

Pomona Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Pomona Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). **All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.** See technical notes for additional details.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* residing in Pomona

Pomona residents make up **5%** of the LAC population

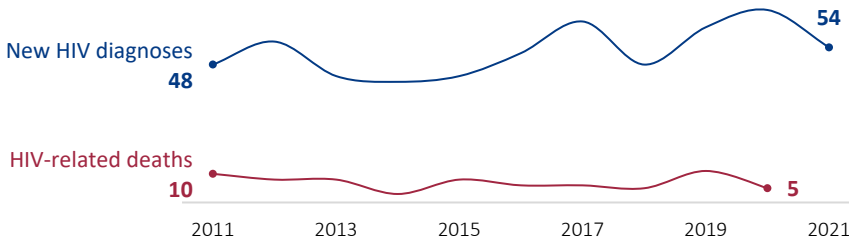


In 2021, Pomona residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

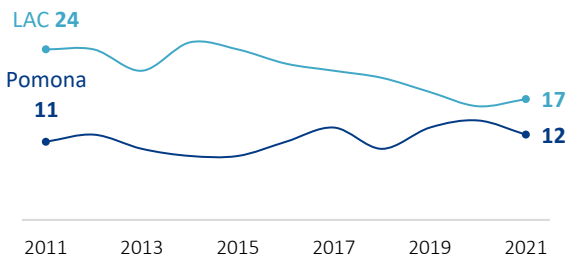
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Pomona have been on an increasing trend since 2011. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have declined.

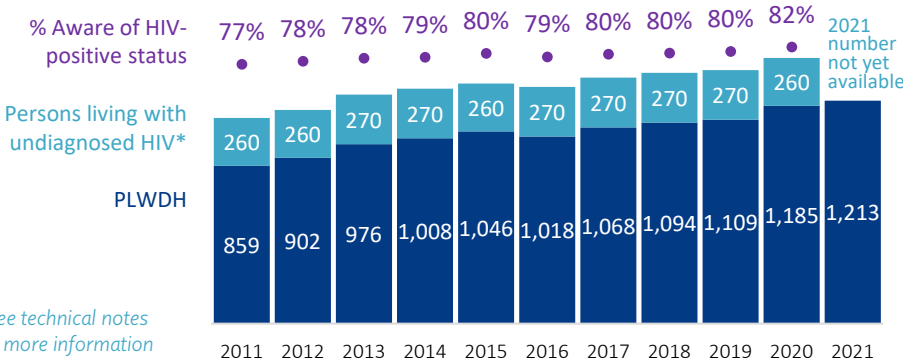
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Pomona vs. LAC

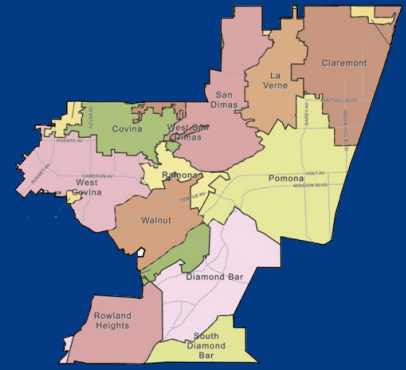


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates in Pomona have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. However, rates have remained relatively stable in Pomona while rates have been decreasing in LAC.

Number of Persons Living with HIV & Percent Aware of HIV-Positive Status



* See technical notes for more information



467,178

Residents of Pomona Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

54

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

268

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

905

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

2,182

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

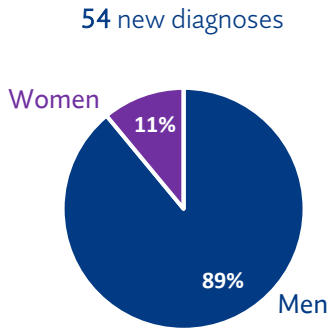
46%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

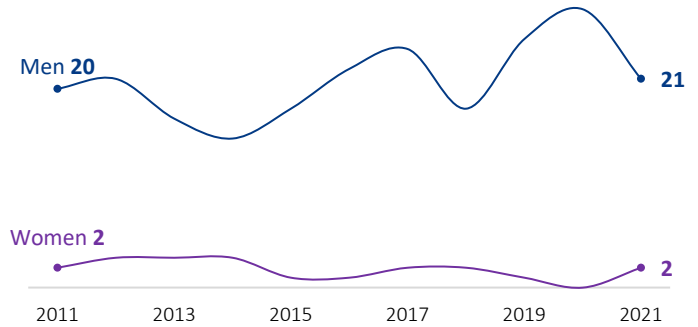
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



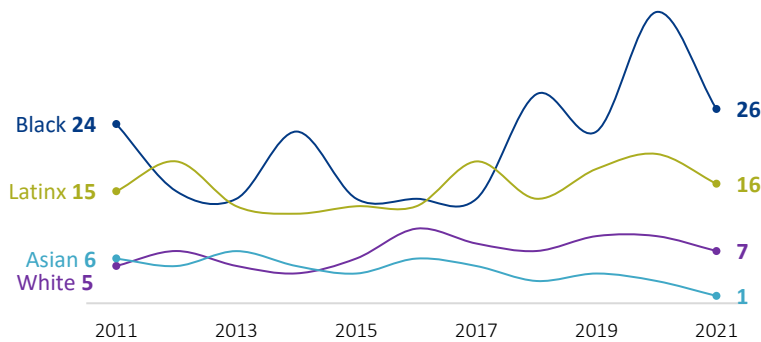
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have been on an increasing trend in recent years while rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2011.

Note: There were no new reported HIV diagnoses among trans men or trans women in Pomona Health District in 2021.

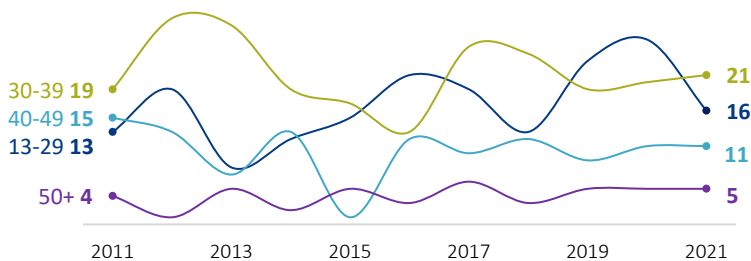
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



New HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons generally have been higher than all other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of multiple race/ethnicities are not included in this profile due to small numbers in Pomona.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2011, new HIV diagnosis rates have remained relatively low and stable among persons aged 50+. Rates among persons aged 30-39 generally have been higher compared with all other age groups.

¹ New HIV diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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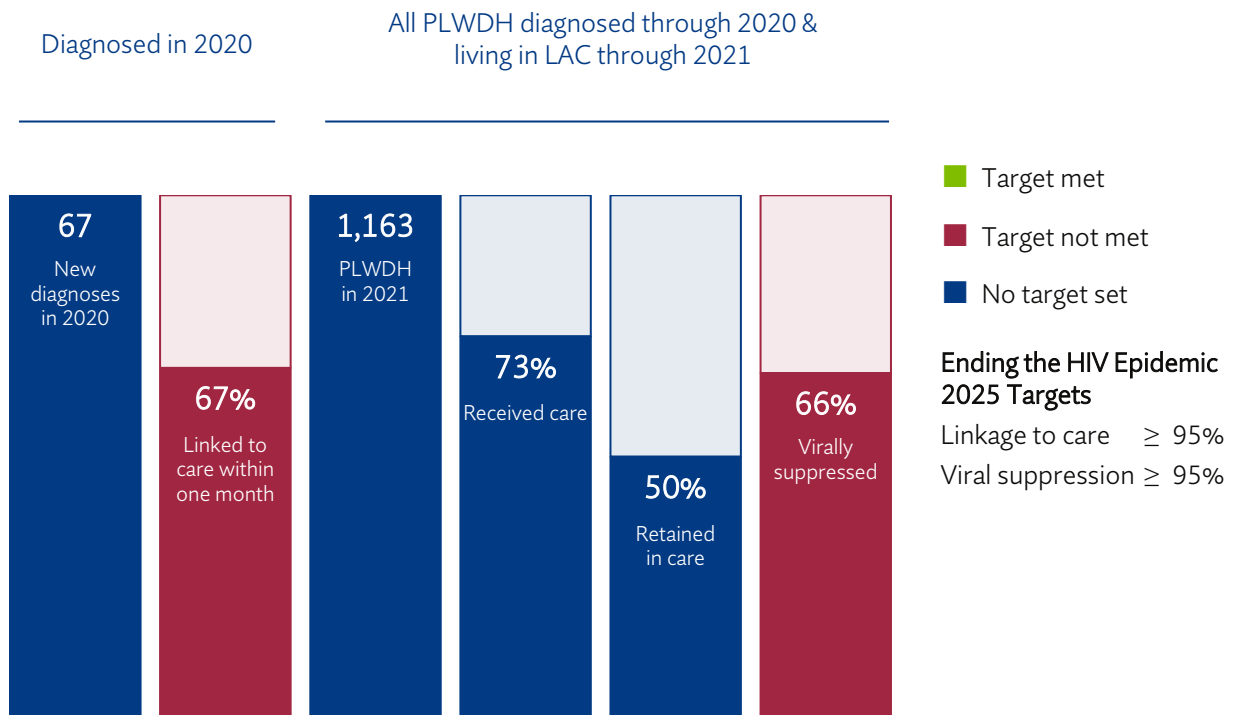
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

In 2021, the primary HIV transmission category among men was having sex with other men (MSM). The primary HIV transmission category among women was sex with men. Data was unavailable on HIV transmission category for trans persons for this health district

To protect the privacy of persons with HIV, Los Angeles County applies data suppression rules when the total number in a stratum is less than 100. In accordance with those rules, a chart/table of transmission category among persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender could not be presented for this health district.

HIV Care Continuum

The HIV care continuum is a series of steps starting from when a person is diagnosed with HIV through their achievement of viral suppression. The base population for measuring linkage to HIV care is persons who received an HIV diagnosis in a given calendar year, whereas the base population for the downstream steps in the continuum is all persons who were diagnosed with HIV through 2020 and were living in LAC as of year end 2021. The latter ensures at least one year of follow-up to measure receipt of care, retention in care, and viral suppression.



Linkage to care and viral suppression levels have not yet met the 2025 targets set for the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative.

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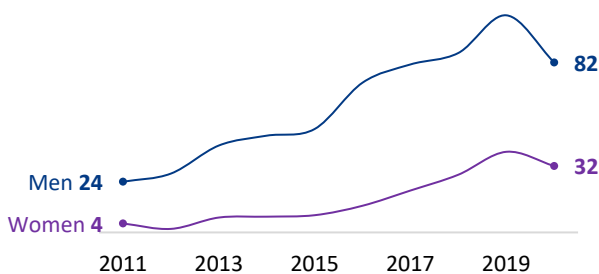
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Pomona vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 3,355 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Pomona Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2020	Gonorrhea in 2020	Chlamydia in 2020
268 new diagnoses in Pomona	905 new diagnoses in Pomona	2,182 new diagnoses in Pomona
3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 56	Rate of new diagnoses 191	Rate of new diagnoses 460
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

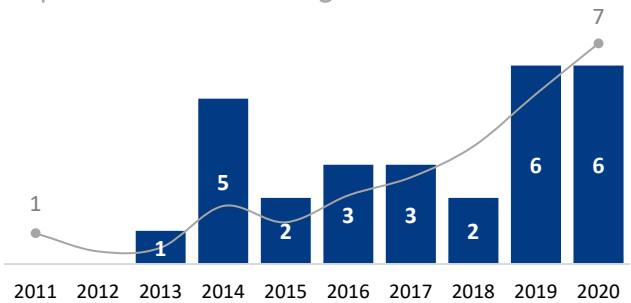
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



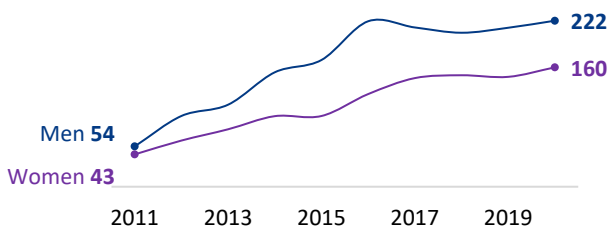
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Pomona have increased for men and women. Rates among men in Pomona have remained higher than women. In 2020, rates for both groups declined, potentially due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

Number of new congenital syphilis (CS) diagnoses by type: **Non-Stillbirths** & **Stillbirths** vs. Expected number of CS diagnoses



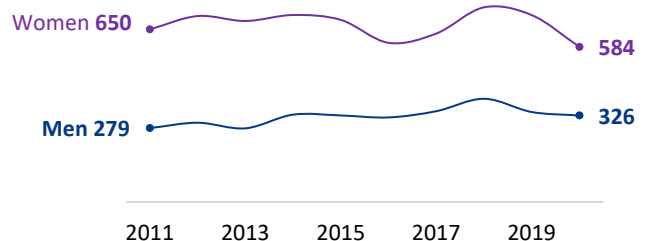
The number of new CS diagnoses in Pomona has increased since 2011 tracking LAC trends. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Pomona has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Pomona have increased for men and women since 2011. In 2020, the rates for men and women in Pomona were almost four times those in 2011.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2011, new chlamydia diagnosis rates in Pomona have been on an increasing trend for both men and women. The rates for women in Pomona have remained consistently higher than rates for men.

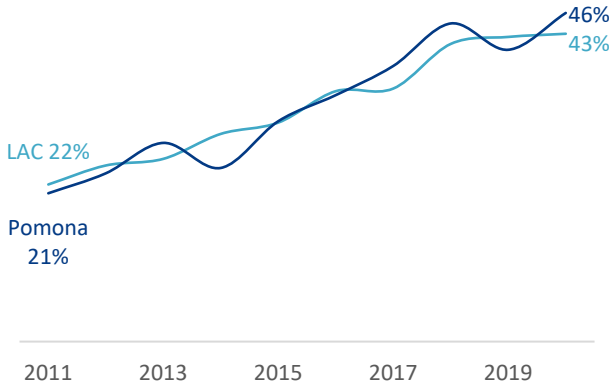
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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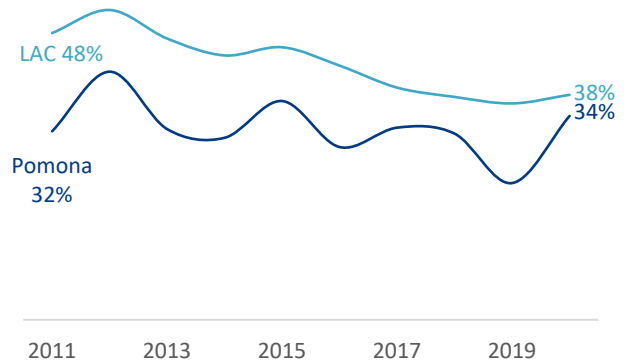
Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Pomona vs. LAC

HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfecting with an STD



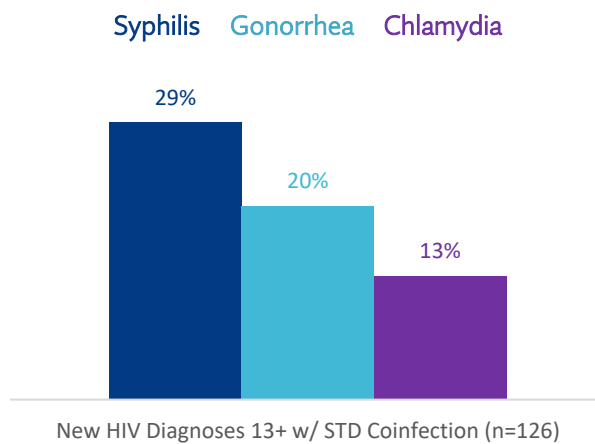
Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Pomona with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 21% in 2011 to 46% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

In 2020, a third of all new syphilis diagnoses in Pomona were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has remained steady and has been consistently lower than LAC overall.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses



Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, 29% had syphilis, 20% gonorrhea and 13% chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.