

# Glendale Health District

## HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Glendale 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 Glendale

Glendale residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

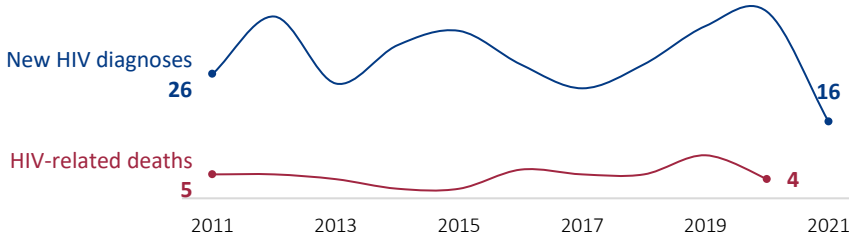


In 2021, Glendale residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



\*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

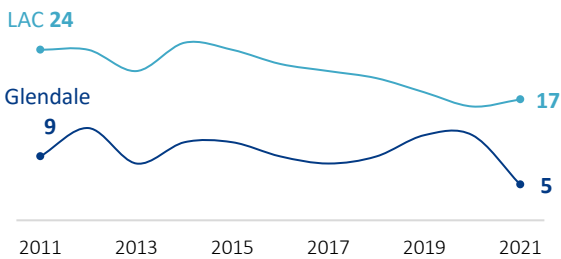
### New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Glendale have ranged from 39 to 16 diagnoses since 2011. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained relatively stable.

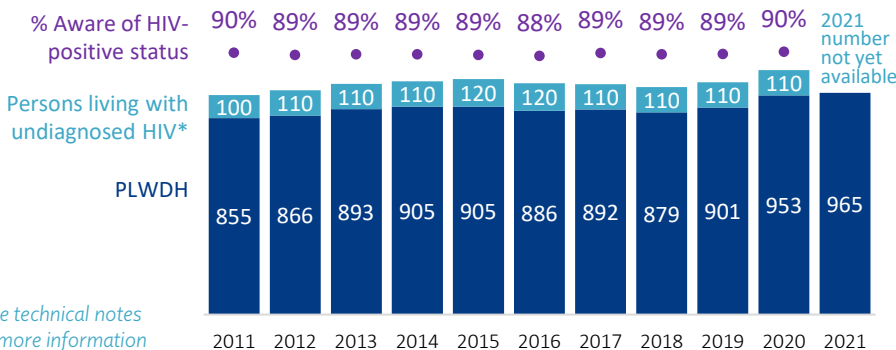
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

### HIV Diagnosis Rates: Glendale vs. LAC

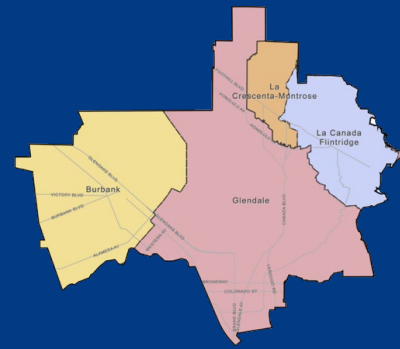


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates in Glendale have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Glendale and LAC.

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



\* See technical notes for more information



# 302,898

Residents of Glendale Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

# 16

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

# 167

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

# 499

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

# 910

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

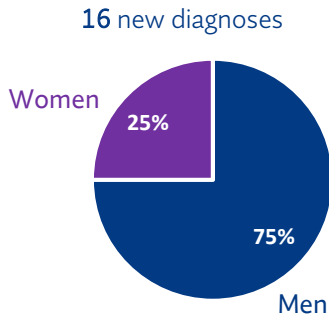
# 37%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

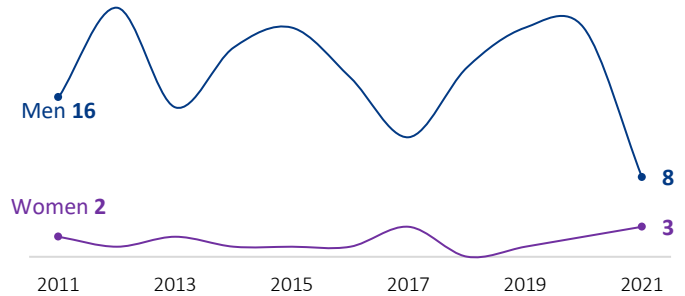
# Glendale Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2021

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

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



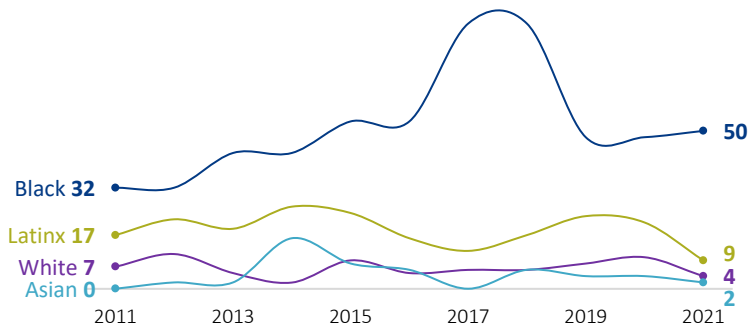
New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained higher among men than women. Rates among men have been on a declining trend since 2011. Rates among women have remained relatively stable.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by **race/ethnicity**

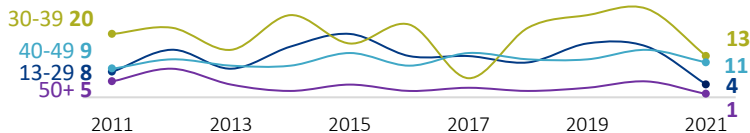


Between 2011 and 2021, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups. New HIV diagnosis rates have declined among Latinx persons.

*Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in Glendale, the rates for Black persons are represented by 2-year average values. 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 Glendale.*

*The volatility in new diagnosis rates among race/ethnicity groups may be associated with small population sizes in Glendale.*

New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by **age group**



Since 2011, new HIV diagnosis rates have remained stable among persons aged 13-29, 40-49 and 50+. Rates among persons aged 30-39 have fluctuated and remained higher than all other age groups in recent years.

<sup>1</sup> 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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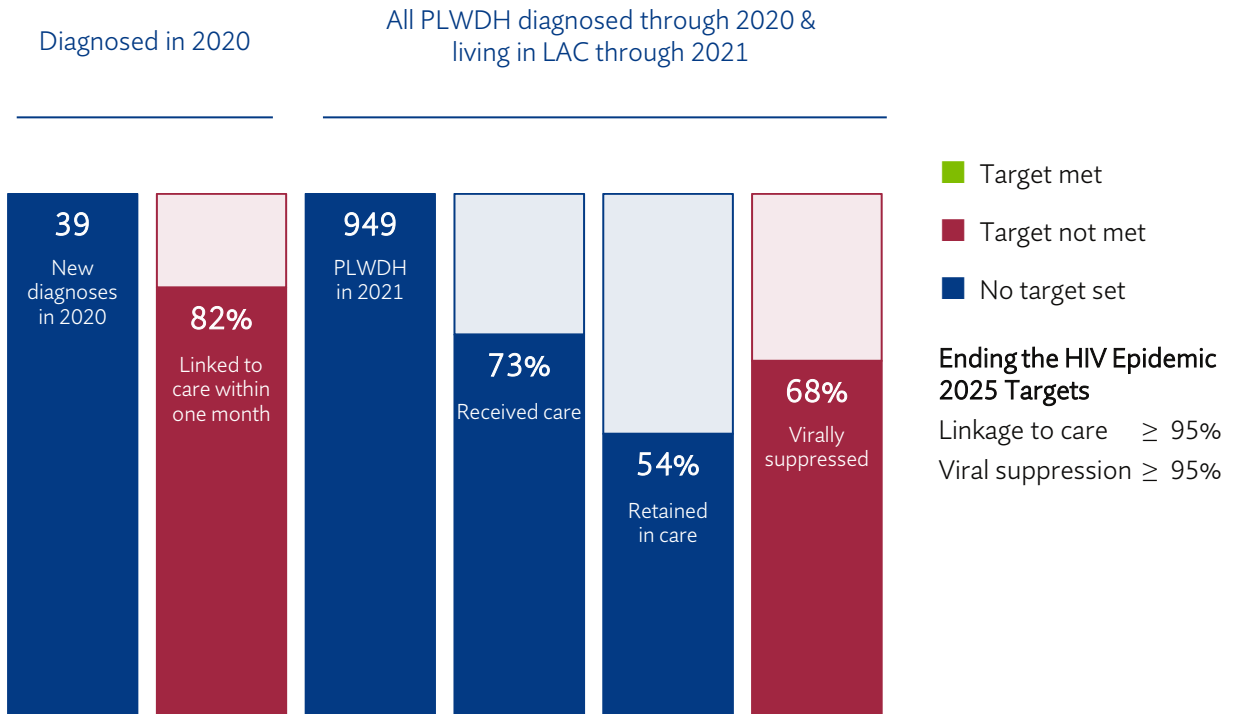
## Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

In 2021, the primary HIV transmission category among men was having sex with other men (MSM). For women, the primary transmission category was sex with men. Data was unavailable on HIV transmission category for trans persons in 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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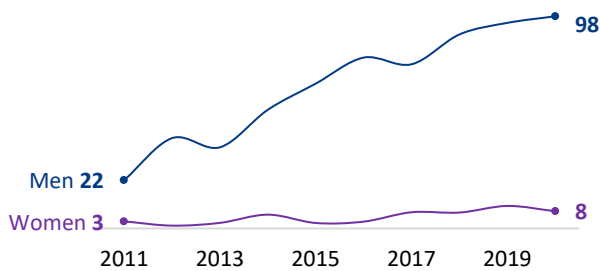
## New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Glendale vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 1,576 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Glendale 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
167 new diagnoses in Glendale	499 new diagnoses in Glendale	910 new diagnoses in Glendale
2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 53	Rate of new diagnoses 159	Rate of new diagnoses 291
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

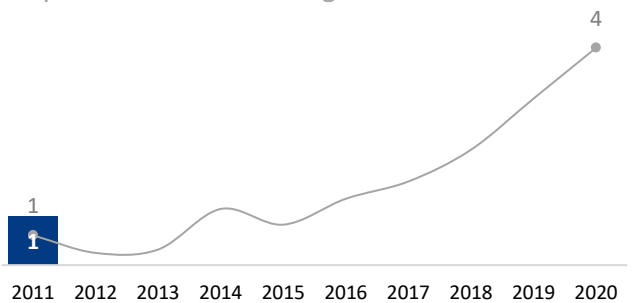
## New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



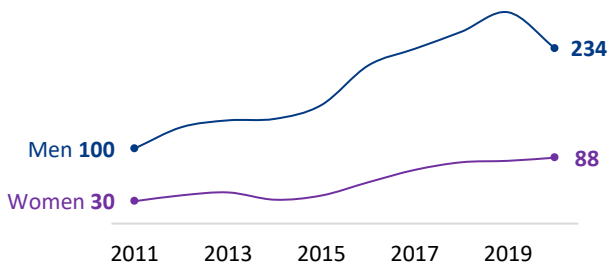
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Glendale have increased for men and women. In 2020, rates for men were over ten times higher than women.

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



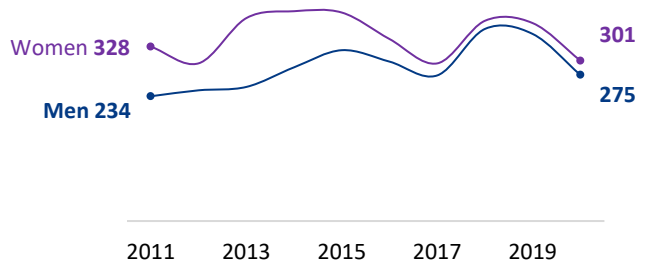
Glendale has reported one new CS diagnosis since 2011. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. No stillbirth diagnoses have been reported during this time.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Glendale have increased for men and women since 2011. Rates for both men and women in Glendale more than doubled between 2011 and 2020. The decline in 2020 may be due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Glendale have remained stable for men and women since 2011. The rates among women in Glendale have remained higher than men, although the gap has narrowed in recent years.

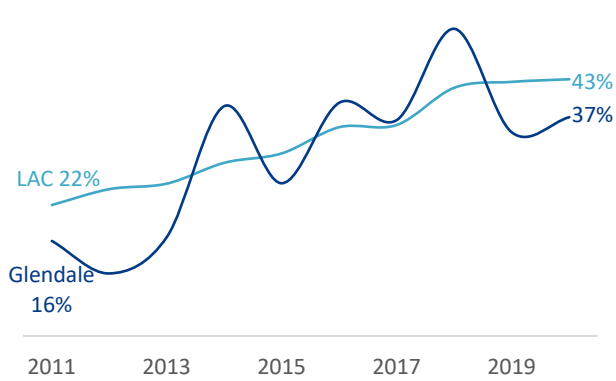
<sup>1</sup> New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population  
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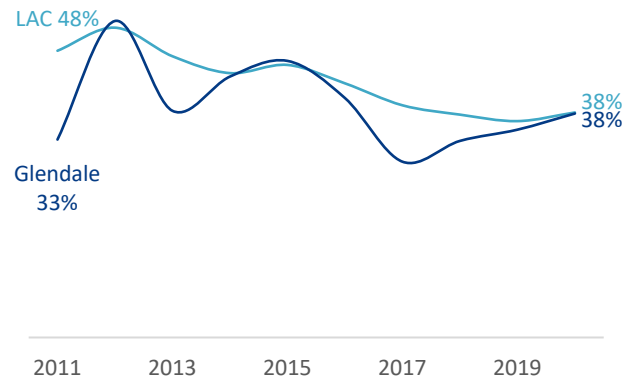
## Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Glendale vs. LAC

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 Glendale with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 16% in 2011 to 37% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

In 2020, 38% of all new syphilis diagnoses in Glendale were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion had declined after an initial increase in 2012.

## Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, chlamydia had the highest coinfection while syphilis and gonorrhea coinfection were evenly matched, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.

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 showing STD coinfection among persons newly diagnosed with HIV could not be presented for this health district.