

San Antonio Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

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

San Antonio residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

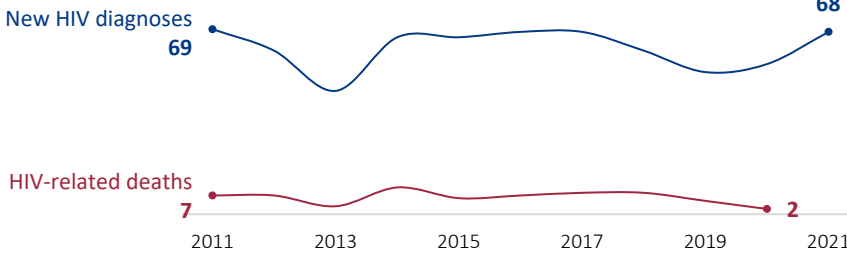


In 2021, San Antonio residents made up **3%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

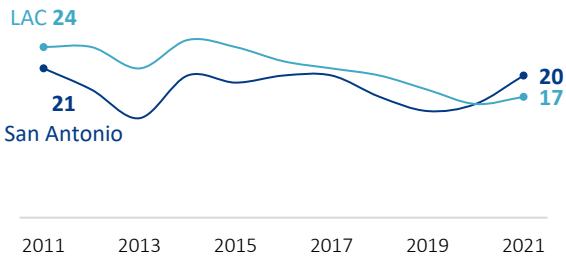
New HIV Reported Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in San Antonio have remained relatively stable since 2011. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have been on a declining trend.

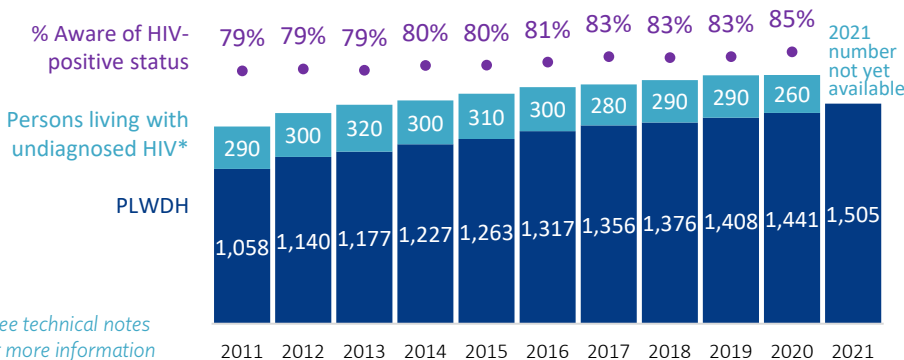
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: San Antonio vs. LAC

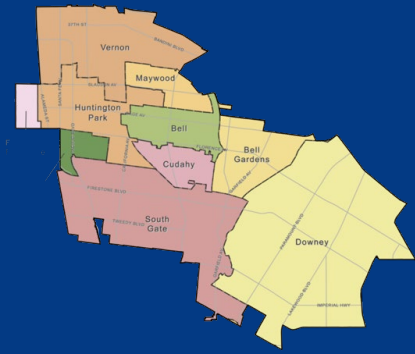


Between 2011 and 2020, HIV diagnosis rates in San Antonio were lower than in LAC. Rates in both San Antonio and LAC have been on a decreasing trend.

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



* See technical notes for more information



338,147

Residents of San Antonio Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

68

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

304

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

787

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

2,251

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

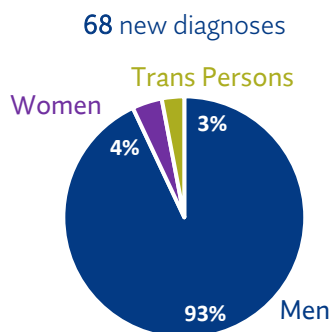
35%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

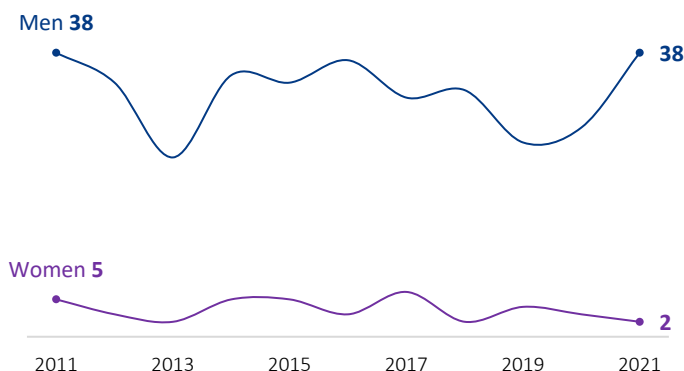
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



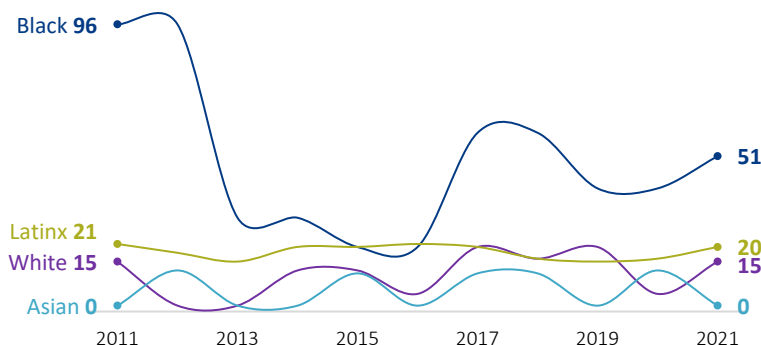
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have fluctuated but overall have remained stable since 2011. Rates among women have remained stable.

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers. New HIV diagnosis rates among trans persons are not presented due to the unavailability of reliable population size estimates in LAC.

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

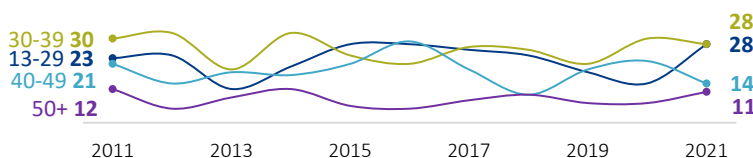


Between 2011 and 2021, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in San Antonio, 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.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2011, rates among persons aged 13-29 and 30-39 have remained similar and were higher than 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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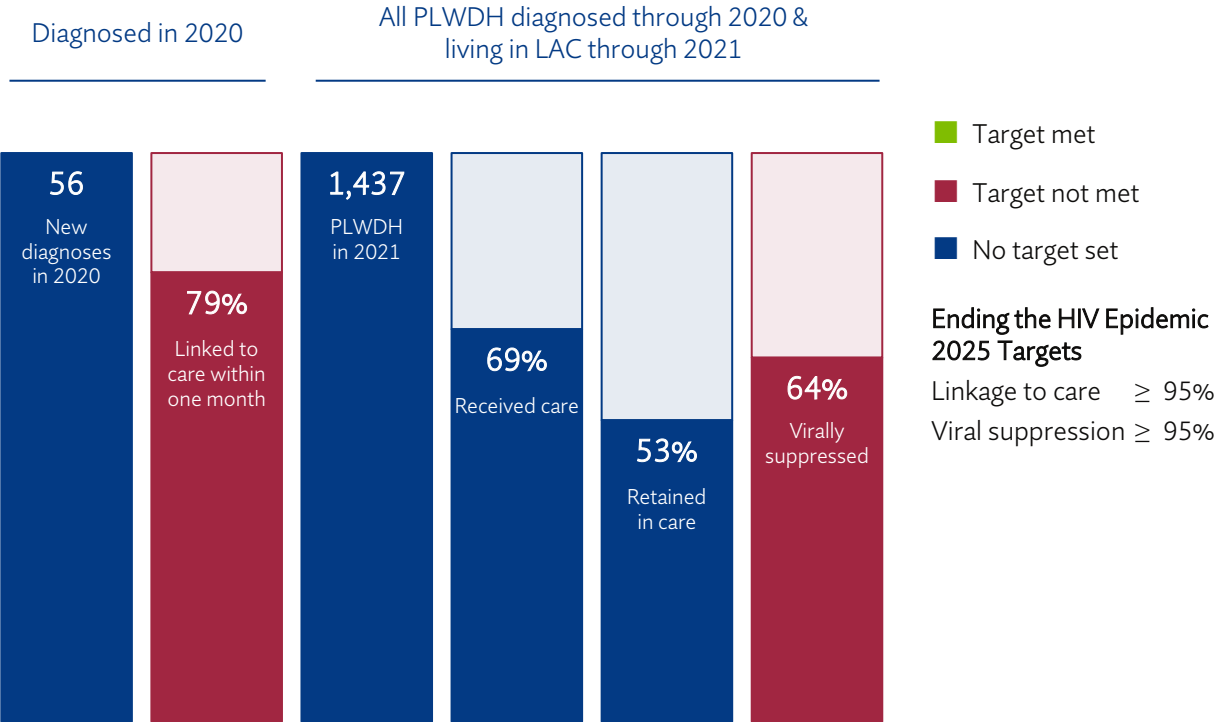
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

In 2021, the primary HIV transmission category among men was having sex with other men (MSM). For women, the primary HIV transmission category was having sex with men. For trans persons, the primary HIV transmission category was sexual contact.

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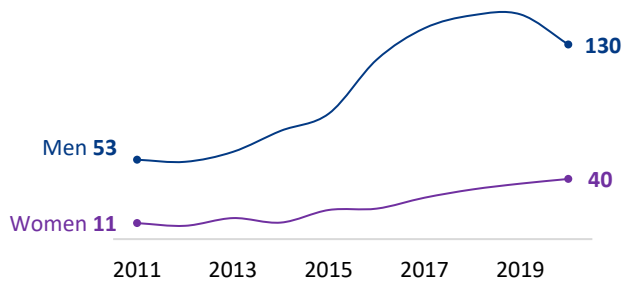
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: San Antonio vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 3,342 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among San Antonio Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new syphilis and gonorrhea diagnoses were lower than in LAC while the rate of new chlamydia diagnoses was higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2020	Gonorrhea in 2020	Chlamydia in 2020
304 new diagnoses in San Antonio	787 new diagnoses in San Antonio	2,251 new diagnoses in San Antonio
4% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 86	Rate of new diagnoses 224	Rate of new diagnoses 640
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

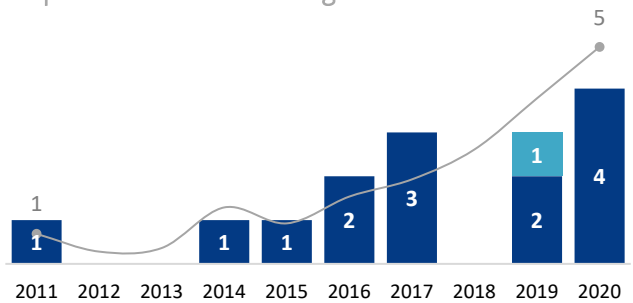
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



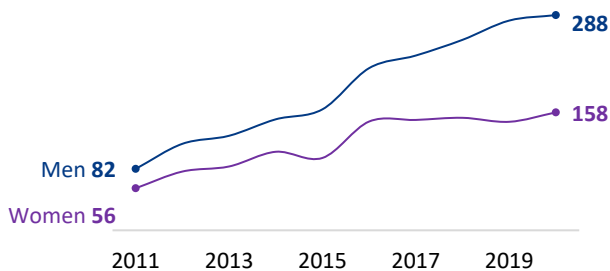
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in San Antonio have increased for men and women. Rates for men have remained higher than rates for women.

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



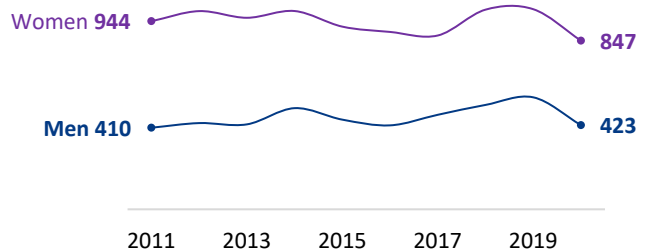
The number of new CS diagnoses in San Antonio has increased since 2011. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. San Antonio has reported one new stillbirth diagnosis since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in San Antonio have increased for men and women since 2011. Rates among men in San Antonio have remained consistently higher than rates among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in San Antonio have been on an increasing trend among men since 2011. Rates among women in San Antonio have remained consistently higher than rates among men.

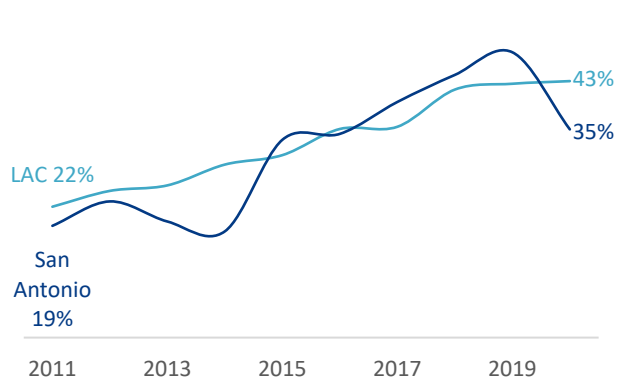
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: San Antonio vs. LAC

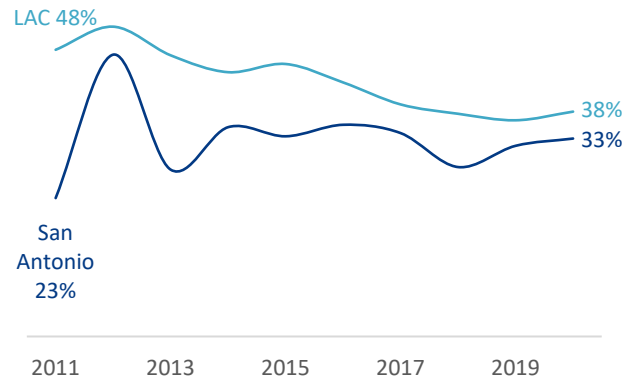
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfecting with an STD



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in San Antonio with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 19% in 2011 to 35% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall but surpassed LAC in 2015.

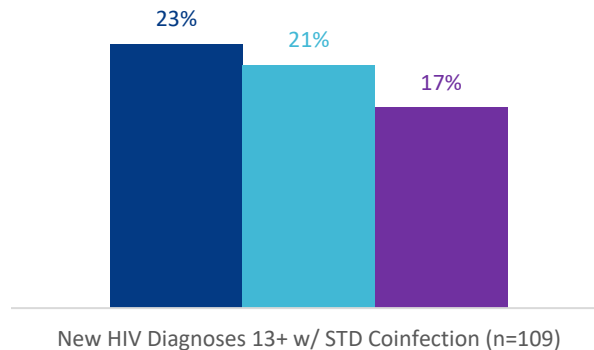
Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV



In 2020, a third of all new syphilis diagnoses in San Antonio were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has remained steady since 2013.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Syphilis Gonorrhea Chlamydia



Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, 23% had syphilis, 21% gonorrhea and 17% chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.