

Further information about STIs and HIV in Los Angeles County

STIs are rising and HIV is declining in Los Angeles County¹

- 17% increase in the number of chlamydia cases between 2010 and 2014, from 44,618 to 52,098 cases.
- 51% increase in the number of gonorrhea cases between 2010 and 2014, from 9,496 to 14,555 cases.
- 49% increase in the number of syphilis cases between 2010 and 2014, from 2,598 to 3,872 cases.
- 16% decrease in the number of HIV cases between 2010 and 2013, from 2,161 to 1,820 cases.

Predictors of STIs and HIV acquisition in Los Angeles County¹

- Gender: Most cases occur among men, except chlamydia.
- Age: Most cases occur among people aged 15-34 years.
- Race/ethnicity: Most cases occur among Latinos, but rates are highest among African Americans.
- Sexual orientation: For syphilis and HIV, most cases occur among men who have sex with men (MSM).

Strategies to prevent and treat STIs and HIV

- Healthcare services: It is important to successfully notify patients of positive STI/HIV test results in order for patients to return for treatment. For HIV, it is important to ensure clients are linked to care, retained in care, and suppress their viral load.¹
- Condoms: Correct and consistent condom use can greatly reduce the risk of STIs and HIV.²
- Testing: STI testing has improved in cost, portability, and accuracy, but CDC guidelines do not recommend regular testing among men who have sex with women.³
- Partner notification: Find and treat potential core transmitters.⁴
- Social marketing: Campaigns need to move beyond knowledge/attitudes and focus on behavior change.⁵

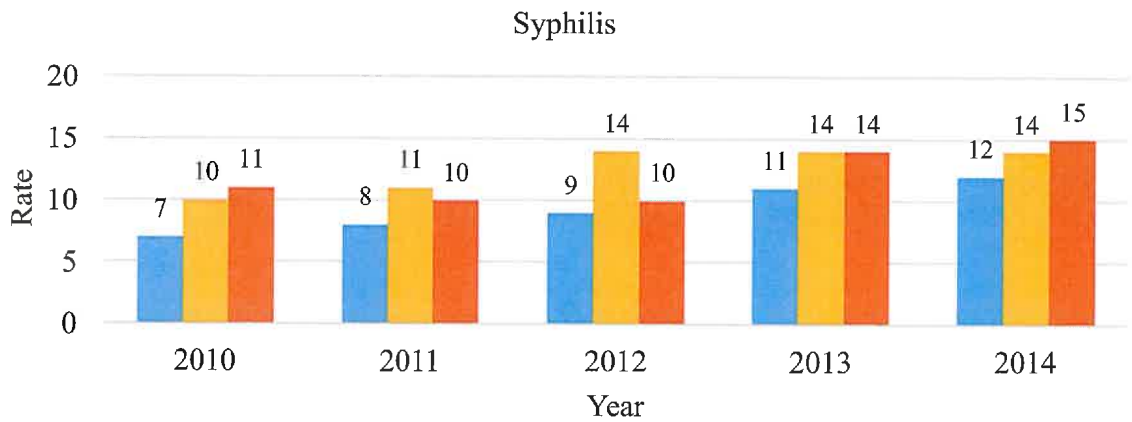
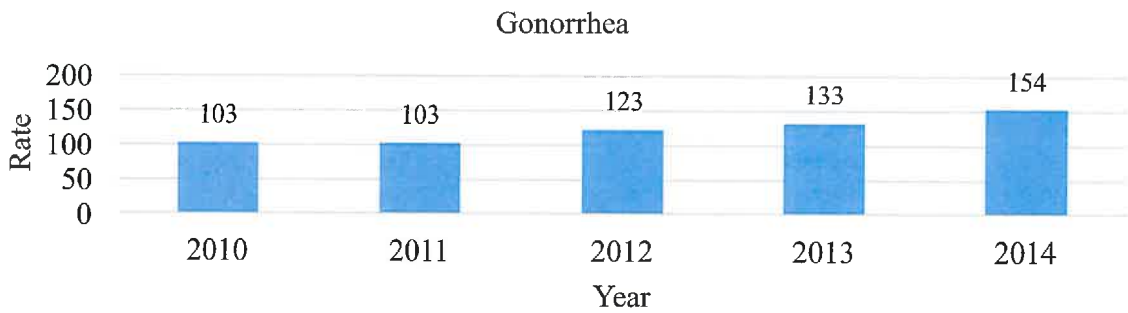
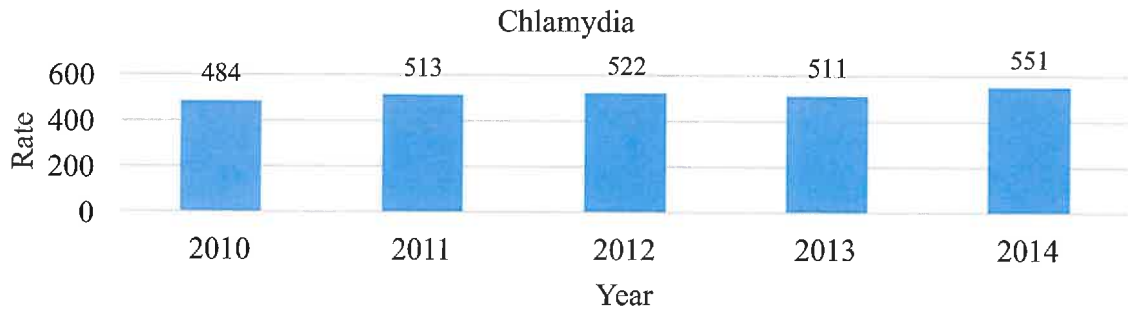
Opportunities to address STIs and HIV in the City of Los Angeles

- Collect data: Collect STI and HIV transmission, knowledge, and awareness data for the City of Los Angeles; the Health Atlas does not include information surrounding STIs and HIV.⁶
- Collaborate: Speak with advocacy groups already working in the City of Los Angeles about how to implement strategies to prevent and treat STIs and HIV.
- Social marketing: Research campaign efforts in other geographic areas—such as the Bay Area, New York, and Florida—and adopt/adapt successful campaigns for the City of Los Angeles.

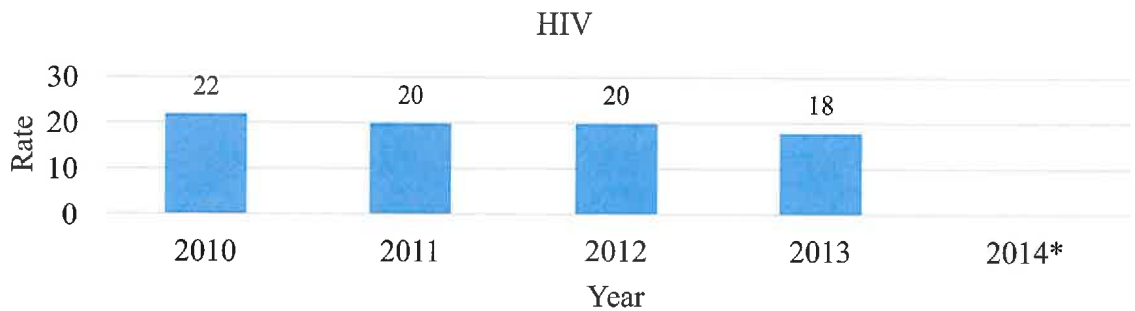
Works cited

1. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (2014). Annual HIV/STD Surveillance Report. Retrieved online: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/dhsp/Reports/HIV-STDsurveillanceReport2014.pdf>
2. Paz-Bailey G et al. (2005). The effect of correct and consistent condom use on chlamydial and gonococcal infection among urban adolescents. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 159(6): 536-542.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). STD & HIV screening recommendations. Retrieved online: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/prevention/screeningreccs.htm>
4. Low N et al. (2006). Global control of sexually transmitted infections. *The Lancet Sexual and Reproductive Health Series*, 1-16.
5. Friedman AL et al. (2014). An assessment of the GYT: Get Yourself Tested Campaign: An integrated approach to sexually transmitted disease prevention communication. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 41(3): 151-157.
6. Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles (2013). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles. Retrieved online: <http://planning.lacity.org/cwd/framwk/healthwellness/text/healthatlas.pdf>

**Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
rates per 100,000 population, Los Angeles County, 2010-2014¹**



■ Primary & Secondary ■ Early Latent ■ Late Latent/Late



**2014 data not available for HIV*