

Annual Epidemiology and Surveillance Report: Data through 2019

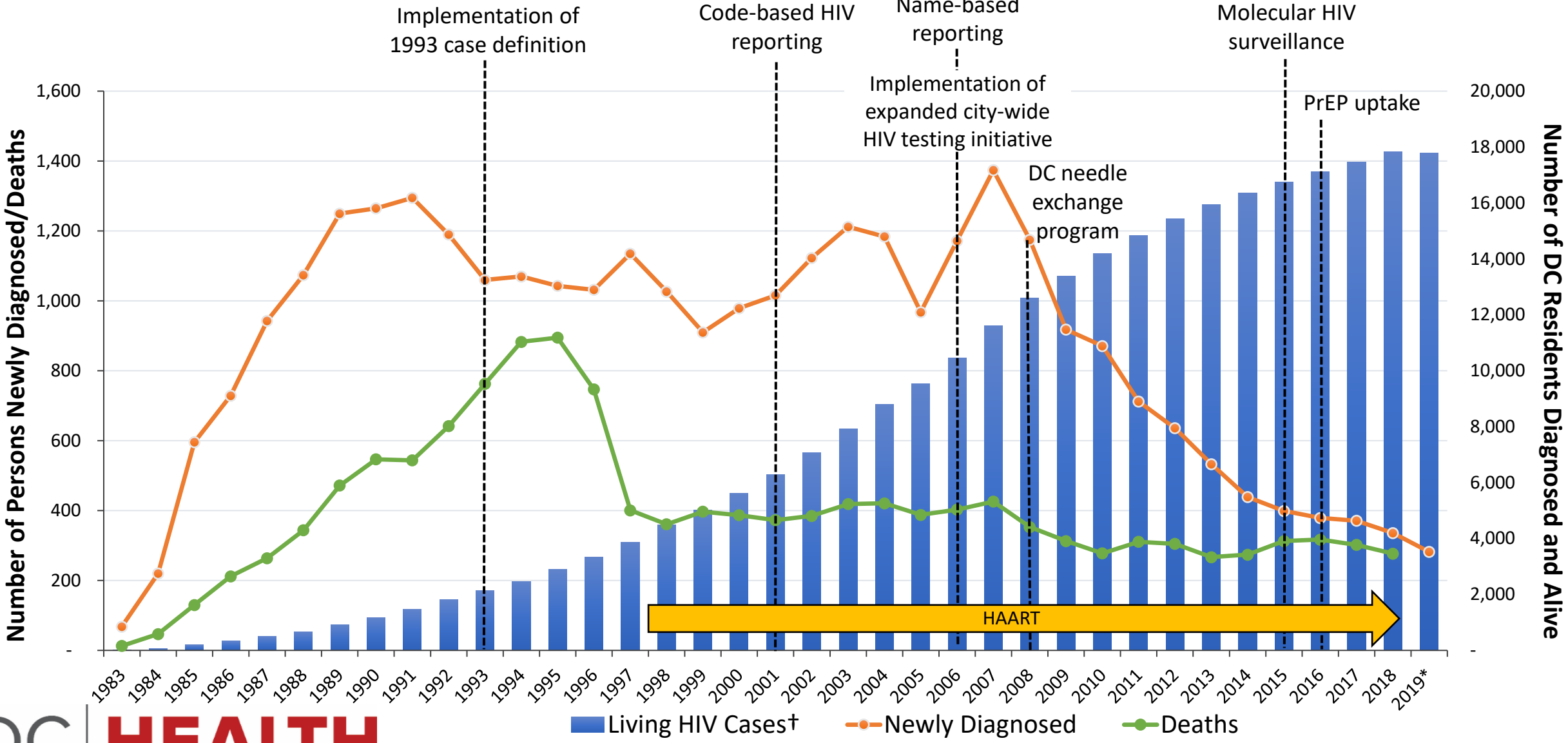
District of Columbia Department of Health
HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration

Mayor's 90/90/90/50 Ending the HIV Epidemic Plan Goal Update, 2019

Ending the HIV Epidemic Measures	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Goal
Goal #1: 90% of HIV-positive District residents know their status	86%	86%	87%	88%	90%	90%
Goal #2: 90% of District residents living with HIV are in treatment	73%	76%	77%	77%	80%	90%
Goal #3: 90% of District residents living with HIV who are in treatment reach viral suppression	78%	82%	84%	85%	87%	90%
Goal #4: 50% reduction in new HIV diagnoses	399	379	371	335	282	196

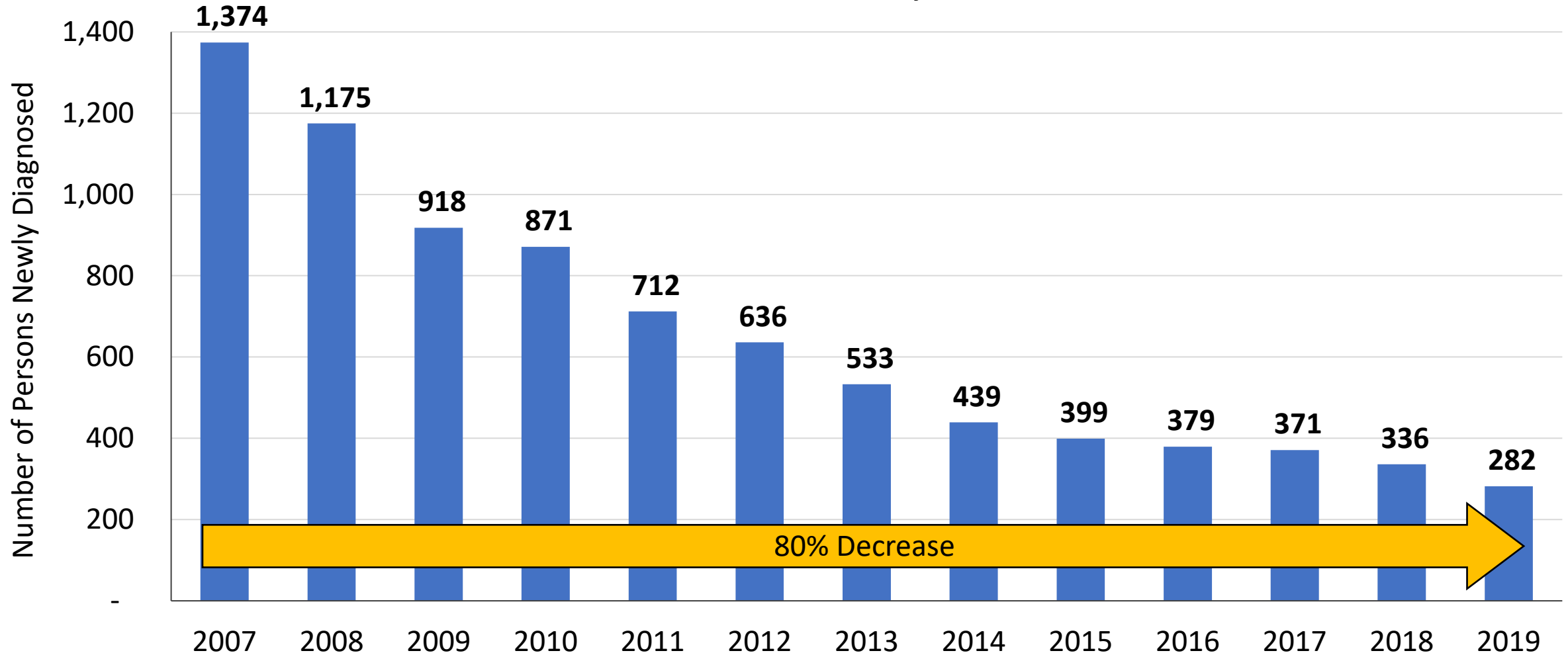
New HIV Diagnoses

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, Deaths, and Living HIV Cases, by Year— District of Columbia, 1983-2019

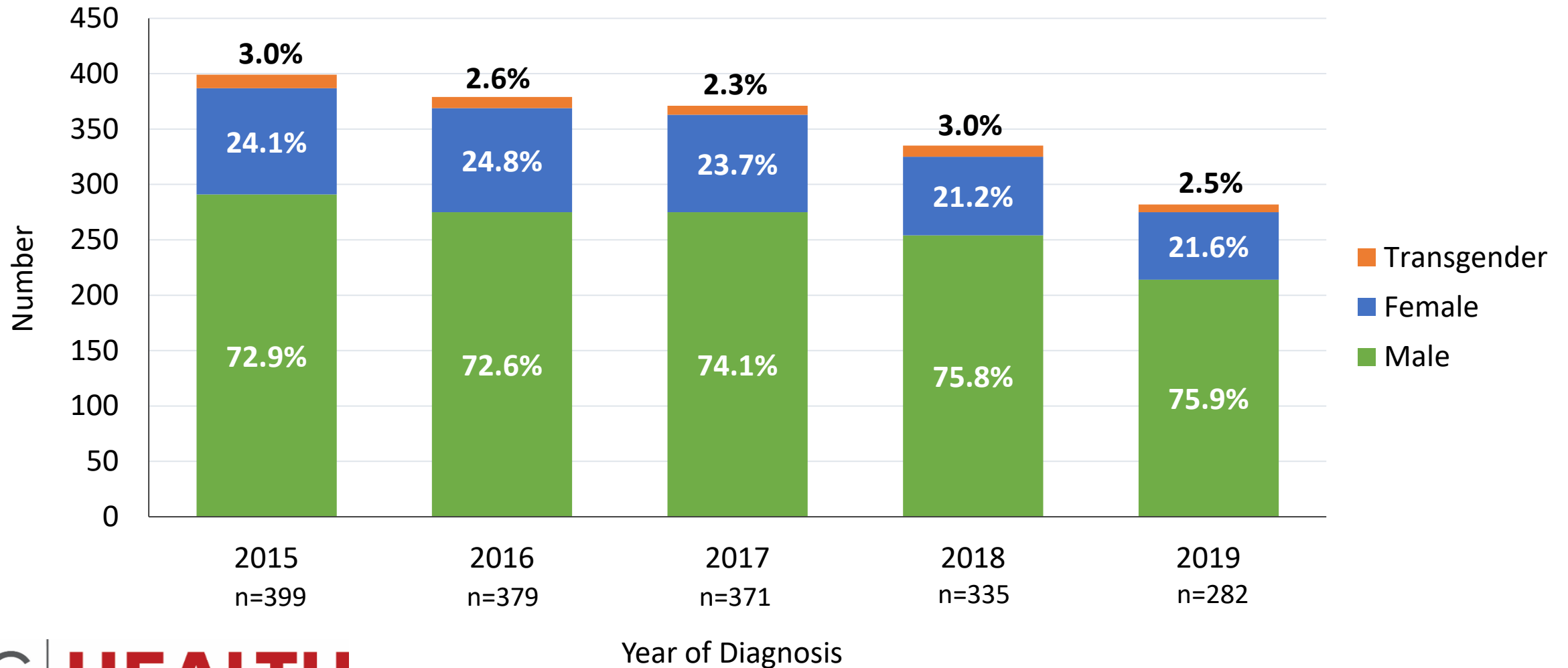


† Living HIV cases who were DC residents at diagnosis * 2019 deaths not available at time of publication

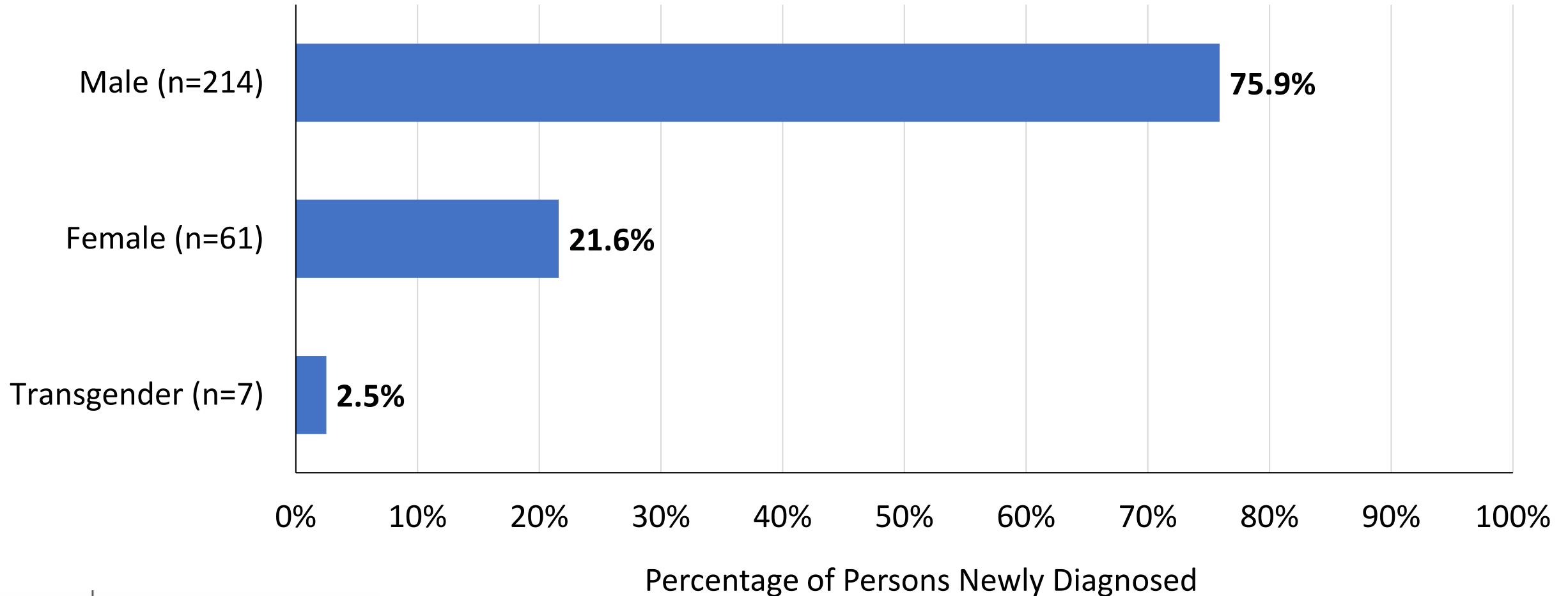
New HIV Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis— District of Columbia, 2007-2019



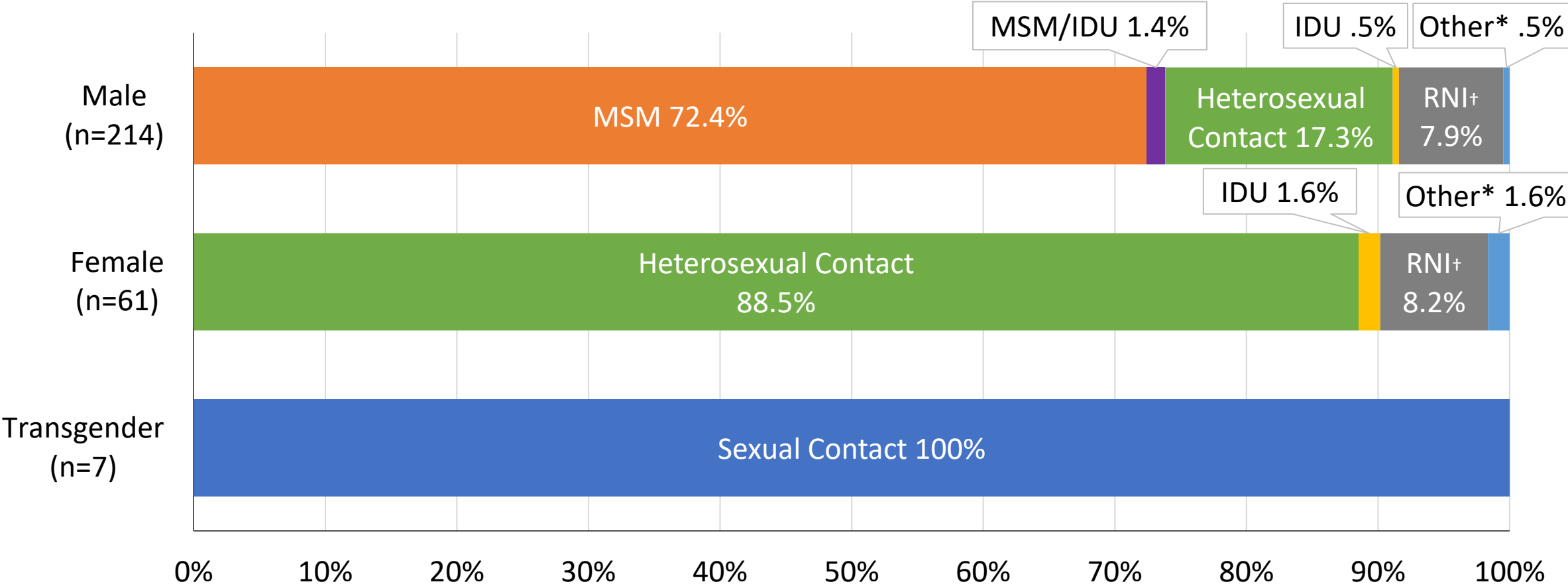
New HIV Diagnoses by Year and Gender Identity— District of Columbia, 2015-2019



New HIV Diagnoses by Gender Identity— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)

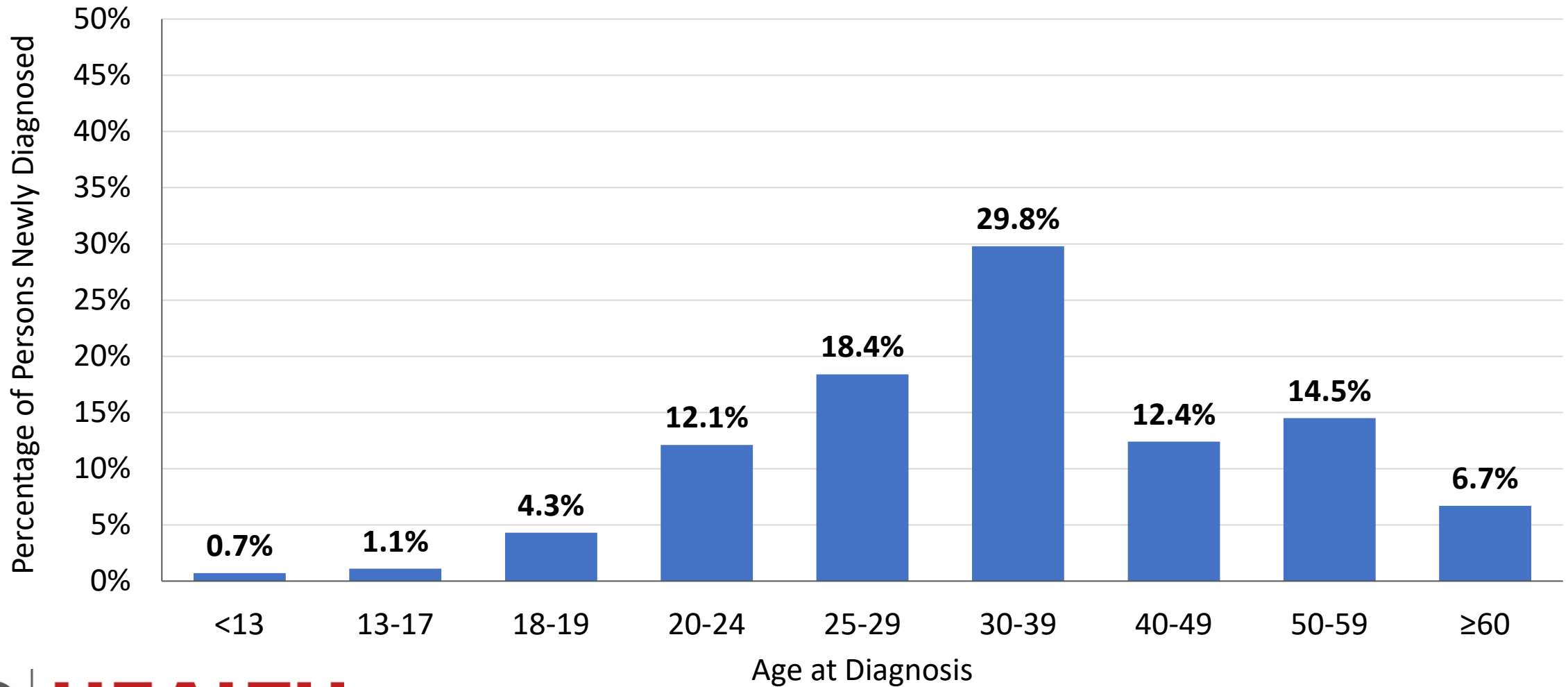


New HIV Diagnoses by Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)

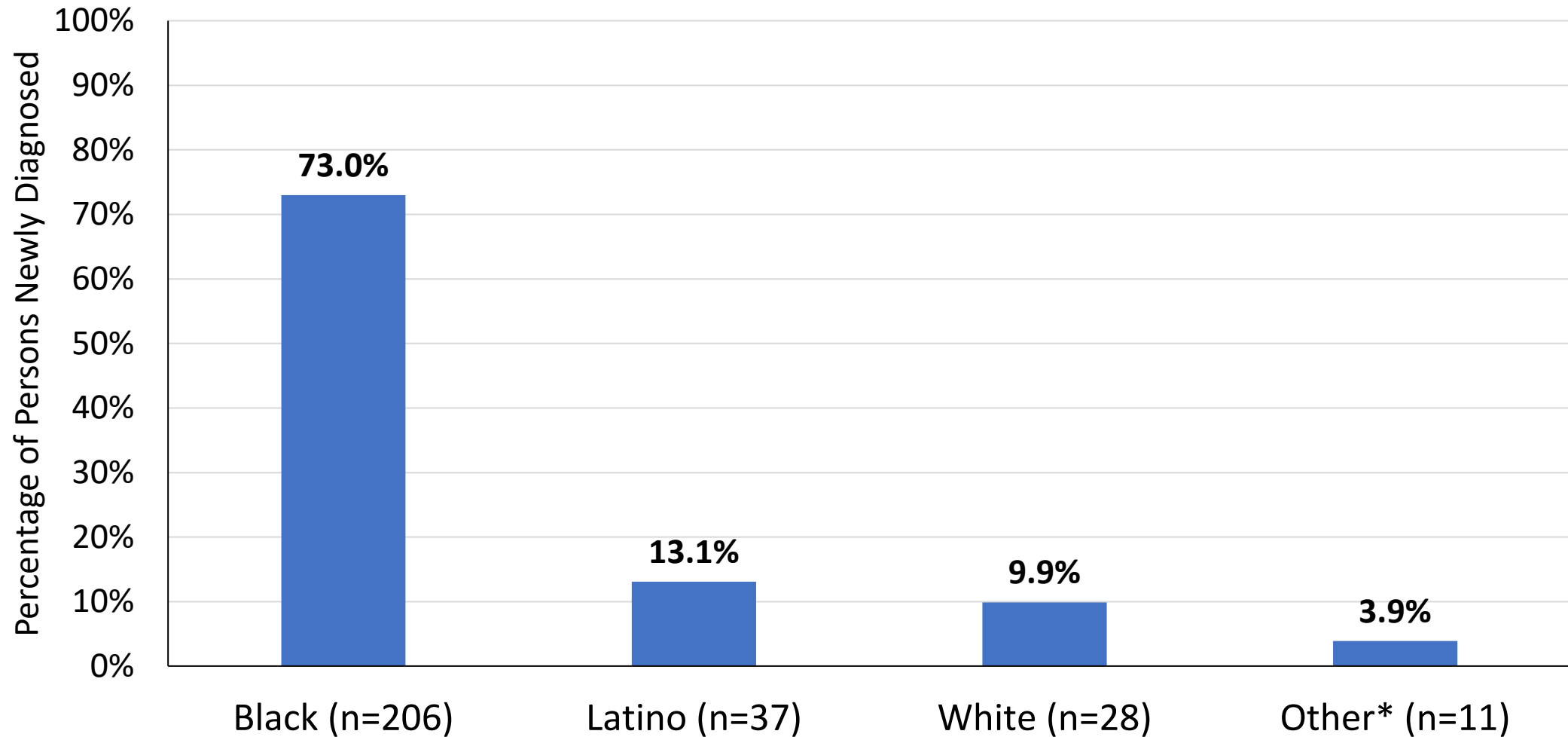


† Risk Not Identified (RNI)
 * Other: perinatal transmission, hemophilia, blood transfusion, and occupational exposure

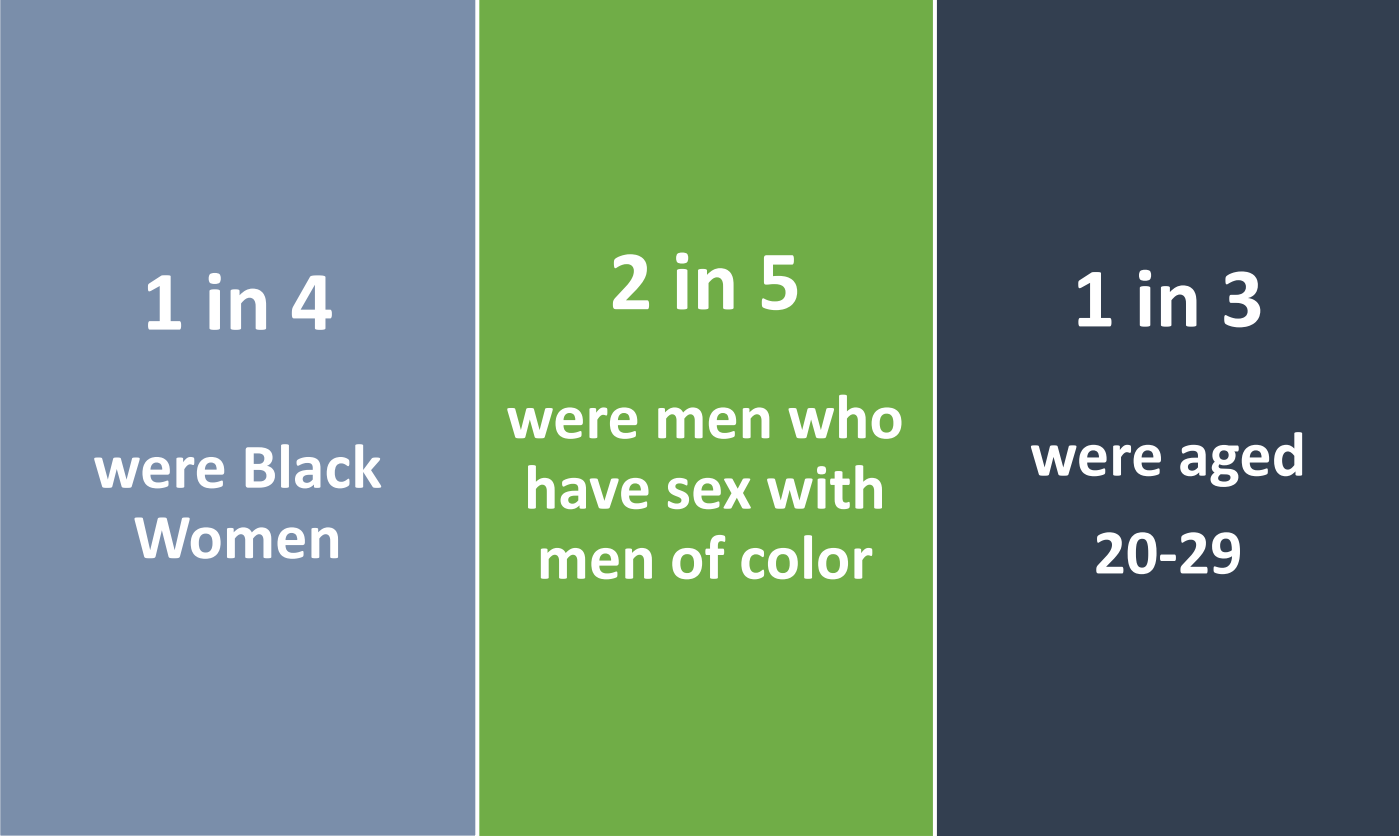
New HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis (%)— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)



New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity (%)— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)

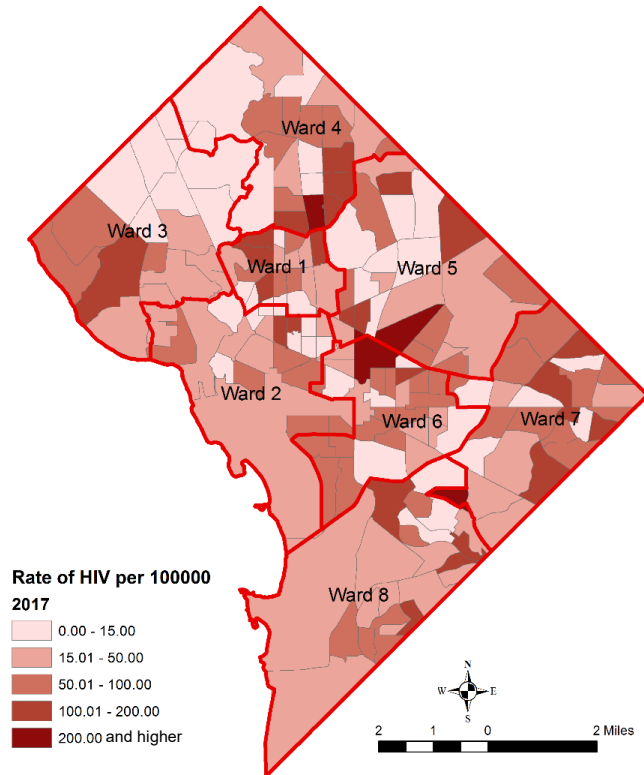


Characteristics of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases— District of Columbia, 2015-2019

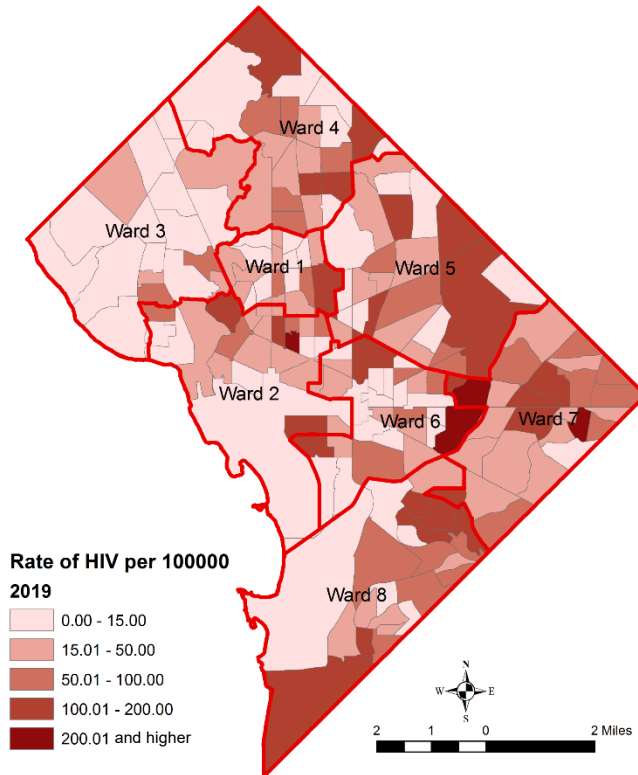


Rates of New HIV Diagnoses— District of Columbia, 2017 and 2019

New HIV Diagnoses, 2017, n=371

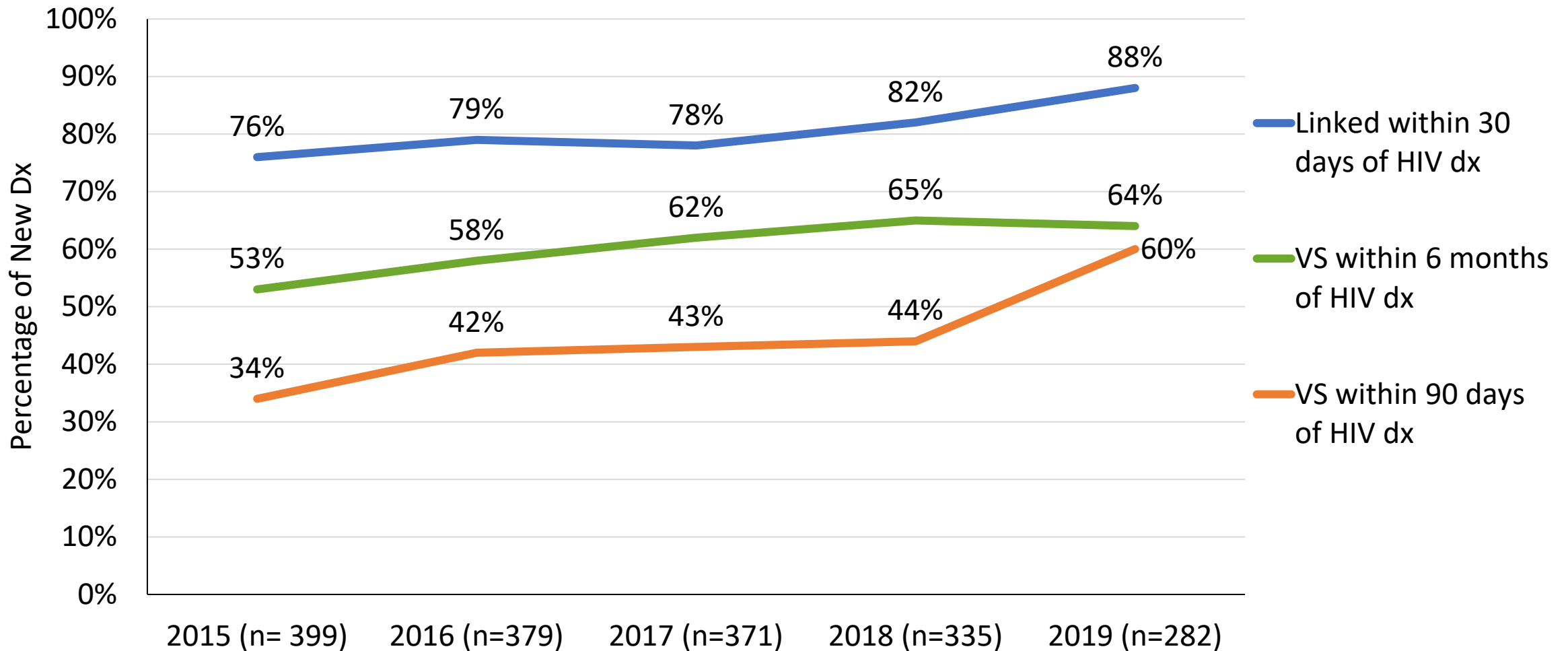


New HIV Diagnoses, 2019, n=282

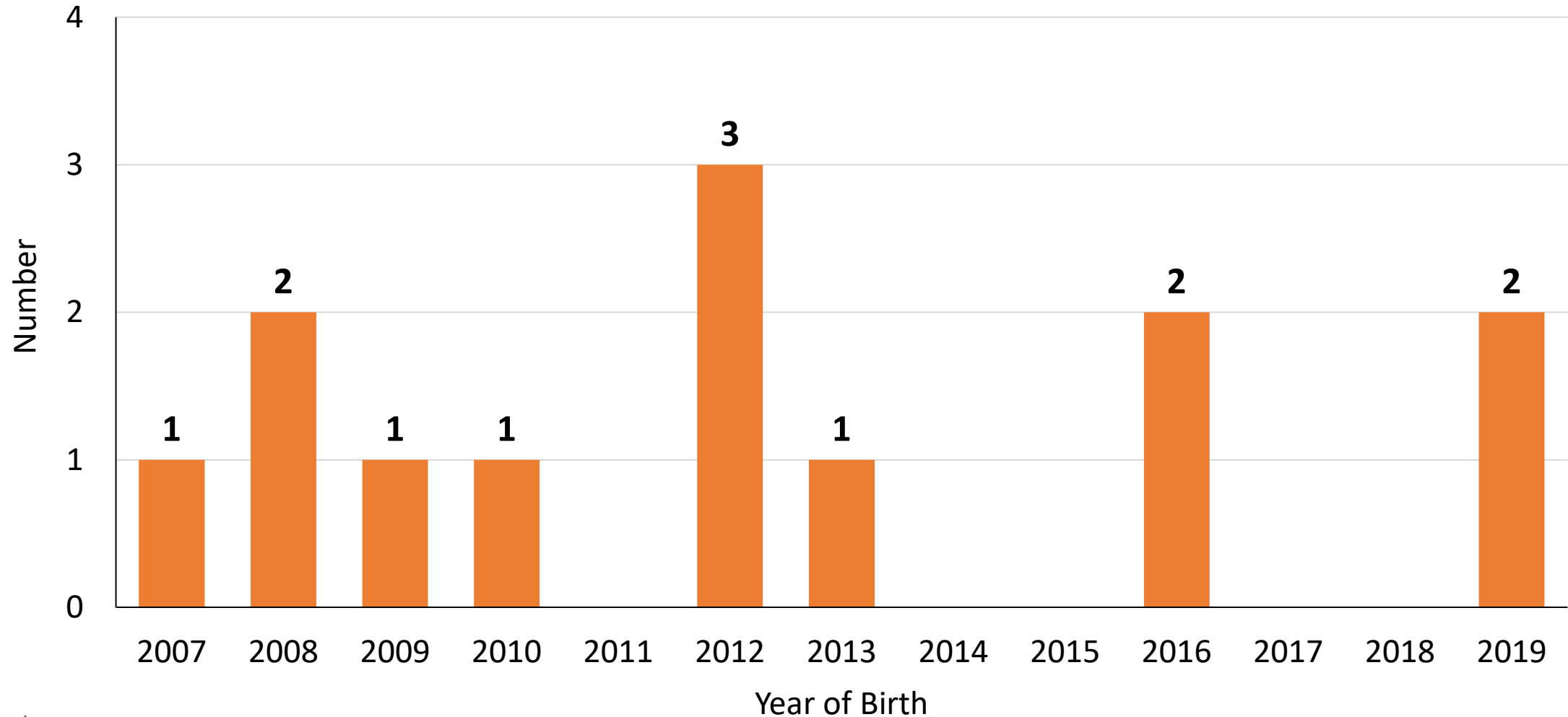


6% of cases had a missing address or an address that did not geocode and were not included in the maps. In 2017, there were 14 homeless cases and 23 cases diagnosed in jail. In 2019, there was 1 homeless case and 11 cases diagnosed in jail.

Linkage to HIV Care within 30 Days of Diagnosis and Viral Suppression within 90 Days and 6 Months of Diagnosis among New HIV Diagnoses, by Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019 (n=1,766)

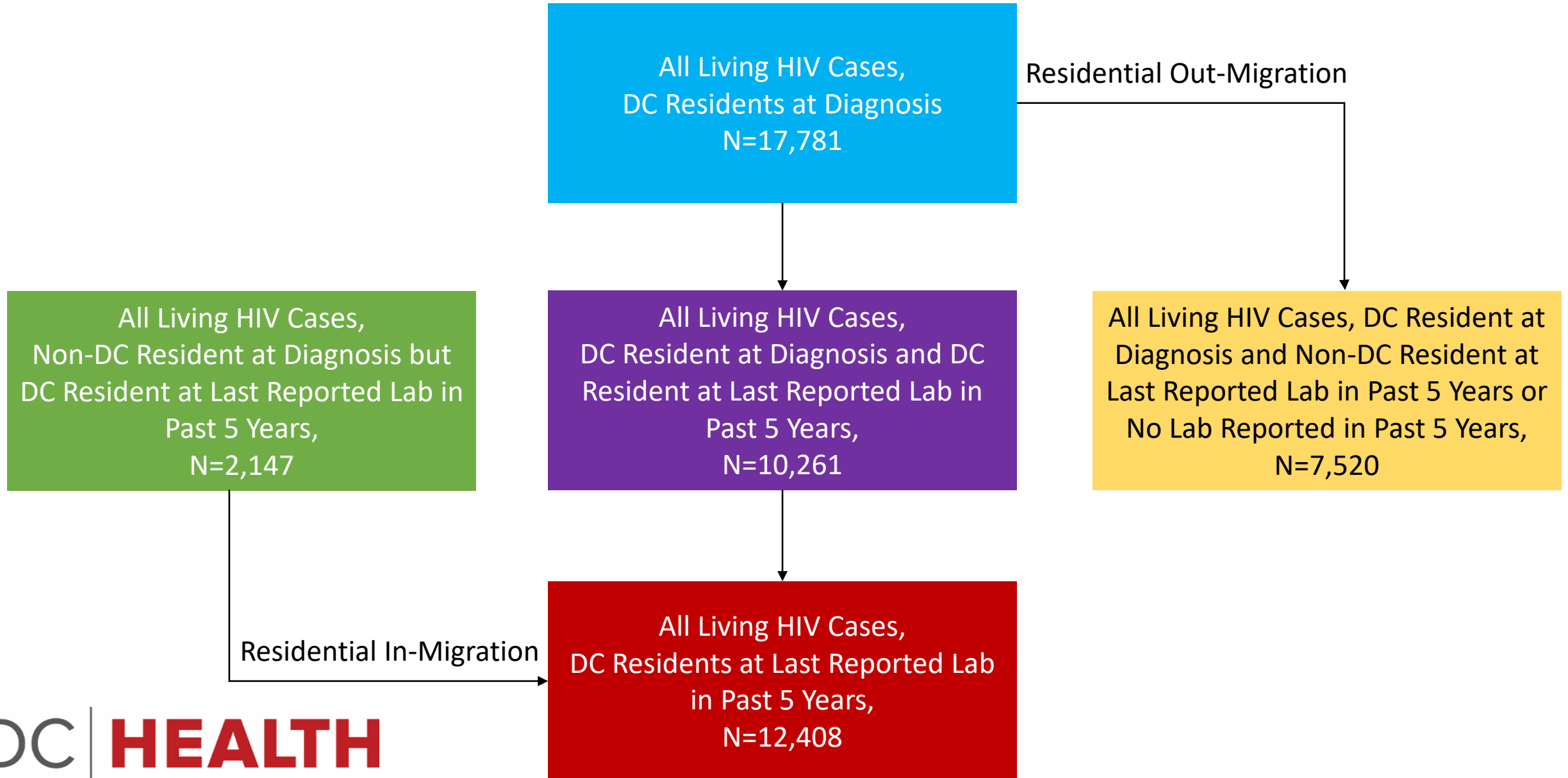


Perinatal HIV Cases by Year of Birth— District of Columbia, 2007-2019

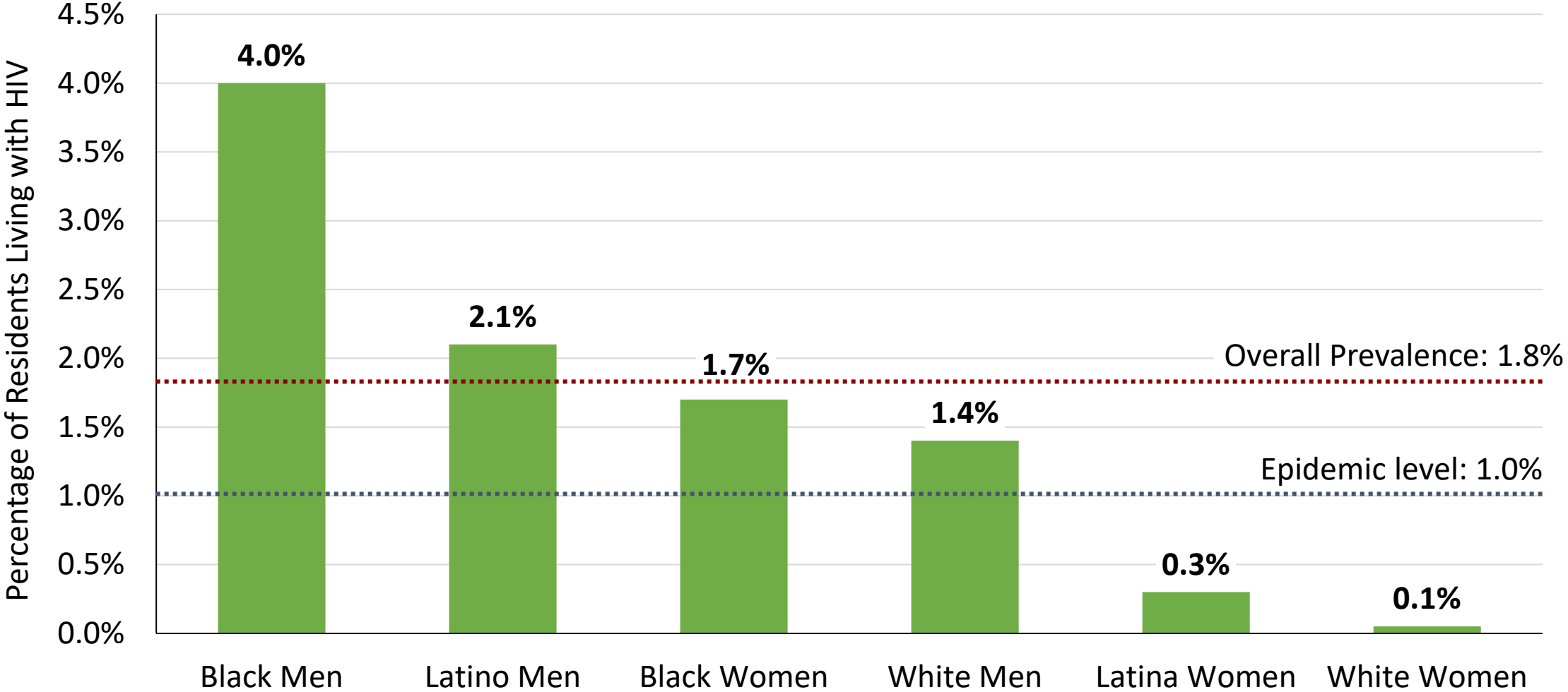


People with HIV Living in the District of Columbia

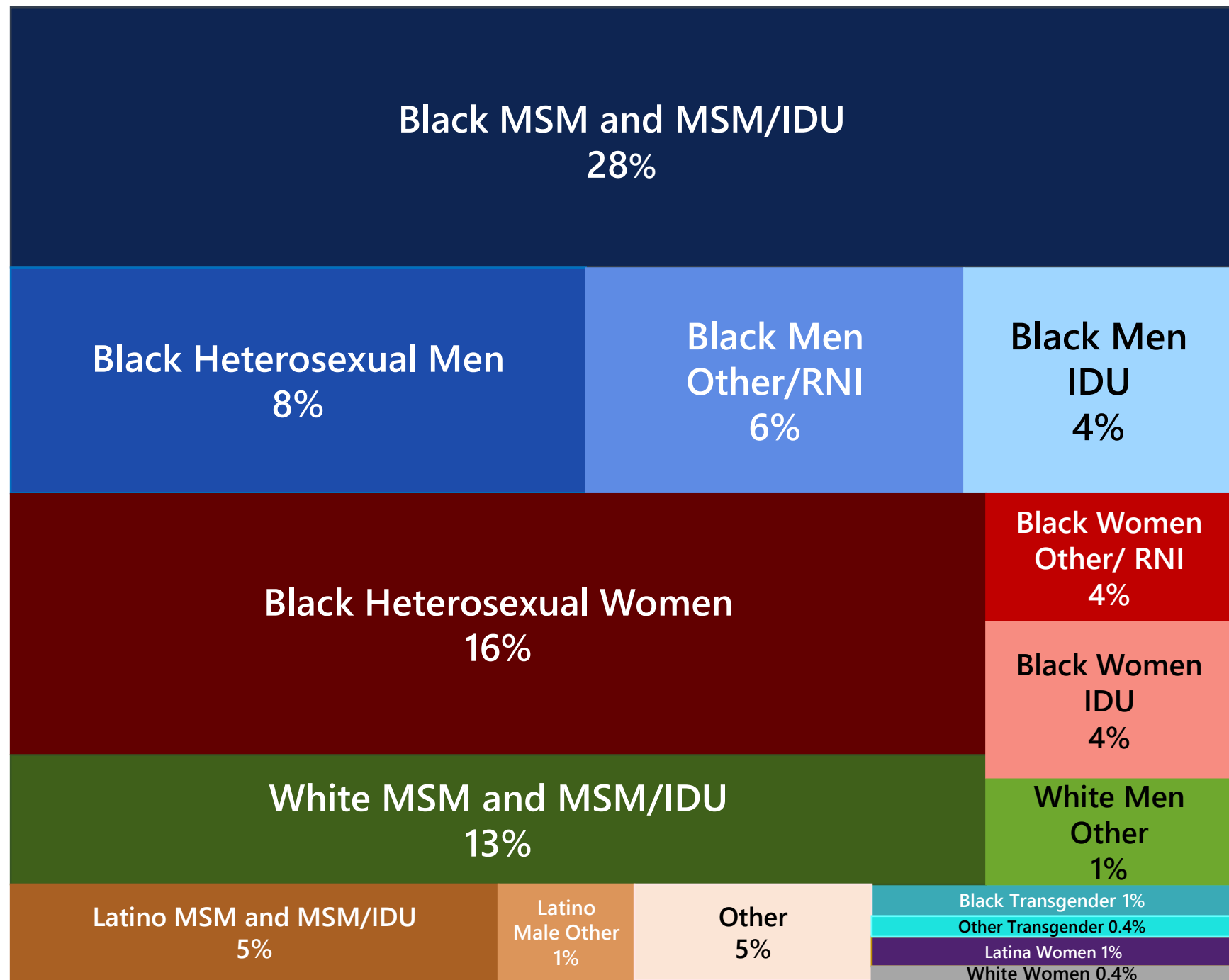
People with HIV Living in District of Columbia, 2019



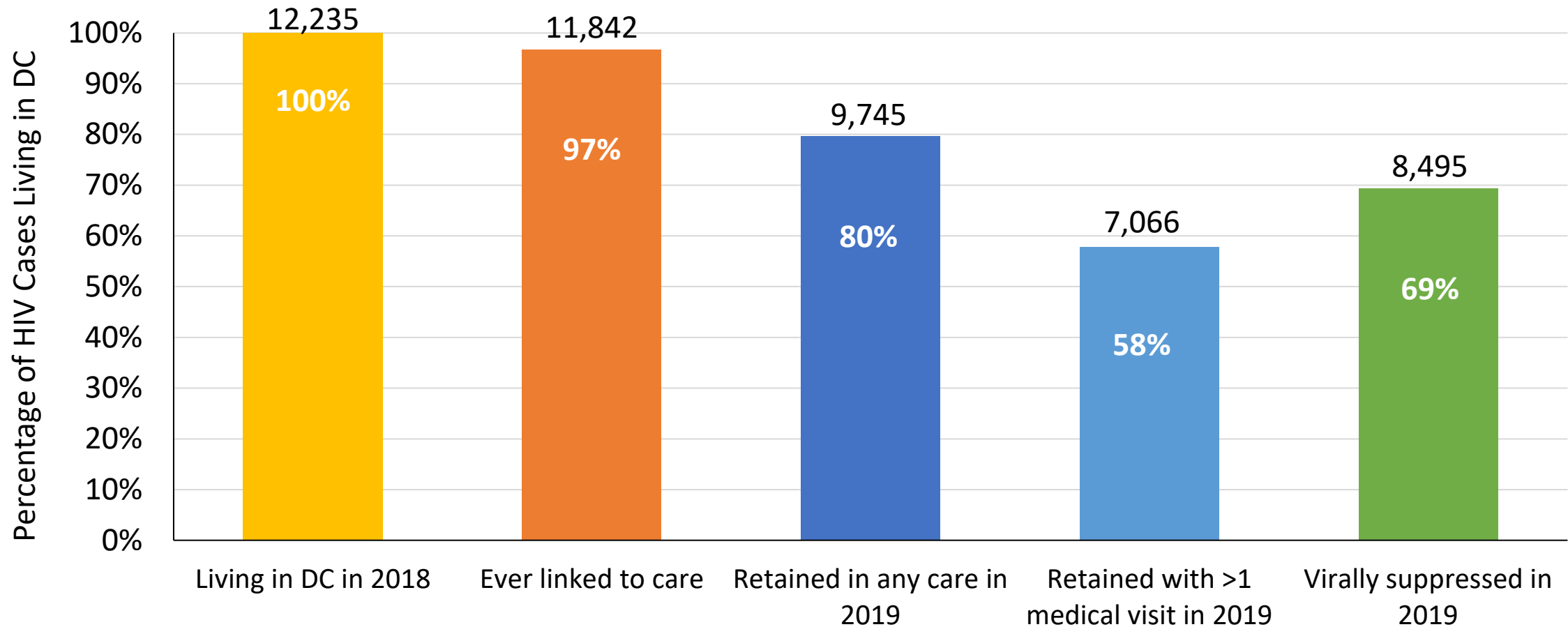
HIV Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity—District of Columbia, 2019, n=12,408



Percentage of HIV Cases Living in DC, by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=12,408)



HIV Care Continuum—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=12,235)

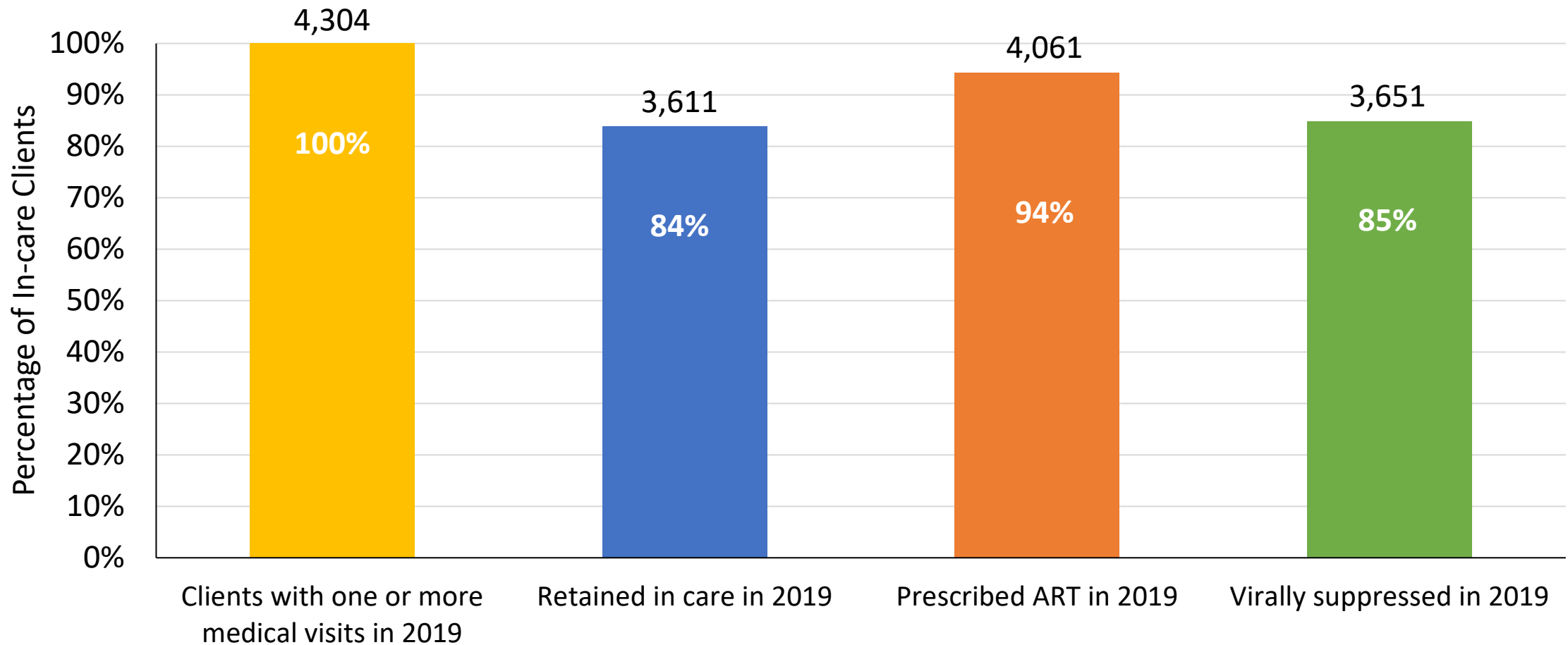


Retained in any care: having had at least 1 CD4 test or VL test in 2019

Retained with >1 medical visit: having had at least 2 CD4 tests or VL tests in 2019

Virally suppressed: having a viral load of <200 copies/mL in 2019

HIV Care Continuum among Ryan White Clients— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=4,304)



District of Columbia HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study

Naloxone and Anti-HIV Drug Knowledge and Use among People who Inject Drugs and Live in the DC Metropolitan Statistical Area (n= 500)

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study (NHBS)



Over one-third of participants own Narcan or Naloxone



29% of participants reported that they had used Narcan on someone else during an overdose



Nearly two-thirds of participants had never heard of the Good Samaritan Law



0.9% of participants reported if they were currently taking PrEP



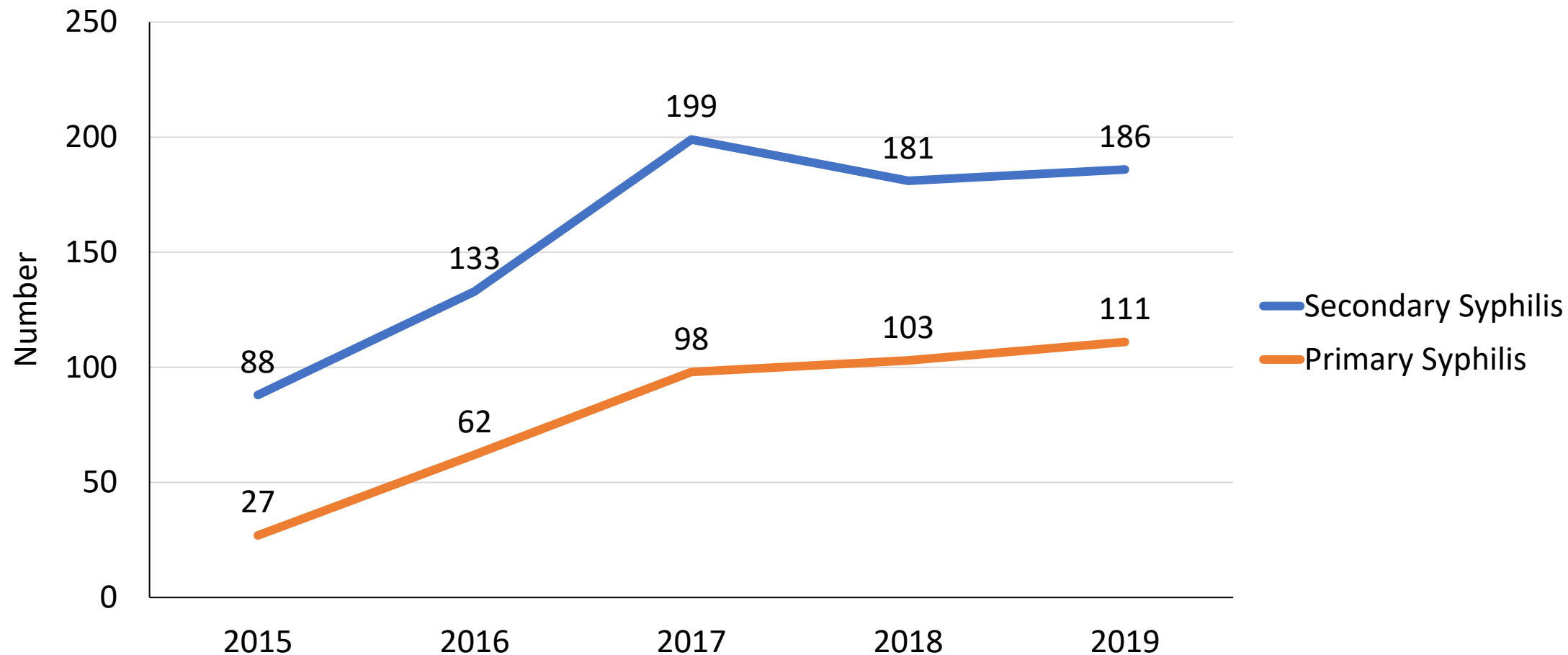
Nearly 20% strongly agreed/agreed that they would no longer need to use sterile needles if they were on PrEP



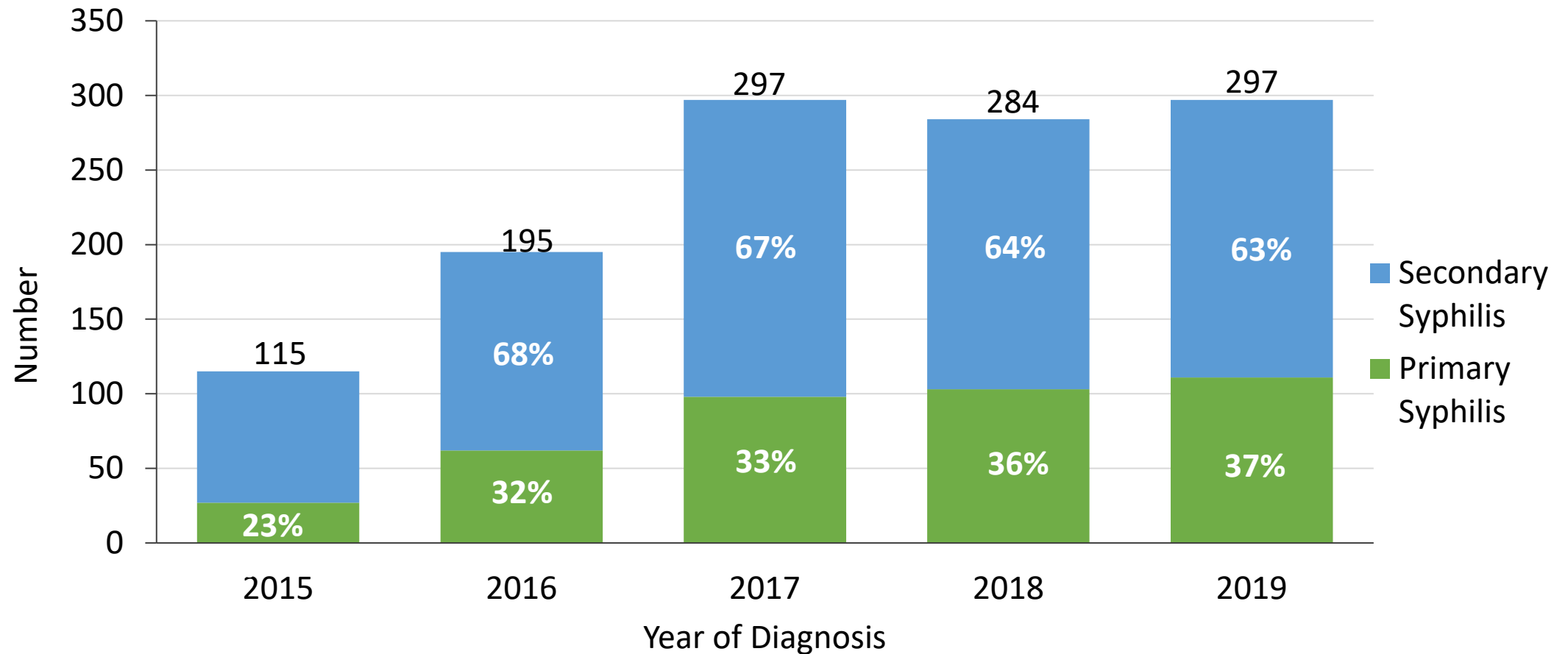
82% of participants would be very/somewhat likely to take PrEP if it were available in DC for free

Sexually Transmitted Infections: Syphilis

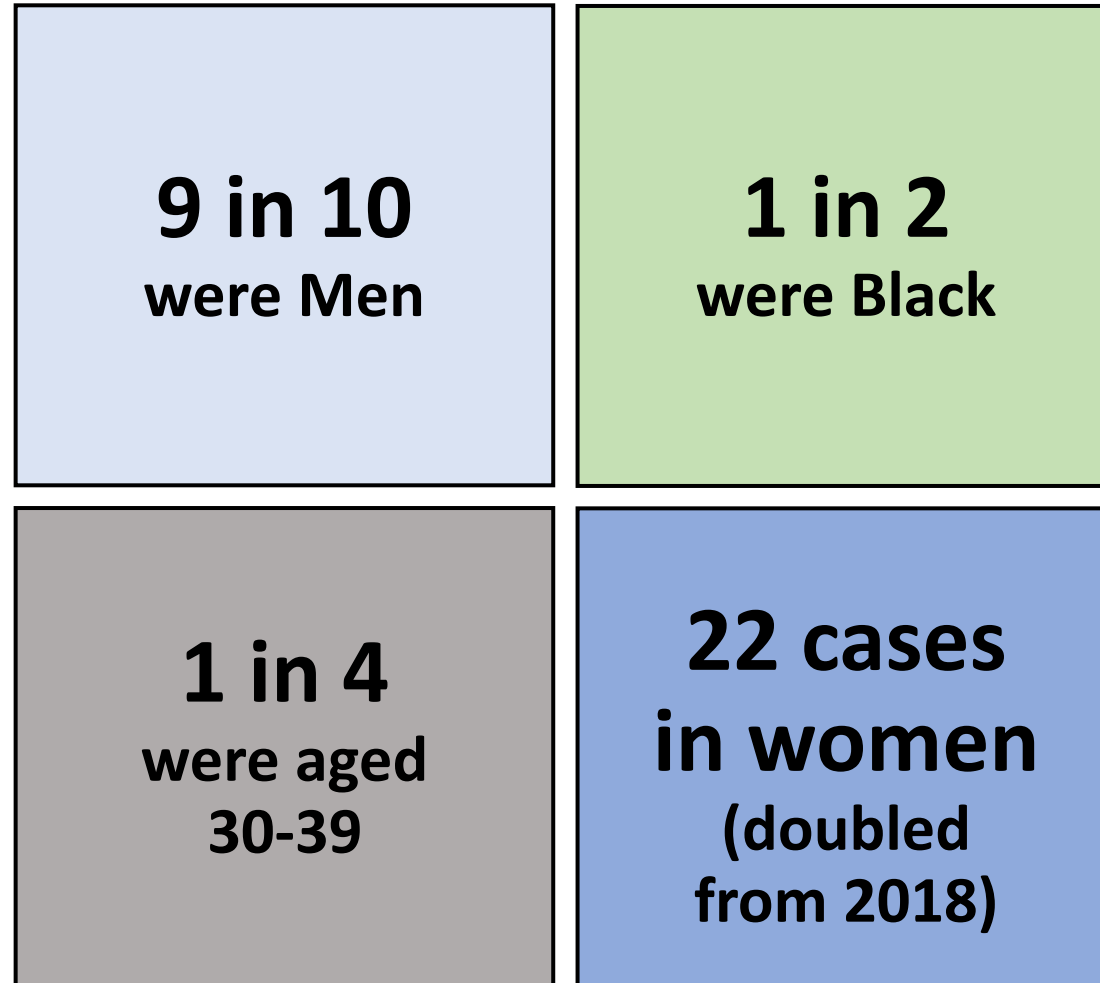
Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



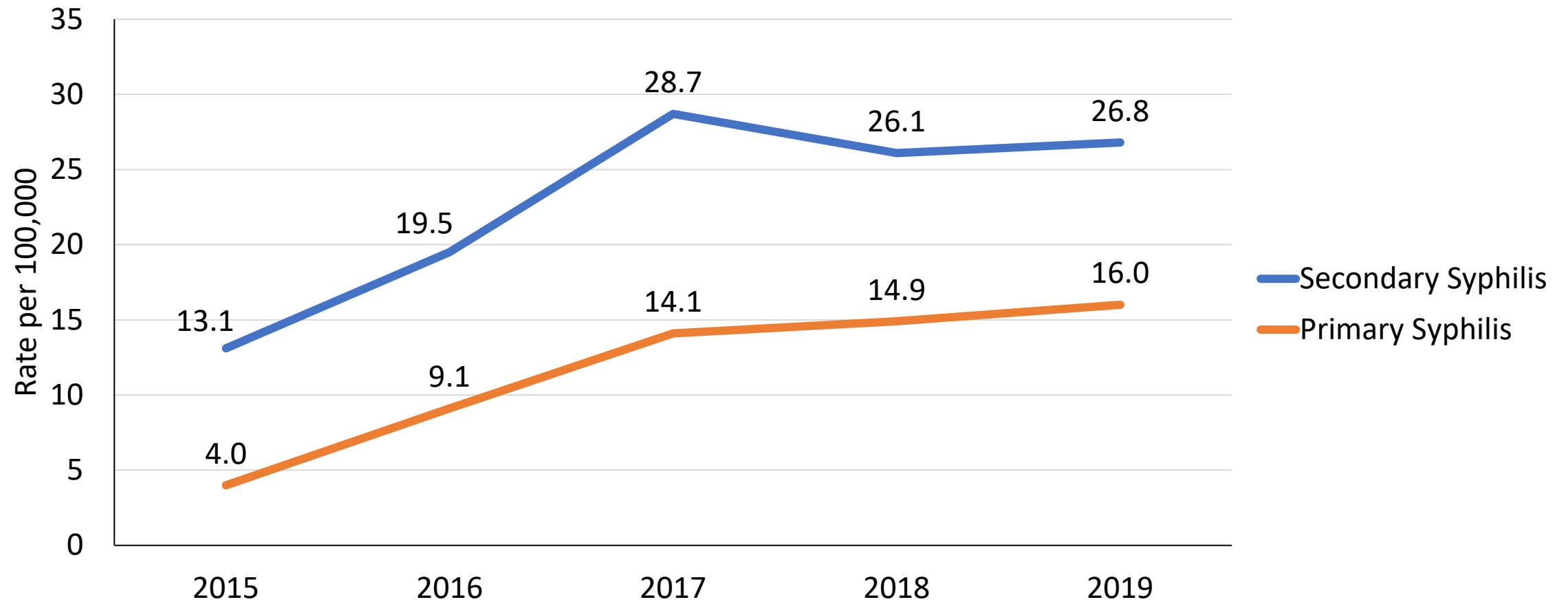
Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



Characteristics of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases—District of Columbia, 2019



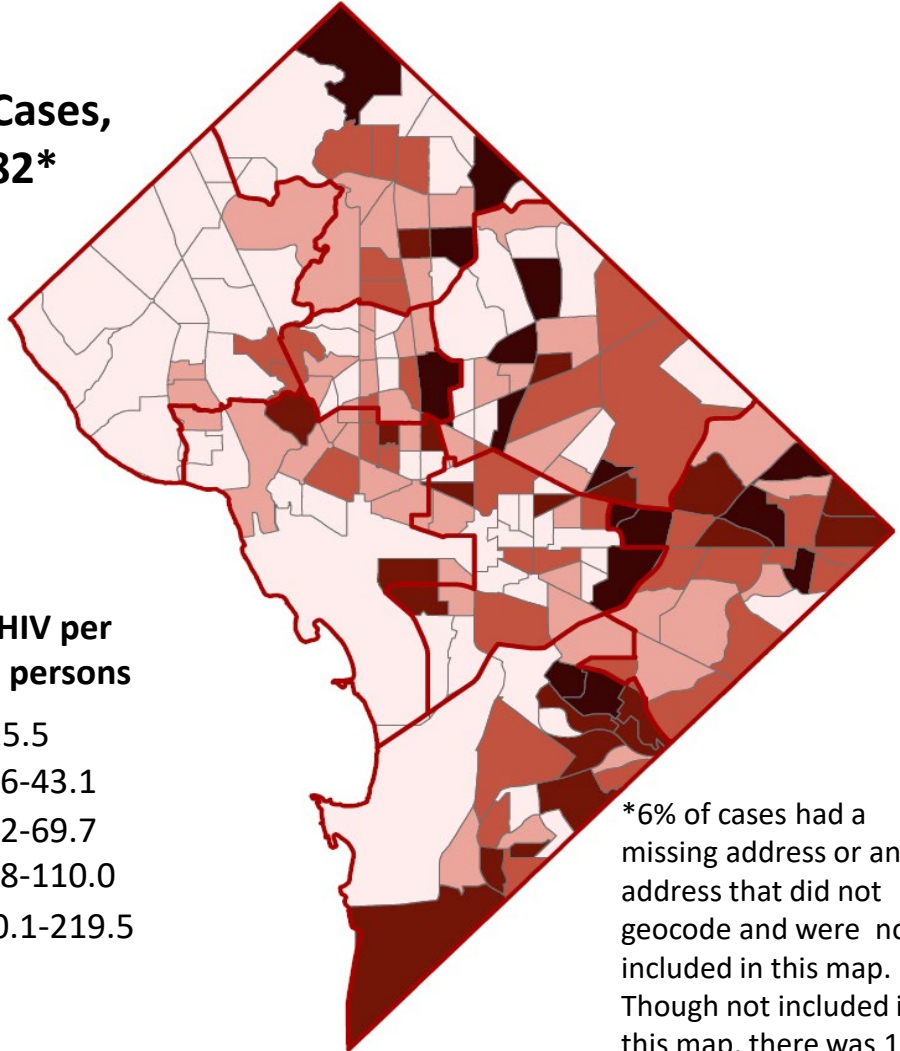
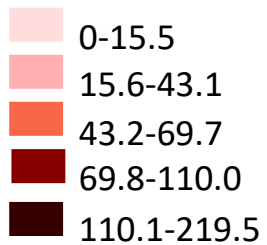
Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV and Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases—District of Columbia, 2019

HIV Cases,
N=282*

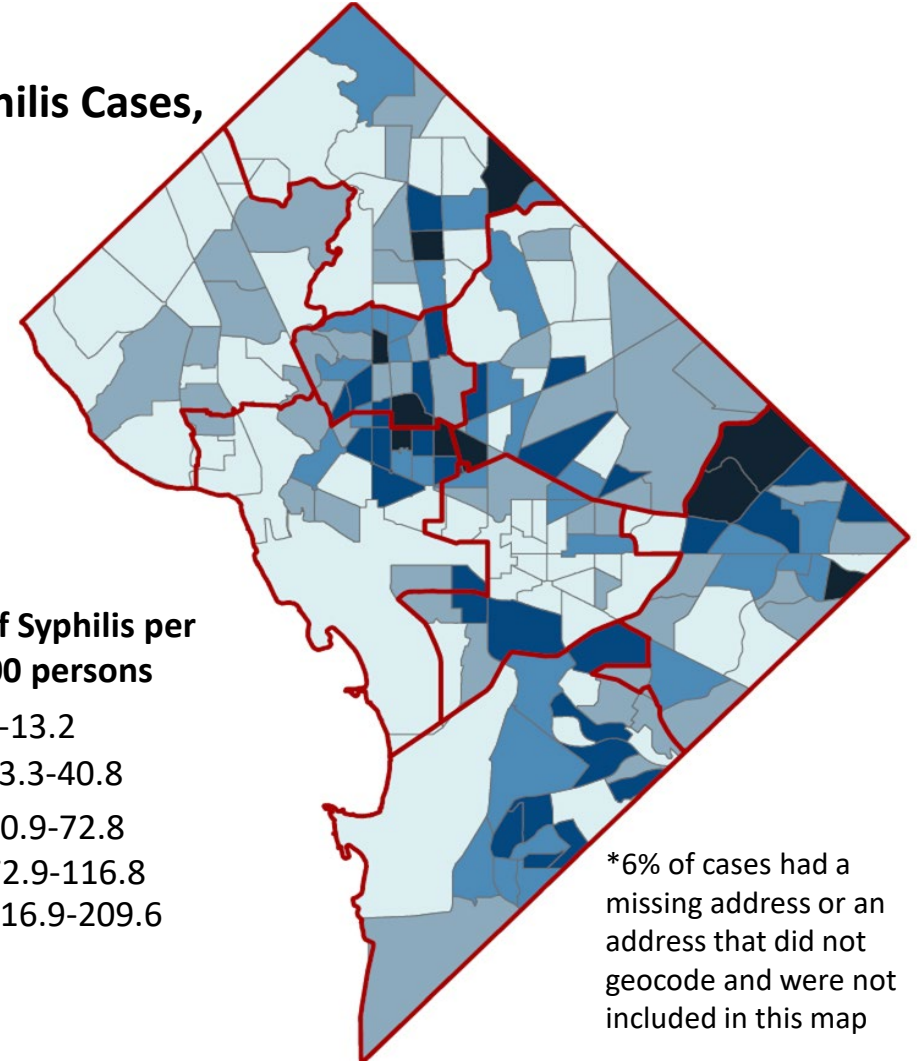
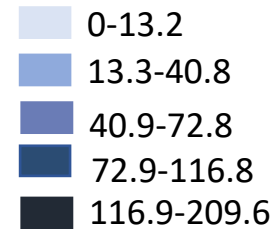
Rate of HIV per
100,000 persons



*6% of cases had a missing address or an address that did not geocode and were not included in this map. Though not included in this map, there was 1 homeless case and 11 cases diagnosed in jail.

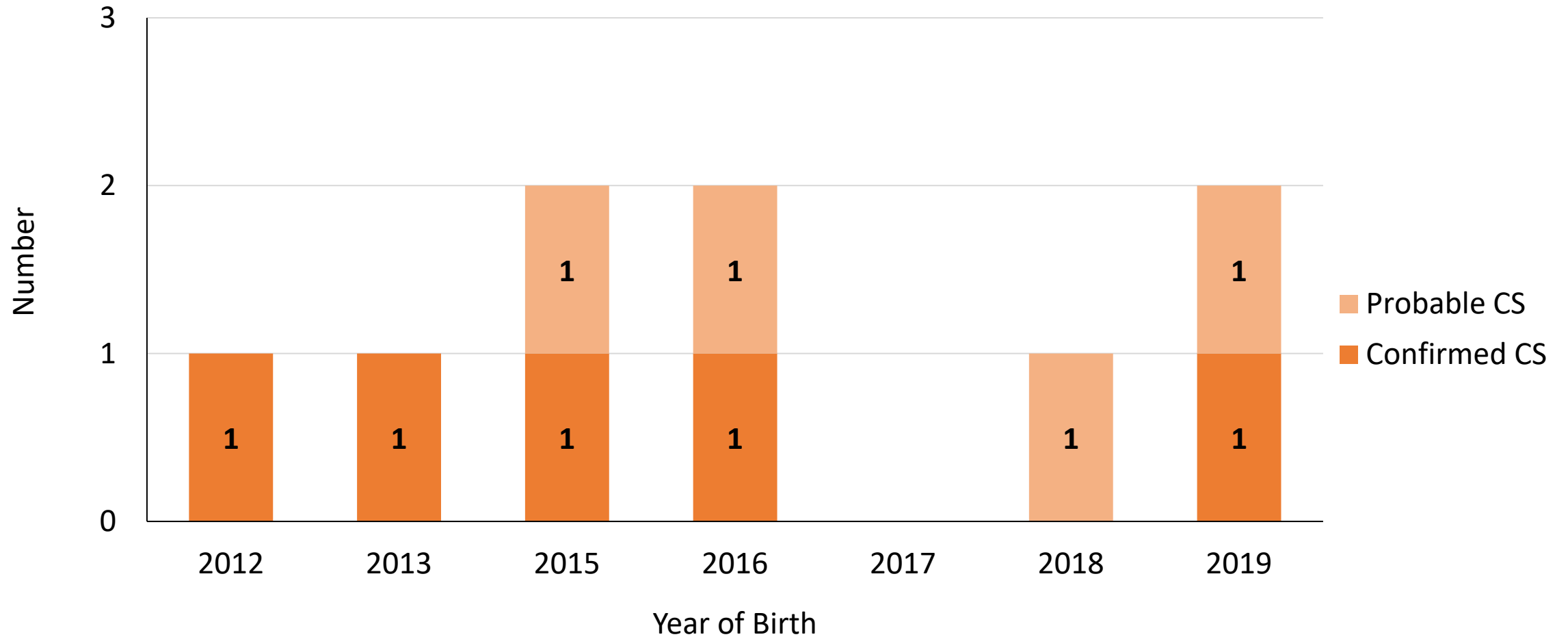
P&S Syphilis Cases,
N=297*

Rate of Syphilis per
100,000 persons

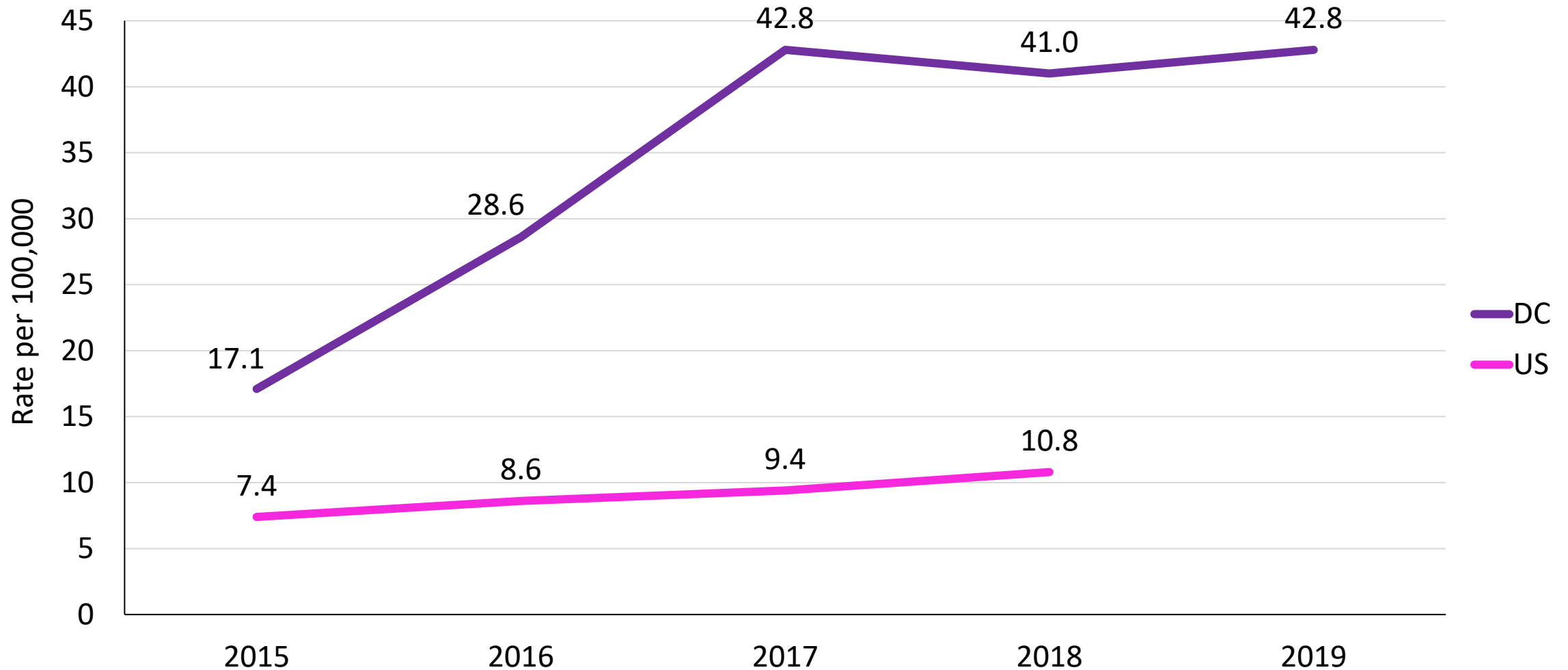


*6% of cases had a missing address or an address that did not geocode and were not included in this map

Congenital Syphilis (CS) cases by Year of Birth— District of Columbia, 2012-2019

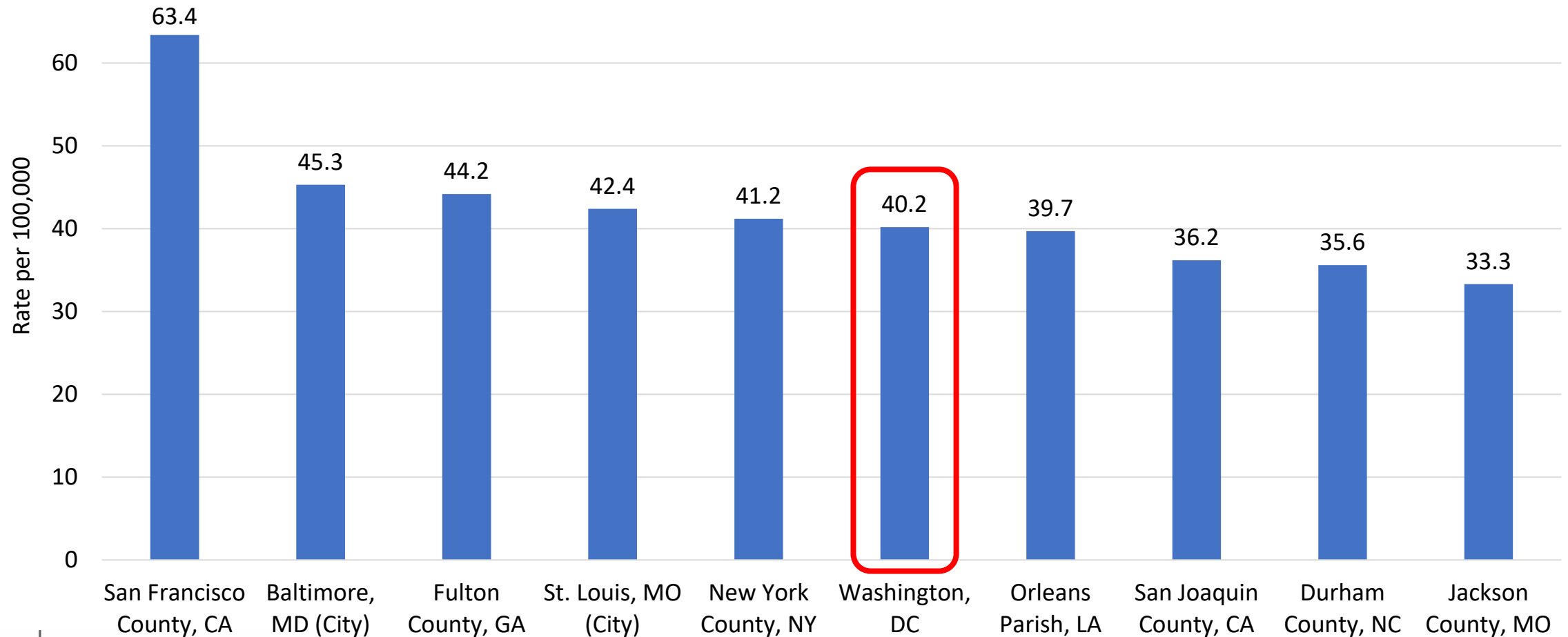


Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000—US and District of Columbia, 2015-2019*

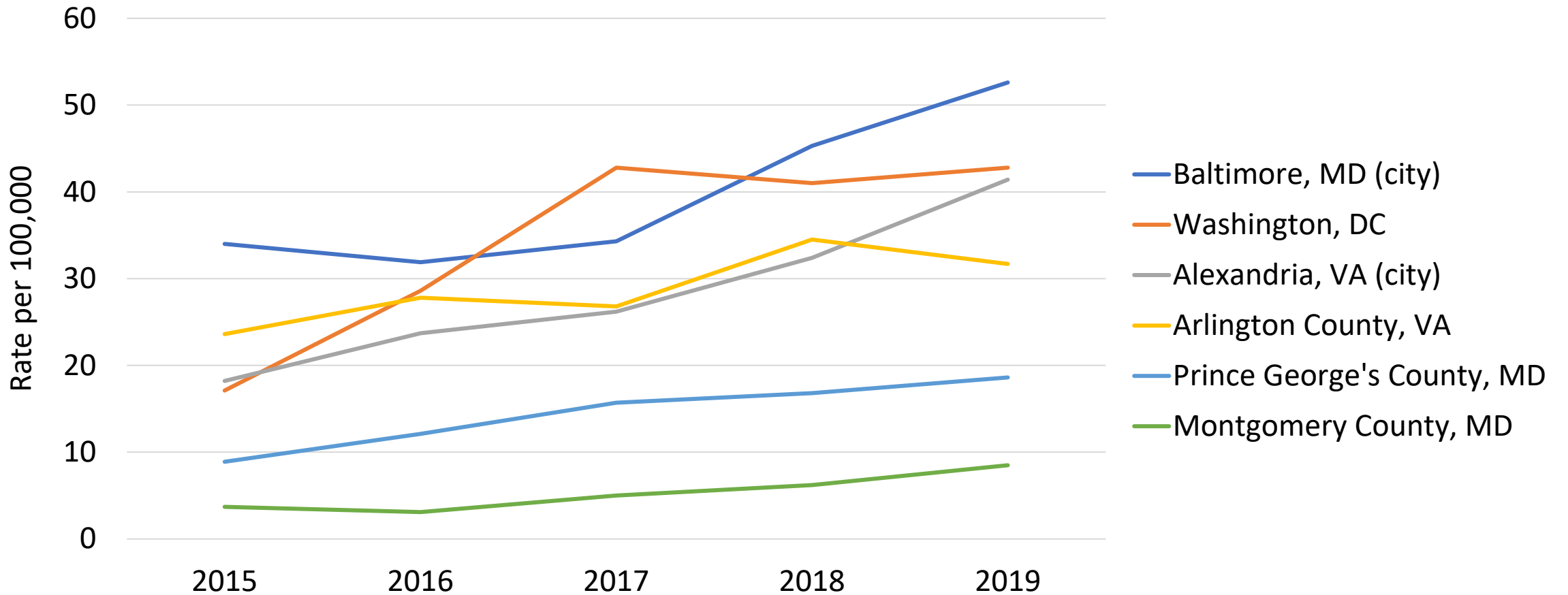


* Most recent US data is available through 2018.

Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000—Top 10 US Counties and Independent Cities, 2018

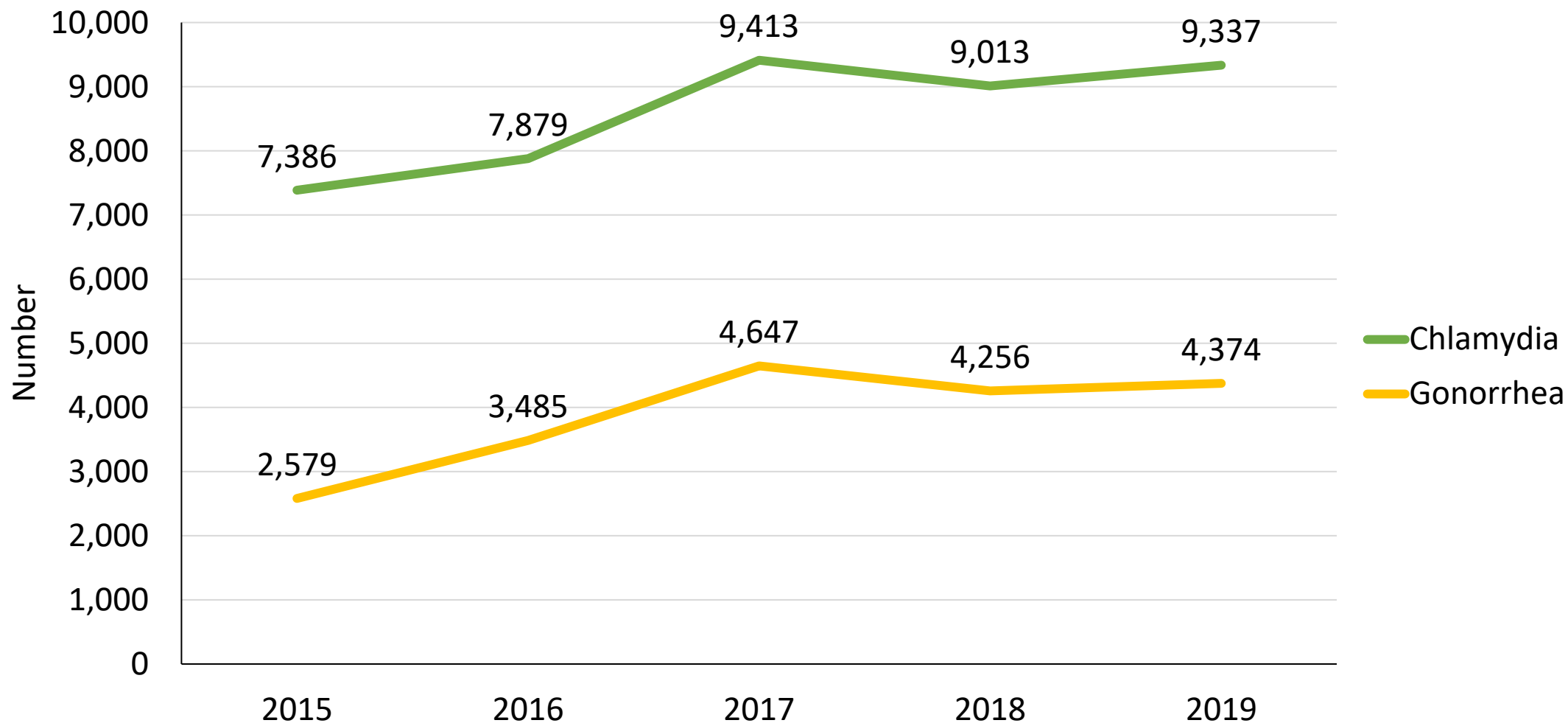


Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000— District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019

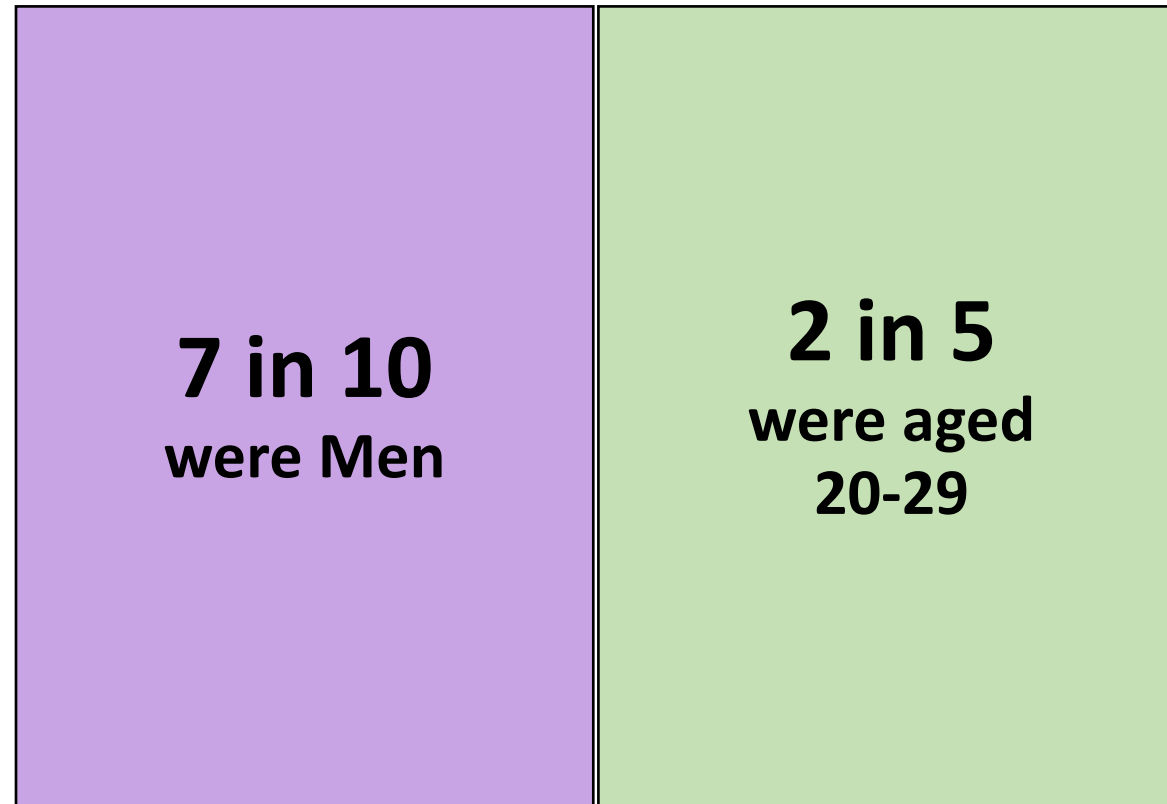


Sexually Transmitted Infections: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia

Reported Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Cases by Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



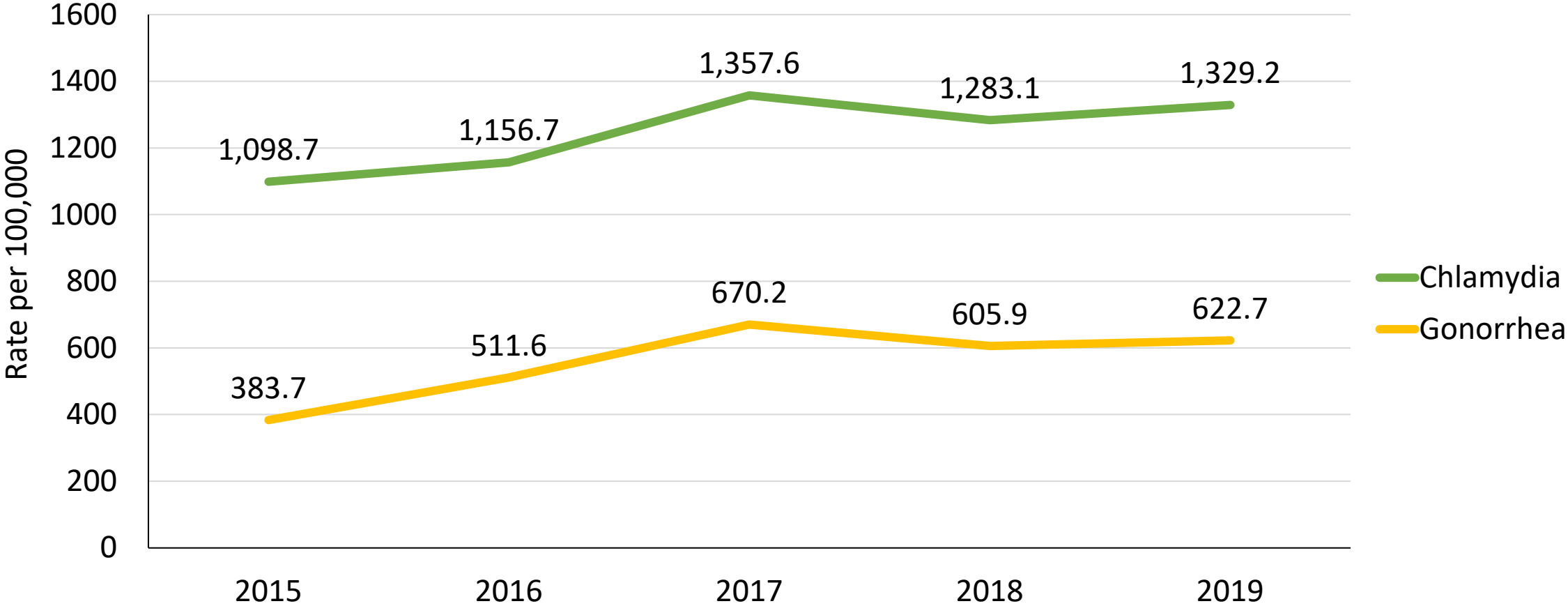
Characteristics of Reported Gonorrhea Cases— District of Columbia, 2019



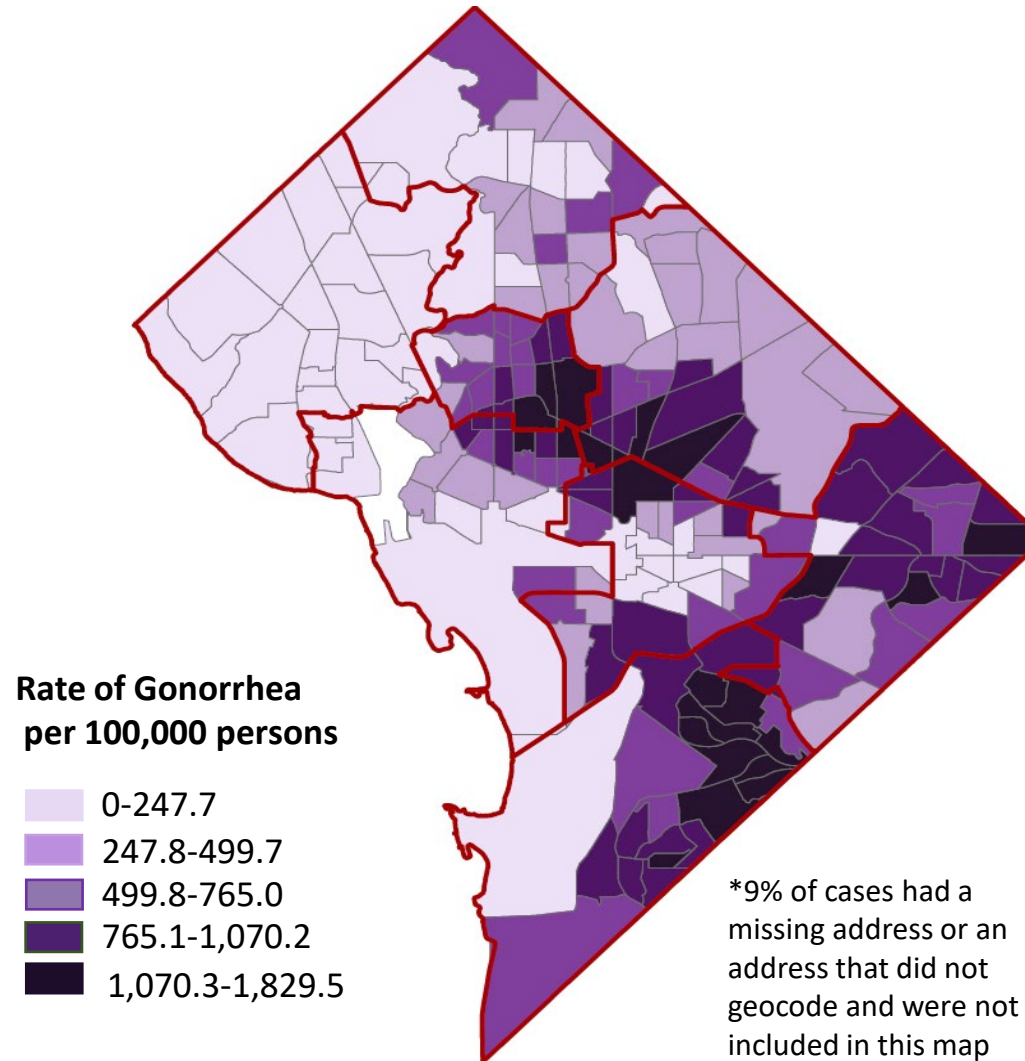
Characteristics of Reported Chlamydia Cases— District of Columbia, 2019



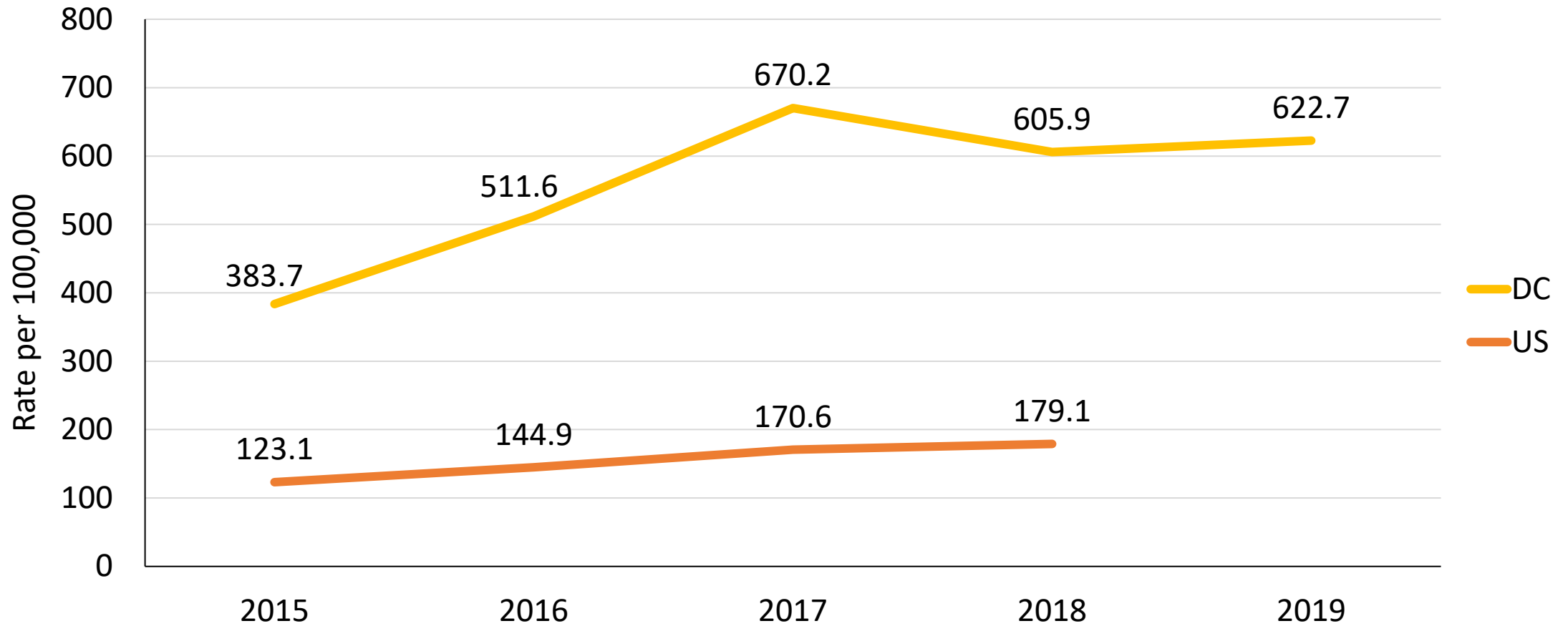
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=4,374*)

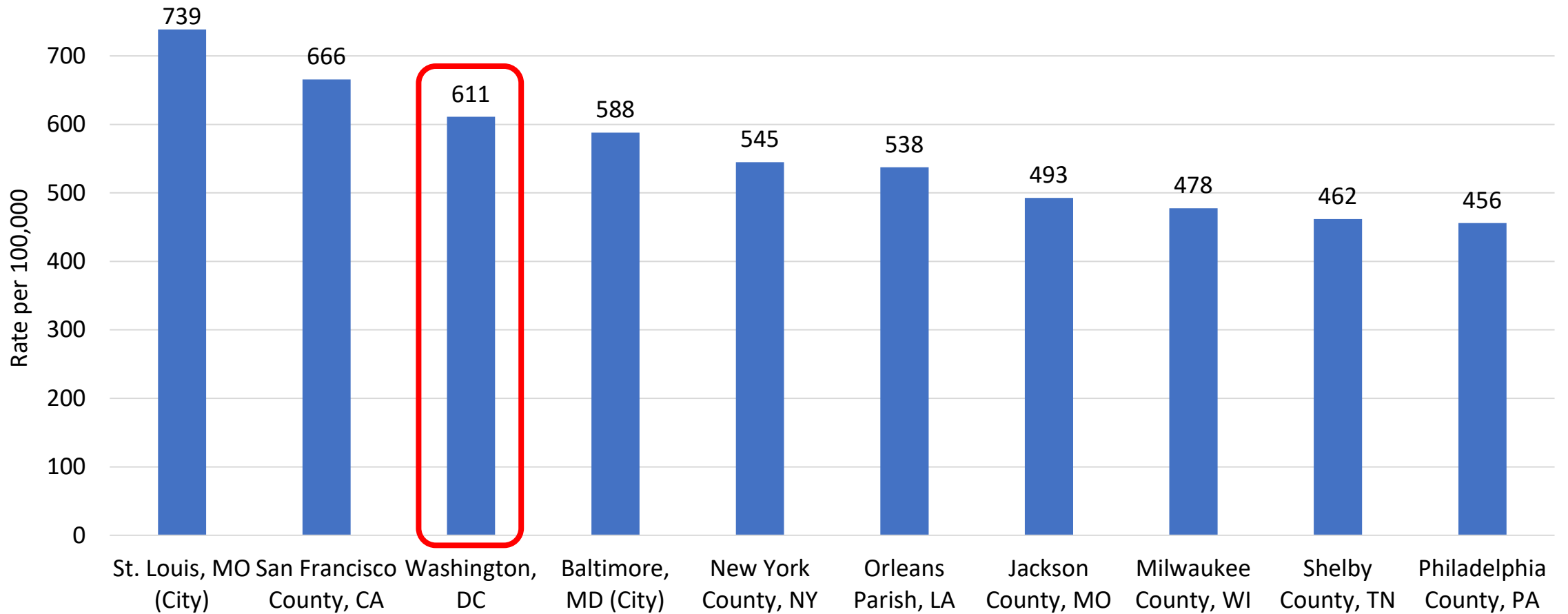


Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000— US and District of Columbia, 2015-2019*

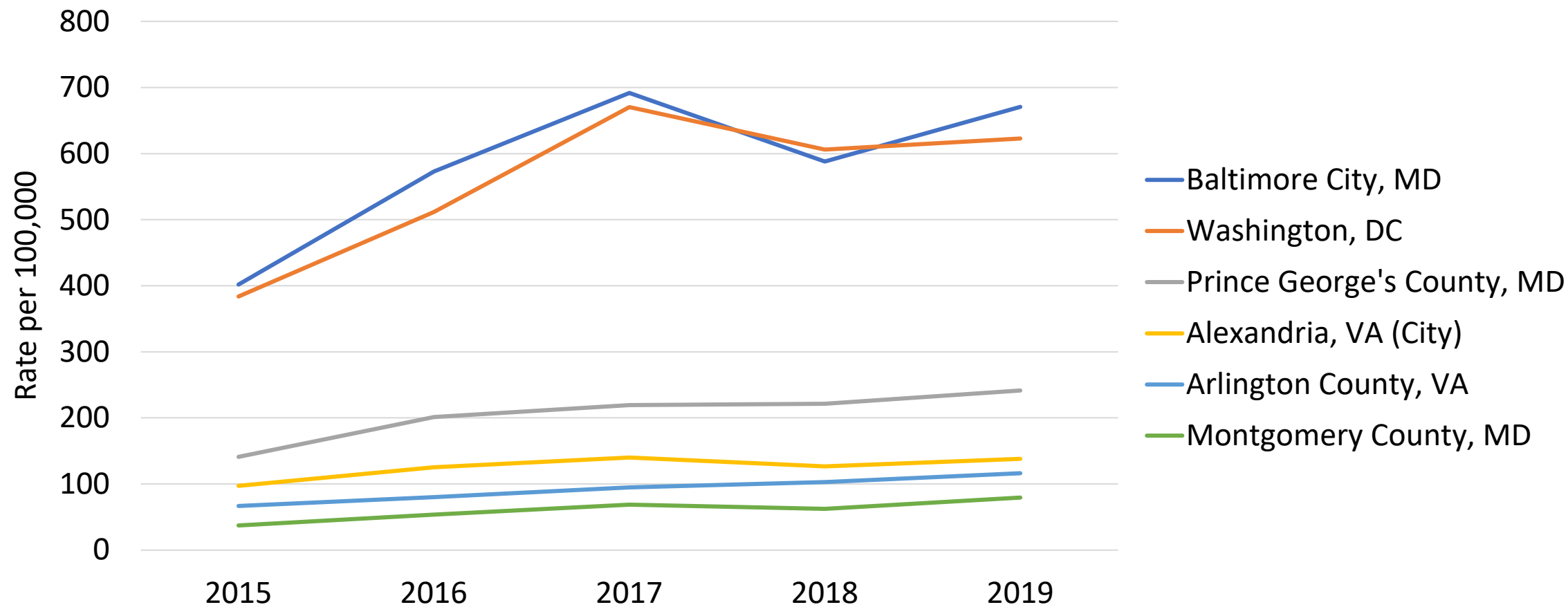


* Most recent US data is available through 2018.

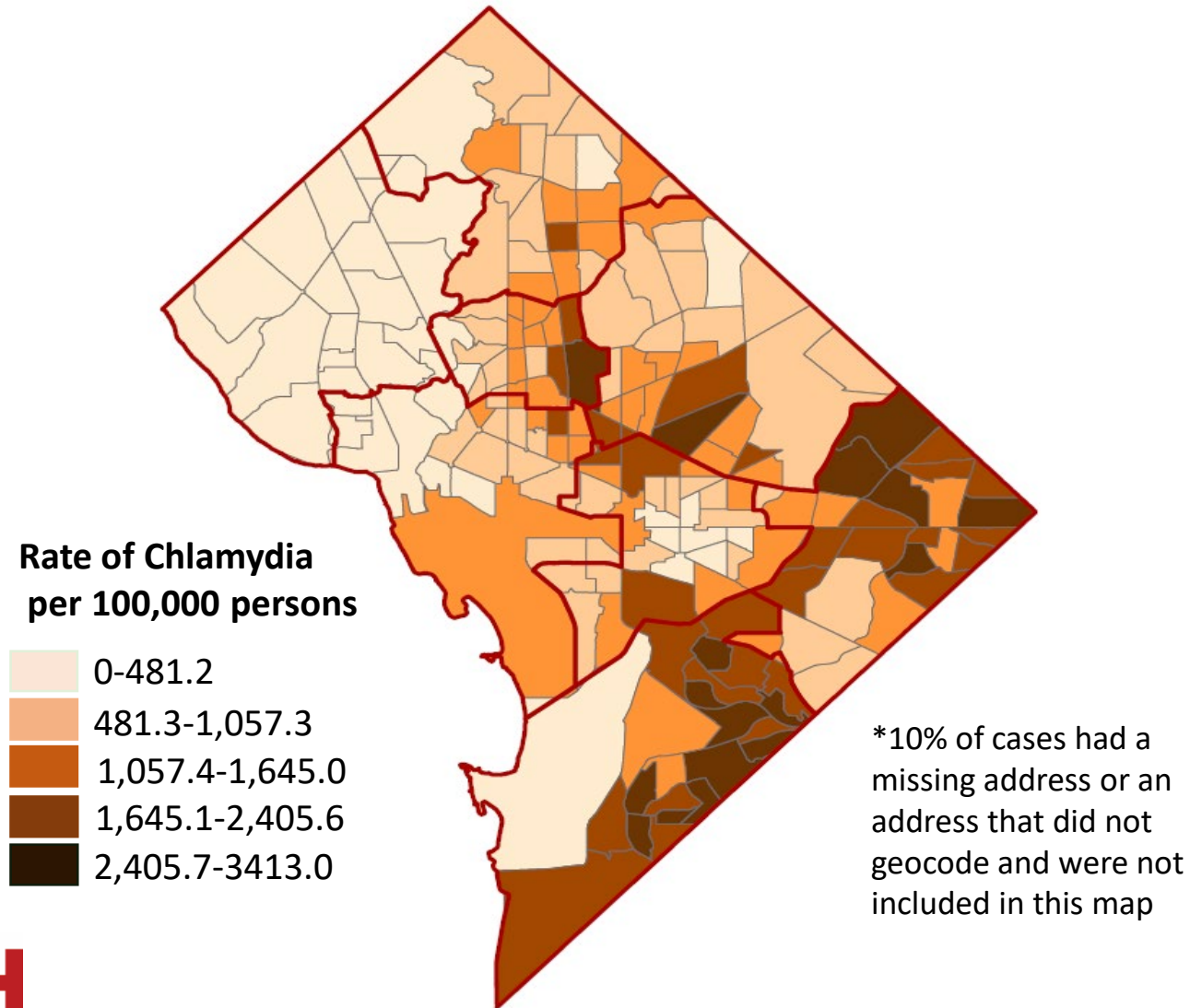
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000— Top 10 US Counties and Independent Cities, 2018



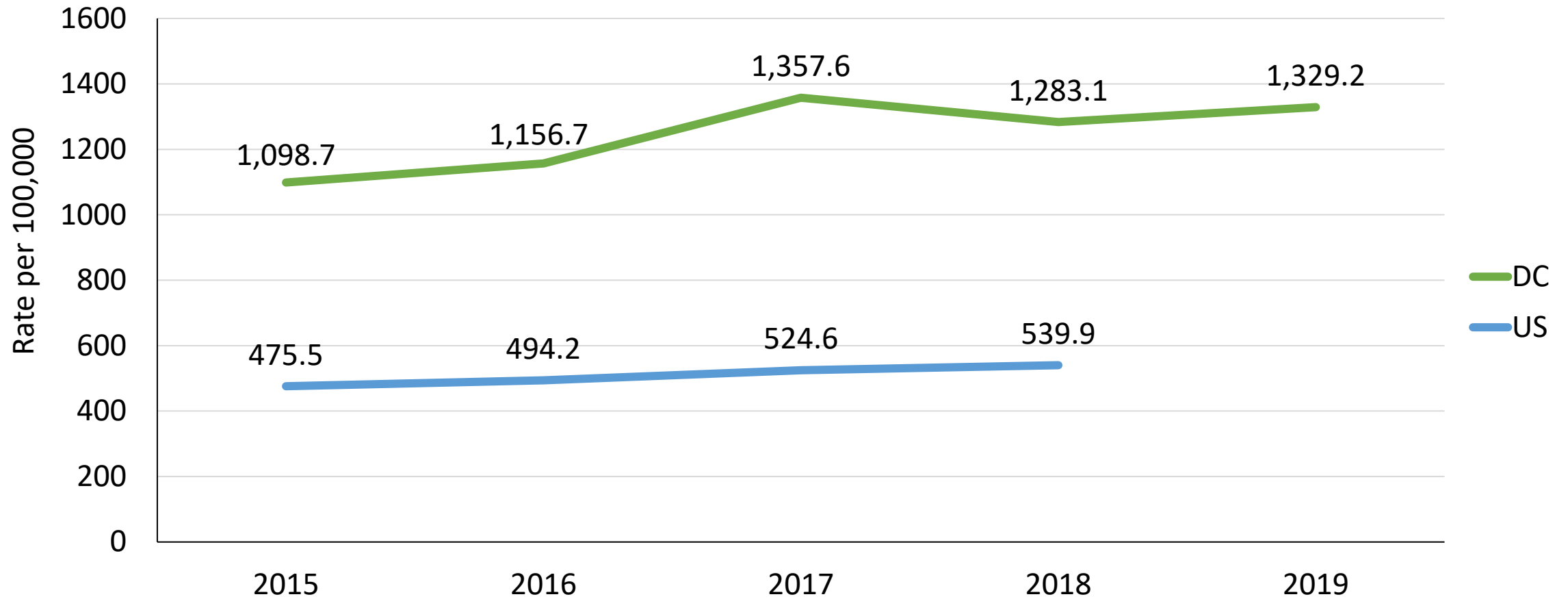
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000— District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019



Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000— District of Columbia, 2019 (n=9,337*)

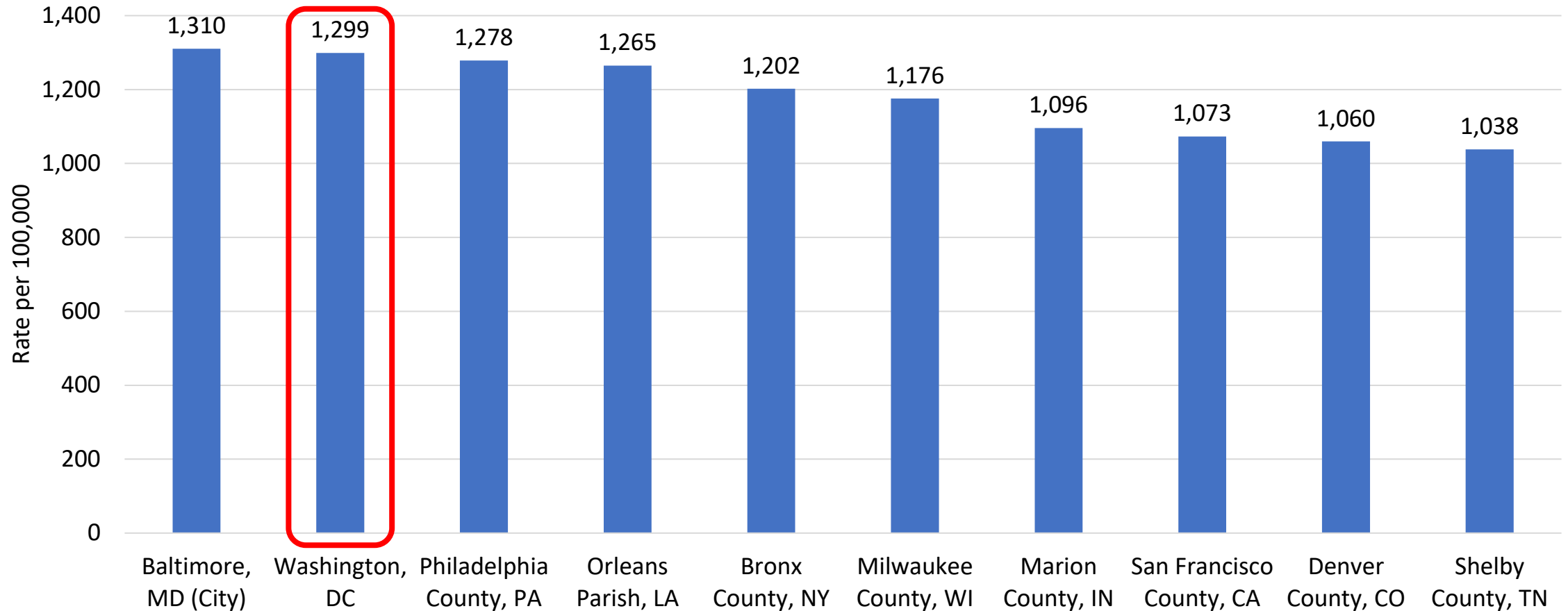


Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000— US and District of Columbia, 2015-2019*

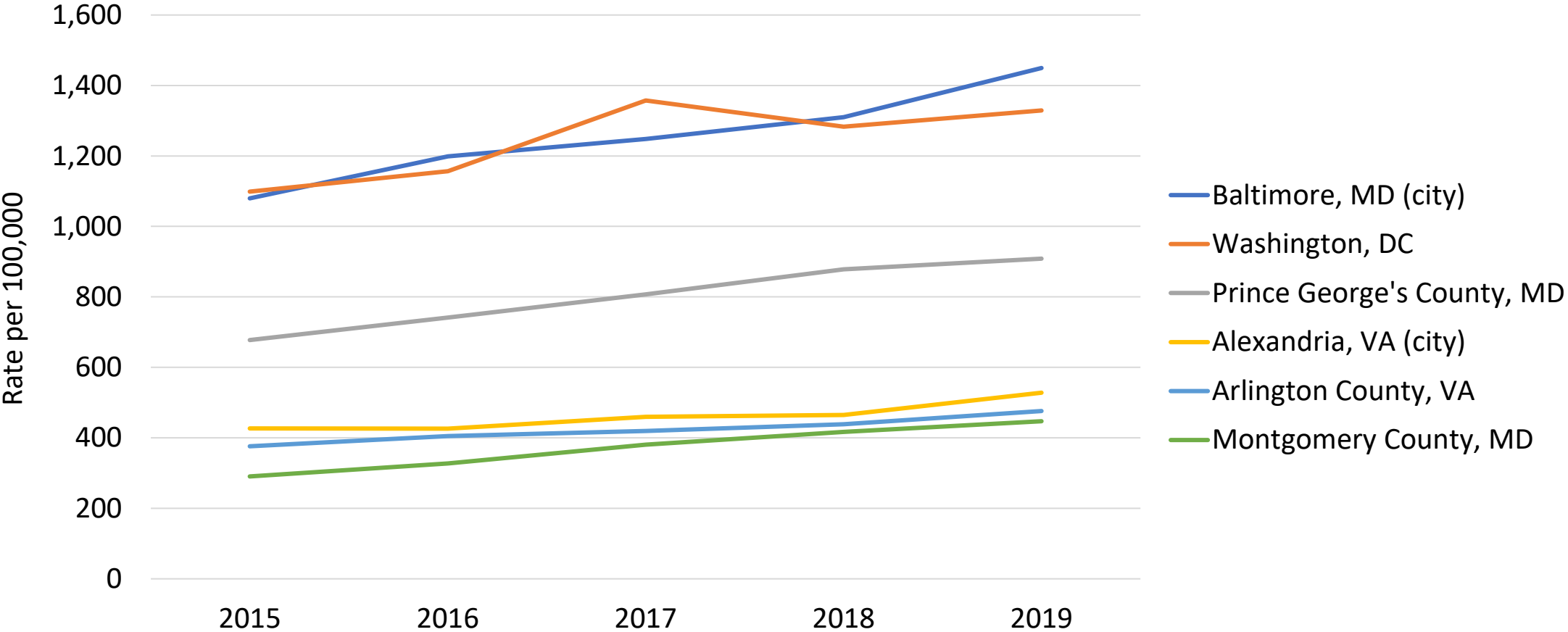


* Most recent US data is available through 2018.

Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000— Top 10 US Counties and Independent Cities, 2018

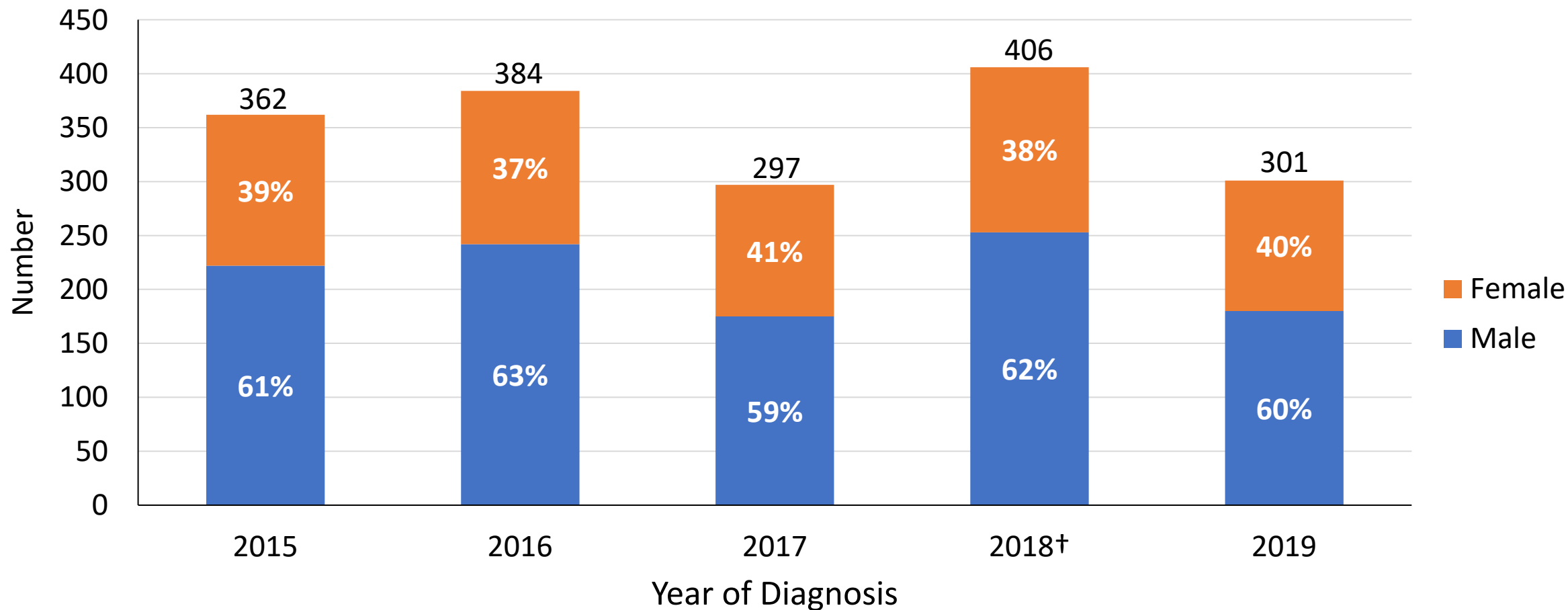


Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019



Hepatitis B and C

Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

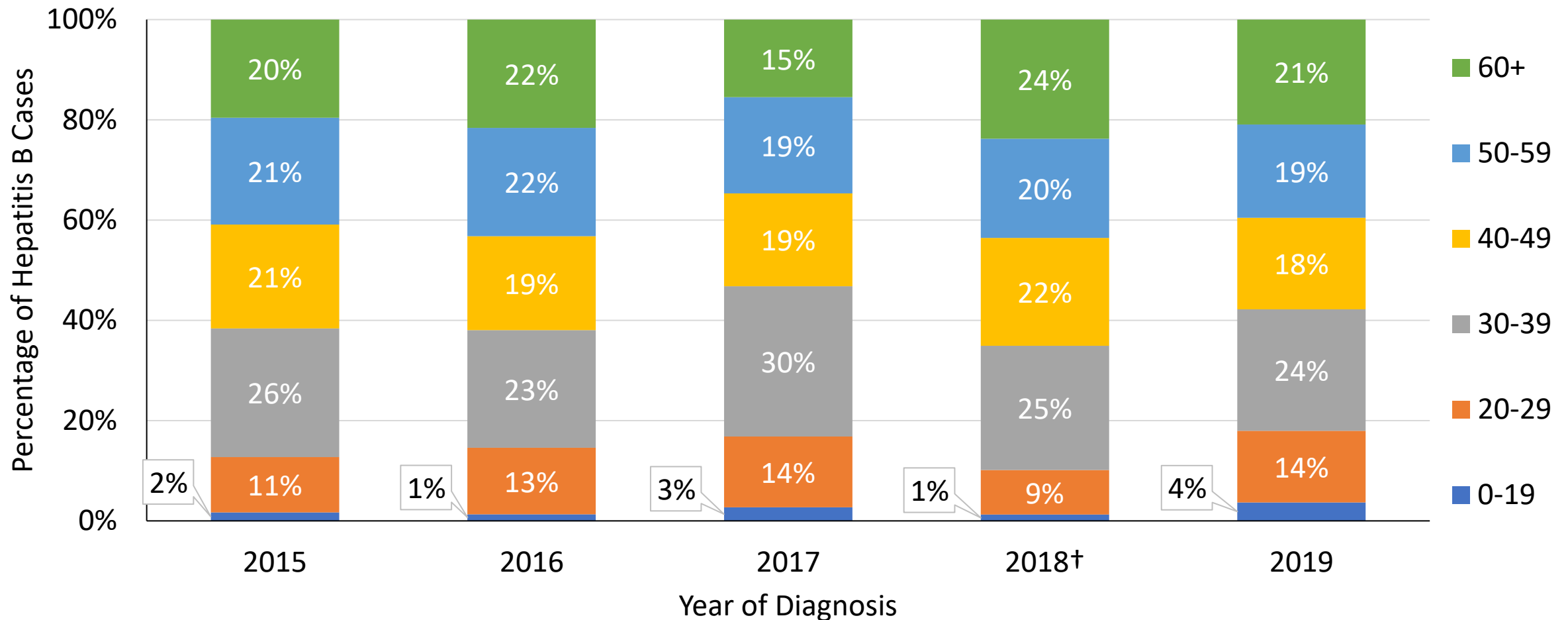


¹Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis B positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

²Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

†Information for 2 people was missing in 2018, and they were removed from this analysis.

Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis (%), District of Columbia, 2015-2019

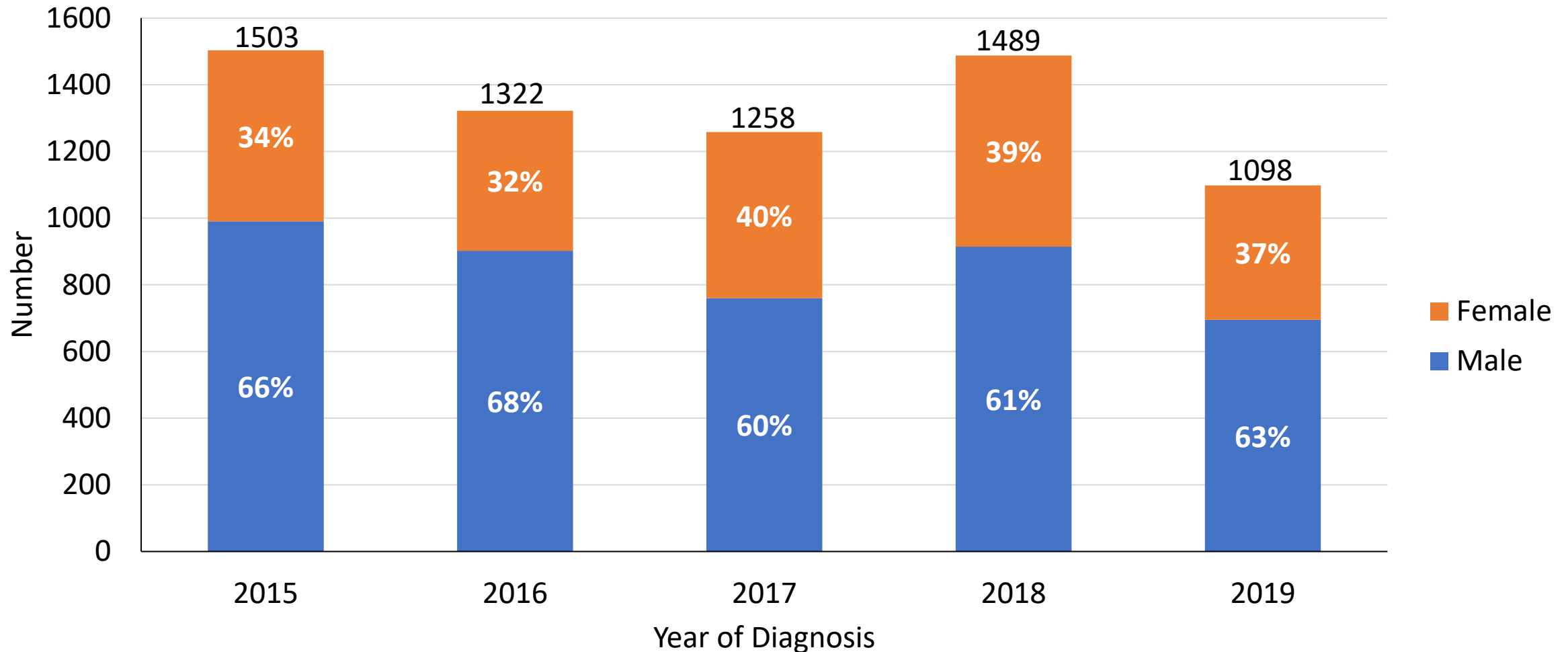


¹Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis B positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

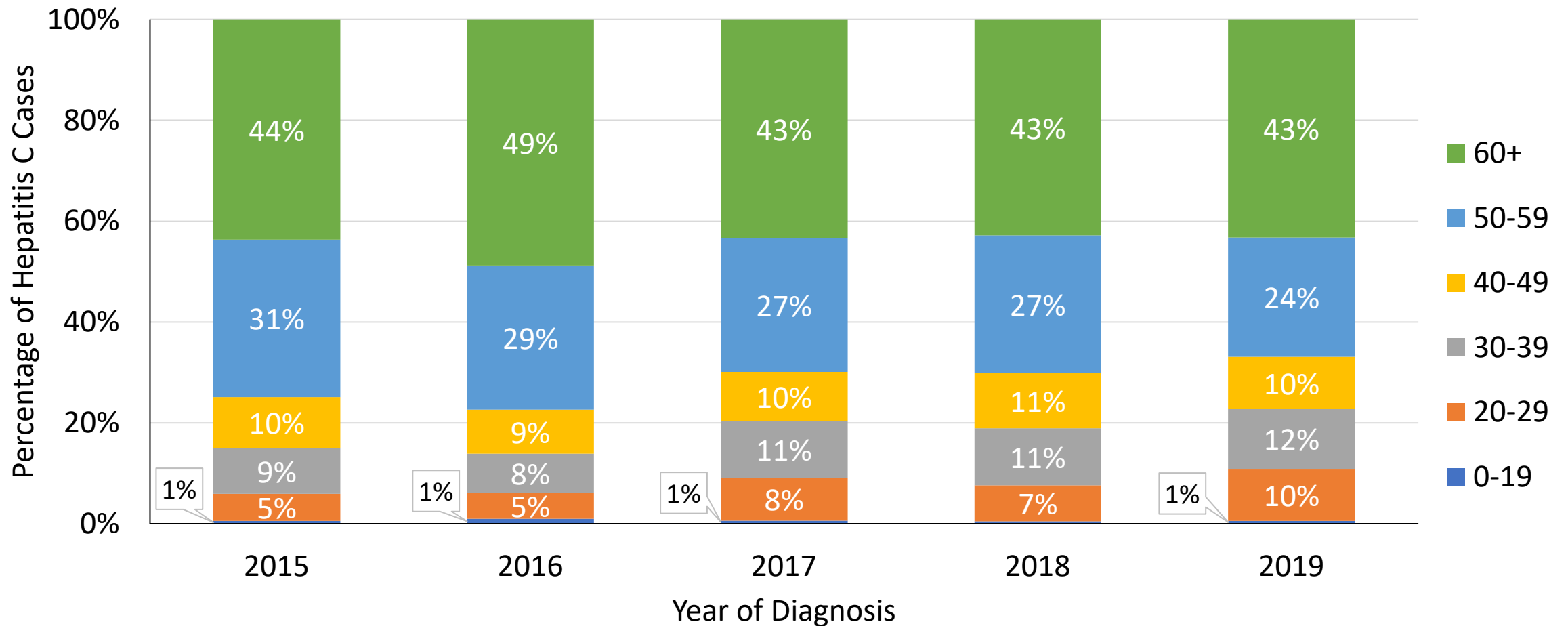
²Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

†Information for 2 people was missing in 2018, and they were removed from this analysis.

Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis (%), District of Columbia, 2015-2019

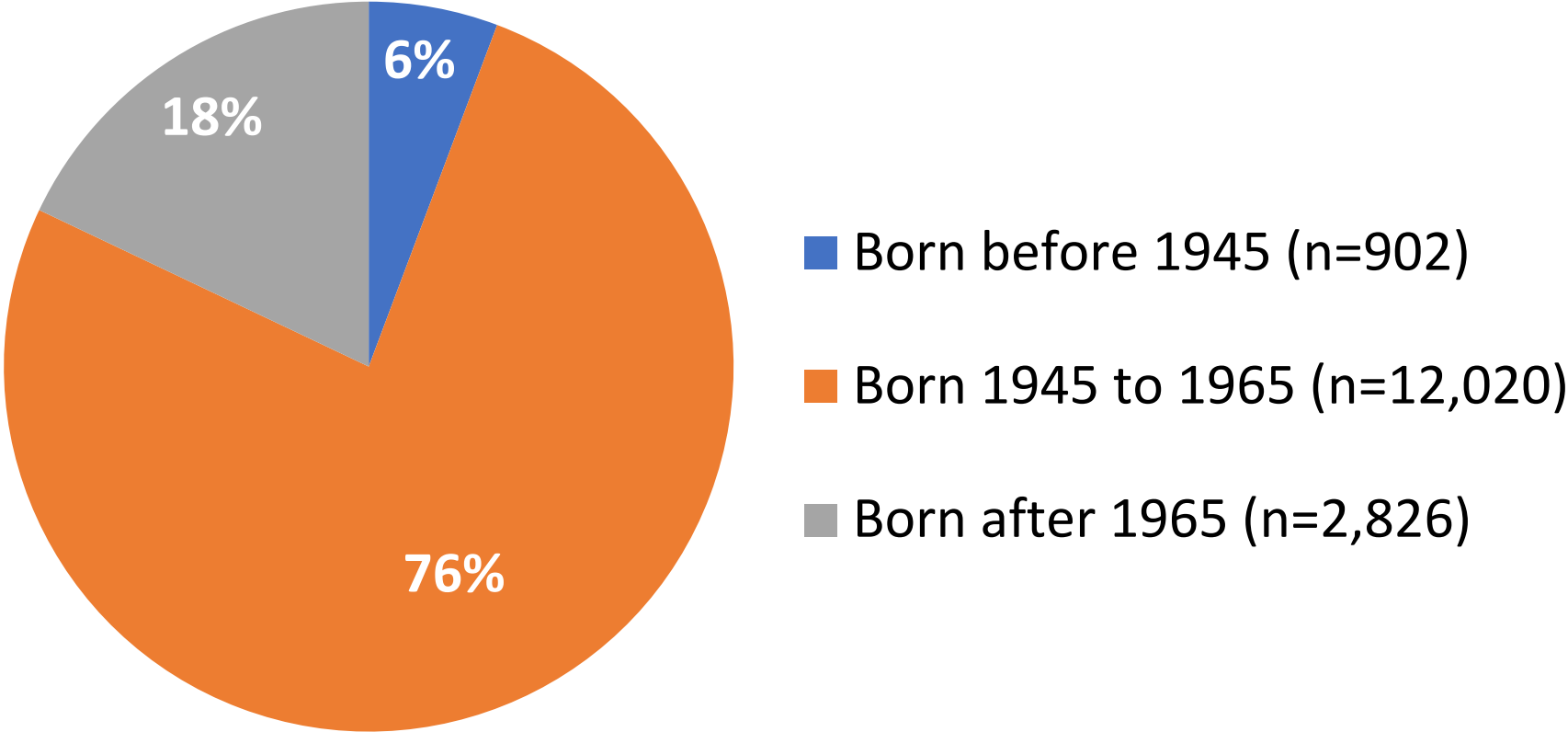


¹Diagnosis year based on date of first reported chronic hepatitis C positive laboratory report based on 2016 CDC case definition guidance.

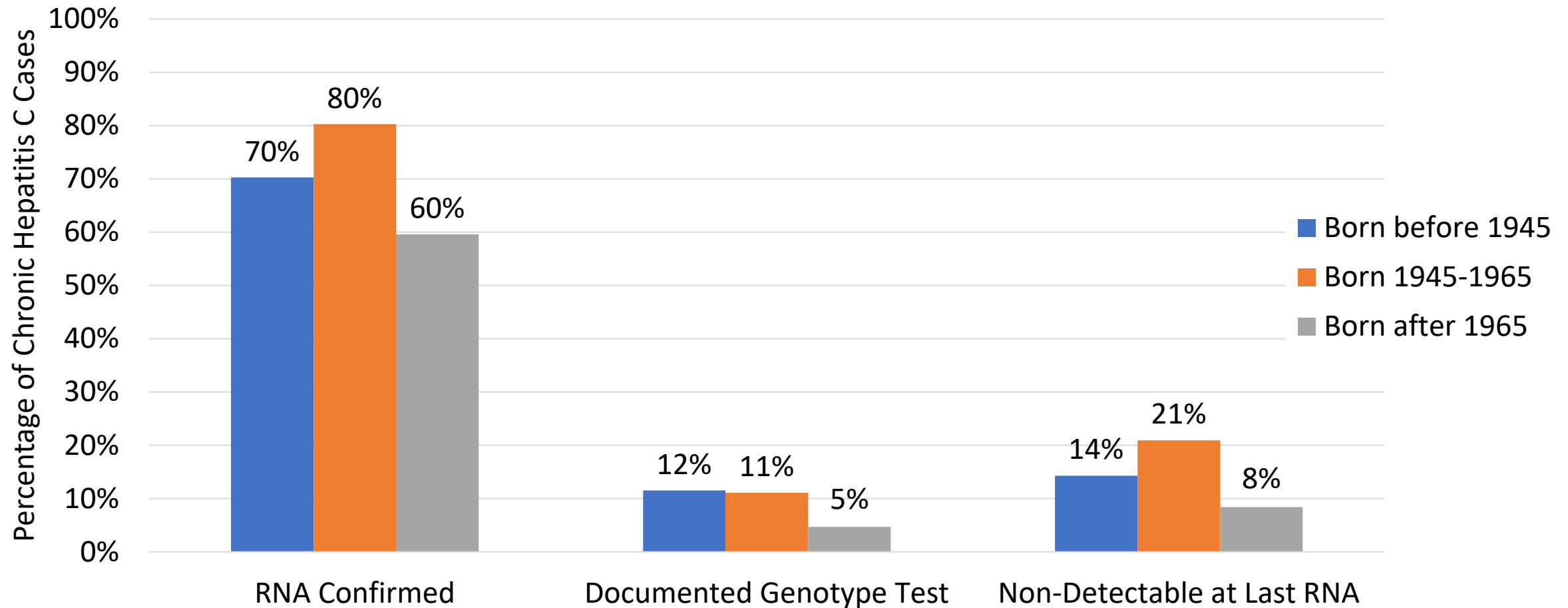
²Cases with age of diagnosis missing were not included in analysis: 2015 (n=3), 2016 (n=6), 2017(n=5), 2018(n=22), 2019(n=57)

³Cases with a reported residential address outside of the District of Columbia at the time of diagnosis are excluded from analysis.

Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Birth Cohort, District of Columbia 2015-2019

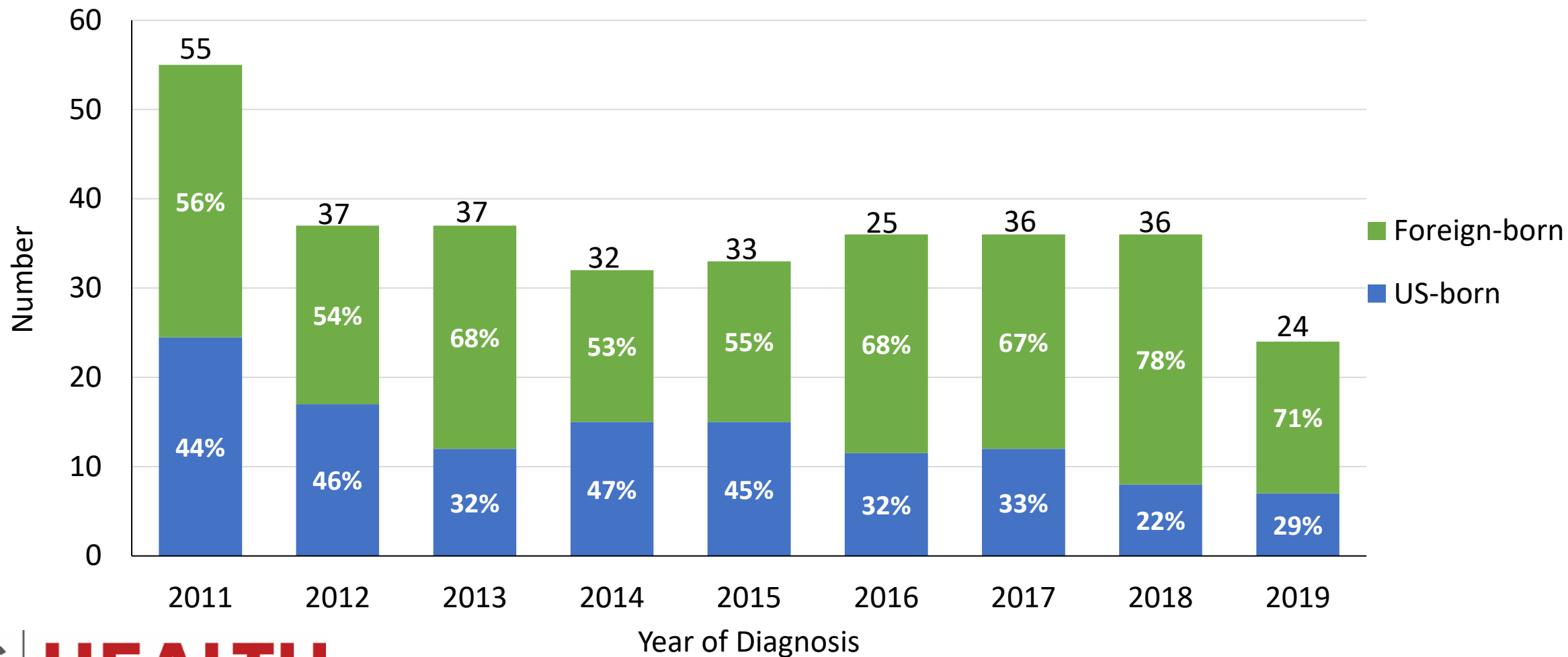


Cure Cascade among Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Birth Cohort—District of Columbia, 2015-2019



Tuberculosis

Reported Tuberculosis (TB) Cases, by Country of Origin and Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2011-2019



Recommended Citation

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Acknowledgements

- DC Department of Health, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration
 - Strategic Information Division
 - Care and Treatment Division
 - STD and TB Control Division
- George Washington University, Milken Institute School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology

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