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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal #1: 90% of HIV-positive District residents know their status</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal #2: 90% of District residents living with HIV are in treatment</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal #3: 90% of District residents living with HIV who are in treatment reach viral suppression</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal #4: 50% reduction in new HIV diagnoses</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Number of Persons Newly Diagnosed

80% Decrease
New HIV Diagnoses by Year and Gender Identity—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

- **2015**: n=399
  - Transgender: 3.0%
  - Female: 24.1%
  - Male: 72.9%

- **2016**: n=379
  - Transgender: 2.6%
  - Female: 24.8%
  - Male: 72.6%

- **2017**: n=371
  - Transgender: 2.3%
  - Female: 23.7%
  - Male: 74.1%

- **2018**: n=335
  - Transgender: 3.0%
  - Female: 21.2%
  - Male: 75.8%

- **2019**: n=282
  - Transgender: 2.5%
  - Female: 21.6%
  - Male: 75.9%
New HIV Diagnoses by Gender Identity—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)

- Male (n=214): 75.9%
- Female (n=61): 21.6%
- Transgender (n=7): 2.5%
New HIV Diagnoses by Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=282)

- Male (n=214)
  - MSM 72.4%
  - Heterosexual Contact 17.3%
  - IDU 1.4%
  - RNI† 7.9%
  - Other* 1.6%

- Female (n=61)
  - Heterosexual Contact 88.5%
  - IDU 1.6%
  - RNI† 8.2%
  - Other* 1.6%

- Transgender (n=7)
  - Sexual Contact 100%

† 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)

- Black (n=206): 73.0%
- Latino (n=37): 13.1%
- White (n=28): 9.9%
- Other* (n=11): 3.9%

*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and unknown.
Characteristics of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

1 in 4 were Black Women

2 in 5 were men who have sex with men of color

1 in 3 were aged 20-29
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Diagnosis</th>
<th>Linked within 30 days of HIV dx</th>
<th>VS within 6 months of HIV dx</th>
<th>VS within 90 days of HIV dx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (n=399)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (n=379)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (n=371)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (n=335)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 (n=282)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DC Health
Perinatal HIV Cases by Year of Birth—District of Columbia, 2007-2019

Year of Birth

- 2007: 1 case
- 2008: 2 cases
- 2009: 1 case
- 2010: 1 case
- 2011: 3 cases
- 2012: 1 case
- 2013: 2 cases
- 2014: 2 cases
- 2015: 2 cases
- 2016: 2 cases
- 2017: 2 cases
- 2018: 2 cases
- 2019: 2 cases
People with HIV Living in the District of Columbia
People with HIV Living in District of Columbia, 2019

- **All Living HIV Cases, DC Residents at Diagnosis**
  - N=17,781

- **All Living HIV Cases, DC Resident at Diagnosis and Non-DC Resident at Last Reported Lab in Past 5 Years or No Lab Reported in Past 5 Years**, N=7,520

- **All Living HIV Cases, DC Resident at Last Reported Lab in Past 5 Years**, N=12,408

- **All Living HIV Cases, DC Resident at Diagnosis and DC Resident at Last Reported Lab in Past 5 Years**, N=10,261

- **All Living HIV Cases, Non-DC Resident at Diagnosis but DC Resident at Last Reported Lab in Past 5 Years**, N=2,147

Residential In-Migration

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

Overall Prevalence: 1.8%
Epidemic level: 1.0%

- Black Men: 4.0%
- Latino Men: 2.1%
- Black Women: 1.7%
- White Men: 1.4%
- Latina Women: 0.3%
- White Women: 0.1%
Percentage of HIV Cases Living in DC, by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity and Mode of Transmission—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=12,408)

Black MSM and MSM/IDU 28%

Black Heterosexual Men 8%
Black Men Other/RNI 6%
Black Men IDU 4%
Black Transgender 1%
Other/RNI 6%
Black Women Other/RNI 4%
Black Women IDU 4%
White MSM and MSM/IDU 13%
White Men Other 1%
Latino MSM and MSM/IDU 5%
Latino Male Other 1%
Other 5%
Latina Women 1%
Other Transgender 0.4%
White Women 0.4%
HIV Care Continuum—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=12,235)

- Living in DC in 2018: 12,235 (100%)
- Ever linked to care: 11,842 (97%)
- Retained in any care in 2019: 9,745 (80%)
- Retained with >1 medical visit in 2019: 7,066 (58%)
- Virally suppressed in 2019: 8,495 (69%)

**Definitions:**
- 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)

- Retained in care: having 2 or more medical visits in 2019 that were at least 90 days apart
- Prescribed ART: Ryan White clients with documentation of having been prescribed HIV medication in 2019
- Virally suppressed: Having a viral load result of <200 copies/mL at the most recent viral load test in 2019

- Retained in care: 84% (3,611 out of 4,304)
- Prescribed ART: 94% (4,061 out of 4,304)
- Virally suppressed: 85% (3,651 out of 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary Syphilis</th>
<th>Secondary Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- 9 in 10 were Men
- 1 in 2 were Black
- 1 in 4 were aged 30-39
- 22 cases in women (doubled from 2018)
Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary Syphilis</th>
<th>Secondary Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:
  - 0-15.5
  - 15.6-43.1
  - 43.2-69.7
  - 69.8-110.0
  - 110.1-219.5

*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:
  - 0-13.2
  - 13.3-40.8
  - 40.9-72.8
  - 72.9-116.8
  - 116.9-209.6

*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

Year of Birth


Number

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Legend:
- Probable CS
- Confirmed CS
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

- San Francisco County, CA: 63.4
- Baltimore, MD (City): 45.3
- Fulton County, GA: 44.2
- St. Louis, MO (City): 42.4
- New York County, NY: 41.2
- Washington, DC: 40.2
- Orleans Parish, LA: 39.7
- San Joaquin County, CA: 36.2
- Durham County, NC: 35.6
- Jackson County, MO: 33.3
Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019

- Baltimore, MD (city)
- Washington, DC
- Alexandria, VA (city)
- Arlington County, VA
- Prince George's County, MD
- Montgomery County, MD
Sexually Transmitted Infections: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia
Reported Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Cases by Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>7,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,485</td>
<td>7,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>9,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4,256</td>
<td>9,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>4,374</td>
<td>9,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Characteristics of Reported Gonorrhea Cases—District of Columbia, 2019

7 in 10 were Men

2 in 5 were aged 20-29
Characteristics of Reported Chlamydia Cases—District of Columbia, 2019

1 in 2 were Women
1 in 5 were aged 13-19
1 in 2 were aged 20-29
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>383.7</td>
<td>1,098.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>511.6</td>
<td>1,156.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>670.2</td>
<td>1,357.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>605.9</td>
<td>1,283.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>622.7</td>
<td>1,329.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=4,374*)

2019 District of Columbia Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 persons:

0-247.7
247.8-499.7
499.8-765.0
765.1-1,070.2
1,070.3-1,829.5

*9% of cases had a missing address or an address that did not geocode and were not included in this map
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000—US and District of Columbia, 2015-2019*

- Most recent US data is available through 2018.

* Rates per 100,000 population.

[Graph showing the rates of reported gonorrhea cases per 100,000 for DC and US from 2015 to 2019.]
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000—Top 10 US Counties and Independent Cities, 2018

- St. Louis, MO (City) - 739
- San Francisco County, CA - 666
- Washington, DC - 611
- Baltimore, MD (City) - 588
- New York County, NY - 545
- Orleans Parish, LA - 538
- Jackson County, MO - 493
- Milwaukee County, WI - 478
- Shelby County, TN - 462
- Philadelphia County, PA - 456
Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000—
District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019

- Baltimore City, MD
- Washington, DC
- Prince George's County, MD
- Alexandria, VA (City)
- Arlington County, VA
- Montgomery County, MD
Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia, 2019 (n=9,337*)

*10% of cases had a missing address or an address that did not geocode and were not included in this map.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Baltimore, MD (City)</th>
<th>Washington, DC</th>
<th>Philadelphia County, PA</th>
<th>Orleans Parish, LA</th>
<th>Bronx County, NY</th>
<th>Milwaukee County, WI</th>
<th>Marion County, IN</th>
<th>San Francisco County, CA</th>
<th>Denver County, CO</th>
<th>Shelby County, TN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases per 100,000—District of Columbia and Nearby Cities/Counties, 2015-2019

- Baltimore, MD (city)
- Washington, DC
- Prince George's County, MD
- Alexandria, VA (city)
- Arlington County, VA
- Montgomery County, MD
Hepatitis B and C
Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Diagnosis</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018†</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Cases 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 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

- Born before 1945 (n=902) 6%
- Born 1945 to 1965 (n=12,020) 76%
- Born after 1965 (n=2,826) 18%
Cure Cascade among Reported Chronic Hepatitis C Cases by Birth Cohort—District of Columbia, 2015-2019

- RNA Confirmed: 70% (Born before 1945), 80% (Born 1945-1965), 60% (Born after 1965)
- Documented Genotype Test: 12% (Born before 1945), 11% (Born 1945-1965), 5% (Born after 1965)
- Non-Detectable at Last RNA: 14% (Born before 1945), 21% (Born 1945-1965), 8% (Born after 1965)
Tuberculosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Diagnosis</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>US-born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended Citation

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
Contact Information

For questions or data requests, please contact:

DC Department of Health
HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration
Strategic Information Division

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(202) 671-4900