CHLAMYDIA—REGION 9

- In 2015, there were 2,529 new diagnoses of chlamydia in Region 9 for a rate of 447.2 per 100,000. Region 9 had the lowest chlamydia rate out of all 9 public health regions in Louisiana.
- 73% of the new chlamydia diagnoses were female, 27% were male.
- Among persons with known race/ethnicity, 52% of the diagnoses were black, 44% were white, 3% were Hispanic/Latino, and 1% were among persons of other races/ethnicities.
- 33% of the chlamydia diagnoses were in persons under the age of 20 years old, 39% were 20-24 years old, 16% were 25-29 years old, and 12% were 30 or older.

GONORRHEA—REGION 9

- In 2015, there were 671 new diagnoses of gonorrhea in Region 9 for a rate of 118.6 per 100,000. Region 9 had the lowest gonorrhea rate out of all 9 public health regions in Louisiana.
- 57% of the new gonorrhea diagnoses were female, 43% were male.
- Among persons with known race/ethnicity, 66% of the diagnoses were black, 32% were white, and 2% were among persons of other races/ethnicities.
- 25% of the gonorrhea diagnoses were in persons under the age of 20, 40% were 20-24 years old, 16% were 25-29 years old, and 19% were 30 or older.

CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHEA BY PARISH & YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Chlamydia Diagnoses</th>
<th>Chlamydia Percent</th>
<th>Gonorrhea Diagnoses</th>
<th>Gonorrhea Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>2,529</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tammany</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangipahoa</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Diagnoses in Region 9 2006-2015
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS—REGION 9
- In 2013, 1 case of congenital syphilis was reported.
- In 2014, there were 2 cases of congenital syphilis reported.
- In 2015, there was 1 case of congenital syphilis reported.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS—REGION 9
- In 2013, 14 persons were diagnosed with P&S syphilis for a rate of 2.5 per 100,000.
- In 2014, 17 persons were diagnosed with P&S syphilis for a rate of 3.0 per 100,000.
- In 2015, 27 persons have been diagnosed with P&S syphilis for a rate of 4.8 per 100,000. In 2015, Region 9 had the 2nd lowest P&S syphilis rate out of all 9 public health regions in Louisiana.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS BY SEX AT BIRTH
- In 2013, 79% of new P&S syphilis diagnoses were among males. This proportion dropped to 76% in 2014 and further decreased to 70% in 2015. In 2015, 30% of P&S syphilis diagnoses were among females.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS BY RACE/ETHNICITY
The proportion of P&S syphilis diagnoses among whites increased sharply in 2015.
- In 2013, 70% of all P&S syphilis diagnoses were among blacks, in 2014, 88% of diagnoses were among blacks, and in 2015, 48% of all P&S syphilis diagnoses were among blacks.
- In 2013, 29% of all P&S syphilis diagnoses were among whites, in 2014, 12% of diagnoses were among whites, and in 2015, 52% of diagnoses were among whites.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS BY AGE GROUP
The proportion of P&S syphilis diagnoses among persons under the age of 30 is increasing in Region 9.
- The proportion of diagnoses for persons under the age of 30 increased from 50% in 2013 to 67% in 2015.
- The proportion of diagnoses for persons 30-39 years decreased from 29% in 2013 to 15% in 2015.
- The proportion of diagnoses for person 40 and older was 21% in 2013, 18% in 2014, and 19% in 2015.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS BY PARISH
- In 2013, the majority of P&S syphilis diagnoses occurred in Tangipahoa Parish and Washington Parish. In 2014 and 2015, the majority of P&S syphilis diagnoses occurred in St. Tammany Parish and Tangipahoa Parish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tammany</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangipahoa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW HIV DIAGNOSES—REGION 9

The number of HIV diagnoses has remained relatively unchanged from 2013 to 2015.

- In 2013, 66 persons were diagnosed with HIV for a rate of 11.9 per 100,000.
- In 2014, 68 persons were diagnosed with HIV for a rate of 12.3 per 100,000.
- In 2015, 64 persons were diagnosed with HIV for a rate of 11.6 per 100,000. In 2015, Region 9 had the lowest HIV diagnoses rate out of all 9 public health regions in Louisiana.

HIV BY SEX AT BIRTH

- In 2013, 79% of new HIV diagnoses were among males. This proportion dropped to 76% in 2014 and further declined to 70% in 2015. In 2015, 30% of HIV diagnoses were among females.

HIV BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- In 2013, 67% of all HIV diagnoses were black, 33% were white, and there were zero Hispanic/Latino diagnoses.
- In 2014, 63% of HIV diagnoses were black, 29% were white, and 7% were Hispanic/Latino.
- In 2015, 63% of the HIV diagnoses were black, 30% were white, and 6% were Hispanic/Latino.

HIV BY AGE GROUP

In 2015, there was an increase in HIV diagnoses for persons 45 and older and a decrease among youth.

- Youth, age 15-24 years old, accounted for 15% of HIV diagnoses in 2013, 22% in 2014, and 6% in 2015.
- Persons age 25-34 years accounted for 21% of HIV diagnoses in 2013, 34% in 2014, and 34% in 2015.
- Persons age 35-44 years accounted for 30% of HIV diagnoses in 2013, 25% in 2014, and 28% in 2015.
- Persons 45 years and older accounted for 33% of HIV diagnoses in 2013, 19% in 2014, and 31% in 2015.

HIV BY PARISH

From 2013 to 2015, the majority of new HIV diagnoses occurred in St. Tammany Parish and Tangipahoa Parish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>2013 Diagnoses</th>
<th>2014 Diagnoses</th>
<th>2015 Diagnoses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tammany</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangipahoa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV BY RISK CATEGORY

- For all new HIV diagnoses from 2013 to 2015, 76% report being a male who has sex with men (MSM), 7% report injection drug use (IDU) and an additional 3% report MSM and IDU.
- From 2013 to 2015, a total of 14% of new HIV diagnoses were high risk heterosexuals.
- There have been zero cases of mother-to-child transmission in Region 9 from 2013-2015.

In 2014, Louisiana ranked 1st in the nation for Congenital Syphilis rates; 1st for Gonorrhea rates; 2nd for HIV rates; 2nd for AIDS rates; 2nd for Primary and Secondary Syphilis rates, and 3rd for Chlamydia rates.