

STI/HIV/Hepatitis B & C Update

2023

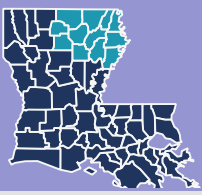


Region 8 Factsheets



LOUISIANA
**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH**

STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program



HIV Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

New HIV Diagnoses
74

Louisiana Diagnoses: 869

HIV Diagnosis Rate
21.5
per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 18.9 per 100,000

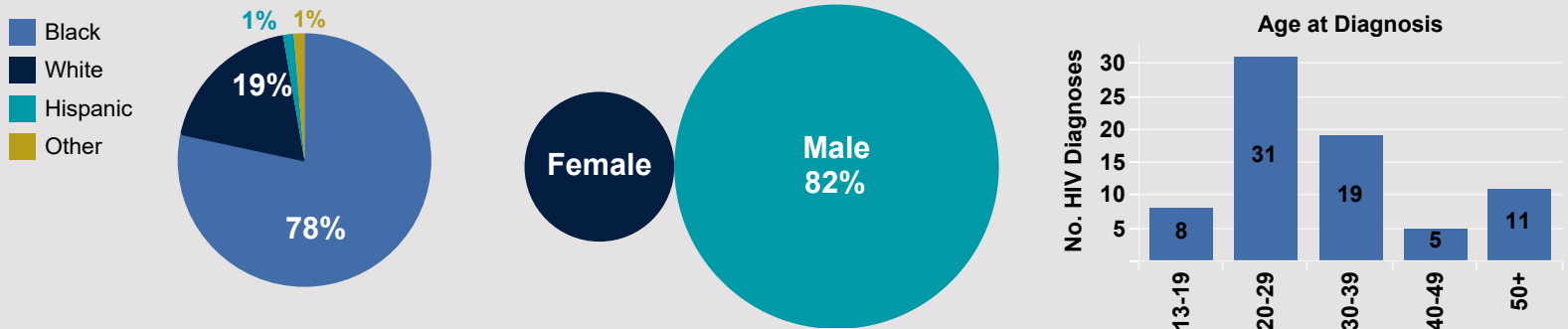
HIV Diagnosis Rate
Regional Ranking
4th
among Louisiana's nine public health regions

Of the 74 new HIV diagnoses in 2023:

Over three quarters of new diagnoses (78%) were among Black people.

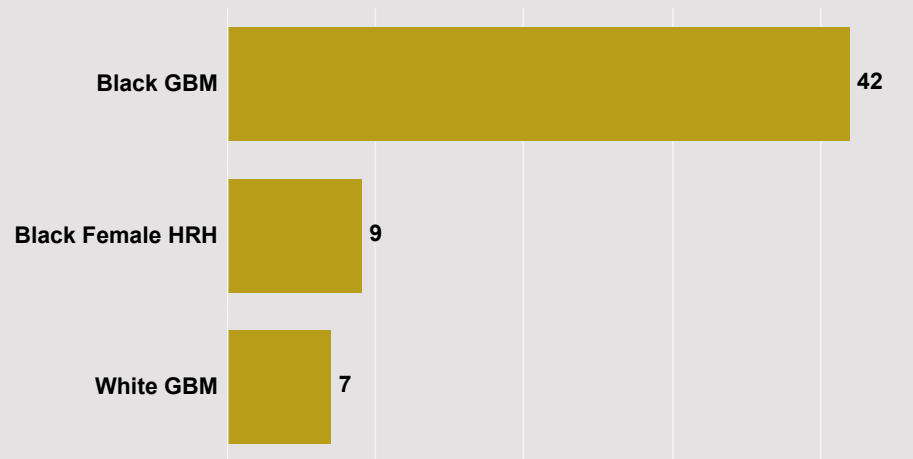
Males comprised 82% of diagnoses.

Almost half of diagnoses (42%) were among people 20 to 29 years old.



Affected subpopulations

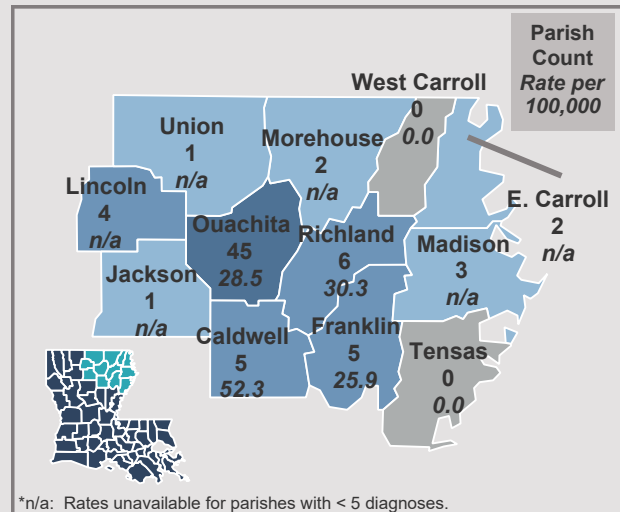
People of color and gay & bisexual men (GBM) are impacted by HIV more than other groups. In Region 8, over one-third (39%) of diagnoses in 2022 were among Black GBM.



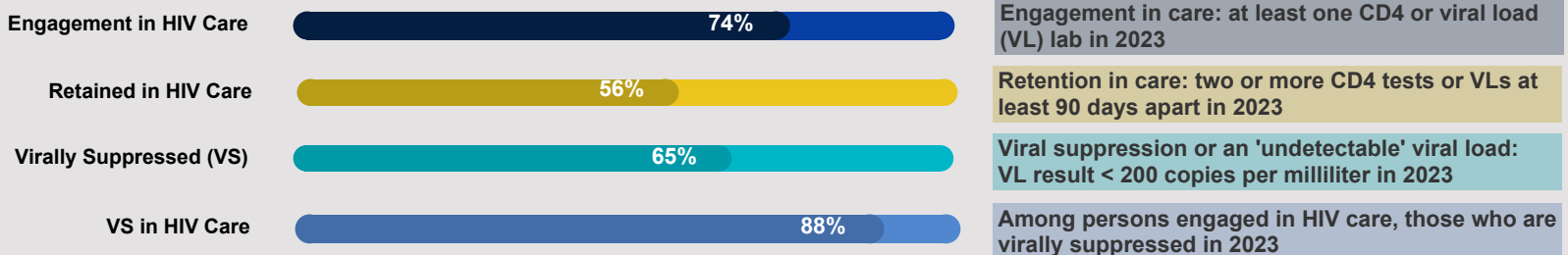
GBM = Gay & bisexual men; HRH = High risk heterosexual; PWID = People who inject drugs

Geographic distribution

In 2023, over half of new HIV diagnoses (61%) in Region 8 were from Ouachita Parish.



HIV Care among People Living with HIV in Region 8 in 2023:



Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

New P&S Syphilis
Diagnoses
145

Louisiana Diagnoses: 1,196

P&S Syphilis Diagnosis Rate
42.1
per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 26.1 per 100,000

P&S Syphilis Diagnosis Rate
Regional Ranking

1st

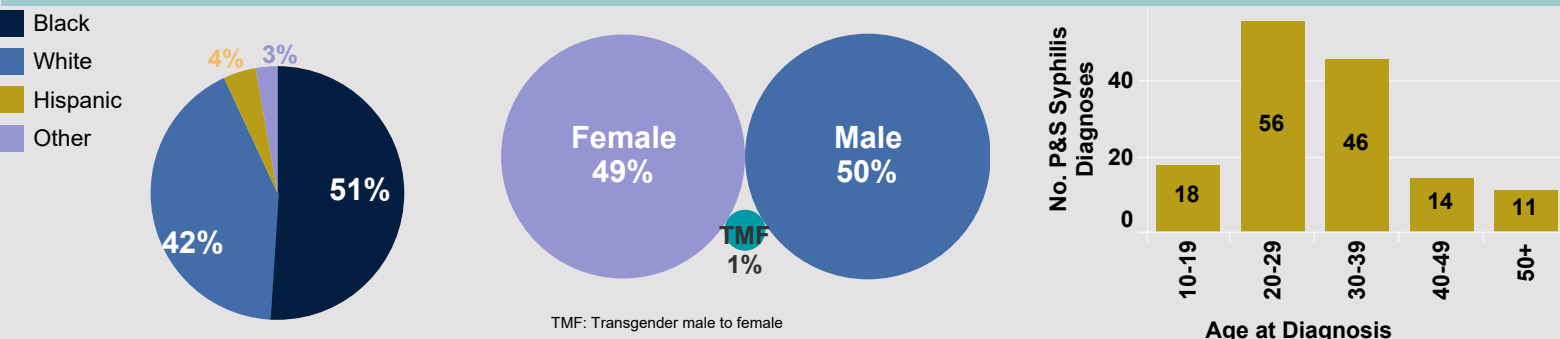
among Louisiana's nine public
health regions

Of the 145 P&S syphilis diagnoses in 2023:

The majority (51%) of diagnoses were
among Black people.

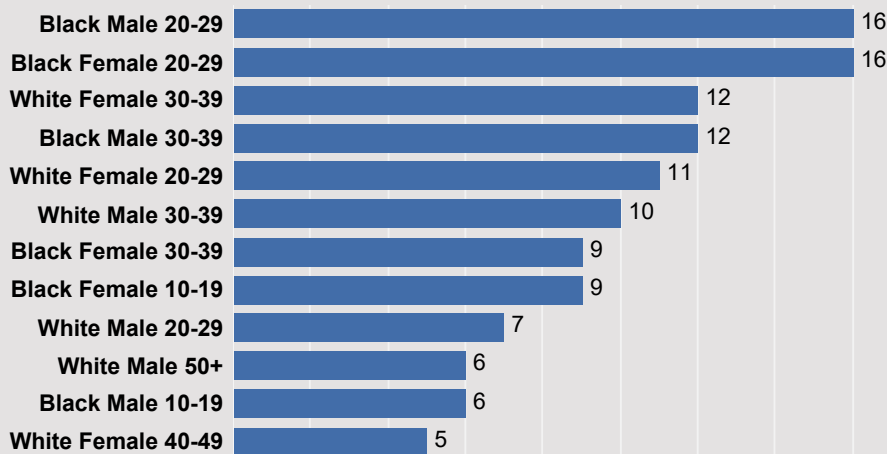
Males comprised 50% of diagnoses.

Over one-third of diagnoses (39%) were
among people 20 to 29 years old.



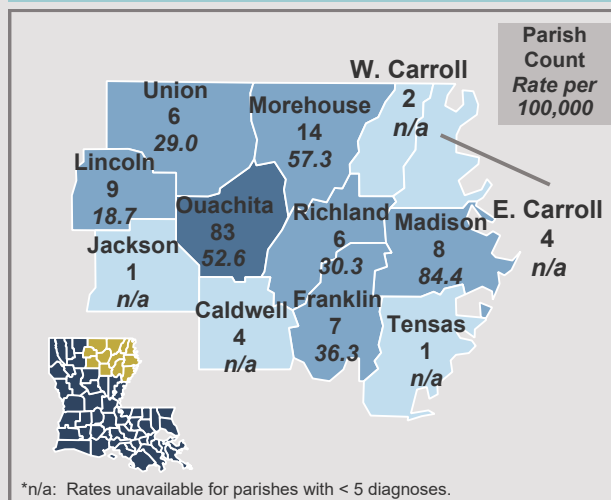
Affected subpopulations

People of color are impacted by P&S syphilis more than other groups. In Region 8, 37% of P&S syphilis diagnoses were among Black people 20-39 years old.

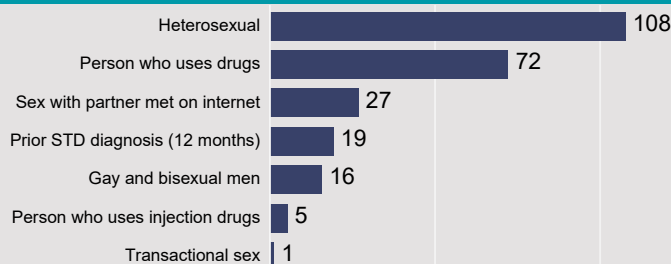


Geographic distribution

In 2023, more than half of new P&S syphilis diagnoses (57%) in Region 8 were from Ouachita Parish.



Behavioral Factors



*An individual can report more than one behavioral factor

Syphilis Treatment Guidelines

STAGE OF SYPHILIS	REGIMEN	DOSE/ROUTE
Primary, Secondary, or Early Non-Primary Non-Secondary (<12 months)	Benzathine Penicillin G*	2.4 million units IM in a single dose
Late or Unknown Duration Syphilis (>12 months)	Benzathine Penicillin G*	7.2 million units IM administered as 3 doses of 2.4 million units IM each, at 1-week intervals

*Benzathine Penicillin G is the only CDC approved treatment for pregnant women

Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Early Non-P&S Syphilis

Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

New Early Non-P&S
Syphilis Diagnoses
70

Louisiana Diagnoses: 897

Early Non-P&S Syphilis Diagnosis
Rate
20.3
per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 19.5 per 100,000

Early Non-P&S Syphilis Diagnosis
Rate Regional Ranking
3rd
among Louisiana's nine public
health regions

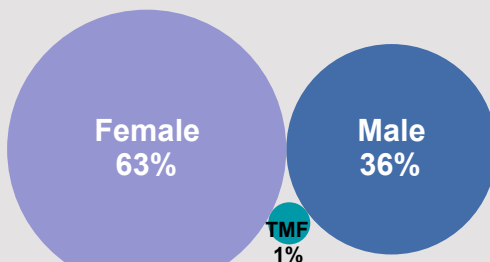
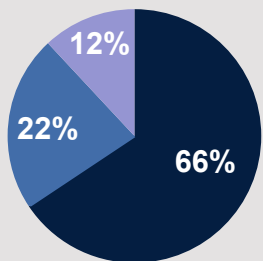
Of the 70 early non-P&S syphilis diagnoses in 2023:

The majority (66%) of diagnoses were
among Black people.

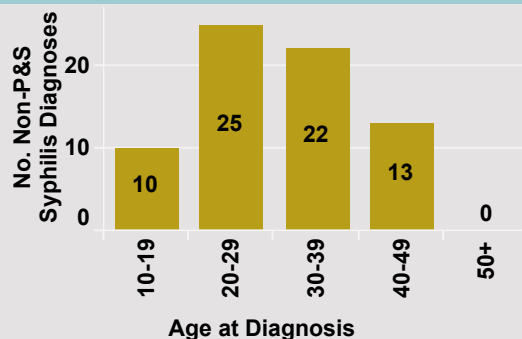
Females comprised 63% of diagnoses.

Over one-third of diagnoses (36%)
were among people 20 to 29 years old.

Black
White
Other

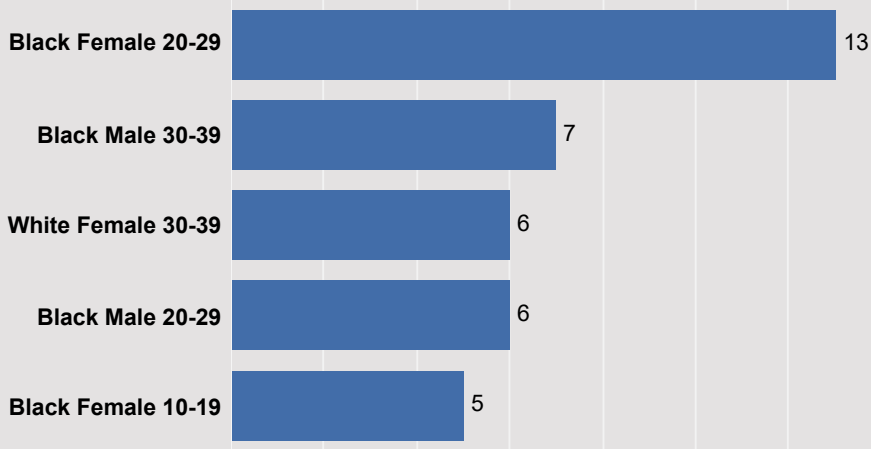


TMF: Transgender Male to Female



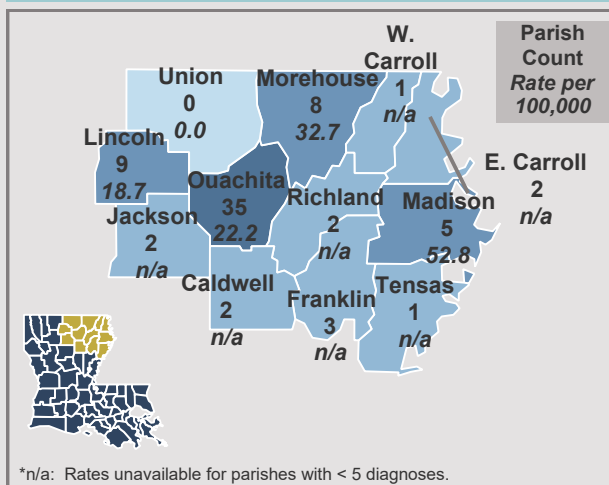
Affected subpopulations

People of color and males are more impacted by early non-P&S syphilis than other groups. In Region 8, over one-third (34%) of early non-P&S syphilis diagnoses were among Black males 20-39 years-old.

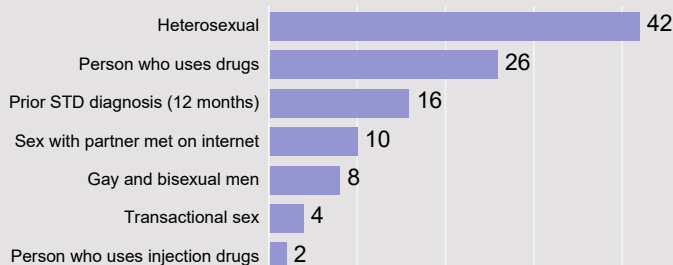


Geographic distribution

In 2023, half of new early non-P&S syphilis diagnoses (50%) in Region 8 were from Ouachita Parish.



Behavioral Factors



*An individual can report more than one behavioral factor

Syphilis Treatment Guidelines

STAGE OF SYPHILIS	REGIMEN	DOSE/ROUTE
Primary, Secondary, or Early Non-Primary Non-Secondary (<12 months)	Benzathine Pencillin G*	2.4 million units IM in a single dose
Late or Unknown Duration Syphilis (>12 months)	Benzathine Penicillin G*	7.2 million units IM administered as 3 doses of 2.4 million units IM each, at 1-week intervals

*Benzathine Penicillin G is the only CDC approved treatment for pregnant women

Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Congenital Syphilis (CS)

Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

Pregnant Mothers
Diagnosed with Syphilis
45

Congenital Syphilis Cases

9

Case count reflects the total number of individual infants

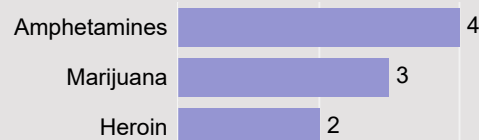
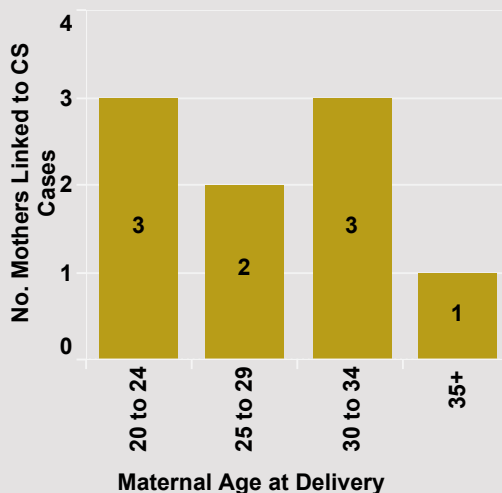
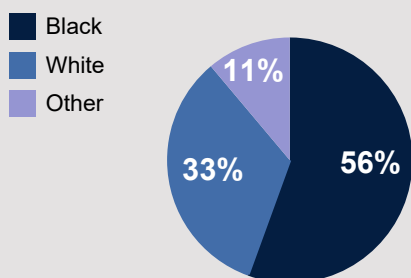
Infant Deaths Linked to
Congenital Syphilis
1

Of the 9 pregnant mothers linked to a 2023 CS case:

The majority (56%) were Black women.

The majority (56%) of mothers were between 20 to 29 years of age at delivery.

Over half (56%) had a positive toxicology screen during pregnancy.



1 in 454
live births were born with
CS in 2023

2023 Regional Ranking
6th
Highest case count among
Louisiana's nine public health
regions

Among pregnant mothers linked to a 2023 CS case:

Timely PNC **78%**

Timely PNC with
Timely Initial Test **86%**

Timely PNC with
Recommended Testing **50%**

Those who received prenatal care (PNC) at least 60 days before delivery

Those who received timely PNC and were initially tested for syphilis at least 45 days before delivery

Those who received timely PNC, a timely initial test, and were re-tested for syphilis at least 45 days before delivery

Syphilis Guidelines for Pregnant Mothers

A case of congenital syphilis (CS) occurs when an infant is exposed to inadequately treated syphilis in utero or during delivery. This may result in stillbirth, death of a newborn, or significant future health and developmental problems.

Congenital syphilis is completely preventable through early detection of maternal syphilis and treatment that begins at least 30 days before delivery. Current treatment guidelines are as follows:

Primary, Secondary, or Early Non-Primary Non-Secondary Syphilis

2.4 M units benzathine penicillin (1 dose)

Unknown/Late Latent Syphilis

7.2 M units benzathine penicillin (3 doses, 7 days apart)

Louisiana Testing Law

Act 459 was passed in Louisiana in 2014. This requires "opt-out" syphilis and HIV testing for all women at the first prenatal visit, the 1st prenatal visit in the 3rd trimester, and at delivery (if testing/status is not noted in medical charts).

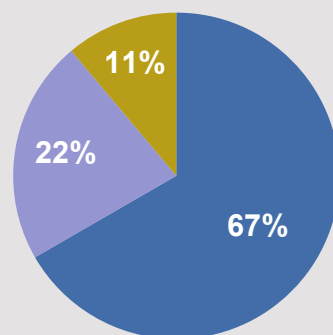
Maternal Stage of Syphilis

The majority (67%) of mothers linked to a CS case, were diagnosed with early non-primary non-secondary syphilis.

Surveillance stage

- Early non-primary non-secondary
- Late or late latent
- Primary

This reflects the latest stage of syphilis identified during the pregnancy linked to the reported 2023 congenital syphilis case.





Gonorrhea Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

New Gonorrhea Diagnoses

1,130

Louisiana Diagnoses: 13,192

Gonorrhea Diagnosis Rate

328.2

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 287.4 per 100,000

Gonorrhea Diagnosis Rate Regional Ranking

2nd

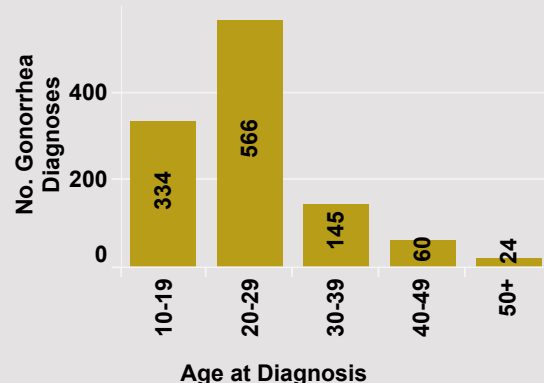
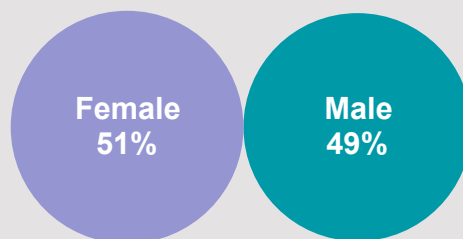
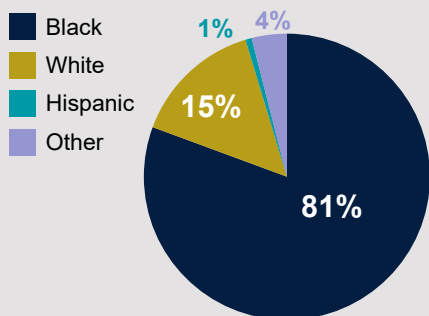
among Louisiana's nine public health regions

Of the 1,130 gonorrhea diagnoses in 2023:

The majority (81%) of diagnoses were among Black people.

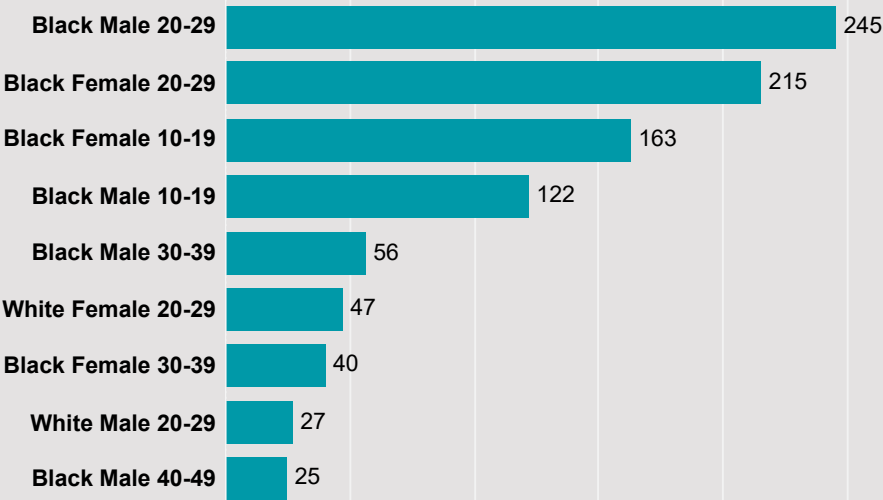
By sex at birth, females comprised 51% of diagnoses.

Half of diagnoses (50%) were among people 20 to 29 years old.



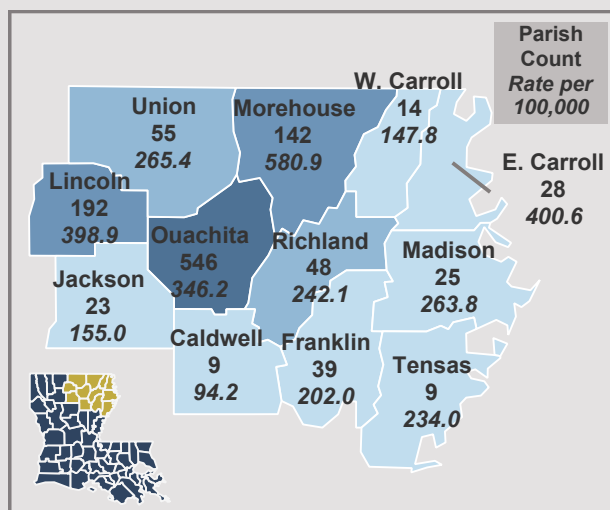
Affected subpopulations

Young people of color are impacted by gonorrhea more than other groups. In Region 8, two-thirds (67%) of gonorrhea diagnoses in 2023 were among young Black people 10 to 29 years old.



Geographic distribution

In 2023, almost half of new gonorrhea diagnoses (48%) in Region 8 were from Ouachita Parish.



Gonorrhea Screening and Treatment Guidelines

Screening Recommendations:

All sexually active women and pregnant women, under 25 years of age, and sexually active women and pregnant women, 25 years of age and older, if at increased risk.

At least annually for sexually active gay and bisexual men (GBM).

Treatment:

Most cases can be treated with a single 500mg injection of ceftriaxone.

- Help minimize the threat of drug-resistant gonorrhea
- Test-of-cure for throat infections only
- Retest patients 3 months after treatment
- Treat partners



Chlamydia Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

New Chlamydia Diagnoses

3,034

Louisiana Diagnoses: 36,242

Chlamydia Diagnosis Rate

881.2

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 789.5 per 100,000

Chlamydia Diagnosis Rate Regional Ranking

3rd

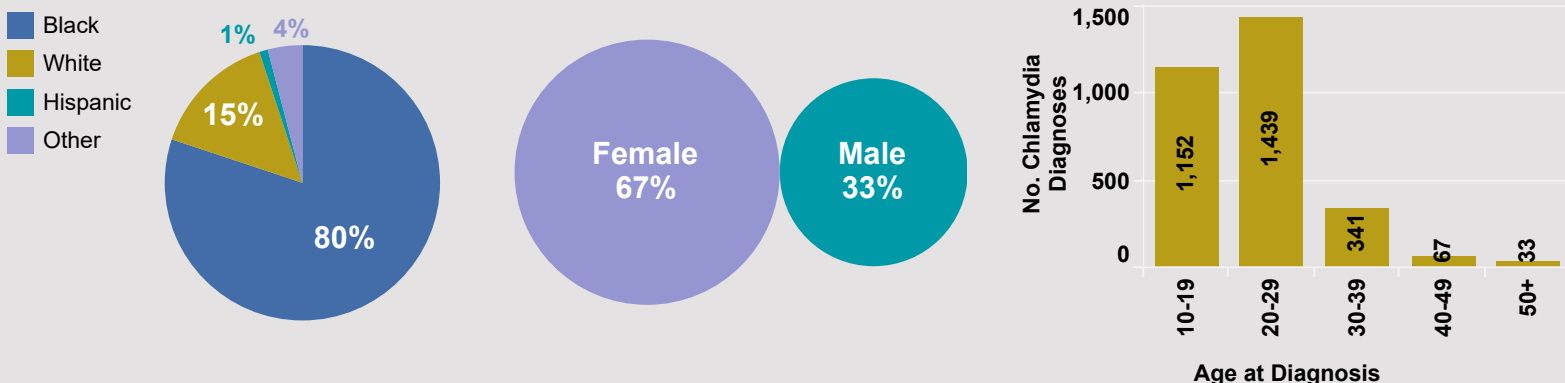
among Louisiana's nine public health regions

Of the 3,034 chlamydia diagnoses in 2023:

The majority (80%) of diagnoses were among Black people.

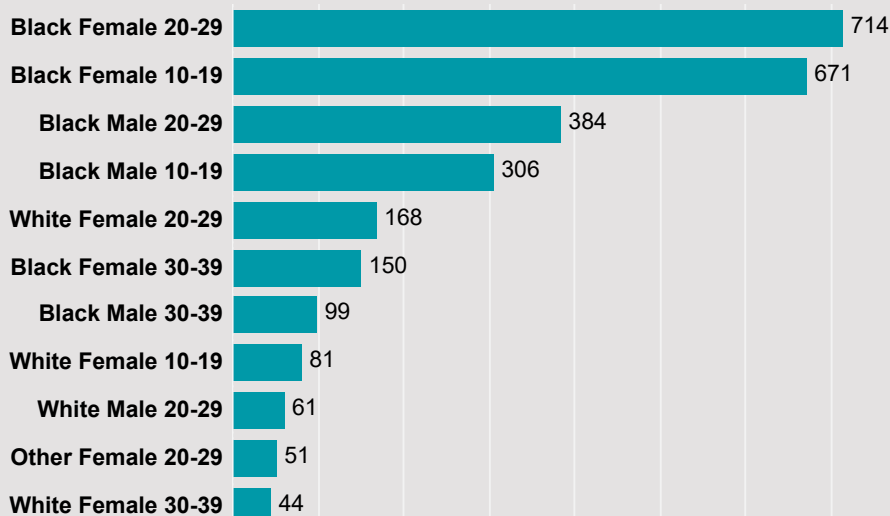
By sex at birth, females comprised 67% of diagnoses.

Almost half of diagnoses (48%) were among people 20 to 29 years old.



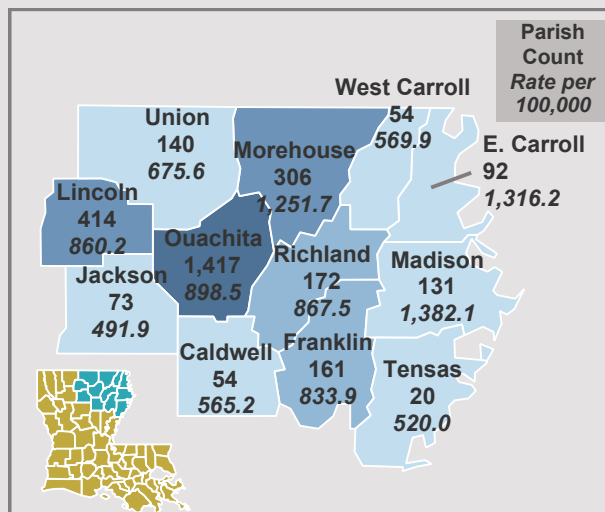
Affected subpopulations

People of color and young females are impacted by chlamydia more than other groups. In Region 8, 46% of chlamydia diagnoses in 2023 were among Black females 10 to 29 years old.



Geographic distribution

In 2023, almost half of new chlamydia diagnoses (47%) in Region 8 were from Ouachita Parish.



Chlamydia Screening and Treatment Guidelines

Screening Recommendations:

All sexually active women and pregnant women, under 25 years of age, and sexually active women and pregnant women, 25 years of age and older, if at increased risk.

At least annually for sexually active gay and bisexual men (GBM).

Treatment:

Adults and adolescents:

Recommended: Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2x/day for 7 days

Alternatives: Azithromycin 1 gm orally in a single dose OR Levofloxacin 500 mg orally 1x/day for 7 days

Pregnancy:

Recommended: Azithromycin 1 gm orally in a single dose

Alternatives: Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3x/day for 7 days



Acute Hepatitis B Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

Acute HBV Diagnoses

0

Louisiana Diagnoses: 18

Acute HBV Diagnosis Rate

*** n/a**

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 0.4 per 100,000

A safe and effective vaccine is available to prevent hepatitis B.

*Due to low counts, regional profiles of acute hepatitis B do not contain demographic and geographic breakdowns.
n/a: Rates are unavailable for regions with <5 diagnoses.

What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). New infections cause a short term illness, referred to as an acute infection. Some people are able to clear HBV on their own and will no longer have HBV in their body, while others will progress to a long-term chronic illness.

How is hepatitis B spread and prevented?

HBV is most commonly spread through injection drug use and sexual contact. HBV can also be spread during childbirth if appropriate prophylaxis isn't administered. A safe and effective vaccine is available to prevent hepatitis B. Anyone at risk should get vaccinated.

Who is at risk for hepatitis B?

People at greater risk include infants born to mothers with hepatitis B, people who inject drugs or share needles, syringes, and other types of drug equipment, sex partners of people with hepatitis B, gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, people who live with someone who has hepatitis B, healthcare and public safety workers exposed to blood on the job, and people on dialysis.

How common is hepatitis B?

CDC estimates that around 12,600 people acquire acute HBV each year in the United States. People with acute hepatitis B may not experience symptoms or may experience very mild symptoms. Consequently, not everyone with acute hepatitis B may seek medical care. Research estimates only 1 out of 7 people with acute hepatitis B are identified and reported to public health. It is likely that the burden of disease from acute hepatitis B is much greater than reported, and the number of cases that are reported to and confirmed by public health are only a small proportion of the true burden of disease.

Visit louisianahealthhub.org for more information.

Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Chronic Hepatitis B Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

Chronic HBV Diagnoses

57

Louisiana Diagnoses: 733

Chronic HBV Diagnosis Rate

16.4

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 15.9 per 100,000

ranked **7th** in number of diagnoses and **4th** in diagnoses per 100,000 population among Louisiana's nine public health regions

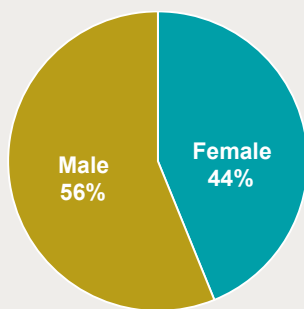
Of the 57 new chronic HBV diagnoses in 2023:

56% of diagnoses were male.

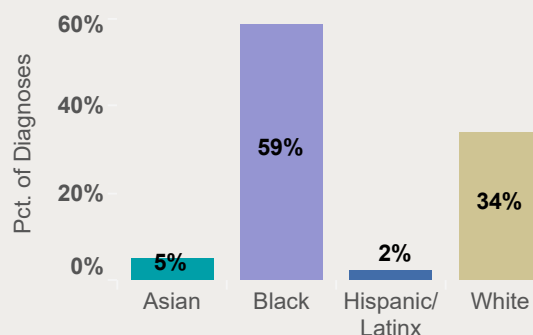
59% of diagnoses were among Black people and 34% of diagnoses were among White people.

The group with the greatest proportion of new diagnoses was 18-39 year olds.

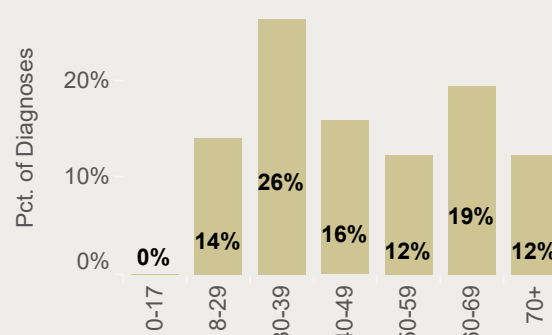
Birth Sex



Race/Ethnicity

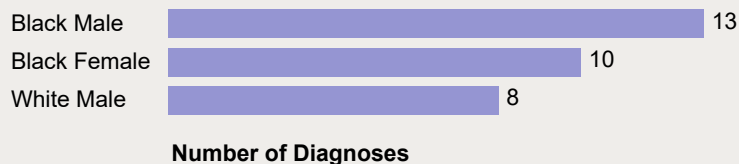


Age at Diagnosis



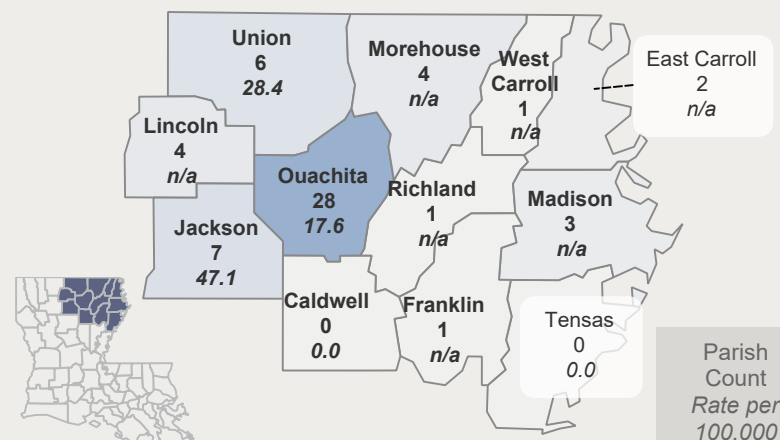
Affected Subpopulations

Black males had the highest number of chronic HBV diagnoses.



Geographic distribution

Ouachita Parish had the highest number of HBV diagnoses and Jackson Parish had the highest rate per 100,000 population.



*n/a: Rates unavailable for parishes with <5 diagnoses.

Prevention and Treatment

A safe and effective vaccine is available to prevent hepatitis B. The most common ways that hepatitis B is spread is by injection drug use and sexual contact. HBV can also be spread during childbirth if appropriate prophylaxis isn't given. Some people may clear HBV on their own, while others will progress to a long-term chronic illness. For those who progress to a chronic illness, treatment is available to prevent liver damage, but it is not curative.

Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Acute Hepatitis C Annual Summary - 2022

Region 8 - Monroe

Acute HCV Diagnoses

4

Louisiana Diagnoses: 165

Acute HCV Diagnosis Rate

2.3

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 3.6 per 100,000

Ranked **8th** in number of diagnoses
and **8th** in diagnoses per 100,000
people among Louisiana's nine public
health regions

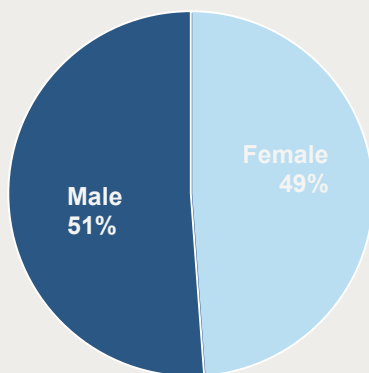
Of the 8 acute HCV diagnoses in 2022:

Diagnoses were evenly split between
males and females.

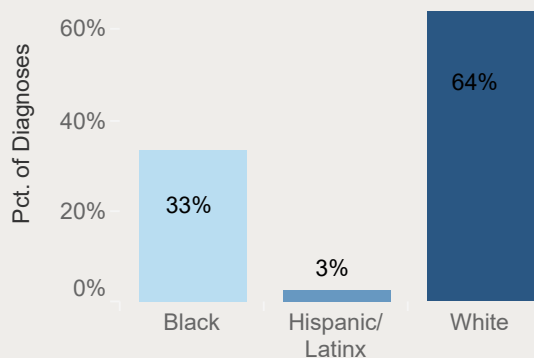
50% of diagnoses were among Black people
and 33% were among White people.

The largest percentage of diagnoses were among
people 18-29 years old.

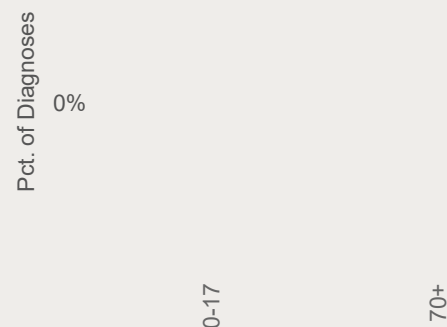
Birth Sex



Race/Ethnicity

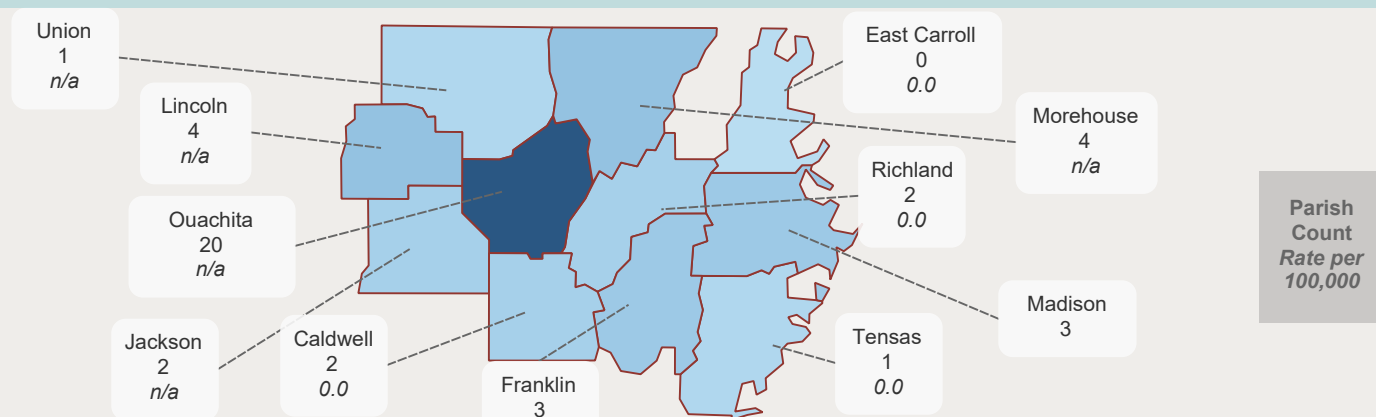


Age at Diagnosis



Geographic Distribution

Ouachita Parish had the highest number of new diagnoses.



*n/a: Rates unavailable for parishes with < 5 diagnoses.

Hepatitis C: A Disease We Can Cure

The Louisiana Department of Health is committed to creating a "Hep C Free Louisiana" where hepatitis C is no longer a threat to public health, the quality of life for our citizens is improved, and health inequities related to hepatitis C are eliminated. Getting tested is the first step in eliminating HCV. CDC recommends universal testing of **ALL** adults for hepatitis C at least once in their lifetime. Visit louisianahealthhub.org to find out where to get tested & treated.



Chronic Hepatitis C Annual Summary - 2023

Region 8 - Monroe

Chronic HCV Diagnoses

212

Louisiana Diagnoses: 3,589

Chronic HCV Diagnosis Rate

61.0

per 100,000 population

Louisiana Rate: 77.6 per 100,000

Ranked **8th** in number of diagnoses
and **8th** in diagnoses per 100,000
population among Louisiana's nine
public health regions

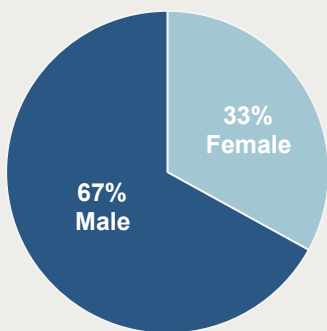
Of the 212 new chronic HCV diagnoses in 2023:

Males comprised 67% of diagnoses.

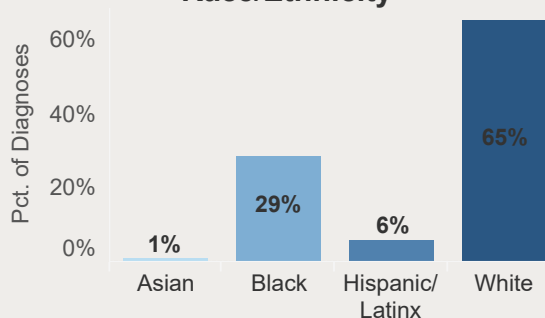
The majority of diagnoses were among
White people.

People 60-69 years old had the highest proportion
of diagnoses.

Birth Sex

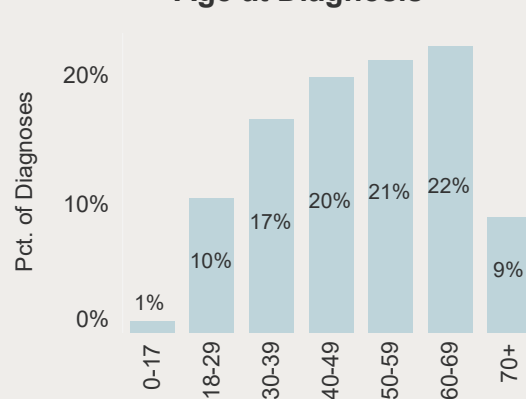


Race/Ethnicity



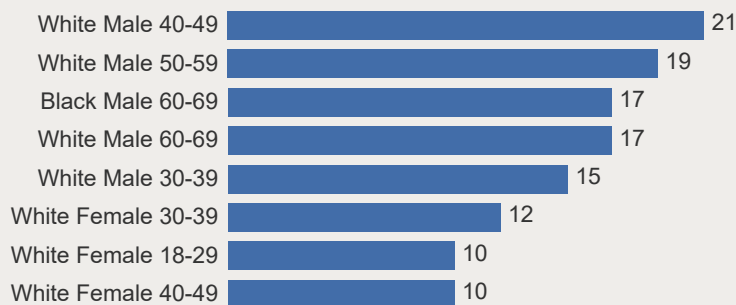
Note: People of Hispanic origin had a lower percentage of diagnoses, but they had a disproportionately higher rate of diagnoses per 100,000 population.

Age at Diagnosis



Affected Subpopulations

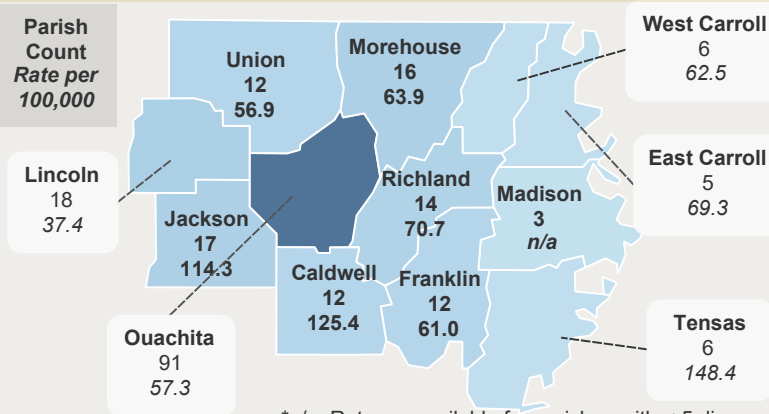
White males 40 to 49 years old had the highest number of new diagnoses.



Number of Diagnoses

Geographic Distribution

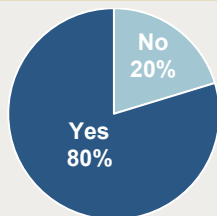
Ouachita Parish had the highest number of diagnoses, while Tensas Parish had the highest rate per 100,000 population.



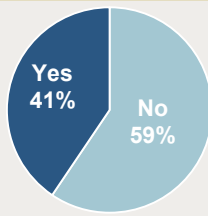
*n/a: Rates unavailable for parishes with < 5 diagn..

Hepatitis C Testing and Treatment

In 2023, 80% of individuals with positive diagnostic tests also had confirmatory testing done.



As of December 2023, 41% of individuals with confirmed HCV have evidence of an HCV negative lab and have cleared the virus.



HCV antibody testing with reflex to confirmatory testing, HCV RNA test, should be utilized to ensure complete diagnostic testing. Doing so, reduces the number of required healthcare visits and streamlines treatment.

A safe and effective treatment is available to cure hepatitis C. Treatment for hepatitis C is available at no cost for everyone enrolled in Medicaid and people who are incarcerated in Louisiana. Visit louisianahealthhub.org to find out more.

Interpreting the Data: Please note that 2023 data may still be impacted from the COVID-19 pandemic.