

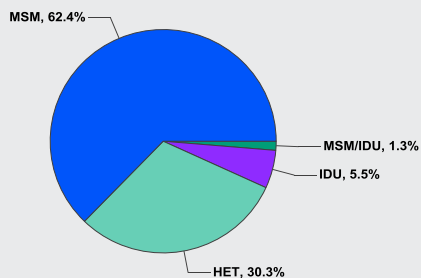
District of Columbia – Health Profile

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

In 2015, an estimated 39,393 people in the United States were diagnosed with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. About 1 in 7 people with HIV in the United States do not know that they are infected.

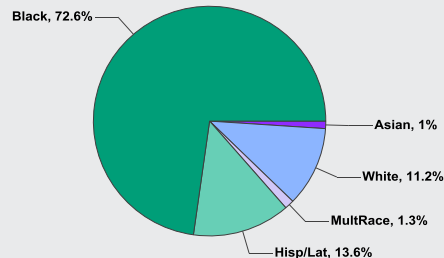
In 2015, an estimated 383 adults and adolescents were diagnosed with HIV in the District of Columbia.

Estimated adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV, by transmission category, District of Columbia, 2015



*MSM, men who have sex with men; IDU, injection drug users; MSM/IDU, men who have sex with men who also inject drugs; HET, Heterosexuals
 **Other: <0.522%

Estimated adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV, by race/ethnicity, District of Columbia, 2015



*AI/AN, American Indian/Alaska Native; Black, Black/African American; Hisp/Lat, Hispanic/Latino; MultRace, Multiple races; NHOPi, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; Unk, Unknown
 **AI/AN, NHOPi: <0.26%

Adolescent and School Health

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes. Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy. However, there has been a nationwide decrease in the percentage of adolescents who have ever had sex; in 2015 among high school students in District of Columbia:

- 24.6% of 9th graders had ever had sexual intercourse.
- 36.4% of 10th graders had ever had sexual intercourse.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

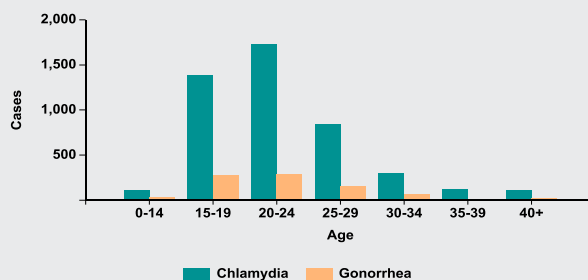
Syphilis – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages in which syphilis is most infectious) remains a health problem, primarily among men who have sex with men, but congenital transmission of syphilis from infected mothers to their unborn children persists in many areas of the country.

- In the District of Columbia, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 26.7 per 100,000 in 2011 and 14.4 per 100,000 in 2015.
- There were 4 cases of congenital syphilis from 2011 through 2015.

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea – Untreated STDs are a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and chronic pelvic pain. In addition, they can increase the spread of HIV, and cause cancer. Pregnant women and newborns are particularly vulnerable. In 2015, the District of Columbia:

- Reported 1198.1 chlamydial infections and 416.2 gonorrheal infections per 100,000 persons.
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (1337.6 cases per 100,000) that were 1.3 times greater than those among men (994.2 cases per 100,000).

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea among Women by Age Group, District of Columbia, 2015



*Chlamydia: [0-14: 108] [15-19: 1,389] [20-24: 1,728] [25-29: 845] [30-34: 298] [35-39: 119] [40+: 115]
 **Gonorrhea: [0-14: 33] [15-19: 281] [20-24: 295] [25-29: 151] [30-34: 64] [35-39: 17] [40+: 28]



