

HIV in Fraser Health – 2022

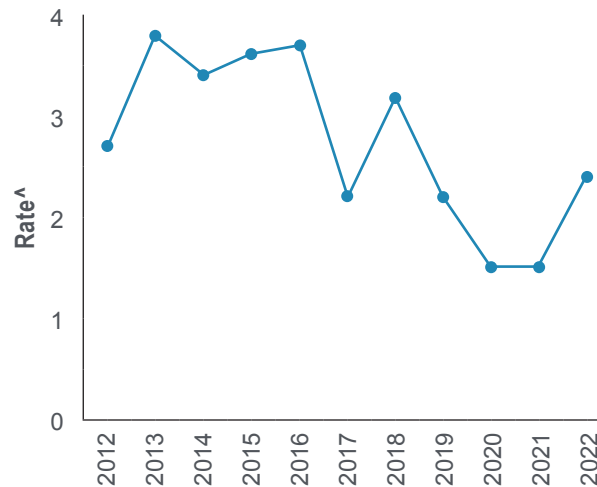
New HIV Diagnoses*¹

44
new diagnoses

↑ 60% rate increase from 2021

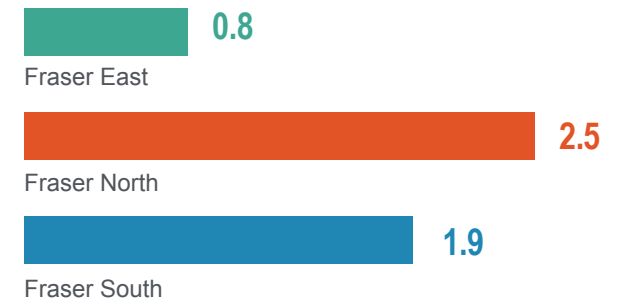
77%
♂

were males



Rate[^] by Health Service Delivery Area¹

2021-2022* (cumulative)



Social and structural determinants of health affect the inequitable distribution of HIV across different populations.

From 2018-2020¹

39% new diagnoses were among men who have sex with men (MSM)**

13% among people who inject drugs

Here's how you can help:

Encourage routine **HIV testing** for all sexually active individuals

Support individuals living with HIV to take **HIV medication** to maintain viral suppression

Share information about medication for HIV Prevention (**PrEP**)

↓ 20% decrease in non-prenatal HIV testing rates in 2022 from 2019 (pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels)

↑ 46% newly enrolled in PrEP² from July 2021 to June 2022 (441 individuals) compared to previous year

Data Sources:

1. BC Centre for Disease Control Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Borne Infections Data Mart. A test episode consists of all tests conducted for an individual in a 30-day period.

2. BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS (BC-CfE). HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Semi-Annual Report for British Columbia Second Quarter 2022. Vancouver (BC): BC-CfE; 2022. Only includes Fraser Health residents.

**MSM includes those who have other identified exposures (e.g., injection drug use)

[^]Rate per 100,000 people

*HIV case data only available to November 2022

3. BC Stats Population Estimates.

HIV testing (non-prenatal) 2022

Rates per 100,000 people



Data Source:

BC Centre for Disease Control Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Borne Infections Data Mart. A test episode consists of all tests conducted for an individual in a 30-day period.

- Surveillance trends are based on diagnosis only and does not include individuals not tested. Testing trends can be influenced by testing behaviours and access, and under-counting of cases may disproportionately affect some groups.