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Service for Wales

Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cenedlaethol Cymru

HIV and STI trends in Wales

Surveillance Report, January 2009

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Purpose and Summary of Document:

This report presents the latest data on the rates of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) in Wales. Most data presented are complete to the end of December 2007. However, data reported from genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics in Wales on Form KC60 are complete only up to the end of December 2006.

Publication/Distribution:

- Publication on NPHS intranet and internet
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- Publication in NPHS Document Database (Community surveillance)

Key points

- This report presents the latest data on the rates of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infection (STI) in Wales. Most data presented are complete to the end of December 2007. However, data reported from genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics in Wales on Form KC60 are complete to the end of December 2006. Regular updates are available on the internet at <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=27685>.
- The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Wales continues to increase and in 2007 there were 1009 Welsh residents receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS (34 per 100,000 population). The increase in prevalence in recent years has been partly due to better survival of those infected with HIV in the past, and the immigration of people into Wales who have acquired their infection overseas. However, there continues to be local transmission of HIV/AIDS, particularly in men who have sex with men (MSM), and this group still makes up a significant proportion of prevalent cases in Wales.
- Women continue to be over-represented in the heterosexual HIV positive population in Wales raising concerns that there are barriers to heterosexual men accessing HIV testing, particularly men in non-white ethnic groups.
- The number of HIV antibody tests carried out by laboratories in Wales continues to increase, with nearly 41532 tests carried out in 2007 (1394 tests per 100,000 population per year). Between 2003 and 2007 the number of tests carried out in GUM more than doubled.
- The Health Protection Agency reported 192 new cases of HIV infection in Wales in 2007. This is the highest number of new cases in Wales since the start of the epidemic and an increase from the previous year (154 cases). 33% of these new HIV diagnoses were in people who probably acquired their infection through heterosexual sex; 49% of cases were in MSM. Route of transmission was not known for a higher proportion of cases in 2007 than in previous years (16%).
- One prospective new blood donor and two existing donors were screened positive for HIV in Wales in 2007. In 2006, there were no positive screens for prospective donors and only one positive blood donation in existing donors. Blood from donors who are screened positive does not enter the blood supply and these donors are removed from the donor panel and are not called for donation again.
- Between 2005 and 2006 the number of new cases of syphilis, herpes and warts diagnosed in GUM clinics in Wales all increased. However, the number of new cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea and chlamydia decreased slightly.
- The number of cases of infectious syphilis reported to the enhanced syphilis surveillance scheme increased from 75 in 2006 to 81 in 2007. The majority of all cases to the end 2007 (71%) were in men reporting sex with men (MSM). The percentage of heterosexual cases was 25% in 2007.
- A significant proportion of chlamydia testing is carried out in general practice. Data from the results of chlamydia laboratory tests on samples submitted from all sources indicate that the number of positive test results slightly decreased from 2006, from 4289 to 4194 tests.
- In 2006, there was a 2% decrease in cases of uncomplicated anogenital chlamydia infection diagnosed in GUM, from 3942 episodes in 2005 to 3869 episodes in 2006.

- In 2003 lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) emerged as a serious infection of MSM in Europe. Five cases were identified in Wales in 2005, clustered in South West Wales. There is evidence that transmission occurred locally in some of these cases, raising the possibility of more widespread distribution in Wales. One further case of LGV was identified in Swansea in 2008.
- There are still barriers to effective surveillance of STI in Wales. KC60 data are not timely and neither laboratory nor KC60 data can provide data on the incidence of STI in Local Health Board resident populations. Also, voluntary reporting of STI by laboratories in Wales is not complete as some laboratories do not report routinely to the scheme. To address this, the Welsh Assembly Government has sponsored a project to develop and implement timely, person and area-based STI surveillance for Wales. The project is currently being piloted in North East and South East Wales.

1. Introduction

This report brings together latest data on sexually transmitted infection (STI), including HIV/AIDS, in Wales. The report is based on data available at the time of publication. Please note that recent data may be liable to change.

The report has been prepared by NPHS Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) for the NPHS Sexual Health Programme. Assistance was provided by a small editorial team (Appendix 1). Any comments or queries relating to this report or requests for further information should be directed to:

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2. Suggested citation

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3. Sources of data

- Results of the Health Protection Agency (HPA) **Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) Scheme**.
- Results of the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre **HIV Denominator Surveillance Scheme**. The results of clinical testing for HIV infection reported by the NPHS Microbiology laboratories at Cardiff, Swansea, Bangor and Rhyl and the NHS laboratories at Hereford and Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Llantrisant and gathered via Microbiology Datastore.
- Clinical reporting of **Newly Diagnosed HIV** to HPA.
- **Results of screening blood donated in Wales** by the Welsh Blood Service and National Blood Service (Merseyside and North Wales)
- **KC60 diagnostic statistics** submitted by departments of genitourinary medicine (GUM) in Wales and collated by NPHS on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. Data reported from genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics in Wales on Form KC60 are complete only up to the end of December 2006
- **CoSurv laboratory reports of STI** from all clinical diagnostic laboratories in Wales. These data are reported on a voluntary basis and it should be noted that some laboratories do not report routinely, therefore the data may be incomplete.
- Results of **Enhanced Surveillance of Syphilis in Wales**: Anonymous clinical reports of infectious syphilis to NPHS CDSC from GUM clinics
- Results of HPA **Enhanced Surveillance of LGV**.
- Rates were calculated using Office of National Statistics **mid-year population estimates**

4. HIV in Wales

4.1 HIV continues to be one of the most important communicable diseases in the UK. It is an infection associated with serious morbidity, high costs of treatment and care, significant mortality and high number of potential years of life lost. Further information about the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Wales is available from the NPHS website

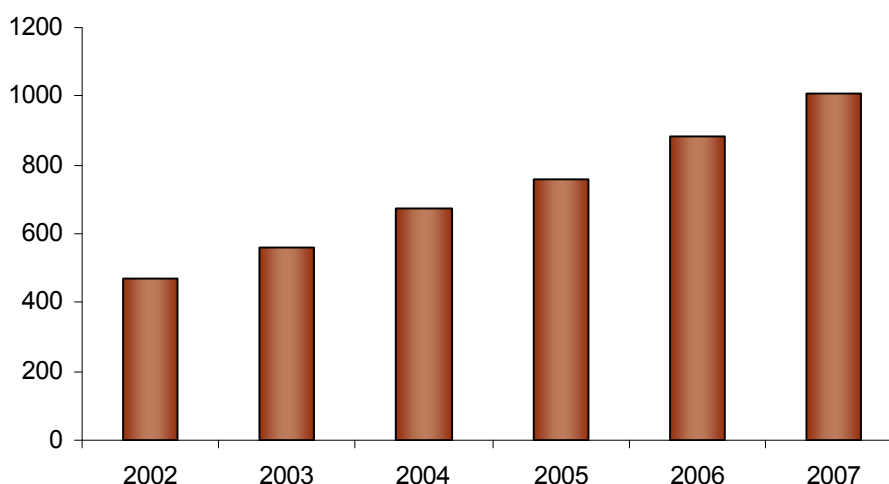
<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=26424>. Further information on HIV/AIDS in the UK can be obtained from the HPA:
<http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1200660065903?p=1200660065903>

4.2 Surveillance of the HIV epidemic in Wales is carried out using: Results of the HPA 'Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed' (SOPHID) Scheme, the results of all clinical testing for HIV infection reported by the NPHS Microbiology laboratories and NHS laboratories at Hereford and Royal Glamorgan Hospital (NPHS CDSC HIV denominator surveillance scheme), newly diagnosed HIV reported to HPA Centre for Infection, and results of screening blood donated in Wales by the Welsh Blood Service and National Blood Service (Merseyside and North Wales).

4.3 The best indication of the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Wales is provided by the HPA SOPHID (Survey of prevalent HIV infection diagnosed) scheme which counts the number of people receiving HIV-related care. These data are used to assess the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by Local Health Board of residence and are useful in the planning and financing of HIV care services.

4.4 SOPHID data show a steady increase in the number of people resident in Wales and living with HIV that receive care in Wales (from 468 in 2002 to 1009 in 2007 - Figure 1). This increase reflects an increase in new diagnoses but also improved survival of cases due to better treatment.

Figure 1. Number of people resident in Wales* also receiving HIV-related care in Wales, 2002-2007
 (Source: SOPHID)



* Patients where area of residence is not known (22 patients) are not included

4.5 In 2007, prevalence of HIV/AIDS was highest in the urban centres of South Wales and along the North Wales coast (Figure 2b).

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Figure 2a. Prevalence of HIV in Wales by Local Health Board of residence, 2006 (Source: SOPHID)

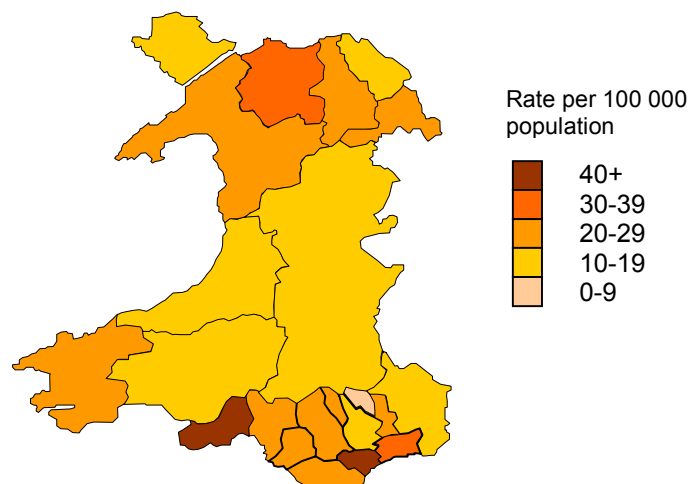
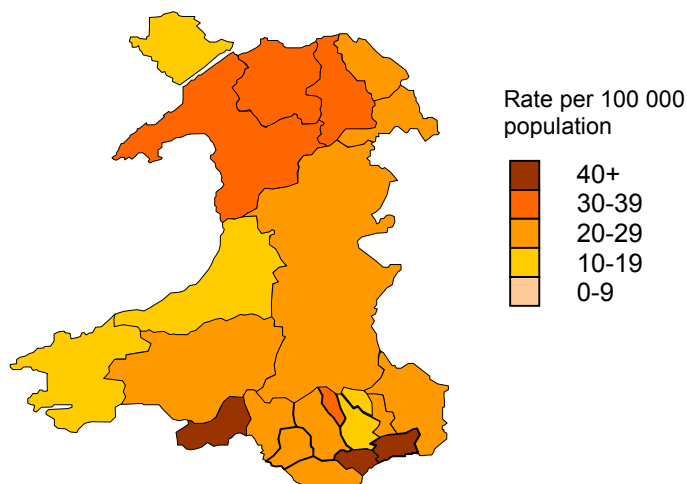


Figure 2b. Prevalence of HIV in Wales by Local Health Board of residence, 2007 (Source: SOPHID)



4.6 In 2007 the majority of prevalent cases (38%) were 35 to 44 years old and 369 out of the 1009 cases (37%) were reported as having an asymptomatic clinical stage of infection (Table 1). Number of cases in those aged 15 to 24 years increased from 53 in 2006 to 60 in 2007.

4.7 The largest group receiving treatment in 2007 was men who probably acquired their infection through sex with men (53%). Nearly all of these men (96%) were of white ethnicity (Table 2). This group increased by 15% from the previous year, from 448 in 2006 to 513 in 2007.

4.8 In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people receiving treatment for HIV who probably acquired their infection through heterosexual sex. From 2006 to 2007 the number increased from 344 to 390 (13% increase); however, the proportion of heterosexual cases out of all HIV positive cases has remained constant (39%).

4.9 Fifty six percent of prevalent cases who acquired their infection through heterosexual sex were from a non-White ethnic group, predominantly Black-African (Table 2). The number of prevalent cases reporting their ethnic group as black-African rose from 183 in 2006 to 212 in 2007 (16% increase). Females were over-represented, making up 69% of all Black-Africans receiving care for HIV in 2007 and living in Wales.

4.10 Information on the number of HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales per year is available from the NPHS CDSC HIV denominator scheme. The total number of HIV antibody tests being carried out in Wales has been increasing substantially over recent years, from 28408 in 2003 to 41532 in 2007 (Table 3).

4.11 This increase in testing has been largely due to the introduction of antenatal screening for HIV. The rise of HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales in 2006 was in part due to a blood borne virus lookback exercise (Table 4). However, the number of tests carried out on samples submitted from other sources has also increased, for example: GUM samples increased from 6386 in 2003 to 16234 in 2007, hospital in-patient samples have increased from 700 to 1021 in the same period. The number newly diagnosed positive as a proportion of all tests carried out has increased slightly from 0.35% in 2003 to 0.43% in 2007.

4.12 Following the blood borne virus lookback in 2006, there has been a decrease in the number of tests carried out in 2007 (41532) compared with 2006 (49606), however, there has been a 10% rise in the number of tests carried out in men.

4.14 As in previous years, the greatest numbers of HIV antibody tests in 2007 were carried out on people submitting sera from health facilities in South East Wales (Table 3). However, the testing rate was highest in Mid and West Wales at 1454 per 100,000 population, compared with 1393 per 100,000 in South East Wales and 1277 per 100,000 in North Wales.

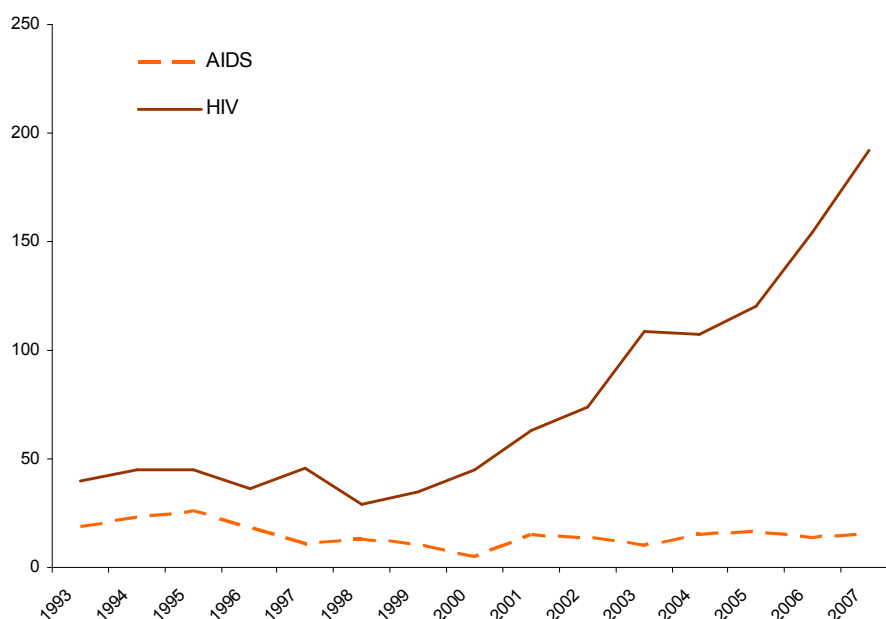
4.15 Of the 177 new positives identified in 2007 through the NPHS HIV denominator scheme, 136 submitted samples through genitourinary services, 5 through hospital in-patient departments, 2 through an ante-natal screening, 6 through their GP, 3 through hospital out-patient departments, 1 through the blood transfusion service and 1 through the prison service. 23 (13%) were from an undetermined source (Table 4).

4.13 The number of new diagnoses in women had been slowly declining in recent years, until a sharp rise from 33 to 73 cases in 2006. However, the number of new diagnoses in women fell to 40 in 2007. New diagnoses in men have continued to increase and rose from 90 in 2006 to 135 in 2007 (55% to 76% of total new positives) (Table 4).

4.16 Although 177 new HIV positives were identified by laboratories in Wales in 2007 and reported to the HPA, some of these cases will have been previously diagnosed elsewhere in the UK. Conversely, the HPA may be aware of cases diagnosed in Wales that are not reported to NPHS. The HPA reported 192 new cases of HIV infection in Wales in 2007. This was the highest number of new cases in Wales since the start of the epidemic and an increase from the previous year (Figure 3). Sixteen new AIDS cases were reported from Wales in 2007.

4.17 More detailed information is available for new positive diagnoses through the HPA's surveillance of clinical reporting of newly diagnosed HIV. This is used to supplement data from the NPHS's new diagnoses of HIV in Wales. However, probable route of infection was still only available for 129 of the 177 of the newly diagnosed positives in Wales in 2007 (Table 5).

Figure 3. Clinical reports of HIV* and AIDS in Wales, 1981–2007 by year of diagnosis

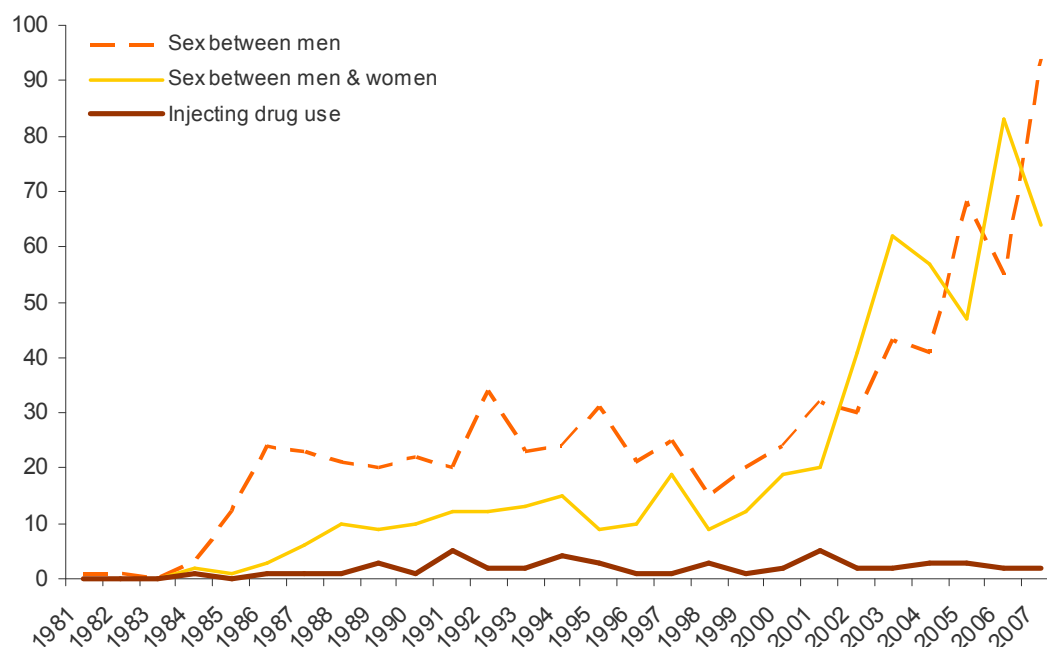


*Individuals with laboratory reports of infection plus those with AIDS or death reports for whom no matching laboratory report has been received

Data source: HPA new diagnosis of HIV and AIDS

4.18 During the 1980s and 1990s, newly diagnosed HIV positives were most frequently men who reported sex with other men (MSM). However the number of infections in patients reporting sex between men and women as their most likely source of infection has increased sharply in recent years. In 2005 there was a decrease in the number of new diagnoses of cases probably acquired by heterosexual sex, but in 2006 this number increased from 47 to 83. In 2007, the figure has decreased to 64 cases (54% to 33% of all cases; figure 4). The number of newly diagnosed HIV positives in Wales reporting injecting drug use as their most likely source of infection has remained low at 5 cases or fewer per year since 1981.

Figure 4. Clinical reports of HIV in Wales for selected exposure categories, 1981–2007, by year of diagnosis



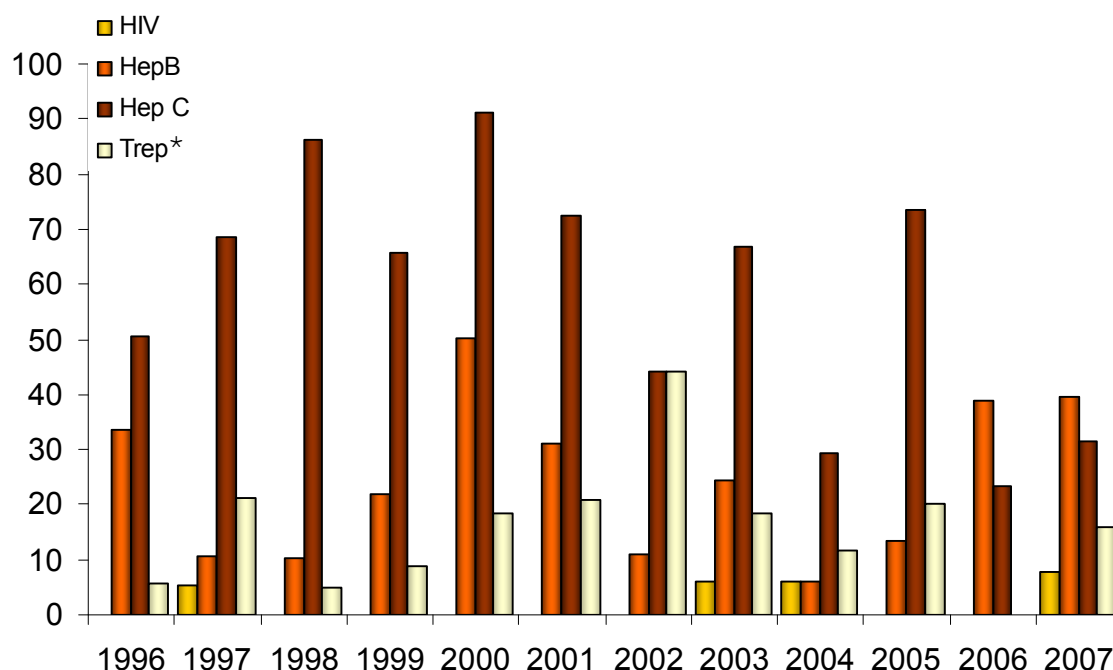
Data source: HPA new diagnosis of HIV and AIDS

4.19 Blood donations are routinely screened for HIV infection. Blood from donors who are screened positive does not enter the blood supply. Such donors are removed from the donor panel and are not called for donation again

4.20 There was one prospective new blood donor who screened positive for HIV in 2007 (Table 6). Since 1997, there have only been 3 new donors that have screened positive for HIV (one in 2003, one in 2004 and one in 2007) (Figure 5).

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Figure 5. Rates (per 100,000 donations per year) of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and treponemal infection in prospective new blood donors in Wales, 1996-2007



*Treponemal infection (most likely syphilis)

4.21 In 2007 there were 2 existing blood donors who screened positive for HIV, compared to 1 positive existing blood donor in 2006 (Table 7).

4.22 In spring 2007, the NPHS was contacted to assist in the management of a cluster of HIV cases in South Wales. Extensive contact tracing was carried out and a highly interconnected sexual network of young MSMs was identified that spread across South and West Wales and into England. In total, 123 individuals were identified through contact tracing resulting in successful contact with 90 individuals (73%). Of these, 11 confirmed they were already HIV positive and 15 individuals were newly diagnosed with HIV; all were male and 13 were exclusively MSM. This investigation demonstrates that well-informed and HIV educated individuals continue to transmit HIV and other STIs in highly active, casual sexual networks and that sexual network analysis is a useful tool in the investigation of HIV in Wales.

4.23 Case finding during this investigation will have an impact on the number of reports of HIV in MSMs in Wales in 2007.

5. Syphilis in Wales

5.1 Syphilis is caused by *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*, a spirochete that is a bacteria-like organism. In the UK, syphilis infection has become more common in recent years, particularly amongst gay men. The condition is especially significant in women in pregnancy where infection can cause miscarriage, still birth, or foetal abnormality. Latest information on the epidemiology of syphilis in the Wales can be obtained from the NPHS website:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=26759> or the HPA website:
<http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942128110>

5.2 In 2006, 45 episodes of primary and secondary infectious syphilis were reported by GUM clinics in Wales on Form KC60. This compares to 43 episodes of primary and secondary infectious syphilis reported by GUM clinics in Wales in 2005, 39 in 2004, 50 in 2003 and 13 in 2002 (Table 10).

5.3 Of the reported episodes in 2006, 39 out of 45 were in men (87%) of whom 27 (69%) acquired their infection homosexually (Table 8a). In 2005, 20 of 39 infections in men (51%) were acquired homosexually.

5.4 In 2006, the modal age groups for men were 35-44 (15 cases; 4 per 100 000 men aged 35-44) and 25-34 (11 cases; 3 per 100 000 men). In females, there were 3 episodes in patients aged <16, 2 episodes in patients aged 20-24 and 1 episode in ages 25-34 (Table 9).

5.5 In 2006 there were also 27 episodes of early latent syphilis, 39 episodes of other acquired syphilis and 11 epidemiological treatments of suspected syphilis (Table 8a). Twenty of the 27 episodes of early latent syphilis and 26 of the 39 episodes of other acquired syphilis were in males. Nine of the 20 episodes of early latent syphilis and 5 of the 26 episodes of other acquired syphilis in men were acquired homosexually.

5.6 As in 2005 the majority of syphilis episodes in 2006 (21 out of 45) were reported from Cardiff GUM clinic (Table 10). There was an increase of cases in South East Wales from 24 in 2005 to 29 in 2006, while numbers in Mid and West Wales and North Wales decreased from 10 to 9 and 9 to 7 respectively.

5.7 An enhanced syphilis surveillance scheme was introduced in Wales in December 2002 (with retrospective data collection from January 2002). This scheme allows more timely surveillance of new cases of infectious syphilis than is available from KC60 surveillance and provides more detailed information on the behavioural characteristics of cases. Data to the end of 2007 are included in this report.

5.8 For the years 2002 to 2007 a total of 339 cases of infectious syphilis (includes KC60 codes A1-A3, A9 and stage not known) were reported to CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme.

5.9 138 reports were of primary infection, 89 of secondary syphilis, 13 were epidemiological treatment of suspected infection and 84 of early latent infection. The stage of infection was not reported for 15 cases. Late latent and tertiary infections were excluded from the database as they represent historic infection.

5.10 The majority of cases (251) were reported from clinics in South East Wales. 42 cases were reported from clinics in Mid and West Wales and 46 from clinics in North Wales (Table 11, Figure 6). For 2007, Cardiff clinic reported the most cases (39), with Newport clinic reporting 23 cases.

5.11 There has been a large increase in the number of cases of infectious syphilis reported to the scheme from 27 in 2002, the first year of the scheme, to 81 cases in 2007.

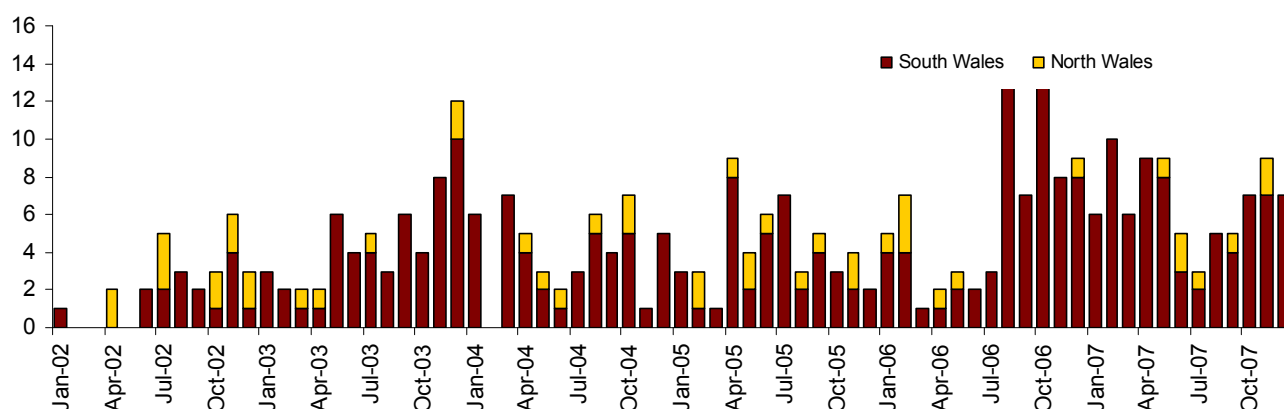
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5.12 Of the 81 cases reported in 2007, 61 (75%) were in men reporting sex with men (MSM, including bisexual males). This compares with 44 cases in MSM in 2006 (59%). In 2007, 13 men and 7 women (25% of cases) reported acquiring syphilis through heterosexual sex (Figure 7). This represents a rise in the proportion of cases acquired heterosexually; from 22% of all cases in 2002.

5.13 The majority of all cases in 2007 were white (91%); for cases reporting heterosexual sex as their probable source of infection 20% were from a non-white ethnic group, whereas among homosexual and bisexual men only 3% were of non-white ethnic groups.

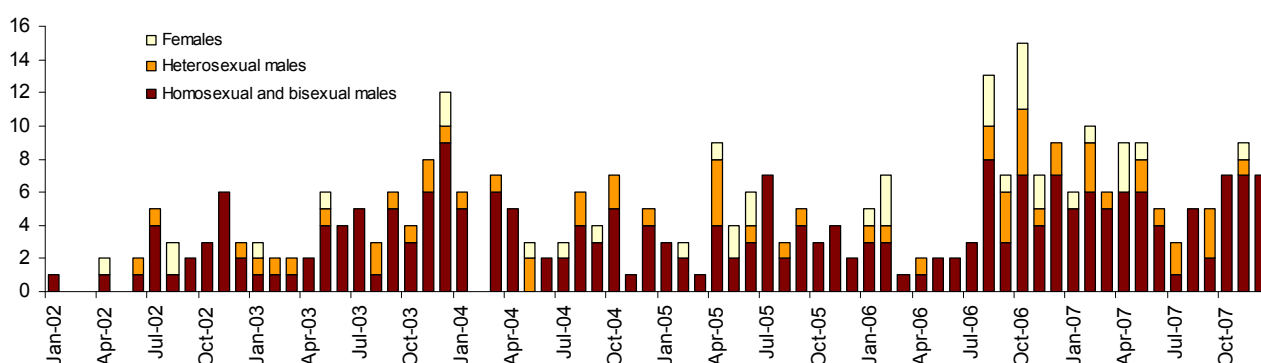
5.14 16 cases in 2007 (20%) were known to be HIV positive. This compares with 14 (19%) in 2006 and 11 (22%) in 2005.

Figure 6. Cases of infectious syphilis reported to NPHS CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by month by region, 2002 to 2007



Note: South Wales includes South & East and Mid & West Wales

Figure 7. Cases of infectious syphilis reported to NPHS CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by month by sex and sexual orientation, 2002 to 2007



5.15 Antibody to *Treponema pallidum* persists after treatment and recovery from acute syphilis. Blood donors and some hospital patients are tested routinely for antibody to syphilis which, if present, may indicate infection in the past rather than acute disease. Blood donations which have antibody to *T. pallidum* are not transfused.

5.16 Two prospective new blood donors were screened positive for treponemal infection in 2007, in contrast to no positives in 2006 (Table 6, Figure 5). There were also 2 positive donations from established donors in 2007, compared to 2 positive donations in 2006 and none in 2005 (Table 7).

6. Gonorrhoea

6.1 Gonorrhoea is a sexually acquired infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. After genital chlamydia, gonorrhoea is the second most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection in the UK. Further information on the epidemiology of gonorrhoea is available from the NPHS <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=26781> and HPA website: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942171513>

6.2 In 2006, there were 507 episodes of uncomplicated gonorrhoea and 209 epidemiological treatments of suspected gonorrhoea reported from GUM clinics in Wales (17 new cases per 100,000 population). This compares to 34 per 100,000 in England, (86 per 100,000 for clinics in London). No episodes of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum were reported by GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8a).

6.3 The number of cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea reported by GUM clinics in Wales in 2006 was lower than the previous year (Table 8a), and represents a decrease of 5% (Figure 8). There has been a general increase in reported cases since 1994, with a decrease in cases from 2004 to 2006.

6.4 81 of the 362 episodes (22%) of uncomplicated gonorrhoea reported in males in 2006 were in men who have sex with men. This compares to 87 (23% of infections in men) in 2005.

6.5 105 of these episodes of uncomplicated gonorrhoea (61 female; 44 male) were in teenagers aged 15-19 (Table 9).

6.6 The clinic in Cardiff reported the highest number of cases of gonorrhoea (144) in 2006, but this figure was down from the previous year's total of 223. Most clinics reported a slight decrease in cases between 2005 and 2006, however, clinics in Mid and West collectively experienced an increase from 88 in 2005 to 142 in 2006 (61% increase).

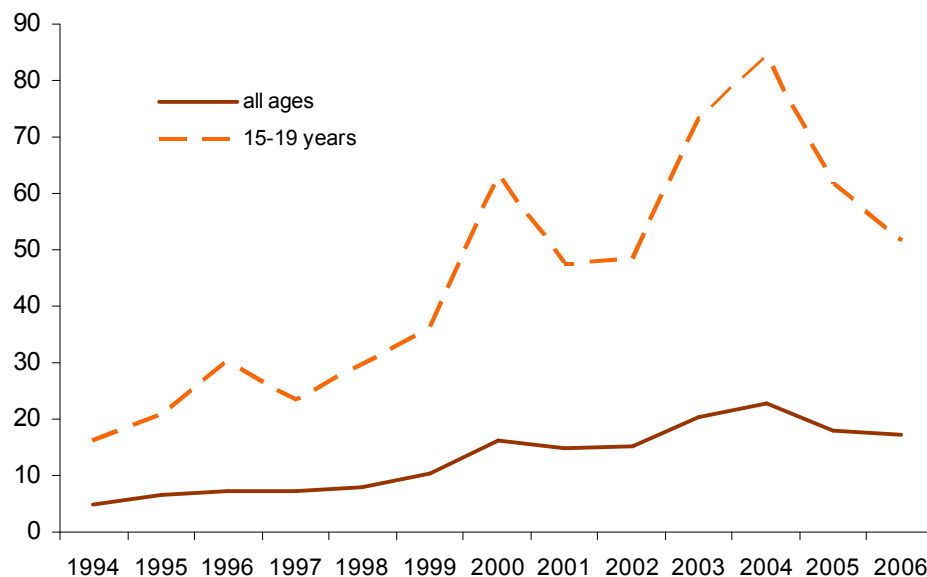
6.7 Following an increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea reported from Pembrokeshire clinics in 2004 (31 cases), numbers have declined in 2006 to 1 from Pembroke and 4 from Haverfordwest GUM clinics.

6.8 Gonorrhoea can occasionally cause serious complications. 9 reports of gonococcal complications were reported from GUM in 2006 (Table 13), 6 of which were from South-East Wales (67%).

6.9 In 2007 there were a total of 349 laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, but this is likely to be an underestimate of cases in Wales as some laboratories do not report STI routinely via CoSurv. 157 of the 349 reports (45%) were reported by the laboratory in Cardiff (Table 14).

6.10 As in previous years, in 2007 the rate of laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is highest in 15-24 year old males and females (Table 15), at 46 and 49 per 100,000 population respectively.

Figure 8. Reports of uncomplicated gonorrhoea from GUM clinics in Wales on form KC60 per 100,000 population: teenagers and all ages, 1994-2006



7. Genital chlamydia

7.1 Genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial STI in the UK. Highest rates are seen in young people, especially men and women under 24 years. Genital chlamydial infection is an important reproductive health problem, because 10-30% of untreated infected women develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). A significant proportion of cases, particularly amongst women, are asymptomatic and so, are liable to remain undetected, putting women at risk of developing PID. For further information see the NPHS website:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=27497> or HPA website:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942172070>

7.2 In 2006, there were 3869 episodes of uncomplicated chlamydia infection diagnosed in GUM compared to 3942 in 2005 (2% decrease). In 2006 there were 118 episodes of complicated chlamydial infection, 1 episode of chlamydia ophthalmia neonatorum, and 1936 episodes of epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia reported by GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8a).

7.3 Although there has been a slight decrease in rates from last year, there is still an overall increase in the trend of diagnosis rates in Wales from 1994 to 2006, partly reflecting increased awareness and improved diagnostic techniques (Figure 9).

7.4 Unlike for HIV, syphilis and, to a lesser extent, gonorrhoea, only a very small proportion of men diagnosed with anogenital chlamydia report acquiring their infection through sex with men, and this appears to have remained steady in recent years. In 2006, 64 of the 1858 cases in men (3%) of uncomplicated chlamydia were in MSM.

7.5 In 2006, episodes of uncomplicated chlamydia were most frequently reported in 20-24 year old men and women (Table 9).

7.6 South East Wales and Mid and West Wales regions this year reported increases in cases but clinics in North Wales reported a decrease compared to the previous year, when cases reported nearly doubled (from 739 in 2004 to 1348 in 2005) (Table 16). In 2006, the GUM clinic in Cardiff reported the highest number of cases of uncomplicated chlamydia infection (954).

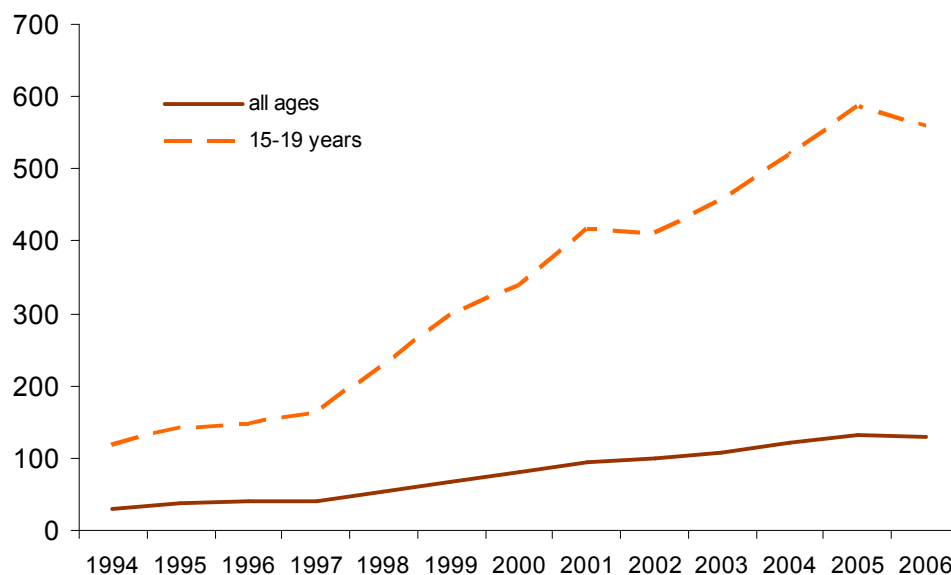
7.7 The number of episodes of complicated chlamydial infection shows a similar trend, with Mid and West Wales accounting for the largest increase from 22 in 2005 to 30 in 2006 (Table 17). South East Wales showed a small rise, and cases reported from North Wales decreased from 42 to 26. The largest number of cases in 2006 was reported by Newport GUM clinic (29 cases).

7.8 In 2007 there were a total of 4194 reports of anogenital chlamydia infection received from laboratories in Wales (including specimens received from GPs etc), equivalent to a rate of 141 per 100 000 population (Table 18). This is likely to be an underestimate as laboratories in Llantrisant, Newport and Wrexham do not report cases of STI via CoSurv. Laboratories at Cardiff and Swansea reported the highest number of cases (38% of laboratory reports from Cardiff, 30% from Swansea).

7.10 Rates of laboratory reporting were higher in females and highest in 15-24 year-olds for males and females (Table 15).

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Figure 9. Reports of uncomplicated chlamydia from GUM clinics in Wales on form KC60 per 100,000 population: teenagers and all ages, 1994 - 2006



8. LGV

8.1 Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a sexually transmitted disease caused by a specific type of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (serovars L1, L2, and L3). LGV is highly prevalent in parts of Africa, Asia, and South America but has been rare in Western Europe for many decades. LGV is a chronic disease that has a variety of acute and late manifestations, starting with a small painless blister or sore where the infection entered the body, that might go unnoticed. Inflamed and swollen lymph glands may then appear in the groin (inguinal syndrome) and/or acute hemorrhagic proctitis (anorectal syndrome) develops. If left untreated, the symptoms can become more severe and cause lasting damage to health. More information about LGV is available from the HPA website:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942171543>

8.2 Since 2003 a series of outbreaks of LGV have been reported in European cities among men who have sex with men (MSM). Most cases present with proctitis, are of white ethnicity, and are HIV-positive.

8.3 High levels of concurrent STI (gonorrhoea, syphilis, hepatitis B virus, and genital herpes) are also seen. Transmission of hepatitis C virus has been associated with the LGV outbreak in Rotterdam, Netherlands. Contact tracing has been of limited use as most cases report multiple sexual contacts, mostly anonymous. So far there is little indication that LGV has spread outside this specific sub-group.

8.4 In October 2004 the HPA launched an enhanced surveillance scheme for LGV to improve case ascertainment and awareness in the UK. By the end of August 2008, 775 cases in the UK had been confirmed as LGV positive and epidemiological data for enhanced surveillance was available for 678 of the cases. For further information about the surveillance scheme including guidelines for referral of specimens, see:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942171559?p=1191942171559>

8.5 A cluster of 5 cases of LGV were reported in MSM attending Swansea GUM in 2005. Three cases were laboratory confirmed and reported to HPA enhanced surveillance, the other two cases were diagnosed clinically.

8.6 There were no further reports of LGV cases in Wales in 2006 or 2007; however one case has been reported from Wales in 2008.

9. Other infections

9.1 Anogenital warts are usually small flat warts or growths found on or around the penis, anus or vagina. They are caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). Warts are the most common viral STI diagnosed in the UK, with highest rates of new cases in 20-24 year old men and 16-19 year old women. Certain HPV types have been associated with cervical cancer. Although these are different types to those that cause warts it is possible that the distribution of anogenital warts may reflect the distribution of other oncogenic types of HPV. Further details about the epidemiology of HPV in the UK can be found at the HPA website:

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942128136>

9.2 The number of new episodes of anogenital warts continues to increase steadily. In 2006, there were 3837 episodes of anogenital warts - first attack reported by GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8b), compared to 3743 episodes reported in 2005.

9.3 In Wales, episodes were most frequently reported in 20-24 year old males and females in 2006 (Table 9).

9.4 The clinics in Cardiff and Newport reported the highest number of cases of anogenital warts – first attack in 2006, with 776 and 701 cases respectively (Table 19).

9.5 Genital herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection is the most common ulcerative sexually transmitted disease in the UK. It is associated with considerable physical and psychological morbidity and may frequently recur. It can cause severe systemic disease in neonates and immunosuppressed hosts and may facilitate HIV transmission. Many HSV infections are sub-clinical. There are two distinct subtypes of HSV. Type 2 is almost exclusively associated with genital infection. Type 1 causes oral herpes (or cold sores) but has increasingly been implicated in genital infections. In England and Wales, HSV-2 antibody prevalence is about 3% in men and 5% in women. See the HPA website for more information: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942127595>

9.6 In 2006, there were 687 episodes of anogenital herpes simplex - first attack reported by GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8b) compared to 642 episodes reported in 2005.

9.7 In 2006, episodes were most frequently reported in 25-34 year old males and 20-24 year old females (Table 9).

9.8 In 2006, the clinics in Cardiff and Newport reported the highest number of cases of anogenital herpes simplex – first attack (148 and 142 cases respectively) (Table 19).

9.9 Hepatitis B and hepatitis C are blood borne viruses that can also be transmitted sexually. Detailed information on the epidemiology of hepatitis B and C are available at: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=25438> and <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=25496>. Information on the 'Viral Hepatitis Action Plan for Wales' is available at: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=25483>

9.10 In 2006 there were 24 new diagnoses of hepatitis B and 64 new diagnoses of hepatitis C in GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8b). Clinics administered 612 hepatitis B vaccinations (first dose only), including 240 to MSM.

9.11 Blood donations are routinely screened for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection. Blood from donors who are screened positive does not enter the blood supply.

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9.12 During recent years hepatitis C has been more prevalent than hepatitis B, HIV or syphilis in prospective Welsh blood donors (Figure 5); however, in 2007 there were 5 donations from prospective new donors positive for hepatitis B and 4 for hepatitis C (Table 6).

9.13 No established blood donor was screened positive for hepatitis B in 2007, compared with 1 in the previous two years (Table 7).

Appendix 1

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Table 1. Numbers of diagnosed HIV-infected patients resident in Wales by most advanced clinical stage, gender and age group when last seen for care in 2007*. Source: SOPHID scheme, HPA Centre for Infections.

Age group	Clinical Stage of Infection												Total
	Asymptomatic		Symptomatic pre-AIDS		AIDS		Death in 2007 in a patient with AIDS		Death in 2007 in a patient without AIDS		Not known		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-14	3	5	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
15-24	29	17	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	60
25-34	65	39	48	28	11	12	1	0	0	0	15	7	226
35-44	94	33	105	38	59	19	0	0	0	0	32	7	387
45-54	46	8	64	16	40	3	1	1	1	0	20	5	205
55+	24	6	31	3	32	5	0	0	0	0	10	2	113
Total	261	108	259	89	146	42	2	1	1	0	78	22	1009

Footnotes

* Patients with diagnosed HIV infection seen for statutory medical HIV-related care in 2007. This excludes infants born to HIV-infected women in the survey year but who were uninfected or whose infection status was indeterminate. At least 98% of indeterminate infants will subsequently be confirmed as uninfected.

Data does not include patients where area of residence is not known.

Table 2. Numbers of diagnosed HIV-infected patients resident in Wales and seen for care in 2007* by ethnicity by sex by probable route of infection. Source: SOPHID scheme, HPA Centre for Infections.

Probable route of infection	Ethnicity														Total
	White		Black – Caribbean		Black – African		Black – Other		Indian/Pakistani /Bangladeshi		Other/Mixed		Other – Asian/ Oriental		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Sex between men	513	--	3	--	3	--	0	--	0	--	10	--	3	--	532
Sex between men & women	88	84	2	1	57	137	0	0	1	2	3	4	0	11	390
Mother-to-child transmission	5	1	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	22
Other/Not known**	48	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	65
Total	654	93	5	1	65	147	0	0	2	2	18	8	3	11	1009

Footnotes

*Patients with diagnosed HIV infection seen for statutory medical HIV-related care in 2007. This excludes infants born to HIV-infected women in the survey year but who were uninfected or whose infection status was indeterminate. At least 98% of indeterminate infants will subsequently be confirmed as uninfected.

**Includes injecting drug use and blood/blood products recipient

Data does not include patients where area of residence is not known.

Table 3. Number HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales and number of people newly diagnosed HIV positive* in Wales 2003-2007 by region from which sera was submitted: NPHS CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Region (from which sera was submitted)	2003			2004			2005			2006**			2007		
	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)
Mid & West	8218	14	0.2	9299	24	0.3	12058	24	0.2	14370	54	0.4	14637	37	0.3
South & East	14668	57	0.4	13730	61	0.4	20220	75	0.4	20620	86	0.4	18031	119	0.7
North Wales	4924	20	0.4	7670	15	0.2	8964	22	0.2	14173	24	0.2	8668	20	0.2
Not known/ outside Wales	598	8	1.3	142	1	0.7	402	0	0.0	443	0	0.0	196	1	0.5
TOTAL	28408	99	0.3	30841	101	0.3	41644	121	0.3	49606	164	0.3	41532	177	0.4

*Data excludes patients previously tested positive for HIV in the UK

**Denominator data includes specimens tested as part of the lookback exercise in 2006

Table 4. Number HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales and number of people newly diagnosed positive* in Wales 2003-2007 by sex by facility of source sample: NPHS CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Facility	2003			2004			2005			2006**			2007		
	Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)		
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known
GUM/STD clinic	3482 (31)	2882 (29)	22	4971 (39)	4116 (19)	72 (2)	6108 (54)	5070 (19)	206	6151 (72)	5218 (41)	27 (1)	8878 (110)	7315 (24)	41 (2)
GP	472 (1)	1211	57	497 (2)	1283 (1)	65	645 (2)	654	27	1720 (3)	3437 (3)	65	904 (6)	2488	42
Hospital in patient	407 (6)	289 (3)	4	492 (7)	454 (2)	10	508	354 (1)	1	477 (9)	508 (16)	7	516 (3)	501 (2)	4
Hospital out patient	405 (2)	323	20	356 (2)	329 (1)	14	397 (1)	298 (1)	23	455 (4)	444 (2)	13	576 (1)	483 (2)	24
Casualty	11	3	0	14 (1)	3	1	27	15	0	17	8	0	21	15	0
Haemophilia centre	31	24	0	37	27	0	31	25	0	36	24	0	29	17	0
Blood transfusion service	78	78	1	79	77 (1)	2	99 (3)	102	0	54	75 (1)	1	18 (1)	17	0
Prison service	17	0	2	25	0	1	31	0	1	107	1	0	55 (1)	1	2
Ante-natal screen	0	7901 (2)	0	0	6253 (2)	22	0	10270 (3)	0	0	12006 (8)	0	0	7516 (2)	0
Drugs team	13	6	0	48	24	0	85	37	0	77	31	0	168	52	1
Renal unit	587	393	1	624	423	1	1592	1095	3	1767	1242	1	1938	1286	2
Bone bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	49 (1)	71	0	21	45	0	14	31	0
Forensic/post mortem	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Fertility clinic	647	680	3	655	712	1	852	811	3	954	926 (1)	4	964	996	8
Private clinic	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	0	1	6	0
Other/undetermined	1282 (15)	6614 (10)	461	1343 (12)	7124 (10)	683	2016 (27)	9638 (9)	494	2819 (2)	10405 (1)	452	1989 (13)	4205 (10)	405
TOTAL	7433 (55)	20404 (44)	571	9154 (63)	20815 (36)	872 (2)	12446 (88)	28440 (33)	758	14659 (90)	34377 (73)	570 (1)	16074 (135)	24929 (40)	529 (2)

*Data excludes patients previously tested positive for HIV in the UK

**Denominator data includes specimens tested as part of the lookback exercise in 2006

Table 5. Number of people newly diagnosed HIV positive* in Wales 2003-2007 by sex and exposure category: NPHS CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Exposure group	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Total new positives			Total new positives			Total new positives			Total new positives			Total new positives		
	Male	Female	Not Known	Male	Female	Not Known	Male	Female	Not Known	Male	Female	Not Known	Male	Female	Not Known
Homosexual/bisexual men	24	-	-	22	-	-	38	-	-	34	-	-	89	-	-
Heterosexual: "high risk" partner**	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	0
Heterosexual: partner overseas	12	22	0	9	13	1	4	15	0	6	14	0	15	16	0
Heterosexual: partner UK	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0
Intravenous drug abuse (IVDA)	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
IVDA and homosexual	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-
Blood factor (Haemophiliacs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion) overseas/UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSI/occupational exposure/bite/tattoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mother to infant	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Other multiple exposures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not known	15	18	0	27	21	1	44	17	0	45	49	1	27	19	2
Total	55	44	0	63	36	2	88	33	0	90	73	1	135	40	2

*Data excludes patients previously tested positive for HIV in the UK

**IDU, bisexual man or known HIV positive partner

Table 6. The number of blood donations from prospective new donors by area* of donation and number positive for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and treponemal infection 2003-2007**

Old Health Authority area	2003					2004					2005					2006					2007				
	No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:			
		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep
East Dyfed	1497	0	0	0	0	1518	0	0	0	0	1399	0	1	1	0	1308	0	0	0	0	1270	0	1	0	0
Pembroke	569	0	0	1	0	641	0	0	0	0	582	0	0	1	0	469	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	1	0
Gwent	2088	0	1	2	1	2159	0	0	1	0	1911	0	0	1	1	1656	0	0	1	0	1787	0	0	2	0
Powys (south)	694	0	0	1	0	685	1	0	0	0	639	0	0	1	0	460	0	2	0	0	503	0	0	0	0
Mid Glamorgan	2158	1	0	0	1	2386	0	2	3	0	2027	0	0	3	2	1660	0	1	0	0	1747	0	1	0	0
South Glamorgan	3577	0	3	3	1	4117	0	0	0	1	3506	0	1	2	0	3054	0	2	1	0	3195	0	3	1	1
West Glamorgan	1868	0	0	3	0	1820	0	0	1	0	1720	0	0	2	0	1702	0	0	1	0	1618	1	0	0	1
North Wales (Gwynedd N, Clwyd)	4034	0	0	2	0	3809	0	1	0	1	3216	0	0	0	0	2574	0	0	0	0	2028	0	0	0	0
Total	16485	1	4	12	3	17135	1	3	5	2	15000	0	2	11	3	12883	0	5	3	0	12667	1	5	4	2

*Aggregate data provided by historic health authority areas

**Data for years 2003-2005 amended following notification of changes from Welsh Blood Service

Table 7. The number of blood donations from existing donors by area* of donation and number positive for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and treponemal infection 2003-2007**

Old Health Authority area	2003					2004					2005					2006					2007				
	No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:				No. Bled	Donations positive for:			
		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep		HIV	HepB	HepC	Trep
East Dyfed	10761	0	0	0	0	10876	0	0	0	0	10059	0	0	0	0	9830	0	0	0	0	9425	0	0	0	0
Pembroke	6515	0	0	0	0	6340	0	0	0	0	5651	0	0	0	0	5350	0	0	0	0	5099	0	0	0	1
Gwent	20017	0	0	0	1	20186	0	0	0	1	18164	0	0	1	0	17597	0	0	0	0	17193	0	0	0	0
Powys (south)	5304	0	0	0	0	5347	0	0	0	0	5060	0	0	0	0	4792	0	0	0	0	4663	0	0	0	0
Mid Glamorgan	24011	0	0	0	0	21889	0	0	0	0	20471	1	0	0	0	19111	0	1	1	1	19060	2	0	2	1
South Glamorgan	24286	0	0	0	0	25824	0	1	1	3	24442	2	0	0	0	23380	1	0	0	1	23232	0	0	0	0
West Glamorgan	15206	0	1	0	0	14647	0	0	0	1	14486	0	0	1	0	13551	0	0	0	0	13200	0	0	0	0
North Wales (Gwynedd N, Clwyd)	30586	0	0	0	0	27005	0	1	0	0	24556	0	1	0	0	23260	0	0	0	0	20040	0	0	0	0
Total	136686	0	1	0	1	132114	0	2	1	5	122889	3	1	2	0	116871	1	1	1	2	111912	2	0	2	2

*Aggregate data provided by historic health authority areas

**Data for years 2003-2004 amended following notification of changes from Welsh Blood Service

Table 8a. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (Form KC60), 2002-2006

Old code	Old condition/episode (1995-2002)	New code	New condition/episode (2003 onwards)	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
				Males	MSM*	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females
A1,A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	A1,A2	Unchanged	13	10	0	47	29	3	38	28	1	39	20	4	39	27	6
A3	Early latent syphilis	A3	Unchanged	15	5	2	12	3	2	18	11	2	13	10	3	20	9	7
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	A4,A5,A6	Unchanged	22	5	12	13	3	6	24	7	11	21	9	9	26	5	13
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2 years	A7	Unchanged	0		0	0		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	A8	Unchanged	2		0	0		0	0		1	0		0	0		0
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	A9	Unchanged	2	0	2	1	1	1	6	5	1	5	1	0	9	5	2
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	B1,B2	Unchanged	300	58	138	404	74	189	457	93	220	381	87	152	362	81	145
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	B3	Unchanged	0		1	1		0	0		0	1		0	0		0
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	B4	Unchanged	62	12	91	82	19	92	111	20	96	103	20	85	96	22	113
B5	Gonococcal complications	B5	Complicated gonococcal infection - including PID and epididymitis	2	0	4	4	0	6	3	0	6	2	0	3	0	0	9
C1-3	Chancroid/ Donovanosis/ LGV	C1-3	Unchanged	1		1	1		3	0		1	2		1	4	0	0
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated chlamydial infection	C4a,C4c	Unchanged	1179	33	1716	1359	44	1769	1622	38	1920	1903	45	2039	1858	64	2011
C4b	Complicated chlamydial infection	C4b	Complicated chlamydial infection - including PID and epididymitis	18	1	98	30	0	98	25	2	106	25	2	99	22	0	96
C4d	Chlamydia ophthalmia neonatorum	C4d	Unchanged	1		0	1		0	0		0	2		1	1		0
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	C4e	Unchanged	898	39	550	843	44	535	1038	60	719	1042	64	718	1169	51	767
C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males	C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males or treatment of mucopurulent cervicitis in females	1766	91		2027	89	159	2354	85	286	2391	79	397	2436	115	597
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	C4i	Unchanged	159	15	703	194	13	679	189	14	679	188	11	598	280	22	758
C5	Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection	C5	Complicated infection(non-chlamydial/ non-gonococcal) - including PID and epididymitis	77	2	276	78	2	352	105	2	403	119	4	394	127	7	448
C6a	Trichomoniasis	C6a	Unchanged	2		62	2		46	2		52	6		72	2		60
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis and male infection	C6b	Anaerobic / bacterial vaginosis and anaerobic balanitis	33		2042	45		2242	65		2639	79		2873	104		3060

Table 8b. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (Form KC60), 2002-2006

Old code	Old condition/episode (1995-2002)	New code	New condition/episode (2003 onwards)	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
				Males	MSM*	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	C6c	Unchanged	495		140	591		141	672		139	706		144	526		88
C7a	Anogenital candidosis	C7a	Unchanged	237		1974	249		1972	262		2322	400		2629	409		2988
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 and C7	C7b	Unchanged	83		58	62		51	64		63	61		67	62		53
C8-9	Scabies/Pediculosis pubis	C8-9	Unchanged	82	13	28	69	11	11	74	14	9	80	21	7	58	11	14
C10a	Anogenital herpes simplex - first attack	C10a	Unchanged	216	10	398	209	5	401	207	9	411	225	6	417	261	7	426
C10b	Anogenital herpes simplex - recurrence	C10b	Unchanged	157	10	200	159	4	207	180	8	201	201	10	207	166	7	186
C11a	Anogenital warts - first attack	C11a	Unchanged	1740	55	1513	1748	57	1632	1871	65	1630	1949	63	1794	1899	66	1938
C11b	Anogenital warts - recurrence	C11b	Unchanged	974	30	544	960	26	461	976	28	562	913	33	540	987	30	577
C11c	Anogenital warts - reregistered cases	C11c	Unchanged	321		243	368		309	414		338	351		313	411		359
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	C12	Unchanged	158	2	85	171	4	120	229	4	151	247	7	146	274	8	168
C13	Antigen positive hepatitis B	C13A	Viral hepatitis B (HbsAg positive): first diagnosis**	17	5	12	12	2	5	20	4	2	15	1	4	22	1	2
		C13B	**number of which were acute viral hepatitis B				1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	0
		C13C	Viral hepatitis B: subsequent presentation				3	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	22	3	1	5
C14	Other viral hepatitis	C14	Viral hepatitis C: first diagnosis	51	5	18	45	0	28	39	2	20	34	1	13	42	2	22
D2a	Urinary tract infection	D2a	Unchanged	17		100	30		115	37		169	43		138	39		178
D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	D2b	Unchanged	1078		900	1169		1084	1358		1202	1452		1237	1486		1479
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	D3	Unchanged	3834		3362	3841		3201	4735		4034	5492		4467	6021		4589
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection - first presentation	E1a	New HIV diagnosis: asymptomatic	26	18	13	31	18	24	43	22	15	49	27	14	44	24	18
E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS, first presentation	E2a	New HIV diagnosis: symptomatic (not AIDS)	23	18	12	18	7	13	17	6	6	15	12	6	20	13	13
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection - subsequent presentation	E1B,E2B	Subsequent HIV presentation (not AIDS)	150		53	190		68	347		128	686		232	745		265
E2b	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS, subsequent presentation			263		56												
E3a	AIDS - first presentation	E3A1	AIDS: first presentation - new HIV diagnosis	20	14	9	4	2	2	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
		E3A2	AIDS: first presentation - HIV diagnosed previously				0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
E3b	AIDS - subsequent presentation	E3b	AIDS - subsequent presentation	213	0	51	125		37	166		45	174		41	122	0	25

Table 8c. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (Form KC60), 2002-2006

Old code	Old condition/episode (1995-2002)	New code	New condition/episode (2003 onwards)	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
				Males	MSM*	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females	Males	MSM	Females
P1a	HIV antibody counselling - with testing	P1a	HIV antibody test (no sexual health screen)	3578	527	2886	1056	225	612	830	106	551	969	135	604	1013	159	665
P1b	HIV antibody counselling - without testing	P1b	HIV antibody test offered and refused	2179	164	2142	3401	169	3179	4455	136	4276	4784	131	4432	5097	142	4685
P2	Hepatitis B vaccination	P2	Hepatitis B vaccination (1st dose only)	388	217	80	312	160	107	370	188	138	376	192	138	447	240	165
P3	Family Planning	P3	Contraception (excluding condom provision)	113		398			198			291			367			396
P4a	Cervical Cytology - minor abnormality	P4a	Unchanged			86			69			81			91			126
P4b	Cervical Cytology - major abnormality	P4b	Unchanged			13			11			7			15			11
		Services provided																
No old code		S1	Sexual health screen (no HIV antibody test)				6399	191	6367	7295	163	7252	7018	143	7088	6135	164	6053
No old code		S2	HIV antibody test and sexual health screen				3075	330	2964	3962	371	3608	5793	538	5186	7746	681	7055
Total initial contacts			Total all conditions	18933	1323	19948	29443	1529	29583	34676	1478	34711	38363	1669	38262	40591	1965	40641

* MSM = Men having sex with men, recorded on the KC60 form as homosexually acquired. Information on whether homosexually acquired not collected for all conditions

Table 9. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (form KC60), 2006

Code	Condition	Sex	Under 15	15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Age unknown	All ages
A1,A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	M	0	0	3	2	11	15	8	0	0	39
		F	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	M	0	0	44	131	104	50	30	2	1	362
		F	2	4	57	45	32	3	2	0	0	145
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea - homosexually acquired	M	0	0	4	17	29	17	13	0	1	81
		F										
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated chlamydial infection	M	0	7	337	821	506	137	42	4	4	1858
		F	7	31	760	798	339	64	12	0	0	2011
C10a	Anogenital herpes simplex - first attack	M	0	2	20	68	90	52	28	1	0	261
		F	0	5	116	134	105	39	27	0	0	426
C11a	Anogenital warts - first attack	M	1	15	281	696	582	225	93	6	0	1899
		F	10	25	635	671	383	151	59	4	0	1938

Table 10. Episodes of primary and secondary infectious syphilis (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2006

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Cardiff	8 (6)	32 (26)	25 (21)	16 (13)	21 (16)
	Llantrisant	0	1 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	3 (1)
	Newport	0	4 (0)	6 (5)	5 (0)	4 (1)
	Total	8 (6)	37 (26)	33 (26)	24 (13)	29 (18)
Mid & West	Bridgend	0	0	0	2 (1)	1 (0)
	Port Talbot	0	1 (1)	0	0	0
	Swansea	0	4 (0)	2 (0)	7 (4)	7 (6)
	Aberystwyth	0	0	1 (1)	0	0
	Builth Wells*	-	0	0	0	0
	Cardigan**	-	-	0	0	0
	Lampeter***	-	-	0	0	0
	Newtown [§]	-	-	0	0	0
	Carmarthen	-	0	0	0	0
	Pond Street ^{§§}	-	0	0	0	0
	West Wales General Hospital	0	0	0	1 (1)	0
	Llanelli	-	0	0	0	1 (0)
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	5 (1)	3 (1)	10 (6)	9 (6)
North Wales	Bangor	0	3 (0)	0	1 (0)	2 (0)
	Bodelwyddan	2 (2)	2 (0)	2 (1)	2 (0)	3 (2)
	Holyhead	0	0	0	1 (0)	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	1 (0)	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	3 (2)	3 (2)	0	4 (1)	2 (1)
	Total	5 (4)	8 (2)	2 (1)	9 (1)	7 (3)
Wales		13 (10)	50 (29)	39 (28)	43 (20)	45 (27)

*Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

**Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

***Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

§Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

§§Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital.

Table 11. Episodes of infectious syphilis* reported to NPHS CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by clinics in Wales

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007**
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Cardiff	12	41	35	24	31	39
	Llantrisant	4	4	1	3	8	2
	Newport	0	0	0	4	18	23
	Total	16	45	36	32	58	64
Mid & West	Bridgend	0	0	2	1	2	0
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Swansea	0	7	5	7	7	9
	Aberystwyth	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Builth Wells***	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Cardigan [§]	0	-	-	0	1	0
	Lampeter ^{§§}	0	-	-	0	0	0
	Newtown [#]	0	-	-	0	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street ^{##}	0	-	0	0	0	0
	West Wales General Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llanelli	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	7	7	8	10	10
North Wales	Bangor	3	3	2	1	3	5
	Bodelwyddan	3	1	2	0	3	2
	Holyhead	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	5	1	2	9	1	0
	Total	11	5	6	10	7	7
Wales		27	57	49	50	75	81

*Data includes A1, A2, A3, A9 and stage of infection not known. Figures may differ from KC60 data due to differences in data collection methods.

**Note that data for recent years may change as reports come in

***Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

§Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

§§Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

#Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

##Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital

Table 12. Episodes of post-pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2006

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South & East	Aberdare	5 (0)	36 (0)	28 (0)	13 (0)	14 (0)
	Cardiff	159 (37)	150 (51)	237 (66)	223 (61)	144 (39)
	Llantrisant	32 (0)	81 (1)	57 (0)	48 (1)	47 (2)
	Newport	81 (6)	126 (5)	105 (6)	95 (7)	93 (9)
	Total	277 (43)	393 (57)	427 (72)	379 (69)	298 (50)
Mid & West	Bridgend	16 (0)	19 (0)	12 (1)	8 (0)	13 (0)
	Port Talbot	6 (2)	8 (4)	18 (1)	9 (1)	20 (0)
	Swansea	55 (4)	74 (3)	71 (4)	35 (9)	82 (9)
	Aberystwyth	0	1 (1)	4 (1)	3 (1)	2 (2)
	Builth Wells*	-	0	1 (1)	1 (0)	0
	Cardigan**	-	-	0	1 (0)	1 (1)
	Lampeter***	-	-	0	0	0
	Newtown§	-	-	0	0	0
	Carmarthen	-	0	1 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)
	Pond Street§§	-	0	1 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)
	West Wales General Hospital	15 (0)	4 (1)	10 (0)	10 (1)	7 (0)
	Llanelli	-	7 (0)	6 (0)	5 (0)	9 (3)
	Haverfordwest	4 (0)	2 (0)	20 (0)	5 (0)	4 (1)
	Pembroke	1 (0)	3 (0)	11 (1)	6 (0)	1 (0)
	Total	95 (6)	118 (9)	154 (9)	88 (12)	142 (16)
North Wales	Bangor	7 (0)	11 (0)	11 (0)	5 (0)	9 (0)
	Bodelwyddan	32 (4)	22 (7)	45 (11)	26 (5)	26 (11)
	Holyhead	0	1 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Llandudno	3 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	3 (0)
	Pwllheli	0	3 (0)	0	0	2 (0)
	Wrexham	22 (5)	42 (2)	36 (1)	33 (1)	27 (4)
	Total	64 (9)	82 (9)	96 (12)	67 (6)	67 (15)
Wales		438 (58)	593 (75)	677 (93)	533 (87)	507 (81)

*Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

**Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

***Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

§Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

§§Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital.

Table 13. Episodes of gonococcal complications (B5) (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2006

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	0	0
	Cardiff	4	3	2	3	1
	Llantrisant	0	2	2	0	3
	Newport	0	3	1	1	2
	Total	4	8	5	4	6
Mid & West	Bridgend	0	0	0	0	0
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
	Swansea	0	0	1	0	0
	Aberystwyth	0	0	0	0	0
	Builth Wells*	-	0	0	0	0
	Cardigan**	-	-	0	0	0
	Lampeter***	-	-	0	0	0
	Newtown§	-	-	0	0	0
	Carmarthen	-	0	0	0	0
	Pond Street§§	-	0	0	0	0
	West Wales	0	0	0	0	1
	General Hospital	-	0	0	0	0
	Llanelli	0	0	0	0	0
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
North Wales	Bangor	0	0	0	0	0
	Bodelwyddan	2	2	1	0	0
	Holyhead	0	0	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	0	0	2	1	2
	Total	2	2	3	1	2
Wales		6 (0)	10 (0)	9 (0)	5 (0)	9 (0)

*Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

**Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

***Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

§Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

§§Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital.

Table 14. Laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae by reporting laboratory** and year, 2003-2007**

Laboratory	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Abergavenny Nevill Hall	--	--	--	4	3
Aberystwyth Bronglais	1	1	1	0	0
Bangor NPHS	17	13	7	13	14
Bridgend Princess of Wales	--	--	--	--	--
Cardiff NPHS	130	247	234	174	157
Carmarthen NPHS	8	7	13	19	15
Haverfordwest Withybush	4	13	4	11	4
Llantrisant Royal Glamorgan	20	97	80	36	--
Merthyr Tydfil Prince Charles	2	1	1	0	1
Newport Royal Gwent	--	--	--	--	--
Rhyl NPHS	16	34	16	16	12
Swansea NPHS	80	84	41	86***	143
Wrexham Maelor	1	33	18	--	--
Outside Wales	0	1	0	0	0
Total	279	531	415	359	349

*Includes all anogenital specimens positive for *Neisseria gonorrhoea*

**Due to system error, duplicates were present in Swansea 2006 data. Duplicates arising from this error were removed at CDSC.

***Duplicates are present in 2007 data; however, CoSurv database is not routinely de-duplicated.

Table 15. Rates (per 100,000 population) of laboratory reports* of gonorrhoea and anogenital chlamydia by sex by age group, 2003-2007

Organism	Year	Sex	Age-group					Total**
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	2003	F	31.72	7.31	2.80	1.54	0.00	5.42
		M	46.68	30.06	17.63	6.38	0.56	13.47
	2004	F	73.44	18.94	3.70	1.03	0.53	12.32
		M	95.62	55.60	20.43	8.00	0.55	23.77
	2005	F	50.95	16.26	1.38	3.08	1.04	9.01
		M	65.99	44.14	20.51	7.48	4.82	19.06
	2006	F	42.54	13.36	2.76	0.51	0.00	7.30
		M	58.94	43.53	17.58	10.15	1.07	17.11
	2007	F	46.42	16.87	2.79	0.50	1.52	8.65
		M	49.33	34.48	18.15	5.37	3.16	14.86
Anogenital chlamydia***	2003	F	861.34	188.40	27.07	6.68	0.00	135.95
		M	262.75	156.80	33.80	6.91	1.68	61.24
	2004	F	1223.71	293.36	40.66	11.81	1.59	196.03
		M	400.89	207.44	36.49	13.87	4.37	87.36
	2005	F	1212.71	264.23	43.72	9.74	2.59	190.75
		M	439.80	232.77	39.55	11.22	2.14	95.70
	2006	F	1165.44	267.13	36.36	8.71	2.08	183.98
		M	448.87	223.70	54.69	13.90	4.82	98.41
	2007	F	1090.31	268.67	30.71	7.03	2.03	177.13
		M	456.40	207.43	52.75	15.13	4.73	99.72

* Excludes laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and anogenital chlamydia from Newport Royal Gwent, and reports of anogenital chlamydia from Wrexham, Bridgend and Abergavenny hospitals.

** Total ONS population of females/males was used as denominator for total rate. To calculate rates, the mid-year estimates corresponding to each particular reporting year were used.

*** Includes all anogenital specimens positive for *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *Chlamydia spp.*

Table 16. Episodes of uncomplicated chlamydial infection (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2006

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South & East	Aberdare	39 (0)	31	35	38	68
	Cardiff	1041 (27)	890 (35)	1173 (27)	1109 (26)	954 (28)
	Llantrisant	154 (1)	182	168	178	195 (2)
	Newport	488 (2)	545 (3)	488 (2)	485 (4)	612 (11)
	Total	1722 (30)	1648 (38)	1864 (29)	1810 (30)	1829 (41)
Mid & West	Bridgend	40 (0)	64	53	61	58
	Port Talbot	72 (0)	77 (1)	77	44	69
	Swansea	298 (0)	467 (1)	507 (4)	392 (4)	450 (6)
	Aberystwyth	27	35	41 (1)	25 (1)	43
	Builth Wells*	-	5	13	20	19
	Cardigan**	-	-	10	4	17
	Lampeter***	-	-	6	9 (1)	0
	Newtown§	-	-	5	6	14
	Carmarthen	-	8	13	18	38
	Pond Street§§	-				
	West Wales General Hospital	75	62	67	65	37
	Llanelli	-	65	78	60	95
	Haverfordwest	32 (0)	36	48	55	44
	Pembroke	18 (0)	12	21	25	8
	Total	562 (0)	831 (2)	939 (5)	784 (6)	892 (6)
North Wales	Bangor	71 (0)	73	119	292	234
	Bodelwyddan	165 (1)	160 (3)	193 (2)	300 (6)	291 (8)
	Holyhead	21 (0)	20	22	66	45
	Llandudno	28 (0)	29	42	115	111
	Pwllheli	10 (0)	13	32	39	28
	Wrexham	316 (2)	354 (1)	331 (2)	536 (3)	439 (9)
	Total	611 (3)	650 (4)	739 (4)	1348 (9)	1148 (17)
Wales		2895 (33)	3128 (44)	3542 (38)	3942 (45)	3869 (64)

*Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

**Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

***Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

§Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

§§Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital.

Table 17. Episodes of complicated chlamydial infection (C4b) (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2006

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South & East	Aberdare	0	9 (0)	2 (0)	6 (0)	6
	Cardiff	29 (1)	22 (0)	38 (2)	25 (1)	18
	Llantrisant	4 (0)	9 (0)	6 (0)	4 (0)	9
	Newport	28 (0)	13 (0)	13 (0)	25 (0)	29
	Total	61 (1)	53 (0)	59 (2)	60 (1)	62
Mid & West	Bridgend	2 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	3 (0)	4
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	1 (0)	3
	Swansea	6 (0)	9 (0)	13 (0)	6 (0)	12
	Aberystwyth	0	0	2	0	0
	Builth Wells*	-	0	0	0	0
	Cardigan**	-	-	0	1 (1)	0
	Lampeter***	-	-	0	0	0
	Newtown§	-	-	0	0	0
	Carmarthen	-	2	2	6	1
	Pond Street§§	-				
	West Wales General Hospital	13	6	9	5	1
	Llanelli	-	14	5	0	2
	Haverfordwest	5 (0)	11 (0)	6 (0)	0	5
	Pembroke	7 (0)	6 (0)	3 (0)	0	2
	Total	32 (0)	49 (0)	41 (0)	22 (1)	30
North Wales	Bangor	6 (0)	6 (0)	8 (0)	15 (0)	8
	Bodelwyddan	2 (0)	6 (0)	5 (0)	7 (0)	10
	Holyhead	0	1 (0)	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	1
	Pwllheli	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	0
	Wrexham	14 (0)	12 (0)	17 (0)	20 (0)	7
	Total	22 (0)	26 (0)	31 (0)	42 (0)	26
Wales		116 (1)	128 (0)	131 (2)	124 (2)	118 (0)

*Builth Wells clinic opened in quarter 3 of 2003

**Cardigan clinic opened in quarter 4 of 2004

***Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005

§Newtown clinic opened in quarter 2 2004

§§Llanelli and Carmarthen Pond Street clinics started reporting separately in 2003; before this, data from Llanelli was aggregated with West Wales General Hospital.

Table 18. Laboratory reports of anogenital chlamydia* by reporting laboratory and year, 2003-2007**

Laboratory	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Abergavenny Nevill Hall	--	--	--	--	--
Aberystwyth Bronglais	115	115	90	148	139
Bangor NPHS	199	331	606	513	542
Bridgend Princess of Wales	--	--	--	--	--
Cardiff NPHS	1470	1894	1770	1585	1612
Carmarthen NPHS	165	236	224	296	265
Haverfordwest Withybush	103	38	14	13	63
Llantrisant Royal Glamorgan	--	297	371	203	--
Merthyr Tydfil Prince Charles	55	5	--	--	--
Newport Royal Gwent	--	--	--	--	--
Rhyl NPHS	191	218	269	388	318
Swansea NPHS	660	1153	987	1142	1255
Wrexham Maelor	--	--	--	--	--
Outside Wales	0	6	0	1	0
Total	2958	4293	4331	4289	4194

Includes all anogenital specimens positive for *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *Chlamydia spp.*

**Figures amended as more reports received

Table 19. New episodes of selected conditions by GUM clinic (KC60 data): 2006 data

Region		Syphilis A1,A2	Gonorrhoea B1,B2	Chlamydia C4a,C4c	NSU-male C4h	Trichomoniasis C6a	Anaerobic/ bacterial vaginosis C6b	Candidosis C7a	Herpes C10a	Warts C11a	Incoming telephone calls for clinical advice or results	All first attendances for an episode	Number of new patients attending for an episode
South & East	Aberdare	1	14	68	69	0	99	72	7	155	8	790	539
	Cardiff	21	144	954	426	20	691	779	148	776	5835	11064	5265
	Llantrisant	3	47	195	253	10	299	225	50	350	16142	2622	1608
	Newport	4	93	612	683	9	399	525	142	701	3657	5813	4043
	Total	29	298	1829	1431	39	1488	1601	347	1982	25642	20289	11455
Mid & West	Bridgend	1	13	58	60	3	86	49	7	110	5	591	374
	Port Talbot	0	20	69	77	0	92	67	15	105	257	825	485
	Swansea	7	82	450	315	7	415	498	80	474	1756	5731	2928
	Aberystwyth	0	2	43	3	0	10	23	5	44	560	664	541
	Builth Wells	0	0	19	6	1	7	13	2	20	165	203	159
	Cardigan	0	1	17	3	0	7	16	3	15	149	207	162
	Lampeter*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newtown	0	0	14	3	0	10	6	2	22	158	154	139
	Carmarthen Pond St	0	3	38	184	2	52	37	14	57	154	507	340
	West Wales General Hospital	0	7	37	132	2	49	65	16	67	305	864	508
	Llanelli	1	9	95	291	1	133	117	25	118	114	1293	833
	Haverfordwest	0	4	44	57	0	76	41	10	82	465	616	540
	Pembroke	0	1	8	57	1	36	13	6	50	207	274	0
	Total	9	141	884	1131	16	937	932	179	1114	4295	11929	7009
North Wales	Bangor	2	9	234	52	1	120	150	52	136	1032	1512	1039
	Bodelwyddan	3	26	291	115	4	235	308	34	218	1730	2856	1525
	Holyhead	0	0	45	6	0	15	29	10	35	175	305	222
	Llandudno	0	3	111	19	0	51	76	23	55	351	620	437
	Pwllheli	0	2	28	3	0	5	17	4	21	144	230	164
	Wrexham	2	27	439	219	1	277	271	32	226	1472	2850	1459
	Total	7	68	1156	471	7	739	864	161	741	4904	8373	4846
Wales		45	507	3869	3033	62	3164	3397	687	3837	34841	40591	23310

*Lampeter clinic opened in June 2004 and closed end of 2005