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HIV and STI trends in Wales: 2016

Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre,
Health Protection, Public Health Wales,
Cardiff, UK

June 2018, v1

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Summary of HIV and STI trends, Wales 2015-16

STI	Gender	Sexual health clinics		Laboratory data	
		Diagnoses	Tests	Positive	Tested
Syphilis	Females	45%	3%	-	-
	Males	38%	2%	-	-
	Total	39%	2%	-	-
Gonorrhoea	Females	8%	14%	-14%	-
	Males	-12%	6%	-22%	-
	Total	-6%	11%	-19%	-
Chlamydia	Females	14%	14%	1%	-3%
	Males	12%	6%	3%	0%
	Total	13%	11%	2%	-2%
Genital herpes (first episode)	Females	13%	-	-	-
	Males	17%	-	-	-
	Total	14%	-	-	-
Genital warts (first episode)	Females	-6%	-	-	-
	Males	-7%	-	-	-
	Total	-7%	-	-	-
HIV	Females	-26%	2%	-	-2%
	Males	-33%	1%	-	6%
	Total	-32%	1%	-	1%

Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS); HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

- i) Diagnoses and tests of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) New HIV diagnoses from all settings, not limited to sexual health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017)
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)
- v) Laboratory data were extracted via SWS from Datastore, which collects data from all laboratories across Wales. Duplicates, resulting from samples moving between labs, may be included. This duplication became less likely with the roll out of a new, common Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). However, duplicates were more likely during the roll out period (June 2012 to January 2015), and a decrease in testing seen between 2014 and 2015 is thought to be due to a decrease in duplication.

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Summary of HIV and STI trends, Wales 2011-16

STI	Gender	Sexual health clinics		Laboratory data	
		Diagnoses	Tests	Positive	Tested
Syphilis	Females	22%	28%	-	-
	Males	122%	30%	-	-
	Total	103%	29%	-	-
Gonorrhoea	Females	145%	128%	35%	-
	Males	93%	72%	49%	-
	Total	109%	103%	41%	-
Chlamydia	Females	92%	123%	13%	5%
	Males	54%	68%	38%	39%
	Total	73%	97%	21%	11%
Genital herpes (first episode)	Females	65%	-	-	-
	Males	43%	-	-	-
	Total	56%	-	-	-
Genital warts (first episode)	Females	-15%	-	-	-
	Males	4%	-	-	-
	Total	-5%	-	-	-
HIV	Females	-38%	66%	-	27%
	Males	0%	55%	-	67%
	Total	-12%	60%	-	37%

Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS); HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

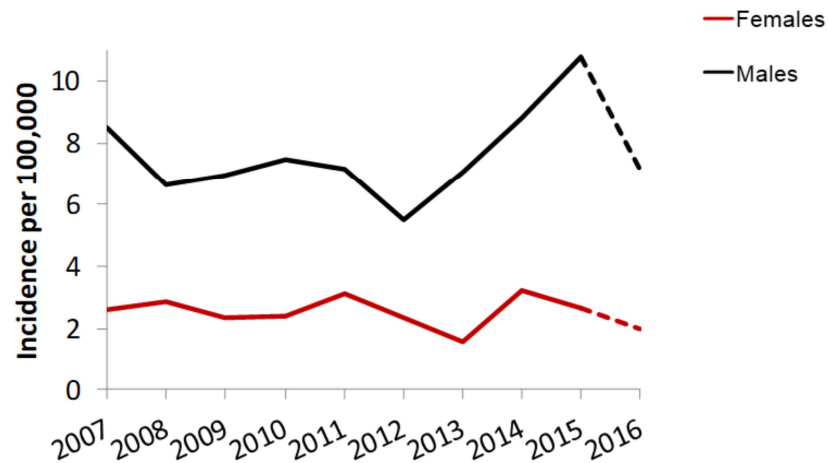
- i) Diagnoses and tests of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) New HIV diagnoses from all settings, not limited to sexual health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017)
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

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HIV diagnoses from all healthcare settings across Wales, by gender



Source: HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

- i) New HIV diagnoses from all healthcare settings, not limited to Sexual Health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017)
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales

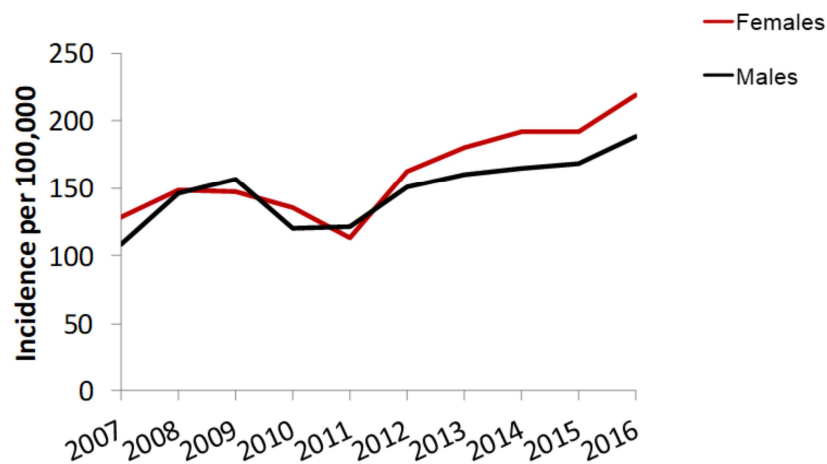
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Chlamydia diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

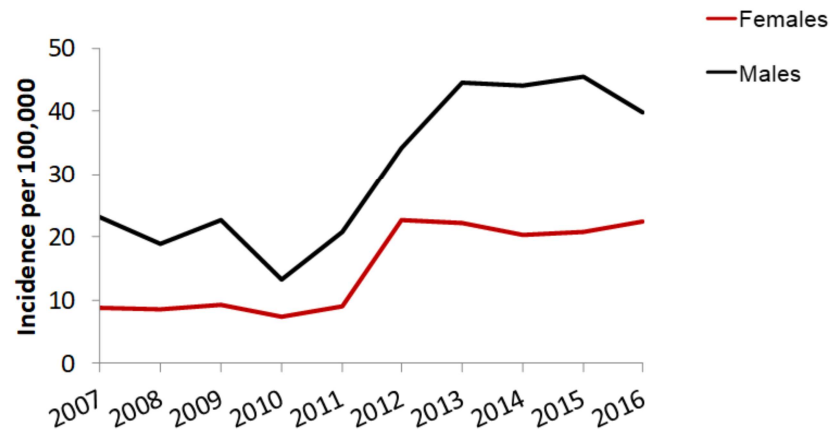
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Gonorrhoea diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

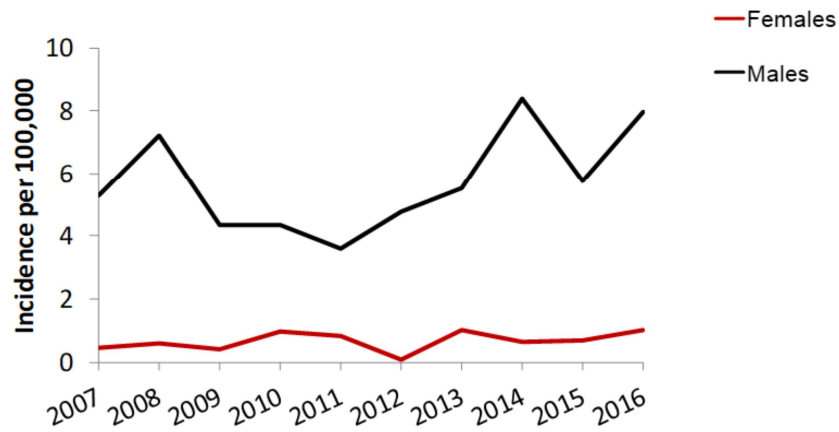
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Syphilis diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

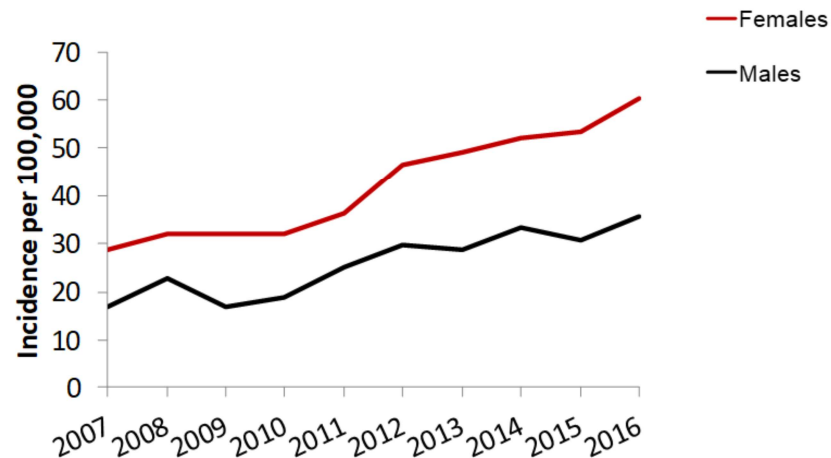
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Genital herpes diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

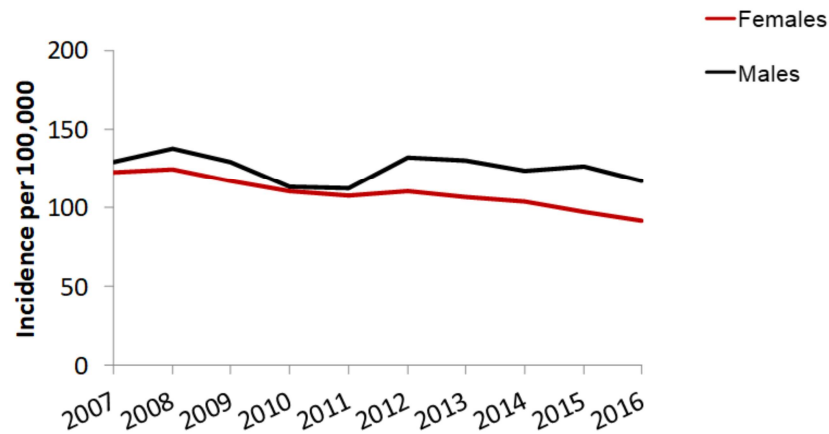
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Genital warts diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
- iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

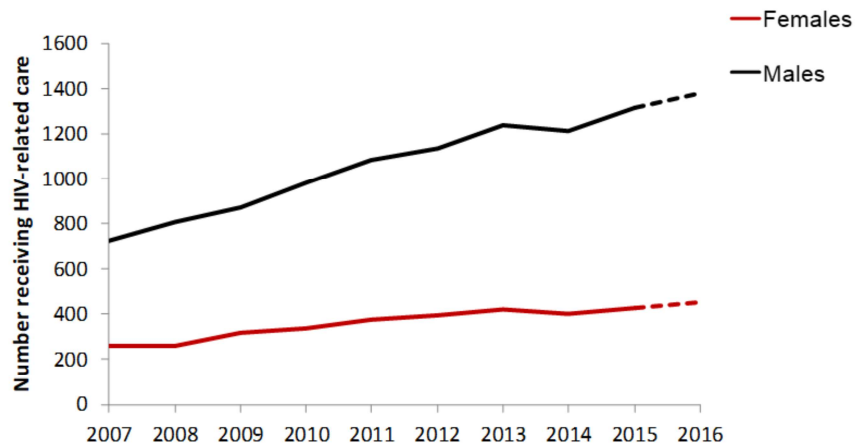
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Individuals resident in Wales receiving HIV-related care



Source: HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

- i) Source: PHE, SOPHID, published October 2017
- ii) Data include patients diagnosed with HIV infection, who were seen for statutory medical HIV-related care
- iii) Patients with missing information may have been assigned values based on subsequent years' data.

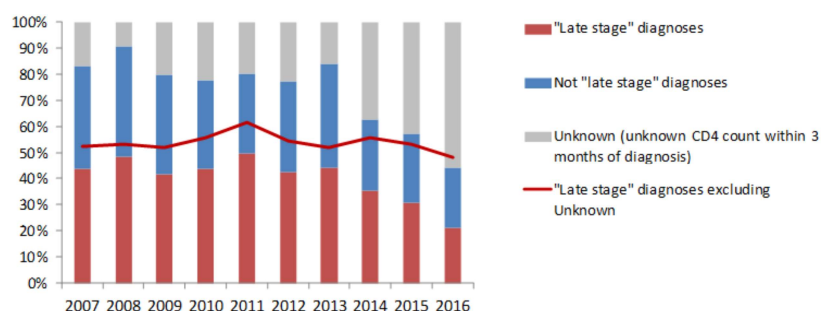
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Proportion newly diagnosed with 'late stage' HIV* in Wales



* 'Late stage' HIV diagnosis: CD4 count <350cell/mm³ within 3 month of diagnosis

Source: HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

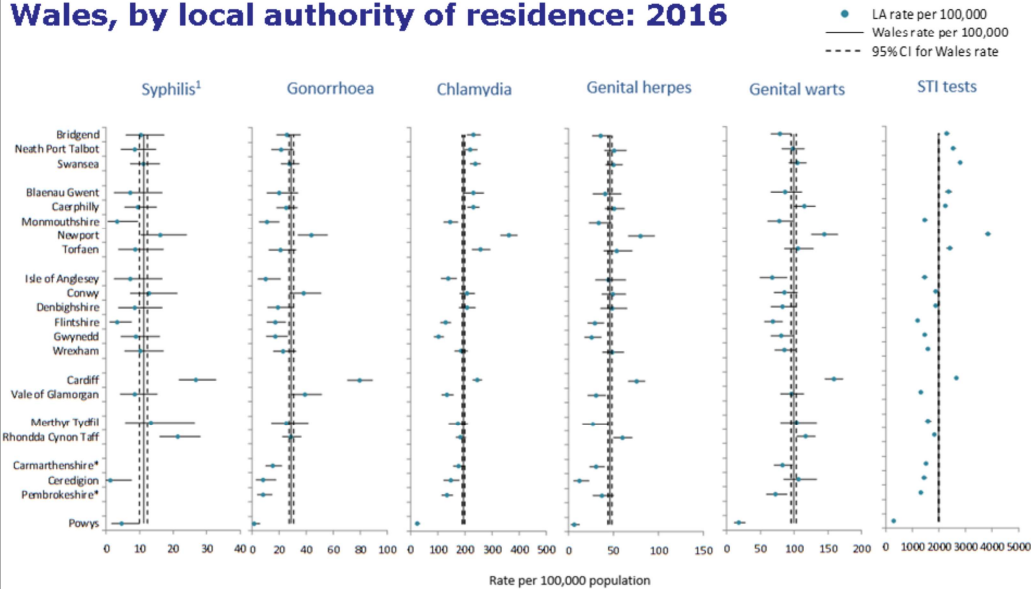
i) Note that completeness of these data has been decreasing in the last few years – interpret with caution

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Rates of STI diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by local authority of residence: 2016



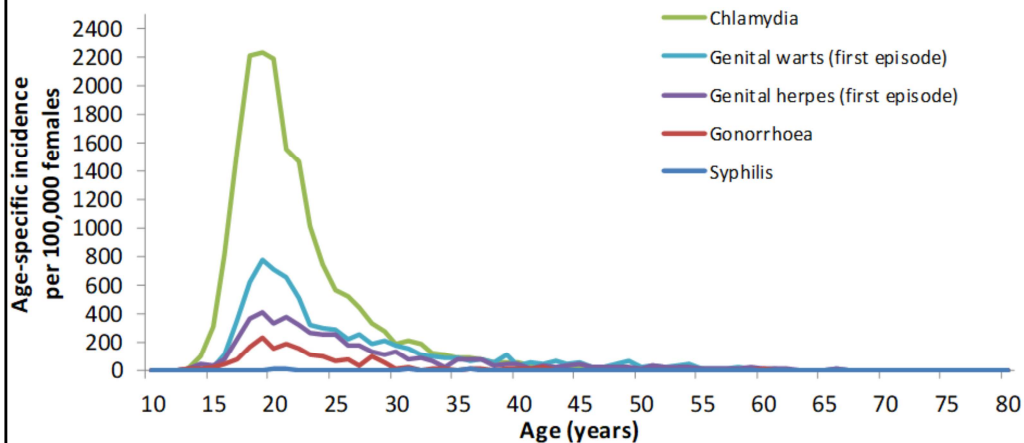
¹Syphilis diagnoses from 2014 to 2016 were combined for this analysis *diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire or Pembrokeshire up to March 2016 were not included in these analyses, although individuals living in these LAs that have visited clinics elsewhere are included. i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS. ii) These data have not been imputed and may be partially representative of completeness of reporting. In addition, only individuals for whom a residence LA was provided were included. iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A), first episode of genital warts (C11A) and STI tests (S1, S2, T1, T2, T3, T4). Syphilis rates are not depicted, due to low numbers of cases. iv) LA-specific rates were calculated using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales.

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Age distribution of STI diagnoses amongst females: Wales, 2016



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

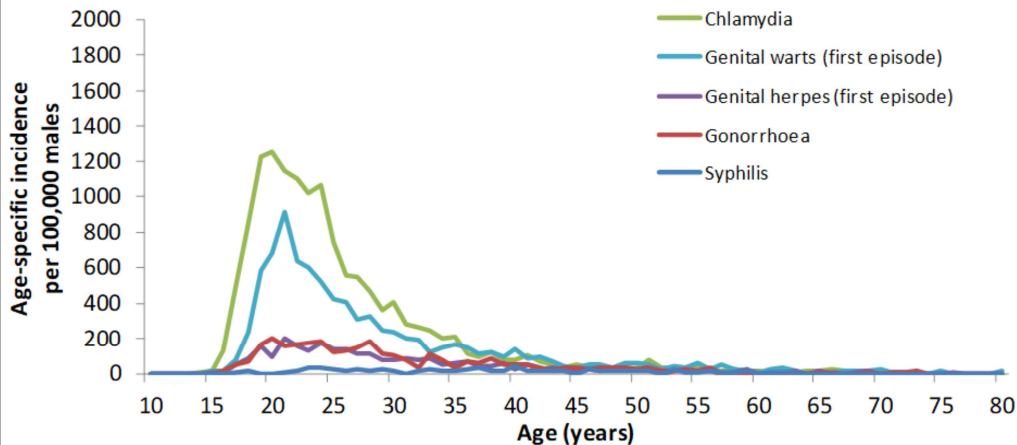
- i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) These data do not include diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire or Pembrokeshire up to March 2016, as single year age breakdown was not available
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)
- iv) Age- and gender-specific incidence was calculated using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales

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Age distribution of STI diagnoses amongst males: Wales, 2016



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

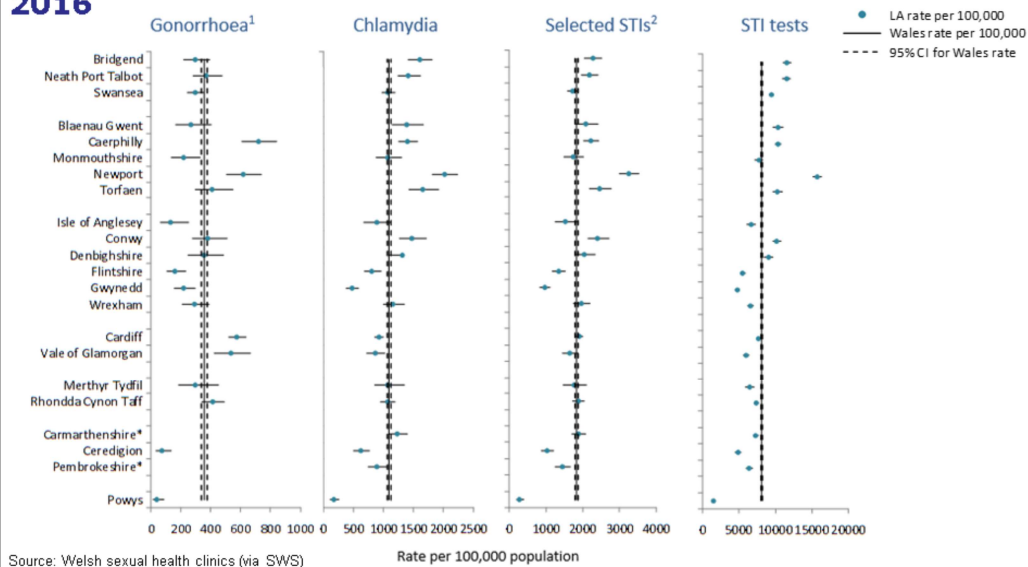
- i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) These data do not include diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire or Pembrokeshire up to March 2016, as single year age breakdown was not available
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)
- iv) Age- and gender-specific incidence was calculated using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales

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Rates of STI diagnoses amongst 15-24 year olds made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by local authority of residence: 2016



¹Gonorrhoea diagnoses from 2014 to 2016 were combined for this analysis; ² Selected STIs: gonorrhoea, chlamydia, genital warts, genital herpes, and primary, secondary and early latent syphilis; *diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire or Pembrokeshire up to March 2016 were not included in these analyses, as data by residence were not available. i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS. ii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), selected STIs (A1, A2, A3, B, B1, B2, C4, C4A, C4C, C10A, C11A) and STI screens (S1, S2, T1-4). iii) These data have not been imputed and may be partially representative of completeness of reporting. In addition, only individuals for whom a residence LA was provided were included. iv) LA-specific rates were calculated using mid-year estimates of 15-24 year olds provided by StatsWales.

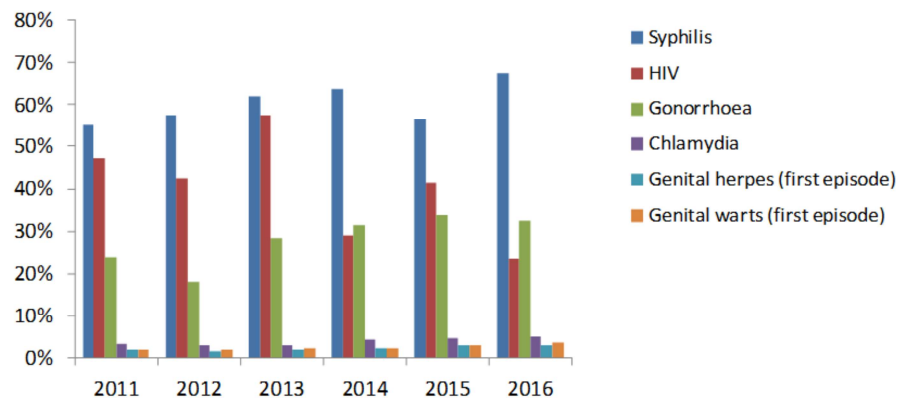
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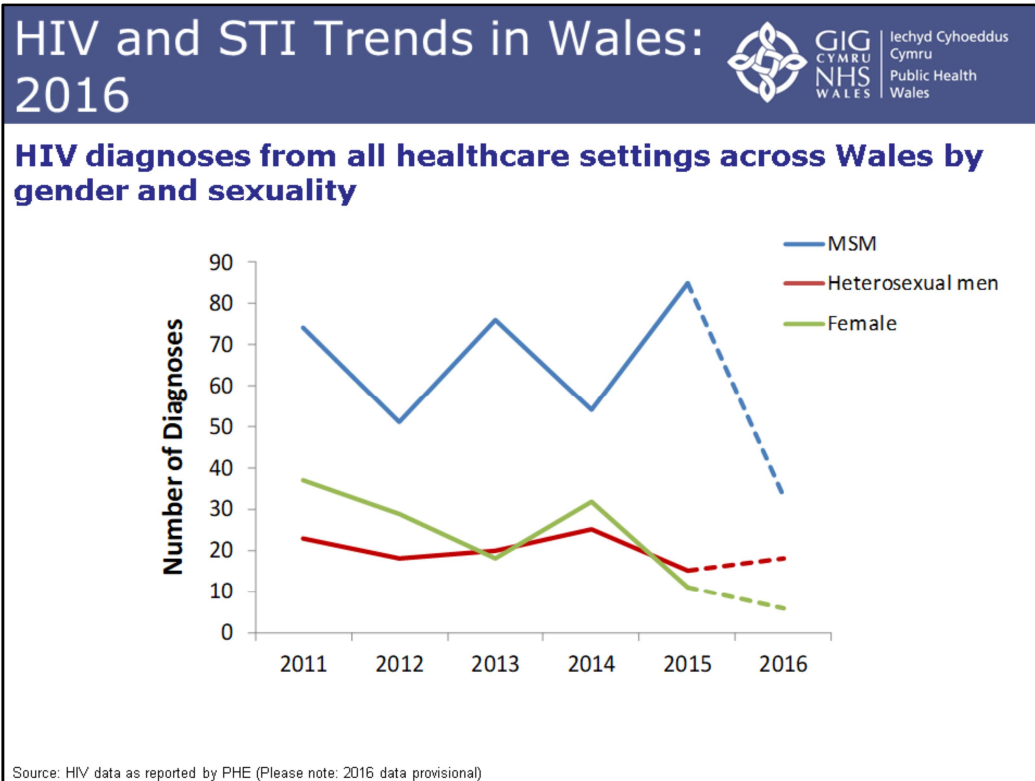
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Proportion of STI and new HIV diagnoses which are among MSM in Wales



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS); HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

- i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS, including diagnoses in males and females
 - ii) New HIV diagnoses from all settings, not limited to sexual health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017). For 2015 and 2016, 46% and 60% of HIV diagnoses were in individuals with unknown sexuality, a higher percentage than in previous years.
 - iii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
 - iv) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A).
- As per comment by THT: "Are these based on all diagnoses or just those in men"



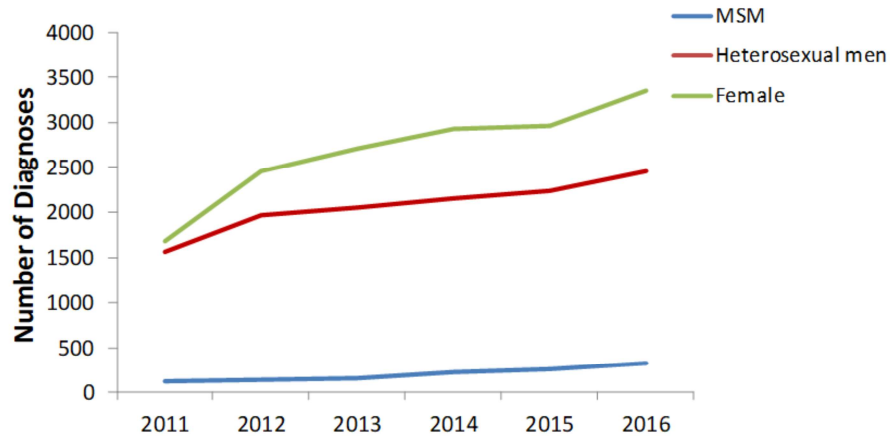
i) New HIV diagnoses from all healthcare settings, not limited to Sexual Health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017)

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Chlamydia diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender and sexuality



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

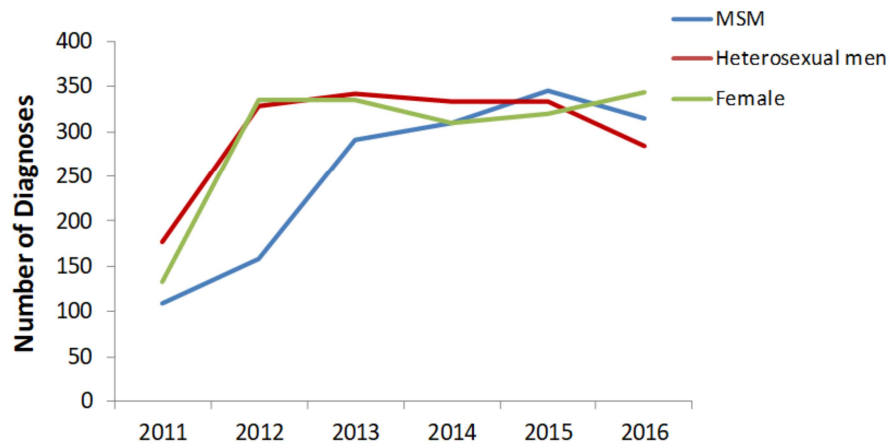
- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

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Gonorrhoea diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender and sexuality



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

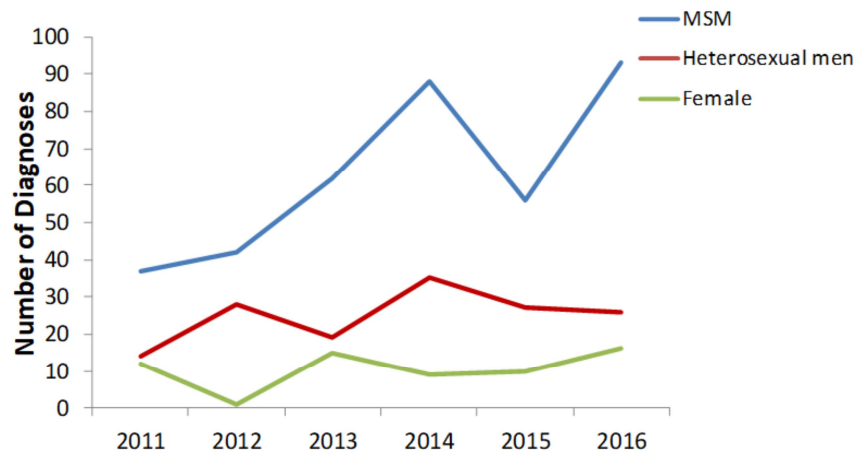
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Syphilis diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender and sexuality



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

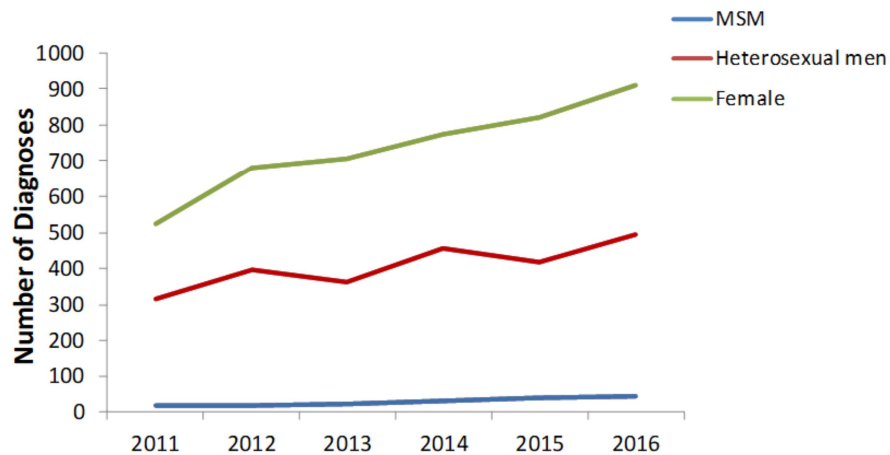
- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

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Genital herpes diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender and sexuality



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

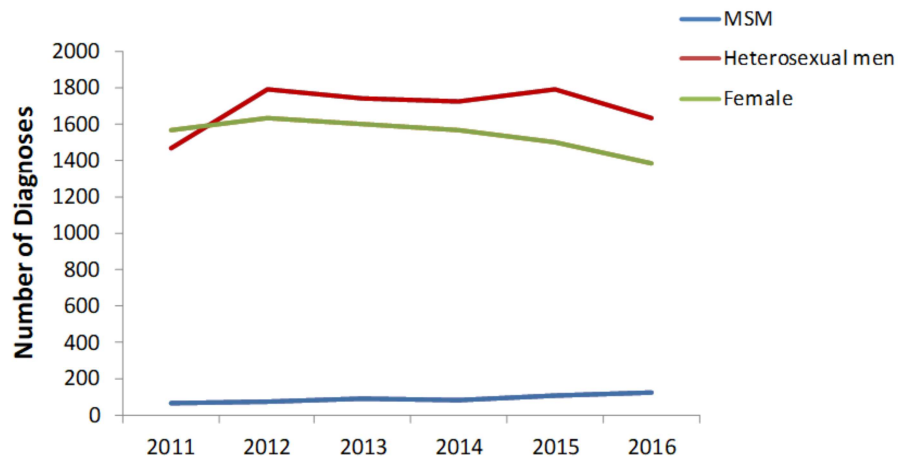
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Genital warts diagnoses made in sexual health clinics in Wales, by gender and sexuality



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) Diagnoses reported from Sexual Health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included
- iii) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

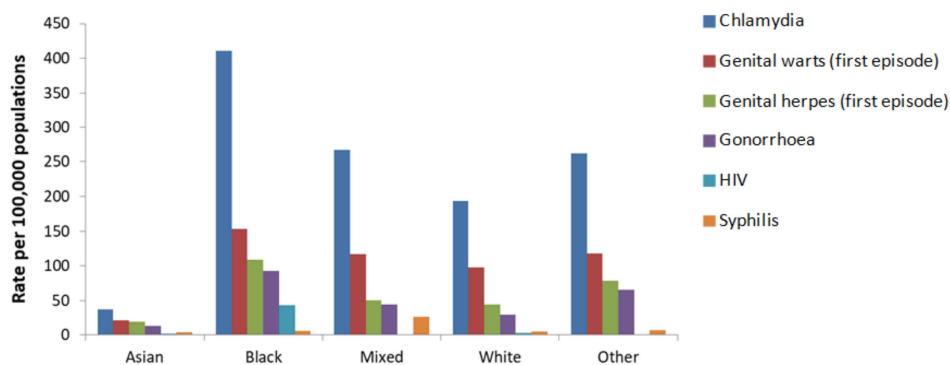
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Rates of STI and new HIV diagnoses by ethnic group, Wales 2016



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS); HIV data as reported by PHE (Please note: 2016 data provisional)

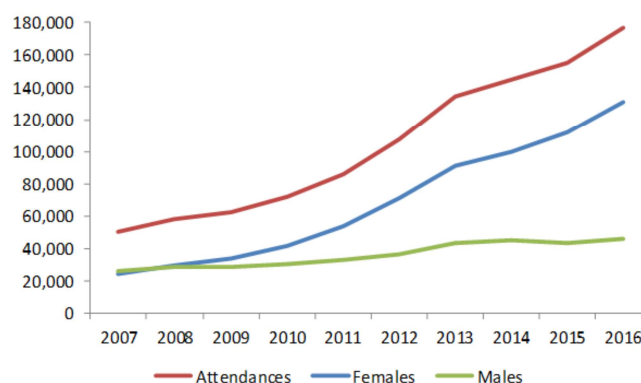
- i) Diagnoses of STIs were reported from sexual health clinics across Wales via SWS
- ii) New HIV diagnoses from all settings, not limited to sexual health clinics, as reported by PHE (October 2017). In these data, “Mixed” and “other” categories are reported together and have been included in mixed.
- iii) Rates are per 100,000 ethnicity-specific population, using 2011 population estimates from ONS
- iv) Diagnoses made in clinics in Carmarthenshire or Pembrokeshire up to March 2016 were not included
- v) The following KC60/SHHAPT codes were used: primary, secondary and early latent syphilis (A1, A2, A3), gonorrhoea (B, B1, B2), chlamydia (C4, C4A, C4C), first episode of genital herpes (C10A) and first episode of genital warts (C11A)

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Number of attendances at sexual health clinics across Wales



Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)

- i) All patient attendances reported to SWS deduplicated by patient, individual clinic, and date.
- ii) Attendances to clinics in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, reported on paper SHHAPT forms, have also been included

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Definitions of STI diagnoses and tests made in sexual health clinics

STI diagnoses	KC60/SHHAPT codes
Chlamydia	C4, C4A, C4C
Gonorrhoea	B, B1, B2
Herpes: genital herpes (1st episode)	C10A
Syphilis: primary, secondary and early latent	A1, A2, A3
Warts: genital warts (1st episode)	C11A

STI tests	KC60/SHHAPT codes
Chlamydia test	S1, S2, T1, T2, T3, T4
Gonorrhoea tests	S1, S2, T2, T3, T4
HIV antibody tests	S2, T4, T7, P1A
Syphilis tests	S1, S2, T3, T4, T7

Note that HIV data in this report is Public Health England's data on new HIV diagnoses and on individuals seen for HIV-related care in all healthcare settings.