HIV and STI trends in Wales: 2016

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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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ii) Incidences were calculated per 100,000 gender-specific populations, using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
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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.
i) Note that completeness of these data has been decreasing in the last few years – interpret with caution.
Syphilis 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.
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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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

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iv) Age- and gender-specific incidence was calculated using mid-year estimates provided by StatsWales
Gonorrhoea diagnoses from 2014 to 2016 were combined for this analysis; 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.
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”
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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)
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.

Source: Welsh sexual health clinics (via SWS)
### Definitions of STI diagnoses and tests made in sexual health clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STI diagnoses</th>
<th>KG60/SHHAPT codes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>C4, C6A, C6C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea</td>
<td>B, B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes: genital herpes (1st episode)</td>
<td>C10A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis: primary, secondary and early latent</td>
<td>A1, A2, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warts: genital warts (1st episode)</td>
<td>C11A</td>
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</tbody>
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<tbody>
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<td>Chlamydia test</td>
<td>S1, S2, T1, T2, T3, T4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea tests</td>
<td>S1, S2, T2, T3, T4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV antibody tests</td>
<td>S2, T4, T7, P1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis tests</td>
<td>S1, S2, T3, T4, T7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.