Public Health England

HIV diagnoses and trends among key populations

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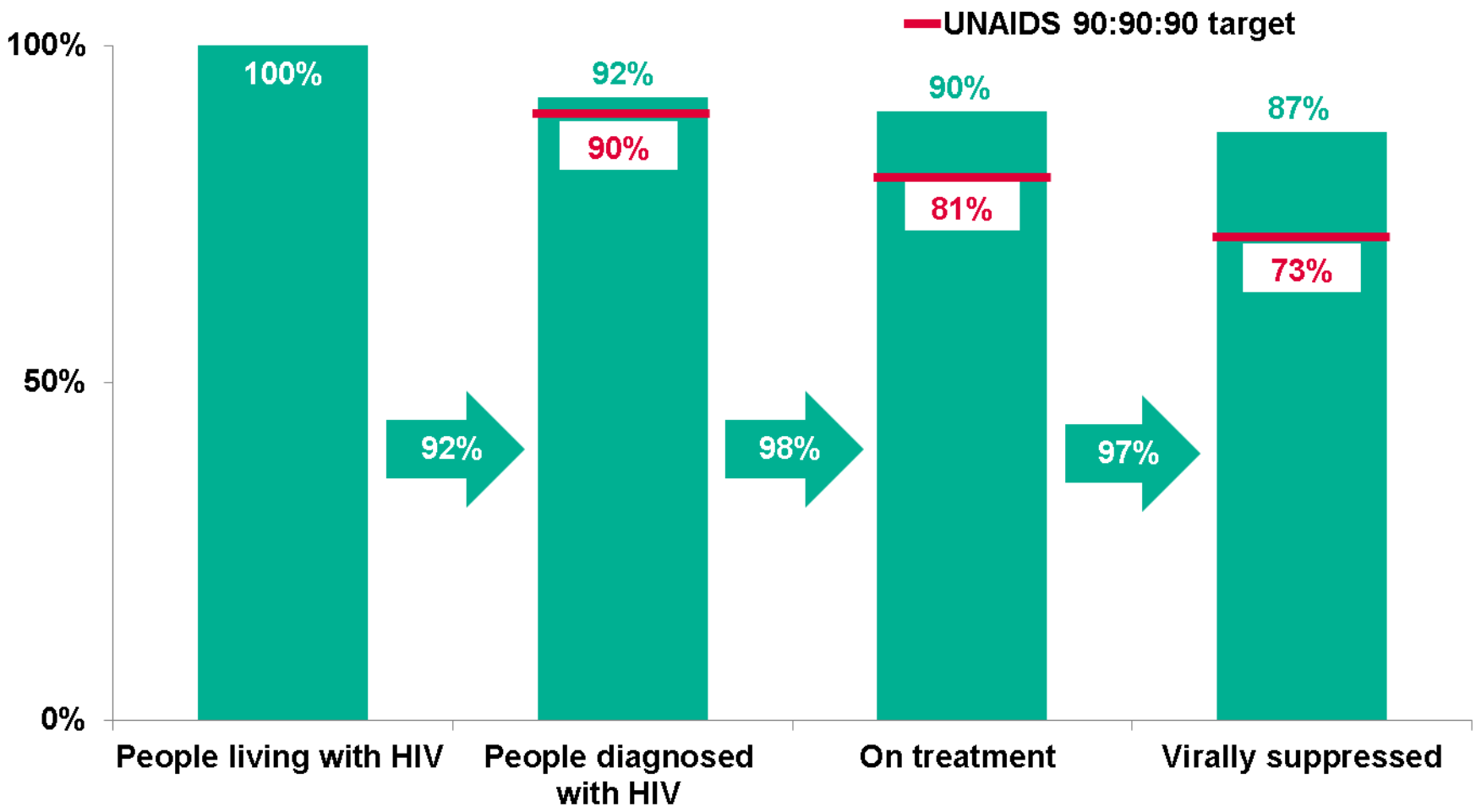
National Infection Service
Public Health England

Outline

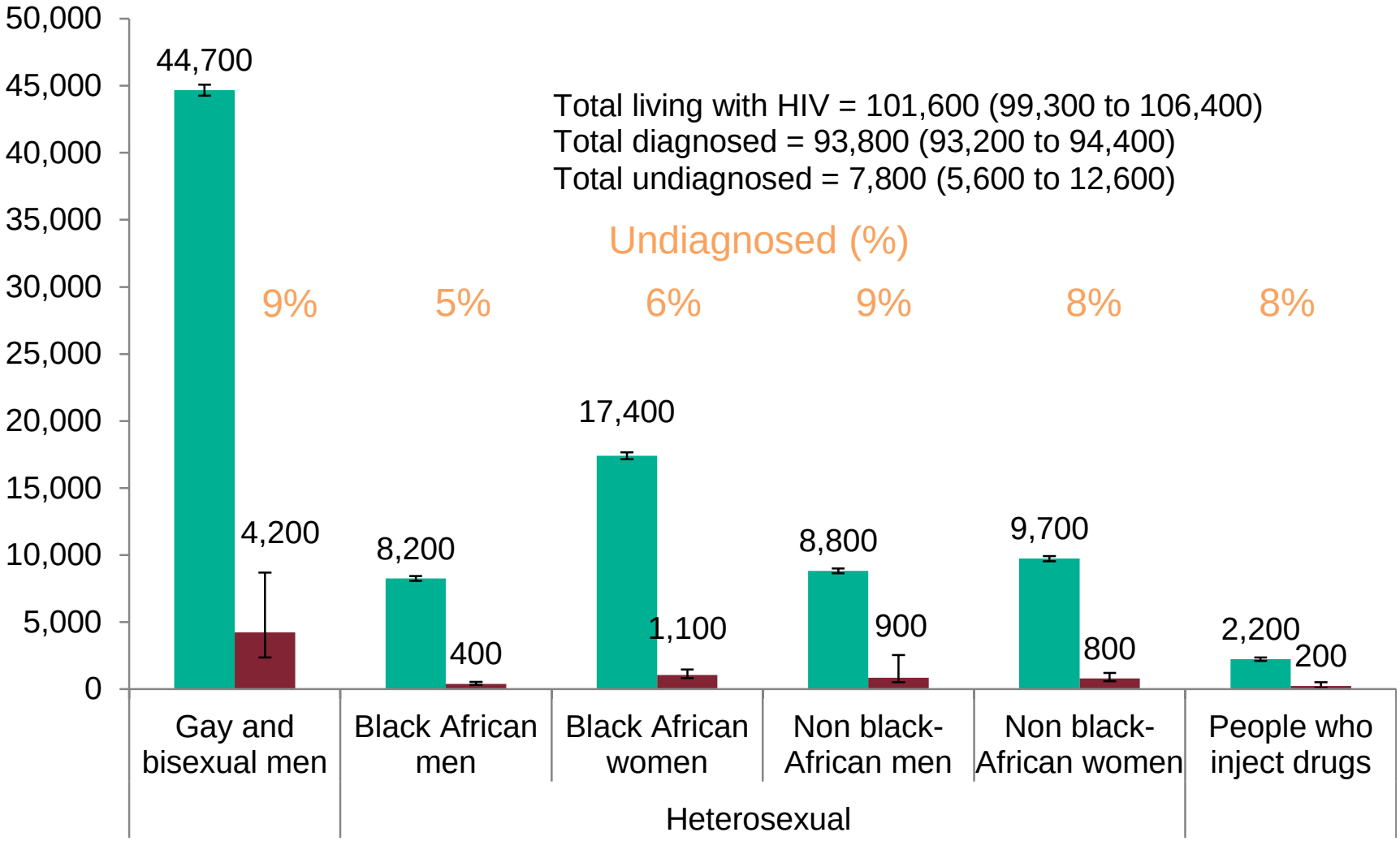
- UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets
- New diagnoses - who and where?
- Late diagnoses
- Using “Numbers needed to test” metric
- HIV prevention dashboard

UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets

Continuum of HIV care: UK, 2017

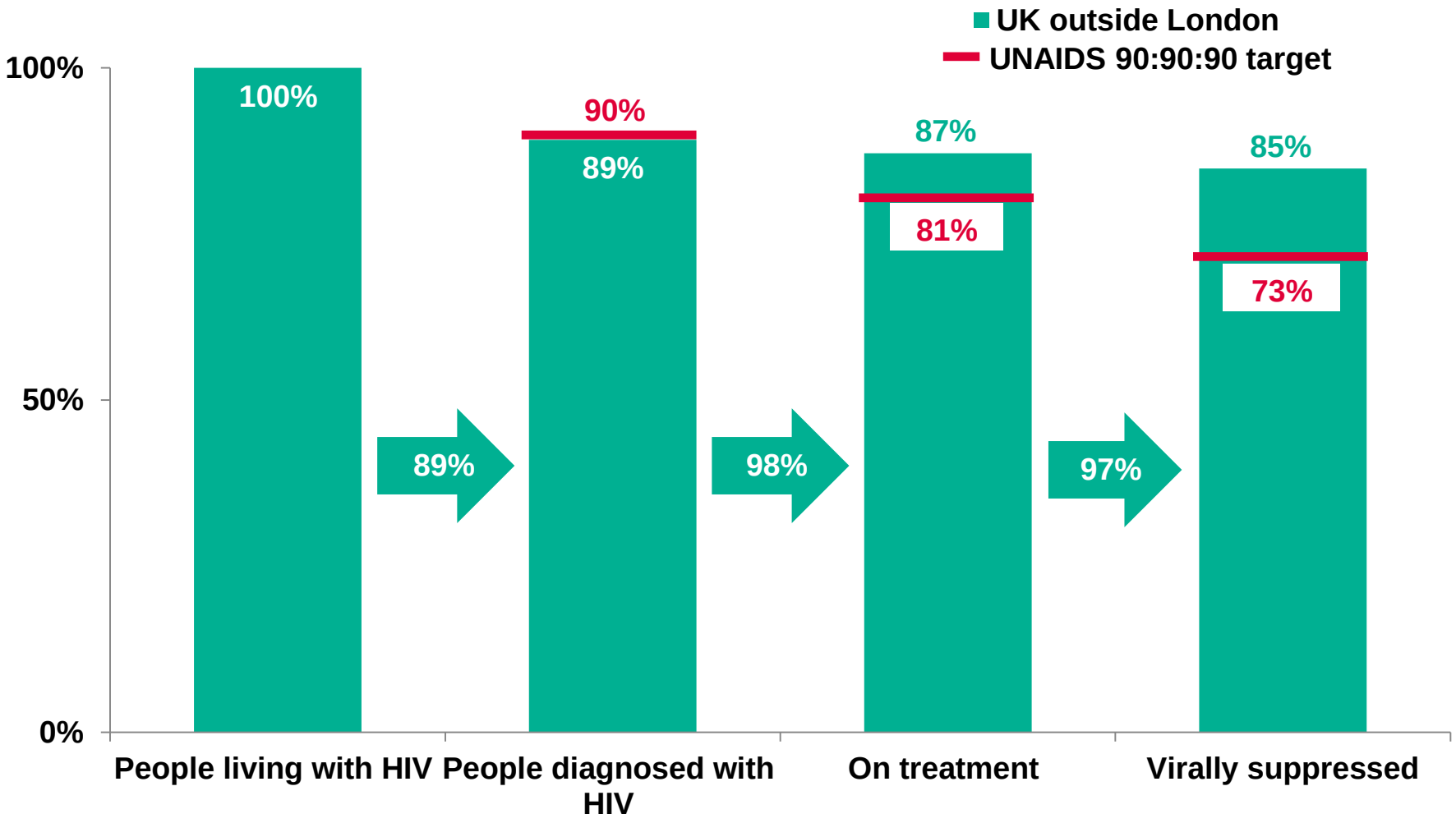


Estimated* number of people living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed) all ages: UK, 2017



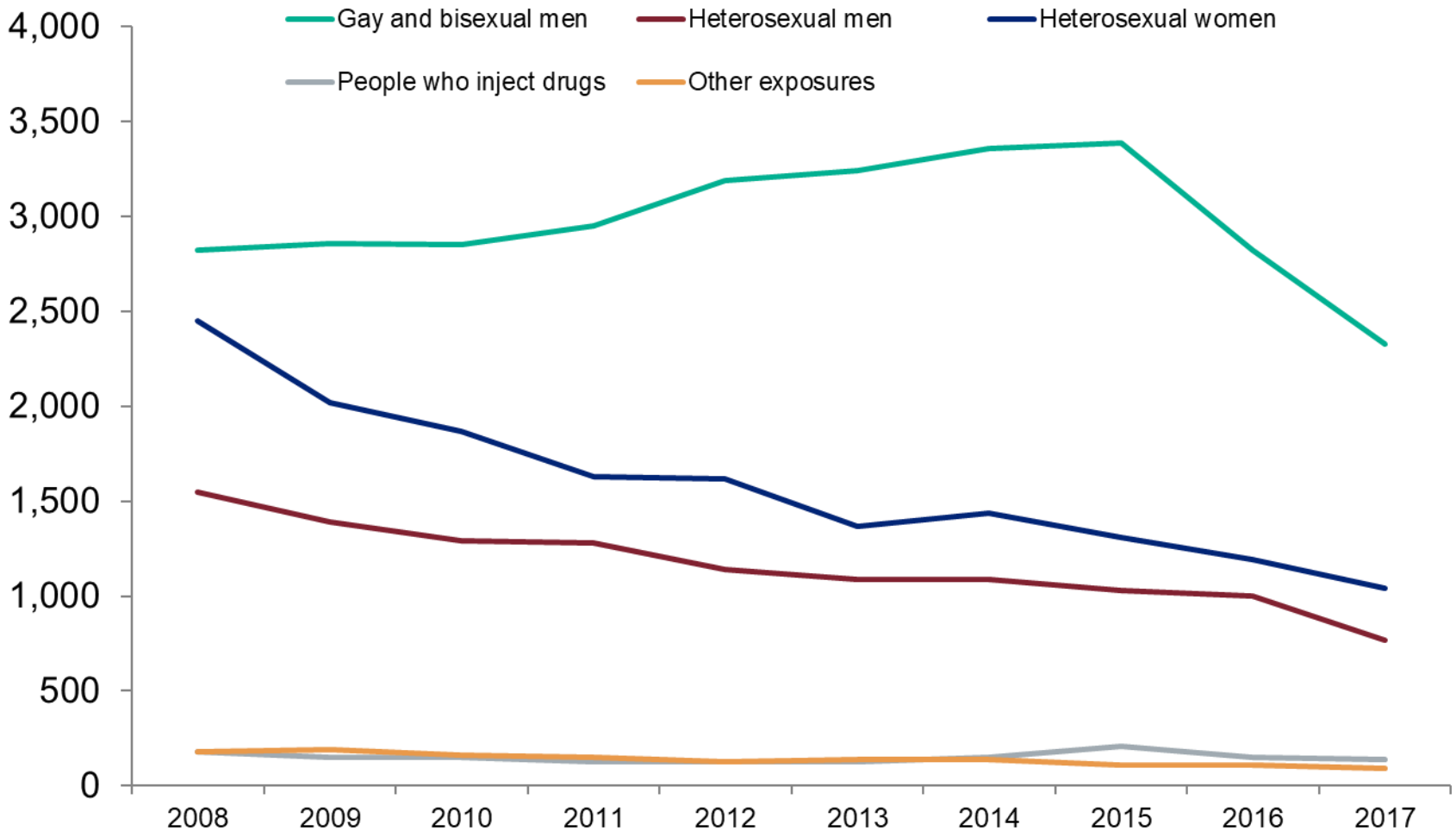
Continuum of HIV care by exposure groups and region: UK, 2017

Continuum of HIV care in gay and bisexual men: UK outside London, 2017



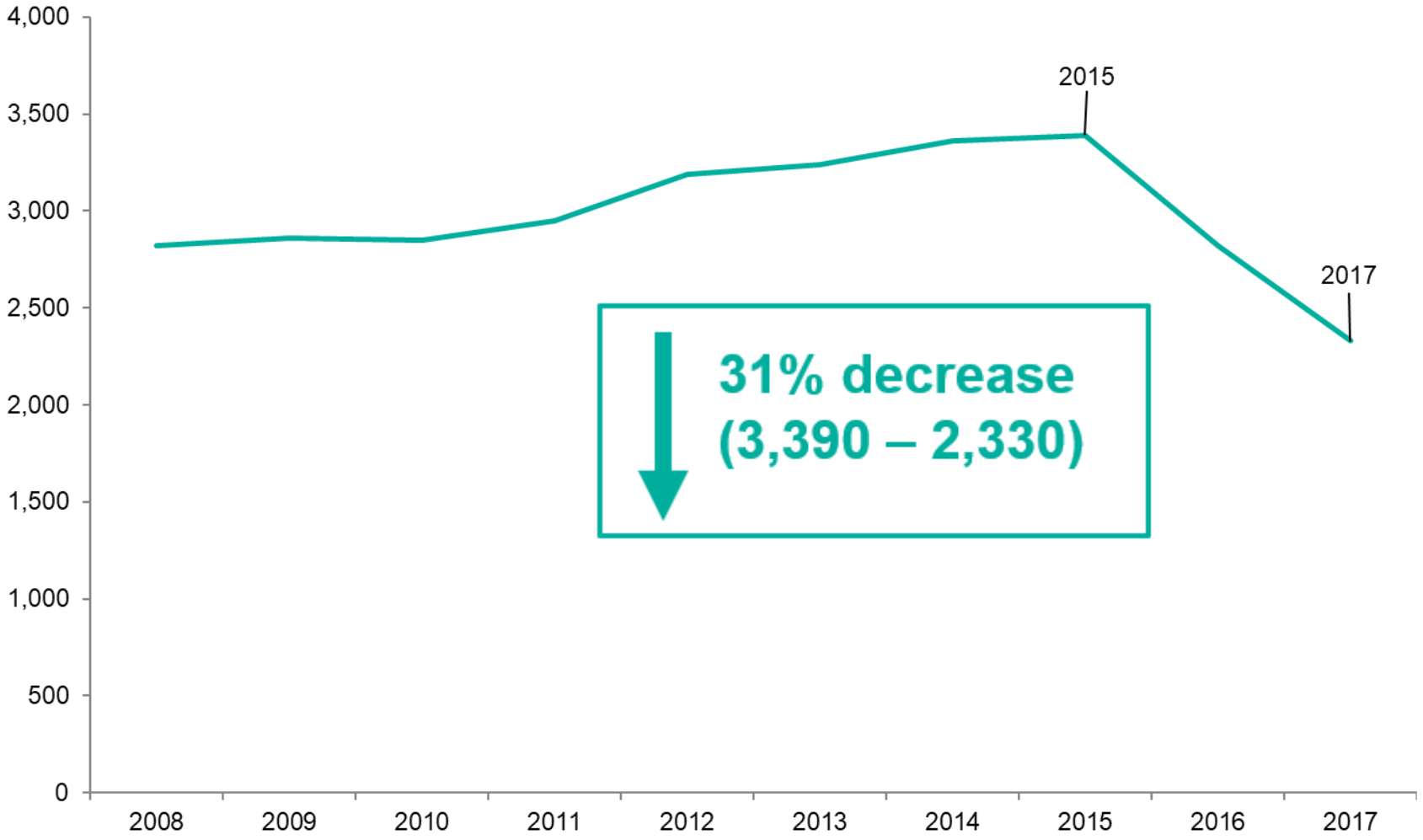
New HIV Diagnoses

New HIV diagnoses* by exposure group: UK, 2008-2017



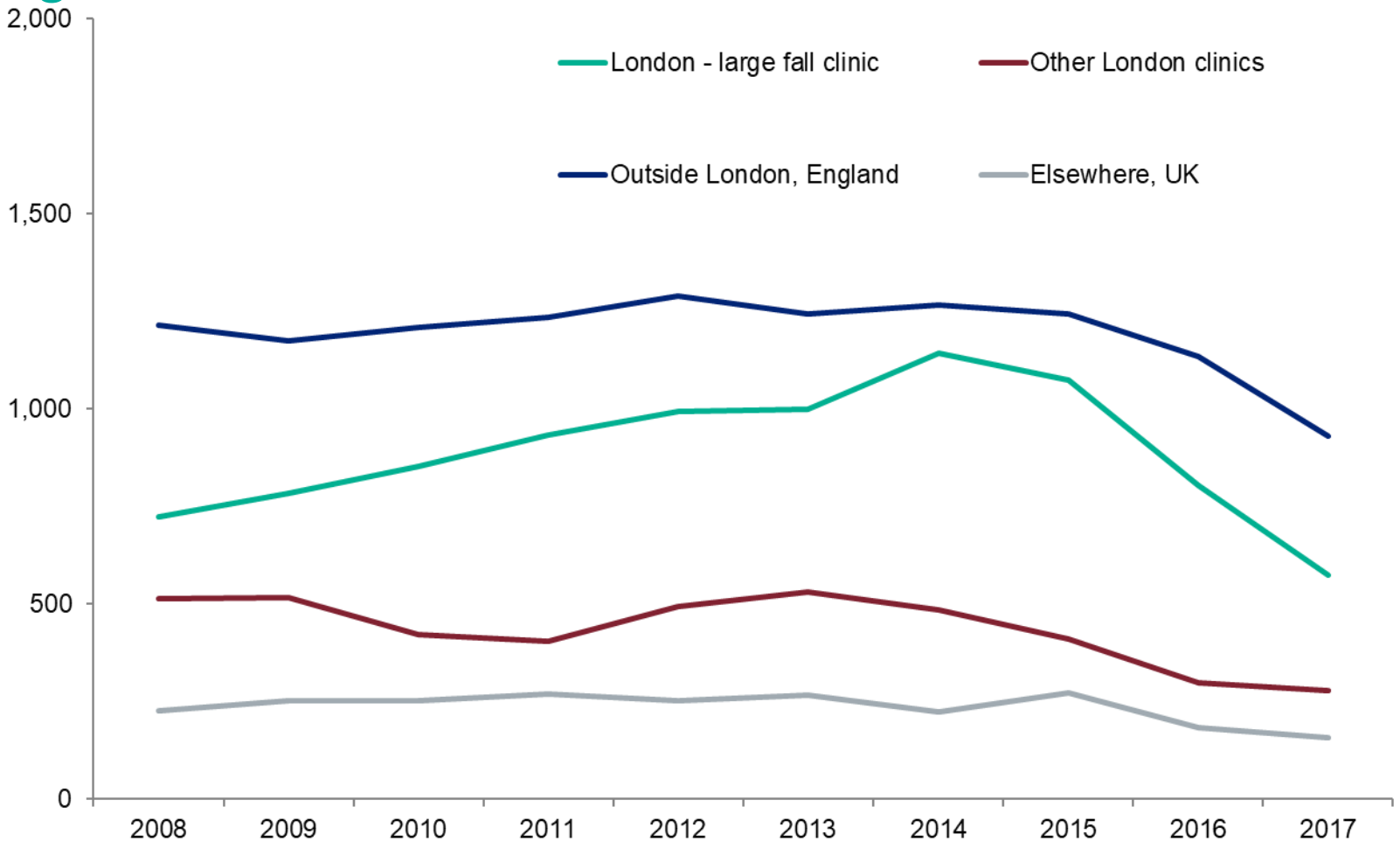
*Adjusted for missing exposure information

New HIV diagnoses* in gay and bisexual men: UK, 2008-2017



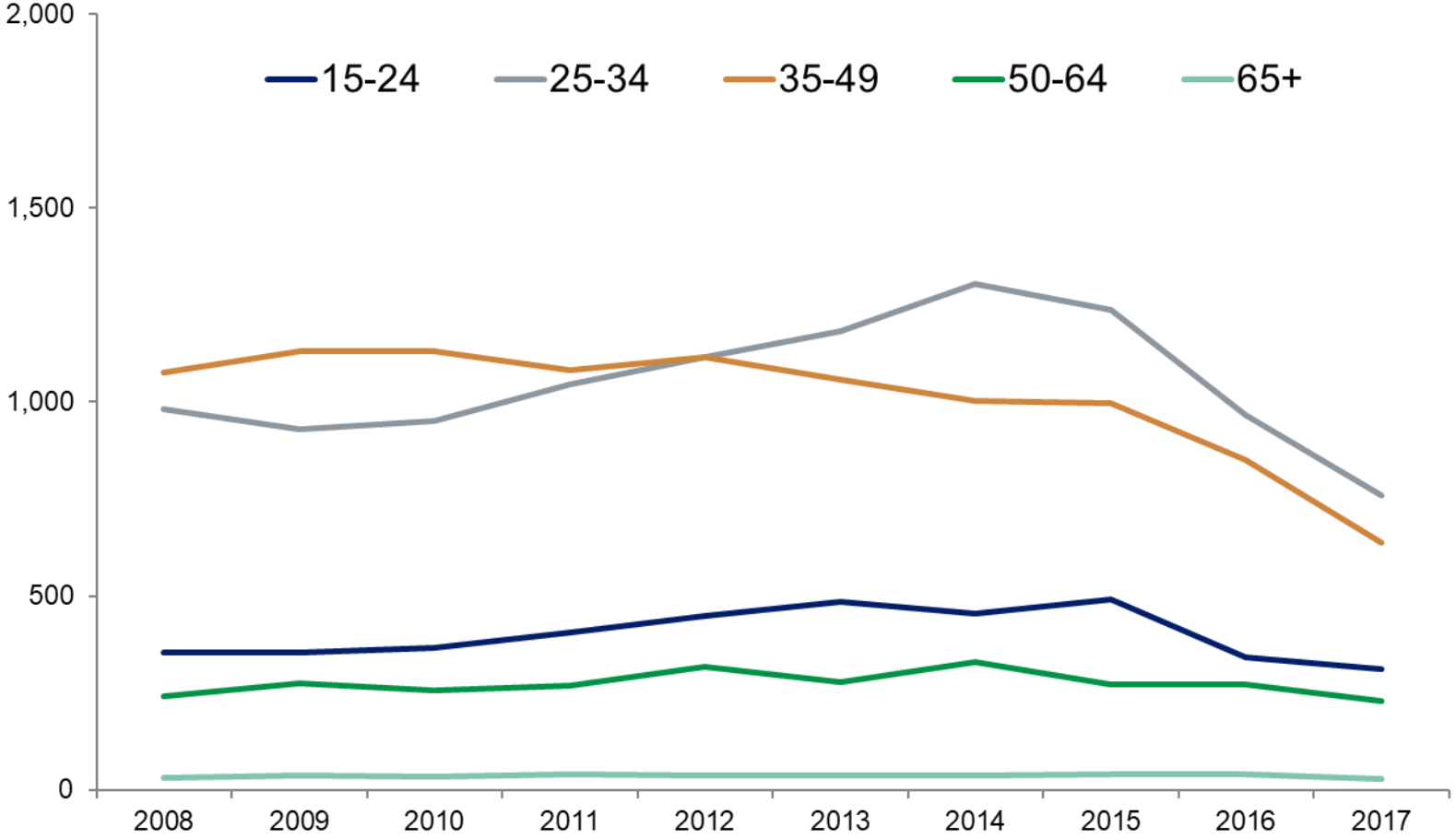
*Adjusted for missing exposure information

HIV diagnoses* among gay and bisexual men, by clinic of diagnosis, UK, 2008-2017



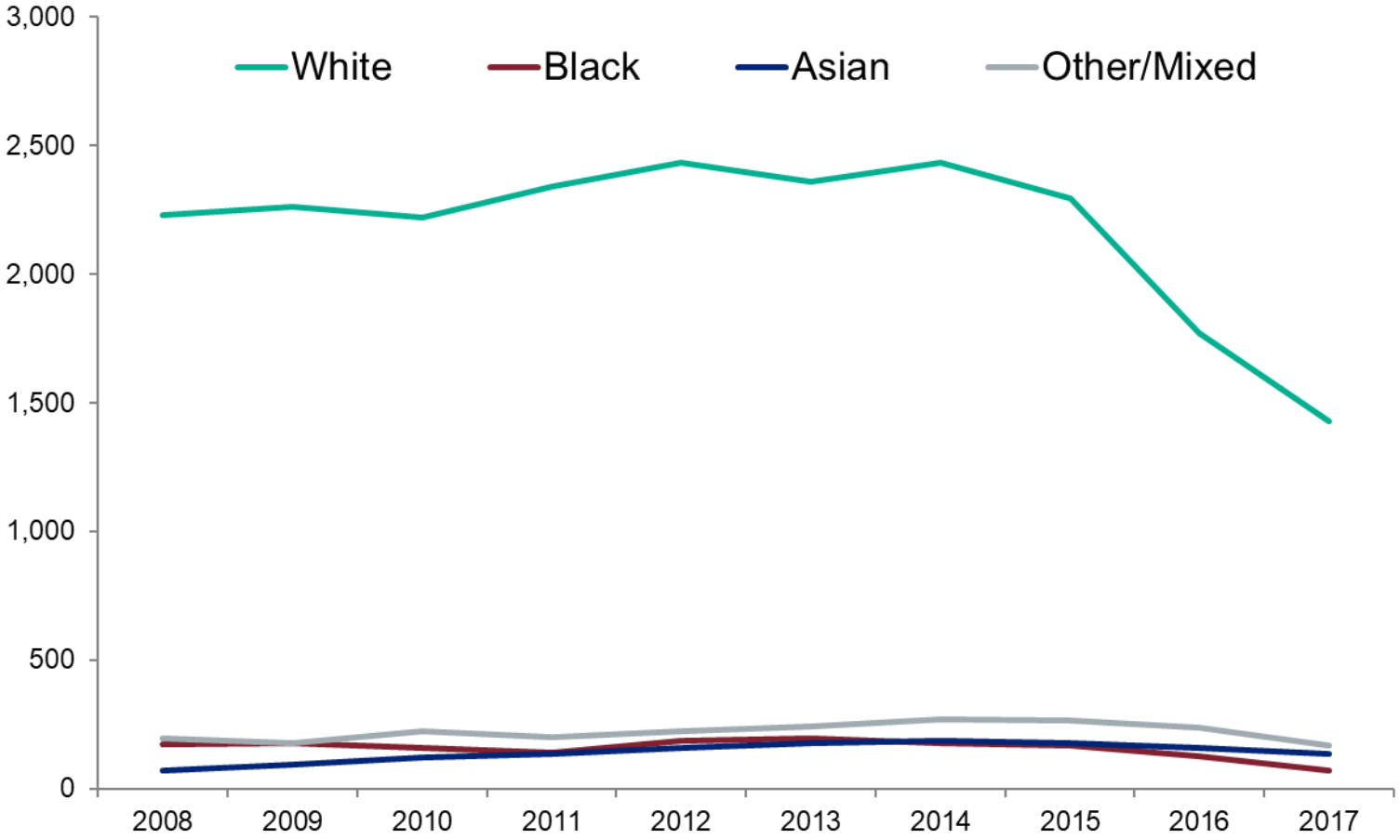
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among gay and bisexual men, by age group, UK, 2008-2017



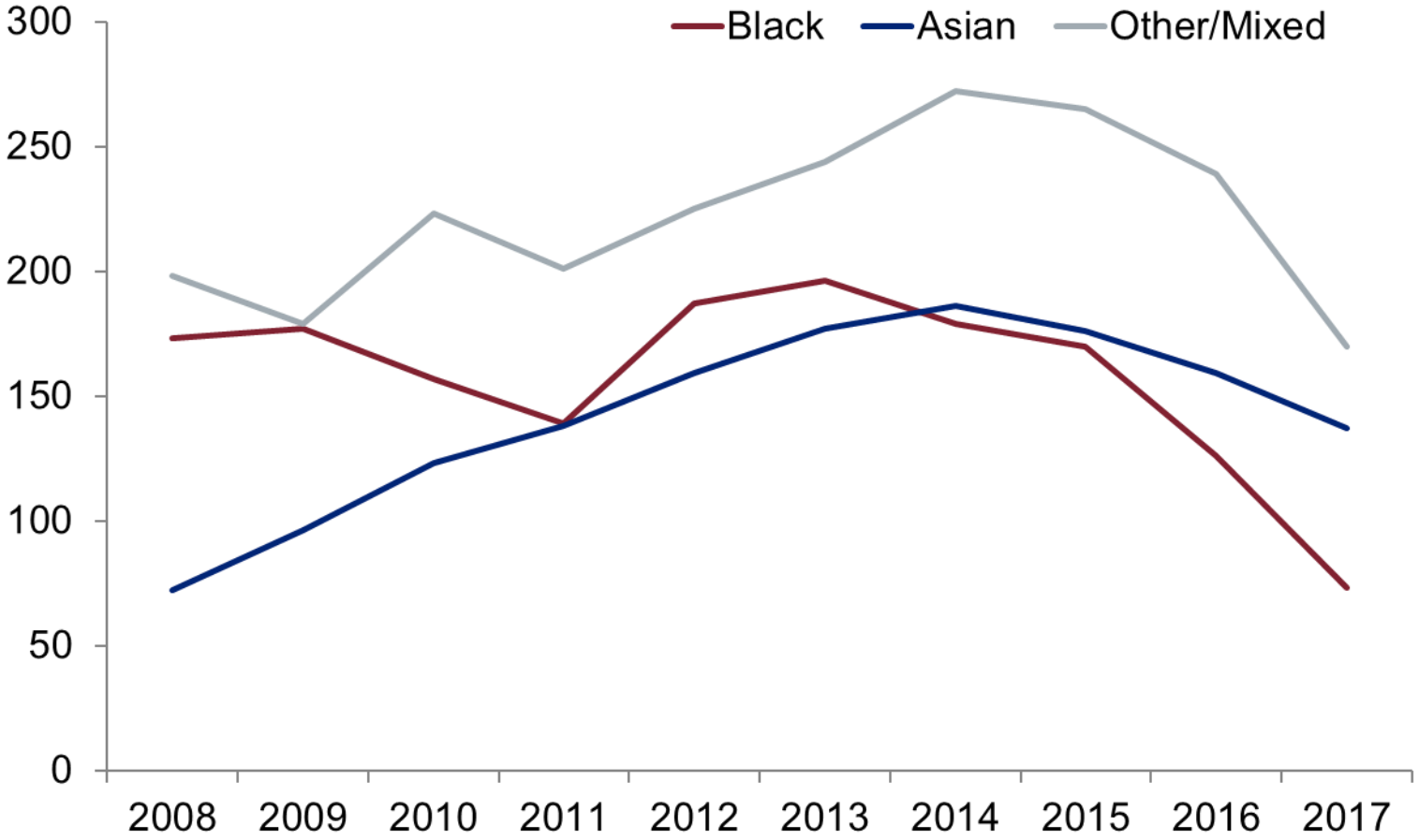
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among gay and bisexual men, by ethnic group (1), UK, 2008-2017



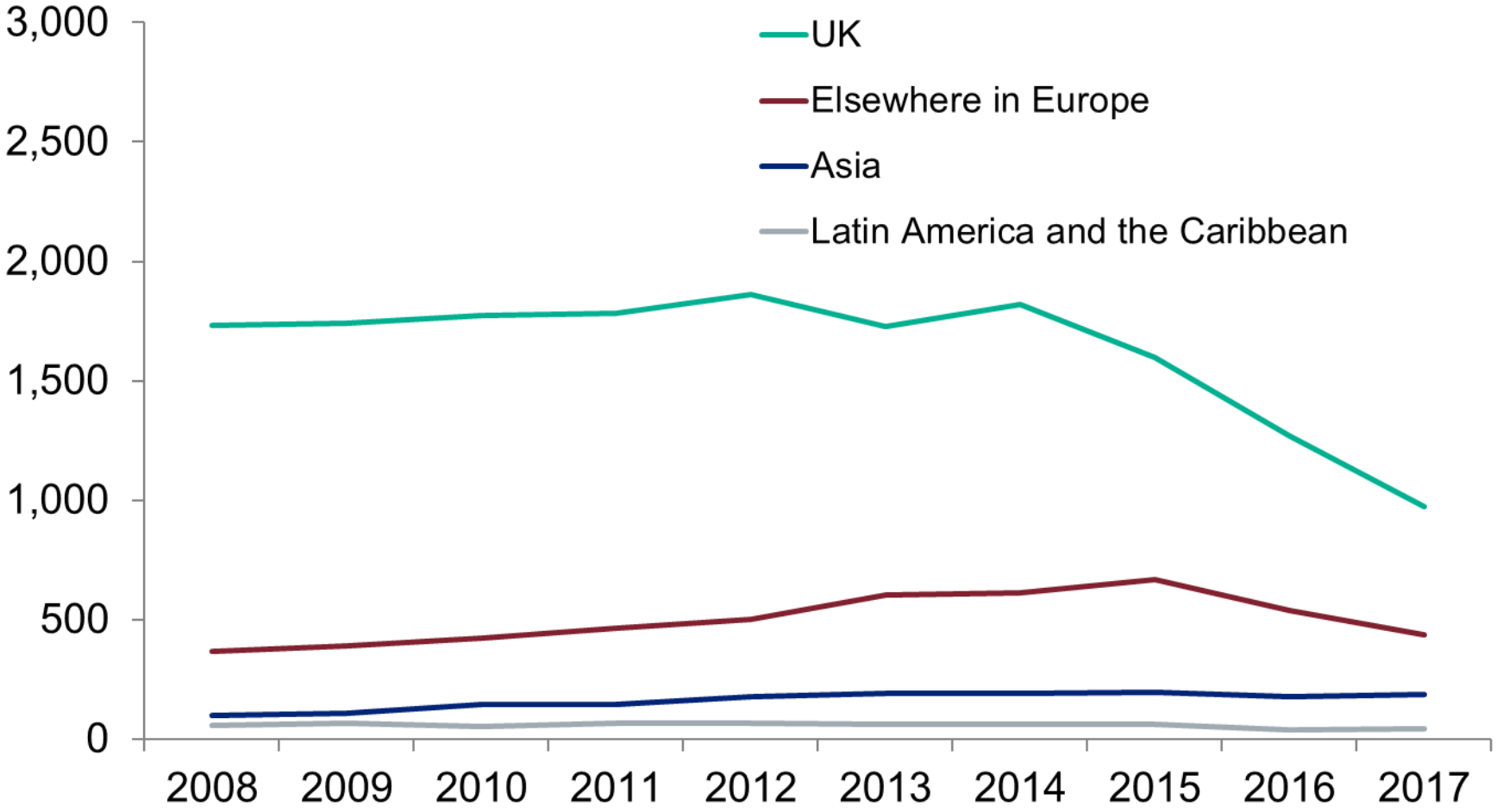
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among gay and bisexual men, by ethnic group (2), UK, 2008-2017



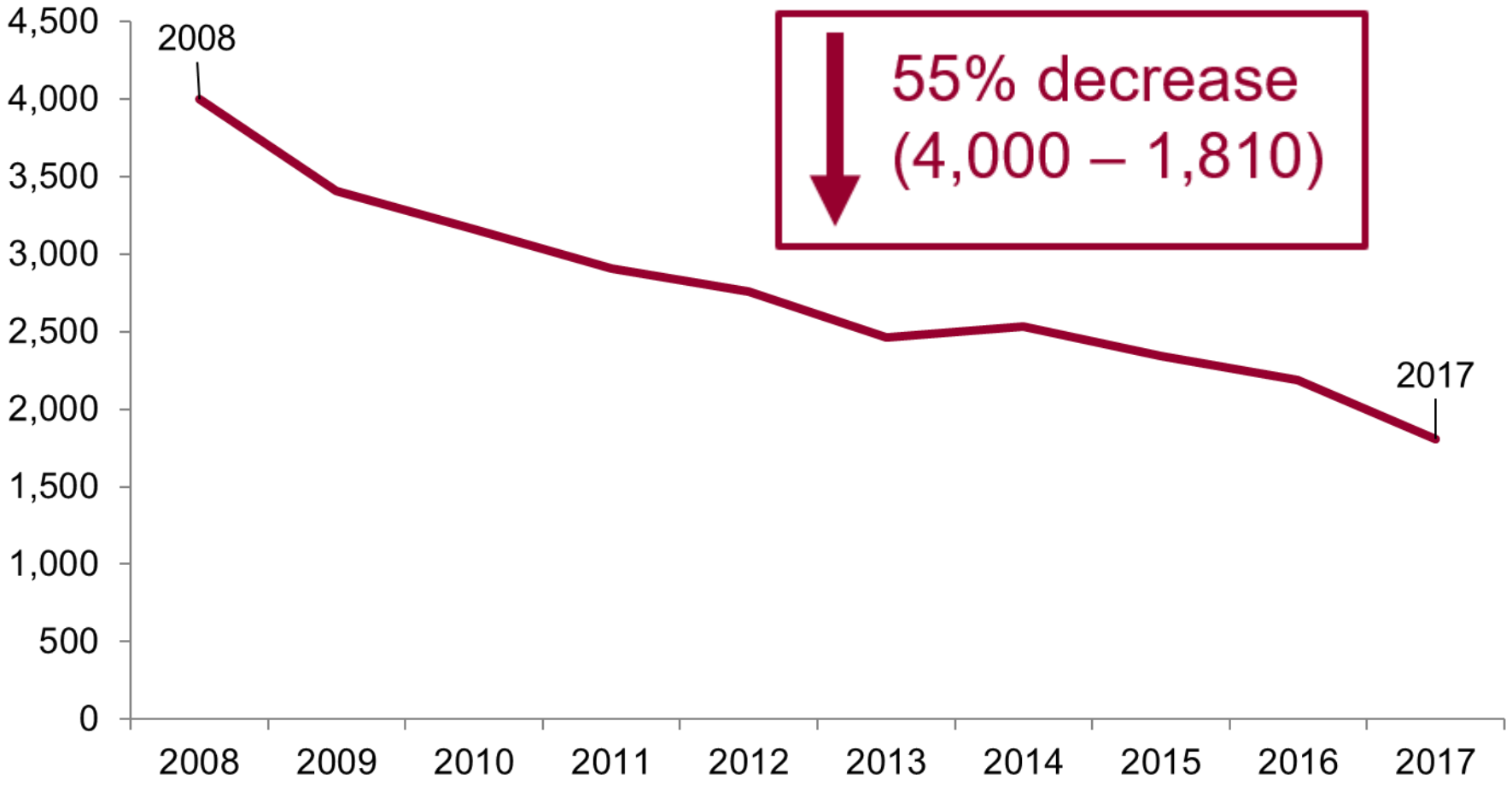
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among gay and bisexual men, by country of birth, 2008-2017



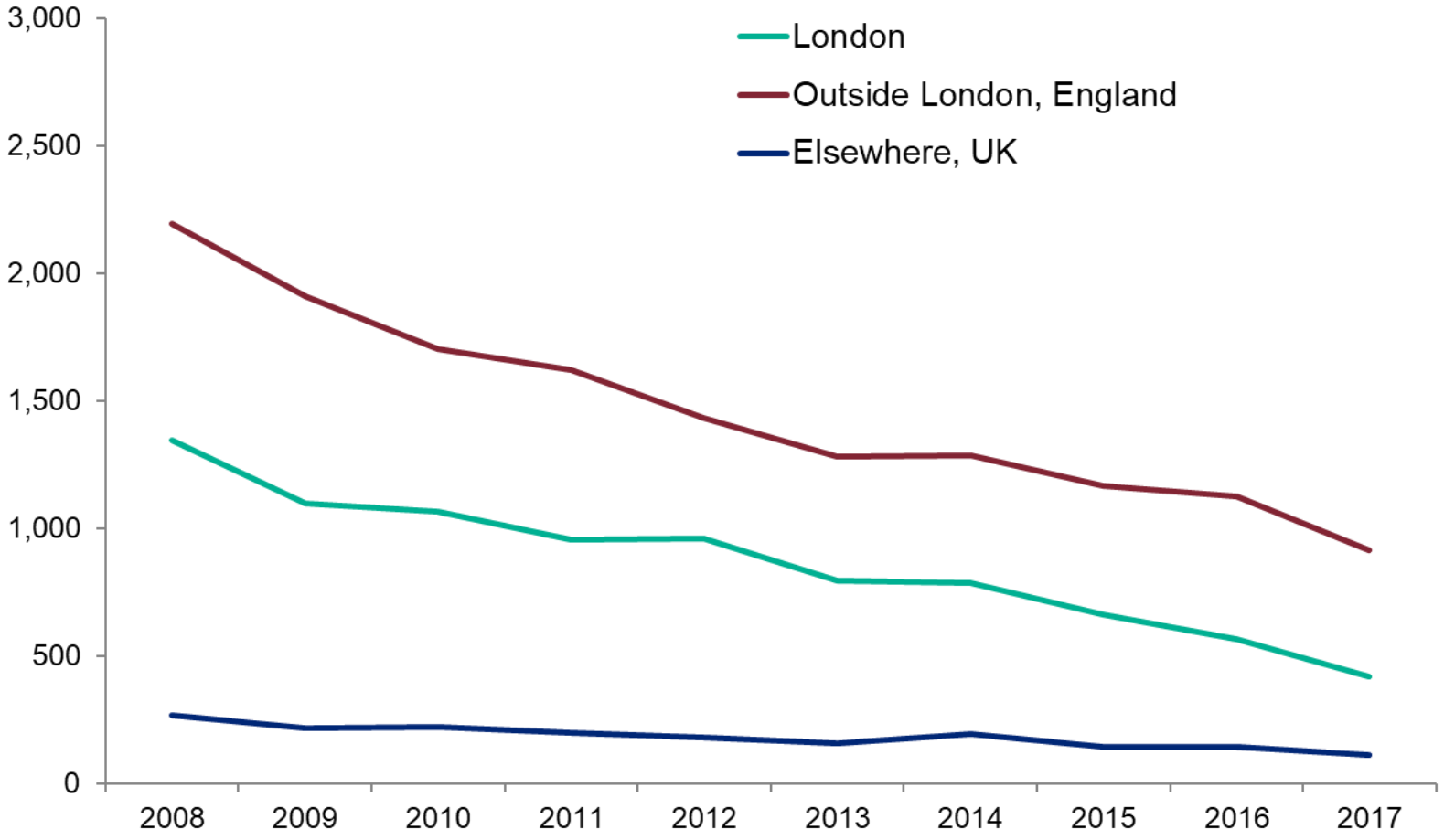
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

New HIV diagnoses* in Heterosexual men and women: UK, 2008-2017



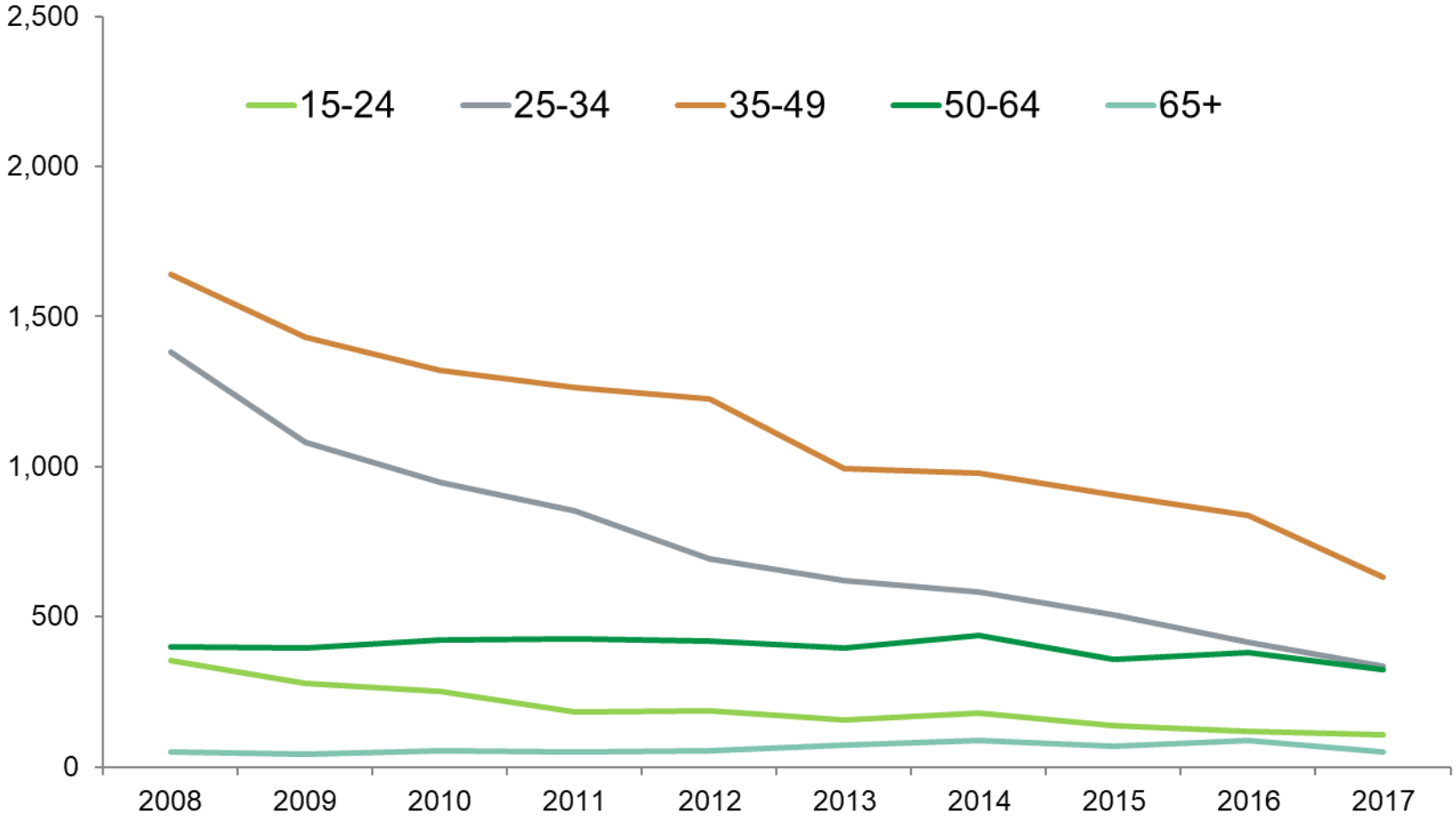
*Adjusted for missing exposure information

HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by Residence: UK, 2008-2017



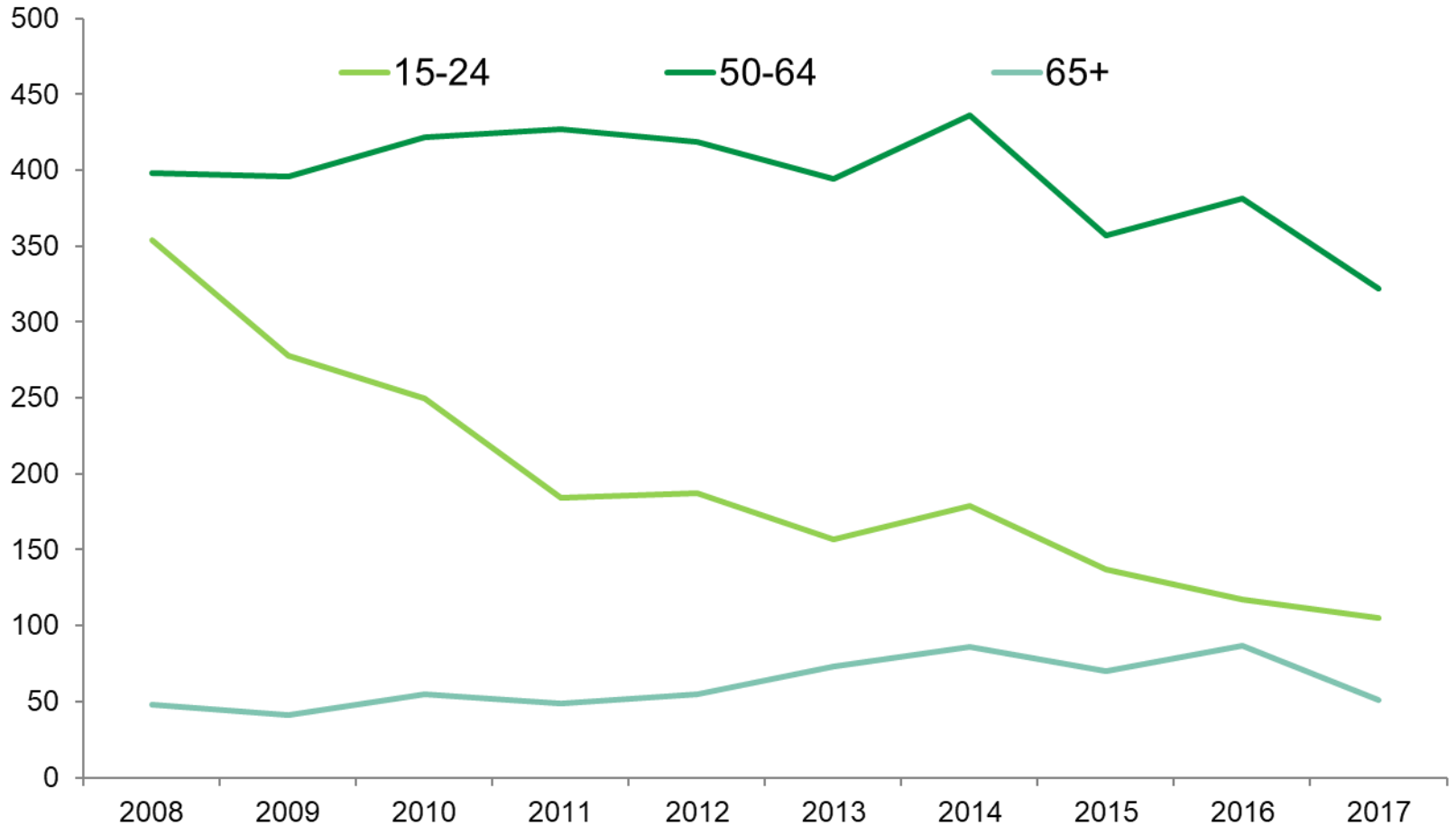
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by age group (1) : UK, 2008-2017



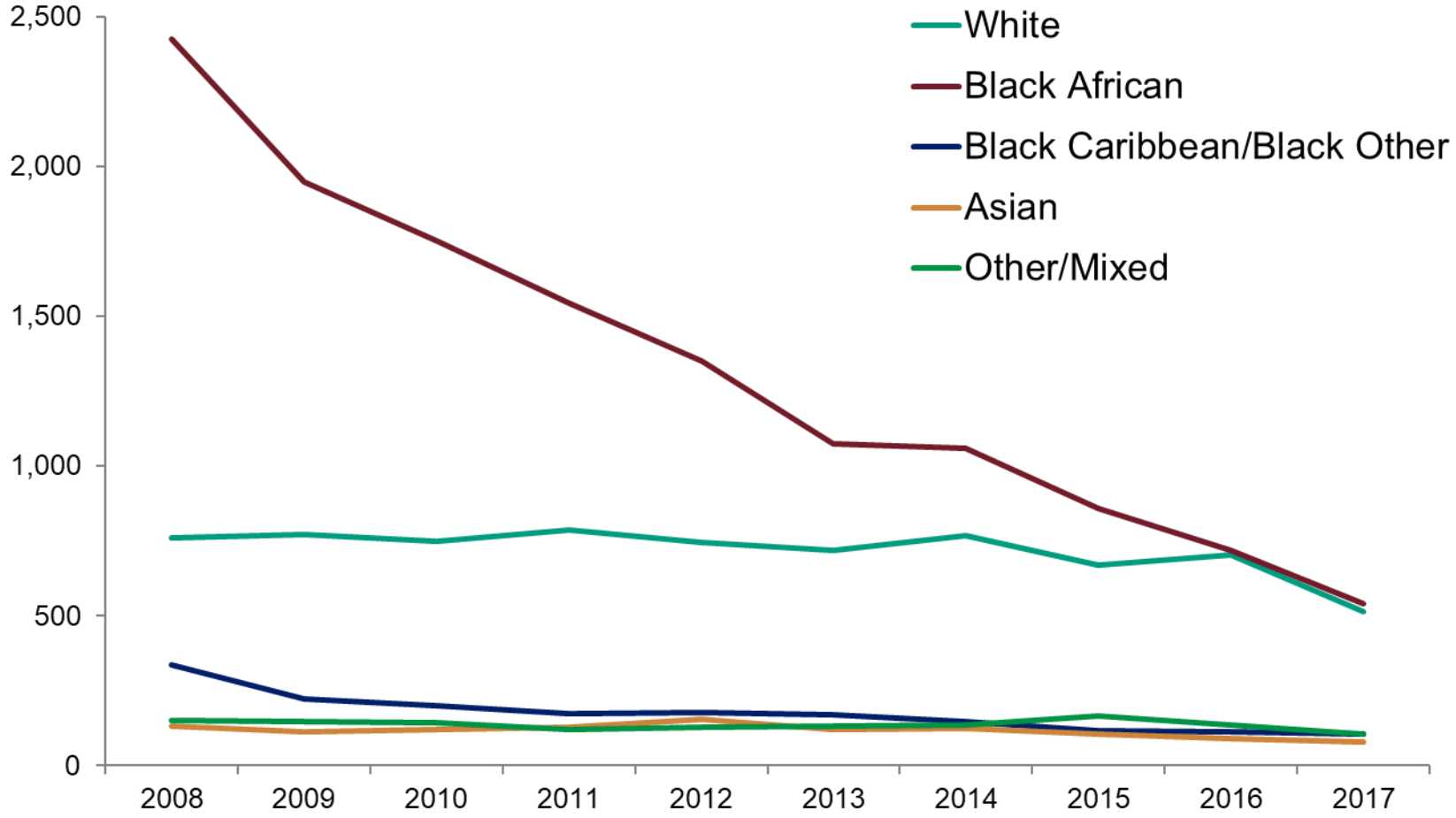
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by age group (2) : UK, 2008-2017



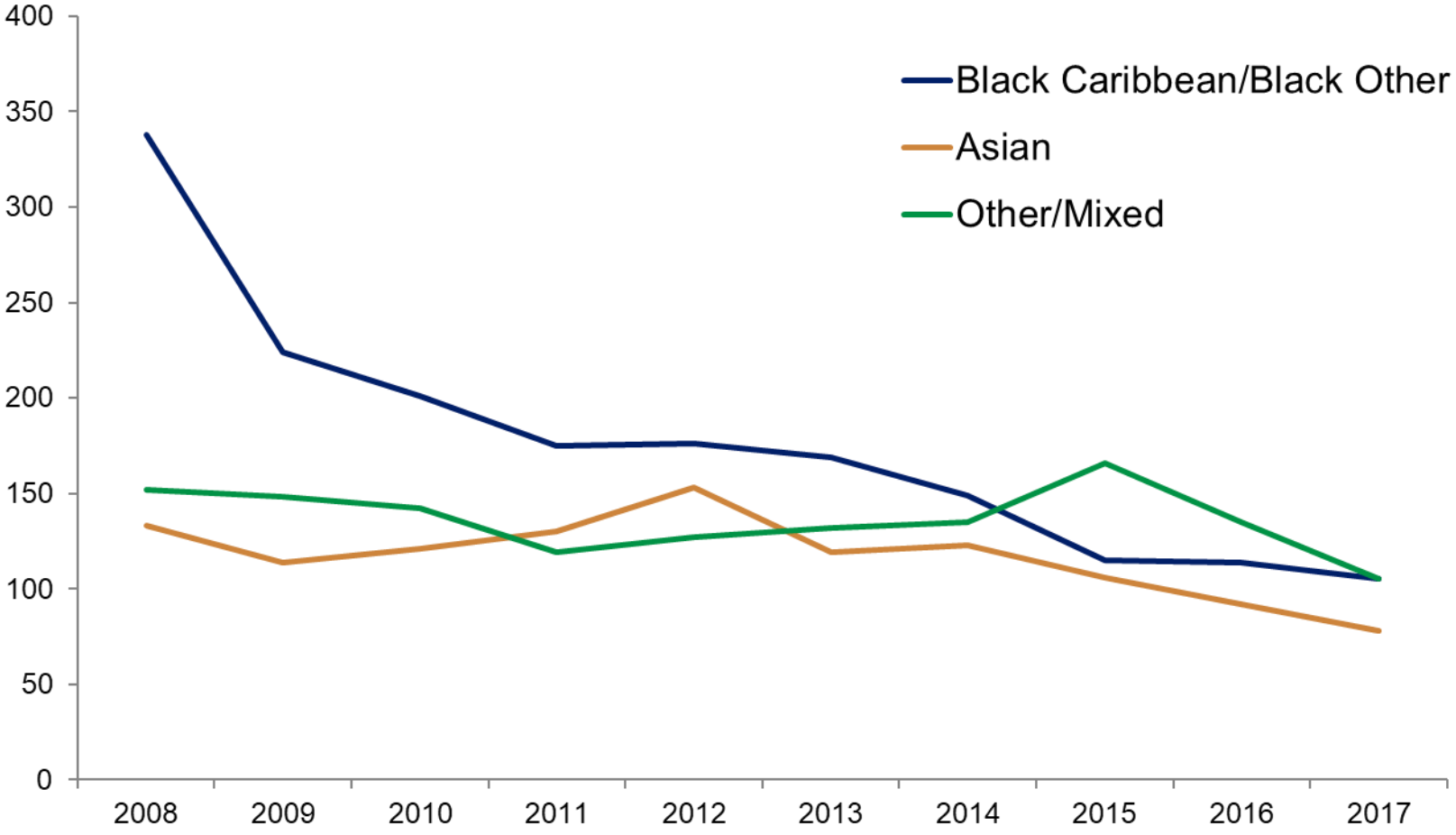
*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by ethnicity (1) : UK, 2008-2017



*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by ethnicity (2) : UK, 2008-2017



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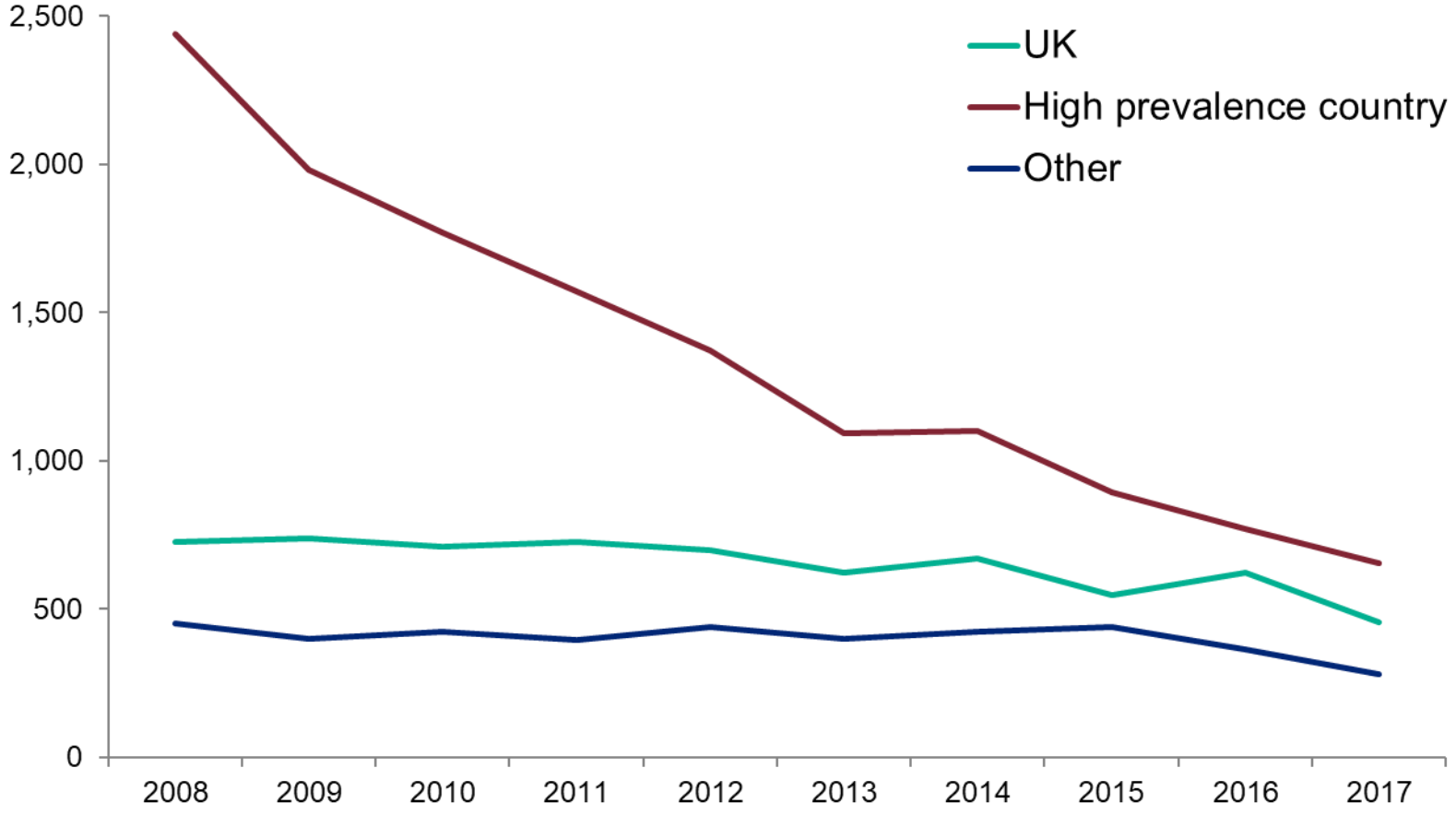
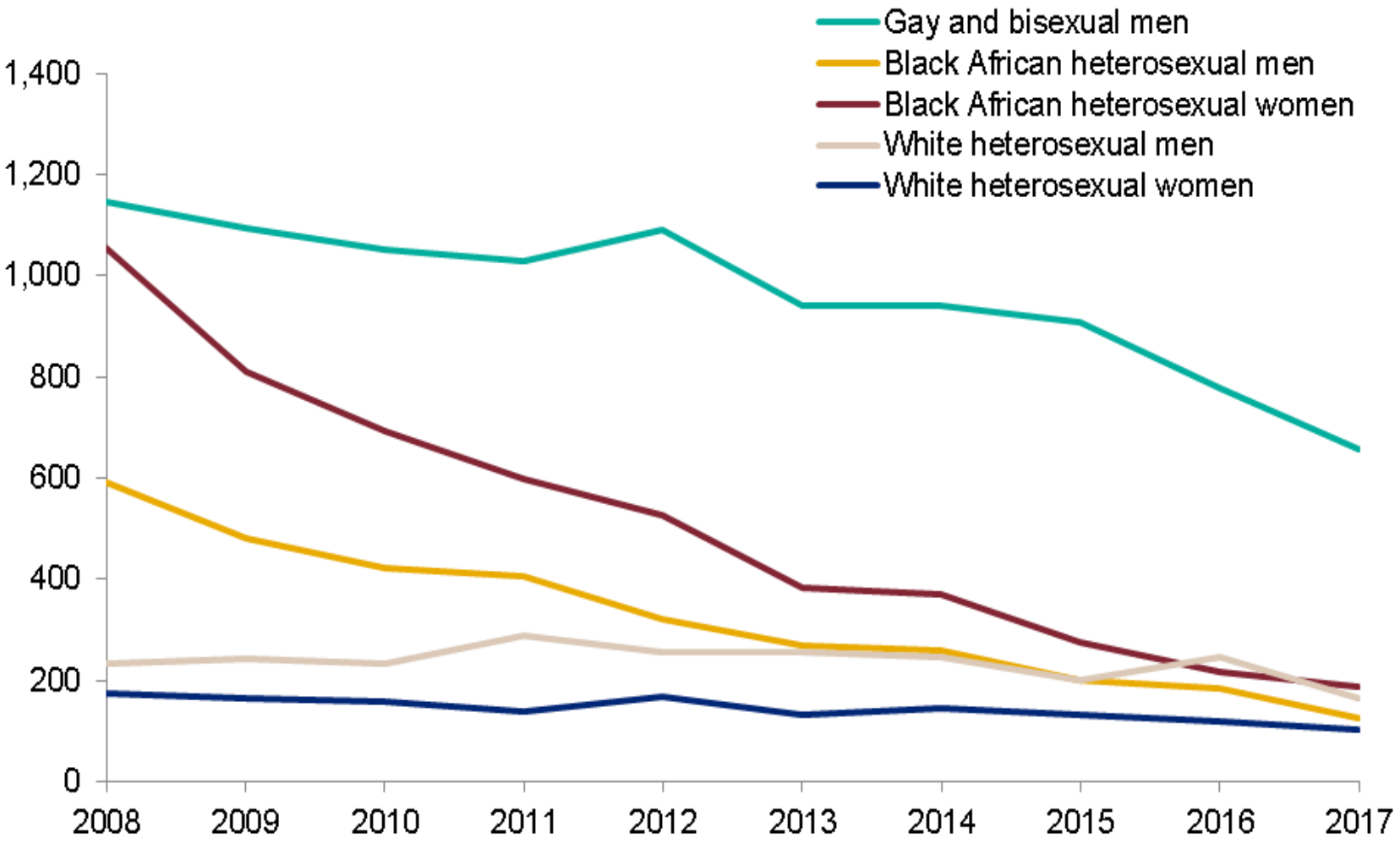
HIV diagnoses* among heterosexual men and women, by country of birth: UK, 2008-2017



*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information.

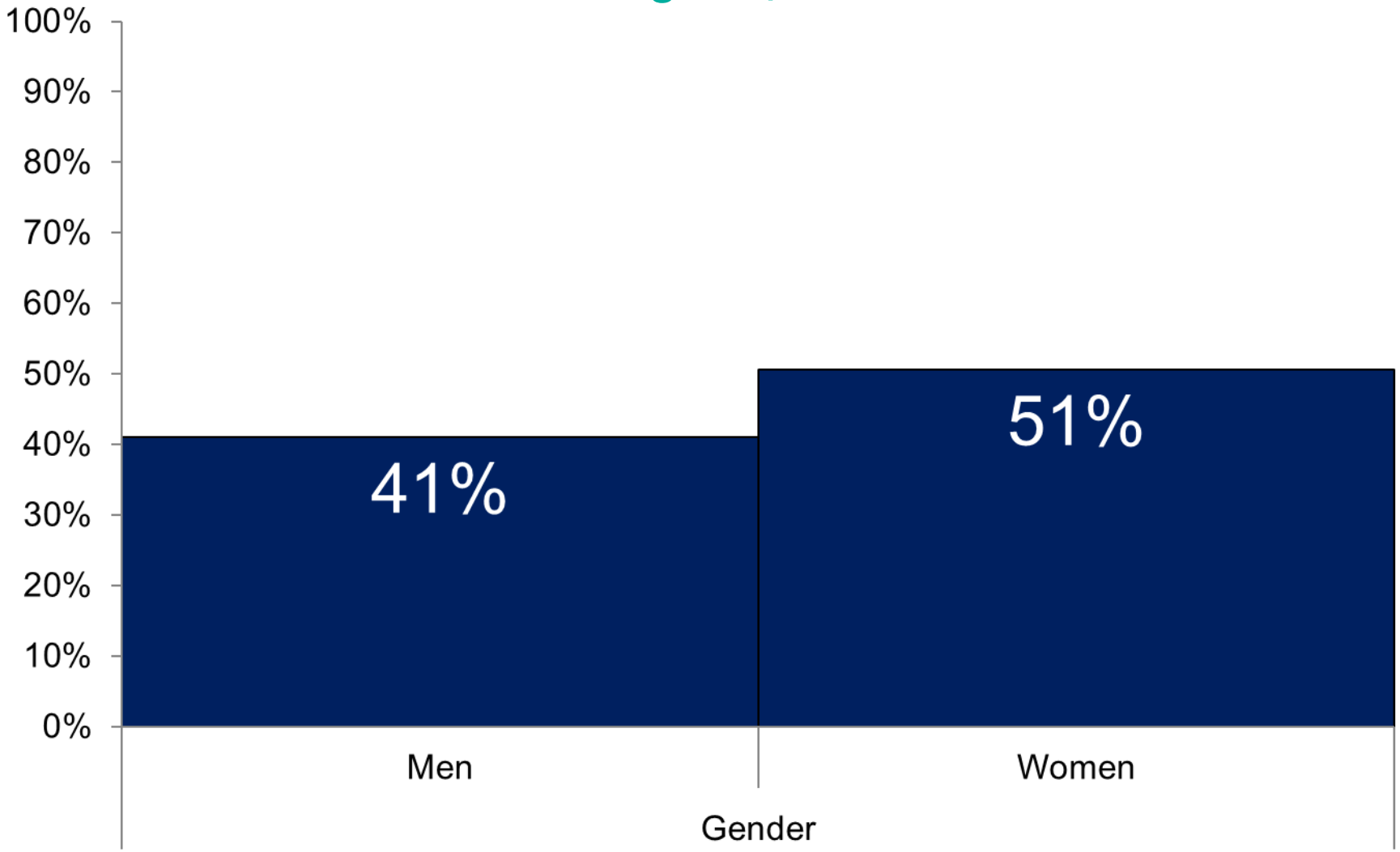
Late diagnosis

Adjusted* number of people diagnosed late by risk group: UK, 2008-2017



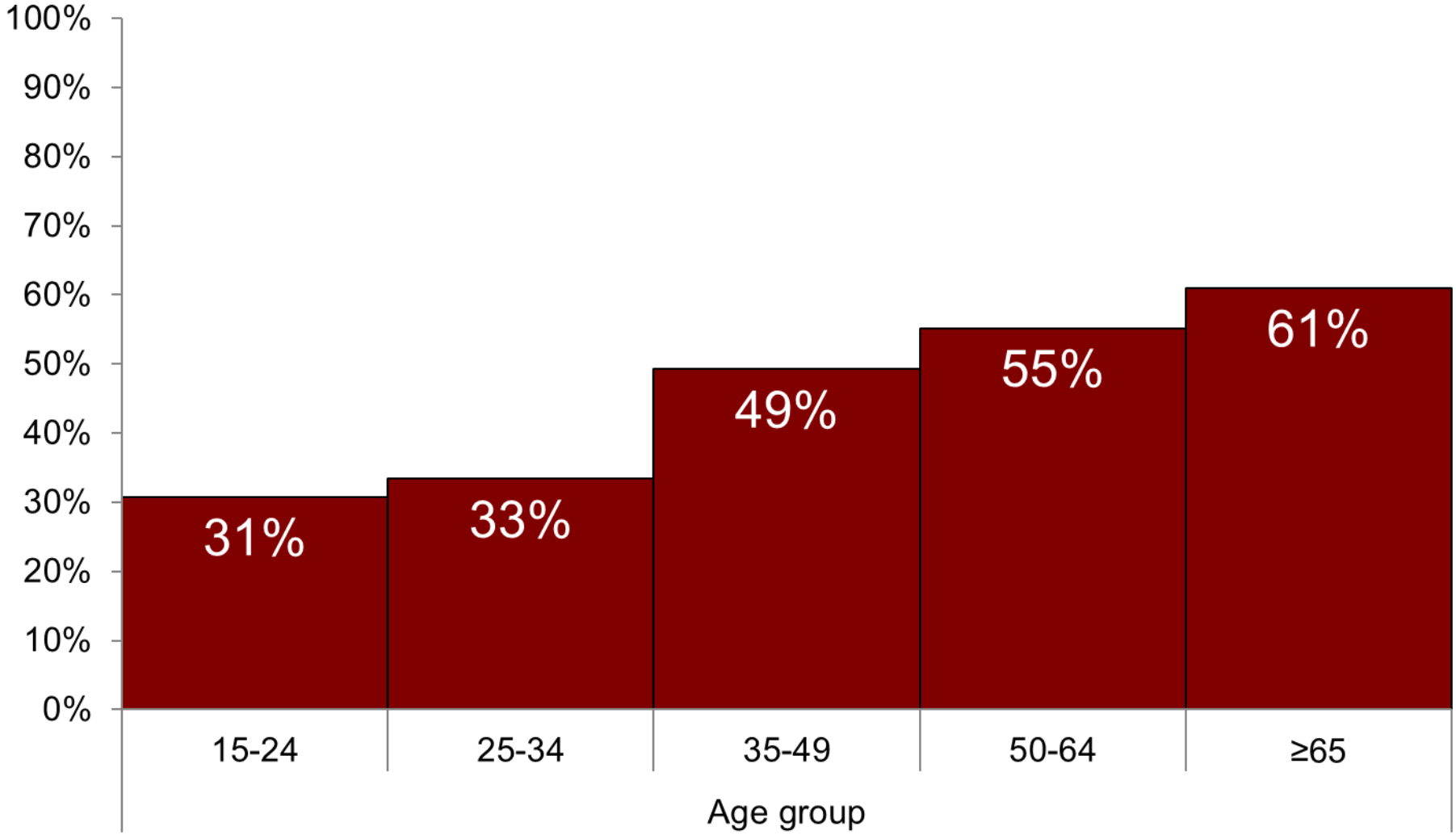
*Adjusted for missing CD4 count at diagnosis

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV by gender: United Kingdom, 2017



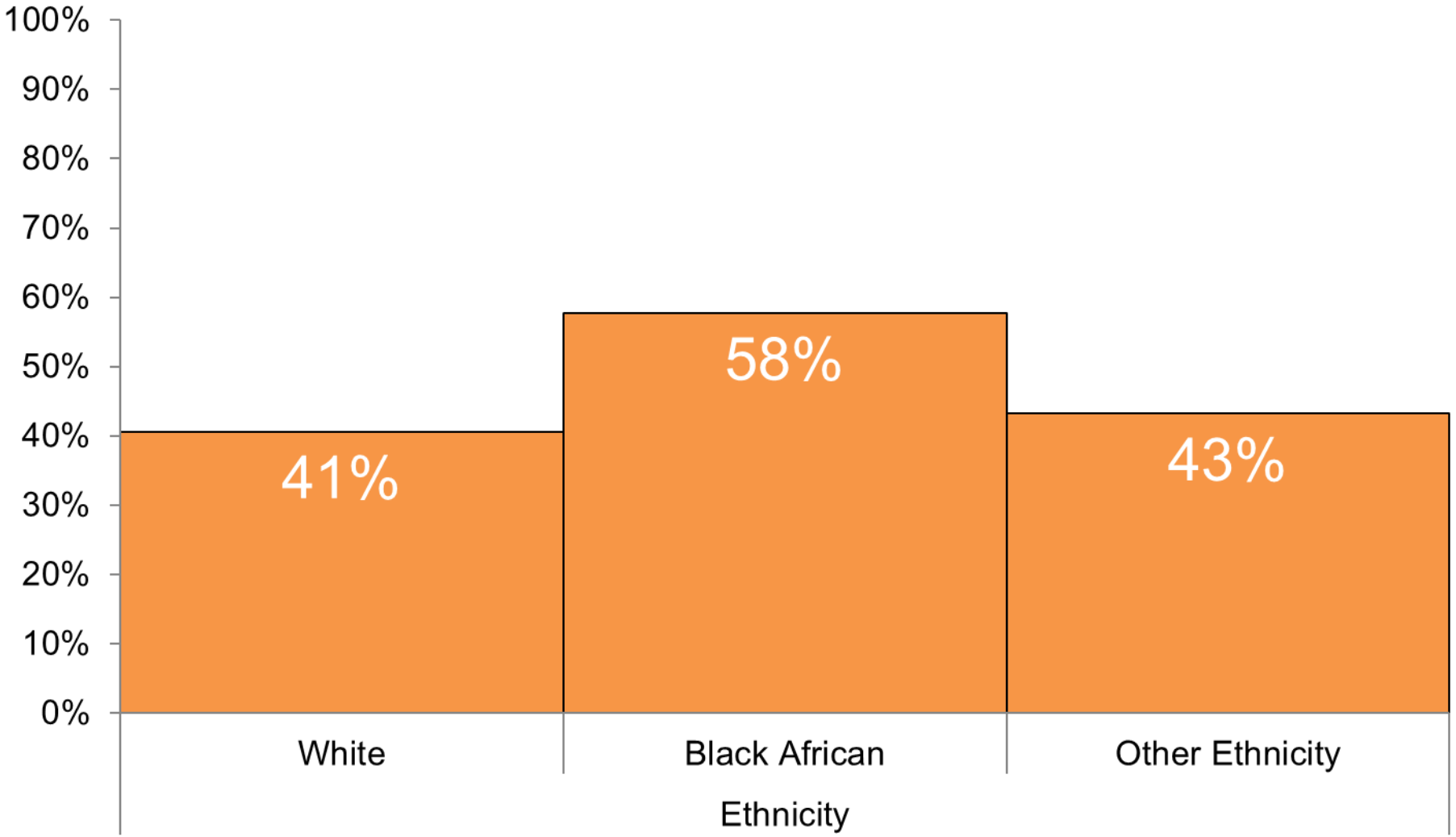
Late diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis
PWID: people who inject drugs

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV by age group: United Kingdom, 2017



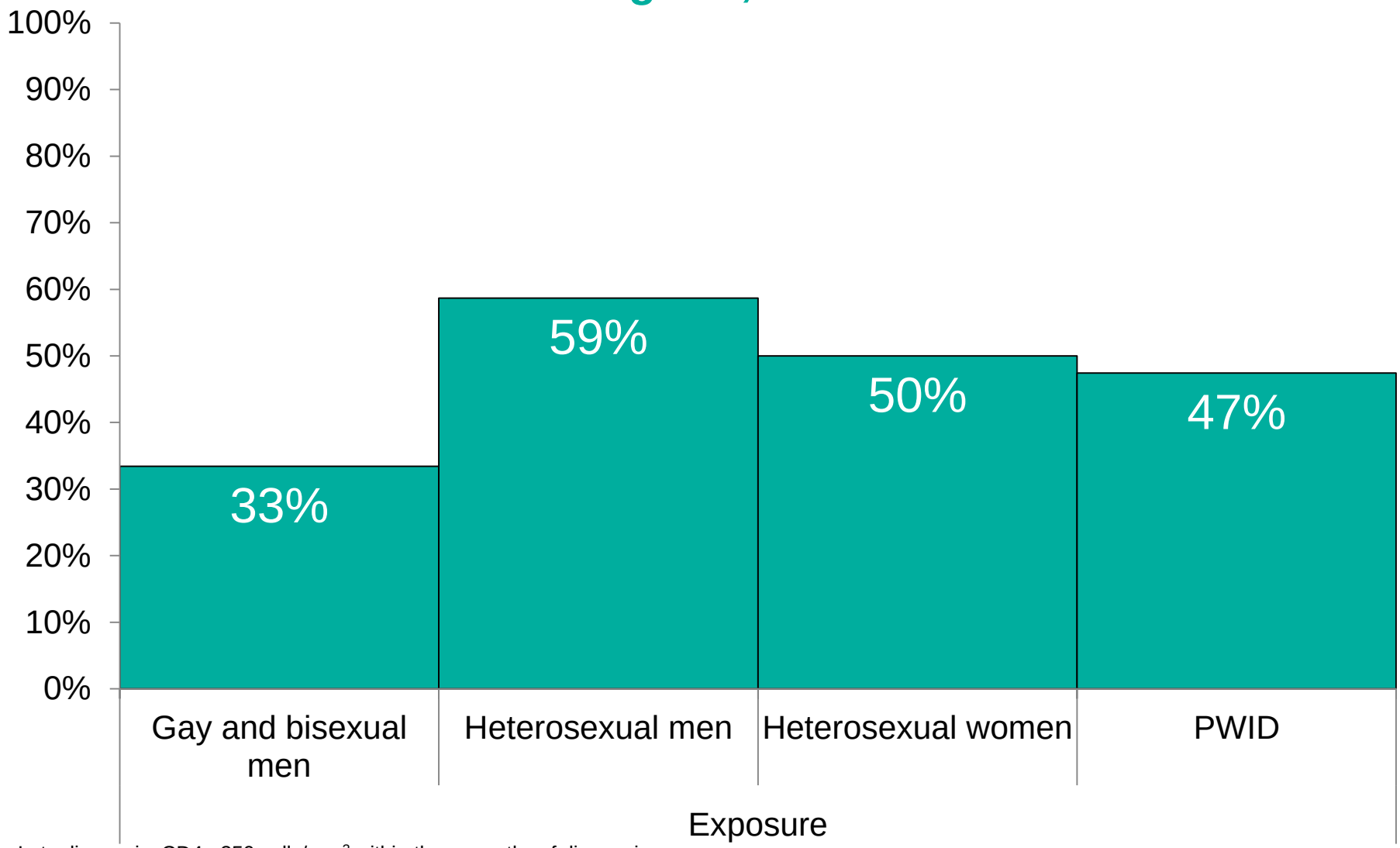
Late diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis
PWID: people who inject drugs

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV by ethnicity: United Kingdom, 2017



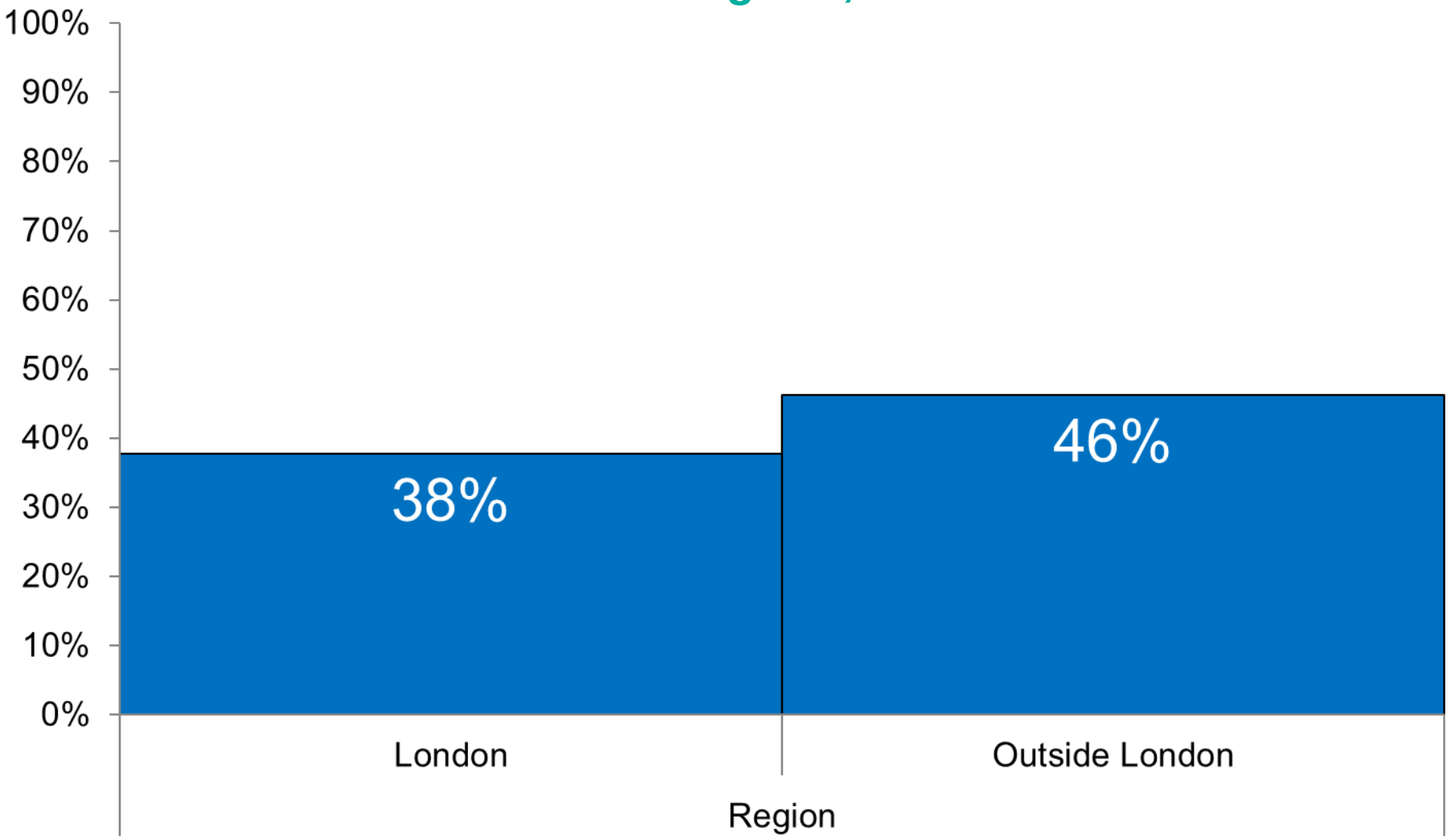
Late diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis
PWID: people who inject drugs

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV by Exposure: United Kingdom, 2017



Late diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis
PWID: people who inject drugs

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV by region of residence: United Kingdom, 2017



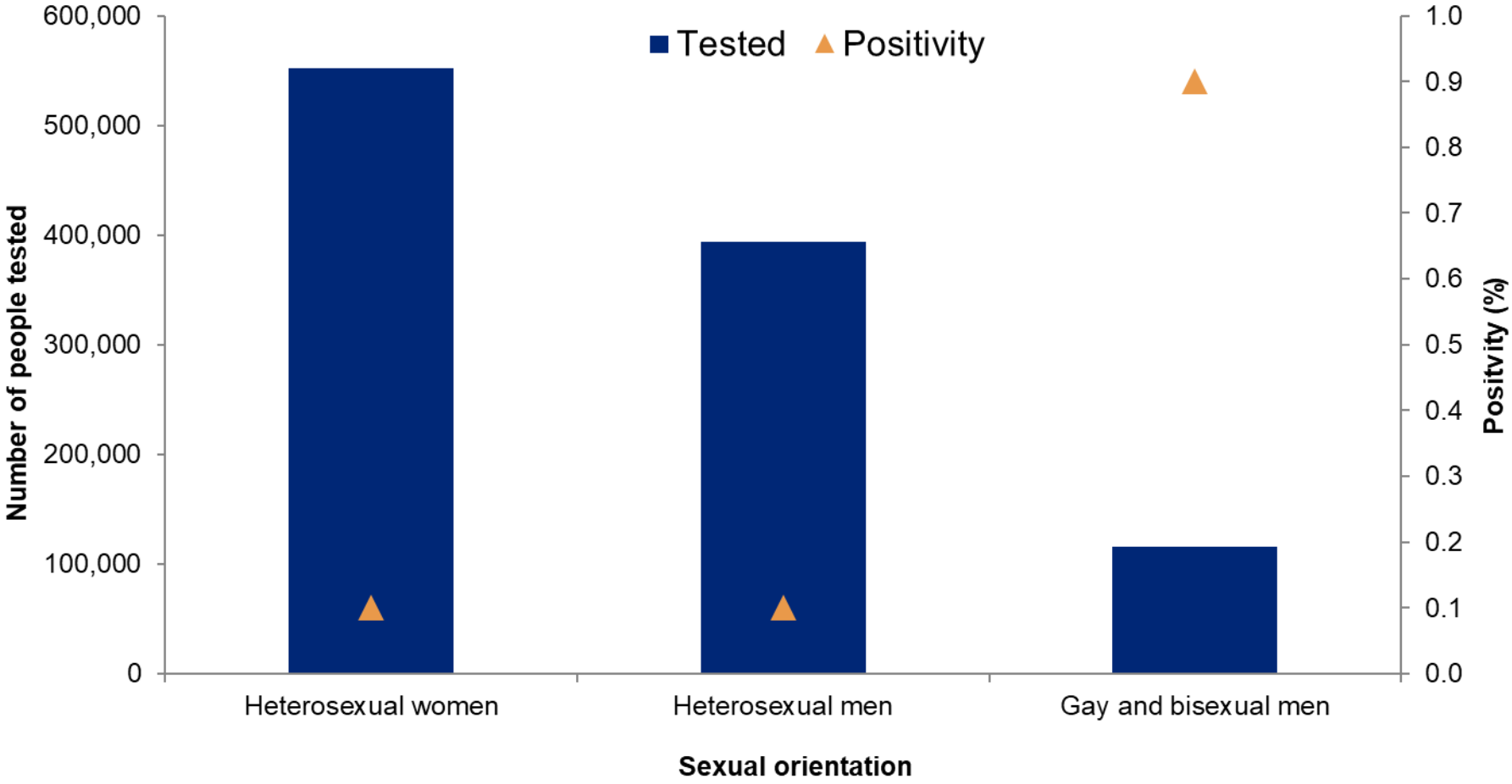
Late diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis
PWID: people who inject drugs

Proportion of people diagnosed late with HIV in London and outside London: United Kingdom, 2008 to 2017

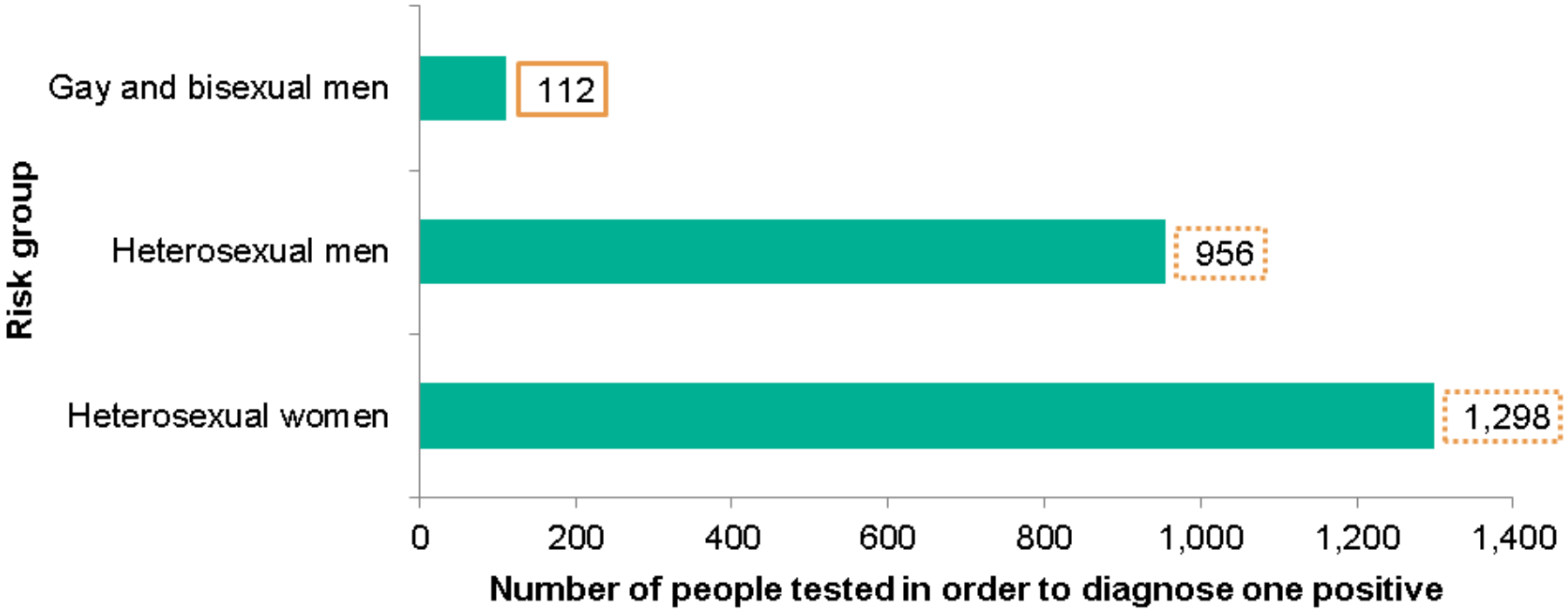
Late HIV diagnosis: CD4 <350 cells/mm^3 within three months of diagnosis

Using “Number needed to test” to understand HIV testing data

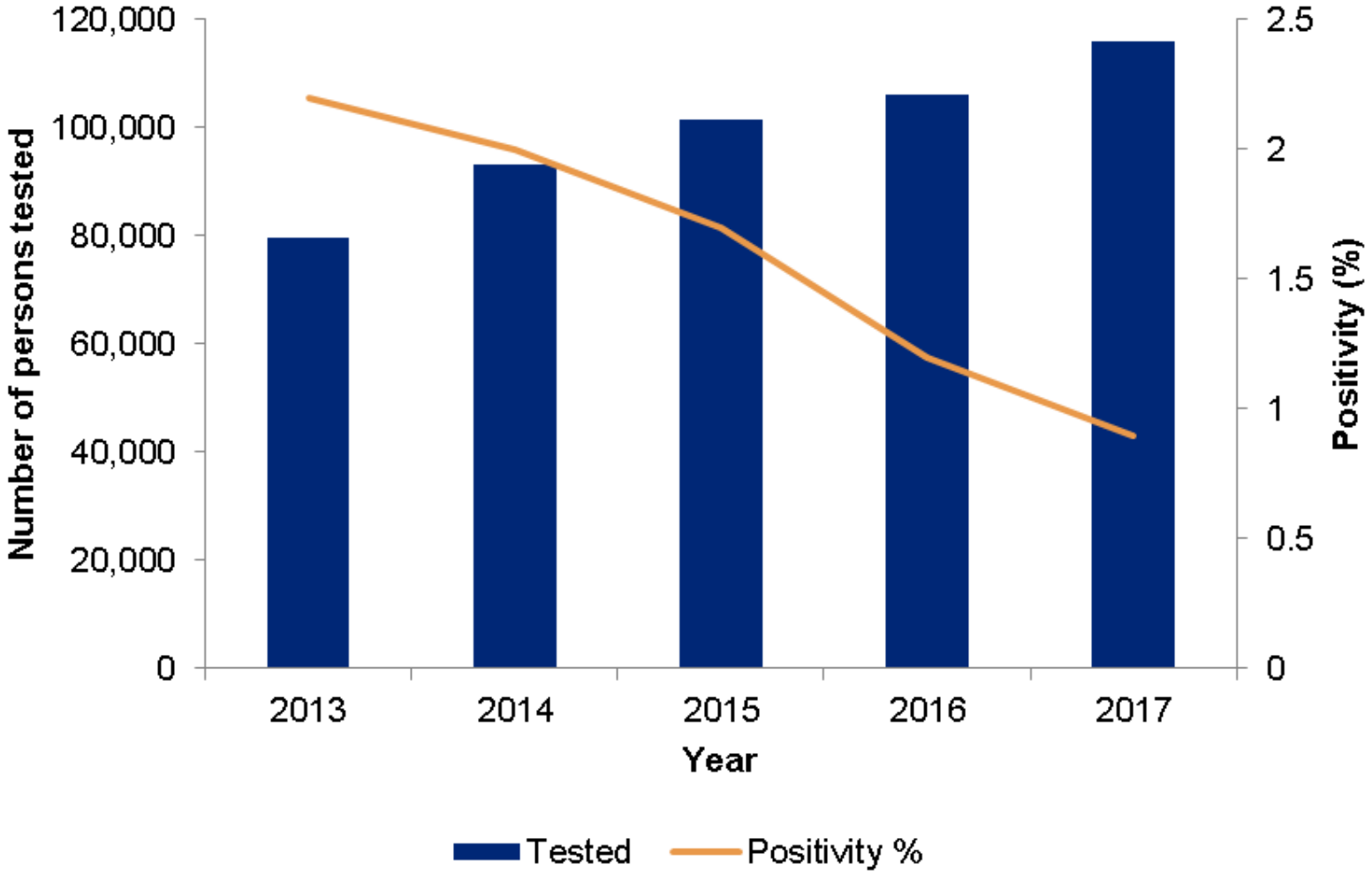
HIV testing and positivity in attendees at all SHS by sexual orientation: England, 2013-2017



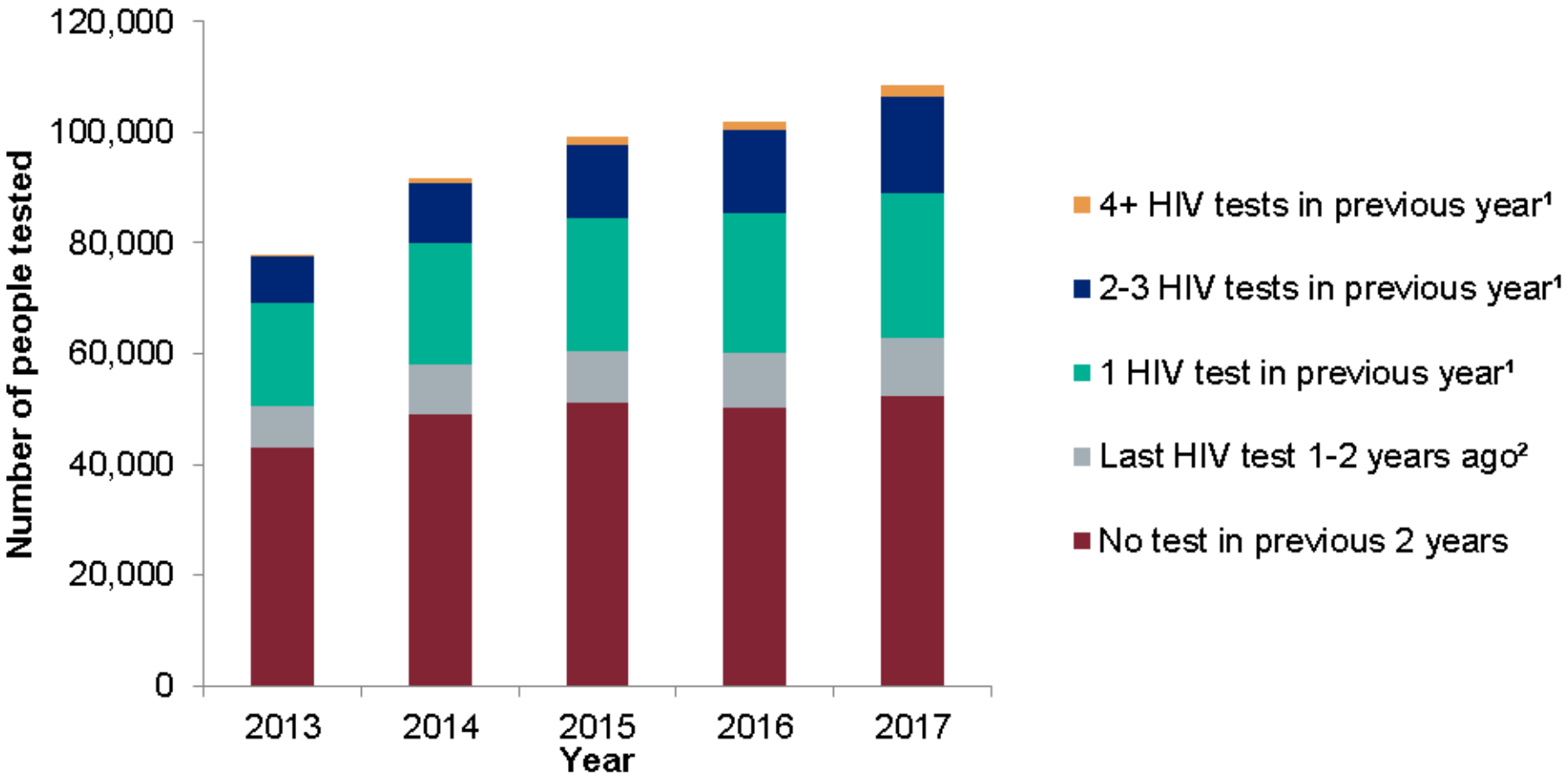
Number needed to test in order to diagnose one person with HIV, all SHS attendees by sexual orientation: England, 2017



Trends in HIV testing and positivity for gay and bisexual male attendees at all SHS: England, 2013-2017

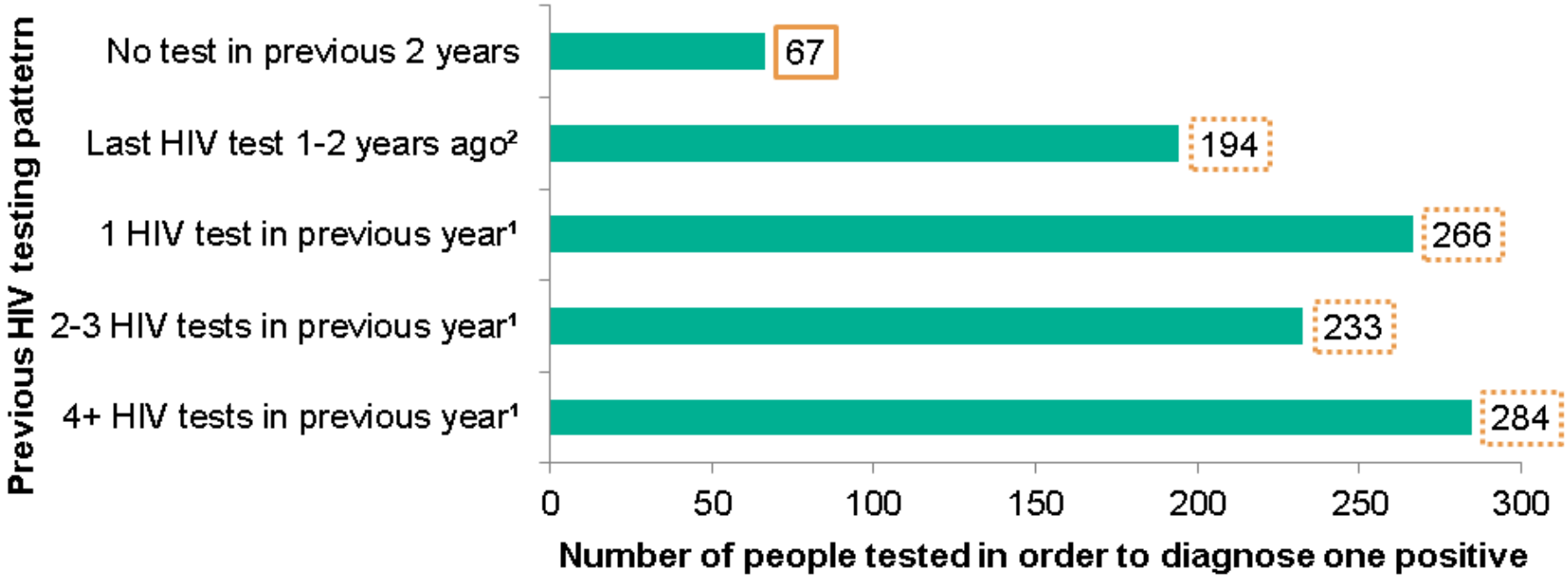


Gay and bisexual men testing for HIV at specialist SHS: previous HIV tests at the same clinic: England, 2013-2017



[1] previous year – 43 - 365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis
[2] 1-2 years ago – at least one test in the 366 - 730 days and no tests in the 43 - 365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis

Number needed to test, gay and bisexual men at specialist SHS: previous HIV test: England, 2017



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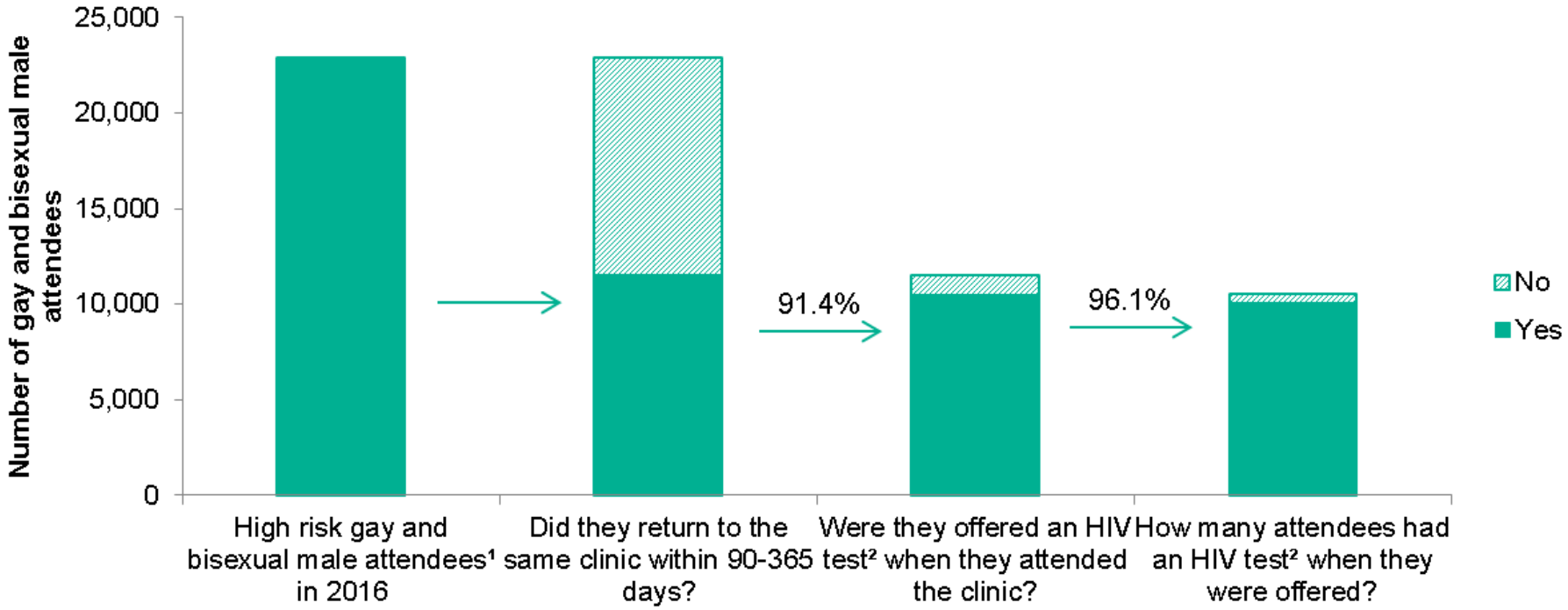
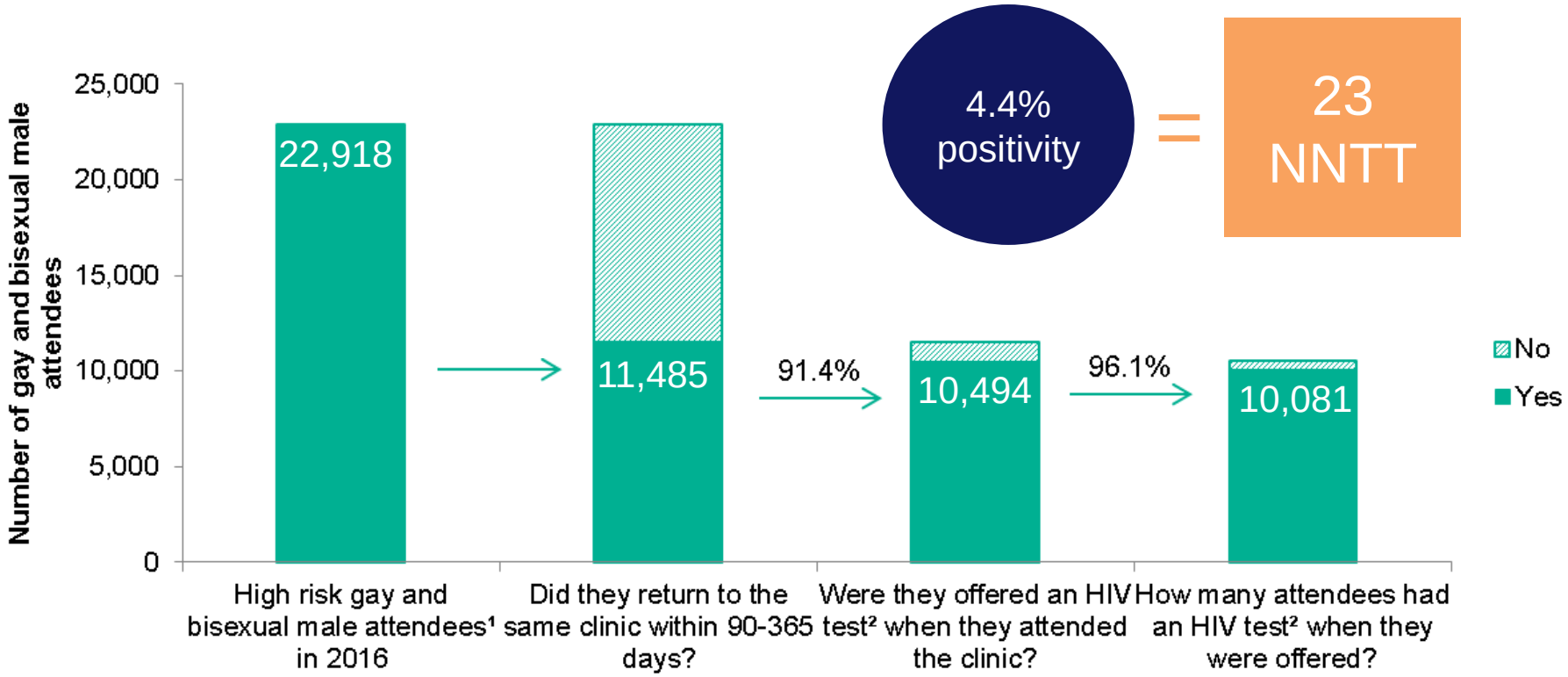
HIV testing cascade among gay and bisexual men who have a high HIV risk[1] who attended specialist SHS: England, 2016-2017



[1] Includes gay and bisexual men with an anogenital STI diagnoses in 2016
[2] Offered an HIV test at least once in the 90 - 365 days after their STI diagnosis

HIV testing cascade among gay and bisexual men who have a high HIV risk[1] who attended specialist SHS: England, 2016-2017



[1] Includes gay and bisexual men with an anogenital STI diagnoses in 2016
[2] Offered an HIV test at least once in the 90 - 365 days after their STI diagnosis

Gay & bisexual men: key messages

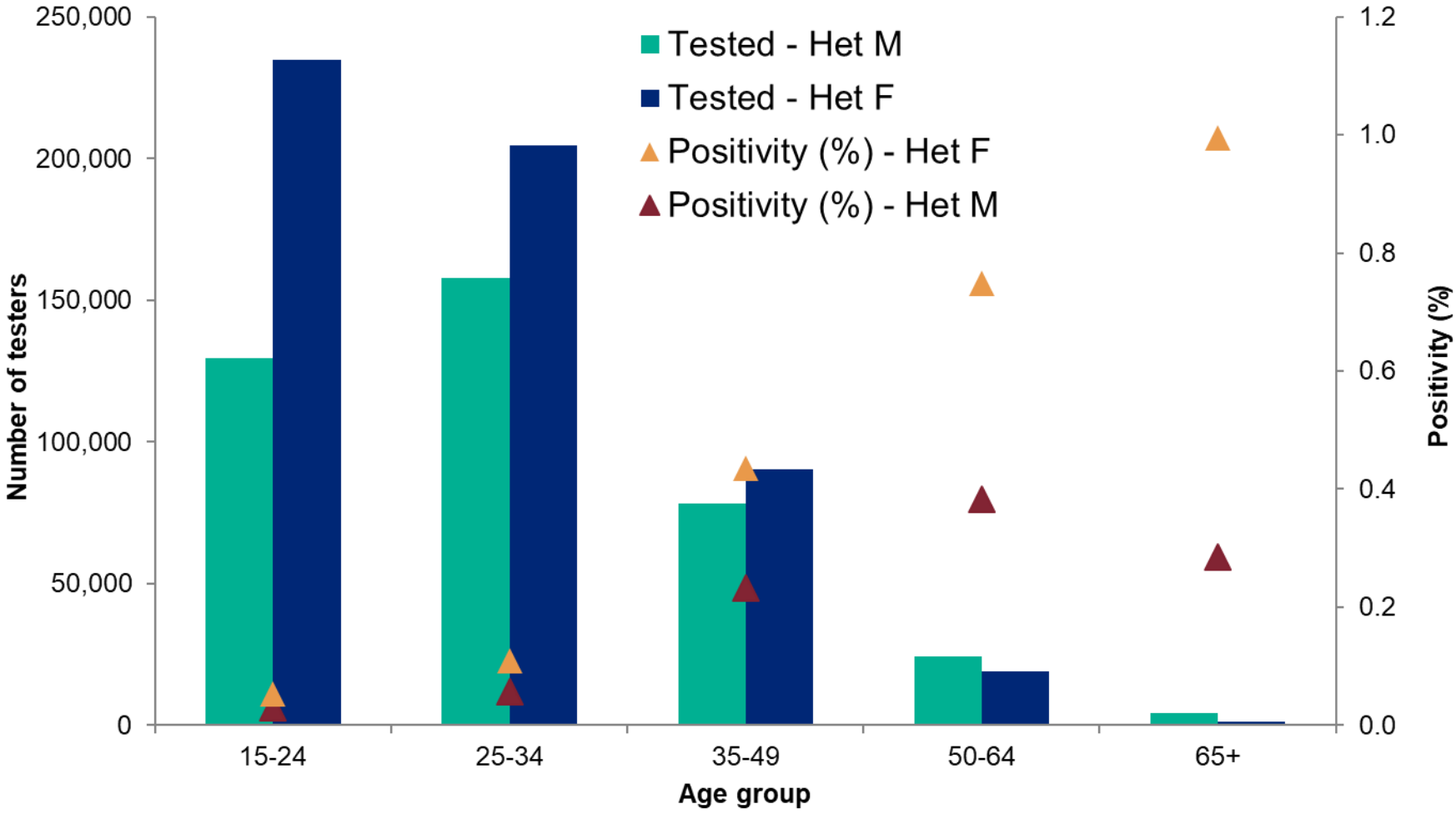
Services

- Increase HIV test coverage among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, particularly those who have not tested recently or who have recently had a bacterial STI
- Increase quarterly testing, including an STI screen, in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men if they are having unprotected sex with new or casual partners

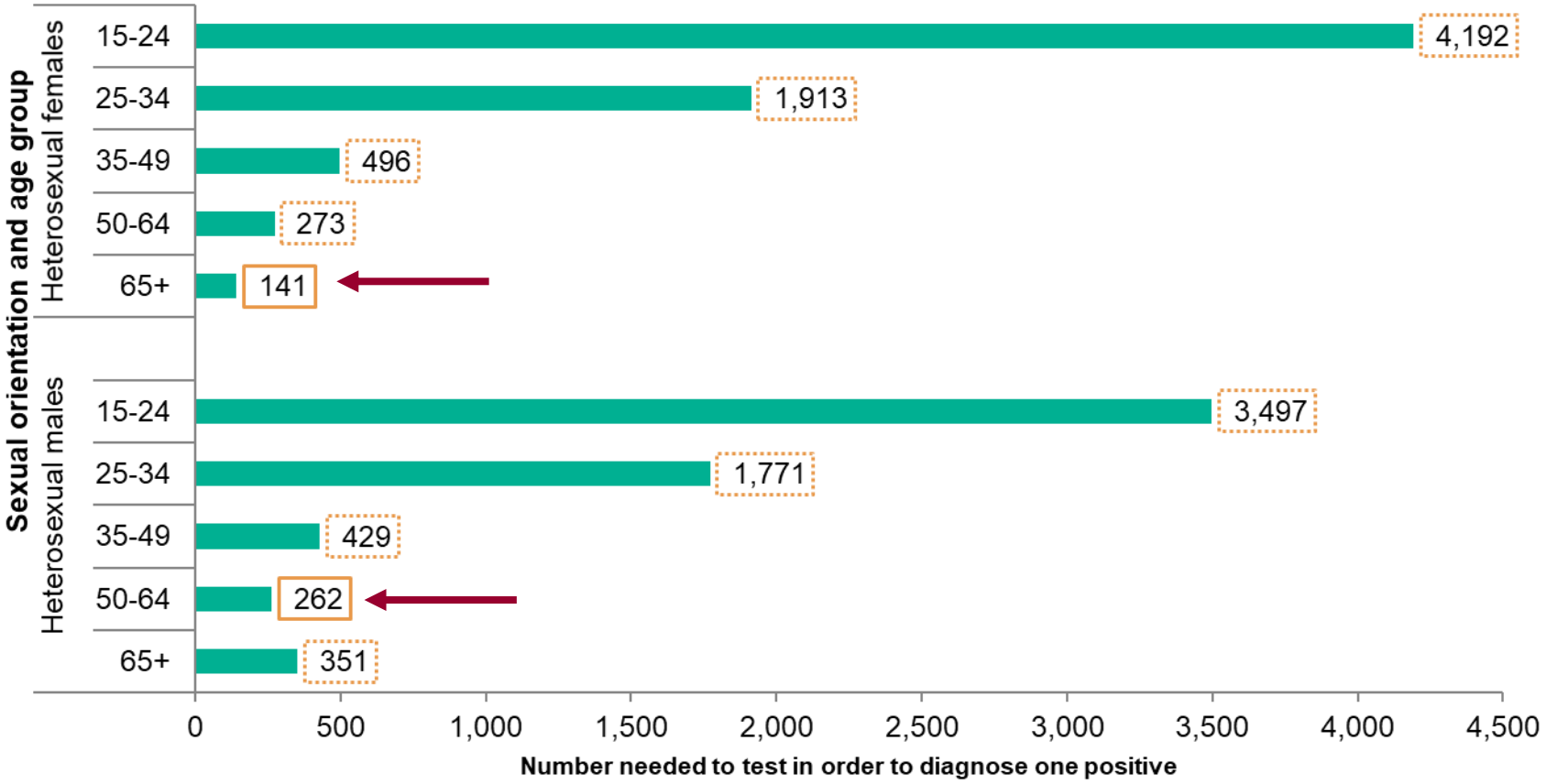
Public

- All men who have ever had sex with another man should have an HIV test even if they consider themselves to be heterosexual.
- Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men should have an HIV test at least annually.
- Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men should test for HIV and have an STI screen every 3 months if they are having unprotected sex with new or casual partners.

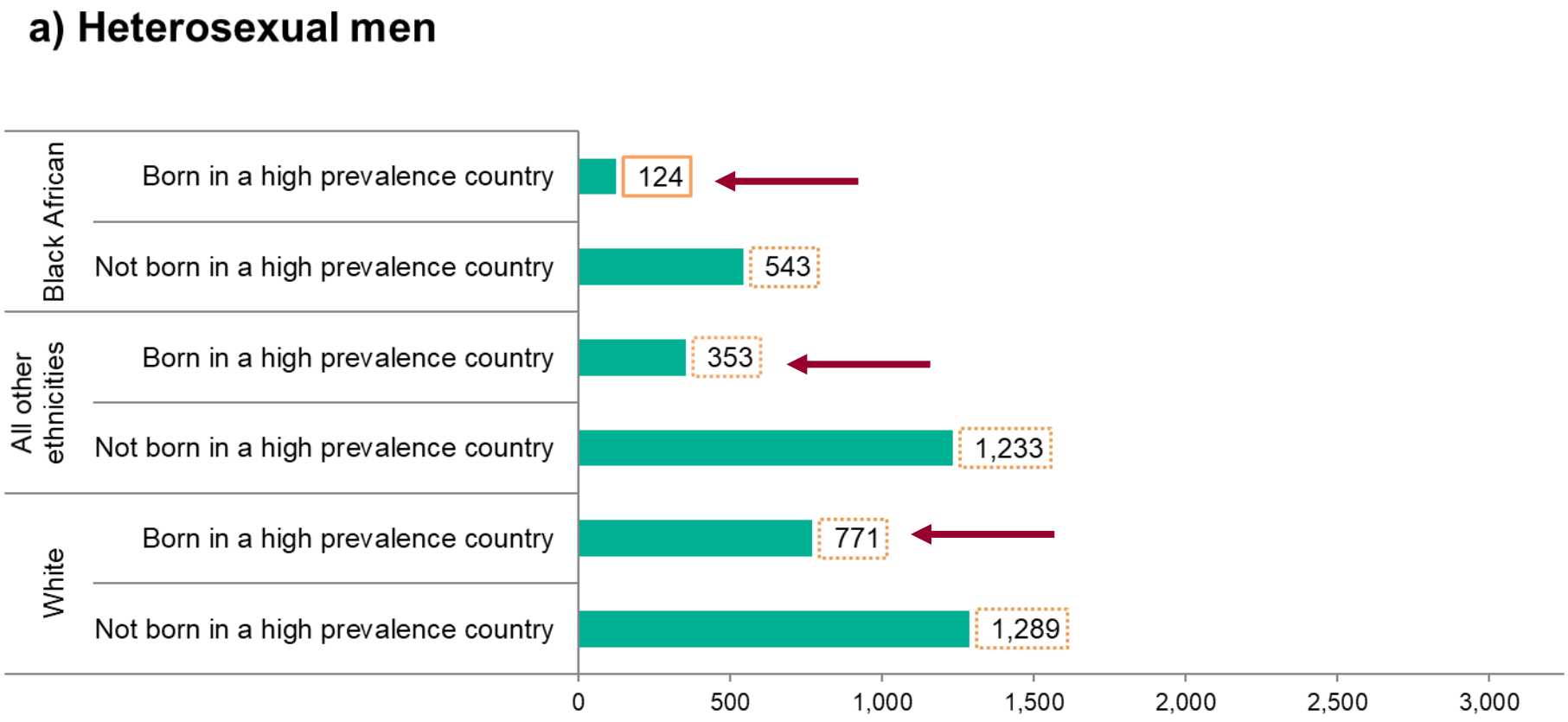
Number of heterosexual attendees tested in order to diagnose one positive by gender and age group at all SHS: England, 2017



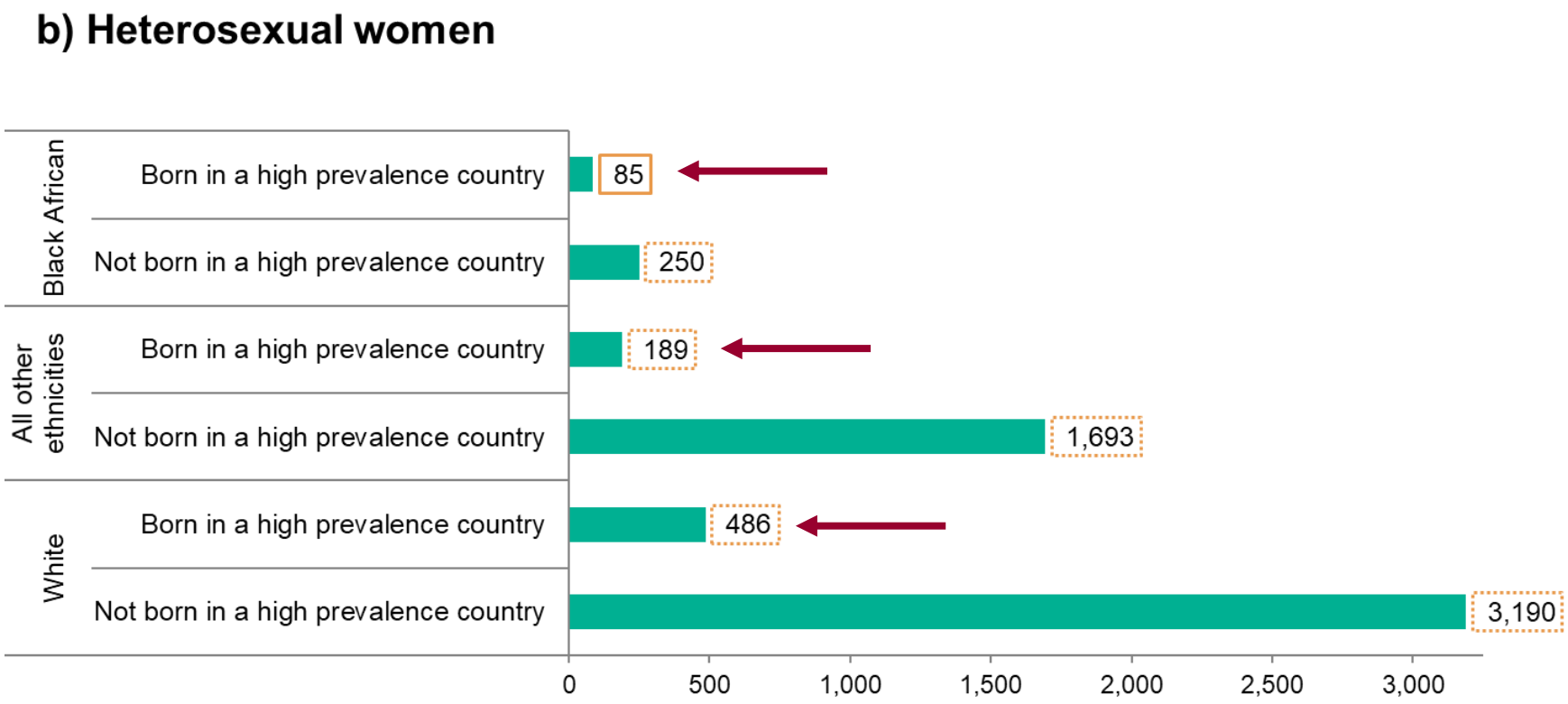
Number of heterosexual attendees tested in order to diagnose one positive by gender and age group at all SHS: England, 2017



Number of heterosexual attendees tested in order to diagnose one positive in heterosexual men by country of birth and ethnicity at all SHS: England, 2017



Number of heterosexual attendees tested in order to diagnose one positive by gender, country of birth and ethnicity at all SHS: England, 2017



[1] All other ethnicities includes all ethnicities that are not White or black African

Black Africans and people born in countries with high HIV prevalence: key messages

Services

- Increase HIV test coverage among heterosexual attendees with an STI related need, including black Africans and people born in countries with high HIV prevalence

Public

- Black African heterosexual men and women, and people born in countries where HIV is common, should have an HIV test, and repeat this every year if having unprotected sex with new or casual partners from countries where HIV is common.

Prevention dashboard

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

Public Health England

Introduction | Technical Guidance | Contact Us | Your data

Indicator keywords

Public Health Profiles

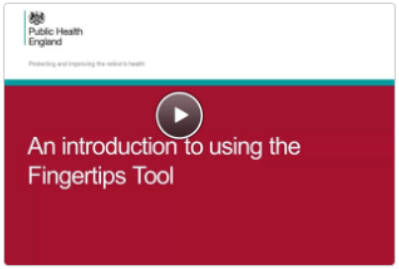
Highlighted Profiles

- Cardiovascular disease, diabetes and kidney disease
- Child and Maternal Health
- Local Authority Health Profiles
- Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology
- National General Practice Profiles
- Public Health Dashboard
- Public Health Outcomes Framework

National Public Health Profiles

- Adult Social Care
- AMR local indicators
- Atlas of Variation
- Cancer Services
- Cardiovascular disease, diabetes and kidney disease
- Child and Maternal Health
- End of Life Care Profiles
- Health Protection
- Inhale - INteractive Health Atlas of Lung conditions in England
- Learning Disability Profiles
- Liver Disease Profiles
- Local Alcohol Profiles for England
- Local Authority Health Profiles
- Local Tobacco Control Profiles
- Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology
- Modelled prevalence estimates
- Mortality Profile
- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- National General Practice Profiles
- NCMP and Child Obesity Profile
- NHS Health Check
- Older People's Health and Wellbeing
- Physical Activity
- Public Health Dashboard
- Public Health Outcomes Framework
- Segment Tool
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles
- TB Strategy Monitoring Indicators
- Technical Guidance

User Guide



Latest News

January 2019

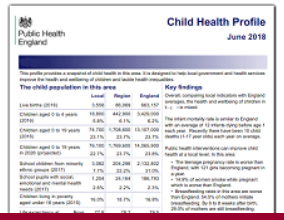
Personalise what you see - create your own area lists using **'Your data'** (top right)

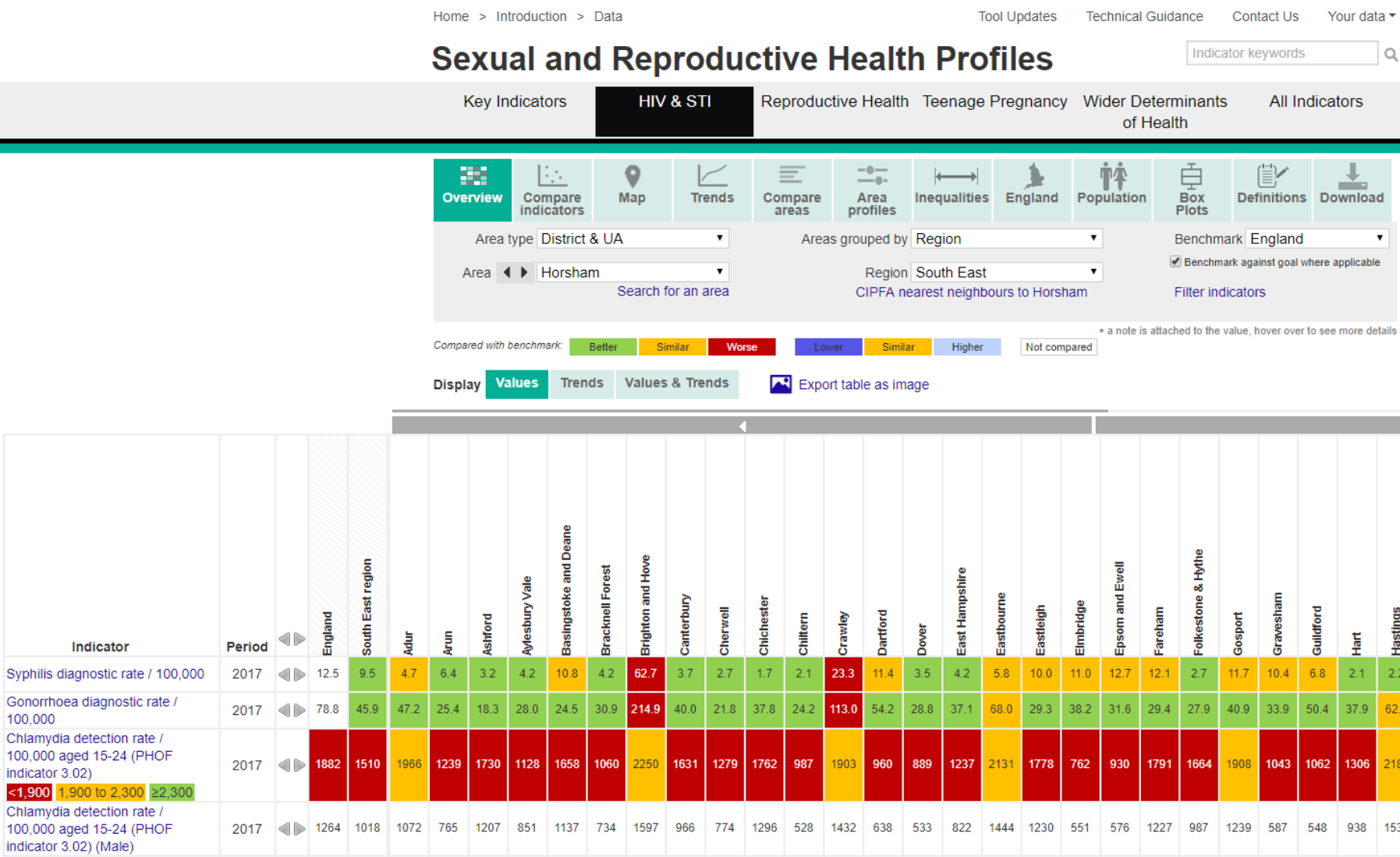
December 2018

Mortality Profile launched

June 2018

Overview of Child Health updated





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Tool Updates | Technical Guidance | Contact Us | Your data

Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

Indicator keywords

Key Indicators | HIV & STI | Reproductive Health | Teenage Pregnancy | Wider Determinants of Health | All Indicators

Overview | Compare indicators | Map | Trends | Compare areas | Area profiles | Inequalities | England | Population | Box Plots | Definitions | Download

Area type: District & UA

Areas grouped by: Region

Benchmark: England

Benchmark against goal where applicable

Area: Horsham

Search for an area

Region: South East

CIPFA nearest neighbours to Horsham

Filter indicators

* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details

Compared with benchmark: Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Not compared

Display: Values | Trends | Values & Trends

Export table as image

Indicator	Period	England	South East region	Adur	Arun	Ashford	Aylesbury Vale	Basingstoke and Deane	Bracknell Forest	Brighton and Hove	Canterbury	Cherwell	Chichester	Chiltern	Crawley	Dartford	Dover	East Hampshire	Eastbourne	Eastleigh	Elmbridge	Epsom and Ewell	Fareham	Folkestone & Hythe	Gosport	Gravesham	Guildford	Hart	Hastings	Havant	Horsham
Syphilis diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	12.5	9.5	4.7	6.4	3.2	4.2	10.8	4.2	62.7	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.1	23.3	11.4	3.5	4.2	5.8	10.0	11.0	12.7	12.1	2.7	11.7	10.4	6.8	2.1	2.2	19.4	8.7
Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	78.8	45.9	47.2	25.4	18.3	28.0	24.5	30.9	214.9	40.0	21.8	37.8	24.2	113.0	54.2	28.8	37.1	68.0	29.3	38.2	31.6	29.4	27.9	40.9	33.9	50.4	37.9	62.4	39.6	38.3
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) <1,900 1,900 to 2,300 ≥2,300	2017	1882	1510	1966	1239	1730	1128	1658	1060	2250	1631	1279	1762	987	1903	960	889	1237	2131	1778	762	930	1791	1664	1908	1043	1062	1306	2188	1740	1102
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) (Male)	2017	1264	1018	1072	765	1207	851	1137	734	1597	966	774	1296	528	1432	638	533	822	1444	1230	551	576	1227	987	1239	587	548	938	1534	1229	744

HIV & STI indicators

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (Male)

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (Female)

Chlamydia proportion aged 15-24 screened

Syphilis diagnosis rate / 100,000

Gonorrhoea diagnosis rate / 100,000

CT diagnostic rate / 100,000

CT diagnostic rate / 100,000 (25+)

Genital warts diagnosis rate / 100,000

Genital herpes diagnosis rate / 100,000

All new STI diagnosis rate / 100,000

New STI diagnoses (exc Chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000*

STI testing rate (exc Chlamydia aged < 25) / 100,000

STI testing positivity (exc Chlamydia aged <25) %

HIV testing uptake, total (%)

HIV testing uptake, MSM (%)

HIV testing uptake, women (%)

HIV testing uptake, men (%)

HIV testing coverage, total (%)

HIV testing coverage, MSM (%)

HIV testing coverage, women (%)

HIV testing coverage, men (%)

HIV late diagnosis (%) (PHOF indicator 3.04)

New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+

HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59

HIV & STI indicators

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (Male)

Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (Female)

Chlamydia proportion aged 15-24 screened

Syphilis diagnosis rate / 100,000

Gonorrhoea diagnosis rate / 100,000

CT diagnostic rate / 100,000

CT diagnostic rate / 100,000 (25+)

Genital warts diagnosis rate / 100,000

Genital herpes diagnosis rate / 100,000

All new STI diagnosis rate / 100,000

New STI diagnoses (exc Chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000*

STI testing rate (exc Chlamydia aged < 25) / 100,000

STI testing positivity (exc Chlamydia aged <25) %

HIV testing uptake, total (%)

HIV testing uptake, MSM (%)

HIV testing uptake, women (%)

HIV testing uptake, men (%)

HIV testing coverage, total (%)

HIV testing coverage, MSM (%)

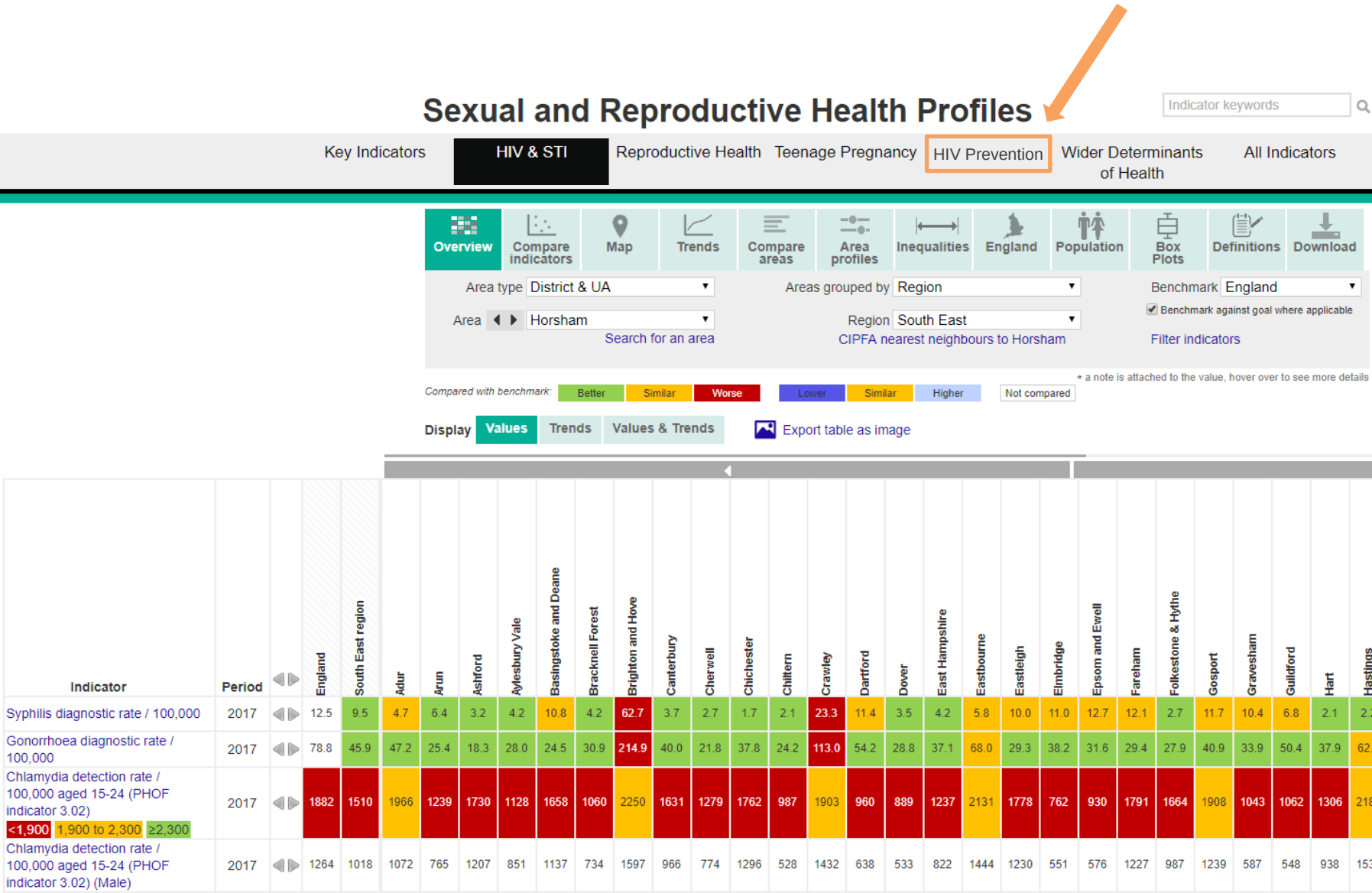
HIV testing coverage, women (%)

HIV testing coverage, men (%)

HIV late diagnosis (%) (PHOF indicator 3.04)

New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+

HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59



Indicator	Period	England	South East region	Adur	Arun	Ashford	Aylesbury Vale	Basingstoke and Deane	Bracknell Forest	Brighton and Hove	Canterbury	Cherwell	Chichester	Chiltern	Crawley	Dartford	Dover	East Hampshire	Eastbourne	Eastleigh	Elmbridge	Epsom and Ewell	Fareham	Folkestone & Hythe	Gosport	Gravesham	Guildford	Hart	Hastings	Havant	Horsham
Syphilis diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	12.5	9.5	4.7	6.4	3.2	4.2	10.8	4.2	62.7	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.1	23.3	11.4	3.5	4.2	5.8	10.0	11.0	12.7	12.1	2.7	11.7	10.4	6.8	2.1	2.2	19.4	8.7
Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	78.8	45.9	47.2	25.4	18.3	28.0	24.5	30.9	214.9	40.0	21.8	37.8	24.2	113.0	54.2	28.8	37.1	68.0	29.3	38.2	31.6	29.4	27.9	40.9	33.9	50.4	37.9	62.4	39.6	38.3
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) <1,900 1,900 to 2,300 ≥2,300	2017	1882	1510	1966	1239	1730	1128	1658	1060	2250	1631	1279	1762	987	1903	960	889	1237	2131	1778	762	930	1791	1664	1908	1043	1062	1306	2188	1740	1102
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02) (Male)	2017	1264	1018	1072	765	1207	851	1137	734	1597	966	774	1296	528	1432	638	533	822	1444	1230	551	576	1227	987	1239	587	548	938	1534	1229	744

Proposed Indicators

Testing

HIV testing coverage (%)
HIV testing coverage (%) – MSM
HIV testing coverage (%) – Heterosexual men
HIV testing coverage (%) – Heterosexual women
Repeat HIV testing in MSM: proportion of MSM with >1 test in the previous year (%)*

Treatment & care

Prompt ART initiation in people newly diagnosed with HIV: treatment initiation within 91 days (%)*
Virological success in people newly starting ART: proportion with undetectable viral load (%)*
Diagnosed prevalence rate/ 1,000 aged 15-59

HIV diagnoses

New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+
HIV late diagnosis (%)
HIV late diagnosis (%) – MSM*
HIV late diagnosis (%) – Heterosexual men*
HIV late diagnosis (%) – Heterosexual women*
HIV late diagnosis (%) – PWID*

*New proposed indicators are currently undergoing IMRG review and approval process

Acknowledgements

Sarika Desai, Sara Croxford, Luis Guerra, Catherine Lowndes, Nicky Connor, Noel Gill, Cuong Chau, Nicholas Cooper, Daniela De Angelis, Qudsia Hosseini, Meaghan Kall, Carole Kelly, Jameel Khawam, Peter Kirwan, Mark McCall, Hamish Mohammed, Dana Ogaz, Anne Presanis, Sonia Rafeeq, Rajani Raghu, Natasha Ratna, Ammi Shah, Flora Stevens, Ann Sullivan, George Thickett

We gratefully acknowledge the continuing collaboration of clinicians, microbiologists, immunologists, public health practitioners, occupational health doctors and nurses and other colleagues who contribute to the surveillance of HIV and STIs in the UK.