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HIV and STI trends in Wales

Surveillance Report, March 2011

Author: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre

Date: March 2011

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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. Data presented are complete to the end of December 2009.

Publication/Distribution:

- Publication on Public Health Wales intranet and internet
- E-mail notification of publication to stakeholders
- Link from Public Health Wales e-Bulletin
- Publication in Public Health Wales Document Database (Community surveillance)

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Key points

- In 2009, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Wales continued to increase. After declining in recent years, the incidence of gonorrhoea in Wales increased in 2009. However, the incidence of infectious syphilis appeared to decline and genital chlamydia rates were similar to those seen in 2008.
- In 2009 there were 1,193 Welsh residents receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS (40 per 100,000 population). This represents a 10% increase from the 1,082 patients receiving treatment in 2008, and more than doubled since 2002.
- Men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to make up a significant proportion of prevalent cases in Wales (54% in 2009). The number of prevalent cases reporting heterosexual sex or mother to baby transmission as a risk increased slightly in 2009, but as a proportion of all prevalent cases, decreased from 41% in 2008 to 38% in 2009.
- The number of HIV antibody tests carried out by laboratories in Wales increased by 2% in 2009 with 58,798 tests carried out (1,960 tests per 100,000 population).
- The Health Protection Agency (HPA) reported 142 new cases of HIV infection in Wales in 2009. This represents a decrease from the previous year which saw the highest number of new cases in Wales since the start of the epidemic. Fifty-four percent reported that the infection was probably acquired through sex between men and 37% through heterosexual contact.
- Over half of those diagnosed with HIV in 2009 who acquired their infection through heterosexual sex were from a non-White ethnic group, predominantly those of Black-African ethnicity in whom women continue to be over-represented.
- Between 2008 and 2009 the numbers of new cases of gonorrhoea diagnosed in GUM clinics in Wales increased. In 2009, there were 485 episodes of uncomplicated gonorrhoea and 195 epidemiological treatments of suspected gonorrhoea reported from GUM clinics in Wales. MSM represented 19% of episodes of uncomplicated gonorrhoea reported by men. Laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* also increased and remained highest in 15 to 24-year-old males and females (54 per 100,000 population).
- The number of cases of infectious syphilis reported to the Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance Scheme decreased significantly, with just 55 cases reported in 2009 compared to 119 in 2008. The majority of all cases in 2009 were white (91%).
- Most cases of syphilis reported in 2009 were acquired through sexual contacts between men (78%). The proportion of cases in men acquired through heterosexual sex remained the same at 22% compared with 2008.
- Four prospective new blood donors were screened positive for treponemal infection in 2009. This compares with none in 2008 and two in 2007. Furthermore, there was positive donation from established donors in 2009 (this compares with two positive donations in both 2007 and 2008).
- In 2009, there were 4,394 episodes of uncomplicated chlamydia infection diagnosed in GUM, and has remained unchanged compared with 2008 (n=4,400). There is an overall trend for an increase in diagnosis rates in Wales from 1994 to 2009, which partly reflects increased awareness and testing.

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- Data from the voluntary reporting of chlamydia laboratory test results on samples submitted from all sources indicate that the number of positive test results increased from 4,656 tests in 2008 to 5,260 in 2009. This is an underestimate as not all labs in Wales report.
- It is likely that the format of next year's report will be different. CDSC has been working on a new project, the Sexual health in Wales Surveillance scheme (SWS), to improve the quality and scope of information available on the epidemiology of STIs in Wales. Data from SWS will be included in the next annual 'HIV and STI Trends in Wales' report.

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

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Further data may be available from the Public Health Wales (www.wales.nhs.uk) and Health Protection Agency (www.hpa.org.uk) websites.

2. Suggested citation

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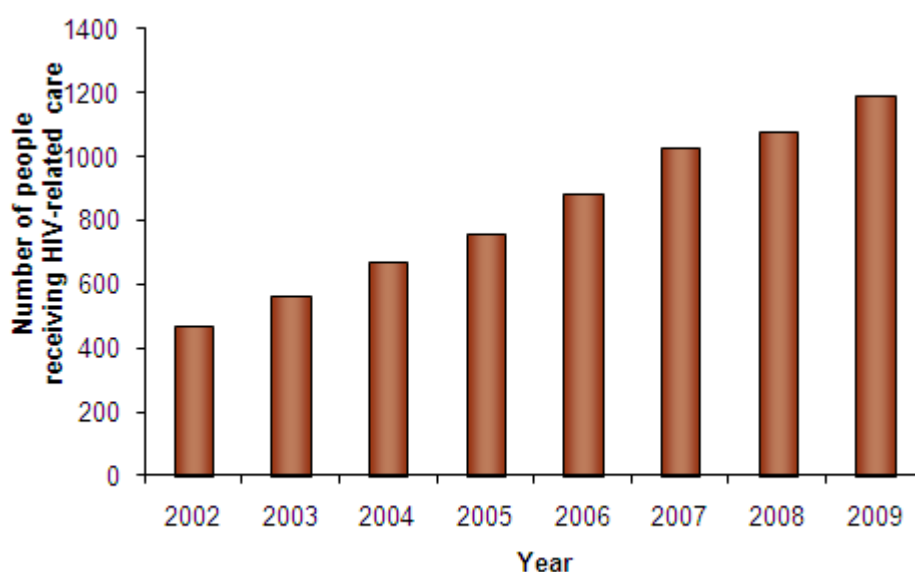
3. Sources of data

- Results of the Health Protection Agency (HPA) **Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed** (SOPHID) Scheme.
- Results of the Public Health Wales Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre **HIV Denominator Surveillance Scheme**. The results of clinical testing for HIV infection reported by the Public Health Wales 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 the 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 Public Health Wales on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. Data reported from GUM clinics in Wales on KC60 forms are complete only up to the end of December 2009. Integration of GUM and contraceptive services has resulted in more screening for STIs and blood-borne viruses occurring in community-based sexual health clinics. The activities of these clinics are not yet included in the KC60 data.
- **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 Public Health Wales CDSC from GUM clinics.
- Results of the HPA **Enhanced Surveillance of LGV**.
- Rates were calculated using StatsWales and the Office for 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 Wales. 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 Public Health Wales 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/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/HIV/>
- 4.2. Surveillance of the HIV epidemic in Wales is carried out using: (i) Results of the HPA 'Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed' (SOPHID) Scheme; (ii) Results of all clinical testing for HIV infection reported by the Public Health Wales Microbiology laboratories and NHS laboratories at Royal Glamorgan Hospital (Public Health Wales CDSC HIV Denominator Surveillance Scheme); (iii) newly diagnosed HIV reported to the HPA Centre for Infection; and (iv) 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 Infections Diagnosed) which counts the number of people receiving HIV-related treatment or care in a 12 month period. 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 Welsh residents living with HIV and receiving care in Wales, rising from 468 in 2002 to 1,193 in 2009 (see Figure 1). This increase reflects both an increase in new diagnoses and improved survival of cases due to better treatment. The percentage increase in number between 2008 and 2009 has risen from that seen between 2007 and 2008 (10% and 5% respectively).

Figure 1. Number of people resident in Wales* also receiving HIV-related care in Wales, 2002-2009 (Source: SOPHID)

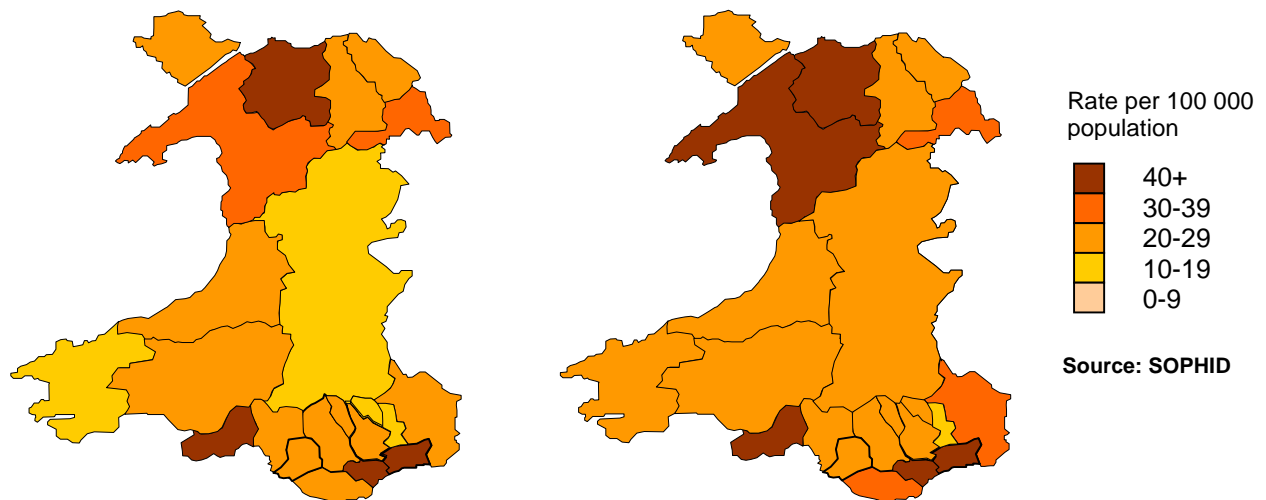


* Patients where area of residence is not known (n=29) are not included.

4.5. In 2009, prevalence of HIV/AIDS remained highest in the urban centres of South Wales and along the North Wales coast (Figure 2b). Between 2008 and 2009, there were increases in the rates of HIV/AIDS in 17 of the 22 Local Health Boards. The largest increase in rates (per 100,000 population) was seen in Blaenau Gwent, from 14 in 2008 to 23 in 2009. The largest decrease was in Isle of Anglesey, from 26 in 2008 to 23 in 2009.

Figure 2a. Prevalence of HIV in Wales by Local Health Board of residence, 2008

Figure 2b. Prevalence of HIV in Wales by Local Health Board of residence, 2009

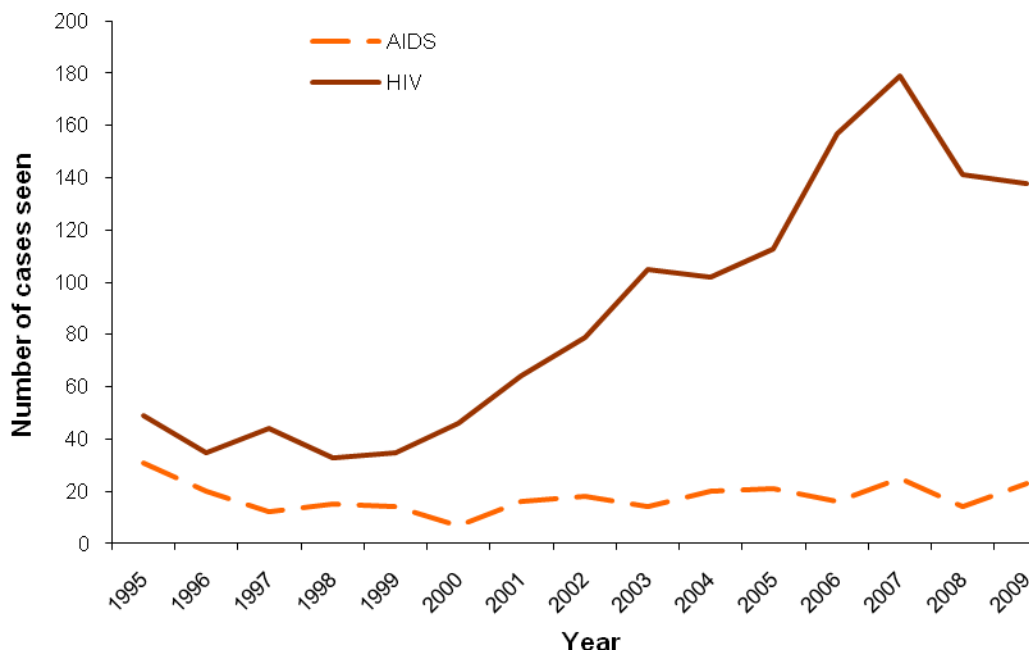


- 4.6. In 2009, prevalent cases were most frequently 35 to 44 years old (38%) and reported as having an asymptomatic clinical stage of infection (53%) (Table 1).
- 4.7. The most probable route of transmission for those receiving treatment in 2009 was through sex between men (54%). This increased from 574 in 2008 to 641 in 2009. Nearly all of these men (95%) reported in 2009 were of white ethnicity (Table 2).
- 4.8. In contrast, almost half of those who reported heterosexual sex as a probable route of transmission were black Africans (n=197), of which 75% were female (n=147).
- 4.9. Heterosexual sex remained as the most probable route of infection in women in 2009 (87%). Compared with 2008 the number of men receiving treatment in 2009 had decreased from 181 to 158. Conversely, the number of women receiving treatment had increased from 236 to 278.
- 4.10. Information on the number of HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales per year is available from the Public Health Wales CDSC HIV Denominator Surveillance Scheme. The total number of HIV antibody tests being carried out in Wales has increased substantially during recent years, from 30,841 in 2004 to 58,798 in 2009 (Table 3).
- 4.11. As in previous years, the greatest numbers of HIV antibody tests carried out in 2009 were from health facilities in South & East Wales (37% of all tests) (Table 3). However, the testing rate (per 100,000 population) remained highest in North Wales at 3,058, compared with 1,678 in South & East Wales and 1,480 in Mid & West Wales. Increases in testing rates were seen in all regions of Wales in 2009 except South & East Wales.
- 4.12. In 2009, the Public Health Wales HIV denominator scheme identified 165 new positives. This represents a small increase of 4% from previous year. Of these new positives, 40% submitted

samples through genitourinary services (Table 4). Forty-five percent of new positives identified were from an undetermined source.

- 4.13. The number of new diagnoses in women declined from 53 in 2008 to 49 in 2009 (33% to 30% of all new positives). In contrast, the number of men newly diagnosed had increased from 104 in 2008 to 115 in 2009 (65% to 70%) (Table 4).
- 4.14. Although 165 new HIV positives were identified by laboratories in Wales in 2009 and reported to the HPA, some of these may be duplicate reports or cases previously diagnosed elsewhere in the UK. The HPA reported 138 new cases of HIV infection in the UK reported from Wales in 2009, which had been steadily declining after the peak in 2007 (188 cases) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Clinical reports of HIV* and AIDS in Wales, 1995–2009 by year of diagnosis

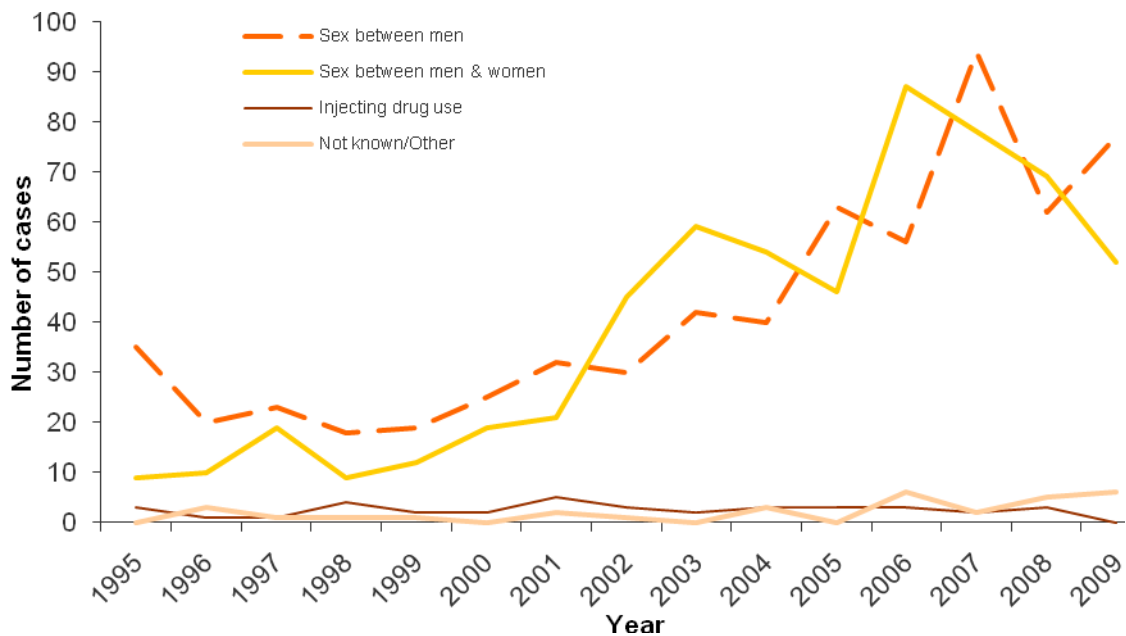


*Individuals with laboratory reports of infection plus those with AIDS or death reports for whom no matching laboratory report has been received
Data source: HPA new diagnosis of HIV and AIDS

- 4.15. 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 (Figure 4). Information on the probable route of infection was only available for 37 of the 165 newly diagnosed positives in Wales in 2009 through the Public Health Wales HIV denominator scheme (Table 5). However, the HPA report that of the 142 new cases of HIV infection in Wales in 2009, 54% reported sex between men and 37% reported heterosexual contact. Others included mother to infant (1%), and recipient of blood/tissue products (1%).
- 4.16. In 2009, the number of new diagnoses reported to the HPA which were probably acquired through sex between men increased from 62 in 2008 to 77 (Figure 4). The number of new diagnoses probably acquired through sex between men and women continued to decrease from a peak of 87 in 2006 to 52 in 2009.
- 4.17. The number of newly diagnosed HIV positives in Wales reporting injecting drug use as their most likely source of infection continues to remain low at five cases or fewer per year since 1981.

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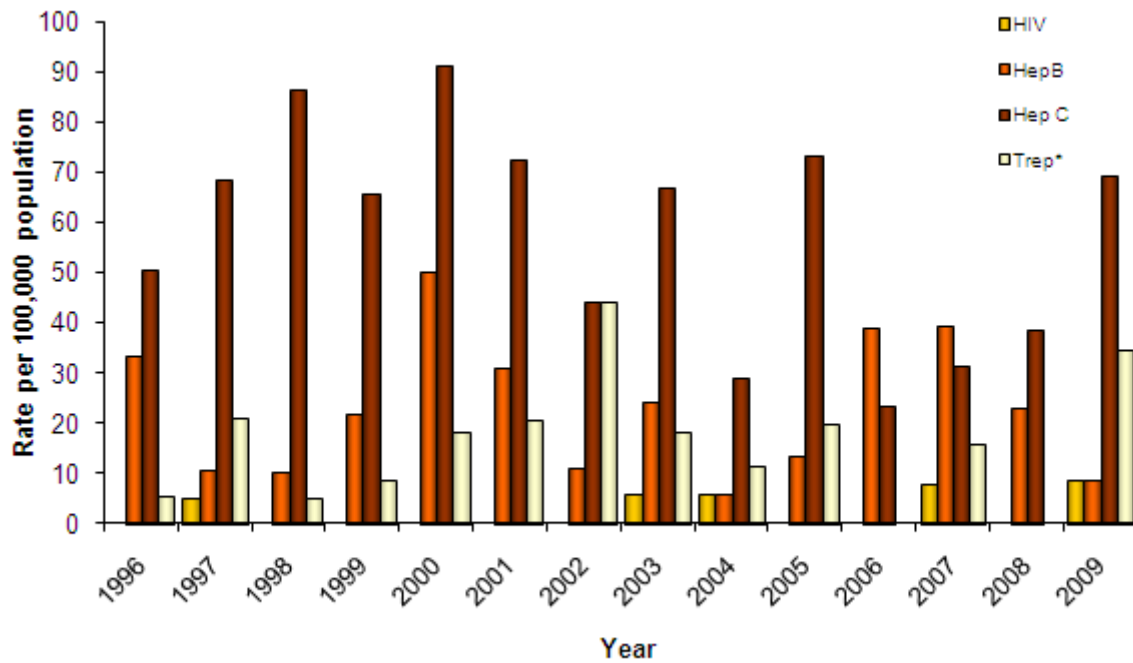
Figure 4. Clinical reports of HIV in Wales for selected exposure categories, 1995–2009, by year of diagnosis



Data source: HPA new diagnosis of HIV and AIDS

- 4.18. 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.
- 4.19. One prospective new blood donor and no existing blood donors were screened positive for HIV in 2009 (Tables 6 and 7). Since 1997, there have only been four new donors that have screened positive for HIV (one in each of 2003, 2004, 2007 and 2009) (Figure 5). The number of existing blood donors who screened positive for HIV has alternated between none and three between 2004 and 2009.

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, 1996-2009.



*Treponemal infection (most likely syphilis)

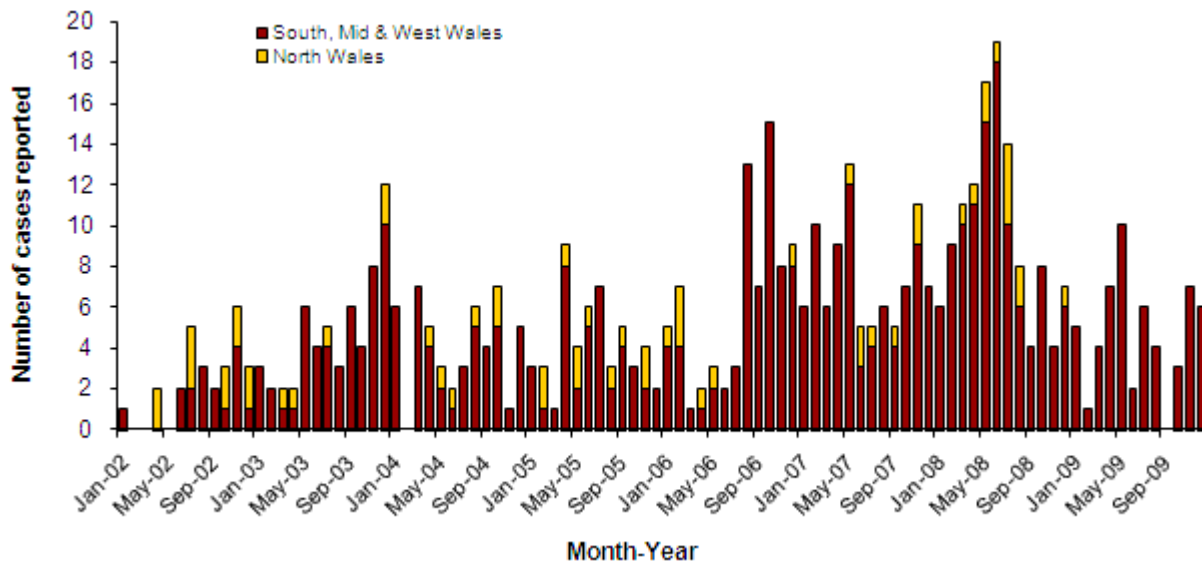
5. Syphilis

- 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 Public Health Wales website: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=26759> or the HPA website: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Syphilis/>
- 5.2. In 2009, 59 episodes of primary and secondary infectious syphilis were reported by GUM clinics in Wales on KC60 forms, compared with 79 in 2008. This was the first time that a decrease in syphilis cases was observed since 2004 (Table 10).
- 5.3. Of the reported episodes on KC60 forms in 2009, 92% (54 episodes) occurred in men, of whom 23 (43%) were MSM (Table 8a).
- 5.4. In 2009, episodes of primary or secondary infectious syphilis were most frequently reported in men aged 20-24 years (15 cases; 14 episodes per 100,000 men aged 20-24) (Table 9). In women, primary or secondary infectious syphilis was also most frequently reported in those aged 20-24 years (two cases; 2 episodes per 100,000 women aged 20-24 years).
- 5.5. In 2009 there were also 10 episodes of early latent syphilis, 46 episodes of other acquired syphilis and 9 epidemiological treatments of suspected syphilis (Table 8a). This represents a decrease in the number of episodes of early latent syphilis and epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis from 2008 (34 and 21 episodes respectively). However, there was an increase in the number of episodes of other acquired syphilis from 2008 (n=39) to 2009.
- 5.6. Nine out of 10 reported episodes (90%) of early latent syphilis and 34 out of 46 episodes (74%) of other acquired syphilis in 2009 were in males. Of those episodes reported in males, 33% of early latent syphilis and 24% of other acquired syphilis were from MSM.
- 5.7. Over half of all primary and secondary infectious syphilis episodes in 2009 were reported from Cardiff (22%) and Swansea (31%) GUM clinics (Table 10). However, a decrease in the number of cases had been seen in South East Wales from 52 in 2008 to 31 in 2008, while numbers in Mid and West Wales had increased from 13 in 2008 to 22 in 2009.
- 5.8. The Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance Scheme was introduced in Wales in 2002, allowing more timely surveillance of new cases of infectious syphilis than through KC60 surveillance and providing more detailed information on the behavioural characteristics of cases. Since the introduction of this scheme, a total of 524 cases of syphilis (including KC60 codes A1-A3, A9 and stage not known) have been reported to CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme up until Dec 2009.
- 5.9. As at Dec 2009, the numbers of syphilis infections reported through the enhanced surveillance scheme were 224 of primary infection, 140 of secondary infection, 119 were of early latent infection, and 24 were epidemiological treatment of suspected infection. The stage of infection was not reported for 17 cases.
- 5.10. The number of cases of infectious syphilis reported had been increasing in recent years from 27 in 2002 to 119 in 2008. This however was followed by a significant drop to 55 cases in 2009.
- 5.11. The results of the Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance Scheme reflect those of the KC60 forms in distribution of cases. The majority reported in 2009 (n=43) were from clinics in South East Wales, with Cardiff clinic reporting the most cases (n=25). Twelve cases were reported from clinics in

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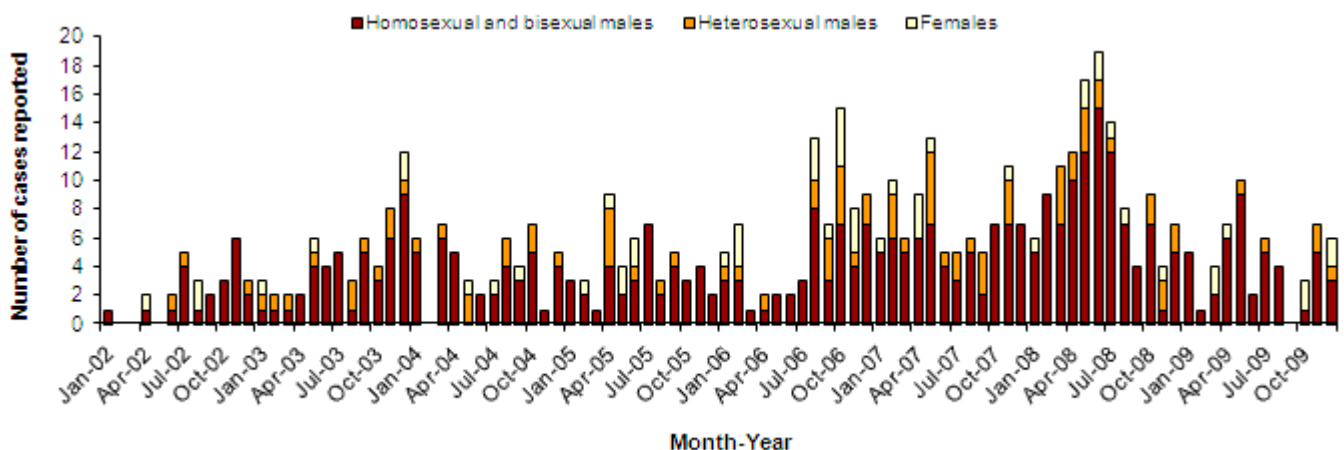
Mid and West Wales, and no cases were reported from clinics in North Wales through the Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance Scheme (Table 11 and Figure 6).

Figure 6. Cases of infectious syphilis reported to Public Health Wales CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by month by region, 2002 to 2009.



5.12. Majority of the cases were reported by MSM and this had remained unchanged in recent years. Of the 55 cases reported in 2009, 78% (n=43) were in MSM, compared with 78% in 2008 and 71% in 2007. In 2009, five men and seven women (22% of cases) reported acquiring syphilis through heterosexual sex (Figure 7). With the exception of a peak in 2006 (40% of cases), the proportion of cases reported acquiring syphilis through heterosexual sex has varied between 22% and 29% since 2002.

Figure 7. Cases of infectious syphilis reported to Public Health Wales CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by month by sex and sexual orientation, 2002 to 2009.

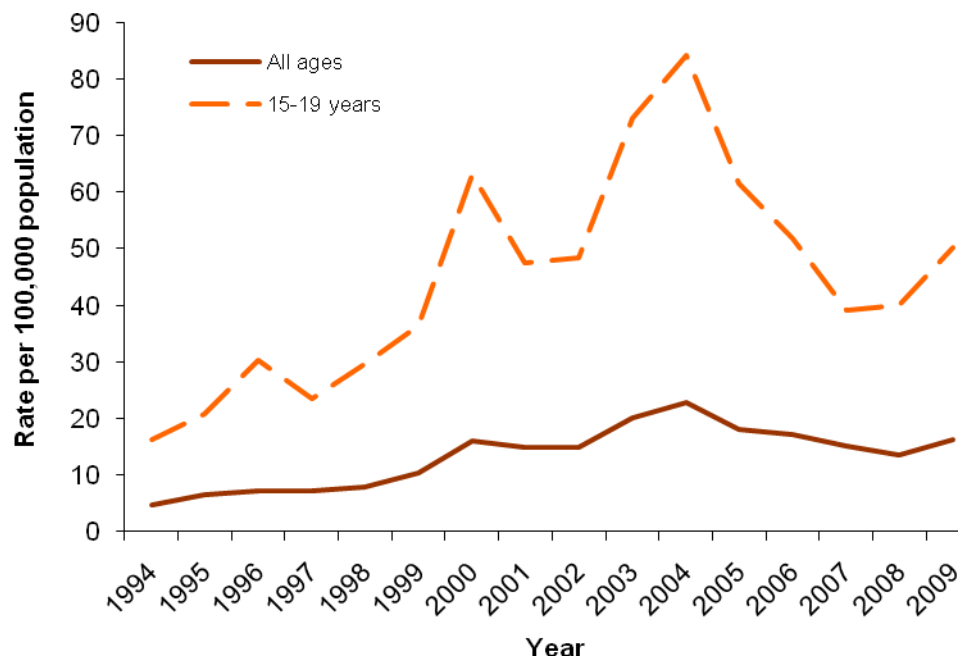


- 5.13. In 2009, 91% of all cases were white, 4% were black African, 4% were Asian, and 2% were unknown.
- 5.14. Of those cases whom were asked about any sexual networks in 2009, 26 (47%) were MSM. Of these, 13 (50%) reported a sexual network including saunas, bars, and gay social networking internet sites. Sauna (54%) is the commonest sexual network reported.
- 5.15. In 2009, 17 cases 2008 (31%) were known to be HIV positive. This compares with 21 (18%) in 2008 and 16 (18%) in 2007.
- 5.16. Provisional data from the Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance Scheme indicated that there were 58 cases of syphilis diagnosed in Wales in 2010, of which 54 were male and 4 were female. Most cases amongst men were MSM (80%).
- 5.17. 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.
- 5.18. Four prospective new blood donors were screened positive for treponemal infection in 2009 and had been the highest since 2002. This compares with nil in 2008 and two in 2007 (Table 6 and Figure 5). For established donors the positivity rate had remained low; one was tested positive in 2009, compared with two in both 2007 and 2008.

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 Public Health Wales <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgId=457&pid=26781> and the HPA website: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Gonorrhoea/>
- 6.2. In 2009, there were 485 episodes of uncomplicated gonorrhoea and 195 epidemiological treatments of suspected gonorrhoea reported from GUM clinics in Wales (23 new cases per 100,000 population). Two episodes of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum were reported by GUM clinics in Wales in 2009 (Table 8a).
- 6.3. The number of cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea reported by GUM clinics in Wales in 2009 was higher than the previous year (Table 8a), and represents an increase of 17% since 2008 (Figure 8). This was the first increase in reported cases since the general decline from 2004.
- 6.4. Sixty-four of the 340 episodes (19%) of uncomplicated gonorrhoea reported in males in 2009 were in MSM. This compares to 54 (19% of infections in men) in 2008 and 89 (28%) in 2007.
- 6.5. Uncomplicated Gonorrhoea was most frequently reported in males aged 20-24 (38%) in 2009, as opposed to the 16-19 years group amongst females (39%). These represented 129 and 57 cases in males and females respectively (Table 9).
- 6.6. The clinic in Cardiff continued to report the highest number of cases of gonorrhoea (132 in 2009), although there was a slight decrease from a total of 134 in 2008. Most clinics reported an increase in cases between 2008 and 2009.
- 6.7. Majority of the reported cases remained to be by clinics in South and East Wales, and has been increasing since 2007. This was mainly due to the increase in the number of cases seen in Newport clinic (49% increase compared with 2008). There has also been a slight increase in the number of cases that were homosexually acquired, from 36 in 2008 (13%) to 43 in 2009 (14%).
- 6.8. Gonorrhoea can occasionally cause serious complications. There were 13 reports of gonococcal complications from GUM clinics in 2009 (Table 13), which almost doubled compared with 2008. Nine of these 13 cases were from South-East Wales (69%).
- 6.9. In 2009 there were a total of 403 laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, compared with 290 in 2008 and 349 in 2007. However, this is likely to be an underestimate of cases in Wales as some laboratories do not report STI routinely via CoSurv. Most reports were submitted by the laboratories in Cardiff (n=190, 47%) and Swansea (n=112, 28%) (Table 14).
- 6.10. As in previous years, in 2009 the rate of laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was highest in 15-24 year-old males and females (Table 15), at 54 per 100,000 population for each sex. Overall rates of *N. gonorrhoeae* started to increase again in 2009 after the decline in the previous year. This was observed in all age groups except those aged 45 to 54 years, where the rate had declined from 14 per 100,000 population in 2008 to 6 in 2009.

Figure 8. Reports of uncomplicated gonorrhoea from GUM clinics in Wales on form KC60 per 100,000 population: teenagers and all ages, 1994-2009.

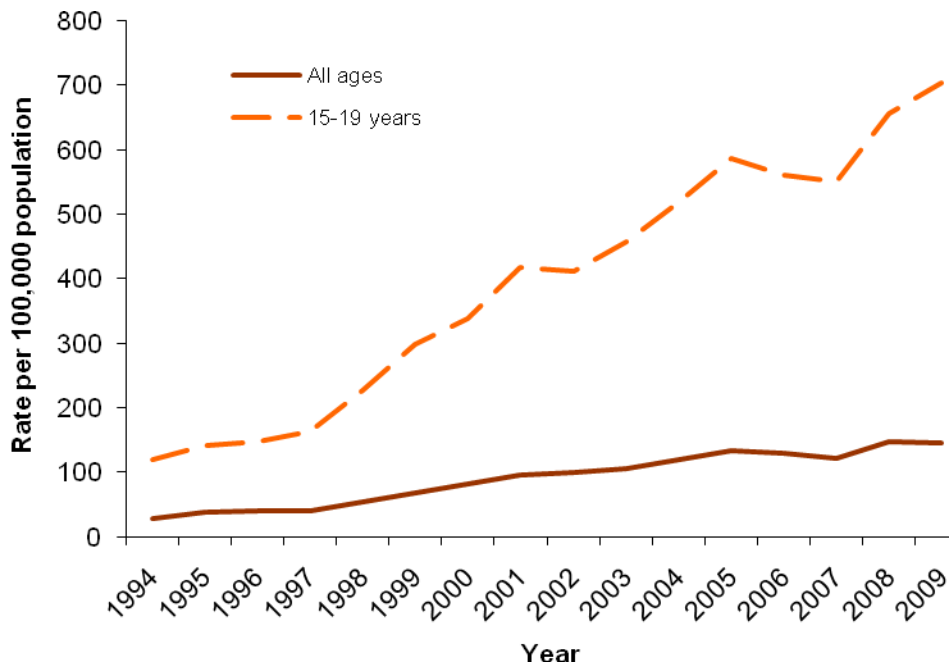


7. Genital chlamydia

- 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/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Chlamydia/>
- 7.2. In 2009, there were 4,394 episodes of uncomplicated chlamydia infection diagnosed in GUM. This is compared to 4,440 in 2008 and 3,642 in 2007. In 2009, there were also 113 episodes of complicated chlamydial infection, one episode of chlamydia ophthalmia neonatorum, and 2,147 episodes of epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia reported by GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8a).
- 7.3. The rate of uncomplicated chlamydial infection in Wales had been steadily rising in recent years with the highest being recorded in 2008 and 2009 (147 per 100,000 population). This overall increasing trend in diagnosis rates in Wales is partly reflecting the increased awareness and improved diagnostic techniques (Figure 9).
- 7.4. Unlike for HIV, syphilis or, to a lesser extent, gonorrhoea, only a very small proportion of men diagnosed with anogenital chlamydia report acquiring their infection through sex with men. This proportion had remained low in recent years with 71 cases (3% of those in men) in MSM in 2009 and 94 cases (4% of those in men) in 2008.
- 7.5. In 2009, episodes of uncomplicated chlamydia were most frequently reported in those aged 20-24 years-old for men (n=1,009), and 16-19 years-old for women (n=918) (Table 9).
- 7.6. For the first time Swansea GUM clinic reported the highest number of uncomplicated chlamydia cases (847 in 2009) (Table 16). There was an 11% decrease in the number of cases reported by clinics in South and East Wales compared with 2008. In contrast, Mid and West Wales reported a 20% increase.
- 7.7. The number of episodes of complicated chlamydial infection decreased slightly from 127 in 2008 to 113 in 2009. Swansea and Haverfordwest clinics reported the highest number of cases (17 in 2009) (Table 17).
- 7.8. In 2009, there were a total of 5,260 reports of anogenital chlamydia infection received from laboratories in Wales (specimens received from all sources including GUM clinics, GPs, antenatal clinics etc.), equivalent to a rate of 175 per 100,000 population (Table 18). However, this is likely to be an underestimate as laboratories in Bridgend and Newport do not report cases of STI via CoSurv. Laboratories at Cardiff and Swansea continue to report the highest number of cases in 2009 (39% and 32% of all reports, respectively).
- 7.9. As in previous years, in 2009, rates of laboratory reports of anogenital chlamydial infection were highest in those aged 15-24 years old (Table 15), at 627 and 1,264 per 100,000 population for males and females respectively. Overall rates of anogenital chlamydial infection continued to increase in all age groups except in those aged 35-44 years-old.

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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 - 2009.



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/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/LGV/>
- 8.2. Since 2003 a series of outbreaks of LGV have been reported in European cities among 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. A total of 849 cases were diagnosed between 2003 and 2008, of which 99% were from MSM. For further information about the surveillance scheme including guidelines for referral of specimens, see:
<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/LGV/EnhancedSurveillanceSystem/>
- 8.5. A cluster of five 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. There were no further reports of LGV cases in Wales in 2006 or 2007; however one MSM case was reported by Swansea GUM in 2008 and two MSM cases by Cardiff GUM clinic in 2009. Provisional data indicated that four MSM cases had been reported by Swansea GUM clinic in 2010.

9. Other infections

Anogenital warts

- 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/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/GenitalWarts/>
- 9.2. The number of new cases of anogenital warts (first attack) has slightly decreased, with 3,917 episodes reported by GUM clinics in Wales in 2009 (Table 8b). This is compared to 4,000 first attack episodes in 2008.
- 9.3. In 2009, episodes of first attack anogenital warts were most frequently reported in 20-24 year-old males and 16-19 year-old females (Table 9). The number of cases was higher for females than males in all age groups until age 20 years, at which the trend reversed with males reporting higher numbers of cases.
- 9.4. The highest number of anogenital warts (first attack) cases were reported by Swansea, Newport and Cardiff clinics in 2009, with 687, 652, and 580 cases respectively (Table 19).

Genital herpes

- 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/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/GenitalHerpes/>
- 9.6. In 2009, 753 episodes of anogenital herpes simplex (first attack) were reported by the GUM clinics in Wales (Table 8b). This represented a slight decrease of 4% in the number of cases compared with 2008 (n=782).
- 9.7. Episodes were most frequently reported to be in 25 to 34 year-old males and in 20 to 24-year-old females (Table 9). In 2009 the number of cases was higher amongst females (n=501) than males (n=252).
- 9.8. The highest number of cases of anogenital herpes simplex (first attack) were reported by Newport (n=145), Swansea (n=135) and Cardiff (n=111) clinics (Table 19).

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Hepatitis B and C

- 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 2009, there were 19 new diagnoses of hepatitis B in GUM clinics in Wales, this is compared with 11 in 2008 and represents a 73% increase (Table 8b). None of the new diagnoses in 2009 was made in MSM, a number which has remained low since 2005.
- 9.11. In 2009, 514 hepatitis B vaccinations were administered by GUM clinics in Wales (first dose only), of which 132 were administered to MSM.
- 9.12. There were 33 new diagnoses of hepatitis C in 2009 by GUM clinics in Wales, of which three (9%) were MSM.
- 9.13. 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. During recent years, hepatitis C was found to be more prevalent than hepatitis B, HIV or syphilis in prospective Welsh blood donors (Figure 5). In 2009, a total of 12,937 new donors were test, of which 8 were positive for hepatitis C and 1 for hepatitis B (Table 6). No established blood donor was screened positive for hepatitis B or hepatitis C since 2008 (Table 7).

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Appendix 1

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 2009¹. Source: SOPHID scheme, HPA Centre for Infections.

Age group	Asymptomatic		Symptomatic pre-AIDS		AIDS		Death in 2009 in a patient with AIDS		Death in 2009 in a patient without AIDS		Not known		Total ³
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-15	1	3	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
16-24	19	15	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
25-34	103	50	40	27	12	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	246
35-44	173	63	84	41	53	26	0	2	0	0	5	1	448
45-54	112	19	67	20	59	14	1	0	0	0	4	1	297
55+	54	8	38	5	33	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	141
Total	462	158	238	101	161	56	2	2	0	1	10	2	1193

¹Patients with diagnosed HIV infection seen for statutory medical HIV-related care in 2009. 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.

²Patients with missing fields (e.g. age-group) may have been assigned values based on subsequent years data.

³Totals may include those whose sex was not reported.

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 2009* 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		Not known		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Sex between men	612	-	0	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	14	-	1	-	2	-	641
Sex between men & women	95	94	4	3	50	147	2	9	1	2	6	10	0	13	0	0	436
Mother-to-child transmission	4	2	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	23
Injecting drug use	17	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	33
Blood/blood product recipients	20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other/Not known	13	7	0	0	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	38
Total	761	112	4	3	66	163	6	11	4	2	26	16	2	13	4	0	1193

*Patients with diagnosed HIV infection seen for statutory medical HIV-related care in 2009. 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 3. Number HIV antibody tests carried out in Wales and number of people newly diagnosed HIV positive* in Wales 2005-2009 by region from which sera was submitted: Public Health Wales CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Region (from which sera was submitted)	2005			2006**			2007			2008			2009		
	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)	total tested	new positives	(%)
Mid & West	12058	24	0.2	14370	54	0.4	14637	37	0.3	12014	30	0.2	14940	34	0.2
South & East	20220	75	0.4	20620	86	0.4	18031	119	0.7	27867	108	0.4	22000	110	0.5
North Wales	8964	22	0.2	14173	24	0.2	8668	20	0.2	17527	21	0.0	20756	21	0.1
Not known/outside Wales	402	0	0.0	443	0	0.0	196	1	0.5	206	0	0.0	1102	0	0.0
Total	41644	121	0.3	49606	164	0.3	41532	177	0.4	57614	159	0.3	58798	165	0.3

*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 2005-2009 by sex by facility of source sample: Public Health Wales CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Facility	2005			2006**			2007			2008			2009		
	Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)			Total tested (new positives)		
	M	F	Not known	M	F	Not known	M	F	Not known	M	F	Not known	M	F	Not known
GUM/STD clinic	6108 (54)	5070 (19)	206	6151 (72)	5218 (41)	27 (1)	8878 (110)	7315 (24)	41 (2)	8857 (51)	7507 (16)	33 (1)	8210 (43)	6990 (22)	47 (1)
GP	645 (2)	654	27	1720 (3)	3437 (3)	65	904 (6)	2488	42	1045 (1)	4179 (2)	21	980 (5)	4423 (2)	45
Hospital in patient	508	354 (1)	1	477 (9)	508 (16)	7	516 (3)	501 (2)	4	615	755 (1)	4	780 (6)	886 (2)	11
Hospital out patient	397 (1)	298 (1)	23	455 (4)	444 (2)	13	576 (1)	483 (2)	24	822 (3)	632 (2)	34	701 (1)	627 (4)	3
Casualty	27	15	0	17	8	0	21	15	0	32	22	0	36	21	0
Haemophilia centre	31	25	0	36	24	0	29	17	0	33	7	0	7	4	0
Blood transfusion service	99 (3)	102	0	54	75 (1)	1	18 (1)	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison service	31	0	1	107	1	0	55 (1)	1	2	38	1	0	79	1	2
Ante-natal screen	0	10270 (3)	0	0	12006 (8)	0	0	7516 (2)	0	0	14624 (11)	0	10	12631 (3)	8
Drugs team	85	37	0	77	31	0	168	52	1	144	84	0	148	73	2
Renal unit	1592	1095	3	1767	1242	1	1938	1286	2	1202	717	1	1549	934	0
Bone bank	49 (1)	71	0	21	45	0	14	31	0	4	17	0	12	19	0
Forensic/post mortem	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fertility clinic	852	811	3	954	926 (1)	4	964	996	8	997 (1)	1088 (1)	3	1069 (2)	1323	6
Private clinic	4	0	0	4	6	0	1	6	0	8	7	0	14	3	0
Other/undetermined	2016 (27)	9638 (9)	494	2819 (2)	10405 (1)	452	1989 (13)	4205 (10)	405	3018 (48)	10284 (20)	589	3503 (58)	13703 (16)	229
Total	12446 (88)	28440 (33)	758	14659 (90)	34377 (73)	570 (1)	16074 (135)	24929 (40)	529 (2)	16816 (104)	39924 (53)	685 (2)	17098 (115)	41338 (49)	353 (1)

*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 2005-2009 by sex and exposure category: Public Health Wales CDSC HIV denominator scheme

Exposure group	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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	38	-	-	34	-	-	89	-	-	16	-	-	26	-	-
Heterosexual: "high risk" partner**	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	4	0
Heterosexual: partner overseas	4	15	0	6	14	0	15	16	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Heterosexual: partner UK	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Intravenous drug abuse (IVDA)	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
IVDA and homosexual	0	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	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	1	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	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other multiple exposures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not known	44	17	0	45	49	1	27	19	2	84	49	1	85	42	1
Total	88	33	0	90	73	1	135	40	2	104	53	2	115	49	1

*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 2006-2009

Old Health Authority area	2006				2007				2008				2009							
	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
East Dyfed	1308	0	0	0	0	1270	0	1	0	0	1168	0	0	0	0	1073	0	0	0	0
Pembroke	469	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	1	0	714	0	1	1	0	490	0	1	2	1
Gwent	1656	0	0	1	0	1787	0	0	2	0	1658	0	0	0	0	1503	1	0	1	1
Powys (south)	460	0	2	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	515	0	0	0	0	468	0	0	0	0
Mid Glamorgan	1660	0	1	0	0	1747	0	1	0	0	1829	0	1	2	0	1732	0	0	1	0
South Glamorgan	3054	0	2	1	0	3195	0	3	1	1	3257	0	1	2	0	2727	0	0	2	2
West Glamorgan	1702	0	0	1	0	1618	1	0	0	1	2008	0	0	0	0	1644	0	0	2	0
North Wales (Gwynedd N, Clwyd)	2574	0	0	0	0	2028	0	0	0	0	1788	0	0	0	0	1889	0	0	0	0
Total	12883	0	5	3	0	12667	1	5	4	2	12937	0	3	5	0	11526	1	1	8	4

*Aggregate data provided by historic health authority areas

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 2006-2009

Old Health Authority area	2006				2007				2008				2009							
	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
East Dyfed	9830	0	0	0	0	9425	0	0	0	0	9287	0	0	0	0	8795	0	0	0	0
Pembroke	5350	0	0	0	0	5099	0	0	0	1	5522	0	0	1	0	5642	0	0	0	0
Gwent	17597	0	0	0	0	17193	0	0	0	0	16711	0	0	0	0	15550	0	0	0	0
Powys (south)	4792	0	0	0	0	4663	0	0	0	0	4554	0	0	0	0	4337	0	0	0	0
Mid Glamorgan	19111	0	1	1	1	19060	2	0	2	1	19498	0	0	2	1	19342	0	0	0	0
South Glamorgan	23380	1	0	0	1	23232	0	0	0	0	23845	0	0	0	0	23396	0	0	0	0
West Glamorgan	13551	0	0	0	0	13200	0	0	0	0	13602	0	0	0	0	13588	0	0	0	1
North Wales (Gwynedd N, Clwyd)	23260	0	0	0	0	20040	0	0	0	0	20393	0	0	0	0	20272	0	0	0	0
Total	116871	1	1	1	2	111912	2	0	2	2	113412	0	0	3	2	110922	0	0	0	1

*Aggregate data provided by historic health authority areas

Table 8a. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (KC60 forms), 2005-2009

Code	Condition/episode*	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
		Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total
A1,A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	39	20	4	43	39	27	6	45	56	33	5	61	73	50	6	79	54	23	5	59
A3	Early latent syphilis	13	10	3	16	20	9	7	27	21	16	2	23	30	24	4	34	9	3	1	10
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	21	9	9	30	26	5	13	39	28	15	18	46	27	10	12	39	34	8	12	46
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2 years	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	5	1	0	5	9	5	2	11	9	8	4	13	19	11	2	21	6	2	3	9
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	381	87	152	533	362	81	145	507	315	89	139	454	282	54	131	413	340	64	145	485
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	1		0	1	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		2	2	0		2	2
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	103	20	85	188	96	22	113	209	92	21	74	166	83	15	99	182	103	16	92	195
B5	Complicated gonococcal infection - including PID and epididymitis	2	0	3	5	0	0	9	9	1	0	2	3	2	0	5	7	1	0	12	13
C1-3	Chancroid/ Donovanosis/ LGV	2		1	3	4		0	4	2		1	3	5		4	9	9		4	13
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated chlamydial infection	1903	45	2039	3942	1858	64	2011	3869	1673	73	1969	3642	2160	94	2280	4440	2238	71	2156	4394
C4b	Complicated chlamydial infection - including PID and epididymitis	25	2	99	124	22	0	96	118	30	3	72	102	31	1	96	127	27	1	86	113
C4d	Chlamydia ophthalmia neonatorum	2		1	3	1		0	1	0		0	0	0		2	2	0		1	1
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	1042	64	718	1760	1169	51	767	1936	1209	62	804	2013	1209	44	900	2109	1249	51	898	2147
C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males or treatment of mucopurulent cervicitis in females	2391	79	397	2788	2436	115	597	3033	1908	102	738	2646	1683	87	284	79	1686	59	404	2090

C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	188	11	598	786	280	22	758	1038	234	16	341	575	152	15	296	448	164	10	286	450
C5	Complicated infection(non-chlamydial/ non-gonococcal) - including PID and epididymitis	119	4	394	513	127	7	448	575	114	3	392	506	111	3	300	411	121	0	299	420
C6a	Trichomoniasis	6		72	78	2		60	62	1		41	42	5		81	86	4		63	67
C6b	Anaerobic / bacterial vaginosis and anaerobic balanitis	79		2873	2952	104		3060	3164	108		2827	2935	128		2700	2828	72		2770	2842

**Using new KC60 coding implemented 2003*

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 8b. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (KC60 forms), 2005-2009

Code	Condition/episode*	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
		Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	706		144	850	526		88	614	529		61	590	479		65	544	376		95	471
C7a	Anogenital candidosis	400		2629	3029	409		2988	3397	321		2403	2724	348		2443	2791	426		2201	2627
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 and C7	61		67	128	62		53	115	97		106	203	139		196	335	168		200	368
C8-9	Scabies/Pediculosis pubis	80	21	7	87	58	11	14	72	48	13	6	54	55	12	5	60	59	6	9	68
C10a	Anogenital herpes simplex - first attack	225	6	417	642	261	7	426	687	225	7	426	651	311	12	471	782	252	7	501	753
C10b	Anogenital herpes simplex - recurrence	201	10	207	408	166	7	186	352	146	10	174	320	198	7	237	435	161	4	238	399
C11a	Anogenital warts - first attack	1949	63	1794	3743	1899	66	1938	3837	1835	70	1831	3666	2052	65	1948	4000	2038	58	1879	3917
C11b	Anogenital warts - recurrence	913	33	540	1453	987	30	577	1564	881	28	568	1449	983	36	660	1643	1046	32	660	1706
C11c	Anogenital warts - reregistered cases	351		313	664	411		359	770	416		441	857	385		325	710	304		263	567
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	247	7	146	393	274	8	168	442	306	5	183	489	345	8	182	527	310	7	153	463
C13a	Viral hepatitis B (HbsAg positive): first diagnosis**	15	1	4	19	22	1	2	24	20	1	6	26	8	1	3	11	14	0	5	19
C13b	**number of which were acute viral hepatitis B	2	0	4	6	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
C13c	Viral hepatitis B: subsequent presentation	3	1	22	25	3	1	5	8	6	1	1	7	8	3	3	11	8	0	3	11
C14	Viral hepatitis C: first diagnosis	34	1	13	47	42	2	22	64	32	1	16	48	25	3	10	35	24	3	9	33
D2a	Urinary tract infection	43		138	181	39		178	217	24		164	188	43		203	246	59		213	272
D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	1452		1237	2689	1486		1479	2965	1657		1550	3207	1735		1504	3239	1516		1410	2926
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	5492		4467	9959	6021		4589	10610	7109		5608	12717	9570		8932	18502	10128		10174	20302
E1a	New HIV diagnosis: asymptomatic	49	27	14	63	44	24	18	62	70	46	18	88	46	21	20	66	54	18	14	68
E2a	New HIV diagnosis: symptomatic (not AIDS)	15	12	6	21	20	13	13	33	27	20	12	39	26	14	9	35	6	3	7	13
E1b, E2b	Subsequent HIV presentation (not AIDS)	686		232	918	745		265	1010	1015		393	1408	1009		409	1418	718		226	944
E3a1	AIDS: first presentation - new HIV diagnosis	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3

E3a2	AIDS: first presentation - HIV diagnosed previously	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
E3b	AIDS - subsequent presentation	174		41	215	122		25	147	182		31	213	191		48	239	132		45	177

**Using new KC60 coding implemented 2003*

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 8c. Episodes of sexually transmitted infection reported by Genito-urinary clinics in Wales (KC60 forms), 2005-2009

Code	Condition/episode*	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
		Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total	Males	MSM	Females	Total
P1a	HIV antibody counselling - with testing	969	135	604	1573	1013	159	665	1678	1137	235	739	1876	916	111	658	1574	842	96	633	1475
P1b	HIV antibody counselling - without testing	4784	131	4432	9216	5097	142	4685	9782	3723	133	4089	7812	4452	102	4801	9253	4681	79	5425	10106
P2	Hepatitis B vaccination	376	192	138	514	447	240	165	612	469	263	171	640	380	203	152	532	356	132	158	514
P3	Family Planning			367	367			396	396			575	575			1848	1848			1925	1925
P4a	Cervical Cytology - minor abnormality			91	91			126	126			140	140			224	224			173	173
P4b	Cervical Cytology - major abnormality			15	15			11	11			14	14			33	33			39	39
Code	Services provided																				
S1	Sexual health screen (no HIV antibody test)	7018	143	7088	14106	6135	164	6053	12188	4396	198	5042	9438	4509	145	5295	9804	4770	99	5864	10634
S2	HIV antibody test and sexual health screen	5793	538	5186	10979	7746	681	7055	14801	9804	830	8546	18350	11278	872	10464	21742	11273	703	10676	21949
Total all conditions		38363	1669	38262	76625	40591	1965	40641	81232	40283	2305	40745	81028	45493	2023	48353	93846	45840	1555	50438	96278

*Using new KC60 coding implemented 2003

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 (KC60 forms), 2009

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	1	5	18	16	12	2	0	54
		F	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	M	0	1	40	129	99	40	28	3	0	340
		F	1	3	57	48	20	11	5	0	0	145
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea - homosexually acquired	M	0	0	7	17	18	11	10	1	0	64
		F										
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated chlamydial infection	M	0	1	450	1009	626	96	56	0	0	2238
		F	4	47	918	796	327	49	14	1	0	2156
C10a	Anogenital herpes simplex - first attack	M	0	0	31	68	86	38	28	1	0	252
		F	3	6	109	162	129	61	29	2	0	501
C11a	Anogenital warts - first attack	M	2	4	282	832	556	208	144	10	0	2038
		F	7	29	658	640	332	146	64	3	0	1879

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, 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	0
	Cardiff	8 (6)	32 (26)	25 (21)	16 (13)	21 (16)	23 (22)	33 (24)	13 (5)
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
	Llantrisant	0	1 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	3 (1)	7 (2)	5 (1)	9 (2)
	Newport	0	4 (0)	6 (5)	5 (0)	4 (1)	8 (5)	13 (9)	9 (7)
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Total	8 (6)	37 (26)	34 (26)	24 (13)	29 (18)	38 (29)	52 (34)	31(14)
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
	Bridgend	0	0	0	2 (1)	1 (0)	3 (0)	3 (0)	3 (1)
	Builth Wells	-	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0
	Cardigan	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ²	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	1 (1)	0
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	0
	Lampeter	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	0
	Newtown	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	0
	Port Talbot	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0
	Swansea	0	4 (0)	2 (0)	7 (4)	7 (6)	13 (3)	8 (7)	18 (3)
	Swansea Central ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	-
	Total	0	5 (1)	3 (1)	10 (6)	9 (6)	20 (4)	13 (10)	22 (5)
North Wales	Bangor	0	3 (0)	0	1 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	4 (2)	1 (1)
	Bodelwyddan	2 (2)	2 (0)	2 (1)	2 (0)	3 (2)	0	1 (0)	1
	Holyhead	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	0	1 (0)	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	3 (2)	3 (2)	0	4 (1)	2 (1)	0	5 (4)	4 (3)
	Total	5 (4)	8 (2)	2 (1)	9 (1)	7 (3)	3 (0)	11 (6)	6 (4)
		13 (10)	50 (29)	39 (28)	43 (20)	45 (27)	61 (33)	79 (50)	59 (23)
Wales									

¹Only includes data from 2007 and quarter 1 of 2008. Data prior to quarter 4 of 2006 was reported through Llantrisant.²2003 includes only data from quarters 2-4.³2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁴Includes data for Llanelli for 2002.⁵2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁶Only includes data from quarter 4 of 2008.

Table 11. Episodes of infectious syphilis* reported to Public Health Wales CDSC through the enhanced surveillance scheme by clinics in Wales: 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Cardiff	12	41	35	24	31	39	60	25
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
	Llantrisant	4	4	1	3	8	11	13	9
	Newport	0	0	0	4	18	23	15	9
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Total	16	45	36	32	58	73	88	43
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Bridgend	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
	Builth Wells	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Cardigan	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lampeter	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Newtown	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Swansea	0	7	5	7	7	9	16	9
	Swansea Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total	0	7	7	8	10	10	19	12	
North Wales	Bangor	3	3	2	1	3	5	8	0
	Bodelwyddan	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	0
	Holyhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	5	1	2	9	1	0	2	0
	Total	11	5	6	10	7	7	12	0
Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wales		27	57	49	50	75	90	119	55

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

Data is reported where the clinic was open for the full year

*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.

**Includes data for Llanelli for 2002

Table 12. Episodes of post-pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	5 (0)	36 (0)	28 (0)	13 (0)	14 (0)	15 (0)	3 (0)	7 (0)
	Cardiff	159 (37)	150 (51)	237 (66)	223 (61)	144 (39)	146 (45)	134 (26)	132 (20)
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0)	0	12 (2)
	Llantrisant	32 (0)	81 (1)	57 (0)	48 (1)	47 (2)	36 (3)	42 (3)	26 (5)
	Newport	81 (6)	126 (5)	105 (6)	95 (7)	93 (9)	63 (4)	91 (7)	136 (16)
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Total	277 (43)	393 (57)	427 (72)	379 (69)	298 (50)	261 (52)	270 (36)	313 (43)
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	0	1 (1)	4 (1)	3 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	2 (1)	5 (1)
	Bridgend	16 (0)	19 (0)	12 (1)	8 (0)	13 (0)	13 (0)	10 (0)	2 (1)
	Builth Wells	-	0	1 (1)	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	0	1 (0)
	Cardigan	-	-	0	1 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	0	1 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)	0	2 (0)	3 (2)
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ²	15 (0)	4 (1)	10 (0)	10 (1)	7 (0)	5 (2)	4 (2)	3 (3)
	Haverfordwest	4 (0)	2 (0)	20 (0)	5 (0)	4 (1)	6 (3)	3 (0)	5 (0)
	Lampeter	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	7 (0)	6 (0)	5 (0)	9 (3)	9 (0)	6 (2)	3 (1)
	Newtown	-	-	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0
	Pembroke	1 (0)	3 (0)	11 (1)	6 (0)	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	0
	Port Talbot	6 (2)	8 (4)	18 (1)	9 (1)	20 (0)	14 (0)	1 (0)	3 (0)
	Swansea	55 (4)	74 (3)	71 (4)	35 (9)	82 (9)	94 (24)	60 (8)	99 (9)
	Swansea Central ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	Total	97 (6)	118 (9)	154 (9)	87 (12)	142 (16)	146 (32)	100 (13)	124 (17)
North Wales	Bangor	7 (0)	11 (0)	11 (0)	5 (0)	9 (0)	8 (2)	6 (3)	3 (2)
	Bodelwyddan	32 (4)	22 (7)	45 (11)	26 (5)	26 (11)	10 (1)	7 (0)	15 (2)
	Holyhead	0	1 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	0	0	0	1 (0)
	Llandudno	3 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)
	Pwllheli	0	3 (0)	0	0	2 (0)	6 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Wrexham	22 (5)	42 (2)	36 (1)	33 (1)	27 (4)	22 (2)	27 (2)	27 (0)
	Total	64 (9)	82 (9)	96 (12)	67 (6)	67 (15)	47 (5)	43 (5)	48 (4)
Wales		438 (58)	593 (75)	677 (93)	533 (87)	507 (81)	454 (89)	413 (54)	485 (64)

¹Only includes data from 2007 and quarter 1 of 2008. Data prior to quarter 4 of 2006 was reported through Llantrisant.²2003 includes only data from quarters 2-4.³2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁴Includes data for Lanelli for 2002.⁵2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁶Only includes data from quarter 4 of 2008.

Table 13. Episodes of gonococcal complications (B5) (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cardiff	4 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	3 (0)	4 (0)
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Llantrisant	0	2 (0)	2 (0)	0	3 (0)	0	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Newport	0	3 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	4 (0)
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Total		4 (0)	8 (0)	5 (0)	4 (0)	6 (0)	3 (0)	5 (0)
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridgend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Builth Wells	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cardigan	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ²	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	0	1 (0)
	Haverfordwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lampeter	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Newtown	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pembroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Swansea	0	0	1 (0)	0	0	0	1 (0)	2 (0)
	Swansea Central ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total		0	0	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	0	1 (0)	3 (0)
North Wales	Bangor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bodelwyddan	2 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	0	0	0	0	1 (0)
	Holyhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pwllheli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrexham	0	0	2 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	0	1 (0)	0
	Total		2 (0)	2 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	0	1 (0)
Wales		6 (0)	10 (0)	9 (0)	5 (0)	9 (0)	3 (0)	7 (0)	13 (0)

¹Only includes data from 2007 and quarter 1 of 2008. Data prior to quarter 4 of 2006 was reported through Llantrisant.²2003 includes only data from quarters 2-4.³2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁴Includes data for Llanelli for 2002.⁵2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁶Only includes data from quarter 4 of 2008.

Table 14. Laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae by reporting laboratory and year, 2002-2009**

Laboratory	Year							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Abergavenny Nevill Hall	3	-	-	-	4	3	1	0
Aberystwyth Bronglais	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bangor NPHS	12	17	13	7	13	14	7	10
Bridgend Princess of Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff NPHS	177	130	247	234	174	157	162	190
Carmarthen NPHS	1	8	7	13	19	15	11	16
Haverfordwest Withybush	5	4	13	4	11	4	1	0
Llantrisant Royal Glamorgan	-	20	97	80	36	-	-	25
Merthyr Tydfil Prince Charles	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Newport Royal Gwent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhyl NPHS	30	16	34	16	16	12	8	23
Swansea NPHS	63	80	84	41	155**	143	100	112
Wrexham Maelor	-	1	33	18	-	-	-	27
Outside Wales	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	296	279	531	415	273	349	290	403

*Includes all anogenital specimens positive for *Neisseria gonorrhoea*

**May include duplicates

Table 15. Rates (per 100,000 population) of laboratory reports* of gonorrhoea and anogenital chlamydia by sex by age group, 2004-2009

Organism	Year	Sex	Rates per age group (/100,000 population)					Total**
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	2004	F	73.89	17.00	3.71	1.16	0.53	12.09
		M	102.21	49.66	20.47	9.02	0.51	23.60
	2005	F	50.57	14.42	1.39	3.53	1.05	8.98
		M	70.25	39.03	20.46	8.45	4.50	18.70
	2006	F	48.19	23.46	4.17	0.60	0.00	9.86
		M	67.59	41.38	22.98	12.79	0.98	19.10
	2007	F	46.69	14.06	2.79	0.60	1.51	8.52
		M	51.87	34.03	15.78	6.73	2.87	14.65
	2008	F	41.91	10.86	5.20	1.20	0.00	7.70
		M	42.36	22.71	9.03	13.92	1.42	11.56
	2009	F	53.85	13.18	6.80	2.43	0.00	9.71
		M	53.50	46.57	17.48	5.60	6.28	16.92
Anogenital chlamydia***	2004	F	1231.17	263.25	40.79	13.34	1.59	194.23
		M	428.53	185.30	36.56	15.64	4.08	86.58
	2005	F	1203.83	234.39	43.97	11.19	2.62	190.34
		M	468.14	205.86	39.46	12.67	2.00	94.80
	2006	F	1146.23	238.69	36.56	10.13	2.05	184.34
		M	473.64	197.87	55.74	15.84	4.42	98.22
	2007	F	1096.80	223.93	30.71	8.43	2.02	176.35
		M	479.96	204.72	45.85	18.96	4.30	99.04
	2008	F	1156.81	237.43	42.58	7.83	1.50	187.87
		M	578.93	236.36	52.16	19.97	4.73	117.14
	2009	F	1264.47	318.61	39.83	8.74	2.01	206.81
		M	626.79	326.01	46.26	19.86	5.75	137.15

To calculate rates, the mid-year estimates corresponding to each particular reporting year were used.

Rates may change slightly as figures are updated.

* Excludes laboratory reports of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and anogenital chlamydia from Newport Royal Gwent, and reports of anogenital chlamydia from Wrexham, Bridgend and Abergavenny hospitals prior to 2009.

** Total ONS population of females/males was used as denominator for total rate. Total number of cases in those aged 15-64 was used as numerator.

*** 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, 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	39 (0)	31 (0)	35 (0)	38 (0)	68 (0)	47 (0)	64 (0)	80 (1)
	Cardiff	1041 (27)	890 (35)	1173 (27)	1109 (26)	954 (28)	935 (28)	1031 (48)	739 (22)
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	-	11 (0)	54 (2)	75 (0)
	Llantrisant	154 (1)	182 (0)	168 (0)	178 (0)	195 (2)	176 (1)	316 (1)	301 (5)
	Newport	488 (2)	545 (3)	488 (2)	485 (4)	612 (11)	414 (0)	745 (11)	761 (14)
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	5 (0)	0	-
	Total		1722 (30)	1648 (38)	1864 (29)	1810 (30)	1829 (41)	1588 (29)	2210 (62)
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	27 (0)	35 (0)	41 (1)	25 (1)	43 (0)	44 (1)	90 (1)	85 (2)
	Bridgend	40 (0)	64 (0)	53 (0)	61 (0)	58 (0)	46 (1)	45 (0)	46 (0)
	Builth Wells ²	-	5 (0)	13 (0)	20 (0)	19 (0)	13 (0)	21 (1)	17 (0)
	Cardigan ³	-	-	10 (0)	4 (0)	17 (0)	13 (1)	34 (0)	37 (0)
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	8 (0)	13 (0)	18 (0)	38 (0)	30 (0)	42 (0)	47 (0)
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ⁴	75 (0)	62 (0)	67 (0)	65 (0)	37 (0)	41 (0)	75 (1)	81 (0)
	Haverfordwest	32 (0)	36 (0)	48 (0)	55 (0)	44 (0)	62 (0)	115 (1)	113 (0)
	Lampeter ⁵	-	-	6 (0)	9 (1)	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	65 (0)	78 (0)	60 (0)	95 (0)	65 (0)	107 (0)	131 (0)
	Newtown	-	-	5 (0)	6 (0)	14 (0)	10 (0)	18 (0)	18 (0)
	Pembroke	18 (0)	12 (0)	21 (0)	25 (0)	8 (0)	25 (0)	40 (0)	43 (0)
	Port Talbot	72 (0)	77 (1)	77 (0)	44 (0)	69 (0)	49 (1)	70 (1)	54 (1)
	Swansea	298 (0)	467 (1)	507 (4)	392 (4)	450 (6)	552 (22)	472 (14)	847 (14)
	Swansea Central ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	138 (5)	-
Total		562 (0)	826 (2)	939 (5)	784 (6)	892 (6)	950 (26)	1267 (19)	1519 (17)
North Wales	Bangor	71 (0)	73 (0)	119 (0)	292 (0)	234 (0)	240 (1)	201 (0)	164 (6)
	Bodelwyddan	165 (1)	160 (3)	193 (2)	300 (6)	291 (8)	254 (12)	226 (3)	157 (2)
	Holyhead	21 (0)	20 (0)	22 (0)	66 (0)	45 (0)	51 (0)	54 (0)	60 (0)
	Llandudno	28 (0)	29 (0)	42 (0)	115 (0)	111 (0)	83 (0)	58 (0)	51 (0)
	Pwllheli	10 (0)	13 (0)	32 (0)	39 (0)	28 (0)	41 (0)	30 (0)	24 (1)
	Wrexham	316 (2)	354 (1)	331 (2)	536 (3)	439 (9)	435 (5)	394 (5)	463 (3)
	Total		611 (3)	649 (4)	739 (4)	1348 (9)	1148 (17)	1104 (18)	963 (8)
Wales		2895 (33)	3128 (44)	3542 (38)	3942 (45)	3869 (64)	3642 (73)	4440 (89)	4394 (71)

¹Only includes data from 2007 and quarter 1 of 2008. Data prior to quarter 4 of 2006 was reported through Llantrisant.²2003 includes only data from quarters 2-4.³2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁴Includes data for Llanelli for 2002.⁵2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁶Only includes data from quarter 4 of 2008.

Table 17. Episodes of complicated chlamydial infection (C4b) (and number homosexually acquired) per year by GUM clinic and region of GUM clinic: KC60 data, 2002-2009

Region	Clinic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South & East	Aberdare	0	9 (0)	2 (0)	6 (0)	6 (0)	1 (0)	3 (0)	5 (0)
	Cardiff	29 (1)	22 (0)	38 (2)	25 (1)	18 (0)	9 (1)	22 (0)	13 (0)
	Cwmbran	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0)	0	0
	Llantrisant	4 (0)	9 (0)	6 (0)	4 (0)	9 (0)	11 (0)	12 (0)	14 (0)
	Newport	28 (0)	13 (0)	13 (0)	25 (0)	29 (0)	11 (0)	10 (0)	11 (1)
	Pontypridd ¹	-	-	-	-	-	3 (0)	0	-
	Total	61 (1)	53 (0)	59 (2)	60 (1)	62 (0)	36 (1)	47 (0)	43 (0)
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	0	0	2 (0)	0	0	1 (0)	3 (0)	0
	Bridgend	2 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	3 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)	4 (0)	1 (0)
	Builth Wells ²	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cardigan ³	-	-	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0
	Carmarthen Pond Street	-	2 (0)	2 (0)	6 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Carmarthen West Wales GH ⁴	13 (0)	6 (0)	9 (0)	5 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Haverfordwest	5 (0)	11 (0)	6 (0)	0	5 (0)	12 (1)	12 (0)	17 (0)
	Lampeter ⁵	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
	Llanelli	-	0	5 (0)	0	2 (0)	1 (0)	0	1 (0)
	Newtown	-	-	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Pembroke	7 (0)	6 (0)	3 (0)	0	2 (0)	2 (0)	6 (0)	2 (0)
	Port Talbot	0	0	0	1 (0)	3 (0)	0	1 (0)	2 (0)
	Swansea	6 (0)	9 (0)	13 (0)	6 (0)	12 (0)	11 (1)	16 (0)	17 (0)
	Swansea Central ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total	33 (0)	49 (0)	41 (0)	22 (1)	30 (0)	33 (2)	48 (0)	40 (0)	
North Wales	Bangor	6 (0)	6 (0)	8 (0)	15 (0)	8 (0)	16 (0)	7 (0)	10 (0)
	Bodelwyddan	2 (0)	6 (0)	5 (0)	7 (0)	10 (0)	6 (0)	4 (0)	6 (0)
	Holyhead	0	1 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llandudno	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	0
	Pwllheli	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)
	Wrexham	14 (0)	12 (0)	17 (0)	20 (0)	7 (0)	8 (0)	19 (1)	13 (0)
	Total	22 (0)	26 (0)	31 (0)	42 (0)	26 (0)	33 (0)	32 (1)	30 (0)
		116 (1)	128 (0)	131 (2)	124 (2)	118 (0)	102 (3)	127 (1)	113 (1)
Wales									

¹Only includes data from 2007 and quarter 1 of 2008. Data prior to quarter 4 of 2006 was reported through Llantrisant.²2003 includes only data from quarters 2-4.³2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁴Includes data for Lanelli for 2002.⁵2004 includes only data from quarters 2-4.⁶Only includes data from quarter 4 of 2008.

Table 18. Laboratory reports of anogenital chlamydia* by reporting laboratory and year, 2002-2009**

Laboratory	Year							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Abergavenny Nevill Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aberystwyth Bronglais	80	115	115	90	148	139	257	0
Bangor	205	199	331	606	513	542	492	479
Bridgend Princess of Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff	1366	1470	1894	1770	1585	1612	1875	2026
Carmarthen	83	165	236	224	296	265	96	0
Haverfordwest Withybush	63	103	38	14	13	63	0	0
Llantrisant Royal Glamorgan	0	0	297	371	203	0	0	0
Merthyr Tydfil Prince Charles	27	55	5	0	0	0	0	1
Newport Royal Gwent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhyl	194	191	218	269	388	318	409	442
Swansea	714	660	1153	987	1142	1255	1527	1666
Wrexham Maelor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646
Outside Wales	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2732	2958	4293	4331	4289	4194	4656	5260

*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): 2009 data

Region	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chlamydia	NSU- male	Trichomoniasis	Anaerobic/ bacterial vaginosis	Candidosis	Herpes	Warts	Incoming telephone calls for clinical advice or results	First attendances (as on QS1)	Of which new patients		
	A1,A2	B1,B2	C4a,C4c	C4h	C6a	C6b	C7a	C10a	C11a					
South & East	Aberdare	0	7	80	69	0	77	62	9	157	644	671	502	
	Cardiff	13	132	739	258	10	477	540	111	580	0	9992	5619	
	Cwmbran	0	12	75	10	2	33	11	10	62	0	830	421	
	Llantrisant	9	26	301	544	5	457	363	78	415	5129	3372	1899	
	Newport	9	136	761	385	23	372	150	145	652	3246	8837	4656	
	Pontypridd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31	313	1956	1266	40	1416	1126	353	1866	9019	23702	13097		
Mid & West	Aberystwyth	1	5	85	2	2	31	27	7	73	895	1033	746	
	Bridgend	3	2	46	77	0	48	44	10	81	335	644	369	
	Builth Wells	0	1	17	7	0	2	6	1	17	203	169	130	
	Cardigan	0	0	37	2	0	1	5	2	16	208	227	153	
	Carmarthen Pond Street	0	3	47	6	0	6	10	5	41	120	356	243	
	Carmarthen West	0	3	81	8	1	19	11	15	80	490	814	545	
	Wales GH	0	5	113	8	2	28	26	33	105	428	939	683	
	Haverfordwest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lampeter	0	3	131	7	0	18	29	18	126	450	1044	592	
	Newtown	0	0	18	1	1	13	9	2	21	182	182	138	
	Pembroke	0	0	43	8	0	16	7	4	44	203	361	295	
	Port Talbot	0	3	54	28	0	69	36	10	71	207	682	364	
	Swansea	18	99	847	541	6	680	822	135	687	3116	8707	4438	
	Swansea Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	124	1519	695	12	931	1032	242	1362	6837	15158	8696		
North Wales	Bangor	1	3	164	15	4	123	87	33	134	123	1418	909	
	Bodelwyddan	1	15	157	2	0	27	47	40	157	1136	1934	1019	
	Holyhead	0	1	60	2	4	27	17	3	22	98	313	202	
	Llandudno	0	2	51	2	1	38	25	2	47	163	447	290	
	Pwllheli	0	0	24	2	0	18	16	9	17	103	274	192	
	Wrexham	4	27	463	106	6	262	277	71	312	2672	4988	2571	
Total	6	48	919	129	15	495	469	158	689	4295	9374	5183		
Wales	59	485	4394	2090	67	2842	2627	753	3917	20151	48234	26976		

* Includes data for the clinics at Pontypridd and the University of Glamorgan; **Includes data for the clinic at Lampeter

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Appendix 2

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