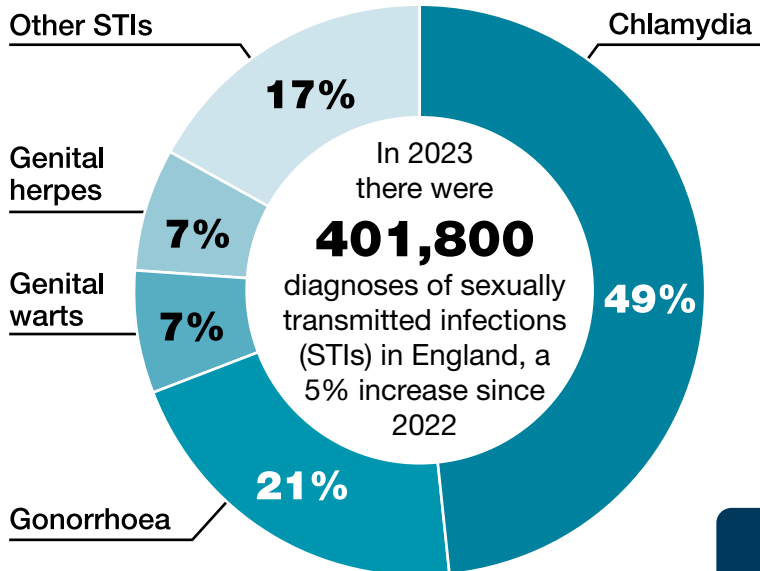


Sexually transmitted infections and chlamydia screening in England, 2023

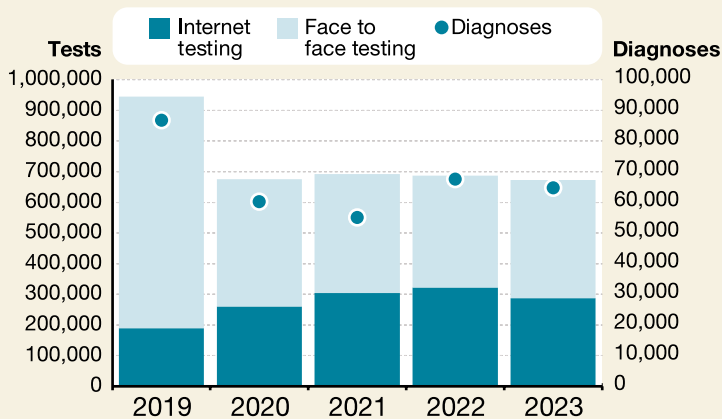
Infectious syphilis diagnoses increased in both gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM), as well as heterosexual women and men between 2022 and 2023.

Gonorrhoea diagnoses reached another record high in 2023.

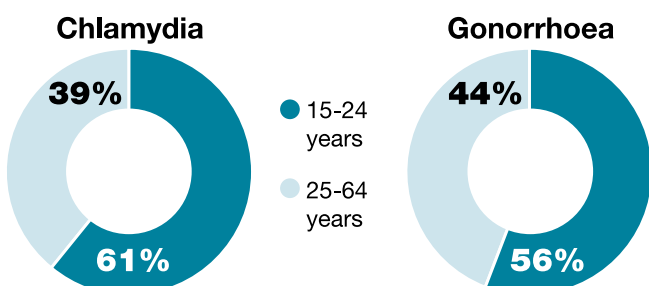


Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

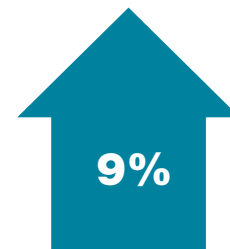
Among women aged 15 to 24, in 2023 there was a **2% decrease** in chlamydia tests and a **4% decrease** in chlamydia diagnoses compared to 2022.



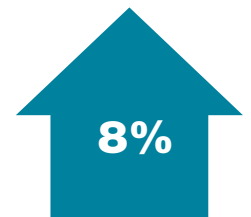
Among heterosexuals attending sexual health services, most chlamydia and gonorrhoea diagnoses were in people aged 15 to 24 years.



Between 2022 and 2023 there were increases in diagnoses of many STIs including:



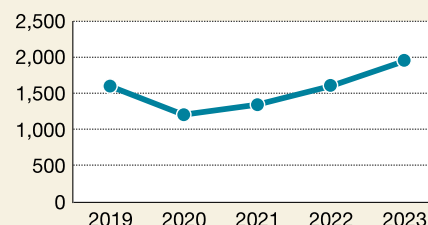
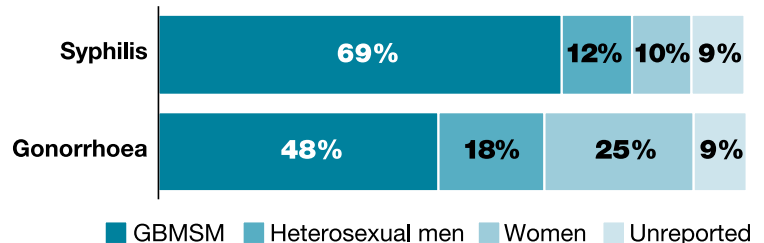
Infectious syphilis
(primary, secondary and early latent)



Gonorrhoea

In 2023, STI diagnosis rates continue to be **disproportionately higher** in GBMSM; young people aged 15 to 24 years; and people of black Caribbean ethnicity.

GBMSM are **more likely** to be diagnosed with bacterial STIs than heterosexual men or women



Infectious syphilis diagnoses in heterosexuals have **increased by 22%** since 2022.

People of **black ethnicity** have **disproportionately higher** diagnosis rates of bacterial STIs compared to the general population.

