

Sexually transmitted infections in England, 2019

In 2019 there were approximately

468,342

diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) made in England

Chlamydia **49%**

Gonorrhoea **15%**

Genital warts **11%**

Other STIs **25%**

Overall the largest increase in STI diagnoses between 2018 and 2019 was reported for:

Gonorrhoea **26%**

There was an 11% decrease in diagnoses of genital warts between 2018 and 2019

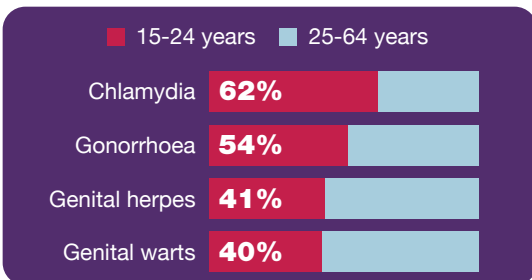
Genital warts **11%**

Young people are more likely to be diagnosed with an STI

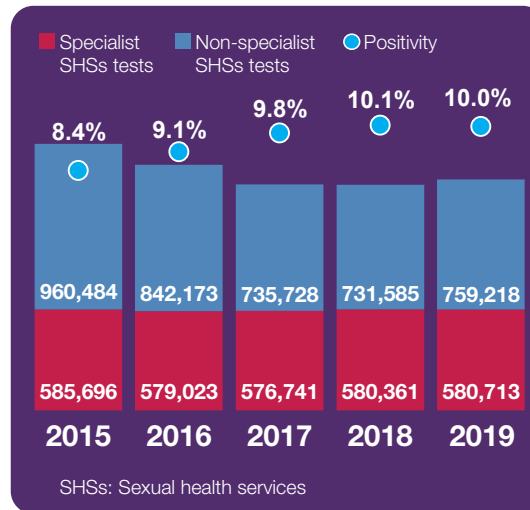


There was a **13% decline in chlamydia tests** and a **3% increase in chlamydia diagnoses** reported in young people aged 15 to 24 years between 2015 and 2019

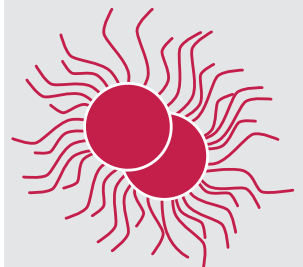
Among heterosexuals attending sexual health services, **most chlamydia and gonorrhoea diagnoses were in people aged 15 to 24 years**



Among heterosexuals aged 15 to 24 years, men are **three and a half** and women **seven** times more likely to be diagnosed with an STI than their counterparts aged 25 to 64 years



Neisseria gonorrhoeae has developed resistance to all antibiotics used for treatment, and is a high priority organism on the World Health Organization's global priority list of antibiotic-resistant bacteria



Ceftriaxone monotherapy is currently recommended as first-line therapy. In 2018, no *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates submitted from sentinel sexual health services were resistant to ceftriaxone, but there was a trend towards isolates becoming less susceptible

Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are more likely to be diagnosed with bacterial STIs than other men



The majority of syphilis and gonorrhoea diagnoses in men were in MSM

81% of syphilis

66% of gonorrhoea

HIV-diagnosed MSM are **3 times** more likely to be diagnosed with an acute bacterial STI than those that are HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status

Increase in MSM from 2018 - 2019:

Gonorrhoea **26%**

Chlamydia **21%**

Black Minority Ethnic (BME) populations are disproportionately affected by STIs

3.5x

The rate of gonorrhoea in BME people is 3.5x that of the general population

9x

For trichomoniasis, the rate in BME people is 9x that of the general population