



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

HIV in the United Kingdom 2019 slide set

Slide set to accompany:

- Annual HIV data tables (published September 2019)
- Annual HIV report (published January 2020)

HIV and AIDS Reporting Section
National Infection Service
Public Health England

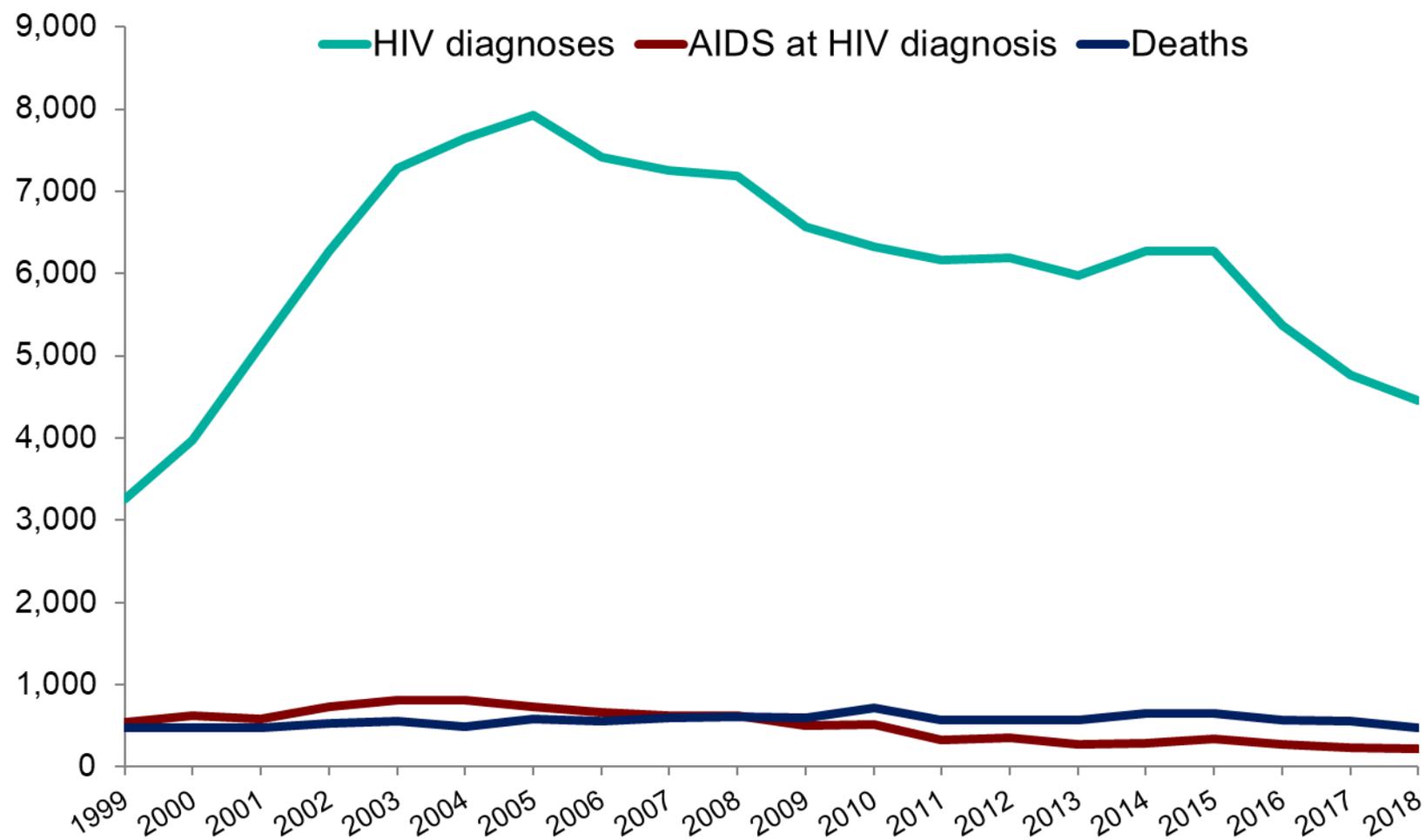


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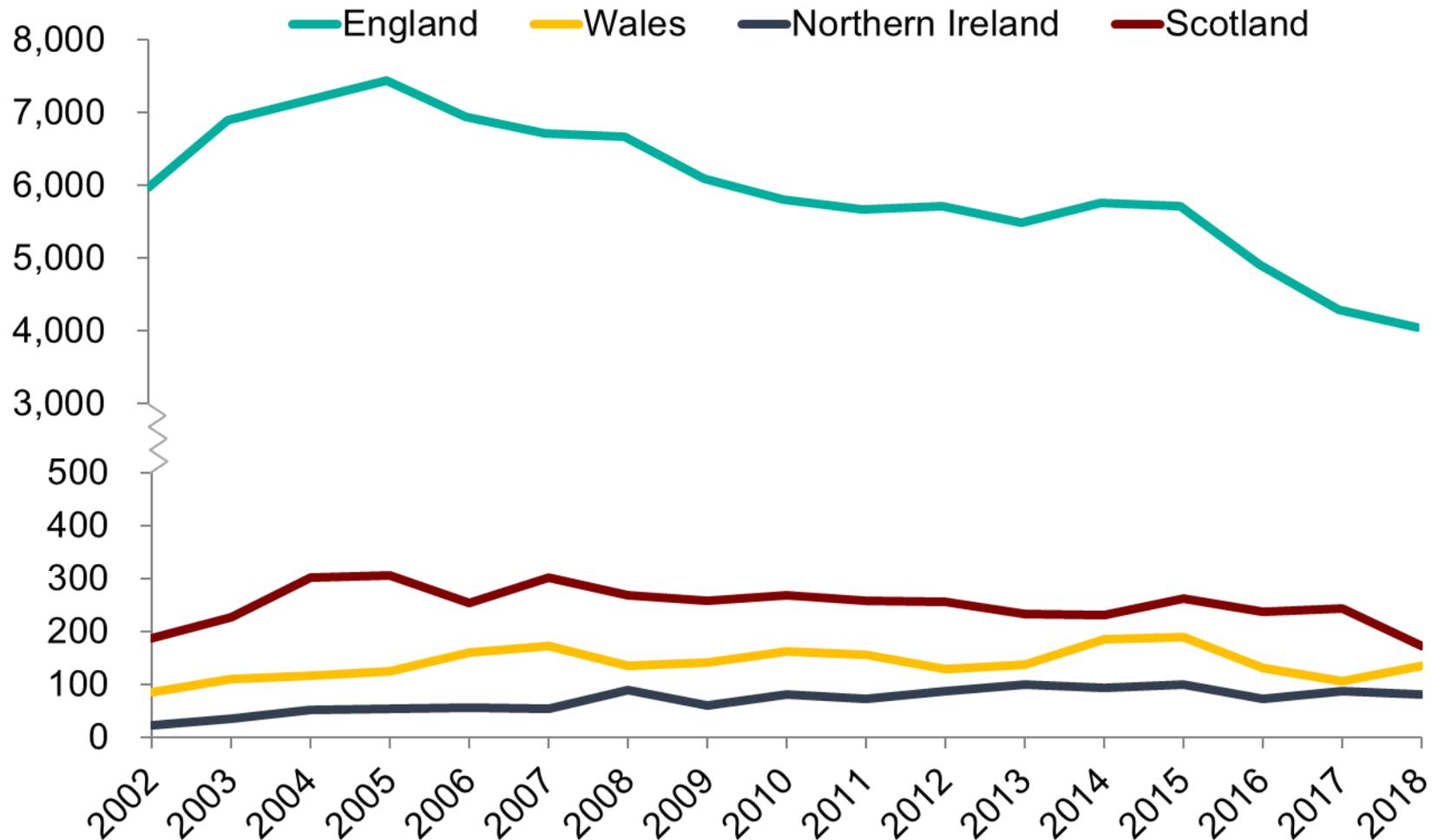
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HIV prevalence, incidence and care

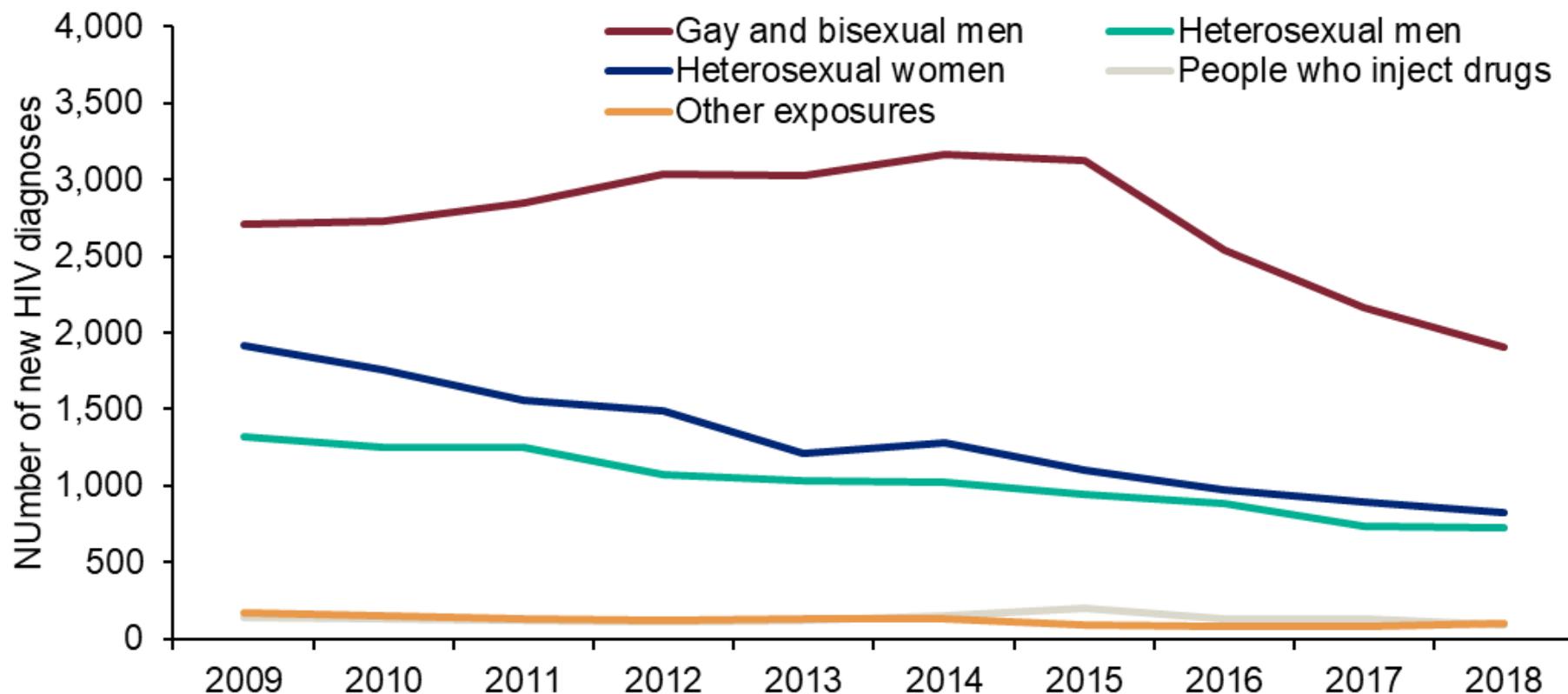
Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, and all-cause deaths: United Kingdom, 1999 to 2018



Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV by country of residence: United Kingdom, 2002 to 2018

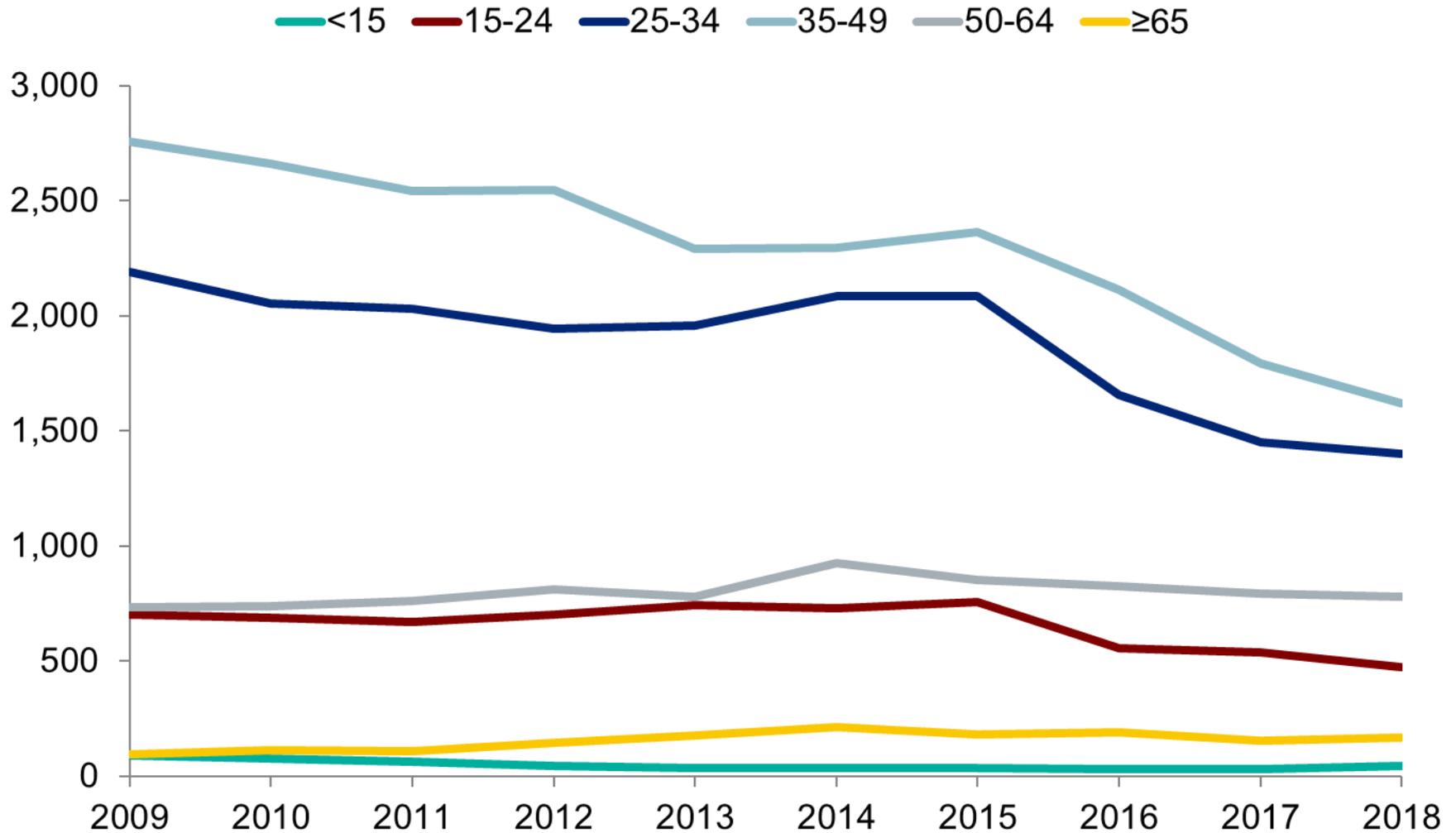


Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV by exposure-group¹: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018

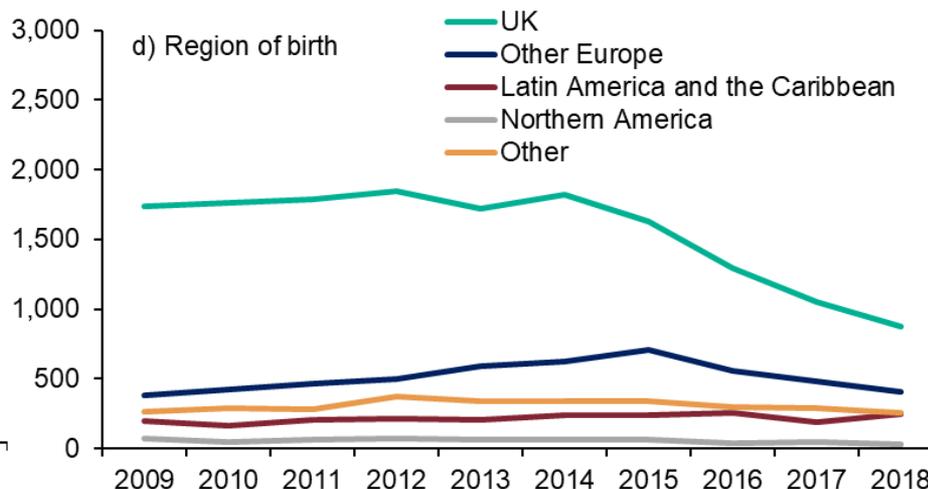
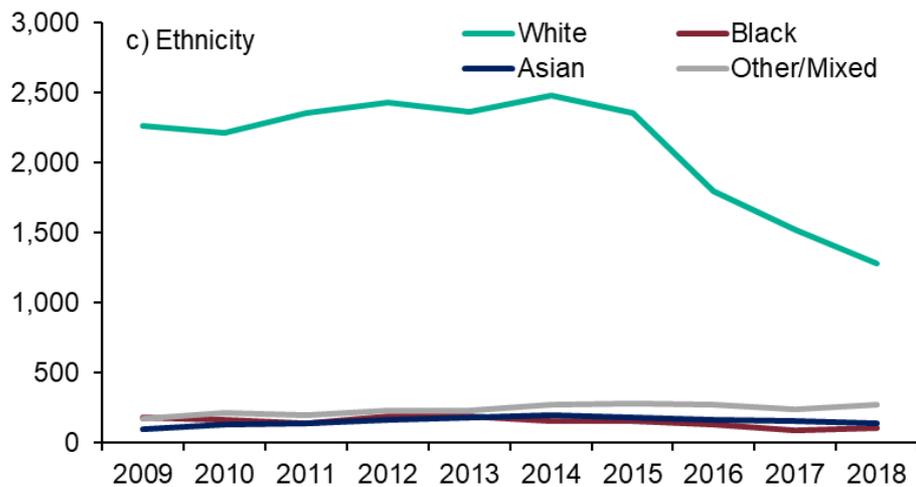
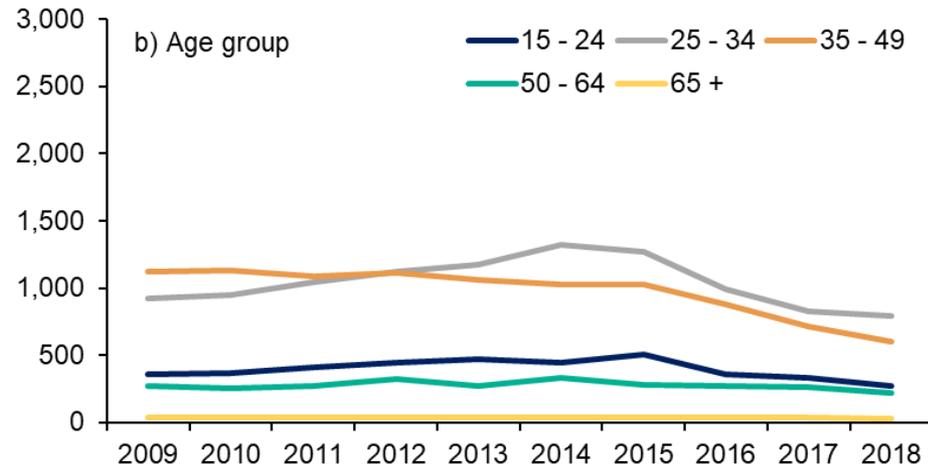
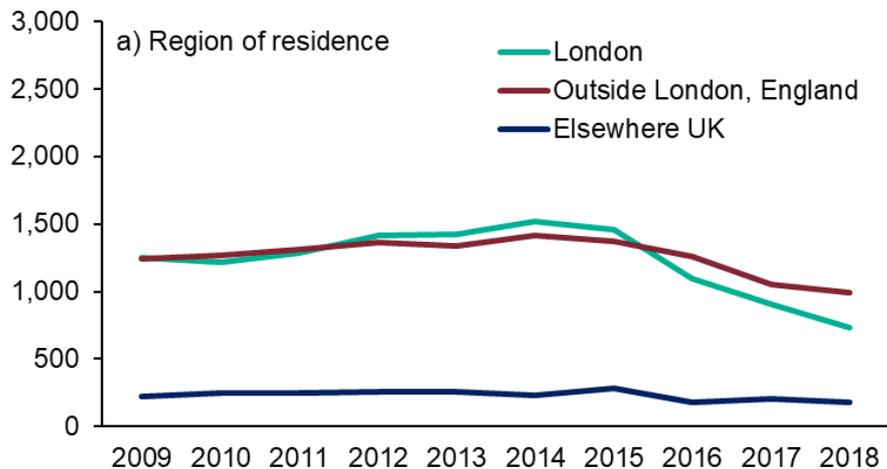


¹ Figures have been adjusted for missing exposure information

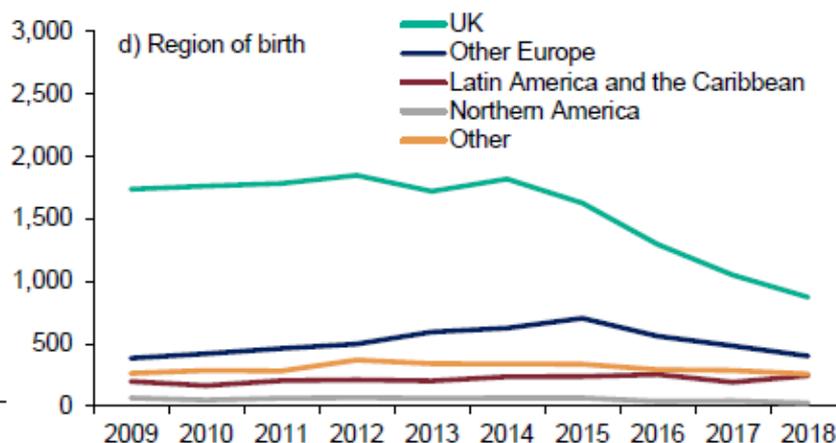
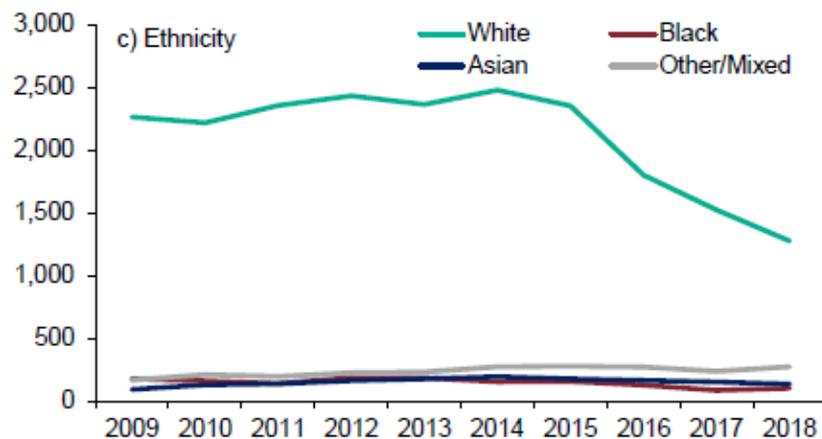
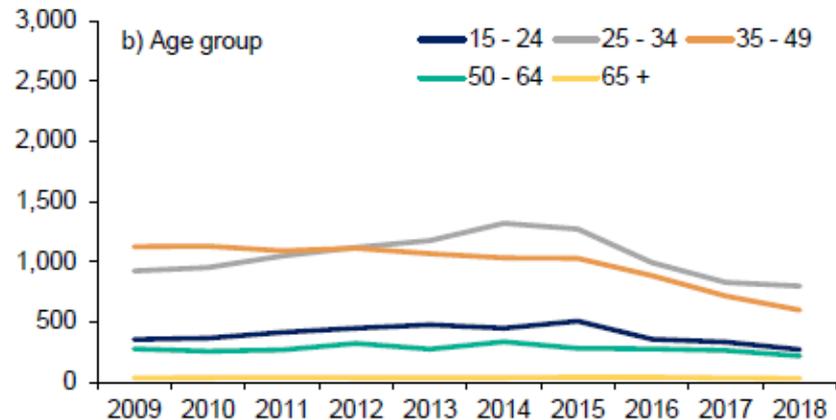
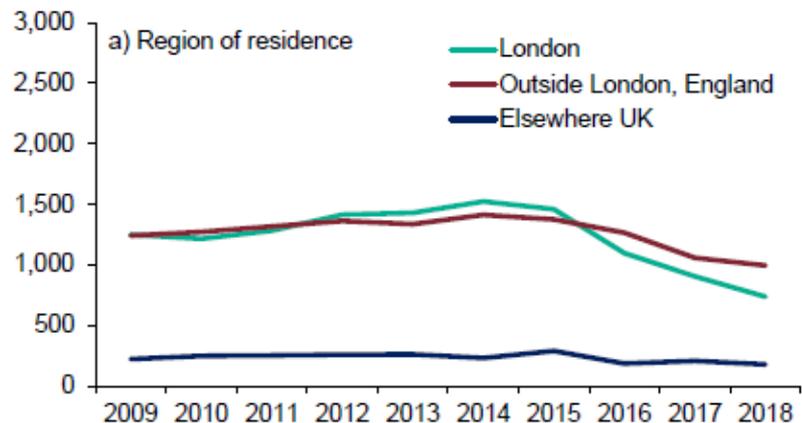
Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV by age-group: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018



Number of HIV diagnoses among Gay and Bisexual men, by population characteristics: UK, 2009 to 2018

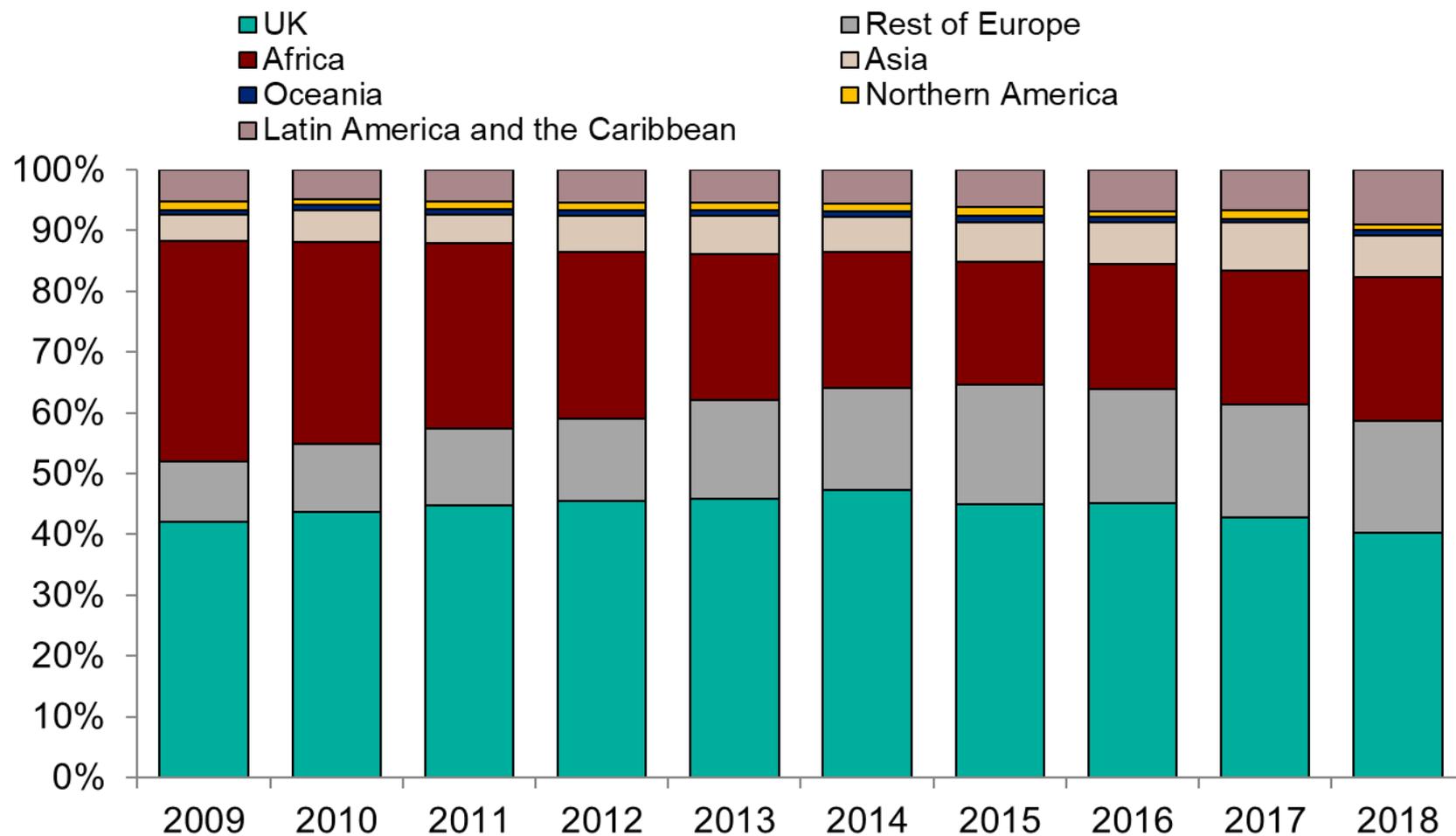


Number of HIV diagnoses* among men and women who acquired HIV heterosexually, by population characteristics: UK, 2009 to 2018

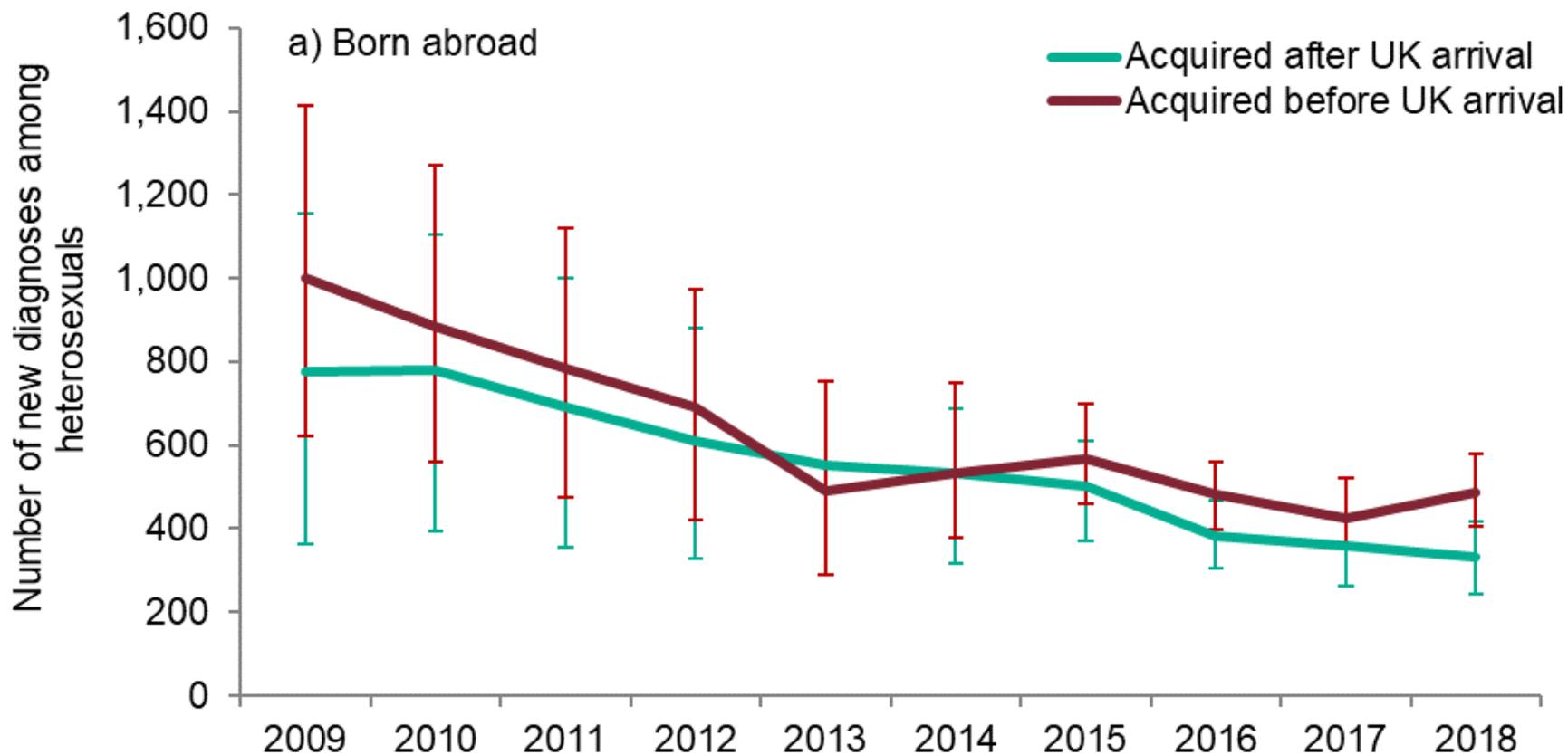


*Observed data, not adjusted for missing information

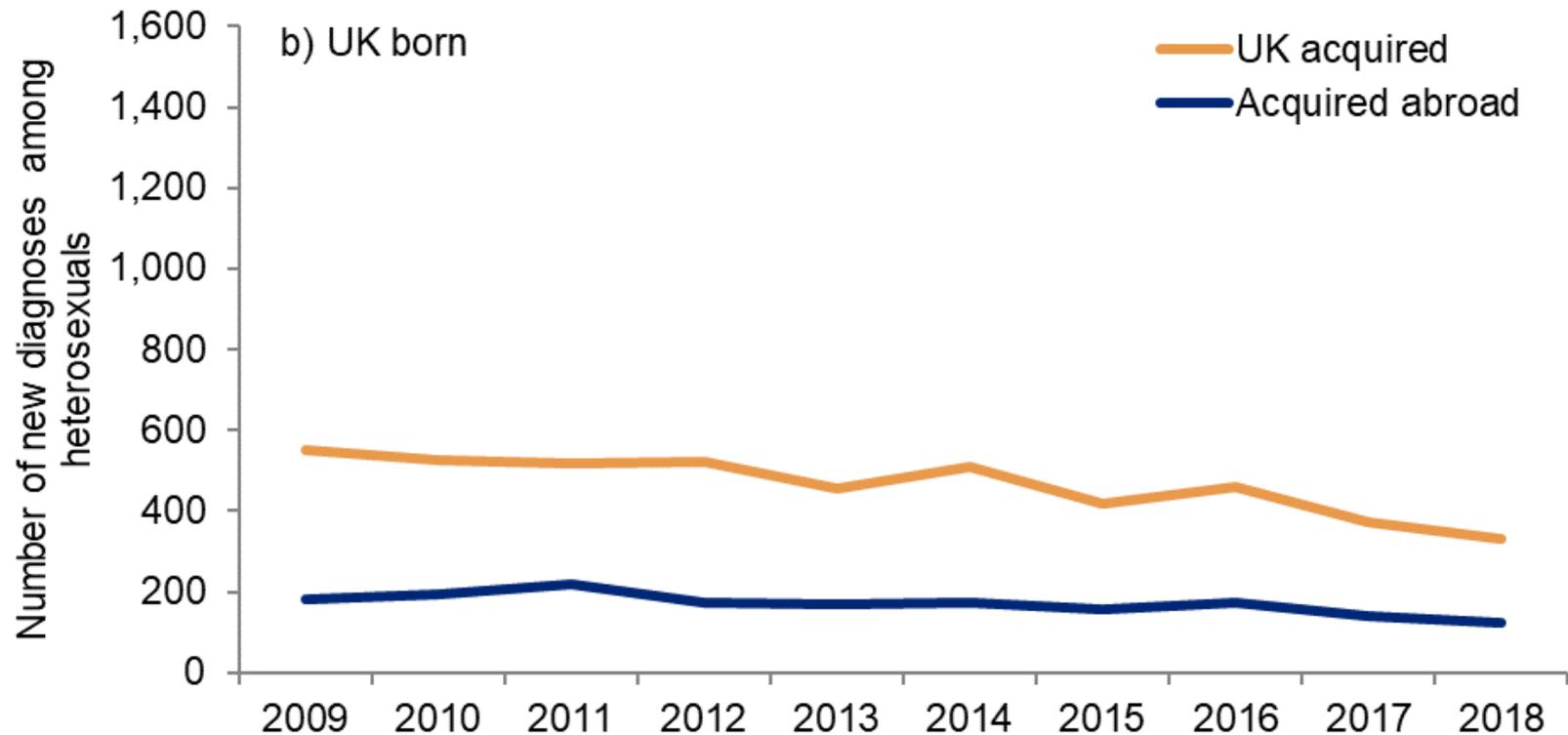
Proportion of people newly diagnosed with HIV by world region of birth: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018



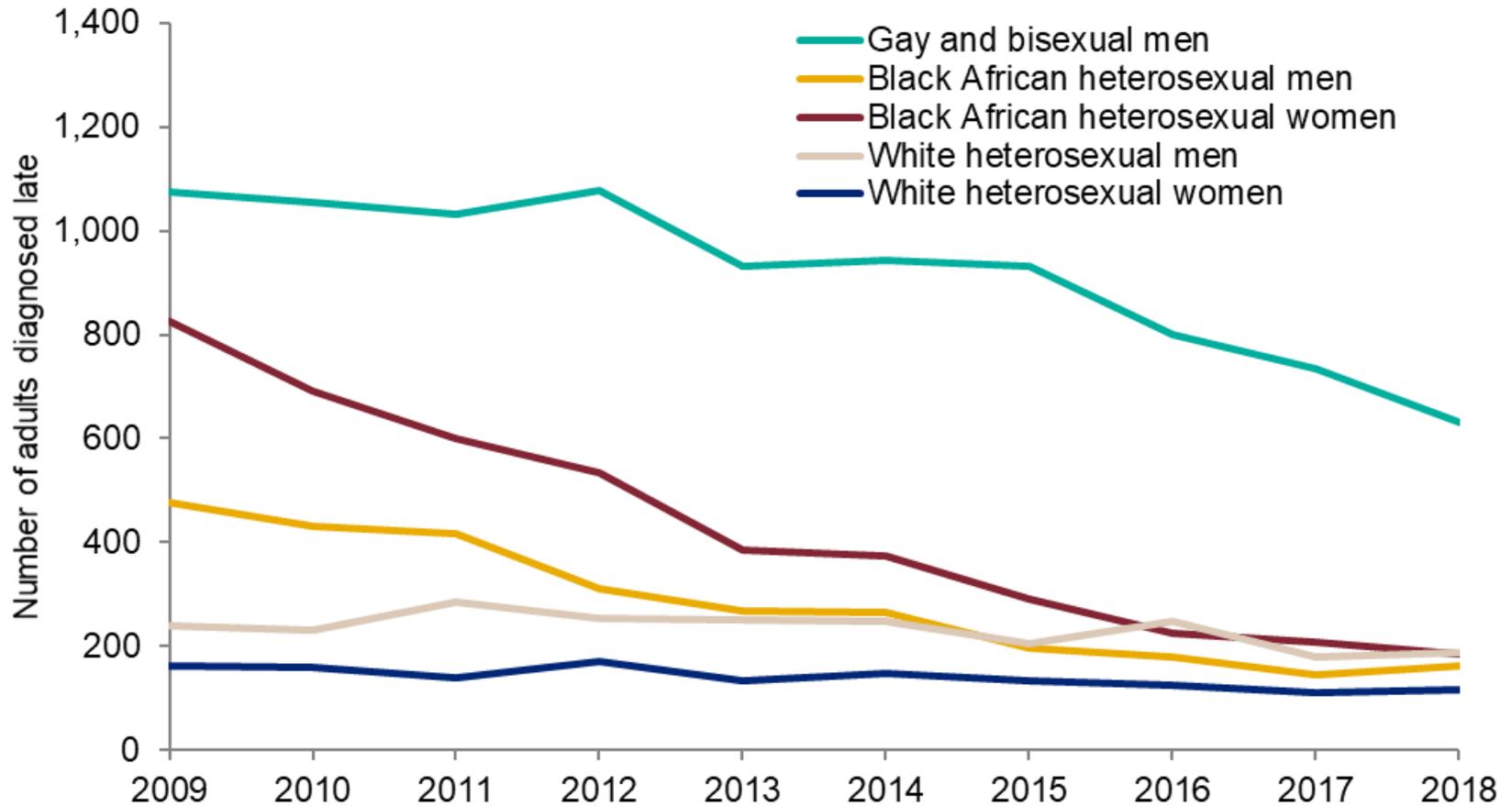
Estimated number of new diagnoses among men and women who acquired HIV heterosexually, by those who acquired in the UK and abroad and born abroad: UK, 2009 to 2018



Estimated number of new diagnoses among men and women who acquired HIV heterosexually, by those who acquired in the UK and abroad and born in the UK: UK, 2009 to 2018

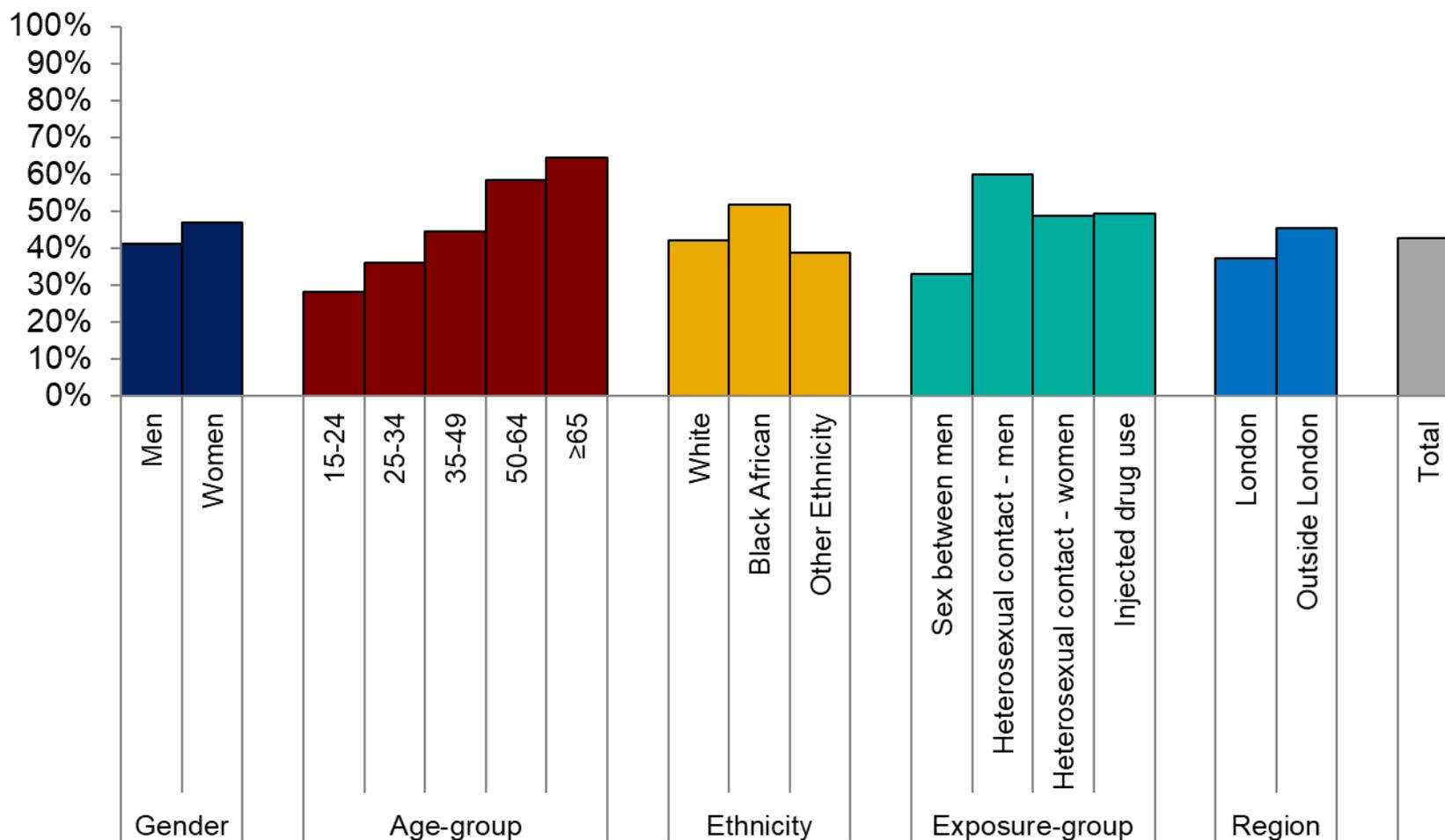


Adjusted* number of people diagnosed late by exposure group: UK, 2009 to 2018



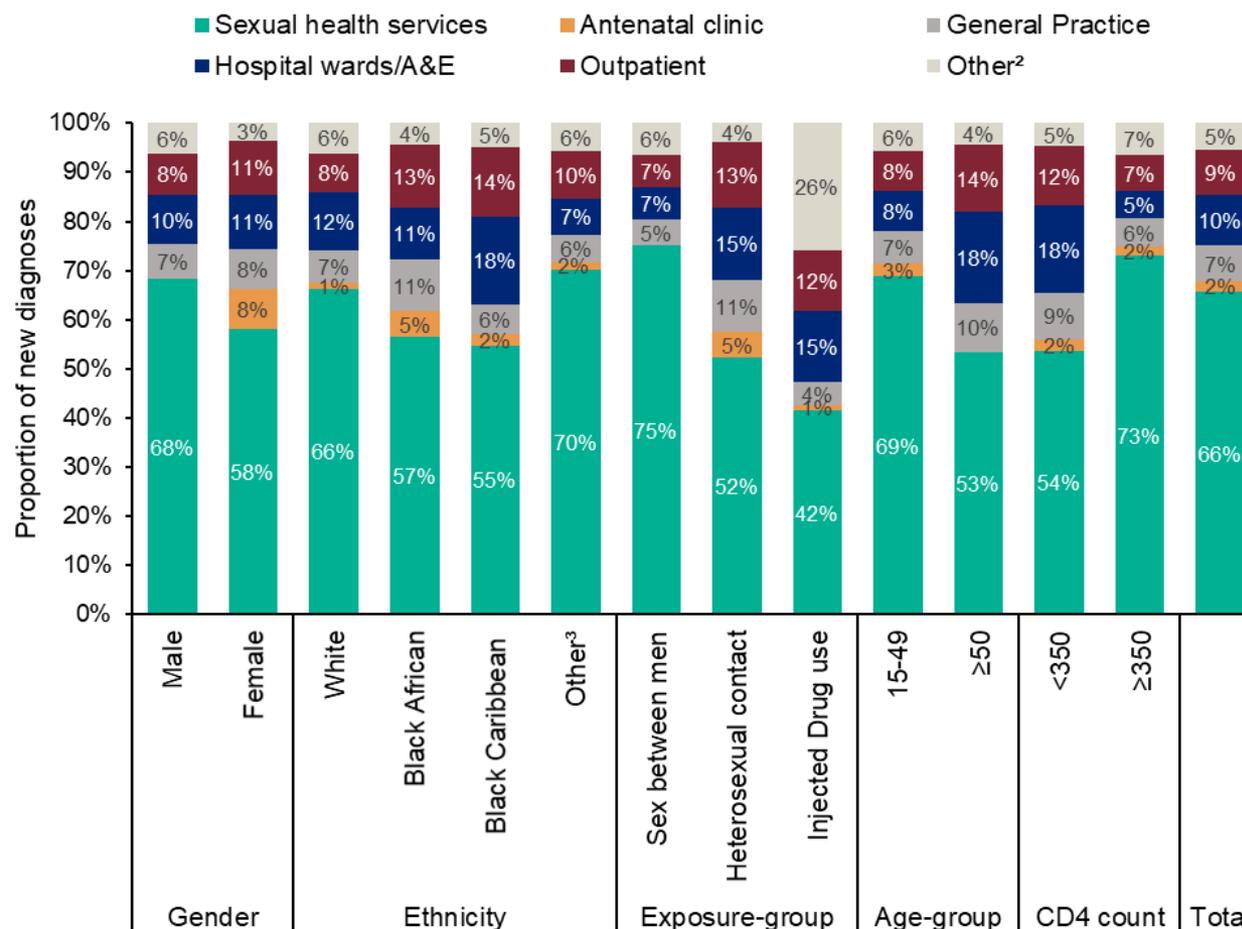
*Adjusted for missing CD4 count at diagnosis

Proportion of people¹ diagnosed late with HIV by gender, age-group, ethnicity, exposure-group and area of residence: United Kingdom, 2018



¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

Setting of first positive test among adults newly diagnosed with HIV by population group¹: UK, 2018

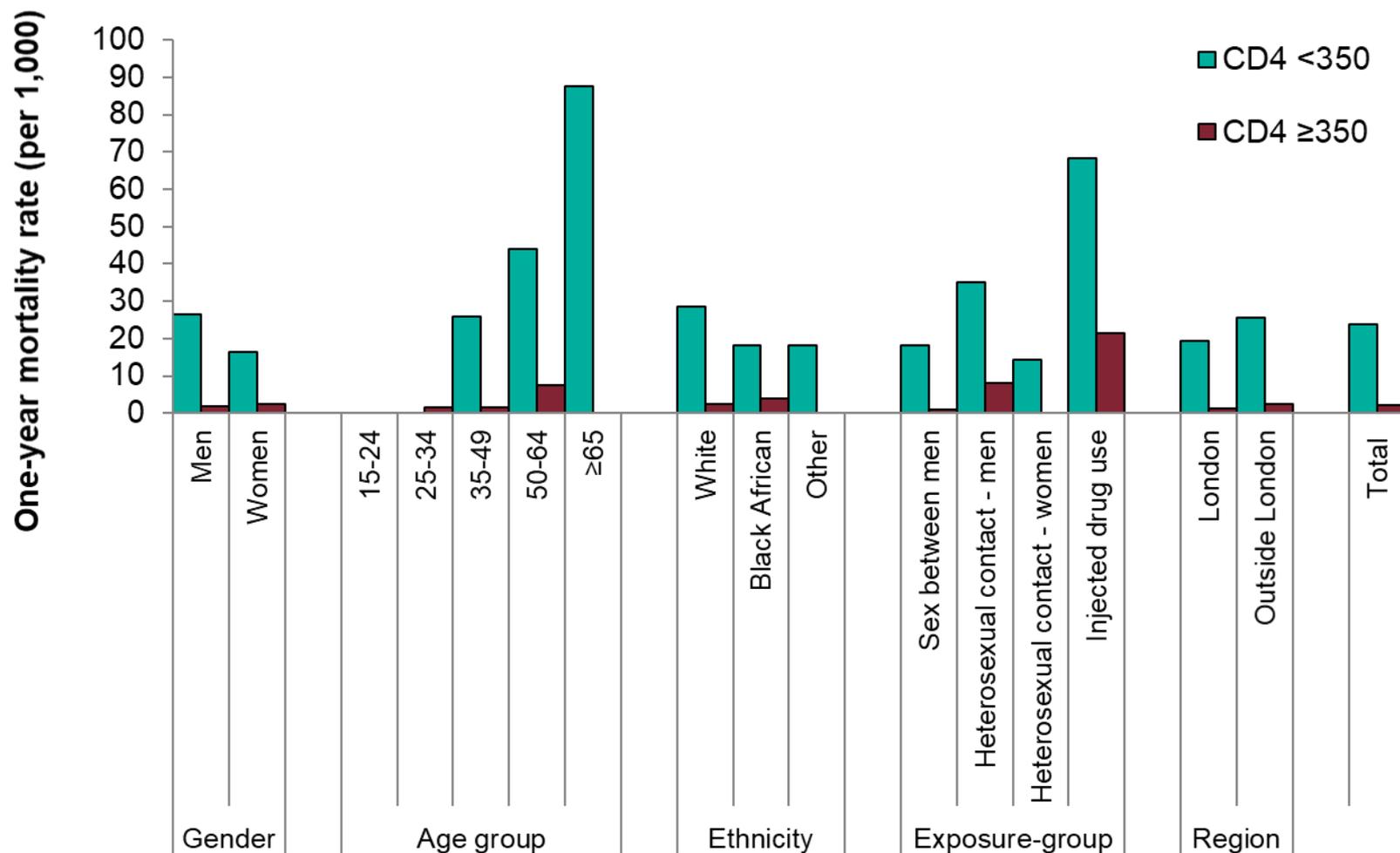


¹ Among new HIV diagnoses with setting of diagnosis reported (n=4,019)

² Other diagnoses settings include: drug misuse services, prisons, blood transfusion service, community service, self-testing, self-sampling, private medical clinics and other services not specified.

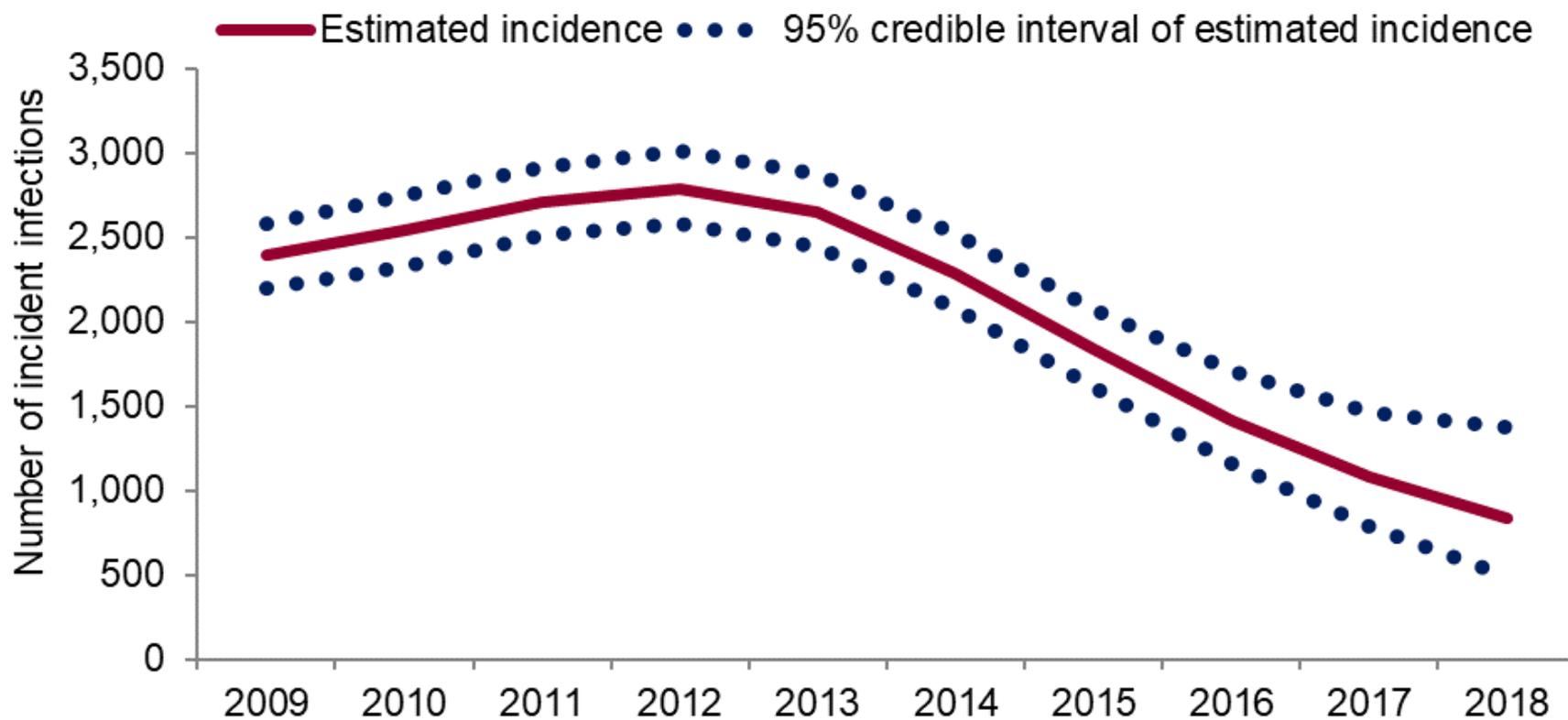
³ Other ethnic groups include: black - other, Asian, mixed and other ethnicity.

One-year mortality (per 1,000) among people¹ newly diagnosed with HIV by CD4 count at diagnosis: United Kingdom, 2018

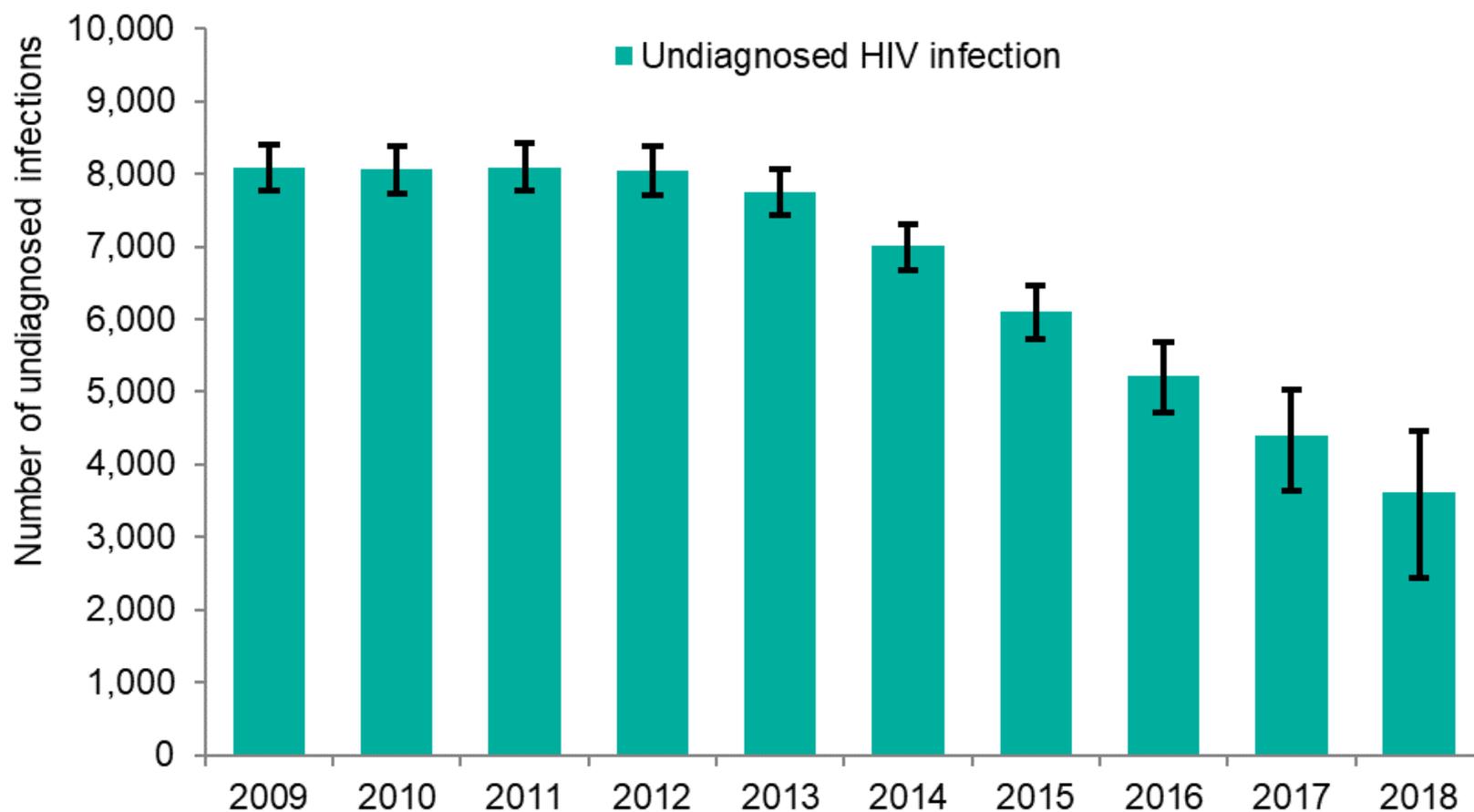


¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

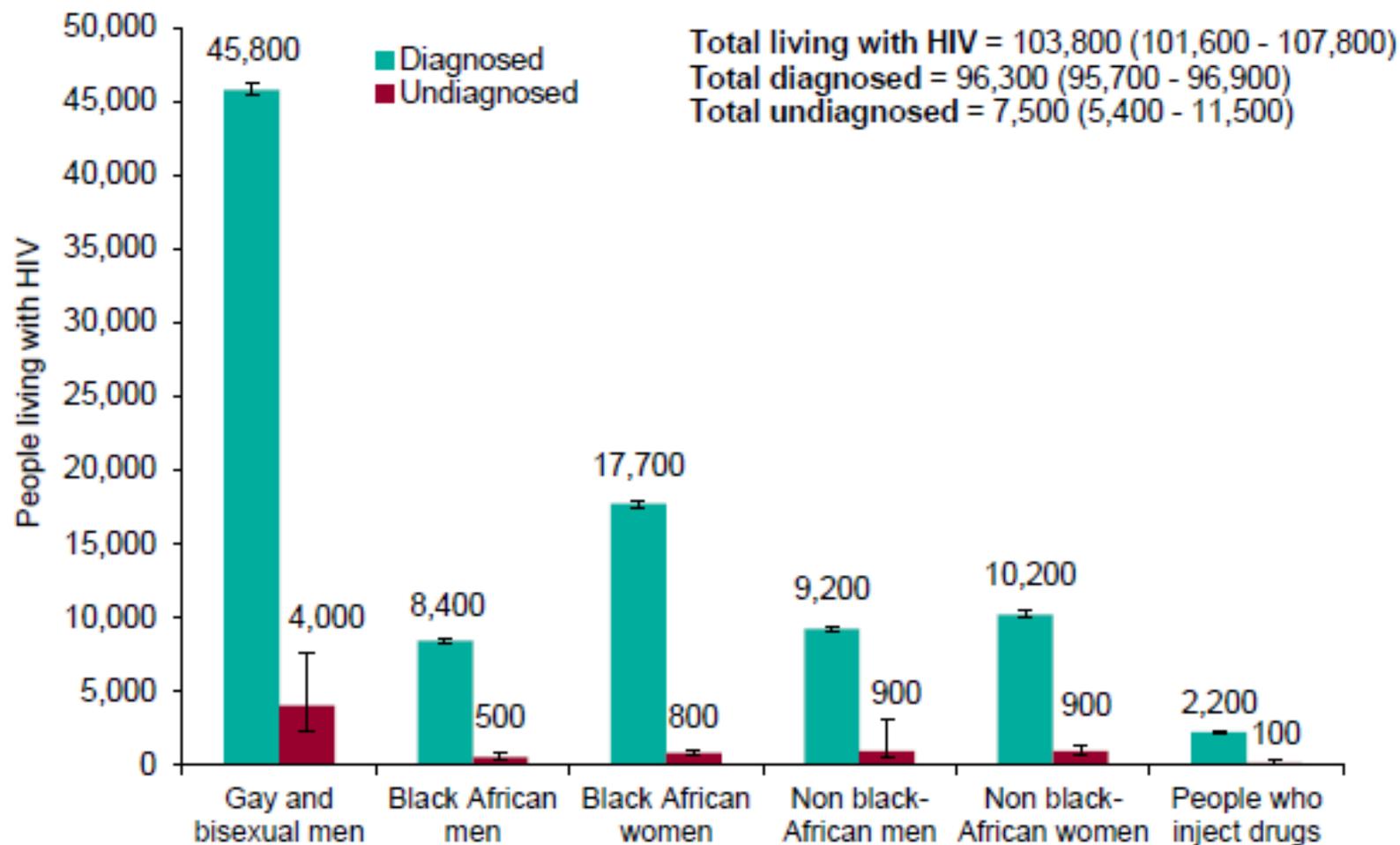
Estimates of HIV incidence in gay and bisexual men: England, 2009 to 2018



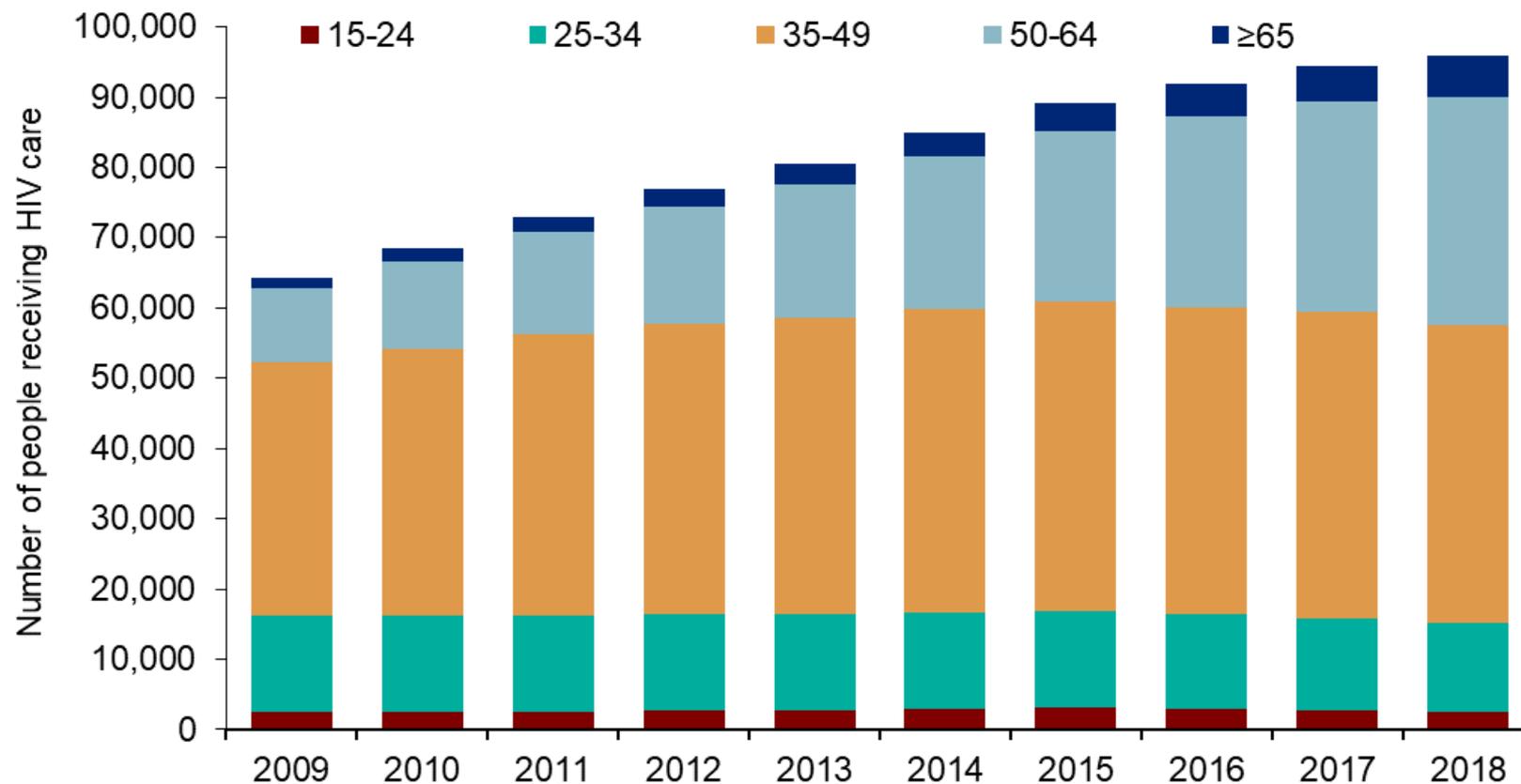
Estimates of undiagnosed HIV infection in gay and bisexual men using a CD4 back calculation method: England, 2009 to 2018



Estimated number of people living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed), all ages: UK, 2018

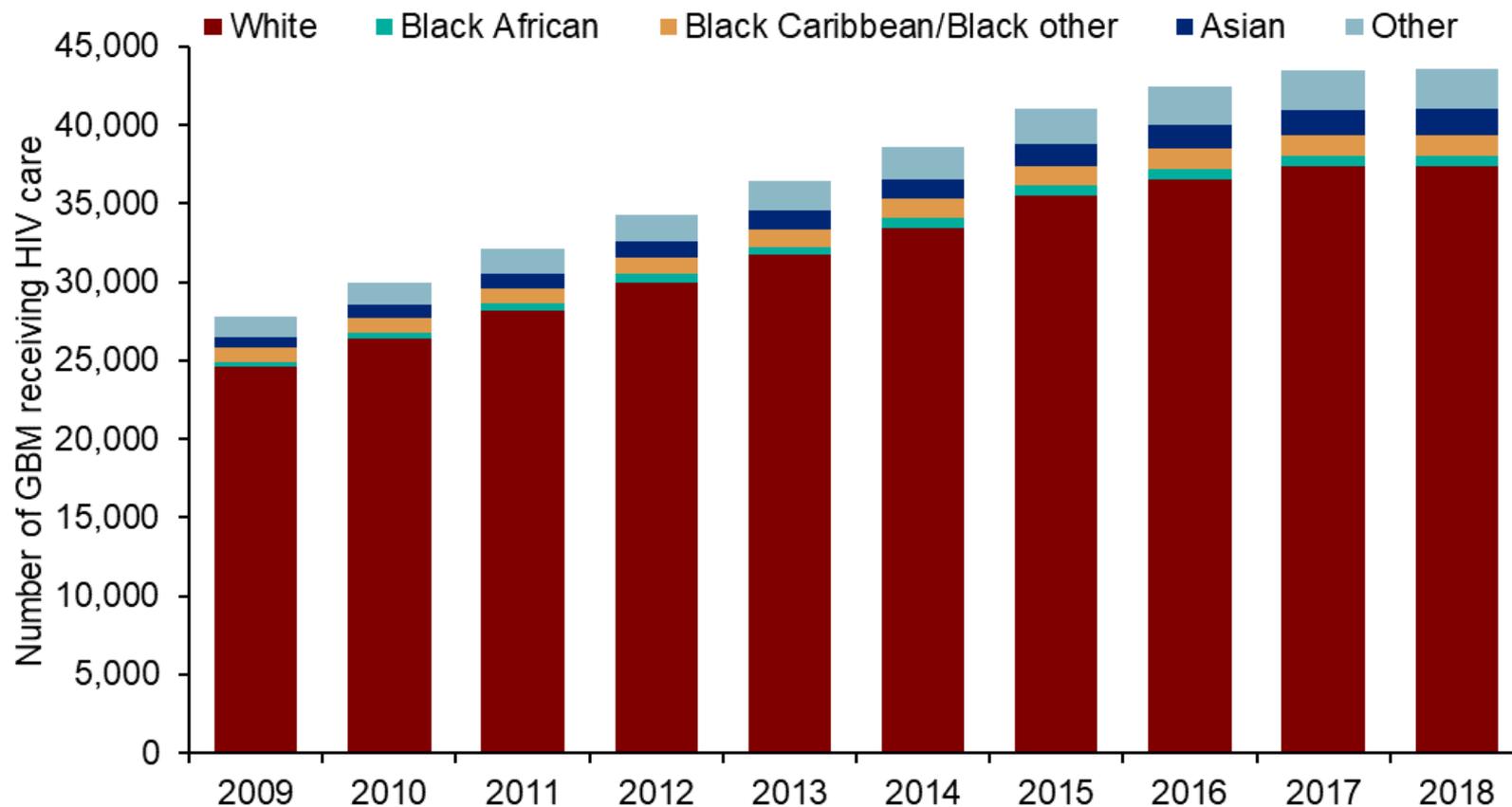


Number of people¹ seen for HIV care by age-group: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018

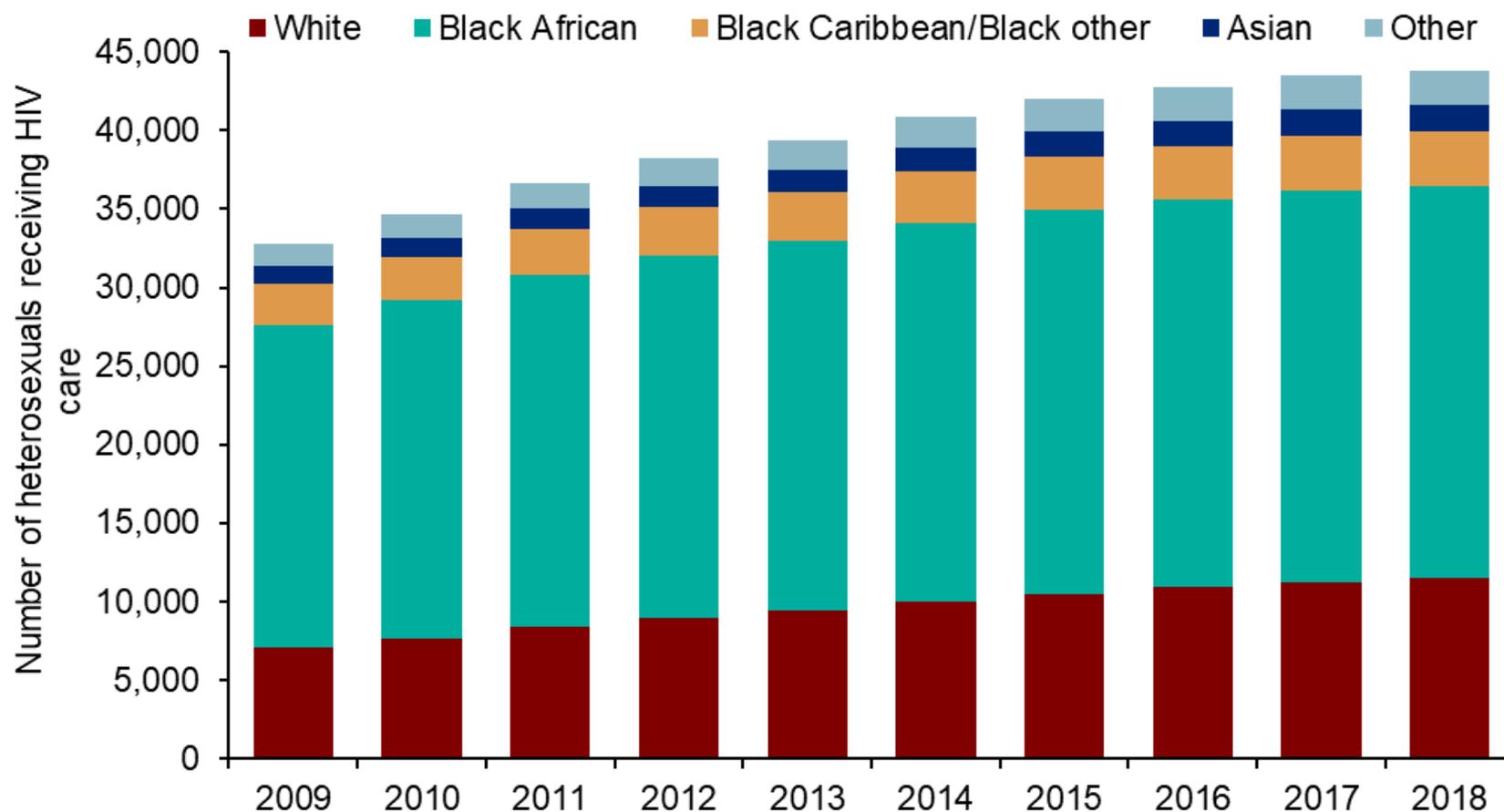


¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

Number of Gay and bisexual men seen for HIV care, by ethnic group: UK, 2009 to 2018

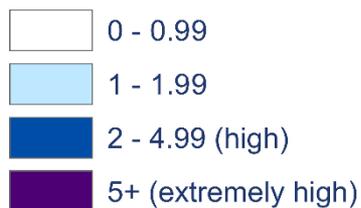


Number of Men and women diagnosed with HIV receiving care and who acquired HIV heterosexually, by ethnic group: UK, 2009 to 2018

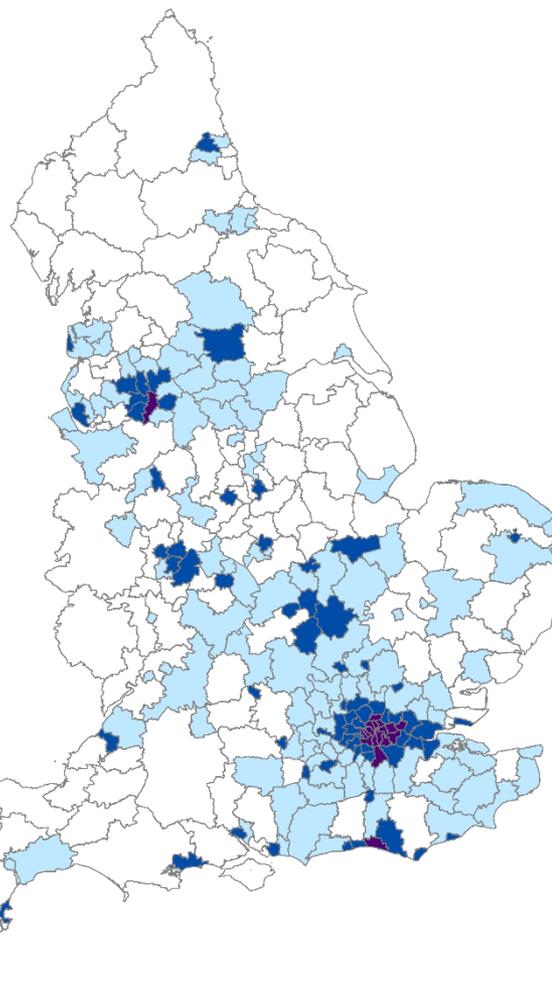
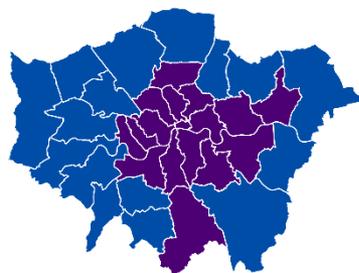


Diagnosed HIV prevalence (per 1,000 population aged 15 to 59 years): England, 2018

Legend



London



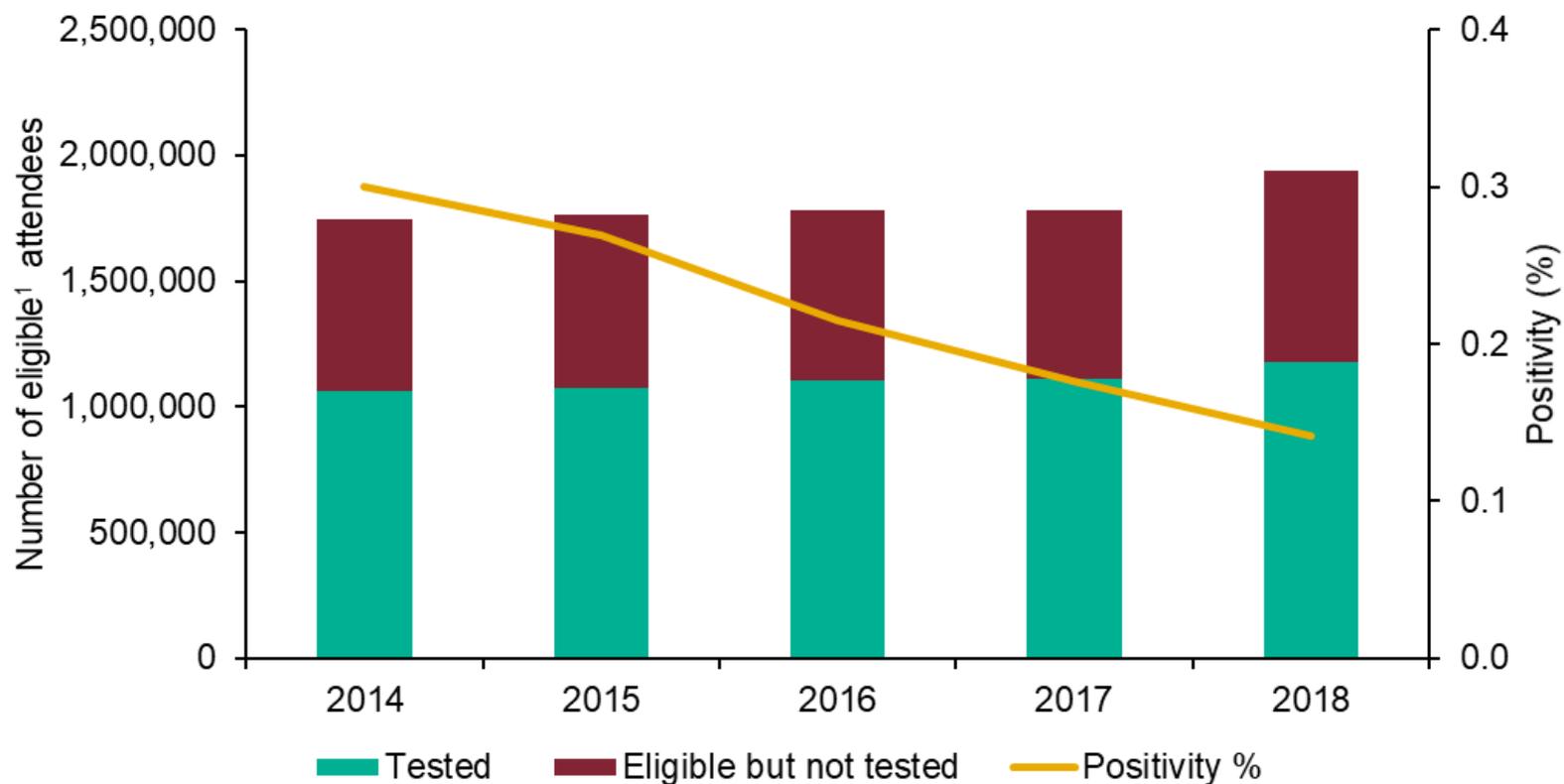


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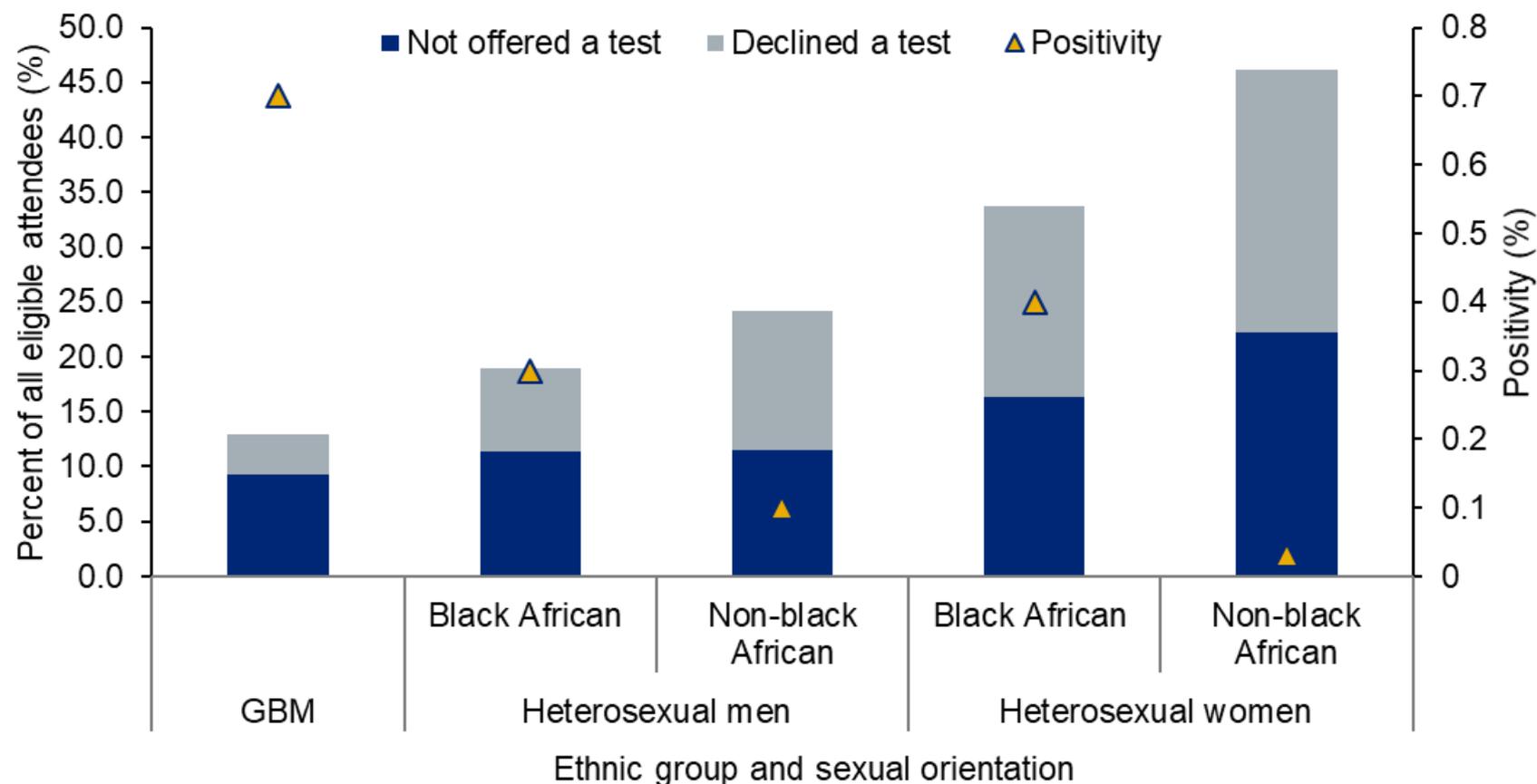
HIV testing

Number of eligible¹ attendees, number tested and positivity in all SHS attendees: England, 2014 to 2018



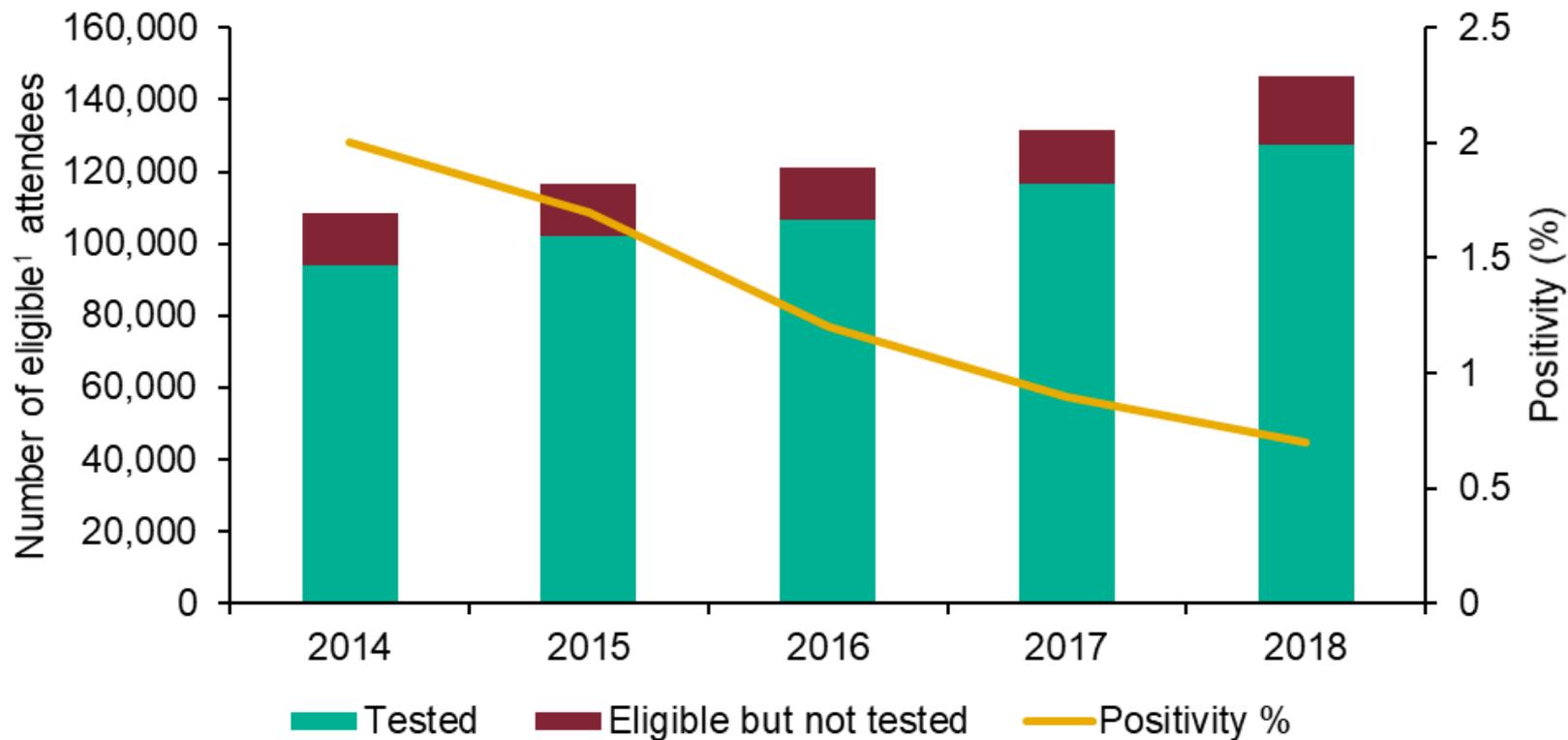
¹ Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being and related for reproductive health care only.

Missed opportunities among eligible¹ attendees not offered or offered but declined an HIV test at all SHS by service type and gender: England, 2018



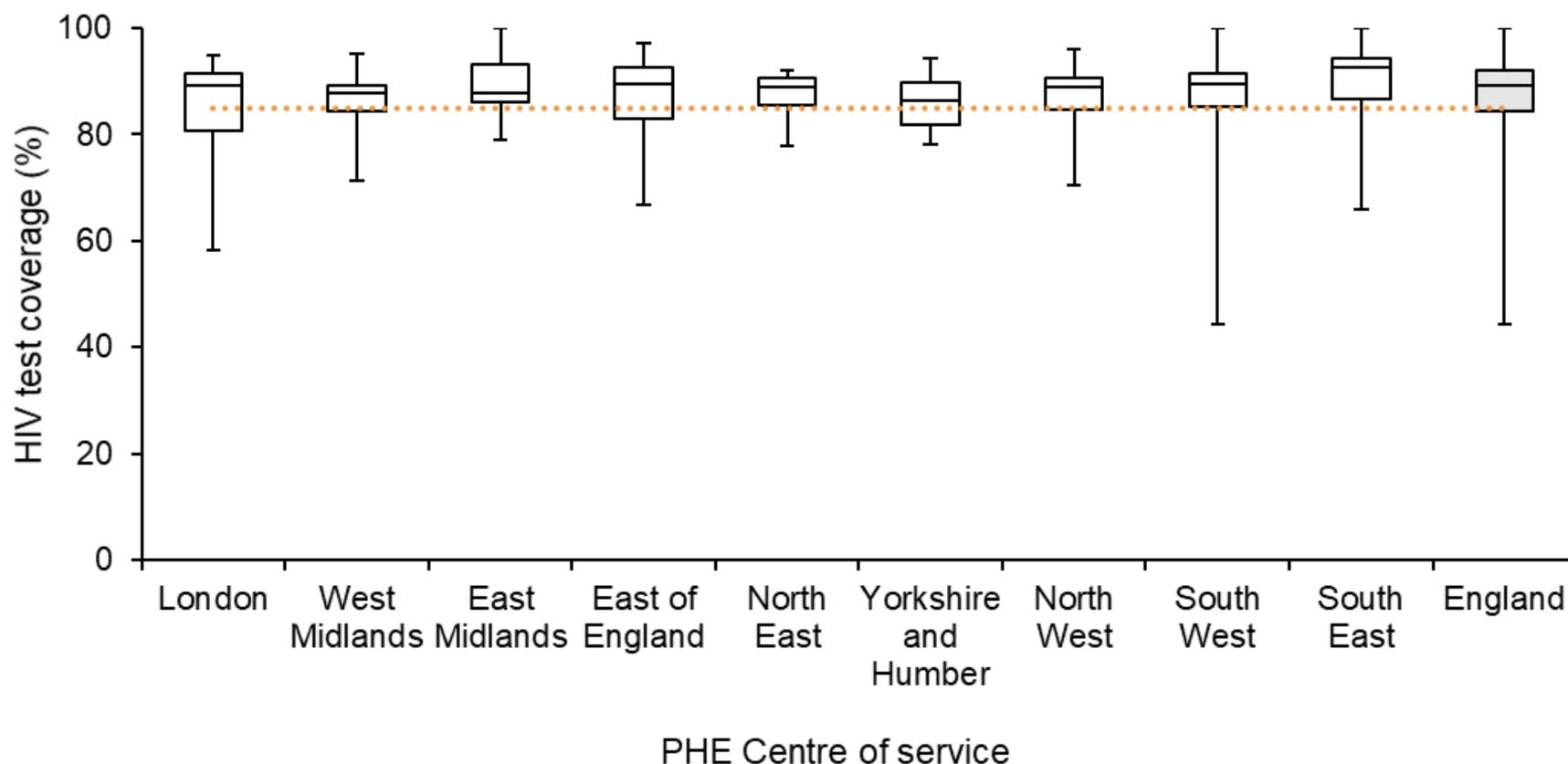
¹ Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being and related for reproductive health care only.

Trends in eligible¹ attendees , HIV tests and positivity for gay and bisexual male attendees at all SHS: England, 2014 to 2018



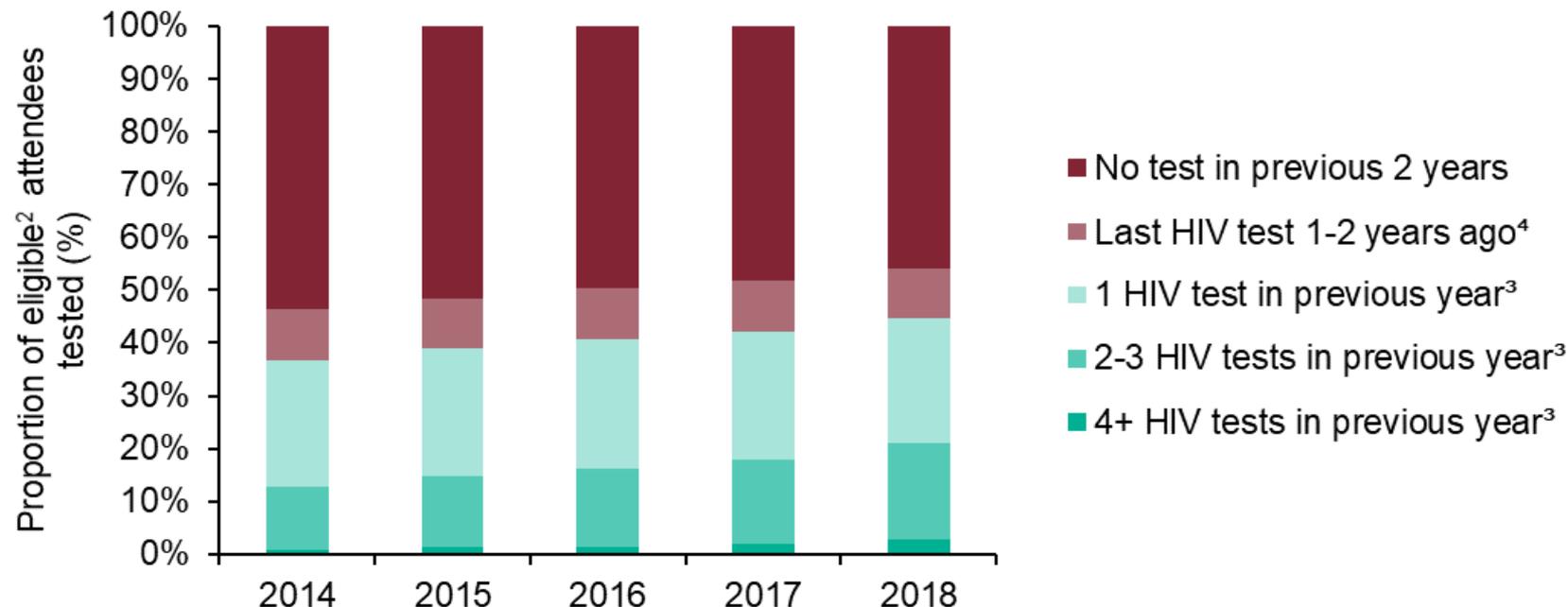
¹ Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being and related for reproductive health care only.

Proportion of specialist SHS¹ meeting or exceeding BASHH HIV testing coverage standard (85%) in GBM attendees by PHE region: England, 2018



¹ Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

Gay and bisexual men testing for HIV at specialist SHS¹: previous HIV tests at the same clinic, England, 2014 to 2018



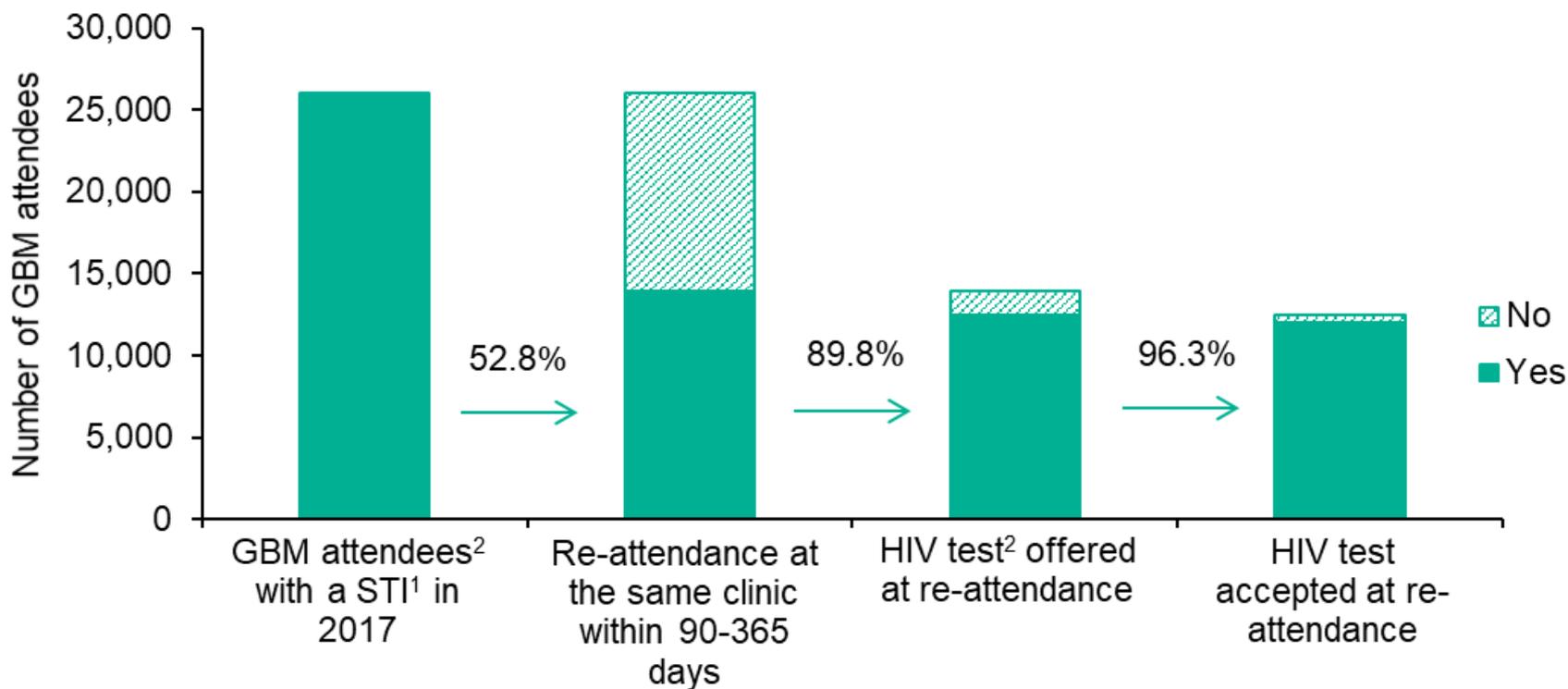
¹ Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

² Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

³ Previous year: 43 - 365 days before the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis

⁴ 1-2 years ago: at least one test in the 366 - 730 days and no tests in the 43 - 365 days before the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis

HIV testing cascade among gay and bisexual men who had a STI¹ in the past year attending specialist SHS: England, 2017 to 2018

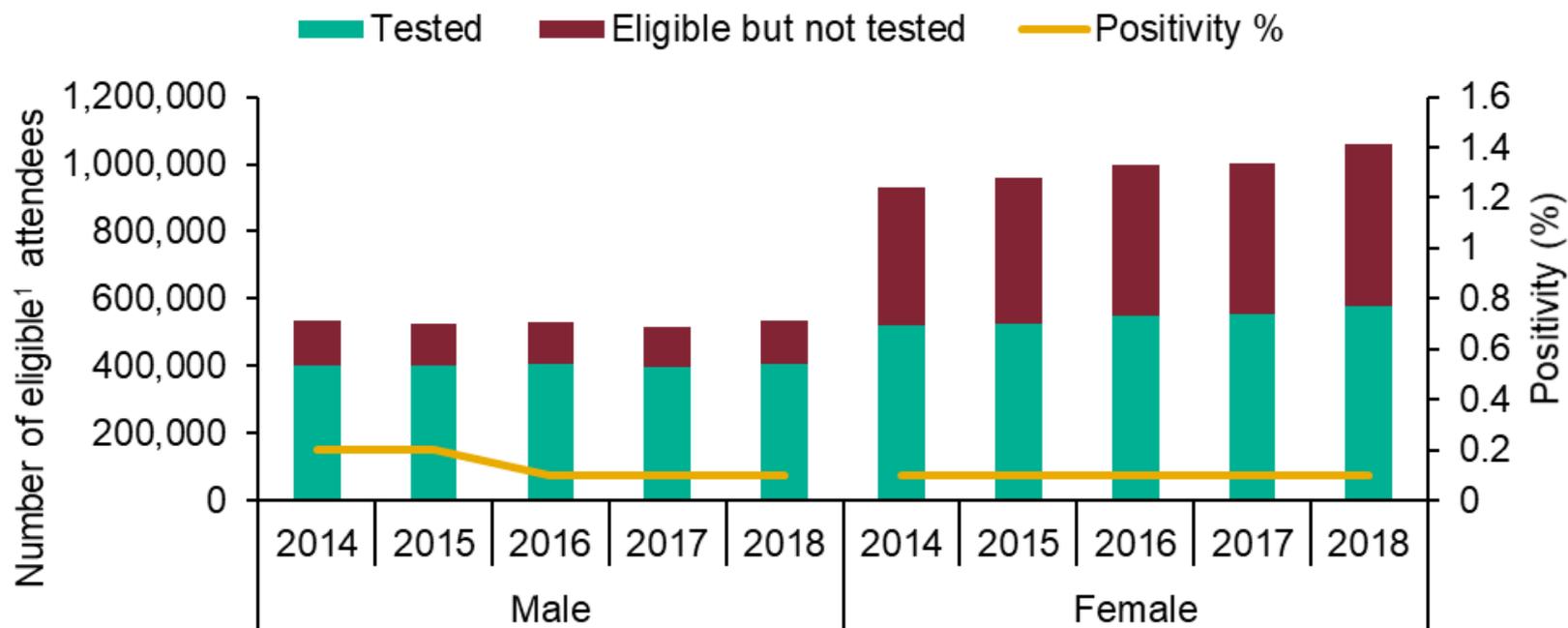


¹ GBM with an anogenital STI diagnosis in 2017

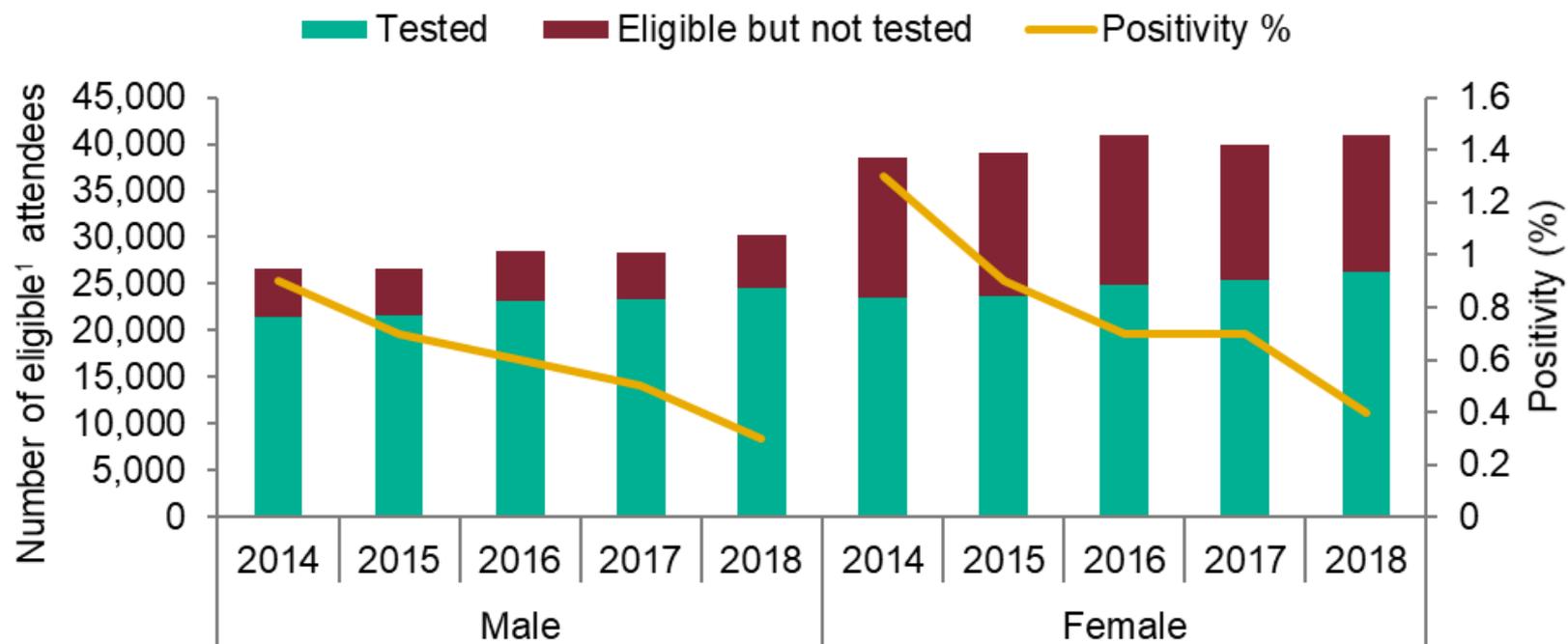
² Excludes GBM attendees previously diagnosed with HIV

³ Offered an HIV test at least once in the 90 - 365 days after STI diagnosis

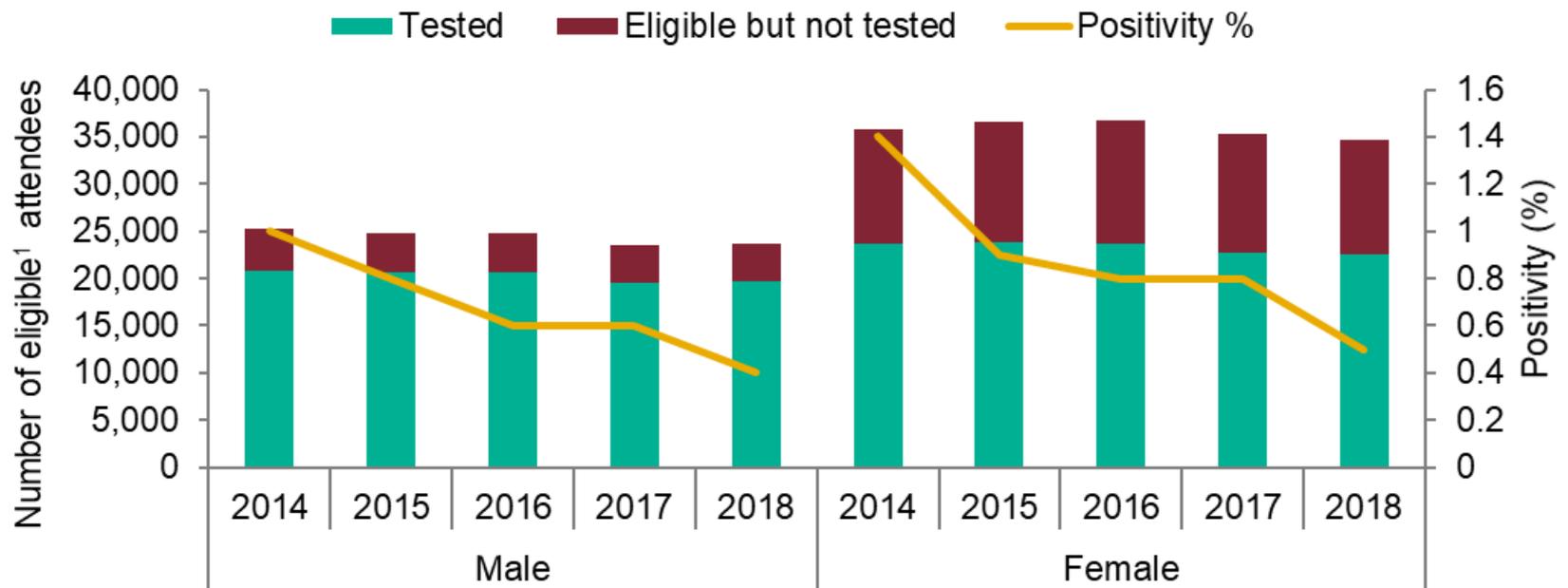
Trends in number of heterosexual attendees tested at all SHS by gender: England, 2014 to 2018



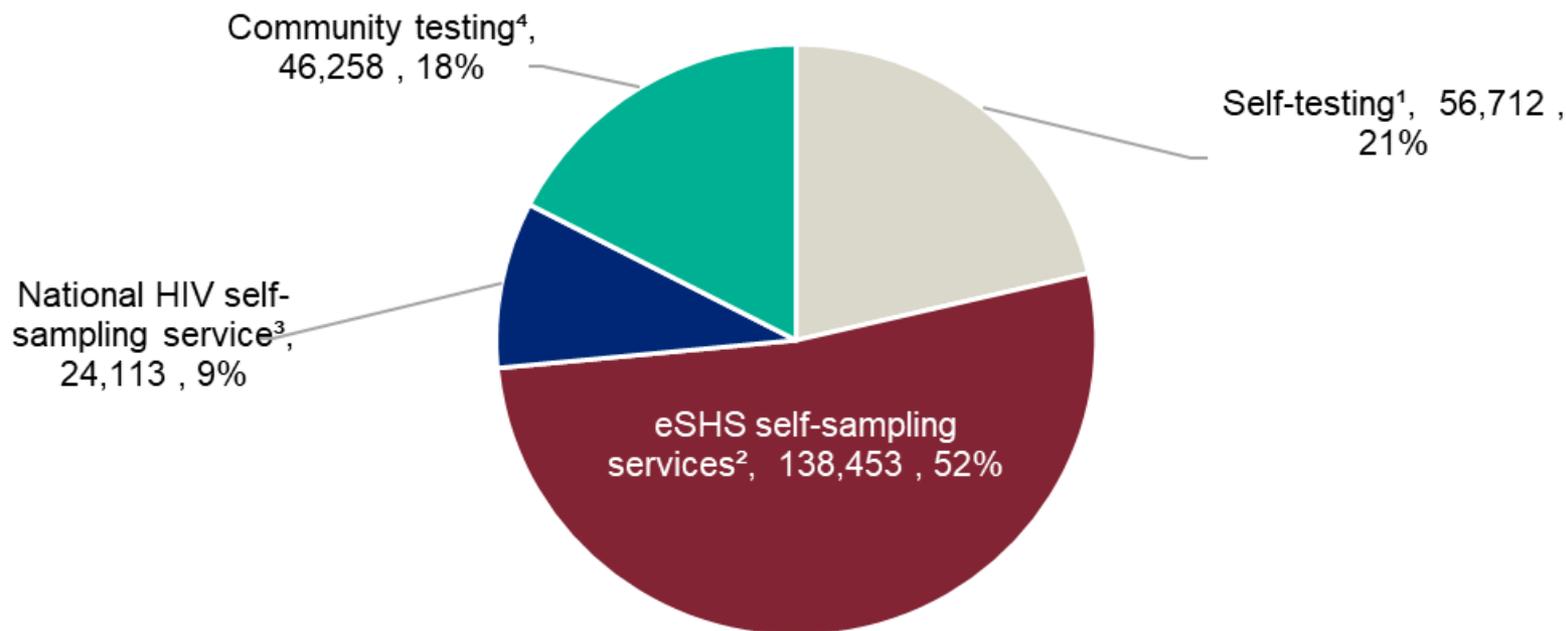
Trends in number of black African heterosexual attendees tested at all SHS by gender: England, 2014 to 2018



Trends in number tested among heterosexual attendees born in a high prevalence country at all SHS by gender: England, 2014 to 2018



HIV tests carried out through self-testing, self-sampling schemes and community testing services: England, 2018



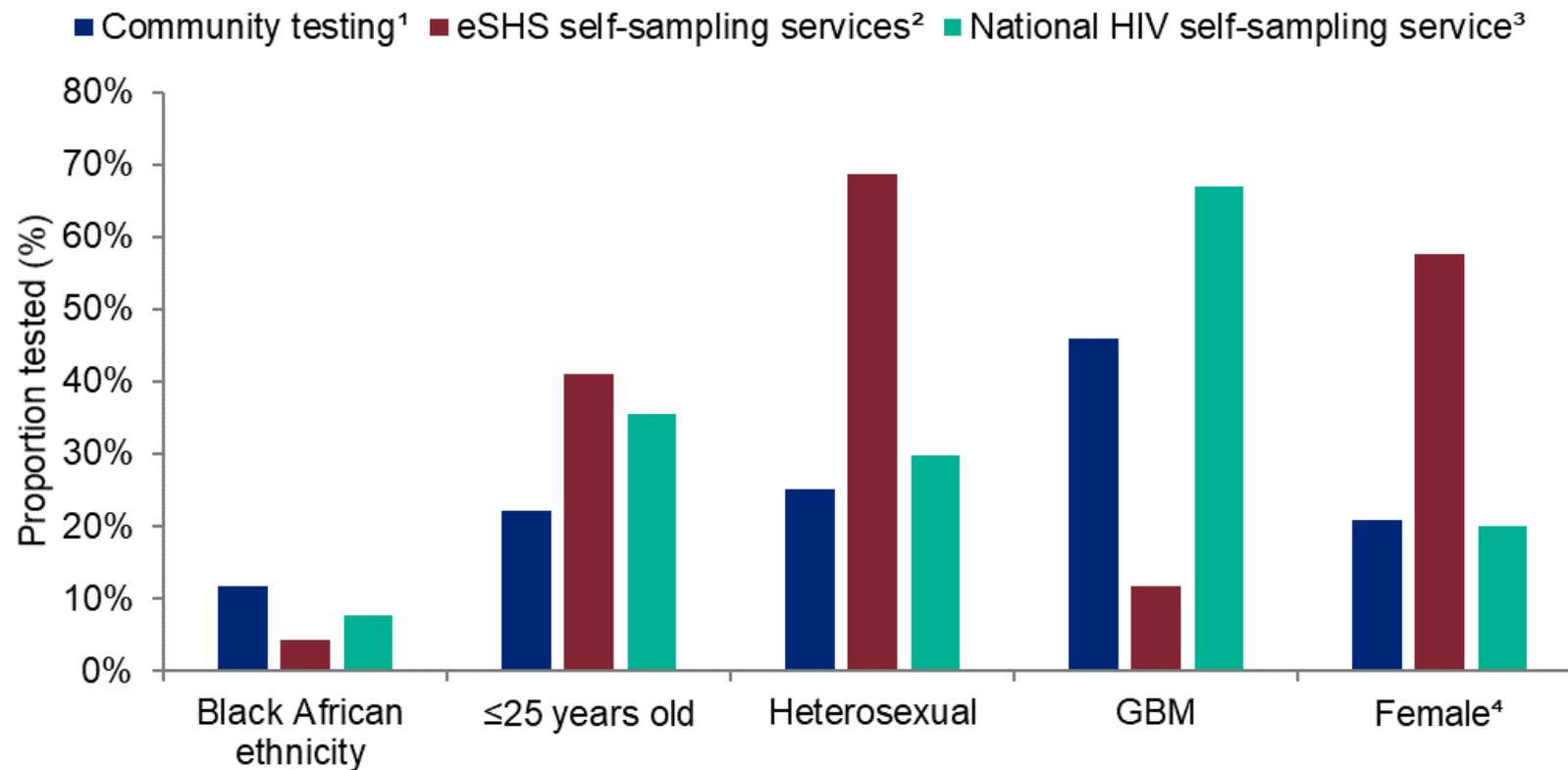
¹ Self-tests purchased privately online and distributed via retail pharmacies. Data provided by Biosure and Biolytical.

² Tests returned to self-sampling services which report to the GUMCAD STI Surveillance System. These are also included in the overall SHS HIV testing data.

³ Tests returned to the National HIV self-sampling service.

⁴ Tests reported through the national survey of community testing.

Proportion of individuals tested through community testing services and self-sampling schemes by population group, England, 2018



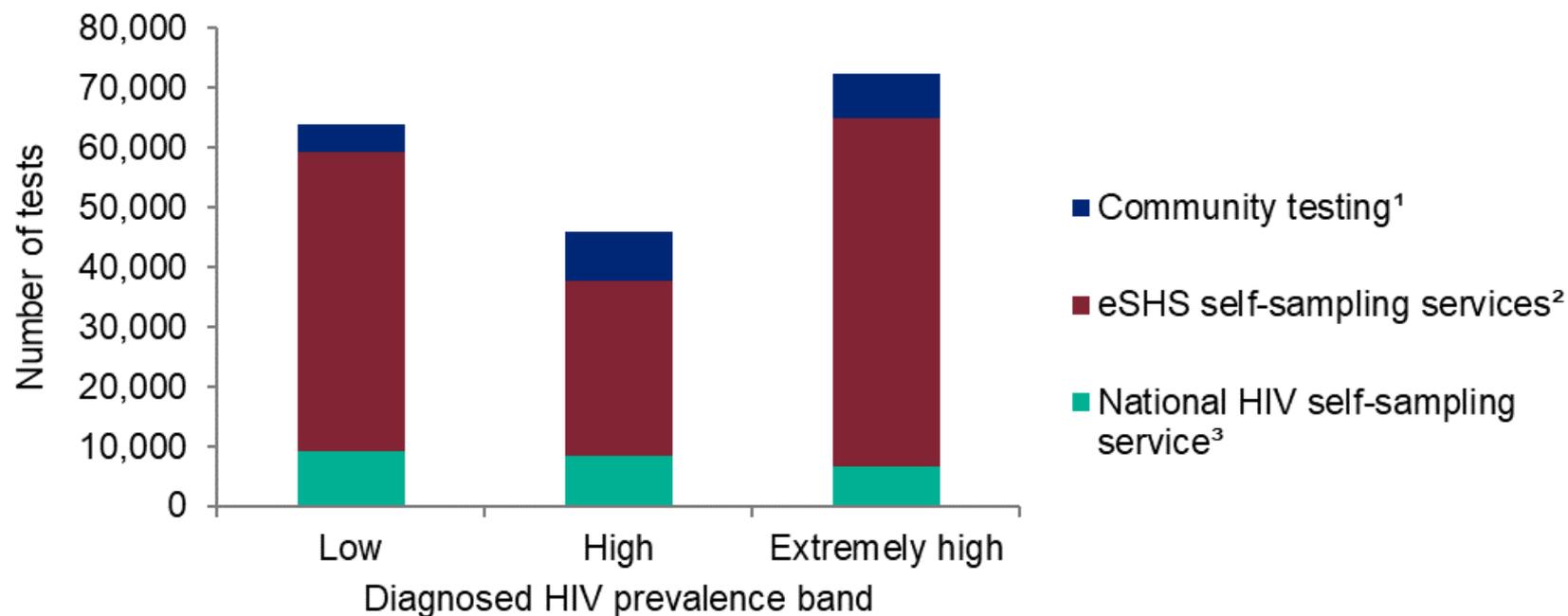
¹ Tests reported through the national survey of community testing.

² Tests returned to self-sampling services which report to the GUMCAD STI Surveillance System. These are also included in the overall SHS HIV testing data.

³ Tests returned to the National HIV self-sampling service.

⁴ Includes cis and trans female.

HIV tests carried out through self-sampling schemes and community testing services: diagnosed prevalence band: England, 2018



¹ Tests reported through the national survey of community testing

² Tests returned to self-sampling services which report to the GUMCAD STI Surveillance System

³ Tests returned to the National HIV self-sampling service

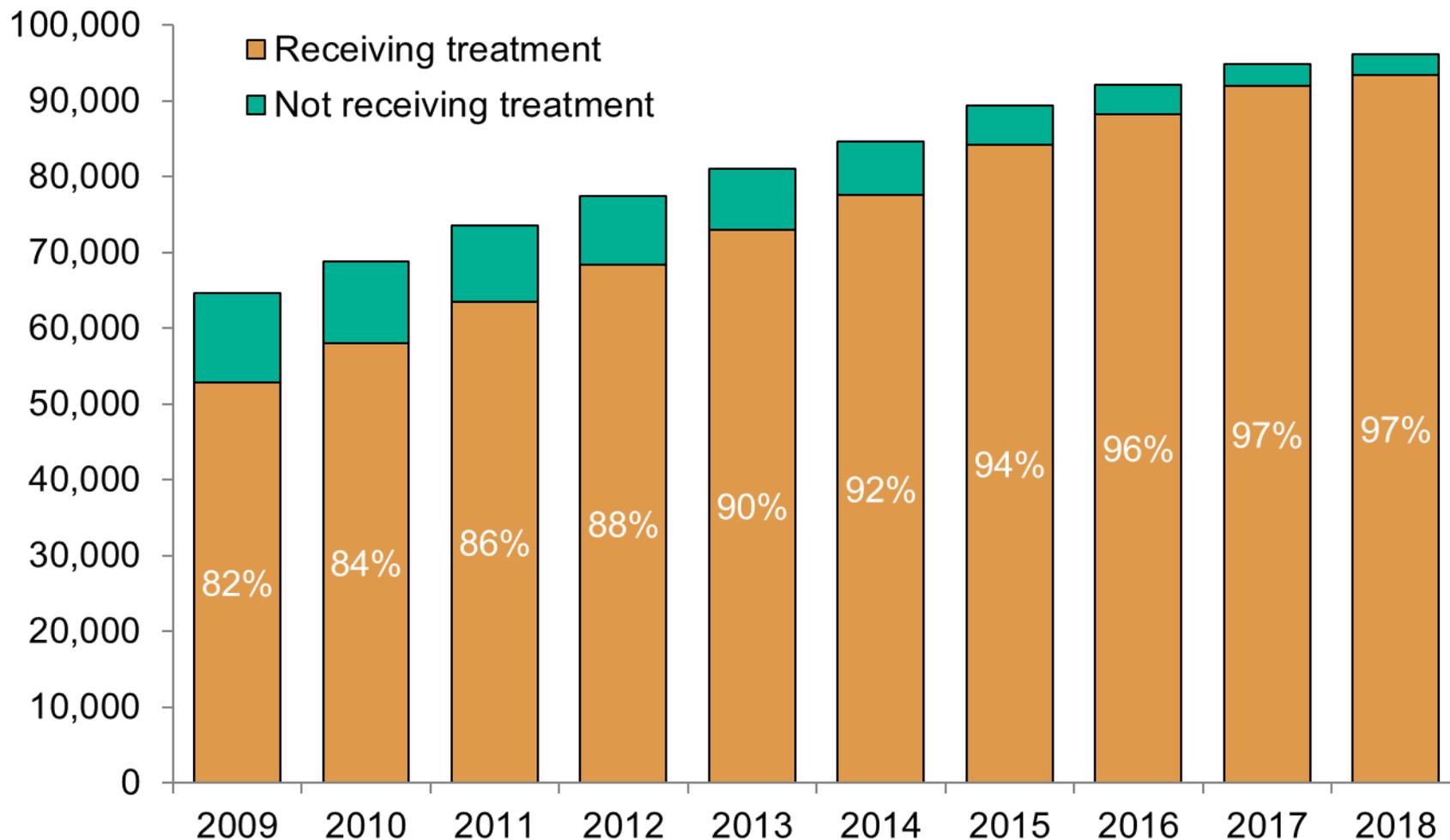


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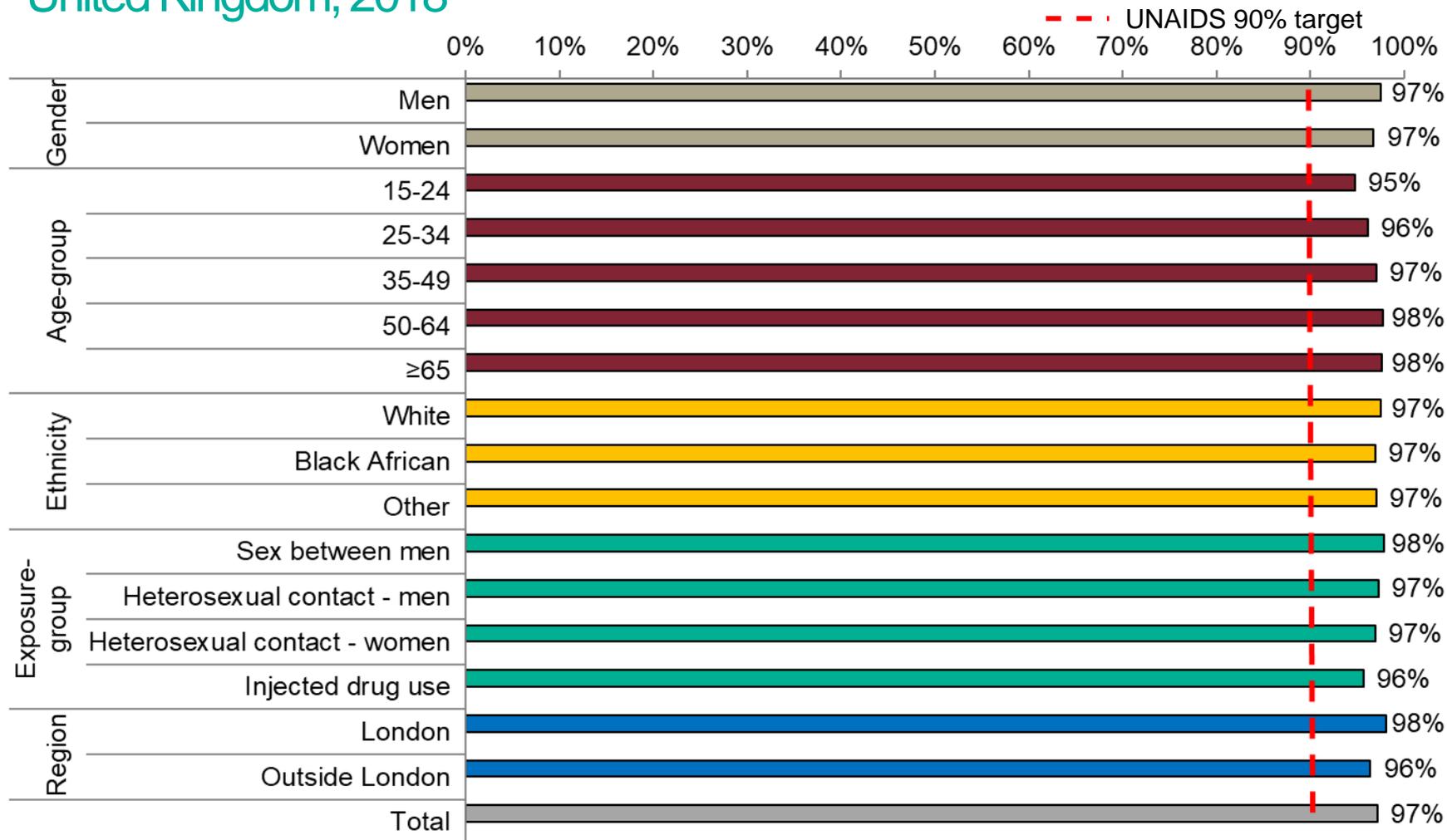
Clinical Care and Treatment as prevention (TasP)

Number of people¹ seen for HIV care by ART coverage: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018



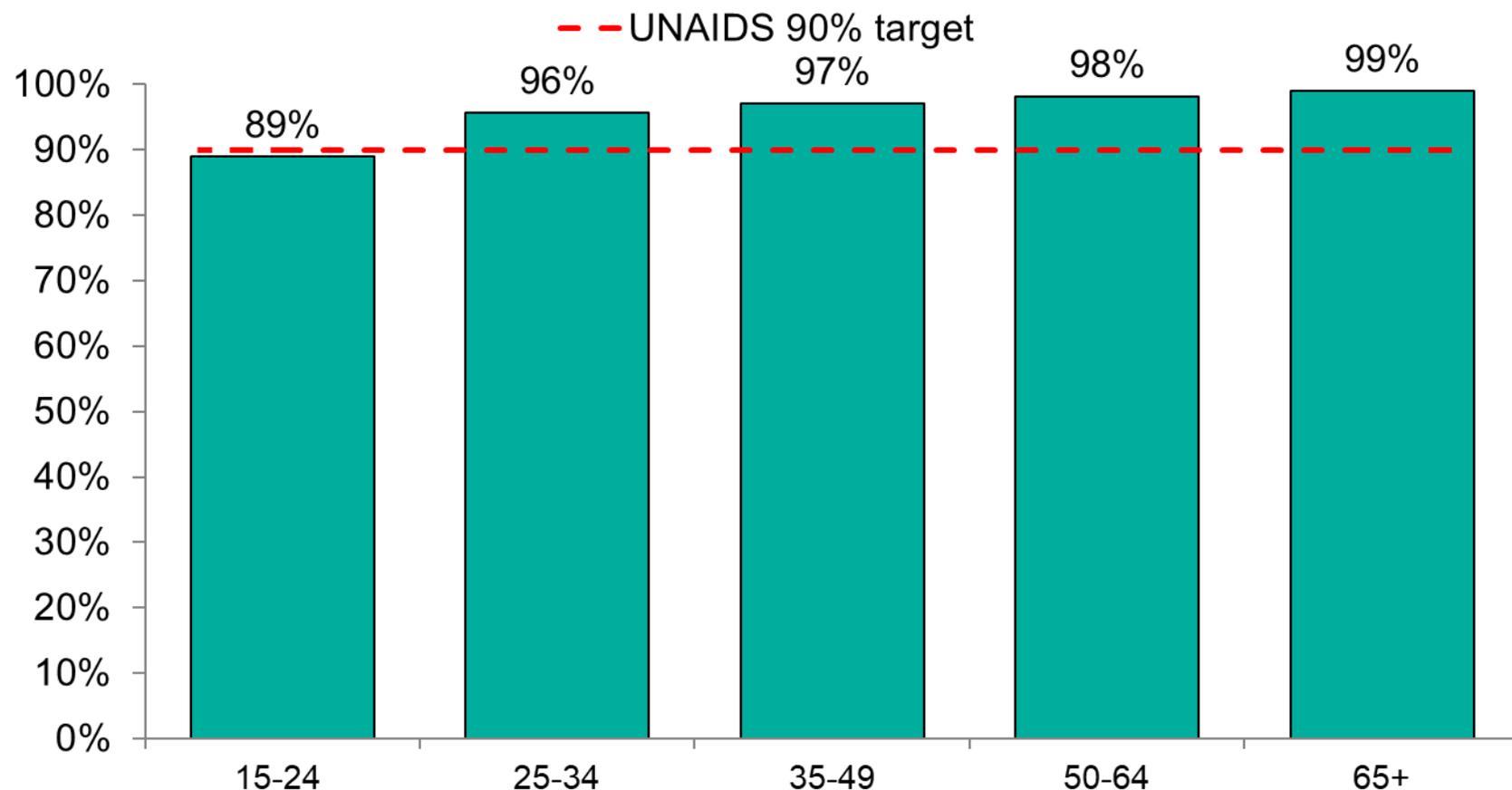
¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

Proportion of people¹ receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART): United Kingdom, 2018



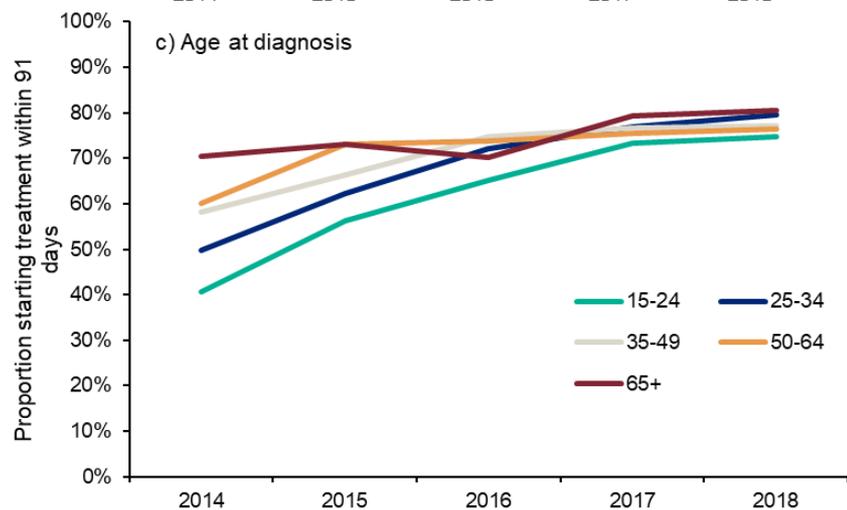
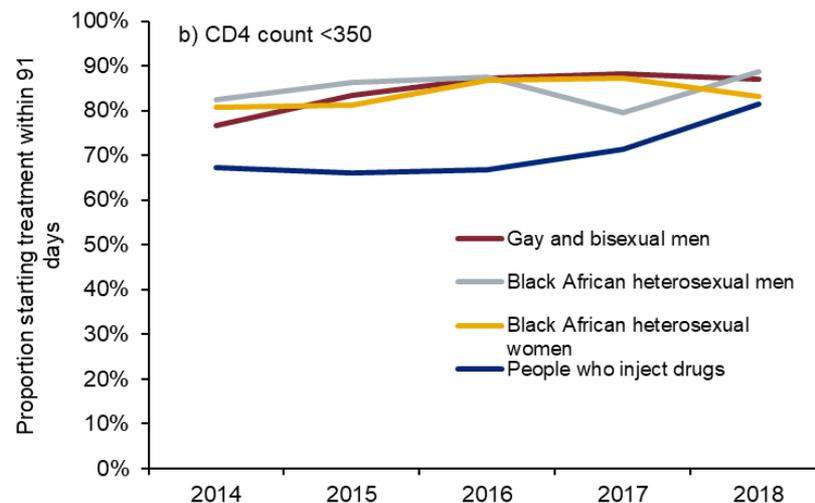
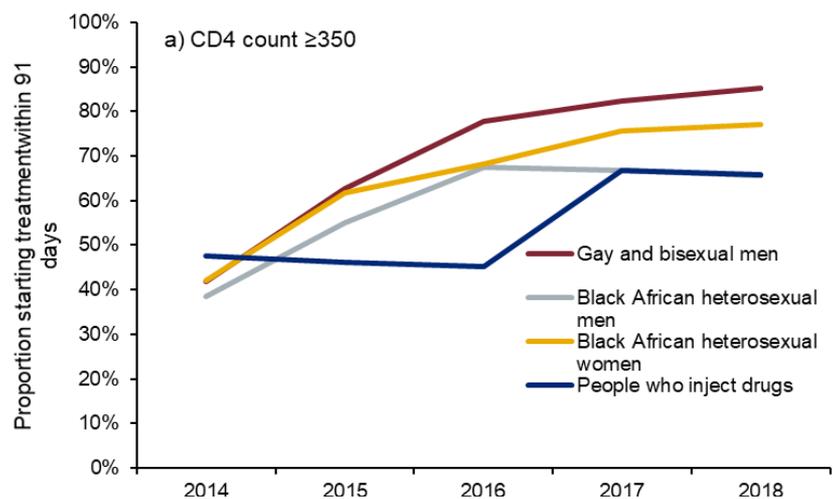
¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

Proportion of people¹ on antiretroviral therapy with a viral load <200 copies/mL by age-group: England, 2018



¹ Includes people aged 15 and older

Proportion of new HIV diagnoses initiating treatment within 91 days by exposure group: United Kingdom, 2014 to 2018



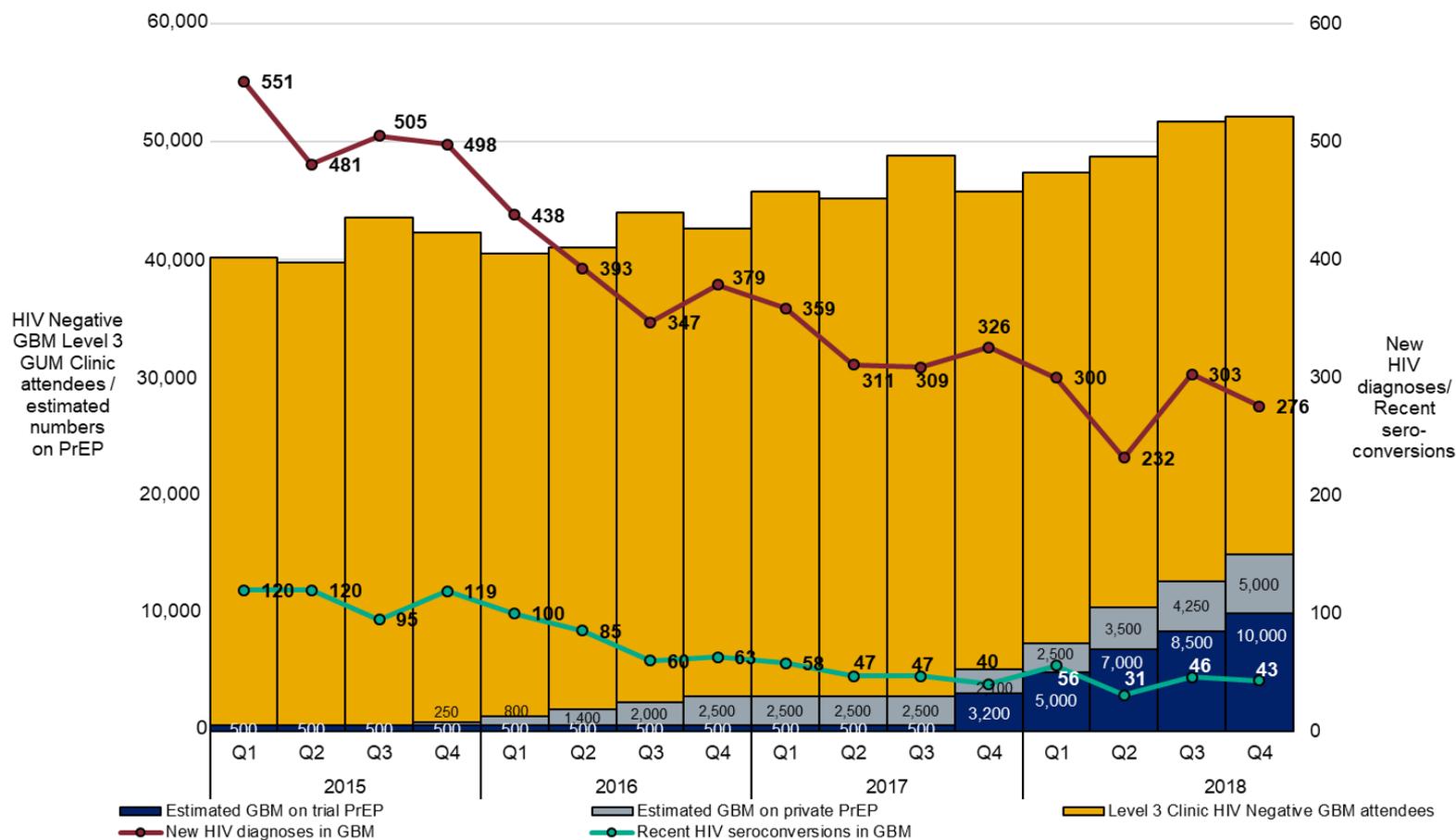


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PrEP

Monitoring population effectiveness of PrEP in GBM in England 2015 – 2018: Comparing trends of estimated numbers on PrEP, new HIV diagnoses and recent seroconversions among level 3 GUM clinic GBM attendees



Acknowledgements

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About Public Health England

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