

# African Women and HIV (UK epidemiological update)

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Department at CDSC



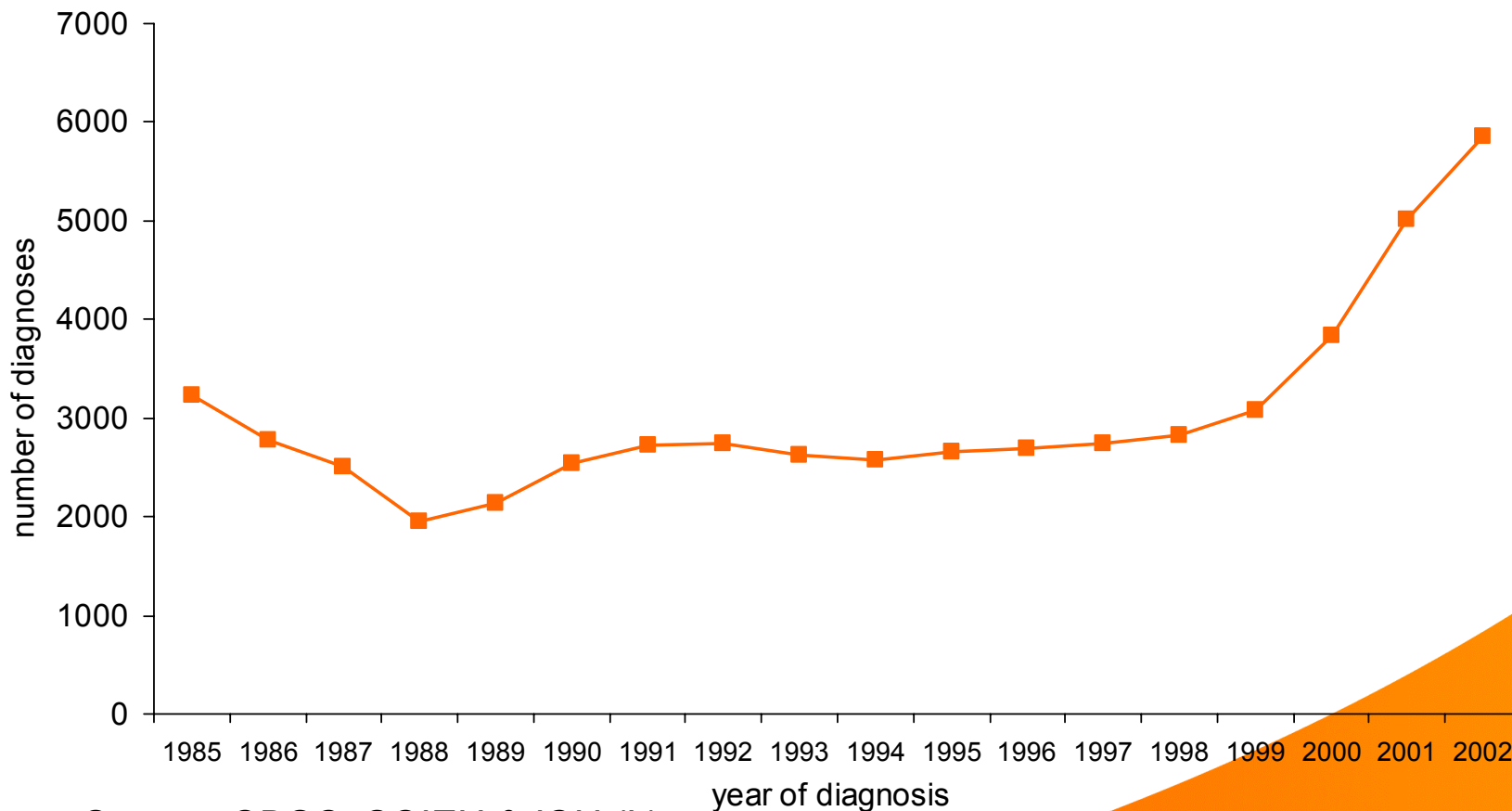
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# New HIV diagnoses, AIDS case reports and deaths in HIV infected individuals\*

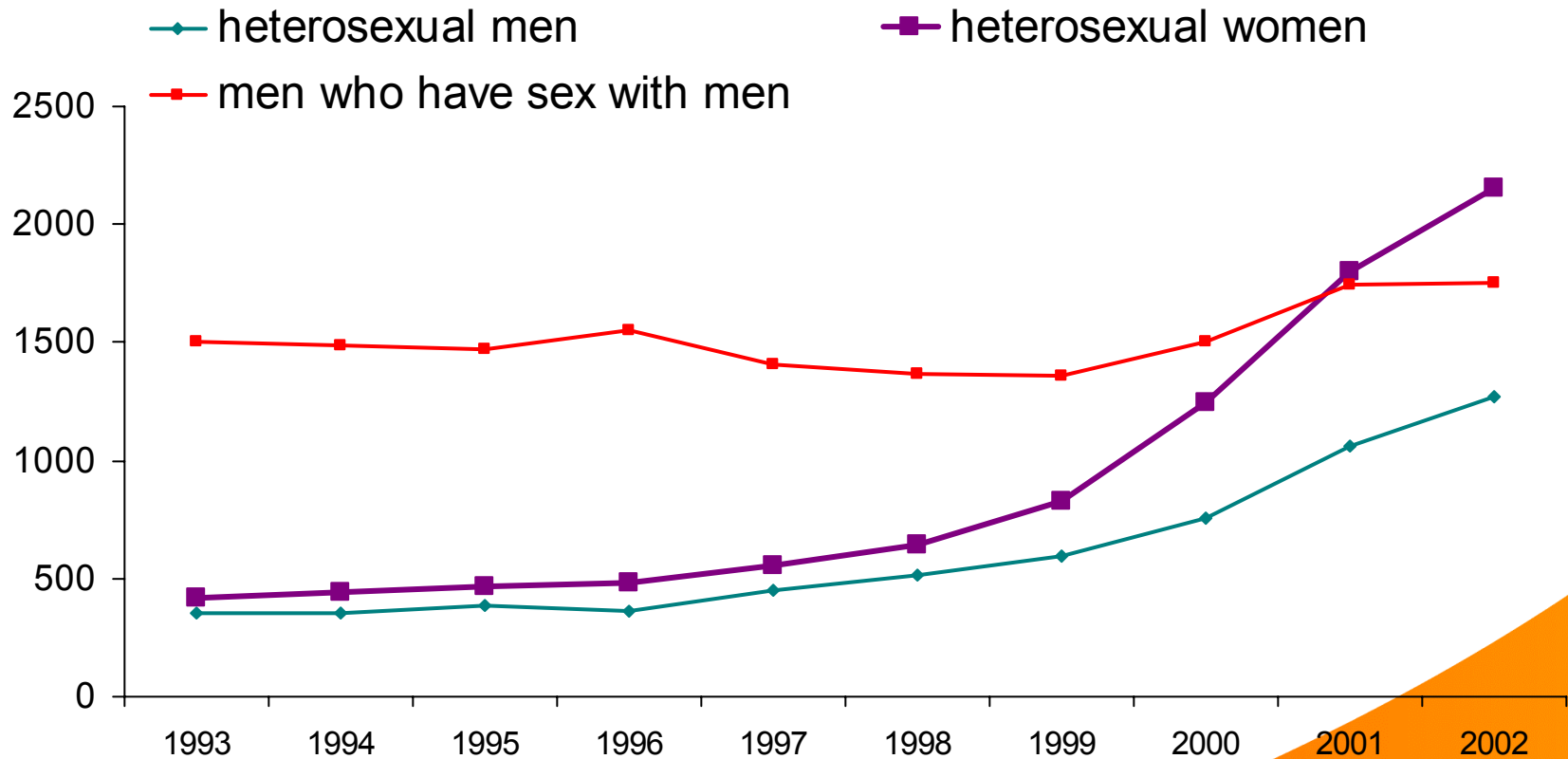
UK reports to the end of December 2003



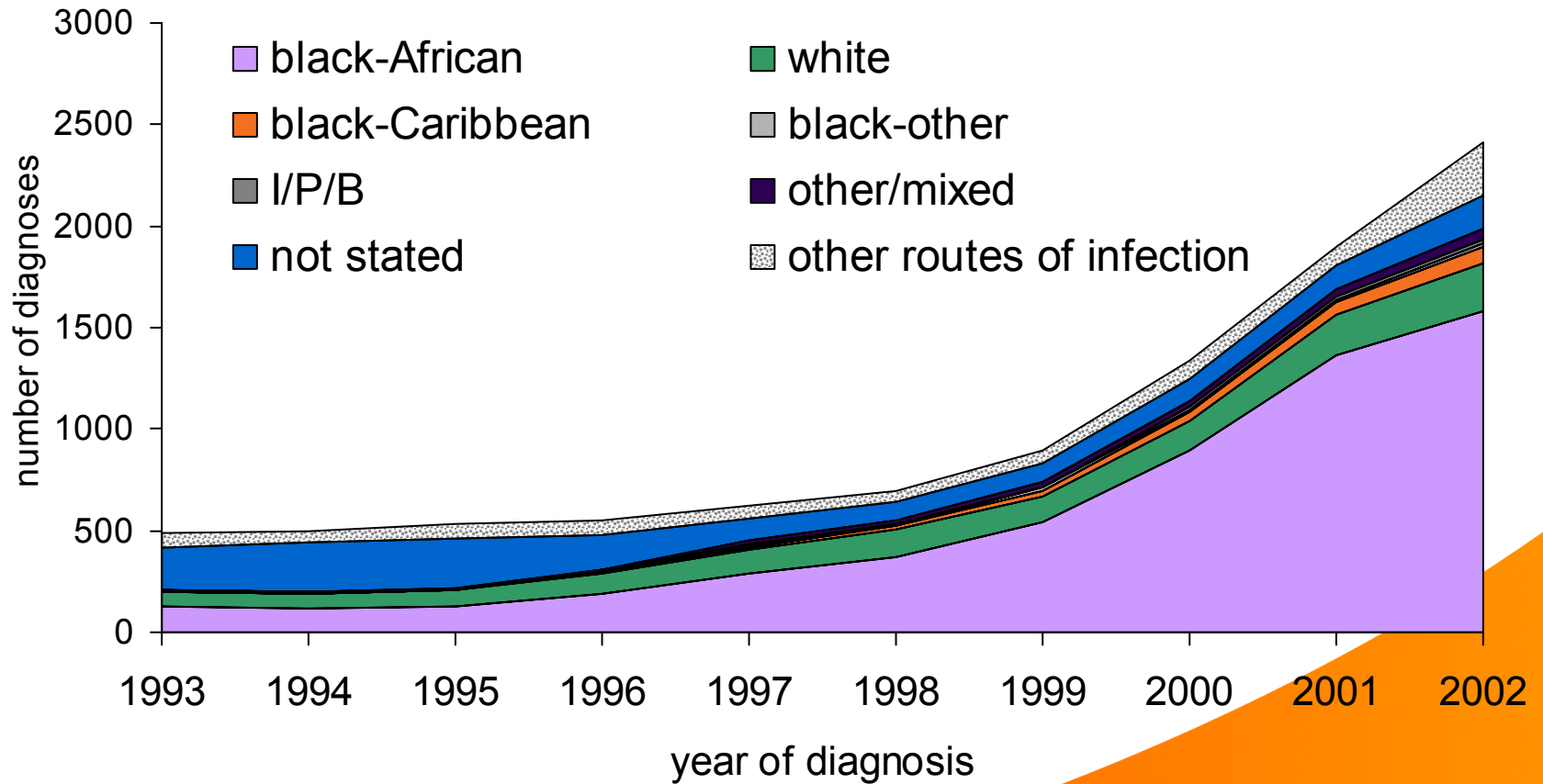
Source: CDSC, SCIEH & ICH (L)

# New diagnoses of HIV in MSM and heterosexual men and women

Data to the end of 2003



# Heterosexual women, by ethnicity and year of diagnosis



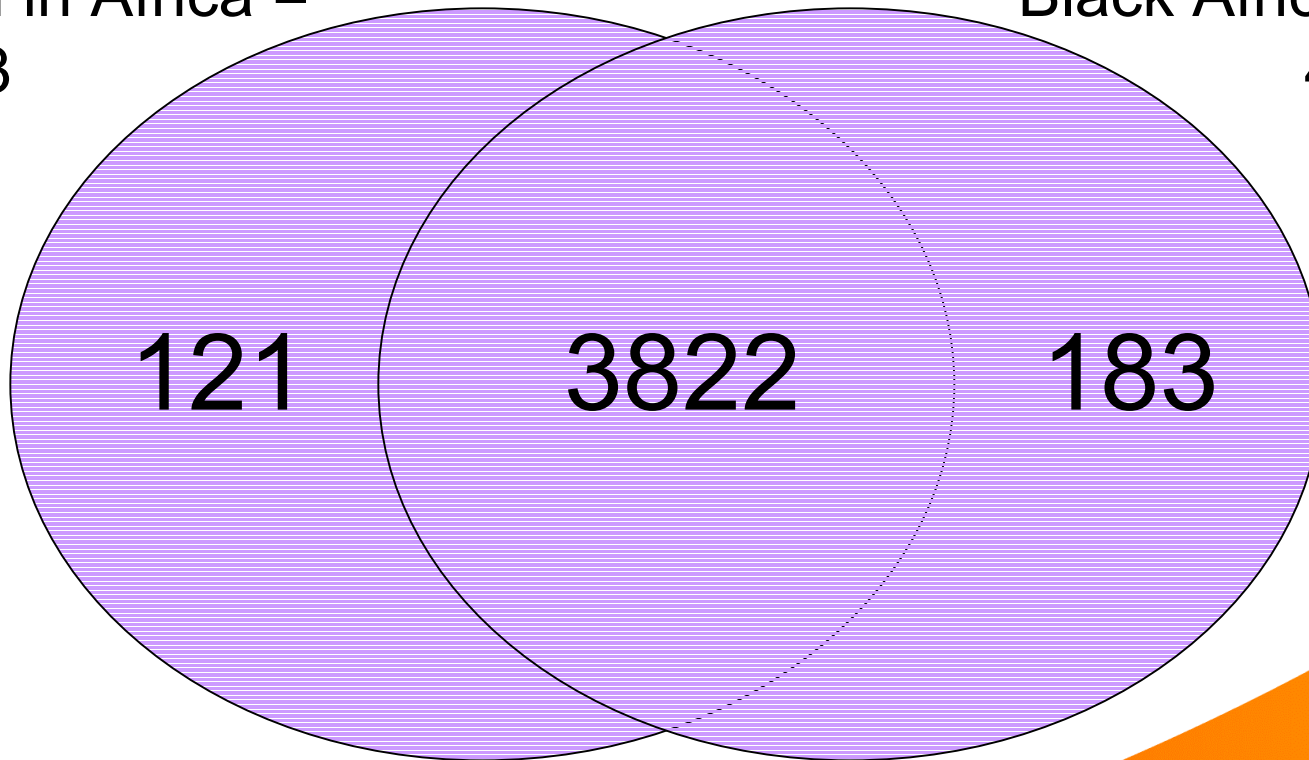
# Definition of “African Women”

(figures based on “CHR” reports received Jan 2000 to Dec 2003)



Born in Africa =  
3943

Black African =  
4005



# Definition of “African Women”

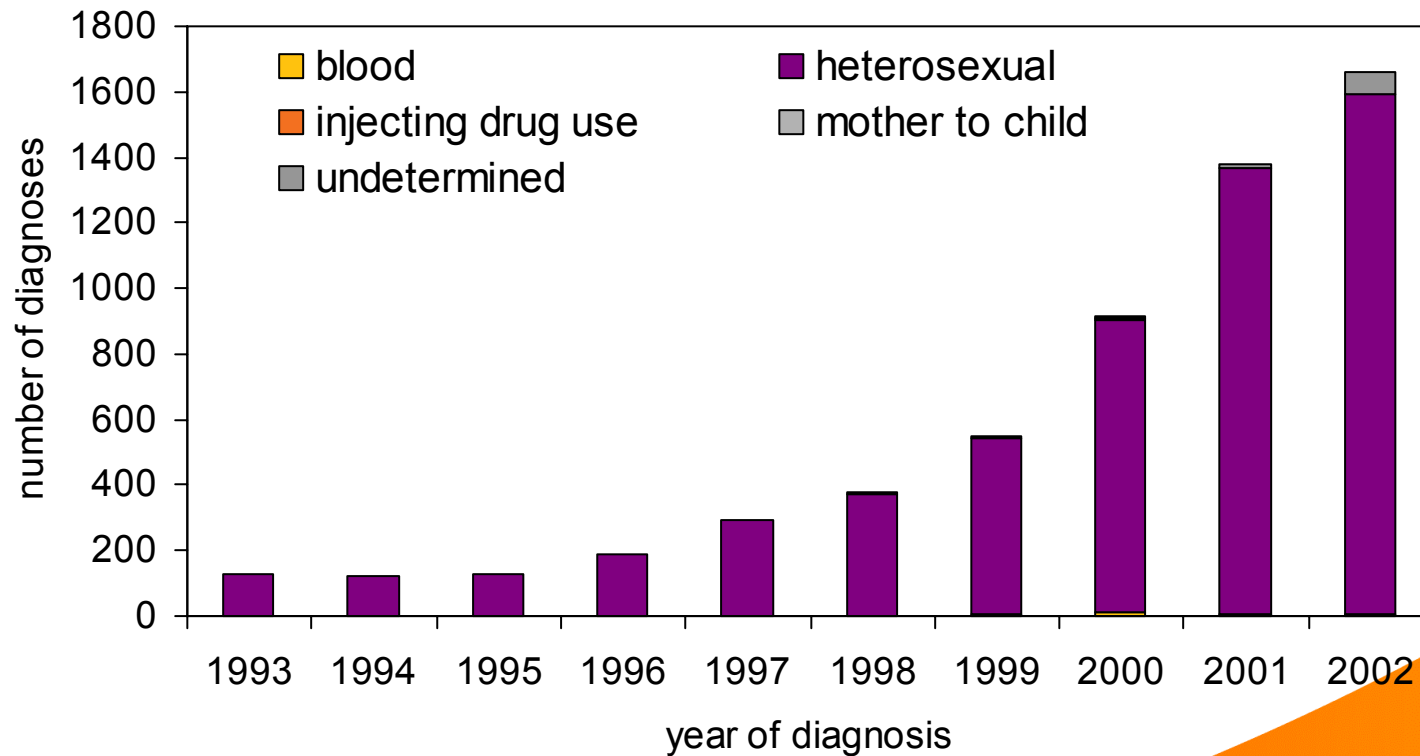
(figures based on “CHR” reports received Jan 2000 to Dec 2003)



Country of birth	number	Ethnic Group
Africa	17	white
	11	black-other
	9	I/P/B
	3	black-Caribbean
	15	other/mixed
	66	not known
3822		black-African
UK	37	
Europe	11	
LA Caribbean	3	
Asia	1	
not stated	131	

# Route of HIV infection for African women (defined by ethnicity and aged >14 at diagnosis) by year of diagnosis

UK data to the end of 2003



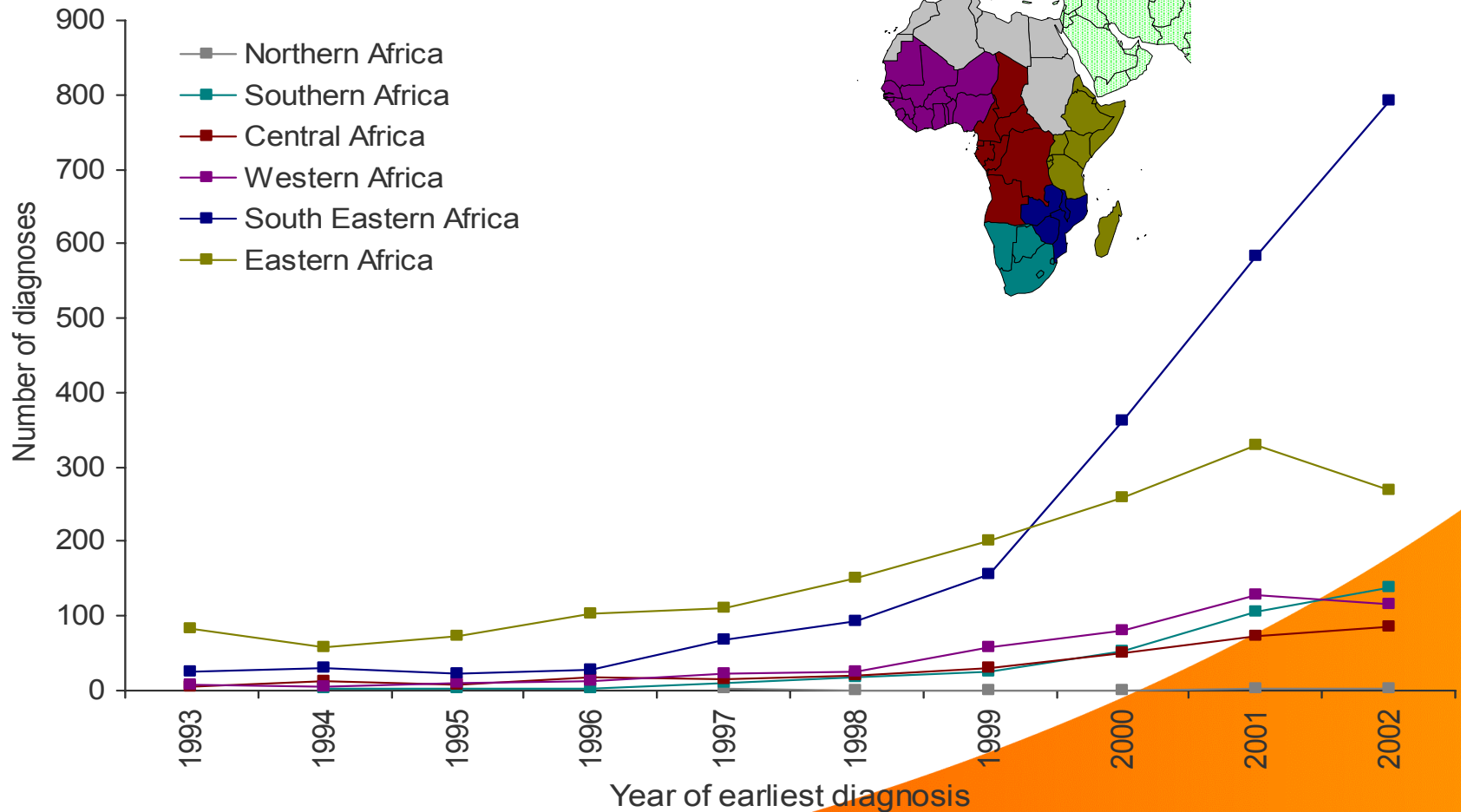
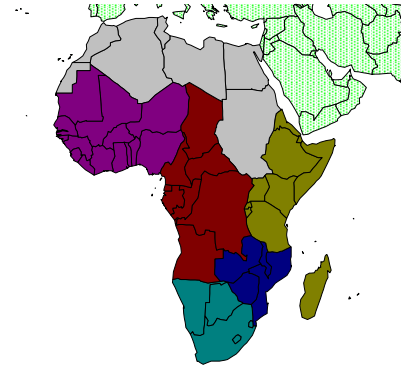


# HIV diagnoses in African women where the probable country of infection was a named country in Africa

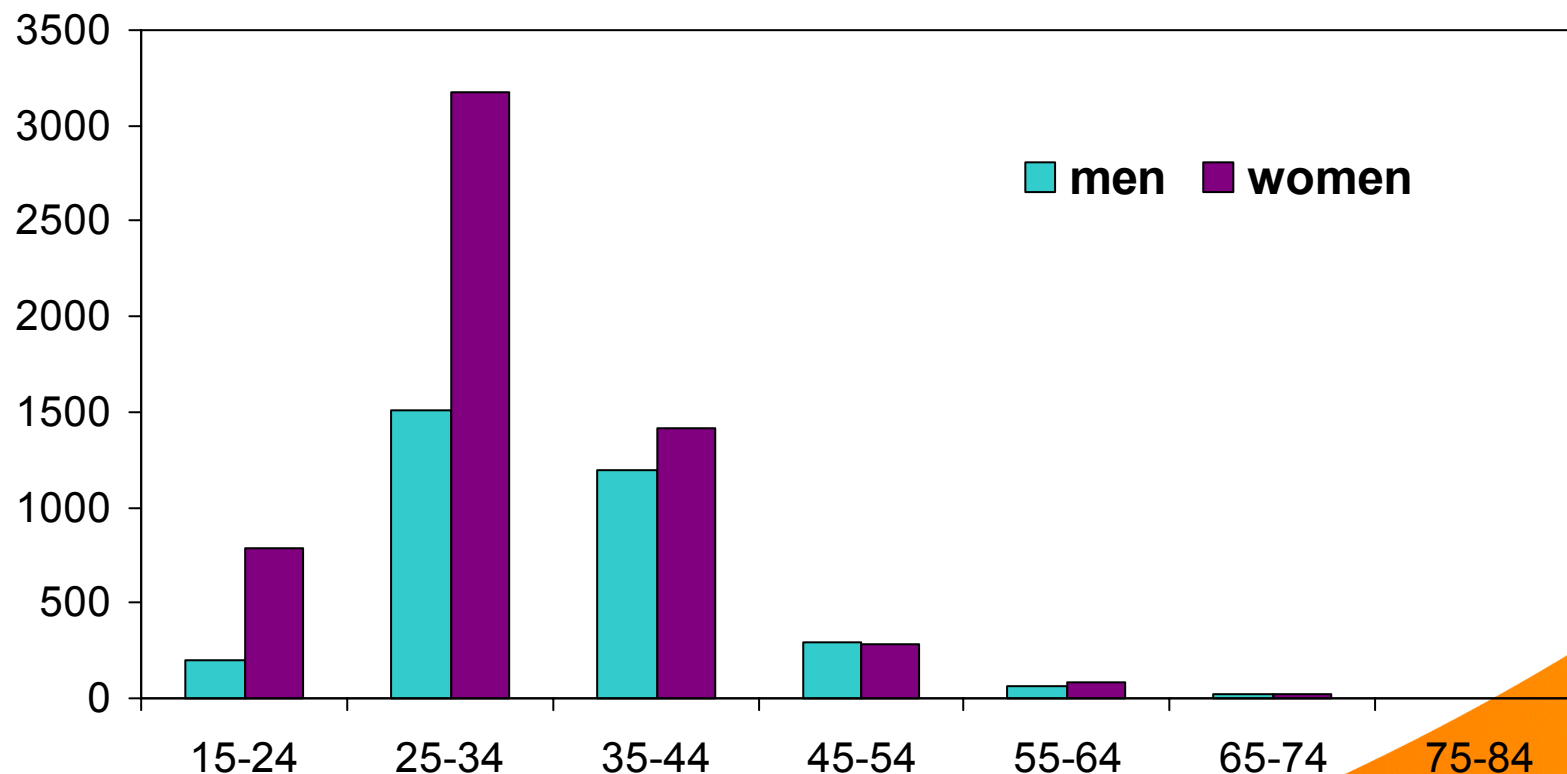
UK data to the end of December 2003



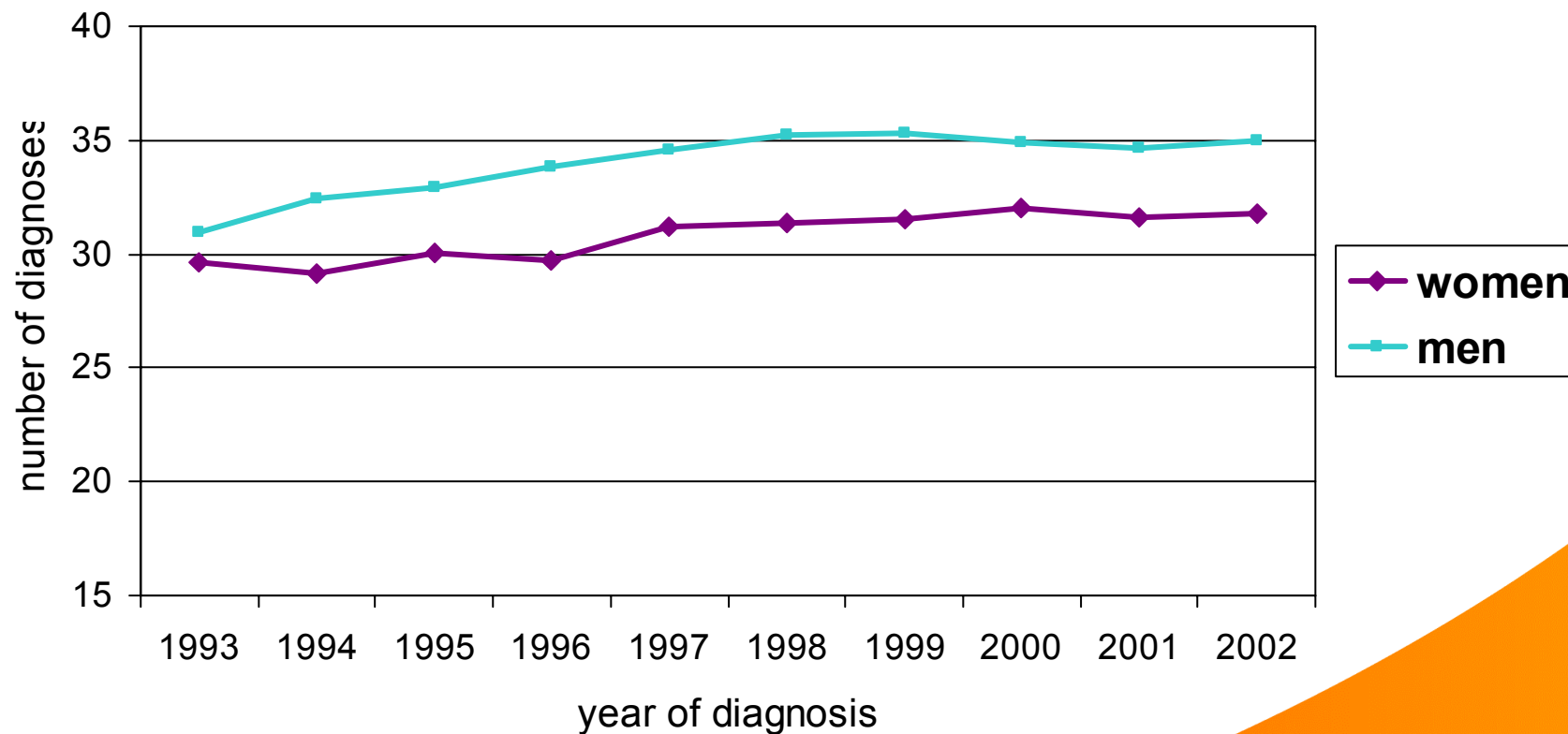
UN geographical areas



# Age at diagnosis: new diagnoses in African men and women 1993-2002



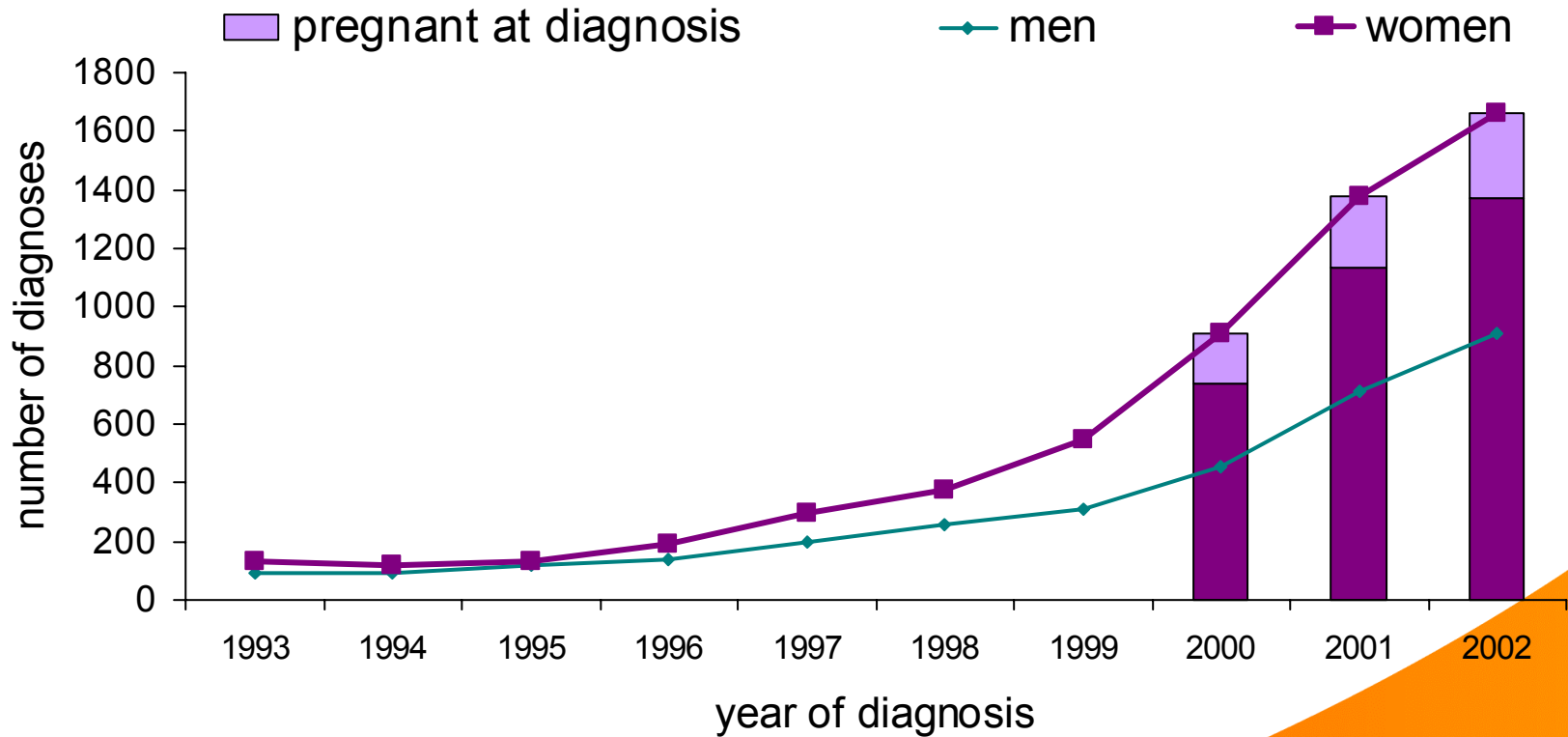
# Median age at UK diagnosis for African men and women



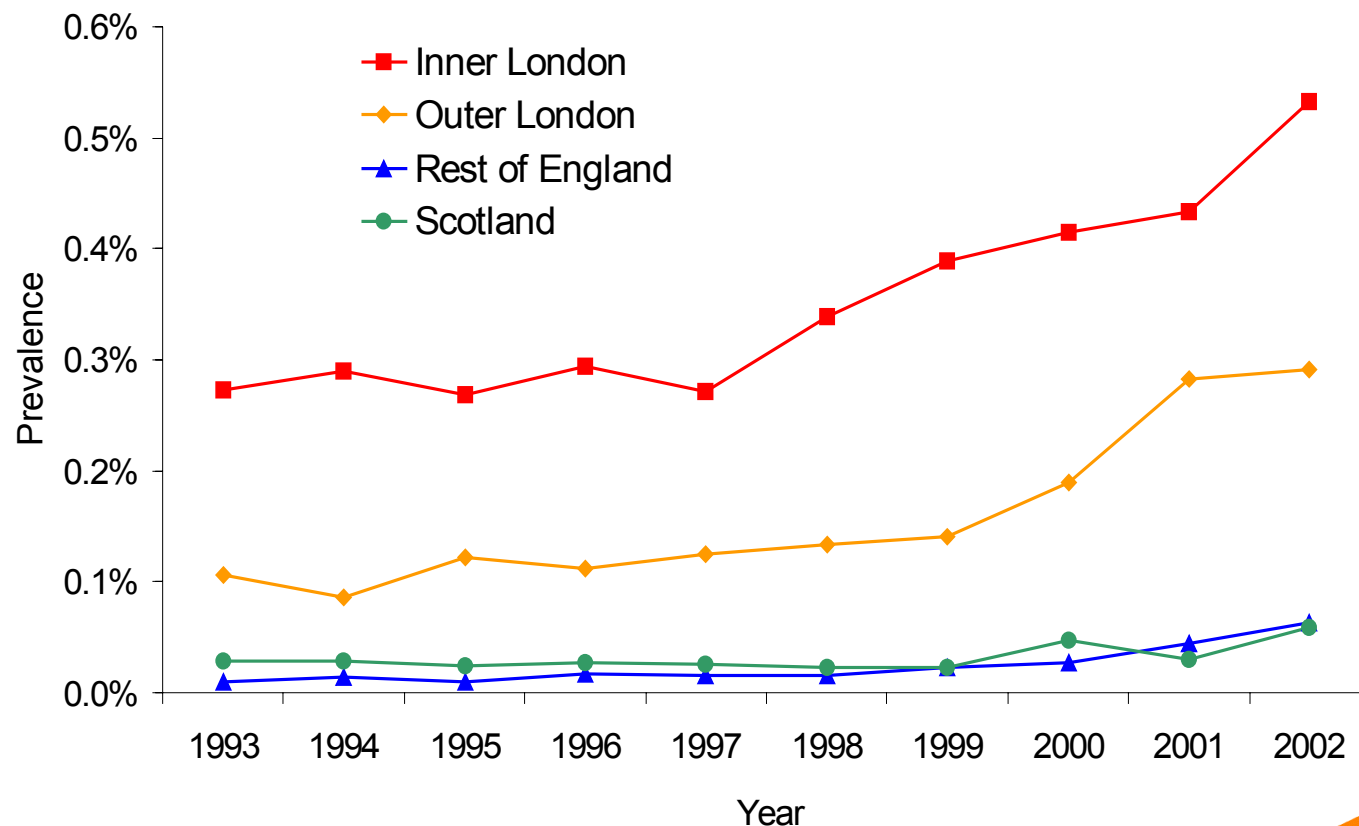
# New diagnoses of HIV in African men and women (all infection routes)



Data to the end of 2003



# Coreslide 6: Overall prevalence<sup>1</sup> of HIV infection in pregnant women<sup>2</sup> by area of residence in England & Scotland, 1993-2002



<sup>1</sup> Includes previously diagnosed, those diagnosed through antenatal screening and those remaining undiagnosed.

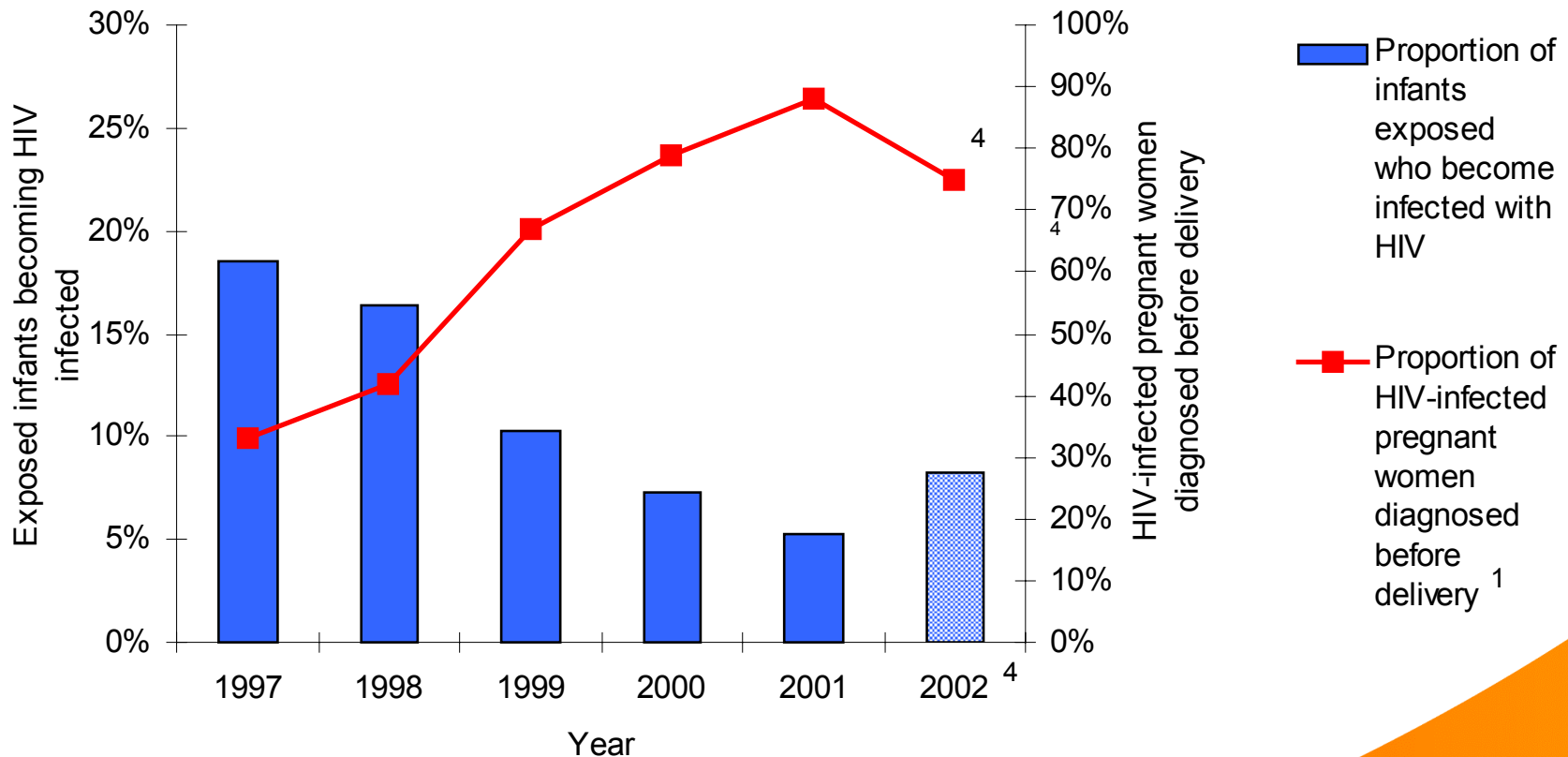
<sup>2</sup> Newborn infant dried blood spots taken for metabolic screening.

**Data source: Unlinked Anonymous Programme.**

# Coreslide 12: Estimated proportion of HIV-infected women diagnosed before delivery<sup>1</sup> and of exposed children becoming infected with HIV<sup>2,3</sup>, 1997-2002



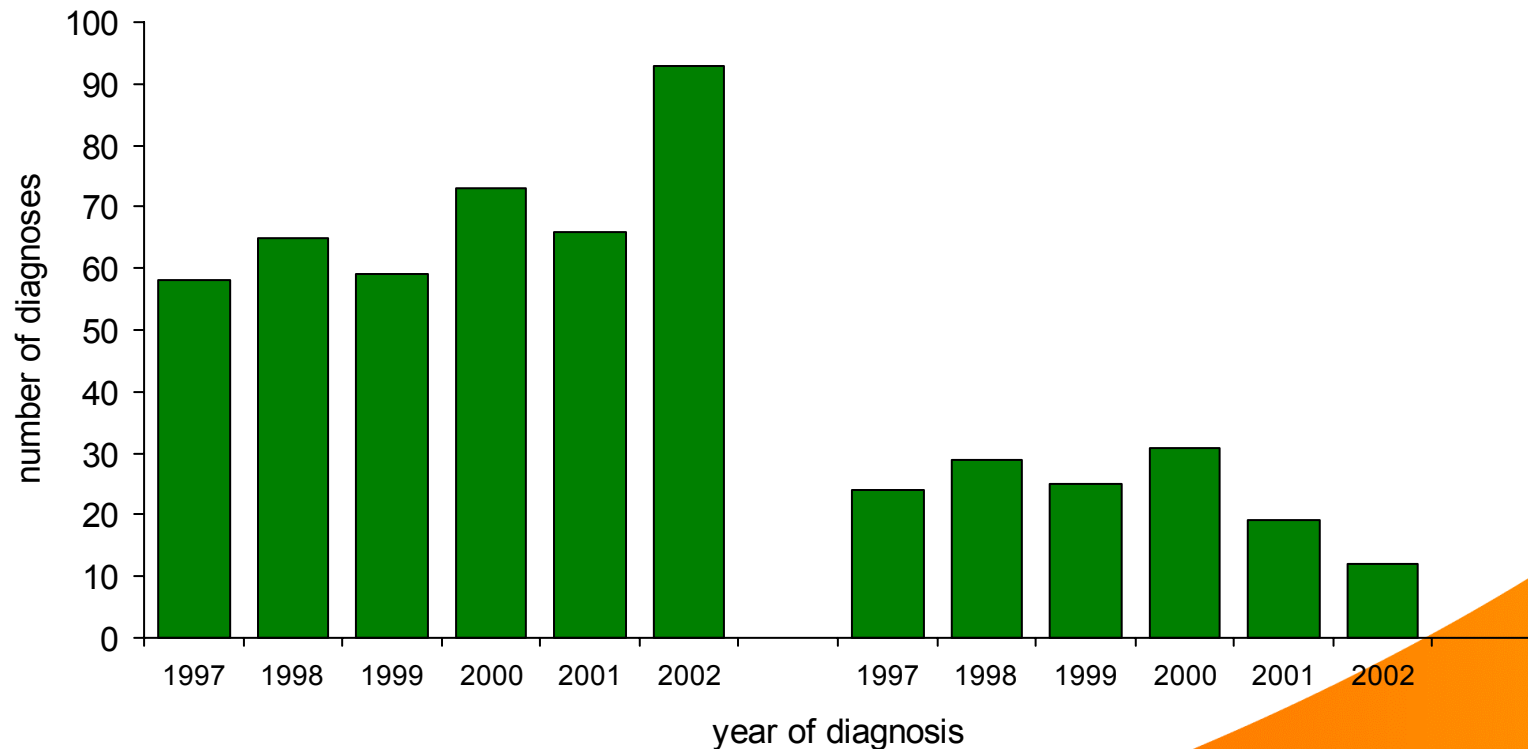
## London



<sup>1</sup> Includes those previously diagnosed and those diagnosed through antenatal testing. <sup>2</sup> Assumes a vertical transmission rate of 26.5% in undiagnosed women and 2.2% in diagnosed women (Duong T, Ades A, Gibb DM et al. Vertical transmission rates for HIV in the British Isles: estimates based on surveillance data. *BMJ* 1999; 319: 1227-1229). <sup>3</sup> These data contain reports received by the end of September 2003. <sup>4</sup> Data for 2002 should be considered preliminary minimum estimates, and as the number of reports rise, estimates of infants becoming HIV-infected will fall. **Data source: Unlinked Anonymous Programme and the National Study of HIV in Pregnancy and Childhood (NSHPC).**

# New diagnoses in Children and infants – (aged $\leq 14$ at diagnosis) by mother's ethnic group

(UK data to the end of December 2003)

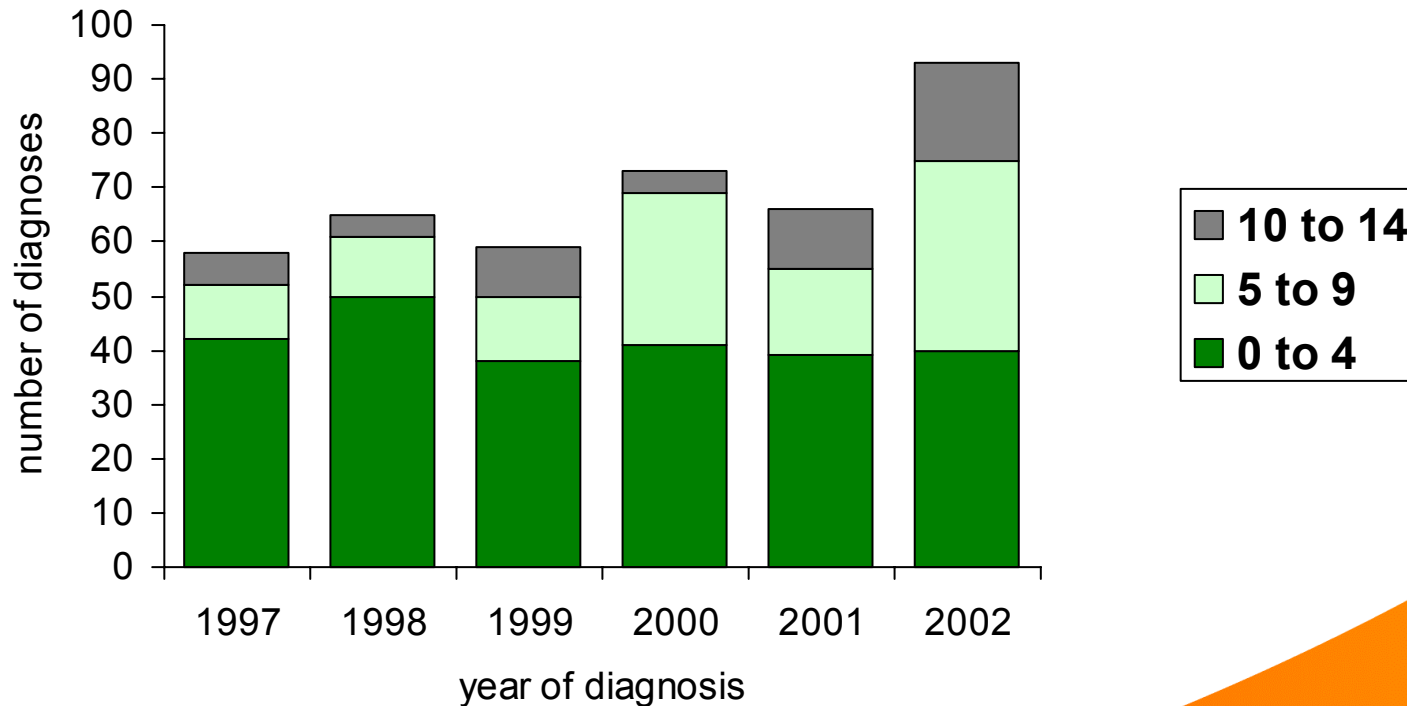


black African

Other ethnicities

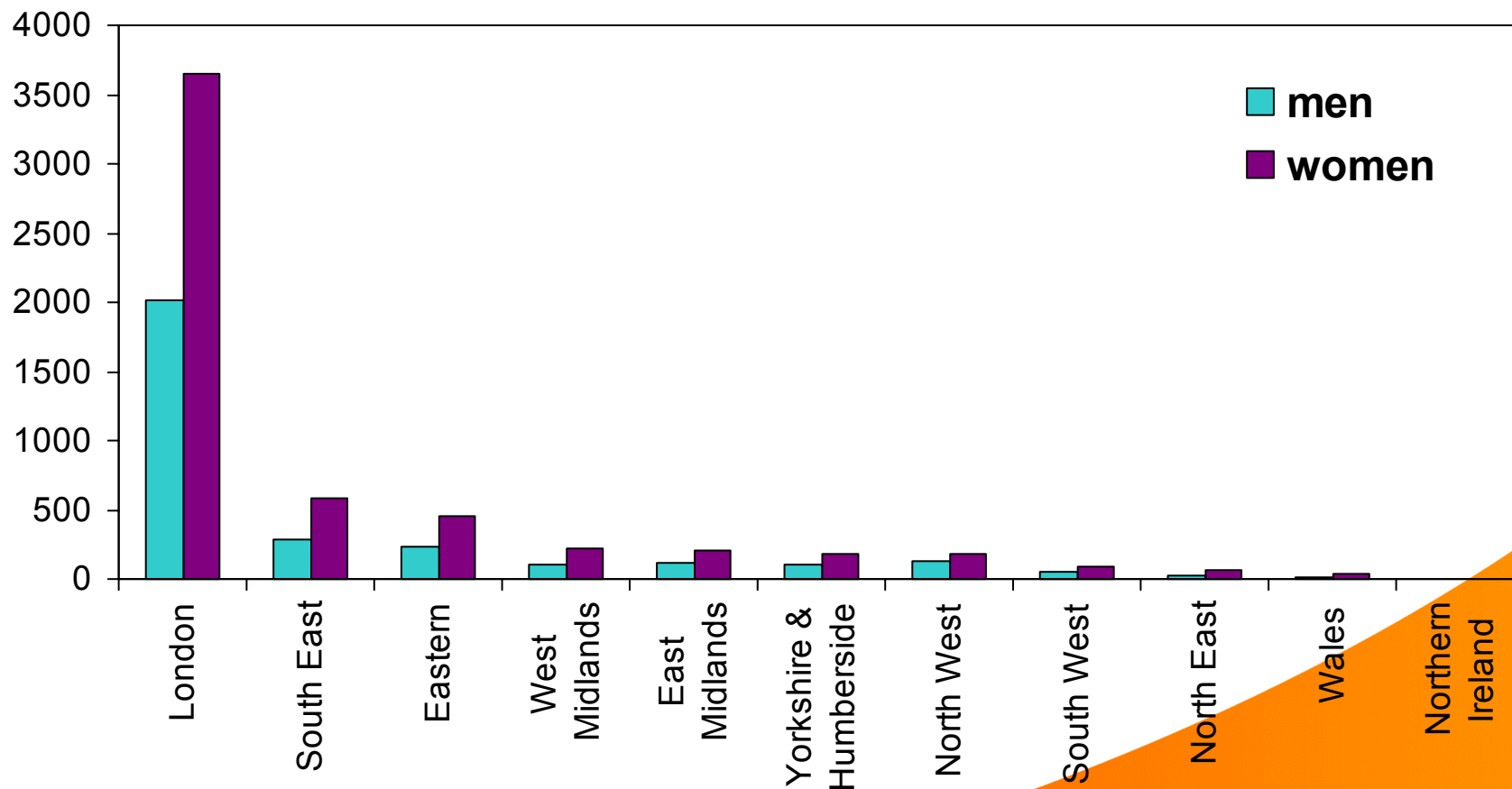
# New diagnoses in African children and infants – (aged $\leq 14$ at diagnosis) by age group at diagnosis

(UK data to the end of December 2003)

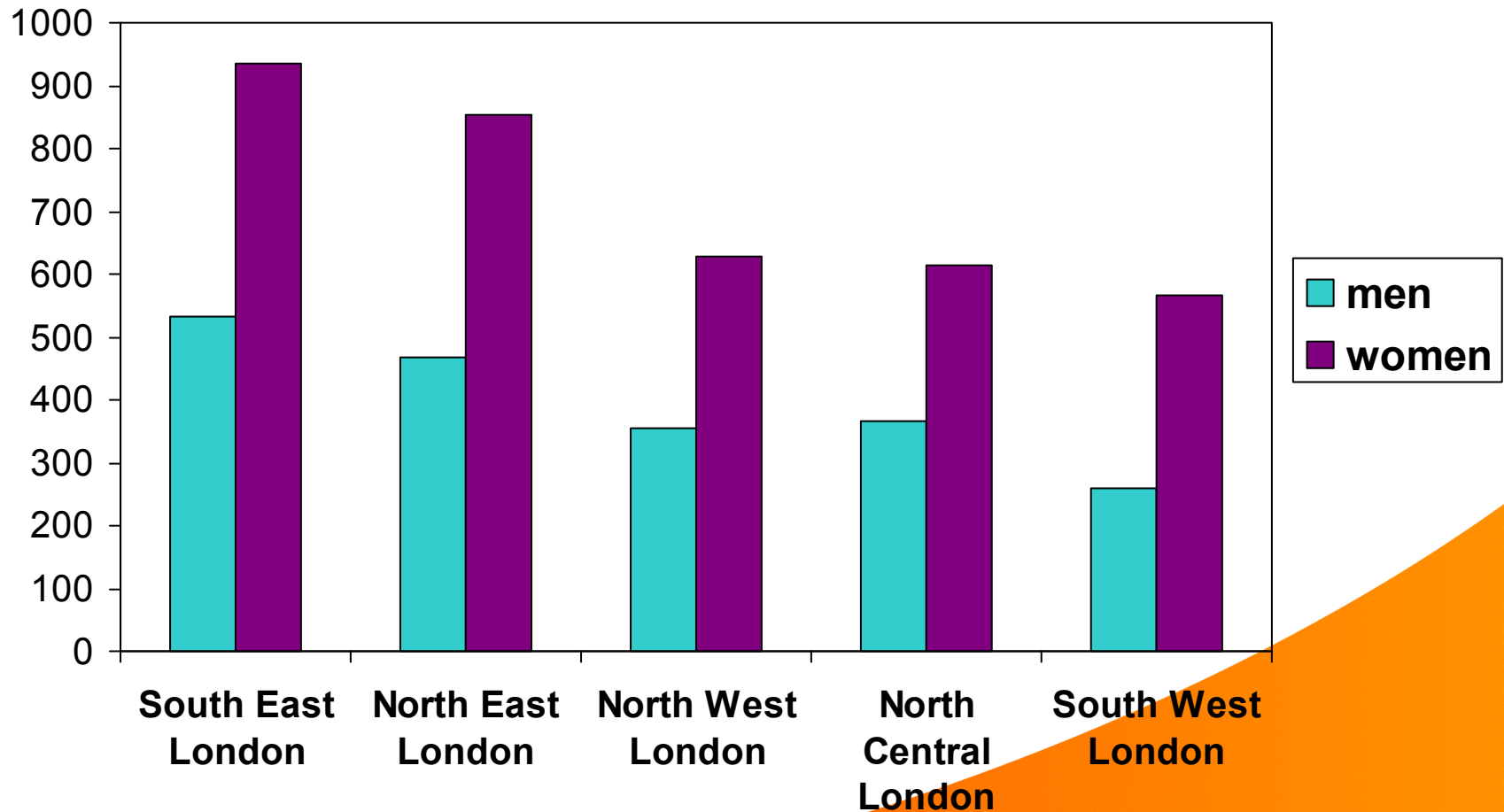




# Black African men and women with diagnosed HIV in 2002 by Govt Office Region of residence: SOPHID 2002



# Black African men and women with diagnosed HIV in 2002 living in London: SOPHID 2002



# Estimate of Prevalent HIV Infections among adults in the UK at the end of 2002



Exposure Category	2001*	2002		
	Total	Number Diagnosed†	Number Undiagnosed‡¥	Total
<b>Sex between men</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>5,500 (24%)</b>	<b>22,600</b>
<b>Injecting Drug use:</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>300 (18%)</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<b>Sex between men and women</b>				
Male	8,900	5,800	4,800 (45%)	10,600
<i>African</i>	5,100	3,800	2,500	6,300
<i>Non-African</i>	3,800	2,000	2,300	4,300
Female	10,600	9,300	4,600 (33%)	13,900
<i>African</i>	6,900	6,800	2,300	9,100
<i>Non-African</i>	3,700	2,500	2,300	4,800
<b>Total (heterosexual)</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>9,400 (38%)</b>	<b>24,500</b>
<b>Blood Products¶</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>15,200 (31%)</b>	<b>49,500</b>

\*2001 re-estimated using newly developed adjustments

† Numbers diagnosed were obtained from SOPHID and SCIEH, adjusted for under-reporting and failure to access services

‡ Numbers undiagnosed derived for England and Wales and Scotland using data from Natsal 2000 and the UA programme in an extension of the method previously described {6231}

¥ Numbers undiagnosed for Northern Ireland derived by using exposure specific factors

¶ All cases infected through blood and blood products or tissue were assumed to be diagnosed.

# Acknowledgements



*The continuing collaboration of those who contribute to HIV surveillance in the UK is gratefully acknowledged. Without their generosity, time and effort, the current level of understanding of the epidemic could not have been attained.*

*Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health*

*Institute of Child Health*

*EuroHIV*



[www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk)

# Sex and ethnicity for new diagnoses of HIV in 2002 in heterosexual men and women



UK data reports to December 2003

Pregnant  
at  
diagnosis

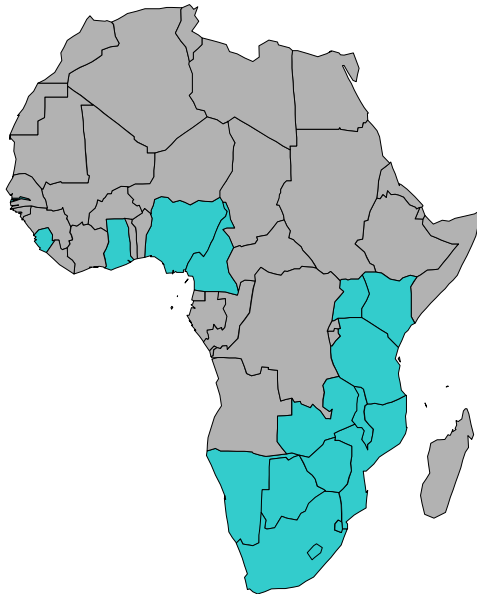
ethnic group	male	female		Total
white	209	228	28	437
black-African	857	1584	284	2441
black-Caribbean	62	83	16	145
other/mixed	19	53	13	72
I/P/B*	12	12	4	24
black-other	5	25	5	30
not known	103	167	5	270
Total	1267	2152	355	3419

\*Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi

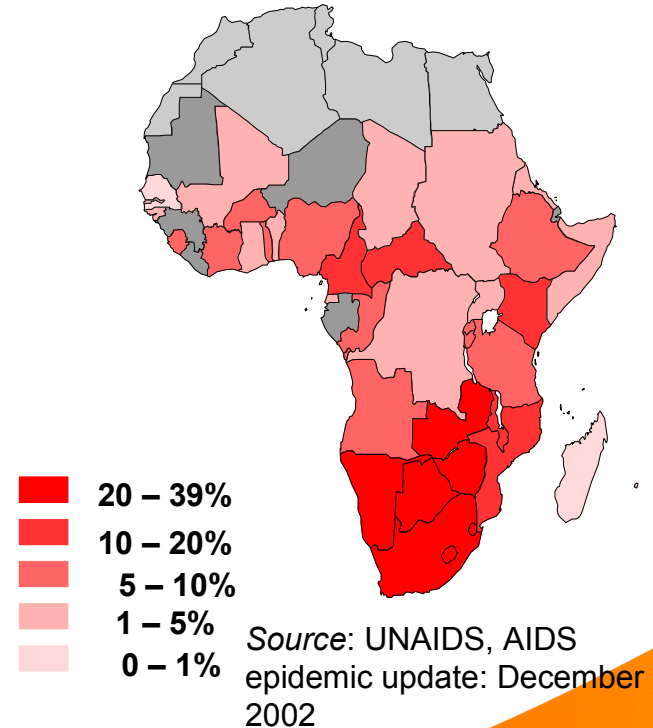
# Commonwealth Countries in Africa



Countries in the Commonwealth



Adult HIV prevalence in 2001

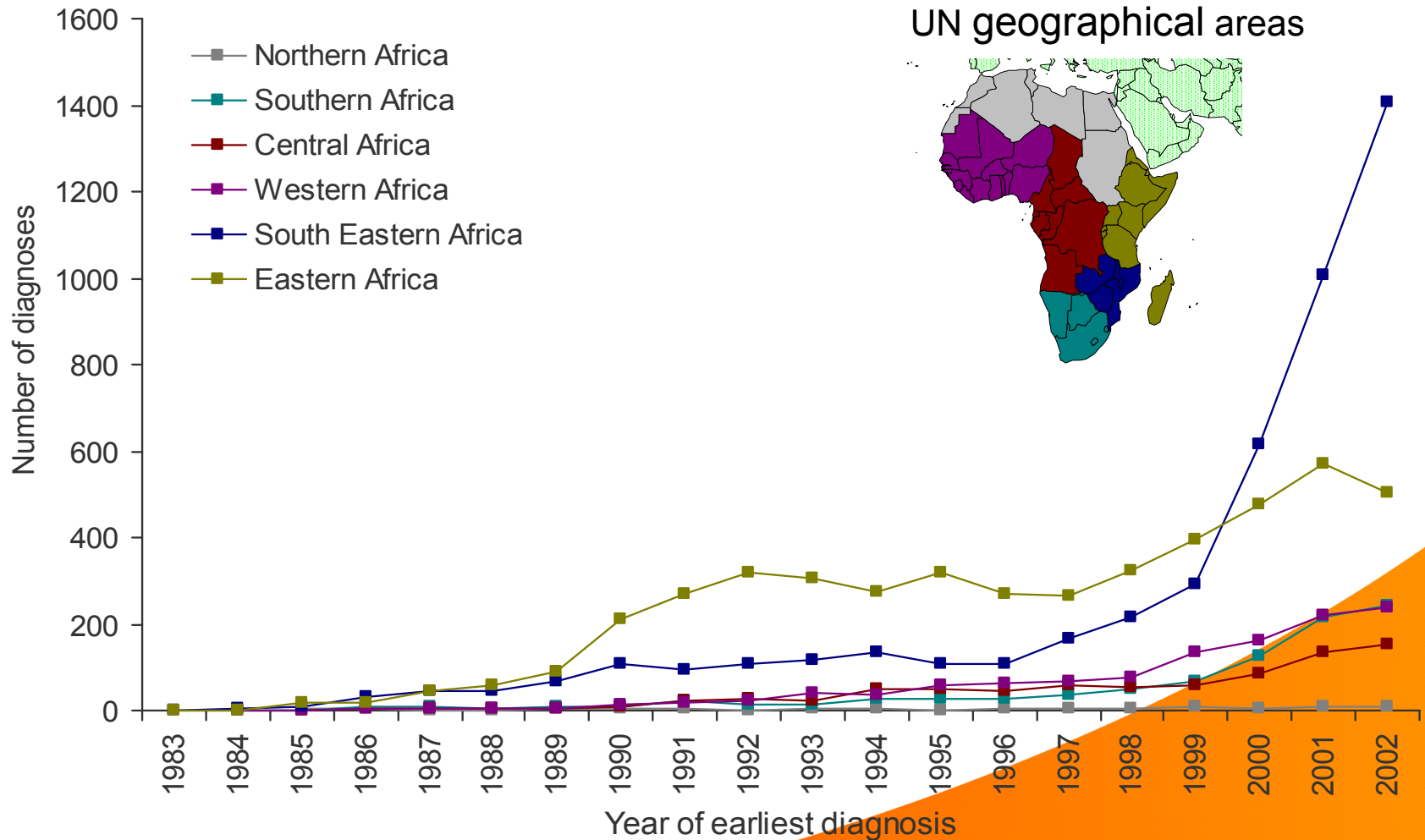


**At the end of 2001 over 21 million adults and children with HIV were living in Commonwealth Africa (54% of the global total)**

# HIV infections where the probable country of infection was a named country in Africa

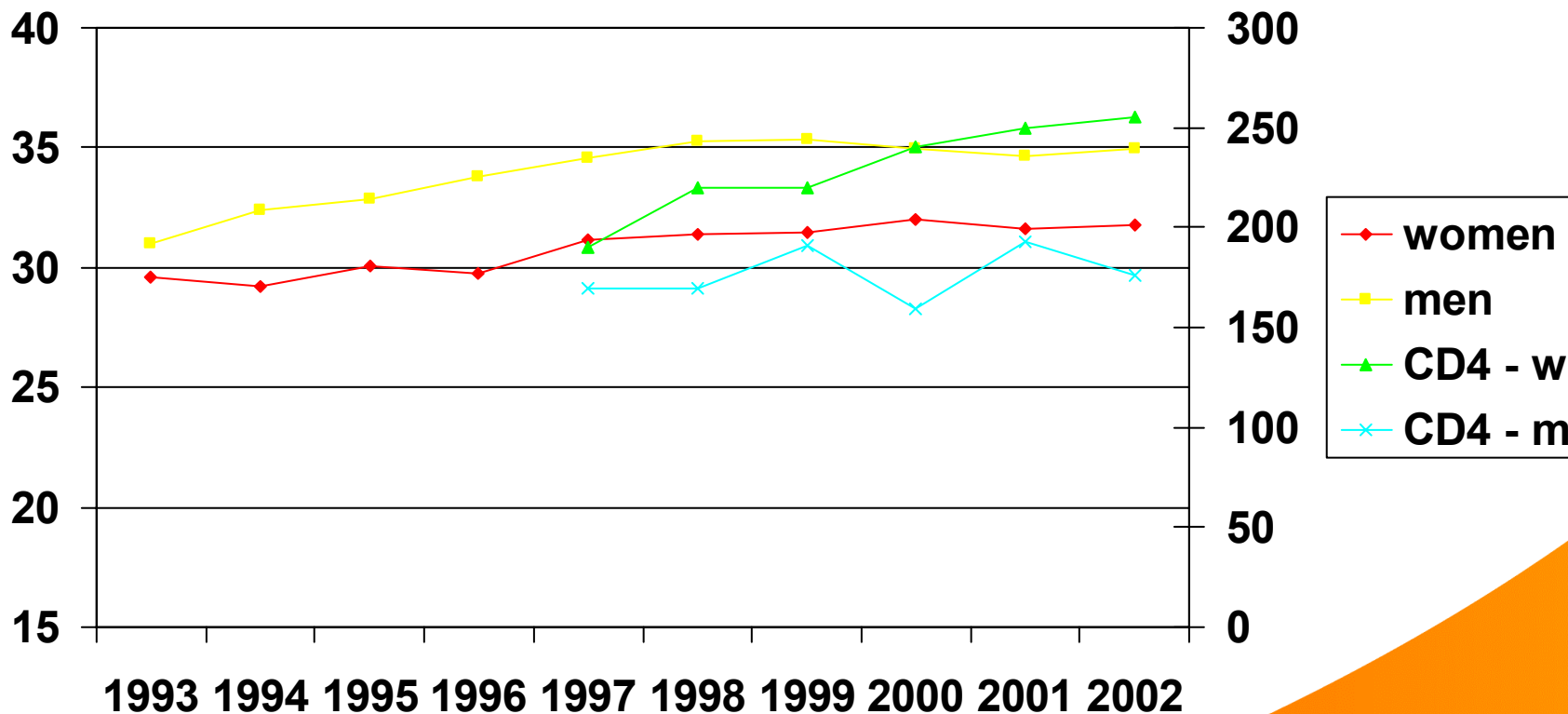


UK data to the end of December 2003



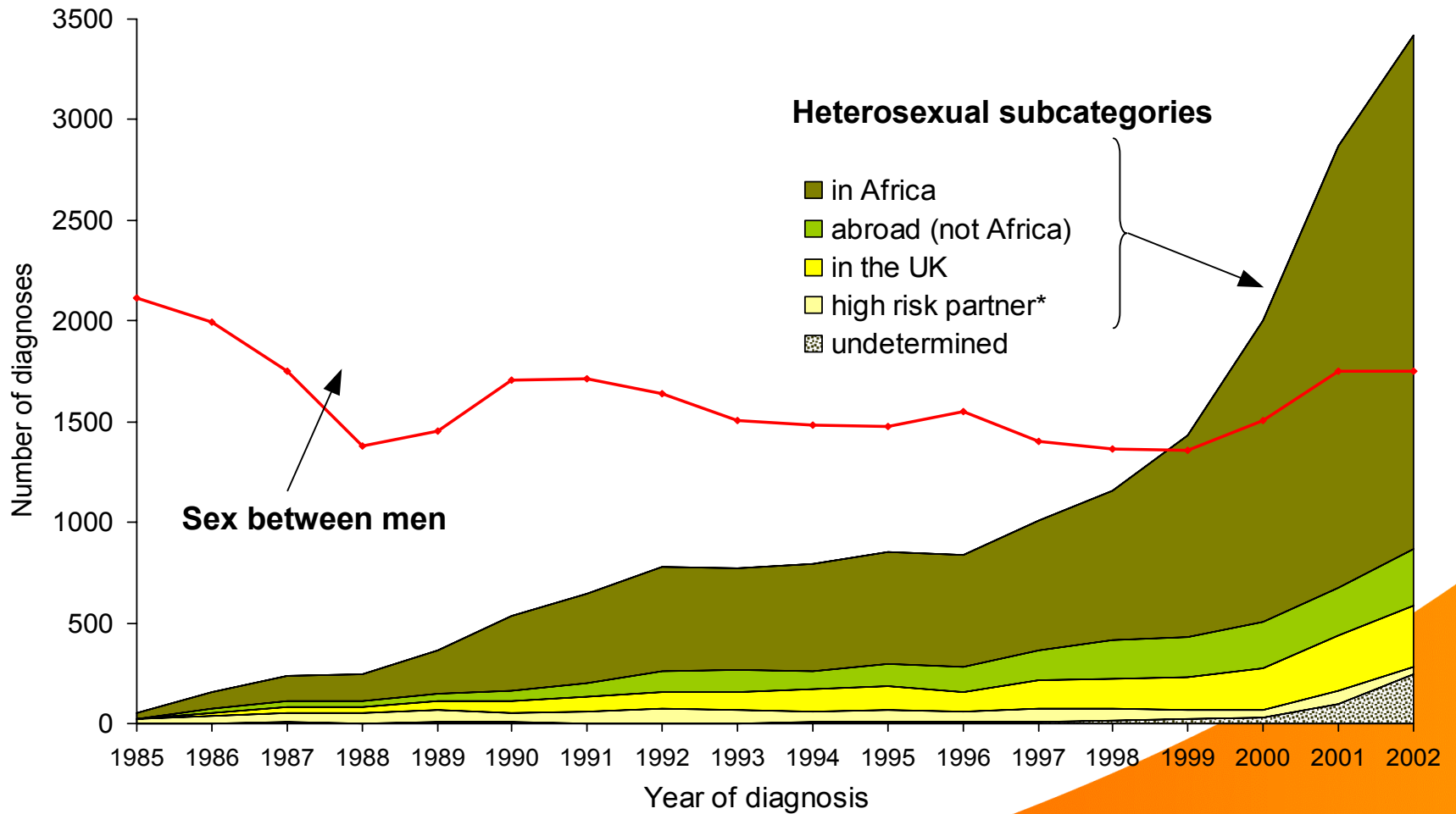


# Age at UK diagnosis for African men and women



# UK HIV diagnoses by the two main routes of transmission

Reports received by end of December 2003



Numbers, particularly for recent years will increase as further reports are received and follow up continues

\* High risk partners include those infected through sex between men, injecting drug use or receipt of blood or blood products