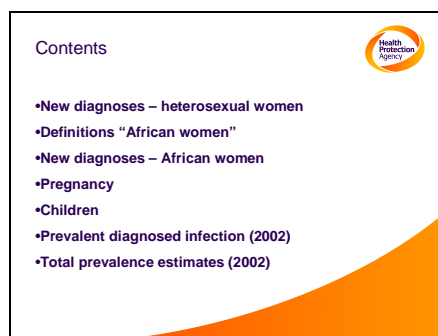


Slide 1

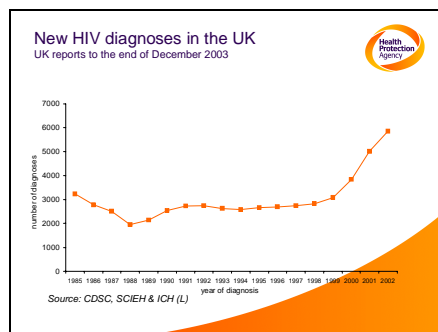


These slides were presented at the African HIV Research Forum on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2004

Slide 2



Slide 3

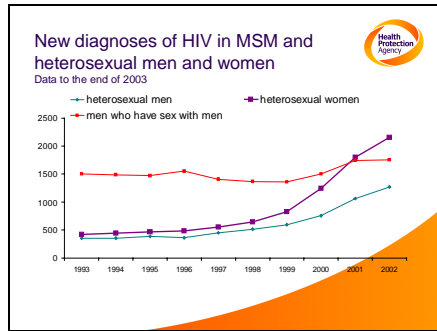


New diagnoses of HIV infection. These are data for the UK and include reports from the Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH) and the Institute of Child Health (ICH). New diagnoses will be both in individuals newly infected and those with a long standing infection. Updated data are available every 3 months on the hpa website

[http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/hiv\\_and\\_sti/hiv/epidemiology/files/quarterly.pdf](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/hiv/epidemiology/files/quarterly.pdf)

**Table 3a**

Slide 4

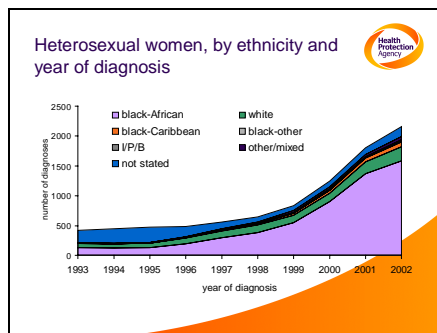


This slide shows new diagnoses in those who were sexually infected with HIV: Sex between men, and sex between men and women (males and females shown separately) Update data are available quarterly.

[http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/hiv\\_and\\_sti/hiv/epidemiology/files/quarterly.pdf](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/hiv/epidemiology/files/quarterly.pdf)

**Table 6a**

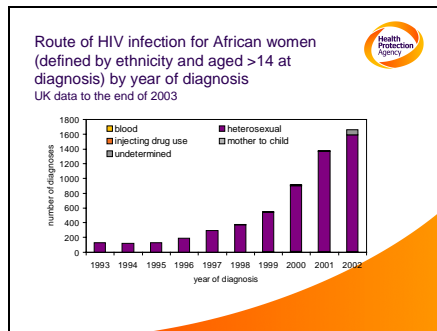
Slide 5



A breakdown of new diagnoses in heterosexual women by ethnicity. In the last few years 70-75% of heterosexual women have been black African. There have been fewer than 100 women diagnosed each year who were infected via a non sexual route (blood transfusion, injecting drug use etc)

These data are not routinely available. Useful data tables at the above weblink include **Tables 12a and 12b**

Slide 8

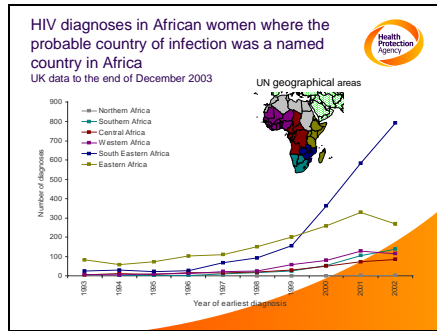


New diagnoses in adult black African women by year of diagnosis and route of infection.

After sexual transmission, the next most common route of infection is blood transfusion (in Africa) with fewer than 10 diagnoses each year. Other infection routes are uncommon.

These data are not routinely available.

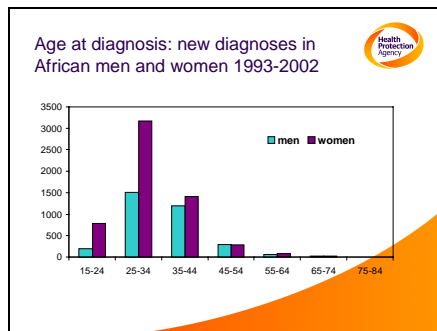
Slide 9



New diagnoses in the UK in adult black African women who were infected in Africa by broad region of infection. All routes of transmission. These data not available routinely – but please see coreslides available from a link at this page for an overall picture (men and women)  
[http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/hiv\\_and\\_sti/hiv/epidemiology/introduction.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/hiv/epidemiology/introduction.htm)

Around 50 adult black African women, infected in the UK were diagnosed each year since 2000. This will be an underestimate of the true figure.

Slide 10

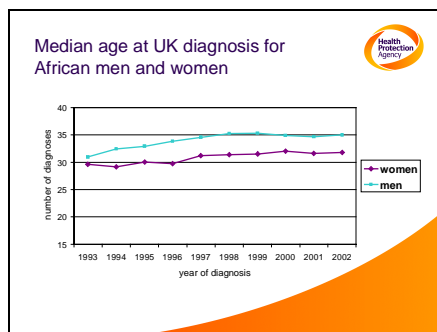


This figure refers to cumulative data over a ten year period. All black African adult men and women.

Most men and women are diagnosed in their 20s and 30s, women tend to be diagnosed younger. Nearly 2% of women and nearly 3% of men were diagnosed (in the UK) aged over 55

These data are not routinely available.

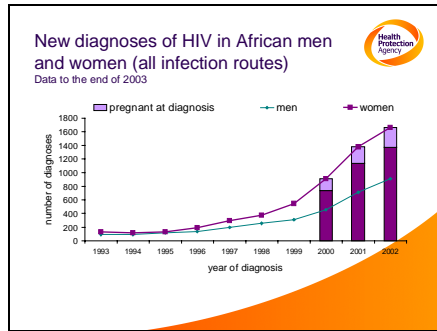
Slide 11



Median age at UK diagnosis is gradually rising for both African men and women. It has been consistently higher for men.

These data are not routinely available

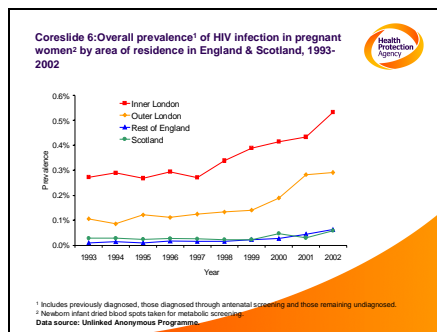
Slide 12



New diagnoses in African men and women (all infection routes) with numbers of women who were reported as “pregnant at diagnosis” shown in the bars. The proportion pregnant has remained fairly steady (17 – 19%) the numbers have been rising – almost 300 reported for 2002 by the end of December 2003.

These data are not routinely available – experts in surveillance of HIV in pregnancy are at the Institute of Child Health (UCL)

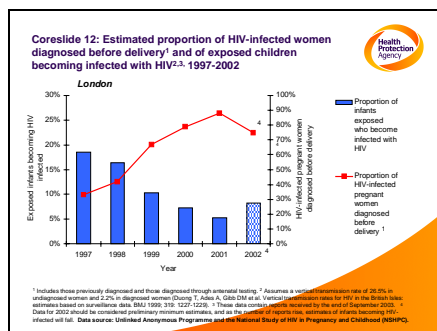
Slide 13



This shows total prevalence of HIV in pregnant women surveyed in the Unlinked anonymous surveys. It includes women who were unaware of their infection, women who were diagnosed during this pregnancy and women who were diagnosed prior to this pregnancy.

This slide is from the annual report “Renewing the Focus” [http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/hiv\\_and\\_sti/publications/annual\\_2003/part4\\_figures.pdf](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/publications/annual_2003/part4_figures.pdf)

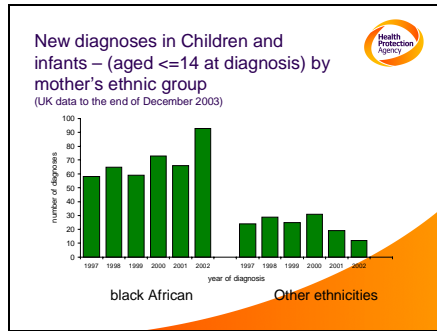
Slide 14



As the proportion of women who are screened for HIV in pregnancy has increased the proportion of babies born to HIV infected mothers who become infected has decreased

[http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/hiv\\_and\\_sti/publications/annual\\_2003/part4\\_figures.pdf](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/publications/annual_2003/part4_figures.pdf)

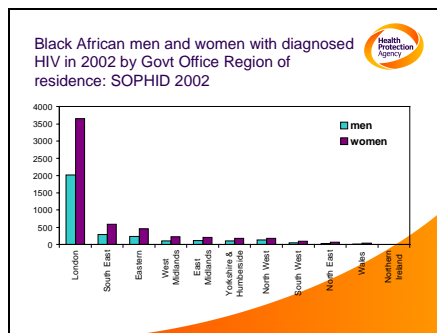
Slide 15



This shows total numbers of children diagnosed by African ethnicities and all other ethnicities combined. These include children who were infected (vertically and by other routes such as blood) outside the UK.

These data are not routinely available, but please see Tables 13a, 13b and 14 in the quarterly surveillance tables for information on paediatric diagnoses

Slide 17



SOPHID: shows the “current picture” – those living with diagnosed HIV. These are data from 2002 showing adult African men and women only.

Of 8,800 people - 5,700 (65%) lived in London (3,700 women and 2,000 men) figures rounded to nearest 100.

Regions surrounding London have next highest numbers.


Slide 19

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

This slide is derived from a table in the annual report “Renewing the Focus” these estimates are calculated once a year. An update will be available towards the end of 2004.


\*2001 re-estimated using newly developed adjustments.  
 †Numbers diagnosed were obtained from SOPHID and SCOP, adjusted for under-reporting and false to gender identity.  
 ‡Numbers undiagnosed derived for England and Wales and Scotland using data from NATAL 2001 and the UK programme in an extension of the method previously reported (2011).  
 §Numbers undiagnosed for Northern Ireland derived by using exposure specific factors.  
 ¶All cases included through blood and blood products in issue www.scop.org.uk/england.

Slide 20

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



Slide 21



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

