

London



HIV New Diagnoses to end of June 2009

HIV/STI Department
Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections

in collaboration with

Health Protection Scotland

and the

UCL Institute of Child Health

Data received by 15th July 2009
Report date 27th August 2009

No. 1:2009

SHA-LEVEL HIV/ AIDS DIAGNOSES TABLES

In the UK all reporting of diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS is voluntary and confidential. No names are kept on the databases. The soundex code is a simple coding of names to their initial letter and three digits - no code is unique to a single surname, but their use allows the recognition of records relating to the same individual.

Data Updates

These tables are updated every six months and made available on the Health Protection Agency (HPA) web site at: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094588891>

Slides with explanatory notes summarising the HIV epidemic in the UK are available at the same web address.

Commentary on national diagnoses tables is published in the **Health Protection Report (HPR)** (formally CDR) available on the HPA web site at: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/hpr/>

Data Sources

These tables are prepared from:

- i) Laboratory and clinician reports (the latter introduced in 2000) of newly identified HIV antibody positive individuals and AIDS cases (clinician only) reported to the HIV & STI department, Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections (HPA CfI) and to Health Protection Scotland.
- ii) Returns to the Oxford Haemophilia Centre for the United Kingdom Haemophilia Centre Directors' Organisation.
- iii) Paediatric data compiled at the UCL Institute of Child Health (Tel: 020-7829-8686) in collaboration with the HPA CfI and Health Protection Scotland, and from follow-up of monthly notifications to the British Paediatric Surveillance Unit of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, and the National Study of HIV in Pregnancy at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

In each surveillance centre records of HIV diagnosis, AIDS and death which are regarded as relating to the same individual are merged to form a single record. Cumulative data from all these sources are amalgamated at the end of each six month period to produce the current UK data set of reported HIV infected individuals. These data inevitably include reports of some individuals who have subsequently left the UK. They may include some whose various records because of, for instance, transcription errors or missing information were not recognised as being related.

Subtracting reported deaths from the total of reported diagnosed HIV infected individuals cannot, therefore, be regarded as providing a good estimate of the current prevalence of diagnosed HIV infection in the UK.

For information about prevalence of diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infections consult the tables relating to the Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) and the report of the Unlinked Anonymous HIV Surveillance Program (Department Of Health Report), both available through the HPA web site.

Definitions used

HIV infected individual: an individual for whom HIV diagnosis and/or AIDS, and/or death with HIV infection has been reported.

AIDS case: The European AIDS case definition is used for AIDS surveillance in the UK. It is based on that developed in USA as modified in 1987 and 1993, but does not include a CD4 cell count of less than 200 in an HIV infected person as AIDS defining.

Death in an HIV infected individual without reported AIDS: these include AIDS and non AIDS related deaths.

Date of HIV diagnosis: This is taken to be the date of the first HIV defining event for an individual in the UK, for example, a laboratory report of HIV infection or a diagnosis of AIDS. Tables summarising events over time are produced using the **date of HIV diagnosis** (and not the date of report). This means that numbers, particularly for recent years, will rise as a result of receiving further reports.

Reports of death

Clinicians are asked to report the death of any HIV infected patient when it occurs. This source of information is supplemented by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) reporting all deaths which record AIDS or HIV among the causes of death, and by a computerised search of ONS records, with names replaced by their "Soundex" codes, of those who have died when aged less than 60. Periodically clinicians have been asked to provide up-to-date information on the vital status of all patients reported as AIDS cases who are not known to have died.

Geographical coverage

England is subdivided on the basis of the NHS boundaries as revised on July 2006. Each of the regions of the 2002 NHS geography is equivalent to an NHS Strategic Health Authority in the new 2006 geography with the exception of the former South Eastern region, which has been divided into 2 Strategic Health Authorities - South East Coast and South East Central.

Exposure categorisation

Whenever possible enough information is gathered from the initial report or through subsequent follow-up to allow consistent allocation of individuals to defined risk categories. Where there has been exposure to HIV infection by more than one route, allocation to the summary categories used in these tables is based on a judgement as to which is the most probable route. Those exposed to infection, for instance, both through sex between men and heterosexually, are allocated to the summary category of sex between men.

All reports indicating heterosexual exposure to HIV infection with insufficient information for classification as described above are systematically followed up. Because of the interval between reporting and completing follow-up, the proportion of reports with unspecified exposure categorisation is higher for the most recent time period.

Ethnicity data

Ethnicity has been collected on new HIV diagnoses reports since 1995, and was only available on AIDS reports prior to this.

Interpreting apparent trends over time

Apparent trends over time in these reports must be interpreted with care, as each data source is subject to reporting delay which varies over time. Furthermore, the diagnosis of infection in an asymptomatic person depends upon risk recognition, willingness to have an HIV test and test accessibility.

AIDS reports are not subject to the ascertainment biases that affect laboratory reports of HIV diagnoses, but the effect of enhanced anti-retroviral therapy introduced in 1996 has been to delay progression to AIDS in those who have had their HIV infection previously diagnosed. Those who developed an AIDS defining condition before beginning treatment may subsequently have greatly improved health. This led to an even steeper decline in the number of deaths than there have been in AIDS cases.

It is still uncertain how long these benefits will last. They will, in the medium term at least however, result in an increase in the prevalence of diagnosed HIV infections, as the number of new diagnoses of infection shows no sign of declining. The fall in the numbers of AIDS cases and deaths has had the greatest effect in the group who acquired HIV through sex between men, so that the development of AIDS can no longer be regarded as a marker of disease progression which is unbiased by risk group.

European and global HIV data

Information relating to the HIV epidemic in Europe is available from ECDC, 171 83 Stockholm, Sweden, telephone +46 (0) 8 586 01000, e-mail info@ecdc.europa.eu.
http://ecdc.europa.eu/Health_topics/AIDS/Index.html

Information relating to the world situation is available from UNAIDS, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland, Telephone +4122 791 3666 e-mail UNAIDS@WHO.CH <http://www.unaids.org/>.

Citation

For citation purposes the following is suggested;

"Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections and Health Protection Scotland. Unpublished HIV Diagnoses Surveillance SHA Tables No. 1:2009/1Table".

Contacts

Enquiries regarding the tables should be directed to the staff of the HIV & STI department at the HPA CfI, 020-8200-6868 ext 7455 or to Health Protection Scotland 0141-300-1100 or email harsqueries@hpa.org.uk For additional paediatric tables please visit: <http://www.nshpc.ucl.ac.uk/>.

04 September 2009

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Individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in London

HIV and first AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and deaths in HIV-infected individuals by year of death

Data to the end June 2009

Report type and sex	1993 or earlier	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
HIV diagnoses	Men	12,704	1382	1443	1379	1334	1287	1326	1457	1720	1806	1965	2034	2050	2005	2081	2036	911	38,920
	Women	1717	364	419	438	458	513	715	907	1088	1200	1311	1298	1265	1199	1013	1023	422	15,350
Sub total¹		14452	1747	1862	1817	1793	2042	2364	2808	3006	3276	3332	3315	3204	3094	3059	1,333	54,305	
AIDS diagnoses	Men	5585	990	901	687	488	345	278	294	218	226	198	193	195	139	135	116	23	11,011
	Women	427	129	151	167	119	105	114	133	133	168	168	151	116	129	82	82	15	2389
Sub total		6012	1119	1052	854	607	450	392	427	351	394	366	344	311	268	217	198	38	13,400
Deaths	Men	3962	836	830	689	278	196	170	142	159	165	146	174	143	167	114	40		8382
	Women	227	98	108	114	70	43	44	51	62	46	70	67	49	66	58	43	29	1245
Sub total		4189	934	938	803	348	239	214	222	205	235	213	223	209	225	157	69	9627	

Table will include some records of the same individuals which are unmatchable because of differences in the information supplied
Numbers will rise as further reports are received, particularly for recent years.

¹ Includes reports of 35 individuals with sex not stated

Individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in London

By year of diagnosis, exposure category and sex

Data to the end of June 2009

Exposure category and sex	1993 or earlier	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total ³
Sex between men ¹	10315	1026	1070	1028	941	880	838	925	1038	1077	1134	1196	1254	1231	1284	1064	397	26,698
Heterosexual contact																		
Men	943	236	247	248	269	315	398	435	567	607	695	694	655	582	588	544	168	8191
Women	1203	306	347	361	394	449	645	837	1033	1117	1206	1195	1176	1066	874	844	304	13,357
Sub total	2146	542	594	609	663	764	1043	1272	1600	1724	1901	1889	1831	1648	1462	1388	472	21,548
Injecting drug use																		
Men	626	69	76	52	56	44	33	37	43	54	51	52	43	69	46	36	15	1402
Women	322	21	44	38	25	21	21	17	15	14	22	15	21	25	23	12	5	661
Sub total	948	90	120	90	81	65	54	54	58	68	73	67	64	94	69	48	20	2063
Mother to infant																		
Boys/ Men	75	32	23	22	40	34	31	36	33	28	38	29	31	22	18	15	3	510
Girls/ Women	87	27	24	24	24	34	36	29	20	30	41	40	28	34	26	18	2	524
Sub total	162	59	47	46	64	68	67	65	53	58	79	69	59	56	44	33	5	1034
Recipient of blood/ tissue products ²																		
Men	371	1	8	6	9	0	7	7	5	10	8	7	6	7	6	3	4	465
Women	54	5	2	9	6	3	8	8	5	11	8	10	6	9	2	2	4	152
Sub total	425	6	10	15	15	3	15	15	10	21	16	17	12	16	8	5	8	617
Other/ undetermined																		
Men	374	18	19	23	19	14	19	17	34	30	39	56	61	94	139	374	324	1654
Women	51	5	2	6	9	6	5	16	15	28	34	38	34	65	88	147	107	656
Sub total	425	23	21	29	28	20	24	33	49	58	73	94	95	159	227	521	431	2310
Total ³	14,452	1747	1862	1817	1793	1801	2042	2364	2808	3006	3276	3332	3315	3204	3094	3059	1333	54,305

Table will include some records of the same individuals which are unmatchable because of differences in the information supplied. Numbers will rise as further reports are received, particularly for recent years.

¹ Includes 522 men who had also injected drugs.

² Includes 2 tissue recipients and 353 blood factor recipients (mainly men with haemophilia).

³ Includes 35 patients with sex not stated on report.

Individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in London
By year of diagnosis, probable exposure category, world region of infection and partner exposure
Data to the end of June 2009

Exposure	Where acquired	Partner's exposure	1993 or earlier	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Sex between men	UK		1808	170	123	196	221	189	142	304	308	311	355	342	478	607	584	448	119	6705	
	Abroad		1695	131	140	95	89	57	56	82	76	101	116	94	153	187	225	168	34	3499	
	Not reported		6812	725	807	737	631	634	640	539	654	665	663	760	623	437	475	448	244	16,494	
	Sub total		10315	1026	1070	1028	941	880	838	925	1038	1077	1134	1196	1254	1231	1284	1064	397	26,698	
Heterosexual contact	UK	Sex between men	21	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	6	5	3	1	5	1	1	79	
		Heterosexual contact ^{1 2}	91	28	37	33	51	63	67	88	115	135	184	206	226	229	197	174	32	1956	
		Injecting drug use	21	6	5	7	11	3	4	4	5	2	8	10	6	3	6	1	1	103	
		Other ³	5	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	6	2	6	2	3	3	0	39	
		Not reported	24	9	6	3	12	12	17	18	8	9	15	20	25	36	36	64	20	334	
	Sub total		162	51	53	50	77	83	94	113	134	151	219	243	266	271	247	243	54	2511	
	Possibly UK ⁴		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	197	166	144	142	122	75	37	1051
	Africa	Sex between men	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	19	
		Heterosexual contact ²	95	40	44	49	56	46	104	444	663	718	873	946	825	674	492	326	79	6474	
		Injecting drug use	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	
		Other ³	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
		Not reported	1484	375	410	417	425	513	690	545	640	498	351	227	272	180	126	108	27	7288	
	Sub total		1583	418	454	469	482	562	796	989	1308	1219	1225	1176	1097	856	618	437	106	13,795	
	Other world region		276	61	75	75	89	101	129	147	135	150	208	172	150	133	102	102	34	2139	
Not reported		130	12	12	15	15	19	24	23	23	36	52	132	174	246	373	531	241	2058		
Sub total		2151	542	594	609	663	765	1043	1272	1600	1724	1901	1889	1831	1648	1462	1388	472	21,554		
Injecting drug use	UK		101	11	10	13	9	8	6	7	11	14	22	19	21	34	17	12	2	317	
	Abroad		206	29	40	20	19	19	15	13	14	19	13	17	17	23	18	14	2	498	
	Not reported		641	50	70	57	53	38	33	34	33	35	38	31	26	37	34	22	16	1248	
	Sub total		948	90	120	90	81	65	54	54	58	68	73	67	64	94	69	48	20	2063	
Other ³		597	67	59	62	83	73	87	85	63	84	98	92	74	74	56	40	14	1708		
Undetermined		441	22	19	28	25	18	20	28	49	53	70	88	92	157	223	519	430	2282		
Total		14,452	1747	1862	1817	1793	1801	2042	2364	2808	3006	3276	3332	3315	3204	3094	3059	1333	54,305		

Table will include some records of the same individuals which are unmatchable because of differences in the information supplied.
Numbers will rise as further reports are received, particularly for recent years.

¹ Of the 1956 heterosexuals infected in the UK from partners who were also heterosexually infected, 63% (1224) of these partners were probably infected in Africa and 15% (284) within Europe (including the UK).

² No evidence of partner(s) with risks other than heterosexual exposure found.

³ Includes individuals infected with HIV through other risk exposures such as blood/ tissue recipient, mother to infant and nosocomial.

⁴ Reported heterosexual contact both in the UK and abroad (sub-categorised since 2002)

Individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in London

By year of diagnosis and age group

Data to the end of June 2009

Age at diagnosis	1993 or earlier	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
<15	222	62	50	47	68	70	69	68	54	62	76	70	58	45	34	28	2	1085
15-19	248	14	21	15	14	26	14	37	46	49	54	83	66	57	74	52	23	893
20-24	1859	148	156	142	140	125	155	192	219	254	271	269	284	261	264	249	105	5093
25-29	3536	402	468	437	381	372	402	472	555	578	584	616	618	564	524	519	199	11,227
30-34	3040	473	486	497	479	491	556	599	753	709	792	690	764	720	602	603	260	12,514
35-39	2104	269	313	301	351	360	442	465	552	668	682	708	617	610	616	560	242	9860
40-44	1463	162	153	168	170	161	190	234	298	321	430	469	413	458	443	446	213	6192
45-49	823	96	106	101	86	83	93	130	129	172	189	213	242	239	270	297	136	3405
50-54	425	49	54	45	53	59	50	75	104	102	85	112	104	107	113	142	81	1760
55+	426	69	53	60	51	52	70	92	98	91	113	102	149	143	154	163	72	1958
Unknown	306	3	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
Total	14,452	1747	1862	1817	1793	1801	2042	2364	2808	3006	3276	3332	3315	3204	3094	3059	1333	54,305

Table will include some records of the same individuals which are unmatchable because of differences in the information supplied. Numbers will rise as further reports are received, particularly for recent years.

Individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in London

By year of diagnosis, ethnicity and sex, 1995-2009¹

Data to end of June 2009

Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total ²
White	Men	992	935	883	837	777	805	893	929	978	1010	1047	1118	1167	1102	478	13,951
	Women	98	93	74	85	76	69	71	78	91	96	110	98	112	105	53	1309
Sub total		1090	1028	957	922	853	874	964	1007	1069	1106	1157	1216	1279	1207	531	15,260
Black-African	Men	185	191	222	257	308	364	496	530	586	575	525	421	415	341	141	5557
	Women	239	278	313	388	554	723	890	952	1021	986	934	848	667	646	213	9652
Sub total		424	469	535	645	862	1087	1386	1482	1607	1561	1459	1269	1082	987	354	15,209
Black-Caribbean		40	49	62	57	107	113	157	181	216	174	185	173	153	142	60	1869
Other/ mixed		124	164	161	146	164	199	195	224	281	347	377	411	396	431	176	3796
Not reported		184	107	78	30	56	91	106	112	103	144	137	135	184	292	212	1971
Total ²		1862	1817	1793	1801	2042	2364	2808	3006	3276	3332	3315	3204	3094	3059	1333	38,106

Table will include some records of the same individuals which are unmatchable because of differences in the information supplied. Numbers will rise as further reports are received, particularly for recent years.

¹ Ethnicity was not collected for laboratory reports of HIV infection prior to 1995.

² Includes 3 with sex not stated on report.