



**Supplementary data tables of the Unlinked Anonymous
Prevalence Monitoring Programme: data to the end of 2006**

Surveillance Update: 2007

Programme conducted by: Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
Health Protection Scotland

Further Information:

Information on the Unlinked Anonymous Prevalence Monitoring Programme can be found at:

http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_sti/Stats/HIV/Prevalence/default.htm

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Introduction:

The Unlinked Anonymous Prevalence Monitoring Programme (UAPMP), which began in 1990 and has tested approaching ten million samples, aims to measure the distribution of unrecognised (i.e. undiagnosed) infection, particularly HIV, in accessible groups of the adult population. In recent years, over 600 000 samples are irreversibly unlinked from patient identifying information and tested for HIV infection annually.

The legal and ethical basis for Unlinked Anonymous HIV testing was established before the programme began¹. Approval has been received from over 150 local ethics committees covering each site where the surveys are underway. This best practise guidance states that for purposes of public health surveillance, and where samples are anonymised, specific patient consent is not required. This is on condition that "active local arrangements" allow patients the opportunity to be aware of what may happen to their samples and mechanisms are in place for respecting spontaneous objections. Guidelines from the Medical Research Council² also state that it is acceptable to use human material surplus to clinic requirements provided the material is anonymous and unlinked. The procedures used by each of the Unlinked Anonymous surveys are consistent with the Human Tissue Act 2004 and subsequent regulations³.

The programme provides estimates of the prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection, among groups in whom a substantial proportion of infections are undiagnosed and therefore not ascertained by other surveillance systems. The data obtained are used to target and evaluate health promotion, to inform estimates of the numbers requiring treatment and care in the future, and to plan services for those affected by HIV/AIDS and chronic hepatitis. Results from the UAPMP produce essential public health information that could not be obtained in any other way.

Programme Objectives⁴:

- To monitor HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection prevalence, and associated risk factors, in accessible groups of behaviourally vulnerable adults, such as attendees at genitourinary medicine clinics and injecting drug users
- Through serosurveillance of accessible groups, to measure the impact of HIV infection on those who are behaviourally less vulnerable
- To monitor closely the prevalence of HIV infection in London and to recognise increasing prevalence elsewhere as early as possible
- To measure the effectiveness of antenatal and other voluntary confidential HIV testing strategies
- In combination with other data, to provide estimates of the national total of HIV-infected persons and to assist in estimating future numbers of persons with severe HIV disease who will require care
- To provide timely and useful information for the targeting of health promotion, the evaluation of preventive measures, and the planning of medical and social services for those affected by HIV

References:

¹ Heptonstall J., Gill ON. The legal and ethical basis for unlinked anonymous testing. CDR 1989;48:3-6

² Human tissue and biological samples for use in research: Operational and ethical guidelines, 2001. www.mrc.ac.uk/utilities/Documentrecord/index.htm?d=MRC002420

³ http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/healthandsocialcaretopics/Tissue/Tissuegeneralinformation/DH_4102169

⁴ Unlinked Anonymous HIV Surveys Steering Group 1995, adapted from the January 1995 report and the Medical Research Council Strategic Review 1991

Method:

Survey of Injecting Drug Users:

Voluntary unlinked anonymous saliva samples are collected from injecting drug users in contact with over 50 specialist agencies throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. These agencies provide a range of services from medical treatment to needle exchange and outreach work. The saliva specimens are tested for antibodies to HIV, hepatitis C and hepatitis B core antigen. Behavioural information is collected through a brief anonymous questionnaire linked to the specimen but unlinked to client identifying information. This includes questions on previous HIV and hepatitis C testing, hepatitis B vaccination and the sharing of injecting equipment. This survey does not extend to Scotland where other methods of surveillance are used.

Overall-1: Centres and districts* contributing specimens each year: 1990-2006

Survey	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Genitourinary medicine clinics[‡]	6	10	19	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	27	24	26	27	27	16	16
(London)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(8)
(Elsewhere in England, Wales and Northern Ireland)	(4)	(4)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)
(Scotland)	-	(4)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(9)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(1)	(1)
Services for Injecting Drug Users[§]	29	34	40	31	34	38	35	40	44	51	53	59	58	53	53	63	63
(London)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(14)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(13)
(Elsewhere in England and Wales)	(22)	(26)	(31)	(24)	(26)	(28)	(26)	(30)	(33)	(37)	(39)	(43)	(39)	(38)	(36)	(44)	(46)
(Northern Ireland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Pregnant Women:																	
Dried Blood Spot[†]	58	58	87	116	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
(London)	(24)	(24)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
(Elsewhere in England)	(19)	(19)	(43)	(72)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)
(Scotland)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Antenatal Clinics[§]	35	39	37	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	23	23	23	23	7	7
(London)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(0)	(0)
(Elsewhere in England)	(20)	(24)	(22)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Pregnancy Termination[§] (All London)	-	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
TOTAL	128	149	192	203	228	232	230	235	240	248	247	249	250	246	245	228	228

* Number of centres for each survey, except for dried blood spot survey where number of districts is given.

† Survey co-ordinated by CFI and HPS.

‡ Survey co-ordinated by CFI, ICH and HPS.

§ Survey co-ordinated by CFI.

- Data not available.

Overall-2: Total number of specimens: 1990-2006

Survey	Year												TOTAL
	1990-1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Genitourinary Medicine [†]	292682	77521	82234	79466	76633	79168	91908	100169	107998	112759	107999	103432	1311969
Injecting Drug Users	15975	3457	2678	3366	3731	3425	2963	2842	2702	2686	3176	3240	50241
Dried Blood Spot & Antenatal [‡]	2701366	569992	570539	563022	545527	533666	527195	492466	555103	531986	437049	381358	8409269
Pregnancy Terminations	30442	7754	7298	7554	7358	5670	6333	5848	4348	3435	4764	3812	94616
All Surveys	3040465	658724	662749	653408	633249	621929	628399	601325	670151	650866	552988	491842	9866095

^{*} Does not include specimens tested without demographic data.

[†] Survey collects data from sentinel GUM clinics across the UK. In 2006 it included data from eight GUM clinics in London, one in Scotland and seven elsewhere in the UK.

[‡] Includes data from surveys coordinated by the Institute of Child Health, London, and Health Protection Scotland. From 2005 onwards data from Scotland for the dried blood spot survey is derived from women giving birth between 1st January and 30th June.

Overall-3: Number of HIV-1* positive specimens: 1990-2006

Survey	Year												TOTAL
	1990-1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Genitourinary Medicine ^{†‡}	4759	893	857	798	671	923	2080	3172	2334	2045	2010	2661	23203
Injecting Drug Users	223	21	27	30	31	26	29	26	33	38	52	42	578
Dried Blood Spot & Antenatal [§]	1904	455	438	505	543	660	821	972	1182	1190	860	852	10382
Pregnancy Terminations	183	50	41	65	62	58	65	58	56	41	48	41	768
All Surveys	7069	1419	1363	1398	1307	1667	2995	4228	3605	3314	2970	3596	34931

^{*} Includes specimens that are positive for both HIV-1 and HIV-2:

(In the GUM survey there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1996, 2005 and 2006, 2 dual positive specimens per year in 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2004 and 3 in 2001 and 4 in 2003).

(In the Antenatal survey, there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1997 and 1999, 2 dual positive specimens in 2000 and 1 in 2001).

(In the Pregnancy Terminations survey, there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1993 and 1997).

[†] Does not include specimens tested without demographic data.

[‡] Survey collects data from sentinel GUM clinics across the UK. In 2006 it included data from eight GUM clinics in London, one in Scotland and seven elsewhere in the UK.

[§] Includes data from surveys coordinated by the Institute of Child Health, London, and Health Protection Scotland. From 2005 onwards data from Scotland for the dried blood spot survey is derived from women giving birth between 1st January and 30th June.

Overall-4: Number of HIV-2* positive specimens: 1990-2006

Survey	Year												TOTAL
	1990-1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [‡]	2006 [‡]	
Genitourinary Medicine ^{†‡}	11	2	5	2	4	6	8	6	8	7	4	7	70
Antenatal	7	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	-	-	33
Pregnancy Terminations	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	13
All Surveys	21	5	8	5	8	10	11	11	11	10	9	7	116

^{*} Includes specimens that are positive for both HIV-1 and HIV-2:

(In the GUM survey there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1996, 2005 and 2006, 2 dual positive specimens per year in 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2004 and 3 in 2001 and 4 in 2003).

(In the Antenatal survey there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1997 and 1999, 2 dual positive specimens in 2000, 1 in 2001 and 1 in 2003).

(In the Pregnancy Terminations survey there was 1 dual positive specimen per year in 1993 and 1997).

[†] Does not include specimens tested without demographic data.

[‡] Survey collects data from sentinel GUM clinics across the UK. In 2006 it included data from eight GUM clinics in London, one in Scotland and seven elsewhere in the UK.

[§] The antenatal survey in Yorkshire does not test samples for HIV-2

IDU-1: HIV prevalence* in injecting drug users by gender and age: 1996-2006

	Under 25 years [†]		25 to 34 years [†]		35 years & over [†]		Males [†]		Females [†]		All	
London												
1996	0.0	(0 / 105)	0.5	(2 / 388)	2.6	(6 / 233)	1.0	(4 / 396)	1.2	(4 / 339)	1.0	(8 / 762)
1997	0.0	(0 / 52)	4.0	(11 / 274)	3.5	(7 / 200)	3.9	(16 / 406)	1.5	(2 / 131)	3.3	(18 / 543)
1998	0.0	(0 / 51)	2.4	(7 / 290)	3.4	(9 / 268)	2.8	(13 / 464)	2.8	(4 / 145)	3.2	(21 / 655)
1999	1.1	(1 / 95)	2.5	(9 / 361)	4.1	(13 / 315)	2.9	(17 / 594)	3.2	(6 / 187)	2.9	(23 / 791)
2000	0.0	(0 / 61)	3.0	(7 / 233)	4.5	(11 / 247)	3.7	(14 / 379)	2.9	(5 / 170)	3.6	(20 / 559)
2001	1.8	(1 / 56)	2.1	(4 / 193)	6.1	(15 / 245)	4.7	(17 / 365)	2.2	(3 / 139)	4.5	(23 / 515)
2002	2.6	(1 / 38)	3.3	(7 / 213)	3.8	(13 / 340)	3.7	(16 / 436)	3.0	(5 / 168)	3.6	(22 / 608)
2003	3.3	(2 / 60)	2.6	(7 / 271)	2.9	(13 / 447)	3.2	(18 / 567)	2.2	(5 / 224)	2.9	(23 / 801)
2004	0.0	(0 / 52)	4.4	(10 / 225)	3.8	(13 / 343)	3.5	(16 / 456)	5.0	(9 / 181)	3.9	(25 / 645)
2005	0.0	(0 / 28)	3.4	(7 / 203)	3.4	(13 / 378)	3.7	(16 / 437)	2.2	(4 / 181)	3.2	(20 / 628)
2006	0.0	(0 / 28)	6.0	(10 / 166)	3.5	(13 / 374)	4.7	(18 / 387)	2.6	(5 / 194)	4.0	(24 / 593)
Outside London[^]												
1996	0.4	(3 / 712)	0.2	(3 / 1345)	1.3	(7 / 529)	0.4	(8 / 2040)	0.8	(5 / 598)	0.5	(13 / 2695)
1997	0.0	(0 / 595)	0.3	(3 / 1053)	1.5	(6 / 392)	0.4	(6 / 1605)	0.4	(2 / 489)	0.4	(9 / 2135)
1998	0.1	(1 / 784)	0.1	(1 / 1317)	1.2	(7 / 566)	0.4	(9 / 2056)	0.0	(0 / 619)	0.3	(9 / 2711)
1999	0.0	(0 / 843)	0.2	(3 / 1443)	0.8	(5 / 628)	0.3	(7 / 2281)	0.2	(1 / 638)	0.3	(8 / 2940)
2000	0.0	(0 / 761)	0.2	(3 / 1400)	0.5	(3 / 658)	0.2	(4 / 2177)	0.3	(2 / 662)	0.2	(6 / 2866)
2001	0.3	(2 / 573)	0.2	(2 / 1155)	0.4	(2 / 564)	0.2	(4 / 1761)	0.4	(2 / 559)	0.3	(6 / 2340)
2002	0.2	(1 / 447)	0.2	(2 / 1054)	0.0	(0 / 622)	0.2	(4 / 1613)	0.0	(0 / 565)	0.2	(4 / 2188)
2003	0.0	(0 / 402)	0.1	(1 / 904)	1.5	(8 / 550)	0.5	(7 / 1363)	0.6	(3 / 520)	0.5	(10 / 1901)
2004	0.0	(0 / 408)	0.4	(4 / 981)	1.5	(9 / 606)	0.8	(11 / 1420)	0.3	(2 / 595)	0.6	(13 / 2040)
2005	1.1	(5 / 447)	1.2	(14 / 1190)	1.4	(12 / 850)	1.2	(23 / 1865)	1.2	(8 / 654)	1.3	(32 / 2548)
2006	0.5	(2 / 427)	0.6	(8 / 1245)	0.8	(7 / 904)	0.7	(14 / 1944)	0.6	(4 / 676)	0.7	(18 / 2646)

* HIV prevalence (%) = (Number HIV positive / total tested).

[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.[^] Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

Note: Data from 1990 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-2: Hepatitis B (anti-HBc) prevalence* in injecting drug users by gender and age: 1996-2006

	Under 25 years [†]	25 to 34 years [†]	35 years & over [†]	Males [†]	Females [†]	All
London						
1996	11 (11 / 98)	14 (54 / 374)	38 (86 / 224)	24 (88 / 367)	18 (62 / 337)	22 (158 / 731)
1997	3.8 (2 / 52)	13 (35 / 274)	35 (70 / 200)	23 (93 / 406)	14 (18 / 131)	21 (112 / 543)
1998	12 (6 / 51)	20 (58 / 290)	46 (123 / 267)	32 (147 / 463)	28 (40 / 145)	31 (201 / 654)
1999	14 (13 / 95)	14 (52 / 361)	42 (131 / 314)	27 (161 / 594)	19 (36 / 186)	26 (202 / 790)
2000	9.8 (6 / 61)	16 (37 / 233)	38 (93 / 247)	28 (107 / 379)	21 (35 / 170)	26 (145 / 559)
2001	14 (8 / 56)	14 (27 / 193)	33 (81 / 245)	26 (94 / 365)	17 (24 / 139)	23 (119 / 515)
2002	21 (8 / 38)	18 (38 / 213)	35 (117 / 336)	29 (124 / 432)	26 (44 / 167)	28 (170 / 603)
2003	6.7 (4 / 60)	19 (52 / 270)	38 (168 / 447)	31 (175 / 567)	24 (53 / 223)	29 (234 / 800)
2004	9.6 (5 / 52)	21 (47 / 225)	37 (128 / 343)	33 (152 / 456)	23 (41 / 181)	30 (194 / 645)
2005	3.6 (1 / 28)	15 (30 / 203)	34 (128 / 378)	28 (122 / 437)	23 (41 / 181)	26 (166 / 628)
2006	3.6 (1 / 28)	22 (37 / 166)	40 (150 / 374)	36 (140 / 387)	28 (54 / 194)	34 (201 / 593)
Outside London[^]						
1996	8.0 (57 / 711)	21 (287 / 1345)	44 (231 / 528)	23 (460 / 2038)	23 (136 / 598)	23 (609 / 2693)
1997	3.7 (22 / 595)	17 (179 / 1046)	41 (159 / 391)	17 (274 / 1597)	20 (97 / 489)	18 (380 / 2126)
1998	5.1 (40 / 784)	20 (257 / 1316)	42 (240 / 565)	20 (404 / 2055)	22 (137 / 618)	20 (551 / 2709)
1999	3.4 (29 / 843)	17 (247 / 1443)	40 (253 / 628)	19 (436 / 2281)	16 (99 / 638)	18 (541 / 2940)
2000	7.9 (60 / 761)	17 (244 / 1399)	40 (263 / 657)	21 (449 / 2175)	18 (121 / 662)	20 (576 / 2864)
2001	8.8 (54 / 617)	17 (202 / 1196)	41 (238 / 584)	22 (395 / 1836)	19 (111 / 590)	21 (512 / 2448)
2002	3.7 (17 / 458)	17 (178 / 1070)	37 (235 / 630)	22 (353 / 1638)	16 (93 / 576)	20 (449 / 2224)
2003	6.5 (26 / 400)	15 (138 / 902)	34 (189 / 550)	21 (284 / 1359)	15 (80 / 520)	19 (366 / 1897)
2004	8.1 (33 / 408)	13 (128 / 981)	34 (204 / 606)	20 (281 / 1420)	16 (93 / 595)	19 (378 / 2040)
2005	6.1 (27 / 446)	11 (135 / 1190)	32 (272 / 850)	18 (335 / 1865)	16 (106 / 653)	18 (447 / 2547)
2006	8.7 (37 / 427)	14 (171 / 1245)	28 (255 / 904)	18 (346 / 1944)	18 (123 / 676)	18 (476 / 2646)

* Anti-HBc prevalence (%) = (Number HBc positive / total tested). Anti-HBc tested for antibodies to hepatitis B core antigen as a marker of current and past infections.

[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.

[^] Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

Note: Data from 1990 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-3: Hepatitis C prevalence* in injecting drug users by gender and age: 1998-2006

	Under 25 years [†]		25 to 34 years [†]		35 years & over [†]		Males [†]		Females [†]		All	
London												
1998	27	(14 / 51)	48	(140 / 290)	71	(189 / 268)	58	(268 / 464)	52	(76 / 145)	56	(368 / 655)
1999	27	(26 / 95)	37	(135 / 361)	65	(204 / 315)	47	(278 / 594)	48	(89 / 187)	47	(373 / 791)
2000	25	(15 / 61)	46	(108 / 233)	64	(158 / 247)	52	(197 / 379)	53	(90 / 170)	52	(292 / 559)
2001	30	(17 / 56)	38	(73 / 193)	59	(144 / 245)	47	(173 / 365)	46	(64 / 139)	47	(244 / 515)
2002	37	(14 / 38)	46	(98 / 213)	64	(217 / 340)	56	(243 / 436)	55	(93 / 168)	56	(338 / 608)
2003	28	(17 / 60)	52	(141 / 270)	60	(267 / 447)	56	(316 / 567)	53	(119 / 223)	55	(442 / 800)
2004	27	(14 / 52)	40	(89 / 225)	65	(224 / 343)	55	(249 / 456)	51	(93 / 181)	53	(345 / 645)
2005	39	(11 / 28)	48	(97 / 203)	63	(239 / 378)	58	(253 / 437)	55	(99 / 181)	57	(358 / 628)
2006	46	(13 / 28)	45	(75 / 166)	62	(231 / 374)	57	(220 / 387)	53	(103 / 194)	56	(332 / 593)
Outside London[^]												
1998	15	(116 / 784)	40	(524 / 1317)	61	(346 / 566)	36	(748 / 2056)	39	(242 / 619)	37	(1005 / 2711)
1999	12	(98 / 843)	34	(484 / 1443)	54	(340 / 628)	32	(729 / 2281)	31	(197 / 638)	32	(934 / 2940)
2000	13	(100 / 761)	32	(444 / 1400)	55	(361 / 658)	32	(701 / 2177)	32	(210 / 662)	32	(921 / 2866)
2001	16	(100 / 617)	33	(395 / 1196)	52	(303 / 584)	33	(606 / 1836)	35	(208 / 590)	34	(823 / 2448)
2002	15	(67 / 462)	30	(322 / 1072)	55	(348 / 633)	35	(578 / 1644)	32	(187 / 579)	34	(769 / 2233)
2003	18	(72 / 402)	35	(312 / 904)	54	(298 / 550)	38	(516 / 1363)	35	(183 / 520)	37	(705 / 1901)
2004	18	(74 / 408)	35	(340 / 981)	54	(327 / 606)	37	(531 / 1420)	37	(218 / 595)	37	(758 / 2040)
2005	19	(86 / 447)	32	(386 / 1190)	55	(465 / 849)	40	(740 / 1865)	33	(216 / 653)	38	(967 / 2547)
2006	22	(93 / 427)	32	(396 / 1245)	52	(466 / 904)	38	(738 / 1944)	34	(233 / 676)	37	(983 / 2646)

* Hepatitis C prevalence (%) = (number HCV positive / total tested). Data not collected before 1998.

[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.[^] Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

IDU-4: Prevalence* of direct sharing[§] in current injectors[†] by gender and age: 1996-2006

	Under 25 years [†]	25 to 34 years [†]	35 years & over [†]	Males [†]	Females [†]	All
London						
1996	26 (23 / 88)	20 (64 / 324)	16 (27 / 172)	14 (41 / 302)	26 (76 / 287)	20 (118 / 593)
1997	35 (13 / 37)	23 (46 / 200)	13 (15 / 115)	19 (50 / 268)	29 (26 / 89)	21 (76 / 358)
1998	41 (11 / 27)	35 (63 / 182)	33 (47 / 141)	34 (92 / 268)	36 (29 / 81)	35 (121 / 350)
1999	68 (41 / 60)	43 (91 / 214)	30 (42 / 142)	39 (129 / 331)	51 (45 / 88)	41 (175 / 422)
2000	43 (18 / 42)	41 (55 / 135)	40 (46 / 115)	39 (79 / 205)	48 (44 / 91)	41 (123 / 298)
2001	43 (16 / 37)	38 (41 / 109)	35 (46 / 130)	35 (74 / 210)	42 (31 / 73)	37 (105 / 284)
2002	65 (13 / 20)	36 (47 / 130)	33 (61 / 187)	33 (83 / 249)	44 (43 / 97)	36 (126 / 346)
2003	43 (15 / 35)	32 (56 / 176)	29 (72 / 245)	31 (108 / 343)	30 (35 / 117)	32 (148 / 469)
2004	14 (4 / 29)	28 (36 / 129)	26 (44 / 168)	27 (65 / 245)	23 (20 / 87)	26 (88 / 337)
2005	# # / #	29 (31 / 108)	24 (42 / 176)	25 (55 / 218)	36 (31 / 87)	28 (87 / 310)
2006	25 (5 / 20)	25 (21 / 83)	21 (32 / 155)	24 (42 / 176)	22 (19 / 87)	23 (61 / 265)
Outside London[^]						
1996	24 (125 / 523)	17 (139 / 816)	10 (30 / 312)	16 (211 / 1324)	25 (88 / 358)	18 (300 / 1688)
1997	24 (109 / 454)	15 (104 / 696)	7 (17 / 242)	15 (171 / 1113)	21 (66 / 315)	17 (237 / 1436)
1998	37 (220 / 588)	32 (274 / 859)	18 (60 / 331)	28 (396 / 1392)	41 (160 / 388)	31 (557 / 1788)
1999	37 (217 / 580)	29 (262 / 900)	25 (89 / 360)	29 (418 / 1458)	40 (153 / 387)	31 (573 / 1854)
2000	30 (169 / 564)	29 (271 / 932)	28 (103 / 364)	27 (399 / 1478)	37 (147 / 394)	29 (549 / 1886)
2001	36 (161 / 452)	35 (291 / 839)	22 (73 / 328)	31 (395 / 1284)	39 (141 / 357)	33 (538 / 1650)
2002	42 (139 / 329)	34 (239 / 693)	24 (88 / 372)	32 (343 / 1084)	39 (132 / 341)	33 (475 / 1428)
2003	36 (103 / 284)	29 (171 / 589)	21 (66 / 316)	25 (232 / 910)	39 (114 / 292)	29 (346 / 1208)
2004	38 (103 / 272)	26 (159 / 603)	25 (79 / 315)	26 (225 / 866)	36 (121 / 333)	29 (347 / 1210)
2005	37 (109 / 296)	28 (204 / 723)	21 (95 / 460)	25 (293 / 1163)	36 (121 / 335)	28 (417 / 1502)
2006	29 (95 / 325)	23 (181 / 780)	19 (94 / 502)	22 (273 / 1256)	28 (107 / 378)	23 (384 / 1645)

* Prevalence of direct sharing (%) = (Number answered Yes / total questioned).

[§] Sharing of needles and syringes.[†] Those who had injected in four weeks prior to participating in the survey.[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.

Data not shown due to small number of individuals in this age group.

[^] Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

Note: Data from 1992 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-5: Prevalence* of indirect sharing[†] in current injectors[§] by gender and age: 1996-2006

	Under 25 years [†]		25 to 34 years [†]		35 years & over [†]		Males [†]		Females [†]		All	
London												
1996	72	(62 / 86)	59	(187 / 318)	44	(75 / 169)	55	(160 / 291)	59	(168 / 286)	57	(331 / 582)
1997	74	(25 / 34)	62	(115 / 186)	44	(49 / 112)	56	(143 / 255)	61	(51 / 84)	57	(194 / 339)
1998	58	(18 / 31)	66	(123 / 187)	57	(84 / 148)	62	(176 / 282)	59	(49 / 83)	61	(225 / 366)
1999	70	(45 / 64)	64	(140 / 220)	59	(89 / 152)	60	(209 / 347)	70	(64 / 92)	62	(275 / 442)
2000	59	(27 / 46)	69	(96 / 139)	54	(64 / 118)	63	(136 / 216)	61	(56 / 92)	62	(193 / 310)
2001	66	(25 / 38)	64	(72 / 113)	57	(78 / 137)	61	(134 / 220)	61	(46 / 75)	61	(181 / 296)
2002	76	(16 / 21)	63	(84 / 134)	56	(105 / 188)	58	(149 / 255)	62	(60 / 97)	59	(209 / 352)
2003	63	(22 / 35)	53	(94 / 176)	47	(114 / 242)	51	(174 / 341)	51	(60 / 117)	51	(239 / 467)
2004	46	(13 / 28)	53	(68 / 129)	48	(84 / 174)	48	(120 / 250)	54	(47 / 87)	49	(169 / 342)
2005	#	# / #	47	(52 / 111)	43	(76 / 175)	44	(97 / 221)	52	(45 / 86)	46	(144 / 312)
2006	#	# / #	53	(46 / 86)	44	(67 / 153)	44	(78 / 178)	53	(46 / 87)	47	(125 / 266)
Outside London[^]												
1996	61	(307 / 504)	53	(425 / 795)	45	(139 / 307)	52	(671 / 1293)	64	(218 / 343)	54	(890 / 1642)
1997	64	(289 / 451)	49	(324 / 665)	37	(88 / 240)	50	(538 / 1083)	58	(180 / 308)	52	(722 / 1398)
1998	62	(382 / 614)	57	(514 / 906)	42	(146 / 344)	53	(776 / 1461)	66	(268 / 407)	56	(1048 / 1875)
1999	63	(382 / 607)	55	(519 / 952)	47	(182 / 387)	53	(813 / 1546)	67	(271 / 403)	56	(1091 / 1959)
2000	58	(338 / 584)	53	(516 / 982)	49	(187 / 383)	52	(807 / 1555)	60	(243 / 408)	53	(1055 / 1976)
2001	56	(261 / 468)	54	(466 / 867)	41	(138 / 333)	50	(657 / 1327)	62	(226 / 366)	52	(886 / 1702)
2002	57	(192 / 335)	54	(389 / 714)	50	(189 / 381)	52	(586 / 1117)	58	(203 / 348)	54	(791 / 1468)
2003	54	(152 / 280)	49	(290 / 590)	44	(139 / 314)	47	(425 / 903)	56	(166 / 294)	49	(591 / 1203)
2004	60	(159 / 264)	48	(285 / 593)	43	(134 / 315)	47	(406 / 855)	55	(178 / 326)	49	(588 / 1192)
2005	54	(159 / 295)	49	(354 / 723)	43	(196 / 460)	47	(548 / 1162)	51	(171 / 334)	48	(722 / 1500)
2006	48	(155 / 325)	44	(350 / 793)	40	(205 / 509)	43	(547 / 1272)	46	(177 / 382)	44	(729 / 1665)

* Prevalence of indirect sharing (%) = (Number answered Yes / total questioned).

§ Those who had injected in four weeks prior to participation.

^ Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

† Sharing of mixing containers, filters or water used in the preparation of drugs for injecting.

† Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.

* Data not shown due to small number of individuals in this age group.

IDU-6: Self reported hepatitis B vaccine uptake* in injecting drug users by gender and age: 1998-2006

	Under 25 years [†]	25 to 34 years [†]	35 years & over [†]	Males [†]	Females [†]	All
London						
1998	36 (17 / 47)	41 (116 / 280)	37 (92 / 249)	38 (164 / 436)	44 (62 / 140)	39 (227 / 578)
1999	33 (30 / 91)	37 (131 / 350)	36 (106 / 297)	36 (206 / 568)	36 (64 / 180)	36 (274 / 755)
2000	42 (25 / 59)	43 (97 / 223)	34 (81 / 239)	37 (135 / 367)	44 (72 / 162)	39 (209 / 535)
2001	43 (24 / 56)	42 (79 / 190)	36 (86 / 236)	39 (137 / 354)	40 (55 / 138)	39 (196 / 498)
2002	39 (15 / 38)	47 (98 / 208)	41 (137 / 332)	40 (170 / 423)	50 (83 / 165)	43 (254 / 590)
2003	51 (30 / 59)	59 (156 / 265)	49 (213 / 436)	54 (300 / 555)	48 (106 / 219)	53 (411 / 781)
2004	72 (36 / 50)	58 (129 / 221)	49 (166 / 338)	53 (236 / 446)	56 (100 / 179)	54 (340 / 630)
2005	64 (18 / 28)	71 (142 / 200)	57 (211 / 371)	63 (271 / 432)	61 (108 / 177)	62 (384 / 617)
2006	79 (22 / 28)	67 (108 / 161)	58 (212 / 366)	61 (228 / 374)	64 (122 / 192)	62 (356 / 573)
Outside London[^]						
1998	16 (121 / 747)	25 (315 / 1245)	22 (114 / 528)	22 (417 / 1932)	23 (135 / 594)	22 (557 / 2536)
1999	20 (159 / 796)	31 (428 / 1374)	26 (156 / 602)	27 (591 / 2167)	25 (153 / 611)	27 (748 / 2793)
2000	29 (221 / 751)	38 (526 / 1375)	33 (209 / 639)	34 (730 / 2133)	36 (232 / 650)	35 (970 / 2806)
2001	31 (187 / 610)	42 (494 / 1176)	34 (195 / 577)	37 (670 / 1808)	36 (212 / 581)	37 (891 / 2401)
2002	42 (187 / 449)	46 (487 / 1049)	40 (246 / 620)	45 (718 / 1600)	40 (227 / 563)	44 (947 / 2170)
2003	49 (192 / 392)	55 (486 / 891)	40 (215 / 541)	50 (666 / 1344)	47 (242 / 510)	49 (911 / 1865)
2004	59 (237 / 402)	59 (571 / 968)	50 (299 / 597)	56 (786 / 1399)	57 (335 / 587)	56 (1128 / 2001)
2005	58 (252 / 438)	62 (727 / 1167)	53 (446 / 841)	59 (1079 / 1836)	57 (367 / 642)	58 (1451 / 2486)
2006	64 (272 / 422)	70 (857 / 1233)	61 (538 / 888)	66 (1262 / 1915)	65 (434 / 672)	65 (1704 / 2606)

* Uptake % = number who have self reported having hepatitis B vaccine / total number asked.

[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants, data not collected before 1998.

[^] Includes Northern Ireland since 2002.

IDU-7: HIV prevalence* in injecting drug users by Government Office Regions: 1995-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1995/96	0.0 (0 / 171)	3.1 (42 / 1355)	1.1 (6 / 570)	0.4 (3 / 850)	0.3 (1 / 334)	0.3 (9 / 2602)	0.8 (1 / 120)	0.0 (0 / 212)	0.0 (0 / 86)	-
1997/98	0.0 (0 / 225)	3.3 (39 / 1198)	0.4 (2 / 453)	0.3 (3 / 1192)	0.0 (0 / 170)	0.5 (9 / 1976)	1.7 (4 / 238)	0.0 (0 / 339)	0.0 (0 / 247)	-
1999/00	0.4 (2 / 545)	3.2 (43 / 1350)	0.3 (1 / 321)	0.3 (4 / 1234)	0.0 (0 / 247)	0.3 (5 / 1880)	0.0 (0 / 228)	0.2 (2 / 1115)	0.0 (0 / 236)	-
2001/02	0.3 (2 / 579)	4.0 (45 / 1123)	0.0 (0 / 267)	0.5 (5 / 985)	0.0 (0 / 179)	0.2 (3 / 1247)	0.0 (0 / 311)	0.0 (0 / 582)	0.0 (0 / 299)	0.0 (0 / 77)
2003/04	0.5 (3 / 606)	3.3 (48 / 1446)	0.3 (1 / 385)	1.0 (10 / 973)	0.0 (0 / 113)	0.4 (3 / 697)	0.3 (1 / 392)	0.4 (2 / 525)	0.0 (0 / 97)	2.0 (3 / 153)
2005/06	1.4 (5 / 351)	3.6 (44 / 1221)	1.0 (9 / 876)	1.2 (10 / 866)	1.4 (2 / 145)	1.2 (13 / 1042)	0.2 (1 / 665)	0.0 (0 / 566)	1.1 (4 / 371)	1.9 (6 / 312)

* HIV prevalence (%) = (number HIV positive / total tested).

** Due to small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^]Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

Note: Data from 1992 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-8: Hepatitis B (anti-HBc) prevalence* in injecting drug users by Government Office Regions: 1995-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1995/96	25 (43 / 171)	22 (289 / 1324)	15 (84 / 569)	23 (195 / 850)	16 (52 / 334)	27 (690 / 2601)	13 (15 / 120)	2.8 (6 / 211)	24 (21 / 86)	-
1997/98	26 (58 / 225)	26 (313 / 1197)	12 (53 / 453)	17 (201 / 1192)	9.4 (16 / 170)	28 (544 / 1965)	13 (32 / 238)	3.8 (13 / 339)	5.7 (14 / 247)	-
1999/00	20 (110 / 544)	26 (347 / 1349)	14 (46 / 321)	14 (171 / 1234)	17 (43 / 247)	33 (629 / 1879)	19 (43 / 228)	5.2 (58 / 1115)	7.2 (17 / 236)	-
2001/02	23 (133 / 577)	26 (289 / 1118)	11 (29 / 267)	17 (167 / 981)	11 (19 / 179)	34 (421 / 1247)	20 (61 / 310)	11 (63 / 580)	15 (66 / 452)	2.6 (2 / 77)
2003/04	21 (127 / 606)	30 (428 / 1445)	17 (65 / 385)	20 (191 / 972)	10 (11 / 112)	29 (205 / 695)	16 (63 / 392)	12 (61 / 525)	10 (10 / 97)	7.2 (11 / 153)
2005/06	21 (74 / 351)	30 (367 / 1221)	20 (173 / 876)	17 (151 / 865)	5.5 (8 / 145)	32 (331 / 1042)	8.4 (56 / 665)	11 (63 / 566)	11 (42 / 371)	8.0 (25 / 312)

* Hepatitis B prevalence (%) = (number HBV positive / total tested). Anti-HBc is a marker of current or past infections.

** Due to small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^]Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

Note: Data from 1992 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-9: Hepatitis C prevalence* in injecting drug users by Government Office Regions: 1999-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1999/00	33 (180 / 545)	49 (665 / 1350)	28 (90 / 321)	24 (299 / 1234)	26 (65 / 247)	50 (940 / 1880)	31 (70 / 228)	15 (169 / 1115)	18 (42 / 236)	-
2001/02	33 (191 / 579)	52 (582 / 1123)	28 (74 / 267)	27 (265 / 985)	28 (50 / 179)	55 (683 / 1247)	36 (113 / 311)	19 (110 / 582)	21 (93 / 452)	17 (13 / 77)
2003/04	32 (196 / 606)	54 (787 / 1445)	41 (156 / 385)	36 (346 / 973)	21 (24 / 113)	59 (410 / 697)	44 (173 / 392)	20 (103 / 525)	18 (17 / 97)	25 (38 / 153)
2005/06	34 (118 / 351)	57 (690 / 1221)	40 (353 / 876)	34 (296 / 865)	21 (31 / 145)	60 (628 / 1042)	37 (246 / 665)	22 (122 / 566)	18 (66 / 371)	29 (90 / 312)

* Hepatitis C prevalence (%) = (number HCV positive / total tested).

** Due to small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-10: Prevalence* of direct sharing[§] in current injectors[‡] by Government Office Regions: 1995-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1995/96	9.3 (11 / 118)	19 (193 / 1011)	26 (111 / 432)	17 (88 / 503)	37 (95 / 254)	13 (189 / 1488)	10 (8 / 84)	19 (32 / 165)	9.4 (6 / 64)	-
1997/98	24 (34 / 142)	28 (197 / 708)	31 (102 / 328)	30 (239 / 785)	30 (34 / 114)	17 (201 / 1186)	28 (55 / 197)	30 (84 / 282)	24 (45 / 185)	-
1999/00	36 (105 / 292)	41 (298 / 720)	34 (66 / 197)	40 (332 / 835)	28 (43 / 154)	21 (211 / 982)	37 (77 / 206)	27 (242 / 904)	27 (46 / 170)	-
2001/02	34 (103 / 306)	37 (231 / 630)	34 (53 / 158)	41 (302 / 738)	32 (41 / 128)	24 (158 / 671)	34 (86 / 255)	29 (141 / 490)	38 (110 / 286)	42 (19 / 45)
2003/04	28 (72 / 260)	29 (236 / 806)	30 (68 / 225)	31 (208 / 672)	32 (26 / 82)	21 (80 / 382)	33 (79 / 238)	28 (116 / 412)	22 (14 / 63)	36 (30 / 84)
2005/06	25 (34 / 138)	26 (148 / 575)	26 (146 / 558)	29 (158 / 544)	21 (24 / 114)	23 (145 / 619)	24 (106 / 441)	28 (127 / 448)	22 (42 / 195)	21 (19 / 90)

* Prevalence of direct sharing (%) = (number of direct sharers / total number tested).

[§] Sharing of needles or syringes.

[‡] Those who had injected in four weeks prior to participation.

** Because of small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

Note: Data from 1992 is available in supplementary data tables published on HPA website.

IDU-11: Self reported hepatitis B vaccination uptake* among injecting drug users by Government Office Region: 1999 - 2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1999/00	35 (186 / 526)	37 (483 / 1290)	19 (57 / 307)	21 (241 / 1175)	23 (54 / 236)	41 (740 / 1816)	35 (77 / 223)	31 (339 / 1085)	10 (24 / 231)	-
2001/02	53 (303 / 569)	41 (450 / 1088)	22 (58 / 259)	35 (341 / 970)	20 (35 / 176)	45 (549 / 1212)	56 (172 / 305)	44 (248 / 568)	21 (91 / 436)	55 (41 / 75)
2003/04	57 (339 / 597)	53 (751 / 1411)	36 (137 / 379)	53 (505 / 950)	33 (37 / 112)	49 (340 / 692)	61 (232 / 378)	65 (331 / 511)	46 (44 / 96)	49 (74 / 151)
2005/06	63 (215 / 343)	62 (740 / 1190)	51 (437 / 858)	60 (509 / 849)	53 (76 / 144)	62 (637 / 1029)	72 (467 / 651)	75 (412 / 547)	47 (172 / 367)	76 (230 / 304)

* Uptake % = number who have self reported having hepatitis B vaccine / total number tested.

** Because of small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-12: Prevalence* of HIV, hepatitis B (anti-HBc), hepatitis C (anti-HCV), and the sharing of injecting equipment in those who began injecting in the last three years: 1996-2006

	Anti-HIV	Anti-HBc [†]	Anti-HCV	Sharing [‡]			Hep B vaccine Uptake	Needle Exchange Use
				Direct only [‡]	Indirect only [§]	Direct and indirect		
1996	0.3 (2 / 651)	6.8 (44 / 646)	-	21 (102 / 479)	63 (286 / 453)	65 (293 / 454)	-	-
1997	0.3 (2 / 584)	3.4 (20 / 583)	-	22 (94 / 436)	59 (251 / 424)	62 (260 / 421)	-	-
1998	0.4 (3 / 743)	5.0 (37 / 742)	12 (92 / 743)	31 (166 / 537)	60 (333 / 559)	63 (348 / 551)	14 (99 / 699)	-
1999	0.1 (1 / 849)	5.4 (46 / 848)	11 (97 / 849)	31 (180 / 577)	61 (363 / 598)	65 (382 / 587)	17 (136 / 808)	-
2000	0.0 (0 / 787)	7.0 (55 / 787)	11 (89 / 787)	24 (140 / 574)	53 (313 / 593)	57 (331 / 579)	26 (200 / 771)	84 (629 / 752)
2001	0.4 (2 / 570)	7.9 (45 / 570)	18 (105 / 570)	28 (115 / 412)	50 (215 / 427)	55 (229 / 416)	28 (158 / 563)	86 (484 / 562)
2002	0.2 (1 / 415)	6.8 (28 / 412)	15 (62 / 415)	33 (93 / 283)	52 (150 / 286)	58 (162 / 281)	36 (144 / 403)	83 (342 / 410)
2003	0.8 (3 / 386)	9.1 (35 / 386)	20 (76 / 386)	28 (75 / 265)	52 (135 / 262)	54 (142 / 262)	42 (159 / 382)	86 (331 / 384)
2004	0.6 (2 / 345)	6.7 (23 / 345)	20 (68 / 345)	27 (62 / 229)	48 (109 / 226)	54 (122 / 227)	51 (173 / 341)	85 (291 / 341)
2005	1.3 (5 / 397)	7.1 (28 / 397)	16 (64 / 397)	28 (70 / 251)	46 (116 / 252)	50 (126 / 250)	46 (179 / 388)	84 (330 / 393)
2006	0.8 (3 / 388)	10 (40 / 388)	21 (81 / 388)	21 (57 / 268)	42 (114 / 270)	45 (119 / 267)	61 (235 / 383)	85 (322 / 379)

* Prevalence of blood borne viruses (%) = (number positive / total number of injectors).

[†] Anti-HBc tested for antibodies to hepatitis B core antigen. A marker of current or past infections.[‡] Percentage calculated for injecting drug users = number positive for sharing / total number of injectors responding.[§] Passing on/receiving used needles/syringes in the past month.[§] Sharing of injecting equipment other than passing on/receiving used needles/syringes in the past month.

- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-13a: Proportion* of injecting drug users who have had a test for hepatitis C by Government Office Region: 2001-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
2001/02	63 (353 / 558)	67 (696 / 1041)	45 (115 / 253)	54 (502 / 923)	45 (77 / 170)	60 (694 / 1165)	61 (180 / 297)	32 (172 / 538)	42 (120 / 284)	-
2003/04	67 (374 / 556)	73 (971 / 1339)	62 (230 / 369)	68 (620 / 916)	55 (61 / 110)	65 (429 / 658)	58 (211 / 363)	48 (233 / 489)	46 (42 / 91)	77 (112 / 145)
2005/06	70 (234 / 332)	82 (944 / 1146)	69 (581 / 840)	73 (600 / 819)	57 (79 / 139)	72 (715 / 989)	70 (435 / 619)	66 (353 / 531)	55 (197 / 355)	91 (267 / 292)

* Proportion = number who report ever having a test/ total number asked.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-13b: Proportion* of undiagnosed hepatitis C infected injecting drug users by Government Office Region: 2001-2006

	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
2001/02	54 (94 / 173)	46 (234 / 511)	55 (35 / 64)	58 (135 / 231)	71 (32 / 45)	64 (372 / 582)	65 (68 / 104)	80 (78 / 97)	71 (35 / 49)	-
2003/04	43 (72 / 167)	42 (288 / 681)	53 (75 / 141)	50 (151 / 302)	38 (8 / 21)	60 (219 / 365)	71 (108 / 153)	78 (73 / 93)	# # / #	21 (7 / 33)
2005/06	38 (41 / 108)	31 (188 / 600)	42 (132 / 312)	44 (117 / 266)	77 (23 / 30)	56 (313 / 563)	66 (138 / 210)	75 (76 / 102)	53 (32 / 60)	29 (23 / 80)

* Proportion = number unaware of their infection/ number with antibodies to HCV.

** Due to small sample numbers these regions have been combined.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.[#] Data not shown due to small number of individuals with anti-HCV in this region.

- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-14: Proportion* of injecting drug users who have had a HIV test by Government Office Region: 1995-2006

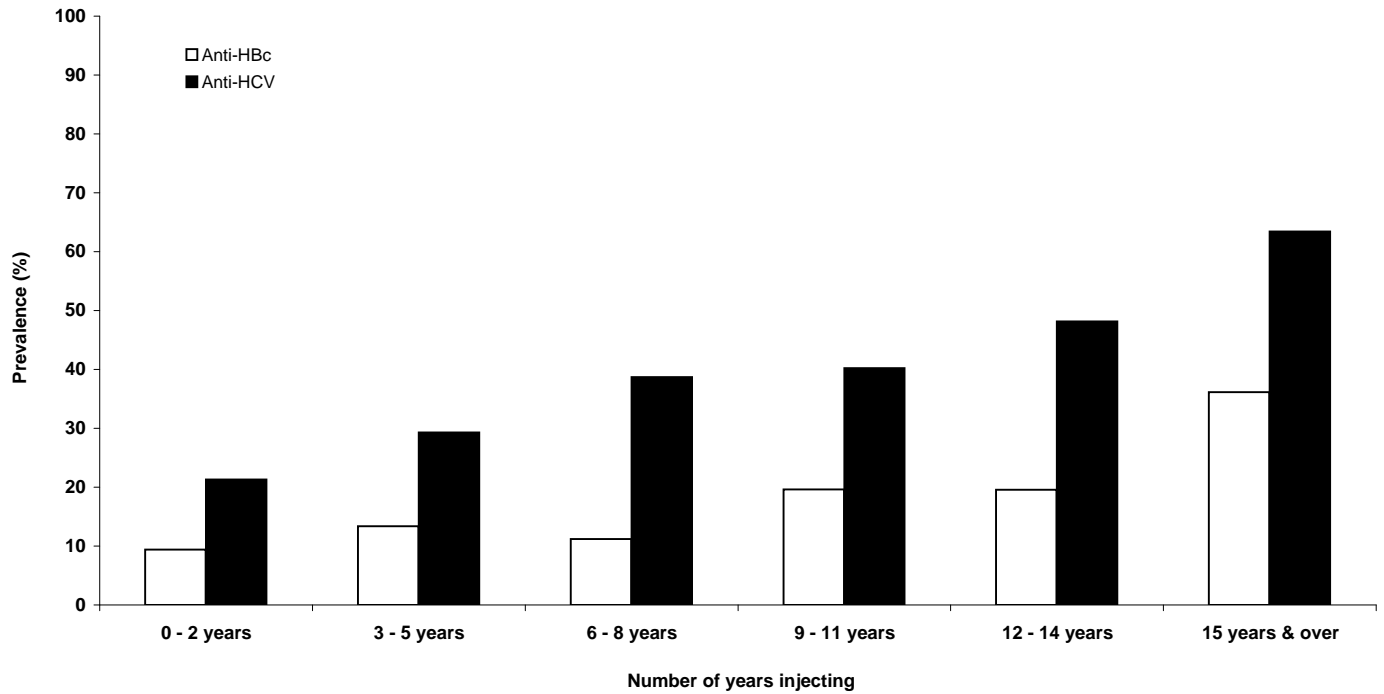
	East of England	London	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Yorkshire & Humber and East Midlands**	North East	Wales	Northern Ireland [^]
1995/96	63 (105 / 167)	63 (825 / 1317)	52 (284 / 541)	52 (428 / 824)	46 (149 / 325)	55 (1394 / 2541)	45 (49 / 109)	25 (51 / 205)	45 (38 / 84)	-
1997/98	66 (146 / 220)	65 (720 / 1105)	51 (221 / 431)	47 (536 / 1139)	46 (78 / 169)	51 (949 / 1879)	53 (122 / 230)	28 (92 / 329)	35 (85 / 241)	-
1999/00	62 (331 / 531)	66 (845 / 1276)	45 (138 / 306)	52 (599 / 1163)	48 (112 / 232)	55 (987 / 1780)	54 (118 / 217)	26 (280 / 1060)	49 (112 / 227)	-
2001/02	63 (353 / 562)	67 (696 / 1035)	49 (125 / 253)	56 (526 / 938)	53 (90 / 170)	57 (665 / 1172)	57 (171 / 300)	35 (193 / 546)	48 (134 / 280)	-
2003/04	63 (364 / 576)	70 (949 / 1351)	66 (250 / 376)	66 (617 / 934)	57 (63 / 111)	58 (391 / 671)	55 (202 / 366)	46 (231 / 503)	41 (39 / 94)	68 (99 / 146)
2005/06	67 (224 / 336)	79 (911 / 1152)	68 (582 / 852)	70 (582 / 828)	55 (78 / 141)	63 (627 / 999)	62 (387 / 627)	59 (318 / 541)	54 (193 / 358)	77 (227 / 296)

Proportion = number who report ever having a test/ total number asked.

[^] Centres in Northern Ireland started sampling in 2002.

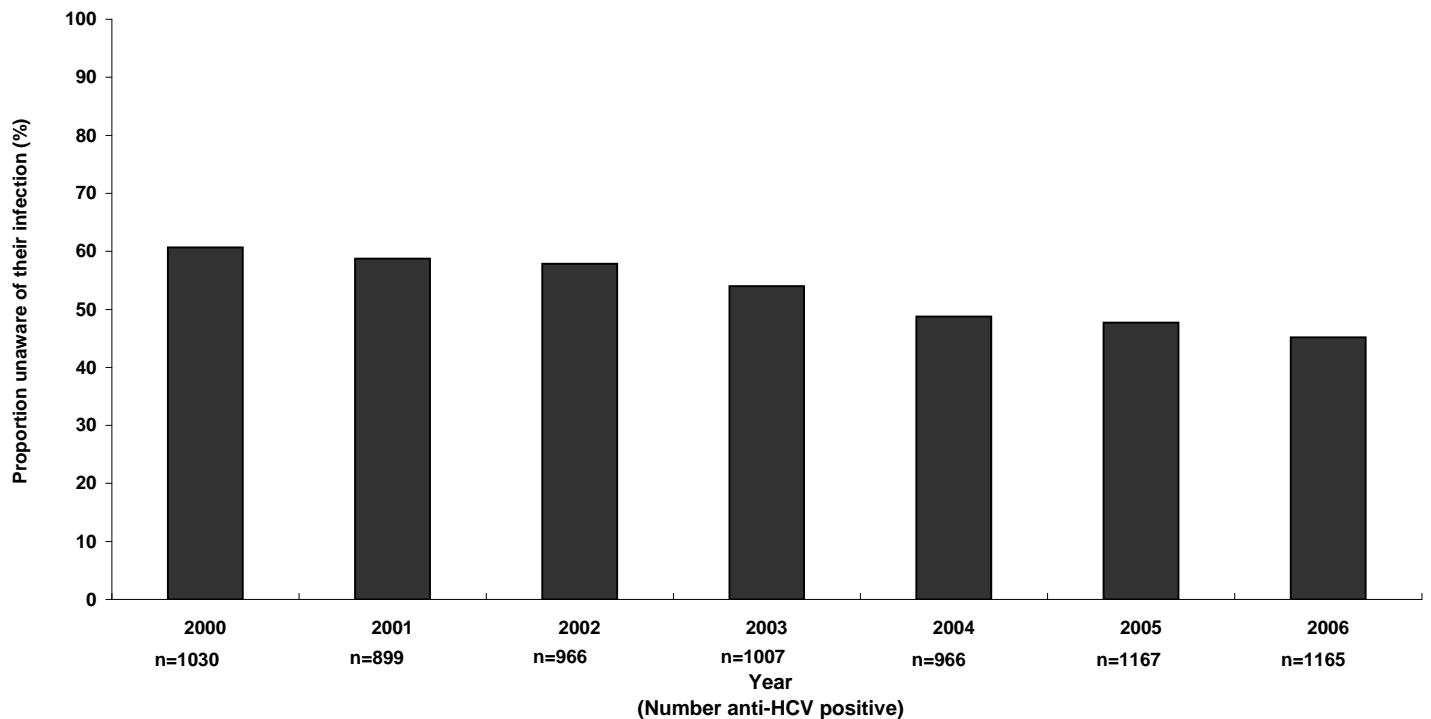
- Data not collected during this year.

IDU-15: Prevalence of hepatitis B (anti-HBc) and hepatitis C (anti-HCV) by injecting duration: 2006



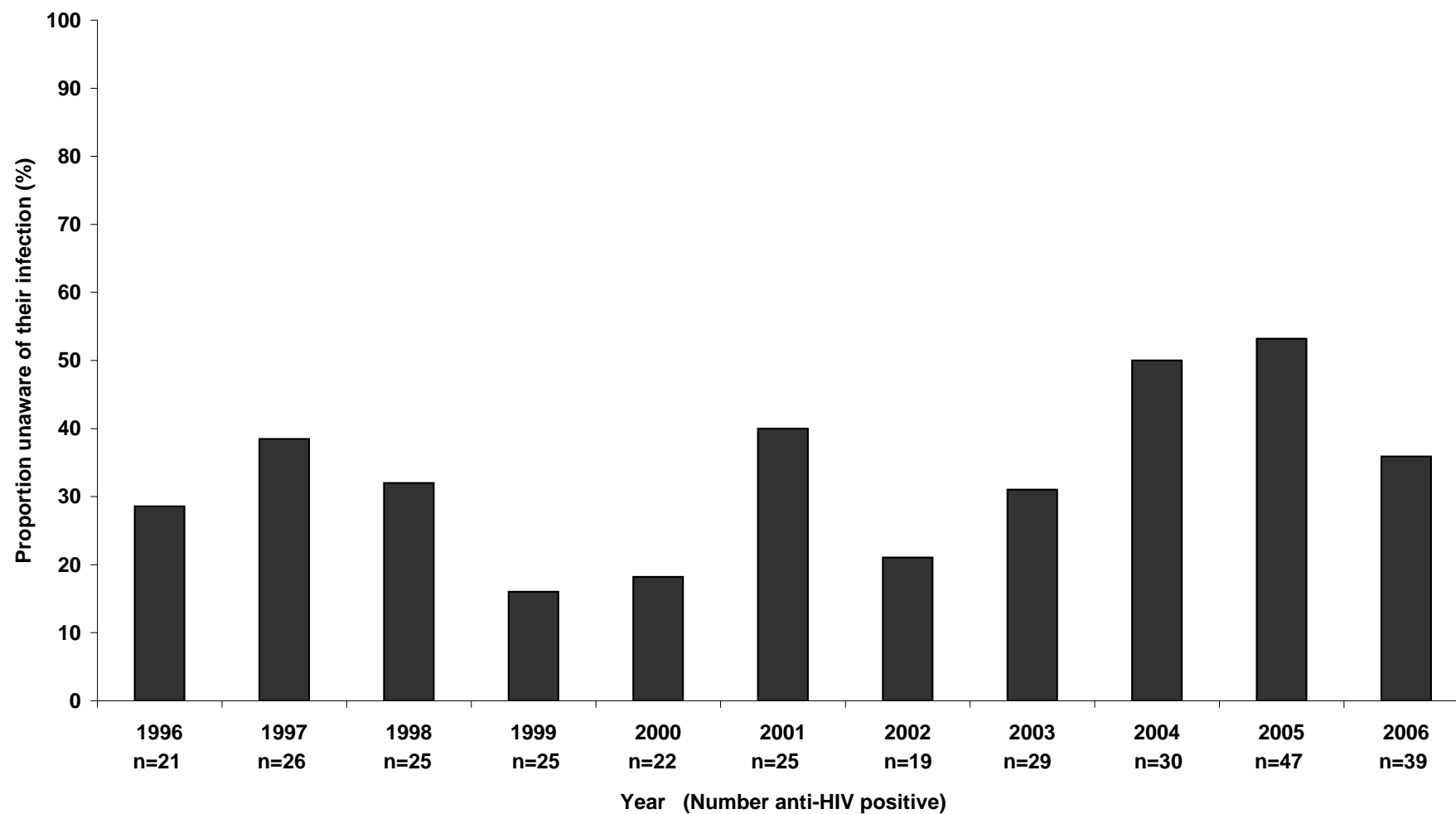
Includes those who report injecting in four weeks prior to participation

IDU-16: Proportion of undiagnosed* hepatitis C infected injecting drug users: 2000-2006



* Proportion undiagnosed (%) = (those who do not report being aware of infection/ total number positive for anti-HCV)

IDU-17: Proportion of undiagnosed HIV-infected injecting drug users: 1996-2006



Note: Should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of positive samples each year.

IDU-18: Summary characteristics of survey participants[†]: 1990-2006

Year	Age < 25	Gender (Female)	Ever in Prison	In Treatment [§]
1990	38 (576 / 1514)	27 (417 / 1531)	-	-
1991	31 (425 / 1389)	23 (325 / 1402)	-	-
1992	30 (968 / 3186)	25 (808 / 3296)	-	-
1993	28 (927 / 3317)	26 (891 / 3371)	-	-
1994	27 (908 / 3348)	26 (867 / 3383)	-	77 (2420 / 3143)
1995	24 (646 / 2742)	24 (675 / 2803)	-	77 (2057 / 2664)
1996	25 (817 / 3312)	28 (937 / 3373)	-	65 (2058 / 3142)
1997	25 (647 / 2566)	24 (620 / 2631)	-	64 (1564 / 2441)
1998	25 (835 / 3276)	23 (764 / 3284)	-	60 (1756 / 2931)
1999	25 (938 / 3685)	22 (825 / 3700)	-	58 (1932 / 3319)
2000	24 (822 / 3360)	25 (832 / 3388)	60 (1907 / 3192)	55 (1730 / 3159)
2001	23 (673 / 2891)	25 (729 / 2930)	61 (1740 / 2839)	57 (1546 / 2695)
2002	18 (500 / 2759)	26 (747 / 2828)	63 (1710 / 2731)	62 (1621 / 2623)
2003	18 (462 / 2634)	28 (744 / 2674)	62 (1606 / 2590)	68 (1558 / 2307)
2004	18 (460 / 2615)	29 (776 / 2652)	64 (1638 / 2565)	70 (1625 / 2305)
2005	15 (475 / 3096)	27 (835 / 3137)	64 (1957 / 3042)	76 (2068 / 2734)
2006	14 (455 / 3145)	27 (870 / 3202)	66 (2052 / 3132)	77 (2134 / 2770)

[†] Note: age and gender not provided by all participants.

[§] Currently prescribed detox or maintenance drug.

- Data not collected during this year.

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Unlinked Anonymous Prevalence Monitoring Programme 2006/07

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* The Institute of Child Health (ICH) co-ordinates the newborn infant dried blood spot survey in the former North Thames and South Thames (West). Confidential reports of HIV-infected pregnant women are collated at ICH by the National Study of HIV in Pregnancy and Childhood through surveillance schemes run in collaboration with the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and the Surveillance Unit of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health.