



Diagnosed and Undiagnosed HIV infection

SUMMARY OF RESULTS 2009

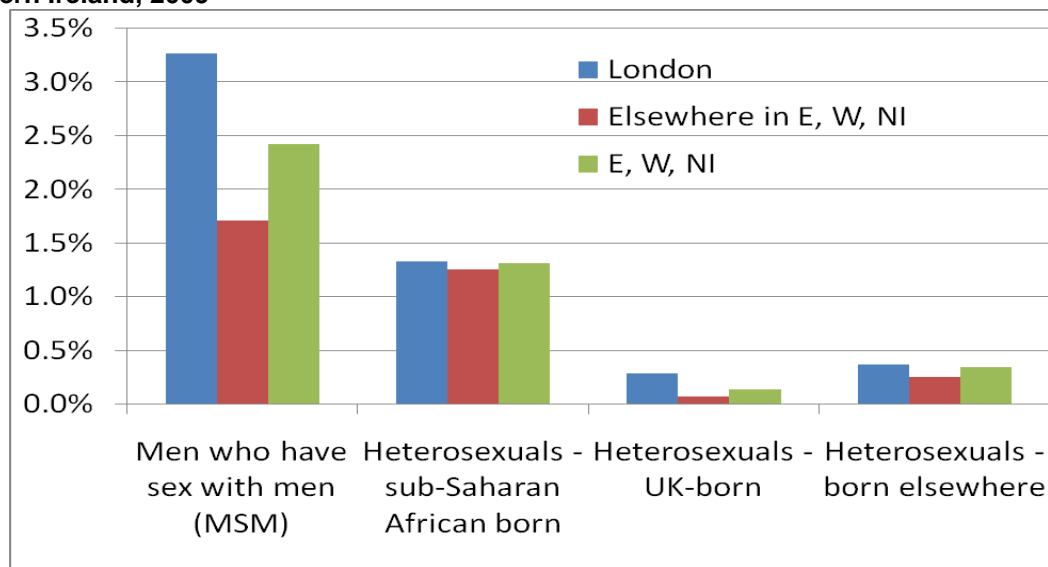
Unlinked Anonymous Survey of Genitourinary Medicine Clinic Attendees (GUM Anon Survey)

The GUM Anon survey is the only large scale survey in the UK to provide information on the prevalence of HIV, including undiagnosed HIV amongst GUM attendees. It uses the unlinked anonymous technique on left-over specimens taken for routine syphilis tests. Full details of the methodology, ethics, and results can be found at:

http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1202115496235.

Prevalence of previously undiagnosed HIV

Figure 1. Prevalence of previously undiagnosed¹ HIV amongst GUM clinic attendees, by clinic location and world region of birth, sentinel GUM clinics across England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2009



Data source: unlinked anonymous surveillance in 13 GUM clinics across the UK.

¹ Previously undiagnosed HIV infection includes those diagnosed at the clinic visit as well as those who remained unaware of their infection, but excludes those that were diagnosed earlier.

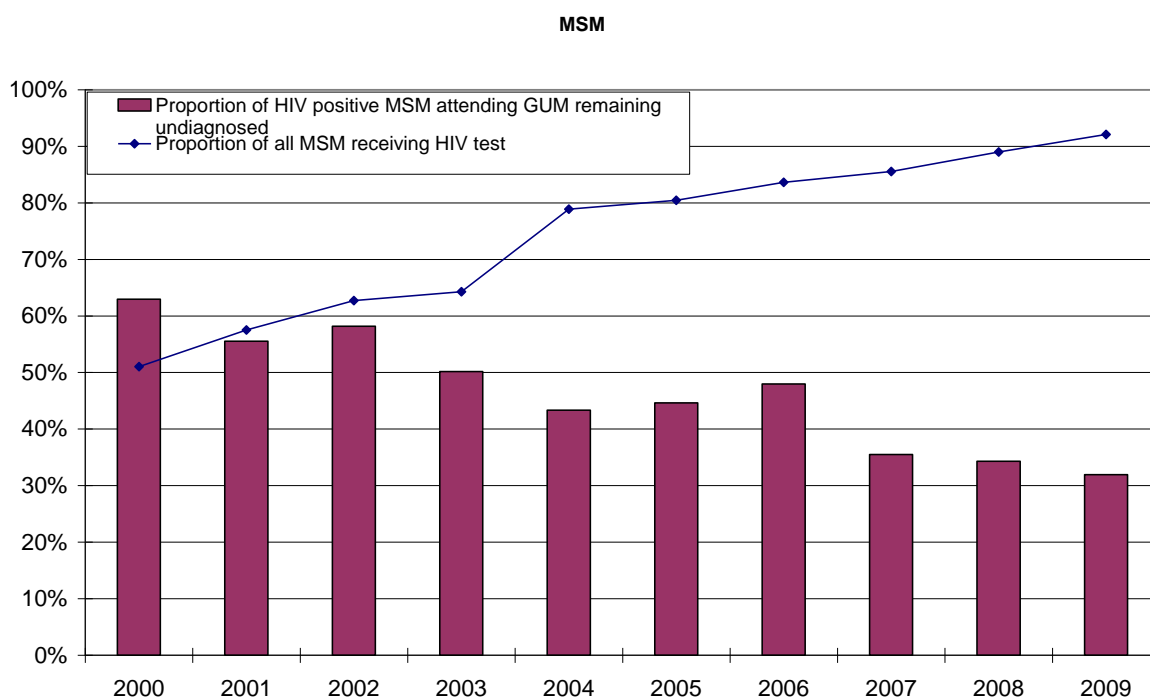
- Unlinked anonymous testing shows that of individuals attending sentinel sexual health clinics in 2009, 2.4% (119/4925) of men who have sex with men (MSM) and 0.25% (180/70,971) of heterosexuals had a previously undiagnosed HIV infection.
- The prevalence was slightly higher amongst heterosexual women (0.44% [85/38,483]) than heterosexual men (0.41% [95/32,488]).
- Amongst heterosexuals, a higher prevalence was observed amongst those born in sub-Saharan Africa (1.3%, [54/4134]) than those born in the UK (0.14% [74/52183]) or elsewhere (0.34% [47/13810]).
- Similarly, the prevalence was higher in MSM born abroad (3.6% [40/1,114]) than those born in the UK (2.1% [77/3,759]).

HIV testing and HIV positive individuals remaining undiagnosed

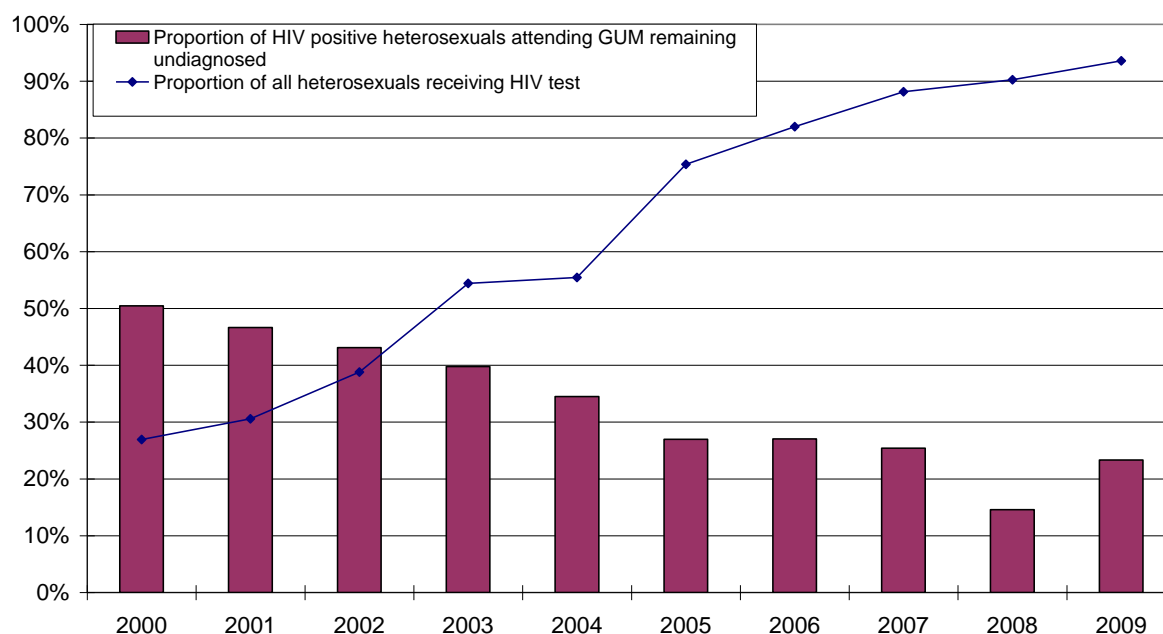
The data below refers to MSM and heterosexuals combined. It excludes individuals with missing data, IDUs and others.

- Overall, the proportion of attendees undergoing syphilis serology who received an HIV test has increased almost three-fold between 2000 and 2009, from 32% (21,625/66,869) to 95% (72,162/75,894).
- Unlinked anonymous testing revealed that amongst individuals attending the sentinel GUM clinics with a previously undiagnosed HIV infection, the proportion receiving an HIV test has increased from 43% (190/440) in 2000 to 73% (219/299) in 2009.
- The proportion of HIV positive individuals leaving the GUM clinic undiagnosed reduced from 57% (250/440) in 2000 to 27% (80/299) in 2009.
- The pattern is similar for MSM and heterosexuals (**Figure 2**).
- Amongst heterosexuals, there is a lower uptake of HIV tests amongst those born in sub-Saharan Africa (91% [3756/4132]) compared to UK born heterosexuals (96% [50168/52183]). A higher proportion of HIV positive SSA born heterosexuals leave the clinic undiagnosed (30% [16/54]) than UK born HIV positive heterosexuals (22% [16/74]) or HIV positive heterosexuals born elsewhere (19% [9/47]).

Figure 2. The proportion of GUM attendees receiving an HIV test and the fraction of HIV-infected individuals remaining undiagnosed on leaving the clinic, sentinel GUM clinics, UK 2000-2009*



Heterosexuals



**Data source: unlinked anonymous surveillance in 13 GUM clinics. Individuals with a previously diagnosed HIV infection are excluded.*

Notes

- A proportion of HIV-infected persons may, in fact, know their HIV status but choose not to disclose it to the clinician and simply refuse a test.
- This data only relates to individuals having blood taken for syphilis tests. Undiagnosed HIV and HIV test uptake amongst those not having a syphilis test cannot be measured through this survey