In 2015, there were approximately 435,000 diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) made in England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STI</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital warts</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-specific genital infections</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other STIs</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a 7% decrease in diagnoses of genital warts between 2014 and 2015.

Young people aged 15-24 experience the highest population rates of STIs.

There was an 8% decline in chlamydia tests and a 7% decline in chlamydia diagnoses reported in young people aged 15-24 between 2014 and 2015.

There is a disproportionate burden of STIs in young people.

Sexually transmitted infections in England

- There was an 8% decline in chlamydia tests and a 7% decline in chlamydia diagnoses reported in young people aged 15-24 between 2014 and 2015.
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae has developed resistance to most antibiotics used for treatment.
  - An outbreak of N. gonorrhoeae with high-level resistance to azithromycin, one of the antibiotics currently used to treat gonorrhoea, is being investigated by PHE.
  - The first case of treatment failure with dual-therapy (ceftriaxone/azithromycin) in a patient with gonorrhoea was reported in England in 2016.

STIs are increasing in Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)

Amongst men diagnosed with STIs in 2015, the following proportions were MSM:

- 99% of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- 88% of syphilis
- 72% of gonorrhoea

The population rate of acute bacterial STIs in HIV-positive MSM is 2-4 times that of MSM who were HIV-negative.

74% of MSM diagnosed with LGV in the UK in 2014 were HIV-positive.

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3x The rates of gonorrhoea and chlamydia in BME people is 3x that of the general population

9x For trichomoniasis, the rate in BME people is 9x that of the general population

There was a 7% decrease in diagnoses of genital warts between 2014 and 2015.

The rates of gonorrhoea and chlamydia in BME people is 3x that of the general population.

For trichomoniasis, the rate in BME people is 9x that of the general population.

The population rate of acute bacterial STIs in HIV-positive MSM is 2-4 times that of MSM who were HIV-negative.

74% of MSM diagnosed with LGV in the UK in 2014 were HIV-positive.

Black Minority Ethnic (BME) populations are disproportionately affected by STIs.

Since 2013, clusters of acute hepatitis B in MSM have been detected.

The population rate of acute bacterial STIs in HIV-positive MSM is 2-4 times that of MSM who were HIV-negative.