

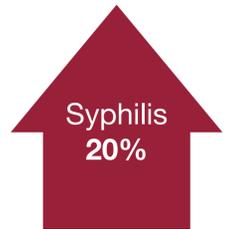


Sexually transmitted infections in England

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



The largest proportional increases in STI diagnoses between 2014 and 2015 were reported for:



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

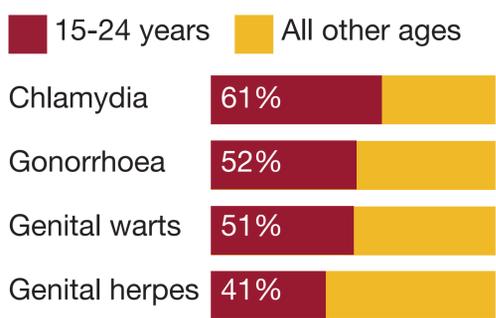


There is a disproportionate burden of STIs in young people

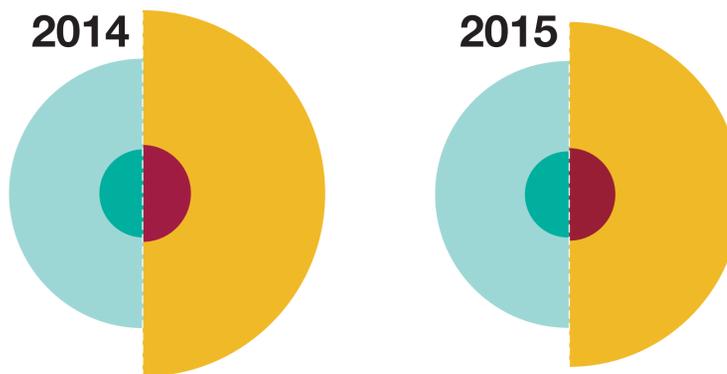


There was an 8% decline in chlamydia tests and a 7% decline in chlamydia diagnoses reported in young people aged 15-24 between 2014 and 2015

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



In 2015, among heterosexuals attending sexual health clinics, most diagnoses of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and genital warts were in people aged 15 to 24 years

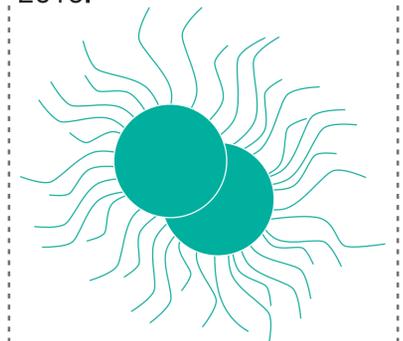


- No. of chlamydia tests in specialist sexual health clinics
- Positivity in specialist sexual health clinics
- Number of chlamydia tests in non-specialist sexual health clinics and community settings
- Positivity in non-specialist sexual health clinics and community settings

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.

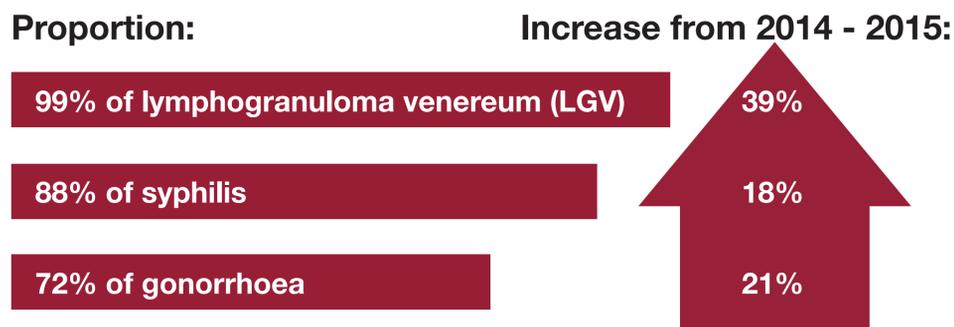
The first case of treatment failure with dual-therapy (ceftriaxone/azithromycin) in a patient with gonorrhoea was reported in England in 2016.



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



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



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

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

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

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