



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Fast-track cities UK Cities

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Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the continuing collaboration of people living with HIV, as well as clinicians, microbiologists, immunologists, public health practitioners, occupational health doctors, nurses and other colleagues who contribute to the surveillance of HIV and STIs and the monitoring of HIV care in the UK.

Further information

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News Release

New HIV diagnoses fall by a third in the UK since 2015

Annual HIV data published today show a continued decline with new diagnoses at their lowest level since 2000.

Data published today by Public Health England (PHE) reveal that new HIV diagnoses in the UK have fallen to their lowest level since 2000. New diagnoses fell by almost a third (28%) from 6,271 in 2015 to 4,484 in 2018.

New HIV diagnoses have been declining in both gay and bisexual and heterosexual populations. The steepest falls have been seen among gay and bisexual men, where new diagnoses declined by 39% between 2015 and 2018. The biggest falls have been among gay and bisexual men who are:

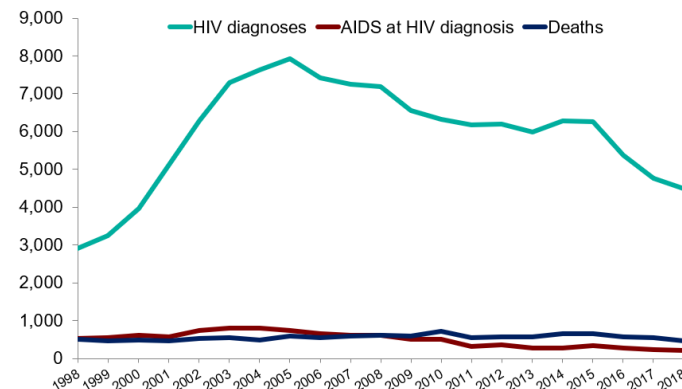
- white (46% decrease from 2,353 in 2015 to 1,276 in 2018)
- born in the UK (46% decrease from 1,627 in 2015 to 873 in 2018)
- aged 15-24 (47% decrease from 505 in 2015 to 269 in 2018)
- living in London (50% decrease from 1,459 in 2015 to 736 in 2018)

During the same period, new diagnoses have also fallen by a quarter (24%) among people who acquired HIV through heterosexual contact.

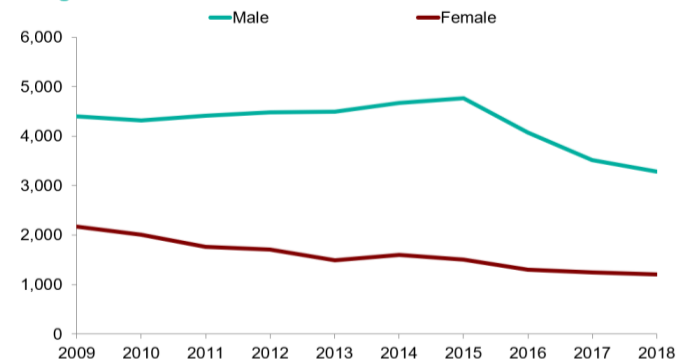
The continued decline of HIV diagnoses is largely due to the success of combination HIV prevention over the past decade, which includes HIV testing, condom provision, the scale-up of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) – drugs that keep the level of HIV in the body low and prevent the virus being passed on.

Dr Valerie Delpuch, Head of HIV Surveillance at Public Health England, said: "It is thanks to the enormous testing and prevention efforts in the UK that we are seeing further declines in new HIV diagnoses, which have now reached their lowest in almost 20 years. People with HIV now benefit from effective treatments that stop the virus being passed on to sexual partners and the number of people diagnosed late is lower than ever before."

Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, and all-cause deaths: United Kingdom, 1998 - 2018



Number of new HIV diagnoses by gender¹: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018



¹ New HIV diagnoses totals for males and females are based on gender identity and include trans people. The overall total includes people who identify gender in another way and those with gender identity not reported.



Surveillance and monitoring tools

- Estimates of the undiagnosed
- Estimates of incidence
- New diagnoses
- Recently acquired
- Transmission probably acquired in the UK
- Late diagnosis
- Coverage and Uptake of interventions
- Granularity
- Year on year comparisons
- Completion, Quality, timeliness
- triangulation
- interpretation

PrEP programmes & uptake

People getting PrEP at their clinic have more STI and HIV tests than people who buy it online

Nearly a quarter of people faced difficulty getting PrEP last year

Gus Cairns | 14 August 2019

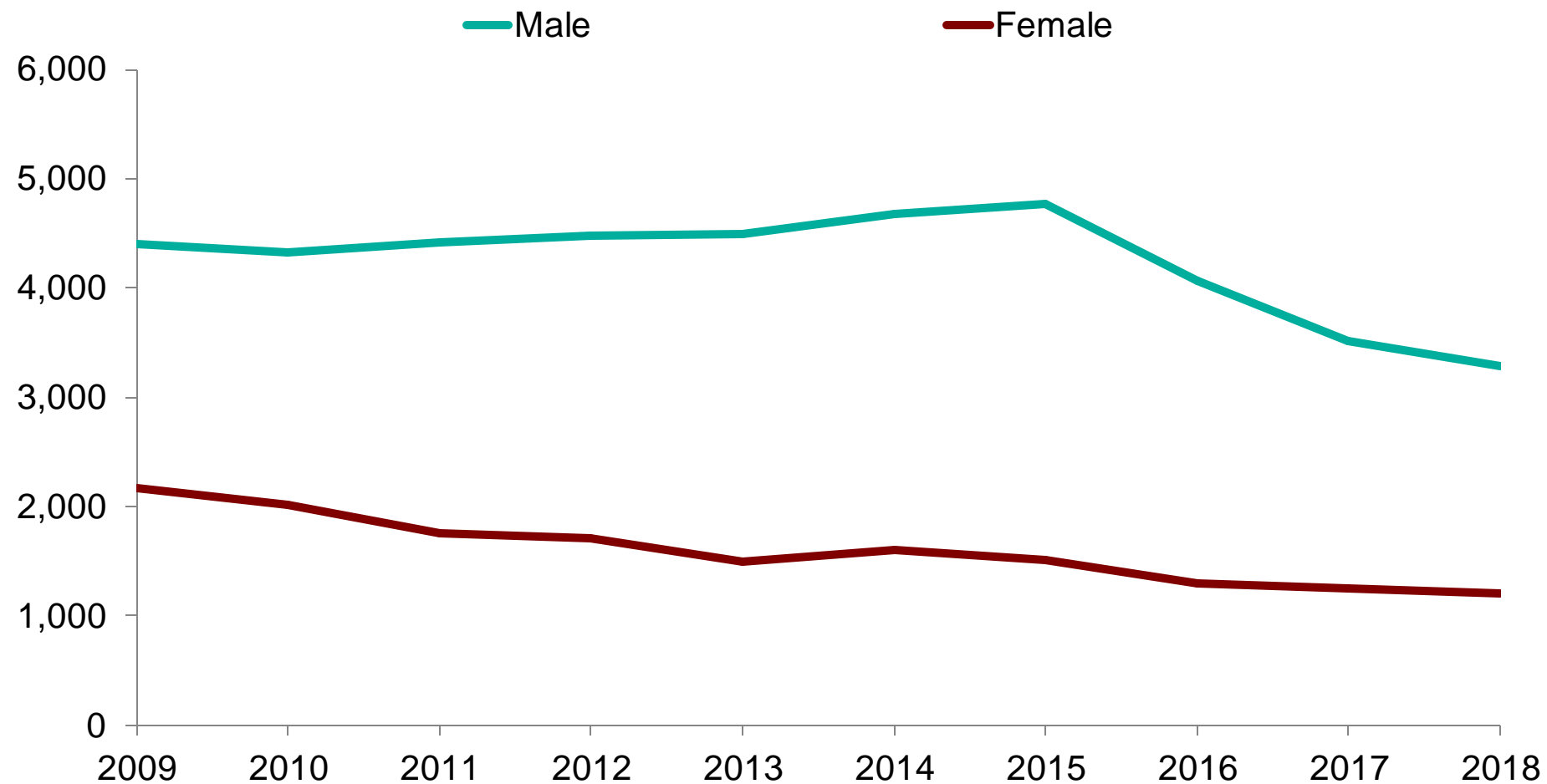


The third in an annual series of UK surveys conducted by Public Health England in collaboration with [PrEPster](#) and [iwantPrEPnow](#) (IWPN) reports that although the proportion of people who have ever used HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) has not increased since [the previous survey](#), a higher proportion report *currently* using PrEP.

Methodology: Public Health England

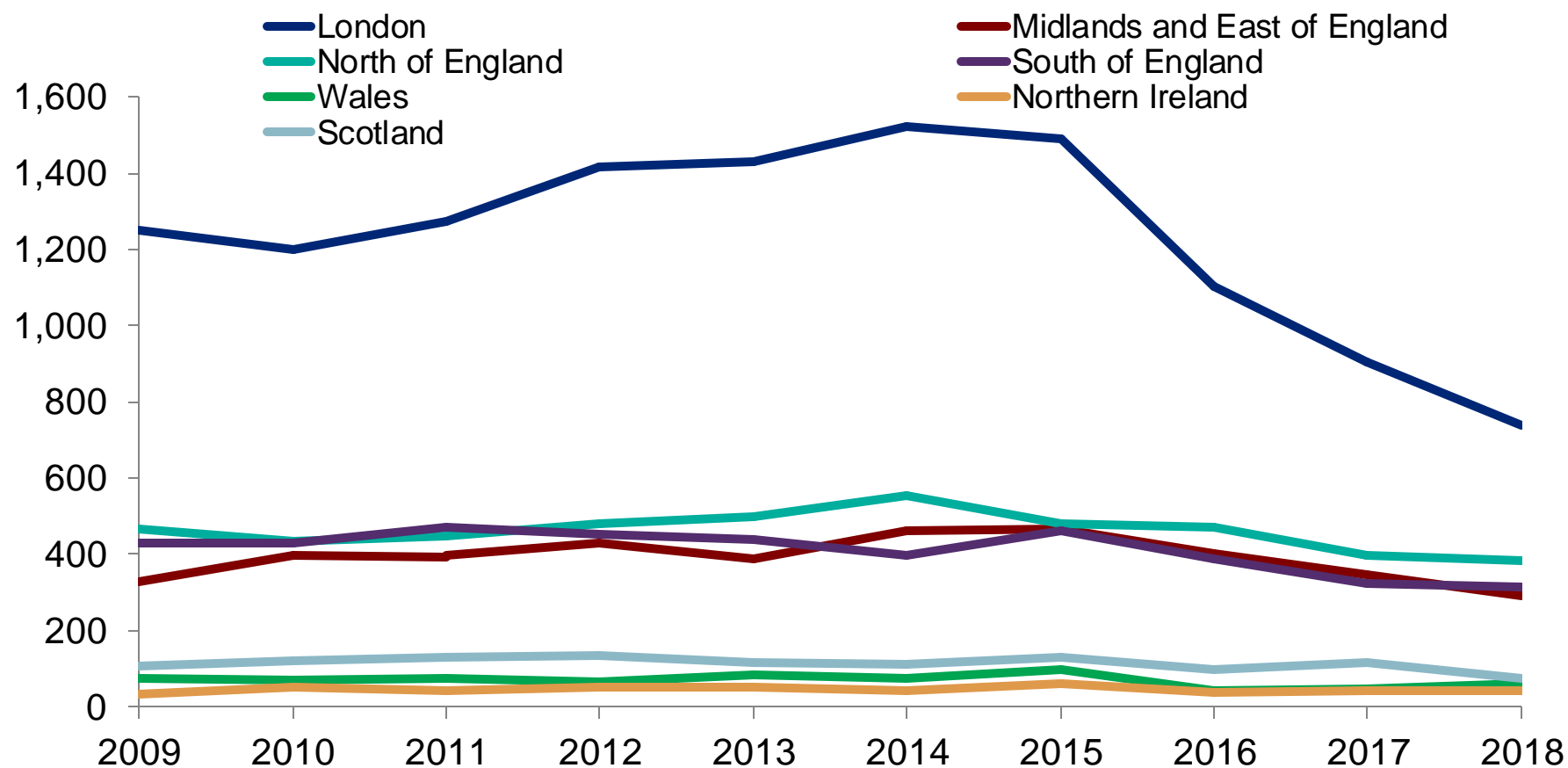
1. Centralised data collection system, huge collaboration from front-line workers
2. Estimates for undiagnosed: National estimates based on using Multi Parameter Evidence Synthesis (MPES) – London and Rest of England
3. New HIV diagnoses: all individuals diagnosed by place of residence
4. National HIV cohort data of people accessing HIV care at outpatient clinics
5. Sexual health data from all outpatient clinics
6. Positive Voices
7. Ad hoc surveys (eg sexual health surveys, injecting, Prep Use)

Number of new HIV diagnoses by gender¹: United Kingdom, 2009 to 2018

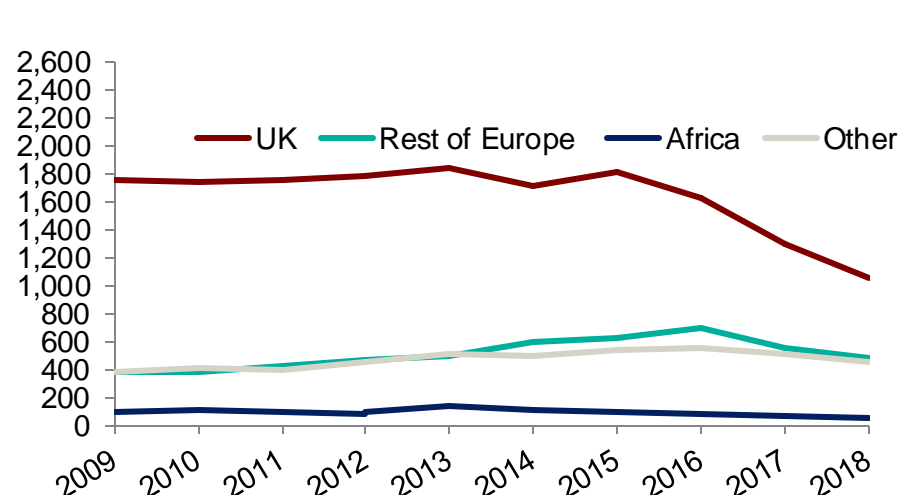
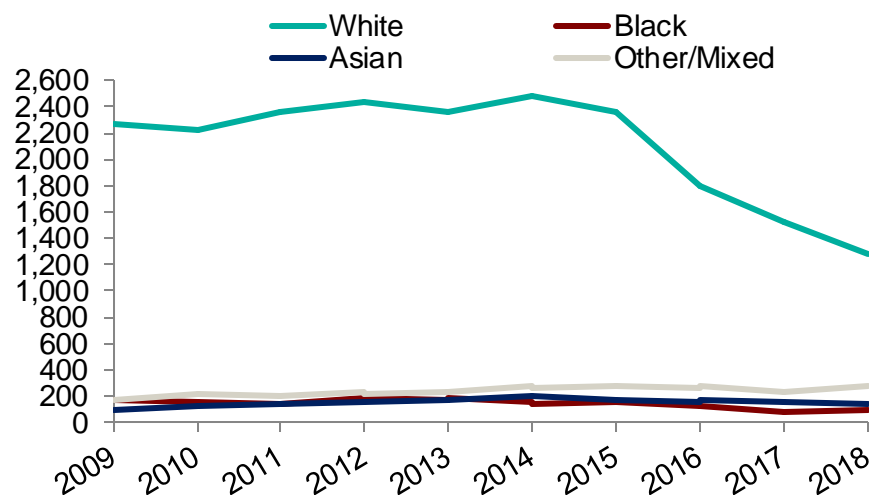
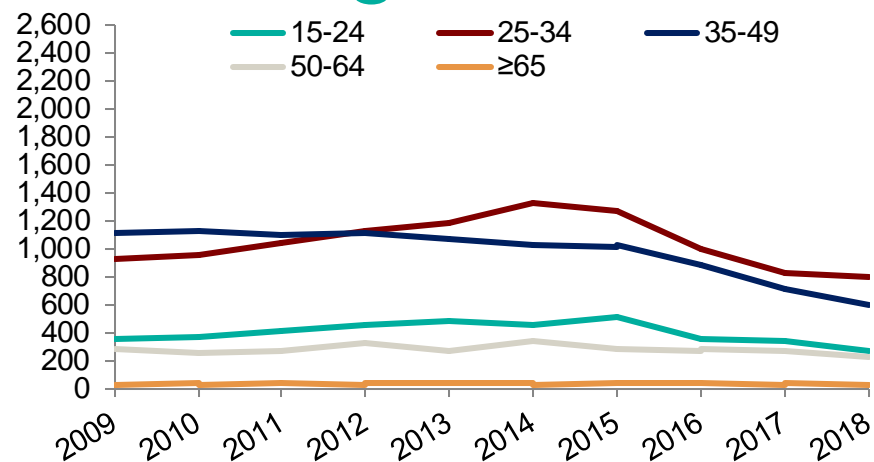
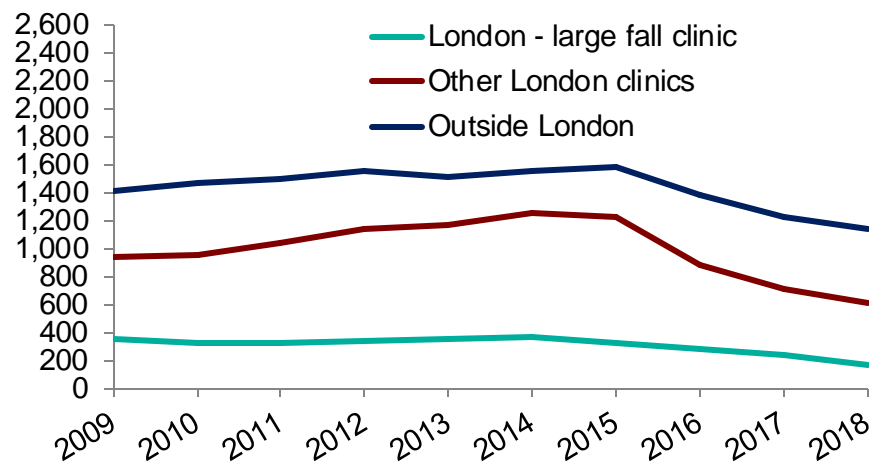


¹ New HIV diagnoses totals for males and females are based on gender identity and include trans people. The overall total includes people who identify gender in another way and those with gender identity not reported.

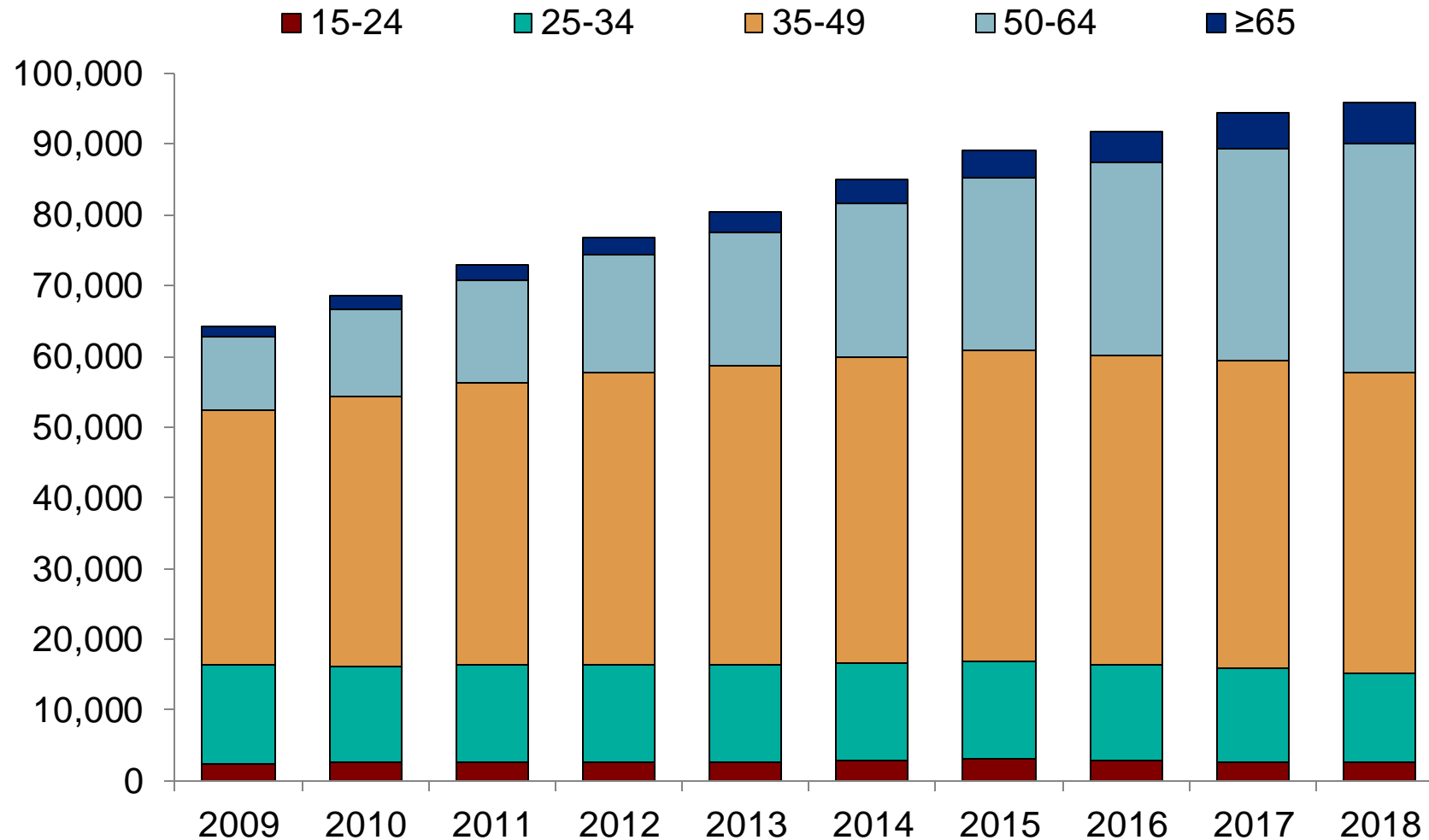
Number of new HIV diagnoses among gay and bisexual men by area of residence: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



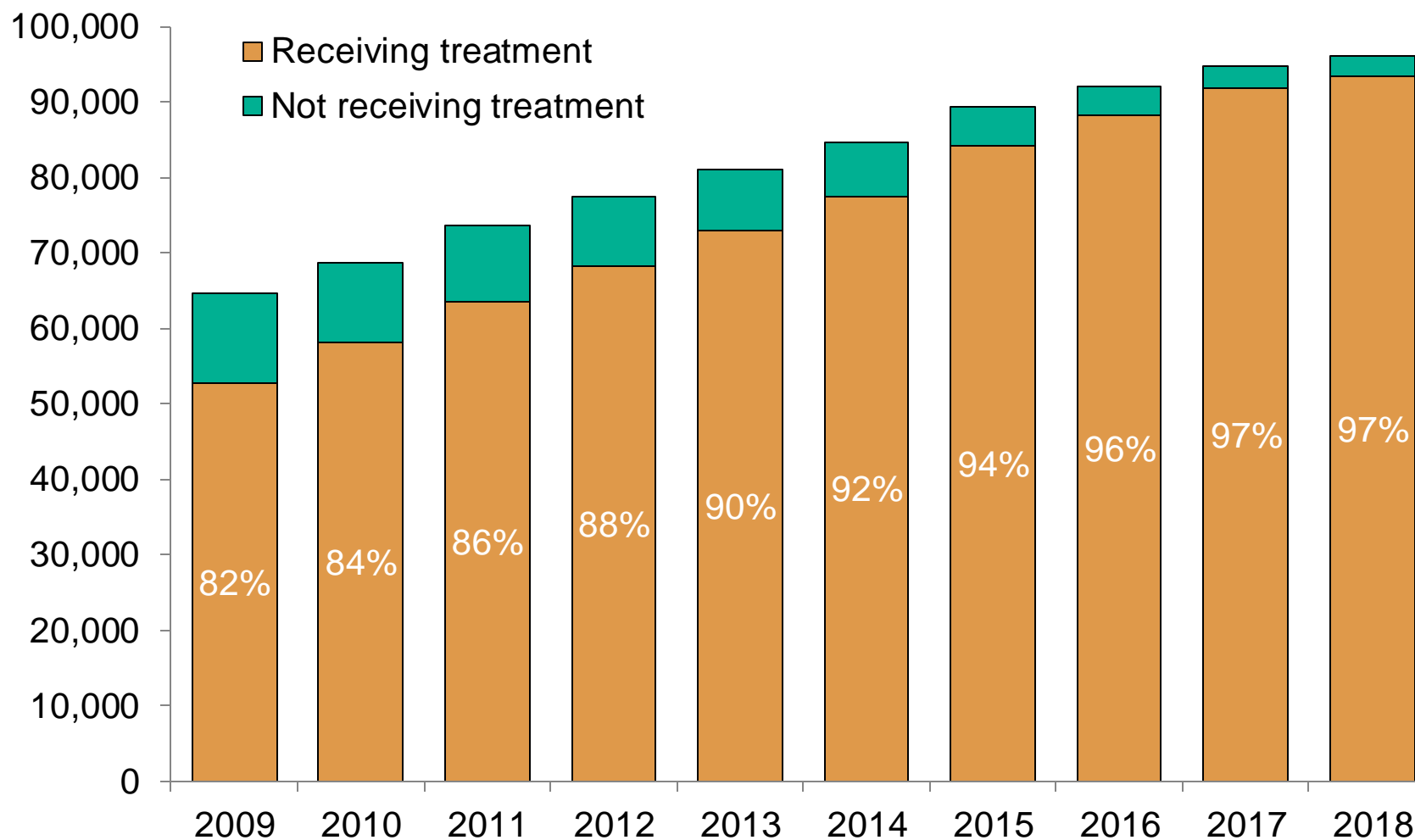
HIV diagnoses among gay and bisexual men by population characteristics: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



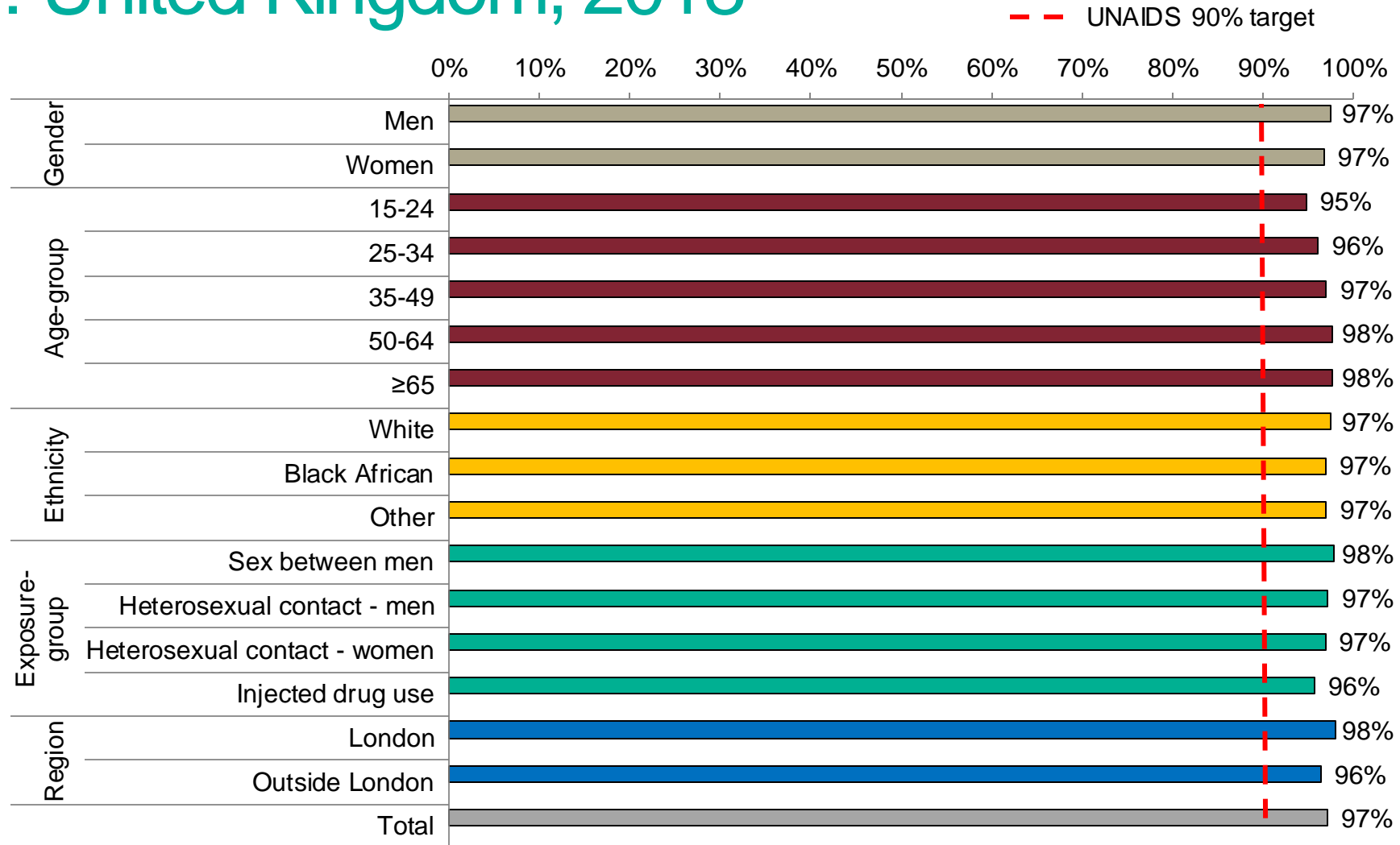
Number of people seen for HIV care by age-group: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



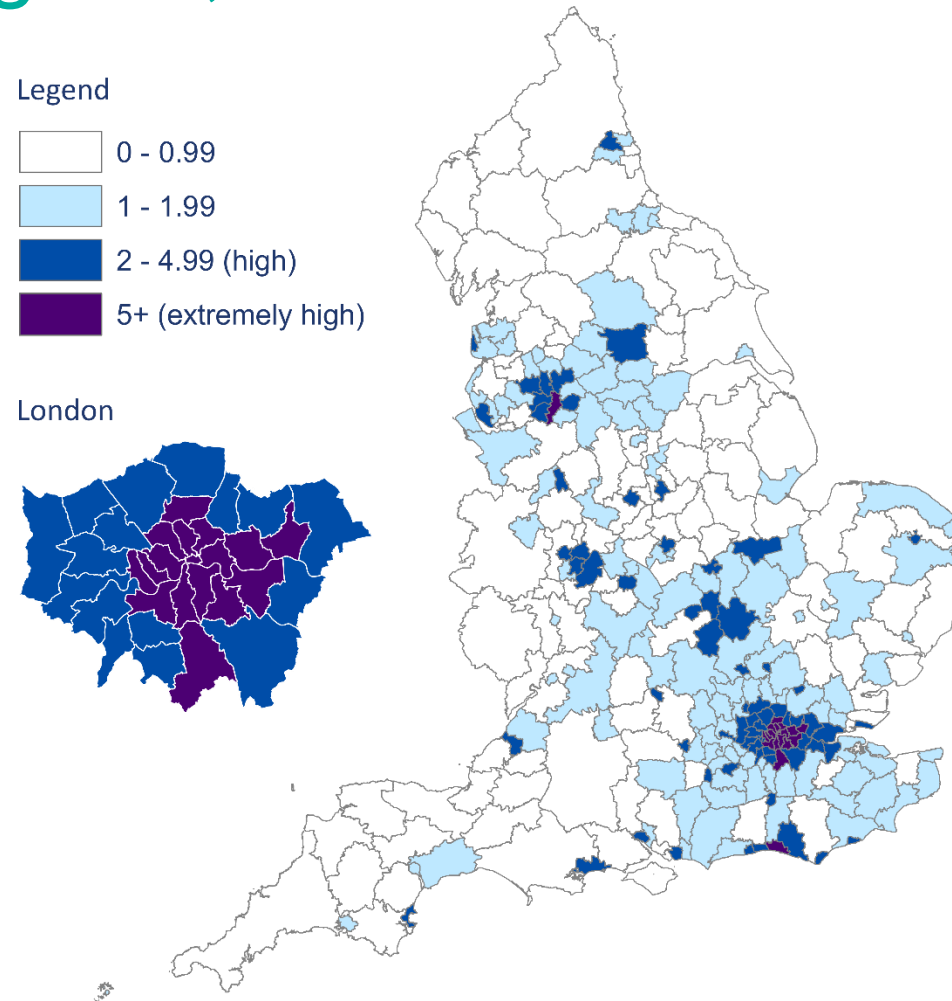
Number of people seen for HIV care by ART coverage: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



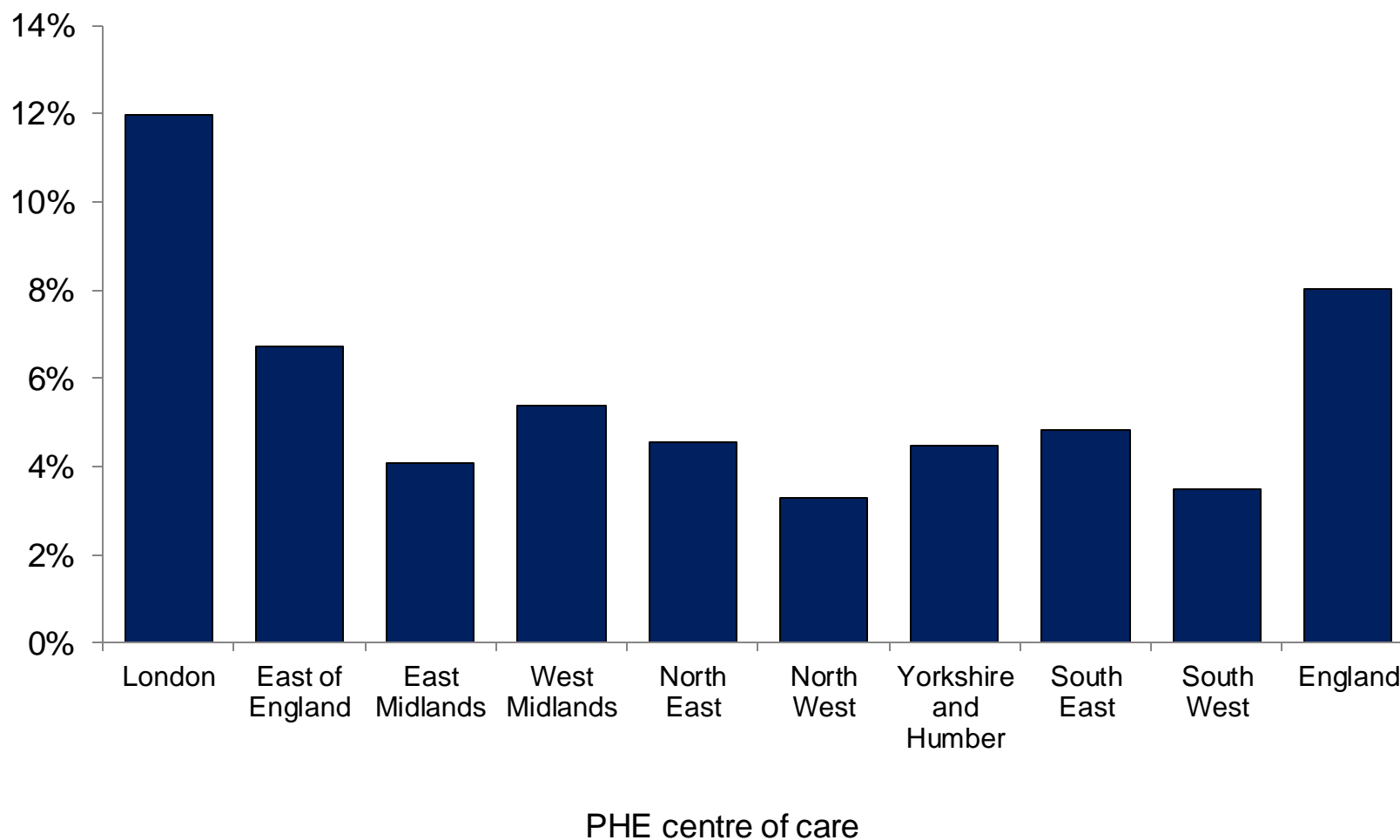
Proportion of adults receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART): United Kingdom, 2018



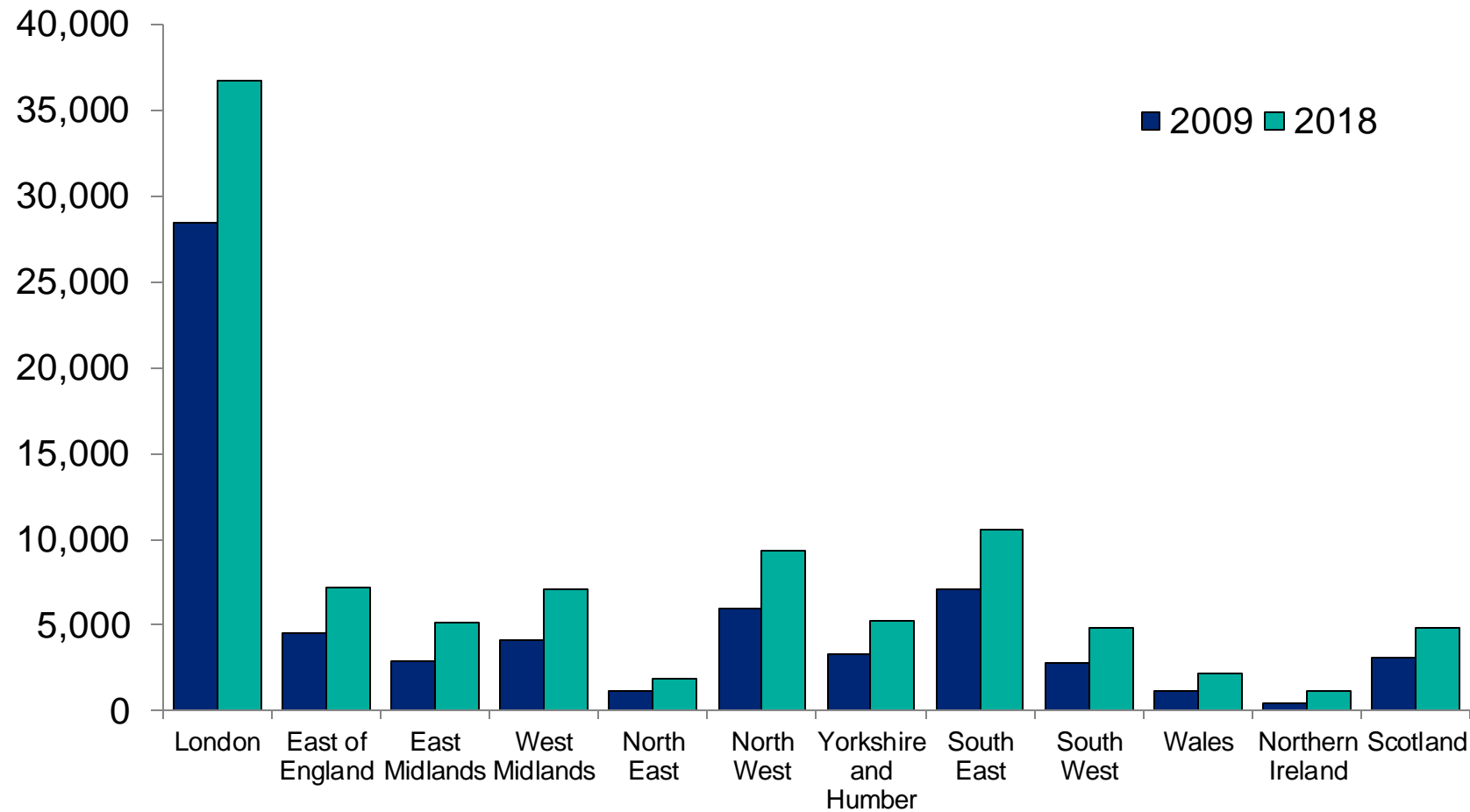
Diagnosed HIV prevalence (per 1,000 population aged 15 to 59 years): England, 2018



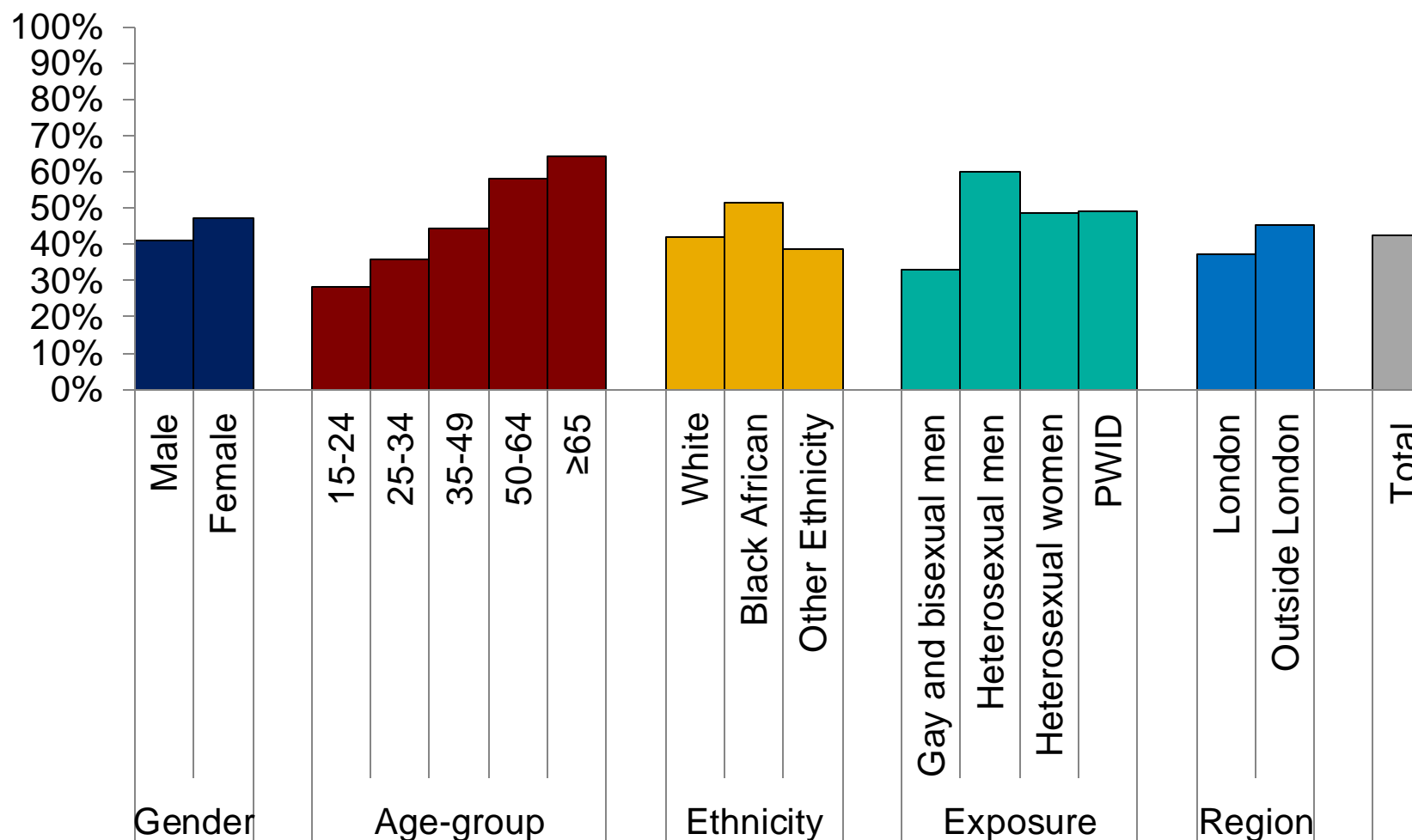
People seen for HIV care in a given PHE centre who were non-residents: England, 2018



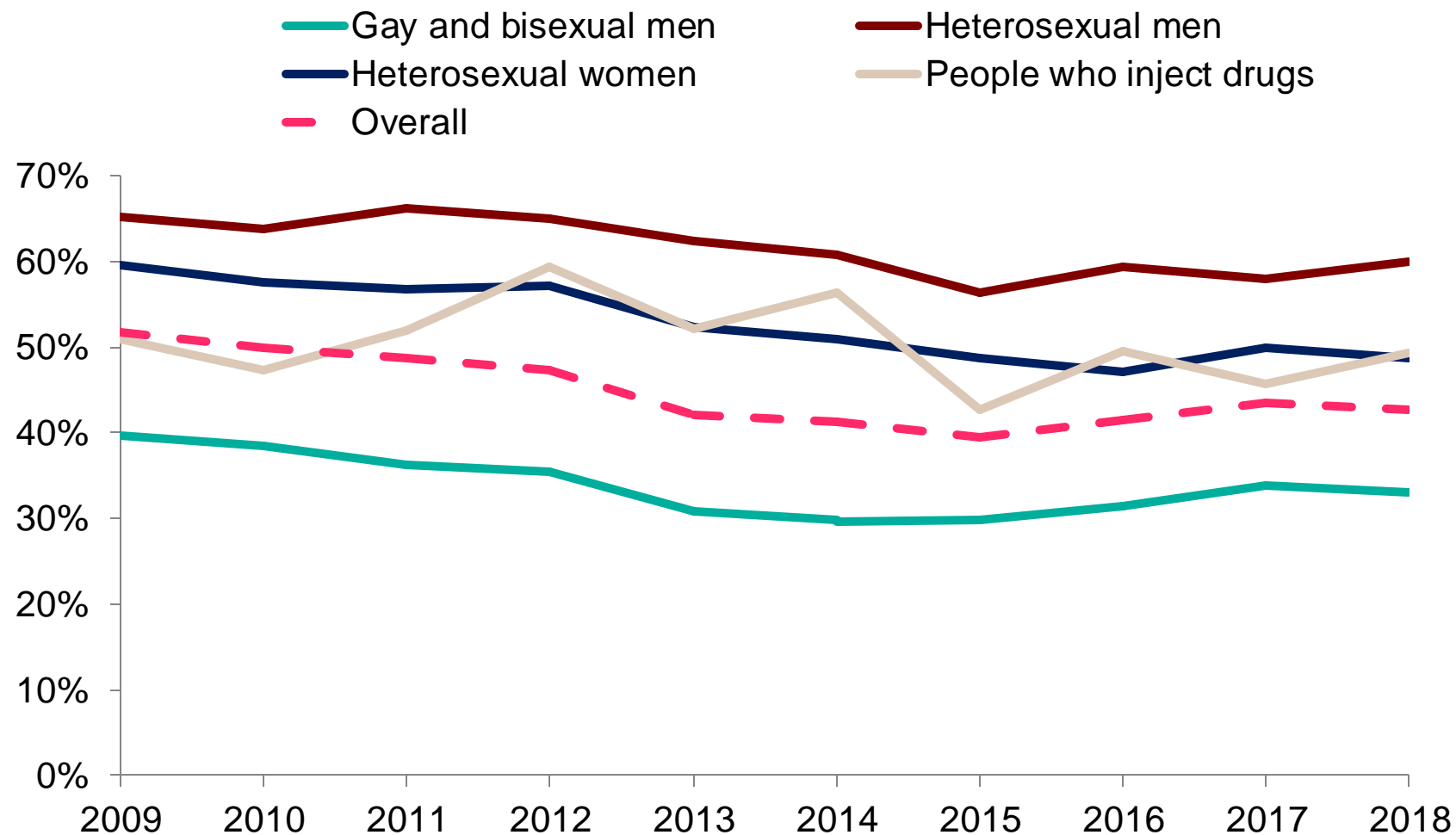
Number of people seen for HIV care in PHE centre who resided elsewhere: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



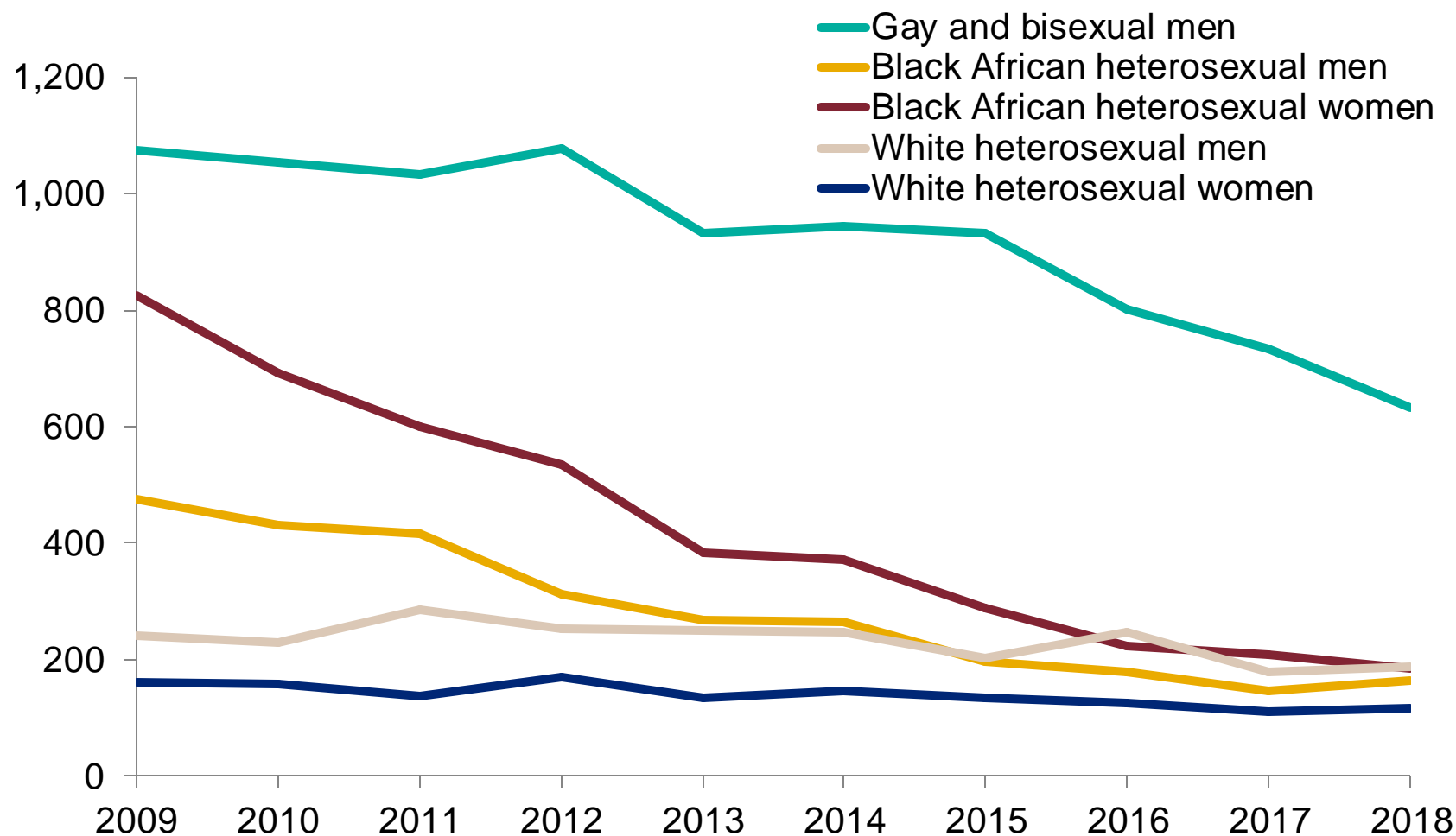
Proportion of adults diagnosed late with HIV by demographic group: United Kingdom, 2018



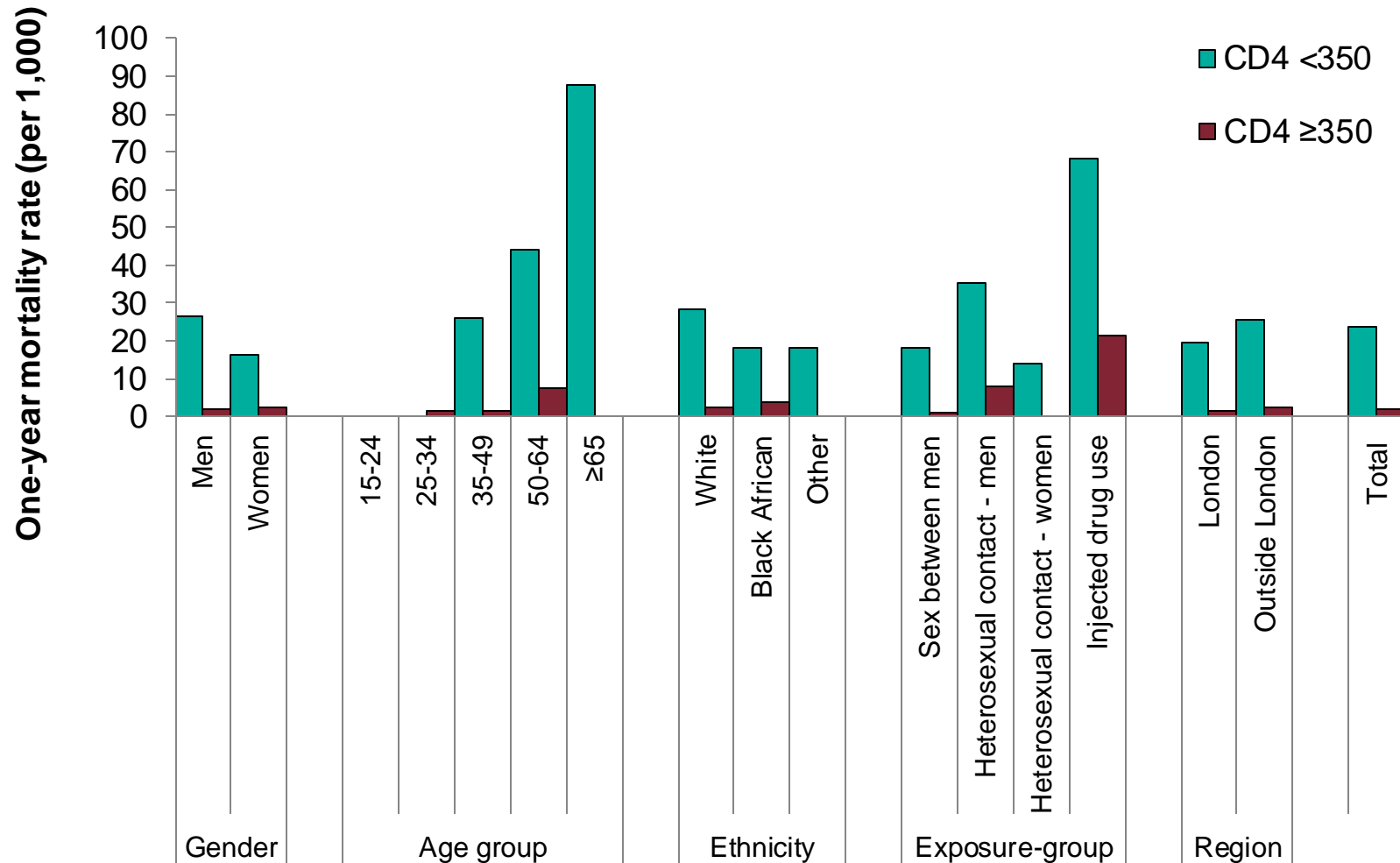
Proportion of adults diagnosed late with HIV by exposure category: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



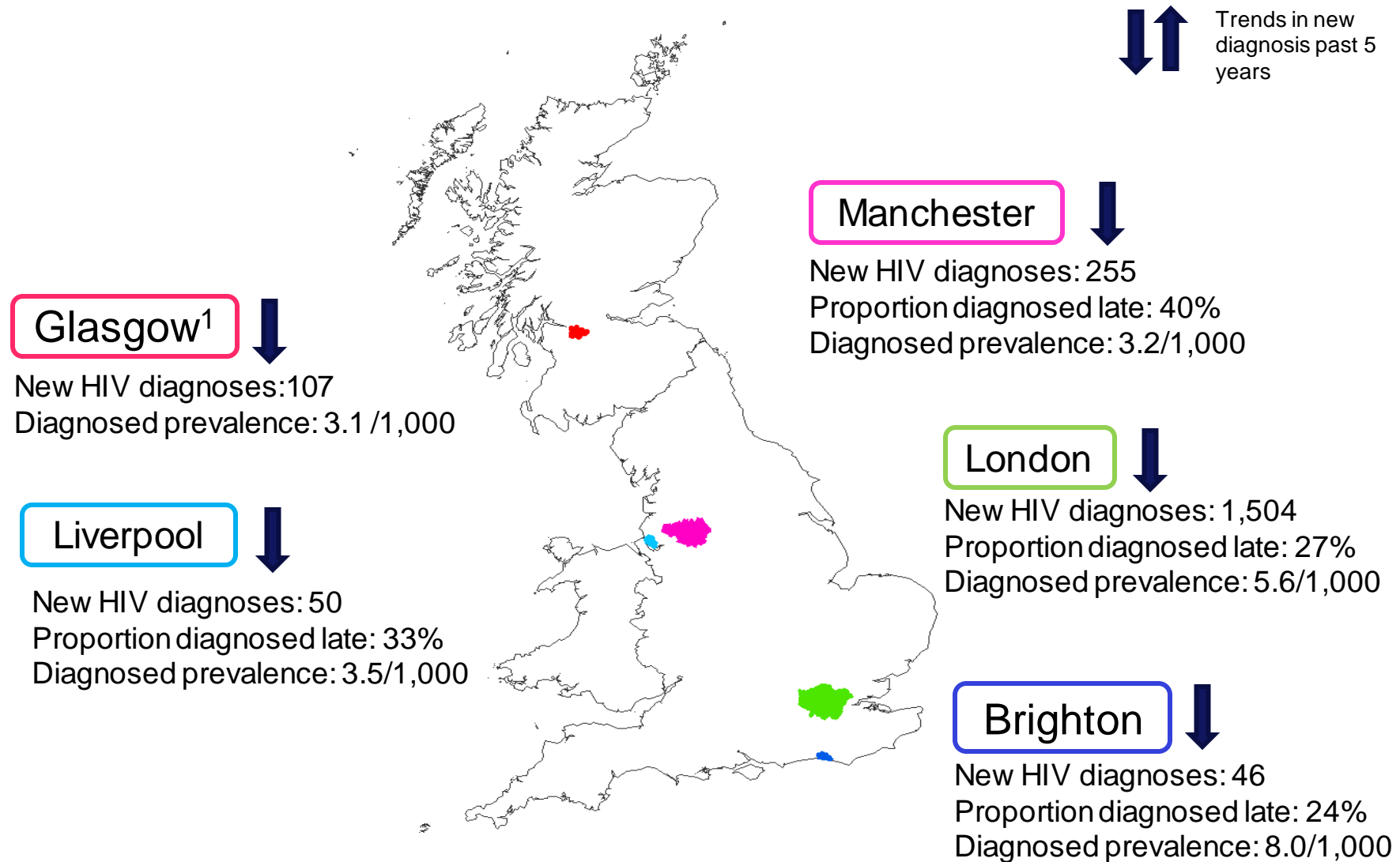
Adjusted number of adults diagnosed late with HIV by exposure group: United Kingdom, 2009 - 2018



One-year mortality (per 1,000) among adults newly diagnosed with HIV by CD4 count at diagnosis: United Kingdom, 2018



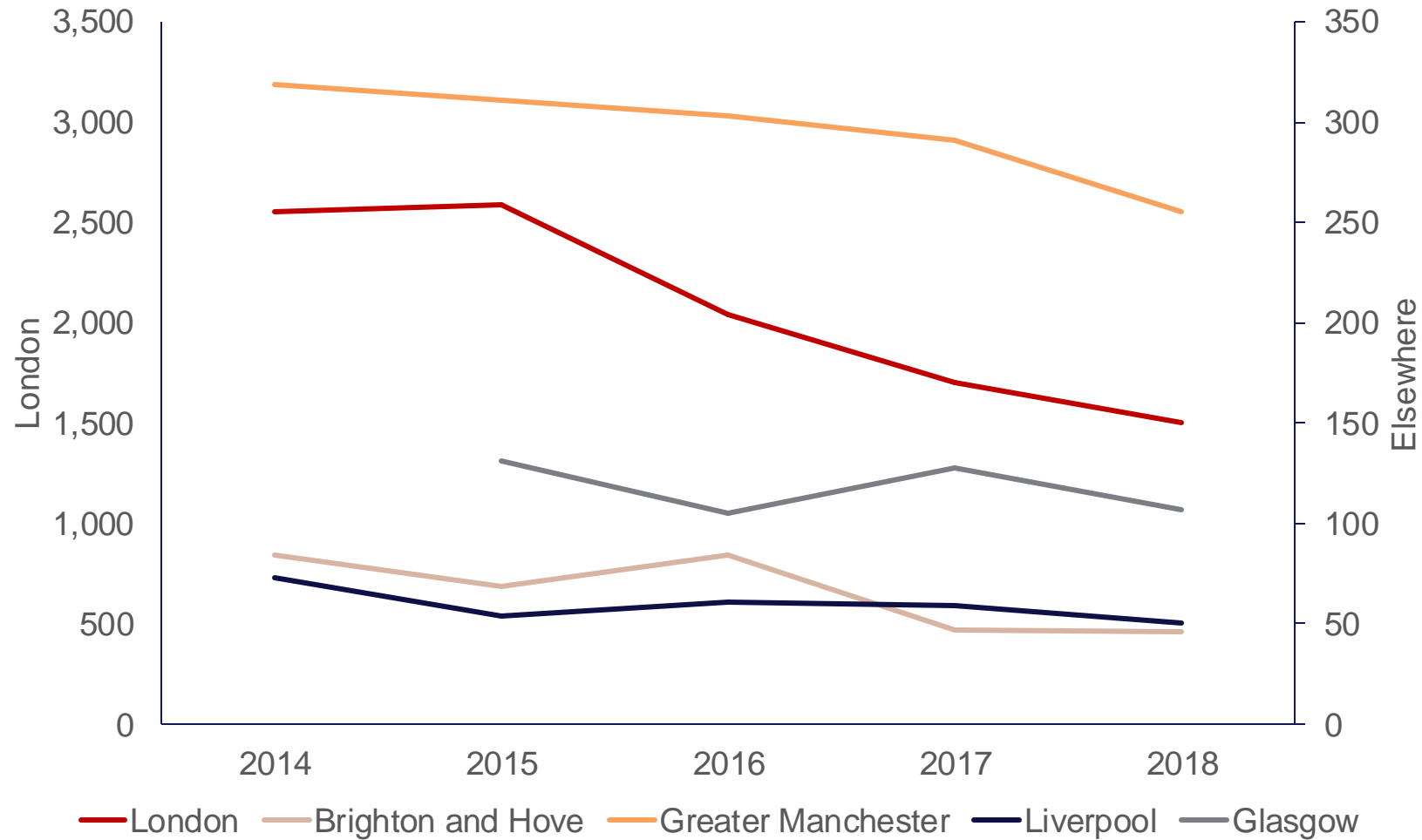
Fast Track Cities in the UK, 2018



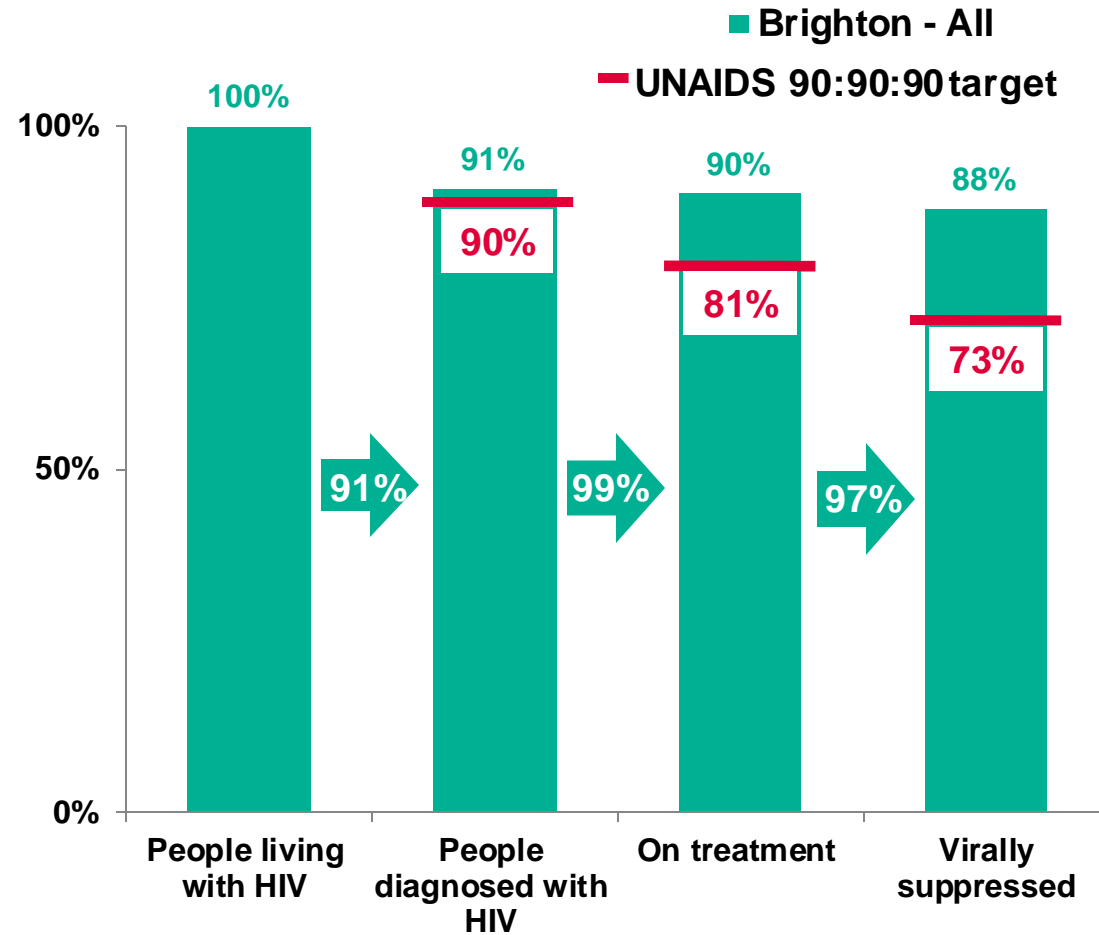
¹ The proportion diagnosed late is unavailable for Glasgow.

* Contains Ordnance Survey data. ©Crown copyright

Number of new HIV diagnoses in selected cities, 2014-2018



Continuum of HIV care: Brighton, 2018



| Population Estimates | 2017 |
|----------------------|---------|
| all ages | 288,155 |
| aged 15-59 | 195,072 |

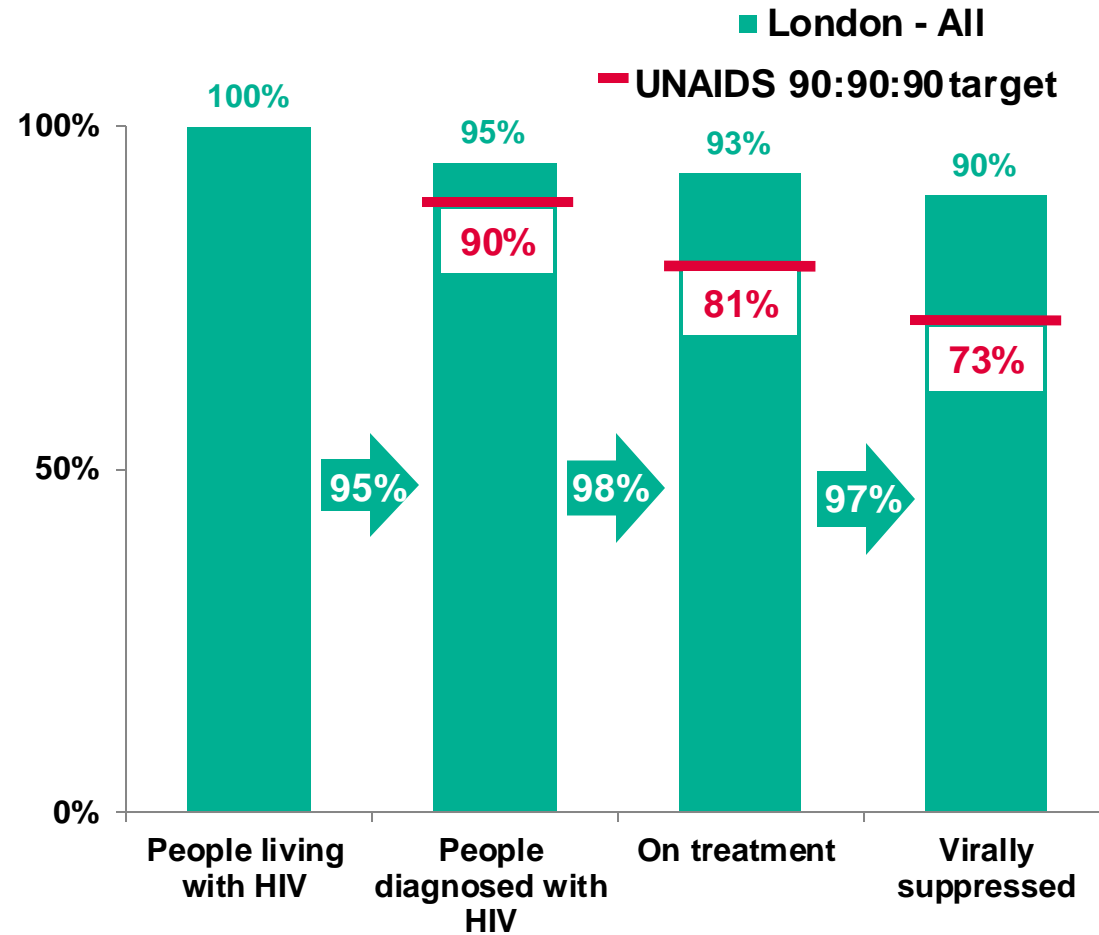
| | All |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| People living with HIV | 2,063 7.2/1,000 |
| People diagnosed | 1,969 91% |
| On ART | 1,949 99% |
| Virally suppressed | 1,890 88% |

Estimated number of persons with viral load above 200 copies/L = **218 (0.8/1,000 residents)**

Number of new diagnosis in 2018 = **46**

Transmission ratio = 0.21

Continuum of HIV care: London, 2018



| Population Estimates | 2017 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| all ages | 8,825,001 |
| aged 15-59 | 5,698,690 |

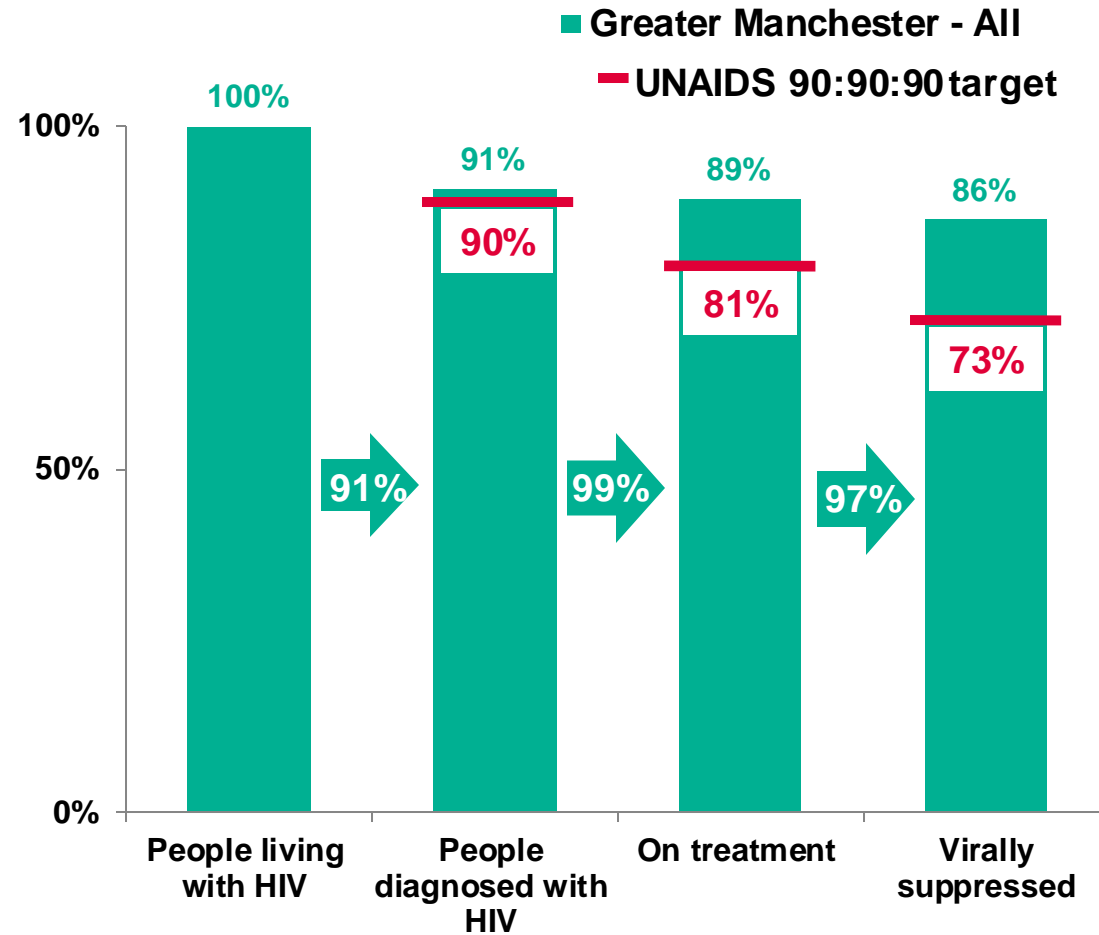
| | All |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| People living with HIV | 38,691 4.4/1,000 |
| People diagnosed | 36,690 95% |
| On ART | 35,925 98% |
| Virally suppressed | 34,847 97% |

Estimated number of persons with viral load above 200 copies/L = **3,869 (0.44/1,000 residents)**

Number of new diagnosis in 2018 = **1504**

Transmission ratio = **0.39**

Continuum of HIV care: Manchester, 2018



| Population Estimates | 2017 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| all ages | 2,798,799 |
| aged 15-59 | 1,679,499 |

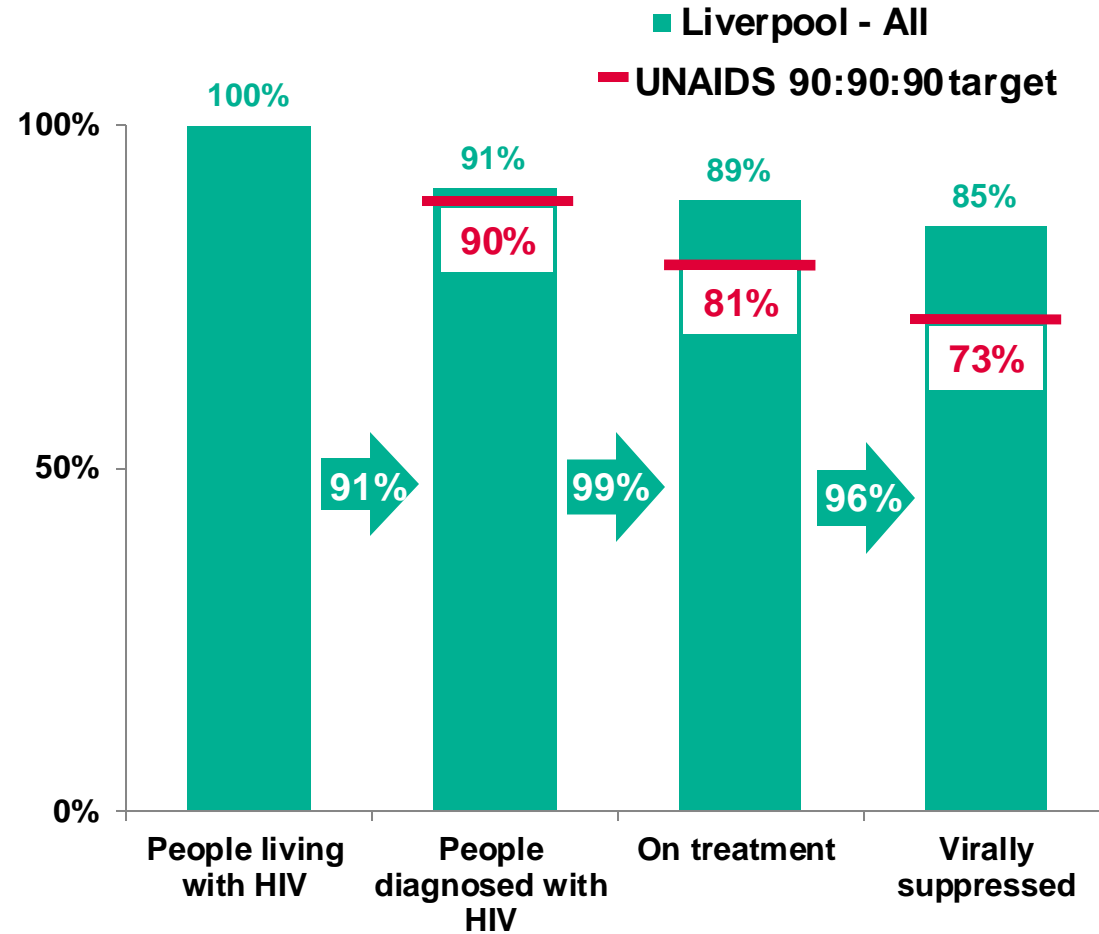
| | All |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| People living with HIV | 5,937 2.1/1,000 |
| People diagnosed | 5,402 91% |
| On ART | 5,348 98% |
| Virally suppressed | 5,188 97% |

Estimated number of persons with viral load above 200 copies/L = **749 (0.27 /1,000) residents)**

Number of new diagnosis in 2018 = **277**

Transmission ratio = **0.37**

Continuum of HIV care: Liverpool, 2018



| Population Estimates | 2017 |
|----------------------|---------|
| all ages | 491,549 |
| aged 15-59 | 315,483 |

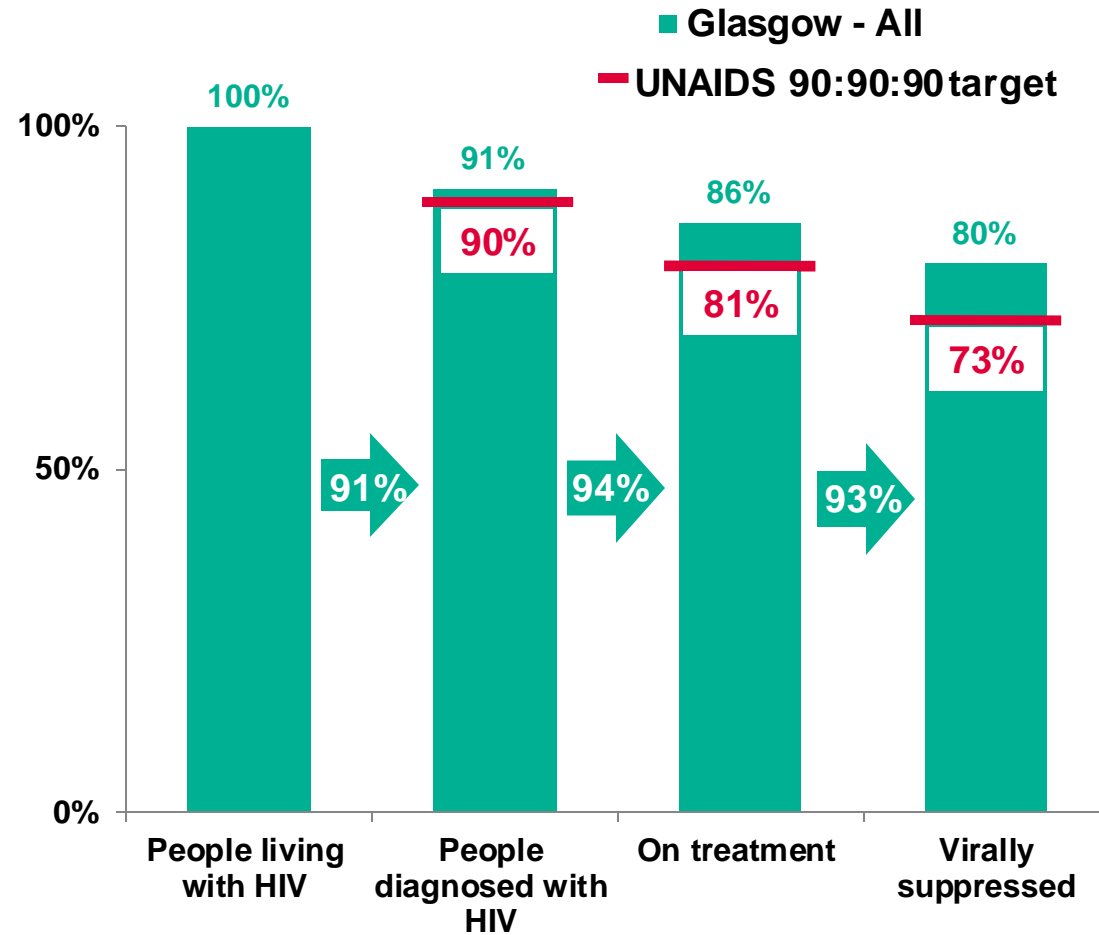
| | All |
|------------------------|------------------|
| People living with HIV | 803 1.6/1,000 |
| People diagnosed | 729 91% |
| On ART | 722 99% |
| Virally suppressed | 692 96% |

Estimated number of persons with viral load above 200 copies/L = **111 (0.23 /1,000) residents)**

Number of new diagnosis in 2018 = **50**

Transmission ratio = **0.45**

Continuum of HIV care: Glasgow, 2018



| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Population Estimates | 2017 |
| all ages | 621,020 |
| aged 15-59 | 412,412 |

| | All |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| People living with HIV | 1,842 3.0 /1,000 |
| People diagnosed | 1,676 91% |
| On ART | 1,575 94% |
| Virally suppressed | 1,465 93% |

Estimated number of persons with viral load above 200 copies/L = **377 No** (0.6 /1,000 residents)

Number of new diagnosis in 2018 = **107**

Transmission ratio = **0.28**

DRIVING AND IMPROVING CARE





HIV Clinical dashboard Results 2018

| Description | London | England |
|---|--------|---------|
| Late HIV diagnosis CD4 <350 copies/ML | 37% | 44% |
| Very late HIV diagnosis CD4 <200mL | 21% | 24% |
| Newly diagnosed adults seen for care within 1 month | 82% | 81% |
| Virological success in people established on ART | 96% | 96% |
| Virological success in people newly starting ART | 97% | 97% |
| ART coverage (all adults) | 99% | 98% |
| ART coverage (adults with the last CD4 count <350) | 98% | 97% |
| Retention in care (newly diagnosed) | 87% | 89% |
| Retention in care (all adults) | 93% | 94% |
| : Time to treatment (initiating treatment within 91 days) | 79% | 83% |

QUALITY OF LIFE
QUALITY OF CARE
SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH AND SOCIAL
CARE SERVICES





Public Health
England

PositiveVoices

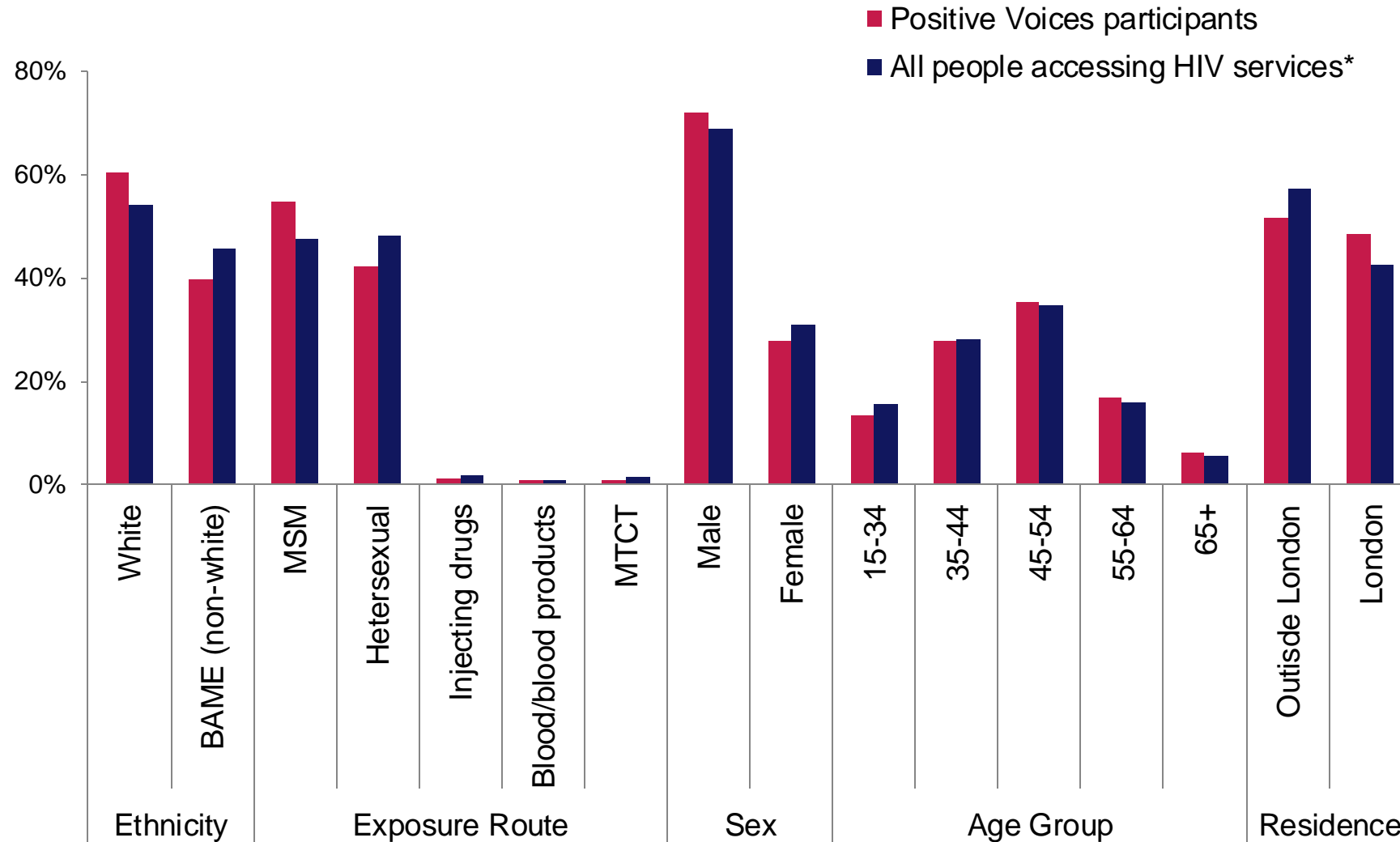
the national survey of people living with HIV

- February – September 2017
- Nationally representative
 - Random sample from HARS
 - ~20% patients/clinic
- Clinic-based recruitment
 - Face to face, post or email
- Self-completion
 - Paper (87%) or online (13%)
- Incentive
 - £5 high street voucher
- Results:
 - 73 clinics**
 - 4,424 responses**
 - 51% response rate**





Participant characteristics



* 2016 HIV clinic attendees, aged ≥18 resident England and Wales



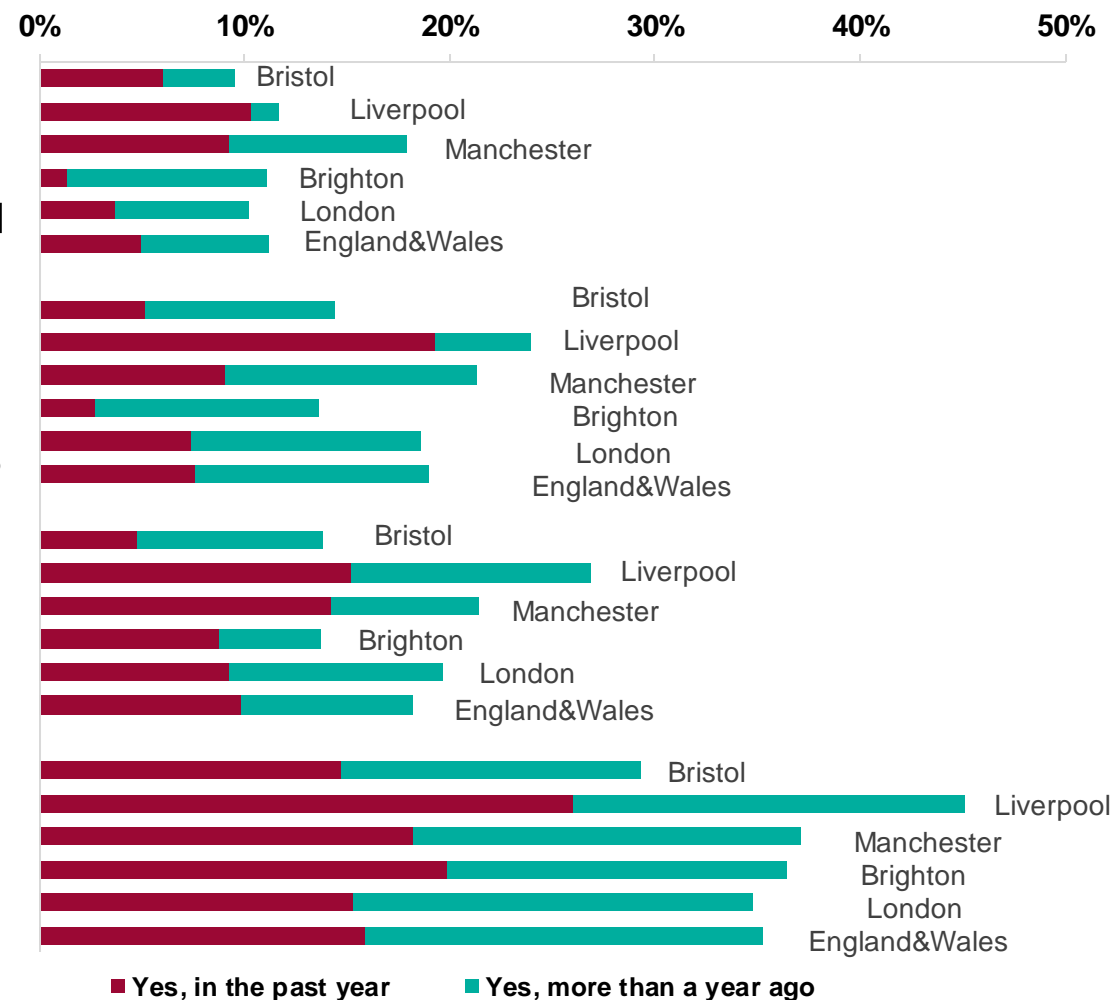
Stigma and discrimination, Positive Voices 2017: UK Cities

Felt that you were refused healthcare or delayed a treatment or medical procedure?

Been treated differently to other patients?

Avoided seeking healthcare when you needed it?

Been worried that you would be treated differently to other patients?





Public Health
England

Met and unmet needs

Three sections

HIV-related services (6)

Health-related services (11)

Social & Welfare services (12)

SECTION E:

E2 HEALTH SERVICES

Below
last

E3 SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES

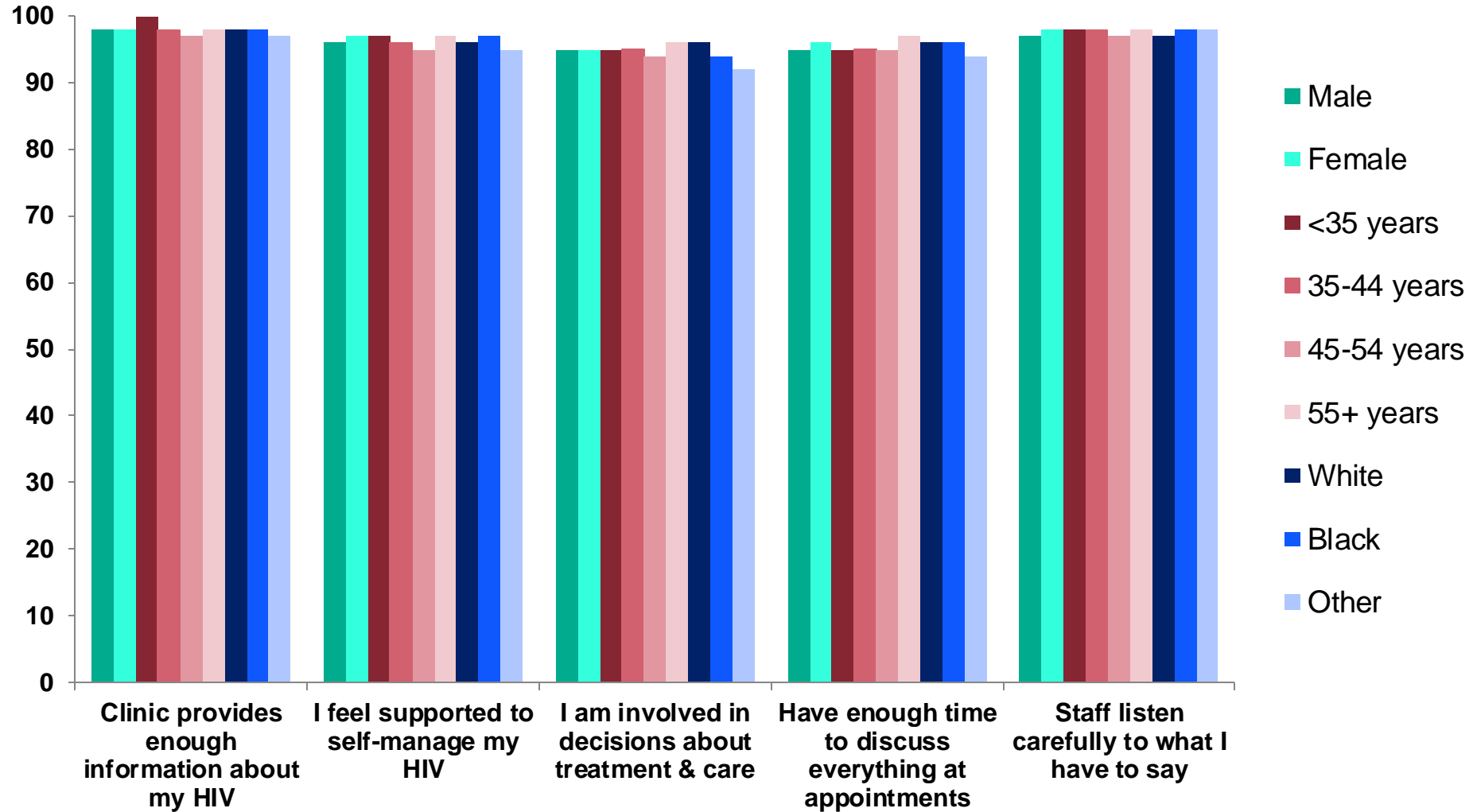
Below a list of services or help that you may have needed and/or received, **in the last YEAR**. For each of these, please tick the box that is closest to your experience.

Below
last

| In the last YEAR... | I have received this. | I needed this, but could not get it. | I needed this, but did not try to get it. | I did not need this. |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Housing support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Meal or food services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Childcare services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Relationship advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Help dealing with loneliness or isolation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Employment advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Career skills and training | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Help claiming benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Financial advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Legal advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Immigration support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic violence services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you were not able to get the help you needed, please tell us the reason(s) why:

HIV service satisfaction from Positive Voices 2017: England and Wales (n=4,422)



POZQOL SCALE

13 items across 4 domains

Health concerns

I worry about my health
I worry about the impact of HIV on my health
I fear the health effects of HIV as I get older

Psychological

I am enjoying life
I feel in control of my life
I am optimistic about my future
I feel good about myself as a person

Social

I feel that HIV limits my personal relationships
I lack a sense of belonging with people around me
I am afraid that people might reject me when they learn I have HIV

Functional

I feel that HIV prevents me from doing as much as I would like
Having HIV limits my opportunities in life
Managing HIV wears me out

Defining “Unmet need”:

those who did not
receive help in past
year, of those who
needed it

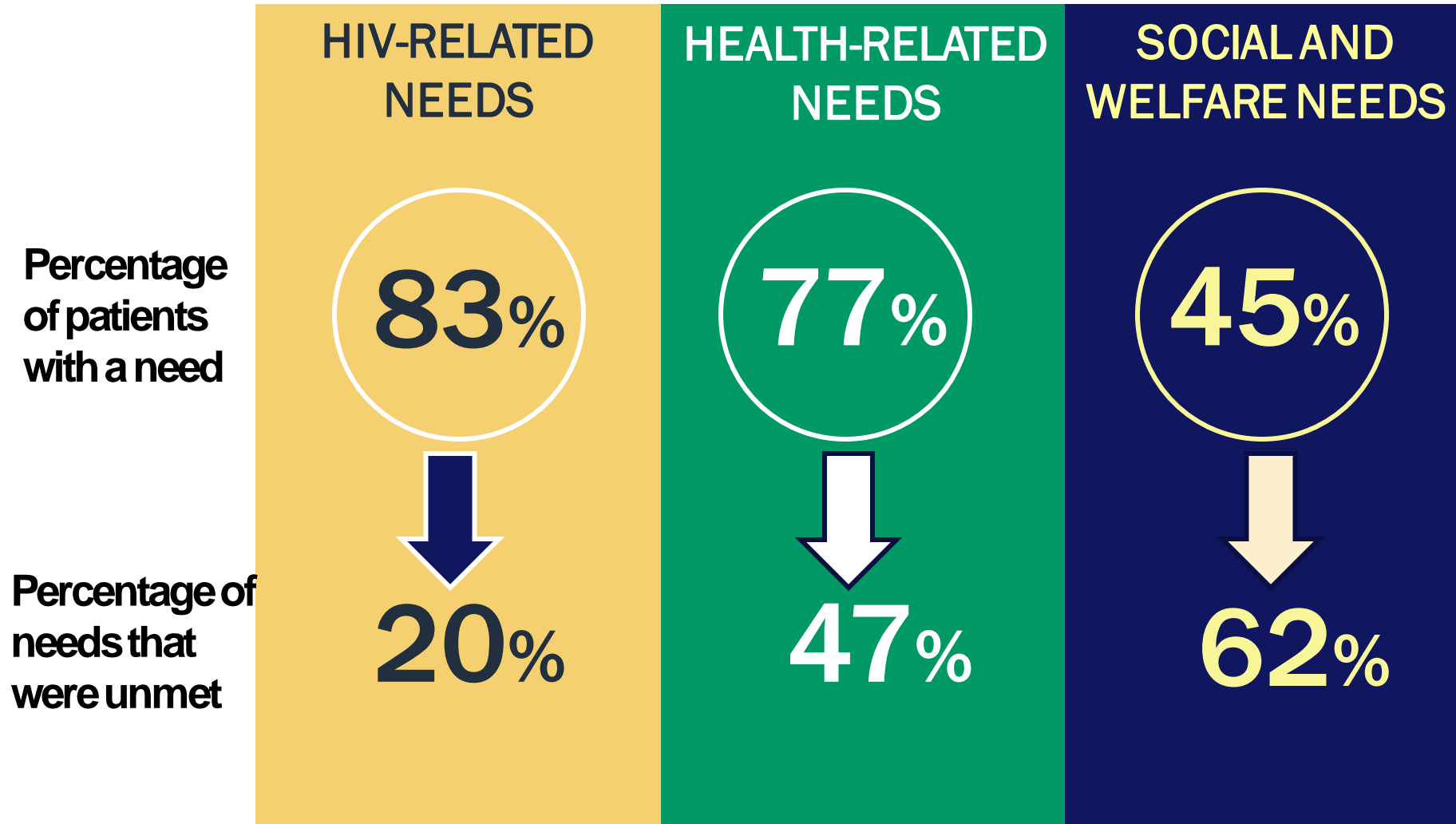
E1 HIV RELATED SERVICES

Below a list of services that you may have **Population** in the **past**
YEAR. For each of these services, please select the response that is
closest to your experience.

| In the last YEAR... | I have received this help. | I needed this help, but could not get it. | I needed this help, but did not ask or look for it. | I did not need this help. |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Information about living with HIV (including websites) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HIV treatment advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Professional help to take your HIV tablets on time or correctly | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Peer support/social contact with other people with HIV | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Help disclosing your HIV status | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Long term condition management support | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you were not able to get the help you needed, please tell us the reason(s) why:

Positive Voices 2017: What help do you need?



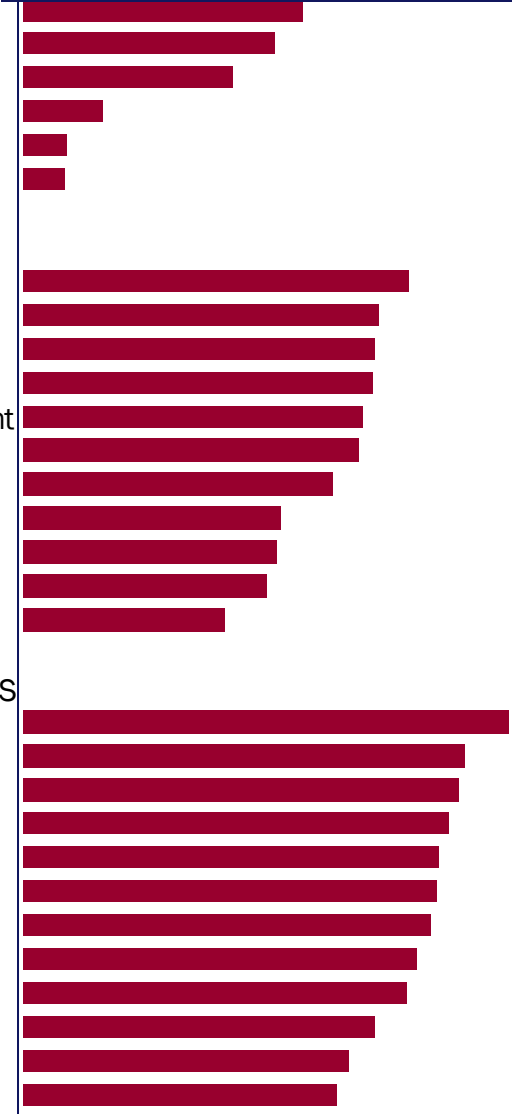
% NEED

80% 60% 40% 20% 0%



% UNMET NEED

80%



Challenges

- Estimates of the undiagnosed
 - Estimates of incidence
 - New diagnoses
 - Recently acquired
 - Transmission probably acquired in the UK
 - Late diagnosis
-
- Coverage and uptake
 - Granularity
 - Year on year comparisons
 - Completion, Quality, timeliness
 - triangulation
 - interpretation

Transmission has no border
Any person can acquire HIV
no particular person or place

Life is not an RCT (although it
is random)

Best practice in one place may
not be in another

Whole system approach
Local solutions by local people

