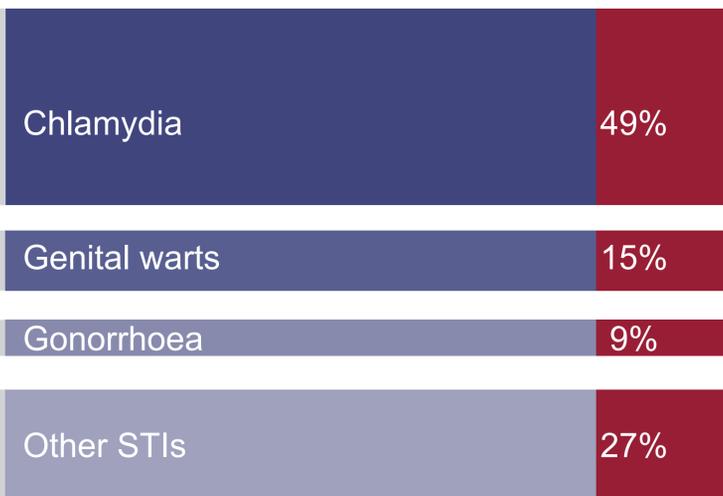


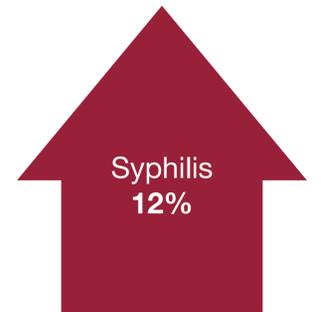


Sexually transmitted infections in England, 2016

In 2016, there were approximately **420,000** diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) made in England



Overall the largest proportional increase in STI diagnoses between 2015 and 2016 was reported for:



There was an 8% decrease in diagnoses of genital warts between 2015 and 2016



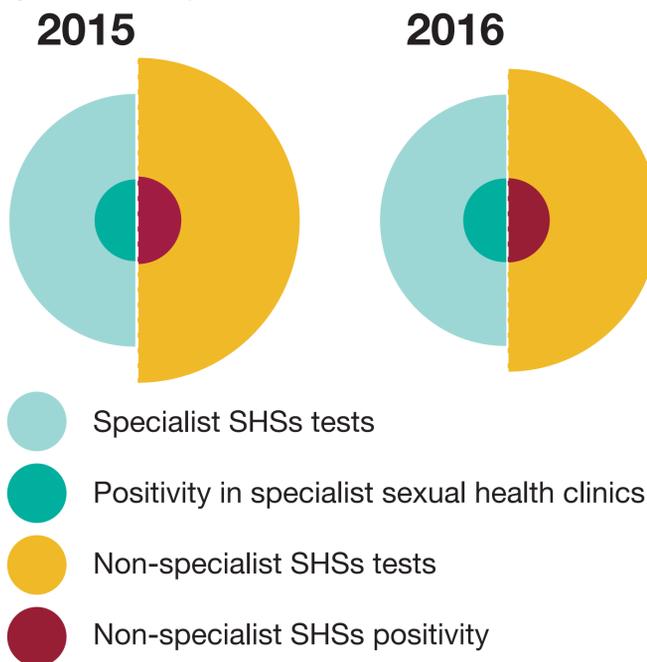
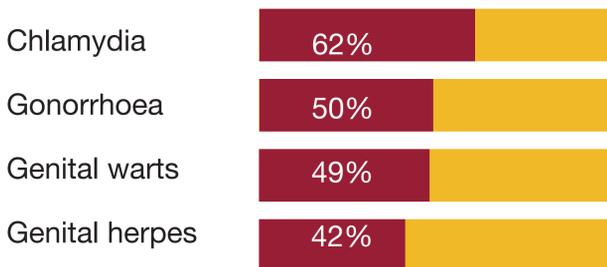
Young people are more likely to be diagnosed with STIs



There was a 9% decline in chlamydia tests and a 2% decline in chlamydia diagnoses reported in young people aged 15 to 24 years between 2015 and 2016

Compared to those aged 25-59 years, STI diagnosis rates in 15-24 year olds are twice as high in men and seven times as high in women

■ 15-24 years ■ All other ages

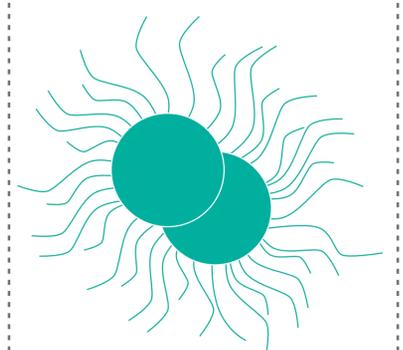


In 2016, among heterosexuals attending sexual health clinics, most chlamydia diagnoses were in people aged 15 to 24 years

Neisseria gonorrhoeae has developed resistance to most antibiotics used for treatment

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

The prevalence of resistance to azithromycin, one of the antibiotics currently used to treat gonorrhoea, was 10% in 2015 and an outbreak of high-level azithromycin-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*, first identified in Leeds in 2015, spread to other parts of England in 2016



Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are more likely to be diagnosed with bacterial STIs



Amongst men diagnosed with STIs in 2016, the following proportions were in MSM

Proportion:

86% of syphilis

65% of gonorrhoea

Increase from 2015 - 2016:

Syphilis
14%

HIV-positive MSM are up to 4 times more likely to be diagnosed with an acute bacterial STI than those that are HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status

Since July 2016, there has been an ongoing, geographically dispersed outbreak of hepatitis A virus in MSM

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

3x

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

10x

For trichomoniasis, the rate in BME people is 10x that of the general population