

**Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset**

**2009**

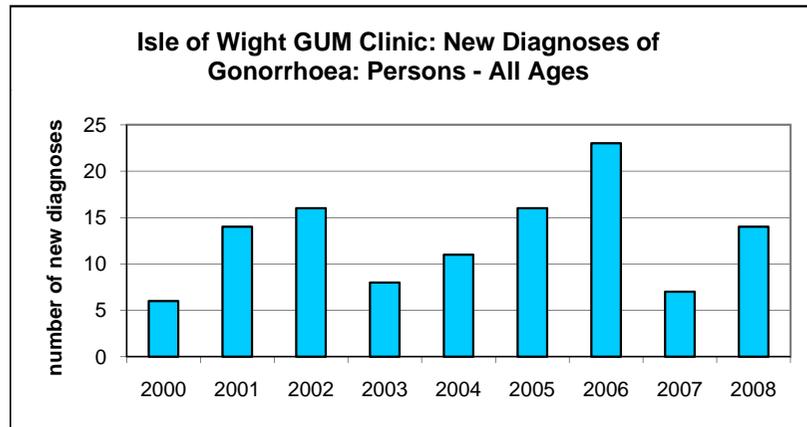


Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	Gonorrhoea - New Diagnoses in Genito-Urinary
Sub-Domain:	Infectious		Medicine Clinic (GUM)
Sub-sub- Domain:	Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV	Indicator References:	JSNA Core Dataset number: 48
		Data Source:	Isle of Wight GUM Clinic & Health Protection Agency
		Indicator definition:	<a href="#">see below</a>

**Gonorrhoea: Number of New Diagnoses by the Isle of Wight GUM Clinic**

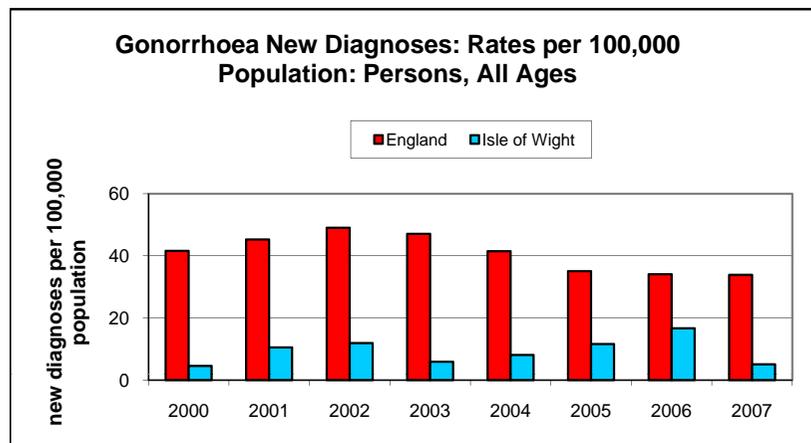
Persons, All Ages	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Isle of Wight	6	14	16	8	11	16	23	7	14

Annual data cannot be shown by gender as some annual numbers are under 5 and cannot be disclosed because of the risk of identifying individuals.



**Gonorrhoea: Rate of New Diagnoses in GUM Clinics per 100,000 Population**

Persons, All Ages	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
England	41.6	45.3	49.1	47.1	41.5	35.1	34.1	33.9
Isle of Wight	4.6	10.5	11.9	5.9	8.1	11.6	16.7	5.1



## COMMENTARY

Gonorrhoea is the second most common bacterial STI in the UK, after chlamydia. New diagnoses of gonorrhoea are much less common compared with chlamydia, nationally and locally. However gonorrhoea, which is usually symptomatic, is considered a more appropriate proxy to provide a reliable indicator of the general state of unsafe sexual behaviour and sexual health. If untreated it can lead to chronic pelvic pain, pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and infertility in women.

The data and chart, **top**, show the number of new gonorrhoea diagnoses by year between 2000 - 2008 for Persons, All Ages. The year-on-year numbers are relatively small and follow a pattern similar to the national figures in that, over this period:

- 75% of IW diagnoses were of Males, 25% were of Females.
- 51% of IW diagnoses were in the 15-24 group, a lower % than for diagnoses of chlamydia (75%).

The chart and data, **bottom**, show the rate of new diagnoses per 100,000 population for All Ages, comparing the IW with England. This data shows that the IW rate has been consistently lower than for England. It should be noted that:

- the IW rates are based on relatively small numbers of cases each year, which fluctuate year on year;
- these are rates of new diagnosis, and not prevalence rates.

NB: no local area rates are available from the HPA, so IW rates have been calculated locally.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Gonorrhoea - New Diagnoses
<b>Definition:</b>	Gonorrhoea - New Diagnoses in the Isle of Wight GUM Clinic as reported on the KC60 form.
<b>Numerator (number of people or events)</b>	Number of new diagnoses.
<b>Denominator (total population or events)</b>	Resident population for the specified years (see below). All Ages
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Isle of Wight Local Authority (see below)
<b>Comment on Population Denominator and Geographic Coverage</b>	For many GUM Clinics it is difficult to define a denominator population or precise geographic coverage, as people might attend clinics in areas other than where they live, or might use services other than GUM Clinics, for example major voluntary sector providers such as Marie Stopes or Brook Clinics. In practice on the Isle of Wight, the limited alternative services available on the Island, and the geographical barriers to Island residents accessing mainland services, mean that in order to calculate local rates of new diagnoses of STIs, the population denominator is taken to be the Isle of Wight population. However these factors also mean that IW rates of new diagnosis might not be directly comparable with national rates.
<b>Time period</b>	2000 - 2008
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Isle of Wight data from KC60 reporting from Isle of Wight GUM Clinic, St Mary's Hospital England data from the Health Protection Agency <a href="http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094610372">http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094610372</a>
<b>Significance for Health</b>	<b>Higher</b> numbers indicate <b>increased diagnosis</b> but not necessarily increased prevalence. <b>Lower</b> numbers indicate <b>reduced diagnosis</b> but not necessarily reduced prevalence.
<b>Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator</b>	Diagnoses of local residents made in settings other than the IW GUM Clinic, either on or off the Island, are not included in these figures. Higher numbers could result from additional services and case-finding, and not just from additional cases in the population.