

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

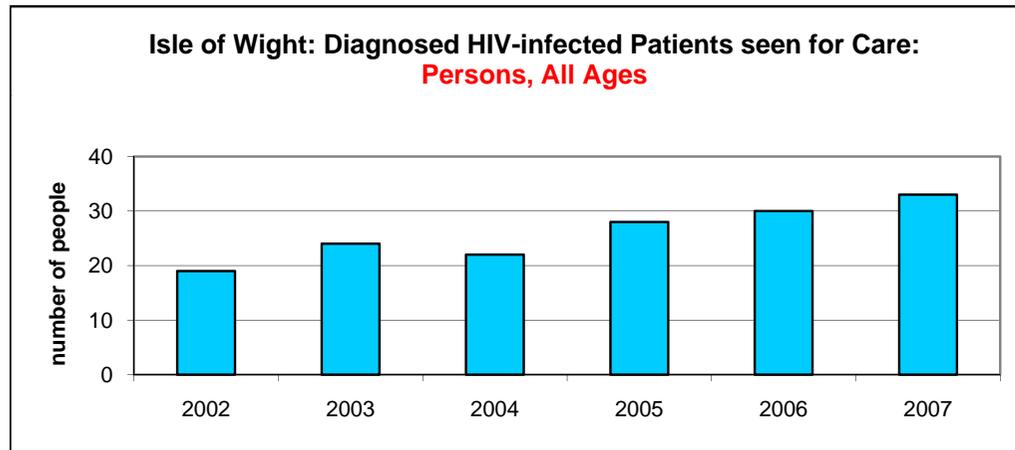
**2009**



Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	HIV/AIDS - diagnosed prevalence
Sub-Domain:	Infectious	Indicator References:	JSNA Core Dataset number: 49
Sub-sub- Domain:	Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV	Data Source:	Health Protection Agency
		Indicator definition:	<a href="#">See below</a>

**Isle of Wight: Numbers of diagnosed HIV-infected patients Seen for Care: Persons, All Ages**

Persons, All Ages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
number of people	19	24	22	28	30	33



## COMMENTARY

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. According to the national Health Protection Agency (HPA), "*HIV continues to be one of the most important communicable diseases in the UK*". People with HIV usually have no symptoms for a prolonged period of time, while the virus acts slowly to weaken the body's immune system. Nationally, 28% of people with HIV are unaware of their infection. HIV can in time lead to AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). HIV can be found in blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk.

**HIV prevalence** is defined as the proportion of people in a population who are infected with HIV. The Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) is an annual survey which collects reports of individuals living with HIV who have been in contact with the NHS. It is therefore a good measure of the annual prevalence of HIV in the population, although as noted above, some people who are infected have not yet been diagnosed.

The data and chart above shows the number of Isle of Wight residents who received HIV-related treatment or care, though not necessarily on the IW itself, by year for the period 2002 – 2007. NB: there will be significant overlap of patients across the 6 years shown, with the same patients counted in each year during which they received care. While numbers have risen over the period shown, this could be because more people are being screened and diagnosed, and not necessarily because the prevalence in the population is increasing.

More detailed breakdowns of the data, for example by gender and age group, cannot be published because the publication of small numbers risks identifying individuals.

**HIV crude prevalence rate:** this is defined as the number of individuals accessing HIV care per 1,000 population (aged 15-59 years). In 2007 the Isle of Wight's rate was 0.33 cases per 1000 population, among the quintile of Local Authorities with the lowest rates in England.

**HIV incidence** is the number of new cases diagnosed each year. Incidence data for Local Authorities or Primary Care Trusts cannot be published because annual numbers are small and publication risks identifying individuals.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
<b>Indicator:</b>	HIV/AIDS - diagnosed prevalence
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of diagnosed HIV-infected individuals seen for statutory medical HIV-related care
<b>Numerator (number of people or events)</b>	Number of diagnosed HIV-infected individuals seen for HIV-related care
<b>Denominator (total population or events)</b>	Resident population for the specified years All Ages
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Isle of Wight Primary Care Trust
<b>Time period</b>	2002 - 2007
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) Data available to NHS staff only. National and regional data and explanation of data collection at: <a href="http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListDate/Page/1201094588844?p=1201094588844">http://www.hpa.org.uk/webw/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListDate/Page/1201094588844?p=1201094588844</a>  HIV Prevalence rates by Local Authority available at: <a href="http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094588844/">http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&amp;Page&amp;HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1201094588844/</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>	Higher numbers could result from additional services and case-finding, and not just from additional cases in the population. Nationally, 28% of people with HIV are unaware of their infection, so figures for people receiving care do not represent a comprehensive picture of HIV prevalence in the population.