

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

**2009**

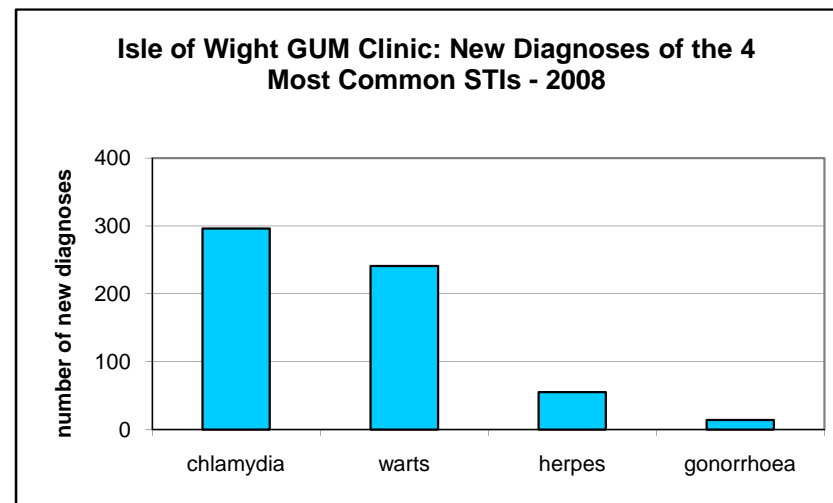
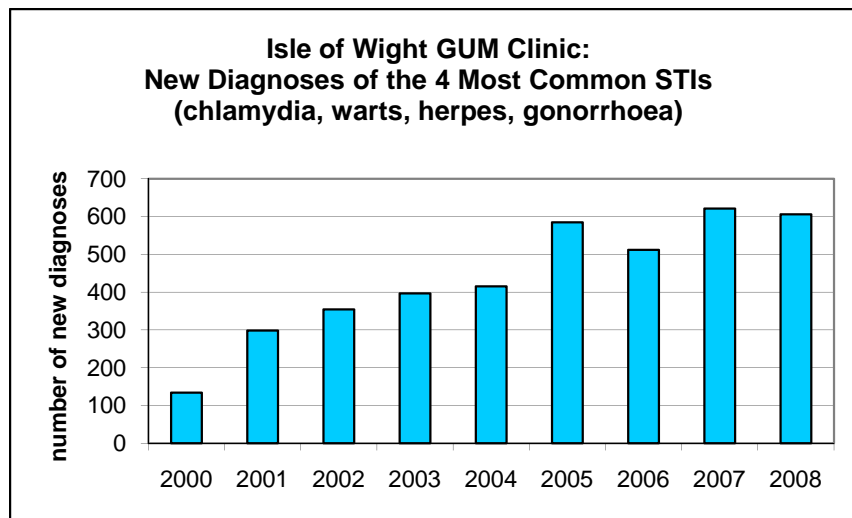


Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	STIs - New Diagnoses in Genito-Urinary
Sub-Domain:	Infectious		Medicine Clinic (GUM)
Sub-sub- Domain:	Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV	Indicator References:	JSNA Core Dataset number: 48
		Data Source:	Isle of Wight GUM Clinic & Health Protection Agency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

**Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Number of New Diagnoses by the Isle of Wight GUM Clinic of the 4 Most Common Infections**

Number of New Diagnoses	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
chlamydia	52	101	133	156	195	316	271	347	296
warts	59	137	163	191	170	218	191	210	241
herpes	17	46	42	42	39	35	27	57	55
gonorrhoea	6	14	16	8	11	16	23	7	14
syphilis *									
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>606</b>

\* Syphilis is among the 5 most commonly-diagnosed STIs, but data is withheld from the table and charts because, over this period, each annual number was under 5 and therefore cannot be disclosed because of the risk of identifying individuals.



## COMMENTARY

Risk-taking sexual behaviour, which is increasing across the population, can result in poor sexual health, with potential consequences including Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Nationally, between 1998 - 2007, there was an increase of 63% in new diagnoses of STIs. The national Health Protection Agency (HPA) has stated that this national upward trend is probably due to a combination of factors, including increases in unprotected sexual intercourse, increased awareness of chlamydia through population-level campaigns, and the increased availability of diagnostic services.

This upward trend in new diagnoses of STIs has also been seen on the Isle of Wight. Some IW rates of new diagnoses (per 100,000 population) are higher than the equivalent national rates - see subsequent datasets. However this reflects rates of diagnosis of STIs, and not necessarily the prevalence of STIs in the population, and indicates that people with infections are being identified and treated. Case detection has also increased since the implementation of the National Chlamydia Screening programme began on the IW during 2007.

The Island's Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) service is located within the Sexual Health Service at St. Mary's Hospital. They conduct the majority of routine STI tests on the Island, excluding the National Chlamydia Screening Programme (see separate dataset). Only GUM data is 'counted' in the HPA's analysis of new diagnoses of STIs, locally and nationally. All IW data shown here is from the GUM Clinic's reporting to the HPA.

The 5 main STIs diagnosed in the UK since 2003 are chlamydia, gonorrhoea, genital warts, herpes and syphilis. (Data on syphilis is not shown above because of the small numbers involved, as already mentioned).

The chart **above, left** shows the annual number of new diagnoses made at the GUM clinic of 4 of these STIs (excluding syphilis) combined, between 2000 – 2008: 3,922 in total. Although numbers have fallen in some years, the trend over the period shown has been upwards, reflecting the national trend.

The chart **above, right** shows new diagnoses in 2008 by STI. **Chlamydia** was the most common STI diagnosed in 2008, representing 50% of new diagnoses, and further data is shown separately. New diagnoses of **Gonorrhoea** are much less common compared with chlamydia, nationally and locally, but gonorrhoea is considered a more appropriate proxy to provide a reliable indicator of the general state of unsafe sexual behaviour and sexual health. Further gonorrhoea data is shown separately.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections - New Diagnoses
<b>Definition:</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections - 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.
<b>Time period</b>	2000 - 2008
<b>Data Source(s)</b>	Isle of Wight GUM Clinic, St Mary's Hospital
<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.