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Cover image:
Intracellular Gram negative
cocci, presumptive *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
by kind permission of Dr Catherine Ison

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Prof Michael Adler, Dr Barry Evans, Dr George Kinghorn and Dr Angus Nicoll, the members of the Scottish ISD(D)5 Collaborative Group and members of the Sexual Health Branch of the Department of Health, especially Sally Wellsted, for helpful suggestions on the content of the report. Data for England prior to 1995 were collected and collated by the Department of Health. We are grateful to the staff of all genitourinary clinics in the UK for providing data for this report.

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Data are also available on the web at <http://www.phls.co.uk/facts/sti.htm>

Scotland

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Wales

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Data are also available on the web at <http://www.phls.co.uk/facts/sti.htm>

United Kingdom

Further information on STI epidemiology in the UK is available on the web at <http://www.phls.co.uk/facts/sti.htm>
A copy of this report can also be downloaded in pdf format from this website.

Suggested Citation

PHLS, DHSS&PS and the Scottish ISD(D)5 Collaborative Group
Trends in Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United Kingdom, 1990–1999
London: Public Health Laboratory Service, 2000.

Glossary of terms used in the report**Diagnosis**

Each new diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection seen, that is KC60 and ISD(D)5 codes A to C, and E.

Workload

All other sexual health services provided, that is KC60 and ISD(D)5 codes D and KC60 code P. In Scottish reports, ISD use this term to describe all sexual health services provided including diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections. In this report, the term is used only to describe sexual health services other than STI diagnoses in all countries of the United Kingdom.

Episode

All new STI diagnoses and workload.

Trends in sexually transmitted infections in the United Kingdom 1990–1999

New episodes seen at genitourinary medicine clinics

A joint publication between PHLS (England, Wales & Northern Ireland), DHSS&PS (Northern Ireland) and the Scottish ISD(D)5 Collaborative Group (ISD, SCIEH and MSSVD)

**Trends in sexually transmitted infections
in the United Kingdom
1990–1999**

New episodes seen at genitourinary medicine clinics

Countries and English regions



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Key points

- **Between 1990 and 1999, new episodes seen at GUM clinics in the UK rose from just over 624 000 to almost 1 170 000.**
- **The increase reflects rises in diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections and increased workload associated with the provision of other sexual health services such as HIV testing and counselling.**
- **There have been particularly sharp rises in diagnoses of acute sexually transmitted infections since 1995. During this period, diagnoses rose by 76% for genital chlamydial infection, 55% for gonorrhoea, 54% for infectious syphilis and 20% for genital warts.**
- **The rises in acute sexually transmitted infections are likely to be associated with increasing unsafe sexual behaviour, particularly among young heterosexuals and men who have sex with men, although the substantial rise in genital chlamydial infection may also reflect increased testing for this infection.**

Summary

Genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics provide the most comprehensive source of data on the epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the United Kingdom (UK). Previously, data for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have been reported separately.¹⁻⁴ This is the first report to present data from GUM clinics throughout the UK since 1989.⁵

Between 1990 and 1999, new episodes seen in GUM clinics in the UK rose from 624 269 to 1,169 537. The increase, which was sharpest in the second half of the decade, partly reflects rises in diagnoses of acute STIs. However GUM clinics are also experiencing increased workload associated with the provision of sexual health services other than STI diagnoses, such as HIV testing, counselling and the provision of advice.

Perhaps the most consistent trend observed throughout all countries and regions in the UK has been the gradual and sustained increase in acute STI diagnoses since 1995. Between 1995 and 1999, diagnoses rose by 76% for genital chlamydial infection, 55% for gonorrhoea, 54% for infectious syphilis and 20% for genital warts. Prior to these rises, numbers of diagnoses of many STIs in the UK throughout the late 1980s and early 1990s had been declining, or were stable,⁶⁻⁸ possibly reflecting changes in sexual behaviour brought about in response to the HIV epidemic.^{9, 10}

The subsequent rises suggest that recently these behavioural modifications have not been sustained.

In general, rises in acute STIs have occurred in most parts of the UK and have been highest among teenage males and females. One exception has been the large increase in diagnoses of syphilis in 1999 associated with two outbreaks in men who have sex with men (MSM) in Manchester and Brighton, many of whom were also infected with HIV. The steady rise in diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection may also partly be explained by increased testing of asymptomatic people in the wake of heightened public and professional awareness to this condition. However, the rise in diagnoses of gonorrhoea is likely to be associated with increasing unsafe sexual behaviour among young heterosexual adults and MSM.

The burden of many STIs throughout the UK is substantial and efforts aimed at improving sexual health should be maintained.

Introduction

In 1916, a network of clinics was set up in Great Britain which offered free, confidential testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).¹¹ The initiative was made in response to the high burden of morbidity and mortality caused by STIs, particularly in the armed forces,¹² and the findings of population-based surveys.¹³ The clinics, which later became known as genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics, have a statutory obligation to make quarterly data returns to the chief medical officers of their respective jurisdictions. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, aggregate data are submitted to the respective national units of the Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS) Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) in London (Colindale), CDSC Wales (Cardiff) and CDSC Northern Ireland (Belfast) on the KC60 statistical return. In Scotland, data on anonymous individual patient episodes are submitted by all GUM clinics to the Information and Statistics Division (ISD) of the Common Services Agency in Scotland, based in Edinburgh. Almost 90 years on, STIs are still a major public health concern and data from GUM clinics remain the foundation of STI surveillance in the United Kingdom (UK). Previously, these data have been reported separately for England,¹ Scotland,² Wales³ and Northern Ireland.⁴ This is the first report to present data derived from GUM clinics throughout the UK since 1989.⁵

Methods

Data collection

Data collection methods have varied over time and between countries. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, data are collected on the KC60 statistical return. This consists of aggregate data on the total number of episodes of each STI seen (diagnoses), or sexual health services provided (workload) at all GUM clinics. Individuals may be diagnosed with more than one condition at one or more attendances during a quarter. Consequently, individuals may be included in the KC60 return more than once. Age group is recorded for: infectious syphilis, uncomplicated gonorrhoea, uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection, first attack genital herpes simplex virus (HSV), first attack genital warts and HIV antibody counselling with testing. Male sexual orientation is recorded for selected conditions (tables 2,4,5). Revisions to the KC60 codes were made in 1995 (tables 2,4,5).

In Scotland, data are collected on the ISD(D)5 statistical return in disaggregate form, that is, anonymised individual patient records are collected from each clinic. The dataset contains information on age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, geographic location where infection was acquired, injecting drug use, diagnosis, source of referral (such as general practice and contact tracing), success of partner notification and area of residence. The patient-based system was introduced in April 1995 along with disease code revisions (table 3). Prior to this data were collected in aggregate form. Scottish data can be presented as either individual patient episodes or numbers of diagnoses. To allow comparison with the rest of the UK, data presented here are based on diagnoses (table 3). More than one diagnosis can be reported for each patient episode.

Definitions

In England, the GUM clinic codes were expanded in June 1995. A similar restructuring occurred in Scotland and Wales in April 1995, and Northern Ireland in April 1996. Consequently, the comparison of some codes is difficult to make over time. For the purposes of presentation of table 1b, Scottish and Welsh data for the first quarter of 1995, that is 1/1/95 to 31/3/95 inclusive, were included with 1994 data. Northern Irish data for 1995 were omitted from this table. These adjustments were not made to table 6 as the disease codes shown in this table were largely comparable over the period 1990 to 1999. During this revision of codes, all countries in the UK re-defined infectious syphilis as primary and secondary syphilis only. Prior to this, the definition of infectious syphilis also included early latent syphilis (first 2 years of infection). To allow meaningful comparisons to be made over time, diagnoses of primary, secondary and early latent syphilis were combined in this report. This was not possible for age-specific data, as this was not collected for early latent infections after 1994.

The KC60 and ISD(D)5 data-sets include diagnoses concerned with epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea, chlamydia and non-specific genital infection. These codes refer to the treatment of sexual partners of individuals who have been diagnosed with these infections. An additional category 'acute STI', was created for this report (for definition see box).

Acute sexually transmitted infections

Infectious syphilis

Uncomplicated gonorrhoea (post-pubertal)

Complicated gonorrhoea

*Chancroid/lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)/donovanosis

Chlamydial infection (uncomplicated and complicated)

Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males

Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection

Herpes simplex (first attack)

Genital warts (first attack)

Molluscum contagiosum

*Trichomoniasis

Scabies/pediculosis pubis

* conditions for which male sexual orientation is not recorded

Data completeness

Data presented here refer to the calendar years 1990 to 1999 inclusive. All data refer to diagnoses made in GUM clinics, not necessarily to the incidence or prevalence of infection. Data for 1999 were collected from 209, 26, 16 and 4 clinics in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland respectively.

Data were missing for 11 English clinics and for 5 Scottish clinics for at least 1 calendar quarter. To allow the number of diagnoses made in 1999 to be compared with those from previous years, data are imputed by the respective national centres. In England, missing clinic data were imputed using the mean quarterly count over the previous 6 quarters. Missing Scottish data were imputed by entering the data from the equivalent quarter in the previous year. For Northern Ireland, no data were collected in 1990 and no data were submitted for 1996 and 1997 because of a combination of a computer failure and lack of paper records. These data were not imputed. Imputed data were only used for descriptive analyses: all statistical analyses (England and Wales data only) used actual data.

For figure 20, the numbers of first presentation HIV infection and AIDS in males which were known to be homosexually acquired were calculated for the years 1991 to 1993 using published estimates.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Calculation of STI rates

STI rates for specific age groups were estimated by dividing the annual number of diagnoses in each age bracket by the estimated mid-year resident population of the UK for each age group.¹⁷ The denominators used to calculate rates in people under 16 and over 44 years of age were the total population aged 13 to 15 and the total population aged over 44 years respectively. The total population was used for the calculation of overall rates. Data for Northern Ireland were excluded from the presentation of age-specific rates over the last 10 years because they were incomplete.

Statistical analysis

For England and Wales between 1995 and 1999 (the only years for which electronic clinic specific data were available), changes in the numbers of diagnoses of infectious syphilis, uncomplicated gonorrhoea (including homosexually acquired infections in males), uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection, first attack genital HSV infection and first attack genital warts were analysed using Poisson regression techniques described previously.¹ Data for Scotland were not available at the time of analysis and data for Northern Ireland were not included as they were incomplete.

Results

Overall trends: total new episodes and acute sexually transmitted infections

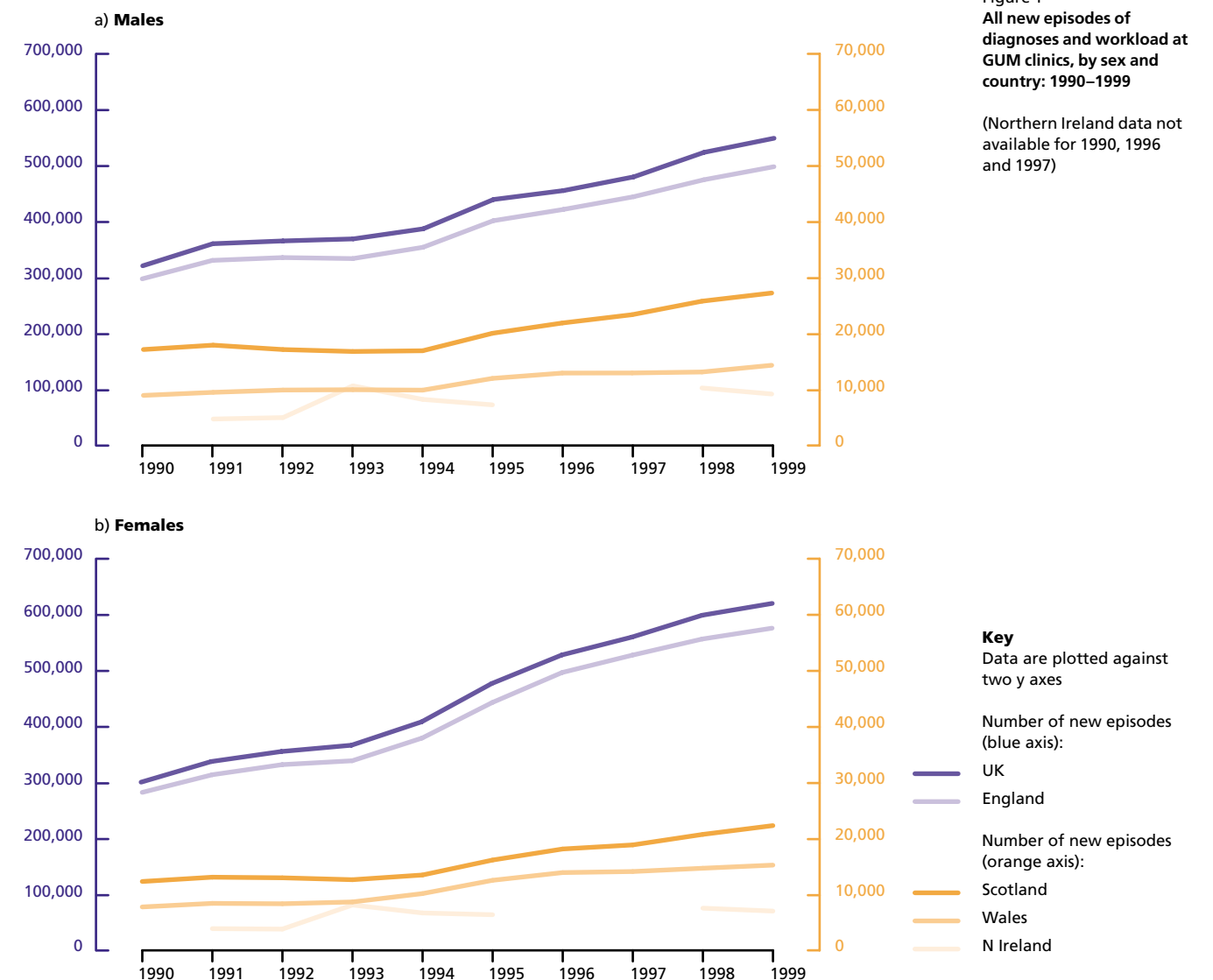
In 1999, there were 1 169 537 new episodes (diagnoses and workload) in GUM clinics in the UK: 1 074 227 in England, 49 648 in Scotland, 29 536 in Wales and 16 126 in Northern Ireland (tables 1a, 2-5). The number of new episodes has risen substantially in the UK as a whole and in all its individual countries since 1990, particularly those for females (figure 1). For England and Scotland, highest increases were seen during the second half of the decade.

Between 1990 and 1999, GUM clinic workload (sexual health services provided other than STI diagnoses) in the UK more than doubled (228 491 to 578 628) due to large rises in HIV antibody testing, counselling and in episodes not requiring treatment (table 1a). These rises occurred in all parts of the UK (tables 2-5).

Over the same period, total diagnoses in GUM clinics in the UK rose by 49% (395 778 to 590 909) (table 1a). Diagnoses increased by 46% in England, 52% in Scotland and 56%

in Wales (tables 2-4). Diagnoses in Northern Ireland rose by 64% between 1991 and 1999 (table 5).

New diagnoses of acute STIs (box) fluctuated between 1990 and 1999, but overall rose by 20% (128 235 to 153 626) and 56% (68 197 to 106 379) in males and females respectively over this period (figure 2; table 1b). Between 1990 and 1993, diagnoses of acute STIs fell by 16% in males and 7% in females then rose by 42% in males and 68% in females between 1993 and 1999.



Infectious syphilis

Overall trends

Among males, diagnoses of primary, secondary and early latent syphilis in the UK were stable during the early 1990s, declined by 22% (239 to 187) between 1993 and 1995, and remained relatively unchanged until 1998 (figures 3 and 4, table 1b). Diagnoses among females remained fairly constant throughout the 1990s, with a small fall between 1994 and 1995 (120 to 97). Between 1998 and 1999, diagnoses of primary, secondary and early latent syphilis rose by 58% (180 to 284) in males and 27% (107 to 136) in females.

In 1999, 56% and 43% of male and female cases, respectively, were either primary or secondary infectious syphilis. Rates of primary and secondary syphilis were 0.55 and

0.19 per 100 000 population in males and females, respectively (figure 5).

Distribution by country and English region

Of the total diagnoses of primary and secondary infectious syphilis in the UK in 1999, 36%, 18% and 13% were made in London, the North West and the South East regions, respectively (table 6). Highest rates were in London for both males (1.72/100 000) and females (0.49/100 000) (figure 5). Rates were also high in the North West (0.83 and 0.39/100 000) and Eastern (0.68 and 0.26/100 000) regions and lowest in the West Midlands (0.03 and 0.04/100 000). Between 1995 and 1999, there were significant increases in the number of infectious syphilis diagnoses in the North West and Eastern regions of England for both sexes (table 8).

Age distribution

In 1999, the number of infectious syphilis diagnoses was highest in males and females aged 25 to 34 years old (table 7). Rates were highest in 25 to 34 year old males (1.44/100 000) and 20 to 24 years old females (1.14/100 000)(figure 6). Between 1998 and 1999, rates of infectious syphilis more than doubled in males aged 20 to 44 years (figure 6). In the same period, rates of infectious syphilis increased substantially in 16 to 24 year old females. In England and Wales, diagnoses of infectious syphilis have increased significantly in females aged 20 to 24 year old since 1995 (table 8).

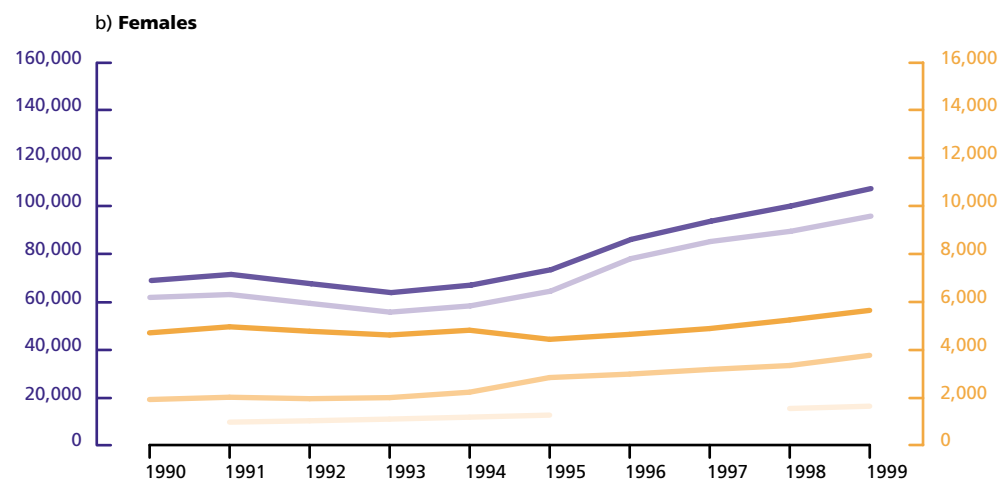
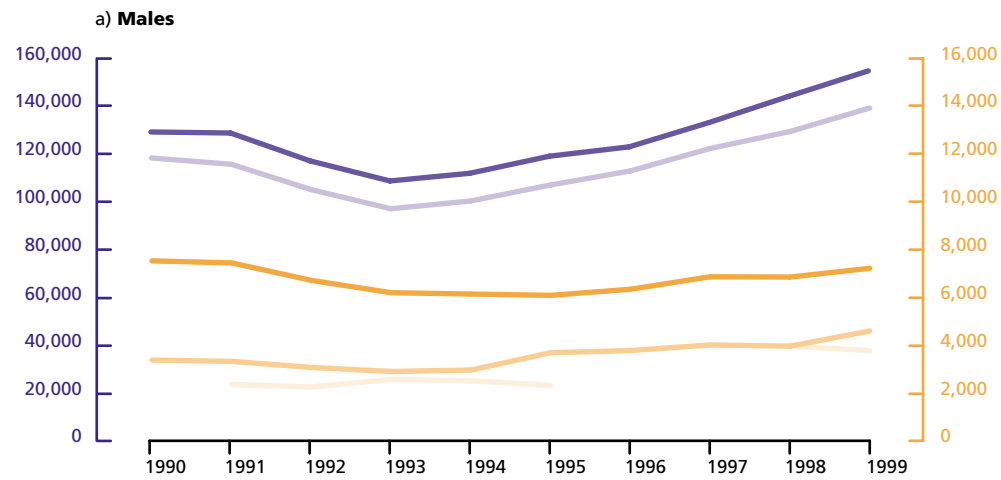


Figure 2
New diagnoses of acute STI
by sex and country:
1990–1999

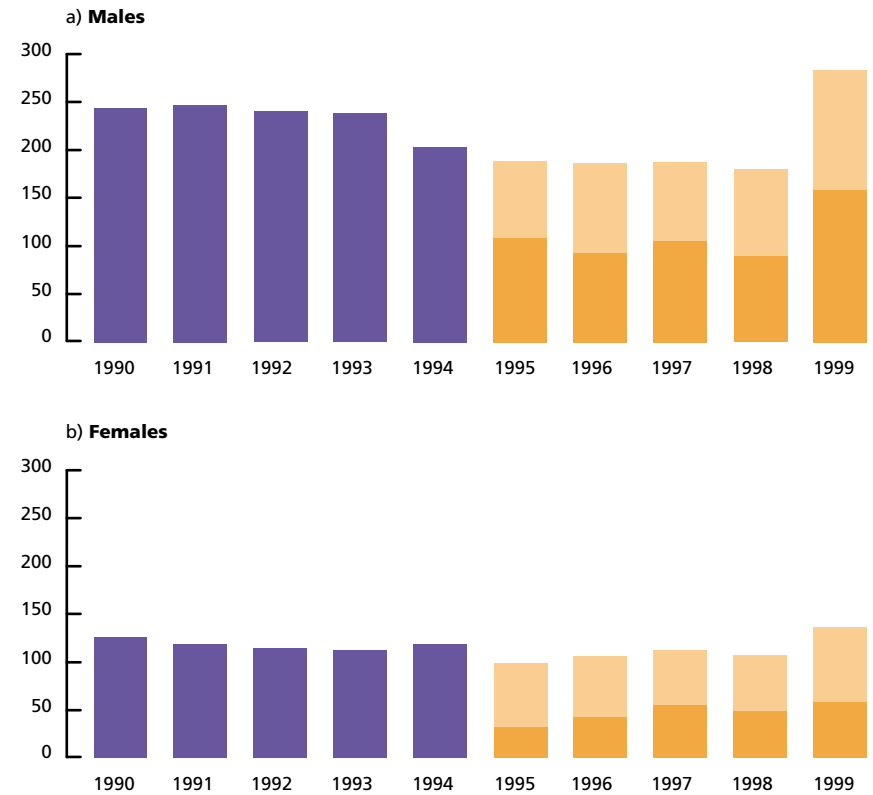


Figure 3
New diagnoses of infectious syphilis, by
sex, UK: 1990–1999

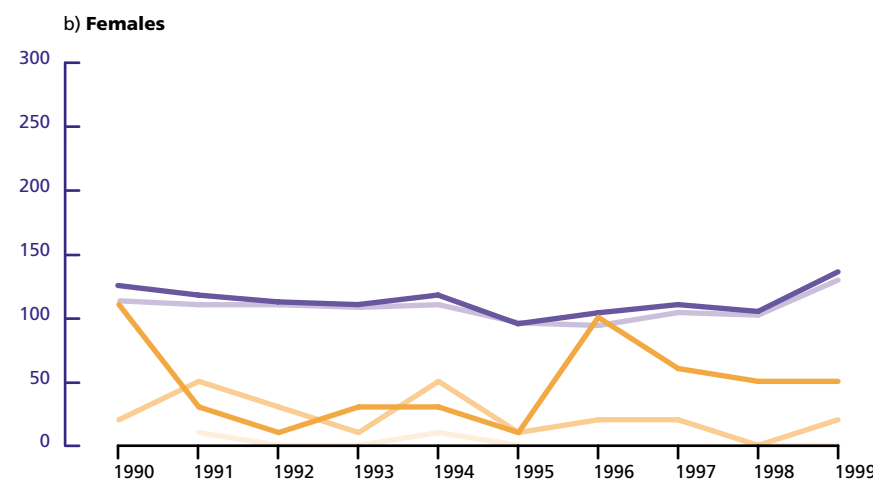
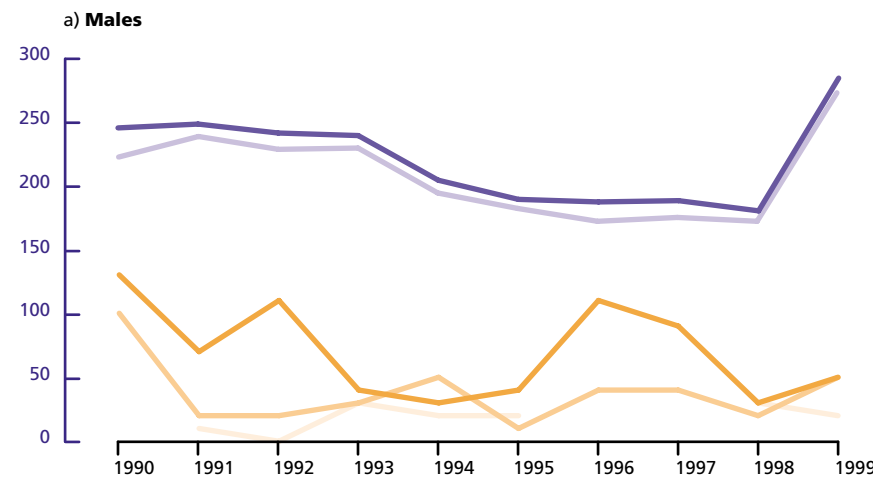


Figure 4
New diagnoses of infectious syphilis, by
sex and country: 1990–1999

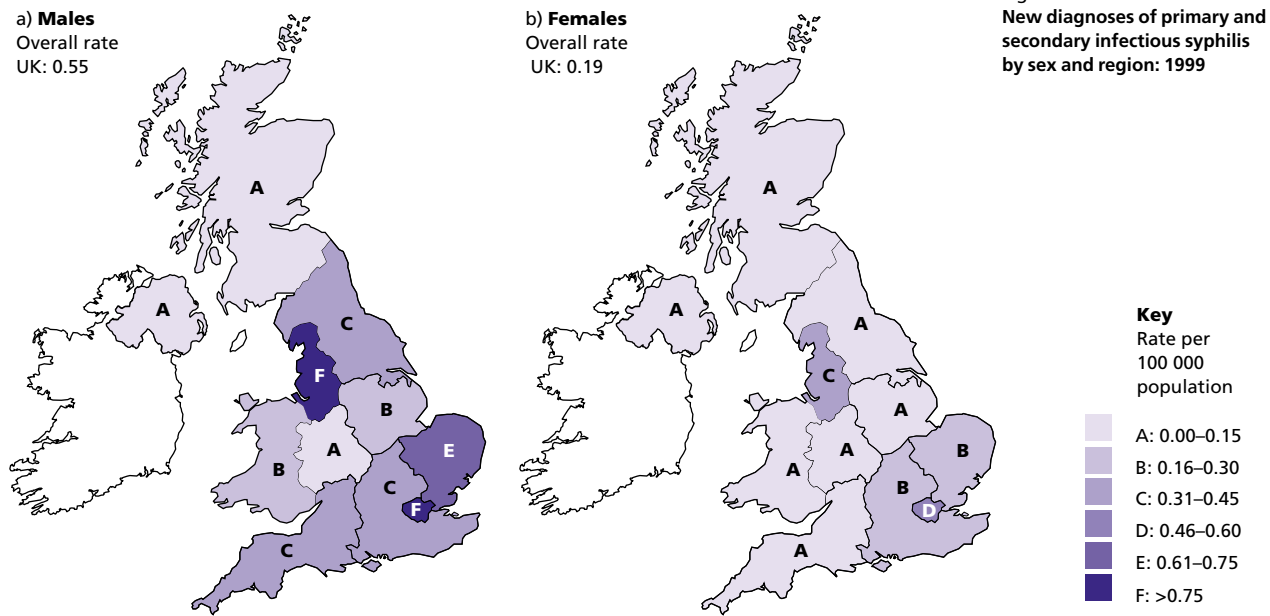


Figure 5
New diagnoses of primary and secondary infectious syphilis by sex and region: 1999

Gonorrhoea

Overall trends

Following a decline in the early 1990s, diagnoses of gonorrhoea have risen since 1994 in all parts of the UK (figure 7). In England and Wales, diagnoses rose significantly each year between 1995 and 1999 (table 8). Between 1998 and 1999, diagnoses of gonorrhoea in the UK rose by 25% (13 190 to 16 470), by 27% in males (8 904 to 11 289) and 21% in females (4286 to 5181) (table 1b). Diagnoses in males outnumber those in females by a ratio of more than 2:1. Over the same period, epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea rose for both male and female sexual contacts, by 9% (1502 to 1637) and 22% (1574 to 1922) respectively.

Distribution by country and English region

The increase in diagnoses seen since 1994 occurred in all countries, although diagnoses fell in Scotland in 1997 and 1998 (figure 7). Statistical analysis of English and Welsh data for 1995 to 1999 indicated a significant annual increase in the number of diagnoses in Wales and every English region (except for males in Trent and females in the West Midlands) (table 8). Highest increases were in the North West, at 20% per year in both males and females.

The highest number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea were seen in London for both males (44%) and females (38%) (table 6). Rates of diagnoses were also higher in London than elsewhere in the UK, 141/100 000 for males and 55/100 000 for females (figure 8). Outside London, rates in males were highest in the North West (42/100 000) and West Midlands (38/100

000), and lowest in Wales (14/100 000) and Northern Ireland (11/100 000). Rates in females outside London were highest in Trent (21/100 000), West Midlands (19/100 000) and North West (18/100 000) but were lower than 10/100 000 in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the South West and South East English regions.

Age distribution

In 1999, diagnostic rates were highest in 20 to 24 year old males (163/100 000) and 16 to 19 year old females (139/100 000). Rates among males and females have increased in all age groups since 1994, with the sharpest increases seen in males aged 20 to 24 years old and females aged 16 to 19 (figure 9). Analysis of data for England and Wales showed significant increases in the number of diagnoses in all age groups between 1995 and 1999, except in males aged under 16 years (table 8).

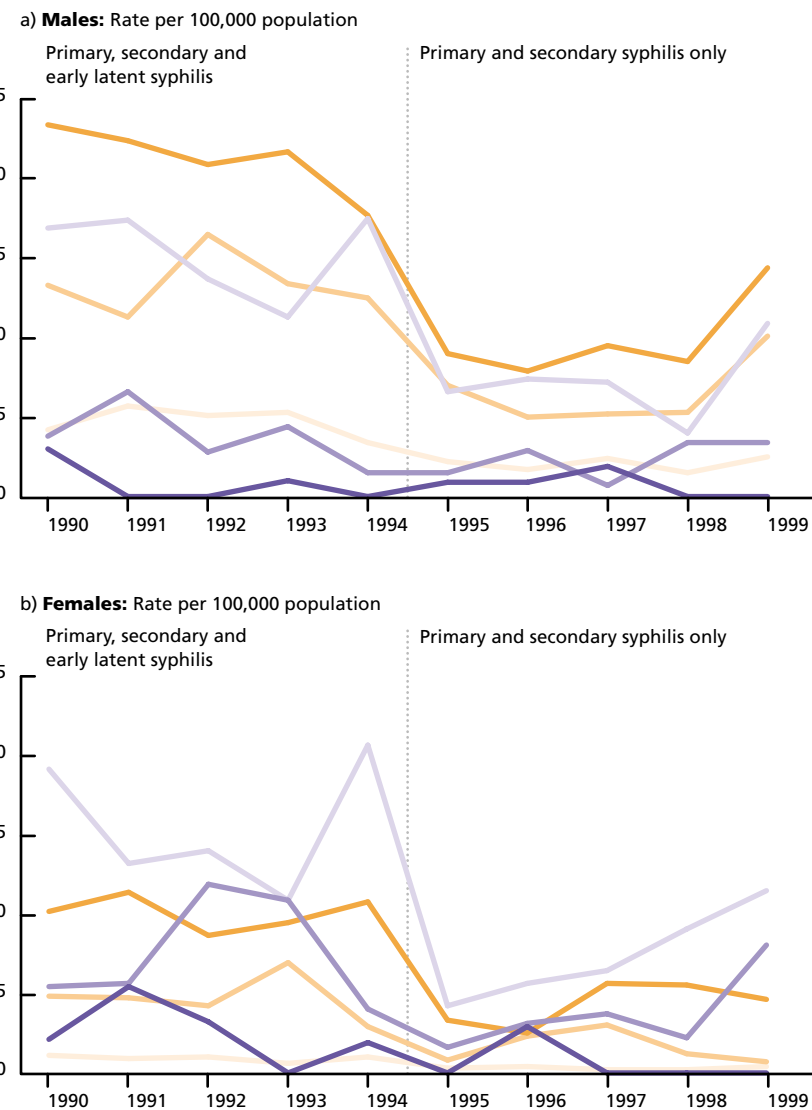


Figure 6
Rates of diagnoses of infectious syphilis* made at GUM clinics, by sex and age group, UK: 1990 to 1999

*1990-1994 primary, secondary and early latent syphilis; 1995-1999 primary and secondary syphilis only

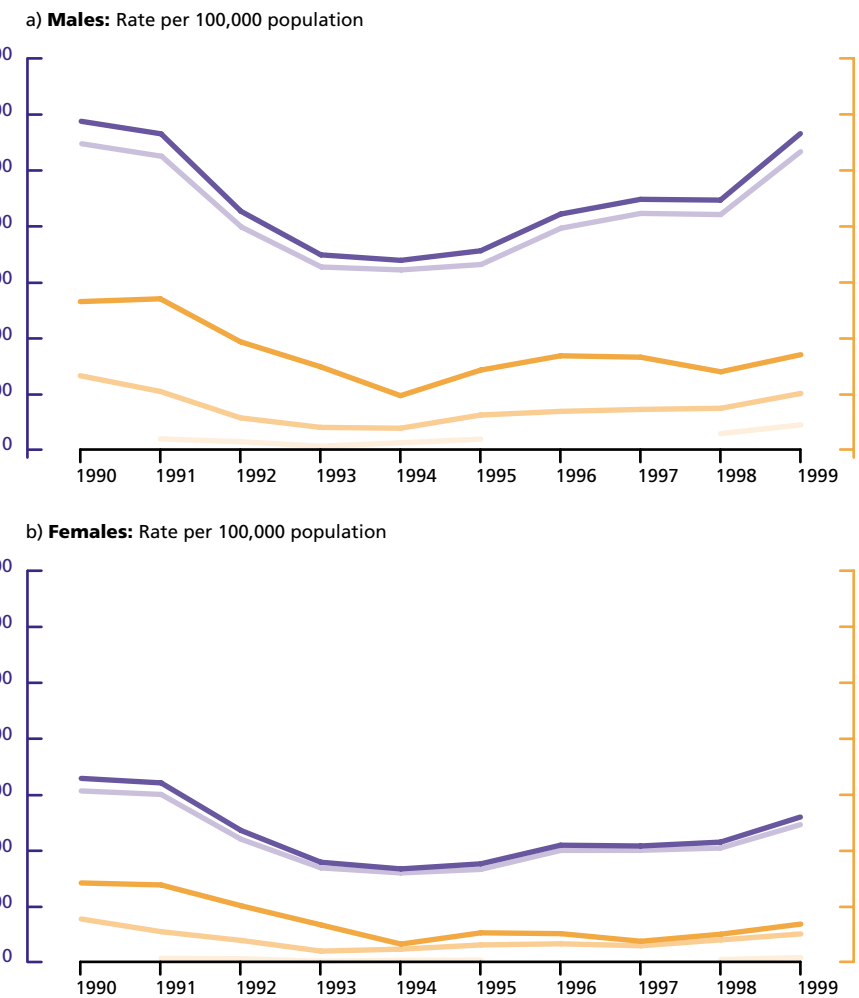


Figure 7
New diagnoses of uncomplicated gonorrhoea, by sex and country: 1990-1999

Key
Data are plotted against two y axes
Number of new episodes (blue axis):
UK
England
Number of new episodes (orange axis):
Scotland
Wales
N Ireland

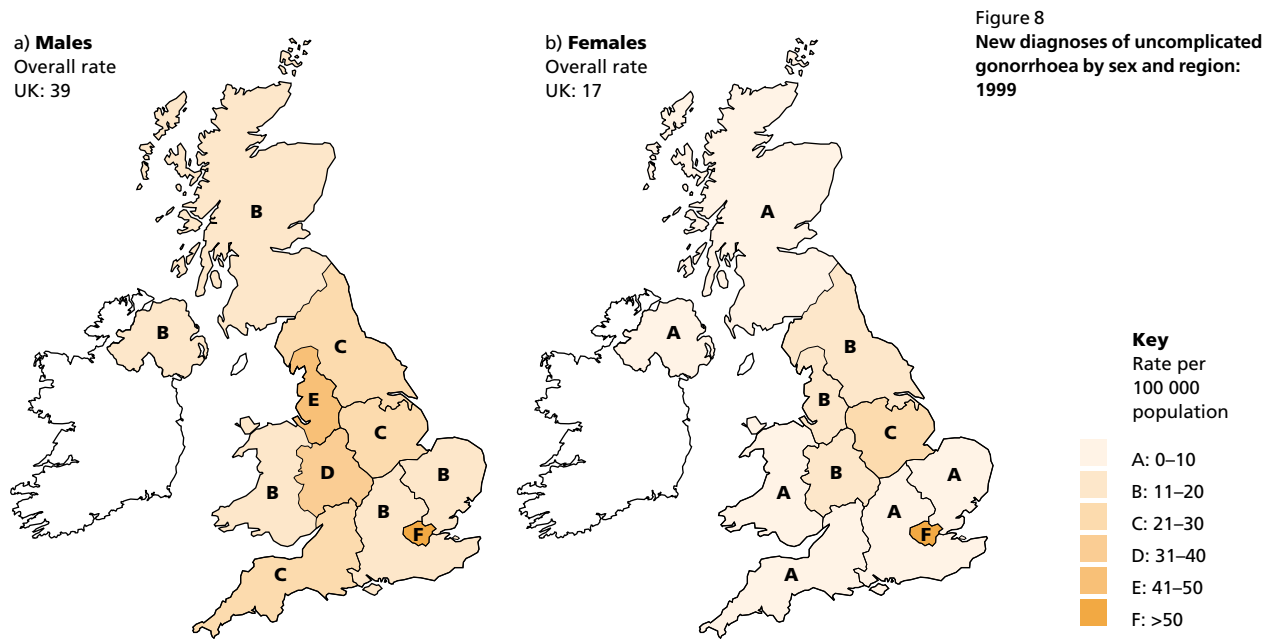


Figure 8
New diagnoses of uncomplicated gonorrhoea by sex and region: 1999

Genital chlamydial infection

Overall trends

In 1999, there were 56 855 diagnoses of uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection in GUM clinics in the UK, 24 311 in males and 32 544 in females (table 1b). Diagnoses of uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection have risen steadily since 1993, particularly in females in whom numbers doubled (figure 10). The rise in males and females was statistically significant in England and Wales between 1995 and 1999 (table 8). In the UK since 1990, the number of diagnoses in females has been at least 12% higher than in males and, since 1995, has been more than 30% higher (table 1b). Epidemiological treatment of genital chlamydial infection for male and female contacts has more than doubled since 1995 (9776 to 21 963). Complicated genital chlamydial infection in females has also doubled since 1995 (945 to 2008).

Distribution by country and English region

Between 1990 and 1999, diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection increased in all parts of the UK (figure 10). Diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection are widely distributed throughout the UK but, in 1999, rates were highest in London for both males (155/100 000) and females (184/100 000) (figure 11). In all countries except Northern Ireland, rates were higher in females than males. Outside London, highest rates in males were in the North West (94/100 000) and Trent (94/100 000) whereas lowest rates were seen in Wales (51/100 000) and Northern Ireland (50/100 000). For females, highest rates outside London were seen in Trent (146/100 000), Northern & Yorkshire and North West (both 126/100 000), whereas lowest rates were seen in Scotland (62/100 000) and Northern Ireland (44/100 000). There were significant rises in

diagnoses in Wales and all the English regions between 1995 and 1999 (table 8).

Age distribution

In 1999, diagnostic rates were highest in males aged 20 to 24 years (465/100 000) and females aged 16 to 19 years (791/100 000) (figure 12). Over the last decade, rates in females have been highest in these age groups. Rates in males aged 20 to 24 years old almost doubled between 1995 (240/100 000) and 1999 (465/100 000), a larger rise than any other age group. In England and Wales, significant rises in diagnoses were seen in all age groups for both males and females between 1995 and 1999 (table 8). The highest rise was seen in the 16 to 19 year old age group with annual increases of 27% and 21% in males and females respectively.

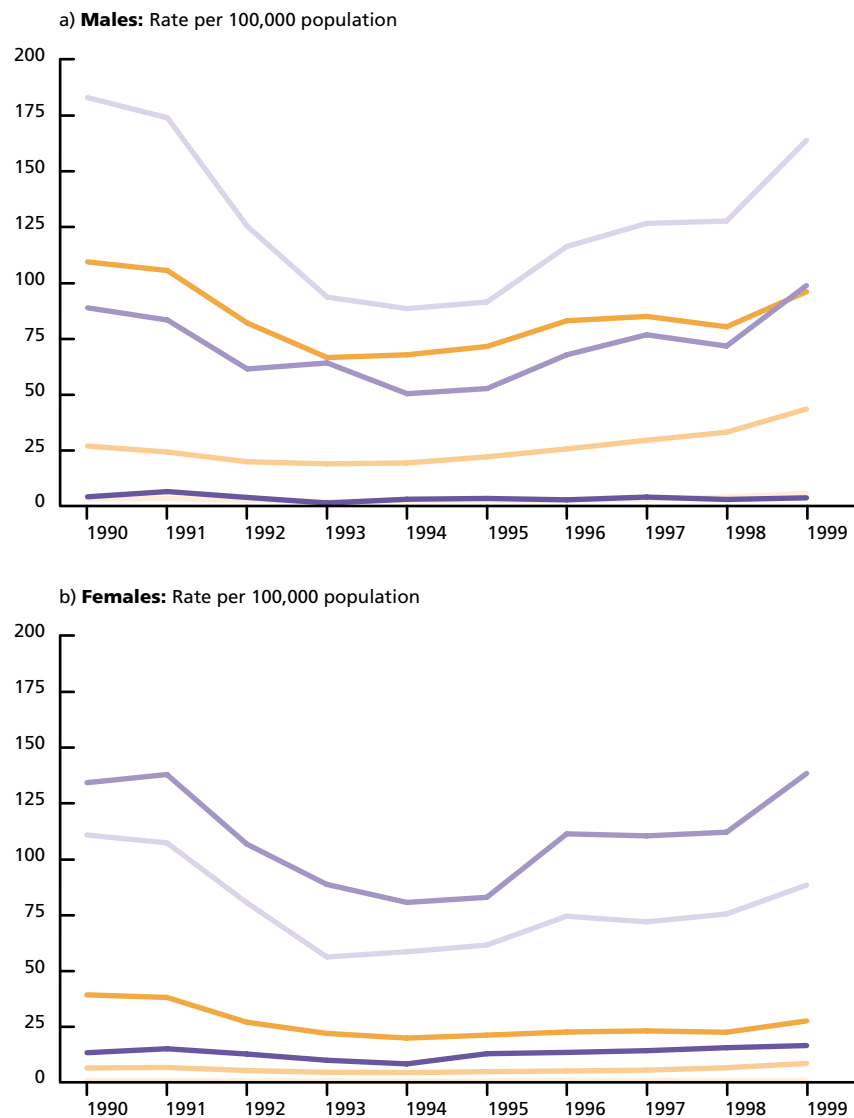


Figure 9
Rates of diagnoses of uncomplicated gonorrhoea made at GUM clinics, by sex and age group, UK: 1990-1999

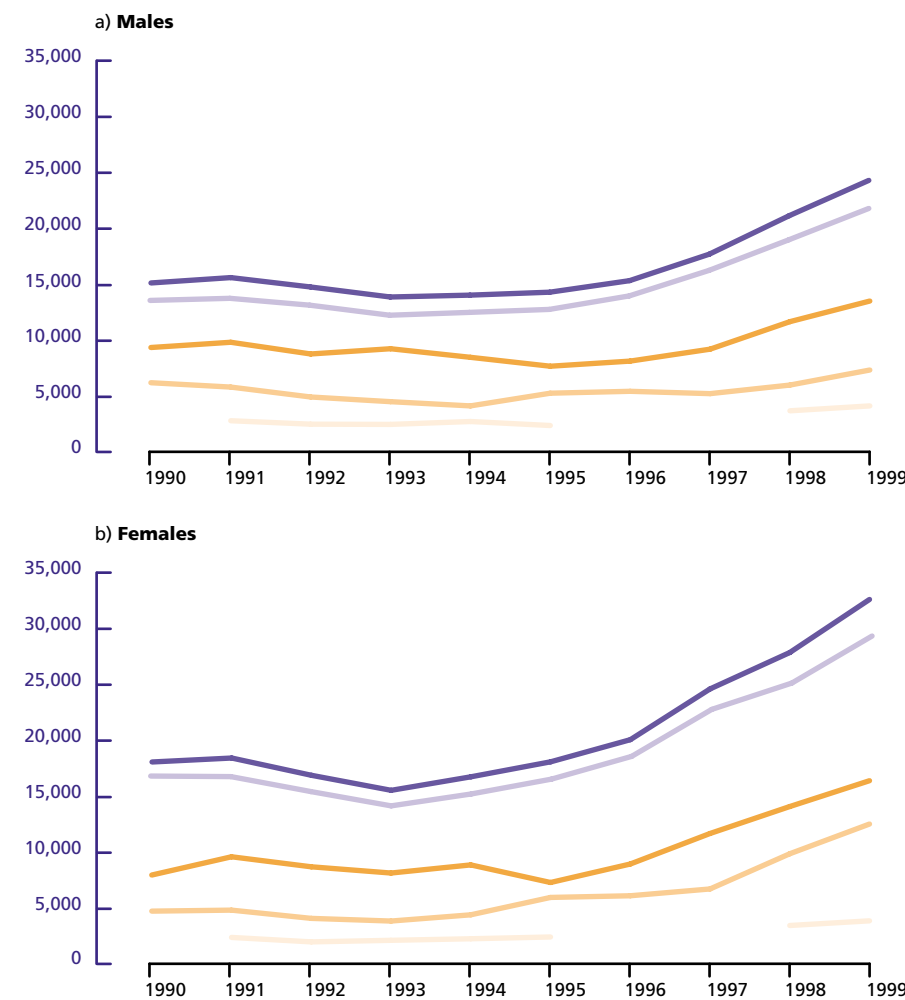


Figure 10
New diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection, by sex and country: 1990-1999

Key
Data are plotted against two y axes
Number of new episodes (blue axis):
UK
England
Number of new episodes (orange axis):
Scotland
Wales
N Ireland

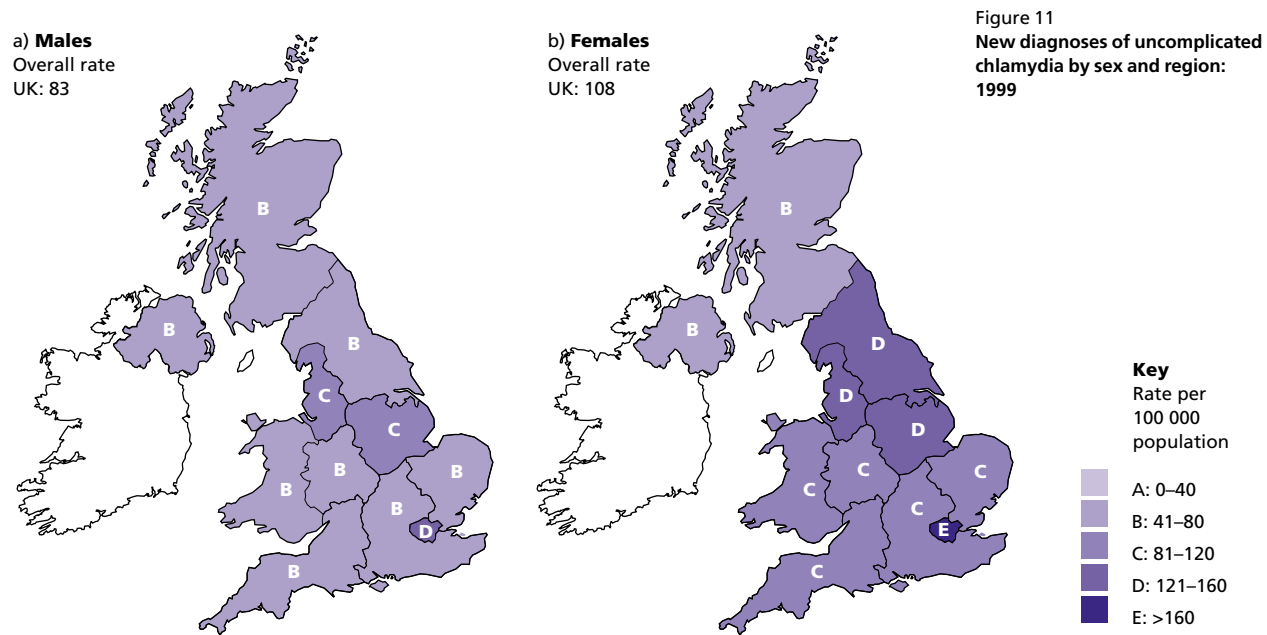


Figure 11
New diagnoses of uncomplicated chlamydia by sex and region: 1999

Genital herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection (first attack)

Overall trends

In the UK in 1999, there were 17 456 diagnoses of first attack genital HSV and 14 329 diagnoses of recurrent attacks (table 1b). Over the past decade, diagnoses of first attack genital HSV infection increased by 52% in females (7078 to 10 788) but remained relatively stable in males (6466 to 6668) (figure 13). In 1999, rates of first attack diagnoses were 23/100 000 and 36/100 000 population for males and females respectively, a female to male ratio of 1.6:1 (figure 14).

Distribution by country and English region

Highest rates of first attack diagnoses, among males and females, were in England (25 and 39/100 000) and lowest in Northern Ireland (9 and 13/100 000) (figure 14). For both males and females, diagnostic rates in London were about twice those in all other English regions (51 and 74/100 000 respectively).

Age distribution

In 1999, among males, rates of first episode genital HSV infection were highest in 20 to 24 (79/100 000) and 25 to 34 (63/100 000) year old age groups (figure 15). Rates were highest in females aged 16 to 19 (145/100 000) and 20 to 24 (181/100 000) years old. Between 1990 and 1999, rates of diagnoses in females rose in all age groups. Over this period, annual rates rose by 65% (88 to 145/100 000) and 56% (116 to 181/100 000) in the 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups, respectively, and rates more than doubled amongst 35 to 44 year olds (15 to 33/100 000). In contrast, rates in males remained fairly constant in all age groups between 1990 and 1999, although they rose by 30% (20 to 26/100 000) in the 16 to 19 year age group between 1997 and 1999.

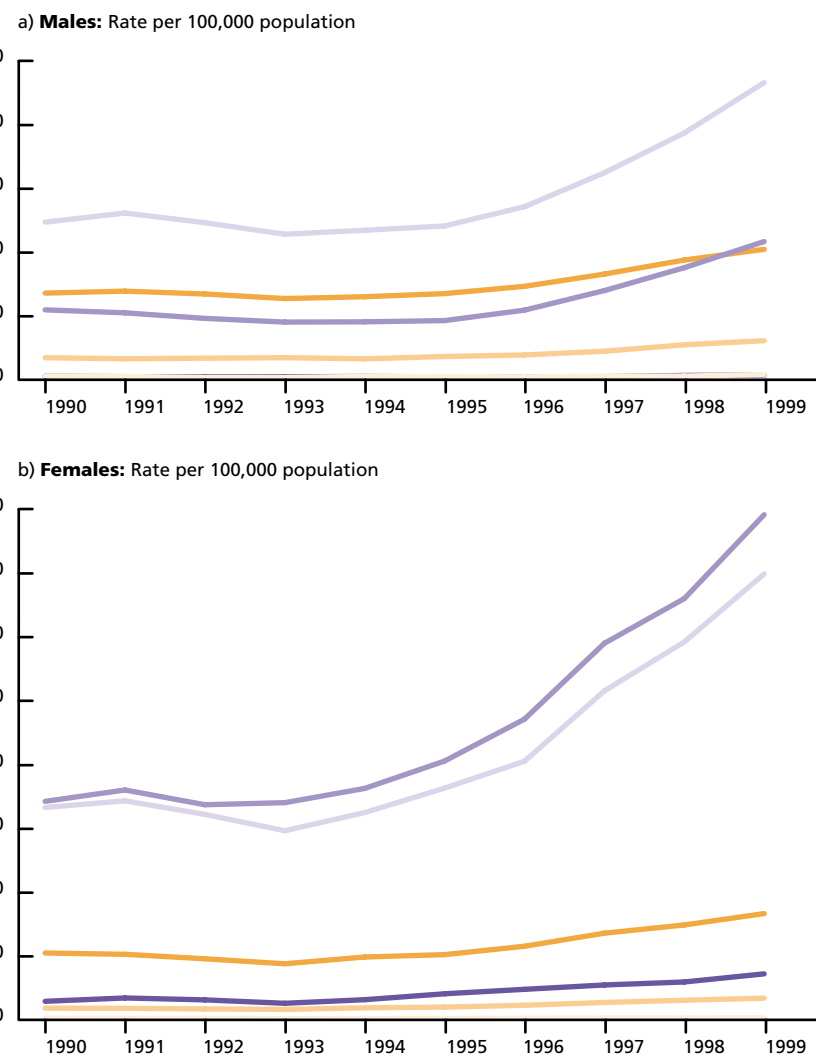


Figure 12
Rates of diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection made at GUM clinics, by sex and age group, UK: 1990-1999

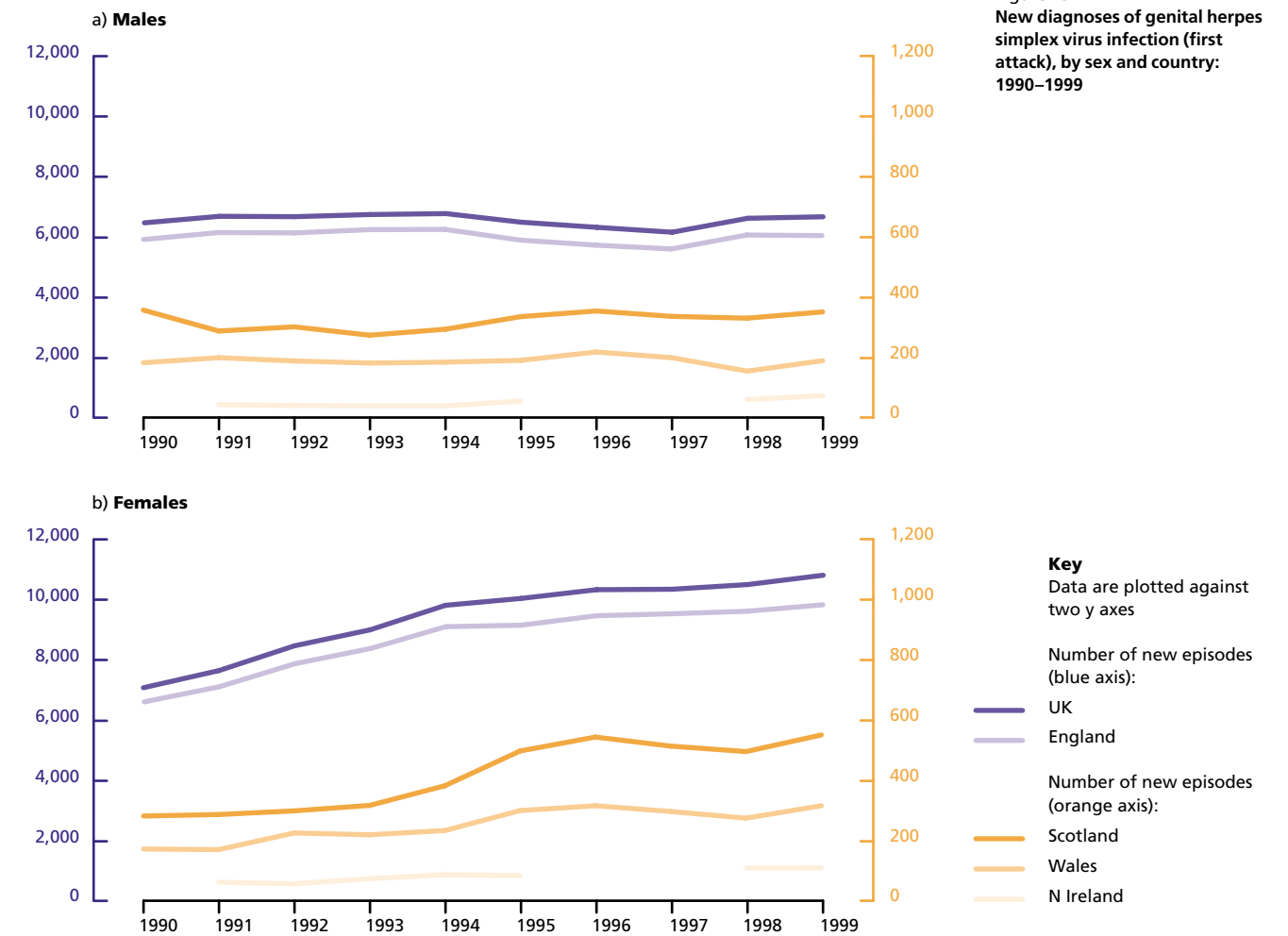


Figure 13
New diagnoses of genital herpes simplex virus infection (first attack), by sex and country: 1990-1999

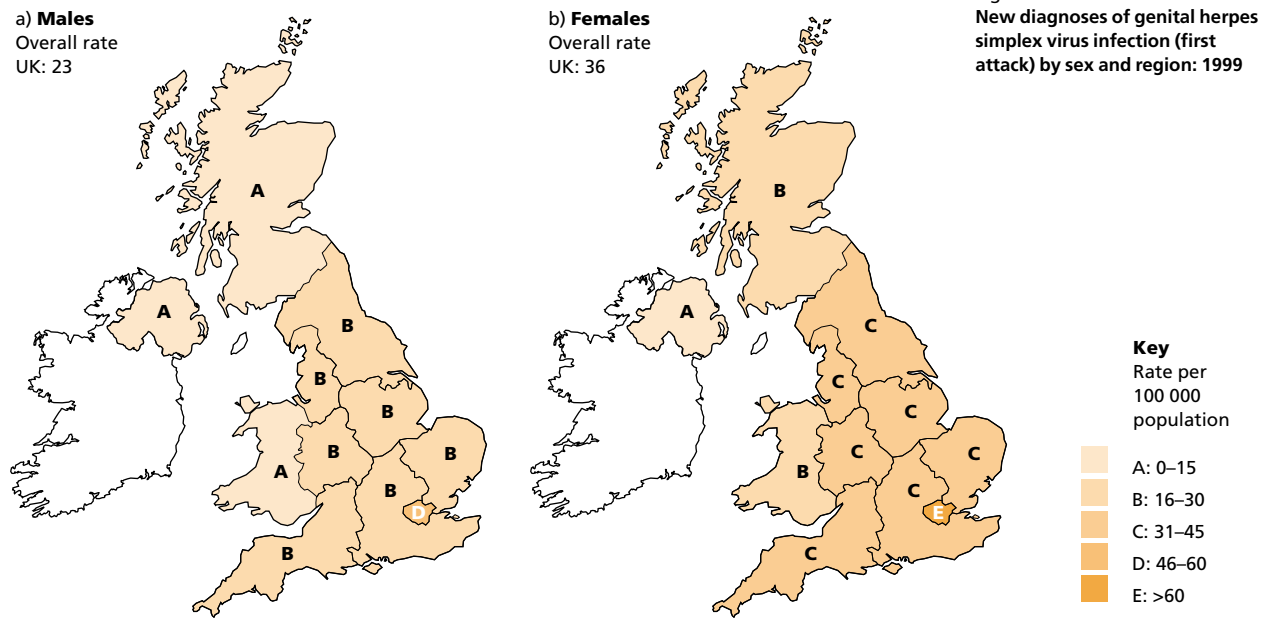


Figure 14
New diagnoses of genital herpes simplex virus infection (first attack) by sex and region: 1999

Genital warts (first attack)

Overall trends

Diagnoses of first attack genital warts have risen substantially over the past ten years in the UK (table 1b, figure 16). Between 1990 and 1996, diagnoses in males fluctuated at around 30 000 to 32 000 per annum but then rose to 37 765 in 1999. In females, the rising trend began earlier, increasing from 26 917 in 1993 to 34 468 in 1999.

Distribution by country and English region

Diagnoses of genital warts increased in all the UK countries between 1990 and 1999 (table 1b; figure 16). In England and Wales, diagnoses of

genital warts increased significantly each year between 1995 and 1999 (table 8).

Genital warts are common throughout the UK but diagnostic rates vary somewhat by region (figure 17). In 1999, rates in males were highest in Northern Ireland (137/100 000) whereas in females rates were highest in England (117/100 000). In England, rates were highest for both males and females in London (190 and 152/100 000 respectively). Outside London rates were highest for both males and females in the North West (141 and 123/100 000) and Northern and Yorkshire (128 and 140/100 000). Rates in both male and

female diagnoses were lowest in the West Midlands (102 and 92/100 000).

Age distribution

Between 1990 and 1999, diagnostic rates in the UK increased in all age groups (figure 18). Rates in males were highest in 20 to 24 year-olds, and between 1990 and 1999 rose from 532/100 000 to 689/100 000 in this group. Rates in females were highest in 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds and, respectively, rose from 483 and 461/100 000 in 1990 to 678 and 694/100 000 in 1999.

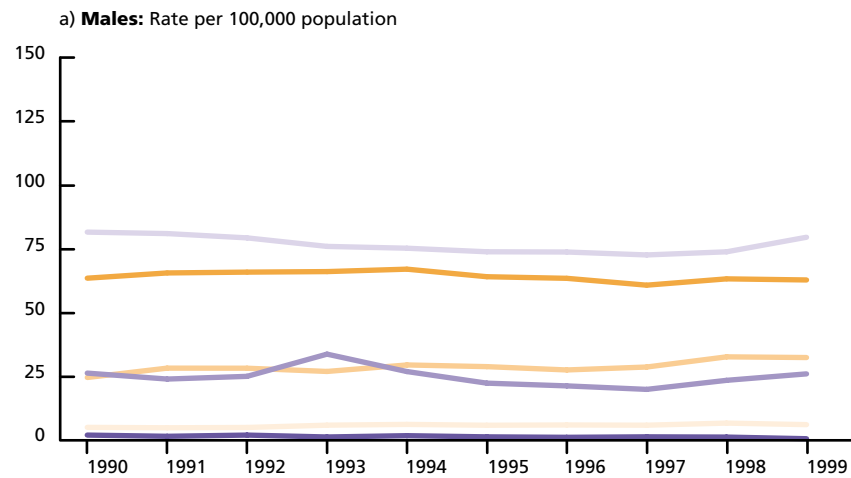


Figure 15
Rates of diagnoses of genital herpes simplex virus infection (first attack) made at GUM clinics, by sex and age group: UK 1990-1999

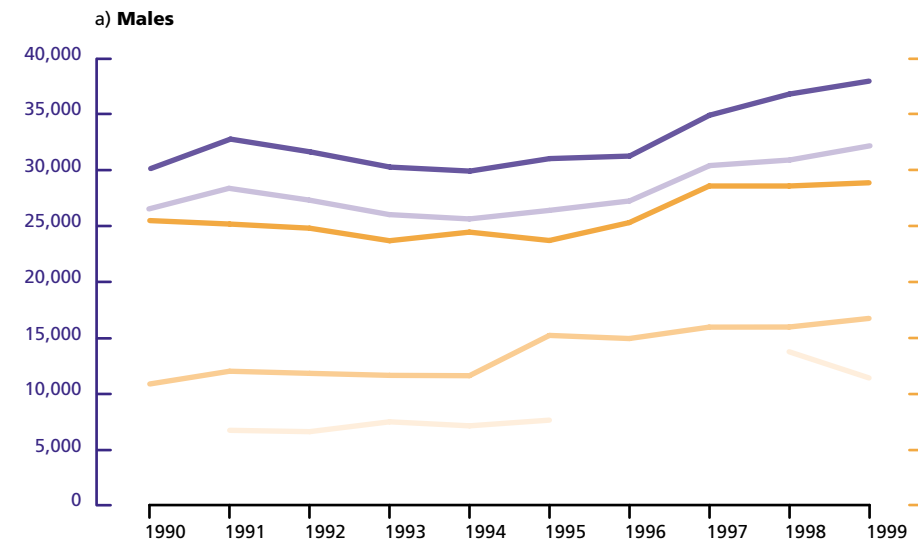
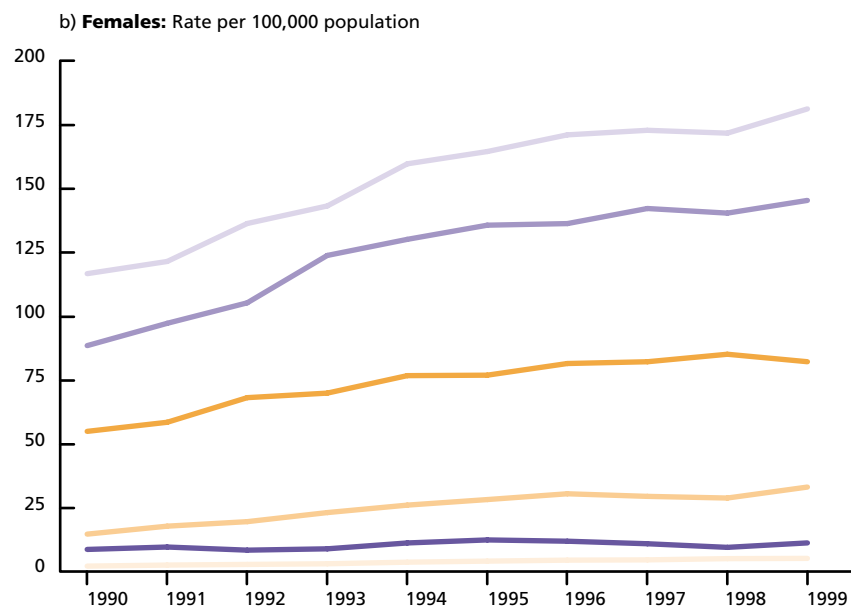
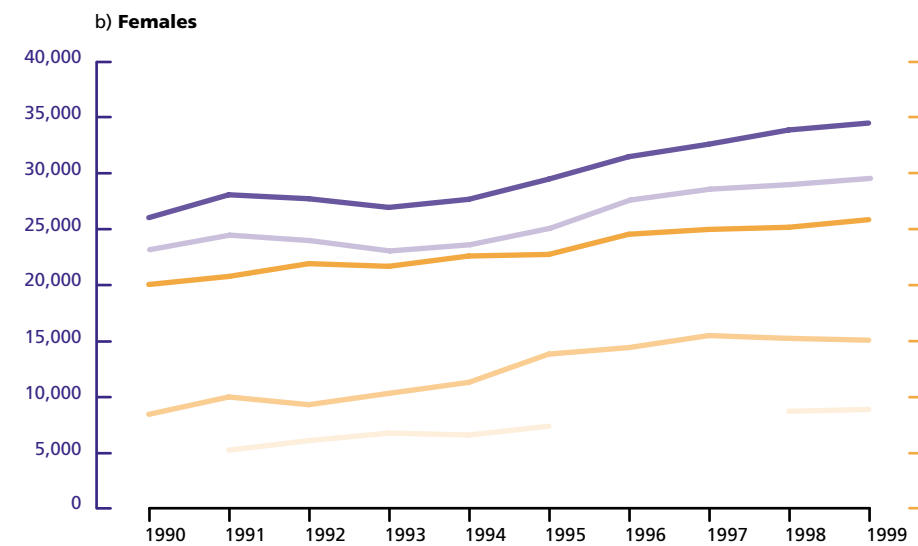


Figure 16
New diagnoses of genital warts (first attack), by sex and country: 1990-1999



Key
Data are plotted against two y axes

- Number of new episodes (blue axis):
 - UK
 - England
- Number of new episodes (orange axis):
 - Scotland
 - Wales
 - N Ireland

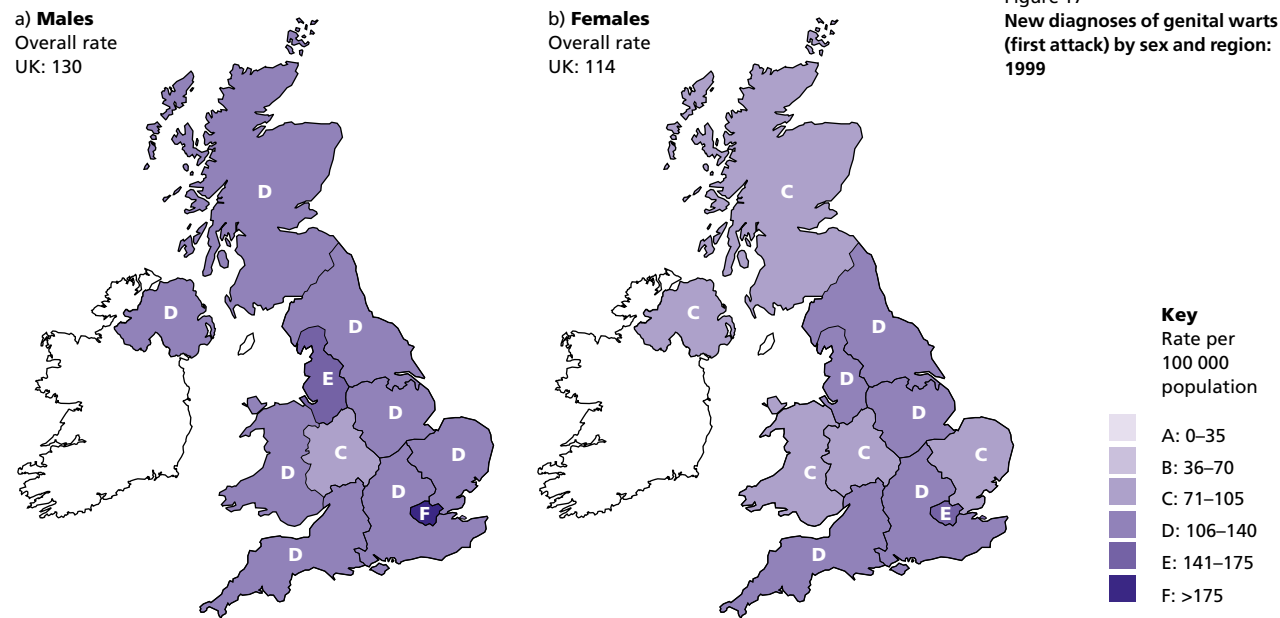


Figure 17
New diagnoses of genital warts (first attack) by sex and region: 1999

Other diagnoses

Over the last 10 years in the UK, diagnoses of asymptomatic HIV have risen by 24% (table 1b). Although case load in males has been consistently higher than in females, the male to female ratio has been steadily declining over the decade from 7.6:1 in 1990 to 1.9 in 1999. Between 1991 and 1999, asymptomatic HIV in men who have sex with men (MSM) has declined by 32%, however the total number of diagnoses in males has remained relatively stable over the same period. Diagnoses of symptomatic HIV and first presentation of AIDS in males have shown a sharp decrease over the decade. Both peaked in 1991 (2404 and 1959 respectively) and by 1999, diagnoses of both conditions had dropped to less than a quarter of the totals seen in 1991 (Table 1b). Diagnoses of symptomatic HIV in females have increased by 53% between 1990 and 1999 (133 to 204) and by 1999, account for 27% of total symptomatic HIV cases. During this period, first presentation of AIDS in females gradually increased and peaked in 1997 (47 to 162 cases) and since then, have dropped slightly to 117 diagnoses. New diagnoses of AIDS in females now account for 21% of total new AIDS cases diagnosed in GUM clinics.

Viral hepatitis B diagnoses have increased in the UK over the decade by 47% (556 to 818). Similar to HIV, the numbers of diagnoses in males was initially much higher than in females, but the male to female ratio has been decreasing steadily over the decade and now cases in females account for over a third of total cases.

In the UK in 1999, there were 58 528 diagnoses of uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis (NGU/NSU) in males (table 1b). Numbers have remained fairly constant over the last decade. Between 1995 and 1999, cases of complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection (NSGI) rose by 59% in males, to 3396 in 1999, and by more than six fold in females, to 10 743 in 1999. In 1999, females represented three-quarters of the total number of cases. Between 1995 and 1999 there was a 23% rise in epidemiological treatment for NSGI, to 26 469 in 1999, although this varied by sex and male sexual orientation.

Diagnoses of scabies/pediculosis pubis have risen since 1993, by 19% to 5148 in 1999 in males and 13% to 1467 in 1999 in females (table 1b). This follows an overall decline of 31% between 1990 and 1993. In 1999, there were 5146 and 2919 diagnoses of molluscum contagiosum in males and females respectively,

diagnoses rose by 66% in males and 81% in females between 1995 and 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, diagnoses of trichomoniasis in males and females have been fairly stable, although the number of diagnoses in males more than doubled, to 675, between 1998 and 1999.

In 1999 among females, there were 69 029 diagnoses of genital candidosis and 59 435 diagnoses of bacterial vaginosis in the UK (table 1b). These diagnoses represent 30% and 26%, respectively, of all diagnoses among females in UK GUM clinics.

In 1999, there were 108 982 episodes of 'other conditions requiring treatment' in the UK, a 43% rise since 1990 (table 1b). Further, there were 232 555 episodes of 'other episodes not requiring treatment' in 1999, a 65% rise since 1990.

STIs in men who have sex with men (MSM)

Overall trends

Among MSM, diagnoses of many acute STIs in the UK have been rising since 1995, whereas diagnoses of first presentation HIV (symptomatic and asymptomatic) and AIDS have fallen substantially over the last 10 years (figures 19, 20; table 1b). Diagnoses of infectious syphilis (primary,

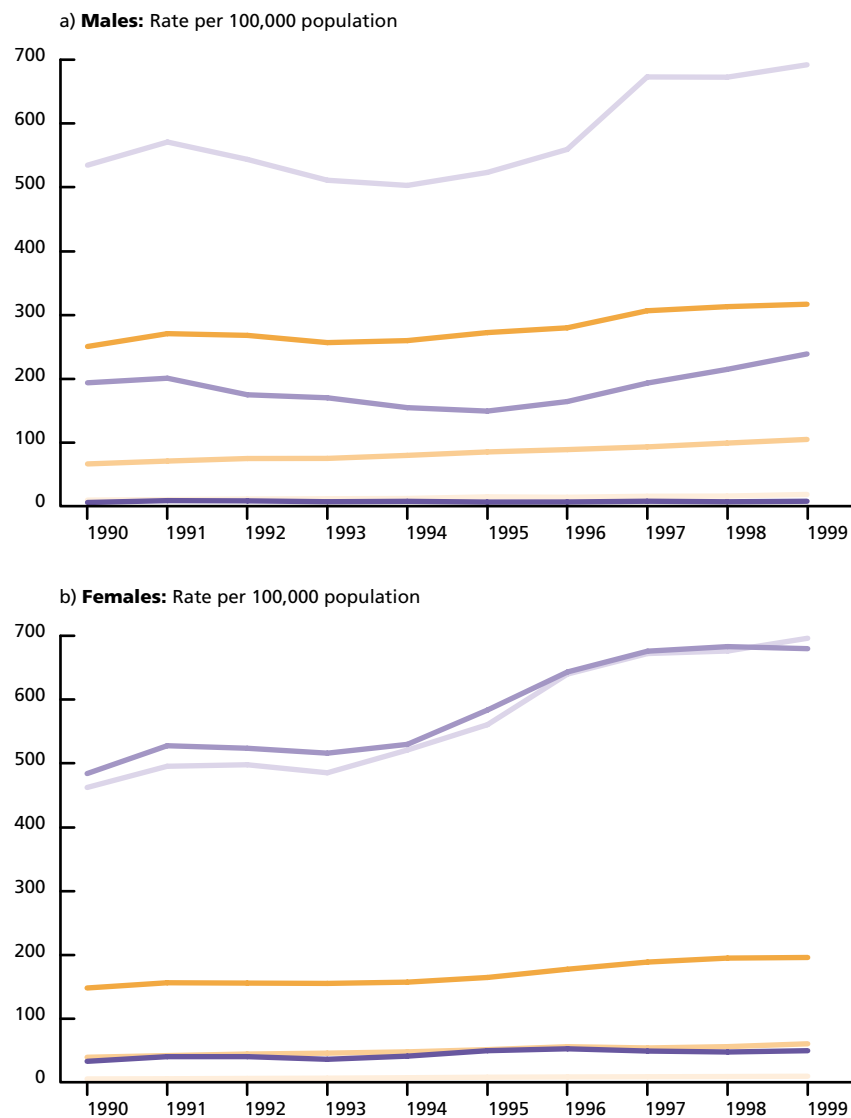


Figure 18
Rates of diagnoses of genital warts (first attack) made at GUM clinics, by sex and age group: UK 1990-1999

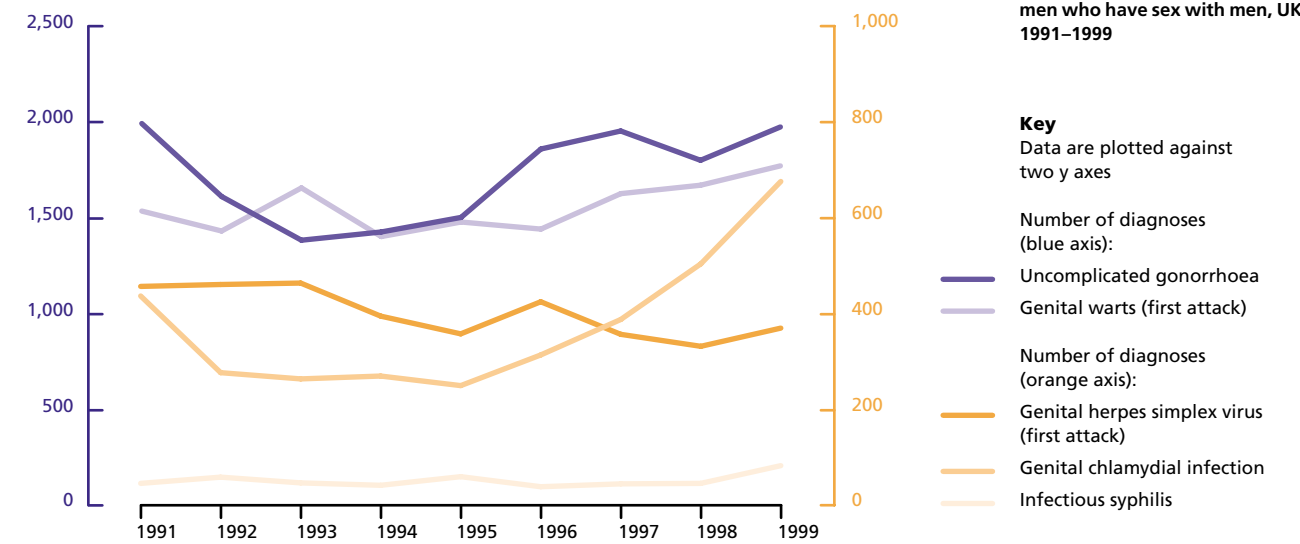


Figure 19
New diagnoses of selected STIs in men who have sex with men, UK: 1991-1999

secondary and early latent) almost doubled (43 to 80) between 1998 and 1999, the largest annual increase since 1991. A greater proportion of syphilis cases than any other STI, excluding HIV and AIDS, were homosexually acquired. In 1999, 32% of infectious syphilis cases in men were diagnosed among MSM. Diagnoses of uncomplicated gonorrhoea have risen steadily since 1993, those of genital chlamydial infection since 1995 and those of genital warts since 1996. Between 1995 and 1999, annual rises in chlamydia diagnoses of about 25% occurred. Diagnoses of genital HSV infection in MSM declined during the 1990s but rose by 12% between 1998 and 1999. New diagnoses of asymptomatic HIV infection (first presentation), HIV infection with symptoms and first presentation of AIDS fell by 32% (829 to 564), 83% (1792 to 307) and 85% (1365 to 198), respectively, between 1991 and 1999 (figure 20).

Distribution by country and English region

In England, the majority of STIs reported as homosexually acquired were diagnosed in London (table 6).

In 1999, 24 of the 51 diagnoses of infectious syphilis (primary and secondary) were reported from the London region where diagnoses more than doubled (11 to 24) between 1998 and 1999. In 1999, 65% (1111 of 1831) of homosexually acquired gonorrhoea in England were diagnosed in London. Between 1995 and 1999, in London, diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection and first episode genital HSV infection rose by 149% (120 to 299) and 4% (206 to 214) respectively. In the North West, diagnoses of infectious syphilis among MSM rose from 1 to 12 between 1998 and 1999, contributing 24% of the total number of diagnoses in MSM in England in 1999. Between 1995 and 1999 in the North West, diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection rose from 28 to 120. In the South East, diagnoses of gonorrhoea in MSM rose by 62% (102 to 165) over the same period.

In Scotland, diagnoses of homosexually acquired first attack genital warts, the most commonly reported STI among MSM, rose by 27% (113 to 143) between 1995 and 1999 (table 6). Over the same period, diagnoses

of gonorrhoea fell by 13% (130 to 113) whereas diagnoses of genital chlamydial infection, and first attack genital HSV infection rose from 11 to 49 and 16 to 26 respectively. No cases of infectious syphilis were reported in MSM in Scotland between 1995 and 1999. In Wales, the number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea rose by 26% (19 to 24). In 1999 12% of male diagnoses of gonorrhoea were seen in MSM, compared to only 2% of first episode genital warts.

Age distribution of gonorrhoea in men who have sex with men

In 1999, almost 50% of all diagnoses of gonorrhoea were in the 25 to 34 year age group (figure 21). Between 1998 and 1999, diagnoses of gonorrhoea fell by 6% (992 to 932) in this age group, which followed a 7% fall (1069 to 992) between 1997 and 1998. In the 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups diagnoses of gonorrhoea rose by 51% (61 to 92) and 25% (291 to 363), respectively, between 1998 and 1999. Diagnoses of gonorrhoea in the over 44 years age group rose by 163% (54 to 142) between 1995 and 1999.

Discussion

Data collected from GUM clinics provide a comprehensive source of information on a wide range of STI diagnoses made and sexual health services provided in the UK. As such, they are fundamental to the surveillance of STIs and sexual health in the UK. However, statistics from GUM clinics will underestimate both the number of STI diagnoses made by health services and the burden of STIs in the general population for several reasons. Firstly, the health services that contribute to sexual health are diverse and include community family planning services, general practice, antenatal clinics, prison health services, schools and other educational services as well as GUM clinics. Diagnoses of STIs seen in non-GUM clinic settings are not recorded in the GUM clinic dataset unless patients are referred. Secondly, the accessibility and uptake of GUM clinics may also influence the number of diagnoses made. For example, access to GUM clinics may be difficult in areas where public transport is poor or where opening times are restrictive. Even in areas with good access, clients may not utilise sexual health services because

of negative perceptions of the clinic, concerns about confidentiality, or ignorance of the range of services offered. Thirdly, many infections, such as gonorrhoea and genital chlamydia, are often asymptomatic and consequently are not diagnosed. Prevalence surveys among women attending various health care settings in the UK, including general practice, indicate that there is a considerable number of asymptomatic women infected with chlamydia who would not generally be perceived as being at risk.¹⁸

New episodes at GUM clinics in the UK have risen substantially over the last 10 years. The increase reflects rises in diagnoses of acute STIs which may result from increased transmission, improved acceptability of GUM clinic services offered, greater public and professional awareness of certain STIs, and developments in diagnostic test sensitivity. The doubling of genital chlamydial infection diagnoses in females since 1993 are attributable, in part, to the latter two factors. However, it is also clear that GUM clinics are experiencing increased workload associated with the provision of sex-

ual health services other than STI diagnoses, such as HIV testing, counselling and sexual health advice.

Perhaps the most consistent trend observed in all UK countries has been a gradual and sustained increase in STI diagnoses since 1995. Prior to this there had been a decline in, or at least plateauing of, numbers of diagnoses of many STIs in the UK⁷⁻⁸ possibly reflecting changes in sexual behaviour brought about in response to the HIV epidemic.^{9: 10: 19} The subsequent rises after 1994 suggest that recently these behavioural modifications have not been sustained.

The highest rates and increases in STI diagnoses are focused in those aged 16 to 24 years, peaking earlier in females than males. Young people are behaviourally vulnerable to STI acquisition as they are more likely to have higher numbers of sexual partners and a higher frequency of partner change than older age groups.²⁰ Young women may be at particular risk through lack of skills and confidence to negotiate safer sex, resulting in inconsistent use of

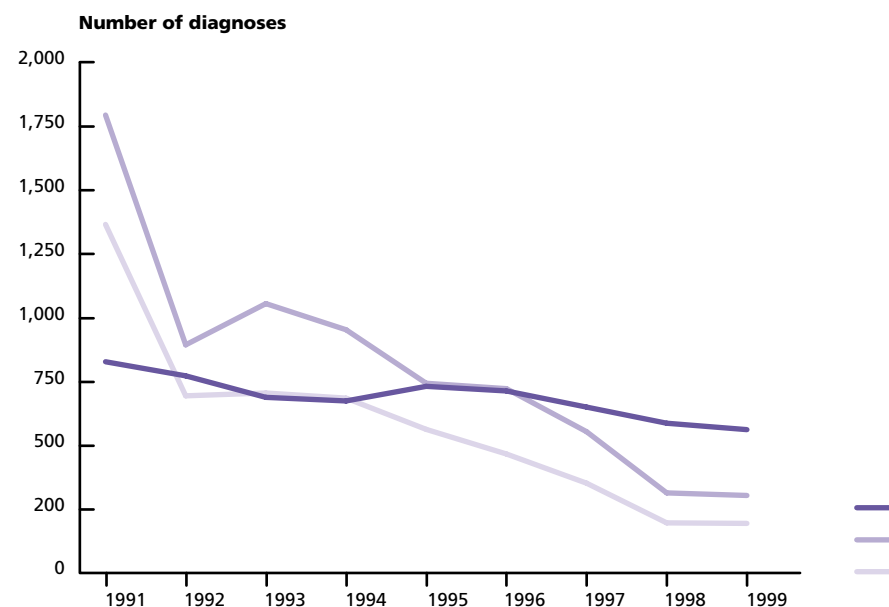


Figure 20 First presentation of HIV infection and AIDS at GUM clinics in men who have sex with men, UK: 1991-1999

(Data for 1991-1993 where estimated from published figures on the percentage of all male cases known to be homosexually acquired¹⁴⁻¹⁶)

Key
 — Asymptomatic HIV infection
 — Symptomatic HIV infection (not AIDS)
 — AIDS

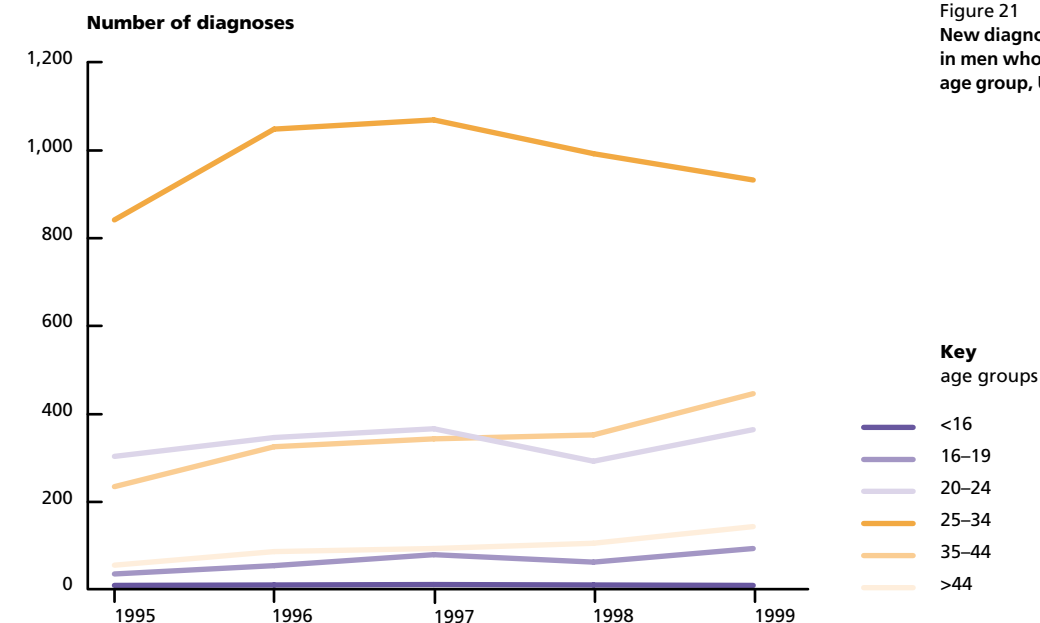


Figure 21 New diagnoses of uncomplicated gonorrhoea in men who have sex with men by age group, UK: 1995 to 1999

Key
 age groups
 — <16
 — 16-19
 — 20-24
 — 25-34
 — 35-44
 — >44

barrier contraception.^{20–23} They are also more likely to have older male sexual partners who have a relatively high rate of partner change.²⁰ These factors may explain the high STI incidence seen in young people and the high rate of teenage pregnancy in the UK, the highest in Western Europe.²⁴

Since 1995, increases in diagnoses of syphilis and gonorrhoea in the UK have been accompanied by localised outbreaks. Since 1996, four outbreaks of syphilis, two of gonorrhoea and one of HIV have been documented.^{25–28} Although the outbreaks were relatively small, the largest consisted of 61 cases of syphilis, they provide a valuable insight into the factors underlying the increases in STI diagnoses. Both the Bristol and North London syphilis outbreaks consisted of heterosexually acquired infection, and the Bristol outbreak was also linked with crack cocaine use and commercial sex work.^{25; 26; 29} Similarly, the gonorrhoea outbreaks in Grimsby and Rochdale were among heterosexuals, the latter driven by a ciprofloxacin resistant strain.^{30; 31} In contrast, the syphilis outbreaks in Brighton and Manchester were among MSM, some of whom had concurrent HIV infection.^{27; 28}

The resurgence of acute STIs and the emergence of localised STI outbreaks among MSM in recent years is of concern. Data from unlinked anonymous studies of GUM clinic attendees suggests that 7% of MSM attending GUM services with an acute STI in England, Wales and Northern Ireland were infected with HIV, and that only 36% of these men were aware of their HIV status prior to their attendance with the STI.³² Unprotected anal intercourse among MSM, and the likelihood of it occurring with a partner of unknown HIV status, has increased in London since 1996.³³ Taken together, these studies

suggest that many MSM are repeatedly placing themselves at risk of HIV infection. Recent unsafe sexual behaviour in MSM may be associated with optimism associated with the new antiretroviral therapies.³⁴ However, since the prevalence of HIV infection among MSM attending GUM clinics in the UK was over 6% in 1998,³² the need for renewed promotion efforts concerning safer sex for MSM cannot be over-emphasised.³⁵

Partner notification is a key strategy for STI prevention and control within the community. It aims to identify and treat infected partners (secondary prevention) and disrupt onward transmission (primary prevention). It is especially important in the control of bacterial STIs such as gonorrhoea and genital chlamydial infections, as the high proportion of asymptomatic infections, particularly among females, is considered important in sustaining transmission. Few robust indicators are available to evaluate the efficacy of partner notification activity in GUM clinics. Epidemiological treatment, where prophylactic therapy is provided to uninfected sexual contacts of the index patients, gives some indication of the outcomes of partner notification although practice varies between clinics. Despite substantial increases in gonorrhoea, corresponding increases in epidemiological treatment of sexual partners showed no consistent pattern. Local strategies to strengthen and support partner notification should be developed and implemented as part of comprehensive STI control programmes. Better indicators for monitoring the success of partner notification programmes are urgently needed.

These surveillance data strongly suggest there has been a gradual deterioration in sexual health in the UK since the mid-1990s. GUM clinic

data are unable to provide information on concurrent changes in sexual behaviours that may underlie these trends. However, studies investigating the syphilis and gonorrhoea outbreaks identified increased unsafe sexual behaviour in both MSM^{27; 28} and heterosexuals.^{25; 30} The introduction of a surveillance programme monitoring sexual behaviours within the general population could provide an insight into some of the behavioural changes which may be driving the rise in STI diagnoses. The National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles undertaken in 1991 was instrumental in providing estimates of the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviours in the general population.²⁰ The Second National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles, funded by the MRC and scheduled for completion in 2000, will provide valuable information on behavioural change within the British population over the past decade.

The Department of Health (England) is developing a unified Sexual Health and HIV Strategy and the National Assembly for Wales has already published 'A strategic framework for promoting sexual health in Wales'.³⁶ Whilst the Northern Ireland Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety has no formal sexual health strategy, it is actively engaged in a number of initiatives relevant to this area, including a teenage parenthood strategy, and a review of family planning. It is also working with health promotion specialists and voluntary organisations in sexual health promotion. The department also has a strategy on HIV and AIDS which has been implemented in Northern Ireland. In Scotland, the white paper 'Towards a Healthier Scotland' has identified sexual health and the development of a sexual health strategy as a public health priority.

The GUM clinic data-set collected in England, Wales and Northern Ireland needs to be developed to meet the increased need for detailed, timely surveillance data for informing such strategies. STI epidemiology is driven by a complex mixture of behavioural, microbiological and demographic factors yet only gender, region and, for some conditions, male sexual orientation and age group are collected in the aggregated data-set. The Scottish data collection method, based on anonymised individual patient records, allows a more detailed insight into STI epidemiology. In particular it allows analyses of inequalities in the incidence and distribution of STIs by ethnic group and area of residence (as an indicator of economic deprivation), as well as risk factors associated with those repeatedly acquiring acute STIs and concurrent infections. A large amount of behavioural and demographic data is collected by GUM clinics throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland but it is not currently used in national STI surveillance.^{37–39} Collection of anonymised patient-based data for the whole of the UK would greatly enhance STI surveillance and, consequently, facilitate the development of timely and appropriate interventions for their control.

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Table 1a
United Kingdom: total new episodes (diagnoses and workload)
in GUM clinics, by sex: 1990–1999

NA data for homosexually acquired diagnoses not available in England between 1990 and 1993

	1990			1991			1992			1993			1994							
	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female					
Total diagnoses	197872	NA	197906	395778	205158	NA	208960	414118	194983	NA	211013	408717	188653	NA	209715	398368	196566	6306	229185	425751
Total workload	125261	NA	103230	228491	157183	NA	128999	286182	172302	NA	144849	317151	182233	NA	157351	339584	192244	1396	179198	371442
Total diagnoses and workload	323133		301136	624269	362341		337959	700300	367285		355862	725868	370886		367066	737952	388810	7702	408383	797193

	1995			1996			1997			1998			1999							
	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired	Female					
Total diagnoses	217639	13520	245855	460228	220760	14868	267663	488423	237347	15206	284739	522086	256452	14767	302386	558838	271774	15960	319135	590909
Total workload	223153	16606	231254	452404	235888	17896	260431	496319	243637	18244	275264	518901	267920	19802	296548	564468	277705	20510	300923	578628
Total diagnoses and workload	440792	30126	477109	912632	456648	32764	528094	984742	480984	33450	560003	1040987	524372	34569	598934	1123306	549479	36470	620058	1169537

Table 1b
United Kingdom: new episodes of selected diagnoses*
and workload in GUM clinics, by sex: 1990–1999

* only includes conditions for which codes were comparable between all countries
 ~ no data were available for N.Ireland for 1990
 + due to revision of Scottish and Welsh coding systems in April 1995, for the purpose of this table only, data for the period 01.01.1995 to 31.03.1995 were included in 1994 (see Methods)
 ** in Scotland, the same code was used for complicated and uncomplicated chlamydia until 01.04.1995
 NA data not available/applicable

Scottish disease (ISD(D)5) code	Rest of UK KC60 code	Condition	1990~				1991				1992				1993				1994+			
			Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Female Total	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Female Total	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Female Total	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Female Total	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Female Total	Total
Diagnoses																						
A1,A2,A3	A1, A2, A3	Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary & latent)	245	NA	126	371	248	NA	119	367	241	NA	114	355	239	NA	112	351	206	39 (19)	120	326
A4,A5,A6	A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	617	NA	333	950	673	NA	336	1009	619	NA	345	964	665	NA	334	999	681	NA	386	1067
A7,A8	A7,A8	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2; aged 2 or over	21	NA	50	71	13	NA	29	42	15	NA	17	32	16	NA	13	29	39	NA	19	58
NA	A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	20	NA	33	53	11	NA	15	26	29	NA	20	49	25	NA	15	40	19	NA	27	46
B1.1–B1.3	B1.1–B1.3, B2	Pre-pubertal and post pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea	11731	NA	6561	18292	11281	NA	6400	17681	8502	NA	4702	13204	6940	NA	3567	10507	6856	1460 (21)	3360	10216
NA	B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	737	NA	1149	1886	882	NA	1264	2146	749	NA	1108	1857	757	NA	1075	1832	809	NA	1083	1892
B1.4,B1.5	B1.4a,B1.4b,B1.5	Other complicated gonorrhoea (excluding PID & epididymitis) Gonococcal only (PID & epididymitis)	209	NA	317	526	141	NA	233	374	89	NA	170	259	63	NA	132	195	72	NA	141	213
C1,C2,C3	C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	89	NA	26	115	53	NA	16	69	60	NA	19	79	35	NA	18	53	45	NA	22	67
C4.1**	C4a, C4c	Post-pubertal uncomplicated chlamydia, pre-pubertal chlamydia	15129	NA	18053	33182	15609	NA	18406	34015	14770	NA	16866	31636	13874	NA	15527	29401	14150	267 (2)	16852	31002
NA	B1.4c,C4b,C4f	Gonococcal and chlamydial complications (PID & epididymitis) Other complicated chlamydia, excluding PID & epididymitis Chlamydial complications only (PID & epididymitis)	471	NA	852	1323	440	NA	904	1344	349	NA	866	1215	289	NA	754	1043	282	NA	835	1117
NA	C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	3261	NA	3312	6573	3323	NA	3312	6635	3538	NA	3348	6886	3549	NA	3357	6906	4595	NA	3972	8567
C4.2	C4h	Non-specific urethritis, excluding PID & epididymitis	57275	NA	NA	57275	54301	NA	NA	54301	48315	NA	NA	48315	44433	NA	NA	44433	48637	NA	NA	48637
NA	C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSU & related disease	3681	NA	18581	22262	3493	NA	19035	22528	3783	NA	17686	21469	3792	NA	16772	20564	4568	NA	18596	23164
C5	C5,C4g	Chlamydial infection/NSU with arthritis, non-specific (PID & epididymitis)	1366	NA	4668	6034	1639	NA	4821	6460	1532	NA	5880	7412	1478	NA	5872	7350	1788	NA	7462	9250
C6	C6a	Trichomoniasis	329	NA	6439	6768	352	NA	6248	6600	394	NA	5739	6133	329	NA	5205	5534	332	NA	5519	5851
NA	C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	1990	NA	27252	29242	2133	NA	29584	31717	2049	NA	30905	32954	2024	NA	33189	35213	1742	NA	37193	38935
C7	C7a	Genital candidosis	10768	NA	50945	61713	11172	NA	54328	65500	10617	NA	55716	66333	10418	NA	54238	64656	11092	NA	60933	72025
C8,C9	C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis	5932	NA	2254	8186	5658	NA	2129	7787	4830	NA	1674	6504	4326	NA	1300	5626	4452	NA	1349	5801
C10a	C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	6466	NA	7078	13544	6684	NA	7643	14327	6672	NA	8460	15132	6746	NA	8986	15732	6905	399 (6)	9947	16852
C10b	C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	4606	NA	3515	8121	4954	NA	4126	9080	5758	NA	5091	10849	5648	NA	5728	11376	5963	NA	6125	12088
C11a	C11a	Genital warts – first attack	30000	NA	25998	55998	32616	NA	28048	60664	31482	NA	27694	59176	30130	NA	26917	57047	30776	1443 (5)	28572	59348
C11b	C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	20117	NA	10318	30435	22357	NA	11105	33462	24770	NA	12346	37116	25790	NA	14249	40039	27178	NA	15040	42218
C13a	C13a	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	497	NA	59	556	545	NA	70	615	427	NA	60	487	417	NA	74	491	414	141 (34)	95	509
C13b	C13b	Other viral hepatitis	155	NA	9	164	172	NA	16	188	162	NA	47	209	213	NA	65	278	502	99 (20)	209	711
E1a	E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	1217	NA	160	1377	1278	NA	238	1516	1217	NA	270	1487	1074	NA	228	1302	1133	685 (60)	305	1438
NA	E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	5514	NA	408	5922	7926	NA	703	8629	8657	NA	1156	9813	9569	NA	1206	10775	9176	NA	1370	10546
E2a	E2	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	1928	NA	133	2061	2404	NA	178	2582	1315	NA	154	1469	1524	NA	225	1749	1476	958 (65)	221	1697
E3a	E3	AIDS – first presentation	1540	NA	47	1587	1959	NA	80	2039	1054	NA	97	1151	1028	NA	121	1149	1135	687 (61)	129	1264
Workload																						
D2	D2	Other conditions requiring treatment	41489	NA	34565	76054	53048	NA	43161	96209	63364	NA	52007	115371	68314	NA	58638	126952	74577	NA	68968	143545
D3	D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	78356	NA	62617	140973	98180	NA	78932	177112	102403	NA	85802	188205	106444	NA	90991	197435	113681	NA	103939	217620
D4	D4	Other conditions referred elsewhere	5415	NA	6048	11463	5955	NA	6905	12860	6535	NA	7040	13575	7475	NA	7722	15197	7652	NA	8871	16523

Table 1b continued

~ no data were available for N.Ireland for 1996 and 1997
 + due to revision of Scottish and Welsh coding systems in April 1995, for the purpose of this table only, data for the period 01.01.1995 to 31.03.1995 were included in 1994 (see Methods)
 * previous diagnosis of C11A or C11B treated for more than 3 months
 ** due to different coding N. Ireland data were omitted for 1995 (see method)
 *** includes N. Ireland data for A3 in 1995 (old KC60 coding system used for 1995 in N. Ireland)
 NA data not available/applicable
 - no cases

Scottish disease (ISD(D)5) code	Rest of UK KC60 code	Condition	1995+				1996~				1997~				1998				1999			
			Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total
Diagnoses																						
A1, A2	A1, A2***	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	107	36 (34)	31	138	93	20 (22)	42	135	106	19 (18)	55	161	89	23 (26)	49	138	159	51 (32)	58	217
A3	A3**	Early latent syphilis (first 2 years)	80	21 (26)	66	146	94	16 (17)	64	158	82	23 (28)	57	139	91	20 (22)	58	149	125	29 (23)	78	203
A4,A5,A6	A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	687	100 (15)	362	1049	577	78 (14)	317	894	622	89 (14)	311	933	648	79 (12)	382	1030	691	95 (14)	423	1114
A7	A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	9	NA	8	17	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	3	4	-	NA	2	2	1	NA	1	2
A8	A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	11	NA	15	26	13	NA	12	25	10	NA	14	24	6	NA	11	17	6	NA	15	21
A9	A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	39	10 (26)	42	81	39	2 (5)	44	83	50	7 (14)	53	103	17	-	36	53	29	5 (17)	35	64
B11-B14,B2	B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	6984	1467 (21)	3481	10465	8403	1859 (22)	4176	12579	8932	1953 (22)	4148	13080	8904	1800 (20)	4286	13190	11289	1974 (17)	5181	16470
B4	B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	1033	314 (30)	1267	2300	1200	370 (31)	1426	2626	1418	490 (35)	1569	2987	1502	462 (31)	1574	3076	1637	441 (27)	1922	3559
B15-B16	B5	Gonococcal complications	52	12 (23)	173	225	60	12 (20)	213	273	70	13 (19)	195	265	80	12 (15)	194	274	80	19 (24)	254	334
C1,C2,C3	C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	66	NA	35	101	65	NA	31	96	35	NA	21	56	46	NA	27	73	32	NA	23	55
C41a,C41c	C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection	14020	244 (2)	17787	31807	15335	311 (2)	20042	35377	17706	385 (2)	24568	42274	21144	501 (2)	27812	48956	24311	673 (3)	32544	56855
C41b	C4b	Complicated genital chlamydial infection	284	12 (4)	945	1229	305	12 (4)	1312	1617	359	51 (14)	1403	1762	371	31 (8)	1673	2044	486	26 (5)	2008	2494
C41d	C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected genital chlamydial infection	5410	97 (2)	4366	9776	6993	163 (2)	5431	12424	8807	219 (2)	6709	15516	10277	213 (2)	7718	17995	12803	270 (2)	9160	21963
C42a	C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males	47824	2816 (6)	NA	47824	49391	3212 (7)	NA	49391	51708	3145 (6)	NA	51708	56341	3485 (6)	NA	56341	58528	3663 (6)	NA	58528
C42d	C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	4585	382 (8)	16986	21571	4670	367 (8)	17245	21915	5247	506 (10)	17652	22899	5502	460 (8)	19433	24935	6454	739 (11)	20015	26469
C42b,C44,C5	C5, (C4g)	Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection	2139	138 (6)	1509	3648	2418	162 (7)	8477	10895	2748	188 (7)	9439	12187	2719	160 (6)	10269	12988	3396	214 (6)	10743	14139
C6a	C6a	Trichomoniasis	261	NA	5366	5627	267	NA	5534	5801	279	NA	5922	6201	315	NA	6065	6380	675	NA	5731	6406
C6b	C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	1641	NA	40843	42484	1604	NA	45217	46821	1420	NA	49653	51073	1526	NA	54949	56475	1519	NA	59435	60954
C7	C7a	Genital candidosis	10021	NA	64794	74815	8920	NA	66598	75518	8362	NA	67763	76125	8812	NA	67492	76304	8468	NA	69029	77497
C8,C9	C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis pubis	4702	829 (18)	1362	6064	4739	952 (20)	1492	6231	5047	897 (18)	1607	6654	5139	860 (17)	1658	6797	5148	860 (17)	1467	6615
C10ap,C10an	C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	6355	348 (5)	9872	16227	6315	422 (7)	10311	16626	6152	354 (6)	10326	16478	6618	329 (5)	10480	17098	6668	367 (6)	10788	17456
C10bp,C10bn	C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	5913	428 (7)	6630	12543	6180	515 (8)	7231	13411	6001	418 (7)	7123	13124	5973	383 (6)	7282	13255	6490	434 (7)	7839	14329
C11a	C11a	Genital warts – first attack	29887	1437 (5)	28516	58403	31110	1441 (5)	31454	62564	34734	1626 (5)	32573	67307	36613	1670 (5)	33847	70460	37765	1771 (5)	34468	72233
C11b	C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	22082	1172 (5)	12190	34272	22206	1252 (6)	12654	34860	23423	1313 (6)	13302	36725	25685	1345 (5)	13998	39683	25785	1365 (5)	14021	39806
C11c	C11c**	Genital warts – re-registered cases*	6479	NA	5013	11492	7712	NA	6654	14366	8569	NA	7480	16049	10118	NA	8397	18515	10515	NA	8586	19101
C12	C12**	Molluscum contagiosum	3097	236 (8)	1611	4708	3585	331 (9)	2016	5601	4317	298 (7)	2420	6737	4714	227 (5)	2632	7346	5146	235 (5)	2919	8065
C13b1,C13b2	C13	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	539	182 (34)	181	720	488	125 (26)	201	689	664	147 (22)	193	857	586	110 (19)	210	796	556	108 (19)	262	818
C13a,C13c,C13d	C14	Other viral hepatitis	1171	206 (18)	551	1722	1005	133 (13)	438	1443	1196	148 (12)	502	1698	1201	137 (11)	528	1729	1108	86 (8)	508	1616
E1a	E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	1256	728 (58)	291	1547	1187	714 (60)	330	1517	1187	652 (55)	369	1556	1167	585 (50)	372	1539	1122	562 (50)	591	1713
E1b	E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	6246	NA	1278	7524	6078	NA	1461	7539	6495	NA	1644	8139	6972	NA	1958	8930	7260	NA	2253	9513
E2a	E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	1236	751 (61)	253	1489	1123	719 (64)	212	1335	931	555 (60)	235	1166	610	319 (52)	203	813	551	307 (56)	204	755
E2b	E2b**	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – subsequent presentation	7156	NA	833	7989	6240	NA	1123	7363	7500	NA	1380	8880	8592	NA	1909	10501	8587	NA	2045	10632
E3a	E3a	AIDS – first presentation	907	566 (62)	131	1038	789	471 (60)	159	948	684	361 (53)	162	846	449	198 (44)	136	585	445	198 (44)	117	562
E3b	E3b**	AIDS – subsequent presentation	4722	NA	576	5298	4519	NA	677	5196	5009	NA	838	5847	5836	NA	1209	7045	5958	NA	1379	7337
Workload																						
C45	D2a**	Urinary tract infection	3037	NA	8349	11386	2017	NA	8490	10507	1932	NA	9015	10947	2044	NA	8946	10990	2177	NA	9384	11561
D21-D28	D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	45926	NA	43457	89383	47170	NA	47832	95002	47781	NA	48494	96275	54819	NA	50860	105679	56799	NA	52183	108982
D31,D33-D37	D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	87046	NA	90599	177645	92215	NA	98318	190533	97192	NA	106250	203442	107762	NA	115736	223498	112451	NA	120104	232555
D32p,D32n	P1a**	HIV antibody counselling – with testing	62471	9297 (15)	49460	111931	70865	10317 (15)	57506	128371	72831	11034 (15)	57784	130615	77462	11873 (15)	61780	139242	79835	12083 (15)	63366	143201
D32z	P1b**	HIV antibody counselling – without testing	10916	1175 (11)	9976	20892	12151	1136 (9)	11324	23475	12323	995 (8)	11937	24260	13507	1166 (9)	12493	26000	13737	1508 (11)	12804	26541

Table 2
England: new episodes in GUM clinics by sex: 1990–1999

Source: CDSC (Colindale)
NA data not available/applicable
– no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1990			1991			1992			1993			1994							
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)						
Diagnoses																					
A1,A2,A3	Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary & latent)	222	NA	113	335	238	NA	110	348	228	NA	110	338	229	NA	108	337	194	39 (20)	110	304
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	551	NA	304	855	627	NA	313	940	576	NA	319	895	626	NA	321	947	635	NA	360	995
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	–	NA	2	2	1	NA	3	4	1	NA	–	1	1	NA	1	2	27	NA	7	34
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	18	NA	47	65	10	NA	25	35	14	NA	15	29	12	NA	11	23	9	NA	9	18
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	19	NA	29	48	9	NA	13	22	29	NA	20	49	24	NA	14	38	18	NA	24	42
B1.1–B1.3	Post pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea	10925	NA	6113	17038	10484	NA	5984	16468	7961	NA	4401	12362	6534	NA	3377	9911	6431	1350 (21)	3201	9632
B1.4a,B1.5	Other complicated gonorrhoea, (excluding PID & epididymitis)	141	NA	111	252	60	NA	49	109	46	NA	53	99	32	NA	42	74	43	NA	41	84
B2	Pre-pubertal gonorrhoea	8	NA	8	16	3	NA	12	15	4	NA	3	7	8	NA	7	15	8	NA	4	12
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	3	NA	4	7	6	NA	9	15	6	NA	1	7	3	NA	2	5	6	NA	2	8
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	680	NA	1093	1773	846	NA	1230	2076	727	NA	1081	1808	741	NA	1057	1798	785	NA	1053	1838
C4a	Post-pubertal uncomplicated chlamydia	13507	NA	16677	30184	13694	NA	16630	30324	13089	NA	15309	28398	12168	NA	14053	26221	12449	249 (2)	15125	27574
C4b	Other complicated chlamydia, excluding PID & epididymitis	149	NA	127	276	120	NA	115	235	119	NA	104	223	122	NA	100	222	132	NA	101	233
C4c	Pre-pubertal chlamydia	58	NA	122	180	60	NA	120	180	51	NA	105	156	72	NA	88	160	46	NA	78	124
C4d	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	31	NA	25	56	19	NA	41	60	28	NA	24	52	15	NA	10	25	17	NA	13	30
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	3031	NA	3088	6119	3060	NA	3108	6168	3374	NA	3205	6579	3408	NA	3231	6639	4333	NA	3803	8136
B1.4b	Gonococcal complications only (PID & epididymitis)	63	NA	174	237	66	NA	156	222	39	NA	104	143	27	NA	75	102	23	NA	89	112
C4f	Chlamydial complications only (PID & epididymitis)	267	NA	583	850	263	NA	606	869	204	NA	659	863	146	NA	558	704	118	NA	575	693
B1.4c	Gonococcal and Chlamydial complications (PID & epididymitis)	46	NA	118	164	39	NA	134	173	10	NA	44	54	14	NA	50	64	17	NA	77	94
C4g	Complicated non-specific infections (PID & epididymitis)	966	NA	4551	5517	1205	NA	4632	5837	1085	NA	5630	6715	1127	NA	5612	6739	1366	NA	6949	8315
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	81	NA	26	107	53	NA	16	69	57	NA	18	75	28	NA	12	40	40	NA	22	62
C4h	Non-specific urethritis, excluding PID & epididymitis	53981	NA	NA	53981	49940	NA	NA	49940	44413	NA	NA	44413	40651	NA	NA	40651	43974	NA	NA	43974
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSU & related disease	3543	NA	18251	21794	3408	NA	18227	21635	3631	NA	16886	20517	3580	NA	15879	19459	4415	NA	17585	22000
C5	Chlamydial infection/NSU with arthritis	334	NA	43	377	327	NA	57	384	330	NA	67	397	241	NA	33	274	309	NA	125	434
C6a	Trichomoniasis	300	NA	6132	6432	334	NA	5929	6263	371	NA	5472	5843	301	NA	4967	5268	323	NA	5236	5559
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	1930	NA	26257	28187	1913	NA	28112	30025	1889	NA	29542	31431	1898	NA	31741	33639	1618	NA	35322	36940
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	7346	NA	4692	12038	8020	NA	4711	12731	8490	NA	5247	13737	8989	NA	4913	13902	10542	NA	6412	16954
C7a	Genital candidosis	9564	NA	47399	56963	9541	NA	50094	59635	9104	NA	51618	60722	8858	NA	50044	58902	9248	NA	55539	64787
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 & C7	3936	NA	3439	7375	3983	NA	3669	7652	3640	NA	4086	7726	3352	NA	4437	7789	3423	NA	4823	8246
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis	5316	NA	2059	7375	4990	NA	1925	6915	4248	NA	1497	5745	3788	NA	1156	4944	3848	NA	1203	5051
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	5924	NA	6623	12547	6152	NA	7122	13274	6140	NA	7877	14017	6247	NA	8374	14621	6255	375 (6)	9092	15347
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	4336	NA	3279	7615	4671	NA	3894	8565	5462	NA	4872	10334	5390	NA	5491	10881	5651	NA	5807	11458
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	26372	NA	23145	49517	28235	NA	24439	52674	27169	NA	23955	51124	25859	NA	23034	48893	25467	1273 (5)	23585	49052
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	18251	NA	9344	27595	19990	NA	9954	29944	22281	NA	11195	33476	23113	NA	12714	35827	24227	NA	13446	37673
C13a	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	475	NA	56	531	524	NA	66	590	399	NA	56	455	400	NA	71	471	383	134 (35)	88	471
C13b	Other viral hepatitis	72	NA	5	77	123	NA	13	136	129	NA	41	170	158	NA	53	211	427	90 (21)	186	613
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	1184	NA	145	1329	1218	NA	231	1449	1168	NA	255	1423	1001	NA	219	1220	1055	654 (62)	288	1343
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	5489	NA	404	5893	7880	NA	694	8574	8240	NA	1102	9342	8945	NA	1109	10054	8549	NA	1302	9851
E2	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	1851	NA	131	1982	2360	NA	171	2531	1284	NA	149	1433	1411	NA	206	1617	1366	915 (67)	202	1568
E3	AIDS – first presentation	1521	NA	46	1567	1933	NA	79	2012	1028	NA	96	1124	1001	NA	116	1117	1089	664 (61)	126	1215
Total diagnoses		182491		184765	367256	186405		192693	379098	177064		195218	372282	170520		193286	363806	178866	5743	212010	390876
Workload																					
D2	Other conditions requiring treatment	37197	NA	31631	68828	47921	NA	39861	87782	57590	NA	48559	106149	59825	NA	53480	113305	66154	NA	63374	129528
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	72437	NA	59390	131827	90496	NA	74266	164762	94696	NA	80939	175635	96389	NA	84194	180583	101873	NA	95554	197427
D4	Other conditions referred elsewhere	4823	NA	5472	10295	5307	NA	6063	11370	5846	NA	6332	12178	6616	NA	7005	13621	6767	NA	7818	14585
Total workload		114457		96493	210950	143724		120190	263914	158132		135830	293962	162830		144679	307509	174794	5743	166746	341540
Total diagnoses and workload		296948		281258	578206	330129		312883	643012	335196		331048	666244	333350		337965	671315	353660	5743	378756	732416

Table continues overleaf

Table 2 continued

Source: CDSC (Colindale)
NA data not available/applicable
– no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1995			1996			1997			1998			1999							
		Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total				
Diagnoses																					
A1,A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	102	35 (34)	30	132	84	20 (24)	32	116	98	18 (18)	49	147	86	23 (27)	44	130	152	51 (34)	54	206
A3	Early latent syphilis (first 2 years)	80	21 (26)	66	146	88	16 (18)	62	150	77	21 (27)	55	132	86	18 (21)	58	144	120	28 (23)	75	195
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	664	96 (14)	353	1017	559	76 (14)	310	869	598	84 (14)	302	900	620	75 (12)	370	990	667	92 (14)	406	1073
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	9	NA	8	17	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	2	3	–	NA	2	2	1	NA	1	2
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	10	NA	13	23	12	NA	11	23	10	NA	13	23	6	NA	10	16	4	NA	12	16
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	37	10 (27)	41	78	39	2 (5)	44	83	50	7 (14)	53	103	16	–	36	52	22	5 (23)	34	56
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	6632	1351 (20)	3330	9962	7925	1687 (21)	4004	11929	8452	1780 (21)	4010	12462	8411	1682 (20)	4090	12501	10651	1831 (17)	4921	15572
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	5	NA	4	9	2	NA	3	5	2	NA	6	8	3	NA	5	8	5	NA	7	12
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	983	301 (31)	1205	2188	1126	346 (31)	1354	2480	1352	458 (34)	1504	2856	1423	441 (31)	1507	2930	1556	418 (27)	1814	3370
B5	Gonococcal complications	48	12 (25)	168	216	58	11 (19)	206	264	68	13 (19)	192	260	78	11 (14)	184	262	74	17 (23)	244	318
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	63	NA	31	94	53	NA	27	80	32	NA	18	50	43	NA	24	67	27	NA	22	49
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection	12761	227 (2)	16525	29286	13970	279 (2)	18551	32521	16255	353 (2)	22742	38997	18997	455 (2)	25092	44089	21800	612 (3)	29283	51083
C4b	Complicated genital chlamydial infection	263	12 (5)	852	1115	282	11 (4)	1189	1471	340	51 (15)	1288	1628	332	31 (9)	1521	1853	437	26 (6)	1818	2255
C4d	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	23	NA	14	37	13	NA	23	36	18	NA	14	32	15	NA	16	31	23	NA	15	38
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected genital chlamydial infection	4984	82 (2)	4047	9031	6366	138 (2)	4924	11290	7991	191 (2)	6221	14212	9041	189 (2)	6880	15921	11303	238 (2)	8223	19526
C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males	44809	2725 (6)	NA	44809	46725	3089 (7)	NA	46725	48795	3023 (6)	NA	48795	51949	3348 (6)	NA	51949	53838	3461 (6)	NA	53838
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	4359	375 (9)	16041	20400	4420	355 (8)	16431	20851	4896	494 (10)	16787	21683	5179	444 (9)	18162	23341	6102	729 (12)	18629	24731
C5	Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection	1929	130 (7)	1101	3030	2226	154 (7)	8059	10285	2527	173 (7)	9027	11554	2424	153 (6)	9816	12240	3079	201 (7)	10200	13279
C6a	Trichomoniasis	249	NA	5204	5453	250	NA	5367	5617	258	NA	5746	6004	294	NA	5874	6168	643	NA	5546	6189
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	1583	NA	38457	40040	1548	NA	42674	44222	1388	NA	46926	48314	1399	NA	51258	52657	1395	NA	55755	57150
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	11559	NA	7309	18868	11771	NA	7707	19478	11909	NA	7665	19574	12362	NA	8760	21122	12452	NA	7998	20450
C7a	Genital candidosis	8718	NA	60995	69713	8138	NA	62833	70971	7729	NA	64135	71864	7536	NA	62981	70517	7340	NA	64656	71996
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 & C7	4132	NA	7067	11199	3809	NA	6973	10782	3966	NA	6861	10827	3674	NA	6273	9947	3669	NA	6431	10100
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis pubis	4249	776 (18)	1235	5484	4313	849 (20)	1372	5685	4639	806 (17)	1493	6132	4576	767 (17)	1510	6086	4600	771 (17)	1323	5923
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	5903	324 (5)	9141	15044	5740	384 (7)	9452	15192	5614	334 (6)	9516	15130	6071	302 (5)	9600	15671	6052	335 (6)	9811	15863
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	5665	420 (7)	6381	12046	5831	495 (8)	6832	12663	5651	389 (7)	6753	12404	5543	357 (6)	6791	12334	6047	406 (7)	7311	13358
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	26242	1331 (5)	25047	51289	27094	1274 (5)	27558	54652	30289	1474 (5)	28527	58816	30795	1507 (5)	28932	59727	32075	1585 (5)	29484	61559
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	20250	1125 (6)	11272	31522	20065	1177 (6)	11531	31596	21218	1227 (6)	12083	33301	21880	1237 (6)	12454	34334	22582	1253 (6)	12483	35065
C11c	Genital warts – re-registered cases	5987	NA	4533	10520	6983	NA	5999	12982	7766	NA	6776	14542	8931	NA	7408	16339	9303	NA	7601	16904
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	2947	227 (8)	1517	4464	3301	314 (10)	1851	5152	3993	281 (7)	2219	6212	4353	209 (5)	2380	6733	4755	214 (5)	2656	7411
C13	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	520	173 (33)	177	697	454	120 (26)	198	652	618	139 (22)	179	797	547	104 (19)	202	749	521	101 (19)	247	768
C14	Other viral hepatitis	1123	204 (18)	511	1634	889	128 (14)	360	1249	1083	140 (13)	421	1504	1034	129 (12)	431	1465	936	83 (9)	420	1356
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	1213	708 (58)	282	1495	1129	688 (61)	318	1447	1134	624 (55)	358	1492	1107	550 (50)	350	1457	1060	528 (50)	569	1629
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	5743	NA	1211	6954	5442	NA	1347	6789	5797	NA	1514	7311	6125	NA	1783	7908	6298	NA	2063	8361
E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	1159	719 (62)	241	1400	1091	704 (65)	204	1295	888	532 (60)	226	1114	568	286 (50)	192	760	517	290 (56)	200	717
E2b	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – subsequent presentation	6723	NA	779	7502	5579	NA	1031	6610	6637	NA	1218	7855	7723	NA	1694	9417	7699	NA	1836	9535
E3a	AIDS – first presentation	869	548 (63)	125	994	771	464 (60)	155	926	663	351 (53)	154	817	431	192 (45)	128	559	403	177 (44)	115	518
E3b	AIDS – subsequent presentation	4476	NA	547	5023	4149	NA	617	4766	4590	NA	766	5356	5246	NA	1071	6317	5308	NA	1216	6524
Total diagnoses		197071	11932	225860	422931	202296	12781	249610	451906	217392	12963	265819	483211	228904	12510	277889	506793	243516	13452	293479	536995
Workload																					
D2a	Urinary tract infection	2956	NA	8222	11178	1943	NA	8314	10257	1841	NA	8810	10651	1921	NA	8682	10603	2073	NA	9090	11163
D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	42910	NA	41225	84135	44193	NA	45640	89833	44815	NA	46289	91104	50810	NA	47991	98801	52695	NA	49319	102014
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	79620	NA	84718	164338	85358	NA	92705	178063	90101	NA	100010	190111	97666	NA	107360	205026	101590	NA	110914	212504
P1a	HIV antibody counselling – with testing	59076	8857 (15)	47129	106205	65707	9431 (14)	53645	119352	67783	10159 (15)	54171	121954	71610	10966 (15)	57526	129136	73762	10998 (15)	59156	132918
P1b	HIV antibody counselling – without testing	10198	1122 (11)	9425	19623	11286	1065 (9)	10641	21927	11506	956 (8)	11280	22786	12577	1093 (9)	11761	24338	12862	1419 (11)	12136	24998
P2	Hepatitis B vaccination	8672	4809 (55)	1792	10464	9403	4920 (52)	2309	11712	9313	4663 (50)	2323	11636	9836	4862 (49)	2591	12427	10015	4806 (48)	2457	12472
P3	Family Planning	857	NA	11074	11931	1453	NA	19746	21199	1705	NA	26034	27739	1614	NA	31750	33364	1928	NA	30414	32342
P4a	Cervical cytology – minor abnormality	NA	NA	11115	11115	NA	NA	11830	11830	NA	NA	10860	10860	NA	NA	9372	9372	NA	NA	7622	7622
P4b	Cervical cytology – major abnormality	NA	NA	1800	1800	NA	NA	1821	1821	NA	NA	1661	1661	NA	NA	1349	1349	NA	NA	1199	1199
Total workload		204289	14788	216500	420789	219343	15416	246651	465994	227064	15778	261438	488502	246034	16921	278382	524416	254925	17223	282307	537232
Total diagnoses and workload		401360	26720	442360	843720	421639	28197	496261	917900	444456	28741	527257	971713	474938	29431	556271	1031209	498441	30675	575786	1074227

Table 3
Scotland: new episodes in GUM clinics by sex: 1990–1999

Source : Information & Statistics Division (Scotland)

* due to revision of coding system data is from 01.01.1995 until 31.03.1995 only

NA data not available/applicable

– no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1990			1991			1992			1993			1994			first quarter 1995*								
		Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total						
Diagnoses																									
A1,A2,A3	Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary & latent)	13	4 (31)	11	24	7	1 (14)	3	10	11	5 (45)	1	12	4	1 (25)	3	7	3	–	3	6	2	–	–	2
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	23	2 (9)	12	35	17	3 (18)	5	22	20	7 (35)	9	29	11	2 (18)	5	16	6	1 (17)	7	13	6	–	3	9
A7,A8	Congenital syphilis	2	–	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	1
B1.1–B1.3	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	531	80 (15)	284	815	541	117 (22)	277	818	388	93 (24)	203	591	299	74 (25)	135	434	196	63 (32)	67	263	75	30 (40)	16	91
B1.4	Gonorrhoea, upper genital tract complications	4	1 (25)	24	28	9	4 (44)	24	33	3	2 (67)	8	11	1	–	6	7	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–
B1.5	Gonorrhoea, systemic complications	1	–	3	4	2	–	2	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B3	Gonococcal conjunctivitis of newborn	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C1	Chancroid	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
C2	Lymphogranuloma venereum	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
C3	Granuloma inguinale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	10	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
C4.1	Chlamydia	940	10 (1)	789	1729	987	16 (2)	953	1940	882	10 (1)	863	1745	929	12 (1)	807	1736	852	9 (1)	880	1732	172	1 (1)	161	333
C4.2	Non-specific genital infection	2364	41 (2)	–	2364	2354	69 (3)	–	2354	1976	68 (3)	–	1976	1681	77 (5)	–	1681	1761	65 (4)	–	1761	479	18 (4)	–	479
C4.3	Other non-specific genital infection	125	2 (2)	909	1034	138	2 (1)	935	1073	135	1 (1)	908	1043	159	4 (3)	891	1050	130	1 (1)	978	1108	22	–	271	293
C5	Non-specific genital infection with arthritis	24	–	2	26	21	–	–	21	32	–	5	37	21	2 (10)	2	23	11	–	2	13	3	–	–	3
C6	Trichomoniasis	21	–	200	221	14	–	209	223	14	–	142	156	20	–	124	144	5	–	97	102	–	–	28	28
C7	Genital candidosis	573	24 (4)	2080	2653	531	13 (2)	2108	2639	500	15 (3)	1938	2438	483	21 (4)	1743	2226	439	19 (4)	1832	2271	121	5 (4)	454	575
C8	Genital scabies	53	12 (23)	5	58	84	14 (17)	11	95	95	33 (35)	3	98	96	15 (16)	13	109	86	14 (16)	8	94	29	11 (38)	4	33
C9	Pubic lice (pthirus pubis)	381	31 (8)	124	505	320	24 (8)	97	417	233	29 (12)	71	304	184	27 (15)	62	246	185	32 (17)	38	223	39	6 (15)	18	57
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first occurrence	359	11 (3)	282	641	289	18 (6)	287	576	303	16 (5)	299	602	275	13 (5)	317	592	295	10 (3)	382	677	80	2 (3)	97	177
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	128	3 (2)	71	199	111	1 (1)	84	195	121	1 (1)	81	202	124	12 (10)	88	212	104	3 (3)	101	205	22	1 (5)	33	55
C11a	Genital warts – first occurrence	2544	67 (3)	2005	4549	2513	73 (3)	2077	4590	2476	62 (3)	2191	4667	2364	97 (4)	2167	4531	2441	100 (4)	2259	4700	672	33 (5)	618	1290
	<i>Cervical cytology – normal</i>	–	–	772	772	–	–	776	776	–	–	826	826	–	–	826	826	–	–	678	678	–	–	185	185
	<i>Cervical cytology – abnormal</i>	–	–	306	306	–	–	352	352	–	–	330	330	–	–	277	277	–	–	293	293	–	–	69	69
	<i>Cervical cytology – not available</i>	–	–	927	927	–	–	949	949	–	–	1035	1035	–	–	1064	1064	–	–	1288	1288	–	–	364	364
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	1055	30 (3)	533	1588	1214	52 (4)	555	1769	1168	52 (4)	530	1698	1210	66 (5)	572	1782	1164	51 (4)	617	1781	325	13 (4)	185	510
	<i>Cervical cytology – normal</i>	–	–	168	168	–	–	147	147	–	–	135	135	–	–	178	178	–	–	161	161	–	–	47	47
	<i>Cervical cytology – abnormal</i>	–	–	94	94	–	–	107	107	–	–	89	89	–	–	66	66	–	–	57	57	–	–	18	18
	<i>Cervical cytology – not available</i>	–	–	271	271	–	–	301	301	–	–	306	306	–	–	328	328	–	–	399	399	–	–	120	120
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	101	4 (4)	50	151	103	10 (10)	65	168	104	7 (7)	58	162	103	9 (9)	64	167	119	6 (5)	74	193	31	1 (3)	25	56
C13a	HBsAg positive viral hepatitis – first diagnosis	13	5 (38)	1	14	11	5 (45)	2	13	11	2 (18)	2	13	10	2 (20)	3	13	13	4 (31)	4	17	–	–	–	–
C13b	Other viral hepatitis	80	54 (68)	4	84	49	29 (59)	3	52	31	14 (45)	6	37	47	9 (19)	9	56	36	7 (19)	14	50	8	1 (13)	4	12
E1	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	22	11 (50)	8	30	26	12 (46)	5	31	21	9 (43)	12	33	35	22 (63)	4	39	31	14 (45)	7	38	10	4 (40)	5	15
E2	HIV with symptoms (not AIDS) – first presentation	52	13 (25)	1	53	23	9 (39)	6	29	20	16 (80)	5	25	29	13 (45)	3	32	39	19 (49)	6	45	3	1 (33)	1	4
E3	AIDS – first presentation	7	2 (29)	–	7	4	2 (50)	–	4	3	2 (67)	–	3	2	1 (50)	2	4	8	7 (88)	–	8	–	–	1	1
Total diagnoses		9421	407	7400	16821	9369	474	7709	17078	8549	444	7337	18607	8093	479	7028	15121	7928	425	7386	15314	2101	127	1924	4025
Workload																									
D1	Other treponemal diseases	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8	13	–	–	–	–
D2	Other conditions requiring treatment	3623	422 (12)	2543	6166	4110	629 (15)	2427	6537	4212	731 (17)	2673	6885	4248	810 (19)	2495	6743	4276	951 (22)	2682	6958	1210	283 (23)	726	1936
D3	Other conditions not requiring treatment	3678	224 (6)	1771	5449	4020	313 (8)	2303	6323	3964	381 (10)	2388	6352	3963	407 (10)	2561	6524	4298	395 (9)	2688	6986	1205	121 (10)	863	2068
D4	Other conditions referred elsewhere	512	59 (12)	500	1012	527	48 (9)	543	1070	505	43 (9)	476	981	577	61 (11)	449	1026	505	50 (10)	612	1117	121	15 (12)	131	252
Total workload		7814	705	4814	12628	8657	990	5274	13931	8681	1155	5537	14218	8788	1278	5505	14293	9084	1396	5990	15074	2536	419	1720	4256
Total diagnoses and workload		17235	1112	12214	29449	18026	1464	12983	31009	17230	1599	12874	32825	16881	1757	12533	29414	17012	1821	13376	30388	4637	546	3644	8281

Table continues overleaf

Table 3 continued

Source: Information & Statistics Division (Scotland)

due to revision of coding system data is from 01.04.1995 until 31.12.1995 only

* provisional data

NA data not available/applicable

- no cases

KC60 code	Condition	last three quarters 1995#				1996				1997				1998				1999*			
		Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total	Male Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Female	Total
Diagnoses																					
A1	Primary syphilis	1	-	1	2	5	-	5	10	4	-	4	8	1	-	5	6	1	-	4	5
A2	Secondary syphilis	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	5	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
A3	Early latent syphilis (first 2 years of infection)	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	6	3	1 (33)	1	4	1	1(100)	-	1	2	1	1 (50)	3
A4	Cardiovascular syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A5	Neurosyphilis	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
A6	All other late and latent syphilis	7	3 (43)	2	9	7	1 (14)	2	9	12	4 (33)	7	19	14	3 (21)	4	18	6	1 (17)	8	14
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
A10	Previously treated syphilis	23	12 (52)	-	23	15	10 (67)	3	18	14	5 (36)	3	17	30	13 (43)	4	34	45	24 (53)	1	46
A11	Non-treponemal reactive syphilis serology	5	1	2	7	3	2	-	3	1	-	3	4	6	-	6	12	4	-	2	6
B11	Gonorrhoea, lower genital tract infection	157	54 (34)	77	234	258	82 (32)	92	350	268	90 (34)	72	340	234	57 (24)	91	325	283	65 (23)	118	401
B12	Gonorrhoea, mouth and throat infection	29	24 (83)	6	35	45	38 (84)	7	52	29	26 (90)	1	30	20	16 (80)	2	22	20	13 (65)	9	29
B13	Gonorrhoea, eye infection	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B14	Gonorrhoea, rectal infection	25	22 (88)	8	33	33	29 (88)	5	38	36	33 (92)	4	40	27	25 (93)	9	36	39	35 (90)	8	47
B15	Gonorrhoea, upper genital tract complications	1	-	3	4	1	1(100)	5	6	-	-	1	1	1	1(100)	5	6	2	2(100)	4	6
B16	Gonorrhoea, systemic complications	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2	Prepubertal gonorrhoea	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	23	8 (35)	28	51	39	18 (46)	35	74	39	21 (54)	31	70	31	15 (48)	17	48	31	14 (45)	24	55
C1	Chancroid	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2	Lymphogranuloma venereum	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	2	3	2	-	2	4	1	-	1	2
C3	Granuloma inguinale	1	-	1	2	4	-	3	7	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
C41a	Chlamydial infection - lower genital tract	595	10 (2)	558	1153	814	29 (4)	881	1695	914	27 (3)	1156	2070	1162	31 (3)	1397	2559	1327	31 (2)	1631	2958
C41b	Chlamydial infection - upper genital tract	12	-	51	63	10	1	58	68	9	-	44	53	14	-	77	91	16	-	91	107
C41c	Chlamydial infection - other sites	5	-	3	8	4	-	7	11	11	2 (18)	6	17	10	4 (40)	7	17	30	18 (60)	5	35
C41d	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydial infection	204	4 (2)	160	364	321	5 (2)	236	557	475	4 (1)	234	709	593	6 (1)	299	892	707	8 (1)	329	1036
C42a	NSGI (non-chlamydial) - lower genital tract	1270	71 (6)	105	1375	1630	108 (7)	169	1799	1748	100 (6)	184	1932	1525	70 (5)	175	1700	1584	120 (8)	197	1781
C42b	NSGI (non-chlamydial) - upper genital tract	68	6 (9)	127	195	92	7 (8)	137	229	100	11 (11)	118	218	96	4 (4)	132	228	91	2 (2)	143	234
C42c	Non-specific proctitis	3	1 (33)	-	3	6	4 (67)	1	7	3	1 (33)	-	3	5	3 (60)	1	6	9	7 (78)	-	9
C42d	Epidemiological treatment for suspected NSGI	82	3 (4)	309	391	105	10 (10)	371	476	141	8 (6)	364	505	120	9 (8)	298	418	116	7 (6)	270	386
C43	Balanitis	659	38 (6)	6	665	848	62 (7)	11	859	950	46 (5)	13	963	985	47 (5)	1	986	1027	57 (6)	-	1027
C44	Prostatitis	19	-	-	19	23	1 (4)	-	23	35	3 (9)	-	35	38	2 (5)	-	38	36	7 (19)	1	37
C45	Urinary tract infection (culture positive)	34	7 (21)	58	92	41	8 (20)	89	130	60	9 (15)	110	170	54	8 (15)	129	183	47	8 (17)	131	178
C5	Seronegative reactive arthritis	23	-	-	23	18	-	2	20	21	-	1	22	20	-	1	21	21	-	1	22
C6a	Trichomoniasis	8	-	70	78	14	-	88	102	13	1	92	105	14	-	94	108	18	-	69	87
C6b	Bacterial vaginosis	-	-	833	833	-	-	1075	1075	-	-	1249	1249	-	-	1342	1342	-	-	1370	1370
C7	Genital candidosis	295	18 (6)	1411	1706	320	25 (8)	1719	2039	191	7 (4)	1550	1741	176	8 (5)	1551	1727	182	10 (5)	1590	1772
C8	Genital scabies	84	23 (27)	8	92	124	47 (38)	11	135	118	32 (27)	18	136	121	30 (25)	16	137	114	24 (21)	14	128
C9	Pubic lice	111	25 (23)	47	158	182	42 (23)	71	253	172	49 (28)	53	225	187	47 (25)	55	242	182	47 (26)	53	235
C10ap	Genital herpes, first occurrence (culture positive)	147	9 (6)	251	398	204	9 (4)	332	536	184	9 (5)	282	466	177	15 (8)	293	470	212	15 (7)	339	551
C10an	Genital herpes, first occurrence (no culture confirmation)	110	5 (5)	149	259	152	20 (13)	211	363	154	9 (6)	231	385	155	9 (6)	202	357	141	11 (8)	211	352
C10bp	Genital herpes, recurrence (culture positive)	47	2 (4)	29	76	36	4 (11)	59	95	30	6 (20)	61	91	51	3 (6)	60	111	48	5 (10)	70	118
C10bn	Genital herpes, recurrence (no culture confirmation)	87	4 (5)	104	191	174	14 (8)	203	377	191	22 (12)	199	390	222	17 (8)	236	458	216	17 (8)	262	478
C10cp	Orolabial herpes (culture positive)	4	2	4	8	5	3	2	7	4	1	-	4	3	-	2	5	2	-	-	2
C10cn	Orolabial herpes (no culture confirmation)	5	2 (40)	5	10	8	4 (50)	9	17	13	5 (38)	5	18	9	2 (22)	-	9	4	3 (75)	3	7
C11a	Genital warts, first occurrence	1694	80 (5)	1655	3349	2526	143 (6)	2453	4979	2853	137 (5)	2496	5349	2853	124 (4)	2515	5368	2882	143 (5)	2583	5465
C11b	Genital warts, recurrence	848	35 (4)	447	1295	1221	64 (5)	697	1918	1276	78 (6)	716	1992	1443	70 (5)	844	2287	1427	76 (5)	822	2249
C11c	Genital warts, reregistered cases	391	29 (7)	382	773	501	32 (6)	434	935	520	34 (7)	496	1016	752	55 (7)	623	1375	719	59 (8)	615	1334
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	105	8 (8)	61	166	181	16 (9)	85	266	187	15 (8)	100	287	192	16 (8)	145	337	211	17 (8)	139	350
C13a	Hepatitis A	1	-	-	1	4	1 (25)	1	5	4	3 (75)	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
C13b1	Acute hepatitis B	4	4(100)	-	4	4	-	-	4	9	4 (44)	-	9	7	4 (57)	2	9	11	4 (36)	4	15
C13b2	Chronic hepatitis (HepBsAg positive > 6 months) - first diagnosis	8	5 (63)	1	9	12	2 (17)	2	14	16	1 (6)	2	18	17	1 (6)	3	20	13	3 (23)	8	21
C13c	Hepatitis C	31	1 (3)	24	55	78	3 (4)	67	145	74	4 (5)	70	144	128	5 (4)	72	200	129	2 (2)	59	188
C13d	Other viral hepatitis	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	1 (25)	-	4
C14	Enteric infections/infestations	10	7 (70)	1	11	4	3 (75)	5	9	11	9 (82)	-	11	6	4 (67)	1	7	6	5 (83)	-	6

Table continues overleaf

Table 3 continued

Source: Information & Statistics Division (Scotland)

due to revision of coding system data is from 01.04.1995 until 31.12.1995 only

* provisional data

NA data not available/applicable

- no cases

KC60 code	Condition	last three quarters 1995#				1996				1997				1998				1999*			
		Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total
		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)			Total	Homosexually acquired (%)			Total	Homosexually acquired (%)			Total	Homosexually acquired (%)			Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		
Diagnoses																					
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	18	9 (50)	5	23	33	18 (55)	10	43	31	17 (55)	6	37	39	25 (64)	14	53	40	19 (48)	17	57
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	318	237 (75)	35	353	518	402 (78)	102	620	565	420 (74)	114	679	601	466 (78)	131	732	704	508 (72)	152	856
E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	15	10 (67)	–	15	17	8 (47)	6	23	25	19 (76)	6	31	25	22 (88)	9	34	19	13 (68)	3	22
E2b	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – subsequent presentation	384	275 (72)	38	422	583	418 (72)	77	660	771	569 (74)	148	919	689	505 (73)	169	858	709	508 (72)	167	876
E3a	AIDS – first presentation	11	6 (55)	–	11	8	4 (50)	3	11	18	8 (44)	2	20	5	2 (40)	4	9	20	12 (60)	1	21
E3b	AIDS – subsequent presentation	211	180 (85)	20	231	316	236 (75)	39	355	372	239 (64)	64	436	354	247 (70)	85	439	403	278 (69)	88	491
Total diagnoses		8199	1240	7088	15287	11560	1935	9890	21450	12681	2089	10323	23004	13219	1992	11133	24352	13864	2200	11626	25490
Workload																					
D1	Other treponemal diseases	–	–	1	1	3	–	2	5	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1
D21	Other conditions requiring treatment – dermatological	636	86 (14)	292	928	847	113 (13)	472	1319	894	119 (13)	463	1357	998	139 (14)	433	1431	934	128 (14)	385	1319
D22	Other conditions requiring treatment – gynaecological	2	–	134	136	3	–	207	210	1	–	192	193	–	–	160	160	1	–	81	82
D23	Other conditions requiring treatment – contraception	24	2 (8)	103	127	160	2 (1)	267	427	136	–	344	480	154	3 (2)	384	538	157	4 (3)	486	643
D24	Other conditions requiring treatment – trauma/foreign body	12	–	10	22	11	1 (9)	11	22	16	2 (13)	13	29	21	2 (10)	21	42	28	5 (18)	20	48
D25	Other conditions requiring treatment – minor surgery/excision biopsy	24	3 (13)	16	40	36	3 (8)	19	55	20	2 (10)	11	31	31	7 (23)	23	54	28	4 (14)	30	58
D26	Other conditions requiring treatment – colposcopy (treatment required)	–	–	43	43	–	–	29	29	1	–	22	23	–	–	39	39	–	–	28	28
D27	Other conditions requiring treatment – vaccination	570	430 (75)	122	692	891	700 (79)	229	1120	771	595 (77)	133	904	978	760 (78)	204	1182	1016	748 (74)	265	1281
D28	Other conditions requiring treatment – other conditions	284	33 (12)	235	519	329	31 (9)	314	643	406	56 (14)	295	701	527	58 (11)	506	1033	470	52 (11)	512	982
D31	STD screen negative	2401	201 (8)	1645	4046	3363	429 (13)	2319	5682	3664	492 (13)	2734	6398	4295	471 (11)	2899	7194	4561	609 (13)	3367	7928
D32p	HIV counselling – result positive	13	6 (46)	6	19	34	17 (50)	12	46	32	16 (50)	8	40	35	25 (71)	19	54	48	28 (58)	18	66
D32n	HIV counselling – result negative	2110	344 (16)	1329	3439	3255	680 (21)	2388	5643	3197	697 (22)	2148	5345	3455	669 (19)	2349	5804	3717	810 (22)	2505	6222
D32z	HIV counselling – test not done	336	23 (7)	256	592	381	45 (12)	297	678	415	30 (7)	294	709	439	38 (9)	313	752	460	65 (14)	355	815
D33	Psychosexual counselling	40	3 (8)	22	62	39	2 (5)	30	69	69	12 (17)	41	110	120	32 (27)	42	162	152	34 (22)	47	199
D34	Sexual assault support	12	6 (50)	58	70	13	5 (38)	135	148	16	7 (44)	146	162	16	10 (63)	90	106	19	9 (47)	97	116
D34a	Sexual assault support – recent	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	–	2	2(100)	46	48	9	6 (67)	101	110	10	6 (60)	109	119
D34b	Sexual assault support – history of	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	–	5	3 (60)	23	28	40	37 (93)	66	106	38	31 (82)	94	132
D35	Other counselling	242	13 (5)	279	521	227	20 (9)	317	544	292	40 (14)	385	677	569	74 (13)	529	1098	720	89 (12)	689	1409
D36	Colposcopy (no treatment required)	–	–	60	60	–	–	87	87	1	–	41	42	–	–	29	29	–	–	6	6
D37	Other conditions	297	27 (9)	389	686	495	48 (10)	611	1106	536	62 (12)	681	1217	596	84 (14)	833	1429	784	155 (20)	1017	1801
D41	Referral to dermatology	16	1 (6)	19	35	32	3 (9)	16	48	19	2 (11)	24	43	34	3 (9)	19	53	39	2 (5)	39	78
D42	Referral to gynaecology	3	–	100	103	4	–	124	128	–	–	119	119	–	–	149	149	–	–	150	150
D43	Referral to termination of pregnancy	1	–	12	13	3	–	15	18	–	–	19	19	1	–	20	21	–	–	25	25
D44	Referral to psychology/psychiatry	23	5 (22)	10	33	25	9 (36)	12	37	22	10 (45)	16	38	34	12 (35)	8	42	26	6 (23)	4	30
D45	Referral to surgery (including urology)	184	27 (15)	18	202	223	22 (10)	25	248	227	28 (12)	27	254	248	35 (14)	27	275	242	27 (11)	35	277
D46	Referral for genital carcinoma	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	2
D47	Referral for colposcopy	2	–	91	93	2	–	123	125	1	–	109	110	–	–	102	102	–	–	97	97
D48	Referral for other conditions	100	15 (15)	66	166	86	18 (21)	75	161	101	21 (21)	92	193	145	25 (17)	132	277	128	19 (15)	116	244
Total workload		7334	1225	5316	12650	10466	2148	8136	18602	10846	2196	8428	19274	12747	2490	9499	22246	13579	2831	10579	24158
Total diagnoses and workload		15533	2465	12404	27937	22026	4083	18026	40052	23527	4285	18751	42278	25966	4482	20632	46598	27443	5031	22205	49648

Table 4
Wales: new episodes in GUM clinics by sex: 1990–1999

Source: CDSC (Wales)

* financial years (1990-1993 data unavailable in calendar years)

+ to allow for the presentation of data by calendar year from 1994 onwards, data from 01.01.1994 until 31.03.1994 are included in both 1993 and 1994

due to revision of coding system data is from 01.01.1995 until 31.03.1995

NA data not available/applicable

– no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1990*				1991*				1992*				1993*				1994+				first quarter 1995#			
		Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)
Diagnoses																									
A1,A2,A3	Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary & latent)	10	2 (20)	2	12	2	–	5	7	2	–	3	5	3	–	1	4	5	–	5	10	–	–	1	1
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	43	6 (14)	17	60	26	5 (19)	15	41	16	2 (13)	13	29	22	3 (14)	6	28	27	2 (7)	14	41	5	1 (20)	1	6
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	NA	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	NA	1	1
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	1	–	4	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
B1.1-3	Post-pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea	267	11 (4)	156	423	211	20 (9)	111	322	117	7 (6)	80	197	83	8 (10)	42	125	90	8 (9)	49	139	28	5 (18)	14	42
B1.4a,B1.5	Other complicated gonorrhoea, excluding PID and epididymitis	–	NA	1	1	–	NA	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	NA	–	–	–	2	1 (50)	1	3
B2	Pre-pubertal gonorrhoea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	57	5 (9)	56	113	32	9 (28)	29	61	18	2 (11)	20	38	14	3 (21)	15	29	18	5 (28)	20	38	2	–	6	8
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/Donovanosis/LGV	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–
C4a	Post-pubertal uncomplicated chlamydia	624	4 (1)	465	1089	585	11 (2)	471	1056	495	8 (2)	400	895	455	4 (1)	374	829	416	6 (1)	431	847	111	2 (2)	120	231
C4b	Other complicated chlamydia, excluding PID and epididymitis	3	–	1	4	2	–	–	2	6	–	9	15	2	–	2	4	4	–	4	8	1	–	1	2
C4c	Pre-pubertal chlamydia	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
C4d	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	230	13 (6)	224	454	248	18 (7)	184	432	151	10 (7)	113	264	126	8 (6)	99	225	189	8 (4)	104	293	53	7 (13)	31	84
B1.4b	Gonococcal complications only (PID & epididymitis)	–	NA	4	4	–	NA	1	1	–	NA	3	3	–	NA	5	5	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–
C4f	Chlamydial complications only (PID & epididymitis)	6	NA	22	28	8	NA	35	43	2	NA	35	37	2	NA	31	33	2	NA	45	47	3	NA	13	16
B1.4c	Gonococcal and chlamydial complications (PID & epididymitis)	–	NA	1	1	–	NA	1	1	2	NA	1	3	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–
C4g	Non-specific infection (PID & epididymitis)	32	NA	72	104	47	NA	76	123	53	NA	111	164	55	NA	165	220	33	NA	193	226	12	NA	62	74
C4h	Non-specific urethritis, excluding PID and epididymitis	930	10 (1)	NA	930	883	16 (2)	NA	883	818	9 (1)	NA	818	760	16 (2)	NA	760	918	9 (1)	NA	918	248	5 (2)	–	248
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSU and related disease	138	5 (4)	330	468	51	4 (8)	393	444	118	5 (4)	390	508	154	4 (3)	444	598	91	5 (5)	522	613	27	2 (7)	100	127
C5	Chlamydial infection/NSU with arthritis	10	NA	–	10	7	NA	–	7	18	NA	–	18	9	NA	1	10	13	NA	1	14	6	NA	11	17
C6a	Trichomoniasis	8	NA	107	115	2	NA	86	88	4	NA	97	101	4	NA	89	93	3	NA	93	96	–	NA	33	33
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis and male infection	60	NA	995	1055	96	NA	966	1062	62	NA	907	969	38	NA	960	998	41	NA	1087	1128	3	NA	243	246
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	307	NA	52	359	249	NA	22	271	328	NA	43	371	418	NA	49	467	473	NA	58	531	113	NA	39	152
C7a	Genital candidosis	631	NA	1466	2097	639	NA	1469	2108	525	NA	1585	2110	466	NA	1568	2034	389	NA	1736	2125	130	NA	466	596
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 and C7	112	NA	58	170	142	NA	58	200	123	NA	55	178	93	NA	33	126	43	NA	42	85	5	NA	9	14
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis	182	NA	66	248	143	NA	50	193	147	NA	54	201	148	NA	27	175	110	NA	34	144	29	NA	8	37
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	183	3 (2)	173	356	200	9 (5)	171	371	189	6 (3)	226	415	185	10 (5)	220	405	185	7 (4)	234	419	51	5 (10)	54	105
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	142	NA	165	307	149	NA	130	279	149	NA	120	269	112	NA	117	229	114	NA	107	221	38	NA	36	74
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	1084	20 (2)	848	1932	1198	40 (3)	1003	2201	1179	24 (2)	934	2113	1161	25 (2)	1035	2196	1158	26 (2)	1133	2291	328	8 (2)	313	641
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	811	NA	441	1252	921	NA	467	1388	1000	NA	474	1474	996	NA	490	1486	949	NA	500	1449	226	NA	127	353
C13a	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	9	2 (22)	2	11	10	5 (50)	2	12	8	1 (13)	2	10	7	2 (29)	–	7	13	2 (15)	3	16	4	1 (25)	–	4
C13b	Other viral hepatitis	3	1 (33)	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	–	3	11	21	–	4	25	8	1 (13)	1	9
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	11	6 (55)	7	18	28	12 (43)	2	30	25	16 (64)	3	28	28	14 (50)	5	33	24	8 (33)	4	28	10	5 (50)	–	10
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	25	NA	4	29	46	NA	7	53	416	NA	53	469	553	NA	68	621	432	NA	29	461	106	NA	18	124
E2	HIV infection with symptoms – not AIDS, first presentation	25	13 (52)	1	26	18	11 (61)	1	19	10	6 (60)	–	10	20	18 (90)	5	25	18	12 (67)	3	21	3	3(100)	–	3
E3	AIDS – first presentation	12	3 (25)	1	13	21	10 (48)	1	22	20	15 (75)	1	21	21	14 (67)	3	24	23	15 (65)	1	24	5	–	–	5
Total diagnoses		5960	104	5741	11701	5965	170	5759	11724	6007	111	5732	11739	5946	129	5861	11807	5802	113	6459	12261	1557	46	1709	3266
Workload																									
D2	Other conditions requiring treatment	669	NA	391	1060	823	NA	712	1535	1154	NA	531	1685	1011	NA	550	1561	1001	NA	801	1802	266	NA	245	511
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	2241	NA	1456	3697	2631	NA	1739	4370	2615	NA	1843	4458	2812	NA	1975	4787	2914	NA	2217	5131	857	NA	605	1462
D4	Other conditions referred elsewhere	80	NA	76	156	83	NA	95	178	141	NA	128	269	207	NA	169	376	192	NA	184	376	12	NA	18	30
Total workload		2990	–	1923	4913	3537	–	2546	6083	3910	–	2502	6412	4030	–	2694	6724	4107	–	3202	7309	1135	–	868	2003
Total diagnoses and workload		8950	104	7664	16614	9502	170	8305	17807	9917	111	8234	18151	9976	129	8555	18531	9909	113	9661	19570	2692	46	2577	5269

Table continues overleaf

Table 4 continued

Source: CDSC (Wales)

due to revision of coding system data is from 01.04.1995 until 31.12.1995 only

NA data not available/applicable

- no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1995#			1996			1997			1998			1999							
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)		Total	Homosexually acquired (%)						
Diagnoses																					
A1, A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	1	1(100)	-	1	2	-	2	4	2	1 (50)	1	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3
A3	Early latent syphilis (first 2 years)	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1 (50)	1	3	1	1(100)	-	-	1	2	-	2	4
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	11	1 (9)	7	18	11	1 (9)	4	15	11	1 (9)	2	13	12	1 (8)	5	17	15	2 (13)	4	19
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	-	NA	-	0	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	2	NA	-	2
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	99	14 (14)	50	149	140	22 (16)	68	208	147	24 (16)	61	208	151	15 (10)	82	233	204	24 (12)	103	307
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	1	1	-	NA	-	-	1	NA	-	1
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	27	5 (19)	27	54	35	6 (17)	37	72	27	11 (41)	34	61	36	5 (14)	37	73	39	8 (21)	61	100
B5	Gonococcal complications	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	3	4	4	-	3	7
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	-	NA	2	2	6	NA	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	NA	-	-	4	NA	-	4
C4a,C4c	Uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection	419	7 (2)	468	887	547	3 (1)	603	1150	526	3 (1)	664	1190	603	8 (1)	980	1583	738	6 (1)	1247	1985
C4b	Complicated genital chlamydial infection	4	-	41	45	13	-	65	78	10	-	71	81	11	-	59	70	22	-	72	94
C4d	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	2	NA	2	4	1	NA	-	1	-	NA	-	-	-	NA	-	-	2	NA	-	2
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected genital chlamydial infection	191	10 (5)	121	312	306	20 (7)	271	577	341	24 (7)	254	595	558	16 (3)	457	1015	704	23 (3)	509	1213
C4h	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males	766	15 (2)	NA	766	1036	15 (1)	NA	1036	1165	22 (2)	NA	1165	1142	22 (2)	NA	1142	1387	27 (2)	NA	1387
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	102	3 (3)	331	433	145	2 (1)	443	588	210	4 (2)	501	711	167	3 (2)	446	613	202	2 (1)	600	802
C5	Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection	55	2 (4)	200	255	59	-	279	338	65	1 (2)	293	358	62	-	237	299	82	2 (2)	301	383
C6a	Trichomoniasis	2	NA	62	64	3	NA	79	82	8	NA	84	92	3	NA	62	65	6	NA	84	90
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	18	NA	972	990	56	NA	1468	1524	32	NA	1478	1510	38	NA	1574	1612	30	NA	1545	1575
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	366	NA	104	470	456	NA	47	503	453	NA	112	565	452	NA	78	530	512	NA	140	652
C7a	Genital candidosis	322	NA	1457	1779	462	NA	2046	2508	442	NA	2078	2520	399	NA	2095	2494	329	NA	1978	2307
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 & C7	34	NA	33	67	54	NA	25	79	72	NA	73	145	65	NA	29	94	72	NA	70	142
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis pubis	106	5 (5)	25	131	120	14 (12)	38	158	118	10 (8)	43	161	85	7 (8)	33	118	107	8 (7)	32	139
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	140	9 (6)	246	386	219	9 (4)	316	535	200	2 (1)	297	497	155	-	275	430	190	5 (3)	316	506
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	87	2 (2)	69	156	139	2 (1)	137	276	129	1 (1)	110	239	106	4 (4)	123	229	120	6 (5)	127	247
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	1190	22 (2)	1072	2262	1490	24 (2)	1443	2933	1592	15 (1)	1550	3142	1593	22 (1)	1525	3118	1670	30 (2)	1509	3179
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	636	12 (2)	250	886	920	11 (1)	426	1346	929	8 (1)	503	1432	986	9 (1)	491	1477	959	14 (1)	536	1495
C11c	Genital warts – re-registered cases*	101	NA	98	199	228	NA	221	449	283	NA	208	491	368	NA	331	699	441	NA	348	789
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	45	1 (2)	33	78	103	1 (1)	80	183	137	2 (1)	101	238	113	1 (1)	75	188	132	3 (2)	87	219
C13	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	6	-	3	9	18	3 (17)	1	19	21	3 (14)	12	33	13	1 (8)	3	16	9	-	2	11
C14	Other viral hepatitis	15	1 (7)	12	27	33	1 (3)	10	43	35	1 (3)	11	46	33	3 (9)	25	58	37	-	25	62
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	16	10 (63)	4	20	25	8 (32)	2	27	22	11 (50)	5	27	15	8 (53)	4	19	17	13 (76)	3	20
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	107	NA	15	122	118	NA	12	130	133	NA	16	149	144	NA	17	161	160	NA	28	188
E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	12	7 (58)	4	16	15	7 (47)	2	17	18	4 (22)	3	21	13	8 (62)	1	14	8	2 (25)	-	8
E2b	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – subsequent presentation	49	NA	16	65	78	NA	15	93	92	NA	14	106	103	NA	24	127	124	NA	27	151
E3a	AIDS – first presentation	14	8 (57)	4	18	10	3 (30)	1	11	3	2 (67)	6	9	9	4 (44)	4	13	17	7 (41)	1	18
E3b	AIDS – subsequent presentation	35	6	9	44	54	-	21	75	47	3 (6)	8	55	48	-	4	52	109	1 (1)	29	138
Total diagnoses		4979	141	5738	10717	6904	152	8163	15067	7274	154	8597	15871	7486	138	9079	16565	8460	183	9789	18249
Workload																					
D2a	Urinary tract infection	47	NA	69	116	33	NA	87	120	31	NA	95	126	28	NA	58	86	24	NA	96	120
D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	485	NA	496	981	700	NA	644	1344	721	NA	732	1453	661	NA	743	1404	918	NA	704	1622
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	1978	NA	1549	3527	2720	NA	2114	4834	2506	NA	2143	4649	2613	NA	2267	4880	2669	NA	2347	5016
P1a	HIV antibody counselling – with testing	1272	90 (7)	996	2268	1869	189 (10)	1461	3330	1819	162 (9)	1457	3276	1742	150 (9)	1453	3195	1785	206 (12)	1336	3121
P1b	HIV antibody counselling – without testing	382	30 (8)	295	677	484	26 (5)	386	870	402	9 (2)	363	765	363	19 (5)	318	681	302	14 (5)	236	538
P2	Hepatitis B vaccination	166	54 (33)	66	232	241	117 (49)	74	315	226	99 (44)	35	261	257	94 (37)	56	313	198	154 (78)	70	268
P3	Family Planning	20	NA	400	420	32	NA	593	625	22	NA	258	280	26	NA	284	310	37	NA	349	386
P4a	Cervical cytology – minor abnormality	NA	NA	202	202	NA	NA	249	249	NA	NA	269	269	NA	NA	275	275	NA	NA	178	178
P4b	Cervical cytology – major abnormality	NA	NA	39	39	NA	NA	36	36	NA	NA	46	46	NA	NA	51	51	NA	NA	38	38
Total workload		4350	174	4112	8462	6079	332	5644	11723	5727	270	5398	11125	5690	263	5505	11195	5933	374	5354	11287
Total diagnoses and workload		9329	315	9850	19179	12983	484	13807	26790	13001	424	13995	26996	13176	401	14584	27760	14393	557	15143	29536

Table 5
Northern Ireland: new episodes in GUM clinics by sex: 1991–1999*

Source: CDSC (Northern Ireland)

* previous KC60 coding system used for 1995

~ no data were available for N.Ireland for 1990, 1996 and 1997

financial years (1991-1998 data unavailable in calendar years)

NA data not available/applicable

- no cases

KC60 code	Condition	1991#				1992#				1993#				1994#				1995*#			
		Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)	Male	Female	Total	Homosexually acquired (%)
Diagnoses																					
A1,A2,A3	Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary & latent)	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	1	3	2	–	–	2
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	3	–	3	6	7	–	4	11	6	–	2	8	2	–	1	3	4	–	–	4
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	1	NA	1	2	–	NA	2	2	2	NA	–	2	1	NA	1	2	1	NA	2	3
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	2
B1.1-3	Post pubertal uncomplicated gonorrhoea	42	4 (10)	16	58	32	5 (16)	15	47	16	1 (6)	5	21	28	4 (14)	9	37	40	2 (5)	10	50
B1.4a-B1.5	Other complicated gonorrhoea, excluding PID and epididymitis	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	0	–	–	0	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	1
B2	Pre-pubertal gonorrhoea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	1	1
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	4	–	5	9	4	1 (25)	7	11	2	–	3	5	4	1 (25)	4	8	–	–	7	7
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	1	NA	–	1	1	NA	–	1	–	NA	1	1
C4a	Post-pubertal uncomplicated chlamydia	282	–	228	510	252	–	189	441	250	1 (0.4)	203	453	276	1 (0.4)	215	491	238	–	231	469
C4b	Other complicated chlamydia, excluding PID and epididymitis	5	–	5	10	3	–	2	5	2	–	1	3	1	–	1	2	5	–	1	6
C4c	Pre-pubertal chlamydia	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	4
C4d	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	1	NA	–	1	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	1	NA	–	1	–	NA	–	–
C4e	Epidemiological treatment of suspected chlamydia	15	1 (7)	20	35	13	–	30	43	15	–	27	42	20	–	34	54	31	1 (3)	38	69
B1.4b	Gonococcal complications only (PID & epididymitis)	4	NA	–	4	–	NA	–	–	1	NA	1	2	3	NA	–	3	3	NA	2	5
C4f	Chlamydial complications only (PID & epididymitis)	3	NA	8	11	3	NA	12	15	1	NA	9	10	4	NA	18	22	–	NA	36	36
B1.4c	Gonococcal and chlamydial complications (PID & epididymitis)	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	3	3	–	NA	–	–	–	NA	2	2
C4g	Non-specific (PID & epididymitis)	16	NA	53	69	6	NA	65	71	20	NA	53	73	19	NA	107	126	17	NA	70	87
C4h	Non-specific urethritis, excluding PID and epididymitis	1124	17 (2)	NA	1124	1108	7 (1)	NA	1108	1341	14 (1)	NA	1341	1257	7 (1)	NA	1257	979	5 (1)	NA	979
C4i	Epidemiological treatment of NSU and related disease	34	3 (9)	415	449	34	–	410	444	58	1 (2)	449	507	35	–	389	424	42	1 (2)	305	347
C5	Chlamydial infection/NSU with arthritides	16	NA	3	19	8	NA	2	10	5	NA	6	11	16	NA	12	28	28	NA	11	39
C6a	Trichomoniasis	2	NA	24	26	5	NA	28	33	4	NA	25	29	1	NA	32	33	2	NA	30	32
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	124	NA	506	630	98	NA	456	554	88	NA	488	576	80	NA	541	621	40	NA	581	621
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	62	NA	42	104	36	NA	28	64	43	NA	18	61	55	NA	16	71	63	NA	85	148
C7a	Genital candidosis	461	NA	657	1118	488	NA	575	1063	611	NA	883	1494	765	NA	906	1671	686	NA	931	1617
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 & C7	118	NA	21	139	97	NA	13	110	87	NA	19	106	49	NA	13	62	50	NA	18	68
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis	121	NA	46	167	107	NA	49	156	110	NA	42	152	126	NA	36	162	152	NA	47	199
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	43	–	63	106	40	–	58	98	39	–	75	114	39	–	88	127	55	1 (2)	85	140
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	23	NA	18	41	26	NA	18	44	22	NA	32	54	34	NA	41	75	27	NA	47	74
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	670	8 (1)	529	1199	658	4 (1)	614	1272	746	4 (1)	681	1427	710	3 (0.4)	664	1374	761	4 (1)	742	1503
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	232	NA	129	361	321	NA	147	468	471	NA	473	944	287	NA	165	452	348	NA	221	569
C13a	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	–	–	–	–	9	4 (44)	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
C13b	Other viral hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	1	2
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	6	1 (17)	–	6	3	1 (33)	–	3	10	3 (30)	–	10	3	–	1	4	9	1 (11)	–	9
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	–	NA	2	2	1	NA	1	2	71	NA	29	100	89	NA	21	110	78	NA	17	95
E2	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	3	2 (67)	–	3	1	–	–	1	64	10 (16)	11	75	47	8 (17)	9	56	50	15 (30)	8	58
E3	AIDS – first presentation	1	–	–	1	3	1 (33)	–	3	4	1 (25)	–	4	10	1 (10)	1	11	13	4 (31)	2	15
Total diagnoses		3419	36	2799	6218	3363	23	2726	6089	4094	35	3540	7634	3970	25	3330	7300	3732	34	3536	7268
Workload																					
D2	Other conditions requiring treatment	194	NA	161	355	408	NA	244	652	3230	NA	2113	5343	1670	NA	1140	2810	979	NA	781	1760
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	1033	NA	624	1657	1128	NA	632	1760	3280	NA	2261	5541	2534	NA	2012	4546	2456	NA	1879	4335
D4	Other condition referred elsewhere	38	NA	204	242	43	NA	104	147	75	NA	99	174	55	NA	108	163	74	NA	78	152
Total workload		1265	0	989	2254	1579	0	980	2559	6585	0	4473	11058	4259	0	3260	7519	3509	0	2738	6247
Total diagnoses and workload		4684	36	3788	8472	4942	23	3706	8648	10679	35	8013	18692	8229	25	6590	14819	7241	34	6274	13515

Table continues overleaf

Table 5 continued

Source: CDSC (Northern Ireland)
 NA data not available/applicable
 – no cases
 # financial years (1991-1998 data unavailable in calendar years)

KC60 code	Condition	1998#			1999				
		Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total	Male Total	Female Homosexually acquired (%)	Total		
Diagnoses									
A1, A2	Primary and secondary infectious syphilis	–	–	–	0	1	–	–	1
A3	Early latent syphilis (first 2 years)	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	1
A4,A5,A6	Other acquired syphilis	2	–	2	4	3	–	4	7
A7	Congenital syphilis, aged under 2	–	NA	–	0	–	NA	–	–
A8	Congenital syphilis, aged 2 or over	–	NA	–	0	–	NA	–	–
A9	Epidemiological treatment of suspected syphilis	1	–	–	1	6	–	–	6
B1,B2	Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	61	5 (8)	12	73	92	6 (7)	19	111
B3	Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	–	NA	–	0	–	NA	–	–
B4	Epidemiological treatment of suspected gonorrhoea	12	1 (8)	13	25	11	1 (9)	23	34
B5	Gonococcal complications	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	3
C1,C2,C3	Chancroid/LGV/Donovanosis	1	NA	–	1	–	NA	–	–
C4A,C4C	Uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection	372	3 (1)	336	708	416	6 (1)	378	794
C4B	Complicated genital chlamydial infection	14	–	16	30	11	–	27	38
C4D	Chlamydial ophthalmia neonatorum	–	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	2
C4E	Epidemiological treatment of suspected genital chlamydial infection	85	2 (2)	82	167	89	1 (1)	99	188
C4H	Uncomplicated non-gonococcal/non-specific urethritis in males	1725	45 (3)	NA	1725	1719	55 (3)	NA	1719
C4I	Epidemiological treatment of NSGI	36	4 (11)	527	563	34	1 (3)	516	550
C5	Complicated non-gonococcal/non-specific infection	79	1 (1)	83	162	87	2 (2)	97	184
C6a	Trichomoniasis	4	NA	35	39	8	NA	32	40
C6b	Anaerobic/bacterial vaginosis & male infection	89	NA	775	864	94	NA	765	859
C6c	Other vaginosis/vaginitis/balanitis	107	NA	47	154	92	NA	34	126
C7a	Genital candidosis	701	NA	865	1566	617	NA	805	1422
C7b	Epidemiological treatment of C6 & C7	13	NA	9	22	9	NA	3	12
C8,C9	Scabies/pediculosis pubis	170	9 (5)	44	214	145	10 (7)	45	190
C10a	Genital herpes simplex – first attack	60	3 (5)	110	170	73	1 (1)	111	184
C10b	Genital herpes simplex – recurrence	51	2 (4)	72	123	59	–	69	128
C11a	Genital warts – first attack	1372	17 (1)	875	2247	1138	13 (1)	892	2030
C11b	Genital warts – recurrence	1376	29 (2)	209	1585	817	22 (3)	180	997
C11c	Genital warts – re-registered cases	67	NA	35	102	52	NA	22	74
C12	Molluscum contagiosum	56	1 (2)	32	88	48	1 (2)	37	85
C13	Antigen positive viral hepatitis B	2	–	–	2	2	–	1	3
C14	Other viral hepatitis	3	–	–	3	2	–	4	6
E1a	Asymptomatic HIV infection – first presentation	6	2 (33)	4	10	5	2 (40)	2	7
E1b	Asymptomatic HIV infection – subsequent presentation	102	NA	27	129	98	NA	10	108
E2a	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – first presentation	4	3 (75)	1	5	7	2 (29)	1	8
E2b	HIV infection with symptoms, not AIDS – subsequent presentation	77	NA	22	99	55	NA	15	70
E3a	AIDS – first presentation	4	–	–	4	5	2 (40)	–	5
E3b	AIDS – subsequent presentation	188	NA	49	237	138	NA	46	184
Total diagnoses		6843	127	4285	11128	5934	125	4241	10175
Workload									
D2a	Urinary tract infection	41	NA	77	118	33	NA	67	100
D2b	Other conditions requiring treatment at GUM clinic	639	NA	356	995	552	NA	353	905
D3	Other episodes not requiring treatment	1838	NA	1520	3358	1908	NA	1417	3325
P1a	HIV antibody counselling – with testing	620	63 (10)	433	1053	523	41 (8)	351	874
P1b	HIV antibody counselling – without testing	128	16 (13)	101	229	113	10 (9)	77	190
P2	Hepatitis B vaccination	175	49 (28)	26	201	137	31 (23)	13	150
P3	Family Planning	8	NA	119	127	2	NA	93	95
P4a	Cervical cytology – minor abnormality	NA	NA	512	512	NA	NA	303	303
P4b	Cervical cytology – major abnormality	NA	NA	18	18	NA	NA	9	9
Total workload		3449	128	3162	6611	3268	82	2683	5951
Total diagnoses and workload		10292	255	7447	17739	9202	207	6924	16126

Table 6
Regional and national distribution of selected diagnoses in GUM clinics,
by sex: UK, 1995–1999

NA data not available/applicable

* As comparable disease codes existed prior to 01.04.1995, all data are presented by calendar year

** Early latent syphilis included in Scottish, Northern Ireland and Welsh data

In Scotland, the same code was used for complicated and uncomplicated chlamydia until 01.04.1995

		Infectious syphilis (primary and secondary)					Uncomplicated gonorrhoea					Uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection					Genital herpes simplex virus (first attack)					Genital warts (first attack)				
		1995**	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995#	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Eastern	Male	3	3	3	4	18	241	278	316	364	442	981	1011	1066	1406	1644	460	475	465	533	575	2321	2418	2821	2744	3032
	homosexually acquired	0	0	0	0	5	29	41	62	77	67	12	18	12	9	25	13	11	12	14	20	47	48	60	57	64
	Female	1	0	1	3	7	168	138	197	204	280	1320	1502	1878	2214	2576	886	868	915	937	1020	2289	2540	2684	2593	2818
	Total	4	3	4	7	25	409	416	513	568	722	2301	2513	2944	3620	4220	1346	1343	1380	1470	1595	4610	4958	5505	5337	5850
London	Male	45	30	43	34	61	3348	3847	3993	4125	5008	2996	3568	4264	4902	5513	1905	1770	1720	1804	1802	5765	5734	6266	6483	6725
	homosexually acquired	13	10	13	11	24	922	1057	1054	997	1111	120	157	190	215	299	206	229	192	164	214	744	724	786	837	845
	Female	17	14	15	20	18	1454	1735	1662	1750	1986	4238	4861	5594	6133	6688	2571	2611	2675	2652	2689	4960	5240	5117	5376	5548
	Total	62	44	58	54	79	4802	5582	5655	5875	6994	7234	8429	9858	11035	12201	4476	4381	4395	4456	4491	10725	10974	11383	11859	12273
North West	Male	11	16	8	6	27	607	781	894	988	1359	1648	1604	2046	2334	3059	546	549	557	601	621	3613	3742	4227	4327	4564
	homosexually acquired	4	3	2	1	12	90	161	164	196	207	28	18	41	86	120	15	21	18	25	20	104	103	149	154	165
	Female	1	8	4	6	13	280	336	367	414	609	1968	2060	2736	3179	4234	962	957	985	972	1046	3328	3743	3943	3969	4141
	Total	12	24	12	12	40	887	1117	1261	1402	1968	3616	3664	4782	5513	7293	1508	1506	1542	1573	1667	6941	7485	8170	8296	8705
Northern & Yorkshire	Male	2	8	6	10	11	452	531	589	598	768	1455	1641	1883	2104	2340	419	415	466	492	539	3278	3314	3679	3823	3979
	homosexually acquired	0	0	0	2	4	68	91	107	108	67	9	13	11	20	28	13	15	16	8	12	71	75	67	73	96
	Female	1	2	2	1	2	185	241	250	251	408	1910	2244	2712	2914	3432	732	759	765	781	848	3173	3448	3564	3781	3801
	Total	3	10	8	11	13	637	772	839	849	1176	3365	3885	4595	5018	5772	1151	1174	1231	1273	1387	6451	6762	7243	7604	7780
South East	Male	22	14	7	18	19	458	555	613	657	814	1543	1695	1845	2678	2940	973	994	944	1068	977	3798	4318	4702	4877	5110
	homosexually acquired	16	4	1	6	3	102	136	156	126	165	17	25	44	63	58	23	55	52	49	36	147	125	170	165	160
	Female	5	6	4	6	9	229	240	261	337	330	1874	2133	2584	2989	3930	1473	1674	1579	1565	1595	3925	4495	4650	4713	4929
	Total	27	20	11	24	28	687	795	874	994	1144	3417	3828	4429	5667	6870	2446	2668	2523	2633	2572	7723	8813	9352	9590	10039
South West	Male	6	6	25	4	8	261	320	398	357	498	1116	1244	1343	1524	1830	549	470	413	528	577	2393	2337	2764	2778	2834
	homosexually acquired	1	2	1	1	1	46	54	76	50	63	8	12	10	23	28	21	19	17	22	13	74	77	94	93	90
	Female	1	2	19	6	3	148	162	212	195	240	1143	1265	1534	1853	2044	754	715	693	803	868	2243	2584	2774	2803	2759
	Total	7	8	44	10	11	409	482	610	552	738	2259	2509	2877	3377	3874	1303	1185	1106	1331	1445	4636	4921	5538	5581	5593
Trent	Male	3	6	3	4	7	638	764	762	667	761	1616	1685	2165	2312	2382	533	519	537	550	489	2783	2843	3180	3170	3135
	homosexually acquired	0	0	0	0	2	53	79	82	68	81	16	15	18	20	27	16	13	17	11	12	80	65	77	64	92
	Female	0	0	1	1	1	416	603	570	530	544	2669	3038	3721	3691	3785	986	1008	1009	1014	934	2907	2979	3179	3164	2999
	Total	3	6	4	5	8	1054	1367	1332	1197	1305	4285	4723	5886	6003	6167	1519	1527	1546	1564	1423	5690	5822	6359	6334	6134
West Midlands	Male	10	1	3	6	1	627	849	887	655	1001	1406	1522	1643	1737	2092	518	548	512	495	472	2291	2388	2650	2593	2696
	homosexually acquired	1	1	1	2	0	41	68	79	60	70	17	21	27	19	27	17	21	10	9	8	64	57	71	64	73
	Female	4	0	3	1	1	450	549	491	409	524	1403	1448	1983	2119	2594	777	860	895	876	811	2222	2529	2616	2533	2489
	Total	14	1	6	7	2	1077	1398	1378	1064	1525	2809	2970	3626	3856	4686	1295	1408	1407	1371	1283	4513	4917	5266	5126	5185
England	Male	102	84	98	86	152	6632	7925	8452	8411	10651	12761	13970	16255	18997	21800	5903	5740	5614	6071	6052	26242	27094	30289	30795	32075
	homosexually acquired	35	20	18	23	51	1351	1687	1780	1682	1831	227	279	353	455	612	324	384	334	302	335	1331	1274	1474	1507	1585
	Female	30	32	49	44	54	3330	4004	4010	4090	4921	16525	18551	22742	25092	29283	9141	9452	9516	9600	9811	25047	27558	28527	28932	29484
	Total	132	116	147	130	206	9962	11929	12462	12501	15572	29286	32521	38997	44089	51083	15044	15192	15130	15671	15863	51289	54652	58816	59727	61559
Scotland*	Male	4	7	6	2	3	287	338	333	281	342	772	818	925	1172	1357	337	356	338	332	353	2366	2526	2853	2853	2882
	homosexually acquired	0	0	0	0	0	130	150	149	98	113	11	29	29	35	49	16	29	18	24	26	113	143	137	124	143
	Female	1	8	5	5	4	107	104	77	102	138	722	888	1162	1404	1636	497	543	513	495	550	2273	2453	2496	2515	2583
	Total	5	15	11	7	7	394	442	410	383	480	1494	1706	2087	2576	2993	834	899	851	827	903	4639	4979	5349	5368	5465
Wales*	Male	1	2	2	1	3	127	140	147	151	204	530	547	526	603	738	191	219	200	155	190	1518	1490	1592	1593	1670
	homosexually acquired	1	0	1	0	0	19	22	24	15	24	9	3	3	8	6	14	9	2	0	5	30	24	15	22	30
	Female	1	2	1	0	0	64	68	61	82	103	588	603	664	980	1247	300	316	297	275	316	1385	1443	1550	1525	1509
	Total	2	4	3	1	3	191	208	208	233	307	1118	1150	1190	1583	1985	491	535	497	430	506	2903	2933	3142	3118	3179
Northern Ireland	Male	2	NA	NA	0	1	41	NA	NA	61	92	240	NA	NA	372	416	55	NA	NA	60	73	761	NA	NA	1372	1138
	homosexually acquired	0	NA	NA	0	0	2	NA	NA	5	6	0	NA	NA	3	6	1	NA	NA	3	1	4	NA	NA	17	13
	Female	0	NA	NA	0	0	10	NA	NA	12	19	233	NA	NA	336	378	85	NA	NA	110	111	742	NA	NA	875	892
	Total	2	NA	NA	0	1	51	NA	NA	73	111	473														

Table 7
Age distribution of selected diagnoses in GUM clinics,
by sex and country: UK, 1999

** does not include age unknown
NA data not available

Condition	Sex	Country	Age group (years)									Total
			<15	15	<16	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	>64	
Infectious syphilis (primary and secondary)	Male	England	0	0	0	5	19	64	40	23	1	152
		Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
		Wales	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		UK	0	0	0	5	19	66	42	25	2	159
	Female	England	0	0	0	11	18	19	1	4	1	54
		Scotland	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
		Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		UK	0	0	0	11	19	20	3	4	1	58
Uncomplicated gonorrhoea	Male	England	14	31	45	1370	2706	4193	1736	558	43	10651
		Scotland	0	0	0	37	82	130	66	27	0	342
		Wales	0	0	0	31	62	81	22	5	0	201
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	6	25	36	19	4	1	91
		UK	14	31	45	1444	2875	4440	1843	594	44	11285
	Female	England	48	119	167	1825	1399	1138	322	68	2	4921
		Scotland	0	0	0	52	37	43	6	0	0	138
		Wales	1	1	2	37	33	18	10	3	0	103
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	6	7	6	0	0	0	19
		UK	49	120	169	1920	1476	1205	338	71	2	5181
Genital chlamydial infection	Male	England	24	52	76	2882	7321	8571	2309	605	36	21800
		Scotland	2	2	4	150	508	529	133	29	2	1355
		Wales	0	1	1	112	277	244	84	20	0	738
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	45	146	158	55	11	1	416
		UK	26	55	81	3189	8252	9502	2581	665	39	24309
	Female	England	161	512	673	9965	10479	6666	1241	250	9	29283
		Scotland	8	22	30	541	659	333	61	10	0	1634
		Wales	5	30	35	422	467	262	52	9	0	1247
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	2	88	166	102	19	1	0	378
		UK	174	564	740	11016	11771	7363	1373	270	9	32542
Genital herpes simplex virus (first attack)	Male	England	2	2	4	342	1268	2627	1244	532	35	6052
		Scotland	0	0	0	18	74	166	65	28	1	352
		Wales	0	0	0	16	43	82	37	12	0	190
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	4	22	31	6	10	0	73
		UK	2	2	4	380	1407	2906	1352	582	36	6667
	Female	England	34	78	112	1837	2745	3302	1242	545	28	9811
		Scotland	0	1	1	97	169	191	64	26	2	550
		Wales	1	2	3	67	87	96	43	19	0	315
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	3	22	36	37	9	4	0	111
		UK	35	81	119	2023	3037	3626	1358	594	30	10787
Genital warts (first attack)	Male	England	52	45	97	2998	10413	12840	3865	1694	168	32075
		Scotland	3	4	7	297	1009	1092	338	132	4	2879
		Wales	0	2	2	185	590	578	219	86	10	1670
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	0	84	407	471	128	45	3	1138
		UK	55	51	106	3564	12419	14981	4550	1957	185	37762
	Female	England	156	290	446	8191	10093	7622	2123	971	38	29484
		Scotland	8	29	37	704	907	629	223	73	5	2578
		Wales	11	18	29	472	541	302	116	46	3	1509
		N. Ireland	NA	NA	11	203	324	261	72	21	0	892
		UK	175	337	523	9570	11865	8814	2534	1111	46	34463

Table 8
Average annual percentage change in numbers of selected diagnoses with
95% confidence intervals (CIs), by English region, age group and sex:
England and Wales, 1995-1999

Syphilis	Region	Male		Female			
		Average annual % change	95 % CI	Average annual % change	95% CI		
Syphilis	Northern & Yorkshire	37	(7,76)	6	(-35, 74)		
	Trent	19	(-16,68)	0	(-50,100)		
	Eastern	76	(30,138)	117	(25,277)		
	London	8	(-2,19)	6	(-9,24)		
	South East	-3	(-17,14)	21	(-6,56)		
	South West	2	(-16,24)	14	(-11,46)		
	West Midlands	-27	(-47,1)	-25	(-54,22)		
	North West	23	(3,47)	53	(16,101)		
	Wales	19	(-26,91)	-43	(-75,31)		
	Age group	Under 16	-33	(-69,44)	-43	(-78,49)	
		16 to 19	24	(-12,75)	61	(16,125)	
		20 to 24	5	(-12,26)	31	(7,59)	
		25 to 34	15	(4,26)	17	(0,36)	
35 to 44		14	(1,29)	-17	(-37,9)		
45+		2	(-12,17)	-3	(-30,35)		
Chlamydia	Chlamydia	Region	Northern & Yorkshire	13	(12,15)	16	(15,18)
			Trent	12	(11,14)	10	(9,11)
		Eastern	15	(13,18)	19	(17,21)	
		London	16	(15,18)	12	(11,13)	
		South East	19	(17,20)	20	(19,22)	
		South West	13	(11,15)	17	(15,18)	
		West Midlands	10	(8,11)	17	(15,19)	
		North West	18	(16,20)	23	(21,24)	
		Wales	8	(5,11)	24	(21,27)	
		Age group	Under 16	15	(5,25)	15	(12,18)
	16 to 19		27	(25,29)	21	(20,22)	
	20 to 24		15	(14,16)	15	(14,16)	
	Genital Herpes	Genital Herpes	Region	Northern & Yorkshire	8	(4,11)	4
Trent				-2	(-4,1)	-1	(-3,1)
Eastern			6	(3,9)	4	(2,6)	
London			-1	(-3,0)	1	(-0,2)	
South East			0	(-2,2)	1	(-1,2)	
South West			2	(-1,5)	4	(2,7)	
West Midlands			-3	(-5,-0)	1	(-1,3)	
North West			4	(1,6)	2	(-0,4)	
Wales			-3	(-7,1)	-1	(-4,3)	
Age group			Under 16	-14	(-29,5)	-3	(-9,3)
		16 to 19	7	(3,11)	4	(3,6)	
		20 to 24	-2	(-3,0)	-1	(-2,-0)	
Genital Herpes		25 to 34	-1	(-2,0)	1	(-0,2)	
	35 to 44	6	(4,8)	4	(2,6)		
	45+	3	(0,6)	6	(3,9)		

Table continues overleaf

Table 8 continued

Genital Warts		Male		Female	
		Average annual % change	95 % CI	Average annual % change	95% CI
Region	Northern & Yorkshire	6	(5,7)	5	(4,6)
	Trent	4	(2,5)	1	(-0,2)
	Eastern	7	(6,8)	5	(4,6)
	London	4	(3,5)	2	(1,3)
	South East	6	(5,7)	5	(4,6)
	South West	5	(4,6)	5	(4,6)
	West Midlands	4	(3,5)	2	(1,3)
	North West	6	(5,7)	5	(4,6)
	Wales	2	(1,4)	2	(1,4)
Age group	Under 16	2	(-5,8)	-1	(-4,2)
	16 to 19	15	(13,16)	6	(5,7)
	20 to 24	4	(3,5)	2	(1,2)
	25 to 34	4	(3,4)	4	(3,5)
	35 to 44	7	(6,8)	5	(4,7)
	45+	6	(4,7)	4	(2,6)

Gonorrhoea	Male		Homosexually Acquired		Female		
	Average annual % change	95 % CI	Average annual % change	95% CI	Average annual % change	95% CI	
Region	Northern & Yorkshire	12	(9,15)	3	(-4,10)	20	(15,25)
	Trent	2	(-0,5)	4	(-5,12)	4	(1,7)
	Eastern	16	(12,20)	23	(13,34)	16	(11,21)
	London	9	(8,11)	0	(-2,2)	6	(5,8)
	South East	12	(9,15)	8	(2,14)	10	(6,14)
	South West	15	(11,19)	5	(-3,14)	12	(7,17)
	West Midlands	7	(5,9)	8	(0,17)	0	(-3,3)
	North West	20	(17,22)	18	(13,24)	20	(17,24)
	Wales	11	(6,17)	3	(-11,20)	12	(4,21)
Age group	Under 16	3	(-7,13)	-14	(-45,35)	7	(2,13)
	16 to 19	16	(14,18)	19	(9,29)	13	(11,15)
	20 to 24	10	(9,12)	1	(-2,5)	4	(3,6)
	25 to 34	5	(4,6)	-0	(-2,2)	5	(3,7)
	35 to 44	20	(18,22)	12	(8,16)	19	(14,24)
	45+	23	(19,27)	20	(12,28)	15	(6,24)