

## 7.13 Sexual health

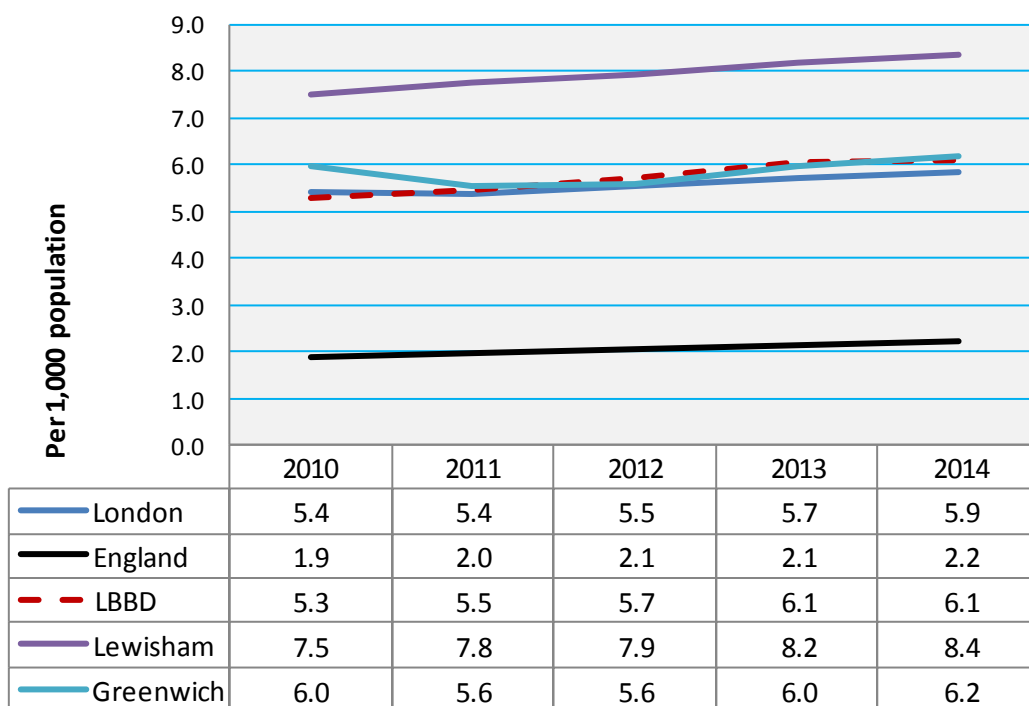
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### 7.13.1 Sexually transmitted infections

#### HIV

The proportion of LBBB residents diagnosed with HIV (6.1%) is rising and is above the London average and nearly three times the England average of 2.2%, although it has remained the same for the past two years against rising comparators. The borough remains below the level of two Greater London statistical neighbours (IMD-2010). Figure 7.14.1 shows the HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 aged 15-59 from 2010 to 2014 for LBBB, two statistical neighbouring boroughs (Lewisham and Greenwich), London and England<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted that this steady rise coincides with significant demographic changes, with a disproportionately high increase in populations with higher levels of HIV moving to the borough. This will have contributed to this rise.

**Figure 7.13.1 HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 aged 15-59, 2010-14, LBBB, two statistical neighbouring boroughs, London and England**



Source: PH Outcome Framework

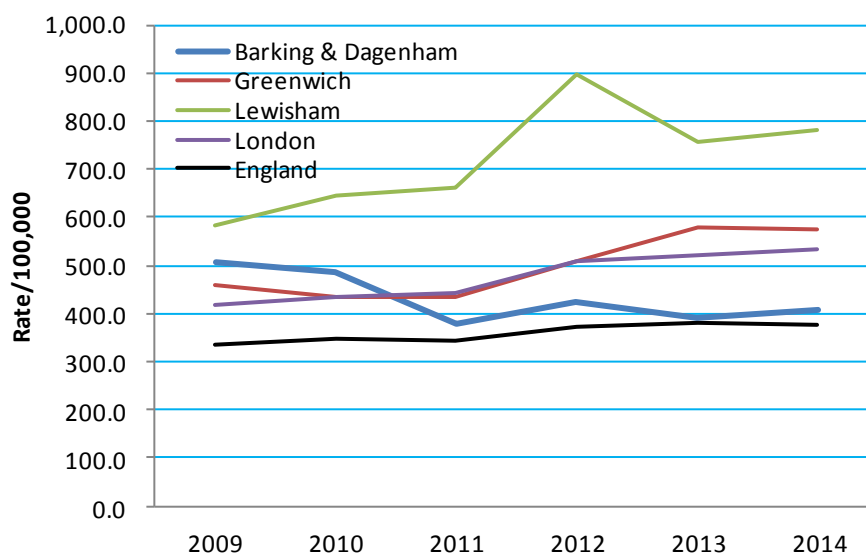
Work needs to continue to be undertaken to not only promote testing and treatment but also around prevention. The Integrated Reproductive and Sexual Health Board annually plans a borough wide campaign for World AIDS Day and STI testing week. However, more work across the year may be needed through wider community as well as health settings.

<sup>1</sup> Public Health England. 2014, *HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 aged 15-59* [Online] Available from: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk> [Accessed: 08 May 2015-05-28]

## Chlamydia

Rates of Chlamydia in Barking and Dagenham are declining, bucking national and London trends. Rates are now better than the London average, and just slightly above the England average. Figure 7.13.2 shows LBD rates are also significantly better than our statistical neighbours (IMD 2010). Excellent partnership working led by the contracted provider for the Chlamydia programme (including the 16-24 programme, 'Young and Free') have contributed to this decline. Due to this success, the 'Young and Free' programme has now been decommissioned meaning that 16-24 year olds can only receive a test through their GP or through a sexual health clinic. Therefore, trends in Chlamydia rates will need to be watched closely over the coming year to see if there is an adverse impact.

**Figure 7.13.2 Rate of new Chlamydia diagnoses by PHER, LBD, two statistical neighbouring boroughs, London and England, 2009 – 2014<sup>2</sup>**



Source: PH Outcome Framework

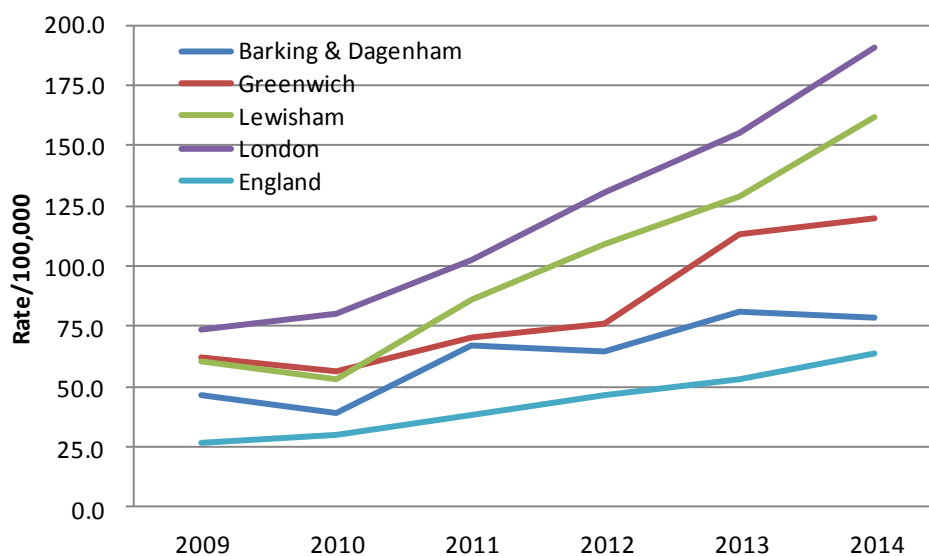
Regular reporting to Public Health and the Integrated Reproductive and Sexual Health Board has ensured that Chlamydia prevention, testing and treatment has continued to have a high profile in the borough, with clear lines of accountability. The impact of the decommissioning of the 'Young and Free' service remains to be seen.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016, *Chlamydia diagnostic rate / 100,000, 2009 – 2014* [Online] Available from: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/> [Accessed: 13 June 2016]

## Gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea rates are rising in Barking and Dagenham, but are potentially levelling off, with a 2014 figure of 78.7 per 100,000, slightly lower than 2013. However, this increase is in line with increases in the England average, but below the increase in the London, which has seen a sharp upturn since 2010, nearly doubling to 155.4 per 100,000 people. Figure 7.13.3 shows the rate of new Gonorrhoea diagnoses by PHER, LBBB, two statistical neighbouring boroughs, London and England from 2009 to 2014<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 7.13.3 Rate of new Gonorrhoea diagnoses (per 100,000) by PHER, LBBB, two statistical neighbouring boroughs, London and England, 2009 – 2014**



Source: PH Outcome Framework

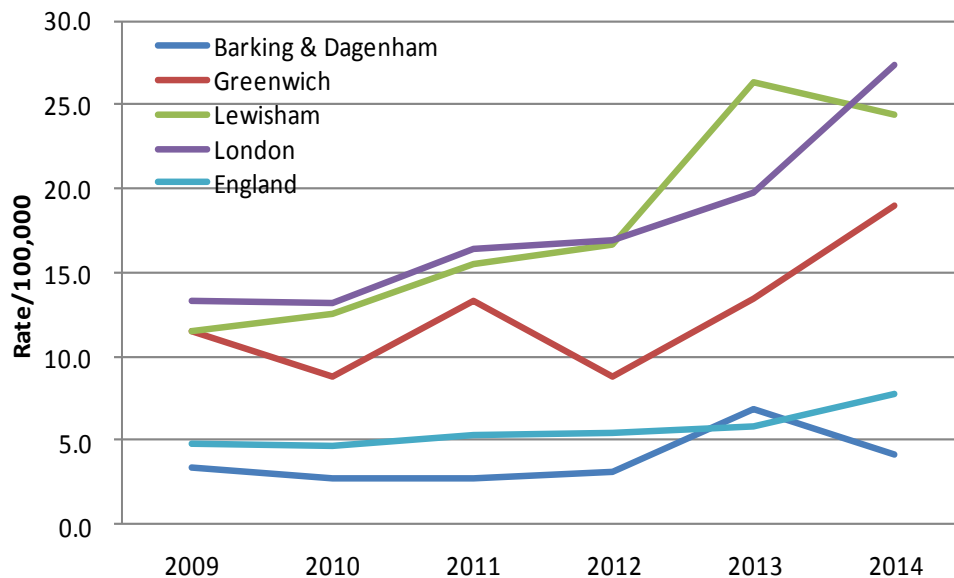
Nevertheless, Barking and Dagenham rates remain above the England average. Reductions locally in the rate in 2010 and 2012 and 2014 suggest that strategies to decrease rates of gonorrhoea have had a positive impact and should be revisited to halt and reverse the borough's slow, upward trend.

<sup>3</sup> Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016, *Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000, 2009 – 2014* [Online] Available from: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/> [Accessed: 13 June 2016]

## Syphilis

Rates of Syphilis in the borough were below both London and England averages until 2014, where the borough's rate decreased and moved down to almost half of the England average at 4.1 per 100,000 people (Figure 7.13.4). It should be noted that the small increase in the borough's rate since 2009 is well below the rate of increase seen in London as a whole over the same period. The borough's rate remains a fraction of the London rate of 27.4 per 100,000.

**Figure 7.13.4 Rate of new Syphilis diagnoses (per 100,000) by PHER, LBBD, two statistical neighbouring boroughs, London and England, 2009 – 2014<sup>4</sup>**



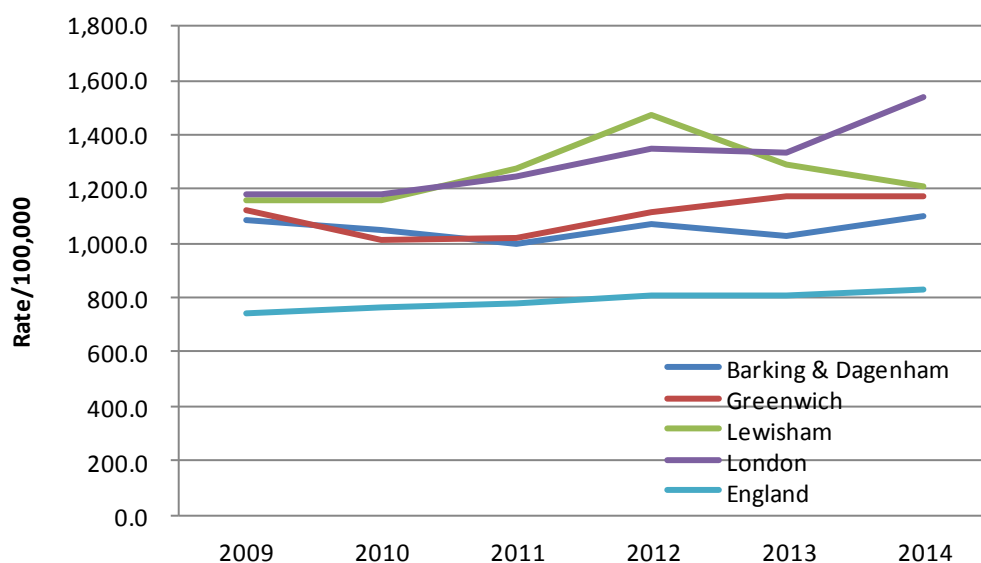
Source: PHE

<sup>4</sup> Public Health England. 2014, *Table 2 (d - 1): Number of new STI diagnoses in London PHEC by LA, 2009 – 2014* [Online] Available from: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/340431/Table\\_2\\_STI\\_diagnoses\\_and\\_rates\\_by\\_local\\_area.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340431/Table_2_STI_diagnoses_and_rates_by_local_area.pdf) [Accessed: 13 June 2016]

## All new STIs

When combined with additional data for all STIs, Barking and Dagenham's rate of STI diagnoses per 100,000 is showing a very moderate upward trend. From 2009 to 2014 there has been under 1% increase as illustrated in Figure 7.13.5 and Table 7.13.1 This compares very favourably with both the London and England averages, with 30.2% and 11.7% increases over the same period respectively.

**Figure 7.13.5 Rate of all new STIs diagnoses (per 100,000) by PHER, LBBD, two statistical neighbouring boroughs (IMD-2010), London and England, 2009 – 2014<sup>5</sup>**



Source: PHE

**Table 7.13.1 Rate of all new STIs diagnoses (per 100,000) by PHER, LBBD, two statistical neighbouring boroughs (IMD-2010), London and England, 2009 – 2014**

Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Difference 2009 - 2014
<b>B &amp; D</b>	1,088.5	1,047.9	996.6	1,073.2	1,028.0	1099.0	1.0%
<b>Greenwich</b>	1,122.4	1,009.7	1,019.6	1,116.6	1,173.5	1171.8	4.4%
<b>Lewisham</b>	1,158.9	1,155.1	1,273.2	1,469.0	1,291.0	1211.7	4.6%
<b>London</b>	1,178.4	1,180.8	1,246.7	1,351.3	1,332.5	1534.5	30.2%
<b>England</b>	741.9	764.8	781.9	808.3	810.9	828.7	11.7%

The gap between the Barking and Dagenham rate and England rate is narrowing. It is therefore important that the borough's strategy and resource to prevent STIs is maintained, alongside further efforts to increase the numbers of people who test, particularly for HIV.

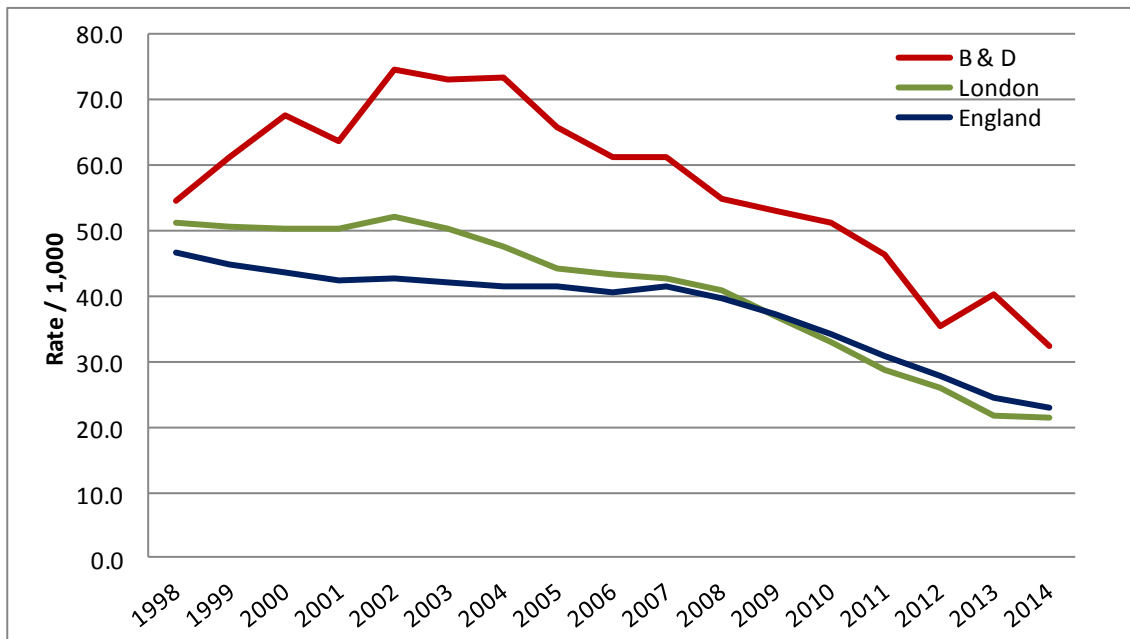
<sup>5</sup> Public Health England. 2014, Table 2 (d - 1): Number of new STI diagnoses in London PHEC by LA, 2009 – 2014 [Online] Available from: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/340431/Table\\_2\\_STI\\_diagnoses\\_and\\_rates\\_by\\_local\\_area.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340431/Table_2_STI_diagnoses_and_rates_by_local_area.pdf) [Accessed: 14 June 2016]

### 7.13.2 Teenage Pregnancy

The borough's Teenage Pregnancy rate continues to be of considerable concern, but is declining at a faster rate than regionally and nationally.

The annual rate for the borough has fallen to 32.4 per 1000 young women. This is the lowest annual rate the borough has experienced since the Government's teenage pregnancy strategy began in 1998, with our local figures falling by 40.7%. This is also 19% reduction on the 2013 annual rate (against 6.2% nationally), although our overall rate of reduction since 1998 is less than national (51.1% vs. 40.7%). The borough is no longer bottom of the league table in London, having overtaken Lambeth and with several other boroughs within very close reach. However, the borough's rate remains 50.8% higher than the London rate of 21.5. Figures recently published for Q1 of 2014 indicate that this trend is likely to continue despite the potential for large fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

**Figure 7.13.6 Conception rate per 1,000 women in age group under 18, LBB, London and England, 1998 - 2014<sup>6</sup>**



Source: PHE

The acceleration in the decline in Teenage Pregnancy rates is indicative of a strong Integrated Reproductive and Sexual Health Board, with health, education and youth sectors working in effective strategic collaboration to drive down teenage pregnancy rates.

### 7.13.3 Ambition 2020

Promoting good sexual health and reducing teenage pregnancies directly supports the council's Ambition 2020 programme, where a key aim is to "leave no-one behind,

<sup>6</sup> PHE, 2016, *Table 6: Conception Statistics, England and Wales, 2013* [Online] Available from: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth/data#page/9/gid/8000057/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/101/are/E09000002> [Accessed: 14 June 2016]

ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential and benefit from the borough's growth." Improved outcomes in these areas result in direct savings to the public purse, which is vitally important if the council is to meet its challenging savings target of £63m by 2020 and ambition to build a stronger and more resilient population, that is more independent of council services. There are significant costs benefits of reducing teenage pregnancy, and it is estimated that every £1 invested in contraception saves the NHS £11 plus associated welfare costs (*Teenage Pregnancy Independent Advisory Group, "Teenage Pregnancy Past Successes - Future Challenges", 2010*).