



HIV prevalence in Derby City

SUMMARY

- 1.1 The prevalence of HIV (number of people living with HIV) in the UK continues to increase; this trend is reflected in Derby City. The rate within City residents has now passed 2/1000, a level at which additional actions/ interventions are advised.
- 1.2 Nationally around 1 in 5 people infected with HIV are undiagnosed. Diagnosis and appropriate treatment improves the prognosis of the condition and also reduces the risk of onward transmission.
- 1.3 HIV testing is currently routinely offered via Integrated Sexual Health services, drug treatment services and universal antenatal care. National guidance is available on how to extend the availability of testing.
- 1.4 The Public Health team are convening a partnership working group to produce an action plan in response to the rising prevalence of HIV locally.

RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 To note the increase in prevalence of HIV in Derby City and that work has been commenced to develop a partnership action plan in response
- 2.2 To receive an update on the action plan at a future meeting.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 To ensure that the Health and Wellbeing Board are fully informed of the rising prevalence of HIV in the City, and the potential consequences for partners.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

4.1 HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a blood borne virus that is spread through intimate contact with infected body fluids, e.g. through unprotected sex. If left untreated it leads to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) and historically the mortality rate from infection was high. Over the past decades the treatment for HIV has improved greatly leading to an increasing number of individuals living with the infection. This has partly led to the increase in prevalence of HIV, and the increasing numbers of older adults living with infection.

4.2 Public Health England monitors details regarding the number of individuals infected with HIV that are currently receiving treatment. This is reported to local Public Health teams annually. The latest prevalence rate, for Derby residents receiving specialist HIV treatment in 2014, was 2.11 per 1000 adult population. This has increased over recent years. Prevalence varies across the City with some areas having rates above 4/1000 and 6/1000.

Data also indicates that the groups with the highest rates of HIV in Derby mirror the national picture. These are men who have sex with men and men and women of Black African origin, reflecting an increased risk related to countries of origin with very high prevalence of HIV. Prevalence amongst injecting drug users remains relatively low in the City.

4.3 HIV testing is currently routinely offered to all pregnant women, those diagnosed with TB or viral hepatitis and high risk individuals accessing sexual health and drug services. Testing is also promoted and provided through voluntary sector organisations. However, this represents a relatively small proportion of the population and does not maximise the opportunity of routine contacts that may be utilised to increase HIV testing.

4.4 National guidance suggests measures that should be undertaken when the HIV prevalence rate rises above 2/1000. These are based upon the assumption that around 20% of people living with HIV are unaware of their status. These actions focus upon increasing the diagnosis rate, to maximise the numbers both diagnosed and receiving treatment, as this is one effective method of reducing onward transmission. The suggested actions are HIV screening for:

- those diagnosed with 'HIV indicator conditions'
- all new registrations with Primary Care
- all general medical admissions to hospital

4.5 The commissioning of HIV treatment and care is currently the responsibility of NHS England. However, there are plans to transfer this to CCGs, possibly as soon as April 2017. An increasing prevalence of HIV, combined with high cost treatments and improving prognosis for the condition, will have significant resource implications. There may also be social care cost implications due to increasing numbers living into older age and a number of associated disabilities.

- 4.6 The Public Health team are currently in the process of convening a partnership working group to review the HIV rates in the City. This group will develop and work with an action plan that will be provided to the Board as assurance of the work being undertaken to address the rising prevalence rates.

OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 None. To not take additional actions would be against national guidance and liable to increase transmission within the population.

This report has been approved by the following officers:

Legal officer Financial officer Human Resources officer Estates/Property officer Service Director(s) Other(s)	Dr Cate Edwynn, Director of Public Health
For more information contact: Background papers: List of appendices:	Dr Robyn Dewis 01332 643073 robyn.dewis@derby.gov.uk None Appendix 1 – Implications

References

UK National Guidelines for HIV Testing 2008: British HIV Association, British Association of Sexual Health and HIV and British Infection Society. September 2008

HIV New Diagnoses, Treatment and Care in the UK: 2015 report: Public Health England. 2015.

HIV in the UK – Situation Report 2015 Incidence, prevalence and prevention: Public Health England. 2015.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial and Value for Money

- 1.1 The financial implications of any actions proposed will be considered as part of the planning process. It is probable that no action would contribute to increasing treatment costs in the longer term.

Legal

- 2.1 N/A

Personnel

- 3.1 N/A

IT

- 4.1 N/A

Equalities Impact

- 5.1 HIV rates are higher amongst certain groups linked to key protected characteristics, e.g. sexuality and race. The action plan developed will ensure that proposals are appropriate to levels of risk. An EIA will be undertaken of the plan once developed.

Health and Safety

- 6.1 N/A

Environmental Sustainability

- 7.1 N/A

Property and Asset Management

- 8.1 N/A

Risk Management

- 9.1 The proposed action plan will aim to improve earlier diagnosis of HIV and reduce the risk of transmission.

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 10.1 An improvement in the diagnosis of HIV, ensuring earlier access to treatment, will contribute to reducing health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing within specific groups.

