

HIV AIDS

A red ribbon symbol is positioned between the words 'HIV' and 'AIDS' in the main title.

IN THE NORTH WEST OF ENGLAND MID YEAR 2008

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Penny A. Cook, Jennifer Downing, Qutub Syed, Mark A. Bellis



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Contents

Contents	1
List of Tables and Figures	2
1. Introduction	3
2. New Cases	6
3. All Cases	18
4. Antenatal Screening in the North West	36
Glossary	39
Acknowledgements	40

Figures and Tables

Chapter 1: Introduction

Figure 1.1: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 1996 – mid 2008 by county.....	3
Figure 1.2: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 2004 to mid 2008 including mid year figures	4

Chapter 2: New Cases

Table 2.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnic group of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008	8
Table 2.2: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008	9
Table 2.3: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008	10
Table 2.4: New HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, infection route and sex, January – June 2008.....	11
Table 2.5: New HIV and AIDS cases by age category and ethnic group, January – June 2008	11
Table 2.6: Sex, stage of HIV disease and HIV exposure abroad of new HIV and AIDS cases by ethnic group, January – June 2008.....	12
Table 2.7: Global region and country of exposure by infection route for new HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2008.....	12
Figure 2.1: Global region and country of infection for new HIV and AIDS cases who probably acquired their infection outside the UK, January – June 2008	13
Table 2.8: Distribution of treatment for new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008	14
Table 2.9: Residency status of individuals by sex, age group, infection route and stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008	15
Table 2.10: Primary care trust of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008.....	16
Table 2.11: Primary care trust of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of disease, January – June 2008	17

Chapter 3: All Cases

Table 3.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnic group of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008	21
Table 3.2: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008.....	22
Table 3.3: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008	23
Table 3.4: Total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, sex, county of residence and ethnicity, January – June 2008.....	24
Table 3.5: Total HIV and AIDS cases by age group and ethnic group, January – June 2008	25
Table 3.6: Total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease and level of antiretroviral therapy, January – June 2008.....	26
Table 3.7: Ethnic distribution of total HIV and AIDS cases by sex, clinical stage of HIV disease and exposure abroad, January – June 2008	27
Table 3.8: Global region and country of HIV exposure by infection route of total HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2008	27
Figure 3.1: Global region and country of infection for all HIV and AIDS cases who probably acquired their infection outside the UK, January – June 2008	28
Table 3.9: Distribution of treatment for total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008	29
Table 3.10: Distribution of treatment for total HIV and AIDS cases by level of antiretroviral therapy, January – June 2008.....	30
Table 3.11: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by number of treatment centres attended, January – June 2008.....	31
Table 3.12: Distribution of total and mean number of outpatient visits, day cases, inpatient episodes, inpatient days and home visits by treatment centre and clinical stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008	32
Table 3.13: Residency status of individuals by sex, age group, infection route and stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008	33
Table 3.14: Primary care trust of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008	34
Table 3.15: Primary care trust of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of disease, January – June 2008	35

Chapter 4: Antenatal Screening in the North West

Table 4.1: Antenatal HIV screening data by maternity unit, 2007.....	37
Table 4.2: North West HIV surveillance data by PCT of residence and antenatal screening HIV data by PCT of hospital, 2007.	38

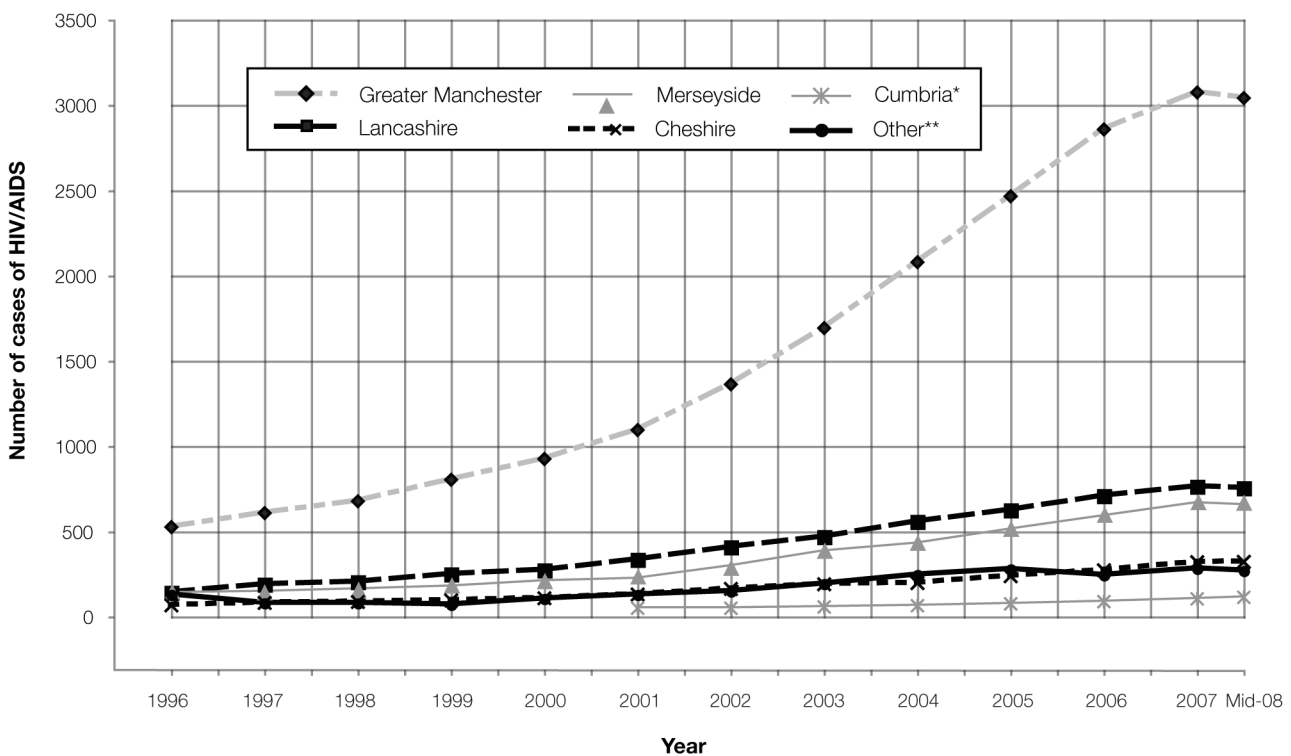
1. Introduction

This is the fifth mid year report on HIV and AIDS in the North West of England. For this report we have collected, collated, analysed and disseminated data on HIV positive individuals accessing treatment and care in the North West for the first half of 2008. Timely and detailed information on the HIV epidemic in the North West of England is important for appropriate and effective commissioning of local services. In view of the sensitive nature of the information collected, data are anonymised and data collection and storage conforms to all relevant laws and guidance relating to security and confidentiality.

The first six months of 2008 have seen a total of 496 new HIV cases in the North West, a 16% increase on the 424 new cases at the equivalent time in 2007¹ (new cases are classed as HIV positive individuals who have not previously been seen in North West statutory treatment centres prior to January 2008). The figures recorded for this six month period demonstrate a notable increase in new cases of HIV in the North West which counterbalance the decrease in new cases which was documented in 2007.

Overall, in the first six months of 2008 a total of 5,157 HIV positive individuals accessed care in treatment centres across the North West, an 11% increase on the figure of 4,661 reported in mid 2007². A two percent decrease was recorded for HIV positive people accessing treatment and care in the first half of 2008 compared to the whole of 2007². As with previous years¹, this is partly due to the fact that not all individuals with diagnosed HIV access HIV services in a six month period, with about 10% of individuals only attending once or twice in an entire year^{2,3}. Figure 1.1 shows that the number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West has risen annually since recording began in 1996, and Figure 1.2 shows the mid-year temporary variance until full year (annual) figures are complete.

Figure 1.1: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 1996 – mid 2008 by county



*Prior to 2001 data were not collected from Cumbrian treatment centres

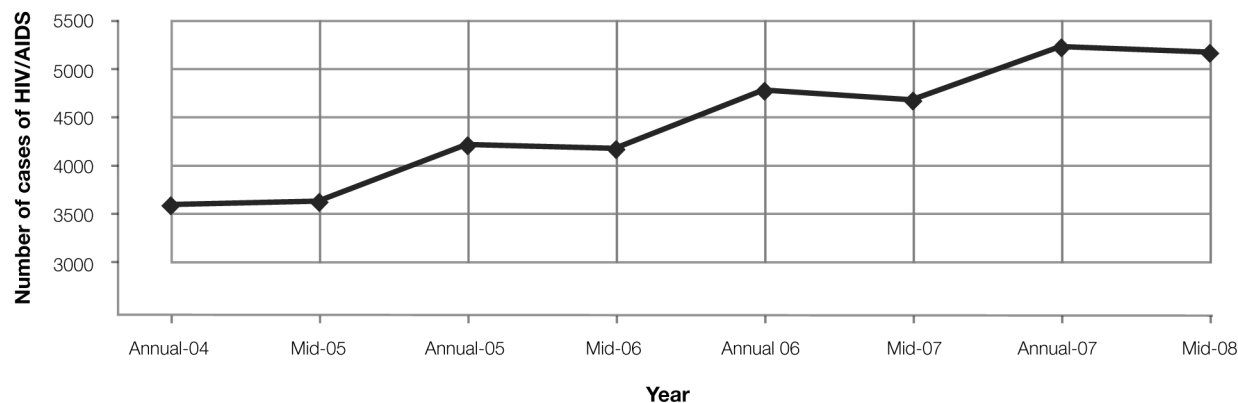
**Other category comprises individuals residing in other British regions, the Isle of Man, abroad or whose county of residence is unknown.

¹ Madden H, Downing J, Jones L, Hargreaves SC, Cook PA, Syed Q & Bellis MA (2007) HIV & AIDS in the North West of England Mid Year 2007, Liverpool John Moores University, Centre for Public Health.

² Downing J, Cook PA, Madden H, Hargreaves SC, Jones L, Syed Q & Bellis MA (2007) HIV & AIDS in the North West of England 2006, Liverpool John Moores University, Centre for Public Health.

³ Cook PA, Downing J, Jones AM, Rimmer P, Ashton M, Syed Q & Bellis MA (2004) HIV & AIDS in the North West of England Mid Year 2004. Liverpool John Moores University, Centre for Public Health.

Figure 1.2: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 2004 to mid 2008 including mid year figures



Antenatal screening for infectious diseases

For the second time this report includes data provided by the Health Protection Agency (HPA) North West on antenatal screening for HIV. This is in response to requests from the sexual health networks in the North West that both sources of HIV data be presented together. This feature presents HIV screening uptake rates and HIV diagnoses amongst pregnant women in the North West in 2007. All maternity clinics in the North West supply uptake rates on a quarterly basis to the HPA which enables monitoring of HIV, hepatitis B, syphilis and rubella in pregnancy. Further, for comparison, 2007 data collected by the Centre for Public Health on those accessing HIV treatment and care is presented alongside the HPA's screening data to allow a comprehensive view. We hope that these figures help raise awareness of the importance of improving antenatal screening rates in the North West (see Chapter 4).

Methodology of Monitoring HIV and AIDS in the North West

Twice a year, clinics complete and return forms which contain basic data on each HIV positive individual already known to the HIV/AIDS Monitoring Unit, with up to date details from the current reporting period. In addition, clinics are prompted to report any individual for whom they have also submitted a new diagnosis form (buff coloured clinicians' reporting form) for the corresponding period and asked to report all other new cases, either newly diagnosed or transferred from another clinic. Names of HIV positive individuals are not collected: instead, a one-way encryption of the surname, the soundex code, is used. This, in combination with date of birth and sex, defines a unique individual.

The demographic data collected for each person includes hospital number, soundex, date of birth, sex, postcode, ethnicity, residency status, transmission route of HIV, vital status, whether they were exposed abroad and country of exposure. Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and who are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category. Transsexuals who acquired HIV through sex between men are recorded as males for the purpose of this report. Age groups refer to the age of individuals at the end of June 2008. Ethnic group classifications are those used by the Health Protection Agency HIV and STI Department, for the Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID). Residency categories are adapted from the National Asylum Support Service categories. The data requested on each individual for each six month period include number of outpatient visits, inpatient stays, home visits, day cases, latest CD4 counts and viral loads and dates taken, details of any antiretroviral therapy (ART) they are being prescribed, whether they are pregnant, clinical stage and the date they were last seen. Individuals are categorised as receiving the highest level of antiretroviral therapy received from any treatment centre during the period and as the most advanced stage of disease recorded by any treatment centre. Additionally, for those who died, information on cause of death and date is requested.

New cases are classed as people who are new to the North West database in 2008, have not been seen at a statutory treatment centre in the North West since 1994 and include transfers from outside of the region. New cases in the North West treatment and care database are thus not necessarily new diagnoses. However, the data used in the annual and mid year reports are comprehensive and, whilst slightly overestimating the number of new diagnoses, remain the most accurate indicator of new diagnoses in the North West. In the first six months of 2008, an estimated 20 of the 496 new cases were transfers from outside of the North West region who had been diagnosed positive and received HIV care in another part of the UK prior to 2008. This is a conservative estimate based on the information given by some treatment centres. Future reports plan to present data on cases new to the

region who have transferred from outside the North West. These data will facilitate calculation of the exact number of newly diagnosed HIV cases within the region.

All service providers are encouraged to include full postcodes to enable mapping to local authority (LA) and primary care trust (PCT) of residence (using postcode data supplied by the North West Public Health Observatory). Partial postcodes are mapped to a particular LA and PCT if more than 90% of individual postcodes within a partial postcode area mapped to one LA or PCT. This method provides a good degree of accuracy when all but the last digit of the postcode is available with 97% matching to a PCT. However, if only a first part postcode (e.g. M12) is provided, only 87% match to a PCT, and some first part postcodes do not even match to a single region. Partial postcodes that could not be mapped to LA or PCT were allocated to a county if possible, or coded as unknown. Analyses are given by county, LA and PCT. The tables are presented at the end of each chapter, following a brief commentary. For reasons of space, it is not possible to present all data broken down to LA and PCT level, however, additional tables are available on the North West Public Health Observatory website: www.nwpho.org.uk/hiv2008_midyear.

2. New Cases

During the first six months of 2008, 496 new HIV and AIDS cases presented to statutory treatment centres in the North West region. This is a 16% increase on mid year 2007 (426 cases) but is almost equal to the mid year 2006 figures (494 new cases). New cases are defined as individuals seen in the North West Region in the first half of 2008 but not during the years 1995 to 2007 and include new HIV positive individuals who died during this period. Twenty of these new cases are known to have transferred from out of the region. This is a conservative estimate based on the information given by some treatment centres. Future reports will hopefully present data on all cases new to the region who have transferred from outside the North West.

Table 2.1 and **Table 2.2** reveal that men were more likely to be infected with HIV through sex with men (196 cases), than through sex with women (89 cases). For those new cases infected through heterosexual sex, 63% were female, which, 71% were self-defined as black African. Eight new cases in individuals aged 19 years or under were attributed to sexual intercourse; this illustrates the need to educate adolescents on safer sex. Three cases were acquired through injecting drug use (IDU) compared with five in mid year 2007. Table 2.2 shows that almost half (48%) of infections were acquired through heterosexual sex, a similar proportion to the 49% seen at this time in 2007. Table 2.2, broken down by local authority (LA), shows that 91% of new cases presenting to treatment centres in the region resided in the North West of England.

Table 2.3 shows new HIV cases broken down by stage of HIV disease and LA of residence. In the first six months of 2008, new HIV positive individuals tended to present to treatment centres at an early stage of HIV disease with 65% reported as asymptomatic. The smallest proportion of asymptomatic new cases were reported in Cheshire (60%), Greater Manchester (61%) and Cumbria (62%), compared with Lancashire (70%) and Merseyside (77%). Overall 13% of new cases presented to treatment centres with an AIDS defining illness in the first six months of 2008, a substantial decrease from mid year 2007 (20%), but a similar proportion to 2006 (11%). The majority of LAs saw at least one new case of HIV or AIDS during the first six months of 2008, with the exceptions of Allerdale, Ribble Valley, Halton, and Ellesmere Port and Neston.

Table 2.4 displays the new cases of HIV by infection route, sex and stage of disease. Half of all new cases who resided in the North West with asymptomatic HIV acquired the infection through heterosexual sex and 40% through sex between men. Proportionately fewer new cases presented with and AIDS defining illness in this reporting period (14% of new cases) compared with 20% of new cases in the same period in 2007. Of those new cases resident in the North West with AIDS (including those who died in the period) nearly two thirds (63%) were infected through heterosexual sex (compared with 58% in mid year 2007) and 30% were infected through sex between men.

Table 2.5 illustrates ethnicity of new cases by age group for those resident in the North West of England and for all individuals treated in the region. Over half of new cases treated in the region were in individuals who were self-defined as white (54%), followed by black African (36%) The majority of newly reported cases were aged between 25 and 44 years (70%). The highest proportion was in 25-29 year olds, with a substantial increase in the proportion of those of white ethnicity in the 25-29 age group (48; 18% in the white subgroup) compared with mid-year 2007 (26; 11% in the white subgroup).

Table 2.6 shows sex, stage of HIV disease and exposure abroad by ethnic group. The gender differential between males and females (two thirds male) was similar to previous periods. Of those people whose global region of exposure was known, 96% of black Africans were exposed abroad compared to only 13% of those self defined as white. Nearly three quarters of males (71%) accessing treatment and care in the North West were white, whereas 68% of females were black African.

Table 2.7 and **Figure 2.1** show the global region and country of exposure for new cases of HIV and AIDS acquired outside the UK in individuals who presented in the North West for treatment and care between January and June 2008. A total of 200 people believed themselves to have been infected abroad (40% of new cases). Overall 79% of all HIV transmissions abroad were acquired in sub-Saharan Africa. Over a third (34%) of new HIV infections acquired abroad in the first half of 2008 were acquired in Zimbabwe. Overall, 81% of all infections abroad were acquired through heterosexual sex. Of those infected in sub-Saharan Africa, 87% were infected through heterosexual sex, compared with 57% in South and South East Asia where the majority were acquired in Thailand.

Table 2.8 illustrates the distribution of new HIV cases by treatment centre and infection route. The treatment centres with the highest numbers of new cases in the first half of 2008 were Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, (MRIG; 123 new cases, compared with 88 by mid year 2007), and North Manchester General Hospital Infectious Disease Unit (NMG; 77 new cases). As in previous years, large numbers of new cases were also seen at the Liverpool Centre for Sexual Health (RLG; 64 new cases compared with 52 by mid year 2007). Some treatment centres show a higher percentage of new cases infected through MSM than through heterosexual sex, for example at the department of GUM at Leighton Hospital (LEI), Macclesfield GUM (MAC), North Manchester General Hospital GUM department (NMGG) and at Tameside and Glossop Centre for Sexual Health (TAMG). 'The Docs' GP Practice in Manchester (MGP) saw no new cases of heterosexually acquired HIV. Five treatment centres recorded all their new cases as heterosexually acquired: Fairfield General Hospital (BURY), Liverpool Specialist Community Nursing (LCN), Furness General Hospital (FGH), Noble's Hospital, Isle of Man (NOBL) and the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary in Wigan (WIGG).

Table 2.9 shows the sex, age group, infection route, ethnicity, stage of disease and area of residence by residency status of new cases in the first half of 2008. Of all the new cases, 285 (57%) were known to be UK nationals, 111 (22%) were of unknown residency, and 100 (20%) were non-UK nationals. Fifty-eight percent of non-UK nationals were classified as asylum seekers which was a substantial rise on mid year 2007 (41%), with a smaller proportion in other categories. Almost two thirds of HIV positive non-UK nationals were female (61%); this differs from the low proportion of UK nationals who were female (20%). There was also a large difference in the proportion of heterosexual cases between non-UK nationals and UK nationals (84% compared with 30%). Non-UK nationals were younger than UK nationals with most (71%) aged between 25 and 39 years. Ninety-one percent of asylum seekers were self-defined as black African. Most of the known HIV positive non-UK nationals were resident in Greater Manchester (56%), with the next largest number living in Merseyside (26%).

Two thirds of new cases in non-UK nationals were reported to be asymptomatic, a similar proportion to UK nationals, suggesting that people usually access treatment while still healthy and can benefit from life-prolonging treatment. Of those known to be non-UK nationals, 9% had an AIDS diagnosis, similar to the 11% of UK nationals (note the proportion for both are reduced from mid year 2007, where 21% of non-UK nationals and 18% of UK nationals had an AIDS diagnosis). Persons of unknown residency were the group with the largest proportion of new cases presenting with AIDS (22%). However, overall almost half the cases (48%) presenting for the first time with AIDS were UK nationals and less than a fifth (14%) were non UK nationals.

Table 2.10 shows new cases of HIV by infection route and PCT of residence. All PCTs in the region saw at least one new case of HIV during the first six months of 2008. The table shows that Manchester PCT accounted for the largest number of new HIV cases in treatment and care in the North West (125; 25% of the total) half of which were heterosexually acquired. Liverpool PCT had the second largest population of new HIV cases (49; 10% of the total) of which 65% were heterosexually acquired. In Manchester PCT a drop of 19% was reported compared with the mid year 2007 figures (from 125 to 101 cases), Liverpool recorded a 40% increase (from 35 to 49 cases). While an increase was reported in the majority of PCTs, reductions were recorded in others (e.g. Salford, Western Cheshire, Trafford, and Bolton PCTs).

Table 2.11 shows new cases of HIV by stage of disease and PCT of residence. The majority of new cases were diagnosed whilst still asymptomatic (65%). North Lancashire PCT had the highest proportion of new cases who were asymptomatic (92%), and Heywood, Middleton and Rochdale PCT had the smallest proportion who were asymptomatic (25%). Further analyses by PCT can be found on the North West Public Health Observatory website: www.nwpho.org.uk/hiv2008_midyear.

Table 2.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnic group of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008

		Infection Route										Total (100%)	
		MSM	Injecting Drug Use		Hetero- sexual		Blood/ Tissue		Mother To Child		Undeter- mined		
		M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
Age Group	0-14								5	3			8
	15-19	4			1	3						1	9
	20-24	18		1	3	13					3	3	41
	25-29	37			7	38					5	4	91
	30-34	26			16	39					4	3	88
	35-39	34	1		24	25					3		87
	40-44	31	1		17	18					13	2	82
	45-49	20			10	7					3		40
	50-54	9			5	5					3		22
	55-59	10			2	2	1				1		16
	60+	7			4			1					12
Stage of HIV Disease	Asymptomatic	129		1	51	103	1	1	2	1	24	8	321
	Symptomatic	24	1		13	17			1	1	4		61
	AIDS	19			18	23			2	1	1		64
	AIDS Related Death	1											1
	Death Unrelated to AIDS				1								1
	Unknown	23	1		6	7					6	5	48
Ethnicity	White	185	1	1	29	29	1	1			17	3	267
	Black Caribbean	2			4	5						1	12
	Black African	4			49	107			5	3	5	4	177
	Black Other	1			1	1							3
	Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi				1	3					1		5
	Other Asian/Oriental		1			2						2	5
	Other/Mixed	3			1						2	2	8
	Unknown	1			4	3					10	1	19
Total	196	2	1	89	150	1	1	5	3	35	13	496	
%	39.5	0.4	0.2	17.9	30.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	7.1	2.6		

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Age groups refer to the age of individuals at the end of June 2008.

Table 2.2: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008

	Local Authority of Residence	Infection Route					Total (100%)	
		MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Hetero-sexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother to Child		Undetermined
Cumbria	Carlisle			4 (100%)				4
	Eden			2 (100%)				2
	Copeland	1 (100%)						1
	South Lakeland			3 (100%)				3
	Barrow-in-Furness			3 (100%)				3
	Total	1 (7.7%)		12 (92.3%)				13
Lancashire	Lancaster	4 (80%)			1 (20%)			5
	Wyre	1 (20%)		4 (80%)				5
	Fylde			3 (100%)				3
	Blackpool	15 (65.2%)		8 (34.8%)				23
	Blackburn with Darwen	2 (25%)		6 (75%)				8
	Pendle	1 (50%)					1 (50%)	2
	Hyndburn	2 (50%)		2 (50%)				4
	Burnley			1 (33.3%)			2 (66.7%)	3
	Rossendale			1 (50%)		1 (50%)		2
	Preston			3 (100%)				3
	South Ribble	2 (40%)		2 (40%)			1 (20%)	5
	Chorley	2 (66.7%)					1 (33.3%)	3
	West Lancashire			1 (100%)				1
	Total	29 (43.3%)		31 (46.3%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.5%)	5 (7.5%)	67
Greater Manchester	Wigan			6 (75%)			2 (25%)	8
	Bolton	2 (7.7%)		19 (73.1%)		2 (7.7%)	3 (11.5%)	26
	Bury	3 (27.3%)		8 (72.7%)				11
	Rochdale	2 (25%)		5 (62.5%)			1 (12.5%)	8
	Oldham	9 (42.9%)		9 (42.9%)			3 (14.3%)	21
	Salford	21 (61.8%)		11 (32.4%)			2 (5.9%)	34
	Manchester	52 (41.6%)		63 (50.4%)		2 (1.6%)	8 (6.4%)	125
	Tameside	8 (61.5%)		5 (38.5%)				13
	Trafford	9 (75%)		3 (25%)				12
	Stockport	3 (42.9%)		2 (28.6%)			2 (28.6%)	7
	Total	109 (41.1%)		131 (49.4%)		4 (1.5%)	21 (7.9%)	265
	Merseyside	Sefton	3 (42.9%)		4 (57.1%)			
Liverpool		7 (14.3%)	1 (2%)	32 (65.3%)		1 (2%)	8 (16.3%)	49
Knowsley		3 (75%)		1 (25%)				4
Wirral		5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (33.3%)				9
St Helens		1 (20%)		2 (40%)			2 (40%)	5
Total		19 (25.7%)	2 (2.7%)	42 (56.8%)		1 (1.4%)	10 (13.5%)	74
Cheshire	Warrington	3 (33.3%)		5 (55.6%)		1 (11.1%)		9
	Chester	2 (66.7%)					1 (33.3%)	3
	Vale Royal	3 (100%)						3
	Macclesfield	4 (80%)					1 (20%)	5
	Congleton	1 (100%)						1
	Crewe & Nantwich	7 (77.8%)		2 (22.2%)				9
	Total	20 (66.7%)		7 (23.3%)		1 (3.3%)	2 (6.7%)	30
	Total North West Residents	178 (39.6%)	2 (0.4%)	223 (49.7%)	1 (0.2%)	7 (1.6%)	38 (8.5%)	449
Isle of Man			1 (50%)	1 (50%)			2	
Out of Region	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.3%)	6 (37.5%)		1 (6.3%)	5 (31.3%)	16	
Unknown	15 (51.7%)		9 (31%)			5 (17.2%)	29	
Total	196 (39.5%)	3 (0.6%)	239 (48.2%)	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.6%)	48 (9.7%)	496	

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Table 2.3: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008

	Local Authority of Residence	Stage of Disease						Total (100%)
		Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	AIDS	AIDS Related Death	Death Unrelated to AIDS	Unknown	
Cumbria	Carlisle	3 (75%)	1 (25%)					4
	Eden	1 (50%)		1 (50%)				2
	Copeland	1 (100%)						1
	South Lakeland	1 (33.3%)		2 (66.7%)				3
	Barrow-in-Furness	2 (66.7%)		1 (33.3%)				3
	Total	8 (61.5%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (30.8%)				13
Lancashire	Lancaster	5 (100%)						5
	Wyre	4 (80%)		1 (20%)				5
	Fylde	3 (100%)						3
	Blackpool	12 (52.2%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)		1 (4.3%)	4 (17.4%)	23
	Blackburn with Darwen	8 (100%)						8
	Pendle		1 (50%)	1 (50%)				2
	Hyndburn	2 (50%)		1 (25%)			1 (25%)	4
	Burnley	3 (100%)						3
	Rossendale		1 (50%)	1 (50%)				2
	Preston	3 (100%)						3
	South Ribble	4 (80%)		1 (20%)				5
	Chorley	3 (100%)						3
	West Lancashire		1 (100%)					1
	Total	47 (70.1%)	6 (9%)	8 (11.9%)		1 (1.5%)	5 (7.5%)	67
Greater Manchester	Wigan	6 (75%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)				8
	Bolton	19 (73.1%)	5 (19.2%)	2 (7.7%)				26
	Bury	6 (54.5%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (9.1%)			1 (9.1%)	11
	Rochdale	2 (25%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (37.5%)				8
	Oldham	15 (71.4%)	4 (19%)	2 (9.5%)				21
	Salford	15 (44.1%)	8 (23.5%)	9 (26.5%)	1 (2.9%)		1 (2.9%)	34
	Manchester	78 (62.4%)	12 (9.6%)	17 (13.6%)			18 (14.4%)	125
	Tameside	10 (76.9%)	1 (7.7%)	2 (15.4%)				13
	Trafford	5 (41.7%)	3 (25%)	2 (16.7%)			2 (16.7%)	12
	Stockport	5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)				1 (14.3%)	7
	Total	161 (60.8%)	41 (15.5%)	39 (14.7%)	1 (0.4%)		23 (8.7%)	265
Merseyside	Sefton	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)					7
	Liverpool	39 (79.6%)	1 (2%)	4 (8.2%)			5 (10.2%)	49
	Knowsley	3 (75%)		1 (25%)				4
	Wirral	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)			1 (11.1%)	9
	St Helens	4 (80%)					1 (20%)	5
	Total	57 (77%)	3 (4.1%)	7 (9.5%)			7 (9.5%)	74
Cheshire	Warrington	7 (77.8%)		2 (22.2%)				9
	Chester	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)				3
	Vale Royal	2 (66.7%)					1 (33.3%)	3
	Macclesfield	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)				5
	Congleton						1 (100%)	1
	Crewe & Nantwich	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)				3 (33.3%)	9
	Total	18 (60%)	3 (10%)	4 (13.3%)			5 (16.7%)	30
Total North West Residents		291 (64.8%)	54 (12%)	62 (13.8%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	40 (8.9%)	449
Isle of Man		1 (50%)	1 (50%)					2
Out of Region		7 (43.8%)	6 (37.5%)				3 (18.8%)	16
Unknown		22 (75.9%)		2 (6.9%)			5 (17.2%)	29
Total		321 (64.7%)	61 (12.3%)	64 (12.9%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	48 (9.7%)	496

Table 2.4: New HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, infection route and sex, January – June 2008

	Stage of disease	Infection Route										Total (100%)			
		MSM		Injecting Drug Use		Heterosexual		Blood/Tissue		Mother to Child			Undetermined		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
Total North West Residents	Asymptomatic	115		1		49	96		1		2	1	18	8	291
	Symptomatic	23		1		12	14			1			3		54
	AIDS	18				18	22			2	1		1		62
	AIDS Related Death	1													1
	Death Unrelated to AIDS					1									1
	Unknown	21				4	7						5	3	40
	Total	178		1	1	84	139		1		5	2	27	11	449
%	39.6		0.2	0.2	18.7	31.0		0.2		1.1	0.4	6.0	2.4		
All individuals treated in North West	Asymptomatic	129		1		51	103	1	1	2	1	24	8	321	
	Symptomatic	24		1		13	17			1	1	4		61	
	AIDS	19				18	23			2	1	1		64	
	AIDS Related Death	1												1	
	Death Unrelated to AIDS					1								1	
	Unknown	23		1		6	7					6	5	48	
	Total	196		2	1	89	150	1	1	5	3	35	13	496	
%	39.5		0.4	0.2	17.9	30.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	7.1	2.6			

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Table 2.5: New HIV and AIDS cases by age category and ethnic group, January – June 2008

	Age Group	Ethnicity							Total (100%)	
		White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other Asian/Oriental	Other/Mixed		Unknown
Total North West Residents	0-14			7						7
	15-19	6		1				1		8
	20-24	19	1	7			1	1	2	31
	25-29	46	2	28	1	1	2	2	4	86
	30-34	35	1	39		2	1	1	2	81
	35-39	34	3	41	1		1		2	82
	40-44	42	1	24		1		1	4	73
	45-49	26	1	9				1	1	38
	50-54	13		6	1					20
	55-59	10		2						12
	60+	10		1						11
	Total	241	9	165	3	4	5	7	15	449
%	53.7	2.0	36.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.3		
All individuals treated in North West	0-14			8						8
	15-19	6	1	1				1		9
	20-24	25	2	8		1	1	1	3	41
	25-29	48	2	30	1	1	2	3	4	91
	30-34	40	2	40		2	1	1	2	88
	35-39	36	3	44	1		1		2	87
	40-44	47	1	27		1		1	5	82
	45-49	27	1	9				1	2	40
	50-54	13		7	1				1	22
	55-59	14		2						16
	60+	11		1						12
	Total	267	12	177	3	5	5	8	19	496
%	53.8	2.4	35.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.8		

Age groups refer to the ages of individuals at the end of June 2008.

Table 2.6: Sex, stage of HIV disease and HIV exposure abroad of new HIV and AIDS cases by ethnic group, January – June 2008

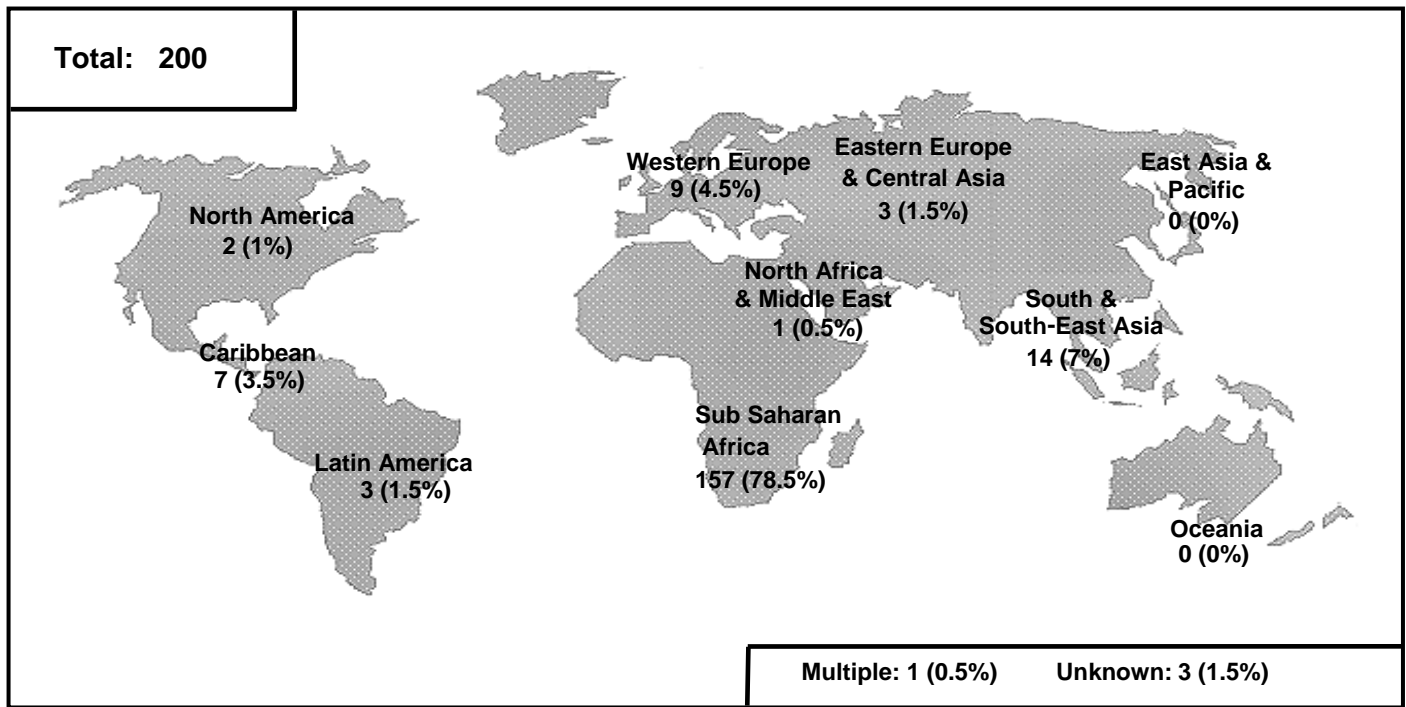
		Ethnicity								Total (100%)
		White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other Asian/Oriental	Other/Mixed	Unknown	
Sex	Male	233 (71%)	6 (1.8%)	63 (19.2%)	2 (0.6%)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (1.8%)	15 (4.6%)	328
	Female	34 (20.2%)	6 (3.6%)	114 (67.9%)	1 (0.6%)	3 (1.8%)	4 (2.4%)	2 (1.2%)	4 (2.4%)	168
Stage of Disease	Asymptomatic	180 (56.1%)	6 (1.9%)	109 (34%)	2 (0.6%)	3 (0.9%)	4 (1.2%)	5 (1.6%)	12 (3.7%)	321
	Symptomatic	30 (49.2%)	2 (3.3%)	26 (42.6%)			1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	61
	AIDS	26 (40.6%)	2 (3.1%)	30 (46.9%)	1 (1.6%)	2 (3.1%)			3 (4.7%)	64
	AIDS Related Death	1 (100%)								1
	Death Unrelated to AIDS							1 (100%)		1
	Unknown	30 (62.5%)	2 (4.2%)	12 (25%)				1 (2.1%)	3 (6.3%)	48
HIV Exposure Abroad	No	208 (91.6%)	3 (1.3%)	7 (3.1%)		3 (1.3%)		2 (0.9%)	4 (1.8%)	227
	Yes	30 (15%)	7 (3.5%)	150 (75%)	1 (0.5%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	6 (3%)	200
	Unknown	29 (42%)	2 (2.9%)	20 (29%)	2 (2.9%)		3 (4.3%)	4 (5.8%)	9 (13%)	69
	Total	267 (53.8%)	12 (2.4%)	177 (35.7%)	3 (0.6%)	5 (1%)	5 (1%)	8 (1.6%)	19 (3.8%)	496

Table 2.7: Global region and country of exposure by infection route for new HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2008

Region of Exposure	Infection Route						Total (100%)
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Hetero-sexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother to Child	Undetermined	
Abroad	16 (8%)		161 (80.5%)	2 (1%)	7 (3.5%)	14 (7%)	200
Caribbean	2		5				7
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	2		1				3
Latin America			2			1	3
North Africa & Middle East			1				1
North America	1					1	2
South & South-East Asia	3		8			3	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	2		137	2	7	9	157
Western Europe	4		5				9
Multiple	1						1
Unknown	1		2				3
UK	163 (71.8%)	1 (0.4%)	49 (21.6%)		1 (0.4%)	13 (5.7%)	227
Undetermined	17 (24.6%)	2 (2.9%)	29 (42%)			21 (30.4%)	69
Total	196 (39.5%)	3 (0.6%)	239 (48.2%)	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.6%)	48 (9.7%)	496

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Figure 2.1: Global region and country of infection for new HIV and AIDS cases who probably acquired their infection outside the UK, January – June 2008



Sub-Saharan Africa	157 (78.5%)
Angola	2 (1%)
Botswana	2 (1%)
Burundi	1 (0.5%)
Cameroon	6 (3%)
Congo	8 (4%)
Cote d'Ivoire	2 (1%)
Dem. Republic of Congo	1 (0.5%)
Equatorial Guinea	1 (0.5%)
Eritrea	2 (1%)
Ethiopia	5 (2.5%)
Ghana	3 (1.5%)
Guinea	1 (0.5%)
Kenya	10 (5%)
Malawi	12 (6%)
Nigeria	6 (3%)
Rwanda	1 (0.5%)
Somalia	1 (0.5%)
South Africa	9 (4.5%)
Tanzania	1 (0.5%)
Uganda	1 (0.5%)
Zambia	6 (3%)
Zimbabwe	68 (34%)
Unknown	8 (4%)

South & South-East Asia	14 (7%)
Bangladesh	1 (0.5%)
India	1 (0.5%)
Philippines	1 (0.5%)
Thailand	10 (5%)
Vietnam	1 (0.5%)

Eastern Europe & Central Asia	3 (1.5%)
Hungary	1 (0.5%)
Poland	2 (1%)

Western Europe	9 (4.5%)
Austria	1 (0.5%)
Canary Islands	1 (0.5%)
Germany	1 (0.5%)
Netherlands	1 (0.5%)
Portugal	1 (0.5%)
Spain	3 (1.5%)
Unknown	1 (0.5%)

North Africa & Middle East	1 (0.5%)
Bahrain	1 (0.5%)

North America	2 (1%)
United States of America	2 (1%)

Caribbean	7 (3.5%)
Jamaica	7 (3.5%)

Latin America	3 (1.5%)
Brazil	3 (1.5%)

Multiple	1 (0.5%)
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Unknown	3 (1.5%)
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Total	200
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Table 2.8: Distribution of treatment for new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008

Treatment Centre	Infection Route						Total
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Heterosexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother To Child	Undetermined	
AHC					3 (100%)		3
APH	4 (57.1%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (28.6%)				7
ARM	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)				1 (33.3%)	3
BLAG	18 (51.4%)		17 (48.6%)				35
BLKG	3 (25%)		8 (66.7%)			1 (8.3%)	12
BOLG	3 (13.6%)		18 (81.8%)			1 (4.5%)	22
BOOT					2 (100%)		2
BURG	1 (33.3%)					2 (66.7%)	3
BURY			4 (100%)				4
CHR	2 (40%)		2 (40%)			1 (20%)	5
CUMB	1 (14.3%)		6 (85.7%)				7
FGH			4 (100%)				4
LCN			3 (100%)				3
LEI	11 (84.6%)		2 (15.4%)				13
MAC	3 (75%)					1 (25%)	4
MGP	6 (100%)						6
MRIG	62 (50.4%)		50 (40.7%)			11 (8.9%)	123
NMG	17 (22.1%)		47 (61%)	1 (1.3%)	6 (7.8%)	6 (7.8%)	77
NMGG	14 (66.7%)		7 (33.3%)				21
NOBL			1 (100%)				1
OLDG	6 (54.5%)		2 (18.2%)			3 (27.3%)	11
PG	3 (27.3%)		4 (36.4%)			4 (36.4%)	11
RLG	13 (20.3%)	1 (1.6%)	39 (60.9%)			11 (17.2%)	64
RLI	2 (50%)		1 (25%)	1 (25%)			4
ROCG			6 (85.7%)			1 (14.3%)	7
SALG	9 (56.3%)		7 (43.8%)				16
SHH	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)			2 (40%)	5
SPG	2 (40%)		3 (60%)				5
STP	2 (28.6%)		2 (28.6%)			3 (42.9%)	7
TAMG	7 (63.6%)		4 (36.4%)				11
TRAG	1 (100%)						1
WAR	2 (40%)		3 (60%)				5
WGH			2 (100%)				2
WIGG			3 (100%)				3
WITG	13 (68.4%)		6 (31.6%)				19

For a definition of the abbreviated statutory treatment centres please refer to the glossary at the back of the report.

Columns cannot be totalled as some individuals may attend two or more treatment locations, thus exaggerating the totals.

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Table 2.9: Residency status of individuals by sex, age group, infection route and stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008

		Residency Status							Total
		UK National	Asylum Seeker	Overseas Student	Temporary Visitor	Refugee	Other*	Unknown	
Sex	Male	227 (79.6%)	21 (36.2%)	4 (44.4%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (42.9%)	10 (50%)	62 (55.9%)	328 (66.1%)
	Female	58 (20.4%)	37 (63.8%)	5 (55.6%)	5 (83.3%)	4 (57.1%)	10 (50%)	49 (44.1%)	168 (33.9%)
Age Group	0-14	2 (0.7%)	1 (1.7%)					5 (4.5%)	8 (1.6%)
	15-19	8 (2.8%)						1 (0.9%)	9 (1.8%)
	20-24	29 (10.2%)	6 (10.3%)	1 (11.1%)			1 (5%)	4 (3.6%)	41 (8.3%)
	25-29	48 (16.8%)	13 (22.4%)	3 (33.3%)	3 (50%)	2 (28.6%)	4 (20%)	18 (16.2%)	91 (18.3%)
	30-34	40 (14%)	17 (29.3%)	2 (22.2%)		2 (28.6%)	5 (25%)	22 (19.8%)	88 (17.7%)
	35-39	45 (15.8%)	12 (20.7%)	3 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (15%)	22 (19.8%)	87 (17.5%)
	40-44	44 (15.4%)	4 (6.9%)		2 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (30%)	25 (22.5%)	82 (16.5%)
	45-49	31 (10.9%)	1 (1.7%)				1 (5%)	7 (6.3%)	40 (8.1%)
	50-54	14 (4.9%)	3 (5.2%)			1 (14.3%)		4 (3.6%)	22 (4.4%)
	55-59	13 (4.6%)	1 (1.7%)					2 (1.8%)	16 (3.2%)
60+	11 (3.9%)						1 (0.9%)	12 (2.4%)	
Infection Route	MSM	169 (59.3%)	1 (1.7%)				8 (40%)	18 (16.2%)	196 (39.5%)
	Injecting drug use	3 (1.1%)							3 (0.6%)
	Heterosexual	86 (30.2%)	52 (89.7%)	7 (77.8%)	6 (100%)	7 (100%)	12 (60%)	69 (62.2%)	239 (48.2%)
	Blood/tissue	2 (0.7%)							2 (0.4%)
	Mother to child	2 (0.7%)	1 (1.7%)					5 (4.5%)	8 (1.6%)
	Undetermined	23 (8.1%)	4 (6.9%)	2 (22.2%)				19 (17.1%)	48 (9.7%)
Ethnicity	White	232 (81.4%)	1 (1.7%)				9 (45%)	25 (22.5%)	267 (53.8%)
	Black Caribbean	6 (2.1%)		2 (22.2%)	1 (16.7%)		1 (5%)	2 (1.8%)	12 (2.4%)
	Black African	32 (11.2%)	53 (91.4%)	7 (77.8%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100%)	10 (50%)	64 (57.7%)	177 (35.7%)
	Black Other	2 (0.7%)						1 (0.9%)	3 (0.6%)
	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	2 (0.7%)	2 (3.4%)					1 (0.9%)	5 (1%)
	Other Asian/Oriental	2 (0.7%)			1 (16.7%)			2 (1.8%)	5 (1%)
	Other/Mixed	6 (2.1%)						2 (1.8%)	8 (1.6%)
	Unknown	3 (1.1%)	2 (3.4%)					14 (12.6%)	19 (3.8%)
Stage of Disease	Asymptomatic	191 (67%)	39 (67.2%)	4 (44.4%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	15 (75%)	64 (57.7%)	321 (64.7%)
	Symptomatic	32 (11.2%)	6 (10.3%)	2 (22.2%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	4 (20%)	14 (12.6%)	61 (12.3%)
	AIDS	31 (10.9%)	8 (13.8%)			1 (14.3%)		24 (21.6%)	64 (12.9%)
	AIDS Related Death	1 (0.4%)							1 (0.2%)
	Death Unrelated to AIDS							1 (0.9%)	1 (0.2%)
	Unknown	30 (10.5%)	5 (8.6%)	3 (33.3%)		1 (14.3%)	1 (5%)	8 (7.2%)	48 (9.7%)
Area of Residence	Cumbria	9 (3.2%)			4 (66.7%)				13 (2.6%)
	Lancashire	53 (18.6%)	2 (3.4%)			2 (28.6%)		10 (9%)	67 (13.5%)
	Greater Manchester	131 (46%)	28 (48.3%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (57.1%)	14 (70%)	78 (70.3%)	265 (53.4%)
	Merseyside	35 (12.3%)	25 (43.1%)				1 (5%)	13 (11.7%)	74 (14.9%)
	Cheshire	27 (9.5%)	1 (1.7%)				1 (5%)	1 (0.9%)	30 (6%)
	Out of Region	9 (3.2%)	1 (1.7%)					6 (5.4%)	16 (3.2%)
	Isle of Man	1 (0.4%)					1 (5%)		2 (0.4%)
	Unknown	20 (7%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (11.1%)		1 (14.3%)	3 (15%)	3 (2.7%)	29 (5.8%)
Total (100%)		285	58	9	6	7	20	111	496

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Age groups refer to the age of individuals at the end of July 2008.

* Includes residency status defined as 'Migrant Worker', 'Dependent', and 'Other'.

Table 2.10: Primary care trust of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008

Primary Care Trust of Residence	Infection Route						Total
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Hetero-sexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother To Child	Undetermined	
Cumbria	1 (7.7%)		12 (92.3%)				13
North Lancashire	5 (38.5%)		7 (53.8%)	1 (7.7%)			13
Blackpool	15 (65.2%)		8 (34.8%)				23
Blackburn with Darwen	2 (25%)		6 (75%)				8
East Lancashire	3 (27.3%)		4 (36.4%)		1 (9.1%)	3 (27.3%)	11
Central Lancashire	4 (33.3%)		6 (50%)			2 (16.7%)	12
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan			6 (75%)			2 (25%)	8
Bolton	2 (7.7%)		19 (73.1%)		2 (7.7%)	3 (11.5%)	26
Bury	3 (27.3%)		8 (72.7%)				11
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale	2 (25%)		5 (62.5%)			1 (12.5%)	8
Oldham	9 (42.9%)		9 (42.9%)			3 (14.3%)	21
Salford	21 (61.8%)		11 (32.4%)			2 (5.9%)	34
Manchester	52 (41.6%)		63 (50.4%)		2 (1.6%)	8 (6.4%)	125
Tameside & Glossop	8 (61.5%)		5 (38.5%)				13
Trafford	9 (75%)		3 (25%)				12
Stockport	3 (42.9%)		2 (28.6%)			2 (28.6%)	7
Sefton	3 (42.9%)		4 (57.1%)				7
Liverpool	7 (14.3%)	1 (2%)	32 (65.3%)		1 (2%)	8 (16.3%)	49
Knowsley	3 (75%)		1 (25%)				4
Wirral	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (33.3%)				9
Halton & St Helens	1 (20%)		2 (40%)			2 (40%)	5
Warrington	3 (33.3%)		5 (55.6%)		1 (11.1%)		9
Western Cheshire	2 (66.7%)					1 (33.3%)	3
Central & Eastern Cheshire	15 (83.3%)		2 (11.1%)			1 (5.6%)	18
Out of Region	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.3%)	6 (37.5%)		1 (6.3%)	5 (31.3%)	16
Isle of Man			1 (50%)	1 (50%)			2
Unknown	15 (51.7%)		9 (31%)			5 (17.2%)	29
Total	196 (39.5%)	3 (0.6%)	239 (48.2%)	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.6%)	48 (9.7%)	496

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Table 2.11: Primary care trust of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of disease, January – June 2008

Primary Care Trust of Residence	Stage of Disease						Total
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	AIDS	AIDS Related Death	Death Unrelated to AIDS	Unknown	
Cumbria	8 (61.5%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (30.8%)				13
North Lancashire	12 (92.3%)		1 (7.7%)				13
Blackpool	12 (52.2%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)		1 (4.3%)	4 (17.4%)	23
Blackburn with Darwen	8 (100%)						8
East Lancashire	5 (45.5%)	2 (18.2%)	3 (27.3%)			1 (9.1%)	11
Central Lancashire	10 (83.3%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)				12
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan	6 (75%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)				8
Bolton	19 (73.1%)	5 (19.2%)	2 (7.7%)				26
Bury	6 (54.5%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (9.1%)			1 (9.1%)	11
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale	2 (25%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (37.5%)				8
Oldham	15 (71.4%)	4 (19%)	2 (9.5%)				21
Salford	15 (44.1%)	8 (23.5%)	9 (26.5%)	1 (2.9%)		1 (2.9%)	34
Manchester	78 (62.4%)	12 (9.6%)	17 (13.6%)			18 (14.4%)	125
Tameside & Glossop	10 (76.9%)	1 (7.7%)	2 (15.4%)				13
Trafford	5 (41.7%)	3 (25%)	2 (16.7%)			2 (16.7%)	12
Stockport	5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)				1 (14.3%)	7
Sefton	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)					7
Liverpool	39 (79.6%)	1 (2%)	4 (8.2%)			5 (10.2%)	49
Knowsley	3 (75%)		1 (25%)				4
Wirral	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)			1 (11.1%)	9
Halton & St Helens	4 (80%)					1 (20%)	5
Warrington	7 (77.8%)		2 (22.2%)				9
Western Cheshire	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)				3
Central & Eastern Cheshire	10 (55.6%)	2 (11.1%)	1 (5.6%)			5 (27.8%)	18
Out of Region	7 (43.8%)	6 (37.5%)				3 (18.8%)	16
Isle of Man	1 (50%)	1 (50%)					2
Unknown	22 (75.9%)		2 (6.9%)			5 (17.2%)	29
Total	321 (64.7%)	61 (12.3%)	64 (12.9%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	48 (9.7%)	496

3. All Cases

During the first six months of 2008, 5,157 individuals living with HIV and AIDS accessed treatment and care services in the North West of England (including new cases). This is an 11% increase on the figure of 4,661 reported cases in mid year 2007. This number does not represent the entire prevalence of diagnosed HIV, since some individuals do not appear to access statutory treatment services in a six month period.

Table 3.1 shows that men were more likely to be infected with HIV through sex between men (MSM; 2,691 cases) rather than via heterosexual sex (802 cases). For those infected through injecting drug use, four fifths were male. Of the 2,098 cases infected through heterosexual sex, 38% were male, and of these, 39% were self-defined as white and 53% as black African. Of the 1,296 female heterosexual cases, the majority were self-defined as black African (70%) compared with 22% self-defined as white. However, only 4% of individuals infected via MSM were from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups.

Table 3.2 shows that 61% of HIV positive residents in Lancashire acquired their infection through sex between men, compared to 39% in Merseyside. Merseyside had the highest proportion of cases infected through heterosexual sex (53%) whilst Lancashire had the lowest (33%). As in previous years, the vast majority of all people treated in the North West were also resident in the region (95% of all cases).

Table 3.3 refers to the stage of HIV disease for the total number of HIV and AIDS cases by local authority (LA) of residence. Individuals who died are presented in a separate category. The majority of HIV positive people accessing care in the North West reside in Greater Manchester (59% of the total number). The majority of all cases were categorised as asymptomatic (47%). This is the case in all counties across the North West; Merseyside (56%), Cheshire (51%), Cumbria (47%), Greater Manchester (47%), and Lancashire (41%). There were 16 deaths related to AIDS during this period.

Table 3.4 provides a breakdown of county and ethnicity by infection route and sex. Almost three quarters (71%) of those infected through heterosexual sex treated in the region were from BME/mixed ethnicity backgrounds, compared to 28% who were of white ethnicity. Conversely, of those infected via MSM, 96% were of white ethnicity and only 4% were from BME/mixed ethnicity backgrounds. The proportion of the HIV positive population who were white varies between counties, with Cumbria having the largest proportion (85%), followed by Lancashire (82%) and Cheshire (81%). Merseyside and Greater Manchester had the smallest proportion with 60% each.

Table 3.5 shows a breakdown of age by ethnicity for all North West residents with HIV and for all those individuals treated for HIV in the region. The majority of cases accessing treatment and care in the region were aged between 30 and 44 years (55%), with those aged between 35 and 39 years having the highest number of HIV cases (1,020). Of all those who accessed treatment and care in the region, a larger proportion of black African individuals (63%) than those who were white (52%) were aged between 30 and 44 years.

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of total HIV and AIDS cases by county, stage of HIV disease and level of antiretroviral therapy. Almost half (48%) were using triple therapy, followed by just over a quarter (27%) using no antiretroviral therapy. Amongst those North West residents with AIDS (including those who died in the period), 95% were on antiretroviral therapy. Amongst those who were asymptomatic, over half (54%) were taking antiretroviral therapy compared to 43% at the same point in 2007. There was little variation between the proportions of individuals not on antiretroviral therapy between counties, ranging from 24% in Lancashire to 34% in Merseyside.

Table 3.7 gives a breakdown of ethnicity by sex, stage of HIV disease and whether or not individuals acquired HIV abroad. Although overall there were more males (73%) than females with HIV, amongst black Africans, two thirds (66%) were female and amongst those defined as other Asian/Oriental, 65% were female. The largest proportion of HIV positive individuals were asymptomatic (47%), followed by symptomatic individuals (28%). Amongst white HIV positive individuals, 45% were asymptomatic. In contrast to the 13% of white individuals infected abroad, 79% of those individuals from black and minority ethnic backgrounds were exposed to HIV abroad.

Table 3.8 and Figure 3.1 illustrate global region and country of exposure by route of infection of all HIV and AIDS cases. Thirty six percent of all cases were reported to have been exposed to HIV abroad, up from 19% in 1998. The majority (81%) of those infected abroad were infected through heterosexual sex, the vast majority of these being infected in sub-Saharan Africa (82%) and more specifically Zimbabwe (31% of all infections contracted

abroad). Heterosexual sex was the most common route of infection in those infected in sub-Saharan Africa (93%), the Caribbean (84%), South and South East Asia (79%), North Africa and Middle East (65%), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (56%). In contrast, those infected in Oceania, North America and Western Europe were more likely to be via MSM (83%, 75% and 58% respectively).

Table 3.9 lists the North West treatment centres broken down by infection route (for a definition of the abbreviated treatment centres, please see glossary). The Infectious Disease Unit at North Manchester General Hospital (NMG) provides care for the greatest number of HIV positive individuals in the North West (1,414). Manchester Centre for Sexual Health (MRIG) provided treatment for 914 individuals, the Liverpool Centre for Sexual Health (RLG) provided care for 604 individuals and Blackpool Victoria Hospital (BLAG) provided care for 373 individuals with HIV in the first six months of 2008. There are considerable variations in the profile of HIV positive patients between different treatment centres. Ninety seven percent of individuals attending the specialist general practice in Manchester (MGP) had been exposed to HIV via sex between men compared to the overall rate of 52% of all HIV and AIDS cases within the region (table 3.1). Treatment of individuals exposed through contaminated blood or blood products is primarily undertaken by specialist haematology units at Manchester Royal Infirmary (MRIH) and Royal Liverpool University Hospital (RLH).

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of total HIV and AIDS cases by treatment centre and level of antiretroviral therapy. Three centres, 'The Doc's' General Practice (MGP) in Manchester, Liverpool Specialist Community Nursing (LCN) and the Armistead Centre (ARM) in Liverpool, do not prescribe ART as they are primarily support services. The GUM Department at Royal Albert Edward Infirmary in Wigan (WIGG) is currently the only centre with no patients on ART. As would be expected, overall there were very few patients on mono or dual therapy.

Table 3.11 illustrates the residential distribution of all HIV and AIDS cases presenting in the North West for treatment by the number of statutory treatment centres attended. The majority (93%) attended only one treatment centre in the first half of 2008. However, this varied across counties, with residents of Lancashire and residents of Cumbria being more likely to attend only one treatment centre (97%) compared with Merseyside (87%). It should be noted that these numbers refer only to treatment centres within the North West. Attendance at multiple treatment centres could be seen as a result of moving treatment centre because of a change in residence or simultaneously accessing treatment and care from more than one treatment centre.

Table 3.12 shows the total and mean number of outpatient visits, day cases, inpatient episodes, inpatient days and home visits per HIV positive individual treated by each centre. North Manchester General Hospital Infectious Disease Unit (NMG) provided the highest number of outpatient visits, accounting for 25% of all attendances across the region. Manchester Centre for Sexual Health (MRIG) reported the second highest number of visits (3,813) and a relatively high mean number of outpatient visits per HIV positive person (4.17 visits). NMG also provided the highest number of day cases (84% of the total day cases), inpatient episodes (34% of the total inpatient episodes) and inpatient days (44%), with MRIG providing the next highest numbers of inpatient days at 20% of the total. The Armistead Centre in Liverpool (ARM) provided by far the highest mean number of outpatient attendances per person (19.84 visits per person) which is likely to be due to its nature as, primarily, a support service.

Some of the treatment centres provided a significant number of home visits, with Liverpool Specialist Community Nursing (LCN) providing 55% of the total home visits, followed by Alder Hey Children's Hospital (AHC; 21%). LCN also provided the highest mean number of home visits per HIV positive person (5.25 per patient).

Although those categorised as asymptomatic accounted for the highest number of outpatient visits (9,710) it is those with an AIDS defining illness (not including those who had died) who had the highest mean number of outpatient visits per patient (4.55). Individuals who died of an AIDS related illness during the first half of 2008 had the highest mean number of inpatient days (23.88).

Table 3.13 shows the sex, age group, infection route, ethnicity, stage of disease and area of residence by residency status of all cases in the first half of 2008. Fifty two percent of non-UK nationals were classified as asylum seekers, with significant numbers defined as refugee (16%) and other (16%; which includes migrant worker, dependants and other). Temporary visitors made up the smallest category (5%). Almost two thirds of HIV positive non-UK nationals were female (65%); this differs from the low proportion UK nationals who were female (16%). There is also a large difference in the proportion of heterosexual cases between non-UK nationals and UK nationals (91% compared to 25%). A high proportion (96%) of asylum seekers were self-defined as black African.

Most of the known HIV positive non-UK nationals were resident in Greater Manchester (72%), with the next largest number living in Merseyside (18%).

A total of 1,022 individuals were known to be non-UK nationals (20% of the total HIV positive population of the North West of England). Residency status was unknown for five percent of individuals. Over half of non-UK nationals were reported to be asymptomatic (53%), suggesting that individuals usually access treatment while still healthy and thus may benefit from life-prolonging treatment. This compares to the population classified as UK nationals, where 46% were classified as asymptomatic. Of those known to be non-UK nationals, just under a quarter (23%) had an AIDS diagnosis, slightly more than the 22% of UK nationals. UK nationals accounted for 88% of the 16 deaths related to AIDS in the first half of the year.

Table 3.14 shows primary care trust (PCT) of residence by infection route. Two thirds of the HIV positive individuals residing in Blackburn and Darwen PCT (65%) and 63% of those infected living in Liverpool PCT were infected through heterosexual sex. Eighty one percent of those residing in Blackpool PCT were infected through sex between men. Amongst those residing in regions outside the North West whilst being treated in the region, three percent were infected through blood or tissue and five percent through mother to child, suggesting that these individuals travelled further to specialist treatment centres in the region.

Table 3.15 displays PCT of residence by stage of HIV disease. There were eight PCTs (Ashton, Leigh and Wigan, Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, Warrington, and Western Cheshire) where asymptomatic individuals accounted for a larger proportion of cases than the combined total of individuals categorised as symptomatic and those who have an AIDS defining illness (but who had not died). In all other PCTs, there were fewer individuals recorded as asymptomatic than as symptomatic or having an AIDS defining illness. Further analyses by PCT can be found on the North West Public Health Observatory website: www.nwpho.org.uk/hiv2008_midyear.

Table 3.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnic group of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008

		Infection Route										Total (100%)	
		MSM	Injecting Drug Use		Hetero-sexual		Blood/Tissue		Mother to Child		Undetermined		
		M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
Age Group	0-14								33	49			82
	15-19	8			1	9			8	13		2	41
	20-24	94	1	1	21	64	2		1		4	3	191
	25-29	232	6	2	48	208	5				6	4	511
	30-34	366	9	3	112	299	4				12	4	809
	35-39	509	12	3	173	301	12	1			9		1020
	40-44	571	22	4	166	201	13	2			22	4	1005
	45-49	418	19	5	103	117	6	2			10	2	682
	50-54	244	4	2	78	47	7	2			5		389
	55-59	147	4		44	33	3	1			3		235
	60+	102	4		56	17	3	4			5	1	192
Stage of HIV Disease	Asymptomatic	1238	25	10	374	707	9	1	8	24	36	12	2444
	Symptomatic	825	32	8	196	300	31	6	20	21	14	2	1455
	AIDS	563	21	2	218	275	15	5	14	17	20		1150
	AIDS Related Death	10			2	4							16
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	3	1		4								8
	Unknown	52	2		8	10					6	6	84
Ethnicity	White	2580	71	20	311	279	50	8	6	11	49	6	3391
	Black Caribbean	16	2		19	27	1			1		1	67
	Black African	18	2		426	902	2		29	41	9	7	1436
	Black Other	6	1		2	9							18
	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	18	1		19	15	2	2		1	2	1	61
	Other Asian/Oriental	11	1		9	37		2	1	2	1	2	66
	Other/Mixed	35	2		12	22			6	6	2	2	87
	Unknown	7	1		4	5					13	1	31
Total	2691	81	20	802	1296	55	12	42	62	76	20	5157	
%	52.2	1.6	0.4	15.6	25.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.4		

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Age groups refer to the age of individuals at the end of June 2008.

Table 3.2: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008

	Local Authority of Residence	Infection Route						Total (100%)
		MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Hetero-sexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother to Child	Undetermined	
Cumbria	Carlisle	14 (48.3%)	2 (6.9%)	11 (37.9%)	1 (3.4%)		1 (3.4%)	29
	Allerdale	8 (50%)		7 (43.8%)		1 (6.3%)		16
	Eden	11 (73.3%)		4 (26.7%)				15
	Copeland	7 (50%)		4 (28.6%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)	14
	South Lakeland	10 (38.5%)	1 (3.8%)	13 (50%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8%)		26
	Barrow-in-Furness	4 (28.6%)		10 (71.4%)				14
	Unknown Cumbria	1 (100%)						1
	Total	55 (47.8%)	3 (2.6%)	49 (42.6%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (2.6%)	2 (1.7%)	115
Lancashire	Lancaster	19 (57.6%)		13 (39.4%)	1 (3%)			33
	Wyre	32 (71.1%)		13 (28.9%)				45
	Fylde	30 (66.7%)	1 (2.2%)	12 (26.7%)	2 (4.4%)			45
	Blackpool	236 (81.1%)	3 (1%)	47 (16.2%)	4 (1.4%)	1 (0.3%)		291
	Blackburn with Darwen	17 (23.6%)	3 (4.2%)	47 (65.3%)	3 (4.2%)		2 (2.8%)	72
	Ribble Valley	6 (46.2%)		6 (46.2%)			1 (7.7%)	13
	Pendle	9 (60%)	1 (6.7%)	3 (20%)	1 (6.7%)		1 (6.7%)	15
	Hyndburn	6 (27.3%)		13 (59.1%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)	22
	Burnley	7 (26.9%)		15 (57.7%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8%)	2 (7.7%)	26
	Rossendale	19 (76%)	1 (4%)	4 (16%)		1 (4%)		25
	Preston	39 (43.8%)	1 (1.1%)	44 (49.4%)		4 (4.5%)	1 (1.1%)	89
	South Ribble	15 (51.7%)		11 (37.9%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (3.4%)	29
	Chorley	11 (64.7%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (17.6%)			2 (11.8%)	17
	West Lancashire	15 (55.6%)		11 (40.7%)	1 (3.7%)			27
	Unknown Lancashire	2 (33.3%)		3 (50%)		1 (16.7%)		6
Total	463 (61.3%)	11 (1.5%)	245 (32.5%)	15 (2%)	10 (1.3%)	11 (1.5%)	755	
Greater Manchester	Wigan	38 (34.9%)		65 (59.6%)	2 (1.8%)	2 (1.8%)	2 (1.8%)	109
	Bolton	66 (31.4%)	7 (3.3%)	120 (57.1%)	5 (2.4%)	8 (3.8%)	4 (1.9%)	210
	Bury	83 (56.1%)	4 (2.7%)	53 (35.8%)	3 (2%)	2 (1.4%)	3 (2%)	148
	Rochdale	50 (42.4%)	3 (2.5%)	57 (48.3%)	4 (3.4%)	2 (1.7%)	2 (1.7%)	118
	Oldham	44 (34.6%)	3 (2.4%)	73 (57.5%)	2 (1.6%)	2 (1.6%)	3 (2.4%)	127
	Salford	313 (71.6%)	11 (2.5%)	102 (23.3%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.5%)	8 (1.8%)	437
	Manchester	759 (51.5%)	26 (1.8%)	632 (42.9%)	2 (0.1%)	34 (2.3%)	21 (1.4%)	1474
	Tameside	64 (54.2%)	5 (4.2%)	46 (39%)		2 (1.7%)	1 (0.8%)	118
	Trafford	93 (53.8%)	6 (3.5%)	61 (35.3%)	4 (2.3%)	3 (1.7%)	6 (3.5%)	173
	Stockport	77 (63.1%)		35 (28.7%)	3 (2.5%)	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.5%)	122
	Unknown Greater Manchester	5 (71.4%)		2 (28.6%)				7
	Total	1592 (52.3%)	65 (2.1%)	1246 (40.9%)	26 (0.9%)	61 (2%)	53 (1.7%)	3043
Merseyside	Sefton	30 (41.7%)	3 (4.2%)	35 (48.6%)	3 (4.2%)		1 (1.4%)	72
	Liverpool	112 (29.6%)	5 (1.3%)	238 (62.8%)	5 (1.3%)	9 (2.4%)	10 (2.6%)	379
	Knowsley	17 (54.8%)	1 (3.2%)	12 (38.7%)			1 (3.2%)	31
	Wirral	58 (47.9%)	5 (4.1%)	52 (43%)	2 (1.7%)	3 (2.5%)	1 (0.8%)	121
	St Helens	33 (75%)		8 (18.2%)	1 (2.3%)		2 (4.5%)	44
	Unknown Merseyside	2 (33.3%)		4 (66.7%)				6
	Total	252 (38.6%)	14 (2.1%)	349 (53.4%)	11 (1.7%)	12 (1.8%)	15 (2.3%)	653
Cheshire	Halton	11 (45.8%)	1 (4.2%)	11 (45.8%)		1 (4.2%)		24
	Warrington	38 (58.5%)	1 (1.5%)	23 (35.4%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (3.1%)		65
	Ellesmere Port & Neston	9 (29%)		18 (58.1%)		4 (12.9%)		31
	Chester	44 (57.9%)	2 (2.6%)	25 (32.9%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.3%)	76
	Vale Royal	21 (75%)		5 (17.9%)	1 (3.6%)		1 (3.6%)	28
	Macclesfield	30 (61.2%)		15 (30.6%)	2 (4.1%)		2 (4.1%)	49
	Congleton	10 (90.9%)		1 (9.1%)				11
	Crewe & Nantwich	23 (60.5%)		15 (39.5%)				38
	Total	186 (57.8%)	4 (1.2%)	113 (35.1%)	6 (1.9%)	9 (2.8%)	4 (1.2%)	322
	Total North West Residents	2548 (52.1%)	97 (2%)	2002 (41%)	61 (1.2%)	95 (1.9%)	85 (1.7%)	4888
Out of Region	99 (55%)	4 (2.2%)	57 (31.7%)	5 (2.8%)	9 (5%)	6 (3.3%)	180	
Isle of Man	9 (42.9%)		11 (52.4%)	1 (4.8%)			21	
Abroad			1 (100%)				1	
Unknown*	35 (52.2%)		27 (40.3%)			5 (7.5%)	67	
Total	2691 (52.2%)	101 (2%)	2098 (40.7%)	67 (1.3%)	104 (2%)	96 (1.9%)	5157	

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

* Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

Table 3.3: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008

	Local Authority of Residence	Stage of HIV Disease						Total (100%)
		Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	AIDS	AIDS Related Death	Death Unrelated to AIDS	Unknown	
Cumbria	Carlisle	9 (31%)	13 (44.8%)	7 (24.1%)				29
	Allerdale	8 (50%)	6 (37.5%)	2 (12.5%)				16
	Eden	9 (60%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)				15
	Copeland	8 (57.1%)	5 (35.7%)	1 (7.1%)				14
	South Lakeland	10 (38.5%)	8 (30.8%)	8 (30.8%)				26
	Barrow-in-Furness	9 (64.3%)	1 (7.1%)	4 (28.6%)				14
	Unknown Cumbria	1 (100%)						1
	Total	54 (47%)	37 (32.2%)	24 (20.9%)				115
Lancashire	Lancaster	21 (63.6%)	7 (21.2%)	5 (15.2%)				33
	Wyre	15 (33.3%)	16 (35.6%)	12 (26.7%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.2%)		45
	Fylde	16 (35.6%)	16 (35.6%)	12 (26.7%)	1 (2.2%)			45
	Blackpool	106 (36.4%)	111 (38.1%)	67 (23%)	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.3%)	4 (1.4%)	291
	Blackburn with Darwen	42 (58.3%)	16 (22.2%)	14 (19.4%)				72
	Ribble Valley	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	7 (53.8%)				13
	Pendle	5 (33.3%)	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)				15
	Hyndburn	6 (27.3%)	9 (40.9%)	6 (27.3%)			1 (4.5%)	22
	Burnley	19 (73.1%)	6 (23.1%)	1 (3.8%)				26
	Rossendale	6 (24%)	15 (60%)	4 (16%)				25
	Preston	37 (41.6%)	31 (34.8%)	21 (23.6%)				89
	South Ribble	12 (41.4%)	7 (24.1%)	10 (34.5%)				29
	Chorley	8 (47.1%)	7 (41.2%)	2 (11.8%)				17
	West Lancashire	10 (37%)	10 (37%)	6 (22.2%)			1 (3.7%)	27
	Unknown Lancashire	2 (33.3%)	3 (50%)	1 (16.7%)				6
Total	310 (41.1%)	261 (34.6%)	172 (22.8%)	4 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	6 (0.8%)	755	
Greater Manchester	Wigan	55 (50.5%)	33 (30.3%)	21 (19.3%)				109
	Bolton	119 (56.7%)	49 (23.3%)	41 (19.5%)		1 (0.5%)		210
	Bury	55 (37.2%)	64 (43.2%)	28 (18.9%)			1 (0.7%)	148
	Rochdale	49 (41.5%)	35 (29.7%)	34 (28.8%)				118
	Oldham	63 (49.6%)	32 (25.2%)	32 (25.2%)				127
	Salford	206 (47.1%)	136 (31.1%)	83 (19%)	3 (0.7%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.8%)	437
	Manchester	696 (47.2%)	413 (28%)	325 (22%)	3 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	35 (2.4%)	1474
	Tameside	54 (45.8%)	37 (31.4%)	26 (22%)		1 (0.8%)		118
	Trafford	73 (42.2%)	53 (30.6%)	44 (25.4%)		1 (0.6%)	2 (1.2%)	173
	Stockport	51 (41.8%)	45 (36.9%)	25 (20.5%)			1 (0.8%)	122
	Unknown Greater Manchester	5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)				7
Total	1426 (46.9%)	898 (29.5%)	660 (21.7%)	6 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)	47 (1.5%)	3043	
Merseyside	Sefton	38 (52.8%)	17 (23.6%)	16 (22.2%)			1 (1.4%)	72
	Liverpool	238 (62.8%)	50 (13.2%)	77 (20.3%)	3 (0.8%)		11 (2.9%)	379
	Knowsley	17 (54.8%)	5 (16.1%)	8 (25.8%)			1 (3.2%)	31
	Wirral	45 (37.2%)	37 (30.6%)	37 (30.6%)			2 (1.7%)	121
	St Helens	25 (56.8%)	8 (18.2%)	9 (20.5%)			2 (4.5%)	44
	Unknown Merseyside	4 (66.7%)		2 (33.3%)				6
Total	367 (56.2%)	117 (17.9%)	149 (22.8%)	3 (0.5%)		17 (2.6%)	653	
Cheshire	Halton	12 (50%)	5 (20.8%)	6 (25%)	1 (4.2%)			24
	Warrington	41 (63.1%)	12 (18.5%)	11 (16.9%)	1 (1.5%)			65
	Ellesmere Port & Neston	16 (51.6%)	12 (38.7%)	3 (9.7%)				31
	Chester	52 (68.4%)	11 (14.5%)	12 (15.8%)			1 (1.3%)	76
	Vale Royal	8 (28.6%)	9 (32.1%)	10 (35.7%)			1 (3.6%)	28
	Macclesfield	21 (42.9%)	14 (28.6%)	14 (28.6%)				49
	Congleton	3 (27.3%)	5 (45.5%)	2 (18.2%)			1 (9.1%)	11
	Crewe & Nantwich	11 (28.9%)	8 (21.1%)	16 (42.1%)			3 (7.9%)	38
	Total	164 (50.9%)	76 (23.6%)	74 (23%)	2 (0.6%)		6 (1.9%)	322
Total North West Residents	2321 (47.5%)	1389 (28.4%)	1079 (22.1%)	15 (0.3%)	8 (0.2%)	76 (1.6%)	4888	
Out of Region	70 (38.9%)	52 (28.9%)	55 (30.6%)			3 (1.7%)	180	
Isle of Man	7 (33.3%)	9 (42.9%)	5 (23.8%)				21	
Abroad			1 (100%)				1	
Unknown*	46 (68.7%)	5 (7.5%)	10 (14.9%)	1 (1.5%)		5 (7.5%)	67	
Total	2444 (47.4%)	1455 (28.2%)	1150 (22.3%)	16 (0.3%)	8 (0.2%)	84 (1.6%)	5157	

* Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

Table 3.4: Total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, sex, county of residence and ethnicity, January – June 2008

	Ethnicity	Infection Route										Total (100%)		
		MSM	Injecting Drug Use		Hetero-sexual		Blood/Tissue		Mother to Child		Undetermined			
		M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	
Cumbria	White	55	2	1	17	17	2			2	1	1	98	
	BME/mixed				2	13		1		1			17	
	Total	55	2	1	19	30	2	1	1	2	1	1	115	
	%	47.8	1.7	0.9	16.5	26.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9		
Lancashire	White	452	8		67	68	8	3		3	9		618	
	BME/mixed	11	3		37	71	2	2		3	4	0	135	
	Unknown				1	1							2	
	Total	463	11		105	140	10	5		3	7	9	755	
%	61.3	1.5		13.9	18.5	1.3	0.7		0.4	0.9	1.2	0.3		
Greater Manchester	White	1516	47	12	97	91	20	2		4	3	28	3	1823
	BME/mixed	72	5		340	714	3	1		21	33	9	7	1205
	Unknown	4	1		2	2						5	1	15
	Total	1592	53	12	439	807	23	3		25	36	42	11	3043
%	52.3	1.7	0.4	14.4	26.5	0.8	0.1		0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4		
Merseyside	White	245	8	5	58	56	8	3			1	5	2	391
	BME/mixed	5	1		75	157				4	7	3	1	253
	Unknown	2			1	2						4		9
	Total	252	9	5	134	215	8	3		4	8	12	3	653
%	38.6	1.4	0.8	20.5	32.9	1.2	0.5		0.6	1.2	1.8	0.5		
Cheshire	White	182	2	2	43	23	6				1	2		261
	BME/mixed	4			19	28				4	4	1	1	61
	Total	186	2	2	62	51	6			4	5	3	1	322
	%	57.8	0.6	0.6	19.3	15.8	1.9			1.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	
Out of region*	White	99	4		25	20	6			2	1	2		159
	BME/mixed	8			6	17				3	3			37
	Unknown	1										4		5
	Total	108	4		31	37	6			5	4	6		201
%	53.7	2.0		15.4	18.4	3.0			2.5	2.0	3.0			
Abroad	White				1									1
	Total				1									1
	%				100									
Unknown**	White	31			3	4					2			40
	BME/mixed	4			8	12					1	2		27
	Total	35			11	16					3	2		67
	%	52.2			16.4	23.9					4.5	3.0		
Total	White	2580	71	20	311	279	50	8		6	11	49	6	3391
	BME/mixed	104	9		487	1012	5	4		36	51	14	13	1735
	Unknown	7	1		4	5						13	1	31
	Total	2691	81	20	802	1296	55	12		42	62	76	20	5157
%	52.2	1.6	0.4	15.6	25.1	1.1	0.2		0.8	1.2	1.5	0.4		

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

* Includes Isle of Man

** Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

Table 3.5: Total HIV and AIDS cases by age group and ethnic group, January – June 2008

	Age Group	Ethnicity							Total	
		White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other Asian/Oriental	Other/Mixed		Unknown
Total North West Residents	0-14	10	1	53			2	7		73
	15-19	14	1	19		1	1	4		40
	20-24	113	7	44	1	1	2	3	2	173
	25-29	280	10	172	2	6	8	9	4	491
	30-34	412	9	304	5	9	14	20	3	776
	35-39	581	12	336	3	13	15	17	6	983
	40-44	668	10	238	1	12	8	8	6	951
	45-49	484	7	125	5	5	6	7	2	641
	50-54	290	2	57	1	9	4	6	2	371
	55-59	187	1	24			1	1		214
	60+	152	2	17		2	1		1	175
	Total	3191	62	1389	18	58	62	82	26	4888
	%	65.3	1.3	28.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.5	
All individuals treated in North West	0-14	13	1	57			2	9		82
	15-19	14	2	19		1	1	4		41
	20-24	127	8	45	1	2	2	3	3	191
	25-29	289	12	179	2	6	8	11	4	511
	30-34	434	10	313	5	9	15	20	3	809
	35-39	603	12	348	3	14	16	17	7	1020
	40-44	710	10	246	1	13	9	9	7	1005
	45-49	520	7	128	5	5	7	7	3	682
	50-54	305	2	59	1	9	4	6	3	389
	55-59	207	1	25			1	1		235
	60+	169	2	17		2	1		1	192
	Total	3391	67	1436	18	61	66	87	31	5157
	%	65.8	1.3	27.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.6	

Age groups refer to the ages of individuals at the end of June 2008.

Table 3.6: Total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease and level of antiretroviral therapy, January – June 2008

	Stage of HIV Disease	Level of Antiretroviral Therapy					Total (100%)
		None	Mono	Dual	Triple	Quadruple or More	
Cumbria	Asymptomatic	27			18	9	54
	Symptomatic	1			25	11	37
	AIDS	2			14	8	24
	Total	30 (26.1%)			57 (49.6%)	28 (24.3%)	115
Lancashire	Asymptomatic	144			123	43	310
	Symptomatic	21		2	164	74	261
	AIDS	8	1		103	60	172
	AIDS Related Death	1			1	2	4
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	2					2
	Unknown	3			2	1	6
	Total	179 (23.7%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	393 (52.1%)	180 (23.8%)	755
Greater Manchester	Asymptomatic	671	1	1	533	220	1426
	Symptomatic	74		1	508	315	898
	AIDS	25		2	341	292	660
	AIDS Related Death	3			2	1	6
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	2			2	2	6
	Unknown	40			1	6	47
	Total	815 (26.8%)	1 (0.03%)	4 (0.1%)	1387 (45.6%)	836 (27.5%)	3043
Merseyside	Asymptomatic	175	1	5	146	40	367
	Symptomatic	17		1	71	28	117
	AIDS	15	1	5	96	32	149
	AIDS Related Death	1			2		3
	Unknown	15			1	1	17
	Total	223 (34.2%)	2 (0.3%)	11 (1.7%)	316 (48.4%)	101 (15.5%)	653
Cheshire	Asymptomatic	60		2	87	15	164
	Symptomatic	11		1	44	20	76
	AIDS	3			48	23	74
	AIDS Related Death	2					2
	Unknown	3		1	1	1	6
	Total	79 (24.5%)		4 (1.2%)	180 (55.9%)	59 (18.3%)	322
Total North West Residents	Asymptomatic	1077	2	8	907	327	2321
	Symptomatic	124		5	812	448	1389
	AIDS	53	2	7	602	415	1079
	AIDS Related Death	7			5	3	15
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	4			2	2	8
	Unknown	61		1	5	9	76
	Total	1326 (27.1%)	4 (0.1%)	21 (0.4%)	2333 (47.7%)	1204 (24.6%)	4888
	Out of Region	33		1	91	55	180
	Abroad				1		1
	Isle of Man	4			9	8	21
	Unknown*	39		1	18	9	67
	Total	1402 (27.2%)	4 (0.1%)	23 (0.4%)	2452 (47.5%)	1276 (24.7%)	5157

* Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

Some individuals who are on unusually high or low ART combinations may be taking part in clinical trials so exact drug combination/level may be unknown.

Table 3.7: Ethnic distribution of total HIV and AIDS cases by sex, clinical stage of HIV disease and exposure abroad, January – June 2008

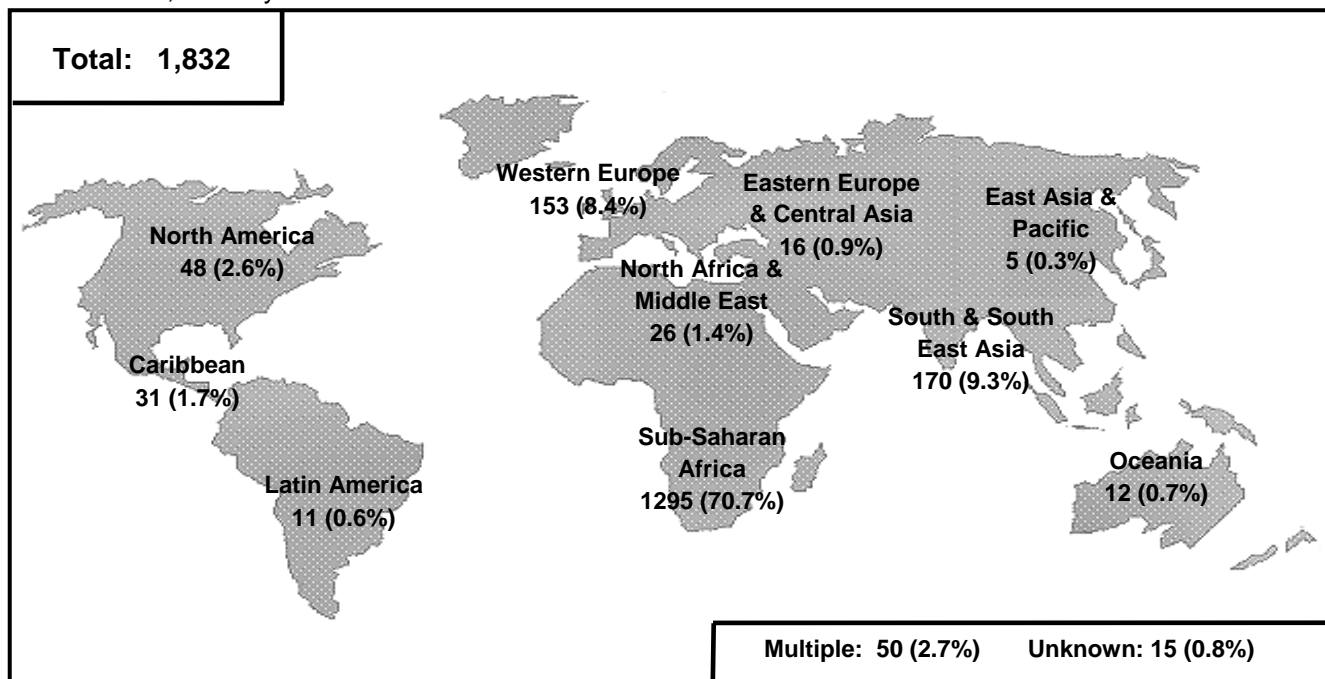
		Ethnicity								Total
		White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other Asian/Oriental	Other/Mixed	Unknown	
Sex	Male	3067 (90.4%)	38 (56.7%)	486 (33.8%)	9 (50%)	42 (68.9%)	23 (34.8%)	57 (65.5%)	25 (80.6%)	3747 (72.7%)
	Female	324 (9.6%)	29 (43.3%)	950 (66.2%)	9 (50%)	19 (31.1%)	43 (65.2%)	30 (34.5%)	6 (19.4%)	1410 (27.3%)
Stage of HIV Disease	Asymptomatic	1525 (45%)	44 (65.7%)	741 (51.6%)	12 (66.7%)	29 (47.5%)	30 (45.5%)	47 (54%)	16 (51.6%)	2444 (47.4%)
	Symptomatic	1034 (30.5%)	10 (14.9%)	344 (24%)	3 (16.7%)	15 (24.6%)	18 (27.3%)	25 (28.7%)	6 (19.4%)	1455 (28.2%)
	AIDS	754 (22.2%)	11 (16.4%)	330 (23%)	3 (16.7%)	16 (26.2%)	18 (27.3%)	12 (13.8%)	6 (19.4%)	1150 (22.3%)
	AIDS Related Death	12 (0.4%)		4 (0.3%)						16 (0.3%)
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	5 (0.1%)		1 (0.1%)		1 (1.6%)		1 (1.1%)		8 (0.2%)
	Unknown	61 (1.8%)	2 (3%)	16 (1.1%)				2 (2.3%)	3 (9.7%)	84 (1.6%)
HIV Exposure Abroad	No	2636 (77.7%)	27 (40.3%)	50 (3.5%)	3 (16.7%)	18 (29.5%)	12 (18.2%)	36 (41.4%)	6 (19.4%)	2788 (54.1%)
	Yes	456 (13.4%)	27 (40.3%)	1214 (84.5%)	10 (55.6%)	38 (62.3%)	44 (66.7%)	35 (40.2%)	8 (25.8%)	1832 (35.5%)
	Unknown	299 (8.8%)	13 (19.4%)	172 (12%)	5 (27.8%)	5 (8.2%)	10 (15.2%)	16 (18.4%)	17 (54.8%)	537 (10.4%)
Total (100%)		3391	67	1436	18	61	66	87	31	5157

Table 3.8: Global region and country of HIV exposure by infection route of total HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2008

Region of HIV Exposure	Infection Route						Total (100%)
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Heterosexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother to Child	Undetermined	
Abroad	238 (13%)	22 (1.2%)	1477 (80.6%)	15 (0.8%)	54 (2.9%)	26 (1.4%)	1832
Caribbean	5		26				31
East Asia & Pacific	2		3				5
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	4	2	9	1			16
Latin America	4		6			1	11
North Africa & Middle East	6	1	17		1	1	26
North America	36	3	6	1	1	1	48
Oceania	10		2				12
South & South-East Asia	26	1	134	4	1	4	170
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	2	1206	7	49	14	1295
Western Europe	88	13	46	2	1	3	153
Multiple	34		13		1	2	50
Unknown	6		9				15
UK	2185 (78.4%)	66 (2.4%)	408 (14.6%)	52 (1.9%)	39 (1.4%)	38 (1.4%)	2788
Undetermined	268 (49.9%)	13 (2.4%)	213 (39.7%)		11 (2%)	32 (6%)	537
Total	2691 (52.2%)	101 (2%)	2098 (40.7%)	67 (1.3%)	104 (2%)	96 (1.9%)	5157

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Figure 3.1: Global region and country of infection for all HIV and AIDS cases who probably acquired their infection outside the UK, January – June 2008



Sub-Saharan Africa	1295 (70.7%)
Angola	12 (0.7%)
Botswana	18 (1%)
Burundi	14 (0.8%)
Cameroon	29 (1.6%)
Central African Republic	1 (0.1%)
Chad	1 (0.1%)
Congo	41 (2.2%)
Cote d'Ivoire	9 (0.5%)
Dem. Republic of Congo	6 (0.3%)
Equatorial Guinea	1 (0.1%)
Eritrea	16 (0.9%)
Ethiopia	12 (0.7%)
Gabon	1 (0.1%)
Gambia	8 (0.4%)
Ghana	14 (0.8%)
Guinea	3 (0.2%)
Kenya	44 (2.4%)
Lesotho	1 (0.1%)
Liberia	4 (0.2%)
Malawi	95 (5.2%)
Mozambique	2 (0.1%)
Namibia	2 (0.1%)
Niger	1 (0.1%)
Nigeria	62 (3.4%)
Rwanda	10 (0.5%)
Sierra Leone	3 (0.2%)
Somalia	16 (0.9%)
South Africa	110 (6%)
Swaziland	3 (0.2%)
Tanzania	18 (1%)
Togo	2 (0.1%)
Uganda	26 (1.4%)
Zambia	77 (4.2%)
Zimbabwe	560 (30.6%)
Multiple	5 (0.3%)
Unknown	68 (3.7%)

South & South-East Asia	170 (9.3%)
Bangladesh	1 (0.1%)
Brunei Darussalam	1 (0.1%)
Cambodia	1 (0.1%)
India	13 (0.7%)
Indonesia	2 (0.1%)
Iran	2 (0.1%)
Malaysia	2 (0.1%)
Pakistan	12 (0.7%)
Philippines	3 (0.2%)
Singapore	3 (0.2%)
Sri Lanka	1 (0.1%)
Thailand	117 (6.4%)
Vietnam	3 (0.2%)
Multiple	4 (0.2%)
Unknown	5 (0.3%)

Eastern Europe & Central Asia	16 (0.9%)
Belarus	1 (0.1%)
Croatia	1 (0.1%)
Estonia	1 (0.1%)
Georgia	1 (0.1%)
Hungary	1 (0.1%)
Latvia	4 (0.2%)
Poland	6 (0.3%)
Russian Federation	1 (0.1%)

Western Europe	153 (8.4%)
Austria	1 (0.1%)
Balearics	2 (0.1%)
Belgium	2 (0.1%)
Canary Islands	8 (0.4%)
Finland	2 (0.1%)
France	12 (0.7%)
Germany	12 (0.7%)
Gibraltar	1 (0.1%)
Greece	3 (0.2%)
Italy	12 (0.7%)
Malta	2 (0.1%)
Netherlands	11 (0.6%)
Portugal	20 (1.1%)
Republic of Ireland	4 (0.2%)
Spain	47 (2.6%)
Sweden	1 (0.1%)
Switzerland	1 (0.1%)
Multiple	5 (0.3%)
Unknown	7 (0.4%)

North America	48 (2.6%)
Canada	4 (0.2%)
United States of America	44 (2.4%)

North Africa & Middle East	26 (1.4%)
Bahrain	1 (0.1%)
Cyprus	2 (0.1%)
Egypt	2 (0.1%)
Israel	1 (0.1%)
Jordan	1 (0.1%)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 (0.1%)
Morocco	2 (0.1%)
Saudi Arabia	2 (0.1%)
Sudan	8 (0.4%)
Turkey	2 (0.1%)
United Arab Emirates	2 (0.1%)
Unknown	1 (0.1%)

Caribbean	31 (1.7%)
Dominican Republic	1 (0.1%)
Jamaica	27 (1.5%)
St Lucia	1 (0.1%)
Trinidad and Tobago	1 (0.1%)
Unknown	1 (0.1%)

Latin America	11 (0.6%)
Brazil	7 (0.4%)
Colombia	1 (0.1%)
Guatemala	1 (0.1%)
Guyana	1 (0.1%)
Mexico	1 (0.1%)

Multiple Countries	50 (2.7%)
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Unknown	15 (0.8%)
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Total	1832
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Table 3.9: Distribution of treatment for total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2008

Treatment Centre	Infection Route						Total (100%)
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Heterosexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother To Child	Undetermined	
AHC					26 (100%)		26
APH	32 (45.7%)	1 (1.4%)	36 (51.4%)			1 (1.4%)	70
ARM	31 (83.8%)	4 (10.8%)	1 (2.7%)			1 (2.7%)	37
BLAG	292 (78.3%)	4 (1.1%)	73 (19.6%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)		373
BLK	2 (100%)						2
BLKG	23 (26.1%)	2 (2.3%)	59 (67%)	1 (1.1%)		3 (3.4%)	88
BOLG	80 (32.7%)	6 (2.4%)	156 (63.7%)	2 (0.8%)		1 (0.4%)	245
BOOT					21 (100%)		21
BURG	13 (43.3%)	1 (3.3%)	14 (46.7%)			2 (6.7%)	30
BURY	15 (41.7%)	1 (2.8%)	20 (55.6%)				36
CHR	68 (54%)	2 (1.6%)	54 (42.9%)		1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	126
CPED					1 (100%)		1
CUMB	27 (51.9%)	2 (3.8%)	20 (38.5%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	52
FGH	5 (33.3%)		9 (60%)	1 (6.7%)			15
HAL	3 (75%)		1 (25%)				4
LCN	18 (34%)	2 (3.8%)	30 (56.6%)	3 (5.7%)			53
LEI	28 (65.1%)		14 (32.6%)	1 (2.3%)			43
MAC	28 (68.3%)		10 (24.4%)	1 (2.4%)		2 (4.9%)	41
MGP	149 (96.8%)	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.6%)				154
MRIG	535 (58.5%)	7 (0.8%)	354 (38.7%)	3 (0.3%)		15 (1.6%)	914
MRIH	1 (2.8%)		3 (8.3%)	32 (88.9%)			36
NMG	712 (50.4%)	54 (3.8%)	540 (38.2%)	7 (0.5%)	67 (4.7%)	34 (2.4%)	1414
NMGG	93 (58.9%)		65 (41.1%)				158
NOBL	9 (56.3%)		7 (43.8%)				16
OLDG	30 (49.2%)		28 (45.9%)			3 (4.9%)	61
PG	69 (45.7%)	2 (1.3%)	72 (47.7%)		2 (1.3%)	6 (4%)	151
PP					4 (100%)		4
RLG	224 (37.1%)	13 (2.2%)	343 (56.8%)	5 (0.8%)	3 (0.5%)	16 (2.6%)	604
RLH				11 (100%)			11
RLI	16 (55.2%)		12 (41.4%)	1 (3.4%)			29
ROCG	27 (42.9%)		35 (55.6%)			1 (1.6%)	63
SALG	62 (57.9%)	1 (0.9%)	44 (41.1%)				107
SHH	31 (73.8%)	2 (4.8%)	7 (16.7%)			2 (4.8%)	42
SPG	22 (38.6%)	1 (1.8%)	33 (57.9%)			1 (1.8%)	57
STP	70 (60.3%)		43 (37.1%)			3 (2.6%)	116
TAMG	16 (59.3%)		11 (40.7%)				27
TRAG	1 (100%)						1
WAR	19 (65.5%)		10 (34.5%)				29
WGH	9 (45%)	1 (5%)	10 (50%)				20
WHIT			1 (50%)			1 (50%)	2
WIGG			3 (100%)				3
WITG	172 (74.8%)	4 (1.7%)	51 (22.2%)	1 (0.4%)		2 (0.9%)	230
WORK	11 (57.9%)		7 (36.8%)	1 (5.3%)			19

For a definition of the abbreviated treatment centres please refer to the glossary at the back of the report. Columns cannot be totalled vertically as some individuals may appear in more than one row (i.e. those attending two or more treatment locations), thus exaggerating the totals. Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Table 3.10: Distribution of treatment for total HIV and AIDS cases by level of antiretroviral therapy, January – June 2008

Treatment Centre	Level of Antiretroviral Therapy					Total
	None	Mono	Dual	Triple	Quadruple or More	
AHC	7 (26.9%)			10 (38.5%)	9 (34.6%)	26
APH	25 (35.7%)			22 (31.4%)	23 (32.9%)	70
ARM*	37 (100%)					37
BLAG	97 (26%)	1 (0.3%)		188 (50.4%)	87 (23.3%)	373
BLK			1 (50%)	1 (50%)		2
BLKG	24 (27.3%)			45 (51.1%)	19 (21.6%)	88
BOLG	71 (29%)			136 (55.5%)	38 (15.5%)	245
BOOT	2 (9.5%)			9 (42.9%)	10 (47.6%)	21
BURG	7 (23.3%)		2 (6.7%)	16 (53.3%)	5 (16.7%)	30
BURY	5 (13.9%)			23 (63.9%)	8 (22.2%)	36
CHR	25 (19.8%)			83 (65.9%)	18 (14.3%)	126
CPED					1 (100%)	1
CUMB	13 (25%)			29 (55.8%)	10 (19.2%)	52
FGH	4 (26.7%)			7 (46.7%)	4 (26.7%)	15
HAL	3 (75%)			1 (25%)		4
LCN*	53 (100%)					53
LEI	15 (34.9%)		1 (2.3%)	21 (48.8%)	6 (14%)	43
MAC	13 (31.7%)		1 (2.4%)	22 (53.7%)	5 (12.2%)	41
MGP*	154 (100%)					154
MRIG	389 (42.6%)			330 (36.1%)	195 (21.3%)	914
MRIH	3 (8.3%)			18 (50%)	15 (41.7%)	36
NMG	165 (11.7%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.3%)	683 (48.3%)	561 (39.7%)	1414
NMGG	56 (35.4%)			76 (48.1%)	26 (16.5%)	158
NOBL	3 (18.8%)			5 (31.3%)	8 (50%)	16
OLDG	23 (37.7%)			27 (44.3%)	11 (18%)	61
PG	37 (24.5%)			80 (53%)	34 (22.5%)	151
PP	1 (25%)			3 (75%)		4
RLG	202 (33.4%)	4 (0.7%)	16 (2.6%)	302 (50%)	80 (13.2%)	604
RLH	1 (9.1%)			6 (54.5%)	4 (36.4%)	11
RLI	7 (24.1%)			17 (58.6%)	5 (17.2%)	29
ROCG	12 (19%)			33 (52.4%)	18 (28.6%)	63
SALG	36 (33.6%)			52 (48.6%)	19 (17.8%)	107
SHH	9 (21.4%)			25 (59.5%)	8 (19%)	42
SPG	17 (29.8%)			29 (50.9%)	11 (19.3%)	57
STP	33 (28.4%)			60 (51.7%)	23 (19.8%)	116
TAMG	22 (81.5%)			5 (18.5%)		27
TRAG					1 (100%)	1
WAR	11 (37.9%)			18 (62.1%)		29
WGH	6 (30%)			10 (50%)	4 (20%)	20
WHIT				1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
WIGG	3 (100%)					3
WITG	69 (30%)			118 (51.3%)	43 (18.7%)	230
WORK	6 (31.6%)			8 (42.1%)	5 (26.3%)	19

*ARM, LCN, & MGP are support services and do not prescribe ART. Some individuals who are on unusually high or low ART combinations may be taking part in clinical trials so exact drug combination/level may be unknown. Columns cannot be totalled vertically as some individuals may appear in more than one row (i.e. those attending two or more treatment locations), thus exaggerating the totals.

Table 3.11: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by number of treatment centres attended, January – June 2008

	Local Authority of Residence	Treatment Centres Attended			Total (100%)
		One	Two	Three	
Cumbria	Carlisle	29 (100%)			29
	Allerdale	16 (100%)			16
	Eden	14 (93.3%)	1 (6.7%)		15
	Copeland	13 (92.9%)	1 (7.1%)		14
	South Lakeland	25 (96.2%)	1 (3.8%)		26
	Barrow-in-Furness	14 (100%)			14
	Unknown Cumbria	1 (100%)			1
	Total	112 (97.4%)	3 (2.6%)		115
Lancashire	Lancaster	32 (97%)	1 (3%)		33
	Wyre	43 (95.6%)	2 (4.4%)		45
	Fylde	42 (93.3%)	3 (6.7%)		45
	Blackpool	287 (98.6%)	4 (1.4%)		291
	Blackburn with Darwen	72 (100%)			72
	Ribble Valley	13 (100%)			13
	Pendle	14 (93.3%)	1 (6.7%)		15
	Hyndburn	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)		22
	Burnley	25 (96.2%)	1 (3.8%)		26
	Rosendale	22 (88%)	3 (12%)		25
	Preston	87 (97.8%)	2 (2.2%)		89
	South Ribble	28 (96.6%)	1 (3.4%)		29
	Chorley	16 (94.1%)	1 (5.9%)		17
	West Lancashire	25 (92.6%)	2 (7.4%)		27
	Unknown Lancashire	6 (100%)			6
	Total	733 (97.1%)	22 (2.9%)		755
Greater Manchester	Wigan	103 (94.5%)	5 (4.6%)	1 (0.9%)	109
	Bolton	209 (99.5%)	1 (0.5%)		210
	Bury	141 (95.3%)	6 (4.1%)	1 (0.7%)	148
	Rochdale	110 (93.2%)	8 (6.8%)		118
	Oldham	124 (97.6%)	3 (2.4%)		127
	Salford	399 (91.3%)	38 (8.7%)		437
	Manchester	1334 (90.5%)	137 (9.3%)	3 (0.2%)	1474
	Tameside	114 (96.6%)	4 (3.4%)		118
	Trafford	165 (95.4%)	8 (4.6%)		173
	Stockport	119 (97.5%)	3 (2.5%)		122
	Unknown Greater Manchester	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)		7
	Total	2823 (92.8%)	215 (7.1%)	5 (0.2%)	3043
Merseyside	Sefton	69 (95.8%)	3 (4.2%)		72
	Liverpool	313 (82.6%)	56 (14.8%)	10 (2.6%)	379
	Knowsley	30 (96.8%)		1 (3.2%)	31
	Wirral	115 (95%)	6 (5%)		121
	St Helens	36 (81.8%)	8 (18.2%)		44
	Unknown Merseyside	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)		6
	Total	568 (87%)	74 (11.3%)	11 (1.7%)	653
Cheshire	Halton	24 (100%)			24
	Warrington	60 (92.3%)	5 (7.7%)		65
	Ellesmere Port & Neston	31 (100%)			31
	Chester	72 (94.7%)	4 (5.3%)		76
	Vale Royal	25 (89.3%)	3 (10.7%)		28
	Macclesfield	47 (95.9%)	2 (4.1%)		49
	Congleton	10 (90.9%)	1 (9.1%)		11
	Crewe & Nantwich	37 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)		38
	Cheshire	306 (95%)	16 (5%)		322
	Total North West Residents	4542 (92.9%)	330 (6.8%)	16 (0.3%)	4888
Out of Region	174 (96.7%)	6 (3.3%)		180	
Isle of Man	21 (100%)			21	
Abroad	1 (100%)			1	
Unknown*	62 (92.5%)	5 (7.5%)		67	
Total	4800 (93.1%)	341 (6.6%)	16 (0.3%)	5157	

Table 3.12: Distribution of total and mean number of outpatient visits, day cases, inpatient episodes, inpatient days and home visits by treatment centre and clinical stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008

		Outpatient Visits		Day Cases		Inpatient Episodes		Inpatient Days		Home Visits	
		Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Treatment Centre	AHC	78	3.00			11	0.42	103	3.96	108	4.15
	APH	348	4.97			9	0.13	38	0.54	2	0.03
	ARM	734	19.84								
	BLAG	1748	4.69	19	0.05	23	0.06	338	0.91	33	0.09
	BLK	3	1.50								
	BLKG	372	4.23	6	0.07	16	0.18	72	0.82	6	0.07
	BOLG	841	3.43			3	0.01	63	0.26	2	0.01
	BOOT	21	1.00	5	0.24	4	0.19	90	4.29		
	BURG	121	4.03			3	0.10	3	0.10	3	0.10
	BURY	122	3.39								
	CHR	358	2.84	1	0.01	11	0.09	66	0.52		
	CPED	6	6.00							5	5.00
	CUMB	134	2.58	1	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02		
	FGH	23	1.53			2	0.13	48	3.20		
	HAL	28	7.00							2	0.50
	LCN	138	2.60							278	5.25
	LEI	216	5.02	2	0.05	2	0.05	8	0.19		
	MAC	194	4.73			6	0.15	10	0.24	6	0.15
	MGP	415	2.69								
	MRIG	3813	4.17			45	0.05	931	1.02		
	MRIH	97	2.69	3	0.08	7	0.19	111	3.08		
	NMG	5342	3.78	488	0.35	114	0.08	2074	1.47	44	0.03
	NMGG	319	2.02								
	NOBL	81	5.06			2	0.13	5	0.31		
	OLDG	207	3.39	1	0.02	2	0.03	2	0.03		
	PG	456	3.02			6	0.04	25	0.17	2	0.01
	PP	4	1.00								
	RLG	2091	3.46			42	0.07	326	0.54		
	RLH	30	2.73			1	0.09	8	0.73		
	RLI	50	1.72			5	0.17	75	2.59	1	0.03
	ROCG	163	2.59								
	SALG	409	3.82			2	0.02	16	0.15		
	SHH	184	4.38	7	0.17	4	0.10	45	1.07	1	0.02
SPG	306	5.37	1	0.02	2	0.04	57	1.00	4	0.07	
STP	344	2.97	38	0.33	4	0.03	85	0.73	2	0.02	
TAMG	153	5.67									
TRAG	6	6.00			2	2.00	32	32.00			
WAR	121	4.17									
WGH	29	1.45			1	0.05	20	1.00			
WHIT	3	1.50									
WIGG	4	1.33									
WITG	1018	4.43	7	0.03	2	0.01	12	0.05			
WORK	51	2.68	2	0.11	2	0.11	7	0.37	8	0.42	
Stage of HIV Disease	Asymptomatic	9710	3.97	20	0.01	96	0.04	931	0.40	70	0.05
	Symptomatic	5865	4.03	366	0.30	84	0.06	776	0.55	134	0.11
	AIDS	5230	4.55	186	0.20	131	0.11	2455	2.15	232	0.25
	AIDS Related Death	40	2.50	9	1.13	16	1.00	382	23.88	12	1.50
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	19	2.38			6	0.75	65	8.13	2	0.33
	Unknown	317	3.77			1	0.01	62	0.74	57	1.02
Total	21181	4.11	581	0.16	334	0.07	4671	0.93	507	0.14	

Table 3.13: Residency status of individuals by sex, age group, infection route and stage of HIV disease, January – June 2008

		Residency Status							Total
		UK National	Asylum Seeker	Overseas Student	Temporary Visitor	Refugee	Other***	Unknown	
Sex	Male	3271 (84.2%)	169 (32.1%)	54 (43.5%)	23 (50%)	52 (31.5%)	59 (36.9%)	119 (47.2%)	3747 (72.7%)
	Female	612 (15.8%)	358 (67.9%)	70 (56.5%)	23 (50%)	113 (68.5%)	101 (63.1%)	133 (52.8%)	1410 (27.3%)
Age Group	0-14	42 (1.1%)	11 (2.1%)				13 (8.1%)	16 (6.3%)	82 (1.6%)
	15-19	24 (0.6%)	7 (1.3%)			3 (1.8%)	5 (3.1%)	2 (0.8%)	41 (0.8%)
	20-24	139 (3.6%)	20 (3.8%)	8 (6.5%)	2 (4.3%)	9 (5.5%)	5 (3.1%)	8 (3.2%)	191 (3.7%)
	25-29	337 (8.7%)	73 (13.9%)	26 (21%)	6 (13%)	15 (9.1%)	20 (12.5%)	34 (13.5%)	511 (9.9%)
	30-34	524 (13.5%)	137 (26%)	26 (21%)	5 (10.9%)	30 (18.2%)	31 (19.4%)	56 (22.2%)	809 (15.7%)
	35-39	730 (18.8%)	123 (23.3%)	28 (22.6%)	13 (28.3%)	45 (27.3%)	29 (18.1%)	52 (20.6%)	1020 (19.8%)
	40-44	786 (20.2%)	78 (14.8%)	23 (18.5%)	10 (21.7%)	31 (18.8%)	32 (20%)	45 (17.9%)	1005 (19.5%)
	45-49	564 (14.5%)	47 (8.9%)	12 (9.7%)	3 (6.5%)	17 (10.3%)	17 (10.6%)	22 (8.7%)	682 (13.2%)
	50-54	345 (8.9%)	18 (3.4%)	1 (0.8%)	3 (6.5%)	10 (6.1%)	3 (1.9%)	9 (3.6%)	389 (7.5%)
	55-59	212 (5.5%)	8 (1.5%)		3 (6.5%)	4 (2.4%)	3 (1.9%)	5 (2%)	235 (4.6%)
60+	180 (4.6%)	5 (0.9%)		1 (2.2%)	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (1.2%)	192 (3.7%)	
Infection Route	MSM	2618 (67.4%)	8 (1.5%)	5 (4%)	9 (19.6%)	1 (0.6%)	21 (13.1%)	29 (11.5%)	2691 (52.2%)
	Injecting drug use	98 (2.5%)					2 (1.3%)	1 (0.4%)	101 (2%)
	Heterosexual	987 (25.4%)	497 (94.3%)	115 (92.7%)	37 (80.4%)	162 (98.2%)	118 (73.8%)	182 (72.2%)	2098 (40.7%)
	Blood/tissue	63 (1.6%)	2 (0.4%)	1 (0.8%)			1 (0.6%)		67 (1.3%)
	Mother to child	54 (1.4%)	15 (2.8%)			1 (0.6%)	18 (11.3%)	16 (6.3%)	104 (2%)
	Undetermined	63 (1.6%)	5 (0.9%)	3 (2.4%)		1 (0.6%)		24 (9.5%)	96 (1.9%)
Ethnicity	White	3306 (85.1%)	6 (1.1%)	3 (2.4%)	9 (19.6%)	2 (1.2%)	26 (16.3%)	39 (15.5%)	3391 (65.8%)
	Black Caribbean	49 (1.3%)	2 (0.4%)	5 (4%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.5%)	5 (2%)	67 (1.3%)
	Black African	329 (8.5%)	505 (95.8%)	114 (91.9%)	32 (69.6%)	159 (96.4%)	118 (73.8%)	179 (71%)	1436 (27.8%)
	Black Other	13 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)			1 (0.6%)	2 (1.3%)	1 (0.4%)	18 (0.3%)
	Indian/Pakistani/	49 (1.3%)	3 (0.6%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (2.2%)		5 (3.1%)	2 (0.8%)	61 (1.2%)
	Other Asian/Oriental	54 (1.4%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (4.3%)	1 (0.6%)	3 (1.9%)	4 (1.6%)	66 (1.3%)
	Other/Mixed	70 (1.8%)	7 (1.3%)		1 (2.2%)	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.3%)	6 (2.4%)	87 (1.7%)
	Unknown	13 (0.3%)	2 (0.4%)					16 (6.3%)	31 (0.6%)
Stage of Disease	Asymptomatic	1781 (45.9%)	291 (55.2%)	70 (56.5%)	20 (43.5%)	78 (47.3%)	82 (51.3%)	122 (48.4%)	2444 (47.4%)
	Symptomatic	1170 (30.1%)	105 (19.9%)	22 (17.7%)	16 (34.8%)	47 (28.5%)	41 (25.6%)	54 (21.4%)	1455 (28.2%)
	AIDS	851 (21.9%)	122 (23.1%)	28 (22.6%)	10 (21.7%)	37 (22.4%)	35 (21.9%)	67 (26.6%)	1150 (22.3%)
	AIDS Related Death	14 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)			1 (0.6%)			16 (0.3%)
	Death Unrelated to AIDS	6 (0.2%)		1 (0.8%)				1 (0.4%)	8 (0.2%)
	Unknown	61 (1.6%)	8 (1.5%)	3 (2.4%)		2 (1.2%)	2 (1.3%)	8 (3.2%)	84 (1.6%)
Area of Residence	Cumbria	106 (2.7%)			5 (10.9%)		3 (1.9%)	1 (0.4%)	115 (2.2%)
	Lancashire	689 (17.7%)	21 (4%)	3 (2.4%)	1 (2.2%)	8 (4.8%)	15 (9.4%)	18 (7.1%)	755 (14.6%)
	Greater Manchester	2121 (54.6%)	311 (59%)	112 (90.3%)	37 (80.4%)	148 (89.7%)	124 (77.5%)	190 (75.4%)	3043 (59%)
	Merseyside	449 (11.6%)	171 (32.4%)	4 (3.2%)		3 (1.8%)	6 (3.8%)	20 (7.9%)	653 (12.7%)
	Cheshire	296 (7.6%)	9 (1.7%)	2 (1.6%)		3 (1.8%)	5 (3.1%)	7 (2.8%)	322 (6.2%)
	Out of Region*	175 (4.5%)	9 (1.7%)		1 (2.2%)	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.3%)	13 (5.2%)	201 (3.9%)
	Abroad						1 (0.6%)		1 (0.02%)
	Unknown**	47 (1.2%)	6 (1.1%)	3 (2.4%)	2 (4.3%)	2 (1.2%)	4 (2.5%)	3 (1.2%)	67 (1.3%)
Total (100%)		3883	527	124	46	165	160	252	5157

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

Age groups refer to the ages of individuals at the end of June 2008.

* Includes Isle of Man.

** Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

*** Includes residency status defined as 'Migrant Worker', 'Dependent', and 'Other'.

Table 3.14: Primary care trust of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2008

PCT of Residence	Infection Route						Total (100%)
	MSM	Injecting Drug Use	Hetero-sexual	Blood/Tissue	Mother to Child	Undetermined	
Cumbria	55 (47.8%)	3 (2.6%)	49 (42.6%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (2.6%)	2 (1.7%)	115
North Lancashire	79 (65.3%)	1 (0.8%)	38 (31.4%)	3 (2.5%)			121
Blackpool	236 (81.1%)	3 (1%)	47 (16.2%)	4 (1.4%)	1 (0.3%)		291
Blackburn with Darwen	17 (23.6%)	3 (4.2%)	47 (65.3%)	3 (4.2%)		2 (2.8%)	72
East Lancashire	47 (46.5%)	2 (2%)	41 (40.6%)	3 (3%)	3 (3%)	5 (5%)	101
Central Lancashire	80 (49.4%)	2 (1.2%)	69 (42.6%)	2 (1.2%)	5 (3.1%)	4 (2.5%)	162
Unknown Lancashire	2 (33.3%)		3 (50%)		1 (16.7%)		6
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan	38 (34.9%)		65 (59.6%)	2 (1.8%)	2 (1.8%)	2 (1.8%)	109
Bolton	66 (31.4%)	7 (3.3%)	120 (57.1%)	5 (2.4%)	8 (3.8%)	4 (1.9%)	210
Bury	83 (56.1%)	4 (2.7%)	53 (35.8%)	3 (2%)	2 (1.4%)	3 (2%)	148
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale	50 (42.4%)	3 (2.5%)	57 (48.3%)	4 (3.4%)	2 (1.7%)	2 (1.7%)	118
Oldham	44 (34.6%)	3 (2.4%)	73 (57.5%)	2 (1.6%)	2 (1.6%)	3 (2.4%)	127
Salford	313 (71.6%)	11 (2.5%)	102 (23.3%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.5%)	8 (1.8%)	437
Manchester	759 (51.5%)	26 (1.8%)	632 (42.9%)	2 (0.1%)	34 (2.3%)	21 (1.4%)	1474
Tameside & Glossop	70 (55.1%)	5 (3.9%)	49 (38.6%)		2 (1.6%)	1 (0.8%)	127
Trafford	95 (54.3%)	6 (3.4%)	61 (34.9%)	4 (2.3%)	3 (1.7%)	6 (3.4%)	175
Stockport	77 (63.1%)		35 (28.7%)	3 (2.5%)	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.5%)	122
Unknown Greater Manchester	5 (71.4%)		2 (28.6%)				7
Sefton	30 (41.7%)	3 (4.2%)	35 (48.6%)	3 (4.2%)		1 (1.4%)	72
Liverpool	112 (29.6%)	5 (1.3%)	238 (62.8%)	5 (1.3%)	9 (2.4%)	10 (2.6%)	379
Knowsley	17 (54.8%)	1 (3.2%)	12 (38.7%)			1 (3.2%)	31
Wirral	58 (47.9%)	5 (4.1%)	52 (43%)	2 (1.7%)	3 (2.5%)	1 (0.8%)	121
Halton & St Helens	44 (64.7%)	1 (1.5%)	19 (27.9%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (2.9%)	68
Unknown Merseyside	2 (33.3%)		4 (66.7%)				6
Warrington	38 (58.5%)	1 (1.5%)	23 (35.4%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (3.1%)		65
Western Cheshire	58 (50.4%)	2 (1.7%)	46 (40%)	2 (1.7%)	6 (5.2%)	1 (0.9%)	115
Central & Eastern Cheshire	79 (66.9%)		33 (28%)	3 (2.5%)		3 (2.5%)	118
Out of Region	93 (54.1%)	4 (2.3%)	55 (32%)	5 (2.9%)	9 (5.2%)	6 (3.5%)	172
Isle of Man	9 (42.9%)		11 (52.4%)	1 (4.8%)			21
Abroad			1 (100%)				1
Unknown*	35 (53%)		26 (39.4%)			5 (7.6%)	66
Total	2691 (52.2%)	101 (2%)	2098 (40.7%)	67 (1.3%)	104 (2%)	96 (1.9%)	5157

Men who were exposed through sex with men (MSM) and are also injecting drug users are included in the MSM category.

* Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

Table 3.15: Primary care trust of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of disease, January – June 2008

PCT of Residence	Stage of Disease						Total (100%)
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	AIDS	AIDS Related Death	Death Unrelated to AIDS	Unknown	
Cumbria	54 (47%)	37 (32.2%)	24 (20.9%)				115
North Lancashire	52 (43%)	38 (31.4%)	28 (23.1%)	2 (1.7%)	1 (0.8%)		121
Blackpool	106 (36.4%)	111 (38.1%)	67 (23%)	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.3%)	4 (1.4%)	291
Blackburn with Darwen	42 (58.3%)	16 (22.2%)	14 (19.4%)				72
East Lancashire	41 (40.6%)	37 (36.6%)	22 (21.8%)			1 (1%)	101
Central Lancashire	67 (41.4%)	55 (34%)	39 (24.1%)			1 (0.6%)	162
Unknown Lancashire	2 (33.3%)	3 (50%)	1 (16.7%)				6
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan	55 (50.5%)	33 (30.3%)	21 (19.3%)				109
Bolton	119 (56.7%)	49 (23.3%)	41 (19.5%)		1 (0.5%)		210
Bury	55 (37.2%)	64 (43.2%)	28 (18.9%)			1 (0.7%)	148
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale	49 (41.5%)	35 (29.7%)	34 (28.8%)				118
Oldham	63 (49.6%)	32 (25.2%)	32 (25.2%)				127
Salford	206 (47.1%)	136 (31.1%)	83 (19%)	3 (0.7%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.8%)	437
Manchester	696 (47.2%)	413 (28%)	325 (22%)	3 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	35 (2.4%)	1474
Tameside & Glossop	55 (43.3%)	42 (33.1%)	29 (22.8%)		1 (0.8%)		127
Trafford	73 (41.7%)	54 (30.9%)	45 (25.7%)		1 (0.6%)	2 (1.1%)	175
Stockport	51 (41.8%)	45 (36.9%)	25 (20.5%)			1 (0.8%)	122
Unknown Greater Manchester	5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)				7
Sefton	38 (52.8%)	17 (23.6%)	16 (22.2%)			1 (1.4%)	72
Liverpool	238 (62.8%)	50 (13.2%)	77 (20.3%)	3 (0.8%)		11 (2.9%)	379
Knowsley	17 (54.8%)	5 (16.1%)	8 (25.8%)			1 (3.2%)	31
Wirral	45 (37.2%)	37 (30.6%)	37 (30.6%)			2 (1.7%)	121
Halton & St Helens	37 (54.4%)	13 (19.1%)	15 (22.1%)	1 (1.5%)		2 (2.9%)	68
Unknown Merseyside	4 (66.7%)		2 (33.3%)				6
Warrington	41 (63.1%)	12 (18.5%)	11 (16.9%)	1 (1.5%)			65
Western Cheshire	73 (63.5%)	25 (21.7%)	16 (13.9%)			1 (0.9%)	115
Central & Eastern Cheshire	38 (32.2%)	34 (28.8%)	41 (34.7%)			5 (4.2%)	118
Out of Region	70 (40.7%)	47 (27.3%)	52 (30.2%)			3 (1.7%)	172
Isle of Man	7 (33.3%)	9 (42.9%)	5 (23.8%)				21
Abroad			1 (100%)				1
Unknown*	45 (68.2%)	5 (7.6%)	10 (15.2%)	1 (1.5%)		5 (7.6%)	66
Total	2444 (47.4%)	1455 (28.2%)	1150 (22.3%)	16 (0.3%)	8 (0.2%)	84 (1.6%)	5157

* Includes one person of no fixed abode and one who declined to give any residential information.

4. Antenatal Screening in the North West

Table 4.1 illustrates the Health Protection Agency (HPA) North West's antenatal screening data by maternity unit. North Manchester General Hospital has the highest rate of positive diagnoses at 1.01 per 100 women screened. In 2006, Liverpool Women's Hospital had a low uptake rate (52.3 percent) which has improved, although is still relatively low at 60.2% in 2007. Several other maternity units had low uptake rates in 2006 (e.g. Stepping Hill Hospital, Whiston Hospital and the Royal Oldham Hospital) and these all improved in 2007 (88.5%, 83.4% and 72.4% respectively). The proportion of those taking up HIV tests decreased at the maternity unit at Leighton Hospital from 73.2% in 2006 to 69.3% in 2007. Although the North West uptake rate in 2007 improved on the 2006 figure of 80.7%⁴ it still remains short of the 90% target set by the Department of Health⁵. Furthermore, recent evidence supports a change in antenatal HIV screening policy from an 'opt in' to an 'opt out' method to increase the rates of women screened and to de-stigmatise HIV screening. This has been effective in the West Midlands region and has increased the rates of women screened⁶.

Table 4.2 shows the incidence (number of new cases per 100,000 women) and prevalence (total number of cases per 100,000 women) of HIV in the female population of the North West in 2007. It also shows the number of pregnant women reported to the HIV/AIDS Monitoring Unit in 2007. These data are presented by PCT of residence and show that Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn with Darwen and Salford had the highest incidence of HIV in the female population in the North West (34.3, 15.2, 14.1 and 13.8 per 100,000 women respectively). A similar pattern is demonstrated in the prevalence of HIV with the highest prevalence in Manchester, Liverpool and Salford showing a prevalence of 213.9, 72.8 and 66.2 per 100,000 females respectively. Bolton and Blackburn with Darwen PCTs also have relatively a relatively high prevalence of HIV in the female population (55.4 and 46.5 per 100,000 women respectively). Manchester and Salford PCTs also have the greatest number of pregnant HIV positive women (38 and 12 women respectively). Overall 111 HIV positive women seeking treatment and care in the North West were reported to be pregnant in 2007.

Table 4.2 also shows HPA antenatal screening data⁷ for the North West by PCT of maternity unit. This section of the table provides the rate of antenatal HIV screening uptake and the rate of tests declined based on the number of women booked in for antenatal care in each PCT. It also shows the rate of women testing positive based on the number of women screened in each PCT and the number of HIV positive women diagnosed through antenatal screening per PCT. Data show an overall uptake rate of 85.6% with Ashton, Leigh and Wigan with the highest uptake rate of 100% and North Lancashire having the second highest rate of 99.7%. Liverpool PCT shows a high (although lower than in 2006) decline rate of 35.3% with the second highest number of pregnant HIV positive women diagnosed through antenatal testing in 2007 (16 women). There is a risk that some women treated in this PCT could have HIV and be continuing their pregnancies undiagnosed and without the opportunity for pre-natal prophylaxis to prevent mother to child transmission. Overall, 92 women accessing maternity units in the North West were diagnosed HIV positive during their antenatal screen in 2007, an increase of 44%. This compares to 111 pregnant women accessing HIV care in the North West in 2007, some of whom will have been diagnosed positive prior to pregnancy. Without individual level data we cannot say for certain that all women diagnosed during pregnancy were also seen in HIV treatment centres in 2007. Women are likely to access their nearest maternity unit for antenatal care, although this may not necessarily be in their PCT of residence.

⁴ Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology Unit (2007) Antenatal screening for infectious diseases annual report 2006. Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology.

⁵ Department of Health (1999) Reducing mother to baby transmission of HIV (HSC 1999/183). London, NHS Executive.

⁶ Boxall et al (2007) Antenatal screening in the West Midlands (4th report): infectious diseases. P23-32.

⁷ Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology Unit (2008) Antenatal screening of infectious diseases annual report 2007. Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology.

Table 4.1: Antenatal HIV screening data by maternity unit, 2007⁸.

Maternity Unit	Uptake* %	Decline* %	Positive %	Number HIV positive
Arroe Park Hospital	83.0	11.4		
Billinge (Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan)	100.0	7.2	0.06	2
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	91.1	1.6	0.08	2
Burnley General Hospital	83.3	16.7	0.04	1
Chorley & South Ribble	96.8	2.4		
Countess of Chester Hospital	86.6	1.9	0.03	1
Cumberland Infirmary	97.1	2.6		
Fairfield General Hospital, Bury	71.3	28.6	0.06	1
Furness General Hospital	99.4	4.3	0.09	1
Highfield Maternity Unit, Widnes	83.3	16.7		
Hope Hospital, Salford	92.6	10.5	0.03	1
Leighton Hospital	69.3	30.7		
Liverpool Women's Hospital	60.2	35.3	0.32	16
Macclesfield District General Hospital	87.8	9.9	0.05	1
North Manchester General Hospital	88.7	10.5	1.01	28
Ormskirk & District General Hospital	97.1	2.5	0.04	1
Rochdale Infirmary	98.2	1.7	0.13	3
Royal Blackburn Hospital	95.5	4.5	0.03	1
Royal Bolton Hospital	83.1	0.7	0.20	9
Royal Lancaster Infirmary	99.7	0.3	0.06	1
Royal Oldham Hospital	72.4	27.3	0.08	2
Sharoe Green Maternity Unit, Royal Preston Hospital	97.8	2.2	0.03	1
South Manchester	86.9	13.4	0.03	1
Southport & Formby Maternity Unit	97.6	2.4		
St Mary's Hospital for Women & Children, Manchester	73.9	26.1	0.27	13
Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport	88.5	11.6	0.09	3
Tameside General Hospital	96.9	2.7	0.04	1
Trafford General Hospital	92.1	7.9	0.07	1
Warrington Hospital	92.7	2.3	0.03	1
West Cumberland Hospital	96.8	3.2		
Westmorland General Hospital	99.3	0.7		
Whiston Hospital	83.4	16.6		
Total	85.5	12.4	0.11	92

Annual data are calculated from aggregated quarterly returns. Where treatment centres failed to report data for one or more quarters, the rates are based upon data in the quarters that were reported.

*Percentages may not total 100%, see data caveats below.

⁸ **Health Protection Agency North West Antenatal Screening - Data Caveats**

All data are provided from quarterly returns from maternity units; many maternity units have had difficulty in extracting and validating the data. All the data received has been included in the analysis, unless otherwise stated; HPA North West is unable to independently validate data received from maternity units. In addition data may be submitted or corrected at a later date. Therefore, all the data presented are provisional; the uptake rate is calculated as the total number of women tested divided by the number of women booked in each maternity unit; where the number of women booked in a maternity unit is unavailable, the number of women offered testing is used when calculating the uptake rate; where both the number of women booked and the number of women offered testing is unavailable in a maternity unit, the uptake rate cannot be calculated; where the number tested in a maternity unit is unavailable, the uptake rate cannot be calculated; where the number tested is higher than the number of women booked (or offered testing), the number tested is substituted for the number of women booked (or offered testing) when calculating the uptake rate; the HIV antibody positive rate is calculated as the number of women testing positive divided by the number of women tested; where the number of women testing positive is missing, the positive rate cannot be calculated.

Table 4.2: North West HIV surveillance data by PCT of residence and antenatal screening HIV data⁹ by PCT of hospital, 2007.

PCT	North West HIV Surveillance Data ⁺			Antenatal Screening HIV Data [#]			
	Incidence in females (new cases per 100,000 female population)	Prevalence in females (total cases per 100,000 female population)	Number of pregnancies*	Uptake %	Decline %	Positive %	Number HIV positive
Cumbria	2.4	11.0	2	97.8	2.8	0.02	1
North Lancashire	1.2	10.1	4	99.7	0.3	0.06	1
Blackpool	5.5	28.7	2	91.1	1.6	0.08	2
Blackburn with Darwen	14.1	46.5	3	95.5	4.5	0.03	1
East Lancashire	1.5	12.8	4	83.3	16.7	0.04	1
Central Lancashire	2.2	20.1	3	97.4	2.3	0.03	2
Ashton, Leigh & Wigan	5.8	25.1	2	100.0	7.2	0.06	2
Bolton	9.6	55.4	6	83.1	0.7	0.20	9
Bury	4.3	38.4	5	71.3	28.6	0.06	1
Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale	12.3	42.7	9	98.2	1.7	0.13	3
Oldham	10.7	40.1	4	72.4	27.3	0.08	2
Salford	13.8	66.2	12	92.6	10.5	0.03	1
Manchester	34.3	213.9	38	81.2	18.7	0.38	42
Tameside & Glossop	0.8	21.3		96.9	2.7	0.04	1
Trafford	10.1	40.4	3	92.1	7.9	0.07	1
Stockport	5.5	19.3	3	88.5	11.6	0.09	3
Sefton	2.7	18.3	3	97.6	2.4		
Liverpool	15.2	72.8	2	60.2	35.3	0.32	16
Knowsley		6.4		83.4	16.6		
Wirral	3.7	18.9		83.0	11.4		
Halton & St Helens	0.7	8.6		83.3	16.7		
Warrington	1.0	13.2	1	92.7	2.3	0.03	1
Western Cheshire	7.5	25.0	4	86.6	1.9	0.03	1
Central & Eastern Cheshire	2.6	6.1	1	77.5	21.5	0.02	1
Total	7.2	38.5	111	85.5	12.4	0.11	92

+ Data by PCT of residence

Data by PCT of hospital

*A small number of women (5) commenced their pregnancy in period 2, 2006.

⁹ See 8.

Glossary

AHC	Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Haematology Treatment Centre, Eaton Road, Liverpool, L12 2AP. Tel: (0151) 228 4811
APH	Arrowe Park Hospital, Department of GUM, Arrowe Park Road, Upton, Wirral, Merseyside, CH49 5PE. Tel: (0151) 678 5111
ARM	The Armistead Project, 1 st Floor, Musker Buildings, 1 Stanley St, Liverpool, L1 6AA. Tel: (0151) 227 1893
BLAG	Blackpool Victoria Hospital, Department of GUM, Whinney Heys Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY3 8NR. Tel: (01253) 300 000
BLK	Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (0154) 263 555
BLKG	Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Department of GUM, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (01254) 734 207
BOLG	Royal Bolton Hospital, Bolton Centre for Sexual Health, Minerva Road, Farnworth, Bolton, BL4 0JR. Tel: (01204) 390 390
BOOT	Booth Hall Children's Hospital, Charlestown Road, Blackley, Manchester, M9 7AA. Tel: (0161) 795 7000
BURG	GUM Clinic, St Peter's Centre, Church St, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 2DL. Tel: (01282) 646 297
BURY	Fairfield General Hospital, Department of GUM, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, BL9 7TD. Tel: (0161) 764 6081
CHR	The Countess of Chester Hospital, Department of GUM, Liverpool Road, Chester, CH2 1HJ. Tel: (01244) 365 000
CPED	West Cumberland Hospital, Department of Paediatrics, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 8JG. Tel: (01946) 693 181
CUMB	Cumberland Infirmary, Department of GUM, Newtown Road, Carlisle, CA2 7HY. Tel: (01228) 523 444
FGH	Furness General Hospital, Dalton Lane, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, LA14 4LF. Tel: (01229) 870 870
HAL	Halton General Hospital, Department of GUM, Hospital Way, Runcorn, Cheshire. WA7 2DA, Tel: (01928) 714 567
LCN	Liverpool Community HIV Specialist Nursing Team, Hartington Road Clinic, Hartington Road, Liverpool, L8 0SG. Tel: (0151) 285 2802
LEI	Leighton Hospital, Department of GUM, Middlewich Road, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4QJ. Tel: (01270) 255 141
MAC	Macclesfield GUM, Assura Health & Wellbeing Centre, Sunderland Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 6JL. Tel: (01625) 264 116
MGP	'The Docs' General Practice, Manchester, 55-59 Bloom Street, Manchester, M1 3LY. Tel: (0161) 237 9490
MRIG	Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL. Tel: (0161) 276 1234
MRIH	Manchester Royal Infirmary, Department of Haematology, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL. Tel: (0161) 276 1234
NMG	North Manchester General Hospital, Infectious Disease Unit, Delaunays Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 5RB. Tel: (0161) 795 4567
NMGG	North Manchester General Hospital, Department of GUM, Delaunays Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 5RB. Tel: (0161) 795 4567
NOBL	Noble's Isle of Man Hospital, Department of GUM, Strang, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM4 4RJ. Tel: (01624) 650 000

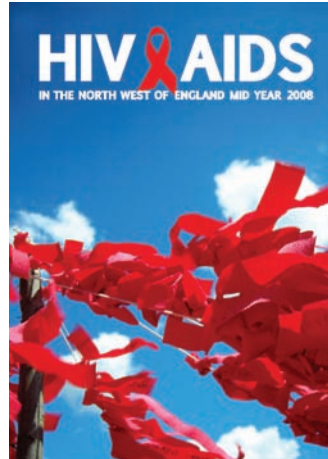
OLDG	Royal Oldham Hospital, Department of GUM, Rochdale Road, Oldham, Lancashire, OL1 2JH. Tel: (0161) 624 0420
PG	Royal Preston Hospital, Department of GUM, Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT. Tel: (01772) 716 565
PP	Royal Preston Hospital, Paediatric Department, Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT. Tel: (01772) 716 565
RLG	Royal Liverpool University Hospital, The Liverpool Centre for Sexual Health, Department of GUM and Tropical and Infectious Disease Unit, Prescot Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP. Tel: (0151) 706 2000
RLH	Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Roald Dahl Haemostasis and Thrombosis Centre, Prescot Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP. Tel: (0151) 706 2000
RLI	Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Ashton Road, Lancaster, LA1 4RP. Tel: (01524) 65944
ROCG	Bridge Sexual Health Centre, Baillie Street Health Centre, Baillie Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XS. Tel: (01706) 517 655
SALG	The Goodman Centre for Sexual Health, Capio Oakland Hospital, 15 Lancaster Road, Salford, M6 8AQ. Tel: (0161) 212 5717
SHH	St Helens Hospital, Department of GUM, Marshalls Cross Road, St Helens, WA9 3DA. Tel: (01744) 458 383
SPG	Southport & Formby District General Hospital, Department of GUM, Town Lane, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 6PN. Tel: (01704) 547 471
STP	Stepping Hill Hospital, Department of GUM, Poplar Grove, Stockport, Cheshire SK2 7JE. Tel: (0161) 483 1010
TAMG	Tameside and Glossop Centre for Sexual Health, Cricket Lane Clinic, Cricket Lane, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, OL6 6NG. Tel: (0161) 331 6000
TRAG	Trafford General Hospital, Department of GUM, Moorside Road, Urmston, Manchester, M41 5SL. Tel: (0161) 748 4022
WAR	Warrington Hospital, Department of GUM, Lovely Lane, Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 1QG. Tel: (01925) 635 911
WGH	Westmorland General Hospital, Outpatients Department, Burton Road, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 7RG. Tel: (01539) 732 288
WHIT	West Cumberland Hospital, Department of Haematology, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 8JG. Tel: (01946) 693 181
WIGG	Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Department of GUM, Wigan Lane, Wigan, WN1 2NN. Tel: (01942) 244 000
WITG	Withington Hospital, South Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, Nell Lane, West Didsbury, Manchester, M20 2LR. Tel: (0161) 434 5555
WORK	Workington Community Hospital, Department of GUM, Park Lane, Workington, Cumbria, CA14 2RW, Tel: (01900) 705 000

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