

HIV AIDS

In the North West of England Mid Year 2009

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1. Introduction

This is the sixth mid year report on HIV and AIDS in the North West of England. For this report we have collected, collated and analysed data on HIV positive individuals accessing treatment and care in the North West for the first half of 2009. 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. Data collection and storage conforms to all relevant laws and guidance relating to security and confidentiality.

The first six months of 2009 saw a total of 453 new HIV cases in the North West, 9% fewer cases than the 496 seen at the equivalent time in 2008¹. New cases are classed as HIV positive individuals who have not previously been seen in North West statutory treatment centres prior to January 2009.

Overall, in the first six months of 2009 a total of 5,601 HIV positive individuals accessed care in treatment centres across the North West, a 9% increase on the figure of 5,157 reported in mid 2008¹. Figure 1.1 shows that the number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West has risen annually since recording began in 1996. Figure 1.2 shows the mid-year temporary variance. Using the historical pattern seen at the mid year points from 2004 to 2008, we predict that there will be approximately 6,211 individuals in treatment and care for HIV in the region at the end of 2009.

Antenatal screening for infectious diseases

For the third 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 2008. 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, 2008 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. Clinics are prompted 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 include: 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 2009. 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 (NASS) 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 ART 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 2009, have not been seen at a statutory treatment centre in the North West since 1994 and include transfers from outside 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.

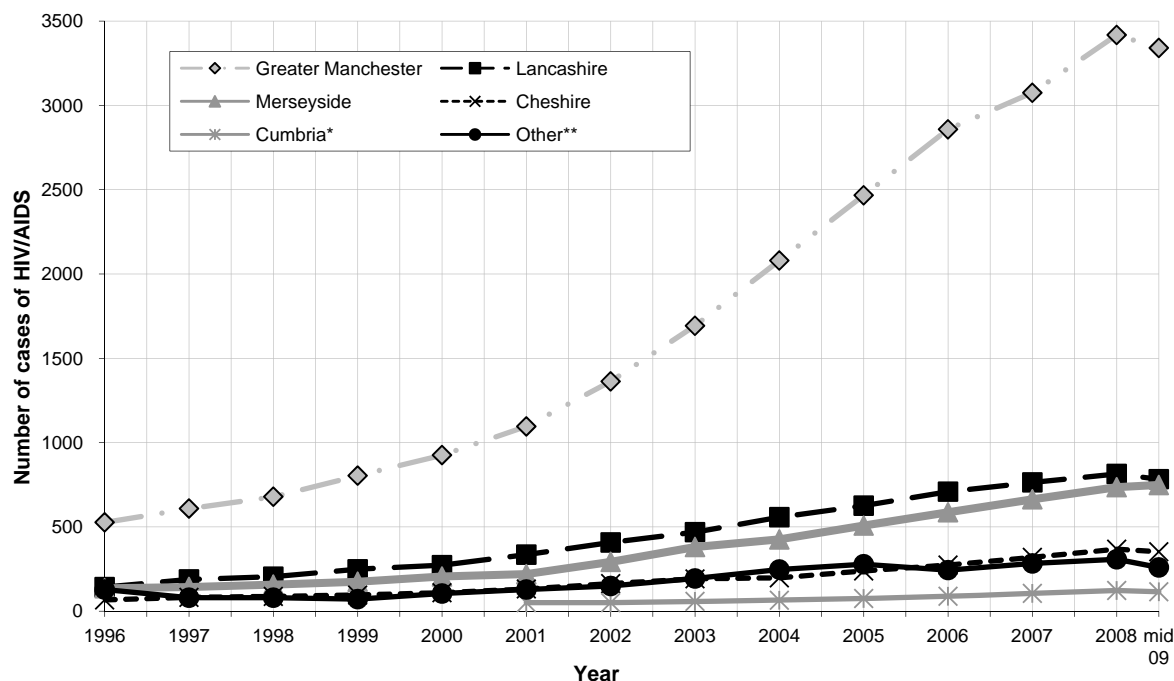
All service providers are encouraged to include full postcodes to enable mapping to local authority (LA) and primary care trust (PCT) of residence (using postcode data supplied by the North West Public Health Observatory). Partial postcodes are mapped to a particular LA and PCT if more than 90% of individual postcodes within a partial postcode area map to one LA or PCT. This method provides a good degree of

¹ Hargreaves SC, Jones L, Madden HCE, Phillips-Howard PA, Cook PA, Downing J, Syed Q & Bellis MA (2008) HIV & AIDS in the North West of England Mid Year 2008. Liverpool John Moores University, Centre for Public Health.

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. Data are

presented 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/hiv2009_midyear.

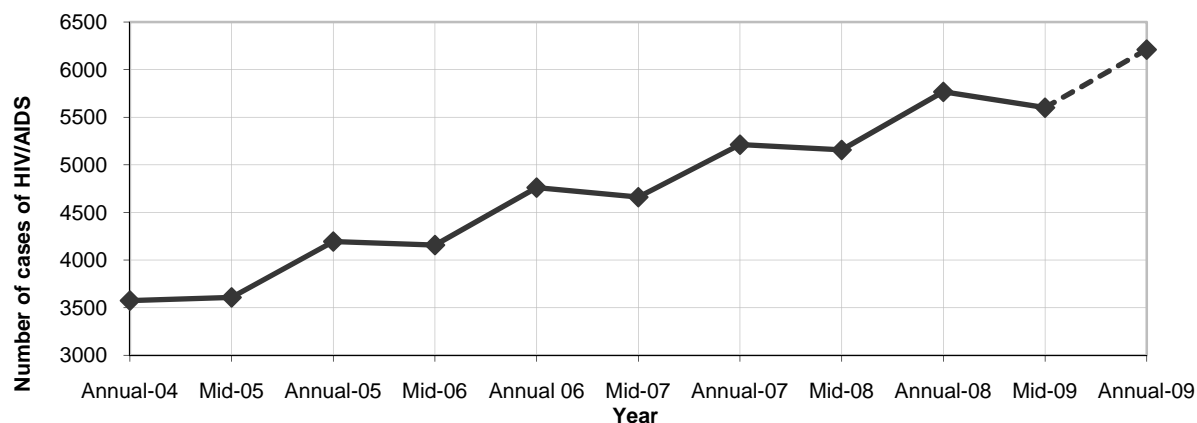
Figure 1.1: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 1996 – mid 2009 by county



*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.

Figure 1.2: Total number of HIV and AIDS cases in the North West 2004 to mid 2009 including projected annual 2009 figure



*Simple linear regression predicting annual 2009 figure from mid year figures (2004-2008), $p < 0.001$, $R^2 = 99.9\%$

2. New Cases

During the first six months of 2009, 453 new HIV and AIDS cases presented to statutory treatment centres in the North West region. This is a 9% decrease from mid year 2008 (496 cases) but is greater than the mid year 2007 figures (426 new cases). New cases are defined as individuals seen in the region in the first half of 2009 but not during the years 1995 to 2008 and include new HIV positive individuals who died during this period.

Table 2.1 and **Table 2.2** reveal that men were more likely to be infected with HIV through sex with men (173 cases), than through sex with women (90 cases). For those new cases infected through heterosexual sex, 59% were female. Of these female cases, 76% were of black African ethnicity. Seven new cases aged 19 years or under were attributed to sexual intercourse. Nine cases were acquired through injecting drug use compared with three in the first half of 2008. **Table 2.2** shows that almost half (49%) of infections were acquired through heterosexual sex, a similar proportion to the 48% seen at this time in 2008. **Table 2.2**, broken down by local authority (LA), shows that 93% of new cases presenting to treatment centres in the North West of England resided in the region.

Table 2.3 shows new HIV cases broken down by stage of HIV disease and LA of residence. In the first six months of 2009, new HIV positive individuals tended to present to treatment centres at an early stage of HIV disease, with 59% reported as asymptomatic. The smallest proportion of new cases classed as asymptomatic were reported in Greater Manchester (53%), Lancashire (58%) and Cheshire (68%), compared with Cumbria (78%) and Merseyside (80%). Overall 12% of new cases presented to treatment centres with an AIDS-related illness (or who had died from an AIDS-related illness) in the first six months of 2009. The majority of LAs saw at least one new case of HIV during the period, with the exceptions of Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Ribble Valley and Hyndburn.

Table 2.4 displays the new cases of HIV by infection route, sex and stage of disease. Just over half (53%) of all new cases who resided in the North West with asymptomatic HIV acquired their infection through heterosexual sex and 36% through sex between men. Of those new cases resident in the North West with AIDS (including those who died from an AIDS-related illness in the period) 61% were infected through heterosexual sex (compared with 63% in mid year 2008) and 20% 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 of white ethnicity (52%), followed by those of black African ethnicity (37%). The majority of newly reported cases were aged between 25 and 39 years (58%). The largest proportion was in 30-34 year olds (23%). There was a reduction in the proportion of new cases in 25-29 year olds (15%), compared with mid year 2008 (18%).

Table 2.6 shows sex, stage of HIV disease and exposure abroad by ethnic group. The majority of new cases were male (67%) which is consistent with previous periods. Of those people whose global region of exposure was known, 97% of black Africans were exposed abroad compared with 16% of those of white ethnicity. Over two thirds of males (67%) accessing treatment and care in the North West were of white ethnicity, whereas 73% 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 acquired outside the UK who presented in the North West for treatment and care between January and June 2009. A total of 195 people were reported to have been infected abroad (43% of new cases). Overall, 72% of all HIV transmissions abroad were acquired in sub-Saharan Africa. Almost a third (31%) of new HIV infections acquired abroad in the first half of 2009 were acquired in Zimbabwe. Eighty percent of all infections abroad were acquired through heterosexual sex. Of those infected in sub-Saharan Africa, 90% were infected through heterosexual sex, compared with 23% of those infected in the UK, where the majority of infections (73%) were acquired through sex between men.

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 2009 were Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, (MRIG; 96 new cases, compared with 123 at the same point in 2008), and North Manchester General Hospital Infectious Disease Unit (NMG; 83 new cases). As in previous years, large numbers of new cases were also seen at the Royal Liverpool University Hospital Department of GUM and Tropical and Infectious Diseases (RLG; 71 new cases compared with 64 by mid year 2008). Some treatment centres show a higher percentage of new cases infected through MSM than through heterosexual sex: Burnley GUM clinic (BURG), Department of GUM at Cumberland Infirmary (CUMB), Department of GUM at Leighton Hospital (LEI), Manchester Centre for Sexual Health (MRIG), Department of GUM at North Manchester General Hospital (NMGG), Department of GUM at the Royal Preston Hospital (PG), Department of GUM at Trafford General Hospital (TRAG) and South Manchester Centre for Sexual Health at Withington Hospital (WITG). 'The Docs' specialist general practice in Manchester (MGP), Department of GUM at Halton Hospital (HAL), Royal Lancaster Infirmary (RLI), and Macclesfield GUM (MAC) saw no new cases of heterosexually acquired HIV. Westmorland General Hospital (WGH) recorded all their new cases as heterosexually acquired.

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 2009. Of all the new cases, 230 (51%) were known to be UK nationals, 144 (32%) were of unknown residency, and 79 (17%) were non-UK nationals. Sixty-eight percent of non-UK nationals were classified as asylum seekers which is a substantial rise from mid year 2007 (41%).

and mid year 2008 (58%). Almost two thirds of HIV positive non-UK nationals were female (62%); this differs from the low proportion of UK nationals who were female (18%). There was also a large difference in the proportion of heterosexual cases between non-UK nationals and UK nationals (82% compared with 32%). Non-UK nationals were older than UK nationals with most (71%) aged between 30 and 44 years. Ninety-three percent of asylum seekers were of black African ethnicity. Nearly half (49%) of the HIV positive non-UK nationals whose residency status was known were resident in Greater Manchester, with the next largest number living in Merseyside (39%).

Three quarters of new cases in non-UK nationals were reported to be asymptomatic (77%), a higher proportion than UK nationals (59%). These proportions of asymptomatic new cases seem to suggest that the majority of 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 or had died from an AIDS-related illness, similar to the 7% of UK nationals. Overall, almost a third of new cases (30%) presenting for the first time with AIDS (or who had died from an AIDS-related illness) were UK nationals and 13% were non-UK nationals.

Table 2.10 shows new cases of HIV by infection route and primary care trust (PCT) of residence. All PCTs in the region saw at least one new case of HIV during the first six months of 2009. The table shows that Manchester PCT accounted for the largest number of new HIV cases in treatment and care in the North West (106; 23% of the total) over half of which were heterosexually acquired (59%). Liverpool PCT had the second largest number of new HIV cases (49; 11% of the total) of which 59% were heterosexually acquired. Manchester PCT recorded a drop in new cases compared with mid year 2008 figures (from 125 to 106 cases).

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 (59%). Liverpool PCT and Sefton PCT had the highest proportion of new cases who were asymptomatic (88% each), and Wirral PCT had the smallest proportion of new cases who were asymptomatic (38%). Further analyses by PCT can be found on the North West Public Health Observatory website: www.nwpho.org.uk/hiv2009_midyear.

Table 2.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnicity of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2009

| | | Infection Route | | | | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------|
| | | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | | Hetero- sexual | | Mother To Child | | Undeter- mined | | |
| | | M | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Age Group | 0-14 | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | | 9 |
| | 15-19 | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 9 |
| | 20-24 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | | | | | 34 |
| | 25-29 | 38 | | | 6 | 21 | | | 4 | 1 | 70 |
| | 30-34 | 37 | 2 | | 18 | 40 | | | 4 | 1 | 102 |
| | 35-39 | 29 | 2 | | 19 | 31 | | | 8 | 2 | 91 |
| | 40-44 | 24 | 1 | | 18 | 9 | | | 3 | 3 | 58 |
| | 45-49 | 14 | | | 12 | 5 | | | 4 | 1 | 36 |
| | 50-54 | 6 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | | | 3 | | 19 |
| | 55-59 | 6 | | | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| | 60+ | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Stage of HIV Disease | Asymptomatic | 100 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 90 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 267 |
| | Symptomatic | 20 | 1 | | 12 | 7 | 4 | | 2 | | 46 |
| | AIDS | 12 | 2 | | 12 | 15 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 49 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 40 | 2 | | 16 | 18 | | | 5 | 5 | 86 |
| Ethnicity | White | 152 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 23 | 1 | | 16 | 4 | 234 |
| | Black Caribbean | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| | Black African | 1 | 1 | | 49 | 99 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 169 |
| | Black Other | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| | Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| | Other Asian/Oriental | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | 7 |
| | Other/Mixed | 5 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 7 |
| | Unknown | 7 | 1 | | 4 | 5 | | | 6 | 1 | 24 |
| | Total | 173 | 7 | 2 | 90 | 131 | 5 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 453 |
| | % | 38.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 19.9 | 28.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 2.2 | |

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 2009, or at death.

Table 2.2: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| | Local Authority of Residence | Infection Route | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Hetero-sexual | Mother to Child | Undetermined | |
| Cumbria | Carlisle | 5 (83.3%) | | | | 1 (16.7%) | 6 |
| | Eden | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| | Copeland | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| | South Lakeland | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| | Total | 6 (66.7%) | | 2 (22.2%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | 2 (66.7%) | | | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | Wyre | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| | Fylde | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | Blackpool | 10 (47.6%) | | 11 (52.4%) | | | 21 |
| | Blackburn with Darwen | 3 (42.9%) | | 3 (42.9%) | | 1 (14.3%) | 7 |
| | Pendle | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| | Burnley | 1 (14.3%) | | 5 (71.4%) | 1 (14.3%) | | 7 |
| | Rossendale | 5 (100%) | | | | | 5 |
| | Preston | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | South Ribble | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| | Chorley | 2 (66.7%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | | 3 |
| | West Lancashire | 2 (100%) | | | | | 2 |
| | Total | 30 (52.6%) | | 22 (38.6%) | 1 (1.8%) | 4 (7%) | 57 |
| Greater Manchester | Wigan | 3 (27.3%) | | 5 (45.5%) | | 3 (27.3%) | 11 |
| | Bolton | 4 (26.7%) | 1 (6.7%) | 8 (53.3%) | 1 (6.7%) | 1 (6.7%) | 15 |
| | Bury | 7 (58.3%) | | 4 (33.3%) | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| | Rochdale | 2 (11.1%) | 1 (5.6%) | 13 (72.2%) | | 2 (11.1%) | 18 |
| | Oldham | 2 (18.2%) | | 8 (72.7%) | | 1 (9.1%) | 11 |
| | Salford | 17 (51.5%) | | 15 (45.5%) | | 1 (3%) | 33 |
| | Manchester | 30 (28.3%) | 2 (1.9%) | 62 (58.5%) | 5 (4.7%) | 7 (6.6%) | 106 |
| | Tameside | 3 (23.1%) | | 10 (76.9%) | | | 13 |
| | Trafford | 4 (44.4%) | | 4 (44.4%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| | Stockport | 3 (50%) | | 2 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | | 6 |
| | Unknown Greater Manchester | 13 (86.7%) | | 2 (13.3%) | | | 15 |
| | Total | 88 (35.3%) | 4 (1.6%) | 133 (53.4%) | 7 (2.8%) | 17 (6.8%) | 249 |
| Merseyside | Sefton | 3 (18.8%) | 3 (18.8%) | 8 (50%) | | 2 (12.5%) | 16 |
| | Liverpool | 11 (22.4%) | 1 (2%) | 29 (59.2%) | 2 (4.1%) | 6 (12.2%) | 49 |
| | Knowsley | 2 (40%) | | 3 (60%) | | | 5 |
| | Wirral | 2 (25%) | | 5 (62.5%) | 1 (12.5%) | | 8 |
| | St Helens | 2 (66.7%) | | | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | Total | 20 (24.7%) | 4 (4.9%) | 45 (55.6%) | 3 (3.7%) | 9 (11.1%) | 81 |
| Cheshire | Halton | 3 (60%) | | 2 (40%) | | | 5 |
| | Warrington | 2 (50%) | | 2 (50%) | | | 4 |
| | Cheshire West and Chester | 4 (44.4%) | | 5 (55.6%) | | | 9 |
| | Cheshire East | 3 (42.9%) | 1 (14.3%) | 3 (42.9%) | | | 7 |
| | Total | 12 (48%) | 1 (4%) | 12 (48%) | | | 25 |
| Total North West Residents | | 156 (37.1%) | 9 (2.1%) | 214 (50.8%) | 11 (2.6%) | 31 (7.4%) | 421 |
| Isle of Man | | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| Out of Region | | 8 (66.7%) | | 1 (8.3%) | | 3 (25%) | 12 |
| Unknown* | | 9 (47.4%) | | 5 (26.3%) | | 5 (26.3%) | 19 |
| Total | | 173 (38.2%) | 9 (2%) | 221 (48.8%) | 11 (2.4%) | 39 (8.6%) | 453 |

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.

Table 2.3: Local authority of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, January – June 2009

| | Local Authority of Residence | Stage of Disease | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Asymptomatic | Symptomatic | AIDS | AIDS Related Death | Death Unrelated to AIDS | Unknown | |
| Cumbria | Carlisle | 5 (83.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | | | | | 6 |
| | Eden | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Copeland | | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| | South Lakeland | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Total | 7 (77.8%) | 2 (22.2%) | | | | | 9 |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | 2 (66.7%) | 1 (33.3%) | | | | | 3 |
| | Wyre | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Fylde | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.7%) | | | | | 3 |
| | Blackpool | 10 (47.6%) | 3 (14.3%) | | 1 (4.8%) | | 7 (33.3%) | 21 |
| | Blackburn with Darwen | 4 (57.1%) | 2 (28.6%) | | | | 1 (14.3%) | 7 |
| | Pendle | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Burnley | 5 (71.4%) | 1 (14.3%) | 1 (14.3%) | | | | 7 |
| | Rossendale | 4 (80%) | 1 (20%) | | | | | 5 |
| | Preston | 1 (33.3%) | 1 (33.3%) | | | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | South Ribble | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Chorley | 1 (33.3%) | 1 (33.3%) | | | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| | West Lancashire | 2 (100%) | | | | | | 2 |
| | Total | 33 (57.9%) | 12 (21.1%) | 1 (1.8%) | 1 (1.8%) | | 10 (17.5%) | 57 |
| Greater Manchester | Wigan | 6 (54.5%) | | 3 (27.3%) | | | 2 (18.2%) | 11 |
| | Bolton | 12 (80%) | | 3 (20%) | | | | 15 |
| | Bury | 9 (75%) | 1 (8.3%) | 1 (8.3%) | | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| | Rochdale | 15 (83.3%) | 1 (5.6%) | 1 (5.6%) | 1 (5.6%) | | | 18 |
| | Oldham | 9 (81.8%) | 1 (9.1%) | | | | 1 (9.1%) | 11 |
| | Salford | 17 (51.5%) | 7 (21.2%) | 4 (12.1%) | | | 5 (15.2%) | 33 |
| | Manchester | 45 (42.5%) | 12 (11.3%) | 17 (16%) | 1 (0.9%) | | 31 (29.2%) | 106 |
| | Tameside | 6 (46.2%) | 3 (23.1%) | 2 (15.4%) | | | 2 (15.4%) | 13 |
| | Trafford | 4 (44.4%) | 1 (11.1%) | 3 (33.3%) | | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| | Stockport | 4 (66.7%) | | 2 (33.3%) | | | | 6 |
| | Unknown Greater Manchester | 4 (26.7%) | | 1 (6.7%) | | | 10 (66.7%) | 15 |
| | Total | 131 (52.6%) | 26 (10.4%) | 37 (14.9%) | 2 (0.8%) | | 53 (21.3%) | 249 |
| Merseyside | Sefton | 14 (87.5%) | | | | | 2 (12.5%) | 16 |
| | Liverpool | 43 (87.8%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | 1 (2%) | 3 (6.1%) | 49 |
| | Knowsley | 4 (80%) | | | | | 1 (20%) | 5 |
| | Wirral | 3 (37.5%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (37.5%) | | | | 8 |
| | St Helens | 1 (33.3%) | | | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| Total | 65 (80.2%) | 3 (3.7%) | 4 (4.9%) | 1 (1.2%) | 1 (1.2%) | 7 (8.6%) | 81 | |
| Cheshire | Halton | 5 (100%) | | | | | | 5 |
| | Warrington | 3 (75%) | | | | | 1 (25%) | 4 |
| | Cheshire West and Chester | 5 (55.6%) | 2 (22.2%) | 2 (22.2%) | | | | 9 |
| | Cheshire East | 4 (57.1%) | | 1 (14.3%) | | | 2 (28.6%) | 7 |
| | Total | 17 (68%) | 2 (8%) | 3 (12%) | | | 3 (12%) | 25 |
| Total North West Residents | | 253 (60.1%) | 45 (10.7%) | 45 (10.7%) | 4 (1%) | 1 (0.2%) | 73 (17.3%) | 421 |
| Isle of Man | | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| Out of Region | | 7 (58.3%) | 1 (8.3%) | 3 (25%) | | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| Unknown* | | 6 (31.6%) | | 1 (5.3%) | | | 12 (63.2%) | 19 |
| Total | | 267 (58.9%) | 46 (10.2%) | 49 (10.8%) | 4 (0.9%) | 1 (0.2%) | 86 (19%) | 453 |

* Includes one person of no fixed abode.

Table 2.4: New HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, infection route and sex, January – June 2009

| | Stage of disease | Infection Route | | | | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|--------------|------|-----------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| | | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | | Heterosexual | | Mother to Child | | Undetermined | | |
| | | M | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Total North West Residents | Asymptomatic | 92 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 87 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 253 |
| | Symptomatic | 19 | 1 | | 12 | 7 | 4 | | 2 | | 45 |
| | AIDS | 9 | 2 | | 12 | 15 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 45 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 35 | 2 | | 14 | 17 | | | 3 | 2 | 73 |
| | Total | 156 | 7 | 2 | 87 | 127 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 421 |
| | % | 37.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 20.7 | 30.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 1.4 | |
| All individuals treated in North West | Asymptomatic | 100 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 90 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 267 |
| | Symptomatic | 20 | 1 | | 12 | 7 | 4 | | 2 | | 46 |
| | AIDS | 12 | 2 | | 12 | 15 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 49 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 40 | 2 | | 16 | 18 | | | 5 | 5 | 86 |
| | Total | 173 | 7 | 2 | 90 | 131 | 5 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 453 |
| | % | 38.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 19.9 | 28.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 2.2 | |

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

Table 2.5: Age group of new HIV and AIDS cases by ethnicity, January – June 2009

| | 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 | 1 | | 8 | | | | | | 9 |
| | 15-19 | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | 9 |
| | 20-24 | 23 | | 8 | | 1 | | | | 32 |
| | 25-29 | 37 | 2 | 16 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 65 |
| | 30-34 | 40 | | 48 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 93 |
| | 35-39 | 39 | 1 | 41 | | | 2 | | 5 | 88 |
| | 40-44 | 19 | 1 | 24 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 52 |
| | 45-49 | 21 | | 7 | | | 1 | | 3 | 32 |
| | 50-54 | 10 | | 5 | | | | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| | 55-59 | 10 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| | 60+ | 7 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 9 |
| | Total | 213 | 4 | 164 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 22 | 421 |
| | % | 50.6 | 1.0 | 39.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 5.2 | |
| All individuals treated in North West | 0-14 | 1 | | 8 | | | | | | 9 |
| | 15-19 | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | 9 |
| | 20-24 | 25 | | 8 | | 1 | | | | 34 |
| | 25-29 | 41 | 2 | 17 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 70 |
| | 30-34 | 46 | 1 | 49 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 102 |
| | 35-39 | 42 | 1 | 41 | | | 2 | | 5 | 91 |
| | 40-44 | 23 | 1 | 25 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 58 |
| | 45-49 | 22 | | 9 | | | 1 | | 4 | 36 |
| | 50-54 | 10 | | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| | 55-59 | 10 | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| | 60+ | 8 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 10 |
| | Total | 234 | 5 | 169 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 453 |
| | % | 51.7 | 1.1 | 37.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.3 | |

Age groups refer to the ages of individuals at the end of June 2009, or at death.

Table 2.6: Sex, stage of HIV disease and HIV exposure abroad of new HIV and AIDS cases by ethnicity, January – June 2009

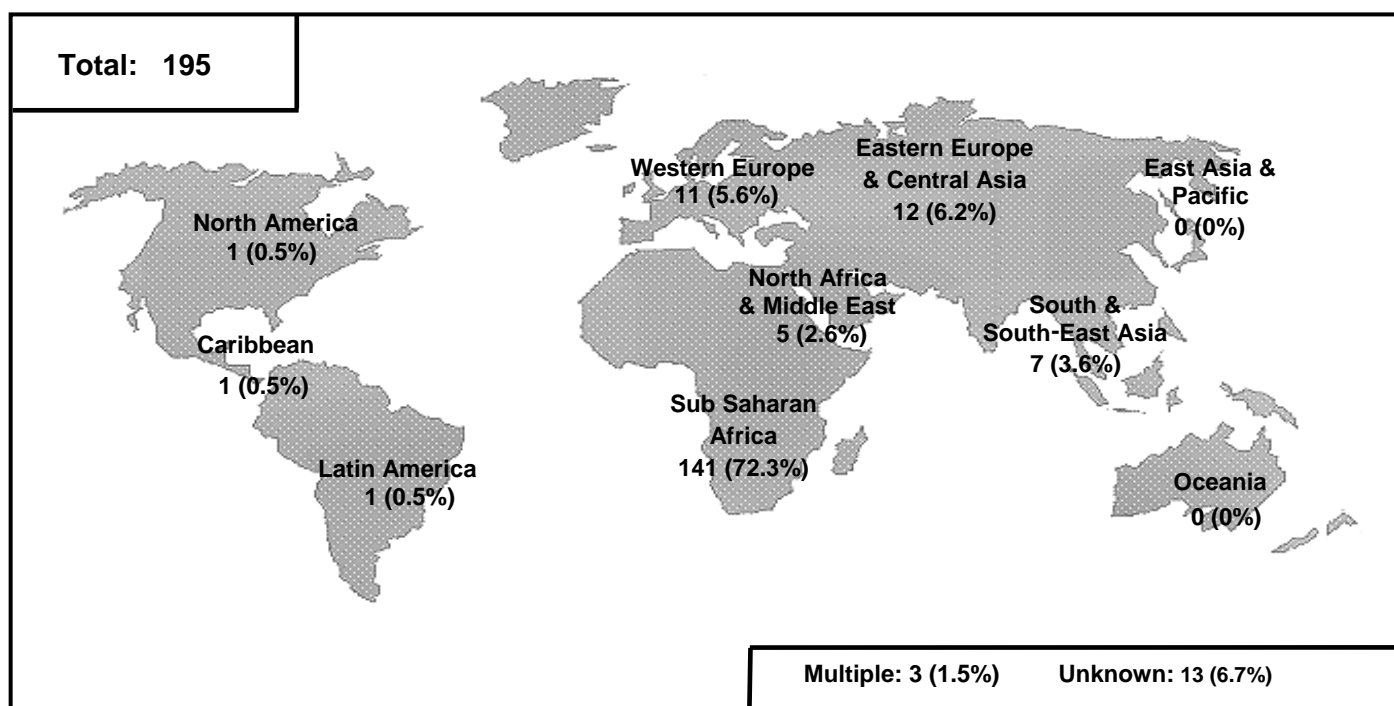
| | | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | White | Black Caribbean | Black African | Black Other | Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi | Other Asian/ Oriental | Other/ Mixed | Unknown | |
| Sex | Male | 204 (67.1%) | 4 (1.3%) | 60 (19.7%) | 1 (0.3%) | 5 (1.6%) | 5 (1.6%) | 7 (2.3%) | 18 (5.9%) | 304 |
| | Female | 30 (20.1%) | 1 (0.7%) | 109 (73.2%) | 1 (0.7%) | | 2 (1.3%) | | 6 (4%) | 149 |
| Stage of Disease | Asymptomatic | 131 (49.1%) | 4 (1.5%) | 101 (37.8%) | 1 (0.4%) | 3 (1.1%) | 5 (1.9%) | 4 (1.5%) | 18 (6.7%) | 267 |
| | Symptomatic | 26 (56.5%) | | 17 (37%) | 1 (2.2%) | | | | 2 (4.3%) | 46 |
| | AIDS | 21 (42.9%) | | 23 (46.9%) | | | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 3 (6.1%) | 49 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 2 (50%) | | 1 (25%) | | 1 (25%) | | | | 4 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 1 (100%) | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 53 (61.6%) | 1 (1.2%) | 27 (31.4%) | | 1 (1.2%) | 1 (1.2%) | 2 (2.3%) | 1 (1.2%) | 86 |
| HIV Exposure Abroad | UK | 173 (90.6%) | 3 (1.6%) | 4 (2.1%) | 2 (1%) | 3 (1.6%) | | 2 (1%) | 4 (2.1%) | 191 |
| | Abroad | 33 (16.9%) | 1 (0.5%) | 147 (75.4%) | | 1 (0.5%) | 4 (2.1%) | 4 (2.1%) | 5 (2.6%) | 195 |
| | Undetermined | 28 (41.8%) | 1 (1.5%) | 18 (26.9%) | | 1 (1.5%) | 3 (4.5%) | 1 (1.5%) | 15 (22.4%) | 67 |
| | Total | 234 (51.7%) | 5 (1.1%) | 169 (37.3%) | 2 (0.4%) | 5 (1.1%) | 7 (1.5%) | 7 (1.5%) | 24 (5.3%) | 453 |

Table 2.7: Global region and country of exposure by infection route for new HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2009

| Region of Exposure | Infection Route | | | | | Total (100%) |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Heterosexual | Mother to Child | Undetermined | |
| Abroad | 17 (8.7%) | 6 (3.1%) | 156 (80%) | 9 (4.6%) | 7 (3.6%) | 195 |
| <i>Caribbean</i> | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Eastern Europe & Central Asia</i> | 1 | 4 | 7 | | | 12 |
| <i>Latin America</i> | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| <i>North Africa & Middle East</i> | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| <i>North America</i> | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| <i>South & South-East Asia</i> | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | 7 |
| <i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i> | | 1 | 127 | 7 | 6 | 141 |
| <i>Western Europe</i> | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | 11 |
| <i>Multiple</i> | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 2 | | 11 | | | 13 |
| UK | 139 (72.8%) | 1 (0.5%) | 43 (22.5%) | 1 (0.5%) | 7 (3.7%) | 191 |
| Undetermined | 17 (25.4%) | 2 (3%) | 22 (32.8%) | 1 (1.5%) | 25 (37.3%) | 67 |
| Total | 173 (38.2%) | 9 (2%) | 221 (48.8%) | 11 (2.4%) | 39 (8.6%) | 453 |

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 2009



| Sub-Saharan Africa | 141 (72.3%) |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Angola | 1 (0.5%) |
| Botswana | 1 (0.5%) |
| Cameroon | 1 (0.5%) |
| Cape Verde | 1 (0.5%) |
| Congo | 6 (3.1%) |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1 (0.5%) |
| Dem. Republic of Congo | 1 (0.5%) |
| Ethiopia | 6 (3.1%) |
| Ghana | 6 (3.1%) |
| Guinea | 1 (0.5%) |
| Kenya | 3 (1.5%) |
| Malawi | 11 (5.6%) |
| Mozambique | 1 (0.5%) |
| Namibia | 2 (1%) |
| Nigeria | 12 (6.2%) |
| Rwanda | 3 (1.5%) |
| Somalia | 1 (0.5%) |
| South Africa | 9 (4.6%) |
| Swaziland | 1 (0.5%) |
| Tanzania | 1 (0.5%) |
| Uganda | 5 (2.6%) |
| Zambia | 6 (3.1%) |
| Zimbabwe | 60 (30.8%) |
| Unknown | 1 (0.5%) |

| South & South-East Asia | 7 (3.6%) |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Iran | 1 (0.5%) |
| Pakistan | 1 (0.5%) |
| Thailand | 5 (2.6%) |

| Eastern Europe & Central Asia | 12 (6.2%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Latvia | 6 (3.1%) |
| Poland | 4 (2.1%) |
| Romania | 1 (0.5%) |
| Russian Federation | 1 (0.5%) |

| Western Europe | 11 (5.6%) |
|----------------|-----------|
| Belgium | 1 (0.5%) |
| France | 2 (1%) |
| Germany | 1 (0.5%) |
| Greece | 3 (1.5%) |
| Italy | 1 (0.5%) |
| Portugal | 1 (0.5%) |
| Spain | 2 (1%) |

| North Africa & Middle East | 5 (2.6%) |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Kuwait | 1 (0.5%) |
| Qatar | 1 (0.5%) |
| Sudan | 2 (1%) |
| Turkey | 1 (0.5%) |

| North America | 1 (0.5%) |
|--------------------------|----------|
| United States of America | 1 (0.5%) |

| Caribbean | 1 (0.5%) |
|-----------|----------|
| Jamaica | 1 (0.5%) |

| Latin America | 1 (0.5%) |
|---------------|----------|
| Brazil | 1 (0.5%) |

| Multiple | 3 (1.5%) |
|----------|-----------|
| Unknown | 13 (6.7%) |

| Total | 195 |
|-------|-----|
|-------|-----|

Table 2.8: Distribution of treatment for new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| Treatment Centre | Infection Route | | | | | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Heterosexual | Mother To Child | Undetermined | |
| AHC | | | | 2 (100%) | | 2 |
| APH | 3 (50%) | | 3 (50%) | | | 6 |
| ARM | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| BLAG | 12 (48%) | | 12 (48%) | | 1 (4%) | 25 |
| BLKG | 3 (50%) | | 3 (50%) | | | 6 |
| BOLG | 3 (21.4%) | 1 (7.1%) | 10 (71.4%) | | | 14 |
| BURG | 4 (57.1%) | | 3 (42.9%) | | | 7 |
| BURY | 2 (40%) | | 3 (60%) | | | 5 |
| CHR | 4 (40%) | | 6 (60%) | | | 10 |
| CUMB | 7 (77.8%) | | 1 (11.1%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| HAL | 2 (100%) | | | | | 2 |
| JAR | 1 (14.3%) | | 1 (14.3%) | | 5 (71.4%) | 7 |
| LCN | | 1 (20%) | 3 (60%) | | 1 (20%) | 5 |
| LEI | 3 (60%) | | 2 (40%) | | | 5 |
| MAC | 2 (100%) | | | | | 2 |
| MGP | 6 (100%) | | | | | 6 |
| MRIG | 53 (55.2%) | | 43 (44.8%) | | | 96 |
| NMG | 19 (22.9%) | 4 (4.8%) | 42 (50.6%) | 8 (9.6%) | 10 (12%) | 83 |
| NMGG | 9 (50%) | | 4 (22.2%) | | 5 (27.8%) | 18 |
| OLDG | 1 (11.1%) | | 7 (77.8%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| PG | 5 (50%) | | 3 (30%) | | 2 (20%) | 10 |
| RLG | 17 (23.9%) | | 46 (64.8%) | 1 (1.4%) | 7 (9.9%) | 71 |
| RLI | 1 (100%) | | | | | 1 |
| ROCG | 1 (11.1%) | | 8 (88.9%) | | | 9 |
| SALG | 9 (40.9%) | | 12 (54.5%) | | 1 (4.5%) | 22 |
| SHH | | | | | 1 (100%) | 1 |
| SPG | 2 (20%) | 3 (30%) | 3 (30%) | | 2 (20%) | 10 |
| STP | 1 (25%) | | 3 (75%) | | | 4 |
| TAMG | 1 (10%) | | 9 (90%) | | | 10 |
| TRAG | 2 (66.7%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | | 3 |
| WAR | 2 (50%) | | 2 (50%) | | | 4 |
| WGH | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| WIGG | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| WITG | 8 (50%) | | 7 (43.8%) | | 1 (6.3%) | 16 |

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 new cases by sex, age group, infection route, ethnicity, stage of HIV disease and area of residence, January – June 2009

| | | Residency Status | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | UK National | Asylum Seeker | Overseas Student | Temporary Visitor | Refugee | Other** | Unknown | |
| Sex | Male | 189 (82.2%) | 19 (35.2%) | 1 (20%) | 3 (75%) | 4 (50%) | 3 (37.5%) | 85 (59%) | 304 (67.1%) |
| | Female | 41 (17.8%) | 35 (64.8%) | 4 (80%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (50%) | 5 (62.5%) | 59 (41%) | 149 (32.9%) |
| Age Group | 0-14 | | 1 (1.9%) | | | | | 8 (5.6%) | 9 (2%) |
| | 15-19 | 3 (1.3%) | 3 (5.6%) | | | 1 (12.5%) | | 2 (1.4%) | 9 (2%) |
| | 20-24 | 27 (11.7%) | | | | | | 7 (4.9%) | 34 (7.5%) |
| | 25-29 | 36 (15.7%) | 4 (7.4%) | 3 (60%) | 2 (50%) | 1 (12.5%) | 1 (12.5%) | 23 (16%) | 70 (15.5%) |
| | 30-34 | 43 (18.7%) | 17 (31.5%) | 2 (40%) | 1 (25%) | 5 (62.5%) | 2 (25%) | 32 (22.2%) | 102 (22.5%) |
| | 35-39 | 44 (19.1%) | 11 (20.4%) | | | 1 (12.5%) | 3 (37.5%) | 32 (22.2%) | 91 (20.1%) |
| | 40-44 | 27 (11.7%) | 12 (22.2%) | | 1 (25%) | | 1 (12.5%) | 17 (11.8%) | 58 (12.8%) |
| | 45-49 | 22 (9.6%) | 3 (5.6%) | | | | | 11 (7.6%) | 36 (7.9%) |
| | 50-54 | 10 (4.3%) | 3 (5.6%) | | | | | 6 (4.2%) | 19 (4.2%) |
| | 55-59 | 12 (5.2%) | | | | | 1 (12.5%) | 2 (1.4%) | 15 (3.3%) |
| | 60+ | 6 (2.6%) | | | | | | 4 (2.8%) | 10 (2.2%) |
| Infection Route | MSM | 141 (61.3%) | 2 (3.7%) | | 2 (50%) | | 2 (25%) | 26 (18.1%) | 173 (38.2%) |
| | Injecting drug use | | 1 (1.9%) | | | | | 8 (5.6%) | 9 (2%) |
| | Heterosexual | 74 (32.2%) | 45 (83.3%) | 5 (100%) | 2 (50%) | 8 (100%) | 5 (62.5%) | 82 (56.9%) | 221 (48.8%) |
| | Mother to child | | 3 (5.6%) | | | | | 8 (5.6%) | 11 (2.4%) |
| | Undetermined | 15 (6.5%) | 3 (5.6%) | | | | 1 (12.5%) | 20 (13.9%) | 39 (8.6%) |
| Ethnicity | White | 191 (83%) | | | 1 (25%) | 1 (12.5%) | 2 (25%) | 39 (27.1%) | 234 (51.7%) |
| | Black Caribbean | 4 (1.7%) | | | | | | 1 (0.7%) | 5 (1.1%) |
| | Black African | 20 (8.7%) | 50 (92.6%) | 5 (100%) | 2 (50%) | 7 (87.5%) | 5 (62.5%) | 80 (55.6%) | 169 (37.3%) |
| | Black Other | 2 (0.9%) | | | | | | | 2 (0.4%) |
| | Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 4 (1.7%) | | | | | | 1 (0.7%) | 5 (1.1%) |
| | Other Asian/Oriental | 2 (0.9%) | 2 (3.7%) | | | | | 3 (2.1%) | 7 (1.5%) |
| | Other/Mixed | 2 (0.9%) | 1 (1.9%) | | 1 (25%) | | 1 (12.5%) | 2 (1.4%) | 7 (1.5%) |
| | Unknown | 5 (2.2%) | 1 (1.9%) | | | | | 18 (12.5%) | 24 (5.3%) |
| Stage of Disease | Asymptomatic | 135 (58.7%) | 43 (79.6%) | 2 (40%) | 3 (75%) | 7 (87.5%) | 6 (75%) | 71 (49.3%) | 267 (58.9%) |
| | Symptomatic | 25 (10.9%) | 3 (5.6%) | | | | | 18 (12.5%) | 46 (10.2%) |
| | AIDS | 14 (6.1%) | 6 (11.1%) | | 1 (25%) | | | 28 (19.4%) | 49 (10.8%) |
| | AIDS Related Death | 2 (0.9%) | | | | | | 2 (1.4%) | 4 (0.9%) |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 1 (0.4%) | | | | | | | 1 (0.2%) |
| | Unknown | 53 (23%) | 2 (3.7%) | 3 (60%) | | 1 (12.5%) | 2 (25%) | 25 (17.4%) | 86 (19%) |
| Area of Residence | Cumbria | 8 (3.5%) | | | | | | 1 (0.7%) | 9 (2%) |
| | Lancashire | 48 (20.9%) | 1 (1.9%) | | | | 2 (25%) | 6 (4.2%) | 57 (12.6%) |
| | Greater Manchester | 99 (43%) | 19 (35.2%) | 5 (100%) | 4 (100%) | 7 (87.5%) | 4 (50%) | 111 (77.1%) | 249 (55%) |
| | Merseyside | 37 (16.1%) | 31 (57.4%) | | | | | 13 (9%) | 81 (17.9%) |
| | Cheshire | 21 (9.1%) | | | | | 1 (12.5%) | 3 (2.1%) | 25 (5.5%) |
| | Out of Region*** | 5 (2.2%) | 1 (1.9%) | | | | | 7 (4.9%) | 13 (2.8%) |
| | Unknown* | 12 (5.2%) | 2 (3.7%) | | | 1 (12.5%) | 1 (12.5%) | 3 (2.1%) | 19 (4.2%) |
| Total (100%) | | 230 | 54 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 144 | 453 |

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

Age ranges refer to the age of individuals at the end of July 2009, or at death.

* Includes one person of no fixed abode.

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

*** Includes Isle of Man.

Table 2.10: Primary care trust (PCT) of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| Primary Care Trust | Infection Route | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Heterosexual | Mother To Child | Undetermined | |
| Cumbria | 6 (66.7%) | | 2 (22.2%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| North Lancashire | 4 (57.1%) | | 1 (14.3%) | | 2 (28.6%) | 7 |
| Blackpool | 10 (47.6%) | | 11 (52.4%) | | | 21 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 3 (42.9%) | | 3 (42.9%) | | 1 (14.3%) | 7 |
| East Lancashire | 7 (53.8%) | | 5 (38.5%) | 1 (7.7%) | | 13 |
| Central Lancashire | 6 (66.7%) | | 2 (22.2%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| Ashton, Leigh & Wigan | 3 (27.3%) | | 5 (45.5%) | | 3 (27.3%) | 11 |
| Bolton | 4 (26.7%) | 1 (6.7%) | 8 (53.3%) | 1 (6.7%) | 1 (6.7%) | 15 |
| Bury | 7 (58.3%) | | 4 (33.3%) | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 2 (11.1%) | 1 (5.6%) | 13 (72.2%) | | 2 (11.1%) | 18 |
| Oldham | 2 (18.2%) | | 8 (72.7%) | | 1 (9.1%) | 11 |
| Salford | 17 (51.5%) | | 15 (45.5%) | | 1 (3%) | 33 |
| Manchester | 30 (28.3%) | 2 (1.9%) | 62 (58.5%) | 5 (4.7%) | 7 (6.6%) | 106 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 3 (23.1%) | | 10 (76.9%) | | | 13 |
| Trafford | 4 (44.4%) | | 4 (44.4%) | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| Stockport | 3 (50%) | | 2 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | | 6 |
| Unknown Greater Manchester | 13 (86.7%) | | 2 (13.3%) | | | 15 |
| Sefton | 3 (18.8%) | 3 (18.8%) | 8 (50%) | | 2 (12.5%) | 16 |
| Liverpool | 11 (22.4%) | 1 (2%) | 29 (59.2%) | 2 (4.1%) | 6 (12.2%) | 49 |
| Knowsley | 2 (40%) | | 3 (60%) | | | 5 |
| Wirral | 2 (25%) | | 5 (62.5%) | 1 (12.5%) | | 8 |
| Halton & St Helens | 5 (62.5%) | | 2 (25%) | | 1 (12.5%) | 8 |
| Warrington | 2 (50%) | | 2 (50%) | | | 4 |
| Western Cheshire | 4 (50%) | | 4 (50%) | | | 8 |
| Central and Eastern Cheshire | 3 (42.9%) | 1 (14.3%) | 3 (42.9%) | | | 7 |
| Unknown Cheshire | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| Isle of Man | | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| Out of Region | 8 (66.7%) | | 1 (8.3%) | | 3 (25%) | 12 |
| Unknown* | 9 (47.4%) | | 5 (26.3%) | | 5 (26.3%) | 19 |
| Total | 173 (38.2%) | 9 (2%) | 221 (48.8%) | 11 (2.4%) | 39 (8.6%) | 453 |

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.*

Table 2.11: Primary care trust (PCT) of residence of new HIV and AIDS cases by stage of disease, January – June 2009

| PCT of Residence | Stage of Disease | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Asymptomatic | Symptomatic | AIDS | AIDS Related Death | Death Unrelated to AIDS | Unknown | |
| Cumbria | 7 (77.8%) | 2 (22.2%) | | | | | 9 |
| North Lancashire | 4 (57.1%) | 3 (42.9%) | | | | | 7 |
| Blackpool | 10 (47.6%) | 3 (14.3%) | | 1 (4.8%) | | 7 (33.3%) | 21 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 4 (57.1%) | 2 (28.6%) | | | | 1 (14.3%) | 7 |
| East Lancashire | 10 (76.9%) | 2 (15.4%) | 1 (7.7%) | | | | 13 |
| Central Lancashire | 5 (55.6%) | 2 (22.2%) | | | | 2 (22.2%) | 9 |
| Ashton, Leigh & Wigan | 6 (54.5%) | | 3 (27.3%) | | | 2 (18.2%) | 11 |
| Bolton | 12 (80%) | | 3 (20%) | | | | 15 |
| Bury | 9 (75%) | 1 (8.3%) | 1 (8.3%) | | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 15 (83.3%) | 1 (5.6%) | 1 (5.6%) | 1 (5.6%) | | | 18 |
| Oldham | 9 (81.8%) | 1 (9.1%) | | | | 1 (9.1%) | 11 |
| Salford | 17 (51.5%) | 7 (21.2%) | 4 (12.1%) | | | 5 (15.2%) | 33 |
| Manchester | 45 (42.5%) | 12 (11.3%) | 17 (16%) | 1 (0.9%) | | 31 (29.2%) | 106 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 6 (46.2%) | 3 (23.1%) | 2 (15.4%) | | | 2 (15.4%) | 13 |
| Trafford | 4 (44.4%) | 1 (11.1%) | 3 (33.3%) | | | 1 (11.1%) | 9 |
| Stockport | 4 (66.7%) | | 2 (33.3%) | | | | 6 |
| Unknown Greater Manchester | 4 (26.7%) | | 1 (6.7%) | | | 10 (66.7%) | 15 |
| Sefton | 14 (87.5%) | | | | | 2 (12.5%) | 16 |
| Liverpool | 43 (87.8%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | 1 (2%) | 3 (6.1%) | 49 |
| Knowsley | 4 (80%) | | | | | 1 (20%) | 5 |
| Wirral | 3 (37.5%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (37.5%) | | | | 8 |
| Halton & St Helens | 6 (75%) | | | 1 (12.5%) | | 1 (12.5%) | 8 |
| Warrington | 3 (75%) | | | | | 1 (25%) | 4 |
| Western Cheshire | 5 (62.5%) | 2 (25%) | 1 (12.5%) | | | | 8 |
| Central and Eastern Cheshire | 4 (57.1%) | | 1 (14.3%) | | | 2 (28.6%) | 7 |
| Unknown Cheshire | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Isle of Man | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| Out of Region | 7 (58.3%) | 1 (8.3%) | 3 (25%) | | | 1 (8.3%) | 12 |
| Unknown* | 6 (31.6%) | | 1 (5.3%) | | | 12 (63.2%) | 19 |
| Total | 267 (58.9%) | 46 (10.2%) | 49 (10.8%) | 4 (0.9%) | 1 (0.2%) | 86 (19%) | 453 |

* Includes one person of no fixed abode.

3. All Cases

During the first six months of 2009, 5,601 individuals living with HIV and AIDS accessed treatment and care services in the North West of England (including new cases). This is a 9% increase on the figure of 5,157 reported cases in mid year 2008. This number does not represent the entire prevalence of diagnosed HIV, since some individuals do not 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; 2,859 cases) rather than via heterosexual sex (906 cases). For those infected through injecting drug use, four fifths (81%) were male. Of the 2,345 cases infected through heterosexual sex, 39% were male, and of these, 38% were white and 55% were black African. Of the 1,439 female heterosexual cases, the majority were black African (70%) compared with 21% who were white.

Table 3.2 shows that 62% of HIV positive residents in Lancashire acquired their infection through sex between men, compared with 38% in Merseyside. Merseyside had the highest proportion of cases infected through heterosexual sex (54%) whilst Lancashire had the lowest (32%). 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 (60% of the total number). The majority of all cases were categorised as asymptomatic (49%). This was the case in all counties across the North West; Cumbria (62%), Merseyside (61%), Cheshire (53%), Greater Manchester (48%), and Lancashire (40%). There were eight 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 (72%) of those treated in the region and infected through heterosexual sex were from BME/mixed ethnicity backgrounds, compared with 28% who were of white ethnicity. Conversely, of those infected via MSM, 95% were of white ethnicity and only 4% were from BME/mixed ethnicity backgrounds. The proportion of the HIV positive population who were white varied between counties, with Cumbria having the largest proportion (86%), followed by Lancashire (83%) and Cheshire (82%). Merseyside (59%) and Greater Manchester had the smallest proportion (58%).

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 (54%), with the greatest number of cases (1,116) falling in the 35-39 years age

category. Of all those who accessed treatment and care in the region, black African individuals were younger than white individuals (64% being aged between 30 and 44 years, compared with 49%).

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of total HIV cases by county, stage of HIV disease and level of antiretroviral therapy. Almost half (49%) were using triple therapy, followed by a quarter (25%) using no antiretroviral therapy. Amongst those North West residents with AIDS (including those who died from an AIDS-related illness in the period), 95% were on antiretroviral therapy. Amongst those who were asymptomatic, over half (61%) were taking antiretroviral therapy compared to 54% at the same point in 2008. There was little variation between the proportions of individuals not on antiretroviral therapy between counties, ranging from 22% in Lancashire to 26% in Merseyside and 26% in Greater Manchester.

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 (72%) than females with HIV, amongst black Africans, two thirds (65%) were female and amongst those defined as other Asian/Oriental, 60% were female. The largest proportion of HIV positive individuals were asymptomatic (49%), followed by symptomatic individuals (26%). Amongst white HIV positive individuals, 46% were asymptomatic. In contrast to the 14% of white individuals infected abroad, 81% 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 HIV cases. Thirty seven 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 (32% of all infections acquired abroad). Heterosexual sex was the most common route of infection in those infected in sub-Saharan Africa (93%), the Caribbean (81%), South and South East Asia (78%), North Africa and Middle East (60%), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (56%). In contrast, those infected in North America, Oceania, and Western Europe were more likely to be infected via MSM (80%, 79%, and 60% 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 (1,468). Manchester Centre for Sexual Health (MRIG) provided treatment for 1,030 individuals, the Royal Liverpool University Hospital Department of GUM and Tropical and Infectious Diseases (RLG) provided care for 684 individuals and Blackpool Sexual Health

Services (BLAG) provided care for 367 individuals with HIV in the first six months of 2009. There are considerable variations in the profile of HIV positive patients between different treatment centres. Ninety five percent of individuals attending the specialist general practice, 'The Doc's' in Manchester (MGP) had been exposed to HIV via sex between men compared with the overall rate of 51% 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. Four centres, 'The Doc's' specialist general practice (MGP) in Manchester, Liverpool Specialist Community HIV Nursing Team (LCN), Jarman Centre (JAR) in Blackburn and the Armistead Centre (ARM) in Liverpool do not prescribe ART, as they are primarily support services. The GUM department in Wigan (WIGG) and the GUM department at Trafford General Hospital (TRAG) are currently the only centres with no patients on ART. 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 (94%) attended only one treatment centre in the first half of 2009. However, this varied across counties, with all residents of Cumbria only attending one treatment centre and 90% of residents of Merseyside who attend only one centre. 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 21% of all attendances across the region. Manchester Centre for Sexual Health (MRIG) reported the second highest number of visits (4,047) and a relatively high mean number of outpatient visits per HIV positive person (3.93 visits). NMG also provided the highest number of day cases (94% of the total day cases), inpatient episodes (42% of the total inpatient episodes) and inpatient days (59%), with MRIG providing the next highest numbers of inpatient days at 13% of the total.

Some of the treatment centres provided a significant number of home visits, with Liverpool Specialist Community HIV Nursing Team (LCN) providing 44% of the total home visits, followed by Alder Hey Children's Hospital (AHC; 37%). LCN also provided the highest

mean number of home visits per HIV positive person (5.57 per patient).

Although those categorised as asymptomatic accounted for the highest number of outpatient visits (9,476) it is those who died from an AIDS-related illness who had the highest mean number of outpatient visits per patient (4.13). Individuals who died from an AIDS-related illness during the first half of 2009 also had the highest mean number of inpatient days (33.5).

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 2009. Fifty five percent of non-UK nationals were classified as asylum seekers, with significant numbers defined as refugee (14%) and other (15%; which includes migrant worker, dependants and other). Temporary visitors made up the smallest category (4%). Two thirds of HIV positive non-UK nationals were female (66%); this differs from the low proportion of 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 26%). A large proportion (96%) of asylum seekers were black African. Most of the known HIV positive non-UK nationals were resident in Greater Manchester (70%), with the next largest number living in Merseyside (20%).

A total of 1,064 individuals were known to be non-UK nationals (19% of the individuals accessing HIV treatment and care in the North West of England). Residency status was unknown for eight percent of individuals. Over half of the non-UK nationals were reported to be asymptomatic (55%), suggesting that individuals usually access treatment while still healthy and thus may benefit from life-prolonging treatment. This compares with the individuals classified as UK nationals, where 47% were asymptomatic. Of those known to be non-UK nationals, just under a quarter (22%) had an AIDS diagnosis, slightly more than the 21% of UK nationals. UK nationals accounted for five of the eight deaths related to AIDS, and 12 of the 13 deaths unrelated to AIDS in the first half of the year.

Table 3.14 shows primary care trust (PCT) of residence by infection route. Two thirds (65%) of the HIV positive individuals residing in Blackburn with Darwen PCT 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, two 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. In eleven PCTs there was a larger proportion of asymptomatic individuals than there was the combined proportion of individuals with either symptomatic HIV or AIDS (Ashton, Leigh & Wigan, Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton, Cumbria, Halton & St

Helens, Knowsley, Liverpool, Oldham Sefton, Warrington, and Western Cheshire). In all other PCTs, there were fewer individuals recorded as asymptomatic than as symptomatic or having an AIDS-related illness.

Further analyses by PCT can be found on the North West Public Health Observatory website:
www.nwpho.org.uk/hiv2009_midyear.

Table 3.1: Age distribution, stage of HIV disease and ethnicity of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route and sex, January – June 2009

| | | 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 | | | | | | | | 37 | 54 | | | 91 |
| | 15-19 | 1 | | | 1 | 12 | | | 11 | 12 | | | 37 |
| | 20-24 | 99 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 64 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 188 |
| | 25-29 | 265 | 4 | 1 | 53 | 201 | 7 | | | | 8 | 1 | 540 |
| | 30-34 | 373 | 12 | 1 | 113 | 332 | 4 | | | | 13 | 1 | 849 |
| | 35-39 | 513 | 17 | 5 | 192 | 356 | 10 | 1 | | | 17 | 5 | 1116 |
| | 40-44 | 581 | 20 | 4 | 188 | 229 | 12 | 2 | | | 12 | 6 | 1054 |
| | 45-49 | 459 | 18 | 4 | 142 | 126 | 5 | 3 | | | 16 | 3 | 776 |
| | 50-54 | 283 | 8 | 3 | 78 | 63 | 8 | | | | 8 | | 451 |
| | 55-59 | 173 | 2 | | 57 | 29 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 269 |
| | 60+ | 112 | 6 | | 67 | 27 | 4 | 4 | | | 9 | 1 | 230 |
| Stage of HIV Disease | Asymptomatic | 1349 | 29 | 10 | 430 | 813 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 26 | 40 | 9 | 2726 |
| | Symptomatic | 832 | 30 | 9 | 211 | 297 | 26 | 5 | 26 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 1474 |
| | AIDS | 592 | 27 | 2 | 238 | 293 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 27 | 3 | 1233 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 8 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 6 | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 13 |
| | Unknown | 77 | 3 | | 24 | 31 | 1 | | | | 5 | 6 | 147 |
| Ethnicity | White | 2726 | 78 | 21 | 341 | 308 | 48 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 61 | 8 | 3616 |
| | Black Caribbean | 17 | 1 | | 19 | 30 | | | | 1 | | | 68 |
| | Black African | 14 | 3 | | 496 | 1003 | 1 | | 36 | 45 | 8 | 7 | 1613 |
| | Black Other | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | 18 |
| | Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 25 | 1 | | 18 | 16 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 69 |
| | Other Asian/Oriental | 13 | | | 13 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 75 |
| | Other/Mixed | 40 | 2 | | 11 | 21 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 89 |
| | Unknown | 17 | 3 | | 7 | 12 | | | | | 13 | 1 | 53 |
| | Total | 2859 | 89 | 21 | 906 | 1439 | 52 | 11 | 50 | 67 | 88 | 19 | 5601 |
| | % | 51 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | |

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 2009, or at death

Table 3.2: Local authority of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| | Local Authority of Residence | Infection Route | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Hetero-sexual | Blood/Tissue | Mother to Child | Undetermined | |
| Cumbria | Carlisle | 18 (56.3%) | 1 (3.1%) | 11 (34.4%) | 1 (3.1%) | | 1 (3.1%) | 32 |
| | Allerdale | 8 (57.1%) | | 5 (35.7%) | | 1 (7.1%) | | 14 |
| | Eden | 9 (64.3%) | | 5 (35.7%) | | | | 14 |
| | Copeland | 6 (46.2%) | | 4 (30.8%) | 1 (7.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 13 |
| | South Lakeland | 11 (42.3%) | 1 (3.8%) | 12 (46.2%) | 1 (3.8%) | 1 (3.8%) | | 26 |
| | Barrow-in-Furness | 5 (33.3%) | | 10 (66.7%) | | | | 15 |
| | Unknown Cumbria | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Cumbria Total | 58 (50.4%) | 2 (1.7%) | 47 (40.9%) | 3 (2.6%) | 3 (2.6%) | 2 (1.7%) | 115 |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | 19 (59.4%) | | 11 (34.4%) | 1 (3.1%) | | 1 (3.1%) | 32 |
| | Wyre | 30 (73.2%) | | 11 (26.8%) | | | | 41 |
| | Fylde | 31 (66%) | 1 (2.1%) | 12 (25.5%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1 (2.1%) | 47 |
| | Blackpool | 239 (80.7%) | 3 (1%) | 48 (16.2%) | 5 (1.7%) | 1 (0.3%) | | 296 |
| | Blackburn with Darwen | 21 (27.6%) | 1 (1.3%) | 49 (64.5%) | 2 (2.6%) | | 3 (3.9%) | 76 |
| | Ribble Valley | 7 (46.7%) | | 7 (46.7%) | | | 1 (6.7%) | 15 |
| | Pendle | 13 (65%) | 1 (5%) | 3 (15%) | 1 (5%) | | 2 (10%) | 20 |
| | Hyndburn | 7 (28%) | | 16 (64%) | | 1 (4%) | 1 (4%) | 25 |
| | Burnley | 9 (28.1%) | | 18 (56.3%) | 1 (3.1%) | 2 (6.3%) | 2 (6.3%) | 32 |
| | Rossendale | 23 (79.3%) | 2 (6.9%) | 3 (10.3%) | | 1 (3.4%) | | 29 |
| | Preston | 42 (45.2%) | 1 (1.1%) | 45 (48.4%) | | 3 (3.2%) | 2 (2.2%) | 93 |
| | South Ribble | 12 (48%) | 1 (4%) | 11 (44%) | | 1 (4%) | | 25 |
| | Chorley | 16 (66.7%) | 1 (4.2%) | 5 (20.8%) | | | 2 (8.3%) | 24 |
| | West Lancashire | 15 (57.7%) | | 10 (38.5%) | 1 (3.8%) | | | 26 |
| | Unknown Lancashire | | | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | | | 2 |
| | Lancashire Total | 484 (61.8%) | 11 (1.4%) | 250 (31.9%) | 13 (1.7%) | 10 (1.3%) | 15 (1.9%) | 783 |
| Greater Manchester | Wigan | 42 (33.3%) | 1 (0.8%) | 74 (58.7%) | 2 (1.6%) | 3 (2.4%) | 4 (3.2%) | 126 |
| | Bolton | 71 (31.3%) | 7 (3.1%) | 132 (58.1%) | 5 (2.2%) | 9 (4%) | 3 (1.3%) | 227 |
| | Bury | 94 (57.3%) | 2 (1.2%) | 60 (36.6%) | | 3 (1.8%) | 5 (3%) | 164 |
| | Rochdale | 53 (36.6%) | 8 (5.5%) | 73 (50.3%) | 4 (2.8%) | 4 (2.8%) | 3 (2.1%) | 145 |
| | Oldham | 46 (35.4%) | 2 (1.5%) | 75 (57.7%) | 2 (1.5%) | 2 (1.5%) | 3 (2.3%) | 130 |
| | Salford | 329 (69.6%) | 9 (1.9%) | 124 (26.2%) | 1 (0.2%) | 3 (0.6%) | 7 (1.5%) | 473 |
| | Manchester | 798 (49.5%) | 35 (2.2%) | 717 (44.5%) | 3 (0.2%) | 37 (2.3%) | 21 (1.3%) | 1611 |
| | Tameside | 64 (48.9%) | 4 (3.1%) | 60 (45.8%) | | 2 (1.5%) | 1 (0.8%) | 131 |
| | Trafford | 98 (55.4%) | 5 (2.8%) | 61 (34.5%) | 4 (2.3%) | 3 (1.7%) | 6 (3.4%) | 177 |
| | Stockport | 81 (62.3%) | | 40 (30.8%) | 1 (0.8%) | 6 (4.6%) | 2 (1.5%) | 130 |
| | Unknown Greater Manchester | 20 (74.1%) | | 6 (22.2%) | 1 (3.7%) | | | 27 |
| | Greater Manchester Total | 1696 (50.8%) | 73 (2.2%) | 1422 (42.6%) | 23 (0.7%) | 72 (2.2%) | 55 (1.6%) | 3341 |
| Merseyside | Sefton | 34 (37%) | 5 (5.4%) | 47 (51.1%) | 2 (2.2%) | | 4 (4.3%) | 92 |
| | Liverpool | 126 (29%) | 6 (1.4%) | 274 (63%) | 4 (0.9%) | 12 (2.8%) | 13 (3%) | 435 |
| | Knowsley | 23 (57.5%) | 1 (2.5%) | 15 (37.5%) | | | 1 (2.5%) | 40 |
| | Wirral | 58 (46%) | 3 (2.4%) | 59 (46.8%) | 2 (1.6%) | 3 (2.4%) | 1 (0.8%) | 126 |
| | St Helens | 38 (76%) | | 9 (18%) | 1 (2%) | | 2 (4%) | 50 |
| | Unknown Merseyside | 2 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | 3 (50%) | | | | 6 |
| | Merseyside Total | 281 (37.5%) | 16 (2.1%) | 407 (54.3%) | 9 (1.2%) | 15 (2%) | 21 (2.8%) | 749 |
| Cheshire | Halton | 14 (56%) | | 10 (40%) | | 1 (4%) | | 25 |
| | Warrington | 43 (57.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 28 (37.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 2 (2.7%) | | 75 |
| | Cheshire West and Chester | 79 (55.6%) | 1 (0.7%) | 52 (36.6%) | 3 (2.1%) | 6 (4.2%) | 1 (0.7%) | 142 |
| | Cheshire East | 67 (60.4%) | 2 (1.8%) | 38 (34.2%) | 3 (2.7%) | | 1 (0.9%) | 111 |
| | Cheshire Total | 203 (57.5%) | 4 (1.1%) | 128 (36.3%) | 7 (2%) | 9 (2.5%) | 2 (0.6%) | 353 |
| Total North West Residents | | 2722 (51%) | 106 (2%) | 2254 (42.2%) | 55 (1%) | 109 (2%) | 95 (1.8%) | 5341 |
| Isle of Man | | 9 (40.9%) | | 12 (54.5%) | 1 (4.5%) | | | 22 |
| Out of Region | | 102 (56.7%) | 2 (1.1%) | 57 (31.7%) | 4 (2.2%) | 8 (4.4%) | 7 (3.9%) | 180 |
| Abroad | | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Unknown* | | 26 (45.6%) | 2 (3.5%) | 21 (36.8%) | 3 (5.3%) | | 5 (8.8%) | 57 |
| Total | | 2859 (51%) | 110 (2%) | 2345 (41.9%) | 63 (1.1%) | 117 (2.1%) | 107 (1.9%) | 5601 |

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

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five 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 2009

| | Local Authority of Residence | Stage of HIV Disease | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Asymptomatic | Symptomatic | AIDS | AIDS Related Death | Death Unrelated to AIDS | Unknown | |
| Cumbria | Carlisle | 27 (84.4%) | 3 (9.4%) | 1 (3.1%) | | | 1 (3.1%) | 32 |
| | Allerdale | 8 (57.1%) | 4 (28.6%) | 2 (14.3%) | | | | 14 |
| | Eden | 14 (100%) | | | | | | 14 |
| | Copeland | 2 (15.4%) | 6 (46.2%) | 5 (38.5%) | | | | 13 |
| | South Lakeland | 10 (38.5%) | 9 (34.6%) | 7 (26.9%) | | | | 26 |
| | Barrow-in-Furness | 9 (60%) | 1 (6.7%) | 4 (26.7%) | | 1 (6.7%) | | 15 |
| | Unknown Cumbria | 1 (100%) | | | | | | 1 |
| | Cumbria Total | 71 (61.7%) | 23 (20%) | 19 (16.5%) | | 1 (0.9%) | 1 (0.9%) | 115 |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | 20 (62.5%) | 6 (18.8%) | 6 (18.8%) | | | | 32 |
| | Wyre | 15 (36.6%) | 12 (29.3%) | 13 (31.7%) | | 1 (2.4%) | | 41 |
| | Fylde | 16 (34%) | 19 (40.4%) | 11 (23.4%) | | | 1 (2.1%) | 47 |
| | Blackpool | 106 (35.8%) | 113 (38.2%) | 66 (22.3%) | 1 (0.3%) | 1 (0.3%) | 9 (3%) | 296 |
| | Blackburn with Darwen | 41 (53.9%) | 20 (26.3%) | 14 (18.4%) | | | 1 (1.3%) | 76 |
| | Ribble Valley | 6 (40%) | 2 (13.3%) | 7 (46.7%) | | | | 15 |
| | Pendle | 8 (40%) | 7 (35%) | 5 (25%) | | | | 20 |
| | Hyndburn | 8 (32%) | 9 (36%) | 8 (32%) | | | | 25 |
| | Burnley | 20 (62.5%) | 8 (25%) | 4 (12.5%) | | | | 32 |
| | Rossendale | 9 (31%) | 18 (62.1%) | 2 (6.9%) | | | | 29 |
| | Preston | 33 (35.5%) | 34 (36.6%) | 23 (24.7%) | | 2 (2.2%) | 1 (1.1%) | 93 |
| | South Ribble | 11 (44%) | 7 (28%) | 7 (28%) | | | | 25 |
| | Chorley | 10 (41.7%) | 10 (41.7%) | 3 (12.5%) | | | 1 (4.2%) | 24 |
| | West Lancashire | 9 (34.6%) | 11 (42.3%) | 6 (23.1%) | | | | 26 |
| | Unknown Lancashire | | 2 (100%) | | | | | 2 |
| | Lancashire Total | 312 (39.8%) | 278 (35.5%) | 175 (22.3%) | 1 (0.1%) | 4 (0.5%) | 13 (1.7%) | 783 |
| Greater Manchester | Wigan | 70 (55.6%) | 31 (24.6%) | 23 (18.3%) | | | 2 (1.6%) | 126 |
| | Bolton | 134 (59%) | 43 (18.9%) | 50 (22%) | | | | 227 |
| | Bury | 66 (40.2%) | 65 (39.6%) | 32 (19.5%) | | | 1 (0.6%) | 164 |
| | Rochdale | 67 (46.2%) | 37 (25.5%) | 39 (26.9%) | 1 (0.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | | 145 |
| | Oldham | 69 (53.1%) | 31 (23.8%) | 29 (22.3%) | | | 1 (0.8%) | 130 |
| | Salford | 223 (47.1%) | 143 (30.2%) | 95 (20.1%) | 1 (0.2%) | 1 (0.2%) | 10 (2.1%) | 473 |
| | Manchester | 766 (47.5%) | 416 (25.8%) | 360 (22.3%) | 4 (0.2%) | 2 (0.1%) | 63 (3.9%) | 1611 |
| | Tameside | 62 (47.3%) | 38 (29%) | 27 (20.6%) | | | 4 (3.1%) | 131 |
| | Trafford | 74 (41.8%) | 51 (28.8%) | 49 (27.7%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 2 (1.1%) | 177 |
| | Stockport | 54 (41.5%) | 47 (36.2%) | 28 (21.5%) | | | 1 (0.8%) | 130 |
| | Unknown Greater Manchester | 10 (37%) | 1 (3.7%) | 4 (14.8%) | | | 12 (44.4%) | 27 |
| | Greater Manchester Total | 1595 (47.7%) | 903 (27%) | 736 (22%) | 6 (0.2%) | 5 (0.1%) | 96 (2.9%) | 3341 |
| Merseyside | Sefton | 57 (62%) | 15 (16.3%) | 17 (18.5%) | | | 3 (3.3%) | 92 |
| | Liverpool | 297 (68.3%) | 57 (13.1%) | 72 (16.6%) | | 1 (0.2%) | 8 (1.8%) | 435 |
| | Knowsley | 22 (55%) | 6 (15%) | 11 (27.5%) | | | 1 (2.5%) | 40 |
| | Wirral | 47 (37.3%) | 42 (33.3%) | 37 (29.4%) | | | | 126 |
| | St Helens | 27 (54%) | 12 (24%) | 9 (18%) | 1 (2%) | | 1 (2%) | 50 |
| | Unknown Merseyside | 3 (50%) | 1 (16.7%) | 2 (33.3%) | | | | 6 |
| | Merseyside Total | 453 (60.5%) | 133 (17.8%) | 148 (19.8%) | 1 (0.1%) | 1 (0.1%) | 13 (1.7%) | 749 |
| Cheshire | Halton | 17 (68%) | 3 (12%) | 5 (20%) | | | | 25 |
| | Warrington | 54 (72%) | 10 (13.3%) | 10 (13.3%) | | | 1 (1.3%) | 75 |
| | Cheshire West and Chester | 77 (54.2%) | 28 (19.7%) | 35 (24.6%) | | 1 (0.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | 142 |
| | Cheshire East | 39 (35.1%) | 30 (27%) | 39 (35.1%) | | | 3 (2.7%) | 111 |
| | Cheshire Total | 187 (53%) | 71 (20.1%) | 89 (25.2%) | | 1 (0.3%) | 5 (1.4%) | 353 |
| Total North West Residents | | 2618 (49%) | 1408 (26.4%) | 1167 (21.8%) | 8 (0.1%) | 12 (0.2%) | 128 (2.4%) | 5341 |
| Isle of Man | | 8 (36.4%) | 8 (36.4%) | 6 (27.3%) | | | | 22 |
| Out of Region | | 73 (40.6%) | 50 (27.8%) | 52 (28.9%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 4 (2.2%) | 180 |
| Abroad | | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Unknown* | | 27 (47.4%) | 8 (14%) | 7 (12.3%) | | | 15 (26.3%) | 57 |
| Total | | 2726 (48.7%) | 1474 (26.3%) | 1233 (22%) | 8 (0.1%) | 13 (0.2%) | 147 (2.6%) | 5601 |

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five 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 2009

| | Ethnicity | 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 | |
| Cumbria | White | 58 | 2 | | 16 | 17 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 99 |
| | BME/mixed | | | | 2 | 12 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 16 |
| | Total | 58 | 2 | | 18 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 115 |
| | % | 50.4 | 1.7 | | 15.7 | 25.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | |
| Lancashire | White | 472 | 9 | | 74 | 68 | 8 | 2 | | 4 | 11 | 1 | 649 |
| | BME/mixed | 10 | 2 | | 33 | 73 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 130 |
| | Unknown | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | Total | 484 | 11 | | 107 | 143 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 783 |
| | % | 61.8 | 1.4 | | 13.7 | 18.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | |
| Greater Manchester | White | 1603 | 49 | 15 | 112 | 102 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 1941 |
| | BME/mixed | 82 | 6 | | 403 | 797 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 1369 |
| | Unknown | 11 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | | | | | 9 | | 31 |
| | Total | 1696 | 58 | 15 | 518 | 904 | 20 | 3 | 31 | 41 | 46 | 9 | 3341 |
| | % | 50.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 27.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 | |
| Merseyside | White | 268 | 11 | 5 | 66 | 68 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | 14 | 1 | 443 |
| | BME/mixed | 10 | | | 85 | 181 | | | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 294 |
| | Unknown | 3 | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | 2 | | 12 |
| | Total | 281 | 11 | 5 | 154 | 253 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 749 |
| | % | 37.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 20.6 | 33.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | |
| Cheshire | White | 200 | 3 | 1 | 45 | 31 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | | 289 |
| | BME/mixed | 3 | | | 19 | 31 | | | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 62 |
| | Unknown | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | Total | 203 | 3 | 1 | 65 | 63 | 7 | | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 353 |
| | % | 57.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 2 | | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Out of region* | White | 103 | 2 | | 22 | 21 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 160 |
| | BME/mixed | 7 | | | 8 | 18 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 39 |
| | Unknown | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 |
| | Total | 111 | 2 | | 30 | 39 | 5 | | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 202 |
| | % | 55 | 1 | | 14.9 | 19.3 | 2.5 | | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3 | 0.5 | |
| Abroad | White | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Total | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | % | | | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown** | White | 22 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 34 |
| | BME/mixed | 4 | | | 8 | 7 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| | Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 26 | 2 | | 13 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 57 |
| | % | 45.6 | 3.5 | | 22.8 | 14 | 3.5 | 1.8 | | | 3.5 | 5.3 | |
| Total | White | 2726 | 78 | 21 | 341 | 308 | 48 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 61 | 8 | 3616 |
| | BME/mixed | 116 | 8 | | 558 | 1119 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 55 | 14 | 10 | 1932 |
| | Unknown | 17 | 3 | | 7 | 12 | | | | | 13 | 1 | 53 |
| | Total | 2859 | 89 | 21 | 906 | 1439 | 52 | 11 | 50 | 67 | 88 | 19 | 5601 |
| | % | 51 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | |

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 four people of no fixed abode and five who declined to give any residential information.

Table 3.5: Age group of total HIV and AIDS cases by ethnicity, January – June 2009

| | 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 | 62 | | | 2 | 8 | | 83 |
| | 15-19 | 11 | | 23 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 37 |
| | 20-24 | 137 | 8 | 30 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | 181 |
| | 25-29 | 292 | 16 | 171 | | 8 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 515 |
| | 30-34 | 415 | 10 | 327 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 812 |
| | 35-39 | 604 | 11 | 406 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 1080 |
| | 40-44 | 673 | 8 | 275 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 1004 |
| | 45-49 | 547 | 8 | 151 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 733 |
| | 50-54 | 335 | 2 | 75 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 431 |
| | 55-59 | 214 | 1 | 29 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 253 |
| | 60+ | 183 | 1 | 21 | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 212 |
| | Total | 3421 | 66 | 1570 | 18 | 65 | 70 | 82 | 49 | 5341 |
| | % | 64.1 | 1.2 | 29.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | |
| All individuals treated in North West | 0-14 | 13 | 1 | 65 | | | 2 | 10 | | 91 |
| | 15-19 | 11 | | 23 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 37 |
| | 20-24 | 143 | 8 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 188 |
| | 25-29 | 309 | 16 | 177 | | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 540 |
| | 30-34 | 440 | 12 | 333 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 849 |
| | 35-39 | 627 | 11 | 417 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 1116 |
| | 40-44 | 712 | 8 | 282 | 5 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 1054 |
| | 45-49 | 579 | 8 | 159 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 776 |
| | 50-54 | 354 | 2 | 75 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 451 |
| | 55-59 | 227 | 1 | 31 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 269 |
| | 60+ | 201 | 1 | 21 | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 230 |
| | Total | 3616 | 68 | 1613 | 18 | 69 | 75 | 89 | 53 | 5601 |
| | % | 64.6 | 1.2 | 28.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | |

Age groups refer to the ages of individuals at the end of June 2009, or at death.

Table 3.6: Total HIV and AIDS cases by stage of HIV disease, level of antiretroviral therapy and county of residence, January – June 2009

| | Stage of HIV Disease | Level of Antiretroviral Therapy | | | | | Total (100%) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | None | Mono | Dual | Triple | Quadruple or More | |
| Cumbria | Asymptomatic | 26 | | | 39 | 6 | 71 |
| | Symptomatic | 1 | | | 15 | 7 | 23 |
| | AIDS | | | | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| | AIDS Related Death | | | | | | |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Unknown | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 27 (23.5%) | | | 65 (56.5%) | 23 (20%) | 115 |
| Lancashire | Asymptomatic | 127 | | | 133 | 52 | 312 |
| | Symptomatic | 32 | | | 164 | 82 | 278 |
| | AIDS | 5 | | 1 | 108 | 61 | 175 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Unknown | 10 | | | 3 | | 13 |
| | Total | 175 (22.3%) | | 1 (0.1%) | 410 (52.4%) | 197 (25.2%) | 783 |
| Greater Manchester | Asymptomatic | 648 | | 4 | 637 | 306 | 1595 |
| | Symptomatic | 84 | 1 | 4 | 505 | 309 | 903 |
| | AIDS | 41 | | 3 | 379 | 313 | 736 |
| | AIDS Related Death | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 3 | | | | 2 | 5 |
| | Unknown | 79 | | | 10 | 7 | 96 |
| | Total | 855 (25.6%) | 1 (0.03%) | 11 (0.3%) | 1533 (45.9%) | 941 (28.2%) | 3341 |
| Merseyside | Asymptomatic | 160 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 63 | 453 |
| | Symptomatic | 13 | 1 | 3 | 89 | 27 | 133 |
| | AIDS | 5 | | 2 | 109 | 32 | 148 |
| | AIDS Related Death | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 13 | | | | | 13 |
| | Total | 192 (25.6%) | 2 (0.3%) | 8 (1.1%) | 425 (56.7%) | 122 (16.3%) | 749 |
| Cheshire | Asymptomatic | 70 | | 1 | 99 | 17 | 187 |
| | Symptomatic | 7 | | 2 | 47 | 15 | 71 |
| | AIDS | 6 | | | 53 | 30 | 89 |
| | AIDS Related Death | | | | | | |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Unknown | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| | Total | 89 (25.2%) | | 3 (0.8%) | 199 (56.4%) | 62 (17.6%) | 353 |
| Total North West Residents | Asymptomatic | 1031 | 1 | 8 | 1134 | 444 | 2618 |
| | Symptomatic | 137 | 2 | 9 | 820 | 440 | 1408 |
| | AIDS | 57 | | 6 | 659 | 445 | 1167 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 5 | | | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| | Unknown | 107 | | | 13 | 8 | 128 |
| | Total | 1338 (25.1%) | 3 (0.1%) | 23 (0.4%) | 2632 (49.3%) | 1345 (25.2%) | 5341 |
| | Isle of Man | 5 | 1 | | 10 | 6 | 22 |
| | Out of Region | 29 | 2 | | 97 | 52 | 180 |
| | Abroad | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Unknown* | 37 | | | 12 | 8 | 57 |
| | Total | 1409 (25.2%) | 6 (0.1%) | 23 (0.4%) | 2752 (49.1%) | 1411 (25.2%) | 5601 |

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five who declined to give any residential information.

NB. Some individuals who are on unusually high or low ART combinations may be taking part in clinical trials.

Table 3.7: Ethnicity of total HIV and AIDS cases by sex, stage of HIV disease and exposure abroad, January – June 2009

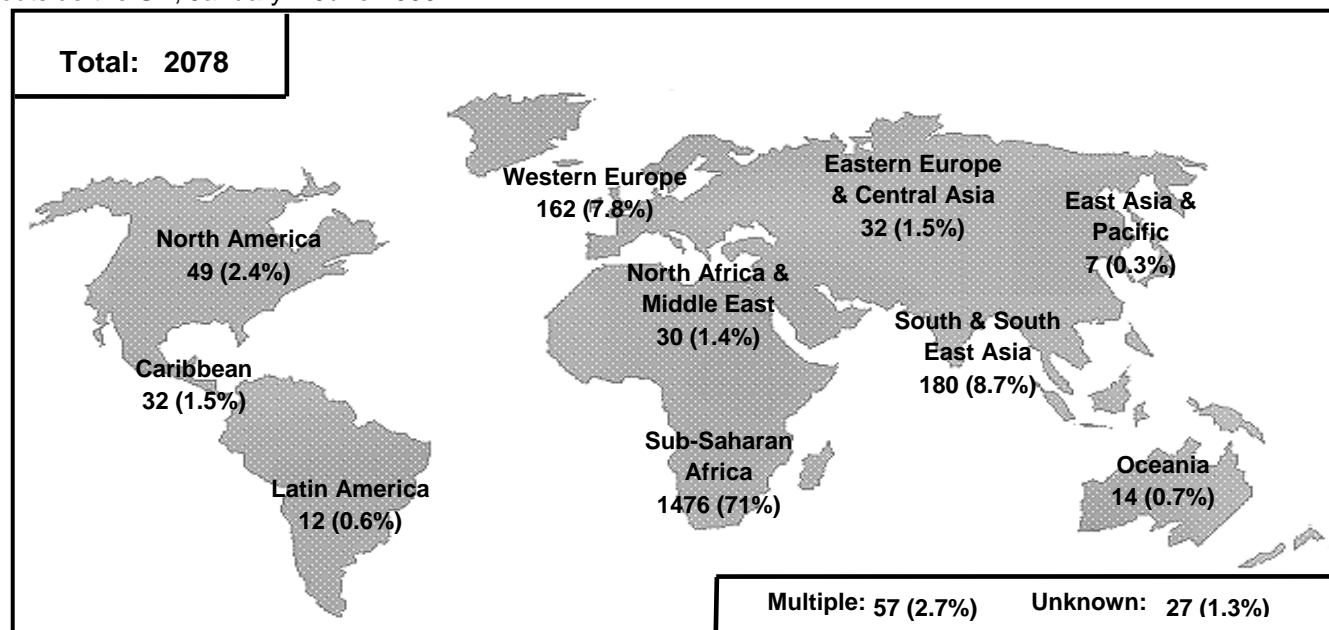
| | | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | White | Black Caribbean | Black African | Black Other | Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi | Other Asian/ Oriental | Other/ Mixed | Unknown | |
| Sex | Male | 3261 (90.2%) | 37 (54.4%) | 558 (34.6%) | 9 (50%) | 49 (71%) | 30 (40%) | 60 (67.4%) | 40 (75.5%) | 4044 (72.2%) |
| | Female | 355 (9.8%) | 31 (45.6%) | 1055 (65.4%) | 9 (50%) | 20 (29%) | 45 (60%) | 29 (32.6%) | 13 (24.5%) | 1557 (27.8%) |
| Stage of HIV Disease | Asymptomatic | 1672 (46.2%) | 47 (69.1%) | 845 (52.4%) | 9 (50%) | 34 (49.3%) | 36 (48%) | 50 (56.2%) | 33 (62.3%) | 2726 (48.7%) |
| | Symptomatic | 1034 (28.6%) | 9 (13.2%) | 358 (22.2%) | 5 (27.8%) | 17 (24.6%) | 19 (25.3%) | 23 (25.8%) | 9 (17%) | 1474 (26.3%) |
| | AIDS | 802 (22.2%) | 9 (13.2%) | 363 (22.5%) | 3 (16.7%) | 16 (23.2%) | 18 (24%) | 13 (14.6%) | 9 (17%) | 1233 (22%) |
| | AIDS Related Death | 5 (0.1%) | | 2 (0.1%) | | 1 (1.4%) | | | | 8 (0.1%) |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 10 (0.3%) | | 3 (0.2%) | | | | | | 13 (0.2%) |
| | Unknown | 93 (2.6%) | 3 (4.4%) | 42 (2.6%) | 1 (5.6%) | 1 (1.4%) | 2 (2.7%) | 3 (3.4%) | 2 (3.8%) | 147 (2.6%) |
| HIV Exposure Abroad | UK | 2795 (77.3%) | 30 (44.1%) | 47 (2.9%) | 5 (27.8%) | 24 (34.8%) | 11 (14.7%) | 36 (40.4%) | 7 (13.2%) | 2955 (52.8%) |
| | Abroad | 501 (13.9%) | 26 (38.2%) | 1400 (86.8%) | 9 (50%) | 40 (58%) | 53 (70.7%) | 37 (41.6%) | 12 (22.6%) | 2078 (37.1%) |
| | Undetermined | 320 (8.8%) | 12 (17.6%) | 166 (10.3%) | 4 (22.2%) | 5 (7.2%) | 11 (14.7%) | 16 (18%) | 34 (64.2%) | 568 (10.1%) |
| | Total (100%) | 3616 | 68 | 1613 | 18 | 69 | 75 | 89 | 53 | 5601 |

Table 3.8: Global region and country of HIV exposure by infection route of total HIV and AIDS cases, January – June 2009

| Region of HIV Exposure | Infection Route | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Hetero-sexual | Blood/Tissue | Mother to Child | Undetermined | |
| Abroad | 262 (12.6%) | 28 (1.3%) | 1677 (80.7%) | 16 (0.8%) | 68 (3.3%) | 27 (1.3%) | 2078 |
| Caribbean | 6 | | 26 | | | | 32 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 3 | | 4 | | | | 7 |
| Eastern Europe & Central Asia | 6 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 1 | | 32 |
| Latin America | 5 | | 7 | | | | 12 |
| North Africa & Middle East | 7 | 2 | 18 | | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| North America | 39 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 49 |
| Oceania | 11 | | 3 | | | | 14 |
| South & South-East Asia | 28 | 1 | 141 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 180 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 15 | 4 | 1374 | 8 | 60 | 15 | 1476 |
| Western Europe | 97 | 14 | 45 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 162 |
| Multiple | 37 | | 16 | | 2 | 2 | 57 |
| Unknown | 8 | | 19 | | | | 27 |
| UK | 2315 (78.3%) | 70 (2.4%) | 444 (15%) | 47 (1.6%) | 38 (1.3%) | 41 (1.4%) | 2955 |
| Undetermined | 282 (49.6%) | 12 (2.1%) | 224 (39.4%) | | 11 (1.9%) | 39 (6.9%) | 568 |
| Total | 2859 (51%) | 110 (2%) | 2345 (41.9%) | 63 (1.1%) | 117 (2.1%) | 107 (1.9%) | 5601 |

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 2009



| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1476 (71%) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Angola | 11 (0.5%) |
| Botswana | 21 (1%) |
| Burundi | 10 (0.5%) |
| Cameroon | 32 (1.5%) |
| Cape Verde | 1 (0.05%) |
| Central African Republic | 1 (0.05%) |
| Chad | 1 (0.05%) |
| Congo | 47 (2.3%) |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 12 (0.6%) |
| Dem. Republic of Congo | 9 (0.4%) |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1 (0.05%) |
| Eritrea | 18 (0.9%) |
| Ethiopia | 19 (0.9%) |
| Gabon | 1 (0.05%) |
| Gambia | 7 (0.3%) |
| Ghana | 20 (1%) |
| Guinea | 3 (0.1%) |
| Kenya | 45 (2.2%) |
| Lesotho | 1 (0.05%) |
| Liberia | 4 (0.2%) |
| Malawi | 118 (5.7%) |
| Mozambique | 3 (0.1%) |
| Namibia | 4 (0.2%) |
| Niger | 1 (0.05%) |
| Nigeria | 78 (3.8%) |
| Rwanda | 12 (0.6%) |
| Sierra Leone | 7 (0.3%) |
| Somalia | 17 (0.8%) |
| South Africa | 111 (5.3%) |
| Swaziland | 5 (0.2%) |
| Tanzania | 17 (0.8%) |
| Togo | 2 (0.1%) |
| Uganda | 33 (1.6%) |
| Zambia | 79 (3.8%) |
| Zimbabwe | 660 (31.8%) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa Unknown | 62 (3%) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa Multiple | 3 (0.1%) |

| Latin America | 12 (0.6%) |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Brazil | 7 (0.3%) |
| Colombia | 1 (0.05%) |
| Guatemala | 1 (0.05%) |
| Guyana | 2 (0.1%) |
| Mexico | 1 (0.05%) |

| Western Europe | 162 (7.8%) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Austria | 1 (0.05%) |
| Balearics | 2 (0.1%) |
| Belgium | 3 (0.1%) |
| Canary Islands | 8 (0.4%) |
| Finland | 2 (0.1%) |
| France | 13 (0.6%) |
| Germany | 13 (0.6%) |
| Gibraltar | 1 (0.05%) |
| Greece | 6 (0.3%) |
| Italy | 12 (0.6%) |
| Malta | 2 (0.1%) |
| Netherlands | 11 (0.5%) |
| Portugal | 20 (1%) |
| Republic of Ireland | 3 (0.1%) |
| Slovenia | 1 (0.05%) |
| Spain | 52 (2.5%) |
| Sweden | 1 (0.05%) |
| Western Europe Unknown | 7 (0.3%) |
| Western Europe Multiple | 4 (0.2%) |

| Eastern Europe & Central Asia | 32 (1.5%) |
|--|------------------|
| Belarus | 1 (0.05%) |
| Estonia | 1 (0.05%) |
| Georgia | 1 (0.05%) |
| Hungary | 1 (0.05%) |
| Latvia | 8 (0.4%) |
| Poland | 16 (0.8%) |
| Romania | 2 (0.1%) |
| Russian Federation | 1 (0.05%) |
| Eastern Europe & Central Asia Unknown | 1 (0.05%) |

| North America | 49 (2.4%) |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Canada | 4 (0.2%) |
| United States of America | 44 (2.1%) |
| North America Unknown | 1 (0.05%) |

| Caribbean | 32 (1.5%) |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Jamaica | 28 (1.3%) |
| St Lucia | 1 (0.05%) |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 (0.05%) |
| Caribbean Unknown | 2 (0.1%) |

| South & South-East Asia | 180 (8.7%) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bangladesh | 1 (0.05%) |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1 (0.05%) |
| Cambodia | 1 (0.05%) |
| India | 15 (0.7%) |
| Indonesia | 2 (0.1%) |
| Iran | 3 (0.1%) |
| Malaysia | 2 (0.1%) |
| Pakistan | 11 (0.5%) |
| Philippines | 2 (0.1%) |
| Singapore | 3 (0.1%) |
| Sri Lanka | 1 (0.05%) |
| Thailand | 127 (6.1%) |
| Vietnam | 2 (0.1%) |
| South & South-East Asia Unknown | 5 (0.2%) |
| South & South-East Asia Multiple | 4 (0.2%) |

| North Africa & Middle East | 30 (1.4%) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cyprus | 2 (0.1%) |
| Egypt | 2 (0.1%) |
| Israel | 1 (0.05%) |
| Jordan | 1 (0.05%) |
| Kuwait | 1 (0.05%) |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 2 (0.1%) |
| Morocco | 2 (0.1%) |
| Qatar | 1 (0.05%) |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 (0.1%) |
| Sudan | 10 (0.5%) |
| Turkey | 3 (0.1%) |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 (0.1%) |
| North Africa & Middle East Unknown | 1 (0.05%) |

| East Asia & Pacific | 7 (0.3%) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| China | 5 (0.2%) |
| Hong Kong | 1 (0.05%) |
| Taiwan | 1 (0.05%) |

| Oceania | 14 (0.7%) |
|----------------|------------------|
| Australia | 13 (0.6%) |
| New Zealand | 1 (0.05%) |

| Multiple | 57 (2.7%) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Unknown | 27 (1.3%) |

| Total | 2078 |
|--------------|-------------|
|--------------|-------------|

Table 3.9: Distribution of treatment for total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| Treatment Centre | Infection Route | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Hetero-sexual | Blood/Tissue | Mother To Child | Undetermined | |
| AHC | | | | | 26 (100%) | | 26 |
| APH | 34 (47.2%) | | 37 (51.4%) | | | 1 (1.4%) | 72 |
| ARM | 13 (76.5%) | 1 (5.9%) | 1 (5.9%) | | | 2 (11.8%) | 17 |
| BLAG | 289 (78.7%) | 4 (1.1%) | 67 (18.3%) | 4 (1.1%) | 2 (0.5%) | 1 (0.3%) | 367 |
| BLK | 2 (100%) | | | | | | 2 |
| BLKG | 27 (28.1%) | 1 (1%) | 64 (66.7%) | 1 (1%) | | 3 (3.1%) | 96 |
| BOLG | 86 (31.7%) | 7 (2.6%) | 175 (64.6%) | 2 (0.7%) | | 1 (0.4%) | 271 |
| BURG | 18 (48.6%) | 1 (2.7%) | 15 (40.5%) | | | 3 (8.1%) | 37 |
| BURY | 23 (44.2%) | | 29 (55.8%) | | | | 52 |
| CHR | 75 (56%) | 1 (0.7%) | 57 (42.5%) | | 1 (0.7%) | | 134 |
| CUMB | 30 (55.6%) | 1 (1.9%) | 20 (37%) | 1 (1.9%) | 1 (1.9%) | 1 (1.9%) | 54 |
| FGH | 7 (38.9%) | 1 (5.6%) | 9 (50%) | 1 (5.6%) | | | 18 |
| HAL | 5 (83.3%) | | 1 (16.7%) | | | | 6 |
| JAR | 11 (37.9%) | | 11 (37.9%) | | | 7 (24.1%) | 29 |
| LCN | 19 (35.2%) | 4 (7.4%) | 27 (50%) | 2 (3.7%) | | 2 (3.7%) | 54 |
| LEI | 32 (61.5%) | | 19 (36.5%) | 1 (1.9%) | | | 52 |
| MAC | 28 (70%) | 1 (2.5%) | 9 (22.5%) | 1 (2.5%) | | 1 (2.5%) | 40 |
| MGP | 142 (95.3%) | 2 (1.3%) | 5 (3.4%) | | | | 149 |
| MRIG | 598 (58.1%) | 6 (0.6%) | 421 (40.9%) | 5 (0.5%) | | | 1030 |
| MRIH | | | 2 (6.9%) | 27 (93.1%) | | | 29 |
| NMG | 696 (47.4%) | 63 (4.3%) | 579 (39.4%) | 7 (0.5%) | 79 (5.4%) | 44 (3%) | 1468 |
| NMGG | 98 (55.7%) | | 72 (40.9%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 5 (2.8%) | 176 |
| NOBL | 9 (60%) | | 6 (40%) | | | | 15 |
| OLDG | 29 (42.6%) | | 36 (52.9%) | | | 3 (4.4%) | 68 |
| PG | 79 (48.5%) | 2 (1.2%) | 74 (45.4%) | | 2 (1.2%) | 6 (3.7%) | 163 |
| PP | | | | | 2 (100%) | | 2 |
| RLG | 250 (36.5%) | 12 (1.8%) | 396 (57.9%) | 5 (0.7%) | 3 (0.4%) | 18 (2.6%) | 684 |
| RLH | | | | 11 (100%) | | | 11 |
| RLI | 16 (51.6%) | | 14 (45.2%) | 1 (3.2%) | | | 31 |
| ROCG | 28 (40.6%) | | 40 (58%) | | | 1 (1.4%) | 69 |
| SALG | 76 (56.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | 56 (41.8%) | | | 1 (0.7%) | 134 |
| SHH | 40 (71.4%) | | 14 (25%) | | | 2 (3.6%) | 56 |
| SPG | 22 (33.3%) | 4 (6.1%) | 36 (54.5%) | | | 4 (6.1%) | 66 |
| STP | 70 (59.8%) | | 46 (39.3%) | | | 1 (0.9%) | 117 |
| TAMG | 25 (62.5%) | | 15 (37.5%) | | | | 40 |
| TRAG | 2 (66.7%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | | | 3 |
| WAR | 26 (57.8%) | | 19 (42.2%) | | | | 45 |
| WGH | 11 (55%) | | 9 (45%) | | | | 20 |
| WHIT | | | | | | 1 (100%) | 1 |
| WIGG | 1 (33.3%) | | 1 (33.3%) | | | 1 (33.3%) | 3 |
| WITG | 185 (75.2%) | 4 (1.6%) | 53 (21.5%) | 1 (0.4%) | | 3 (1.2%) | 246 |
| WORK | 8 (53.3%) | | 5 (33.3%) | 1 (6.7%) | 1 (6.7%) | | 15 |

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 2009

| Treatment Centre | Level of Antiretroviral Therapy | | | | | Total |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| | None | Mono | Dual | Triple | Quadruple or More | |
| AHC | 8 (30.8%) | | | 11 (42.3%) | 7 (26.9%) | 26 |
| APH | 18 (25%) | 1 (1.4%) | | 32 (44.4%) | 21 (29.2%) | 72 |
| ARM* | 17 (100%) | | | | | 17 |
| BLAG | 97 (26.4%) | | | 187 (51%) | 83 (22.6%) | 367 |
| BLK | | | | 2 (100%) | | 2 |
| BLKG | 24 (25%) | | | 46 (47.9%) | 26 (27.1%) | 96 |
| BOLG | 77 (28.4%) | | | 159 (58.7%) | 35 (12.9%) | 271 |
| BURG | 11 (29.7%) | | | 18 (48.6%) | 8 (21.6%) | 37 |
| BURY | 9 (17.3%) | | | 32 (61.5%) | 11 (21.2%) | 52 |
| CHR | 18 (13.4%) | | | 93 (69.4%) | 23 (17.2%) | 134 |
| CUMB | 16 (29.6%) | | | 32 (59.3%) | 6 (11.1%) | 54 |
| FGH | 6 (33.3%) | | | 9 (50%) | 3 (16.7%) | 18 |
| HAL | 5 (83.3%) | | | 1 (16.7%) | | 6 |
| JAR* | 29 (100%) | | | | | 29 |
| LCN* | 54 (100%) | | | | | 54 |
| LEI | 20 (38.5%) | | | 22 (42.3%) | 10 (19.2%) | 52 |
| MAC | 12 (30%) | | | 23 (57.5%) | 5 (12.5%) | 40 |
| MGP* | 149 (100%) | | | | | 149 |
| MRIG | 410 (39.8%) | | 1 (0.1%) | 366 (35.5%) | 253 (24.6%) | 1030 |
| MRIH | 2 (6.9%) | | | 15 (51.7%) | 12 (41.4%) | 29 |
| NMG | 206 (14%) | 1 (0.1%) | 11 (0.7%) | 692 (47.1%) | 558 (38%) | 1468 |
| NMGG | 61 (34.7%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 87 (49.4%) | 27 (15.3%) | 176 |
| NOBL | 3 (20%) | | | 6 (40%) | 6 (40%) | 15 |
| OLDG | 22 (32.4%) | | | 33 (48.5%) | 13 (19.1%) | 68 |
| PG | 23 (14.1%) | | | 90 (55.2%) | 50 (30.7%) | 163 |
| PP | 1 (50%) | | | 1 (50%) | | 2 |
| RLG | 161 (23.5%) | 8 (1.2%) | 10 (1.5%) | 398 (58.2%) | 107 (15.6%) | 684 |
| RLH | 1 (9.1%) | | | 6 (54.5%) | 4 (36.4%) | 11 |
| RLI | 8 (25.8%) | | | 18 (58.1%) | 5 (16.1%) | 31 |
| ROCG | 15 (21.7%) | | | 37 (53.6%) | 17 (24.6%) | 69 |
| SALG | 41 (30.6%) | | 1 (0.7%) | 66 (49.3%) | 26 (19.4%) | 134 |
| SHH | 12 (21.4%) | | | 33 (58.9%) | 11 (19.6%) | 56 |
| SPG | 22 (33.3%) | | | 33 (50%) | 11 (16.7%) | 66 |
| STP | 19 (16.2%) | | | 72 (61.5%) | 26 (22.2%) | 117 |
| TAMG | 23 (57.5%) | | | 11 (27.5%) | 6 (15%) | 40 |
| TRAG | 3 (100%) | | | | | 3 |
| WAR | 15 (33.3%) | | | 28 (62.2%) | 2 (4.4%) | 45 |
| WGH | 3 (15%) | | | 12 (60%) | 5 (25%) | 20 |
| WHIT | | | | | 1 (100%) | 1 |
| WIGG | 3 (100%) | | | | | 3 |
| WITG | 71 (28.9%) | | | 128 (52%) | 47 (19.1%) | 246 |
| WORK | 2 (13.3%) | | | 9 (60%) | 4 (26.7%) | 15 |

*ARM, JAR, LCN, & MGP are support services and do not prescribe ART.

NB. Some individuals who are on unusually high or low ART combinations may be taking part in clinical trials.

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 2009

| | Local Authority of Residence | Treatment Centres Attended | | | Total (100%) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | One | Two | Three | |
| Cumbria | Carlisle | 32 (100%) | | | 32 |
| | Allerdale | 14 (100%) | | | 14 |
| | Eden | 14 (100%) | | | 14 |
| | Copeland | 13 (100%) | | | 13 |
| | South Lakeland | 26 (100%) | | | 26 |
| | Barrow-in-Furness | 15 (100%) | | | 15 |
| | Unknown Cumbria | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| | Cumbria Total | 115 (100%) | | | 115 |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | 31 (96.9%) | 1 (3.1%) | | 32 |
| | Wyre | 40 (97.6%) | 1 (2.4%) | | 41 |
| | Fylde | 47 (100%) | | | 47 |
| | Blackpool | 290 (98%) | 6 (2%) | | 296 |
| | Blackburn with Darwen | 62 (81.6%) | 14 (18.4%) | | 76 |
| | Ribble Valley | 14 (93.3%) | 1 (6.7%) | | 15 |
| | Pendle | 18 (90%) | 2 (10%) | | 20 |
| | Hyndburn | 21 (84%) | 4 (16%) | | 25 |
| | Burnley | 28 (87.5%) | 4 (12.5%) | | 32 |
| | Rossendale | 28 (96.6%) | 1 (3.4%) | | 29 |
| | Preston | 92 (98.9%) | 1 (1.1%) | | 93 |
| | South Ribble | 24 (96%) | 1 (4%) | | 25 |
| | Chorley | 24 (100%) | | | 24 |
| | West Lancashire | 22 (84.6%) | 3 (11.5%) | 1 (3.8%) | 26 |
| | Unknown Lancashire | 2 (100%) | | | 2 |
| | Lancashire Total | 743 (94.9%) | 39 (5%) | 1 (0.1%) | 783 |
| Greater Manchester | Wigan | 125 (99.2%) | 1 (0.8%) | | 126 |
| | Bolton | 222 (97.8%) | 5 (2.2%) | | 227 |
| | Bury | 160 (97.6%) | 4 (2.4%) | | 164 |
| | Rochdale | 139 (95.9%) | 6 (4.1%) | | 145 |
| | Oldham | 126 (96.9%) | 4 (3.1%) | | 130 |
| | Salford | 430 (90.9%) | 43 (9.1%) | | 473 |
| | Manchester | 1479 (91.8%) | 131 (8.1%) | 1 (0.1%) | 1611 |
| | Tameside | 127 (96.9%) | 4 (3.1%) | | 131 |
| | Trafford | 170 (96%) | 7 (4%) | | 177 |
| | Stockport | 123 (94.6%) | 6 (4.6%) | 1 (0.8%) | 130 |
| | Unknown Greater Manchester | 26 (96.3%) | 1 (3.7%) | | 27 |
| | Greater Manchester Total | 3127 (93.6%) | 212 (6.3%) | 2 (0.1%) | 3341 |
| Merseyside | Sefton | 86 (93.5%) | 6 (6.5%) | | 92 |
| | Liverpool | 378 (86.9%) | 51 (11.7%) | 6 (1.4%) | 435 |
| | Knowsley | 38 (95%) | 2 (5%) | | 40 |
| | Wirral | 123 (97.6%) | 3 (2.4%) | | 126 |
| | St Helens | 43 (86%) | 7 (14%) | | 50 |
| | Unknown Merseyside | 6 (100%) | | | 6 |
| | Merseyside Total | 674 (90%) | 69 (9.2%) | 6 (0.8%) | 749 |
| Cheshire | Halton | 24 (96%) | 1 (4%) | | 25 |
| | Warrington | 69 (92%) | 6 (8%) | | 75 |
| | Cheshire West and Chester | 133 (93.7%) | 9 (6.3%) | | 142 |
| | Cheshire East | 107 (96.4%) | 4 (3.6%) | | 111 |
| | Cheshire Total | 333 (94.3%) | 20 (5.7%) | | 353 |
| Total North West Residents | | 4992 (93.5%) | 340 (6.4%) | 9 (0.2%) | 5341 |
| Isle of Man | | 21 (95.5%) | 1 (4.5%) | | 22 |
| Out of Region | | 175 (97.2%) | 5 (2.8%) | | 180 |
| Abroad | | 1 (100%) | | | 1 |
| Unknown* | | 54 (94.7%) | 3 (5.3%) | | 57 |
| Total | | 5243 (93.6%) | 349 (6.2%) | 9 (0.2%) | 5601 |

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five who declined to give any residential information.

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 stage of HIV disease, January – June 2009

| | | Outpatient Visits | | Day Cases | | Inpatient Episodes | | Inpatient Days | | Home Visits | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | Total | Mean | Total | Mean | Total | Mean | Total | Mean | Total | Mean |
| Treatment Centre | AHC | 67 | 2.58 | 2 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.08 | 4 | 0.15 | 256 | 9.85 |
| | APH | 221 | 3.07 | 1 | 0.01 | 2 | 0.03 | 27 | 0.38 | | |
| | ARM | 219 | 12.88 | | | | | | | | |
| | BLAG | 1514 | 4.13 | 1 | 0.003 | 17 | 0.05 | 110 | 0.30 | 27 | 0.07 |
| | BLK | 3 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | |
| | BLKG | 296 | 3.08 | 1 | 0.01 | 6 | 0.06 | 48 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.02 |
| | BOLG | 922 | 3.40 | 7 | 0.03 | 10 | 0.04 | 166 | 0.61 | | |
| | BURG | 136 | 3.68 | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.05 | 7 | 0.19 | 1 | 0.03 |
| | BURY | 119 | 2.29 | | | | | | | 2 | 0.04 |
| | CHR | 344 | 2.57 | 3 | 0.02 | 7 | 0.05 | 75 | 0.56 | | |
| | CUMB | 162 | 3.00 | 3 | 0.06 | 11 | 0.20 | 60 | 1.11 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | FGH | 21 | 1.17 | | | | | | | | |
| | HAL | 24 | 4.00 | 1 | 0.17 | 5 | 0.83 | 5 | 0.83 | 2 | 0.33 |
| | JAR | 61 | 2.10 | | | | | | | 16 | 0.55 |
| | LCN | 233 | 4.31 | | | | | | | 301 | 5.57 |
| | LEI | 245 | 4.71 | 2 | 0.04 | 6 | 0.12 | 95 | 1.83 | | |
| | MAC | 171 | 4.28 | | | 1 | 0.03 | 43 | 1.08 | | |
| | MGP | 396 | 2.66 | | | | | | | | |
| | MRIG | 4047 | 3.93 | | | 29 | 0.03 | 591 | 0.57 | | |
| | MRIH | 70 | 2.41 | 3 | 0.10 | 4 | 0.14 | 25 | 0.86 | | |
| | NMG | 4270 | 2.91 | 525 | 0.36 | 139 | 0.09 | 2720 | 1.85 | 59 | 0.04 |
| | NMGG | 305 | 1.73 | | | | | | | | |
| | NOBL | 48 | 3.20 | | | 1 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.20 | | |
| | OLDG | 257 | 3.78 | | | | | | | | |
| | PG | 465 | 2.85 | | | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 |
| | PP | 2 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | RLG | 2409 | 3.52 | | | 66 | 0.10 | 508 | 0.74 | | |
| | RLH | 22 | 2.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | RLI | 44 | 1.42 | | | | | | | | |
| | ROCG | 153 | 2.22 | | | | | | | | |
| | SALG | 538 | 4.01 | 1 | 0.01 | | | | | | |
| | SHH | 201 | 3.59 | 2 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.02 | 7 | 0.13 | | |
| | SPG | 262 | 3.97 | | | 1 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.03 | 9 | 0.14 |
| | STP | 318 | 2.72 | 2 | 0.02 | 10 | 0.09 | 11 | 0.09 | | |
| | TAMG | 172 | 4.30 | | | | | | | | |
| | TRAG | 9 | 3.00 | | | 2 | 0.67 | 24 | 8.00 | | |
| | WAR | 164 | 3.64 | | | 1 | 0.02 | 28 | 0.62 | 1 | 0.02 |
| | WGH | 25 | 1.25 | | | | | | | | |
| | WHIT | 3 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | WIGG | 3 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | WITG | 924 | 3.76 | | | 3 | 0.01 | 43 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.004 |
| | WORK | 30 | 2.00 | 5 | 0.33 | 5 | 0.33 | 43 | 2.87 | 7 | 0.47 |
| Stage of HIV Disease | Asymptomatic | 9476 | 3.48 | 22 | 0.01 | 87 | 0.03 | 931 | 0.34 | 197 | 0.07 |
| | Symptomatic | 5046 | 3.42 | 363 | 0.25 | 75 | 0.05 | 613 | 0.42 | 196 | 0.13 |
| | AIDS | 4828 | 3.92 | 174 | 0.14 | 146 | 0.12 | 2651 | 2.15 | 247 | 0.20 |
| | AIDS Related Death | 33 | 4.13 | 1 | 0.13 | 12 | 1.50 | 268 | 33.50 | 7 | 0.88 |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 29 | 2.23 | | | 4 | 0.31 | 33 | 2.54 | 1 | 0.08 |
| | Unknown | 483 | 3.29 | | | 8 | 0.05 | 150 | 1.02 | 38 | 0.26 |
| Total | | 19895 | 3.55 | 560 | 0.10 | 332 | 0.06 | 4646 | 0.83 | 686 | 0.12 |

Table 3.13: Residency status of individuals by sex, age group, infection route and stage of HIV disease, January – June 2009

| | | Residency Status | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | UK National | Asylum Seeker | Overseas Student | Temporary Visitor | Refugee | Other*** | Unknown | |
| Sex | Male | 3454 (84%) | 192 (32.5%) | 42 (35.9%) | 20 (44.4%) | 47 (30.7%) | 61 (38.4%) | 228 (53.9%) | 4044 (72.2%) |
| | Female | 660 (16%) | 398 (67.5%) | 75 (64.1%) | 25 (55.6%) | 106 (69.3%) | 98 (61.6%) | 195 (46.1%) | 1557 (27.8%) |
| Age Group | 0-14 | 38 (0.9%) | 14 (2.4%) | | | | 13 (8.2%) | 26 (6.1%) | 91 (1.6%) |
| | 15-19 | 17 (0.4%) | 9 (1.5%) | | | 3 (2%) | 5 (3.1%) | 3 (0.7%) | 37 (0.7%) |
| | 20-24 | 153 (3.7%) | 10 (1.7%) | 5 (4.3%) | 1 (2.2%) | 4 (2.6%) | 1 (0.6%) | 14 (3.3%) | 188 (3.4%) |
| | 25-29 | 350 (8.5%) | 66 (11.2%) | 28 (23.9%) | 6 (13.3%) | 17 (11.1%) | 23 (14.5%) | 50 (11.8%) | 540 (9.6%) |
| | 30-34 | 533 (13%) | 144 (24.4%) | 22 (18.8%) | 6 (13.3%) | 31 (20.3%) | 29 (18.2%) | 84 (19.9%) | 849 (15.2%) |
| | 35-39 | 763 (18.5%) | 155 (26.3%) | 27 (23.1%) | 8 (17.8%) | 37 (24.2%) | 29 (18.2%) | 97 (22.9%) | 1116 (19.9%) |
| | 40-44 | 784 (19.1%) | 104 (17.6%) | 21 (17.9%) | 12 (26.7%) | 29 (19%) | 32 (20.1%) | 72 (17%) | 1054 (18.8%) |
| | 45-49 | 636 (15.5%) | 53 (9%) | 11 (9.4%) | 6 (13.3%) | 17 (11.1%) | 19 (11.9%) | 34 (8%) | 776 (13.9%) |
| | 50-54 | 395 (9.6%) | 20 (3.4%) | 3 (2.6%) | 2 (4.4%) | 10 (6.5%) | 2 (1.3%) | 19 (4.5%) | 451 (8.1%) |
| | 55-59 | 237 (5.8%) | 9 (1.5%) | | 4 (8.9%) | 3 (2%) | 4 (2.5%) | 12 (2.8%) | 269 (4.8%) |
| | 60+ | 208 (5.1%) | 6 (1%) | | | 2 (1.3%) | 2 (1.3%) | 12 (2.8%) | 230 (4.1%) |
| Infection Route | MSM | 2758 (67%) | 7 (1.2%) | 3 (2.6%) | 7 (15.6%) | 1 (0.7%) | 19 (11.9%) | 64 (15.1%) | 2859 (51%) |
| | Injecting Drug Use | 94 (2.3%) | 1 (0.2%) | | | | 2 (1.3%) | 13 (3.1%) | 110 (2%) |
| | Heterosexual | 1087 (26.4%) | 555 (94.1%) | 113 (96.6%) | 37 (82.2%) | 151 (98.7%) | 117 (73.6%) | 285 (67.4%) | 2345 (41.9%) |
| | Blood/Tissue | 58 (1.4%) | 2 (0.3%) | 1 (0.9%) | | | 2 (1.3%) | | 63 (1.1%) |
| | Mother to Child | 52 (1.3%) | 20 (3.4%) | | | 1 (0.7%) | 18 (11.3%) | 26 (6.1%) | 117 (2.1%) |
| | Undetermined | 65 (1.6%) | 5 (0.8%) | | 1 (2.2%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 35 (8.3%) | 107 (1.9%) |
| Ethnicity | White | 3481 (84.6%) | 4 (0.7%) | 3 (2.6%) | 6 (13.3%) | 3 (2%) | 27 (17%) | 92 (21.7%) | 3616 (64.6%) |
| | Black Caribbean | 52 (1.3%) | 2 (0.3%) | 4 (3.4%) | | 1 (0.7%) | 2 (1.3%) | 7 (1.7%) | 68 (1.2%) |
| | Black African | 366 (8.9%) | 568 (96.3%) | 108 (92.3%) | 33 (73.3%) | 146 (95.4%) | 118 (74.2%) | 274 (64.8%) | 1613 (28.8%) |
| | Black Other | 15 (0.4%) | | | | 1 (0.7%) | 2 (1.3%) | | 18 (0.3%) |
| | Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi | 55 (1.3%) | 4 (0.7%) | 1 (0.9%) | 1 (2.2%) | | 5 (3.1%) | 3 (0.7%) | 69 (1.2%) |
| | Other Asian/Oriental | 55 (1.3%) | 5 (0.8%) | 1 (0.9%) | 3 (6.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | 2 (1.3%) | 8 (1.9%) | 75 (1.3%) |
| | Other/Mixed | 71 (1.7%) | 6 (1%) | | 2 (4.4%) | 1 (0.7%) | 3 (1.9%) | 6 (1.4%) | 89 (1.6%) |
| | Unknown | 19 (0.5%) | 1 (0.2%) | | | | | 33 (7.8%) | 53 (0.9%) |
| Stage of Disease | Asymptomatic | 1938 (47.1%) | 336 (56.9%) | 70 (59.8%) | 23 (51.1%) | 78 (51%) | 83 (52.2%) | 198 (46.8%) | 2726 (48.7%) |
| | Symptomatic | 1178 (28.6%) | 114 (19.3%) | 21 (17.9%) | 9 (20%) | 38 (24.8%) | 39 (24.5%) | 75 (17.7%) | 1474 (26.3%) |
| | AIDS | 880 (21.4%) | 134 (22.7%) | 22 (18.8%) | 13 (28.9%) | 36 (23.5%) | 31 (19.5%) | 117 (27.7%) | 1233 (22%) |
| | AIDS Related Death | 5 (0.1%) | | | | | | 3 (0.7%) | 8 (0.1%) |
| | Death Unrelated to AIDS | 12 (0.3%) | | | | | 1 (0.6%) | | 13 (0.2%) |
| | Unknown | 101 (2.5%) | 6 (1%) | 4 (3.4%) | | 1 (0.7%) | 5 (3.1%) | 30 (7.1%) | 147 (2.6%) |
| Area of Residence | Cumbria | 106 (2.6%) | | | 5 (11.1%) | | 2 (1.3%) | 2 (0.5%) | 115 (2.1%) |
| | Lancashire | 714 (17.4%) | 24 (4.1%) | 2 (1.7%) | 2 (4.4%) | 7 (4.6%) | 17 (10.7%) | 17 (4%) | 783 (14%) |
| | Greater Manchester | 2257 (54.9%) | 345 (58.5%) | 107 (91.5%) | 34 (75.6%) | 139 (90.8%) | 124 (78%) | 335 (79.2%) | 3341 (59.7%) |
| | Merseyside | 510 (12.4%) | 198 (33.6%) | 4 (3.4%) | 1 (2.2%) | 2 (1.3%) | 4 (2.5%) | 30 (7.1%) | 749 (13.4%) |
| | Cheshire | 322 (7.8%) | 8 (1.4%) | 1 (0.9%) | | 3 (2%) | 5 (3.1%) | 14 (3.3%) | 353 (6.3%) |
| | Out of Region* | 167 (4.1%) | 10 (1.7%) | | 3 (6.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | 3 (1.9%) | 18 (4.3%) | 202 (3.6%) |
| | Abroad | | | | | | 1 (0.6%) | | 1 (0.02%) |
| | Unknown** | 38 (0.9%) | 5 (0.8%) | 3 (2.6%) | | 1 (0.7%) | 3 (1.9%) | 7 (1.7%) | 57 (1%) |
| Total (100%) | | 4114 | 590 | 117 | 45 | 153 | 159 | 423 | 5601 |

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 2009, or at death. * Includes Isle of Man.

** Includes four people of no fixed abode and five who declined to give any residential information.

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

Table 3.14: Primary care trust (PCT) of residence of total HIV and AIDS cases by infection route, January – June 2009

| PCT of Residence | Infection Route | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | MSM | Injecting Drug Use | Heterosexual | Blood/ Tissue | Mother to Child | Undetermined | |
| Cumbria | 58 (50.4%) | 2 (1.7%) | 47 (40.9%) | 3 (2.6%) | 3 (2.6%) | 2 (1.7%) | 115 |
| North Lancashire | 80 (66.7%) | 1 (0.8%) | 34 (28.3%) | 2 (1.7%) | 1 (0.8%) | 2 (1.7%) | 120 |
| Blackpool | 239 (80.7%) | 3 (1%) | 48 (16.2%) | 5 (1.7%) | 1 (0.3%) | | 296 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 21 (27.6%) | 1 (1.3%) | 49 (64.5%) | 2 (2.6%) | | 3 (3.9%) | 76 |
| East Lancashire | 59 (48.8%) | 3 (2.5%) | 47 (38.8%) | 2 (1.7%) | 4 (3.3%) | 6 (5%) | 121 |
| Central Lancashire | 85 (50.6%) | 3 (1.8%) | 71 (42.3%) | 1 (0.6%) | 4 (2.4%) | 4 (2.4%) | 168 |
| Unknown Lancashire | | | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | | | 2 |
| Ashton, Leigh & Wigan | 42 (33.3%) | 1 (0.8%) | 74 (58.7%) | 2 (1.6%) | 3 (2.4%) | 4 (3.2%) | 126 |
| Bolton | 71 (31.3%) | 7 (3.1%) | 132 (58.1%) | 5 (2.2%) | 9 (4%) | 3 (1.3%) | 227 |
| Bury | 94 (57.3%) | 2 (1.2%) | 60 (36.6%) | | 3 (1.8%) | 5 (3%) | 164 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 53 (36.6%) | 8 (5.5%) | 73 (50.3%) | 4 (2.8%) | 4 (2.8%) | 3 (2.1%) | 145 |
| Oldham | 46 (35.4%) | 2 (1.5%) | 75 (57.7%) | 2 (1.5%) | 2 (1.5%) | 3 (2.3%) | 130 |
| Salford | 329 (69.6%) | 9 (1.9%) | 124 (26.2%) | 1 (0.2%) | 3 (0.6%) | 7 (1.5%) | 473 |
| Manchester | 798 (49.5%) | 35 (2.2%) | 717 (44.5%) | 3 (0.2%) | 37 (2.3%) | 21 (1.3%) | 1611 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 68 (49.3%) | 4 (2.9%) | 63 (45.7%) | | 2 (1.4%) | 1 (0.7%) | 138 |
| Trafford | 98 (55.4%) | 5 (2.8%) | 61 (34.5%) | 4 (2.3%) | 3 (1.7%) | 6 (3.4%) | 177 |
| Stockport | 81 (62.3%) | | 40 (30.8%) | 1 (0.8%) | 6 (4.6%) | 2 (1.5%) | 130 |
| Unknown Greater Manchester | 20 (74.1%) | | 6 (22.2%) | 1 (3.7%) | | | 27 |
| Sefton | 34 (37%) | 5 (5.4%) | 47 (51.1%) | 2 (2.2%) | | 4 (4.3%) | 92 |
| Liverpool | 126 (29%) | 6 (1.4%) | 274 (63%) | 4 (0.9%) | 12 (2.8%) | 13 (3%) | 435 |
| Knowsley | 23 (57.5%) | 1 (2.5%) | 15 (37.5%) | | | 1 (2.5%) | 40 |
| Wirral | 58 (46%) | 3 (2.4%) | 59 (46.8%) | 2 (1.6%) | 3 (2.4%) | 1 (0.8%) | 126 |
| Halton & St Helens | 52 (69.3%) | | 19 (25.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 2 (2.7%) | 75 |
| Unknown Merseyside | 2 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | 3 (50%) | | | | 6 |
| Warrington | 43 (57.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 28 (37.3%) | 1 (1.3%) | 2 (2.7%) | | 75 |
| Western Cheshire | 62 (52.1%) | 1 (0.8%) | 48 (40.3%) | 2 (1.7%) | 6 (5%) | | 119 |
| Central and Eastern Cheshire | 84 (63.2%) | 2 (1.5%) | 41 (30.8%) | 4 (3%) | | 2 (1.5%) | 133 |
| Unknown Cheshire | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Isle of Man | 9 (40.9%) | | 12 (54.5%) | 1 (4.5%) | | | 22 |
| Out of Region | 98 (56.6%) | 2 (1.2%) | 54 (31.2%) | 4 (2.3%) | 8 (4.6%) | 7 (4%) | 173 |
| Abroad | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Unknown* | 26 (45.6%) | 2 (3.5%) | 21 (36.8%) | 3 (5.3%) | | 5 (8.8%) | 57 |
| Total | 2859 (51%) | 110 (2%) | 2345 (41.9%) | 63 (1.1%) | 117 (2.1%) | 107 (1.9%) | 5601 |

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

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five 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 2009

| PCT of Residence | Stage of Disease | | | | | | Total (100%) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Asymptomatic | Symptomatic | AIDS | AIDS Related Death | Death Unrelated to AIDS | Unknown | |
| Cumbria | 71 (61.7%) | 23 (20%) | 19 (16.5%) | | 1 (0.9%) | 1 (0.9%) | 115 |
| North Lancashire | 51 (42.5%) | 37 (30.8%) | 30 (25%) | | 1 (0.8%) | 1 (0.8%) | 120 |
| Blackpool | 106 (35.8%) | 113 (38.2%) | 66 (22.3%) | 1 (0.3%) | 1 (0.3%) | 9 (3%) | 296 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 41 (53.9%) | 20 (26.3%) | 14 (18.4%) | | | 1 (1.3%) | 76 |
| East Lancashire | 51 (42.1%) | 44 (36.4%) | 26 (21.5%) | | | | 121 |
| Central Lancashire | 63 (37.5%) | 62 (36.9%) | 39 (23.2%) | | 2 (1.2%) | 2 (1.2%) | 168 |
| Unknown Lancashire | | 2 (100%) | | | | | 2 |
| Ashton, Leigh & Wigan | 70 (55.6%) | 31 (24.6%) | 23 (18.3%) | | | 2 (1.6%) | 126 |
| Bolton | 134 (59%) | 43 (18.9%) | 50 (22%) | | | | 227 |
| Bury | 66 (40.2%) | 65 (39.6%) | 32 (19.5%) | | | 1 (0.6%) | 164 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 67 (46.2%) | 37 (25.5%) | 39 (26.9%) | 1 (0.7%) | 1 (0.7%) | | 145 |
| Oldham | 69 (53.1%) | 31 (23.8%) | 29 (22.3%) | | | 1 (0.8%) | 130 |
| Salford | 223 (47.1%) | 143 (30.2%) | 95 (20.1%) | 1 (0.2%) | 1 (0.2%) | 10 (2.1%) | 473 |
| Manchester | 766 (47.5%) | 416 (25.8%) | 360 (22.3%) | 4 (0.2%) | 2 (0.1%) | 63 (3.9%) | 1611 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 62 (44.9%) | 43 (31.2%) | 29 (21%) | | | 4 (2.9%) | 138 |
| Trafford | 74 (41.8%) | 51 (28.8%) | 49 (27.7%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 2 (1.1%) | 177 |
| Stockport | 54 (41.5%) | 47 (36.2%) | 28 (21.5%) | | | 1 (0.8%) | 130 |
| Unknown Greater Manchester | 10 (37%) | 1 (3.7%) | 4 (14.8%) | | | 12 (44.4%) | 27 |
| Sefton | 57 (62%) | 15 (16.3%) | 17 (18.5%) | | | 3 (3.3%) | 92 |
| Liverpool | 297 (68.3%) | 57 (13.1%) | 72 (16.6%) | | 1 (0.2%) | 8 (1.8%) | 435 |
| Knowsley | 22 (55%) | 6 (15%) | 11 (27.5%) | | | 1 (2.5%) | 40 |
| Wirral | 47 (37.3%) | 42 (33.3%) | 37 (29.4%) | | | | 126 |
| Halton & St Helens | 44 (58.7%) | 15 (20%) | 14 (18.7%) | 1 (1.3%) | | 1 (1.3%) | 75 |
| Unknown Merseyside | 3 (50%) | 1 (16.7%) | 2 (33.3%) | | | | 6 |
| Warrington | 54 (72%) | 10 (13.3%) | 10 (13.3%) | | | 1 (1.3%) | 75 |
| Western Cheshire | 74 (62.2%) | 21 (17.6%) | 23 (19.3%) | | 1 (0.8%) | | 119 |
| Central and Eastern Cheshire | 42 (31.6%) | 37 (27.8%) | 50 (37.6%) | | | 4 (3%) | 133 |
| Unknown Cheshire | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Isle of Man | 8 (36.4%) | 8 (36.4%) | 6 (27.3%) | | | | 22 |
| Out of Region | 73 (42.2%) | 45 (26%) | 50 (28.9%) | | 1 (0.6%) | 4 (2.3%) | 173 |
| Abroad | | | 1 (100%) | | | | 1 |
| Unknown* | 27 (47.4%) | 8 (14%) | 7 (12.3%) | | | 15 (26.3%) | 57 |
| Total | 2726 (48.7%) | 1474 (26.3%) | 1233 (22%) | 8 (0.1%) | 13 (0.2%) | 147 (2.6%) | 5601 |

* Includes four people of no fixed abode and five who declined to give any residential information.

4. Antenatal Screening in the North West 2008

Table 4.1 illustrates the Health Protection Agency (HPA) North West's 2008 antenatal screening data by maternity unit. North Manchester General Hospital has the highest rate of positive diagnoses at 0.65 per 100 women screened. In 2007, Liverpool Women's Hospital had a low uptake rate (60.2 percent) which has improved to 82.9% in 2008. Several maternity units had low uptake rates in 2007 (e.g. Fairfield General Hospital in Bury, Royal Oldham Hospital and St Mary's in Manchester) and these all improved in 2008 (increased to 85.7%, 76.3% and 80.3%, respectively). The proportion of those taking up HIV tests decreased at the Highfield Maternity Unit in Widnes (from 83.3% in 2007 to 67.1% in 2008) and Warrington Hospital (from 92.7% in 2007 to 79.7% in 2008). The North West uptake rate of 91.1% [range: 86.6 – 96.8%] improved on 86.1% in 2007² and now exceeds the 90% target set by the Department of Health³. 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 screened⁴.

Table 4.2 brings together data on women in treatment for HIV from the North West HIV/AIDS Monitoring Unit (on the left hand side) and HPA hospital antenatal data. The data are presented by PCT, although it is recognised that women are likely to access their nearest maternity unit for antenatal care, although this may not necessarily be in their PCT of residence. The left hand side shows the 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 2008. It also shows the number of pregnant women reported to the HIV/AIDS Monitoring Unit in 2008. These data are presented by PCT of residence and show that Manchester, Bolton, Liverpool and Salford had the greatest number of new HIV cases per 100,000 female population in the North West (41.5, 19.2, 17.3 and 14.7 per 100,000 females, respectively).

A similar pattern is demonstrated in the total number of HIV cases per 100,000 population, with the highest prevalence in Manchester, Liverpool and Salford (236.5, 83.6 and 73.5 per 100,000 females, respectively). Bolton and Blackburn with Darwen PCTs also had a relatively high prevalence of HIV in the female population (69.5 and 50.8 per 100,000 females, respectively). Manchester, Salford and Bolton PCTs also have the greatest number of HIV positive pregnant women (43, 11 and 11 women, respectively). Overall 125 HIV positive women seeking treatment and care in the North West were reported to the North West HIV/AIDS Monitoring Unit as being pregnant in 2008.

Table 4.2 also shows HPA antenatal screening data² for the North West by the PCT of the maternity unit. This section of the table provides the rate of antenatal HIV screening uptake and the rate of tests that were declined in each PCT. It also shows the rate of women testing positive based on the number of women screened and the number of HIV positive women diagnosed through antenatal screening per PCT. Data show an overall uptake rate of 91.2%. North Lancashire PCT had the highest uptake rate (99.4%) and Tameside & Glossop had the second highest rate (98.8%). Liverpool PCT shows a relatively high decline rate of 17.1% (although this is lower than in 2007) but with the second highest number of HIV positive pregnant women diagnosed through antenatal testing in 2008 (19 women). There is a risk that some women treated in this PCT (and also in other PCTs) 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 2008, the same number as 2007. This compares to 125 pregnant women accessing HIV care in the North West in 2008, 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 2008.

² Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology Unit (2009) Antenatal screening of infectious diseases in the North West annual report 2009: 2003-2008 surveillance data. Health Protection Agency North West Regional Epidemiology.

³ Department of Health (1999) Reducing mother to baby transmission of HIV (HSC 1999/183). London, NHS Executive.

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

Table 4.1: Antenatal HIV screening data by maternity unit, 2008⁵

| Maternity Unit | Uptake %* | Decline %* | Positive % | Number HIV positive |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Arrowse Park Hospital | 82.8 | 11.8 | 0.08 | 2 |
| Billinge (Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan) | 92.8 | 4.4 | 0.03 | 1 |
| Blackpool Victoria Hospital | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.04 | 1 |
| Burnley General Hospital | 89.1 | 10.9 | | |
| Chorley & South Ribble | 96.4 | 3.3 | | |
| Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital, Southport | 97.1 | 2.9 | | |
| Countess of Chester Hospital | 97.4 | 2.6 | 0.06 | 2 |
| Cumberland Infirmary | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.07 | 1 |
| Fairfield General Hospital, Bury | 85.7 | 14.3 | 0.05 | 1 |
| Furness General Hospital | 97.6 | 2.4 | | |
| Highfield Maternity Unit, Widnes | 67.1 | 10.6 | | |
| Hope Hospital, Salford | 94.8 | 5.2 | 0.10 | 3 |
| Leighton Hospital | 99.8 | 20.7 | | |
| Liverpool Women's Hospital | 82.9 | 17.1 | 0.26 | 19 |
| Macclesfield District General Hospital | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.08 | 2 |
| North Manchester General Hospital | 92.6 | 6.7 | 0.65 | 15 |
| Queens Park Hospital, Blackburn | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.10 | 4 |
| Rochdale Infirmary | 97.5 | 2.5 | | |
| Royal Bolton Hospital | 97.9 | 3.1 | 0.27 | 12 |
| Royal Lancaster Infirmary | 99.4 | 0.5 | | |
| Royal Oldham Hospital | 76.3 | 23.4 | 0.08 | 2 |
| Sharoe Green Maternity Unit, Royal Preston Hospital | 97.5 | 2.4 | 0.04 | 1 |
| South Manchester | 97.0 | 3.4 | 0.08 | 3 |
| Southport & Formby Maternity Unit | 97.8 | 2.2 | 0.07 | 1 |
| St Mary's Hospital for Women & Children, Manchester | 80.3 | 19.7 | 0.35 | 18 |
| Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport | 95.7 | 4.3 | 0.05 | 2 |
| Tameside General Hospital | 98.8 | 1.2 | 0.03 | 1 |
| Trafford General Hospital | 95.2 | 4.8 | | |
| Warrington Hospital | 79.7 | 6.7 | 0.04 | 1 |
| West Cumberland Hospital | 97.9 | 2.1 | | |
| Westmorland General Hospital | 99.3 | 0.9 | | |
| Whiston Hospital | 92.7 | 7.3 | | |
| Total | 91.2 | 8.1 | 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.

⁵ 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 data⁶ by PCT of hospital, 2008

| PCT | North West HIV Surveillance Data ⁺ | | | Antenatal Screening HIV Data [#] | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Number of new cases in females (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 | 3.9 | 14.1 | 1 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.02 | 1 |
| North Lancashire | 0.6 | 11.9 | 2 | 99.4 | 0.5 | | |
| Blackpool | 4.1 | 31.4 | 2 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.04 | 1 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 9.9 | 50.8 | 1 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.10 | 4 |
| East Lancashire | 3.1 | 15.9 | 4 | 89.1 | 10.9 | | |
| Central Lancashire | 3.5 | 22.3 | 5 | 97.2 | 2.7 | 0.02 | 1 |
| Ashton, Leigh & Wigan | 5.1 | 30.2 | 3 | 92.8 | 4.4 | 0.03 | 1 |
| Bolton | 19.2 | 69.5 | 11 | 97.9 | 3.1 | 0.27 | 12 |
| Bury | 6.4 | 42.6 | 4 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 0.05 | 1 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 8.5 | 39.9 | 7 | 97.5 | 2.5 | | |
| Oldham | 8.0 | 45.5 | 4 | 76.3 | 23.4 | 0.08 | 2 |
| Salford | 14.7 | 73.5 | 11 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 0.10 | 3 |
| Manchester | 41.5 | 236.5 | 43 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 0.32 | 36 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 2.4 | 24.5 | 3 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 0.03 | 1 |
| Trafford | 3.7 | 41.3 | 2 | 95.2 | 4.8 | | |
| Stockport | 4.1 | 21.3 | 4 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 0.05 | 2 |
| Sefton | 3.4 | 17.6 | 1 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 0.03 | 1 |
| Liverpool | 17.3 | 83.6 | 1 | 82.9 | 17.1 | 0.26 | 19 |
| Knowsley | | 6.4 | | 92.7 | 7.3 | 0.00 | |
| Wirral | 2.4 | 20.1 | 3 | 82.8 | 11.8 | 0.08 | 2 |
| Halton & St Helens | 2.6 | 8.6 | 1 | 67.1 | 10.6 | | |
| Warrington | 5.1 | 15.2 | 2 | 79.7 | 6.7 | 0.04 | 1 |
| Western Cheshire | 2.5 | 25.9 | 2 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 0.06 | 2 |
| Central & Eastern Cheshire | 5.2 | 10.1 | 3 | 93.1 | 15.4 | 0.04 | 2 |
| Out of Region | | | 4 | | | | |
| Unknown*** | | | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 8.7 | 45.2 | 125 | 91.2 | 8.1 | 0.11 | 92 |

+ Data by PCT of residence

Data by PCT of hospital

*A number of women (27) commenced their pregnancy in period 2, 2007, these may have also been counted in last year's table.

** Percentages may not total 100%, see footnote 5.

***Includes individuals of no fixed abode and those who declined to give any residential information.

⁶ See 5.

Glossary of Service Providers

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 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 Sexual Health Services, 150 Whitegate Drive, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY3 9ES. Tel: (01253) 657171 |
| BLK | Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (01254) 263555 |
| BLKG | Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Department of GUM, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (01254) 734207 |
| BOLG | Royal Bolton Hospital, Bolton Centre for Sexual Health, Minerva Road, Farnworth, Bolton, BL4 0JR. Tel: (01204) 390390 |
| BURG | GUM Clinic, St Peter's Centre, Church St, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 2DL. Tel: (01282) 644300 |
| 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) 365000 |
| CUMB | Cumberland Infirmary, Department of GUM, Newtown Road, Carlisle, CA2 7HY. Tel: (01228) 523444 |
| FGH | Furness General Hospital, Department of GUM, Dalton Lane, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, LA14 4LF. Tel: (01229) 870870 |
| HAL | Halton General Hospital, Department of GUM, Hospital Way, Runcorn, Cheshire. WA7 2DA, Tel: (01928) 714567 |
| JAR | Jarman Centre, 53 James Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 6BE. Tel: (01254) 263525. |
| 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) 255141 |
| MAC | Macclesfield GUM, Assura Health & Wellbeing Centre, Sunderland Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 6JL. Tel: (01625) 264116 |
| MGP | 'The Docs' General Practice, 55-59 Bloom Street, Manchester, M1 3LY. Tel: (0161) 237 9490 |
| MRIG | Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, The Hathersage Centre, 280 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, M13 0FH. 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) 650000 |
| OLDG | Royal Oldham Hospital, Department of GUM, The Phoenix Centre, 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) 716565 |
| PP | Royal Preston Hospital, Paediatric Department, Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT. Tel: (01772) 716565 |
| RLG | Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Department of GUM & Tropical and Infectious Disease Unit, Prescot Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP. Tel: (0151) 706 2000 |
| RLH | Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Roald Dahl Haemostasis & 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) 517655 |
| 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) 646473 |
| SPG | Southport & Formby District General Hospital, Department of GUM, Town Lane, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 6PN. Tel: (01704) 547471 |
| STP | Stepping Hill Hospital, Department of GUM, Poplar Grove, Stockport, Cheshire SK2 7JE. Tel: (0161) 483 1010 |
| TAMG | Tameside & Glossop Centre for Sexual Health, Orange Suite, Ashton Primary Care Centre, 193 Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, OL6 7SR. 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) 635911 |
| WGH | Westmorland General Hospital, Outpatients Department, Burton Road, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 7RG. Tel: (01539) 732288 |
| WHIT | West Cumberland Hospital, Department of Haematology, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 8JG. Tel: (01946) 693181 |
| WIGG | Wigan Health Centre, Department of GUM, Boston House, Frog Lane, Wigan, WN6 7BL. Tel: (01942) 244000 |
| 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) 705000 |

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