

MID-YEAR REPORT: SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTIONS AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

Sydney and South Eastern Sydney Local Health Districts, January 2012-June 2017

The mid-year summary provided here draws upon notifiable diseases data from the public health units for South Eastern Sydney and Sydney Local Health Districts and sentinel surveillance data from three local sexual health clinics and three general practice clinics with high caseloads of gay and bisexual men (via ACCESS). While analyses of ACCESS data are restricted to gay and bisexual men, notification data include all men.

Notes:

- There was a 37% increase in chlamydia notifications in the first half of 2017 compared with the same period in 2016; positivity was stable among HIV positive men but increased among HIV negative men
- There was a 52% increase in gonorrhoea notifications in the first half of 2017 compared with the same period in 2016; positivity was stable among HIV positive men but increased among HIV negative men
- There was a 13% increase in infectious syphilis notifications in the first half of 2017 compared with the same period in 2016; the diagnosis rate increased slightly among HIV negative men but has declined since 2014 among HIV positive men

Figure 1. Chlamydia notifications (all men) and chlamydia positivity (gay and bisexual men attending local sexual health and general practice clinics), by six-month period, January 2012-June 2017

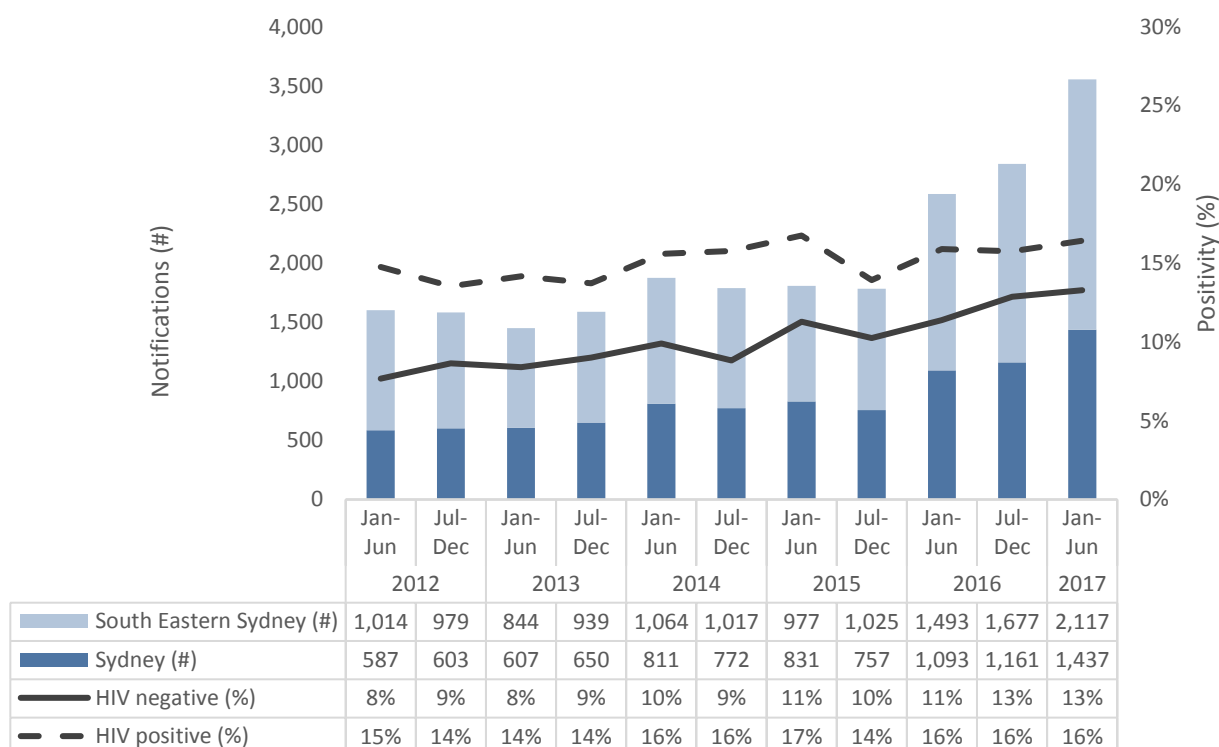


Figure 2. Gonorrhoea notifications (all men) and gonorrhoea positivity (gay and bisexual men attending local sexual health and general practice clinics), by six-month period, January 2012-June 2017

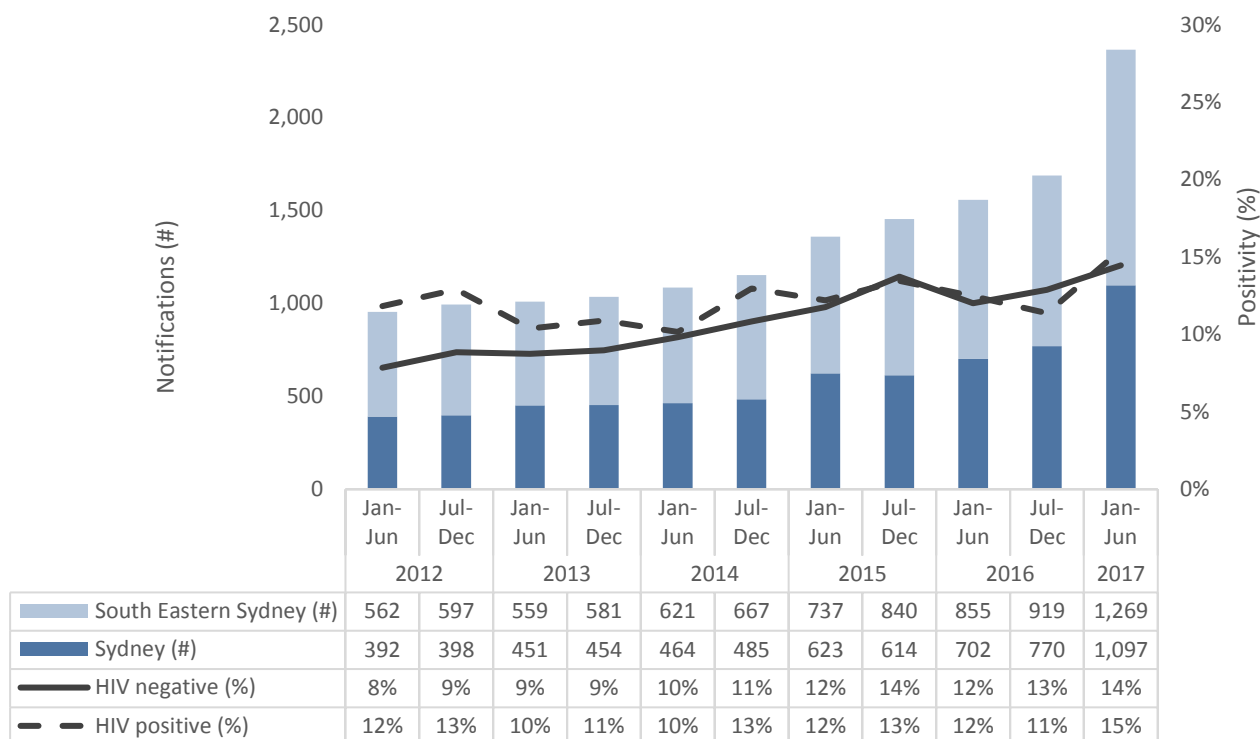
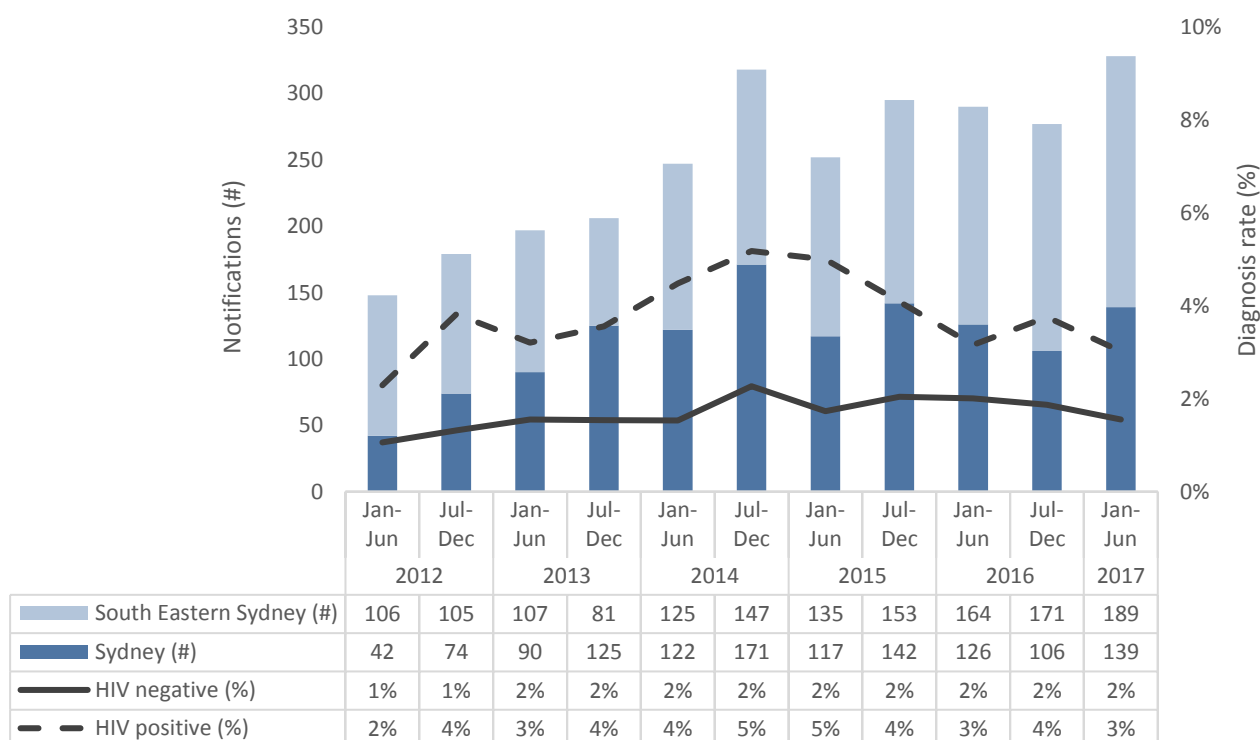


Figure 3. Infectious syphilis notifications* (all men) and infectious syphilis diagnosis rate (gay and bisexual men attending local sexual health and general practice clinics), by six-month period, January 2012-June 2017



*In July 2016, syphilis notifications began to include probable as well as confirmed cases