Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

HIV in Ireland

2011 Report

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This report was prepared by Kate O'Donnell, Joanne Moran and Aidan O'Hora, May 2012.

Key Findings - 2011

320 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2011 (crude incidence rate of 7.0 per 100,000 population)

Gender There were 235 males and 85 females, giving a male-to-female ratio of 2.8.

Age group 8.8% of HIV infections were in 15-24 year olds.

Probable route of transmission The highest proportion of new diagnoses in 2011 (42.5%) were among men who have sex with men (MSM).

Heterosexual contact accounted for 34% of new diagnoses. Among the heterosexual cases, 43% were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics, 11% had a high-risk partner or a partner known to be HIV positive and 7% had a partner originating from a country with a generalised epidemic.

5.0% of new diagnoses were among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs).

Three Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) cases were diagnosed.

Country of birth Ireland was reported as the country of birth for 119 new diagnoses (37.3%) and sub-Saharan Africa for 57 cases (17.8%). The number of diagnoses among people born in sub-Saharan Africa has declined from 193 in 2003 to 57 in 2011.

CD4 cell count Where CD4 count was reported (214 cases), 51.9% presented at a late stage of infection (CD4 count of <350 cells/mm^3) including 32.7% who were severely immune-compromised at diagnosis (CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm^3). The proportion of those diagnosed late (<350 cells/mm^3) was highest among IDUs (84.6%) and heterosexual males (69.8%).

AIDS diagnoses and deaths There were 46 new AIDS diagnoses reported in 2011. Of these, 33 were simultaneously diagnosed with an AIDS defining illness at the time of their HIV diagnosis. There were seven deaths among AIDS cases reported in 2011.

HIV testing HIV testing data from 14 laboratories shows that 180,055 and 184,521 HIV tests were performed in 2010 and 2011 respectively giving a testing rate of 8.6 and 8.8 respectively (per 1000 population).

1. HIV new diagnoses - 2011

This report presents data on cases of HIV and AIDS that were reported to the HPSC in Ireland during 2011. Further tables and figures showing annual trends in HIV and AIDS can be found on the HPSC website at
http://www.hpsc.ie/hpsc/A-Z/HIVSTIs/HIVandAIDS/SurveillanceReports/

In 2011, 320 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in Ireland, giving a crude incidence rate of 7.0 per 100,000 population. This compares to 330 new diagnoses in 2010 and represents a 3% decrease. The rate of new diagnoses has decreased annually since 2008.

To date, 6,287 people have been diagnosed with HIV in Ireland since the early 1980's but this number does not represent the number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Ireland, as it does not take factors such as death and migration into account. A recent study found that there were 3,254 patients who accessed HIV outpatient care in six centres in Ireland over a 12 month period in 2009/2010 (1). The number of people living with HIV in Ireland is not known.

Completed surveillance report forms were received for 252 (78.8%) of new diagnoses. Surveillance report forms for the remaining 68 (21.2%) cases were outstanding at the end of April 2012.

The key findings from 2011 are summarized in table 1.1 below. Figure 1.1 displays the trends in new diagnoses between 2000 and 2011.

Table 1.1: Summary table, HIV diagnoses 2011

Number of HIV cases in 2011: 320 (7.0 per 100,000 population)			
15-24 year olds	28 (8.8%)	MSM	136 (42.5%)
Males	235 (73.4%)	Heterosexual	108 (33.8%)
Females	85 (26.6)	IDU	16 (5.0%)
Male-to-female ratio	2.8	MTCT	3 (0.7%)

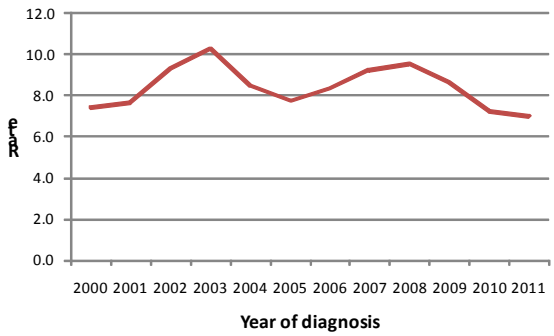


Figure 1.1: HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population), 2000 to 2011

Gender

Men accounted for 73.4% (n=235) of the new diagnoses in 2011 with women accounting for 26.6% (n=85). This gives a rate of HIV infection of 10.3 per 100,000 among men and 3.7 per 100,000 among women and a male-to-female ratio of 2.8.

Since 2002, the number of new diagnoses among women have more than halved while the number of cases among men peaked in 2008/2009 (see figure 1.2).

Of the 85 female cases newly diagnosed in 2011, 27.0% (n=23) were reported to be pregnant at HIV diagnosis, 43.5% (n=37) were not pregnant at diagnosis (status of the remaining 25 women is unknown)

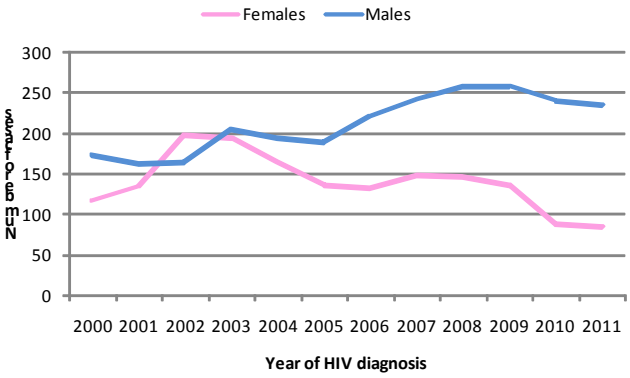


Figure 1.2: New HIV diagnoses by year of diagnosis and gender (2000 to 2011)

Probable route of transmission

MSM accounted for the highest number of new diagnoses in 2011 (n=136) which was 43% of new cases. Heterosexuals accounted for 34% and IDUs for 5%. There were three cases where the route of transmission was identified as Mother to Child transmission (MTCT). The probable route of transmission was unknown or unreported for 17.5% of new diagnoses.

Figure 1.3 shows the new diagnoses from 2000 to 2011 by probable route of transmission for MSM, heterosexuals and IDUs.

Data from the Rainbow Clinic in the Our Lady's Children's Hospital in Crumlin showed that there were 90 babies born to HIV infected mothers in Ireland during 2011. At the time of this report, (based on serial HIV PCR testing); 68 are not infected, two are infected and 20 remain of indeterminate status (i.e. do not meet the criteria for HIV infection and are <18 months at time of test).

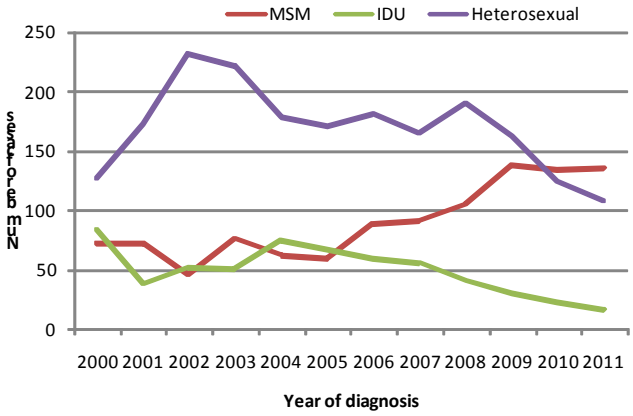


Figure 1.3: New HIV diagnoses by year of diagnosis and probable route of transmission (2000 to 2011)

Age Group

In 2011, the largest number of new diagnoses occurred among men aged 30-39 years, followed by men aged 40-49 years. The highest number of new diagnoses in women was in those aged 30-39 years (see figure 1.4).

Persons aged 50 and over accounted for 10% of the new diagnoses in 2011 (n=33). Of those aged over 50, 45% (16) were MSM, 27% (9) were heterosexual and the probable route of transmission was unknown or unreported for the remaining 24% (8) (see Table A1 in the Appendix).

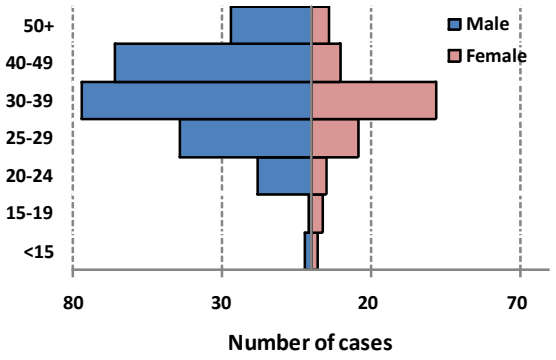


Figure 1.4: New HIV diagnoses by age group and gender, 2011

Geographic Origin (based on country of birth)

Of the 2011 cases, 119 (37.2%) were born in Ireland, 17.8% (57) were born in sub-Saharan Africa, 8.8% (28) were born in Central and Eastern Europe and 6% (20) were born in South America (see figure 1.5).

Since 2003, the number of new diagnoses among people born in sub-Saharan Africa has decreased from 193 to 57 in 2011 (a 70% decrease). There has been an increase in the number of cases in people born in South America and Central and Eastern Europe (see figure 1.6).

Further information on geographic origin ethnicity and probable country of infection is available in Table A3 in the Appendix.

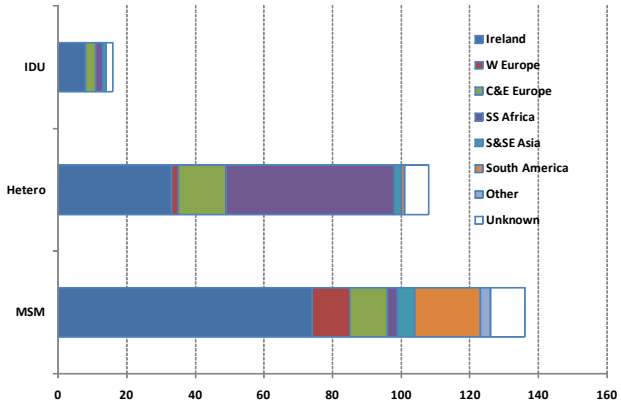


Figure 1.5: HIV cases by geographic origin and exposure group (2011)

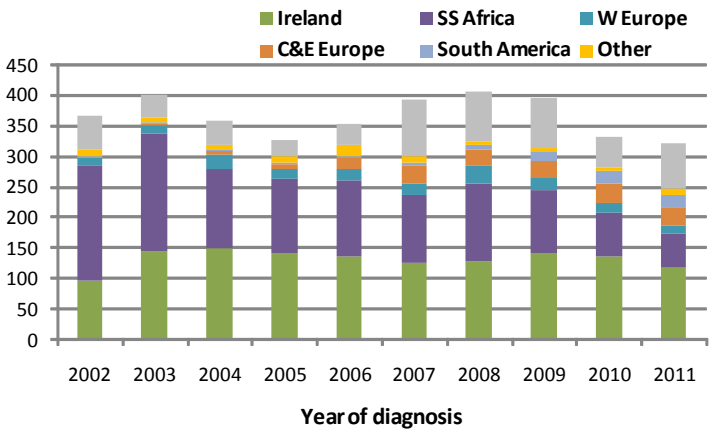


Figure 1.6: HIV cases by geographic origin (2002 to 2011)

2. Men who have sex with men (MSM)

The highest proportion of new HIV diagnoses in 2011 (43%), were among MSM. MSM are the population most affected by HIV in Ireland and are the only risk group in which new HIV infections have been increasing steadily from 60 in 2005 to 136 in 2011 (an increase of 127%).

Of the 136 new diagnoses among MSM in 2011

- Median age was 33 years (range 18-77 years). The largest number of new diagnoses among MSM occurred in those aged 30-39 years, followed by those aged 40-49 years. 11.8% of new diagnoses in MSM were aged over 50.
- 54% were born in Ireland, 14% were born in South America, 8% in Western Europe and 8% in Central and Eastern Europe. The number of HIV diagnoses among MSM born in Ireland increased from 42 in 2004 to 91 in 2010. The number of new diagnoses among MSM in 2011 who were born outside Ireland is the highest ever reported (n=49), with a particular increase among those born in South America (see figure 2.1).
- 72% were white (54% white Irish, 18% white other).
- Where CD4 count was reported, 40% of MSMs were diagnosed late (CD4 count <350 cells/mm^3) including 22.6% who were severely immune-compromised (see Table A6 in the appendix).
- 13 MSM (9.6%) were diagnosed with an AIDS defining illness at the time of their HIV diagnosis in 2011.

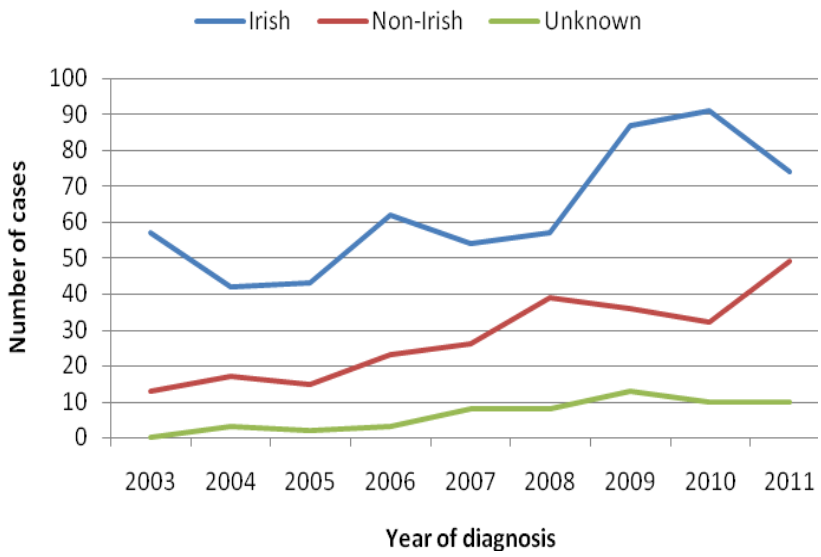


Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses among MSM by country of birth (Irish/non-Irish), 2003 to 2011

3. Heterosexuals

In 2011, 33% (108 people) of HIV-diagnosed people in 2011 were infected via heterosexual sex. The number of new diagnoses where the probable route of transmission is heterosexual sex has declined from a peak of 232 cases in 2002 to 108 in 2011 (decline of 54%). This decline in the number of heterosexual cases is largely due to a decrease among people born in countries with a generalised epidemic (see figure 3.1).

Of the 108 heterosexual cases diagnosed in 2011,

- 59 were women and 49 were men.
- Median age was 33 years (range 16 to 63), 34 years in men (range 22 to 63 years) and 32 years in women (range 16 to 61 years).
- The probable source of the infection was unknown for 39.8% (43) of the heterosexually acquired cases. Of the remaining 60.2%, 43% were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics, 11% had a high-risk partner or a partner known to be HIV positive and 7% had a partner originating from a country with a generalised epidemic.
- 49 (45.4%) cases were born in sub-Saharan Africa and 33 (30.6%) were born in Ireland. Of the 33 Irish born cases, 22 were male and 11 were female. The probable source of infection was unknown or undetermined for 73% (24) of the Irish born cases.
- 45% were white and 45% were black African.
- Where CD4 count was available, 61.5% (51/83) of heterosexual cases were diagnosed late (CD4 count < 350 cells/mm) including 39.8% (33/83) who were severely immuno-compromised. The proportion diagnosed late was higher in male heterosexuals (69.8%) than female heterosexuals (52.5%).
- 14 cases (13.0%) were diagnosed with an AIDS defining illness at the time of their HIV diagnosis in 2011.

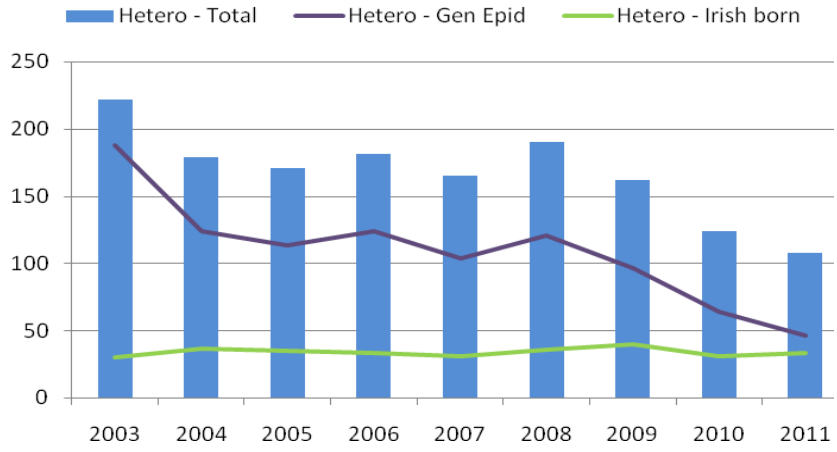


Figure 3.1 New HIV diagnoses among heterosexuals, Total, Irish born and born in a country with a generalised HIV epidemic 2003 to 2011

4. Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

In 2011, 5% (16 cases) of the new diagnoses were among IDUs. The number of new diagnoses among IDUs has been steadily decreasing from 74 in 2004 to 16 in 2011 (a decline of 78%)

Of the 16 IDU cases,

- 13 were men and 3 were women.
- Median age was 37 years (range 22 to 48 years).
- 50% were born in Ireland, 19% were born in Central and Eastern Europe and 13% were born in sub-Saharan Africa.
- 63% were White (50% were white Irish and 13% were white other).
- Where CD4 count was reported, 85% of IDUs in 2011 were diagnosed late (CD4 count <350 cells/mm^3) including 61.5% who were severely immune-compromised (CD4 count <200 cells/mm^3).
- Three IDUs (18.8%) were diagnosed with an AIDS defining illness at the time of their HIV diagnosis in 2011.

5. Stage of Infection – CD4 Counts

Late HIV diagnosis, where a person is unaware of their HIV status for many years, carries an increased risk of HIV-related illness and death (2). In addition, prompt HIV diagnosis prevents further HIV transmission by ensuring that the patient's viral load is low.

For the purpose of this report, late stage of diagnosis is defined as presenting with a CD4 count of less than <350 cells/mm^3. During 2011, a CD4 count at diagnosis was provided for 214 of the 320 new diagnoses and 51.9% of these cases presented at a late stage of infection including 32.7% who were severely immune-compromised at diagnosis (CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm^3). Table A6 in the appendix presents the 2011 data by CD4 count and sex, age group, origin, ethnicity and exposure group.

The proportion diagnosed late was lower among MSM (40.0%%; n=46/115) compared to heterosexual females (52.5%; n=21/40), heterosexual males (69.8%; n=30/43) and IDUs (84.6%, n=11/13) – see figure 5.1.

By ethnicity, late diagnosis was highest among black Africans (71.8%; 28/39). Sixty five percent of diagnoses among older adults (aged 50+) were diagnosed late.

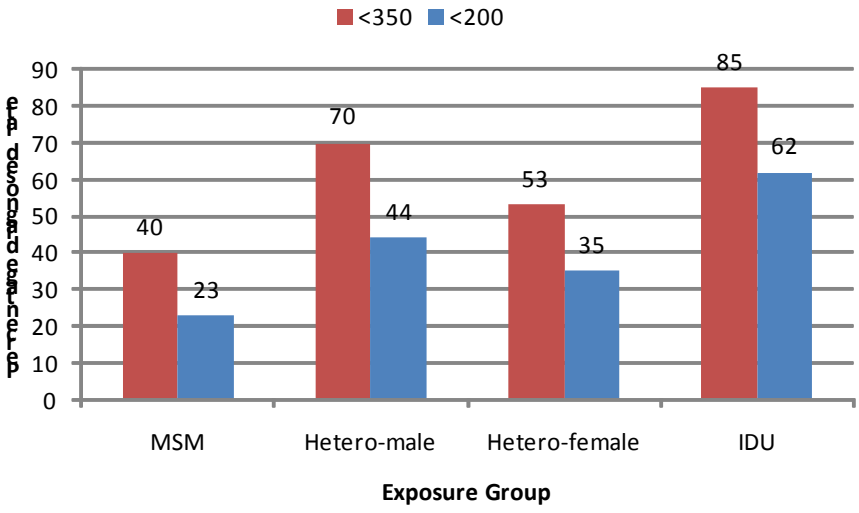


Figure 5.1: Late diagnosis of HIV infection by exposure group, Ireland 2011.

6. AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases - 2011

During 2011, 46 AIDS diagnoses and seven deaths among AIDS cases were reported to the HPSC.[1] Of the 46 cases, 17 were heterosexual, 16 were MSM, 10 were IDU and the probable route of transmission for the remaining three was unknown. See table 6.1 and figure 6.1 for further details.

Of the 46 AIDS cases reported to HPSC, 33 (14 hetero, 13 MSM and 3 IDU) presented with a simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis which means that these people first learnt about their HIV diagnosis when they had already developed AIDS. A concurrent diagnosis of HIV/AIDS complicates treatment and increases morbidity and short-term mortality (3).

During 2011, the most commonly reported AIDS-defining illnesses were PCP (Pneumocystis pneumonia), (41.3%; 19/46) and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (19.6%; 9/46).

Table 6.1: Summary table of AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases, 2011

2011	Number
Number of AIDS cases	46
Heterosexual	37%
MSM	34.8%
IDU	21.7%
Unknown	6.5%
Deaths in AIDS cases	7

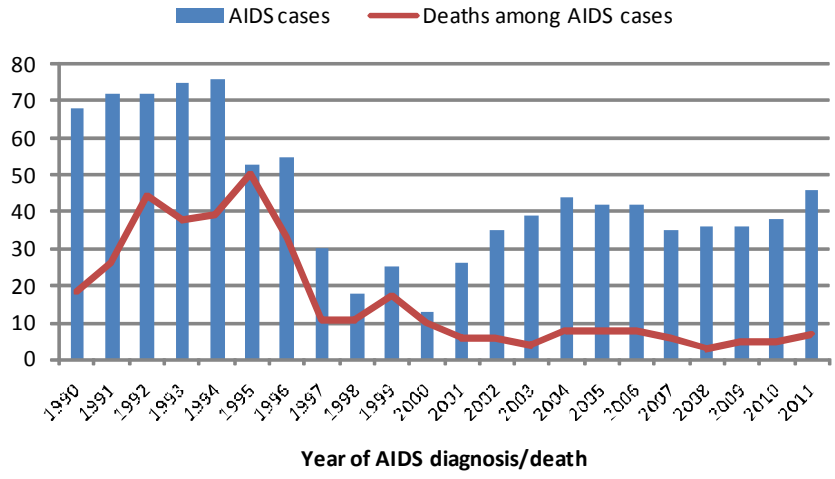


Figure 6.1: AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases, 1990 to 2011

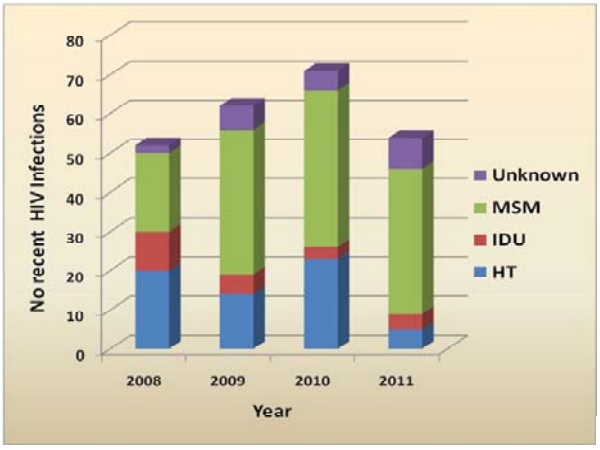
[1] *Data on AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases should be interpreted with caution due to considerable under-reporting and late reporting.*

7. Early HIV Infection – 2008 to 2011 data from the NVRL

A recent study by the National Virus Reference Laboratory (NVRL) looked at the proportion of early or recent infections among all newly confirmed cases between 2008 and 2011 (n=1404). Further information on the study can be found at (4).

In summary, the study showed

- Early/recent HIV infection (within the previous 12 months) was identified in 17% (n=239) of the cohort.
- Of the 239, 61% were MSM, 28% were heterosexual and 10% were IDUs (Figure 7.1).
- The proportion of recent HIV infections attributed to MSM increased steadily from 38% in 2008 to 69% in 2011.
- 83% (n=199) of recent HIV cases were male and 17% (n=40) were female. The median age at infection was slightly higher for males at 34 years compared to 31 years for females.
- 43% (n=102) and 28% (n=66) of recent HIV infections were diagnosed in 25 to 34 year olds and 35 to 44 year olds respectively.
- 22% (n=52) had detectable p24 antigen suggestive of acute HIV seroconversion. Of these, 71% (n=37) were MSM.
- 94% (n=49) of all acute p24 cases were male. The median age in this sub population was 33 years. 71% (n=37) were aged between 25 and 44 years.



Note: NVRL defined recent HIV infections using the following criteria:

-Evidence of a HIV negative test in the previous 12 months.
-Detection of p24 antigen on first diagnosis.
-Application of the INNO-LIA HIV confirmatory assay banding pattern[1].

Figure 7.1: Recent HIV infections by year and risk group

8. HIV testing in laboratories – 2010 and 2011

The figures on the number of HIV tests performed were obtained from 14 laboratories of a total of 16 laboratories which test for HIV in Ireland (see Table 8.1 and 8.2).

It is important to note that the calculated testing rates are likely to over-estimate the true rate of testing in the population as the numbers reported are not of individuals who have been tested but of tests performed. This includes repeated tests on the same individual.

The higher number of tests in females reflects the HIV antenatal screening programme which is in place in all Maternity units in Ireland.

Testing rates in Europe in 2010 ranged from 4.9 per 1000 population in Poland to 76.9 per 1,000 population in France (5).

Table 8.1: Number of HIV tests performed in 2010 and 2011

Year	Total number of tests	Tests per 1000 population	Total positives	Total negatives
2010	180,055	39.2	1463	178,591
2011	184,521	40.2	1365	183,156

Table 8.2: Number of HIV tests performed by gender in 2010 and 2011

Year	Total number of tests	Total males	Total females	Total sex unknown
2010	180,055	52,115	126,112	1828
2011	184,521	55,482	127,490	1549

9. Testing history

Table 9.1 and 9.2 present the testing history (previous positive test and previous negative test of the 2011 cases.

- 42 cases were reported to have previously tested positive with 34 cases having a positive test in another country.
- 106 cases (33.1%) were reported to have previously tested negative, with 52.9% of MSM, 37.5% of IDUs and 25.9% of heterosexual cases with a previous negative test.

Table 9.1: 2011 cases with previously HIV positive test

Total with a previous positive test	**42**
Previous positive test in another country	34
In 2010 or 2011	11
In 2005-2009	13
Pre 2005	4
Unknown	6
Country of previous positive test unknown	8
Total	42

Table 9.2: 2011 cases with previous HIV negative test

Previous HIV Negative test	**MSM**		**Hetero**		**IDU**		**Other/Unk**		**Total**	
Yes	72	52.9	28	25.9	6	37.5	0	0.0	106	33.1
No	21	15.4	39	36.1	1	6.3	2	3.3	63	19.7
Unknown	43	31.6	41	38.0	9	56.3	58	96.7	151	47.2
Total	**136**	**100.0**	**108**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**	**60**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**

	MSM	**Hetero**	**IDU**
Previous HIV negative test In 2011 or 2010	31	6	2
Previous negative test 2005-2009	28	15	3
Previous negative test pre 2005	6	6	1
Previous negative test – year unknown	7	1	0
Total	**72**	**28**	**6**

10. Sexual Behaviour

Table 10.1 presents data on the number of sexual contacts in the 12 months prior to diagnosis by probable route of transmission.

Table 10.2 presents data on condom use among cases with stable, casual and paid sexual contacts.

Table 10.3 presents data on whether a case had previously been diagnosed with an with syphilis, chlamydia or gonnorrhoea.

Table 10.1: Number of sexual contacts in 12 months prior to diagnosis, 2011

	Number of sexual contacts					
	0	**1**	**2-4**	**>4**	**Unknown**	**Total**
MSM	4	32	27	13	60	136
Hetero - female	7	27	5	2	18	59
Hetero - male	2	10	20	4	13	49
IDU	2	4	0	0	10	16

Table 10.2: Condom use with stable, casual and paid sexual contacts, 2011

Condom Use	**Type of sexual contact**		
	Stable	**Casual**	**Paid**
Always	20	11	1
Occasional	62	40	5
Never	27	14	6
NA (no sexual contacts in previous 12 months)	19	69	113
Not known	192	186	195
Total	**320**	**320**	**320**

Table 10.3: Previously diagnosed with an STI by exposure group

Ever diagnosed with	**MSM**	**Hetero**	**IDU**	**Total**
Chlamydia	10	4	-	14
Gonorrhoea	10	1	-	11
Syphilis	36	6	-	42

Appendix: 2011 Tables

Table A1: HIV diagnoses by age group and probable route of transmission, 2011

Age Group	MSM		Hetero - male		Hetero - female		IDU		Other/Unk		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.7	4	1.3
15-19	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	5.1	0	0.0	1	1.7	5	1.6
20-24	16	11.8	1	2.0	4	6.8	1	6.3	1	1.7	23	7.2
25-29	27	19.9	9	18.4	14	23.7	3	18.8	7	11.7	60	18.8
30-39	40	29.4	20	40.8	25	42.4	7	43.8	27	45.0	119	37.2
40-49	36	26.5	15	30.6	8	13.6	5	31.3	12	20.0	76	23.8
>50	16	11.8	4	8.2	5	8.5	0	0.0	8	13.3	33	10.3
Total	**136**	**100.0**	**49**	**100.0**	**59**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**	**60**	**100.0**	**320**	**100.0**

Table A2: HIV diagnoses by age group and gender, 2011

Age Group	Female		Male		
	Number	%	Number	%	Total
<15	2	2.4	2	0.9	4
15-19	4	4.7	1	0.4	5
20-24	5	5.9	18	7.7	23
25-29	16	18.8	44	18.7	60
30-39	42	49.4	77	32.8	119
40-49	10	11.8	66	28.1	76
50+	6	7.1	27	11.5	33
Total	**85**	**100.0**	**235**	**100.0**	**320**

Table A3: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission, ethnicity, geographic origin and probable country of infection, 2011

	MSM		Hetero		IDU		Other/Unk		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	**136**	-	**108**	-	**16**	-	**60**	-	**320**	-
Ethnicity										
White Irish	73	53.7	33	30.6	8	50.0	1	1.7	115	35.9
White Other	25	18.4	16	14.8	2	12.5	1	1.7	44	13.8
Black African	2	1.5	48	44.4	0	0.0	5	8.3	55	17.2
Other	13	9.6	3	2.8	2	12.5	1	1.7	19	5.9
Unknown	23	16.9	8	7.4	4	25.0	51	85.0	86	26.9
Geographic Origin										
Ireland	74	54.4	33	30.6	8	50.0	4	6.7	119	37.2
Western Europe	11	8.1	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	4.1
Central and Eastern Europe	11	8.1	14	13.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	28	8.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2.2	49	45.4	2	12.5	3	5.0	57	17.8
South and South East Asia	5	3.7	2	1.9	1	6.3	0	0.0	8	2.5
South America	19	14.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	6.3
Other	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	4	1.3
Unknown	10	7.4	7	6.5	2	12.5	51	85.0	70	21.9
Probable country of infection										
Ireland	79	58.1	41	38.0	6	37.5	3	5.0	129	40.3
Western Europe	10	7.35	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	3.75
Central and Eastern Europe	0	0	3	2.8	3	18.8	0	0.0	6	1.88
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	0.74	34	31.5	1	6.3	2	3.3	38	11.9
South and South East Asia	3	2.21	4	3.7	1	6.3	1	1.7	9	2.81
South America	13	9.56	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	4.06
Other	3	2.21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.94
Unknown	27	19.9	24	22.2	5	31.3	54	90.0	110	34.4

Table A4: HIV diagnoses by area of residence and probable route of transmission, 2011

Area of residence	MSM	Hetero	IDU	Other/Unk	Total
HSE East	80	37	9	5	131
Other HSE areas	26	30	2	3	61
Unknown	30	41	5	52	128
Total	136	108	16	60	320

Table A5: HIV diagnoses infected through heterosexual contact by transmission subcategory, 2011

Heterosexual transmission - subcategory	Number	%
Originating from country with generalised HIV epidemic	46	42.6
Sex with a person from a country with generalised HIV epidemic	7	6.5
Sex with a person known to be HIV+	8	7.4
Sex with a high risk partner	4	3.7
Presumed to be infected heterosexually, data on risk factors unknown	43	39.8
Total	**108**	**100.0**

Table A6: CD4 counts by gender, probable route of transmission, age group and ethnicity, 2011

Variables		CD4 count (cells/mm^3)						
		<200		<350		>350		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Total
Gender	Female	17	38.6	25	56.8	19	43.2	44
	Male	53	31.2	86	50.6	84	49.4	170
PRT	MSM	26	22.6	46	40.0	69	60.0	115
	IDU	8	61.5	11	84.6	2	15.4	13
	Hetero - male	19	44.2	30	69.8	13	30.2	43
	Hetero - female	14	35.0	21	52.5	19	47.5	40
Age Group	15-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2
	20-24	5	27.8	8	44.4	10	55.6	18
	25-29	9	19.1	18	38.3	29	61.7	47
	30-39	30	41.1	42	57.5	31	42.5	73
	40-49	19	35.2	30	55.6	24	44.4	54
	50+	7	35.0	13	65.0	7	35.0	20
Ethnicity	Black African	15	38.5	28	71.8	11	28.2	39
	White	55	39.6	67	48.2	72	51.8	139
	Other/mixed	7	38.9	10	55.6	8	44.4	18
	Unknown	3	16.7	6	33.3	12	66.7	18

Table A7: Viral load by gender, probable route of transmission, age group and ethnicity, 2011

Variables		Number of people with a reported viral load	Viral load (cells/ml)
			Average
Gender	Female	33	353,680
	Male	163	157,612
PRT	MSM	114	139,773
	IDU	10	194,346
	Hetero - male	37	186,465
	Hetero - female	29	299,268
Age Group (yrs)	20-24	17	115,531
	25-29	39	132,911
	30-39	66	221,160
	40-49	50	158,194
	50+	19	236,364
Ethnicity	Black	40	256,153
	White	123	196,689
	Other/mixed ethnicity	16	57,441
	Unknown	17	117,897

Table A8: Reason for HIV test by gender and probable route of transmission, 2011

Reason for Test	Female	Male	Total	MSM	Hetero	IDU	Other/Unk	Total
Antenatal	20	-	20	-	19	-	1	**20**
Asylum seeker screening	3	2	5	-	5	-	-	**5**
Positive partner	4	17	21	9	12	-	-	**21**
Risky behaviour/routine screen	2	50	52	38	8	5	1	**52**
STI screen	6	40	46	33	13	-	-	**46**
Symptomatic	13	51	64	32	23	7	2	**64**
Other	5	13	19	7	9	1	1	**18**
Unknown	32	62	94	17	19	3	55	**94**
Total	**85**	**235**	**320**	**136**	**108**	**16**	**60**	**320**

Table A9: Antiretroviral treatment indicated/initiated in new diagnoses, 2011

	Yes	No	Not known	Total
Antiretroviral treatment indicated	100	113	107	320
Antiretroviral treatment initiated	90	116	114	320

Table A10: Sexuality of new diagnoses, 2011

Sexuality	Number	%
Heterosexual	120	37.5
Homosexual	108	33.8
Bisexual	15	4.7
Unknown	77	24.1
Total	320	100.0

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