



Public Health
England

Life Long Approach to Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV

Seamstress Boardroom

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Any collaborative service model should ensure that it maps both the most complex and the most opportunistic pathways to engage patients, with a true understanding of local patient needs and expectations on where to access care!



Sexual Health Across the Life Course



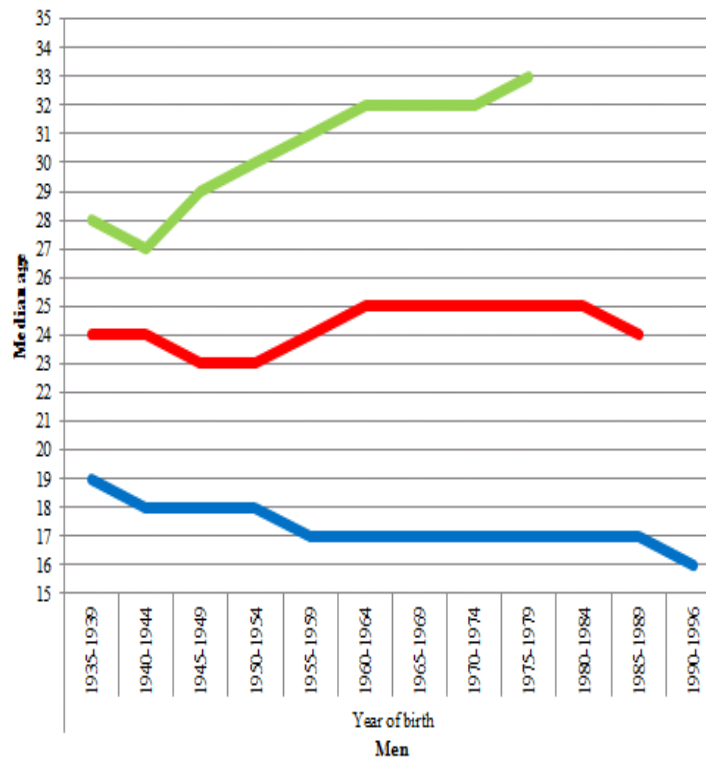
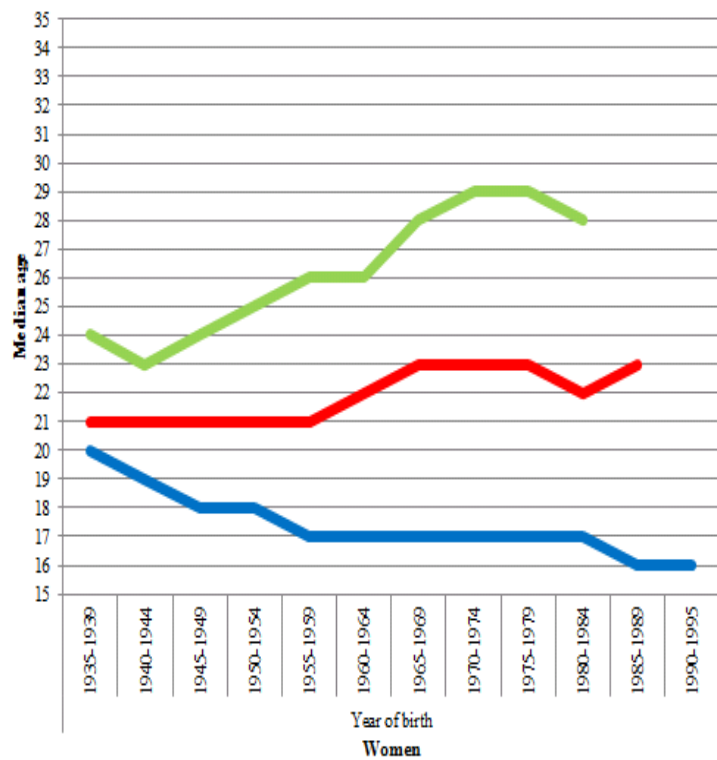
National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal)

The 3 Natsal surveys provide data from 45,000 people which has revealed changes in sexual behaviour over time and through the lifecycle.

Key themes emerge from the data:

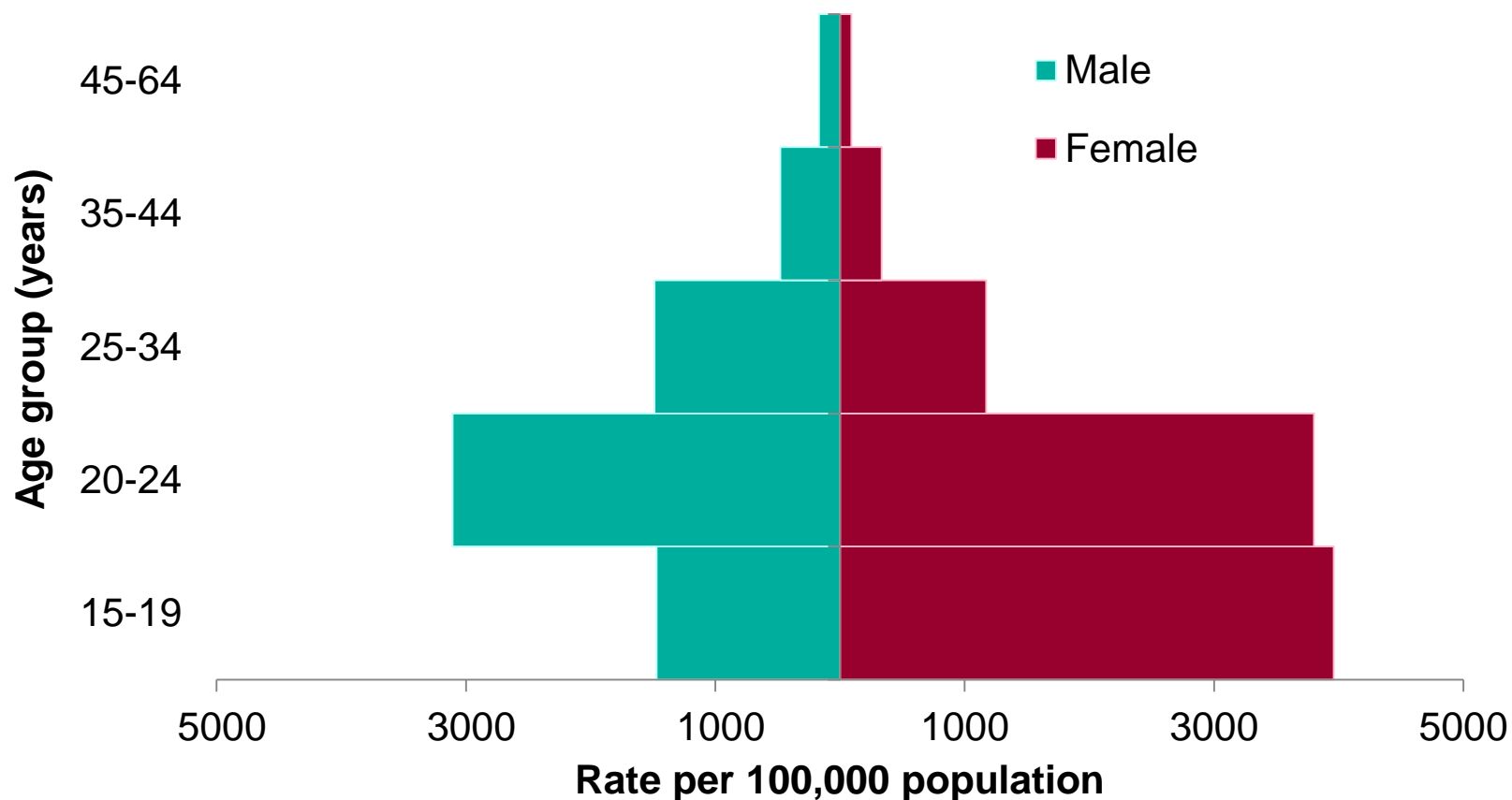
- 1) Major changes in the timing of sexual health events – decline in age of first sexual intercourse, the aged they first live with a partner and the aged they have their first child has widened – so longer period where at risk and more efforts required to prevent unplanned pregnancies.

Intervals between first sex, first live-in relationship, and first birth

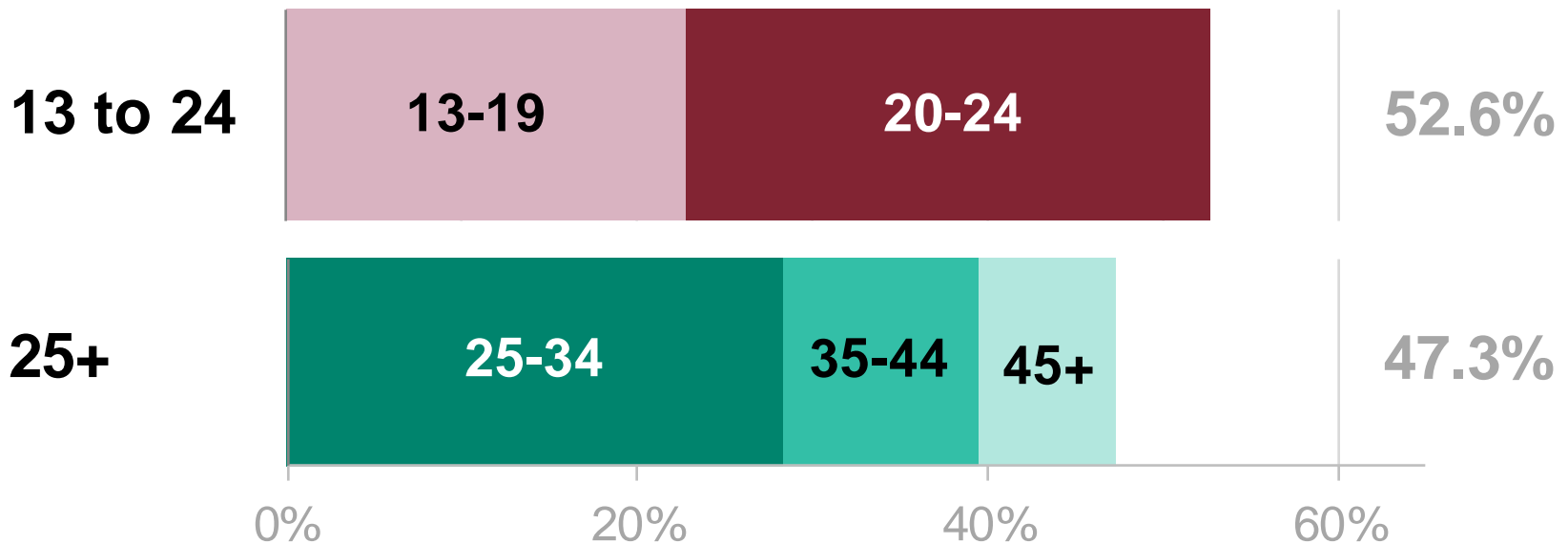


■ First intercourse ■ First live-in relationship ■ First natural child

Rate of new STIs per 100,000 residents by age group in Yorkshire and Humber, 2016. Data sources: GUMCAD, CTAD

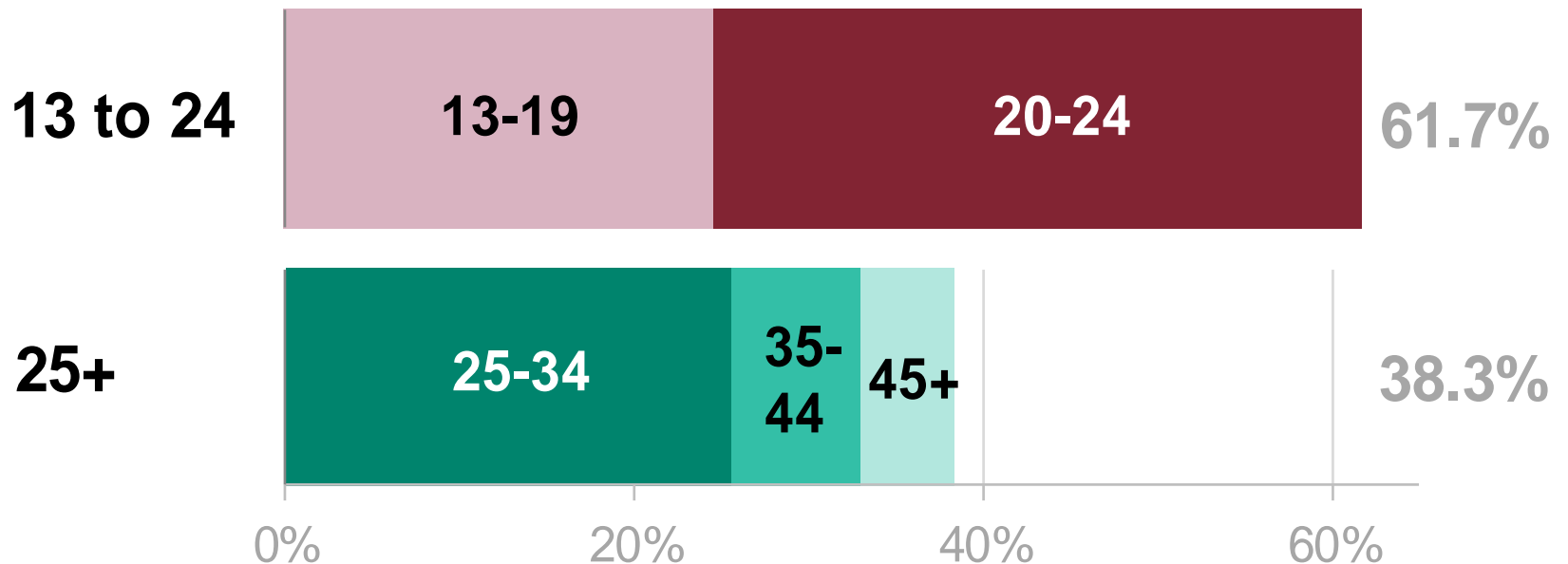


Proportion of new attendances at all sexual health services 2016 for Yorkshire and the Humber PHEC by age



PHE, National STI surveillance data tables 2016 - Table 8 (GUMCADv2)

Proportion of new sexually transmitted infection diagnoses 2016 for Yorkshire and the Humber PHEC by age



PHE, National STI surveillance data tables 2016 - Table 2 (GUMCADv2)



National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal)

- 2) Increase in number of lifetime sexual partners and more varied sexual practices.
- 3) Attitudes to sexual relations has changed with a move to being more positive about same sex partnerships.
- 4) Levels of sexual dissatisfaction decrease with age and people in poor health less likely to say satisfied with sex lives and majority of these had not sought help or advice from a health professional



National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal)

- 5) HPV was the most common STI diagnosed follow by chlamydia

- 6) HIV and gonorrhoea were found in around one in a thousand people and limited to those with high risk factors (multiple partners, sex without condoms, early age at first intercourse)

- 7) Sexual health clinic attendance and HIV testing uptake have increased significantly over the past decade especially those in high risk groups

National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal)

- 8) One in 10 women aged 16-44 experience a pregnancy in last 12 months of which 16.2% were unplanned and 29% were ambivalent.
- 9) Although pregnancies among 16-19 were more likely to be unplanned, most unplanned pregnancies were on women aged 20-34.
- 10) One in 10 women and one in 71 men said they had experienced non-volitional sex since age 13. In most cases the person responsible was someone known to the individual.

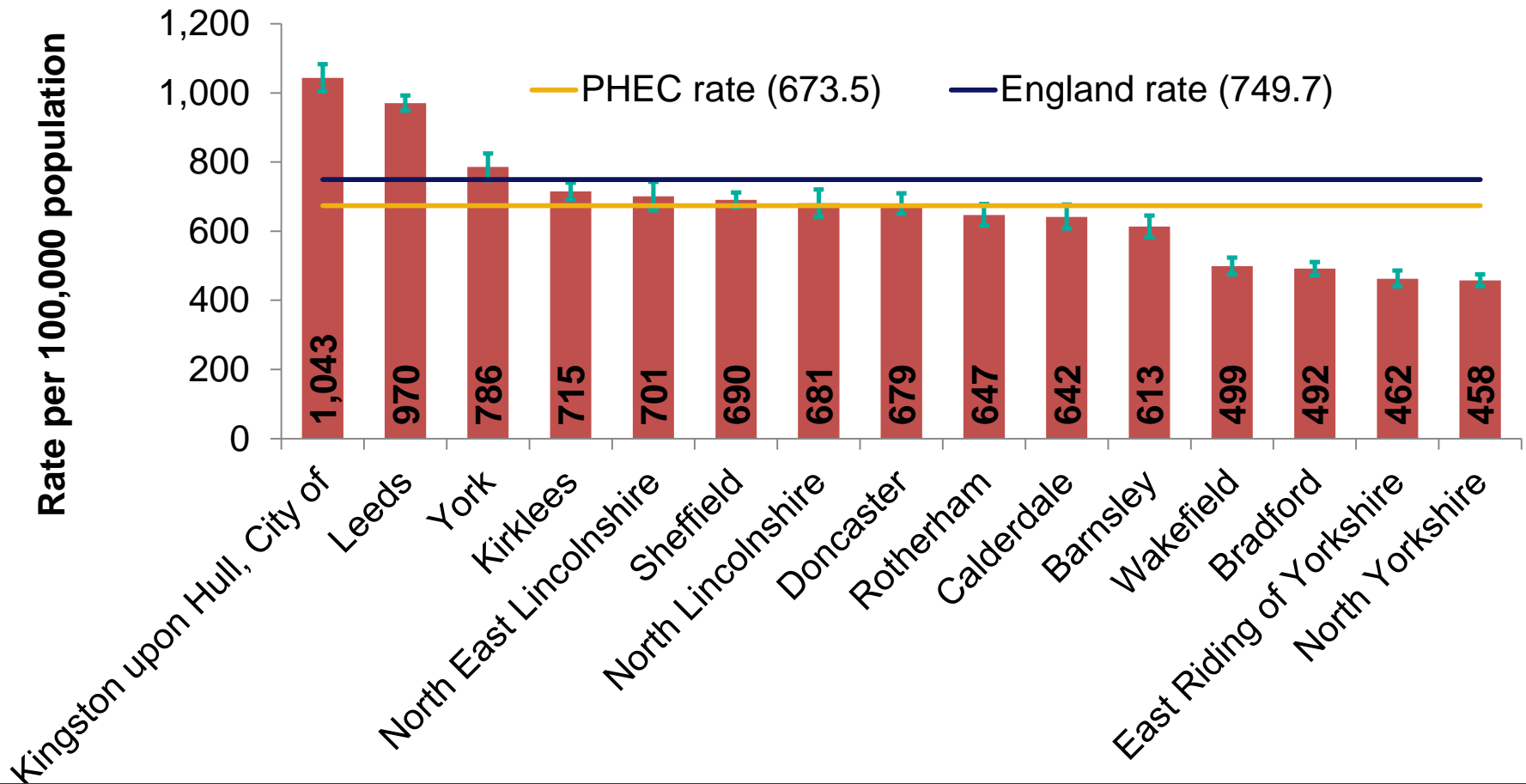


FINGERTIPS

Sexual health profiles [click here](#)

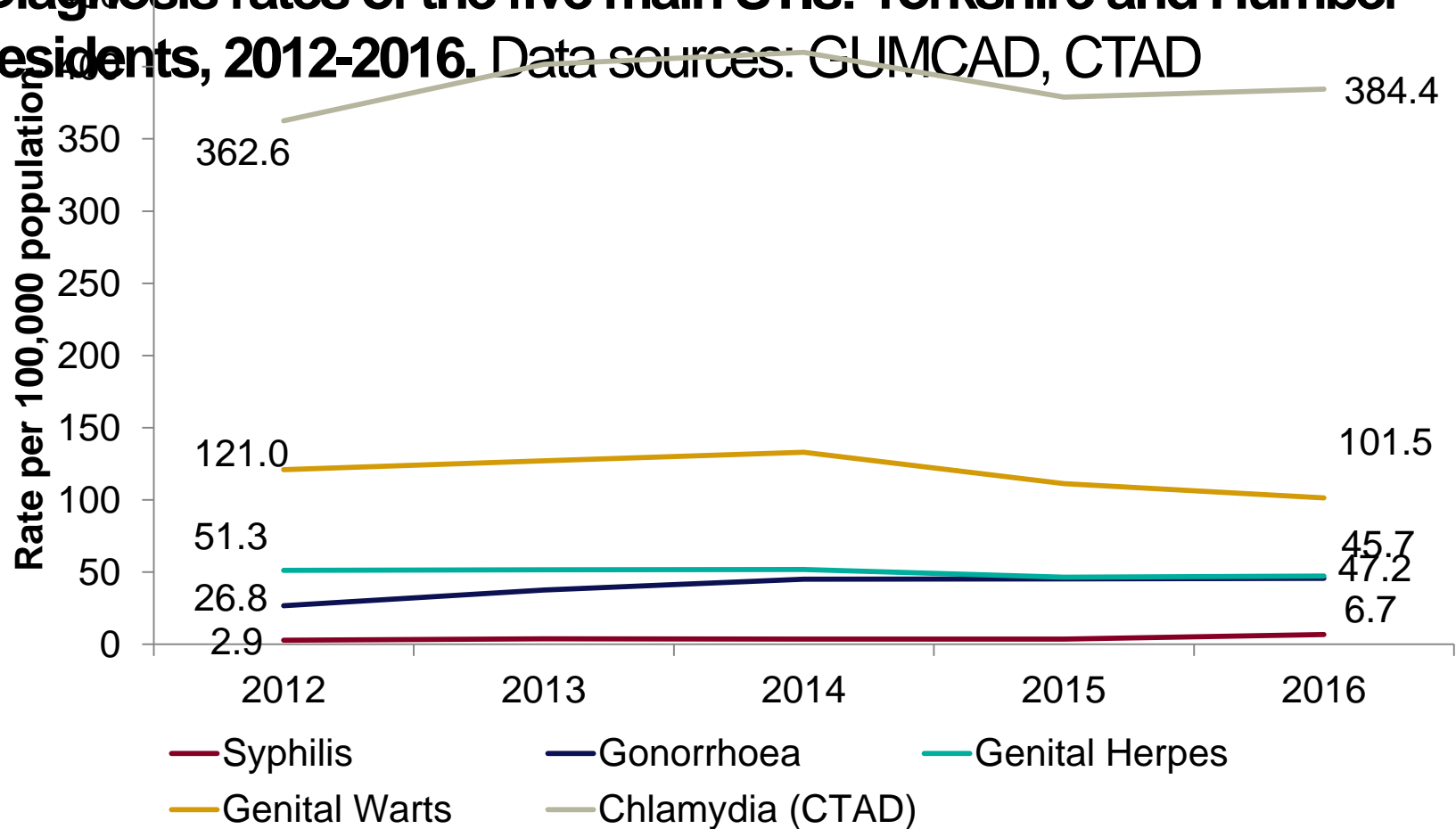


Rate of new STI diagnoses per 100,000 population among Yorkshire and the Humber residents by upper tier local authority of residence: 2016. Data sources: GUMCAD and CTAD





Diagnosis rates of the five main STIs: Yorkshire and Humber residents, 2012-2016. Data sources: GUMCAD, CTAD



Conversation1.

Why does bad sex matter and why does it happen?



Yorkshire and Humber COI 10 top regional challenges and opportunities

- **Cross Charging - pressure on local budgets**
- **Service Models; Skill mix, pathways, Digital on-line screening**
- **Increasing access to services especially for vulnerable groups e.g. learning disabilities, impact of on-line testing**
- **Improving uptake of HIV and impact of PREP**
- Fragmented commissioning arrangements (abortion services, HIV treatment and Care, Sterilisation)
- New SRE requirements (links to HCP)
- New Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Support Framework
- CSE and SARC
- Maintaining focus on prevention agenda
- Standardising practice in primary care – e.g. LARC



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Conversation 2.

How can you support our COI agenda?



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Protecting and improving the nation's health

Sexual health Campaign update



Campaign

What's it like to have an STI Protect against STIs use a condom

Main Messages

- If you're 16-24, you're more at risk of getting an STI
- You don't need to have sex with lots of people to get an STI
- Many STIs are symptomless and, if left untreated, can cause long-term health problems
- STIs like gonorrhoea are becoming harder to treat or may not be treatable at all
- 59% of people who got chlamydia or gonorrhoea in 2016 were aged 16-24