

**Imperial College
London**
WHO Collaborating Centre

The Global Burden of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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Overview

- Some facts about STDs & types
- Transmission
- Global & Regional Burden of Disease
- HIV
- What to do?

Reality Check

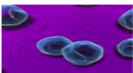
- **Millions of Cases occur globally: Large Underestimates**
- **Data mainly for the 5 main STDs**
- **7.3 m YLL due to Congenital Syphilis alone (Vertical)**
- **No data on stillbirth due to STIs (7.7% of all stillbirth)**
- **No accurate data on STIs or HIV transmission**
- **Small numbers of Prevalence Studies**
- **Health Service Activities not fully reported** (ICD, Routine Data, Private Clinics/ Hospitals)
- **Access to Health Service**

STD / STI



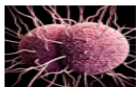
Bacterial Vaginosis

BV is a common, treatable, vaginal condition which can increase your chance of getting an STD.



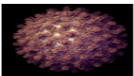
Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a common, but treatable, STD. If left untreated, chlamydia can make it difficult for a woman to get pregnant.



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a common STD that can be treated with the right medication. If left untreated, gonorrhea can cause very serious health problems.



Hepatitis

Viral hepatitis is the leading cause of liver cancer and the most common reason for liver transplants.



Herpes

Genital herpes is a common STD, but most people with the infection do not know they have it. While there is no cure, there are medicines available that can prevent or shorten outbreaks. These medicines also can make it less likely to pass the infection on.



HIV/AIDS & STDs

People who have STDs are more likely to get HIV, when compared to people who do not have STDs.



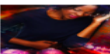
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infection

HPV is the most common STI in the United States, but most people with the infection have no symptoms. HPV can cause some health effects that are preventable with vaccines.



Mycoplasma genitalium (Mgen)

Mycoplasma genitalium, or *Mgen* is an STD that can be treated with antibiotics. People receiving treatment for *Mgen* should take all of the medication as prescribed.



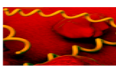
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

PID can lead to serious consequences including infertility



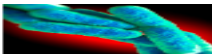
STDs & Infertility

Chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause PID and infertility, but both are preventable.



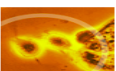
Syphilis

Syphilis can have very serious problems when left untreated. It is simple to cure with the right treatment.



Other STDs

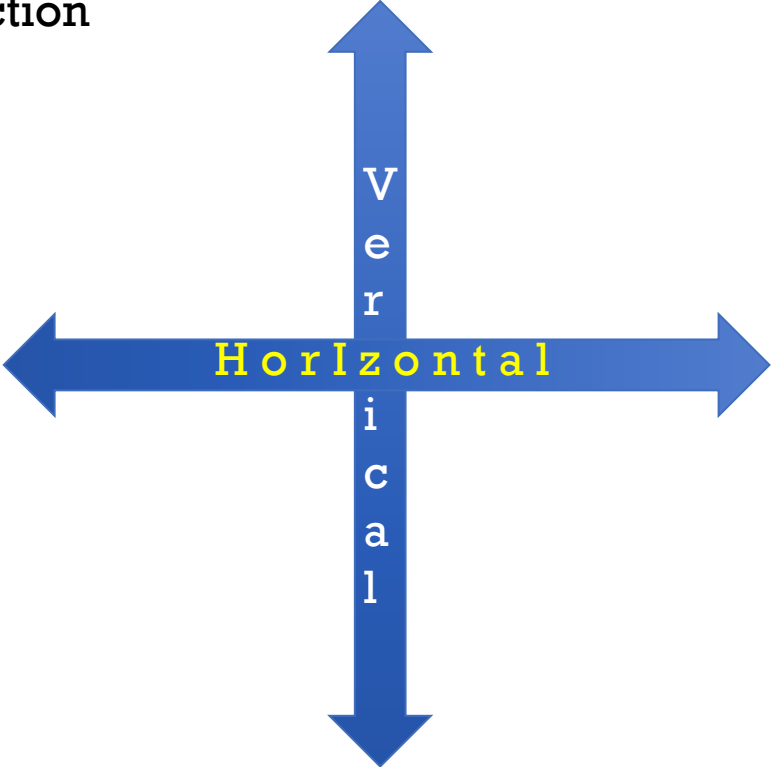
Chancroid, scabies, and more.



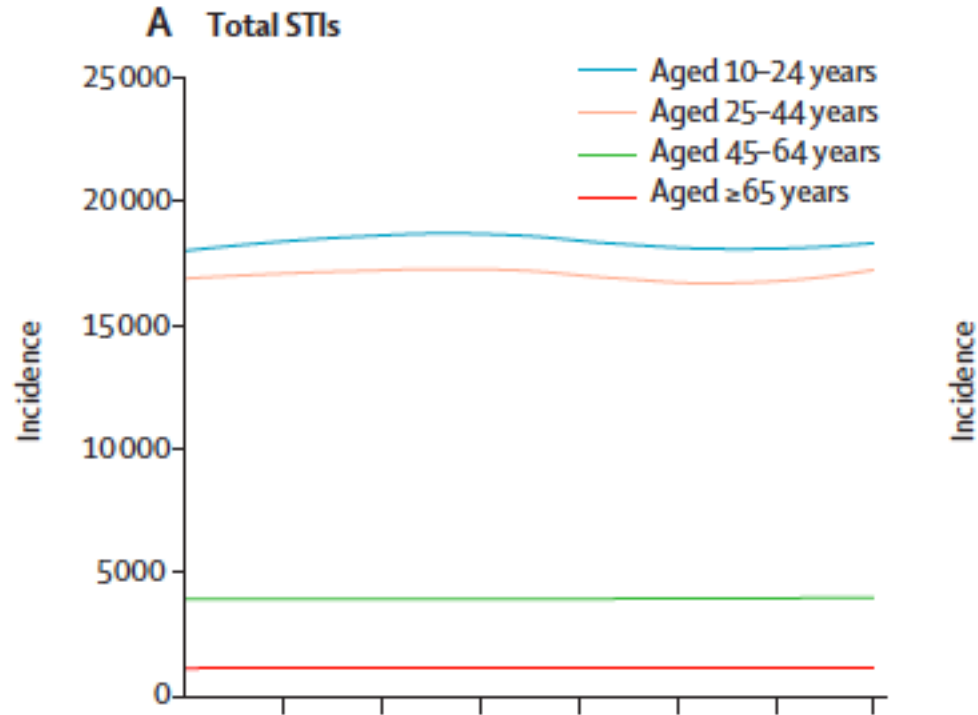
Trichomoniasis

Most people who have trichomoniasis do not have any symptoms.

Transmission / Infection



Total STD incidence Globally 1990 - 2019



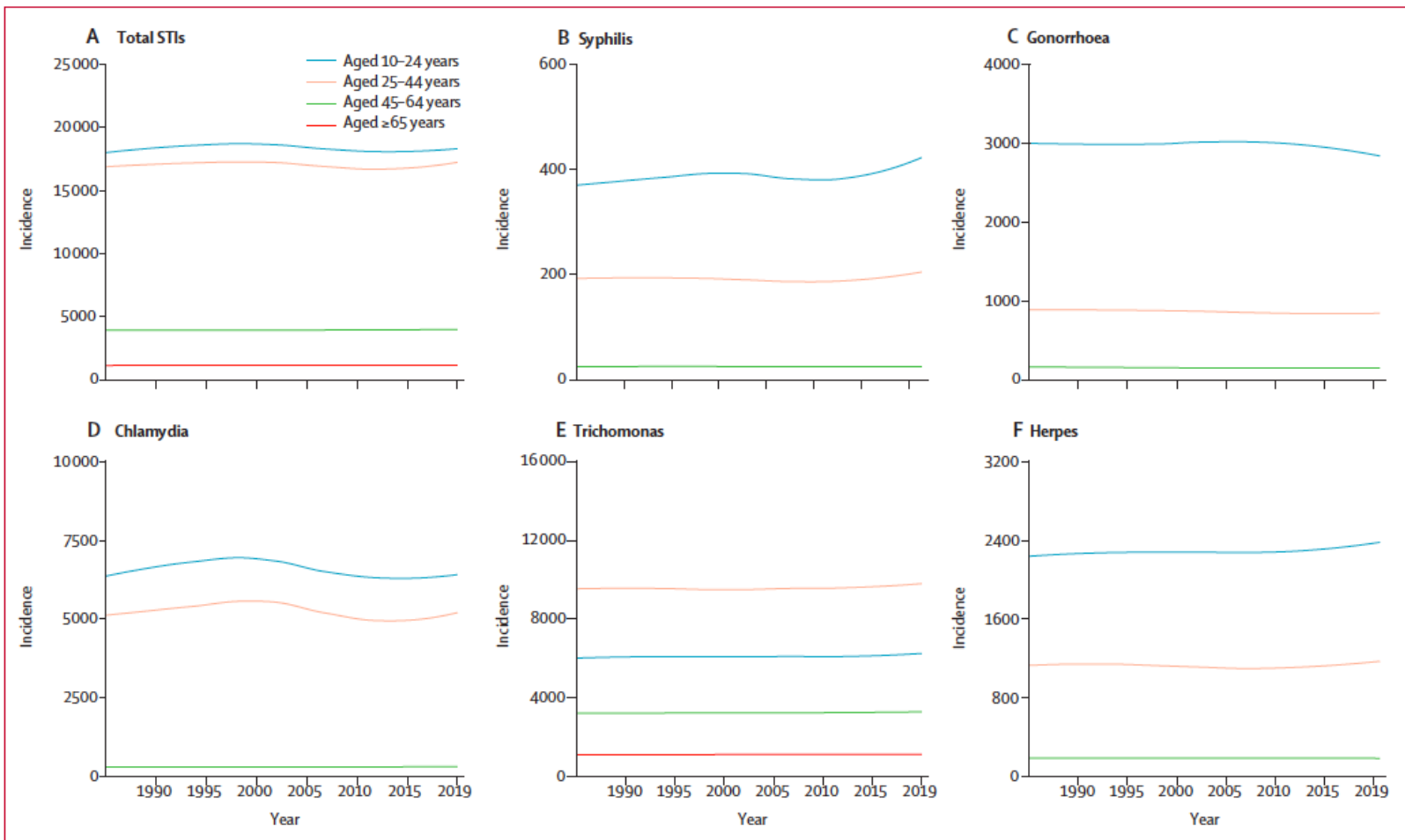
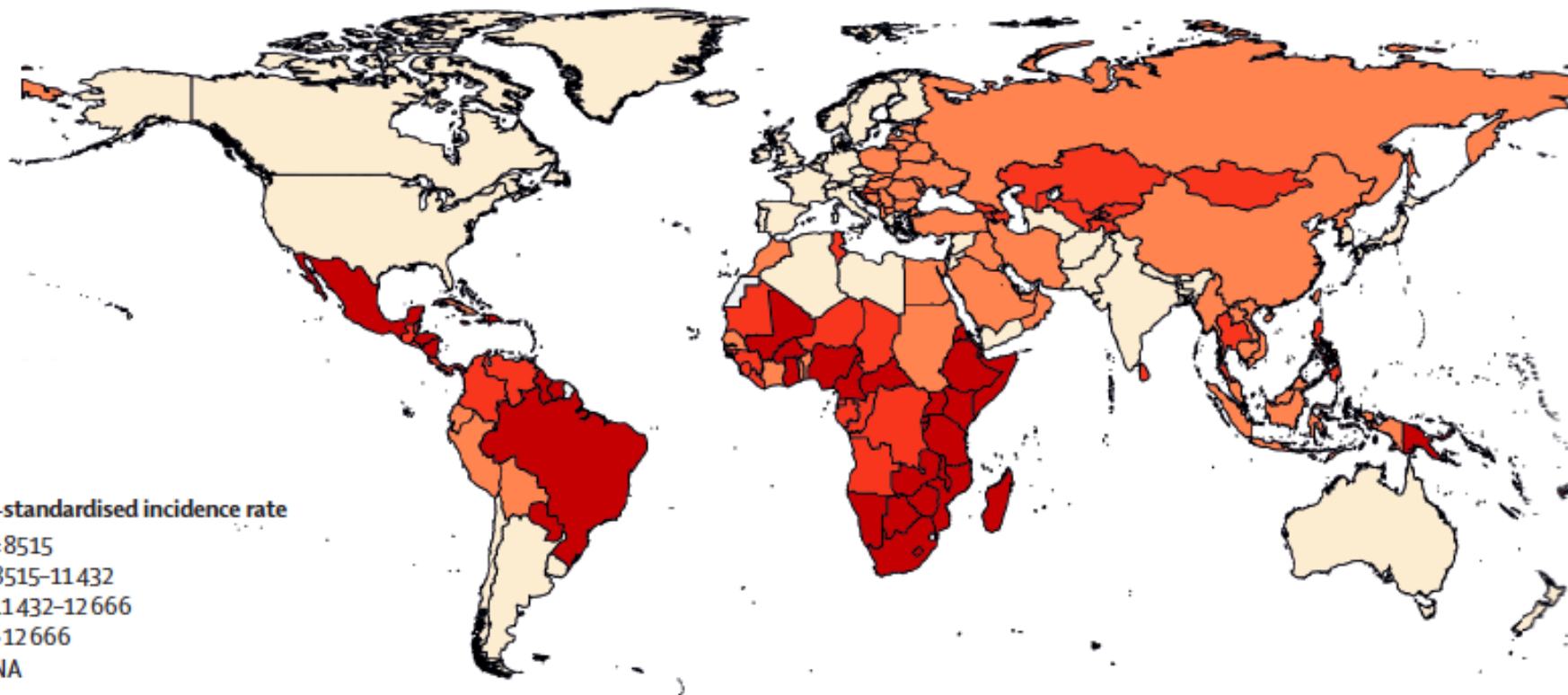


Figure 3: Incidence rate of STIs among different age groups between 1990 and 2019

Incidence rate per 100 000 person-years of STIs among different age groups for total STIs (A), syphilis (B), gonorrhoea (C), chlamydia (D), trichomonas (E), and genital herpes (F). Lines represent the incidence rate of each age group (blue, adolescent; orange, young adult; green, middle-aged adult; and red, older people). STI=sexually transmitted infection

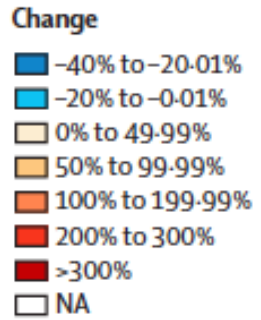
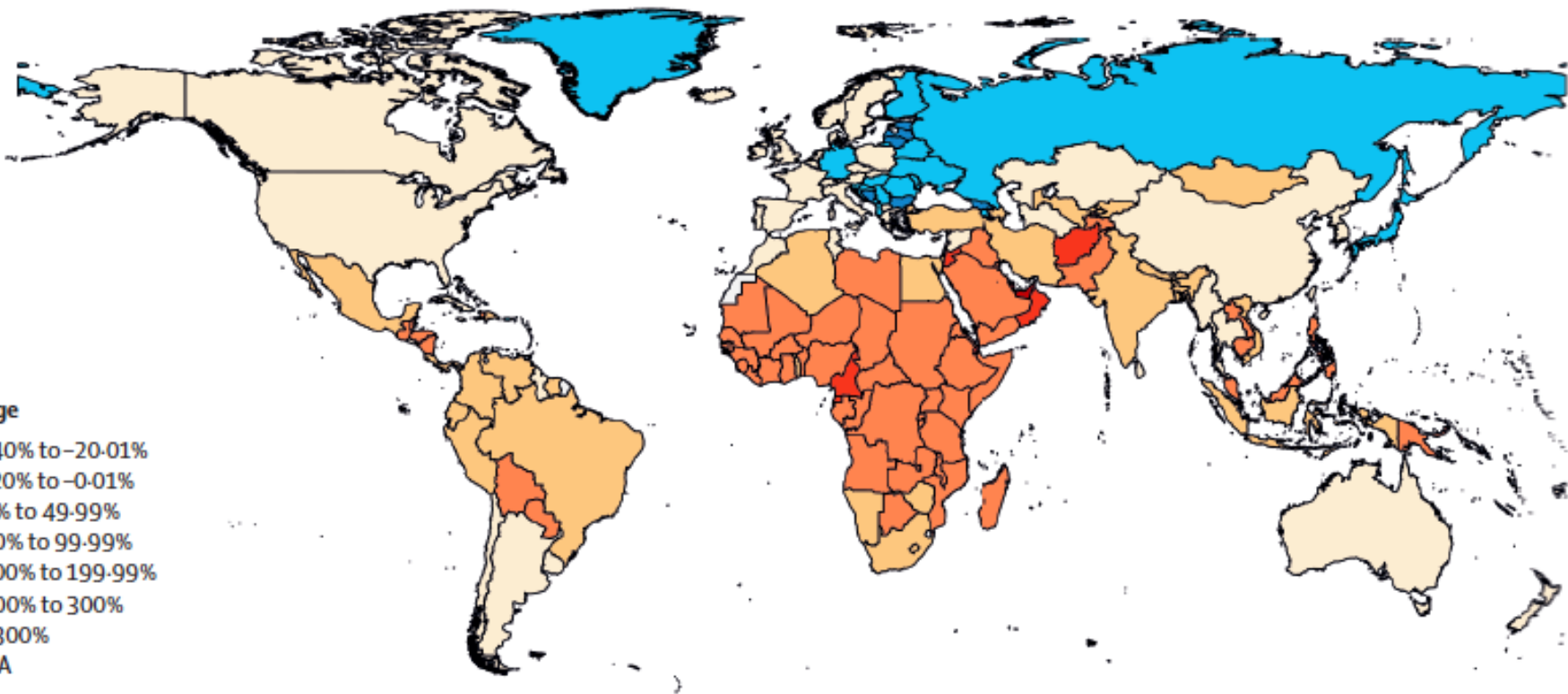
STD 2019: Age-Standardised Incidence Rate Globally

A

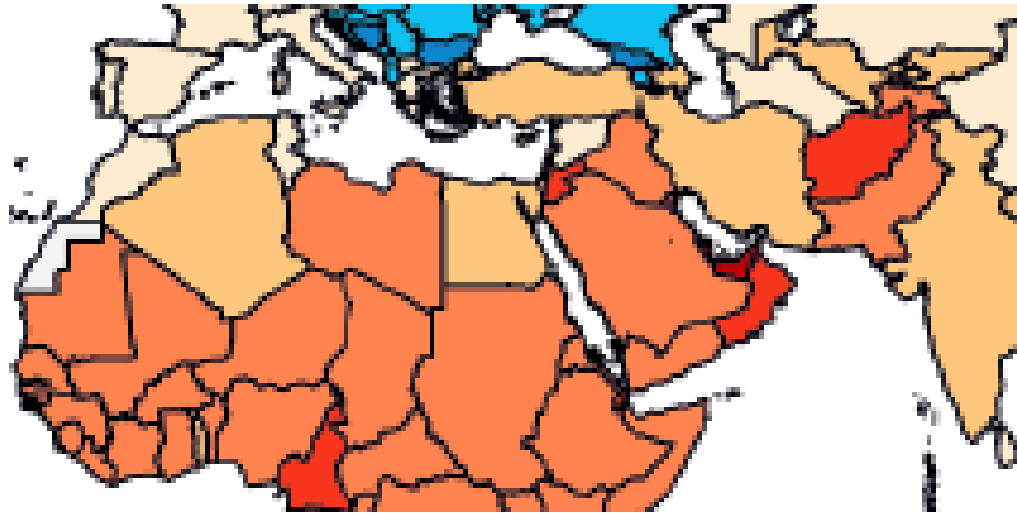


Change in Age-Standardised Incidence Rate 1990-2019

C



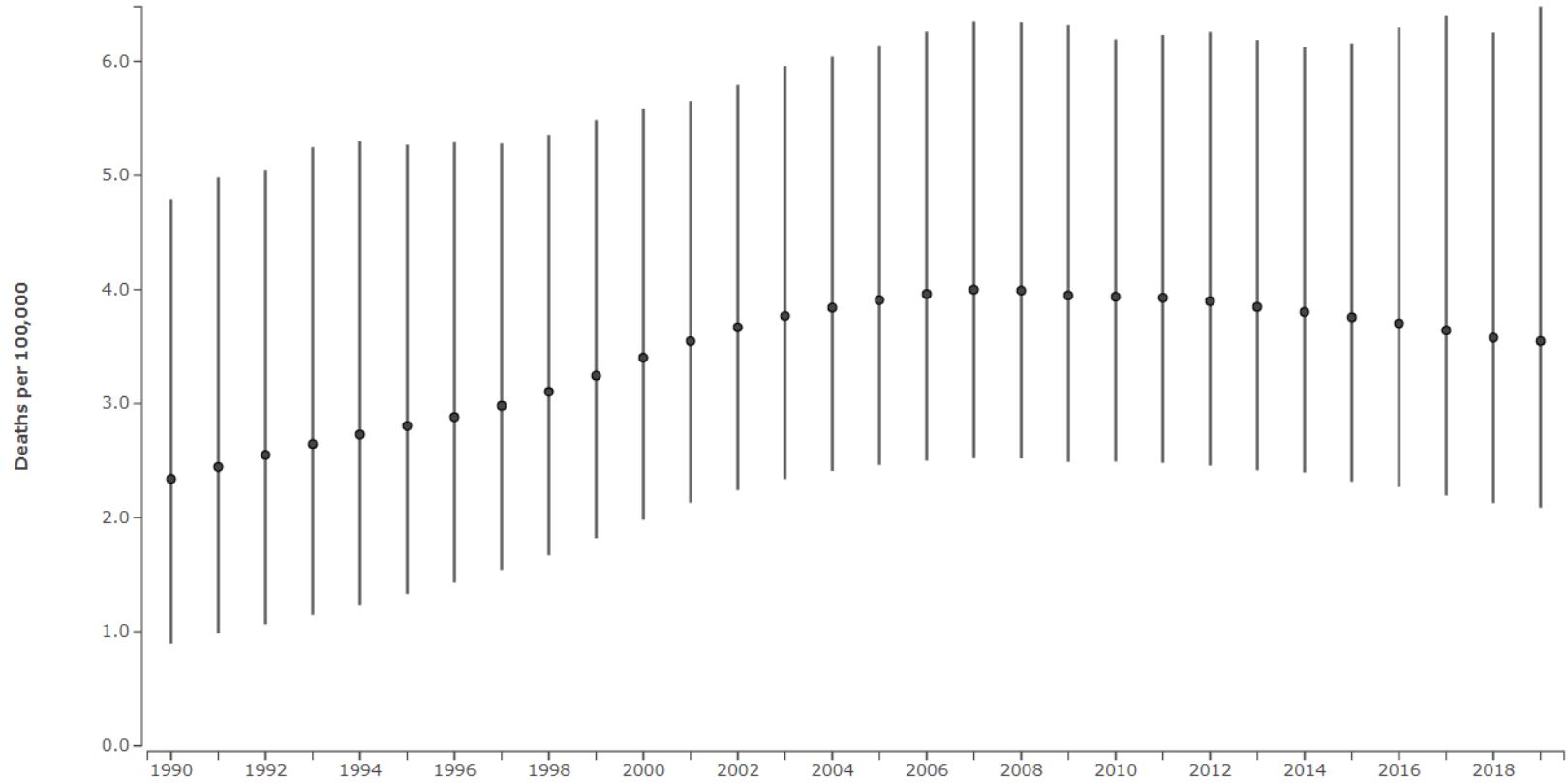
Change in Age-Standardised Incidence Rate 1990-2019

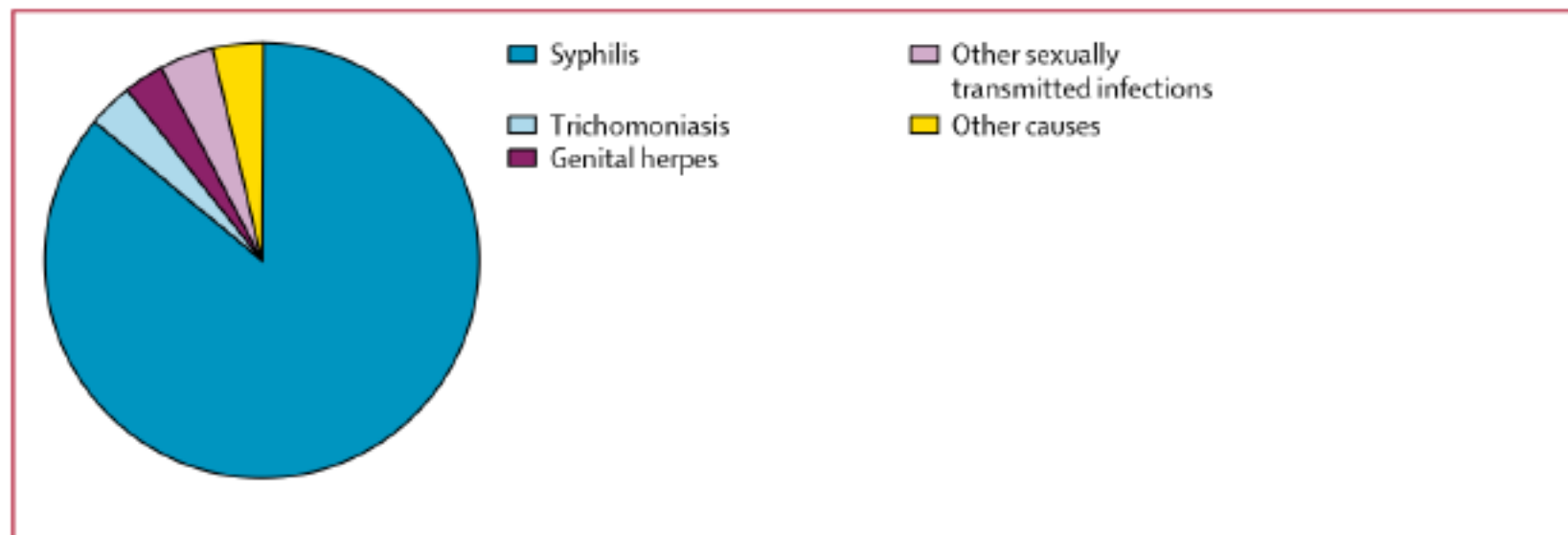


Change

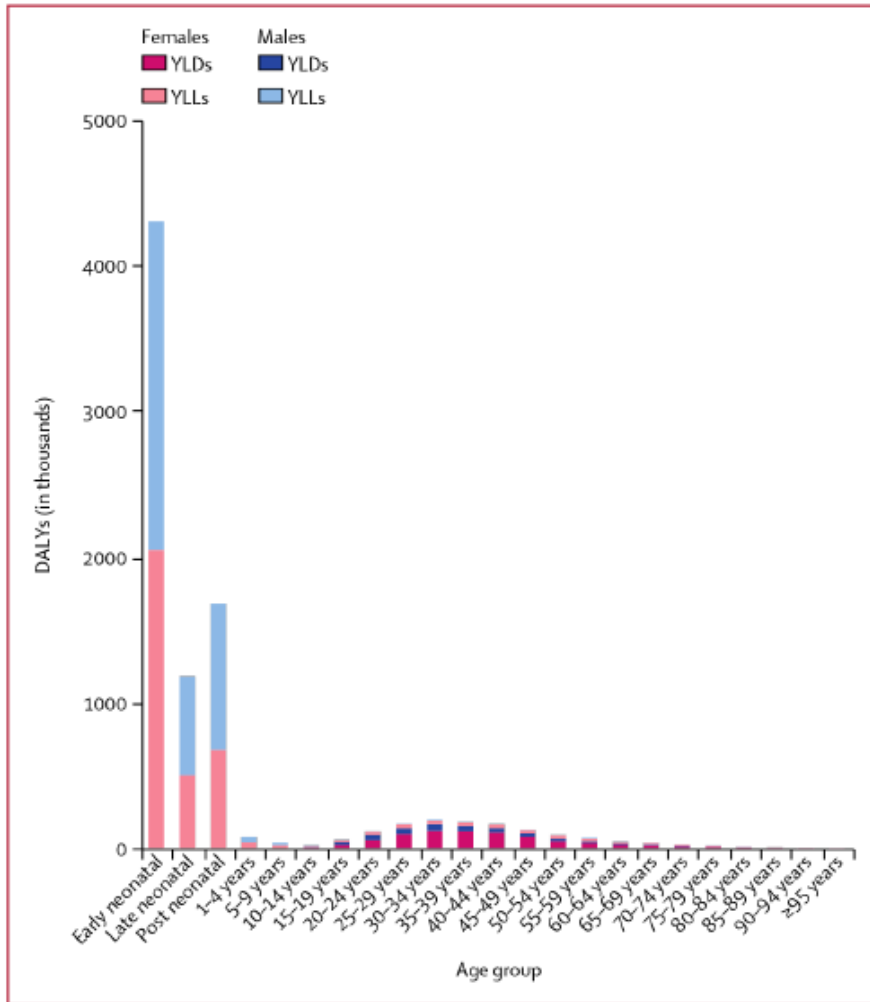
- 40% to -20.01%
- 20% to -0.01%
- 0% to 49.99%
- 50% to 99.99%
- 100% to 199.99%
- 200% to 300%
- >300%
- NA

Eastern Mediterranean Region
HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections
Both sexes, All ages

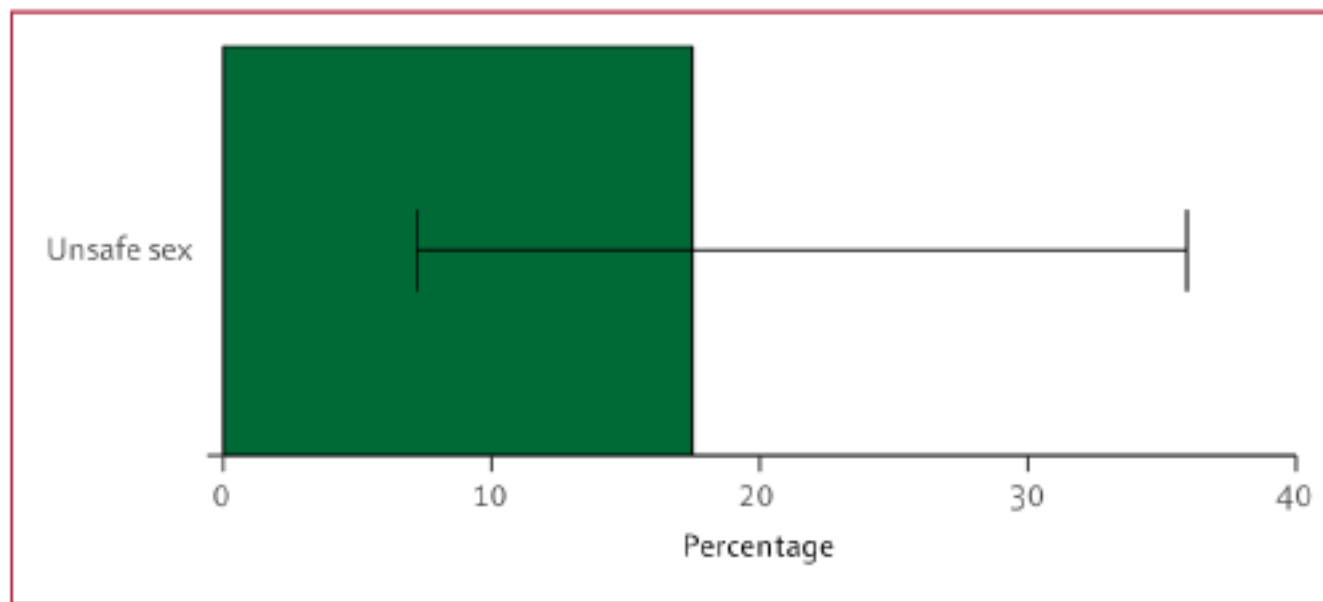




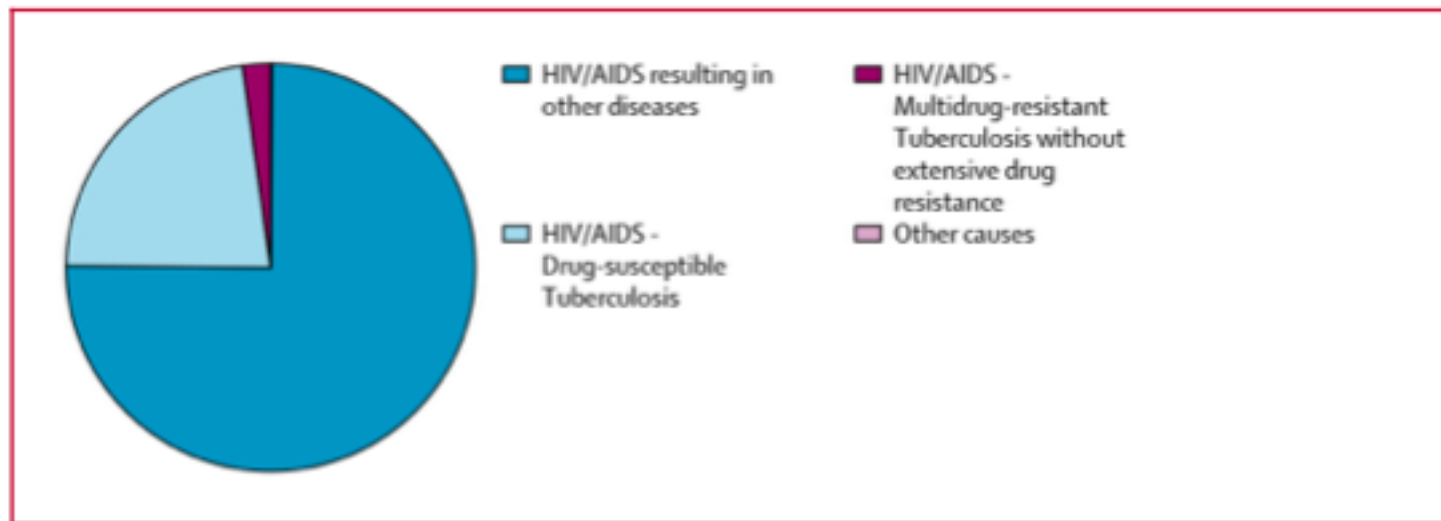
Composition of DALYs by constituent level 4 causes for both sexes combined, 2019



Composition of DALYs by YLLs and YLDs, age group, and sex, 2019



Percentage of DALYs attributable to top risk factors for both sexes combined, 2019



Composition of DALYs by constituent Level 4 causes for both sexes combined, 2019

Scale of the problem

In 2018, in England

447,694

new diagnoses of STIs
were made at sexual
health services

5% increase
since 2017

422,147 new STI diagnoses in 2017

Increase in total number of new STI diagnoses from 2017 to 2018 was due to increases in diagnoses:

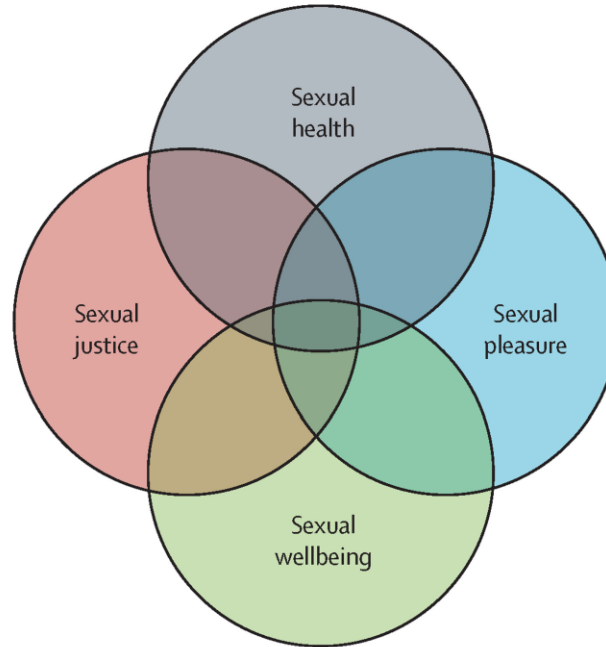
26% of gonorrhoea
from 44,812 to 56,259

6% of chlamydia
from 205,365 to
218,095

5% of syphilis
from 7,149 to 7,541

3% of first episode
genital herpes
from 32,828 to 33,867

- Fertility management
- Sexual violence prevention
- Prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections
- Sexual function, desire, and arousal



- Sexual rights
- Sexual citizenship
- Sex positive practice

- Person-related
- Event-related

- Sexual safety and security
- Sexual respect
- Sexual self-esteem
- Resilience in relation to sexual experience
- Forgiveness of past sexual experience
- Comfort with sexuality
- Self-determination in one's sexual life

Consequences of poor sexual health

- unplanned pregnancies and abortions
- psychological consequences, including from sexual coercion and abuse
- poor educational, social and economic opportunities for teenage mothers, young fathers and their children
- HIV transmission
- TB
- cervical and other genital cancers
- hepatitis, chronic liver disease and liver cancer
- recurrent genital herpes
- recurrent genital warts
- pelvic inflammatory disease, which can cause ectopic pregnancies and infertility
- poorer maternity outcomes for mother and baby

Sexual Health Resources for Strategy

- **Maintain Sexual Health as people age**
 - Sexual ill health can affect all parts of society
- **Provide rapid access to high-quality services**
 - Resources and funding
- **Prioritise prevention (vaccine, education...)**
 - Keep everyone informed and able to take responsible decisions
- **Build knowledge and resilience (use community)**
 - Reduce inequalities and improve outcomes
 - Research and data

Strategies

- Enhance partnerships
- Strengthen the scientific base
 - Surveillance
 - M&E
- Policy action
- Training Workforce
- Promote awareness and increase knowledge
- Normalise discussions in the community and between people

Short/ Medium-Term Outcomes

- Improved data for policy
- Stronger infrastructure and increase access to education, clinical services, and preventative services
- Promotion of supportive social norms
- Define long-term goals with stakeholders and partners

Long-term Outcomes

- Reduce rates of sexually transmitted infections
- Reduce unintended pregnancies
- Reduce the rate of under-16 and under-18 conceptions
- Reduce onward HIV transmission, acquisition and avoidable deaths
- Increased knowledge, awareness, and respectful attitudes
- Increased high-quality, coordinated educational, clinical and other preventative services

What to Do?

Prevention & Education

Data (the big data, AI)

Social & Religious Research

Poverty

State Responsibility



Thank you

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