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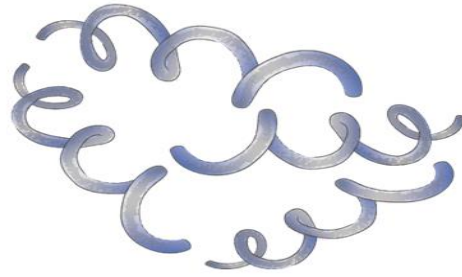
Antenatal syphilis in Wales

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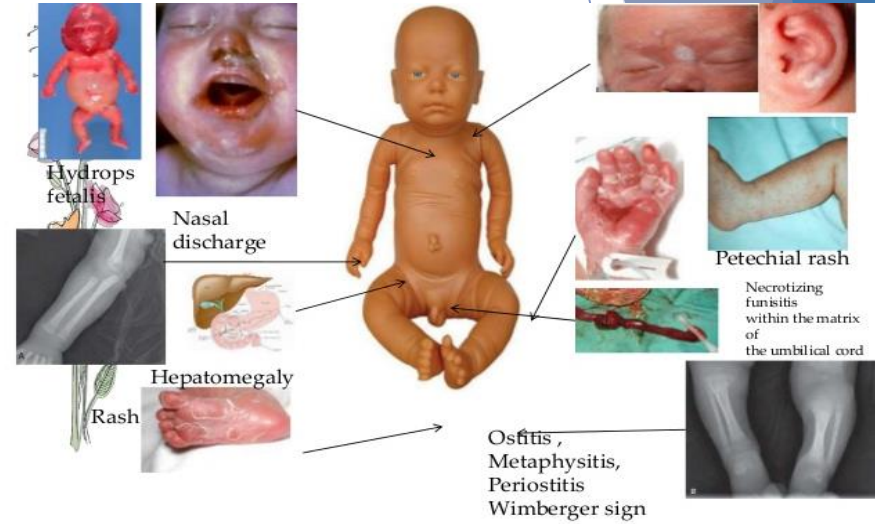
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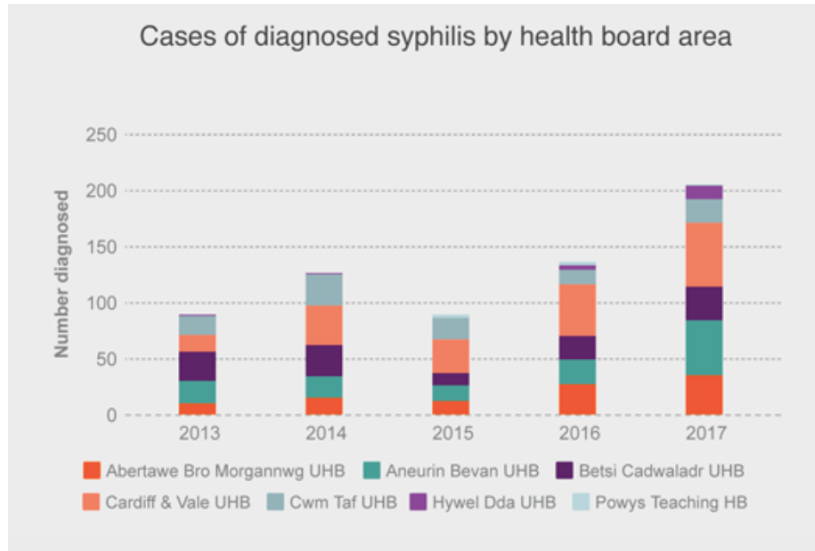
Background - congenital syphilis

- ▶ In UK <0.5/1000 live births
- ▶ Preventable through screening and treating pregnant women
- ▶ *Problems:*
 - ▶ late presentation
 - ▶ Infection after screening
 - ▶ Increased risk even if syphilis treated in pregnancy
- ▶ Potential for serious consequences
- ▶ Risk of **re-emergence** of congenital syphilis with increasing incidence in women



Syphilis in Wales: increasing

- ▶ Mainly MSM
- ▶ But – increase in new antenatal diagnoses via National Enhanced Syphilis Surveillance (NESS) in 2017 and early 2018



Main aims

- ▶ Describe the number and demographics of syphilis amongst pregnant women, and women generally
- ▶ Investigate what measures may be required to attempt to control syphilis within Wales, particularly antenatal and congenital syphilis



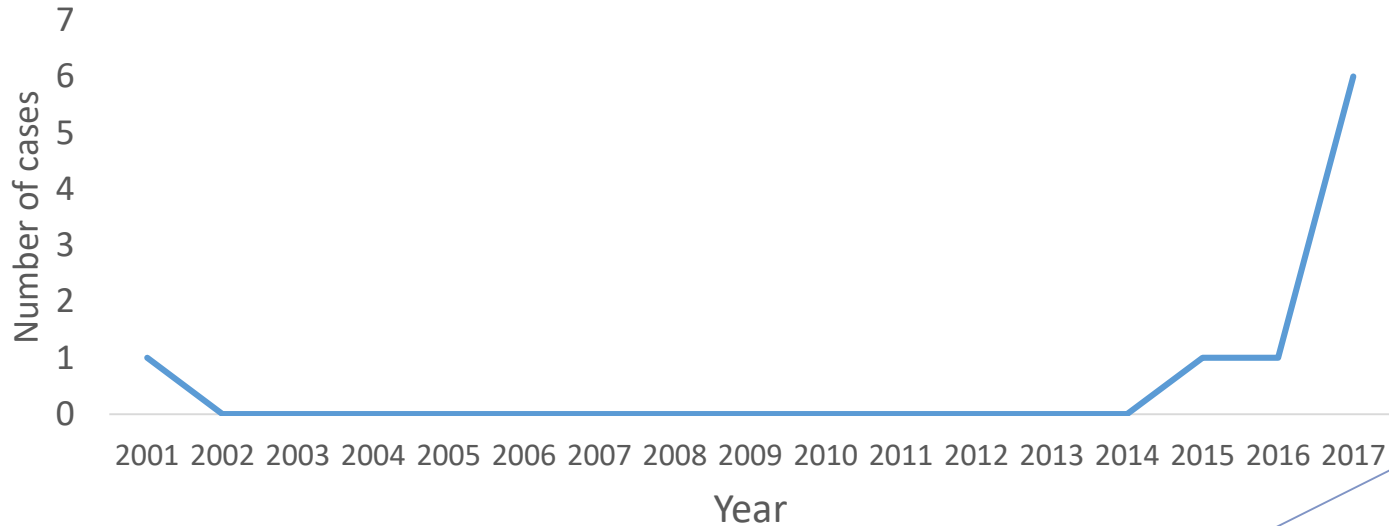
Methods

Sources of data:

- ▶ NESS
- ▶ Lab results
- ▶ SWS
- ▶ Discussions with clinicians

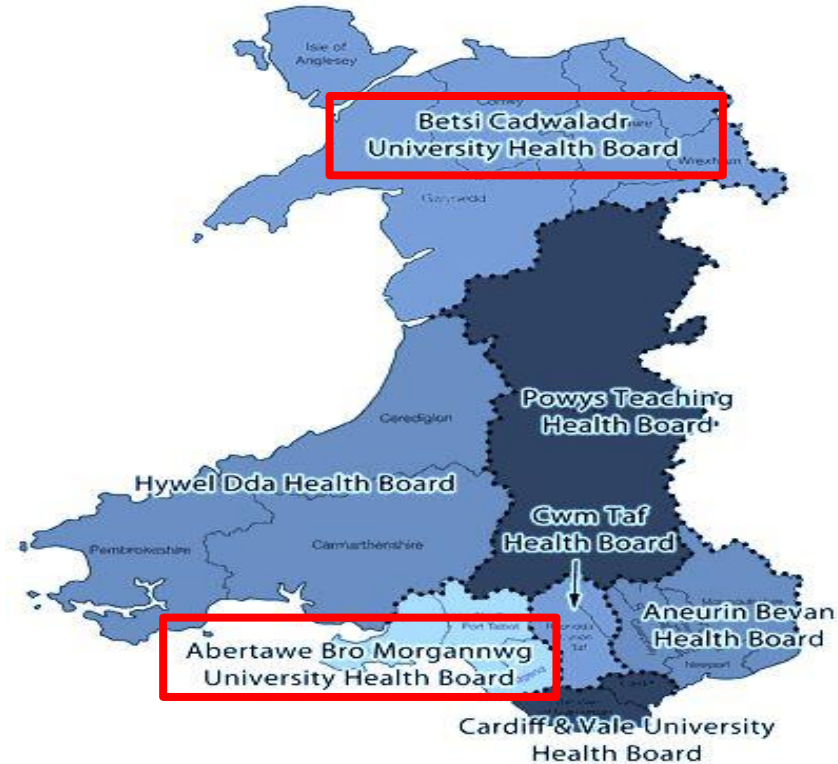
Results: NESS

Infectious syphilis cases in pregnant women reported through NESS by year, 2001-2017



Demographics

- ▶ Health boards:
 - ▶ 2016: Cardiff and Vale
 - ▶ 2017: Betsi Cadwaladr and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg
- ▶ 21-31 years old (mean = 25) + white British
- ▶ None appeared to have any traditional risk factors



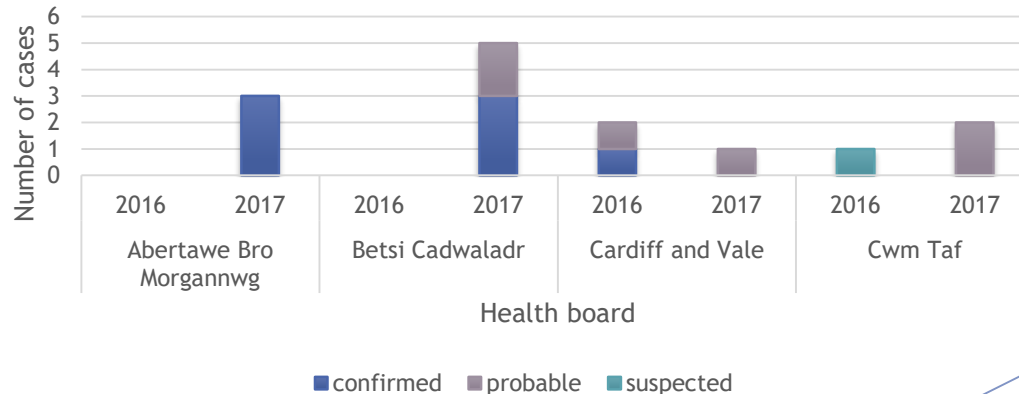
Laboratory Data

Where first diagnosed:

- ▶ 12 / 14 detected through antenatal service blood testing
1 = unclear, 1 = TOP

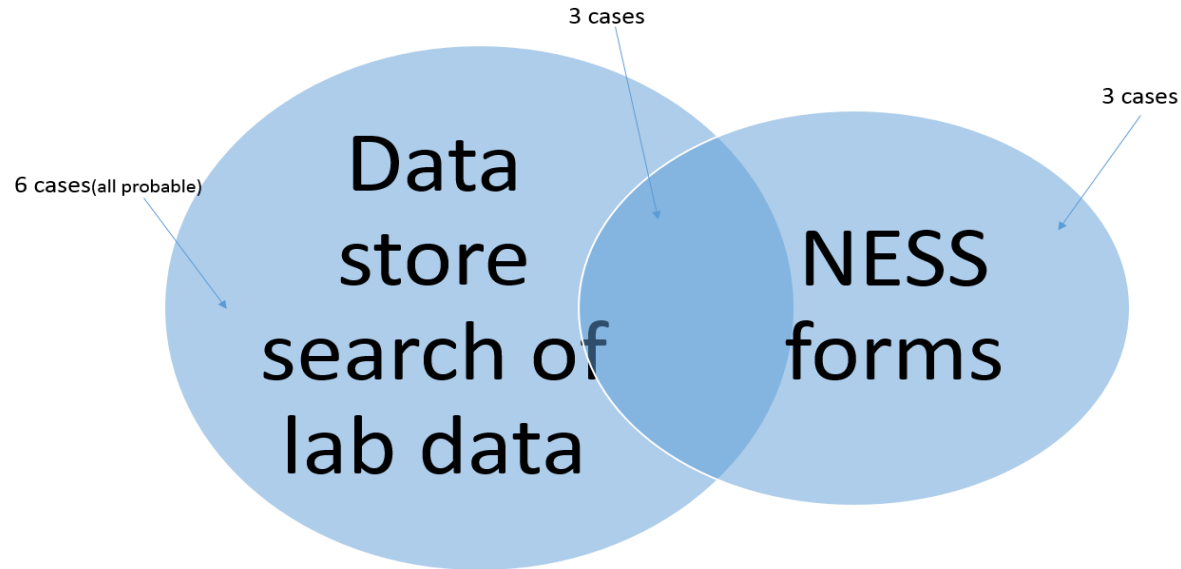
Health board:

Antenatal syphilis cases (laboratory data) by health board 2016-2017



Comparison of data sources

Comparison of antenatal syphilis cases in 2017 identified through different sources



Congenital syphilis

- ▶ 1 case in 2017

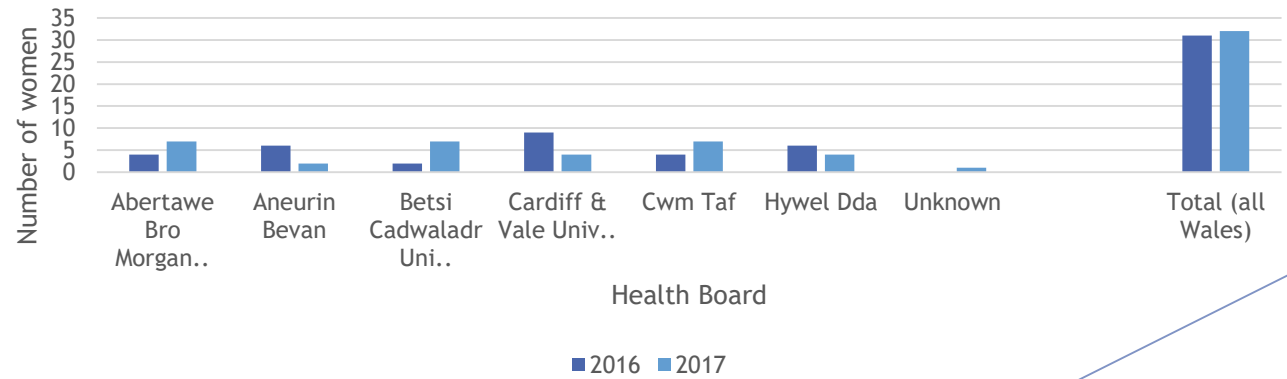


Why was there an increase in antenatal syphilis?

- ▶ Increase in 2 HBs, also saw an increase in syphilis cases amongst all women
 - ▶ Echoed in England

Furegato M et al. Factors associated with four atypical cases of congenital syphilis in England, 2016 to 2017: an ecological analysis. Euro Surveill. 2017;22(49)

SWS: number of women with any syphilis diagnosis A1-7a (2016-2017)



- ▶ However, in England, areas also had a higher proportion of behaviourally bisexual MSM diagnosed with syphilis
- ▶ Neither HB had a increase in diagnoses in MSM compared to other health boards in 2016 and 2017
- ▶ Neither had a higher proportion of MSM coded as bisexual
 - ▶ Betsi Cadwaladr had a large increase in syphilis diagnoses in 2013/14 amongst MSM

Health Board	Percentage of MSM coded by GUM clinics as bisexual
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg	5.6%
Aneurin Bevan	12.3%
Betsi Cadwaladr	13.8%
Cardiff and Vale	3.3%
Cwm Taf	37.5%
Hywel Dda	0%

What should we do now?

- ▶ Controlling overall rates, particularly in MSM
- ▶ Need further investigation re: why?
- ▶ Increase screening of women?
 - ▶ Community clinics?
 - ▶ Other services eg primary care / TOP...
- ▶ Improving antenatal surveillance
 - ▶ Electronic submission
 - ▶ Clinicians asked to submit all new antenatal cases
- ▶ Improving congenital syphilis surveillance
- ▶ Improving pathways / teamworking for antenatal women



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תודה
Dankie Gracias
Спасибо شكراً
Merci Takk
Köszönjük Terima kasih
Grazie Dziękujemy Děkojame
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
Kiitos Tāname teid 谢谢
Thank You Diolch Tak
感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz
Σας ευχαριστούμε 감사합니다
Bedankt ඔබට
Děkujeme vám
ありがとうございます
Tack