HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE BSC (HONS) LEVEL 5 PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

SEXUAL HEALTH

BMHP5013 (FIRST TERM) GROUP 5 (PRESENTATION)

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BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

SEXUAL HEALTH DEFINITION

Sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality; it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. (WHO, 2016a).

DEFINITION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

These are diseases that consist of microorganisms that survive on the skin, mucus and membranes of the genital area. They are transmitted via semen, secretions or blood during intercourse.They include AIDS, Chlamydia, genital herpes, warts, gonorrhea, syphilis and hepatitis.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES : Genital warts ,Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Chlamydia, HIV/AIDS, Genital Herpes:

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS: Hepatitis B, Public lice, Scabies

(Shiel, 2017)

UNITED KINGDOM STATISTICS

- 468,342diagnoses of STIs in England in 2019.
- 249,690 recorded gender ‘male’.
- 216,058 recorded gender ‘female’.
- 26% increase in gonorrhoea since 2018, the highest since records began in 1918.
- 10% increase in syphilis since 2018. In women the increase is 36%, but 81% of infections were recorded in men who have sex with men (MSM), of which almost a third (31%) were MSM living with diagnosed HIV.
- 7% increase in number of consultations at sexual health services.
- This is largely driven by a 84% increase in consultations reported by internet services (from 260,708 to 480,112).
- 11% decrease in genital warts.

(Sexually transmitted infections in 2019-HIV Prevention England, 2019)

SARAY

GLOBAL STATISTICS

More than 1 million STIs are transmitted every day worldwide.

An estimated 376 million each year with 1 or 4 STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis.

More than 500 million people estimated to have herpes simplex virus (HSV).

More than 290 million women have human papillomavirus.

988.000 pregnant women were infected with syphilis in 2016.

Gobally 38.0 million people are living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2019 (Global HIV & AIDS statistics – 2020 fact sheet)

In some cases, STIs can result in serious reproductive health issues.

Drug resistance is a major threat to reducing the impact of STIs.

In 2016, WHO estimated 376 million new infections with 1 of 4 STIs: chlamydia (127 million), gonorrhoea (87 million), syphilis (6.3 million) and trichomoniasis (156 million). More than 500 million

people are living with genital HSV (herpes) infection and an estimated 300 million women have an HPV infection, the primary cause of cervical cancer. An estimated 240 million people are living with

chronic hepatitis B globally. Both HPV and hepatitis B infections are preventable with vaccination.

(World Health Organisation, 2019)

SARAY

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

In 2018, there were 447,694 diagnoses in England. This data showed 5% increase in 2017 diagnoses.

Chlamydia, Syphilis, Herpes, Gonorrhoea saw remarked increase. Genital Herpes was stable and there was a decrease in Genital Warts.

London consistently has the highest diagnosis rate compared to all other regions for all the most common STIs.

Diagnoses of STIs are not evenly distributed across England with differences seen between geographical areas.

After London the North West of England sees the highest diagnoses rate. East of England registers the lowest rate of STIs .

3 in 4 of all diagnoses of Syphilis and nearly half of gonorrhoea diagnoses were in Men that have Sex with Men (MSM) in 2018. Individuals from ethnic minority communities account for 20% of all STI diagnoses.

1.7 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2019 (fact sheet UNAIDS 2020)

It is clearly noted the disproportionate evidence in STI trends, however there is little research establishing the impact of discrimination including racism, homophobia and transphobia on the trends seen.

(Public Health England, 2018)

Samuel

RISK FACTORS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Sexuality is experienced and expressed in thoughts, fantasies, desires, beliefs, attitudes, values, behaviours, practices, roles and relationships All the sexually transmitted diseases and infections are communal in nature because they are transmitted from person to person, Unprotected sex and frequent change of and or multiple sexual partners e.g sex workers (National Institute of Care and Excellence, 2007)

The factors below increase the chances of individuals practicing unsafe sex:

Health Inequalities

Age : peer pressure young individual practicing unsafe sex more like to contact the disease

Sex: A pregnant woman with untreated HIV can easily pass it on to the unborn child

Hereditary factors : A baby born with HIV passed to him or her by the mother

Lifestyle choices : Alcohol and substance abuse; sharing equipment and unprotected sex,

Unemployment : lack of income makes people more vulnerable

Community : multiple sex partners which could be the norm in some cultures

Poverty : Sex workers will practice unsafe sex to get more money

Ronke

THE ROLES OF AGENCIES RELATED TO SEXUAL HEALTH

Voluntary Agencies: Terrence Higgins Trust (1982), Children's HIV Association (2007) Elton John AIDS Foundation (1993) National aids trust (1987) They all advocate for the rights of HIV PatientsTraining, any aspect of their diagnosis,

Local: Health London Partnership (September 2020) To end HIV by the year 2030 in the whole of London; Hillingdon Borough: **KISS (Keep It Safe n Sorted) (November 2020**) Offering 13 – 19 years to talk about safe sex and STI , offering condoms **The National Chlamydia Screening Programme (2003)** Harrow and Barnet Joint public health services in 2014 to perform 2000 Chlamydia tests per year in individuals from high, risk groups,

National : National Health Service; Public Health England; All these establishments work to provide good health to all individuals and when there is health issues they assist in giving treatment and useful information for example sexual education in schools, (NHS 2014)

Global : World Health Organisation; World Association of Sexual Health; International Women's Health Coalition (1984) They all advocate for the rights of individuals and for all to have a healthy sexual life, no matter the class, creed or colour

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POLICIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR SEXUAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLAND (2013)

This is the government's initiative to improve sexual health and wellbeing in England

Base on three key pillars:

- Decrease inequalities and improve out comes
- Encourage an open and honest culture where individuals can make informed decisions on sex and relationships
- Acknowledge that sexual health affect the whole population

SPECIFIC ISSUES TO BE ADRESSED

- Tackle stigma, discrimination and abuse
- Reduce rate of STIs using evidence-Based practices
- Promote integration and innovation in development of sexual interventions(A Framework for sexual health improvement in England 2013)
- Increased testing to tackle HIV for early diagnosis

Shelly-Anne

COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION(CSE)

Developed by the UNESCO, Curriculum-based process, equips children and adolescents with knowledge, skills and values to develop respectful social and sexual relationship.

Enables them to understand how their choices affect them and others

Understand and ensure that their rights are protected (International technical guidance on sexuality education, 2018)

- STDs have an impact on the health and socio-economic status of individuals hence has an influence on the changes on the policies.
- Therefore, the government develops policies to improved and livelihoods of people with STDs.
- Understanding the impact of sexual health and the reproductive health service changes during COVID-19: Tools and resources.
- Removal of legal and regulatory barriers to services
- The use of criminal law
- Access to information and education
- How services are provided
- Public health data

- Shelly-Anne

POLICIES ON SEXUAL HEALTH

- Sex and Relationship Education (SRE). In 2000, the Department for Education published guidance on the delivery of SRE though the PSHE framework (Personal, Social And Health Education). The aim is to help school plan SRE polices.
- In order to have better sex lives, sex relationship education has given in the school in order to promote sustainable and healthy lifestyles.
- There is wide range of policies and content as different countries have their own set of SRE frameworks
- United Kingdom has made SRE mandatory in school which has proved to be beneficial.
- Furthermore, the promotion in the clinic and in the community which proved to be beneficial and effective.
- promotion of sexual health care is considered to be the core component in the clinics of sexual health
- The UK has set a guideline for safer sex advice that will help in the prevention of STI, HIV and many more other diseases.

Sophie

CONCLUSION

This presentation has demonstrated that sexually transmitted diseases is still a major issue especially with the young people

The right sexual education taught to young adults at an early age

Young adults should feel safe to ask questions and not feel that they will be discriminated against

Sexual and reproductive health and HIV: Apply All Our Health (2019) Agrees with this line of thought and stipulate that non-judgmental and empathetic approach should be adopted when healthcare professionals are providing information to clients.

'make every contact count'

Sex wise website sign- post individuals to download information, leaflets also HIV Prevention England

HP website for free patient resources

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