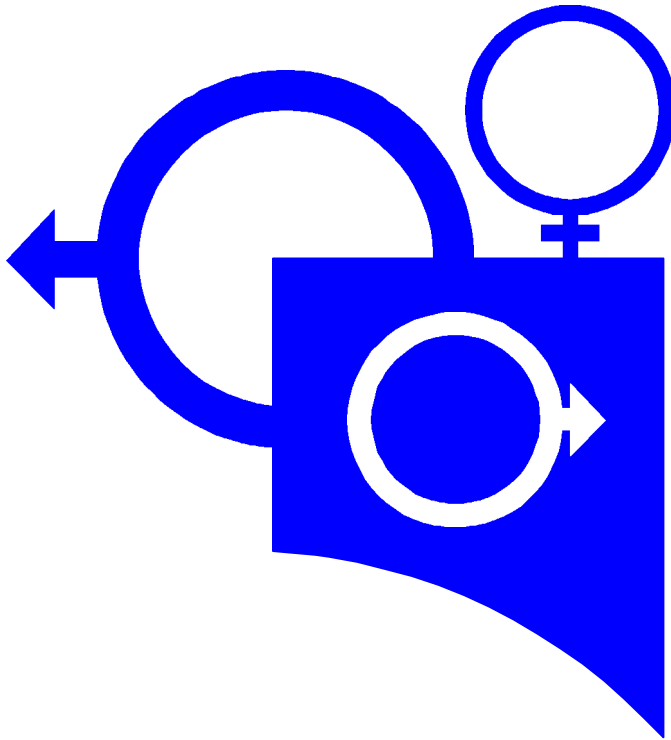


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 31/12/99

There have been 738 individuals diagnosed with HIV infection, 675 (91%) males and 63 (9%) females. Of the males, 514 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 55 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 28 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 33 (52%) females and injecting drug use was reported by 23 (37%) females diagnosed with HIV infection (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

Five males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter. Of two men who identified as heterosexual, one originated from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact, and the other recently returned from Thailand where he had been living for the past 18 months. Three males reported male-to-male sexual contact. (Table 1.3).

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

During the fourth quarter of 1999, 20501 screening tests were performed, 9682 (47%) on males, 10729 (52%) on females and 90 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/99.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	514	76	na		514	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	28	4	na		28	4
Heterosexual contact	38	6	33	52	71	10
IDU	55	8	23	37	78	11
Blood products	7	1	2	3	9	1
Other	4	1	3	5	7	1
Unknown	29	4	2	3	31	4
Total	675		63		738	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual contact	3	-	10	-
Heterosexual contact	2	-	6	3
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	3	-
Total	5		19	3

Table 1.3 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Testing history by age at diagnosis.

Testing history	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 Age (years)			Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99 Age (years)			
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40	Total
	No previous test	1	-	-	1	4	4
Negative < 12 months	1	1	-	1	3	2	6
Negative > 12 months	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
Known positive overseas	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	2	3	-	2	13	7	22

Table 1.4 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99			Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4945	5622	90	20171	24317	354	44842
Private	4737	5107	-	15759	16386	-	32145
Total	9682	10729	90	35930	40703	354	76987

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

In the fourth quarter of 1999, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 312 individuals, 202 (63%) males and 120 (37%) females.

Among the notifications, 262 (81%) individuals were first diagnosed as infected with hepatitis C during 1999. Of these, 120 had never been tested before for hepatitis C; in a further 85 cases the testing history was unknown. In 57 cases a previous negative test was reported, 25 were tested more than 12 months earlier, whilst 32 were tested within the last year.

On 180 (69%) notifications, past or present injecting drug use was reported as the likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1). The age range at diagnosis for most males was 20 to 39 years, 105 (64%) cases; 61 (62%) females were aged between 20 and 39 years (Table 2.2).

Incident Cases

Thirty two incident cases were identified during the quarter, 30 had negative serology in the previous 12 months. The incident cases comprised 12 females and 20 males. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in 29 cases (Table 2.3). The most common age-group at diagnosis was 20 to 29 years (Table 2.4).

Collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU*	119	61	512	256	768
Blood transfusion/ products	6	12	34	34	68
Tattoos	10	3	44	12	56
Other**	9	5	22	25	47
High prevalence country***	11	10	38	30	68
Unknown	9	8	42	33	75
Total	163	99	692	390	1082

* includes IDU in combination with other categories.

** includes - body piercing, possible occupational exposure, positive sexual partner.

*** residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	9	6	23	23	46
20 - 29	55	32	201	125	326
30 - 39	50	29	234	126	360
40 - 49	36	15	173	71	244
≥ 50	13	17	61	45	106
Total	163	99	692	390	1082

Table 2.3 Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	19	10	56	24	80
Sex partner positive	-	-	1	-	1
Home-use medical device	-	1	-	1	1
Unknown	1	1	3	1	4
Total	20	12	60	26	86

Table 2.4 Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	3	3	6	6	12
20 - 29	12	7	41	15	56
30 - 39	4	-	9	2	11
≥ 40	1	2	4	3	7
Total	20	12	60	26	86

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99			Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5299	5254	53	20214	20875	214	41303
Private	4283	3779	-	16998	18165	-	35163
Total	9582	9033	53	37212	39040	214	76466

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

During the fourth quarter of 1999, 62 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, five were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 11 were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed but not notified (Table 3.3). Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 46 cases (Table 3.3).

Of the 46 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 34 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, one case had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 11 cases. Among the individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 16 (47%) was reported as Asian and 14 (41%) as Caucasian (Table 3.4).

The number of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed by laboratories for this quarter is shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.1 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	2	-	5	2	7
Heterosexual contact	1	2	1	3	4
Social family	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown	-	-	1	1	2
Total	3	2	8	7	15

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 10	-	-	-	1	1
10 - 19	1	-	1	1	2
20 - 29	1	-	3	-	3
30 - 39	1	1	2	3	5
40 - 49	-	1	2	1	3
≥ 50	-	-	-	1	1
Total	3	2	8	7	15

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Case category by sex.

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	3	2	8	7	15
Antigen positive - < 12 months duration	-	-	3	1	4
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	30	16	111	85	196
Chronic carriers - > 12 months duration	6	5	26	32	58
Total	39	23	148	125	273

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	3	-	7	2	9
Asian	10	6	44	33	77
Caucasian	9	5	27	22	49
Other/Unknown	1	-	7	3	10
Total	23	11	85	60	145

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99			Cumulative 01/01/99 - 31/12/99			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4972	5691	48	18542	26736	246	45524
Private	4446	6624	-	16954	22241	-	39195
Total	9818	12315	48	35496	48977	246	84719

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/99 - 31/12/99

Between 1 January and 31 December 1999 there were 1017 cases of genital chlamydial infection notified to STD Services (Table 4.1). Of these, 435 cases (43%) occurred in males and 582 (57%) in females. This data is consistent with the expected incidence and sex ratio based on data for the period 1994-98.

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

Between 1 October and 31 December 1999, 261 cases of genital chlamydial infection were notified. Of these, 115 cases (44%) occurred in males and 146 (56%) in females (Table 4.1). Seventy five cases in males (65%) and 124 cases in females (85%) occurred in persons aged less than 30 years (Table 4.1).

The racial origin of 211 cases (81%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 222 cases (85%), and overseas for 22 cases (8%).

Laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed during this quarter are detailed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 15	-	2	-	10	10
15 - 19	12	40	55	177	232
20 - 24	43	60	145	224	369
25 - 29	20	22	105	90	195
30 - 34	15	13	60	49	109
35 - 39	13	4	40	19	59
≥ 40	12	5	30	13	43
Total	115	146	435	582	1017

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/99 – 31/12/1999 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/99 – 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 – 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	6	23	54	80	134
Asian	5	10	24	35	59
Caucasian	102	109	344	444	788
Other/unknown	2	4	13	23	36
Total	115	146	435	582	1017

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1404	3327	5480	13864	19344
Private	662	2081	2665	8971	11636
Total	2066	5408	8145	22835	30980

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/99 - 31/12/99

Between 1 January and 31 December 1999, there were 236 cases of gonococcal infection notified to STD Services (Table 5.1). For the years 1994-98, between 158 and 322 notifications per annum were received.

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/99 - 31/12/99

During the fourth quarter of 1999, 48 cases of sexually acquired gonorrhoea were reported. One case of neonatal gonococcal conjunctivitis was also noted.

Twenty five cases of gonococcal infection (52%) occurred in males and 23 cases (48%) in females. In females, 20 cases (87%) occurred in women between 15 and 29 years of age. In males, cases occurred in all age groups. (Table 5.1).

The infection was reported as acquired in South Australia for 38 cases (79%). In 32 cases (67%) the racial origin was reported as Aboriginal, including 20 of the 23 females.

In males, 12 cases (48%) were reported as Aboriginal and 13 (52%) were reported as Caucasian. Of the 25 males, 12 (48%) reported male-to-male sexual contact.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/99 - 31/12/99		Year to date 01/01/99 - 31/12/99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<15	-		-	4	4
15 - 19	3	5	19	19	38
20 - 24	7	9	39	26	65
25 - 29	3	6	33	15	48
30 - 34	3	1	21	9	30
35 - 39	2	1	19	4	23
≥ 40	7	1	23	5	28
Total	25	23	154	82	236

Table 6.2 Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis* at C275, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Homosexual	150	4	7
Bisexual	29	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	112	9	-
Heterosexual, O/S#	98	5	-
Heterosexual	594	19	1
Total		37	9

* No cases of syphilis were diagnosed during the quarter.

Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B* or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B	HIV
		New diagnosis	Previous exposure**	Carrier	
Homosexual	150	1	6	1	2
Homosexual, IDU	17	1	1	-	-
Bisexual	29	-	3	1	-
Bisexual, IDU	10	1	2	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	112	4	6	2	-
Heterosexual, O/S#	98	-	5	-	-
Heterosexual	594	-	7	1	-
Total		7	30	5	2

* No case of acute hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter.

** Refers to previous infection, now surface antibody positive.

Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Heterosexual, O/S#	61	1	-	-
Heterosexual	516	15	1	1
Other	43	-	-	1
Total		16	1	2

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B* or HIV* infection at C275, 01/10/99 - 31/12/99. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		New diagnosis	Previous exposure**
Heterosexual, IDU	69	1	2
Heterosexual	516	-	6
Other	43	2	1
Total		3	9

* No cases of HIV or acute hepatitis B diagnosed during reporting period

** Refers to previous infection, now surface antibody positive

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