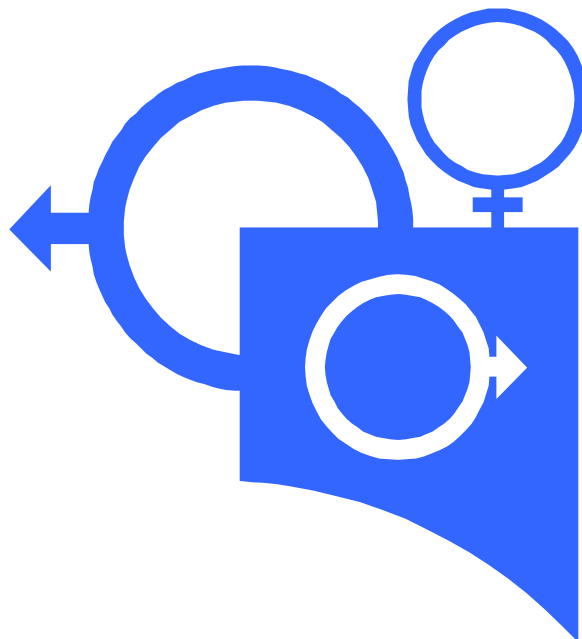


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services
Quarterly Surveillance Report

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 30/09/00

In South Australia, 759 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 694 (91%) males and 65 (9%) females. Of the males, 528 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 55 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 30 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 36 (55%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 23 (35%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/07/00 - 30/09/00

Eight males and two females were diagnosed with HIV infection during the third quarter of this year (Table 1.2). Seven of the eight men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor and one male reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use as risk factors (Table 1.2).

Three males and one female acquired their infection within the preceding 12 months (Table 1.3).

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/07/00 - 30/09/00

During the third quarter of 2000, 18752 screening tests have been performed, 8136 (43%) on males, 10530 (56%) on females and 86 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.4).

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/2000. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	528	76	na		528	70
Homosexual contact/IDU	30	4	na		30	4
Heterosexual contact	41	6	36	55	77	10
IDU	55	8	23	37	78	10
Blood products	7	1	2	3	9	1
Other	4	1	3	5	7	1
Unknown	29	4	1	2	30	4
Total	694		65		759	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00	
	Male	Female		
Homosexual	7	na	12	na
Homosexual/IDU	1	na	2	na
Heterosexual contact	-	2	2	2
Unknown	-	-	1	-
Total	8	2	17	2

na not applicable

Table 1.3 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Testing history by age at diagnosis.

Testing history	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00			Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	>39	<25	25 - 39	>39
Negative £12 months	-	4*	-	1	6	-
No previous test	-	2*	1	-	3	2
Negative >12 months	1	2	-	2	3	1
Known positive overseas	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	1	8	1	3	13	3

*includes 1 female

Table 1.4 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00			Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4611	5734	86	14064	17127	313	31504
Private	3525	4796	-	12472	14851	-	27323
Total	8136	10530	86	26536	17127	313	58827

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/07/00 - 30/09/00

In the third quarter of 2000, 256 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 144 (56%) males and 112 (44%) females.

Among the notifications, 32 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 104 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C. In a further 91 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 29 reports of a previous negative test, 13 cases were tested more than 12 months earlier and 16 within the last year. In 160 (71%) instances, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, the majority of individuals were aged between 20 and 39 years, 84 (66%) males and 61 (61%) females (Table 2.2). Of four males and nine females aged less than twenty years (13 cases), 11 had a history of injecting drug use.

Newly acquired infections - Incident Cases

Incident cases are identified by seroconversion for hepatitis C antibodies in the last 12 months, or a positive test accompanied by acute clinical illness not ascribed to other causes.

Nineteen incident cases were identified during the quarter, 16 had previous negative serology and three were clinical cases. The incident cases comprised 13 males and six females. In all cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). At diagnosis most were 20 to 29 years of age, one case was less than 20 years. (Table 2.4).

Collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests performed during the quarter are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	98	62	354	190	544
Blood transfusion/ products	6	8	17	35	52
Tattoos	8	2	24	9	33
Other ²	3	5	13	15	28
High prevalence country ³	4	9	28	21	49
Unknown	7	12	26	23	49
Total	126	98	462	293	755

¹ Includes IDU in combination with other categories.

² Residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country.

³ Includes possible occupational exposure; household, perinatal & sexual transmission; body piercing/acupuncture.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	4	9	16	36	52
20 - 29	49	35	158	98	256
30 - 39	35	26	150	79	229
40 - 49	31	20	101	43	144
>49	7	8	37	37	74
Total	126	98	462	293	755

Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	13	6	35	26	61
Sex partner positive	-	-	1	-	1
Not identified	-	-	1	3	4
Total	13	6	37	29	66

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	1	3	6	9
20 - 29	7	4	24	17	41
30 - 39	4	1	8	4	12
>39	2	-	2	2	4
Total	13	6	37	29	66

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00			Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4914	5271	68	15060	16777	221	32058
Private	3321	3370		11293	10798		22091
Total	8235	8641	68	26353	27575	221	54149

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/07/00 - 30/09/00

During the third quarter of 2000, 82 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, 11 were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 16 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 55 cases (Table 3.3).

Exposures identified for the 11 acute clinical cases were injecting drug use (4), overseas travel (1), heterosexual contact (3), social/family contact (1) and unknown risk factors (2) (Table 3.1).

Of the 55 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 31 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, one had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 23 cases. Among the 31 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 18 (58%) was reported as Asian (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, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	4	-	6	3	9
Heterosexual contact	-	3	-	3	3
Overseas travel	1	-	2	1	3
Social/family	1	-	1	-	1
None identified	1	1	4	1	5
Total	7	4	13	8	21

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	1	-	2	2
20 - 29	3	1	5	2	7
30 - 39	3	-	4	1	5
40 - 49	1	1	2	1	3
>49	-	1	2	2	4
Total	7	4	13	8	21

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Case category by sex.

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	7	4	13	8	21
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	37	18	96	65	161
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	10	6	23	17	40
Total	54	28	132	90	222

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	-	4	2	6
Asian	11	7	27	25	52
Caucasian	6	3	20	6	26
Other/Unknown	2	2	4	3	7
Total	19	12	55	36	91

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00			Cumulative 01/01/00 - 30/09/00			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4811	5204	72	14482	18857	264	33603
Private	3642	5322	-	12208	16369	-	28577
Total	8453	10526	72	26690	35226	264	62180

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/00 - 30/09/00

During the third quarter of 2000, 230 cases of genital chlamydial infection were notified. The expected number of notifications for this period is 224, based on data for the year 1995-1999 (Table 4.1).

Of the 230 cases of genital chlamydia, 89 (39%) were diagnosed in males and 141 (61%) in females (Table 4.1). Sixty-two cases in males (70%) and 121 cases in females (86%) occurred in persons aged less than thirty years (Table 4.1).

The racial origin was reported as Caucasian for 180 (78%) cases (Table 4.2). Genital chlamydial infection was recorded as being acquired in South Australia for 187 (81%) cases. Among the 89 infections detected in males, three cases reported male-to-male sex.

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

Table 4.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<20	9	47	30	135	165
20 - 24	28	50	99	159	258
25 - 29	25	24	77	73	150
30 - 34	11	12	42	36	78
35 - 39	4	4	20	15	35
>39	12	4	36	10	46
Total	89	141	304	428	732

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	7	22	49	87	136
Asian	4	8	16	28	44
Caucasian	73	107	220	301	521
Other/unknown	5	4	19	12	31
Total	89	141	304	428	732

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1313	3297	3874	10208	14082
Private	696	1976	1934	6109	8043
Total	2009	5273	5808	16317	22125

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/00 - 30/09/00

During the third quarter of 2000, 48 cases of gonorrhoea were reported, (Table 5.1) compared with an average of 40 notifications for the years 1995-1999.

Of the 48 cases of gonococcal infection, 32 (67%) cases were detected in males, and 16 (33%) in females.

In females, 94% of infections occurred in those under thirty years of age. In males, infection was more evenly distributed across age groups with the majority in the 20-34 year group for this quarter.

Seventeen (53%) males with gonococcal infection reported male-to-male sexual contact. In both males and females, the majority of infections were acquired in South Australia (77%). The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal in all female cases; in males, 72% of cases were Caucasian.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<20	3	6	24	34	58
20 - 24	7	5	31	22	53
25 - 29	6	4	32	10	42
30 - 34	8	1	22	6	28
35 - 39	4	-	11	1	12
>39	4	-	25	6	31
Total	32	16	145	79	224

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	3rd Quarter 01/07/00 - 30/09/00		Year to date 01/01/00 - 30/09/00		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	358	315	1181	921	2102
HIV	3	-	4	-	4
Gonorrhoea	16	-	40	-	40
Syphilis	2	-	4	-	4
Herpes	25	19	67	65	132
Chlamydia	25	18	71	45	116
NSU	38	na	88	na	88
Warts	170	58	559	214	773
Trichomoniasis	-	1	-	6	6
Candida vaginitis	na	67	na	224	224
Crabs	18	1	49	5	54
Scabies	5	1	10	4	14
Molluscum	38	8	114	28	142
Bacterial vaginosis	na	45	na	142	142
Hepatitis B antigen positive - carrier	8	3	12	7	19
Hepatitis C infection - incident	-	-	1	-	1
new	4	1	11	3	14
previous positive	17	4	40	31	71
Urethral irritation	56	na	155	na	155
Balanitis	41	na	139	na	139
Non STD illness	143	47	399	168	567
Post coital contraception	na	40	na	136	136
Abnormal Pap smear	na	41	na	93	93
Other/Uncertain	25	24	78	94	172
Clinic attendances	1860	1213	5517	3657	9174
Episodes of care	901	612	2790	1921	4711
Individual clients	604	584	2380	1738	4118

na not applicable

Note: A client may have more than one diagnosis for an episode of care. An individual client may have several episodes of care each requiring one or more attendances. Data on episodes of care and individual clients are from the computerised casenotes system based on date of first visit for an episode of care. Clinic attendances were obtained from the daybook for the time period covered by this report.

Table 6.2 Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	139	-	8	-
Homosexual, IDU	15	-	4	-
Bisexual	38	1	2	-
Bisexual, IDU	13	-	1	-
Heterosexual, IDU	91	5	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S#	56	3	1	-
Heterosexual	526	16	-	2
Total	901	25	16	2

Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B* or HIV* infection at C275, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C New diagnosis	Hepatitis B Previous exposure**	Hepatitis B Carrier	HIV
Homosexual	139	-	9	-	3
Homosexual IDU	15	-	-	1	-
Bisexual	38	-	3	-	-
Bisexual IDU	13	-	2	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	91	2	5	-	-
Heterosexual	526	2	12	5	-
Other/unknown	23	-	2	2	-
Total	901	4	33	8	3

* No case of HIV infection or 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, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia
Heterosexual, IDU#	61	1
Heterosexual	438	17
Total	499	18

Overseas contact in the previous three months.

* No case of syphilis or gonorrhoea diagnosed during the quarter.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B* or HIV* infection at C275, 01/07/00 - 30/09/00. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C New diagnosis	Hepatitis B Previous exposure**	Hepatitis B Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	61	1	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S#	43	-	-	2
Heterosexual	438	-	7	1
Other	43	-	1	-
Total	585	1	9	3

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

** Refers to previous infection, now surface antibody positive

Overseas contact in the previous three months.

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