

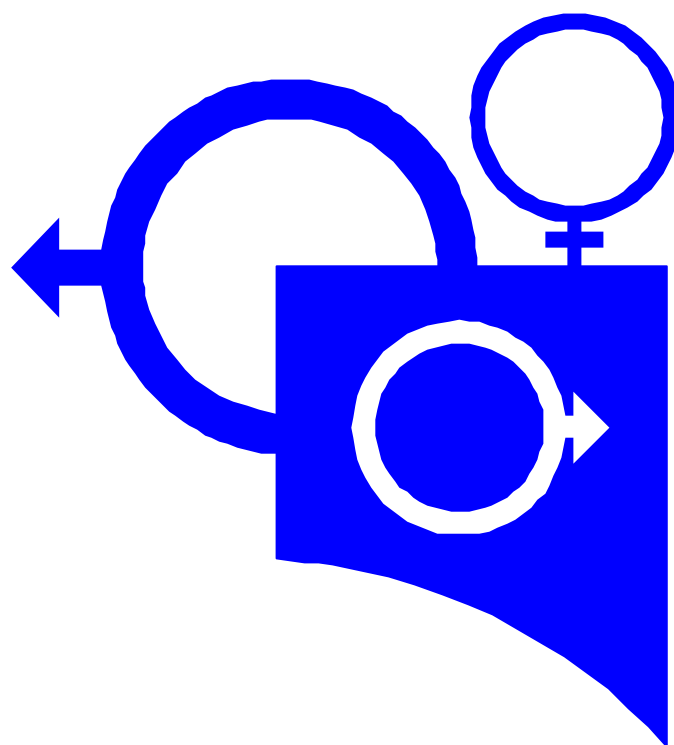
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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# HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## HIV Infection 1985 - 30/06/02

In South Australia, 823 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 744 (90%) males and 79 (10%) females. Of the males, 568 (69%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 57 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 48 (6%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 48 (61%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 25 (32%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

## HIV Infection 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

Two individuals (one male, one female) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter (Table 1.2).

## Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

During the second quarter of 2002, 19346 screening tests were performed, 8236 (42%) on males, 11030 (57%) on females, and 80 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/2002. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	568	76	na		568	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	32	4	na		32	4
Heterosexual contact	48	6	48	61	96	11
IDU	57	8	25	32	82	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	28	4	1	1	29	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>823</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	1	na	8	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	-	2	na
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual contact	-	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Testing history by age at diagnosis.**

Testing history	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Age group (years)		Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	<25	25 - 39	≥ 40
No previous test	-	1	1	2	4
Negative ≤12 months	-	1	-	1	-
Negative >12 months	-	-	-	1	3
Known positive, overseas	-	-	-	1	1
Unknown	-	-	-	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 1.4 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			Total
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02			01/01/02 - 30/06/02			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	4980	6054	80	9740	12219	139	22098
Private	3256	4976	-	6687	10119	-	16806
<b>Total</b>	<b>8236</b>	<b>11030</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16427</b>	<b>22338</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>38904</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

In the second quarter of 2002, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 203 individuals, 139 (68%) males and 64 (32%) females.

Among the notifications, 16 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 77 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In a further 73 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 37 individuals with a previous negative test, 23 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 14 were tested within the last year. In 131 (70%) instances, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1).

At the time of diagnosis, the majority of males (72%) were aged between 30 and 49 years, while most females (59%) were in the 20 to 39 year age range (Table 2.2). All three males and six females aged less than twenty years (nine cases) had a history of injecting drug use.

### Newly acquired infections - Incident Cases

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

Fourteen incident cases were identified during the quarter, all had negative serology in the preceding 12 months; three also had clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised seven males and seven females. In 12 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). At the time of diagnosis most (84%) were less than 30 years of age (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, new diagnoses 01/04/02-30/06/02 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/02 - 30/06/02		Year to date 01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU <sup>1</sup>	94	37	181	82	263
Blood transfusion/ products	4	8	9	14	23
Tattoos	6	3	15	8	23
Other <sup>2</sup>	4	1	5	4	9
High prevalence country <sup>3</sup>	9	5	16	12	28
Unknown	11	5	28	17	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>391</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes IDU in combination with other categories.

<sup>2</sup> Includes occupational exposure; sexual transmission; body piercing; blood contact.

<sup>3</sup> Residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country overseas.

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	3	6	7	10	17
20 - 29	21	19	56	42	98
30 - 39	44	16	90	43	133
40 - 49	48	11	76	29	105
≥ 50	12	7	25	13	38
<b>Total</b>	128	59	254	137	391

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases\*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	5	7	13	8	21
IDU / Tattoo	-	-	1	-	1
Other	1	-	1	-	1
Sex partner	-	-	-	1	1
Unknown	1	-	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	7	7	16	11	27

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases\*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	-	3	1	4	5
20 - 29	4	2	9	4	13
30 - 39	2	1	5	2	7
40 - 49	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	7	7	16	11	27

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02			01/01/02 - 30/06/02			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	5232	6496	11	10420	12997	22	23439
Private	3291	3818	-	6707	7644	-	14351
<b>Total</b>	8523	10314	11	17127	20641	22	37790

# HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

During the second quarter of 2002, 66 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, two were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further seven 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 57 cases (Table 3.3).

Exposure categories identified for the two acute clinical cases were homosexual contact (1) and heterosexual contact (1) (Table 3.1).

Of the 57 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 40 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 16 cases. Among the 40 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 25 (63 %) 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, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/02 - 30/06/02		Year to date 01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual Contact	1	-	2	-	2
Heterosexual Contact	-	1	-	1	1
Country of birth	-	-	1	-	1
None identified	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	1	1	4	1	5

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/02 - 30/06/02		Year to date 01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	-	-	1	-	1
10 - 19	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 29	-	1	1	1	2
30 - 39	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 49	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 50	1	-	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	1	1	4	1	5

**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Case category by sex.**

Case category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	1	1	4	1	5
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	39	18	62	40	102
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	3	4	10	11	21
<b>Total</b>	43	23	76	52	128

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	-	3	1	4
Asian	16	9	21	21	42
Caucasian	10	-	16	4	20
Other/Unknown	2	3	4	4	8
<b>Total</b>	28	12	44	30	74

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02			01/01/02 - 30/06/02			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4967	6927	27	9740	13907	60	23707
Private	2335	3899	-	5220	7659	-	12879
<b>Total</b>	7302	10826	27	14960	21566	60	36586

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

Between 1 April and 30 June 2002, medical practitioners notified 503 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 503 notifications, 203 (40%) occurred in males and 300 (60%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 157 (77%) and 265 (88%) of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 395 (78%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (See Table 4.2). Eighty eight percent of individuals acquired the infection in South Australia.

The number of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed during this quarter is shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	33	103	54	213	267
20 - 24	74	98	133	182	315
25 - 29	50	64	93	116	209
30 - 34	25	14	45	25	70
35 - 39	9	11	18	19	37
≥ 40	12	10	21	18	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>937</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	25	40	34	61	95
Asian	8	14	11	29	40
Caucasian	160	235	302	471	773
Other/unknown	10	11	17	12	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>937</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1604	3635	3188	4669	7857
Private	869	2334	1679	7258	8937
<b>Total</b>	2473	5969	4867	11927	16794

# GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Gonococcal Infection 01/04/02 - 30/06/02

In the second quarter of 2002, 68 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 65 cases. Of the 65 cases notified, 38 (58%) occurred in males, and 27 (42%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for three cases, one male and two females.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 23 cases (35%) occurring in both males and females aged less than 25 years (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 26 female cases (96%). In males, 16 cases (42%) were Aboriginal and 21 (55%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). Eighteen males (47%) with gonococcal infection reported male-to-male sexual contact.

The majority of individuals (78%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 37 cases (57%) were diagnosed in residents of South Australian communities in Central Australia.

**Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	6	7	9	14	23
20 - 24	6	4	10	8	18
25 - 29	7	5	13	7	20
30 - 34	5	6	6	9	15
35 - 39	7	4	8	5	13
≥ 40	7	1	12	2	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>103</b>

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	16	26	24	40	62
Asian	1	-	1	2	3
Caucasian	21	1	32	3	35
Other	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>103</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

Location	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	29	21	46	34	80
Interstate	7	6	8	10	18
Overseas	2	-	4	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>103</b>

# CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

**Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics**

Diagnosis	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/02 - 30/06/02		01/01/02 - 30/06/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	489	388	981	825	1806
HIV	-	-	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea	12	1	21	1	22
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-
Herpes	19	25	47	43	90
Chlamydia	65	43	132	93	225
NSU	22	na	40	na	40
Warts	156	83	376	181	557
Trichomoniasis	-	2	-	2	2
Candida vaginitis	na	62	na	127	127
Crabs	7	-	15	2	17
Scabies	3	-	5	-	5
Molluscum	33	16	92	29	121
Bacterial vaginosis	na	78	na	157	157
Hepatitis B antigen positive - acute carrier	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	9	1	10
Hepatitis C infection - incident	1	1	1	2	3
new	1	1	3	2	5
known	11	9	26	17	43
Urethral irritation	37	na	73	na	73
Balanitis	40	na	91	na	91
Non STD illness	121	61	265	119	384
Post coital contraception	na	69	na	171	171
Abnormal Pap smear	na	23	na	50	50
Other/Uncertain	18	12	34	26	60
Clinic attendances	2024	1594	4088	3195	7283
Episodes of care	982	782	2074	1653	3727
Individual clients	928	728	1850	1420	3270

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<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Homosexual	149	13	10
Homosexual, IDU	13	1	1
Bisexual	42	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	97	9	-
Heterosexual	594	41	1
<b>Total</b>		65	12

<sup>1</sup> No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/01 – 30/06/01. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B	
		Incident cases	New diagnosis	Known	Previous exposure <sup>1</sup>	Carrier
Homosexual	149	-	-	-	8	-
Homosexual, IDU	13	-	-	1	1	-
Bisexual	42	-	-	1	4	-
Heterosexual, IDU	64	1	-	8	3	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	97	-	-	-	1	-
Heterosexual	594	-	1	3	13	3
Other	19	-	-	-	2	1
<b>Total</b>		1	1	13	32	4

<sup>1</sup> Previous exposure refers to past HBV infection (HB core antibody positive, HBs antigen negative)

<sup>2</sup> Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/04/02 - 30/06/02. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	61	6	-
Heterosexual	595	36	1
Other / unknown	43	1	-
<b>Total</b>		43	1

<sup>1</sup> No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B<sup>1</sup> or HIV<sup>1</sup> infection at C275, 01/04/01 - 31/06/01. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B	
		Incident	New Diagnoses	Known	Previous exposure <sup>2</sup>	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	46	1	-	7	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>3</sup>	61	-	-	-	1	-
Heterosexual	595	-	-	-	5	-
Sex worker	24	-	-	1	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	13	-	1	2	-	-
Other/Unknown	43	-	-	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>		1	1	11	9	1

<sup>1</sup> No new diagnoses of HIV or acute hepatitis B in females during this quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Previous exposure refers to past HBV infection (HB core antibody positive, HBs antigen negative)

<sup>3</sup> Overseas contact in the previous three months.

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