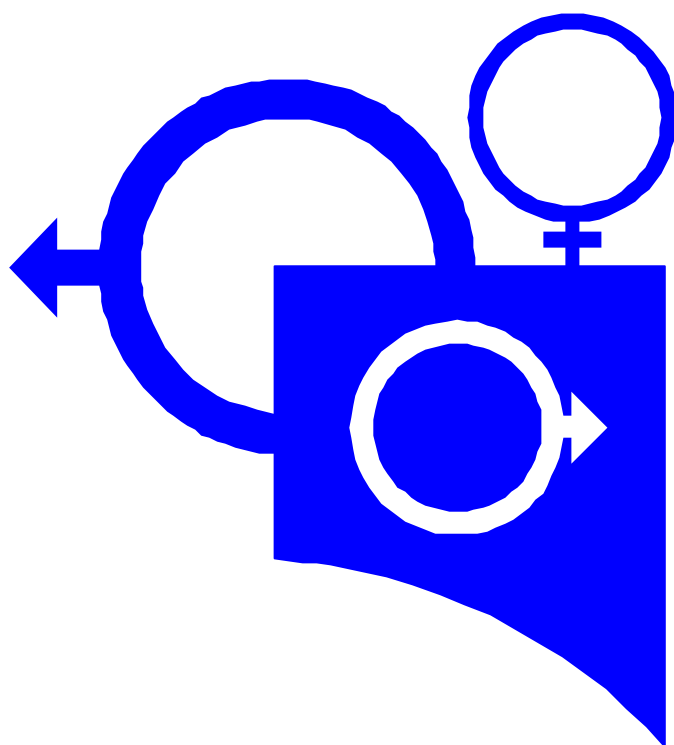


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

ISSN 1328-0090

No. 26, October - December 2002

Issued March 2003



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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 – 31/12/2002

In South Australia, 841 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 758 (90%) males and 83 (10%) females. Of the males, 579 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 57 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 33 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 51 (62%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 26 (31%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

Six individuals (four male, two female) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter (Table 1.2). Three men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor.

Newly acquired infections

Of the four males diagnosed during the fourth quarter one had acquired his infection in the preceding 12 months and he reported male-to-male sexual contact as his risk factor (Table 1.3). Newly acquired cases are infections acquired in the last 12 months, and are identified by negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

During the fourth quarter of 2002, 18766 screening tests were performed, 8107 (43%) on males, 10577 (53%) on females and 81 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.5).

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/02. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	579	76	na		579	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	33	4	na		33	4
Heterosexual contact	49	6	51	62	100	12
IDU	57	8	26	31	83	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	29	4	1	1	30	3
Total	758		83		841	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	3	na	19	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	3	na
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual contact	-	2	2	7
Not stated	1	-	1	-
Total	4	2	25	8

na not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	1	na	4	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Total	1		6	

* Incident case - negative serology or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.
na not applicable

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02			Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	? 40	<25	25 - 39	? 40
Newly acquired ¹	-	-	1	2	2	2
Greater than 12 months ²	-	1	-	-	6	3
Uncertain duration ³	-	-	2	-	-	8
Known positive overseas	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		1	3	2	9	14

1 Incident case - negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.

2 Infection likely to be greater than 12 months - risk behaviour confined to more than 12 months ago or diagnosed seroconversion illness more than 12 months ago.

3 Uncertain duration - tested for the first time this year and no seroconversion illness or AIDS defining illness present.

**Table 1.5 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year.
Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02			Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5011	6127	69	19792	24212	280	44284
Private	3096	4450	12	12954	18099	23	31076
Total	8107	10577	81	32746	42311	303	75360

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Medical notifications 2002

During 2002, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 563 males and 298 females (861 cases). Among these notifications were 44 incident cases. This is a marked decrease when compared to the number of incident cases in recent years (91 in 2001; 92 in 2000).

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

In the fourth quarter of 2002, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 176 individuals, 109 (62%) males and 67 (38%) females.

Among the notifications, 29 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 73 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In a further 51 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 23 individuals with a previous negative test, 15 were tested more than 12 months earlier and eight were tested within the last year. In 98 (65%) 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 males (67%) were aged between 30 and 49 years, while most females (77%) were in the 20 - 49 year age range (Table 2.2). Of five cases (one male, four females) aged less than twenty years at diagnosis, four 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.

Eight incident cases were identified during the quarter, all had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. The incident cases comprised three males and five females. In five cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use, two cases also had recent tattoos. One further case is currently under investigation, having had a recent medical procedure. The transmission route is not yet known in one other case (Table 2.3). At the time of diagnosis three females were more 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 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	51	26	293	136	429
IDU/tattoos	14	5	69	19	88
Blood transfusion/products	4	2	16	20	36
Tattoos	7	4	29	16	45
Other ²	4	6	16	14	30
High prevalence country ³	6	4	27	21	58
Unknown	9	5	38	25	63
Total	95	52	498	251	749

¹ Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos.

² Includes occupational exposure; household, perinatal & sexual transmission; body piercing/ acupuncture.

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

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	1	4	12	18	30
20 - 29	20	14	119	74	193
30 - 39	28	14	165	74	239
40 - 49	36	12	152	55	207
? 50	10	8	50	30	80
Total	95	52	498	251	749

Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases¹) of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	2	2	20	13	33
IDU/tattoos	1	1	2	1	3
Sex partner	-	-	-	1	1
Other ²	-	1	1	1	2
Unknown	-	1	2	3	5
Total	3	5	25	19	44

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

² Includes medical procedure under investigation; blood exposure in accident setting.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	-	1	1	5	6
20 - 29	3	1	16	8	24
30 - 39	-	2	7	4	11
40 - 49	-	-	1	1	2
50 - 59	-	1	-	1	1
Total	3	5	25	19	44

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02			Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5205	6157	105	21032	25667	144	46843
Private	3369	3653	-	13395	14843	-	28238
Total	8574	9810	105	34427	40510	144	75081

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

During the fourth quarter of 2002, 52 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, only one was an acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.3). A further eight 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 43 cases (Table 3.3).

The exposure category identified for the acute clinical case was Social/family contact.

Of the 43 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 24 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, two had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the 17 remaining cases. Among the 24 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 14 (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, year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Total
IDU	1	-	1
Heterosexual contact	-	1	1
Homosexual contact	2	na	2
Overseas travel	-	1	1
Social/Family	-	1	1
Country of birth	1	-	1
None identified	2	1	3
Total	6	4	10

na not applicable

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	1	2	3
20 - 29	2	1	3
30 - 39	1	1	2
? 50	2	-	2
Total	6	4	10

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Case category by sex.

Case category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	-	1	6	4	10
Antigen positive <12months duration	-	-	-	1	1
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	24	19	126	87	213
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	4	4	19	24	43
Total	28	24	151	116	267

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	5	3	8
Asian	7	7	46	40	86
Caucasian	4	1	31	9	40
Other/unknown	2	2	6	7	13
Total	14	10	88	59	147

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02			01/01/02 - 31/12/02			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4809	6567	13	19601	27417	89	47107
Private	2560	4092	-	10203	15664	-	25867
Total	7369	10659	13	29804	43081	89	72974

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

Between 1 October and 31 December 2002, medical practitioners notified 416 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 416 notifications, 165 (40%) occurred in males and 251 (60%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 133 (81%) and 222 (88%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 368 (88%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Eighty five 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, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	21	86	95	396	491
20 - 24	51	93	258	374	632
25 - 29	61	43	197	203	400
30 - 34	14	14	82	59	141
35 - 39	11	8	39	35	74
? 40	7	7	32	32	64
Total	165	251	703	1099	1802

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	5	15	56	107	163
Asian	8	12	21	60	81
Caucasian	147	221	597	913	1510
Other/unknown	5	3	29	19	48
Total	165	251	703	1099	1802

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1250	2433	6164	9221	15385
Private	902	2172	3519	13317	16836
Total	2152	4065	9683	22538	32221

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/02 - 31/12/02

In the fourth quarter of 2002, 49 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these 38 (78%) occurred in males, and 11 (22%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 19 (39%) cases in individuals aged less than 29 years, and 15 (31%) cases in the 30 – 34 year age group (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 13 (27%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 38 (78%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 18 males (47%) with gonococcal infection who reported male-to-male sexual contact is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	4	1	16	19	35
20 - 24	5	3	24	15	39
25 - 29	5	1	28	10	38
30 - 34	11	4	24	15	39
35 - 39	5	1	20	7	27
? 40	8	1	26	4	30
Total	38	11	138	70	208

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	6	7	39	56	95
Asian	-	-	2	3	5
Caucasian	30	4	94	11	105
Other	2	-	3	-	3
Total	38	11	138	70	208

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	28	10	112	57	169
Interstate	4	1	15	12	27
Overseas	6	-	11	1	12
Total	38	11	138	70	208

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02 and year. Site of infection

Site	4th Quarter 01/10/02 - 31/12/02	Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02
	Urethral	14
Rectal	3	19
Pharyngeal	1	6
Urine	-	3
Total	18	66
Total males in SA	38	138

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	4 th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/02 - 31/12/02		01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	539	366	2030	1599	3629
HIV	1	1	5	1	6
Gonorrhoea	18	1	59	4	63
Herpes	18	28	86	95	181
Chlamydia	62	34	273	178	451
NSU	34	na	108	na	108
Warts	201	87	868	380	1248
Trichomoniasis	-	3	-	5	5
Candida vaginitis	na	64	na	262	262
Crabs	5	1	33	4	37
Scabies	2	-	10	-	10
Molluscum	46	11	200	59	259
Bacterial vaginosis	na	59	na	301	301
Hepatitis Bs antigen - carrier		1	15	4	19
Hepatitis C infection - incident	-	-	1	3	4
- new	-	1	5	6	11
- known	13	10	55	37	92
Urethral irritation	62	na	179	na	179
Balanitis	59	na	208	na	208
Non STD illness	84	45	484	224	708
Post coital contraception	na	124	na	411	411
Abnormal Pap smear	na	11	na	79	79
Other/Uncertain	24	26	82	73	155
Clinic attendances	2169	1441	8388	6042	14430
Episodes of care	1094	788	4404	3347	7751
Individual clients	1035	736	3454	2582	6036

na not applicable

Notes

- 1: No cases of syphilis or acute hepatitis B infection diagnosed during the year.
- 2: 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 syphilis¹ at C275, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Homosexual	179	10	11
Bisexual, IDU	7	1	1
Heterosexual, IDU	67	6	1
Heterosexual, O/S ²	106	8	1
Heterosexual	578	37	4
Total		62	18

¹ No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter.

² Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/02 – 31/12/02. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B		HIV
		Known	Previous exposure ¹	Carrier		
Homosexual	179	-	9	-	1	
Homosexual, IDU	19	2	1	-	-	
Bisexual	40	-	2	-	-	
Heterosexual, IDU	67	7	3	-	-	
Heterosexual, O/S ²	106	1	6	-	-	
Heterosexual	578	-	13	1	-	
Other	36	3	4	1	-	
Total		13	38	2	1	

¹ Previous exposure refers to past HBV infection (HB core antibody positive, HBs antigen negative).

² Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis¹ at C275, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Heterosexual, IDU	42	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	53	3	-
Heterosexual	580	29	-
Sex worker, IDU	9	-	1
Other/unknown	49	1	-
Total		34	1

¹ No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter.

² Overseas contact in the previous three months.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B¹ or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/02 - 31/12/02. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B		HIV
		New diagnosis	Known	Previous exposure ²	Carrier	
Heterosexual, IDU	43	1	5	1	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ³	56	-	-	2	-	1
Heterosexual	608	-	2	10	1	-
Sex worker	21	-	1	1	-	-
Sex worker,	9	-	1	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	50	-	1	-	-	-
Total		1	10	14	1	1

¹ No new cases of acute Hepatitis B in females during this quarter.

² Previous exposure to hepatitis B refers to to past HBV infection (HB core antibody positive, HBs antigen negative).

³ Overseas contact in the previous three months.

STD Services Quarterly Surveillance Report is produced by STD Services, Internal Medicine Service, Royal Adelaide Hospital. ISSN 1328-0090.

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This publication is also available at the Internet address: <http://www.stdservices.on.net/publications>

All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.