

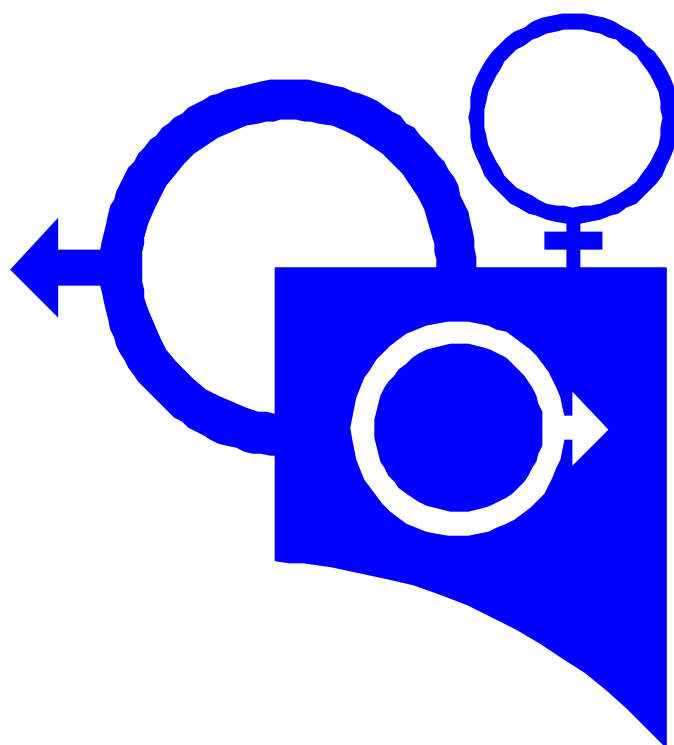
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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

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# HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## HIV Infection 1985 - 31/03/03

In South Australia, 846 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 764 (90%) males and 82 (10%) females. Of the males, 583 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 57 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 33 (4%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 25 (31%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 51 (62%) reported heterosexual transmission (Table 1.1).

## HIV Infection 01/01/03 - 31/03/03

Two males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the first quarter of this year, both reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor. No incident cases were reported in this quarter (Table 1.2)

## Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/01/03 - 31/03/03.

During the first quarter of 2003, 19502 screening tests were performed; 8152 (42%) on males, 11329 (58%) on females, and 21 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.3).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	583	76	na		583	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	33	4	na		33	4
Heterosexual contact	49	6	51	62	100	12
IDU	57	8	25	31	82	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	31	4	1	1	32	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>		<b>82</b>		<b>846</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	Age group (years)
	25 - 39
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	-
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	2
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	-
Known positive overseas	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

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 >12 months ago.
3. Uncertain duration - tested for the first time this year and no seroconversion illness or AIDS defining illness present.

**Table 1.3 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	3158	4878	-	8036
Public	4994	6451	21	11466
<b>Total</b>	<b>8152</b>	<b>11329</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19502</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/03 - 31/03/03

In the first quarter of 2003, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 128 (63%) males and 76 (37%) females. Among these 204 cases were 182 individuals newly diagnosed with hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 74 individuals as having no previous hepatitis C test while 22 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Thirty three individuals recorded a previous negative test; in 13 cases within the last year and in 20 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 75 cases the testing history was unknown. In 133 (73%) newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, most individuals were aged between 20 and 49 years, 95 (74%) males and 60 (87%) females (Table 2.2).

### Newly acquired infections - Incident Cases

Incident cases are identified by hepatitis C antibody seroconversion within 12 months, or a positive test accompanied by acute clinical hepatitis not ascribed to other causes. During the quarter 14 incident cases were identified; 13 had negative serology in the previous 12 months and one case with clinical hepatitis had a negative test more than 12 months earlier.

The incident cases comprised five females and nine males. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in 13 cases (Table 2.3). One case had several risks for acquisition of hepatitis C virus including receipt of blood products, which is currently under investigation. Most were in the 20 to 29 year age-group at diagnosis (Table 2.4). Two cases presented with clinical hepatitis.

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 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IDU <sup>1</sup>	74	66	50	73	124	68
IDU/ tattoos	7	6	2	3	9	5
Blood transfusion/blood products	5	4	5	7	10	5
Tattoos	8	7	1	1	9	5
High prevalence country <sup>2</sup>	10	9	4	6	14	8
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	1	4	6	5	3
Unknown	8	7	3	4	11	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>		<b>69</b>		<b>182</b>	

<sup>1</sup> includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos

<sup>2</sup> residence/medical treatment in an overseas country with high hepatitis C prevalence

<sup>3</sup> includes - perinatal transmission, household transmission and body piercing.

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 10	-	-	1	1	1	<1
10 - 19	1	1	3	4	4	2
20 - 29	27	24	27	39	54	30
30 - 39	34	30	20	29	54	30
40 - 49	34	30	13	19	47	26
? 50	17	15	5	8	22	12
<b>Total</b>	113		69		182	

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases\*), 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female	Total
IDU	9	4	13
IDU/blood product/body piercing	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	9	5	14

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases\*), 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
20 - 29	5	5	10
30 - 39	2	-	2
40 - 49	1	-	1
50 - 59	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	9	5	14

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.5 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	3602	4800	-	8402
Public	4983	6715	131	11829
<b>Total</b>	8585	11515	131	20231

# HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/01/03 - 31/03/03

During the first quarter of 2003, 43 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, only one was an acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further five were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed but not notified. Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 37 cases (Table 3.3).

The acute infection was in a male in the 40-49 year old age group with no risk factors identified.

Of the 37 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 29 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining eight cases. Among the 29 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 18 (62%) was reported as Asian (Table 3.2).

The number of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed by laboratories for this quarter is shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.1 Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03.  
Case category by sex.**

Case category	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	-	1
Antigen positivity - uncertain duration	27	10	37
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	1	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>

**Table 3.2 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive  
for the first time, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	-	-
Asian	12	6	18
Caucasian	7	1	8
Other	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 3.3 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03.  
Laboratory by sex.**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private	2640	4482	-	7122
Public	4795	7235	15	12045
<b>Total</b>	7435	11717	15	19167

# GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/03 - 31/03/03

During the first quarter of 2003, 480 medical notifications were received for chlamydial infections. Of these, 196 (40%) occurred in males and 284 (60%) in females (Table 4.1). Asymptomatic infection occurred in 100 (51%) males and 183 (65%) females.

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 73% and 86% of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The racial origin of 380 cases (80%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 424 cases (88%).

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, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	21	85	103
20 - 24	72	107	175
25 - 29	52	54	104
30 - 34	29	20	49
35 - 39	9	7	16
≥40	13	11	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>480</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	16	36	52
Asian	9	20	29
Caucasian	159	221	380
Other/unknown	12	7	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>480</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Laboratory by sex.**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private	881	2438	3319
Public	1978	3921	5899
<b>Total</b>	<b>2859</b>	<b>6359</b>	<b>9218</b>

# GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Gonococcal Infection 01/01/03 - 31/03/03

In the first quarter of 2003, 76 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories compared with 49 cases notified during the fourth quarter of 2002. Medical notifications were received for 75 cases. Of the cases notified, 67 (89%) occurred in males, and eight (11%) in females (Table 5.1).

In males, gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 42 (63%) cases in the 20-34 year age group. Among females, six cases occurred in those aged less than 30 years (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Caucasian in 49 (65%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 54 (72%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

Forty two (63%) of the 67 male cases reported male-to-male sexual contact compared with 18 (47%) in the fourth quarter of 2002. The site of infection for homosexual males with gonococcal infection is shown in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	4	2	6
20 - 24	12	3	15
25 - 29	15	1	16
30 - 34	15	1	16
35 - 39	10	-	10
≥40	11	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	11	6	17
Asian	5	1	6
Caucasian	48	1	49
Other	3	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
South Australia	47	7	54
Interstate	10	-	10
Overseas	10	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Site of infection.**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Number</b>
Urethral	23
Rectal	14
Pharyngeal	5
Urine	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Total males in SA</b>	<b>67</b>

# CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	01/01/03- 31/03/03		
	Male	Female	Total
No illness	466	329	795
HIV	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea	29	1	30
Syphilis	1	-	1
Herpes	32	20	52
Chlamydia	54	37	91
NSU	19	na	19
Warts	190	86	276
Trichomoniasis	-	2	2
Candida vaginitis	na	88	88
Crabs	15	1	16
Scabies	2	-	2
Molluscum	37	7	44
Bacterial vaginosis	na	63	63
Hepatitis B antigen positive acute carrier	-	-	-
	5	3	8
Hepatitis C infection - incident new diagnosis	1	-	1
	4	2	6
known Hep C	12	10	22
Urethral irritation	61	Na	61
Balanitis	41	Na	41
Non STD illness	96	44	140
Post coital contraception	na	72	72
Abnormal Pap smear	na	6	6
Other/Uncertain	17	29	46
New needle exchange clients	53	19	72
Total needle exchange clients	77	23	100
Clinic attendances	2331	1654	3985
Episodes of care	1019	735	1754
Individual clients	974	694	1668

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, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	166	9	22	1
Homosexual, IDU	23	-	3	-
Bisexual	32	-	2	-
Bisexual/IDU	5	1	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	89	6	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>1</sup>	85	6	2	-
Heterosexual	545	32	-	-
<b>Total</b>		54	29	1

<sup>1</sup> Overseas sexual contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B		HIV
		Incident cases	New diagnosis	Known	Previous exposure <sup>1</sup>	Carrier	
Homosexual	175	-	-	-	11	2	-
Homosexual, IDU	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bisexual	32	-	-	-	1	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	84	-	2	9	5	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	91	-	-	-	2	-	-
Heterosexual	573	-	2	2	12	2	-
Other	19	-	-	1	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>		1	4	12	33	5	1

<sup>1</sup> Previous exposure to hepatitis B 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, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Heterosexual, IDU	38	4	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	53	5	1
Heterosexual	531	24	-
Other	50	4	-
<b>Total</b>		37	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 or HIV<sup>1</sup> infection at C275, 01/01/03 - 31/03/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B	
		New Diagnoses	Known	Previous exposure <sup>2</sup>	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	39	2	1	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>3</sup>	58	-	-	4	1
Heterosexual	553	-	2	8	2
Sex worker	19	-	2	1	-
Sex worker, IDU	3	-	2	1	-
Other/Unknown	51	-	3	1	-
<b>Total</b>		2	10	16	3

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

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

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