

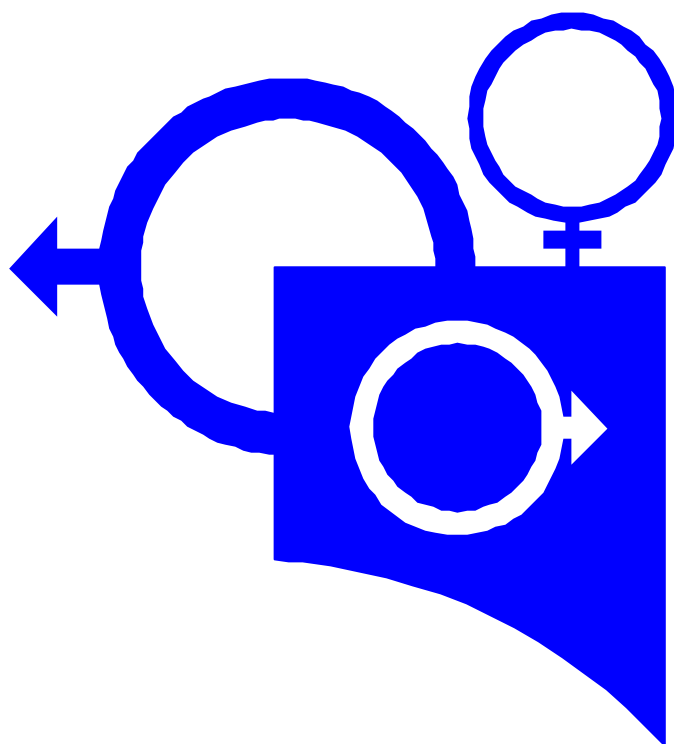
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

ISSN 1328-0090

No. 28, April - June 2003

Issued August 2003

---



## Contents

List of Tables .....	3
HIV infection in South Australia .....	4
Hepatitis C surveillance in South Australia.....	6
Hepatitis B surveillance in South Australia .....	9
Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia.....	11
Gonococcal infection in South Australia .....	13
Clinic 275 activity report .....	15

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

Postal address STD Services  
275 North Terrace  
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Tel 08 8226 6025  
Fax: 08 8226 6560

Editor Mrs Joy Copland  
Contributors Dr Gavin Hart  
Dr Russell Waddell  
Mrs Joy Copland  
Ms Tess Davey  
Ms Kellie McCleave  
Ms Monica Winter

Desk top Publishing: Joy Copland

email: [davey.tess@dhs.sa.gov.au](mailto:davey.tess@dhs.sa.gov.au)

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

## List of Tables

Table 1.1	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by sex.....	4
Table 1.2	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.....	5
Table 1.3	HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis..	5
Table 1.4	Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	5
Table 2.1	Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.....	6
Table 2.2	Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	7
Table 2.3	Newly acquired hepatitis C infections (Incident cases), 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.....	7
Table 2.4	Newly acquired hepatitis C infections (Incident cases), 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	7
Table 2.5	Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	8
Table 3.1	Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Case category by sex.....	9
Table 3.2	Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Race by sex.....	10
Table 3.3	Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	10
Table 4.1	Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	11
Table 4.2	Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Race by sex.....	11
Table 4.3	Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	12
Table 5.1	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	13
Table 5.2	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Race by sex.....	14
Table 5.3	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.....	14
Table 5.4	Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Site of infection.....	14
Table 6.1	Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.....	15
Table 6.2	Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.....	16
Table 6.3	Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.....	16
Table 6.4	Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.....	16
Table 6.5	Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.....	17

# HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## HIV Infection 1985 - 30/06/03

In South Australia, 854 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 771 (90%) males and 83 (10%) females. Of the males, 591 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 58 (7%) 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 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

Twelve individuals (11 male, 1 female) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter (Table 1.2). Ten men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor.

## Newly acquired infections

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. Of 11 males diagnosed during the second quarter, four acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. All four men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

## Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

During the second quarter of 2003, 19927 screening tests were performed; 8672 (44%) on males, 11242 (56%) on females and 101 tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/2003. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	591	76	na	-	591	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	33	4	na	-	33	4
Heterosexual contact	49	6	51	62	100	12
IDU	58	7	26	31	84	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	29	5	1	1	30	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>		<b>83</b>		<b>854</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	10	-	12	-
Heterosexual/IDU	-	1	-	1
Not stated	1	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	11	1	13	1

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03	
	Age group (years)		Age group (years)	
	25 - 39	> 39	25 - 39	> 39
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	3	1	3	2
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1	2	3	4
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	1	3	1	-
<b>Total</b>	5	6	7	6

1 Incident case - negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months. All newly acquired infections in 2003 occurred in homosexual males.

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 1.4 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5515	6680	98	10509	13131	188	23828
Private	3157	4562	3	6315	9440	3	15758
<b>Total</b>	8672	11242	101	16824	22571	191	39586

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

In the second quarter of 2003, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 181 individuals, 118 (65%) males and 63 (35%) females.

Among the notifications, 33 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 65 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In a further 49 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 34 individuals with a previous negative test, 21 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 13 were tested within the last year. In 121 (67%) 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 (82%) were aged between 20 and 49 years, while most females (65%) were in the 20 to 39 year age range (Table 2.2). Of three males and six females aged less than twenty years (nine cases), seven 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 hepatitis not ascribed to other causes.

Fourteen incident cases were identified during the quarter, 13 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months and one had clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised seven males and seven females. In 13 incident cases, the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). At the time of diagnosis most incident cases (13) were less than 35 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 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU <sup>1</sup>	59	25	142	80	222
IDU /Tattoos	8	2	14	6	20
Blood transfusion/ products	4	3	10	9	19
Tattoos	12	3	22	5	27
Other <sup>2</sup>	2	3	3	7	10
High prevalence country <sup>3</sup>	5	3	16	7	23
Unknown	7	12	17	19	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>357</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes perinatal & household transmission, body piercing, occupational exposure, assault.

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

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/03 - 30/06/03		01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1	1	2
10 - 19	2	6	3	9	12
20 - 29	26	12	57	43	100
30 - 39	27	21	66	45	111
40 - 49	27	7	64	23	87
> 50	14	4	33	12	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>357</b>

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infections (Incident cases\*), 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/03 - 30/06/03		01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	5	7	17	13	30
IDU / Tattoo	1	-	1	-	1
Tattoo /sex partner HCV+	1	-	1	-	1
IDU / Blood transfusion	-	-	-	1	1
Sex partner HCV+	-	-	-	1	1
Other	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>

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

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infections (Incident cases\*), 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/03 - 30/06/03		01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	1	3	1	4	5
20 - 24	1	2	4	6	10
25 - 29	1	-	5	1	6
30 - 34	3	2	6	2	8
35 - 39	-	-	-	2	2
40 - 44	-	-	2	-	2
> 50	1	-	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>

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

**Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	5375	6861	22	10358	13576	179	24113
Private	3327	4600	-	6929	9400	-	16329
<b>Total</b>	8702	11461	22	17287	22976	179	40442

# HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

During the second quarter of 2003, 58 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, three were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further ten 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 45 cases (Table 3.1)

Exposure categories were unable to be identified for the three acute clinical cases who were all aged over 30 years.

Of the 45 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 33 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 11 cases. Among the 33 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 20 (60%) 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, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date.  
Case category by sex.**

Case category	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	2	1	3	1	4
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	27	18	54	32	86
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	6	4	9	9	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>108</b>

**Table 3.2 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	2	1	3
Asian	10	10	24	17	41
Caucasian	7	2	13	4	17
Other/Unknown	3	-	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	21	12	44	24	68

**Table 3.3 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	5094	7115	30	9889	14350	61	24300
Private	2508	4227	-	5148	8709	-	13857
<b>Total</b>	7602	11342	30	15037	23059	61	38157

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

Between 1 April and 30 June 2003, medical practitioners notified 532 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 532 notifications, 198 (37%) occurred in males and 334 (67%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 152 (77%) and 283 (85%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 422 (79%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety-one 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, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	23	104	44	192	236
20 - 24	65	134	137	242	379
25 - 29	64	45	117	99	216
30 - 34	22	24	51	44	95
35 - 39	7	14	17	21	38
> 40	17	13	29	24	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1017</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	14	38	31	75	106
Asian	10	25	19	46	65
Caucasian	163	259	323	480	803
Other/unknown	11	12	22	21	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1017</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2099	4217	4077	8138	12215
Private	1176	2179	2057	4617	6674
<b>Total</b>	3275	6396	6134	12755	18889

# GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Gonococcal Infection 01/04/03 - 30/06/03

In the second quarter of 2003, 100 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 94 cases. Of the 94 cases notified, 75 (80%) occurred in males, and 19 (20%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for six cases, two males and four females.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 32 (34%) cases occurring in those aged less than 25 years, 37 (39%) in the 25-39 age group and 25 (27%) in those aged over 40 years (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 16 female cases (84%). In males, 20 cases (27%) were Aboriginal and 52 (69%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 80 (85%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 33 cases (41%) were diagnosed in residents of South Australian communities in Central Australia.

Forty two males (56%) with gonococcal infection reported male-to-male sexual contact. The site of infection for males reporting male-to-male sexual contact is shown in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.1** Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	9	5	13	9	22
20 - 24	11	7	23	10	33
25 - 29	11	3	28	4	32
30 - 34	11	1	26	2	28
35 - 39	10	1	21	1	22
> 40	23	2	34	3	37
<b>Total</b>	75	19	145	29	174

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	20	16	33	24	57
Asian	2	-	7	1	8
Caucasian	52	3	101	4	105
Other	1	-	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>174</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

Location	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	64	16	114	25	139
Interstate	5	3	15	3	18
Overseas	6	-	16	1	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>174</b>

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03 and year. Site of infection**

Site	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03	
Urethral	19		42	
Rectal	18		32	
Pharyngeal	5		10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>84</b>	
<b>Total males in SA</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>145</b>	

# CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	2nd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/06/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	472	277	830	674	1504
HIV	3	-	4	-	4
Gonorrhoea	28	-	58	1	59
Syphilis	-	-	2	-	2
Herpes	28	22	58	51	109
Chlamydia	54	35	107	80	187
NSU	21	na	37	na	37
Warts	137	56	353	169	522
Trichomoniasis	-	5	-	8	8
Candida vaginitis	na	69	na	178	178
Crabs	10	1	24	2	26
Scabies	3	-	5	-	5
Molluscum	11	11	57	20	77
Bacterial vaginosis	na	48	na	119	119
Hepatitis B antigen positive - acute carrier	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	7	4	11
Hepatitis C infection - incident new	1	-	2	-	2
	-	-	6	2	8
	7	5	16	15	31
Urethral irritation	51	na	105	na	105
Balanitis	32	na	70	na	70
Non STD illness	70	22	168	67	235
Post coital contraception	na	73	na	163	163
Abnormal Pap smear	na	4	na	12	12
Other/Uncertain	14	13	32	44	76
New needle exchange clients	35	13	88	32	120
Total needle exchange clients	79	29	156	52	208
Clinic attendances	2363	1616	4694	3270	7964
Episodes of care	890	583	1823	1472	3295
Individual clients	858	552	1636	1303	2939

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, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Homosexual	175	16	18
Homosexual, IDU	13	-	2
Bisexual	28	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	64	2	1
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	86	2	3
Heterosexual	505	34	3
<b>Total</b>		54	28

<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<sup>1</sup> or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/03 – 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B	HIV
		Incident cases	New diagnosis	Known	Previous exposure <sup>1</sup>	
Homosexual	175	-	-	1	12	3
Homosexual, IDU	13	-	-	2	2	-
Heterosexual, IDU	64	1	1	3	4	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	86	-	-	-	5	-
Heterosexual	505	-	-	1	11	-
<b>Total</b>		1	1	7	34	3

<sup>1</sup> No case of acute hepatitis B diagnosed during the 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.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea<sup>1</sup> or syphilis<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/04/03 - 30/06/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia
Heterosexual, IDU	38	4
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	54	4
Heterosexual	434	26
Other / unknown	38	1
<b>Total</b>		35

<sup>1</sup> No case of syphilis or gonorrhoea 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, 01/04/03 - 31/06/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B	
		Known	Previous exposure <sup>2</sup>	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	38	2	2	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>3</sup>	54	-	2	1
Heterosexual	434	2	5	-
Sex worker, IDU	4	1	1	-
Other/Unknown	38	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>		5	11	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.