

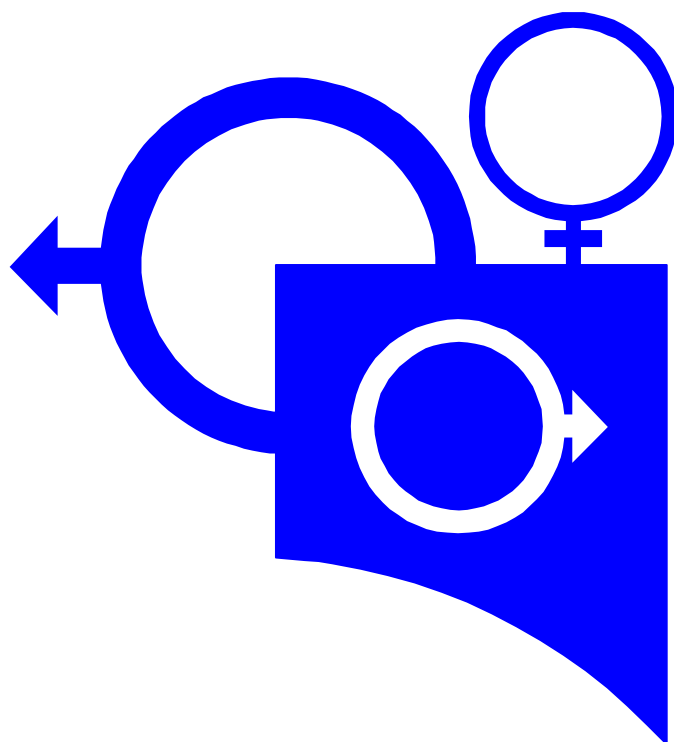
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/09/03

In South Australia, 869 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 786 (90%) males and 83 (10%) females. Of the males, 600 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 60 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 35 (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 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

Fifteen males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the third quarter. Eight men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use as their risk factor and two men reported injecting drug use as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

## Newly acquired infections 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

Of the fifteen males diagnosed during the third quarter, seven had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Six of the seven men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3). Anonymous male-to-male sexual contact was reported by the majority of men who had newly HIV infection.

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 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

During the third quarter of 2003, 20049 screening tests were performed, 8801 (42%) on males, 11665 (57%) on females and 24 tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/03. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	600	76	na	-	600	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	35	4	na	-	35	4
Heterosexual contact	50	6	51	62	101	11
IDU	60	7	26	31	86	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	30	5	1	1	31	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>		<b>83</b>		<b>869</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	8	na	21	na
Homosexual/IDU	2	na	2	na
Heterosexual	1	-	1	-
Heterosexual/IDU	2	-	2	1
Not stated	2	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	15	-	28	1

na - not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired HIV infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>) 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	4	na	12	na	12
Homosexual/IDU	2	na	2	na	2
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	7	-	15	-	15

na - not applicable

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

**Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	2	2	3	2	8	5
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	-	2	1	-	3	2
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	-	2	3	-	2	6
<b>Total</b>	2	6	7	2	13	13

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, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5624	6916	24	16133	20047	212	36392
Private	3177	4749	-	9492	14189	3	23684
<b>Total</b>	8801	11665	24	25625	34236	215	60076

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

In the third quarter of 2003, 210 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 134 (64%) males and 76 (36%) females; similar to the same period in 2002.

Among the notifications, 29 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995) while 59 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In a further 73 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 49 individuals with a previous negative test, 33 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 16 were tested within the last year. In 135 (75%) 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, 36% of males (42) were aged between 40 and 49 years, whereas 40% of females (26) were in the 20 to 29 year age-group (Table 2.2). Of three males and six females aged less than twenty years, 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.

Seventeen incident cases were identified during the quarter, 16 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months and one, with negative serology more than 12 months earlier, had clinical signs. The incident cases comprised seven males and ten females. In 14 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use. One case with multiple risk factors is under investigation; a hepatitis C positive sexual partner is the only risk in another case. One further case with low levels of antibody received blood many years ago (Table 2.3). At diagnosis, most incident cases (76%) 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 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU <sup>1</sup>	80	40	224	124	348
IDU/tattoos	13	2	27	8	35
Blood transfusion/ products	2	3	12	13	25
Tattoos	9	2	31	7	38
High prevalence country <sup>2</sup>	4	5	20	12	32
Other <sup>3</sup>	2	5	5	12	17
Unknown	6	8	22	25	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>542</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence overseas country.

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

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	3	6	7	17	24
20 - 29	31	26	88	70	158
30 - 39	31	22	98	67	165
40 - 49	42	6	106	30	136
≥ 50	9	5	42	17	59
<b>Total</b>	116	65	341	201	542

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	6	8	21	22	43
IDU/tattoos	-	-	1	-	1
Blood products <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	1	2
Sex partner HCV+	-	1	-	1	1
Tattoo	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	7	10	24	24	48

<sup>1</sup> Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

<sup>2</sup> Second risk in one case; remote risk in one case.

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	-	2	1	6	7
20 - 29	5	6	12	13	25
30 - 39	1	2	7	5	12
≥ 40	1	-	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	7	10	24	24	48

<sup>1</sup> Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03			Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5595	7080	10	15953	20656	189	36798
Private	3342	4749	-	10271	14149	-	24420
<b>Total</b>	8937	11829	10	26224	34805	189	61218

## HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

During the third quarter of 2003, 60 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, four were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further nine 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 47 cases (Table 3.3).

Exposure categories identified for the acute clinical cases were injecting drug use/tattoos (3) and overseas travel (1) (Table 3.1).

Of the 47 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 34 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, three had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 10 cases. Among the 34 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 17 (50%) 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, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU/tattoos	3	-	3	-	3
Overseas travel	1	-	1	-	1
None identified	-	-	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 – 19	1	-	1	-	1
20 – 29	-	-	-	-	-
30 – 39	2	-	3	-	3
40 – 49	1	-	2	-	2
≥ 50	-	-	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Case category by sex.**

Case category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/03 - 30/09/03		01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	4	-	7	1	8
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	29	18	84	51	135
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	4	5	13	15	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>171</b>

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/03 - 30/09/03		01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	5	2	7	3	10
Asian	10	7	34	24	58
Caucasian	3	2	17	6	23
Other/unknown	1	4	6	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>103</b>

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter			Year to date			Total
	01/07/03 - 30/09/03			01/01/03 - 30/09/03			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5026	7180	26	14915	21530	87	36532
Private	2471	4147	-	7619	12856	-	20475
<b>Total</b>	<b>7497</b>	<b>11327</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22534</b>	<b>34386</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>57007</b>

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

Between 1 July and 30 September 2003, medical practitioners notified 502 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 502 notifications, 194 (39%) occurred in males and 308 (61%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 152 (78%) and 264 (86%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 431 (86%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety-two 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, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	23	88	68	279	347
20 - 24	70	120	208	362	570
25 - 29	59	56	176	155	331
30 - 34	13	20	66	64	130
35 - 39	12	12	29	34	63
≥ 40	17	12	47	35	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1523</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	11	20	41	94	135
Asian	5	13	25	57	82
Caucasian	174	257	205	739	1241
Other/unknown	4	18	26	39	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1523</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia,  
01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03</b>		<b>Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public	2108	4186	6225	12324	18549
Private	960	2771	3017	7388	10405
<b>Total</b>	3068	6957	9242	19712	28954

## GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Gonococcal Infection 01/07/03 - 30/09/03

In the third quarter of 2003, 55 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Forty five (81%) occurred in males, and 10 (19%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 33 cases (73%) occurring in males and females aged less than 34 years (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for eight female cases (80%). In males, six cases (13%) were Aboriginal and 36 (80%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals (40, 89%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 28 males (65%) 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, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group(years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	3	2	16	11	27
20 - 24	7	2	30	13	43
25 - 29	9	-	38	7	45
30 - 34	7	3	33	6	39
35 - 39	7	-	29	1	30
≥ 40	12	3	46	6	52
<b>Total</b>	45	10	192	44	236

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	6	8	40	37	77
Asian	1	-	8	1	9
Caucasian	36	2	138	6	144
Other	2	-	6	-	6
<b>Total</b>	45	10	192	44	236

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

Location	3rd Quarter 01/04/03 - 30/09/03		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	33	7	147	36	183
Interstate	8	2	23	6	29
Overseas	4	1	20	2	22
<b>Total</b>	45	10	192	44	236

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03 and year. Site of infection.**

Site	3rd Quarter 01/07/03 - 30/09/03	Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/09/03
	Urethral	11
Rectal	12	44
Pharyngeal	3	14
Other	2	2
<b>Total</b>	28	112
<b>Total males notified</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>190</b>



**Table 6.2 Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No. <sup>2</sup>	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Homosexual	147	5	6
Homosexual IDU	15	1	2
Bisexual, IDU	1	2	2
Heterosexual IDU	58	4	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>3</sup>	78	3	1
Heterosexual	506	31	2
<b>Total</b>		46	13

1 No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter

2 No. refers to number of tests on clients in each category

3 Overseas sexual contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B<sup>1</sup> or HIV infection at C275, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No. <sup>2</sup>	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B		HIV
		New diagnosis	Known	Previous exposure <sup>3</sup>	Carrier	
Homosexual	153	-	-	3	-	1
Homosexual, IDU	14	1	2	-	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	57	1	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>4</sup>	79	-	-	-	3	-
Heterosexual	507	1	-	4	1	-
Other/unknown	23	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		3	3	7	4	1

1 No case of acute hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter

2 No. refers to number of tests on clients in each category

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

4 Overseas sexual contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea<sup>1</sup> or syphilis<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No. <sup>2</sup>	Chlamydia
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	36	3
Heterosexual	388	19
<b>Total</b>		22

1 No case of syphilis or gonorrhoea diagnosed during the quarter

2 No. refers to number of tests on clients in each category

3 Overseas sexual 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, 01/07/03 - 30/09/03. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No. <sup>2</sup>	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		Known	Previous exposure <sup>3</sup>
Heterosexual, IDU	31	1	-
Heterosexual	405	2	2
Sex worker, IDU	4	-	1
Other/unknown	28	1	-
<b>Total</b>		4	3

1 No case of HIV or acute hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter

2 No. refers to number of tests on clients in each category

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