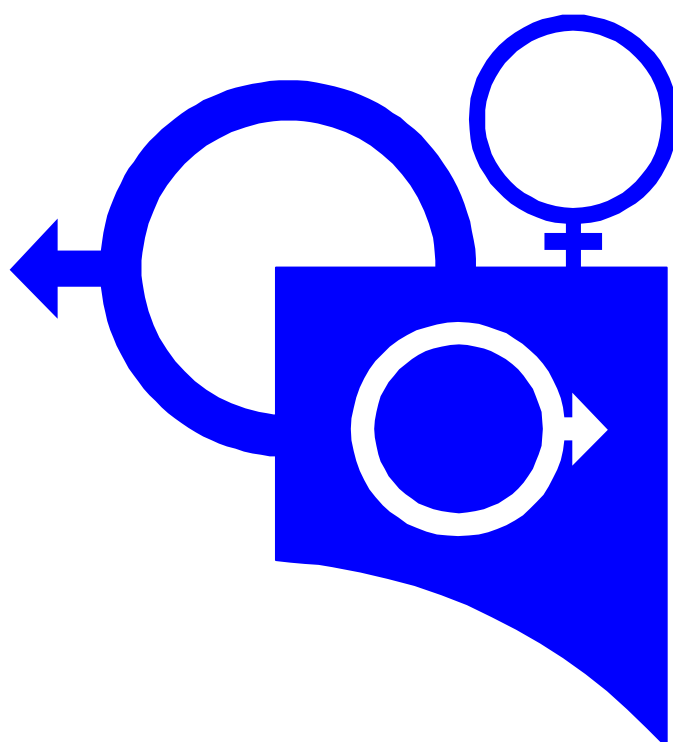


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

ISSN 1328-0090

No.30 October - December 2003

Issued April 2004



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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 6565

Editor Dr Gavin Hart
Contributors Dr Gavin Hart
Mrs Joy Copland
Ms Tess Davey
Ms Monica Winter

Web & desk top publishing: Carolyn Kernahan

email: tess.davey@dhs.sa.gov.au

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

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 – 31/12/2003

In South Australia, 884 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 799 (90%) males and 85 (10%) females. Of the males, 610 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 52 (6%) reported injecting drug use and 35 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 53 (62%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 26 (31%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

Fourteen individuals (12 male, 2 female) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter (Table 1.2). Ten men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor.

Newly acquired infections

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

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

During the fourth quarter of 2003, 19333 screening tests were performed, 8477 (44%) on males, 10856 (56%) on females (Table 1.5).

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/03. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	610	76	na		610	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	35	4	na		35	4
Heterosexual contact	52	6	53	62	105	12
IDU	61	8	26	31	87	10
Blood products	7	1	2	2	9	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	30	4	1	1	31	3
Total	799		85		884	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	10	na	31	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	3	1
Heterosexual contact	2	2	3	2
Not stated	-	-	2	-
Total	12	2	41	3

na not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	2	na	14	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	1	-
Total	2	1	17	1

* 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, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	4th Quarter			Year		
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03			01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	-	2	2	7	8
Greater than 12 months ²	-	1	2	-	5	3
Uncertain duration ³	-	3	2	-	6	7
Known positive overseas	-	2	-	-	2	1
Total	-	6	6	2	20	19

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, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03			Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5494	6681	-	21627	26728	212	48567
Private	2983	4175	-	12475	18364	3	30842
Total	8477	10856	-	34102	45092	215	79402

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Medical notifications 2003

During 2003, 852 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 529 males and 323 females. Among these notifications were 75 incident cases. This is an increase in incident cases compared to the number in 2002.

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

In the fourth quarter of 2003, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 203 individuals, 122 (60%) males and 81 (40%) females.

Among the notifications, 27 cases were reported as having an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 64 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In a further 61 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 51 individuals with a previous negative test, 27 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 24 were tested within the last year. In 136 (77%) instances, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1).

Most newly diagnosed males (87%) were aged between 20 and 49 years, as were the majority of females (75%) (Table 2.2). Of the 11 cases (2 male, 9 females) aged less than twenty years at diagnosis, nine 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.

Twenty seven incident cases were identified during the quarter, 24 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. Three cases with clinical hepatitis had negative tests more than 12 months earlier. The incident cases comprised 13 males and 14 females. In 24 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use, three cases also had recent tattoos. One case is currently under investigation, having had a recent medical procedure. One further case had a remote risk for infection (Table 2.3). At the time of diagnosis, six males and nine females 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 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	72	46	303	172	475
IDU/tattoos	13	5	43	14	57
Blood transfusion/products	3	3	14	16	30
Tattoos	3	2	34	11	45
Occupational exposure	1	-	2	-	2
High prevalence country ²	2	6	24	18	42
Other ³	4	7	8	20	28
Unknown	5	4	25	28	51
Total	103	73	453	279	732

1 Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (14 cases).

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

3 Includes household, perinatal & sexual transmission, body piercing/ acupuncture.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 10	-	1	1	2	3
10 - 19	2	8	8	24	32
20 - 29	27	21	116	93	209
30 - 39	35	15	136	83	219
40 - 49	28	19	137	50	187
≥ 50	11	9	55	27	82
Total	103	73	453	279	732

Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases¹) of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ²	10	11	35	32	67
IDU/tattoos	3	-	1	-	1
Other ³	-	2	1	4	5
Remote risk	-	1	-	2	2
Total	13	14	37	38	75

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

2 Includes IDU in combination with tattoos for 4 males

3 Includes body piercing (1), sex partner HCV+ (1), Injury +/- or blood product (2) acquired overseas (1).

Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	-	4	1	10	11
20 - 29	6	5	18	18	36
30 - 39	5	1	12	6	18
40 - 49	2	3	4	3	7
50 - 59	-	-	2	-	2
60 - 69	-	1	-	1	1
Total	13	14	37	38	75

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter		Year			
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	5522	6830	21475	27486	189	49150
Private	3073	4376	13344	18525	-	31869
Total	8595	11206	34819	46011	189	81019

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

During the fourth quarter of 2003, 59 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, 2 were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.3). A further 8 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 49 cases (Table 3.3).

The exposure categories identified for the acute clinical cases were heterosexual contact (1) and unknown risk factor (1).

Of the 49 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 27 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the 22 remaining cases. Among the 27 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 14 (52 %) 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, 01/01/03 – 31/12/03.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Year 01/01/03 – 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Total
IDU	3	-	3
Heterosexual contact	-	1	1
Overseas travel	1	-	1
None identified	3	2	5
Total	7	3	10

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/03 –31/12/2003. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Year 01/01/03 – 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	3	-	3
30 - 39	-	1	1
40 - 49	1	-	1
≥ 50	3	2	5
Total	7	3	10

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Case category by sex.

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	-	2	7	3	10
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	28	21	117	73	190
Chronic carriers - > 12 months duration	3	5	17	21	38
Total	31	28	141	97	238

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	1	8	3	11
Asian	6	8	42	30	72
Caucasian	3	2	20	8	28
Other/unknown	5	-	12	9	21
Total	16	11	82	50	132

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03			Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5026	7180	26	19985	28398	87	48470
Private	2471	4147	-	9872	16612	-	26484
Total	7497	11327	26	29857	45010	87	74954

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

Between 1 October and 31 December 2003, 464 cases of genital chlamydial infection were notified to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 464 notifications, 196 (42 %) occurred in males and 268 (58%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 148 (76%) and 238 (89%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 385 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Eighty-nine 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, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	22	71	90	351	441
20 - 24	68	114	276	478	754
25 - 29	58	53	233	210	443
30 - 34	25	18	92	82	174
35 - 39	13	8	43	42	85
≥ 40	10	4	56	39	95
Total	196	268	790	1202	1992

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year.
Race by sex.**

Racial origin	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	7	22	48	116	164
Asian	6	10	30	68	98
Caucasian	163	222	666	965	1631
Other/unknown	20	14	46	53	99
Total	196	268	790	1202	1992

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia,
01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/03 - 31/12/03		01/01/03 - 31/12/03		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2341	4125	8566	16526	25092
Private	965	2349	3982	9737	13719
Total	3306	6474	12548	26263	38811

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/03 - 31/12/03

In the fourth quarter of 2003, 61 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these 47 (77%) occurred in males, and 14 (23%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females 12 (86%) cases occurred in those aged less than 30 years, while in males, 31 (66%) cases occurred in those aged 30 years and over (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 18 (30%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 48(79%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 25 (53%) males 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, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	4	5	20	16	34
20 - 24	7	3	37	16	53
25 - 29	5	4	43	11	54
30 - 34	12	-	45	6	51
35 - 39	7	1	36	2	38
≥ 40	12	1	58	7	65
Total	47	14	239	58	297

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	7	11	47	48	95
Asian	2	2	10	3	13
Caucasian	37	1	175	7	182
Other	1	-	7	-	7
Total	47	14	239	58	297

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	36	12	185	48	233
Interstate	3	1	26	7	33
Overseas	8	1	28	3	31
Total	47	14	239	58	297

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/03 - 31/12/03 and year. Site of infection

Site	4th Quarter 01/10/03 - 31/12/03		Year 01/01/02 - 31/12/02	
	Urethral	11		64
Rectal	8		52	
Pharyngeal	4		18	
Other ¹	2		4	
Total	25		138	
Total males notified	47		239	

¹ Other - urine sample