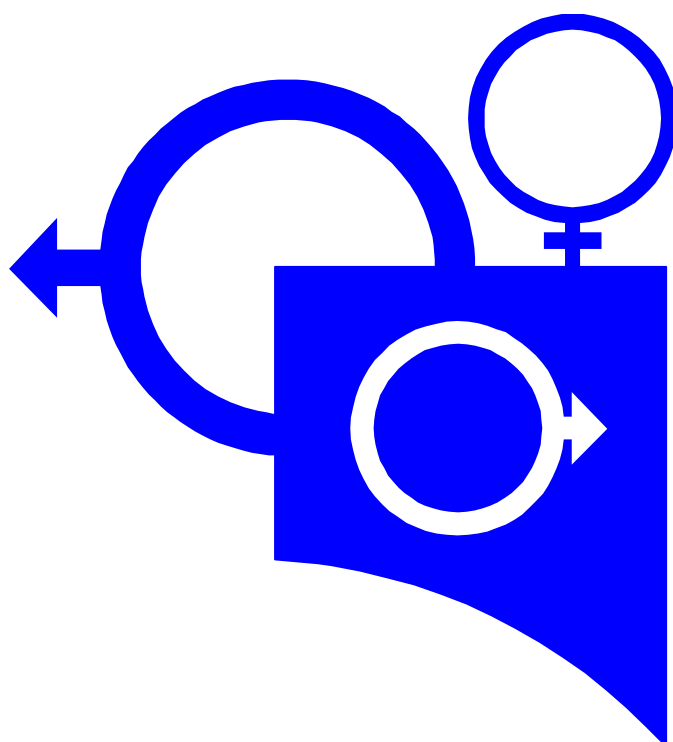


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 31/03/04

In South Australia 899 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 813 (90%) males and 86 (10%) females. Of the males, 617 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 55 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 36 (4%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 26 (30%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 54 (63%) reported heterosexual transmission.

HIV Infection 01/01/04 - 31/03/04

Fourteen males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the first quarter of this year (Table 1.2). Five of the fourteen men acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. The three men who reported heterosexual exposure were from or had female partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted through heterosexual contact (Table 1.3).

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.

During the first quarter of 2004, 20690 screening tests were performed; 8697 (42%) on males, 11993 (58%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

| Exposure category | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------|----|-----------|----|------------|----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Homosexual contact | 617 | 76 | na | | 617 | 69 |
| Homosexual contact/IDU | 36 | 4 | na | | 36 | 4 |
| Heterosexual contact | 55 | 7 | 54 | 63 | 109 | 12 |
| IDU | 62 | 7 | 26 | 30 | 88 | 10 |
| Blood products | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Other | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Unknown | 32 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 3 |
| Total | 813 | | 86 | | 899 | |

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Homosexual | 7 | na | 7 |
| Homosexual/IDU | 1 | na | 1 |
| Heterosexual/IDU | 1 | - | 1 |
| Heterosexual contact | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Not stated | 2 | - | 2 |
| Total | 14 | 1 | 15 |

na not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Homosexual | 3 | na | 3 |
| Heterosexual | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not stated | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 5 | - | 5 |

* 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, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Case category by age at diagnosis.**

| Case category | Age group (years) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | <25 | 25 - 39 | ≥40 |
| Newly acquired ¹ | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Greater than 12 months ² | - | 2 | 1 |
| Uncertain duration ³ | - | 4 | 2 |
| Known positive overseas | - | - | - |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 6 |

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, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Laboratory by sex.**

| Laboratory | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Private | 2957 | 4458 | 7415 |
| Public | 5740 | 7535 | 13275 |
| Total | 8697 | 11993 | 20690 |

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/04 - 31/03/04

In the first quarter of 2004, 213 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 136 (64%) males and 77 (36%) females. Among these 213 cases, 191 individuals were newly diagnosed with hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 78 individuals as having no previous hepatitis C test while 22 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Thirty-one individuals recorded a previous negative test; in 14 cases within the last 12 months and in 17 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 82 cases the testing history was unknown. In 132 (69%) 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, 107 (86%) males and 53 (79%) 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. Sixteen incident cases were identified in the first quarter. Fourteen had negative serology in the previous 12 months while two cases were diagnosed with clinical hepatitis.

The incident cases comprised ten males and six females. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was solely injecting drug use in ten cases (Table 2.3). Most were in the 20 to 39 year age-group at diagnosis (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, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

| Exposure category | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----|-----------|----|------------|----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| IDU ¹ | 81 | 65 | 40 | 60 | 121 | 63 |
| IDU/ tattoos | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Blood transfusion/blood products | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Tattoos | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| High prevalence country ² | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Other ³ | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 7 |
| Unknown | 11 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 11 |
| Total | 124 | | 67 | | 191 | |

1 includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos

2 residence/medical treatment in an overseas high prevalence country

3 includes - perinatal transmission, occupational exposure, sexual partner and body piercing.

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Age group by sex.**

| Age group (years) | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-------------------|------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| < 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 - 19 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| 20 - 29 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 41 | 21 |
| 30 - 39 | 44 | 35 | 20 | 30 | 64 | 34 |
| 40 - 49 | 40 | 32 | 15 | 22 | 55 | 29 |
| ≥ 50 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 10 |
| Total | 124 | | 67 | | 191 | |

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C,
01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Exposure category by sex.**

| Exposure category | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| IDU | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| IDU/tattoos | 1 | - | 1 |
| Tattoo | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Occupational exposure | - | 1 | 1 |
| Unknown | - | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 10 | 6 | 16 |

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of hepatitis C,
01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Age group by sex.**

| Age group (years) | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| 20 - 29 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 30 - 39 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 40 - 49 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 50 - 59 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 10 | 6 | 16 |

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.5 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Laboratory by sex.**

| Laboratory | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Private | 3053 | 4468 | 7521 |
| Public | 5662 | 7685 | 13347 |
| Total | 8715 | 12153 | 20868 |

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/01/04 - 31/03/04

During the first quarter of 2004, 52 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, only one was an acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further 11 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 40 cases (Table 3.1).

The acute infection was in a male in the 30-39 year old age group with injecting drug use identified as the exposure category.

Of the 40 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 27 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 12 cases (Table 3.2). Among the 27 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 12 (44%) was reported as Asian (Table 3.3).

The number of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed by laboratories for this quarter is shown in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.1 Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04.
Case category by sex.**

| Case category | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Acute Infection | 1 | - | 1 |
| Antigen positivity - uncertain duration | 23 | 17 | 40 |
| Chronic carriers - >12 months duration | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 30 | 22 | 52 |

Table 3.2 Hepatitis B cases of uncertain duration, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Previous test by sex.

| Previous test | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Not done | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| HbsAg Negative | 1 | - | 1 |
| Unknown | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Total | 23 | 17 | 40 |

Table 3.3 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Race by sex.

| Racial origin | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aboriginal | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Asian | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Caucasian | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Other | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 14 | 13 | 27 |

Table 3.4 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Laboratory by sex.

| Laboratory | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Private | 2086 | 3664 | 5750 |
| Public | 5116 | 7621 | 12737 |
| Total | 7202 | 11285 | 18487 |

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/04 - 31/03/04

Between 1 January and 31 March 2004, 567 cases of chlamydial infection were notified by medical practitioners to STD Services. Two - Hundred and twenty-four (39%) occurred in males and 343 (61%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 76% and 90% of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The racial origin of 471 cases (83%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 513 cases (91%).

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, 01/01/04 – 31/03/04. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <15 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 – 19 | 30 | 109 | 139 |
| 20 – 24 | 82 | 145 | 227 |
| 25 – 29 | 56 | 532 | 109 |
| 30 – 34 | 31 | 23 | 54 |
| 35 – 39 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| ≥40 | 12 | 5 | 16 |
| Total | 224 | 343 | 567 |

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/01/04 – 31/03/04.
Race by sex.**

| Racial origin | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Aboriginal | 16 | 21 | 37 |
| Asian | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| Caucasian | 175 | 296 | 471 |
| Other/unknown | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Total | 224 | 343 | 567 |

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia,
01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Laboratory by sex.**

| Laboratory | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Private | 954 | 2654 | 3608 |
| Public | 2388 | 5319 | 7707 |
| Total | 3342 | 7973 | 11315 |

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/04 - 31/03/04

Between 1 January and 31 March 2004, 77 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these 56 (73%) occurred in males, and 21 (27%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females 13 (62%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years, while in males the cases were more evenly distributed across the age groups (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 24 (31%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, (70, 91%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

Of the 56 male cases, 15 (27%) reported male-to-male sexual contact as compared with 25 (53%) in the fourth quarter of 2003. The site of infection for homosexual males with gonococcal infection in this quarter is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10 - 14 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 15 - 19 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 20 - 24 | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| 25 - 29 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 30 - 34 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 35 - 39 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| ≥40 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Total | 56 | 21 | 77 |

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Racial origin by sex.

| Racial origin | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aboriginal | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Asian | 2 | - | 2 |
| Caucasian | 41 | 9 | 50 |
| Other | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 56 | 21 | 77 |

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

| Location | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| South Australia | 49 | 21 | 70 |
| Interstate | 5 | - | 5 |
| Overseas | 2 | - | 2 |
| Total | 56 | 21 | 77 |

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/04 - 31/03/04. Site of infection

| Site | 01/01/04 - 31/03/04 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Urethral | 7 |
| Rectal | 5 |
| Pharyngeal | 3 |
| Total | 15 |
| Total males in SA | 56 |