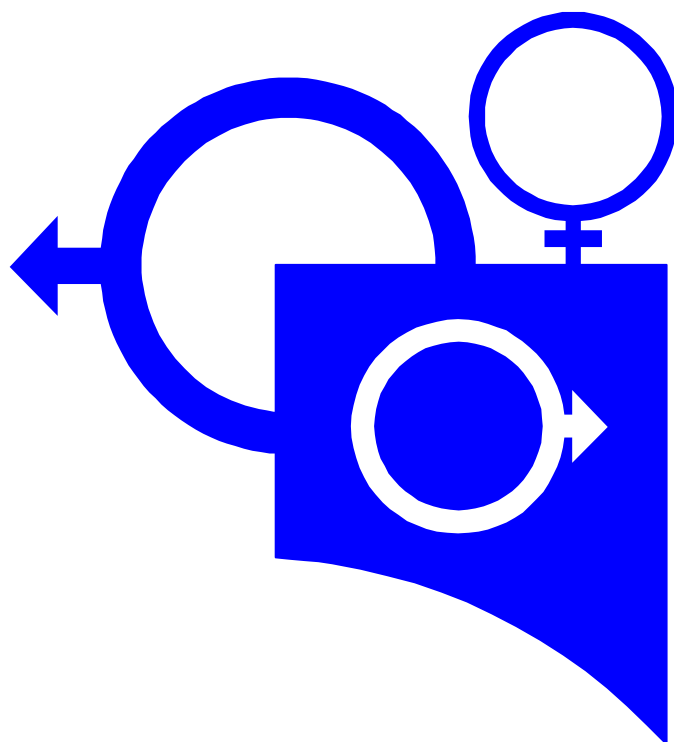


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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Postal address STD Services

275 North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Tel 08 8226 6025
Fax: 08 8226 6560

email: Joy.Copland@health.sa.gov.au

Editor

Mrs Joy Copland

Contributors

Ms Tess Davey
Ms Monica Winter
Mrs Joy Copland

Web

Mrs Joy Copland

Desk top Publishing

Ms Carolyn Kernahan

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

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 30/09/04

In South Australia, 928 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 841 (91%) males and 87 (9%) females. Of the males, 636 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 65 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 38 (5%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 55 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 26 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/04 - 30/09/04

Forty-five individuals have been notified with HIV infection so far this year (43 males, 2 females) (Table 1.2).

Of the 43 males, 27 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, seven males reported heterosexual contact and five heterosexual males reported injecting drug use as their risk factor.

Heterosexual transmission

A total of 14 individuals (12 males, 2 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the 12 males, five reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and five were either current or past injecting drug users. Investigation is continuing in 2 further cases. One male denies exposures other than sexual contact with an anonymous female partner, and in the other case female partners have subsequently tested negative and no other exposures have been identified to date.

HIV Infection 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

Seventeen males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the third quarter. Of the 17 men, 11 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, and two males reported heterosexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/01/2004 - 30/09/2004

Of the 43 males notified this year 16 have acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months, eleven of the 16 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, three males reported heterosexual contact, 2 with partners overseas and the other reported sexual contact with an anonymous female partner in South Australia (Table 1.3).

Newly acquired infections 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

Of the 17 males diagnosed during the third quarter, six had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Five males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

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

During the third quarter of 2004, 20413 screening tests were performed, 8706 (43%) on males and 11707 (57%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	636	76	na	-	636	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	38	4	na	-	38	4
Heterosexual contact	59	7	55	63	114	11
IDU	65	8	26	30	91	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	31	3	1	1	32	4
Total	841		87		928	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	11	na	27	na
Homosexual/IDU	2	na	2	na
Heterosexual	2	-	7	2
Heterosexual/IDU	2	-	5	-
Blood products (overseas)	-	-	1	-
Not stated	-	-	1	-
Total	17	-	43	2

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired HIV infection (Incident cases¹) 01/07/04 – 30/09/04
and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 – 30/09/04		01/01/04 – 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	4	na	11	Na	11
Homosexual/IDU	1	na	1	Na	1
Heterosexual	1	-	3	-	3
Blood products (overseas)	-	-	1	-	1
Total	6		16		16

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, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Case category by age group at diagnosis.

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04			Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	3	1	2	4	6	6
Greater than 12 months ²	-	5	4	-	11	6
Uncertain duration ³	1	-	1	1	3	6
Total	4	6	7	5	20	18

- 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, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	5297	7204	17090	22529	39619
Private	3409	4503	9304	13140	22444
Total	8706	11707	26394	35669	62063

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C medical notification 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

In the third quarter of 2004, 165 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received, 45 fewer than for the same period in 2003. However, 2004 cumulative data closely match 2003 totals. The notifications recorded 92 (56%) cases in males and 73 (44%) in females.

Medical notifications reported 15 cases as having an earlier, positive test (pre-1995), whilst 59 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 58 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 33 individuals with a previous negative test, 23 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 10 were tested within the last year. In 97 (63%) instances, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis many males (84%) were aged 20 to 49 years, as were 77% of females (Table 2.2). Of seven cases under twenty years of age, four had used injecting drugs.

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.

Twelve incident cases were identified during the quarter, 10 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months and two had signs of clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised seven males and five females. In 10 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). Eight incident cases were less than 30 years of age at the time of diagnosis (Table 2.4).

Table 2.5 summarises collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests.

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/04-30/09/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	54	33	220	118	338
IDU /tattoos	7	3	26	10	30
Blood transfusion/ products	4	8	18	18	36
Tattoos	5	3	16	5	21
High prevalence country ²	7	9	24	23	47
Other ³	3	5	10	13	23
Perinatal	-	-	1	3	4
Unknown	4	5	20	21	41
Total	84	66	335	211	546

¹ In 1% of cases, includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos.

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

³ Includes occupational exposure, assault, household transmission, body piercing &/or acupuncture.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	3	4	10	15	25
20 – 29	22	13	68	55	123
30 – 39	21	24	104	67	170
40 – 49	28	14	115	45	160
50 – 59	7	6	28	12	40
≥ 60	3	5	11	17	28
Total	84	66	335	211	546

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	6	4	20	7	27
IDU / tattoo	-	-	1	1	2
Tattoo	-	-	1	-	1
Sex partner	-	1	-	1	1
Occupational exposure	-	-	-	1	1
Other ²	1	-	2	-	2
Unknown	-	-	1	2	3
Total	7	5	25	12	37

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

² Includes assault (1), blood transfusion under investigation (1).

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	-	-	2	1	3
20 – 29	5	3	10	6	16
30 – 39	1	1	9	3	12
40 – 49	1	1	3	3	5
50 - 59	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	5	25	12	37

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04			Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5321	7353	33	16407	22327	107	38841
Private	3151	4497	-	9212	13217	-	22429
Total	8472	11850	33	25619	35544	107	61270

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

During the third quarter of 2004, 71 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, three were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 12 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 56 cases (Table 3.3).

Injecting drug use was identified as an exposure category for one of the three acute clinical cases with no exposure categories identified for the remaining two cases (Table 3.1).

Of the 56 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 26 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, two had a previous positive test and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 28 cases. Among the 26 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of nine (35%) 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, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	-	1	2	1	3
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	1	1
None identified	1	1	1	1	2
Total	1	2	3	3	6

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 – 19	-	-	-	1	1
20 – 29	-	2	-	2	2
30 – 39	-	-	2	-	2
40 – 49	1	-	1	-	1
Total	1	2	3	3	6

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Case category by sex.

Case category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	2	3	3	6
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	38	18	95	52	147
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	6	6	26	17	43
Total	45	26	124	72	196

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	3	4	7
Asian	4	5	14	20	34
Caucasian	6	1	15	3	18
Other/unknown	6	3	19	8	27
Total	17	9	51	35	86

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	4947	7276	15215	22153	37368
Private	2109	3610	6236	10732	16968
Total	7056	10886	21451	32885	54336

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

Between 1 July and 30 September 2004, medical practitioners notified 546 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 546 notifications, 214 (39%) occurred in males and 332 (61%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 169 (79%) and 297 (90%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 455 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety-three 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, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	26	118	88	357	445
20 - 24	94	127	291	433	724
25 - 29	49	52	170	159	329
30 - 34	18	18	81	73	154
35 - 39	11	9	44	32	76
≥ 40	16	8	46	24	70
Total	214	332	720	1078	1798

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	13	24	65	110	175
Asian	9	16	29	45	74
Caucasian	179	276	576	878	1454
Other/unknown	13	16	50	45	95
Total	214	332	720	1078	1798

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2526	5295	7669	16278	23947
Private	934	2414	2797	7635	10432
Total	3460	7709	10466	23913	34379

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/07/04 - 30/09/04

In the third quarter of 2004, 57 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 55 cases. Of the 55 cases notified 35, (64%) occurred in males, and 20 (36%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for two cases, one male and one female.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females, 15 (75%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years, while in males 22 (62%) were aged less than 29 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 17 female cases (85%). In males, 15 cases (43%) were Aboriginal and 20 (57%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals (45, 79%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for seven males (20%) 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, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group(years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	8	9	31	35	66
20 - 24	6	7	37	29	66
25 - 29	8	-	28	9	37
30 - 34	3	4	23	20	43
35 - 39	4	-	16	3	19
≥ 40	6	-	32	1	33
Total	35	20	167	97	264

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/04 - 30/09/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	15	17	67	79	146
Asian	-	-	2	-	2
Caucasian	20	3	96	18	114
Other	-	-	2	-	2
Total	35	20	167	97	264

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04		01/01/04 - 30/09/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	27	18	144	91	235
Interstate	2	2	6	12	18
Overseas	5	-	10	-	10
Unknown	1	-	1	-	1
Total	35	20	167	97	264

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/07/04 - 30/09/04 and year. Site of infection.

Site	3rd Quarter	Year to date
	01/07/04 - 30/09/04	01/01/04 - 30/09/04
Urethral	3	15
Rectal	4	11
Pharyngeal	-	6
Other	-	1
Total	7	33
Total males notified	35	167