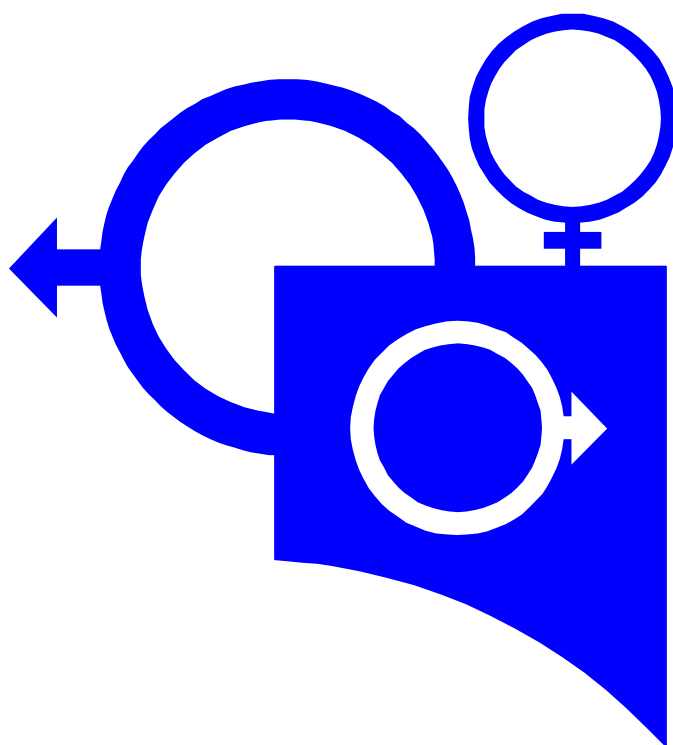


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

ISSN 1328-0090

No. 34 October - December 2004

Issued April 2005



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STD Services - Internal Medicine Service

"ATTENTION"

To notify Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Donovanosis, HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C please contact the Surveillance Section on their direct line...

The new numbers are: Telephone: 8222 2526
Fax: 8222 5030

For clinical advice and general enquiries contact **Clinic 275**.
Please note their new phone no...8222 5075 or fax no...8232 3504.

STD Services Quarterly Surveillance Report is produced by STD Services, Internal Medicine Service, Royal Adelaide Hospital. ISSN 1328-0090 (Print) ISSN 1449-3640 (online)

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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 – 31/12/2004

In South Australia, 937 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 846 (90%) males and 91 (10%) females. Of the males, 640 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 65 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 38 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 57 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 28 (31%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/04 - 31/12/04

Fifty-four individuals have been notified with HIV infection this year (48 males, 6 females) (Table 1.2).

Of the 48 males, 30 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, nine males reported heterosexual contact and five heterosexual males reported injecting drug use as their risk factor.

Heterosexual transmission

A total of 20 individuals (14 males, 6 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the 14 males, seven reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and five were either current or past injecting drug users. 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 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

Six males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter. Of the six men, four reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, and two males reported sexual contact with females partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted heterosexually (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/01/2004 - 31/12/04

Of the 48 males notified this year, 17 acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Twelve of the 17 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, including one who reported injecting drug use. 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 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 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

During the fourth quarter of 2004, 20451 screening tests were performed, 8855 (43%) on males, 11521 (56%) on females and 75 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	640	76	na		640	68
Homosexual/IDU	38	4	na		38	4
Heterosexual	61	7	57	63	118	12
IDU	65	8	28	31	93	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	30	3	1	1	31	4
Total	846		91		937	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	4	na	30	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual contact	2	2	9	4
Heterosexual/IDU	-	2	5	2
Not stated/other	-	-	2	-
Total	6	4	48	6

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV,
01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	1	na	12	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na
Heterosexual contact	-	-	3	-
Heterosexual/IDU	-	1	-	1
Other	-	-	1	-
Total	1	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, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year.
Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	4th Quarter			Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04			01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	1	-	4	7	6
Greater than 12 months ²	-	-	2	-	10	9
Uncertain duration ³	-	2	1	1	5	6
Total		3	3	5	22	21

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, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year.
Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			Total
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04			01/01/04 - 31/12/04			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5449	7175	75	22539	29704	410	52653
Private	3406	4346	-	12710	17486	-	30196
Total	8855	11521	75	35249	47190	410	82849

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Medical notifications 2004

During 2004, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 493 males and 304 females (797 cases). Among the notifications were 63 incident cases, eleven fewer than in 2003. However, the proportion of cases reporting a negative test in the past (23%) was higher than in any other year to date.

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

In the fourth quarter of 2004, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 181 individuals, 114 (63%) males and 67 (37%) females.

Among the notifications, 14 cases reported an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 57 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 55 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 55 individuals with a previous negative test, 42 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 13 were tested within the last year.

In 132 (73%) instances, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus; 15 cases reported IDU plus tattoos as a second potential exposure (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, the majority of males (89%) were aged 20 to 49 years, while many females (63%) were in the 20 to 39 year age-range. Of seven cases (one male, six females) aged less than twenty years at diagnosis, four had a history of injecting drug use (Table 2.2).

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.

Sixteen incident cases were identified during the quarter; 13 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. Four cases reported clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised 10 males and six females. In 14 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use; two cases were attributed to possible sexual transmission. One of the latter is currently under investigation, having undergone a recent medical procedure (Table 2.3).

The ages of female incident cases ranged from 19 to 32, while all males were more than 20 years old 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, new diagnoses, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	71	34	291	155	446
IDU/tattoos	10	5	48	20	68
Blood/tissue products	1	7	20	26	46
Tattoos	9	1	23	6	29
Other ²	6	2	16	18	34
High prevalence country ³	4	6	27	29	56
Unknown	4	7	22	24	46
Total	105	62	447	278	725

1 Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (2%).

2 Includes occupational, household, perinatal & sexual exposure; body piercing/ acupuncture & assault.

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

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<20	1	6	11	22	33
20 - 29	35	17	104	74	178
30 - 39	37	22	145	91	236
40 - 49	22	10	137	56	193
≥ 50	10	7	50	35	85
Total	105	62	447	278	725

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	9	5	36	15	51
IDU/tattoos	-	-	1	1	2
Sex partner HCV+ ²	1	1	1	2	3
Blood/tissue product ³	-	-	2	-	2
Other ⁴	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown	-	-	2	1	3
Total	10	6	43	20	63

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

2 Includes one case with a recent medical procedure, currently under investigation;

3 Recipients of blood/tissue products from known HCV+ donors;

4 One case resulting from occupational injury, another attributed to assault.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases*), 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	-	-	1	-	1
10 - 19	-	1	1	2	3
20 - 29	4	3	18	10	28
30 - 39	4	2	15	6	21
40 - 49	2	-	7	2	9
50 - 59	-	-	1	-	1
Total	10	6	43	20	63

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04			Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5350	7251	32	21757	29578	139	51474
Private	2935	4232	-	12147	17449	-	29596
Total	8285	11483	32	33904	47027	139	81070

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

During the fourth quarter of 2004, 85 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, two were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.3). A further 15 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 68 cases (Table 3.3).

The exposure categories identified for the acute clinical cases were heterosexual contact (1) and none identified (1) (Table 3.1).

Of the 68 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 34 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, one had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the 33 remaining cases. Among the 34 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 12 (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, 01/01/04 – 31/12/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Total
IDU	3	1	4
Heterosexual contact	1	1	2
None identified	-	2	2
Total	4	4	8

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/04 – 31/12/04.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	1	1
20 - 29	-	3	3
30 - 39	4	-	4
Total	4	4	8

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Case category by sex.

Case category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	1	4	4	8
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	40	28	134	81	215
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	12	3	41	21	62
Total	53	32	179	106	285

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	4	1	7	5	12
Asian	6	6	20	26	46
Caucasian	4	2	20	5	25
Other/unknown	7	4	26	12	38
Total	21	13	73	48	121

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			Total
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04			01/01/04 - 31/12/04			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5174	7298	24	20389	29451	106	49946
Private	1910	3412	-	8146	14144	-	22290
Total	7084	10710	24	28535	43595	106	72236

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

Between 1 October and 31 December 2004, medical practitioners notified 640 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 640 notifications, 258 (42%) occurred in males and 362 (58%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 199 (77%) and 323 (89%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 500 (81%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Eighty-eight 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, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	28	106	116	465	581
20 - 24	122	155	416	589	1005
25 - 29	49	62	219	221	440
30 - 34	29	14	110	88	198
35 - 39	12	10	56	42	98
≥ 40	18	15	64	39	103
Total	258	362	981	1444	2425

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	19	37	84	149	233
Asian	7	15	36	61	97
Caucasian	211	289	790	1169	1959
Other/unknown	21	21	71	65	136
Total	258	362	981	1444	2425

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 – 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2451	5044	10120	21322	31442
Private	882	2464	3679	10099	13778
Total	3333	7508	13799	31421	45220

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/04 - 31/12/04

In the fourth quarter of 2004, 106 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these, 67 (63%) occurred in males, and 39 (37%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females, 29 (74%) cases occurred in those aged less than 24 years. In males, 37 (55%) cases were detected in those less than 30 years of age (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 63 (59%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 83 (78%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 10 males (15%) 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, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	7	19	38	54	92
20 - 24	18	10	55	39	94
25 - 29	12	4	40	14	54
30 - 34	7	-	30	20	50
35 - 39	6	3	22	6	28
≥ 40	17	3	49	4	53
Total	67	39	234	137	371

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/04 - 31/12/04		Year 01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	30	33	97	113	210
Asian	1	1	3	1	4
Caucasian	36	5	132	23	155
Other	-	-	2	-	2
Total	67	39	234	137	371

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/04 -31/12/04 and year. Likely location of acquisition of infection, by sex.

Location	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	48	35	192	126	318
Interstate	8	3	20	10	30
Overseas	9	1	19	1	20
Unknown	2	-	3	-	3
Total	67	39	234	137	371

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04 and year. Site of infection.

Site	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04	
Urethral	7		22	
Rectal	3		14	
Pharyngeal	-		6	
Urine	-		1	
Total	10		43	
Total males in SA	67		234	

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	4 th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/04 - 31/12/04		01/01/04 - 31/12/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	554	404	2165	1600	3765
HIV	2	-	14	-	14
Gonorrhoea	18	3	67	8	75
Syphilis	1	1	11	3	14
Herpes	25	29	119	120	239
Chlamydia	82	49	330	216	546
NSU	27	na	90	na	90
Warts	252	102	1006	454	1460
Trichomoniasis	-	3	-	9	9
Candida vaginitis	na	43	na	233	233
Crabs	6	-	36	3	39
Scabies	-	-	2	1	8
Molluscum	36	13	185	63	248
Bacterial vaginosis	na	67	na	227	227
Hepatitis B infection					
acute	-	-	1	-	1
carrier	7	2	15	8	23
Hepatitis C infection - incident	1	-	3	2	5
new	1	-	4	2	6
known	8	6	31	27	58
Urethral irritation	39	na	185	na	185
Balanitis	55	na	205	na	205
Non STD illness	109	55	464	177	641
Post coital contraception	na	35	na	201	201
Abnormal Pap smear	na	-	na	5	5
Other/Uncertain	5	10	34	44	78
Total needle exchange clients	39	7	209	71	280
Clinic attendances	2133	1537	9603	6176	15779
Episodes of care	1170	768	4676	3149	7825
Individual clients	1118	729	3646	2477	6123

na not applicable

Notes

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 at C275, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	217	14	8	-
Bisexual	50	2	-	-
Bisexual, IDU	3	1	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	69	3	3	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	141	12	4	-
Heterosexual	645	50	3	1
Total		82	18	1

1 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B¹ or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B	HIV
		Incident	New Diagnosis	Known	Carrier	
Homosexual	217	-	-	1	1	1
Heterosexual, IDU	69	1	-	3	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	141	-	1	-	1	-
Heterosexual	645	-	-	2	3	1
Other	28	-	-	2	2	-
Total		1	1	8	7	2

1 No case of acute Hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter.

2 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Heterosexual, IDU	52	2	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	75	4	1	-
Heterosexual	571	37	2	1
Sex worker	17	2	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	10	1	-	-
Other/unknown	40	3	-	-
Total		49	3	1

1 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C¹, hepatitis B¹ or HIV¹ infection at C275, 01/10/04 - 31/12/04. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		Known	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	57	4	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	75	-	2
Heterosexual	571	1	-
Sex worker, IDU	10	1	-
Total		6	2

1 No case of acute Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or HIV infection diagnosed during the quarter.

2 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.