

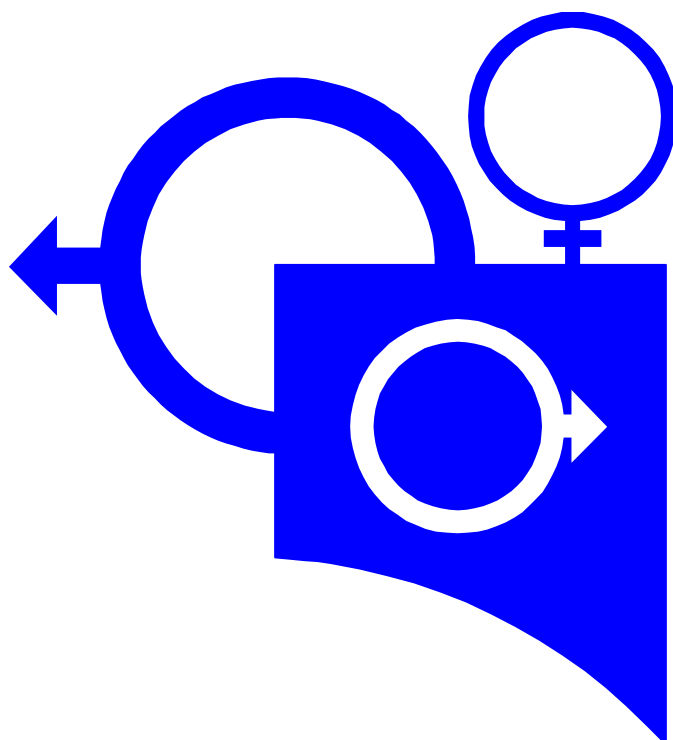
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 31/03/05

In South Australia 951 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 860 (90%) males and 91 (10%) females. Of the males, 646 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 67 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 38 (4%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 28 (31%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 57 (63%) reported heterosexual transmission.

## HIV Infection 01/01/05 - 31/03/05

Fourteen males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the first quarter of this year, four men who reported heterosexual exposure were from or had female sexual partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted through heterosexual contact. Risk exposure information was not available for two men, one male left Australia without his result, the remaining male was medically unfit to interview at time of diagnosis (Table 1.2).

Of the 14 males, five men acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months; four men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor and one male reported sexual contact with a female partner whilst overseas (Table 1.3).

## Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.

During the first quarter of 2005, 22991 screening tests were performed; 9812 (43%) on males, 13072 (56%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/05.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	646	75	na	-	646	68
Homosexual contact/IDU	38	4	na	-	38	4
Heterosexual contact	65	7	57	63	122	13
IDU	67	8	28	31	95	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	32	4	1	1	33	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>-</b>

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female
Homosexual	6	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na
Heterosexual/IDU	2	-
Heterosexual contact	4	-
Not stated	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases\*) of HIV, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female
Homosexual	4	na
Heterosexual	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>

\* 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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	1	3	1
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	-	2	1
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	-	3	2
Known positive overseas	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Laboratory by sex.**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private	3835	5207	-	9042
Public	5977	7865	107	13949
<b>Total</b>	<b>9812</b>	<b>13072</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>22991</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/05 - 31/03/05

In the first quarter of 2005, 167 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received (101 males, 60%; 66 females, 40%). Included in the notifications were 156 individuals newly diagnosed with hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 55 individuals as having no previous hepatitis C test while 11 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Forty seven notifications reported previous negative tests; in 11 cases within the last 12 months, and in 36 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 37 cases the testing history was unknown. Among newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 110 (70%) cases (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, most individuals were aged between 20 and 49 years; 80 (85%) males and 52 (84%) 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.

Thirteen incident cases were identified in the quarter. Eleven had negative serology in the previous 12 months, while two cases were diagnosed on presentation with acute clinical hepatitis; the latter also had negative tests more than 12 months earlier.

The incident cases comprised eight males and five females. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in 12 cases; in one case the transmission route is not yet known (Table 2.3). The age range at diagnosis was 21 to 39 years (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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IDU <sup>1</sup>	64	68	33	53	97	62
IDU/ tattoos	6	7	7	11	13	8
Blood transfusion/blood products	3	3	5	8	8	5
Tattoos	4	4	2	3	6	4
High prevalence country <sup>2</sup>	5	5	7	11	12	8
Other <sup>3</sup>	5	5	4	7	9	6
Unknown	7	8	4	7	11	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (4 cases)

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

<sup>3</sup> "Other" includes - household (1) & sexual (1) transmission, snorting (1), acupuncture (4) and body piercing (2).

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10 – 19	4	4	3	5	7	4
20 – 29	31	33	16	26	47	30
30 – 39	28	30	23	37	51	33
40 – 49	21	22	13	21	34	22
≥ 50	10	11	7	11	17	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases\*),  
01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female	Total
IDU	8	4	12
Unknown	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases\*),  
01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
20 - 24	2	2	4
25 - 29	2	-	2
30 - 34	3	1	4
35 - 39	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

**Table 2.5 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Total
Private	2835	4352	7187
Public	5964	7959	13923
<b>Total</b>	<b>8799</b>	<b>12311</b>	<b>21110</b>

## HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/01/05 - 31/03/05

During the first quarter of 2005, 77 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, only three were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further 14 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 60 cases (Table 3.1).

The exposure category for the acute infection in the under 10 year old male was his country of birth. The exposure categories for the other two acute clinical cases are still under investigation.

Of the 60 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 37 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 23 cases (Table 3.2). Among the 37 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 11 (30%) 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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Case category by sex.**

Case category	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	2	1	3
Antigen positivity - uncertain duration	39	21	60
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	7	7	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>77</b>

**Table 3.2 Acute Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05.  
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1
20-29	1	-	1
>50	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B cases of uncertain duration, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Previous test by sex.**

Previous test	Male	Female	Total
Not done	23	14	37
Unknown	16	7	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>60</b>

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	3	2	5
Asian	5	6	11
Caucasian	2	-	2
Other	11	4	15
Unknown	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	1849	3573	-	5422
Public	5584	7948	20	13552
<b>Total</b>	<b>7433</b>	<b>11521</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18974</b>

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/05 - 31/03/05

Between 1 January and 31 March 2005, 677 cases of chlamydial infection were notified by medical practitioners to STD Services. 280 (41%) occurred in males and 397 (59%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 75% and 85% of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The racial origin of 571 cases (87%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 597 cases (88%).

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, 01/01/05 – 31/03/05. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	7	7
15 – 19	19	102	121
20 – 24	118	164	282
25 – 29	71	66	137
30 – 34	31	32	63
35 – 39	18	19	37
≥40	22	7	29
Unknown	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>677</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/01/05 – 31/03/05. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	11	39	50
Asian	12	17	29
Caucasian	244	327	571
Other/unknown	13	14	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>677</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Laboratory by sex.**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private	937	2528	3465
Public	2502	3950	6452
<b>Total</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>6478</b>	<b>9917</b>

## GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Gonococcal Infection 01/01/05 - 31/03/05

Between 1 January and 31 March 2005, 78 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these 57 (73%) occurred in males, and 21 (29%) 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, 71 (91%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

Of the 57 male cases, 15 (26%) reported male-to-male sexual contact as compared with 10 (15 %) in the fourth quarter of 2004. 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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. 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	8	3	11
35 - 39	3	1	4
≥40	13	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	12	12	24
Asian	2	-	2
Caucasian	42	9	51
Other	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

Location	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	50	21	71
Interstate	5	-	5
Overseas	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Site of infection**

Site	01/01/05 - 31/03/05
Urethral	7
Rectal	5
Pharyngeal	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total males in SA</b>	<b>57</b>

## CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	01/01/05- 31/03/05		
	Male	Female	Total
No illness	634	386	1020
HIV	3	0	3
Gonorrhoea	23	4	27
Syphilis	1	0	1
Herpes	30	27	57
Chlamydia	81	42	123
NSU	22	na	22
Warts	251	85	336
Trichomoniasis	0	1	1
Candida vaginitis	na	62	62
Crabs	6	0	6
Scabies	1	0	1
Molluscum	50	9	59
Bacterial vaginosis	na	49	49
Hepatitis B infection - carrier	4	2	6
Hepatitis C infection - incident	3	2	5
- new diagnosis	1	1	2
- previous positive Hep C	9	8	17
Non occupational PEP for HIV	2	0	2
Urethral irritation	35	na	35
Balanitis	48	na	48
Non STD illness	95	42	137
Post coital contraception	na	25	25
Other/Uncertain	9	3	12
Clinic attendances	2632	1585	4217
Episodes of care	1247	696	1943
Individual clients	1177	659	1836

na not applicable

Note: 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, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	226	10	12	-
Homosexual, IDU	26	1	-	-
Bisexual	46	1	1	-
Heterosexual, IDU	67	3	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>1</sup>	135	15	6	-
Heterosexual	709	50	3	1
Other/unknown	29	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B		HIV
		Incident cases	New diagnosis	Known	Acute	Carrier	New diagnosis
Homosexual	226	-	-	-	-	2	2
Homosexual, IDU	26	1	-	1	-	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	67	2	-	8	-	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>1</sup>	135	-	-	-	-	1	-
Heterosexual	709	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis<sup>1</sup> at C275, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Heterosexual, IDU	37	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	66	1	2
Heterosexual	480	38	1
Other/unknown	43	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>1</sup> No case of syphilis diagnosed during the quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B<sup>1</sup> or HIV<sup>1</sup> infection at C275, 01/01/05 - 31/03/05. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C			Hepatitis B	
		Incident cases	New diagnoses	Known cases	Acute cases	Carrier cases
Heterosexual, IDU	37	-	1	4	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	67	-	-	1	-	-
Heterosexual	518	1	-	1	-	2
Sex worker, IDU	4	1	-	1	-	-
Other/Unknown	45	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1</sup> No new cases of HIV or acute Hepatitis B in females during this quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.