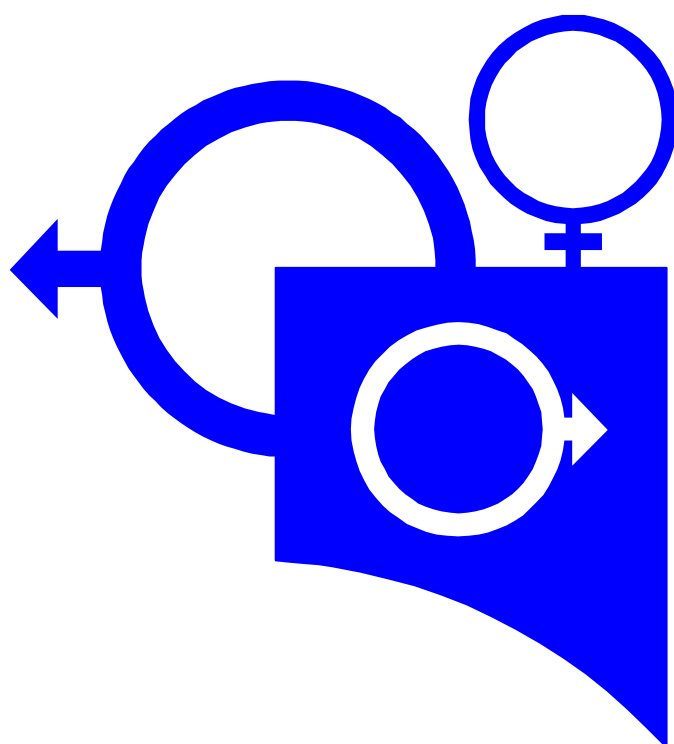


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

ISSN 1328-0090

No.36 April - June 2005

Issued September 2005



Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| List of Tables | 3 |
| HIV infection in South Australia | 4 |
| Hepatitis C surveillance in South Australia | 7 |
| Hepatitis B surveillance in South Australia..... | 10 |
| Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia..... | 12 |
| Gonococcal infection in South Australia | 14 |
| Clinic 275 Activity Report | 16 |

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 8222 5075
Fax: 08 8222 5030

Editor
Contributors

Mrs Joy Copland
Dr Gavin Hart
Ms Tess Davey
Ms Monica Winter
Mrs Joy Copland
Ms Linda Jarratt

Desk top Publishing: Carolyn Kernahan

email: joy.copland@health.sa.gov.au

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

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Table 1.1 | HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/05. Exposure category by sex. | 4 |
| Table 1.2 | HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. | 5 |
| Table 1.3 | Newly acquired infections (Incident cases) of HIV, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Testing history by age group at diagnosis. | 5 |
| Table 1.4 | Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex. | 5 |
| Table 1.5 | HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis. | 6 |
| Table 2.1 | Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. | 7 |
| Table 2.2 | Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex. | 8 |
| Table 2.3 | Newly acquired hepatitis C infection, (Incident cases) 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. | 8 |
| Table 2.4 | Newly acquired hepatitis C infection, (Incident cases) 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex. | 8 |
| Table 2.5 | Newly acquired hepatitis C infection, (Incident cases*) 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Racial origin by sex. | 9 |
| Table 2.6 | Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex. | 9 |
| Table 3.1 | Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. | 10 |
| Table 3.2 | Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex. | 10 |
| Table 3.3 | Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Case category by sex. | 11 |
| Table 3.4 | Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Race by sex. | 11 |
| Table 3.5 | Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex. | 11 |
| Table 4.1 | Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex. | 12 |
| Table 4.2 | Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Race by sex. | 12 |
| Table 4.3 | Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex. | 13 |
| Table 5.1 | Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex. | 14 |
| Table 5.2 | Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Racial origin by sex. | 14 |
| Table 5.3 | Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex. | 15 |
| Table 5.4 | Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Site of infection. | 15 |

HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 30/06/05

In South Australia, 971 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 878 (90%) males and 93 (10%) females. Of the males, 660 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 67 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 39 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 58 (62%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 29 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

Seventeen males and two females were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter. Fourteen men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

Of the seventeen males diagnosed during the second quarter, nine had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months (Table 1.3). Four of the nine men reported sexual contact with anonymous male partners (sauna and/or beats and internet), two reported sexual contact with an HIV positive male (unknown to cases), one reported sexual contact with men whilst overseas and two reported sexual contact with men whose HIV status is unknown (Table 1.4).

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 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

During the second quarter of 2005, 24275 screening tests were performed, 10497 (43%) on males, 13750 (56%) on females and 28 tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/05.
Exposure category by sex.**

| Exposure category | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----|-----------|----|------------|----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Homosexual contact | 661 | 75 | na | | 661 | 68 |
| Homosexual contact/IDU | 39 | 4 | na | | 39 | 4 |
| Heterosexual contact | 55 | 6 | 52 | 56 | 107 | 11 |
| Heterosexual contact (overseas) | 11 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 2 |
| IDU | 67 | 8 | 29 | 31 | 96 | 10 |
| Blood products | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| Other | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Unknown | 33 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 3 |
| Total | 878 | | 93 | | 971 | |

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Homosexual | 14 | na | 20 | na |
| Homosexual/IDU | 1 | na | 1 | na |
| Heterosexual | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Heterosexual (overseas) | - | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Heterosexual/IDU | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Not stated | - | - | 3 | - |
| Total | 17 | 2 | 31 | 2 |

na not applicable

Table 1.3 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.

| Case category | 2nd Quarter | | | Year to date | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Age group (years) | | | Age group (years) | | |
| | <25 | 25 - 39 | ≥40 | <25 | 25 - 39 | ≥40 |
| Newly acquired ¹ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| Greater than 12 months ² | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Uncertain duration ³ | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 4 |
| Known positive (overseas) | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 11 |

- 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 1.4 Newly acquired HIV infection (incident cases¹) 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Homosexual | 9 | na | 13 | na |
| Heterosexual (overseas) | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 9 | | 14 | |

na not applicable

- 1 Incident case - negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.

Table 1.5 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

| Laboratory | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Unknown | Male | Female | Unknown | |
| Public | 6647 | 8825 | 28 | 12624 | 16690 | 135 | 29449 |
| Private | 3850 | 4925 | - | 7685 | 10132 | - | 17817 |
| Total | 10497 | 13750 | 28 | 20309 | 26822 | 135 | 47266 |

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

In the second quarter of 2005, 186 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 124 (67%) males and 62 (33%) females. Among these were 159 individuals newly diagnosed with Hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 61 individuals as having no previous hepatitis C test while 27 individuals had earlier positive tests. Forty individuals recorded a previous negative test; in 11 cases within the last 12 months and in 29 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 58 cases the testing history was unknown. Among 159 cases with newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 104 (65%) cases (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, the majority of cases were aged between 20 and 49 years; 91 males (85%), and 44 females (86%) (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.

Of 13 incident cases were identified during the quarter, 11 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months while two individuals presented with clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised eight males and five females. In 11 cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was IDU; in one case no exposure was identified and one further case with multiple risks including body piercing is under investigation (Table 2.3). Three incident cases were Aboriginal and 10 were Caucasian (Table 2.5).

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 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| IDU ¹ | 66 | 27 | 131 | 60 | 191 |
| IDU /Tattoos | 7 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Blood transfusion/products ² | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Tattoos | 9 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Other ³ | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| High prevalence country ⁴ | 11 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Unknown/not identified | 11 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Total | 108 | 51 | 204 | 117 | 321 |

¹ Injecting drug use (IDU), includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (8 cases).

² Blood transfusion pre-1991.

³ Includes exposure to blood through injury, household transmission, acupuncture & body piercing.

⁴ Residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country overseas.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| 10 - 19 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 20 - 29 | 31 | 17 | 64 | 34 | 98 |
| 30 - 39 | 26 | 16 | 52 | 43 | 95 |
| 40 - 49 | 34 | 11 | 55 | 22 | 77 |
| ≥ 50 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Total | 108 | 51 | 204 | 117 | 321 |

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases*), 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| IDU | 7 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 23 |
| Piercing/non-injecting DU | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not identified/unknown | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 8 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 27 |

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases*), 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| 10 - 19 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 20 - 29 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 30 - 39 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| ≥40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 8 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 27 |

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases*), 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

| Racial origin | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Aboriginal | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Caucasian | 7 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Total | 8 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 27 |

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.6 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

| Laboratory | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Unknown | Male | Female | Unknown | |
| Public | 6070 | 8262 | 31 | 5669 | 16221 | 62 | 14179 |
| Private | 2834 | 4158 | - | 12034 | 8510 | - | 28317 |
| Total | 8904 | 12420 | 31 | 17703 | 24731 | 62 | 42496 |

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

During the second quarter of 2005, 92 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, only one was an acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 14 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 77 cases (Table 3.3).

The exposure category for the acute clinical case was not identified (Table 3.1).

Of the 77 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 40 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, four were previous positives and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 33 cases. Among the 40 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 17 (43%) was reported as Asian. Among those reported as Other, 13 (33%) were of African origin (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, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

| Exposure category | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Country of Birth | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Skin piercing/acupuncture | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| None Identified | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| <10 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 20 – 29 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 40 – 49 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| ≥ 50 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Case category by sex.

| Case category | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Acute infection | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Antigen positive - uncertain duration | 47 | 30 | 88 | 53 | 141 |
| Chronic carriers - >12 months duration | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| Total | 55 | 37 | 105 | 68 | 173 |

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Race by sex.

| Racial origin | 2nd Quarter | | Year to date | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Aboriginal | 2 | - | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Asian | 10 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| Caucasian | 4 | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Other/unknown | 9 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 34 |
| Total | 25 | 15 | 49 | 29 | 78 |

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

| Laboratory | 2nd Quarter | | | Year to date | | | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | | 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | | |
| | Male | Female | Unknown | Male | Female | Unknown | |
| Public | 5778 | 8230 | 19 | 11362 | 16178 | 39 | 27540 |
| Private | 1880 | 3380 | - | 3729 | 6953 | - | 10721 |
| Total | 7658 | 11610 | 19 | 15091 | 23131 | 39 | 38261 |

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

Between 1 April and 30 June 2005, medical practitioners notified 721 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 721 notifications, 268 (37%) occurred in males and 453 (63%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 201 (75%) and 396 (87%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 586 (81%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety-four 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, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.

| Age group (years) | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| < 20 | 28 | 135 | 48 | 241 | 289 |
| 20 - 24 | 110 | 197 | 227 | 263 | 590 |
| 25 - 29 | 63 | 64 | 131 | 129 | 260 |
| 30 - 34 | 33 | 32 | 64 | 64 | 128 |
| 35 - 39 | 19 | 11 | 37 | 29 | 66 |
| ≥ 40 | 15 | 14 | 36 | 21 | 57 |
| Total | 268 | 453 | 543 | 847 | 1390 |

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Race by sex.

| Racial origin | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Aboriginal | 32 | 54 | 43 | 93 | 136 |
| Asian | 7 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 53 |
| Caucasian | 220 | 366 | 461 | 689 | 1150 |
| Other/unknown | 9 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 51 |
| Total | 268 | 453 | 543 | 847 | 1390 |

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

| Laboratory | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Public | 2836 | 6073 | 5338 | 9980 | 15318 |
| Private | 966 | 2676 | 1933 | 5204 | 7137 |
| Total | 3832 | 8706 | 7271 | 15184 | 22455 |

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/04/05 - 30/06/05

In the second quarter of 2005, 147 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 145 cases. Of the 145 cases notified, 74 (51%) occurred in males, and 71 (49%) 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. However, the majority (93 cases, 64%) occurred in males and females aged 15 to 25 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 66 female cases (92%). In males, 47 cases (64%) were Aboriginal and 25 (34%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2).

The majority of individuals (93%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 94 cases (65%) were diagnosed in residents of South Australian communities in Central Australia.

The site of infection for 18 males (24%) 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, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.

| Age group(years) | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| <15 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| 15 - 19 | 22 | 33 | 32 | 43 | 75 |
| 20 - 24 | 18 | 20 | 33 | 29 | 62 |
| 25 - 29 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| 30 - 34 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| 35 - 39 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| ≥ 40 | 12 | - | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Total | 74 | 71 | 128 | 110 | 238 |

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

| Racial origin | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| Aboriginal | 47 | 66 | 63 | 99 | 162 |
| Asian | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Caucasian | 25 | 4 | 57 | 8 | 65 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 74 | 71 | 128 | 110 | 238 |

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

| Location | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| South Australia | 65 | 70 | 105 | 105 | 210 |
| Interstate | 5 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Overseas | 4 | - | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Total | 74 | 71 | 128 | 110 | 238 |

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 and year to date. Site of infection.

| Site | 2nd Quarter 01/04/05 - 30/06/05 | | Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/06/05 | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----|
| | Urethral | 5 | | 14 |
| Rectal | 9 | | 14 | |
| Pharyngeal | - | | 3 | |
| Other | 4 | | 5 | |
| Total | 18 | | 36 | |
| Total males notified | 74 | | 128 | |