

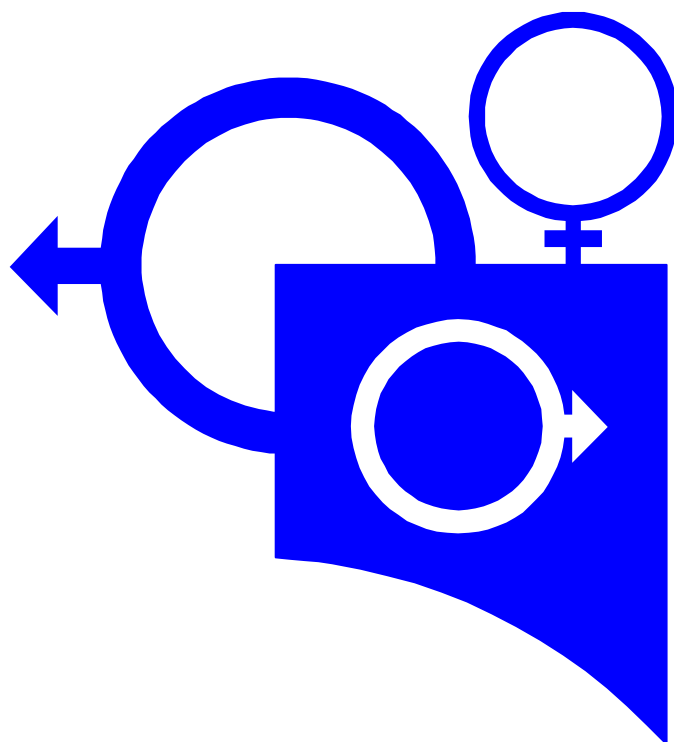
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/09/05**

In South Australia, 980 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 886 (90%) males and 94 (10%) females. Of the males, 668 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 68 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 40 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 30 (32%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 29 (31%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

## **HIV Infection 01/01/05 - 30/09/05**

Forty-one individuals have been notified with HIV infection so far this year (38 males, 3 females) (Table 1.2).

Of the 38 males, 26 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, six males reported heterosexual contact and three heterosexual males reported injecting drug use as their risk factor.

### **Heterosexual transmission**

A total of 12 individuals (9 males, 3 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the nine males, four reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually, three were either current or past injecting drug users and two men deny exposures other than sexual contact with an anonymous female partner.

## **HIV Infection 01/07/05 - 30/09/05**

Eight males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the third quarter. Of the eight men, seven reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use.

## **Newly acquired infections 01/01/05 - 30/09/05**

Of the 28 males notified this year, 15 acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Fourteen of the 15 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported heterosexual contact with partners overseas. (Table 1.3).

## **Newly acquired infections 01/07/05 - 30/09/05**

Of the 8 males diagnosed during the third quarter, 2 had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months and both 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 2005, 22341 screening tests were performed, 9662 (43%) on males, 12659 (56%) on females and 20 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/05.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	668	75	na		668	68
Homosexual contact/IDU	40	4	na		40	4
Heterosexual contact	26	3	30	32	56	6
Heterosexual overseas	41	4	29	31	70	7
IDU	68	8	29	31	97	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	31	4	1	1	32	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>980</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/07/05 - 30/09/05		01/01/05 - 30/09/05	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	7	na	26	na
Homosexual/IDU	1	na	2	na
Heterosexual	-	-	2	-
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	3	1
Heterosexual (overseas partner)	-	1	4	2
Not stated	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired HIV infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>) 01/07/05 – 30/09/05  
and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/05 - 30/09/05		01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	2	na	14	na	14
Heterosexual (overseas partner)		-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>

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, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Case category by age group at diagnosis.**

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05			Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	-	1	1	2	9	4
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	-	1	1	-	4	4
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	2	1	1	2	6	4
Known positive (overseas)	-	-	-	-	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</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, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05			Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5825	7561	15	18449	24251	169	42869
Private	3837	5098	5	11522	15230	5	26757
<b>Total</b>	<b>9662</b>	<b>12659</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29971</b>	<b>39481</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>69626</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C medical notification 01/07/05 - 30/09/05

In the third quarter of 2005, 166 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received, including 142 new diagnoses of infection. The notifications recorded 110 (66%) cases in males and 56 (34%) in females.

Medical notification reported 24 cases as having an earlier, positive test (pre-1995), whilst 71 individuals had not been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 42 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 29 individuals with a previous negative test, 16 were tested more than 12 months earlier and 13 were tested within the last year. In 89 (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 cases were aged between 30 and 49 years (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.

Thirteen incident cases were identified during the quarter, all had negative serology in the preceding 12 months; one had signs of clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised seven males and six females. In ten cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). Two cases, one with no identifiable risk and another awaiting further results, were possibly false positive tests. At diagnosis, the age-range of incident cases was 21 to 47 years; 69% were less than 35 years of age (Table 2.4). Most incident cases were Caucasian (Table 2.5).

Collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests during the quarter are shown in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU <sup>1</sup>	53	22	184	84	268
IDU /tattoos	10	4	28	18	46
Blood transfusion/ products <sup>2</sup>	4	5	9	16	25
Tattoos	13	3	26	5	31
High prevalence country <sup>3</sup>	4	5	21	20	41
Other <sup>4</sup>	4	3	11	9	20
Unknown	6	6	23	18	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>472</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2% of cases, includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos.

<sup>2</sup> Blood transfusion pre-1990

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes occupational exposure, household transmission, body piercing &/or acupuncture.

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	3	-	13	3	16
20 – 29	19	10	84	46	130
30 – 39	35	14	88	58	146
40 – 49	29	16	84	39	123
50 – 59	7	5	25	14	39
≥ 60	1	3	8	10	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>472</b>

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	7	2	22	10	32
IDU / tattoo	-	1	-	1	1
Other <sup>2</sup>	-	1	1	1	2
Not identified	-	1	-	2	2
Unknown	-	1	-	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

<sup>2</sup> Possible false positive, awaiting further test results.

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	-	-	1	-	1
20 – 29	5	2	14	6	20
30 – 39	2	3	7	8	15
40 – 49	-	1	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	1	5	4	9
Asian	1	-	1	-	1
Caucasian	4	4	17	11	28
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	1	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>

<sup>1</sup> African

**Table 2.6 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05			Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5670	7741	38	17704	23962	100	41766
Private	2883	4144	-	8552	12654	-	21206
<b>Total</b>	<b>8553</b>	<b>11885</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26256</b>	<b>36616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62972</b>

## HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/07/05 - 30/09/05

During the third quarter of 2005, 73 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, two were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 13 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 58 cases (Table 3.3).

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

Of the 58 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 36 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, three had a previous negative test and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 19 cases. Among the 36 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 13 (36%) was reported as Asian and of those reported as other 13 (36%) 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, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	-	1	-	1	1
Country of birth	-	-	1	-	1
Acupuncture	-	-	1	-	1
None identified	1	-	3	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	-	-	1	-	1
20 – 29	-	1	1	1	2
30 – 39	-	-	-	-	-
40 – 49	1	-	2	-	2
≥ 50	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Case category by sex.**

Case category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/05 - 30/09/05		01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	1	4	2	6
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	34	24	126	81	207
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	6	7	22	21	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>256</b>

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/05 - 30/09/05		01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	2	6	4	10
Asian	3	10	20	25	45
Caucasian	4	1	10	1	11
Other/unknown	13	3	38	18	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>122</b>

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			Total
	01/07/05 - 30/09/05			01/01/05 - 30/09/05			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5371	7736	23	16733	23914	62	40709
Private	2311	3822	-	6040	10775	-	16815
<b>Total</b>	<b>7682</b>	<b>11558</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22773</b>	<b>34689</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57524</b>

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/07/05 - 30/09/05

Between 1 July and 30 September 2005, medical practitioners notified 627 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 627 notifications, 282 (45%) occurred in males and 345 (55%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 209 (74%) and 309 (90%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 520 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety 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, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	33	104	82	345	427
20 - 24	105	147	335	509	844
25 - 29	71	58	204	185	389
30 - 34	31	20	95	84	179
35 - 39	21	9	58	38	96
≥ 40	21	7	57	28	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>2020</b>

**Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	20	25	64	118	182
Asian	11	15	29	50	79
Caucasian	236	284	701	970	1671
Other/unknown	15	21	37	41	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>2020</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2594	5735	7947	17277	25224
Private	1019	2662	2952	7866	10818
<b>Total</b>	3613	8397	10899	25143	36042

## GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Gonococcal Infection 01/07/05 - 30/09/05

In the third quarter of 2005, 88 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by medical practitioners. Of the 88 cases notified, 60 (68%) occurred in males, and 28 (32%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females, 20 (71%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years, while in males 39 (66%) were aged less than 30 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 23 female cases (79%). In males, 29 cases (49%) were Aboriginal and 27 (44%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals (78, 90%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for 22 males (37%) 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, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	9	15	42	67	109
20 - 24	14	5	48	34	82
25 - 29	16	1	31	13	44
30 - 34	6	4	20	14	34
35 - 39	6	1	16	6	22
≥ 40	9	2	32	5	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>328</b>

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	29	23	93	123	216
Asian	1	2	4	4	8
Caucasian	27	3	85	11	96
Other/unknown	3	-	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>328</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.**

Location	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05		Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	50	28	156	134	290
Interstate	5	-	16	3	19
Overseas	5	-	17	2	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>328</b>

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/07/05 - 30/09/05 and year. Site of infection.**

Site	3rd Quarter 01/07/05 - 30/09/05	Year to date 01/01/05 - 30/09/05
	Urethral	10
Rectal	8	23
Pharyngeal	4	7
Other	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Total males notified</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>189</b>