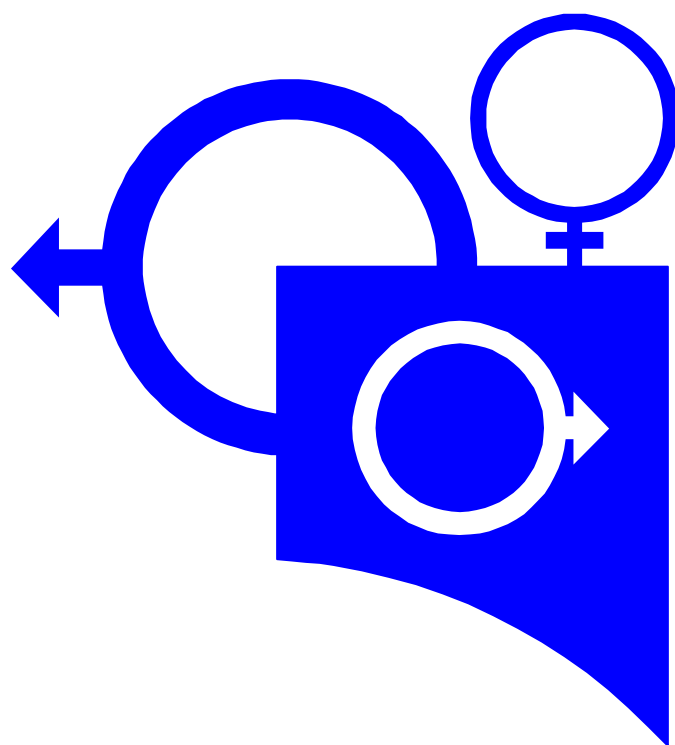


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 – 31/12/2005

In South Australia, 992 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 897 (90%) males and 95 (10%) females. Of the males, 673 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 69 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 39 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 59 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 29 (31%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/05 - 31/12/05

Fifty-one individuals have been notified with HIV infection this year (47 males, 4 females) (Table 1.2).

Of the 47 males, 32 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, 10 males reported heterosexual contact and two 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, seven reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and two were either current or past injecting drug users.

HIV Infection 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

Eleven males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter. Of the 11 men, six reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, two males reported sexual contact with females partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted heterosexually (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/01/2005 - 31/12/05

Of the 47 males notified this year, 16 acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Fifteen males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, and one male reported sexual contact with female partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted heterosexually (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 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

During the fourth quarter of 2005, 21754 screening tests were performed, 9283 (43%) on males, (57%) on females and nine tests on individuals whose sex was not reported (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/05.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	673	75	na		673	68
Homosexual/IDU	39	4	na		39	4
Heterosexual	27	3	30	32	57	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	44	5	29	31	73	7
IDU	69	8	29	31	98	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	33	3	2	1	35	3
Total	897		95		992	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05		01/01/05 - 31/12/05	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	6	na	32	na
Homosexual/IDU	1	na	2	na
Heterosexual contact	1	-	3	-
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	1	7	2
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	2	1
Not stated/other	1	1	1	1
Total	11	2	47	4

na not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05		01/01/05 - 31/12/05	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	2	na	15	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	-	na
Heterosexual (overseas)	-	-	1	-
Total	2	-	16	-

* 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, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05			Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	1	1	2	9	5
Greater than 12 months ²	-	2	1	-	6	5
Uncertain duration ³	-	2	4	1	9	10
Total		5	6	3	24	20

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, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05			Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5790	7549	9	24239	31800	229	56268
Private	3493	4913	-	15015	20143	5	35163
Total	9283	12462	9	39254	51943	234	91431

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Medical notifications 2005

During 2005, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 751 cases (487 males; 264 females). Among the notifications were 49 incident cases, 13 fewer than in 2004. However, the proportion of cases reporting a negative test at any time in the past was similar to that of the past three years (22%).

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

In the fourth quarter of 2005, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 176 individuals, 116 (66%) males and 60 (34%) females.

Among the notifications, 14 cases reported an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 64 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 55 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 44 individuals with a previous negative test, 29 were tested more than 24 months earlier, six between 12 and 24 months earlier and eight were tested within the last year.

Of 162 new diagnoses of HCV infection, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as a likely transmission route in 86 (52%) instances; 19 cases reported IDU plus tattoos as a second potential exposure (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, the majority of males (65%) were aged 30 to 49 years, while many females (59%) were in the 20 to 39 year age-range. Of three male cases aged less than twenty years at diagnosis, two 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.

Ten incident cases were identified during the quarter; eight had negative serology in the preceding 12 months and two cases were tested because of acute clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised five males and five females. In all cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3).

The ages of female incident cases ranged from 25 to 36 years, while males were aged 19 to 39 years 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, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	58	28	250	116	366
IDU/tattoos	14	5	47	24	71
Blood/tissue products ²	5	2	15	18	33
Tattoos	9	2	36	9	45
Other ³	1	3	12	14	26
High prevalence country ⁴	8	6	32	27	59
Unknown/ not identified	11	10	32	25	57
Total	105	56	424	233	657

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

2 Blood transfusion before 1990.

3 Includes occupational (<0.5%), household & sexual exposure (<0.5%); body piercing/ acupuncture (2%) & assault.

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

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<20	3	-	17	3	20
20 - 29	26	15	112	63	175
30 - 39	35	18	130	76	206
40 - 49	34	14	122	56	178
≥ 50	8	9	43	35	78
Total	106	56	424	233	657

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ²	5	5	27	15	42
IDU/tattoos	-	-	-	1	1
Other ³	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown/ not identified	-	-	-	4	4
Total	5	5	28	21	49

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

2 Includes IDU & body piercing in two cases.

3 One case snorting drugs & body piercing; another born in a high prevalence country, likely to be prevalent case.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases*), 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05		01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	1	-	2	-	2
20 - 29	2	3	16	9	25
30 - 39	2	2	9	10	19
40 - 49	-	-	1	2	3
Total	5	5	28	21	49

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			Total
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05			01/01/05 - 31/12/05			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	2847	7728	7	23310	31690	107	55107
Private	5606	4129	-	11399	16783	-	28182
Total	8453	11857	7	34709	48473	107	83289

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

During the fourth quarter of 2005, 73 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, two were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.3). 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 57 cases (Table 3.3).

The exposure categories identified for the two acute clinical cases were injecting drug use (1) and none identified (1) (Table 3.1).

Of the 57 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 36 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, four were previous positives of less than 12 months duration and not previously notified and the testing history was unknown for the 17 remaining cases.

Among the 36 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 14 (39%) was reported as Asian; all cases 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, 01/01/05 – 31/12/05.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Total
IDU	1	1	2
Country of birth	1	-	1
Acupuncture	-	1	1
None identified	4	-	4
Total	6	2	8

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/05 – 31/12/05.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1
20 - 29	2	1	3
30 - 39	1	-	1
40 - 49	2	-	2
>50	-	1	1
Total	6	2	8

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Case category by sex.

Case category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05		01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	2	-	6	2	8
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	35	22	166	102	268
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	7	7	28	32	60
Total	44	29	200	136	336

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05		01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	3	-	9	4	13
Asian	8	6	30	32	62
Caucasian	5	1	15	1	16
Other	9	4	48	21	69
Unknown	-	-	1	1	2
Total	25	11	103	59	162

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			Total
	01/10/05 - 31/12/05			01/01/05 - 31/12/05			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5404	7722	-	22137	31636	81	53854
Private	2104	3569	-	8144	14344	-	22488
Total	7508	11291		30281	45980	81	76342

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

Between 1 October and 31 December 2005, medical practitioners notified 660 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 660 notifications, 277 (42%) occurred in males and 383 (58%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 204 (74%) and 327 (85%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 546 (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, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	35	123	119	471	588
20 - 24	115	145	458	657	1115
25 - 29	54	59	260	247	507
30 - 34	33	33	130	117	247
35 - 39	20	10	78	48	126
≥ 40	20	13	77	41	118
Total	277	383	1120	1581	2701

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	21	33	89	154	243
Asian	11	18	40	67	107
Caucasian	228	318	938	1299	2237
Other/unknown	17	14	53	61	114
Total	277	383	1120	1581	2701

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2715	5907	10682	23258	33940
Private	991	2824	3943	10690	14633
Total	3706	5907	14625	23258	48573

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/05 - 31/12/05

In the fourth quarter of 2005, 72 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these, 44 (61%) occurred in males, and 28 (39%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, in females, 21 (75%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years. In males, 22 (50%) cases were detected in those less than 30 years of age (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 56 (78%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 65 (90%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for eight males (18%) 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, 01/10/05 -31/12/05 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	4	1	16	17
15-19	10	11	51	66	117
20 - 24	9	6	57	40	97
25 - 29	3	3	34	16	50
30 - 34	8	4	28	18	46
35 - 39	5	-	21	6	27
≥ 40	9	-	41	5	46
Total	44	28	233	167	400

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	31	25	124	145	272
Asian	1	2	5	6	11
Caucasian	12	1	98	12	110
Other	-	-	6	1	7
Total	44	28	233	167	400

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Likely location of acquisition of infection, by sex.

Location	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	39	26	195	160	355
Interstate	2	1	18	4	22
Overseas	3	1	20	3	23
Total	44	28	233	167	400

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/05 - 31/12/05 and year. Site of infection.

Site	4th Quarter 01/10/05 - 31/12/05		Year 01/01/05 - 31/12/05	
Urethral	2		26	
Rectal	3		26	
Pharyngeal	1		8	
Urine	2		7	
Total	8		67	
Total males in SA	44		233	