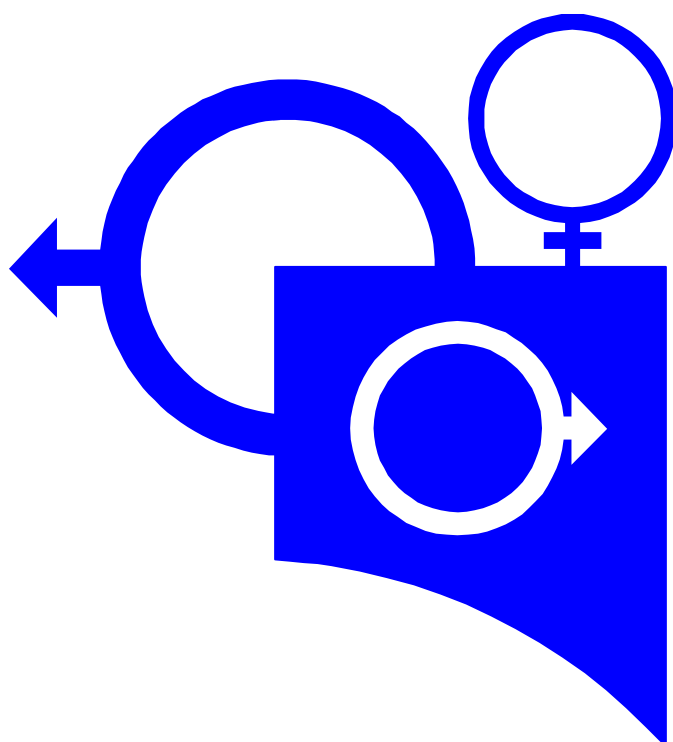


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 31/03/06

In South Australia 1006 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 909 (92%) males and 97 (8%) females. Of the males, 681 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 69 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 39 (4%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 29 (30%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 61 (63%) reported heterosexual transmission (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/06 - 31/03/06

Twelve males were diagnosed with HIV infection in the first quarter of this year. Of the 12 males, eight reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor. Risk exposure information is currently not available for two men (Table 1.2).

Of the 12 males notified this year, four men acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months; all four men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/01/06 - 31/03/06.

During the first quarter of 2006, 23066 screening tests were performed; 9591 (42%) on males, 13475 (58%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/06.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	681	75	na		681	68
Homosexual contact/IDU	39	4	na		39	4
Heterosexual contact	27	3	30	31	57	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	45	5	31	32	76	7
IDU	69	8	29	30	98	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	36	3	2	2	38	3
Total	909		97		1006	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male	Female
Homosexual	8	na
Homosexual/IDU	1	na
Heterosexual (overseas)	1	2
Not stated	2	-
Total	12	2

na not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male
Homosexual	4
Heterosexual	-
Total	4

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

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	Age group (years)	
	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	3	1
Greater than 12 months ²	-	2
Uncertain duration ³	2	4
Total	5	7

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, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Total
Private	3268	4962	8230
Public	6323	8513	14836
Total	9591	13475	23066

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/06 - 31/03/06

In the first quarter of 2006, 189 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received (115 males, 61%; 74 females, 39%). Included in the notifications were 170 individuals newly diagnosed with hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 69 cases as having no previous hepatitis C test while 19 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Forty seven notifications reported previous negative tests; in 16 cases within the last 12 months, and in 31 cases more than 12 months earlier. Included in the latter, were nine cases with a negative test less than 2 years before the positive test at diagnosis. In a further 54 cases the testing history was unknown.

Among the notifications, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 118 (64%) cases, among these 18 also recorded tattoos (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, most cases were aged between 20 and 49 years; 82 (80%) males and 58 (84%) females, and few were aged less than 20 years (6, 3%) (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.

Twenty one incident cases were identified in the quarter. Sixteen had negative serology in the previous 12 months, while five cases were diagnosed on presentation with acute clinical hepatitis; four of the latter had negative tests more than 12 months earlier.

The incident cases comprised 15 males and six females. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in 19 cases; two also had recently applied tattoos. One case had been exposed to blood in an accident setting and had a sexual partner with hepatitis C infection. One further notification reported a case who was born overseas, has a low level of antibodies and no detectable virus, and is likely to reflect a false positive result (Table 2.3).

The age range at diagnosis for incident cases was 18 to 41 years, with a mean of 29 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, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IDU ¹	55	54	35	51	90	53
IDU/ tattoos	13	13	5	7	18	11
Blood transfusion/blood products ²	6	6	7	10	13	8
Tattoos	5	5	3	4	8	5
High prevalence country ³	8	8	2	3	10	6
Other ⁴	5	5	9	13	14	7
Unknown/not identified	9	9	8	12	17	10
Total	101		69		170	

1. Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (5 cases)
2. Blood transfusion before 1990
3. Residence /medical treatment in an overseas high prevalence country
4. "Other" includes – assault (1), occupational (1) & perinatal transmission (2), acupuncture (3) and body piercing (2).

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10 – 19	3	3	3	4	6	4
20 – 29	19	19	18	26	37	22
30 – 39	27	27	24	35	51	30
40 – 49	36	35	16	23	52	31
≥ 50	16	16	8	12	24	13
Total	101		69		170	

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹),
01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female	Total
IDU	13	4	17
IDU/tattoos	1	1	2
High prevalence country ²	-	1	1
Other ³	1	-	1
Total	15	6	21

- 1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text
- 2 Born overseas, likely false positive, see text
- 3 Blood exposure, see text.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases*), 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	1	-	1
20 - 24	3	3	6
25 - 29	5	1	6
30 - 34	3	2	5
35 - 39	2	-	2
40 - 45	1	-	1
Total	15	6	21

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

Table 2.5 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	2778	4255	-	7033
Public	5959	8655	35	14649
Total	8737	12910	35	21682

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/01/06 - 31/03/06

During the first quarter of 2006, 73 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. No acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection were reported; however, one case of less than 12 months duration was notified. No risk factor was identified for the case of less than 12 months duration.

Seven notifications were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed but not notified. Reports of hepatitis B infection of uncertain duration accounted for 65 cases (Table 3.1).

Of the 65 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 42 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, two had earlier positive tests at an unknown time and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 21 cases.

The majority of cases were aged 20-39 years at notification (49, 67%) (Table 3.2).

Among the 42 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, the racial origin of 12 (29%) was reported as Asian; of 18 with racial origin reported as 'Other', 12 were African (Table 3.3).

The number of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed by laboratories in this quarter is shown in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.1 Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	Male	Female	Total
Infection <12 months duration	-	1	1
Antigen positivity - uncertain duration	37	28	65
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	4	3	7
Total	41	32	73

**Table 3.2 Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
< 10	-	2	2
10 - 19	4	1	5
20 - 29	12	13	25
30 - 39	12	12	24
40 - 49	4	1	5
> 50	9	3	12
Total	41	32	73

Table 3.3 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Race by sex.

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	1	3
Asian	4	8	12
Caucasian	6	3	9
Other*	11	7	18
Total	23	19	42

* Majority of African origin, see text.

Table 3.4 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	1903	3465	-	5368
Public	5688	8563	27	14278
Total	7591	12028	27	19646

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/06 - 31/03/06

Between 1 January and 31 March 2006, 773 cases of chlamydial infection were notified by medical practitioners to STD Services. Two hundred and ninety six (38%) occurred in males and 477 (62%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 238 (80%) and 417 (87%) of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The racial origin of 656 cases (85%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 724 cases (94%).

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, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	1	1
15 – 19	39	138	177
20 – 24	142	204	346
25 – 29	57	74	131
30 – 34	27	31	58
35 – 39	14	15	29
≥40	17	14	31
Total	296	477	773

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Race by sex.

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	31	38	69
Asian	7	24	31
Caucasian	248	408	656
Other/unknown	10	7	17
Total	296	477	773

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Total
Private	1028	2854	3882
Public	3005	6435	9440
Total	4033	9289	13322

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/06 - 31/03/06

Between 1 January and 31 March 2006, 128 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these 80 (63%) occurred in males, and 48 (37%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, in females 31 (65%) 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).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 98 (77%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 115 (90%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

Of the 80 male cases, 21 (26%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, compared with 8 (18%) in the fourth quarter of 2005. 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, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	-	1	1
15 - 19	10	21	31
20 - 24	31	9	40
25 - 29	15	10	25
30 - 34	4	1	5
35 - 39	11	4	15
≥40	9	2	11
Total	80	48	128

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Race by sex.

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	54	44	98
Asian	2	-	2
Caucasian	24	4	28
Total	80	48	128

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	69	46	115
Interstate	6	2	8
Overseas	5	-	5
Total	80	48	128

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Site of infection.

Site	01/01/06 - 31/03/06
Urethral	10
Rectal	5
Pharyngeal	6
Total	21
Total males in SA	80

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	01/01/06- 31/03/06		
	Male	Female	Total
No illness	676	388	1064
HIV	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea	18	-	18
Syphilis	6	1	7
Herpes	28	34	62
Chlamydia	71	44	115
NSU	27	na	27
Warts	247	128	375
Trichomoniasis	1	3	4
Candida vaginitis	na	67	67
Crabs	10	1	11
Scabies	2	1	3
Molluscum	67	18	85
Bacterial vaginosis	na	77	77
Hepatitis B infection - carrier	7	3	10
Hepatitis C infection - new diagnosis	1	-	1
- chronic	7	6	13
Non occupational PEP for HIV	2	2	4
Urethral irritation	54	na	54
Balanitis	54	na	54
Non STD illness	108	61	169
Post coital contraception	na	26	26
Other/Uncertain	17	11	28
Needle exchange clients	41	33	74
Clinic attendances	2686	1671	4357
Episodes of care	1333	794	2127
Individual clients	1262	752	2014

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, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	262	11	13	3
Homosexual, IDU	29	4	2	-
Bisexual	54	3	1	1
Heterosexual, IDU	68	7	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	159	7	2	-
Heterosexual	727	39	-	2
Total		71	18	6

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C¹, hepatitis B¹ or HIV infection at C275, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B	HIV
		New diagnosis	Chronic	Carrier	New diagnosis
Homosexual, IDU	29	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	68	-	4	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	159	-	-	1	-
Heterosexual	727	1	-	3	-
Other/unknown	27	-	3	2	-
Total		1	7	7	1

¹ No cases of acute Hepatitis B or newly acquired Hepatitis C in males during the quarter

² Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea¹ or syphilis at C275, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Syphilis
Heterosexual, IDU	18	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	71	6	-
Heterosexual	638	36	1
Sex worker	25	1	-
Total		44	1

¹ No case of gonorrhoea diagnosed during the quarter.

² Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C¹, hepatitis B¹ or HIV¹ infection at C275, 01/01/06 - 31/03/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		Chronic	Carriers
Heterosexual, IDU	18	1	-
Heterosexual	638	3	2
Sex worker, IDU	25	2	-
Other/Unknown	38	-	1
Total		6	3

¹ No cases of HIV, acute Hepatitis B or newly acquired Hepatitis C in females during the quarter.