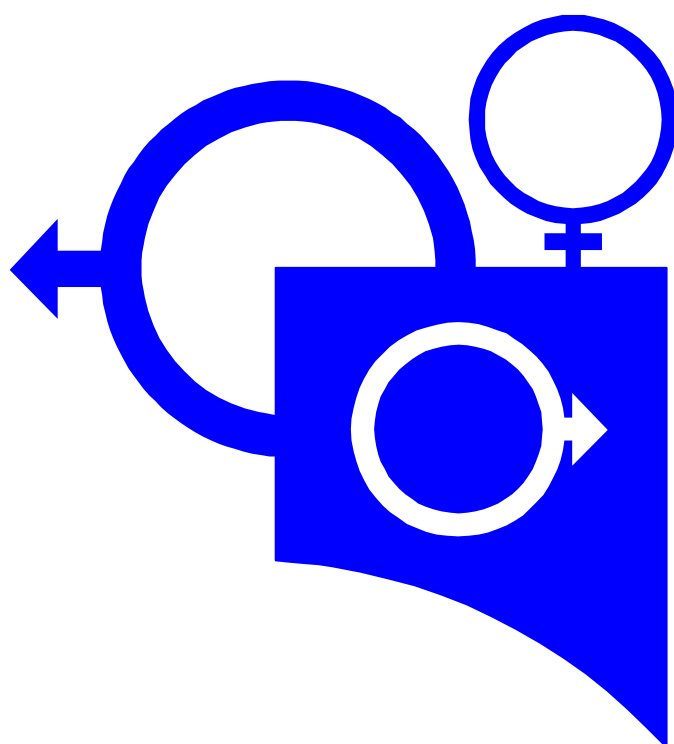


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/06/06

In South Australia, 1022 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 922 (90%) males and 100 (10%) females. Of the males, 690 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 70 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 39 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 31 (31%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 30 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

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

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

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

Of the nine males diagnosed during the second quarter, five had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months (Table 1.3). All five men reported sexual contact with anonymous male partners (sauna and/or beats and internet) (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 01/04/06 - 30/06/06

During the second quarter of 2006, 23135 screening tests were performed, 9723 (42%) on males, 13240 (57%) on females and 172 (1%) tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.5).

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

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	690	75	na	-	690	67
Homosexual contact/IDU	39	4	na	-	39	3
Heterosexual contact	29	3	31	31	60	6
Heterosexual contact (overseas)	46	5	32	32	78	8
IDU	70	8	30	30	100	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	<1	3	3	7	1
Unknown	36	4	2	2	38	4
Total	922		100		1022	

na not applicable

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

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	9	na	17	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na
Heterosexual	2	1	2	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	1	1	2	3
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	1	1
Not stated	-	-	2	-
Total	12	2	25	5

na not applicable

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

Case category	2nd Quarter			Year to date		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06			01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	1	4	-	1	7	1
Greater than 12 months ²	-	2	1	-	2	3
Uncertain duration ³	-	1	2	-	4	6
Known positive (overseas)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	1	7	4	1	13	11

- 1 Incident case - negative serology 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) 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	5	na	9	na
Total	5	-	9	-

na not applicable

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

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

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6832	8868	131	13155	17381	200	30736
Private	2891	4372	41	6159	9334	41	15534
Total	9723	13240	172	19314	26715	241	46270

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

In the second quarter of 2006, 145 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 93 (64%) males and 52 (36%) females; the notifications included 122 reports of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 53 cases as having no previous hepatitis C test, while 23 reported earlier positive tests. Thirty two individuals reported a previous negative test; in eight cases within the last 12 months, and in 24 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 37 cases the testing history was unknown. Among 122 cases with newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 82 (66%) instances (Table 2.1).

The majority of cases were aged between 30 and 49 years at diagnosis (58%); mean age 39 years, range 15-91 years (Table 2.2). Among eight cases aged less than twenty years at diagnosis (3 males, 5 females), six had a history of injecting drug use.

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 nine incident cases identified during the quarter, eight had negative serology in the preceding 12 months, while one individual presented with acute clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised five males and four females. Seven notifications reported the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus as IDU, and in one case transmission was attributed to *non*-professional tattooing. In one further case, no transmission route was identified and exposure remains unknown (Table 2.3).

In contrast to the previous quarter, few incident cases were aged 20-29 years; the age range at diagnosis was 16 to 41 years, with a mean of 29 years (Table 2.4). The majority of incident cases were Caucasian (Table 2.5).

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

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Exposure category, by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	49	18	107	53	160
IDU /Tattoos	11	4	25	10	35
Blood transfusion/products ²	6	5	13	12	25
Tattoos	4	-	9	3	12
High prevalence country ⁴	4	7	12	9	21
Other ³	-	3	5	12	17
Unknown/not identified	7	4	13	14	27
Total	81	41	184	113	297

1 Injecting drug use (IDU), includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos (4 cases)

2 Blood transfusion pre-1990

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

4 Birth, residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country overseas.

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

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	3	5	6	8	14
20 - 29	16	9	36	28	64
30 - 39	25	13	53	37	90
40 - 49	29	4	65	21	86
≥ 50	8	10	24	19	43
Total	81	41	184	113	297

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹), 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Exposure category, by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	3	4	17	8	25
IDU & Tattoos	-	-	1	1	2
Tattoos ²	1	-	1	-	1
High prevalence country ³	-	-	-	1	1
Other ⁴	-	-	1	-	1
Not identified/unknown	1	-	1	1	2
Total	5	4	21	11	32

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

2 Non-professional tattoos in one case

3 Birth & residence in a high prevalence country overseas; low level antibody, likely false positive

4 Blood exposure in accident setting from sexual partner with hepatitis C infection.

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹),
01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Age group, by sex.**

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	2	1	2	3
20 - 29	1	2	9	7	16
30 - 39	3	-	9	2	11
40 - 49	1	-	2	-	2
Total	5	4	21	11	32

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹),
01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Racial origin, by sex.**

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	1	2	2	4
Asian	-	-	1	-	1
Caucasian	5	3	18	9	27
Total	5	4	21	11	32

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

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

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06			01/01/06 - 30/06/06			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	5716	8096	25	11675	16751	60	28486
Private	2769	4164	-	5547	8419	-	13966
Total	8485	12260	25	17222	25170	60	42452

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

During the second quarter of 2006, 64 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. There was only one acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection reported this quarter (Table 3.1). The exposure category for the acute clinical case was injecting drug use. Eleven notifications were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration who had been previously diagnosed but not notified (Table 3.1). Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 52 cases (Table 3.1).

Of the 52 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 33 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, two were previous positive but had not been notified, one was a negative of greater than 12 months duration and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 16 cases.

Among the 33 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 13 (39%) was reported as Asian. Among those reported as Other, 13 (39%) were of African origin (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, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	-	1	-	1
Infection <12 months duration	-	-	-	1	1
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	31	21	69	52	121
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	7	4	13	7	20
Total	39	25	83	60	143

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

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	-	1	-	3	3
10 - 19	5	2	9	6	15
20 - 29	9	6	23	19	42
30 - 39	17	8	30	20	50
40 - 49	5	5	9	6	15
≥ 50	3	3	12	6	18
Total	39	25	83	60	143

Table 3.3 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	2	2	3	5
Asian	10	3	14	11	25
Caucasian	1	1	7	4	11
Other/unknown	9	7	20	16	36
Total	20	13	43	34	77

Table 3.4 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5335	8036	27	11023	16599	54	27676
Private	1948	3452	-	3851	6917	-	10768
Total	7283	11488	27	14874	23516	54	38444

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

Between 1 April and 30 June 2006, medical practitioners notified 836 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 836 notifications, 319 (38%) occurred in males and 517 (62%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 234 (73%) and 440 (85%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 655 (78%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Seven hundred and eighty six, (94%) 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, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	38	177	78	319	397
20 - 24	123	180	267	387	654
25 - 29	73	83	132	158	290
30 - 34	43	31	71	63	134
35 - 39	21	28	36	43	79
≥ 40	21	18	38	33	71
Total	319	517	622	1003	1625

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

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	44	70	75	109	184
Asian	13	34	20	58	78
Caucasian	247	408	501	824	1325
Other/unknown	15	5	26	12	38
Total	319	517	622	1003	1625

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

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	3425	7062	6443	13556	19999
Private	999	2885	2027	5739	7766
Total	4424	9947	8470	19295	27765

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

In the second quarter of 2006, 197 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 192 cases. Of the 192 cases notified, 112 (58%) occurred in males, and 80 (42%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for five cases, three males and two females.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, the majority (148 cases, 77%) occurred in males and females aged 15 to 29 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 76 female cases (95%). In males, 80 cases (71%) were Aboriginal and 29 (26%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2).

The majority of individuals 185 (96%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 130 cases (68%) were diagnosed in residents of South Australian communities in Central Australia. The increase in notifications in Aboriginal persons for this quarter largely reflects the annual screening program in the remote far north of South Australia.

The site of infection for 16 males (14%) 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, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group(years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/06 - 30/06/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	2	-	3	3
15 - 19	17	21	27	43	70
20 - 24	41	29	73	39	112
25 - 29	26	14	41	24	65
30 - 34	10	7	14	9	23
35 - 39	9	5	20	9	29
≥ 40	9	2	18	4	22
Total	112	80	193	131	324

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

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	80	76	135	123	258
Asian	2	1	4	1	5
Caucasian	29	3	53	7	60
Other	1	-	1	-	1
Total	112	80	193	131	324

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		Year to date		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 - 30/06/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	106	79	176	128	304
Interstate	4	1	10	3	13
Overseas	2	-	7	-	7
Total	112	80	193	131	324

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

Site	2nd Quarter	Year to date
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06	01/01/06 - 30/06/06
Urethral	5	11
Rectal	3	8
Pharyngeal	3	10
Other	5	8
Total	16	37
Total males notified	112	193

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	2 nd Quarter		Year		
	01/04/06 - 30/06/06		01/01/06 – 30/06/2006		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	541	270	1228	662	1890
HIV	4	1	5	1	6
Gonorrhoea	14	-	33	-	33
Syphilis	10	-	17	2	19
Herpes	22	23	51	60	111
Chlamydia	89	30	165	79	244
NSU	9	-	36	na	36
Warts	221	45	500	183	683
Trichomoniasis	-	-	2	4	6
Candida vaginitis	na	30	-	100	100
Crabs	7	-	17	1	18
Scabies	-	-	2	1	3
Molluscum	53	6	124	29	153
Bacterial vaginosis	na	32	na	113	113
Hepatitis B infection acute	1	-	1	-	1
carrier	4	1	9	5	14
Hepatitis C infection - new Dx	1	-	2	-	2
known	7	3	14	9	23
Non-occup PEP	6	-	8	2	10
Urethral irritation	50	-	104	na	104
Balanitis	45	na	99	na	99
Non STD illness	99	36	215	97	312
Post coital contraception	na	9	-	36	36
Other/Uncertain	17	5	34	16	50
Total needle exchange clients	38	19	79	52	131
Clinic attendances	2639	1625			
Episodes of care	1127	462	2518	1286	3804
Individual clients	1073	449	2203	1166	3369

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, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	245	18	9	6
Homosexual, IDU	21	1	1	1
Bisexual	53	3	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	60	7	1	1
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	113	7	-	1
Heterosexual	608	53	3	1
Total		89	14	10

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B		HIV
		New diagnosis	Chronic	Acute	Carrier	New diagnosis
Homosexual	245	-	1	-	-	3
Homosexual, IDU	21	-	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	60	1	3	1	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	113	-	1	-	2	-
Heterosexual	608	-	-	-	1	-
Other/unknown	25	-	2	-	1	-
Total		1	7	1	4	4

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea¹ or syphilis¹ at C275, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia
Heterosexual, IDU	17	1
Heterosexual, O/S ²	45	1
Heterosexual	349	23
Sex worker	12	1
Other/unknown	38	4
Total		30

¹ No case of gonorrhoea or syphilis diagnosed during the quarter

² Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/04/06 - 30/06/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B	HIV
		Chronic	Carrier	
Heterosexual, IDU	17	2	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	45	-	1	-
Heterosexual	349	1	-	1
Total		3	1	1

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.