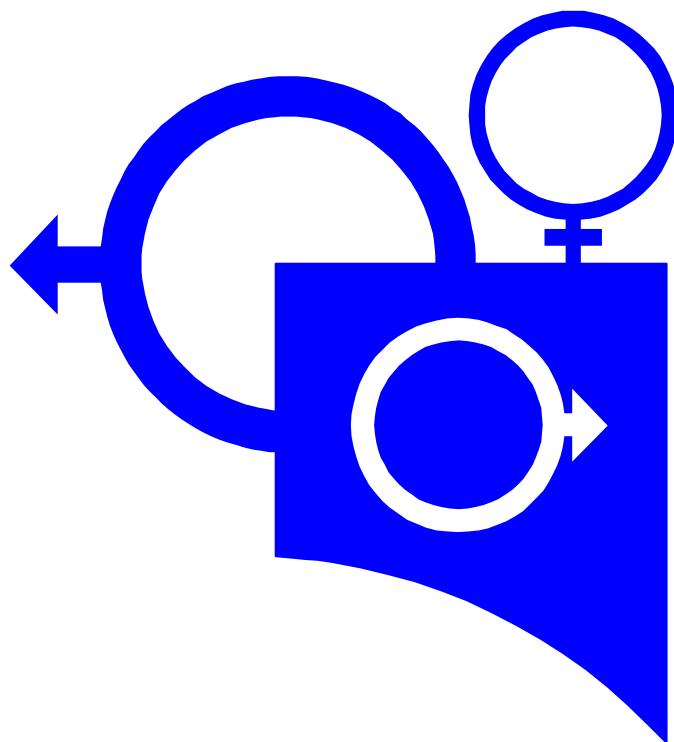


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/09/06

In South Australia, 1034 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 934 (90%) males and 100 (10%) females. Of the males, 696 (75%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 71 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 40 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 63 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 30 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/06 - 30/09/06

Forty-three individuals have been notified with HIV infection so far this year (38 males, 5 females) (Table 1.2). Of the 38 males, 25 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, five males reported heterosexual contact and two heterosexual males reported injecting drug use as their risk factor.

Heterosexual transmission

A total of 12 individuals (7 males, 5 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the seven males, three males reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and two males were either current or past injecting drug users.

HIV Infection 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

Twelve males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the third quarter. Of the twelve men, seven reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor.

Newly acquired infections 01/01/06 - 30/09/06

Of the 38 males notified this year, 14 acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Thirteen of the 14 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported heterosexual contact and injecting drug use as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

Newly acquired infections 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

Of the 12 males diagnosed during the third quarter, 4 had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months; three 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 2006, 21707 screening tests were performed, 8962 (41%) on males, 12672 (58%) on females and 73 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.5)

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/06.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	696	75	na		696	67
Homosexual contact/IDU	40	4	na		40	4
Heterosexual contact	29	3	31	31	60	6
Heterosexual overseas	47	5	32	32	79	8
IDU	71	7	30	30	101	9
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	5	1	3	3	8	1
Unknown	38	4	2	2	40	4
Total	934		100		1034	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06
and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 - 30/09/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	7	na	25	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na
Heterosexual	-	-	2	1
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	2	1
Heterosexual (overseas partner)	1	-	3	3
Other (overseas)	1		1	
Not stated	2	-	4	-
Total	12		38	5

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired HIV infection (Incident cases¹) 01/07/06 – 30/09/06
and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	3	na	13	na	13
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	1	-	1
Total	4	-	14	-	14

na not applicable

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

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Case category by age group at diagnosis.

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	1	3	1	9	4
Greater than 12 months ²	-	1	2	-	3	5
Uncertain duration ³	1	3	1	1	7	7
Known positive (overseas)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	5	6	2	19	17

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, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5846	7913	65	19001	25294	265	44560
Private	3116	4759	8	9275	14093	49	23417
Total	8962	12672	73	28276	39387	314	67977

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C medical notification 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

In the third quarter of 2006, 154 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received, including 133 new diagnoses of infection. The notifications recorded 97 (63%) cases in males and 57 (37%) in females. The cumulative total in 2006 is similar the same period in 2005 (472).

Medical notification reported 21 cases with a previous positive test, whilst 43 individuals had not been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 55 cases, the testing history was unknown. Of 35 (23%) individuals with a previous negative test, eight were last tested within the past year, and 22 were tested 12-24 months earlier.

Among 133 reports of new diagnoses of hepatitis C infection (86 males and 47 females), past or present injecting drug use was recorded as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 95 (71%) instances (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, 80% of cases were aged between 20 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.

Ten incident cases were identified during the quarter, all were male. Eight cases had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. Three cases had clinical hepatitis at diagnosis; two of these had no previous tests. In all cases, the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3). At diagnosis, the age-range of incident cases was 22 to 43 years; mean 32 years (Table 2.4). The majority of 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 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	50	27	163	85	248
IDU /tattoos	14	5	39	18	57
Blood transfusion/ products ²	2	1	17	12	29
Tattoos	3	1	15	4	19
High prevalence country ³	8	6	21	16	37
Other ⁴	3	1	9	13	22
Unknown / not identified	6	6	15	22	37
Total	86	47	279	170	449

1 In 3% of cases, includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos

2 Blood transfusion pre-1990

3 Residence/ medical treatment in a high prevalence overseas country

4 Includes occupational exposure, household transmission, body piercing &/or acupuncture, assault.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	-	-	7	9	16
20 – 29	18	17	56	49	105
30 – 39	28	12	82	54	136
40 – 49	24	8	91	29	120
50 – 59	9	7	25	18	43
≥ 60	7	3	18	11	29
Total	86	47	279	170	449

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	10	-	26	8	34
IDU / tattoo	-	-	1	2	3
Tattoos ²	-	-	1	-	1
Other ³	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown/ not identified	-	-	2	1	3
Total	10	-	31	12	43

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

2 Non-professional tattoos

3 Old tattoo, assisted at injury; residence/ medical treatment in a high prevalence overseas country.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	-	1	2	3
20 – 29	4	-	13	7	20
30 – 39	4	-	12	3	15
40 – 49	2	-	5	-	5
Total	10	-	31	12	43

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹), 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	3	2	5
Asian	-	-	2	0	2
Caucasian	9	-	26	10	36
Total	10	-	31	12	43

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.6 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5846	8230	24	17521	24981	84	42586
Private	2979	4596	-	8526	13015	-	21541
Total	8825	12826	24	26047	37996	84	64127

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

During the third quarter of 2006, 79 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. There was only one acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection reported this quarter (Table 3.1). Nine 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 67 cases (Table 3.1). The exposure category for the acute clinical case was not identified (table 3.2).

Of the 67 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 38 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter, eight were previous positive but had not been notified and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 21 cases.

Among the 38 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 14 (37%) was reported as Asian. Of those reported as 'Other', 10 (26 %) 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 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	-	2	-	2
Infection <12 months duration	1	1	1	2	3
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	41	26	110	80	190
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	5	4	18	12	30
Total	48	31	131	94	225

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Total
IDU	-		1	1
None identified	1		1	1
Total	1		2	2

**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	-	1	-	4	4
10-19	5	1	14	7	21
20 – 29	16	10	39	30	69
30 – 39	15	8	45	29	74
40 – 49	6	3	15	9	24
≥ 50	6	8	18	15	33
Total	48	31	131	94	225

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	4	1	6	4	10
Asian	5	9	19	21	40
Caucasian	4	1	11	5	16
Other/unknown	11	3	31	20	51
Total	24	14	67	50	117

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06			Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5425	8132	12	16448	24731	66	41245
Private	2319	4039	-	6170	10956	-	17126
Total	7744	12171	12	22618	35687	66	58371

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

Between 1 July and 30 September 2006, medical practitioners notified 718 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 718 notifications, 288 (40%) occurred in males and 430 (60%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 218 (75%) and 374 (87%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 595 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Ninety two 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, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	50	130	129	450	579
20 - 24	110	177	380	567	947
25 - 29	58	67	190	225	415
30 - 34	30	28	101	91	192
35 - 39	16	12	54	55	109
≥ 40	24	16	62	49	111
Total	288	430	916	1437	2353

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	24	37	99	146	245
Asian	17	30	37	88	125
Caucasian	239	356	746	1184	1930
Other/unknown	8	7	34	19	53
Total	288	430	916	1437	2353

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2113	4506	8557	18063	26620
Private	1146	3069	3173	8808	11981
Total	3259	7575	11730	26871	38601

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/07/06 - 30/09/06

In the third quarter of 2006, 94 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 87 cases. Of the 87 cases notified, 57 (66%) occurred in males and 30 (34%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for seven cases, six males and one female.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. In females, 21 (70%) cases occurred in those aged less than 30 years, while in males 37 (65%) were aged less than 34 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 24 female cases (80%). In males, 27 cases (47%) were Aboriginal and 29 (51%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals (70, 80 %) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the nine males (16%) 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, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	6	11	35	58	93
20 - 24	17	4	90	46	136
25 - 29	9	6	51	31	82
30 - 34	5	3	19	12	31
35 - 39	13	2	33	11	44
≥ 40	7	4	26	8	34
Total	57	30	254	166	420

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	27	24	165	151	316
Asian	1	1	5	2	7
Caucasian	29	5	83	13	96
Other/unknown	-	-	1	-	1
Total	57	30	254	166	420

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	43	27	222	160	382
Interstate	5	3	16	6	22
Overseas	9	-	16	-	
Total	57	30	254	166	420

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06 and year. Site of infection.

Site	3rd Quarter 01/07/06 - 30/09/06		Year to date 01/01/06 - 30/09/06	
	Urethral	5	16	
Rectal	1	9		
Pharyngeal	1	11		
Other	2	10		
Total	9	46		
Total males notified	57	254		

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	3rd Quarter		Year		
	01/07/06 - 30/09/06		01/01/06 – 30/09/2006		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	646	394	1886	1174	3060
HIV	2	0	7	1	8
Gonorrhoea	18	2	51	2	53
Syphilis	6	1	23	4	27
Herpes	38	41	91	114	205
Chlamydia	85	52	256	162	418
NSU	15	na	51	na	51
Warts	262	111	790	386	1176
Trichomoniasis	0	2	2	6	8
Candida vaginitis	na	52	na	181	181
Crabs	7	0	24	1	25
Scabies	3	0	5	1	6
Molluscum	61	24	192	69	261
Bacterial vaginosis	na	63	na	208	208
Hepatitis B infection					
acute	0	0	1	0	1
carrier	6	6	15	12	27
Hepatitis C infection - Incident	0	0	1	1	2
new Dx	1	2	3	2	5
known	12	5	27	14	41
Non-occup PEP	5	1	13	3	26
Urethral irritation	61	0	174	na	174
Balanitis	62	0	166	na	166
Non STD illness	131	50	354	174	528
Post coital contraception	na	56	na	122	122
Other/Uncertain	22	12	57	31	88
Total needle exchange clients	29	17	112	64	176
Clinic attendances	2681	1544			
Episodes of care	1352	805	3940	2439	6379
Individual clients	1280	755	3139	2020	5215

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, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	290	15	6	2
Homosexual, IDU	30	3	0	2
Bisexual	56	1	2	1
Bisexual, IDU	6	0	0	0
Heterosexual, IDU	63	1	0	0
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	175	12	6	1
Heterosexual	685	53	4	0
Other/unknown	47	0	0	0
Total	1352	85	18	6

¹ Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B	HIV
		New diagnosis	Known	Carrier	
Homosexual	290	-	-	2	-
Homosexual, IDU	30	-	3	-	-
Bisexual	56	-	-	-	1
Bisexual, IDU	6	-	1	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	63	1	5	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	175	-	-	2	1
Heterosexual	685	-	-	1	-
Other/unknown	47	-	3	-	-
Total	1352	1	12	6	2

¹ Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea¹ or syphilis¹ at C275, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Heterosexual, IDU	28	1	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	91	3	-	-
Heterosexual	599	45	2	-
Sex worker	13	-	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	3	-	-	-
Other/unknown	71	3	-	1
Total	805	52	2	1

¹ Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/07/06 - 30/09/06. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B
		New diagnosis	Known	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	28	1	2	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	91	-	-	3
Heterosexual	599	1	1	3
Sex worker	13	-	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	3	-	1	-
Other/unknown	71	-	1	-
Total	805	2	5	-

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months

² No HIV diagnosed this quarter