

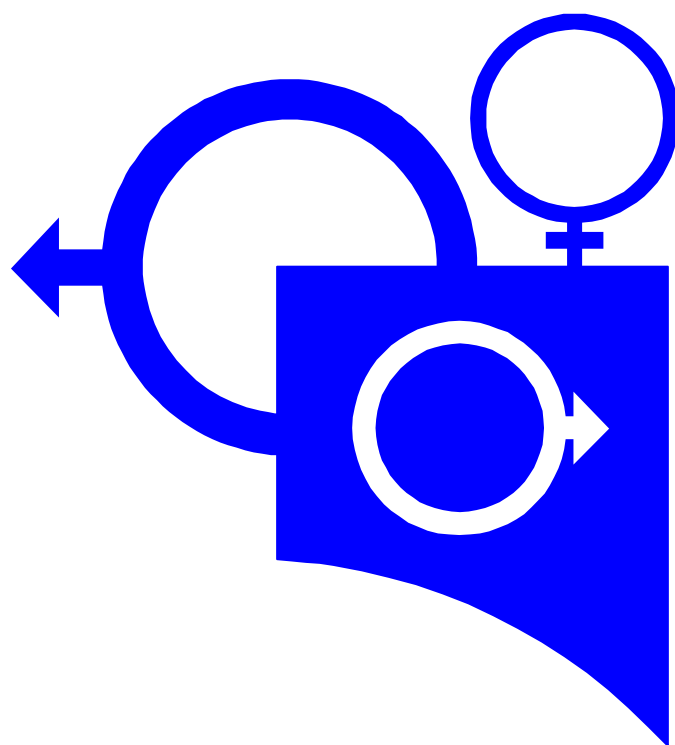
# Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 – 31/12/2006**

In South Australia, 1053 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 949 (90%) males and 104 (10%) females. Of the males, 702 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 72 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 44 (5%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 66 (64%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 31 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

## **HIV Infection 01/01/06 - 31/12/06**

Sixty-one individuals have been notified with HIV infection this year (52 males, 9 females) (Table 1.2).

Of the 52 males, 31 reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, four reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, five males reported heterosexual contact and three heterosexual males reported injecting drug use as their risk factor.

### **Heterosexual transmission**

A total of 21 individuals (12 males, 9 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the 12 males, four reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and three were either current or past injecting drug users.

## **HIV Infection 01/10/06 - 31/12/06**

Fifteen males were diagnosed with HIV infection during the fourth quarter. Of the 15 males, six reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, three males reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use, two males reported sexual contact with female partners from countries where HIV infection is predominately transmitted heterosexually (Table 1.2).

## **Newly acquired infections 01/01/2006 - 31/12/06**

Of the 52 males notified this year, 16 acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. 14 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported male-to-male and injecting drug use 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 01/10/06 - 31/12/06**

During the fourth quarter of 2006, 21012 screening tests were performed, 8736 (42%) on males, 12178 (58%) on females and 98 tests on individuals whose sex was not reported (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/06.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	702	74	na		702	66
Homosexual/IDU	44	5	na		44	4
Heterosexual	32	3	33	32	65	6
Heterosexual (o/seas)	48	5	33	32	81	8
IDU	72	7	31	29	103	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	5	1	3	3	8	1
Unknown	38	4	2	2	40	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>949</b>		<b>104</b>		<b>1053</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	6	na	31	na
Homosexual/IDU	3	na	4	na
Heterosexual contact	1	2	5	3
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	1	4	2
Heterosexual/IDU	1	1	3	4
Not stated/other	2	-	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9</b>

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases\*) of HIV,  
01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06	Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06
	Male	Male
Homosexual	2	14
Homosexual/IDU	-	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>

\* 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, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06			Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	2	9	5
Greater than 12 months <sup>2</sup>	-	4	2	-	8	7
Uncertain duration <sup>3</sup>	-	3	3	1	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</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, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06			Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5912	7724	92	24913	33018	357	58288
Private	2824	4454	6	12099	18547	67	30713
<b>Total</b>	<b>8736</b>	<b>12178</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>37012</b>	<b>51565</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>89001</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Medical notifications 2006

During 2006, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 744 cases (472 males; 272 females). Of these, 645 (87%) were first tested for HCV in 2006, whilst 99 (13%) reported a previous positive test. The testing history was unknown in 209 (28%) cases. Among 162 (22%) cases recording a previous negative test, 85 were tested more than 2 years earlier, 31 between 1 and 2 years earlier, and 46 within the last year.

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/06 - 31/12/06

In the fourth quarter of 2006, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 214 individuals, 142 (66 %) males and 72 (34%) females.

Among the notifications, 35 cases reported an earlier positive test (pre-1995), whilst 88 individuals had never been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 54 cases the testing history was unknown. Of 37 individuals with a previous negative test, 19 were tested more than 24 months earlier, 9 between 12 and 24 months earlier and 9 were tested within the last year.

Of 179 new diagnoses of HCV infection, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as a likely transmission route in 119 (65%) instances; 12 cases reported IDU plus tattoos as a second potential exposure (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, the majority of males 85 (71%) were aged 30 to 49 years, while many females 37 (62%) were in the 20 to 39 year age-range (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.

Eleven incident cases were identified during the quarter; nine had negative serology in the preceding 12 months and two cases were tested because of acute clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised seven males and four females. In 10 of the eleven 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 18 to 49 years, while males were aged 1 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, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/06 - 31/12/06		01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU <sup>1</sup>	82	37	255	126	381
IDU/tattoos	9	3	48	20	68
Blood/tissue products <sup>2</sup>	0	2	17	15	32
Tattoos	4	1	20	5	25
Other <sup>3</sup>	6	9	15	23	38
High prevalence country <sup>4</sup>	10	6	32	24	56
Unknown/ not identified	8	2	23	22	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>645</b>

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%).

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

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/06 - 31/12/06		01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<20	3	4	11	13	24
20 - 29	17	16	75	65	140
30 - 39	47	21	135	76	211
40 - 49	38	12	132	43	175
≥ 50	14	7	57	38	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>645</b>

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases<sup>1</sup>), 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/06 - 31/12/06		01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	6	3	32	11	43
IDU/tattoos	-	1	1	2	3
Other <sup>2</sup>	1	-	4	1	5
Unknown/ not identified	-	-	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

2 One case sexual partner +ve, peri natal, one tattoo & two born in a high prevalence country,

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases\*), 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	2	1	3	3	6
20 - 29	2	-	15	7	22
30 - 39	3	1	15	3	18
40 - 49	-	2	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

\* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06			Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5790	8026	38	23311	33007	122	56440
Private	2701	4314	4	11227	17329	12	28568
<b>Total</b>	<b>8491</b>	<b>12340</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34538</b>	<b>50336</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>85008</b>

# HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/06 - 31/12/06

During the fourth quarter of 2006, 80 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, two were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further nine 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 69 cases (Table 3.1).

The exposure categories for the two acute clinical cases following investigation were unable to be identified (Table 3.2).

Of the 69 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 51 had no previous testing history, one was a previous positive of greater than 12 months duration and not previously notified and one had a previous negative test of greater than 12 months duration. The testing history was unknown for the remaining cases 16.

Among the 52 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 21 (40%) was reported as Asian and 19 (37%) 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.

**Tab 3.1 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year.  
Case category by sex.**

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	1	3	1	4
Antigen positive - < 12 months duration	-	-	1	2	3
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	39	30	149	105	254
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	7	2	33	21	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>315</b>

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/06 – 1/12/06.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/01206		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/065		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	-	-	1	-	1
Tattoos	-	-	1	-	1
None identified	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table 3.3 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/06 – 31/12/06.  
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
20 – 29	-	1	-	1	1
30 – 39	1	-	2	-	2
40 – 49	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	-	9	5	14
Asian	9	12	28	33	61
Caucasian	7	3	18	8	26
African	13	6	38	22	60
Other/Unknown	1	1	8	5	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>174</b>

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06			Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5439	7987	27	21887	32718	93	54698
Private	2837	4601	-	9007	15557	-	24564
<b>Total</b>	<b>8276</b>	<b>12588</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30894</b>	<b>48275</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79262</b>

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/06 - 31/12/06

Between 1 October and 31 December 2006, medical practitioners notified 758 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 758 notifications, 296 (39%) occurred in males and 462 (61%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 226 (76%) and 400 (87%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 627 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Six hundred and ninety two (91%) 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, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	39	128	169	578	747
20 - 24	113	199	498	768	1266
25 - 29	74	73	266	299	565
30 - 34	34	34	136	125	261
35 - 39	17	8	71	63	134
≥ 40	19	20	81	69	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>3123</b>

**Table 4.2** Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	15	46	118	192	310
Asian	10	30	47	118	165
Caucasian	260	367	1015	1554	2569
Other/unknown	11	19	41	38	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>3123</b>

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1188	2979	9746	21042	30788
Private	974	2694	4147	11502	15649
<b>Total</b>	2162	5673	13893	32544	46437

## GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Gonococcal Infection 01/10/06 - 31/12/06

In the fourth quarter of 2006, 76 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these, 49 (64%) occurred in males, and 27 (36%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, in females, 18 (67%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years. In males, 36 (73%) cases were detected in those aged 25 and over (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 40 (53%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 65 (86%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 11 males (22%) 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, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	-	-	5	5
15-19	4	6	41	60	101
20 - 24	9	12	101	58	159
25 - 29	9	2	62	33	95
30 - 34	6	6	26	18	44
35 - 39	11	1	45	13	58
≥ 40	10	-	34	7	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>503</b>

**Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Racial origin by sex.**

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	18	22	189	173	362
Asian	3	-	8	2	10
Caucasian	25	5	108	19	127
Other/Unknown	3	-	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>503</b>

**Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Likely location of acquisition of infection, by sex.**

Location	4th Quarter 01/10/06 - 31/12/06		Year 01/01/06 - 31/12/06		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	39	26	265	187	452
Interstate	7	1	25	7	32
Overseas	3	-	19	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>503</b>

**Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06 and year. Site of infection.**

Site	4th Quarter	Year
	01/10/06 - 31/12/06	01/01/06 - 31/12/06
Urethral	6	22
Rectal	3	12
Pharyngeal	1	12
Urine	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Total males in SA</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>309</b>



**Table 6.2 Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	262	25	6	2
Homosexual, IDU	21	1	0	0
Bisexual	49	2	1	1
Bisexual, IDU	11	1	1	0
Heterosexual, IDU	55	3	1	0
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>1</sup>	163	13	1	0
Heterosexual	696	62	9	2
Other/Unknown	35	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>

1 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B1 or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B	HIV
		New Diagnosis	Known	Carrier	
Homosexual	262	0	0	0	1
Heterosexual, IDU	21	0	1	0	0
Bisexual	49	1	0	0	0
Bisexual, IDU	11	0	0	0	1
Heterosexual, IDU	55	0	6	0	0
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	163	0	0	2	1
Heterosexual	696	2	1	1	0
Other	35	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

1 No case of acute Hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter.

2 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Heterosexual, IDU	36	2	0	0
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>1</sup>	92	8	0	0
Heterosexual	535	41	4	1
Sex worker	19	0	0	0
Sex worker, IDU	2	0	0	0
Other/unknown	53	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

1 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.

**Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C<sup>1</sup>, hepatitis B<sup>1</sup> or HIV<sup>1</sup> infection at C275, 01/10/06 - 31/12/06. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		Known	Carrier
Heterosexual, IDU	36	4	0
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>2</sup>	92	0	2
Heterosexual	535	0	3
Sex worker	19	0	0
Sex worker, IDU	2	1	0
Other	53	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

- 1 No case of acute Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or HIV infection diagnosed during the quarter.  
 2 Overseas contact in the previous twelve months.