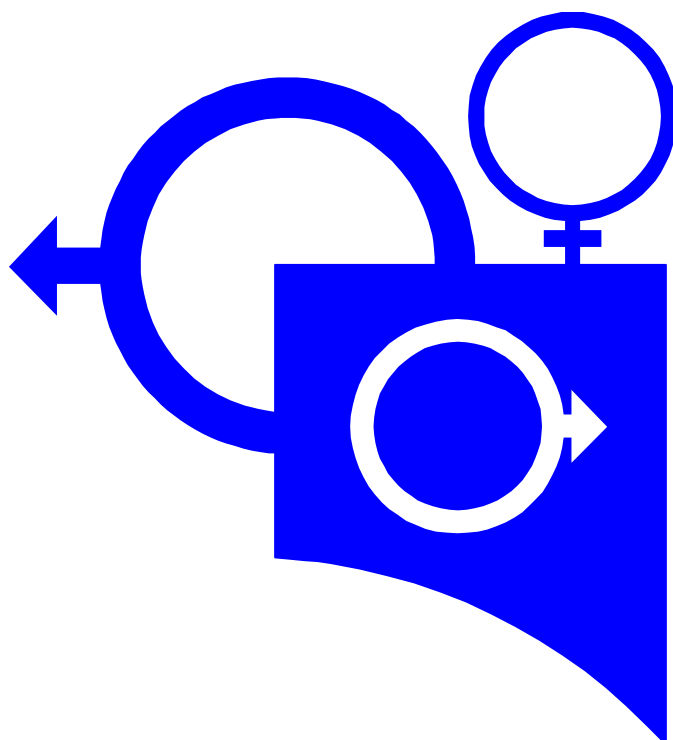


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 31/03/07

In South Australia 1075 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 969 (90%) males and 106 (10%) females. Of the males, 715 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 74 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 46 (5%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 32 (30%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 67 (61%) reported heterosexual transmission (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/07 - 31/03/07

Twenty-two individuals (20 males, 2 females) were diagnosed with HIV infection in the first quarter of this year. Of the 20 males, 13 reported male-to-male sexual contact, 2 males reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use and 2 males reported heterosexual contact and injecting drug use as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

Of the 20 males notified this year, 2 men acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months; both men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.

During the first quarter of 2007, 21208 screening tests were performed; 8472 (40%) on males, 12667 (59%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	715	74	na	-	715	66
Homosexual contact/IDU	46	5	na	-	46	4
Heterosexual contact	32	3	34	32	66	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	50	5	33	31	83	8
IDU	74	8	32	30	106	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	-	3	3	7	1
Unknown	40	4	2	2	42	4
Total	969		106		1075	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female
Homosexual	13	na
Homosexual/IDU	2	na
Heterosexual	-	1
Heterosexual/IDU	2	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	-
Not stated/unknown	1	-
Total	20	2

na not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/01/07 - 1/03/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male
Homosexual	2
Total	2

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

**Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Case category by age at diagnosis.**

Case category	Age group (years)	
	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	2
Greater than 12 months ²	3	6
Uncertain duration ³	4	1
Known positive o/seas	2	2
Total	9	11

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, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Laboratory category by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Not stated	Total
Public	6076	8696	66	14838
Private	2396	3971	4	6371
Total	8472	12667	69	2108

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/07 - 31/03/07

In the first quarter of 2007, 176 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received (111 males, 63%; 65 females, 37%). Included in the notifications were 146 individuals newly diagnosed with hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 76 cases as having no previous hepatitis C test while 11 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Twenty-eight notifications reported previous negative tests; in 11 cases within the last 12 months, and in 17 cases more than 12 months earlier. Included in the latter, were 5 cases with a negative test less than 2 years before the positive test at diagnosis. In a further 29 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 103 (71%) cases, among these 9 also recorded tattoos (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, most cases were aged between 20 and 49 years; 73 (80 %) males and 48 (87 %) females, and few were aged less than 20 years (3, 2%) (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.

Twelve incident cases were identified in the quarter. Eleven had negative serology in the previous 12 months, while one cases was diagnosed on presentation with acute clinical hepatitis.

The incident cases comprised seven males and five females. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in all cases (Table 2.3).

The age range at diagnosis for incident cases was 18 to 47 years, with a mean of 31 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, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IDU	67	73	31	57	98	67
IDU/ tattoos	4	5	1	2	5	3
Blood transfusion/blood products ¹	2	2	1	2	3	2
Tattoos	6	7	3	6	9	6
High prevalence country ²	5	5	4	7	9	6
Other ³	3	3	8	15	11	8
Unknown/not identified	5	5	6	11	11	8
Total	92		54		146	

1. Blood transfusion before 1990

2. Residence /medical treatment in an overseas high prevalence country

3. "Other" includes – household (1), occupational (2) & sex partner positive (7)

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10 – 19	2	2	1	2	3	2
20 – 29	17	19	17	31	34	23
30 – 39	32	35	16	30	48	33
40 – 49	24	26	14	26	38	26
≥ 50	17	18	6	11	23	16
Total	92		54		146	

**Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹),
01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male	Female	Total
IDU	7	5	12
IDU/tattoos	-	-	-
Total	7	5	12

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases*), 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	1	-	1
20 - 24	2	-	2
25 - 29	1	1	2
30 - 34	1	1	2
35 - 39	1	2	3
>=40	1	1	2
Total	7	5	12

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

Table 2.5 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	2860	4705	36	7601
Public	5868	8947	0	14815
Total	8728	13652	36	22416

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/01/07 - 31/03/07

During the first quarter of 2007, 81 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, one was an acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection and one had been newly acquired within the previous 12 months (Table 3.1). A further 21 were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed but not notified. Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 58 cases (Table 3.1).

The exposure category for the acute clinical female case was sexual contact with a male who was hepatitis B positive. The risk factor for the other newly acquired male case was injecting drug use. The age groups for all cases of hepatitis B infection is shown in Table 3.2.

Of the 58 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 35 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 23 cases.

Among the 34 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not newly acquired cases, the racial origin of 15 (43 %) was reported as Asian and five (14%) 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, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	-	1	1
Infection < 12 months duration	1	-	1
Antigen positivity - uncertain duration	31	27	58
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	14	7	21
Total	46	34	81

Table 3.2 Hepatitis B infection, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	5	2	7
20 - 29	10	9	19
30 - 39	12	11	23
40 - 49	12	7	19
> 50	7	6	13
Total	46	34	81

Table 3.3 Chronic Carriers who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Race by sex.

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	2	4
Asian	5	10	15
Caucasian	6	3	9
African	3	2	5
Other	2	-	2
Total	18	17	35

Table 3.4 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	3039	5038	-	8077
Public	5509	9013	22	14544
Total	8548	14051	22	22621

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/07 - 31/03/07

Between 1 January and 31 March 2007, medical practitioners notified 927 cases of chlamydial infection to STD Services. Three hundred and sixty two (39%) occurred in males and 565 (61%) in females (Table 4.1). This is an increase of 154 (20%) reported medical notifications in comparison to 773 reported for the same period in 2006.

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 283 (78%) and 489 (87%) of cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The racial origin of 772 cases (83%) was reported as Caucasian (Table 4.2). The infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia for 847 cases (91%).

In this first quarter of 2007, laboratories reported 14379 tests for Chlamydia. (Table 4.3). Twenty eight percent of tests were performed on males and (72%) on females. This quarters laboratory figures show an increase of 1057 (8%) in testing, compared with laboratory tests for the same period in 2006.

Table 4.1 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
<15	1	6	7
15 – 19	48	171	219
20 – 24	151	232	383
25 – 29	83	80	163
30 – 34	37	38	75
35 – 39	15	17	32
≥40	27	21	48
Total	362	565	927

**Table 4.2 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia
01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	30	36	66
Asian	22	39	61
Caucasian	295	477	772
Other/unknown	15	13	28
Total	362	565	927

**Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for Genital Chlamydia,
01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Laboratory category by sex.**

Laboratory	Male	Female	Total
Private	1129	3303	4432
Public	2936	7011	9947
Total	4065	10314	14379

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/07 - 31/03/07

Between 1st January and 31st March 2007, 114 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories, 17 (15%) fewer than the same period in 2006. Of these 76 (68%) occurred in males, and 35 (32%) in females (Table 5.1). Medical notifications have not yet been received for three cases of infection, one being male, and two females.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, the majority of cases presented in those aged 25-35 years, with 25 (23%) occurring in males and 16 (14%) in females (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 54 (49%) and Caucasian for 54 (49%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 100 (90%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

Of the 76 male cases, 17 (22%) reported male to male sexual contact, compared with 11 (22%) in the fourth quarter of 2006. The site of infection for male to male contact with gonococcal infection in this quarter is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
< 15	-	1	1
15 - 19	8	5	13
20 - 24	14	7	21
25 - 29	14	9	23
30 - 34	9	7	16
35 - 39	8	4	12
≥40	23	2	25
Total	76	35	111

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Race by sex.

Racial origin	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	30	24	54
Asian	1	-	1
Caucasian	44	10	54
Other	1	1	2
Total	76	35	111

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	67	33	100
Interstate	4		4
Overseas	5	2	7
Total	76	35	111

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Site of infection.

Site	01/01/07 - 31/03/07
Urethral	9
Rectal	5
Pharyngeal	2
Urine	1
Total	17
Total males in SA	76

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	01/01/07 - 31/03/07		
	Male	Female	Total
No illness	646	392	1038
HIV	3	-	3
Gonorrhoea	27	7	34
Syphilis	7	-	7
Herpes	24	27	51
Chlamydia	98	74	172
NSU	31	-	31
Warts	246	125	370
Trichomoniasis	-	-	-
Candida vaginitis	-	78	78
Crabs	6	-	6
Scabies	3	1	4
Molluscum	64	23	87
Bacterial vaginosis	-	74	74
Hepatitis B infection - carrier	7	1	8
Hepatitis C infection - new diagnosis	2	-	2
- chronic	7	3	10
Non occupational PEP for HIV	1	-	1
Urethral irritation	52	-	52
Balanitis	44	-	44
Non STD illness	111	73	184
Post coital contraception	-	48	48
Other/Uncertain	19	15	34
Needle exchange clients	28	16	44
Clinic attendances	2497	1643	4140
Episodes of care	1313	860	2173
Individual clients	1240	804	2044

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, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Homosexual	235	12	11	4
Homosexual, IDU	21	2	-	-
Bisexual	62	2	3	-
Bisexual, IDU	8	1	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	64	4	3	-
Heterosexual, O/S ¹	163	10	1	-
Heterosexual	729	67	9	2
Other/unknown	31	-	-	-
Total	1313	98	27	7

¹ Overseas sexual contact in the previous twelve months.

Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C¹, hepatitis B¹ or HIV infection at C275, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C		Hepatitis B	HIV
		New diagnosis	Chronic	Carrier	New diagnosis
Homosexual	235	1	-	-	3
Homosexual, IDU	21	-	-	-	-
Bisexual	62	-	-	-	-
Bisexual, IDU	8	-	2	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	64	1	4	1	-
Heterosexual, O/S ²	163	-	-	2	-
Heterosexual	729	-	-	2	-
Other/unknown	31	-	1	2	-
Total	1313	2	7	7	3

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, gonorrhoea or syphilis¹ at C275, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea
Heterosexual, IDU	26	3	1
Heterosexual, O/S ²	84	7	-
Heterosexual	657	59	5
Sex worker	19	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	8	1	1
Other	66	4	-
Total	860	74	7

¹ No case of syphilis 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, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B
		Chronic	Carriers
Heterosexual, IDU	26	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S	84	-	1
Heterosexual	657	-	-
Sex worker	19	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	8	3	-
Other/Unknown	66	-	-
Total	860	3	1

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