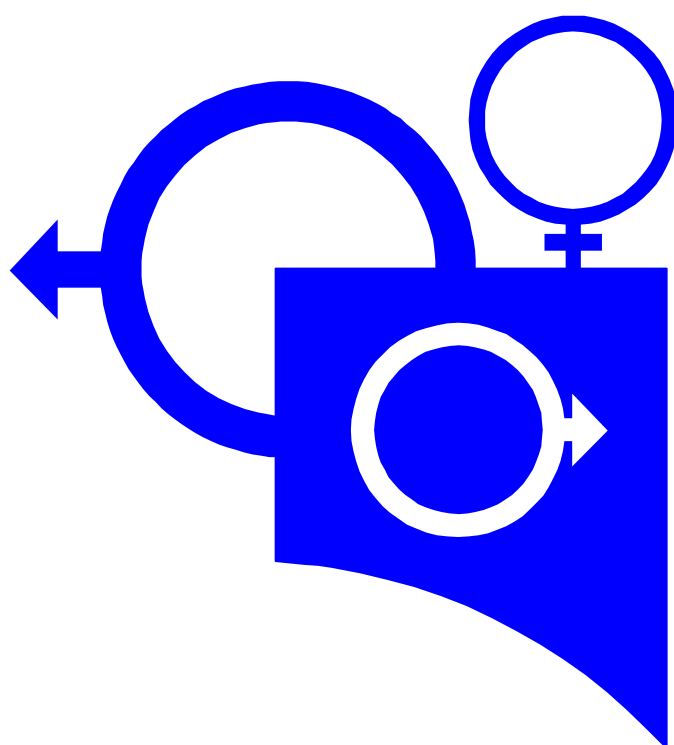


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/06/07

In South Australia, 1086 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 978 (90%) males and 108 (10%) females. Of the males, 724 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 74 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 47 (5%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 69 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 32 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

Ten males and two females were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter. Of the ten males notified, seven reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, two males reported heterosexual sexual contact with a partner from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact. (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

Of the 10 males diagnosed during the second quarter, three had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months (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.

Collated laboratory data for HIV antibody tests are shown in Table 1.5.

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	724	74	na		724	66
Homosexual contact/IDU	47	5	na		47	4
Heterosexual contact	32	3	34	31	66	6
Heterosexual contact (overseas)	52	5	35	32	87	8
IDU	74	8	32	30	106	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	5	1	3	3	8	1
Unknown	36	3	2	2	38	4
Total	978		108		1086	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07		01/01/07 - 30/06/07	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	7	na	21	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual	1	-	1	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	2	4	2
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	2	1
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Total	10	2	30	4

na not applicable

Table 1.3 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	2nd Quarter			Year to date		
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07			01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	1	2	-	1	2	2
Greater than 12 months ²	-	1	1	-	4	7
Uncertain duration ³	-	2	3	-	6	4
Known positive (overseas)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	1	5	4	1	14	15

- 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) 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07		01/01/07 - 30/06/07	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	3	-	5	-
Total	3	-	5	-

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, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date.
Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07			Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6015	8060	31	11883	17007	63	28953
Private	2761	4371	-	5621	9076	4	14701
Total	8776	12431	31	17504	26083	67	43654

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

In the second quarter of 2007, 167 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 104 (62%) males and 63 (38%) females; the notifications included 136 reports of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 85 cases as having no previous hepatitis C test, 29 individuals reported a previous negative test; in 11 cases within the last 12 months and in 18 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 14 cases the testing history was unknown. Of the 31 individuals who reported a previous positive test 29 cases were diagnosed interstate and 2 cases reported positive test results in South Australia (before 1995).

Among the 136 newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a transmission route in 89 (66%) cases, among these 13 individuals also recorded tattoos (Table 2.1).

The majority of cases were aged between 30 and 49 years at diagnosis (57%); mean age 42 years, range 4 - 85 years (Table 2.2). Among six cases aged less than twenty years at diagnosis (2 males, 4 females), five 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 14 incident cases identified during the quarter, 11 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months, while two individuals either presented with acute clinical hepatitis or risk exposure within the preceding 12 months.

The incident cases comprised 6 males and 8 females the probable mode of transmission was injecting drug use in 13 of the 14 cases (Table 2.3).

The age range at diagnosis for incident cases was 4 to 56 years, with a mean of 29 years.

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

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Exposure category, by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	49	27	116	59	175
IDU /Tattoos	11	2	15	3	18
Blood transfusion/products ²	3	6	5	7	12
Tattoos	8	4	14	6	20
High prevalence country ⁴	5	9	10	13	23
Other ³	4	2	7	10	17
Unknown/not identified	3	3	8	9	17
Total	83	53	175	107	282

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

2 Blood transfusion pre-1990

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

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

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1	-	1
10 - 19	1	4	3	5	8
20 - 29	11	12	28	30	58
30 - 39	27	9	59	25	84
40 - 49	27	14	51	28	79
≥ 50	16	14	33	19	52
Total	83	53	175	107	282

Table 2.3 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹), 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Exposure category, by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	5	8	12	13	25
Peri-natal	1	-	1	-	1
Total	6	8	13	13	26

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹), 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Age group, by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1	-	1
10 - 19	-	2	1	2	3
20 - 29	2	3	5	4	9
30 - 39	2	2	4	5	9
40 - 49	-	1	1	2	3
>50	1	-	1	-	1
Total	6	8	13	13	26

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (incident cases¹), 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Racial origin, by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	1	2	3	5
Asian	-	1	-	1	1
Caucasian	6	6	11	9	20
Total	6	8	13	13	26

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.6 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Laboratory, by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07			Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6015	7943	16	11883	16890	48	28821
Private	2761	4371	-	5621	9076	4	14701
Total	8776	12314	16	17504	25966	52	43522

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

During the second quarter of 2007, 153 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. There were no acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection reported this quarter. Forty five notifications 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 108 cases (Table 3.1).

Of the 108 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 64 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter. Four cases were previous positives (less than 12 months duration) but had not been notified and two cases were negatives of greater than 12 months duration. The testing history was unknown for the remaining 38 cases.

Among the 64 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not newly acquired cases, the racial origin of 24 (36%) was reported as Asian and 27 (40%) 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, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	-	-	-	1	1
Infection <12 months duration	-	-	1	-	1
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	59	49	95	77	172
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	18	27	33	37	70
Total	77	76	129	115	244

Table 3.2 Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	2	1	2	3
10 - 19	11	7	16	9	25
20 - 29	18	14	31	25	56
30 - 39	16	17	29	28	57
40 - 49	18	20	32	27	59
≥ 50	13	16	24	20	44
Total	77	76	129	115	244

Table 3.3 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	1	4	3	7
African	19	8	23	10	33
Asian	10	13	17	23	40
Caucasian	3	1	9	4	13
Other/unknown	3	4	5	4	9
Total	37	27	58	44	102

Table 3.4 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07			Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	3898	6041	16	9407	15054	38	24499
Private	2377	3873	-	5416	8911	-	14327
Total	6275	9914	16	14823	23965	38	38826

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

Between 1 April and 30 June 2007, medical practitioners notified 941 cases of genital chlamydia infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 941 notifications, 375 (40%) occurred in males and 566 (60%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 294 (78%) and 476 (84%) cases of genital chlamydia infection, respectively (Table 4.1). Notification of females aged 20-24 increased 24% in this quarter; 223 compared with 180 reported in the same quarter in 2006.

The majority of individuals, 748 (79%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Eight hundred and seventy six, (93%) 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 Chlamydia infection in South Australia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	48	177	97	356	453
20 - 24	163	223	314	456	770
25 - 29	83	76	166	156	322
30 - 34	32	49	69	87	156
35 - 39	23	22	38	39	77
≥ 40	26	19	53	40	93
Total	375	566	737	1134	1871

Table 4.2 Genital Chlamydia infection, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Race by sex

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	42	72	72	109	181
Asian	17	23	39	62	101
Caucasian	300	448	595	927	1522
Other/unknown	16	23	31	36	67
Total	375	566	737	1134	1871

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for Genital Chlamydia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	4200	7438	7136	14449	21585
Private	1162	3275	2291	6578	8869
Total	5362	10713	9427	21027	30454

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/04/07 - 30/06/07

In the second quarter of 2007, 184 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for all 184 cases. Of the 184 cases notified, 109 (59%) occurred in males, and 75 (41%) in females (Table 5.1).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, the majority 122 (66%) cases occurred in males and females aged 15 to 29 years (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 62 female cases (83%), and 62 (57%) males. Fifty-six cases (30%) were reported as Caucasian (Table 5.2).

The majority of individuals 167 (91%) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 99 cases (59%) 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 screening program was held from 16 April - 28 May 2007.

The site of infection for 18 males (17%) 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, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/07 - 30/06/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	-	-	1	1
15 - 19	21	26	29	31	60
20 - 24	30	14	45	21	66
25 - 29	17	14	31	24	55
30 - 34	13	9	22	16	38
35 - 39	9	7	17	11	28
≥ 40	19	5	42	8	50
Total	109	75	186	112	298

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07		01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	62	62	93	88	181
Asian	2	1	3	1	4
Caucasian	44	12	88	22	110
Other	1	-	2	1	3
Total	109	75	186	112	298

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

Location	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07		01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	94	73	161	108	269
Interstate	5	2	10	2	12
Overseas	10	-	15	2	17
Total	109	75	186	112	298

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07 and year to date. Site of infection.

Site	2nd Quarter	Year to date
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07	01/01/07 - 30/06/07
Urethral	9	18
Rectal	6	11
Pharyngeal	1	3
Other	2	3
Total	18	35
Total males notified	109	186

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	2 nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/07 - 30/06/07		01/01/07 - 30/06/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	683	365	1329	757	2086
HIV	1	-	4	-	4
Gonorrhoea	14	2	41	9	50
Syphilis	11	3	18	3	21
Herpes	37	33	61	60	121
Chlamydia	93	83	191	157	348
NSU	26	-	57	na	57
Warts	239	116	485	241	726
Trichomoniasis	2	4	2	4	6
Candida vaginitis	na	78	na	156	156
Crabs	6	-	12	-	12
Scabies	5	-	8	1	9
Molluscum	39	19	103	42	145
Bacterial vaginosis	na	75	na	149	149
Hepatitis B infection	5	6	12	7	19
Hepatitis C infection	2	-	4	-	4
	6	2	13	5	18
Urethral irritation	46	na	98	na	144
Balanitis	45	na	89	na	134
Non STD illness	109	-	220	73	293
Post coital contraception	na	42	na	48	90
Abnormal Pap smear	na	1	na	1	1
Other/Uncertain	10	9	29	24	53
Total needle exchange clients	44	16	72	32	104
Clinic attendances	2537	1557	5034	3200	8234
Episodes of care	1307	811	2620	1671	4291
Individual clients	1234	758	2474	1562	4036

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, syphilis or HIV during an episode of care at C275, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	HIV
Homosexual	276	15	6	6	1
Homosexual, IDU	16	3	1	2	-
Bisexual	51	-	-	-	-
Bisexual, IDU	5	-	-	1	-
Heterosexual, IDU	54	2	2	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	137	6	1	-	-
Heterosexual	742	67	4	2	-
Other/unknown	26	-	-	-	-
Total	1307	93	14	11	1

Overseas contact in the previous 12 months.

* Includes infectious syphilis and newly diagnosed late latent infections.

Table 6.3 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis or HIV during an episode of care at C275, 01/04/07 - 30/06/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	HIV
Heterosexual, IDU	33	5	-	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	83	7	-	-	-
Heterosexual	607	68	-	3	-
Sex worker	23	-	-	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	8	1	1	-	-
Other/unknown	57	2	1	-	-
Total	811	83	2	3	-

Overseas contact in the previous 12 months.

* Includes infectious syphilis and newly diagnosed late latent infections.