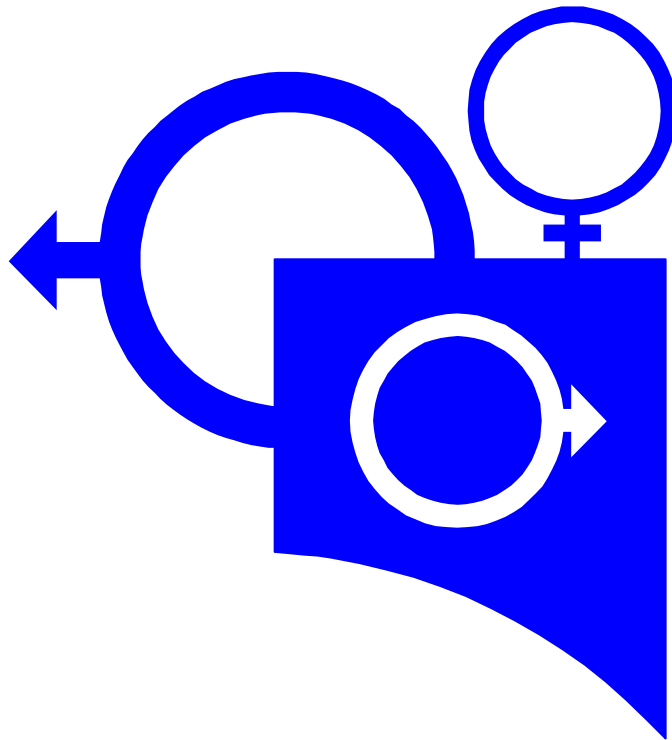


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/09/07

In South Australia, 1097 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 985 (90%) males and 112 (10%) females. Of the males, 728 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 74 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 47 (5%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 71 (63%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 32 (29%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

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

Eleven individuals have been notified with HIV infection during the third quarter (7 males, 5 females) (Table 1.2). Of the seven men, four reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor and two men reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually (Table 1.2).

Heterosexual transmission 01/01/07 – 30/09/07

A total of 15 individuals (9 males, 6 females) identified as heterosexual (Table 1.2). Of the nine males, six males reported female partners from countries where HIV is predominately transmitted heterosexually and two males were either current or past injecting drug users.

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

Of the 37 males notified this year, six men had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months (Table 1.3) (Summary characteristics).

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 during the quarter are shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/09/07. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	728	74	na		728	66
Homosexual contact/IDU	47	5	na		47	4
Heterosexual contact	34	3	33	29	67	6
Heterosexual overseas	54	6	38	34	92	9
IDU	74	7	32	29	106	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	5	1	5	4	10	1
Unknown/not stated	35	3	2	2	37	3
Total	985		112		1097	

na not applicable

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

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/07/07 - 30/09/07		01/01/07 - 30/09/07	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	4	na	25	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual	-	-	1	1
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	2	1
Heterosexual (o/seas partner)	2	2	6	4
Vertical transmission (o/seas)	-	2	-	2
Not stated	1	-	1	-
Total	7	4	37	8

na not applicable

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

Exposure category	3rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/07 - 30/09/07		01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	1	na	6	na	6
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1		6		6

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, 01/07/07 - 30/09/07 and year to date. Case category by age group at diagnosis.

Case category	3rd Quarter			Year to date		
	01/07/07 - 30/09/07			01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	1	-	1	3	2
Greater than 12 months ²	1	-	1	1	4	8
Uncertain duration ³	-	1	3	-	7	7
Known positive (overseas)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	1	2	4	2	16	19

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

Laboratory	3rd Quarter			Year to date			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6208	8039	55	19988	25930	176	46224
Private	2714	3801	-	7572	11793	5	19370
Total	8922	11840	55	27560	37723	181	65464

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in South Australia, 01/01/2007 – 30/09/2007.

Characteristics	Newly acquired ¹		Unspecified ²		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number Diagnosed	6	-	31	8	45
Likely location where infection acquired					
South Australia	4	-	20	2	26
Interstate	1	-	1	-	2
Overseas	1	-	10	6	17
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Notification source					
Clinic 275	1	-	9	1	11
Public Hospital	1	-	8	6	15
Metropolitan GP	4	-	12	1	17
Country GP	-	-	-	-	-
PMS	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	2	-	2
Sexual identity					
Homosexual	6	-	17	-	23
Bisexual	-	-	4	-	4
Heterosexual	-	-	3	2	5
Heterosexual (overseas)	-	-	6	4	10
Not stated	-	-	1	-	1
Age					
<15	-	-	-	2	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	-	1	-	1
25-29	-	-	1	3	2
30-34	1	-	6	2	8
35-39	2	-	6	-	7
40-44	1	-	7	-	5
45-49	-	-	5	1	6
50+	1	-	5	-	5
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	38		43		
Age range (years)	22-52		21-74		
Race					
Caucasian	6	-	27	3	36
Aboriginal	-	-	1	-	1
Asian	-	-	1	1	2
African	-	-	2	4	6
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Testing History					
Less than 12 months	6	-	-	-	6
Sero-conversion illness	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 12 months	-	-	13	2	15
Never tested	-	-	14	3	17
Known positive for overseas	-	-	4	3	7
CD4 count at diagnosis					
Less than 50	-	-	5	1	6
51 - 200	-	-	6	2	8
201 - 500	3	-	7	2	12
Greater than 500	3	-	11	2	16
Unknown	-	-	2	1	3
Exposure category					
Homosexual	6	-	19	na	25
Homosexual/IDU	-	-	2	na	2
Heterosexual	-	-	1	1	2
Heterosexual overseas partners	-	-	6	4	10
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	2	1	3
Not stated	-	-	1	-	1
Vertical	-	-	-	2	2

1 Newly acquired - negative serology or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months

2 Unspecified duration- tested for the first time this year and no seroconversion illness or AIDS defining illness present.

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

In the third quarter of 2007, 194 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received, including 174 new diagnoses of infection. The notifications recorded 126 (65%) cases in males and 68 (35%) in females. The cumulative total in 2007 (458) is similar to the same period in 2006 (449).

Medical notification reported 20 cases with a previous positive test, whilst 101 individuals had not been tested before for hepatitis C infection. In 33 cases, the testing history was unknown. Of 22 (13%) individuals with a previous negative test, nine were last tested within the past year, and three were tested 12-24 months earlier.

Among 174 reports of new diagnoses of hepatitis C infection (114 males and 60 females), past or present injecting drug use was recorded as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus in 116 (53%) instances (Table 2.1).

At diagnosis, 79% 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, (5 male, 5 female). Nine cases had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. There were no reported cases of clinical hepatitis at diagnosis.

In nine 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 17 to 47 years; mean 29.72 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 01/07/07 - 30/09/07 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	59	22	176	81	257
IDU /tattoos	22	13	37	16	53
Blood transfusion/ products	2	5	7	13	20
Tattoos	7	3	21	9	30
High prevalence country	10	10	23	20	43
Other	6	1	12	14	26
Unknown / not identified	8	6	14	15	29
Total	114	60	290	168	458

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

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	3	2	7	7	14
20 – 29	19	14	48	44	92
30 – 39	36	18	95	43	138
40 – 49	36	14	87	42	129
50 – 59	15	6	43	19	62
≥ 60	5	6	10	13	23
Total	114	60	290	168	458

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

Exposure category	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	3	4	15	17	32
IDU / tattoo	1	1	1	1	2
Other ²	1	-	2	-	2
Total	5	5	18	18	36

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

2 sexual partner positive, peri-natal

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

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	1	1	3	3	6
20 – 29	2	1	7	5	12
30 – 39	1	3	5	8	13
40 – 49	1	-	3	2	5
Total	5	5	18	18	36

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

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

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	3	3	6
Asian	-	-	-	1	1
Caucasian	4	5	15	14	29
Total	5	5	18	18	36

1 Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

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

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07			Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5778	8092	20	17661	25099	83	42843
Private	2681	4547	-	8302	13623	4	21929
Total	8459	12639	20	25963	38722	87	64772

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

During the third quarter of 2007, 129 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. There were five acute clinical case of hepatitis B infection reported this quarter (Table 3.1). Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 79 cases while a further 45 notifications were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration who had been previously diagnosed but not notified (Table 3.1).

The exposure categories for the acute clinical cases were identified as injecting drug use (1), homosexual contact (1), overseas travel to Asian countries (2) and unknown risk factor (1) (Table 3.2). Three of the acute cases occurred in the 20-39 age group and a further two in those aged 40 years and over (Table 3.3).

Of the 79 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 67 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 12 cases.

Among the 67 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 36 (54%) was reported as Asian and a further 18 (27%) 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, 01/07/07 - 30/09/07 and year to date.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	3	2	3	3	6
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	40	39	134	110	244
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	22	23	59	68	127
Total	65	64	196	181	377

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

Exposure Category	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Injecting Drug Use	1	-	1	-	1
Homosexual Contact	1	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual Contact	-	-	-	1	1
Overseas Travel	1	1	1	1	2
None Identified	-	1	-	1	1
Total	3	2	3	3	6

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

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
20 – 29	1	1	1	1	2
30 – 39	-	1	-	1	1
40 – 49	1	-	1	-	1
≥ 50	1	-	1	1	2
Total	3	2	3	3	6

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

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	3	-	7	3	10
African	15	3	42	18	60
Asian	12	24	34	57	91
Caucasian	3	3	12	7	19
Other/unknown	2	2	7	7	14
Total	35	32	102	92	194

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

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07			Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5219	7961	23	16282	7961	68	24311
Private	2958	4869	-	8832	4869	-	13701
Total	8177	12830	23	25114	12830	68	38012

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

Between 1 July and 30 September 2007, medical practitioners notified 799 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 799 notifications, 322 (40%) occurred in males and 477 (60%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 238 (74%) and 408 (86%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 665 (83%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Seven hundred and thirty four, (92%) 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, 01/07/07 - 30/09/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	38	143	136	500	636
20 - 24	135	189	451	647	1098
25 - 29	65	76	232	232	464
30 - 34	30	23	99	110	209
35 - 39	27	19	65	58	123
≥ 40	27	27	80	67	147
Total	322	477	1063	1614	2677

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

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	18	32	90	141	231
Asian	9	38	48	100	148
Caucasian	281	384	880	1314	2194
Other/unknown	14	23	45	59	104
Total	322	477	1063	1614	2677

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

Laboratory	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	3208	6645	10345	21095	31440
Private	986	2697	3277	9275	12552
Total	4194	9342	13622	30370	43992

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

In the third quarter of 2007, 61 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories, 33 fewer cases than reported for the same period in 2006. Medical notifications were received for 57 cases. Of the 57 cases notified, 39 (68%) occurred in males and 18 (32%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for four cases, three males and one female.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. Eleven (19%) female and 18 (32%) male cases occurred in those aged less than 30 years. (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 16 cases, 35 fewer cases than reported for the same period in 2006. Of the 16 reported cases 7 (39%) occurred in females and 9 (23%) in males. Thirty five (61%) cases were reported as Caucasian. (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals 47 (87%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the 5 males (13%) 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, 01/07/07 - 30/09/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	4	5	33	37	70
20 - 24	9	2	54	23	77
25 - 29	5	4	36	28	64
30 - 34	6	2	28	18	46
35 - 39	4	3	21	14	35
≥ 40	11	2	53	10	63
Total	39	18	225	130	355

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

Racial origin	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	9	7	102	95	197
Asian	1	2	4	3	7
Caucasian	26	9	114	31	145
Other/unknown	3	-	5	1	6
Total	39	18	225	130	355

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

Location	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	31	16	192	124	316
Interstate	2	1	12	3	15
Overseas	6	1	21	3	24
Total	39	18	225	130	355

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

Site	3rd Quarter 01/07/07 - 30/09/07		Year to date 01/01/07 - 30/09/07	
Urethral		3		21
Rectal				11
Pharyngeal		2		5
Other				3
Total		5		40
Total males notified		39		225

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	3 rd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/07/07 - 30/09/07		01/01/07 - 30/09/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	689	419	2018	1178	3196
HIV	2	-	6	-	6
Gonorrhoea	15	3	58	12	70
Syphilis	7	1	25	4	29
Herpes	43	35	105	95	200
Chlamydia	97	49	289	206	495
NSU	25	-	82	-	82
Warts	238	118	723	359	1082
Trichomoniasis	-	2	2	6	8
Candida vaginitis	na	59	na	217	217
Crabs	6	1	18	1	19
Scabies	7	-	15	1	16
Molluscum	56	24	160	170	227
Bacterial vaginosis	-	64	-	213	213
Hepatitis B infection					
acute	1	-	1	-	1
carrier	6	5	18	12	30
Hepatitis C infection					
incident	1	-	1	-	1
new	6	-	11	-	11
chronic	6	-	19	11	30
Non-occup PEP	4	1	9	1	10
Urethral irritation	38	-	136	-	136
Balanitis	60	-	153	-	153
Non STD illness	70	40	292	117	469
Post coital contraception	-	43	-	134	134
10Other/Uncertain	10	12	39	36	75
Total needle exchange clients	37	11	109	43	152
Clinic attendances	2549	1528	7590	4730	12320
Episodes of care	1310	820	3939	2501	6440
Individual clients	1234	772	2212	2035	5247

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

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	HIV
Homosexual	253	16	1	-	1
Homosexual, IDU	21	3	-	2	-
Bisexual	56	3	2	3	1
Bisexual, IDU	6	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	54	4	1	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	141	10	5	-	-
Heterosexual	753	61	6	2	-
Other/unknown	26	-	-	-	-
Total	1310	97	15	7	2

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

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	HIV
Heterosexual, IDU	23	2	1	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	72	3	-	-	-
Heterosexual	648	42	1	1	-
Sex worker	31	-	1	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	8	1	-	-	-
Other/unknown	36	1	-	-	-
Total	820	49	3	1	-

[#] Overseas contact in the previous 12 months.

* Includes infectious syphilis and newly diagnosed late latent infections.