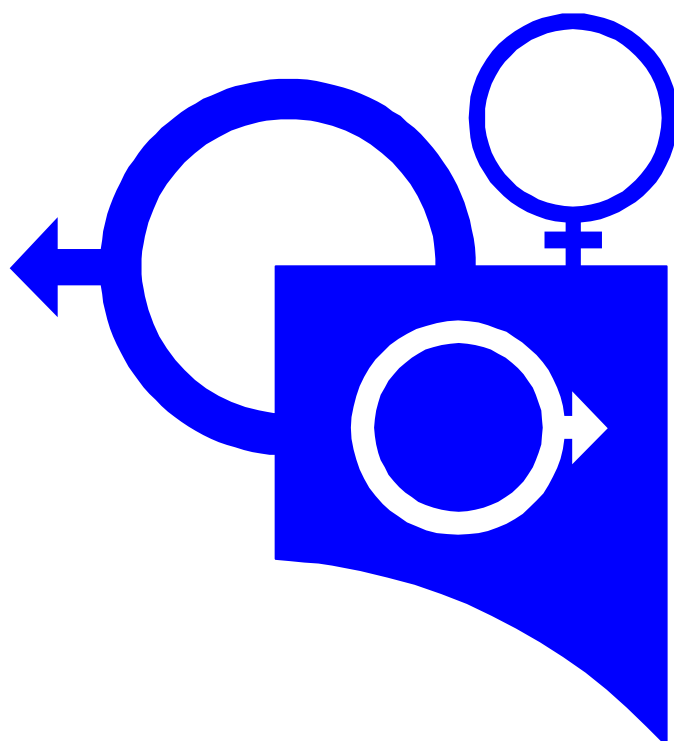


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 – 31/12/2007

There have been 1108 individuals diagnosed with HIV infection, 993 (90%) males and 115 (10%) females (Figure 4.2, Table 4.1). Of the males, 732 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 74 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 47 (5%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 32 (29%) of the women diagnosed with HIV infection and 73 (64%) reported heterosexual transmission.

HIV Infection 01/01/07 - 31/12/07

Fifty-five individuals have been notified with HIV infection this year (44 males, 11 females) (Table 1.2). Twenty-three individuals were likely to have acquired their infection overseas and a further two were likely to have acquired the infection interstate (summary characteristics).

Of the 44 males diagnosed, 30 reported male-to-male sexual contact, two reported male-to-male sexual contact and injecting drug use as their risk factor. Seven males originated from or reported heterosexual sexual contact with a partner from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact.

Of the eleven females diagnosed, five originated from or reported sexual contact with partners from countries where there is a high prevalence of HIV infection. Two females aged less than 15 years of age originated from countries where there is a high prevalence of HIV infection and their risk exposure was reported as mother to child transmission (summary characteristics)

HIV Infection 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

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 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2007

Among the 32 men who reported homosexual or homosexual/IDU contact, six had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Nine had not previously been tested, 13 males had had a negative test more than 12 months previously and four males had a previous positive test overseas (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 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

During 2007, 85721 HIV antibody tests were performed, 35969 (41%) on males, 49498 (58%) on females and 254 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	733	74	na		733	66
Homosexual/IDU	47	5	na		47	4
Heterosexual	34	3	35	30	69	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	56	6	39	34	95	8
IDU	75	7	32	29	107	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	6	1	5	3	11	1
Unknown	34	3	2	2	36	4
Total	993		115		1108	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07
and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/07 - 31/12/07		01/01/07 - 31/12/07	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	5	na	30	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	2	na
Heterosexual contact	-	2	1	3
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	1	7	5
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	3	1
Other*	1	-	1	2
Total	8	4	44	11

na not applicable

*Mother to child transmission (overseas transmission), Medical Procedure overseas

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV,
01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter		Year	
	01/10/07 - 31/12/07		01/01/07 - 31/12/07	
	Male		Male	
Homosexual	-	-	6	-
Homosexual/IDU	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual (overseas)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	6	-

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

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 Age group (years)			Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07 Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
	Newly acquired ¹	1	2	-	1	3
Greater than 12 months ²	-	1	1	1	4	10
Uncertain duration ³	-	2	3	-	10	13
Total	1	5	4	2	17	25

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

²Infection likely to be greater than 12 months or risk behaviour confined to more than 12 months ago or diagnosed seroconversion illness more than 12 months ago.

³Uncertain 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, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07			Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6055	7831	73	26043	33761	249	60053
Private	2354	3944	-	9926	15737	5	25668
Total	8409	11775	73	35969	49498	254	85721

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in 2007.

Characteristics	Newly acquired ¹		Unspecified ²		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number Diagnosed	6	-	28	11	55
Likely location where infection acquired					
South Australia	4	-	22	4	30
Interstate	1	-	1	-	2
Overseas	1	-	15	7	23
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Notification source					
Clinic 275	1	-	10	1	12
Public Hospital	1	-	11	8	20
Metropolitan GP	4	-	15	2	21
Country GP	-	-	-	-	-
Prison Health Service	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	2	-	2
Sexual identity					
Homosexual	6	-	21	-	27
Bisexual	-	-	5	-	5
Heterosexual	-	-	4	4	8
Heterosexual (oseas)	-	-	8	5	13
Not applicable	-	-	-	2	2
Age					
<15	-	-	-	2	2
15-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	-	1	-	2
25-29	-	-	1	3	4
30-34	1	-	6	2	9
35-39	2	-	7	1	10
40-44	1	-	9	-	10
45-49	-	-	6	1	7
50+	1	-	8	2	11
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	38		43	32	41
Age range (years)	22-52		21-74	7-56	7-74
Race					
Caucasian	6	-	32	5	43
Aboriginal	-	-	1	-	1
Asian	-	-	1	1	2
African	-	-	3	5	8
Other	-	-	1	-	1
Testing History					
Less than 12 months	6	-	-	-	6
Sero-conversion illness	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 12 months	-	-	15	2	17
Never tested	-	-	18	6	24
Known positive for overseas	-	-	5	3	8
CD4 count at diagnosis					
Less than 50	-	-	6	1	7
51 - 200	-	-	8	3	11
201 - 500	3	-	11	5	19
Greater than 500	3	-	13	2	18
Exposure category					
Homosexual	6	-	24	na	30
Homosexual/IDU	-	-	2	na	2
Heterosexual	-	-	1	3	4
Heterosexual overseas partners	-	-	7	5	12
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	3	1	4
Overseas transmission unknown	-	-	1	-	1
Mother to child transmission	-	-	-	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

Medical notifications 2007

In 2007 Hepatitis C infection was diagnosed in 598 individuals, 385 males and 213 females. Of the 598 individuals, 41 (21 males; 20 females) reported a negative test within the preceding 12 months, 16 (10 males; 6 females) cases reported a negative test between 12 and 24 months and 337 (219 males; 118 females) had never been tested. Testing history was unknown in 149 cases (Table 2.1).

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

In the fourth quarter of 2007, medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 142 individuals, 96 (68%) males and 46 (32%) females. Of the 142 individuals, seven (4 males; 3 females) reported a negative test within the preceding 12 months, four (1 male; 3 females) cases reported a negative test between 12 and 24 months and 78 (52 males; 26 females) had never been tested. Testing history was unknown in 40 cases (Table 2.1).

Of the 142 new diagnoses of HCV infection, past or present injecting drug use (IDU) was reported as the sole transmission route in 74 (52%) instances; 18 (13%) cases reported IDU plus tattoos as a second potential exposure (Table 2.2).

Age at diagnosis for both males (79%) and females (74%) was evenly distributed between 20 – 49 year age groups (Table 2.3).

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.

Seven incident cases (4 male and 3 female) were identified during the fourth quarter of 2007; all seven cases had negative serology in the preceding 12 months (Table 2.3).

Five of the seven individuals were under 30 years of age and the likely mode of transmission was injecting drug use in six cases (Tables 2.4, 2.5)

Collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests performed during the quarter are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Testing history by sex.

Testing history	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Negative less than 12 months	4	3	21	20	41
Acute clinical infection	-	-	3	3	6
Negative between 12 & 24 months	1	3	10	6	16
Negative greater than 24 months	9	4	29	20	49
Never tested	52	26	219	118	337
Not stated	30	10	103	46	149
Total	96	46	385	213	598

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
IDU ¹	51	23	227	105	332
IDU/tattoos	14	4	52	20	72
High prevalence country ²	10	6	31	29	60
Tattoos	4	0	24	8	32
Other ³	5	3	15	14	29
Blood/tissue products	3	2	10	14	24
Unknown	9	8	26	23	49
Total	96	46	385	213	598

1 Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos.

2 Residence/medical treatments in a high prevalence country overseas.

3 Includes occupational, household, sexual exposure, perinatal, body piercing/ acupuncture.

Table 2.3 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<10	-	1	3	1	4
10-20	2	4	7	10	17
20 - 29	22	14	69	58	127
30 - 39	26	10	122	53	175
40 - 49	28	10	115	52	167
>50	18	7	59	39	108
Total	96	46	385	213	598

**Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases¹),
01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	4	2	22	21	43
IDU/tattoos	-	-	1	1	2
Sexual Partner Hep C positive	-	-	1	-	1
Blood products overseas	-	1	-	1	1
Total	4	3	24	23	47

¹ Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases*),
01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 -19	-	1	3	5	8
20 – 24	2	0	5	1	16
25 – 29	-	2	4	6	18
30 – 34	1	0	5	5	4
35 - 39	1	0	4	4	1
>40	-	0	3	2	5
Total	4	3	24	23	47

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

**Table 2.6 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies,
01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07			Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5684	7866	27	23345	32965	110	56420
Private	2804	4377	-	11106	18000	4	29110
Total	8488	12243	27	34451	50965	114	85530

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

During the fourth quarter of 2007, 116 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, four were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Table 3.1). A further 48 were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed, but not recorded on the current notification system (Table 3.1). Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 64 cases (Table 3.1).

The exposure categories for the four acute clinical cases (2 males, 2 females) were injecting drug use (2), tattoos (1) and none identified (1) (Table 3.2).

Of the 64 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 48 had no previous testing history and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 16 cases.

Among the 48 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 18 (38%) was reported as Asian and 16 (33%) 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, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date.
Case category by sex.**

Case category	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	2	2	5	6	11
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	37	27	178	140	318
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	25	23	91	100	191
Total	64	52	274	246	520

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/07 – 01/12/07.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/01/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	1	1	2	2	4
Tattoos	1	-	1	-	1
Homosexual contact	-	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	1	1
Overseas travel	-	-	1	1	2
None identified	-	1	-	2	2
Total	2	2	5	6	11

Table 3.3 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/01/07 – 31/12/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/07 - 31/12/07		01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
20 – 29	-	1	1	3	4
30 – 39	1	-	1	1	2
40 – 49	-	1	1	1	2
>50	1	-	2	1	3
Total	2	2	5	6	11

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter		Year		
	01/10/07 - 31/12/07		01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	-	1	9	4	13
Asian	12	6	48	64	112
Caucasian	6	2	18	9	27
African	8	8	51	26	77
Other/Unknown	3	2	1	1	2
Total	29	19	137	112	249

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter			Year			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5424	7795	18	21706	32807	86	54599
Private	2943	4652	-	11775	19088	-	30863
Total	8370	12447	18	33481	51895	86	85462

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

Between 1 October and 31 December 2007, medical practitioners notified 793 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 793 notifications, 322 (41%) occurred in males and 471 (59%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 241 (75%) and 417 (89%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 686 (86%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Chlamydial infection was reported as being acquired in South Australia by 730 (92%) of individuals.

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, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	42	140	179	641	820
20 - 24	124	210	577	860	1437
25 - 29	75	67	307	300	607
30 - 34	34	24	133	134	267
35 - 39	18	17	83	75	158
≥ 40	29	13	109	80	189
Total	322	471	1388	2090	3478

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	21	20	111	162	273
Asian	14	29	62	130	192
Caucasian	277	409	1161	1723	2884
Other/unknown	10	16	54	75	129
Total	322	471	1388	2090	3478

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	3258	6508	13625	27656	41281
Private	1113	3062	4390	12337	16729
Total	4371	9570	18015	39993	58010

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/10/07 - 31/12/07

In the fourth quarter of 2007, 97 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services. Of these, 57 (58%) occurred in males, and 40 (42%) in females (Table 5.1). In comparison to the same period in 2006, the total number of reported heterosexual cases have increased by 21 (26%); 8 (13%) in males and 13 (33%) in females.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, in females, 23 (58%) cases occurred in those aged less than 25 years. In males, 38 (78%) cases were detected in those aged 25 and over (Table 5.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 41 (43%) cases (Table 5.2). The majority of individuals, 87 (90%), acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3).

The site of infection for the four males (7%) 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, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<15	-	-	-	3	3
15-19	7	13	43	48	91
20 - 24	12	10	66	33	99
25 - 29	11	8	47	35	82
30 - 34	9	7	38	26	64
35 - 39	5	2	26	16	42
≥ 40	13	-	66	10	76
Total	57	40	286	171	457

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aboriginal	21	20	127	116	243
Asian	-	1	4	4	8
Caucasian	34	18	148	49	197
Other/Unknown	2	1	7	2	9
Total	57	40	286	171	457

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection, by sex.

Location	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year 01/01/07 - 31/12/07		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	50	37	246	162	408
Interstate	1	1	13	4	17
Overseas	6	2	27	5	32
Total	57	40	286	171	456

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and year to date. Site of infection.

Site	4th Quarter	Year
	01/10/07 - 31/12/07	01/01/07 - 31/12/07
Urethral	1	22
Rectal	1	12
Pharyngeal	1	6
Urine	1	4
Total	4	44
Total males in SA	57	286

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	4th Quarter 01/10/07 - 31/12/07		Year to date 01/01/07 – 31/12/07			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
No illness	680	374	2700	1557	4257	
HIV	1	-	7	-	7	
Gonorrhoea	14	12	72	23	95	
Syphilis	6	2	31	7	38	
Herpes	26	37	131	132	263	
Chlamydia	90	55	385	264	649	
NSU	30	na	116	na	116	
Warts	248	91	976	456	1432	
Trichomoniasis	2	4	4	10	14	
Candida vaginitis	na	37	na	255	255	
Crabs	7	7	25	1	26	
Scabies	1	-	16	1	17	
Molluscum	66	18	228	88	316	
Bacterial vaginosis	51	51	na	267	267	
Hepatitis B infection	acute	-	-	1	-	1
	carrier	8	7	24	16	40
Hepatitis C infection	incident	-	1	1	1	2
	new	1	3	12	3	15
	known	9	3	28	14	42
Non-occup PEP	2	-	11	1	12	
Urethral irritation	44	na	180	na	180	
Balanitis	50	na	199	na	199	
Non STD illness	101	40	394	217	611	
Post coital contraception	na	49	na	184	184	
Other/Uncertain	10	11	47	46	93	
Total needle exchange clients	43	14	140	54	194	
Clinic attendances	2608	1462	10198	6192	16390	
Episodes of care	1314	733	5259	3246	8505	
Individual clients	1247	692	4083	2491	6574	

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 or HIV during an episode of care at C275, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis*	HIV
Homosexual	250	13	4	4	1
Homosexual, IDU	14	-	-	-	-
Bisexual	56	4	-	-	-
Bisexual, IDU	4	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual, IDU	58	8	2	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	185	5	1	-	-
Heterosexual	721	60	7	2	-
Other/unknown	26	-	-	-	-
Total	1314	90	14	6	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 or syphilis or HIV during an episode of care at C275, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07. Exposure category by infection.

Exposure category	No.	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis*	HIV
Heterosexual, IDU	26	3	2	-	-
Heterosexual, O/S [#]	80	4	1	-	-
Heterosexual	545	45	6	2	-
Sex worker	15	1	1	-	-
Sex worker, IDU	10	1	1	-	-
Other/unknown	57	1	1	-	-
Total	733	55	12	2	-

Overseas contact in the previous 12 months.

* Includes infectious syphilis and newly diagnosed late latent infections.