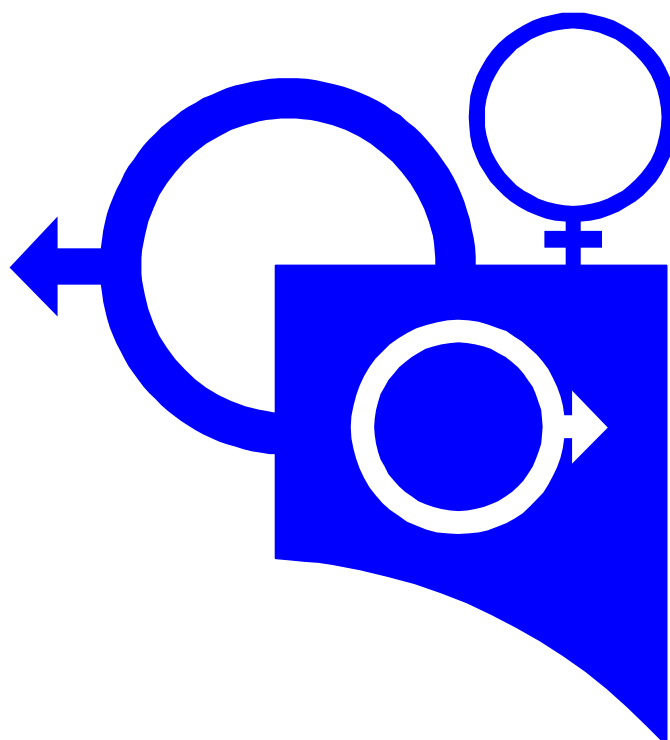


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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Contents

List of Tables	3
HIV infection in South Australia	4
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in South Australia, 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.	7
Hepatitis C surveillance in South Australia	8
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with hepatitis C infection in South Australia, 01/01/08 - 31/03/08	11
Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia	12
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.	14
Gonococcal infection in South Australia	15
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonococcal infection in South Australia, 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.	17
Clinic 275 Activity Report.....	18
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with chlamydial infection at Clinic 275, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.....	19
Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonococcal infection at Clinic 275, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.....	20

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All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.

List of Tables

Table 1.1	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.....	4
Table 1.2	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.....	5
Table 1.3	Newly acquired HIV infection (Incident cases), 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.	5
Table 1.4	HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Case category by age group at diagnosis.	5
Table 1.5	Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Laboratory by sex.	9
Table 2.1	Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.....	9
Table 2.2	Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.	9
Table 2.3	Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases), 01/01/08 - 31/03/08 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.	10
Table 2.4	Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases), 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.....	10
Table 2.5	Newly acquired hepatitis C infection (Incident cases), 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Race by sex.	10
Table 2.6	Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Laboratory by sex.	10
Table 3.1	Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.....	12
Table 3.2	Genital chlamydial infection, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Race by sex.	13
Table 3.3	Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Laboratory by sex.	13
Table 4.1	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.....	15
Table 4.2	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Racial origin by sex.	16
Table 4.3	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.	16
Table 4.4	Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08.Site of infection.....	16
Table 5.1	Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics	18

HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 31/03/08

In South Australia 1119 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 1002 (90%) males and 117 (10%) females. Of the males, 740 (74%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 77 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 47 (5%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 32 (30%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 76 (65%) reported heterosexual transmission (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/01/08 - 31/03/08

Eleven individuals (9 males, 2 females) were notified in the first quarter of this year compared to 22 individuals (20 males, 2 females) notified in the first quarter of 2007. Of the nine males, seven reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk exposure and two reported heterosexual contact and injecting drug use as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

Of the 11 individuals notified this year, two males and one female 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.

During the first quarter of 2008, 21737 screening tests were performed; 8782 (40%) on males, 12870 (59%) on females compared with 21208 screening tests performed during the same period in 2007 (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/03/08.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	740	74	na	-	740	66
Homosexual contact/IDU	47	5	na	-	47	4
Heterosexual contact	34	3	37	32	71	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	56	6	39	33	95	8
IDU	77	8	32	27	109	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	6	-	5	4	11	1
Unknown	34	3	2	2	36	4
Total	1002		117		1119	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure Category	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	14	na	14	7	na	7
Homosexual/IDU	2	na	2	-	na	-
Heterosexual	-	1	1	-	2	2
Heterosexual/IDU	2	1	3	2	-	2
Heterosexual (overseas)	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total	20	2	22	9	2	11

na = not applicable

Table 1.3 Newly acquired infections (Incident cases*) of HIV, 01/01/2007- 31/03/2007 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure Category	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07		1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	2	na	2	na
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	-	1
Total	2	-	2	1

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

Table 1.4 HIV infection in South Australia (males), 01/01/07 - 31/03/07 and 01/01/2008 - 31/03/2008. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07		1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08	
	Age group		Age group	
	25 - 39	40+	25 - 39	40+
Newly acquired ¹	-	2	1	1
Greater than 12 months ²	3	6	1	1
Uncertain duration ³	4	1	3	2
Known positive o/seas	2	2	-	-
Total	9	11	5	4

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

Table 1.5 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	1st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07				1st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08			
	Male	Female	U/K	Total	Male	Female	U/K	Total
Private	6076	8696	66	14838	2431	4439	4	6874
Public	2396	3971	4	6371	6351	8431	81	14863
Total	8472	12667	69	21209	8782	12870	85	21737

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in South Australia, 01/01/07 – 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.

Characteristics	01/01/07-31/03/07		01/01/08-31/03/08	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number Diagnosed	20	2	9	2
Case Category				
Newly acquired	2	-	2	1
Unspecified	18	2	7	1
Likely location where infection acquired				
South Australia	14	2	7	1
Interstate	-	-	-	-
Overseas	6	-	2	1
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Notification source				
Clinic 275	4	-	4	1
Public Hospital	3	1	-	1
Metropolitan GP	12	1	4	-
Country GP	-	-	-	-
Health Service Australia	-	-	1	-
other	1	-	-	-
Sexual identity				
Homosexual	13	-	5	-
Bisexual	3	-	2	-
Heterosexual	2	2	2	2
Heterosexual (oseas)	2	-	-	-
Age				
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	1	2	-
30-34	6	-	2	1
35-39	3	-	1	-
40-44	5	-	1	-
45-49	3	1	1	1
50+	3	-	2	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Race				
Caucasian	19	2	8	1
Aboriginal	1	-	-	1
Asian	-	-	1	-
African	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Testing History				
Less than 12 months	2	-	2	-
Sero-conversion illness	-	-	-	1
Greater than 12 months	9	1	2	1
Never tested	5	1	5	-
Known positive for overseas	4	-	-	-
CD4 count at diagnosis				
Less than 50	1	1	-	-
51 - 200	4	-	-	-
201 - 500	5	1	6	-
Greater than 500	10	-	3	2
Exposure category				
Homosexual	14	na	7	na
Homosexual/IDU	2	na	-	na
Heterosexual	-	2	-	2
Heterosexual overseas partners	2	-	-	-
Heterosexual/IDU	2	-	2	-
Unknown/not stated	-	-	-	-

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/01/08 - 31/03/08

In the first quarter of 2008, hepatitis C infection was diagnosed in 142 individuals (91 males; 51 females). Similar numbers were reported for the same period in 2007 (Table 2.1).

Ten individuals (6 males; 4 females) reported negative tests within the preceding 12 months, six (5 males; 1 female) reported a negative test between 12 and 24 months and 61 (39 males; 22 females) individuals had never been tested before. Testing history was unknown in 33 (25 males; 8 females) cases (Table 2.1)

Newly Diagnosed Infections

Past or present injecting drug use was reported as the probable transmission route for hepatitis C in 89 (63%) cases, 12 (8%) individuals reported injecting drug and/or tattoos, former residence of overseas countries with a high prevalence of HCV accounted for 19 (13%) reported cases. Exposure to HCV remained unknown in 9 cases (Table 2.2, summary characteristics).

Age at diagnosis was evenly distributed between 20-49 years. The mean age was 38 for males (age range 13-74) and 37 (age range 19-77) for females (Summary Characteristics, Table 2.3).

The age range and transmission data reported for the first quarter of 2008 showed a similar trend to the same period in 2007 (Tables 2.2, 2.3).

Newly Acquired Infections - Incident Cases

Incident cases are identified by either: hepatitis C antibody seroconversion within 12 months, or a positive test accompanied by acute clinical hepatitis not ascribed to other causes.

During the first quarter of 2008, 13 incident cases (9 males and 4 females) were notified. Of the 13 cases, ten individuals had negative serology in the preceding 12 months; two individuals were diagnosed with acute clinical hepatitis and one individual commenced injecting drug use in the preceding 12 months.

Recent injecting drug use was identified as the likely route of transmission in 10 cases; one individual had both injected drugs and acquired a tattoo within the preceding 12 months, occupational exposure was attributed to one case and no obvious exposure was identified in the remaining case (Table 2.3).

The age range at diagnosis for incident cases was 19 to 65 years, with a mean of 29 years for males and 24 years for females (Table 2.4).

Similarly, in 2007 injecting drug use was the probable route of transmission in all 13 incident cases of hepatitis C infection and the age ranged from 18 to 47 years at diagnosis (Tables 2.3, 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, 01/10/07 - 31/12/07 and 01/10/08 - 31/12/08. Testing history by sex.

Testing history	1st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Negative < 12 months	6	6	12	6	4	10
Negative > 12 & < 24 months	3	1	4	5	1	6
Negative > 24 months	7	5	12	16	16	32
Never tested	49	28	77	39	22	61
Not stated	28	14	42	25	8	33
Total	93	54	147	91	51	142

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C notifications* new diagnoses 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure Category	1st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDU	68	32	100	63	26	89
IDU/ tattoos	4	1	5	9	3	12
Blood transfusion/blood products	1	2	3	1	2	3
Tattoos	6	2	8	3	3	6
High prevalence country ¹	5	4	9	9	10	19
Other ³	3	7	10	1	3	4
Not stated	6	6	12	5	4	9
Total	93	54	147	91	51	142

* Includes incident cases

Table 2.3 Hepatitis C notifications* new diagnoses, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.

Age group	1st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 – 19	2	1	3	1	1	2
20 – 29	17	18	35	18	17	31
30 – 39	32	16	48	31	18	49
40 – 49	25	14	39	26	15	41
≥ 50	17	5	22	15	4	19
Total	93	54	147	91	51	142

* Includes incident cases

Table 2.4 Newly acquired hepatitis C notifications (incident*), 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure Category	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDU	7	6	13	7	3	10
IDU/ tattoos	-	-	-	1	-	1
Occupational	-	-	-	-	1	1
Not identified (interviewed)	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	6	13	9	4	13

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

Table 2.5 Newly acquired hepatitis C notifications (incident*), 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.

Age group	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1	1	2	-	-	-
20-24	2	0	2	2	2	4
25-29	1	1	2	3	-	3
30-34	1	1	2	1	-	1
35-39	1	2	3	2	1	3
≥ 40	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	7	6	13	9	5	13

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

Table 2.6 Summary of hepatitis C antibody tests, 01/01/07 - 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07				1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Private	2860	4705	36	7601	2703	4708	-	7411
Public	5868	8947	-	14815	5923	8408	31	14362
Total	8728	13652	36	22416	8626	13116	31	21773

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Hepatitis C infection in South Australia, 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.

Characteristics	Newly acquired*		Unspecified		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number Diagnosed	9	4	82	47	142
Exposure category					
IDU	7	3	56	23	89
IDU/Tattoos	1	-	8	3	12
Tattoos	-	-	3	3	6
High Prevalence Country of birth	-	-	9	10	19
Blood Transfusion/Products	-	-	1	2	3
Other	-	1	-	2	4
Not identified at interview	1	-	2	2	4
Not stated not interviewed	-	-	3	2	5
Case Category					
Infection acquired < 12 months	9	4	-	-	13
Infection acquired < 24 months	-	-	5	1	6
Infection of Uncertain Duration	-	-	77	46	123
Testing History					
Negative Serology < 12 months	6	4	-	-	10
Negative Serology > 12 and 24 months	-	-	5	1	6
Negative Serology >24 months	2	-	14	16	32
Not Previously Tested	1	-	38	22	61
Testing History Unknown	-	-	25	8	33
Age					
<10	-	-	-	-	-
10-19	-	-	1	1	2
20-29	5	2	13	11	31
30-39	3	1	28	17	49
40-49	-	1	26	14	41
>50	1	-	14	4	19
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	-	-	40	38	39
Age range (years)	-	-	13-74	19-77	13-77
Race					
Caucasian	8	4	56	30	98
Aboriginal	1	-	8	5	14
Asian	-	-	7	5	12
Other	-	-	6	5	11
unknown	-	-	5	2	7
Country of Birth					
Australia	8	4	50	28	90
Europe	-	-	1	-	1
Asia	-	-	7	5	12
Africa	-	-	3	2	5
Other	-	-	11	4	15
Unknown/Not Stated	1	-	10	8	19
Hepatitis B Status					
Antigen Negative	7	2	55	34	98
Antigen Positive	-	-	4	-	4
Vaccinated/Antibody Positive	1	1	10	6	18
Other	-	1	1	0	2
Not Done	1	0	9	7	17
Not Stated/Unknown	-	-	3	-	3
ALT Performed					
Yes	7	3	69	33	112
No	2	1	13	14	30

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/08 - 31/03/08

Between 1 January and 31 March 2008, medical practitioners notified 918 cases of chlamydial infection to STD Services. Of these, 365 (40%) occurred in males and 553 (60%) in females. Similar totals were reported for the same period in 2007 (Table 3.1, summary characteristics).

The majority of cases (83%) were aged less than 30 years, 87% were reported as Caucasian and 92% acquired the infection in South Australia. Similar proportions were reported for the same period in 2007 (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and summary characteristics).

The first quarter of 2008, laboratories reported 14797 tests for Chlamydia (Table 3.3). Thirty-one percent of tests were performed on males and (69%) on females.

This quarter laboratory figures show an increase of 418 (3%) tests, compared with the number of laboratory tests for the same period in 2007.

Table 3.1 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.

Age group	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<15	1	6	7	-	5	5
15 – 19	48	173	221	53	139	192
20 – 24	152	233	385	144	220	364
25 – 29	83	80	163	96	97	193
30 – 34	37	38	75	30	51	81
35 – 39	15	17	32	23	27	50
≥40	27	21	48	19	14	33
Total	363	568	931	365	553	918

**Table 3.2 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia,
01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Race by sex.**

Racial origin	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	296	479	775	322	472	794
Aboriginal	30	37	67	14	23	37
Asian	22	39	61	14	39	53
African*	-	-	-	6	5	11
Other/not stated	15	13	28	9	14	23
Total	363	368	931	365	553	918

* not recorded in 2007

**Table 3.3 Summary of laboratory tests for Genital Chlamydia, 1/01/07- 31/03/07
and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Laboratory category by sex.**

Laboratory	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private	1129	3303	4432	1179	3332	4511
Public	2936	7011	9947	3355	6931	10286
Total	4065	10314	14379	4534	10263	14797

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/07 – 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.

Characteristics	01/01/07-31/03/07						01/01/08-31/03/08					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Number Diagnosed	363	39	568	60	931		365	40	553	60	918	
Symptomatic												
Yes	142	39	167	29	306	33	152	42	169	31	321	35
No	220	61	400	71	620	67	212	58	384	69	596	65
Not stated	1		1		2		1		-			
Site of infection												
Cervix	na		272	48	272	29	na		250	45	250	27
Urethra	33	9	-		33	4	38	10	-		38	4
Vagina	na		55	10	55	6	na		63	11	63	7
Urine	330	91	241	42	571	61	327	90	239	43	566	62
Other	-		-		-		-		1		1	
Likely location where infection acquired												
South Australia	318	87	533	94	851	92	328	90	516	93	844	92
Interstate	18	5	19	3	37	4	15	4	20	4	35	4
Overseas	25	7	15	3	40	4	20	5	16	3	36	4
Not stated	2	1	1		3		2	1	1		3	
Notification source												
Clinic 275	86	24	70	12	156	17	96	26	59	11	155	17
Public Hospital	6	2	35	6	41	4	4	1	36	7	40	4
Metropolitan GP	185	51	313	55	498	54	199	55	327	59	526	57
Country GP	47	13	90	16	137	15	42	11	67	12	109	12
Rural Aboriginal health services	11	3	14	3	25	3	6	2	10	2	16	2
Community health services	8	2	28	5	36	4	7	2	21	4	28	3
Other	20	5	18	3	38	3	11	3	33	5	44	5
Sexual identity												
Heterosexual	346	95	561	99	907	97	355	97	542	98	897	98
Same sex partners	17	5	7	1	24	3	10	3	11	2	21	2
Bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age												
<15	1		6	1	7	1	-		5	1	5	1
15-19	48	13	173	30	221	24	53	15	139	25	192	21
20-24	152	42	233	41	385	41	144	40	220	40	364	40
25-29	83	23	80	14	163	18	96	26	97	17	193	21
30-34	37	10	38	7	75	8	30	8	51	9	81	8
35-39	15	4	17	3	32	3	23	6	27	5	50	5
40+	27	8	21	4	48	5	19	5	14	3	33	4
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	26		24		25		26		24		25	
Age range (years)	14-57		14-65		14-65		15-62		13-63		13-63	
Race												
Caucasian	296	81	479	84	775	83	322	88	472	86	794	87
Aboriginal	30	8	37	7	67	7	14	4	23	4	37	4
Asian	22	6	39	7	61	7	14	4	39	7	53	6
African	-		-		-		6	2	5	1	11	1
Other	9	3	10	1	19	2	6	2	7	1	13	1
Not stated	6	2	3	1	9	1	3	1	7	1	10	1
Marital Status												
Never married	298	82	452	80	750	81	308	84	430	78	738	80
Married/defacto	47	13	92	16	139	15	40	11	78	14	118	13
Widowed/divorced/separated	14	4	17	3	31	3	14	4	41	7	55	6
Not stated	4	1	7	1	11	1	3	1	4	1	7	1
Currently employed												
Yes	267	73	322	57	589	63	286	78	347	62	633	69
No	86	24	229	40	315	34	60	17	182	33	242	27
Sex worker	1		2		3		-		3	1	3	
Not stated	9	3	15	3	24	3	19	5	21	4	40	4
Investigation status												
Not interviewed	37	10	56	10	93	10	46	13	61	11	107	12
Interviewed (C275)	67	18	69	12	136	14	82	23	52	9	134	15
Telephone interview	147	41	272	48	419	45	131	36	268	49	399	43
Interviewed – no SA contacts	6	2	1	0	7	1	5	1	7	1	12	1
Doctor to follow-up	106	29	170	30	276	30	100	27	165	30	265	29

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/08 - 31/03/08

Between 1st January and 31st March 2008, 110 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories and health practitioners, six cases less than the same period in 2007. Of these 79 (72%) occurred in males, and 31 (28%) in females (Table 4.1).

There has been an increase in the number of cases notified by clinic 275 during the first quarter in 2008, 45 cases (41%) compared to 26 cases (22%) in the same period in 2007; metropolitan general practitioners notified 34 cases (31%) compared to 28 cases (24%) for the same period in 2007. There was a decrease in cases reported by rural Aboriginal health services in the first quarter of 2008, 15 cases (14%) in comparison to 40 cases (34%) during the same period in 2007 (Summary characteristics).

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range. However, the majority of cases presented in those aged 20-35 years, with 34 (43%) occurring in males and 23 (71%) in females (Table 4.1).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 24 cases (22%), compared to 58 cases (49%) reported for the same period in 2007. Those notified as Caucasian accounted for 81 cases (74%) compared to 55 cases (47%) notified in the first quarter of 2007 (Table 4.2, Summary characteristics). The majority of individuals acquired their infection in South Australia (Table 4.3).

Of the 79 male cases, 19 (24%) reported male to male sexual contact, compared with 17 (22%) in the first quarter of 2007. The site of infection for male to male contact with gonococcal infection in this quarter is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Age group by sex.

Age group	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 15	-	1	1	-	2	2
15 - 19	8	5	13	8	4	12
20 - 24	16	8	24	11	9	20
25 - 29	14	10	24	13	7	20
30 - 34	9	7	16	10	6	16
35 - 39	8	4	12	8	2	10
≥40	23	3	26	29	1	30
Total	78	38	116	79	31	110

Table 4.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Race by sex.

Racial origin	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	31	27	58	10	14	24
Asian	1	-	1	1	1	2
Caucasian	45	10	55	65	16	81
Other	1	1	2	3	-	3
Total	78	38	116	79	31	110

Table 4.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	1 st quarter 2007 01/01/07-31/03/07			1 st quarter 2008 01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	67	35	102	66	29	95
Interstate	6	1	7	6	1	7
Overseas	5	2	7	7	1	8
Total	78	38	116	79	31	110

Table 4.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/01/07- 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 - 31/03/08. Site of infection.

Site	1 st quarter 2007	1 st quarter 2008
	01/01/07 - 31/03/07	01/01/08 - 31/03/08
Urethral	10	5
Rectal	5	7
Pharyngeal	2	6
Urine	1	1
Total	18	19
Total males in SA	78	79

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonorrhoea infection in South Australia, 01/01/07 – 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.

Characteristics	01/01/07-31/03/07						01/01/08-31/03/08					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Number Diagnosed	78	68	38	32	116		79	72	31	28	110	
Symptomatic												
Yes	57	73	19	50	76	66	65	82	12	39	77	70
No	21	27	19	50	40	34	14	18	19	62	33	30
Site of infection												
Cervix	na		10	26	10	9	na		12	39	12	11
Urethra	41	53	-		41	35	47	60	-		47	43
Vagina	na		13	34	13	11	na		13	42	13	12
Urine	30	38	13	34	13	37	16	20	5	16	21	19
Rectum	5	6	-		5	4	7	9	-		7	6
Pharynx	2	3	1	3	3	3	9	11	-		9	8
Other	-		1	3	1	1	-		1	3	1	1
Likely location where infection acquired												
South Australia	67	86	35	92	102	88	66	83	29	94	95	86
Interstate	6	8	1	3	7	6	6	8	1	3	7	6
Overseas	5	6	2	5	7	6	7	9	1	3	8	7
Notification source												
Clinic 275	21	27	5	13	26	22	39	50	6	19	45	41
Public Hospital	2	2	3	8	5	4	1	1	4	13	5	4
Metropolitan GP	22	28	6	16	28	24	26	33	8	26	34	31
Country GP	7	9	2	5	9	8	5	6	1	3	6	5
Rural Aboriginal health services	20	25	20	53	40	34	5	6	10	32	15	14
Other	7	9	2	5	9	8	3	4	2	7	5	5
Sexual identity												
Heterosexual	61	77	38	100	99	85	60	76	31	100	91	83
Same sex partners	18	23	-		18	15	19	24	-		19	17
Bisexual												
Age												
<15	1	1	1	3	2	3	-		2	6	2	2
15-19	8	10	5	13	13	11	8	10	4	13	12	11
20-24	16	20	8	21	24	20	11	14	9	29	20	18
25-29	14	18	10	26	24	20	13	16	7	23	20	18
30-34	9	12	7	18	16	14	10	13	6	20	16	15
35-39	8	10	4	11	12	10	8	10	2	6	10	9
40+	23	29	3	8	26	22	29	37	1	3	30	27
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	33		28		31		35		26		32	
12-63Age range (years)	16-57		12-49		12-57		15-63		12-40		12-63	
Race												
Caucasian	45	57	10	26	55	47	65	82	16	52	81	73
Aboriginal	31	40	27	71	58	49	10	13	14	45	24	22
Asian	1	1	-		1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2
African**	N/A		N/A		N/A		1	1	-		1	1
Other	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	-		2	2
Not stated	1	1	-		1	1	-		-		-	
Marital Status												
Never married	47	60	15	40	62	53	57	72	19	61	76	69
Married/defacto	19	23	21	55	39	33	10	13	11	36	21	19
Widowed/divorced/separated	9	11	-		9	8	12	15	1	3	13	12
Not stated	5	6	2	5	7	6	-		-		-	
Currently employed												
Yes	41	52	3	8	44	37	44	56	6	19	50	45
No	37	47	33	87	70	60	33	42	23	74	56	51
Sex worker	-		1	2	1	1	-		2	7	2	2
Not stated	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	-		2	2
Investigation status												
Not interviewed	9	11	1	3	10	9	10	13	1	3	11	10
Interviewed (C275)	18	23	3	8	21	18	37	47	6	19	43	39
Telephone interview	19	24	5	13	24	20	19	24	7	23	26	23
Interviewed – no SA contacts	3	4	-		3	3	3	4	0	0	3	4
Doctor to follow-up	30	38	29	76	59	50	10	12	17	55	27	24

na = not applicable **N/A = not available

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Chlamydial infection at Clinic 275, 01/01/07 – 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.

Characteristics	01/01/07-31/03/07			01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	100	77	177	110	60	170
Reason for visit						
Asymptomatic	18	22	40	19	11	30
Symptomatic	45	28	73	50	22	72
Contact	34	21	55	37	21	58
Doctor referral	1	2	3	3	4	7
Other referral	2	4	6	2	1	3
Likely location where infection acquired						
South Australia	66	57	123	82	39	121
Interstate	21	12	33	13	8	21
Overseas	11	7	18	13	10	23
Interstate/overseas	2	1	3	2	2	4
Not stated	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual	82	14	154	92	56	148
Homosexual	3	4	7	16	-	16
Bisexual	15	1	16	2	3	5
Not stated	-	-	-	1	-	1
Age						
<19	4	23	27	7	18	25
20-24	40	35	75	48	23	71
25-29	28	10	38	32	10	42
30-34	8	5	13	8	5	13
35-39	9	4	13	8	3	11
40+	11	-	11	8	-	8
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	29	23		27	23	
Age range (years)	18-62	15-40		15-62	16-38	
Race						
Caucasian	89	63	152	99	49	148
Aboriginal	1	2	3	3	-	3
Asian	5	9	17	6	7	13
Other	5	3	8	3	3	6
Partners in last 3 months						
0	-	3	3	3	1	4
1	30	43	73	45	24	69
2	21	17	38	22	14	36
3	16	9	25	13	12	25
4	11	2	13	12	4	16
5 or more	22	3	25	16	4	20
Marital Status						
Never married	86	66	152	101	50	151
Married/defacto	10	11	21	6	4	10
Widowed/divorced/separated	4	-	4	4	5	9
Currently employed						
Yes	80	51	131	85	44	129
No	10	6	16	9	2	11
Student	10	19	29	17	13	30
Sex worker	-	1	1	-	-	-

**Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonorrhoea infection at
Clinic 275, 01/01/07 – 31/03/07 and 01/01/08 – 31/03/08.**

Characteristics	01/01/07-31/03/07			01/01/08-31/03/08		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	27	6	33	38	8	46
Reason for visit						
Asymptomatic	1	-	1	3	1	4
Symptomatic	17	2	19	26	-	26
Contact	5	2	7	4	5	9
Doctor referral	3	2	5	5	1	6
Other referral	1	-	1	-	1	1
Likely location where infection acquired						
South Australia	19	5	24	28	7	35
Interstate	5	1	6	4	-	4
Overseas	2	-	2	6	1	7
Interstate/overseas	1	-	1	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual	13	6	19	23	6	29
Homosexual	11	-	11	12	-	12
Bisexual	3	-	3	3	2	5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age						
<19	4	2	6	4	1	5
20-24	5	2	7	6	1	7
25-29	4	1	5	9	4	13
30-34	2	1	3	5	1	6
35-39	3	-	3	3	1	4
40+	9	-	9	11	-	11
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	33	23		33	27	
Age range (years)	18-55	15-32		15-63	19-36	
Race						
Caucasian	24	6	30	35	6	41
Aboriginal	1	-	1	1	1	2
Asian	1	-	1	-	1	1
Other	1	-	1	2	-	2
Partners in last 3 months						
0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	8	3	11	9	4	13
2	9	1	10	10	2	12
3	4	-	4	6	-	6
4	4	1	5	3	1	4
5 or more	2	1	3	10	1	11
Marital Status						
Never married	19	4	23	31	4	35
Married/defacto	1	2	3	2	3	5
Widowed/divorced/separated	7	-	7	5	1	6
Currently employed						
Yes	21	2	23	27	3	30
No	4	1	5	6	3	9
Student	2	2	4	5	-	5
Sex worker	-	1	1	-	2	2