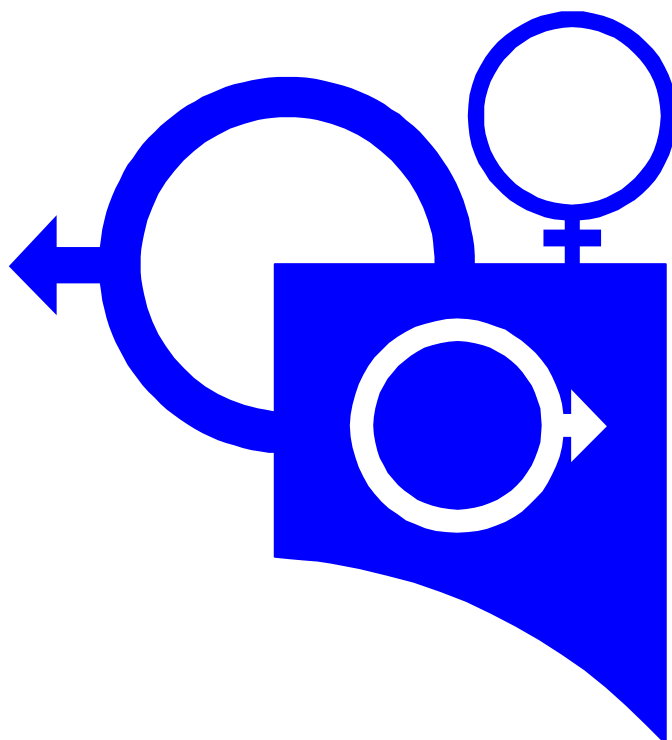


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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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 - 30/06/2009

In South Australia, 1182 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 1056 (89%) males and 126 (11%) females. Of the 1056 males, 775 (73%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 79 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 50 (5%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 82 (66%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 33 (26%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009

Twelve individuals (10 males, 2 females) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter of 2009 compared to 10 individuals (7 males, 3 females) notified during the same period in 2008. Five of the 10 males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor, one male reported injecting drug use and male-to-male sexual contact and four males reported sexual contact with a partner from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact (Table 1.2, Summary Characteristics).

One female reported sexual contact with a male from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact and the remaining female reported injecting drug use/heterosexual contact as their risk exposure (Table 1.2, Summary Characteristics).

Newly acquired infections 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009

Of the 10 males diagnosed during the second quarter, two had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months, one male reported sexual contact with anonymous male partners (sauna and/or beats and internet and one male reported sexual contact with an HIV positive male (Tables 1.3, 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.

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009

During the second quarter of 2009, 20368 screening tests were performed, 8466 (41%) on males, 12352 (59%) on females and 20 tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.5).

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/2009. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	775	73	na		775	66
Homosexual contact/IDU	50	5	na		50	4
Heterosexual contact	36	3	37	29	73	6
Heterosexual contact (overseas)	67	6	46	36	113	9
IDU	79	7	33	26	112	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	7	1	6	5	13	1
Unknown	34	4	2	2	36	3
Total	1056		126		1182	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	01/04/08-30/06/08		01/04/09-30/06/09		01/01/09-30/06/09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	2	na	5	na	13	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na	1	na
Heterosexual	1	-	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	3	2	4	1	5	4
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	-	1	1	1
O/seas risk U/K	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	7	3	10	2	21	6

Table 1.3 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09-30/06/09		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1
Greater than 12 mths ²	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1
Uncertain duration ³	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4
Known positive (oseas)	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Total	-	3	4	2	5	3	4	11	6

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) 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	01/04/08-30/06/08		01/04/09-30/06/09		01/01/09-30/06/09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	1	na	2	na	3	na
Heterosexual	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total	1		2	1	4	1

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, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09-30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*
Private	2582	4326	6808	2976	5020	7996	6144	10466	16610
Public	7032	9112	16144	5490	7332	12852	10753	14734	25487
Total	9614	13438	22999	8466	12352	20868	16897	25200	42225

* Total include sex not stated (47 cases 2008 2nd quarter), (20 cases 2009 2nd quarter) and (64 cases YTD 2009)

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in South Australia, 01/04/2008 – 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 – 30/06/2009 and year to date.

Characteristics	01/04/08-30/06/08		01/04/09-30/06/09		01/01/09-30/06/09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number Diagnosed	7	3	10	2	21	6
Case Category						
Newly acquired	1	-	2	1	4	1
Unspecified	6	3	8	1	17	5
Likely location where infection acquired						
South Australia	4	-	5	1	13	2
Interstate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas	3	3	5	1	7	4
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-
Notification source						
Clinic 275	1	2	2	-	4	1
Public Hospital	4	-	1	-	1	-
Metropolitan GP	2	1	5	1	12	2
Country GP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Service Australia	-	-	1	1	2	2
Other	-	-	1	-	2	1
Sexual identity						
Homosexual	2	-	5	-	13	-
Bisexual	-	-	1	-	1	-
Heterosexual	2	-	-	1	1	2
Heterosexual (overseas)	3	3	4	1	5	4
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-
Age						
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	2	1	4	2
25-29	1	1	-	1	1	3
30-34	-	1	3	-	4	1
35-39	2	-	2	-	6	-
40-44	-	-	1	-	1	-
45-49	-	-	2	-	3	-
50+	4	1	-	-	2	-
Race						
Caucasian	6	2	5	1	8	1
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asian	-	-	1	-	5	-
African	-	1	3	1	4	4
Other/not stated	1	-	1	-	3	-
Testing History						
Less than 12 months	1	-	2	1	4	1
Sero-conversion illness	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 12 months	1	-	1	-	5	2
Never tested	3	1	5	1	10	1
Known positive for overseas	2	2	2	-	2	2
CD4 count at diagnosis						
Less than 50	1	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 350	3	-	5	-	8	-
351 - 500	2	3	2	1	6	2
Greater than 500	1	-	3	1	6	3
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	1
Exposure category						
Homosexual	2	na	5	na	13	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na	1	na
Heterosexual	1	-	-	-	-	1
Heterosexual overseas partners	3	2	4	1	5	4
Overseas unknown risk exposure	-	1	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	-	1	1	1
Unknown/not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009

In the second quarter of 2009, 1108 cases of genital chlamydial infection were notified to STD Services, 103 (10%) cases more than for the same time in 2008.

Of the cases notified, 459 (41%) occurred in males and 649 (59%) in females (Table 2.1, Summary characteristics).

The majority of cases (912, 82%) presented in those aged less than 30 years (Table 2.1). The mean age at diagnosis was 27 years for males and 24 years for females (Summary characteristics).

Racial origin was reported as Caucasian in 77% (855) of cases, down from 82% (821) of cases reported in the second quarter of 2008 (Table 2.2, Summary characteristics).

The number of cases where racial origin was not stated increased from one percent (15) in the second quarter of 2008 to eight percent (93) in the second quarter of 2009. STD Services ceased contact tracing genital chlamydia diagnosed by General Practitioners in September 2008, as such missing and incomplete data is no longer collected during this process (Table 2.2, Summary characteristics).

South Australia was reported as the likely location where the infection was acquired in the majority (1004, 91%) of cases (Summary characteristics).

In the second quarter of 2009, laboratories reported 18693 tests for Chlamydia. Of these, 5748 (31%) were performed on males and 12945 (69%) on females.

Laboratory figures for this quarter show an increase of six percent in testing, compared with laboratory tests for the same period in 2008 (Table 2.4).

Table 2.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group	01/04/08 - 30/06/08			01/04/09 - 30/06/09			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<15	-	8	8	4	3	7	4	9	13
15 – 19	54	188	242	63	181	244	108	344	452
20 – 24	146	242	388	171	289	460	323	504	827
25 – 29	103	84	187	103	98	201	199	186	385
30 – 34	34	28	62	51	45	96	92	77	169
35 – 39	24	28	52	21	9	30	38	25	63
40 – 44	18	12	30	16	13	29	32	19	51
45 – 49	8	6	14	12	3	15	17	6	23
≥ 50	19	3	22	18	8	26	26	14	40
Total	406	599	1005	459	649	1108	839	1184	2023

Table 2.2 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09-30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	337	484	821	359	496	855	663	914	1577
Aboriginal	36	65	101	27	53	80	36	78	114
Asian	14	37	51	16	35	51	32	63	95
African	6	3	9	11	8	19	27	16	43
Other	6	2	8	8	2	10	14	10	24
Not stated	7	8	15	38	55	93	67	103	170
Total	406	599	1005	459	649	1108	839	1184	2023

Table 2.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/04/2009 and year to date. Laboratory category by sex.

Laboratory	01/04/08 - 30/06/08			01/04/09 - 30/06/09			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private	1314	3853	5167	1395	4204	5599	2692	8347	11039
Public	4412	8102	12514	4353	8741	13094	7899	16114	24013
Total	5726	11955	17681	5748	12945	18693	10591	24461	35052

Table 2.4 Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/09 - 30/06/2009 and year to date.

Characteristics	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09-30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	406	599	1005	459	649	1108	839	1184	2023
Symptomatic									
Dysuria/discharge	168	143	311	175	157	332	348	280	628
Asymptomatic	238	456	694	272	481	753	473	884	1357
Not stated	-	-	-	12	11	23	18	20	38
Specimen site									
Cervix	-	200	200	-	252	252	-	438	438
Urethra	30	-	30	17	-	17	47	-	47
Vagina	-	97	97	-	93	93	-	167	167
Urine	361	300	661	420	299	719	752	573	1325
Rectum	15	2	17	22	-	22	40	1	41
Other	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
Location where infection acquired									
South Australia	355	576	931	408	596	1004	737	1085	1823
Interstate	20	16	36	15	16	31	32	39	71
Overseas	30	7	37	23	12	35	45	25	69
Not Stated	1	-	1	13	25	38	25	35	60
Notification source									
Clinic 275	105	44	149	97	57	154	181	116	297
Hospital	7	38	45	5	35	40	11	64	75
Metro GP	211	327	538	269	380	649	478	654	1132
Rural GP	40	82	122	52	84	136	110	173	283
Aboriginal Medical Services	26	35	61	22	39	61	26	54	80
Community Health Services	3	44	47	1	23	24	5	59	64
Other	14	29	43	13	31	44	28	64	92
Sexual identity									
Heterosexual	371	592	963	396	618	1014	722	1132	1854
Homosexual	34	4	38	40	1	41	70	2	72
Bisexual	1	2	3	2	4	6	5	5	10
Not Stated	-	1	1	21	26	47	42	45	87
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	28	23	25	27	24	25	27	24	25
Age Range (years)	16-69	4-56	4-69	14-71	13-61	13-71	14-71	13-61	13-71
Race									
Caucasian	337	484	821	359	496	855	663	914	1577
Aboriginal	36	65	101	27	53	80	36	78	114
Asian	14	37	51	16	35	51	32	63	95
African	6	3	9	11	8	19	27	16	43
Other	6	2	8	8	2	10	14	10	24
Not stated	7	8	15	38	55	93	67	103	170
Marital Status									
Never married	312	452	764	337	480	817	625	877	1502
Married/defacto	64	109	173	55	99	154	106	182	288
Widowed/divorced/separated	25	31	56	21	29	50	36	53	89
Not stated	5	7	12	46	41	87	72	72	144
Currently employed									
Yes	299	336	635	298	342	640	550	599	1149
No	88	237	325	96	204	300	171	404	575
Sex worker	-	3	3	1	-	1	2	1	3
Not stated	19	23	42	64	103	167	116	180	296
Cases attending Clinic 275									
Interviewed	81	35	116	85	45	130	157	91	248
Telephone Interviewed	9	2	11	2	2	4	2	9	11
Not interviewed	5	3	8	5	2	7	12	3	15
Interviewed-No SA Contacts	10	4	14	5	8	13	10	13	23
Contacts of Interviewed cases									
Elicited	138	63	201	151	77	228	279	152	431
Located	61	36	97	113	64	177	207	134	334
Locating index¹	44	57	48	75	83	78	74	84	77
Contacts Infected									
Existing	15	7	22	29	22	51	44	39	83
New	14	11	25	24	8	32	47	19	66

1 Percentage compares the number of contacts located with number of contacts elicited

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009

There were 138 cases of gonococcal infection notified to STD Services in the second quarter of 2009. This is 36 (21%) cases fewer than the 174 notified for the same period in 2008 but 38 (38%) more than the 100 cases notified in the first quarter of 2009.

Of the 138 cases notified, 46% (64) occurred in males, and 54% (74) in females. In contrast, in the second quarter of 2008, 62% (108) of cases occurred in males and 38% (66) occurred in females (Table 3.1). The majority of cases presented in those aged 15-35 years, with a mean age of 28 years for males and 27 years for females (Table 3.1, Summary Characteristics).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal in 88 (64%) cases, 58 more than the 30 notified in the first quarter of 2009 (Table 3.2). This increase is primarily due to the Nganampa Health Council's chlamydia and gonorrhoea yearly screen. The screen provides co-ordinated screening of APY land residents aged 14-40 years over a six-week period during April and May. In the second quarter of 2008, 67 (39%) cases of gonococcal infections were reported as Aboriginal.

South Australia was reported as the likely location of acquisition in the majority (126, 91%) of cases (Table 3.3).

Of the 64 cases reported as male, 3 (5%) reported male to male sexual contact, compared with 9 (8%) in the second quarter of 2008. The site of infection for male to male contact with gonococcal infection is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group	01/04/08 - 30/06/08			01/04/09 - 30/06/09			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	2	1	3	0	2	2	-	2	2
15-19	8	20	28	16	23	39	23	29	52
20-24	16	14	30	15	14	29	34	19	53
25-29	21	6	27	9	11	20	21	18	39
30-34	16	6	22	11	12	23	22	12	34
35-39	15	10	25	6	6	12	20	9	29
≥ 40	30	9	39	7	6	13	22	7	29
Total	108	66	174	64	74	138	142	96	238

Table 3.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09-30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	36	31	67	36	52	88	54	64	118
Asian	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
Caucasian	69	34	103	20	17	37	75	25	100
African	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	-	3
Other	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	4	5	9	7	7	14
Total	108	66	174	64	74	138	142	96	138

Table 3.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	01/04/08 - 30/06/08			01/04/09 - 30/06/09			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	97	62	159	55	71	126	121	88	209
Interstate	6	3	9	3	3	6	10	8	18
Overseas	5	1	6	4	-	4	8	-	8
Not Stated	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3
Total	108	66	174	64	74	138	142	96	238

Table 3.4 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia in men who reported male to male sexual activity for 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008, 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date. Site of infection.

Site	01/04/08-30/06/08	01/04/09-30/06/09	01/01/09 - 30/06/09
urethra	2	1	8
rectum	3	2	8
pharynx	3	-	9
urine	1	-	3
Total	9	3	28
Total Males	108	64	142

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonorrhoea infection in South Australia, 01/04/2008 - 30/06/2008 and 01/04/2009 - 30/06/2009 and year to date.

Characteristics	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	108	66	174	64	74	138	142	96	238
Symptomatic									
Discharge/Dysuria	71	24	95	27	13	40	86	16	102
Asymptomatic	37	42	79	34	59	93	51	77	128
Not stated	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	3	8
Specimen site									
Cervix	-	12	12	-	10	10	-	16	16
Urethra	50	-	50	19	-	19	50	-	50
Vagina	-	39	39	-	57	57	-	68	68
Urine	45	9	54	43	6	49	74	11	85
Rectum	4	1	5	2	-	2	9	-	9
Pharynx	9	5	14	-	-	-	9	-	9
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Location where infection acquired									
South Australia	97	62	159	55	71	126	121	88	209
Interstate	6	3	9	3	3	6	10	8	18
Overseas	5	1	6	4	-	4	8	-	8
Not Stated	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3
Notification source									
Clinic 275	28	14	42	6	3	9	34	3	37
Hospital	3	5	8	2	1	3	2	1	3
Metropolitan GP	35	13	48	14	11	25	39	16	55
Country GP	7	4	11	3	5	8	11	10	21
Aboriginal Health Services	33	29	62	37	52	89	50	63	113
Other	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	3	9
Sexual Identity									
Heterosexual	99	65	164	58	73	131	111	94	205
Homosexual	9	-	9	3	-	3	27	-	27
Bisexual	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Not stated	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	1	4
Age Range	34	28	32	28	27	27	31	26	29
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	13-71	14-68	13-71	15-53	14-62	14-62	15-68	14-62	14-68
Racial Origin									
Caucasian	69	34	103	20	17	37	75	25	100
Aboriginal	36	31	67	36	52	88	54	64	118
Asian	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
African	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	-	3
Other	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	4	5	9	7	7	14
Marital Status									
Never married	65	30	95	35	30	65	84	37	121
Married/defacto	30	27	57	17	33	50	32	42	74
Widowed/divorced/separated	10	7	17	2	4	6	9	6	15
Not stated	3	2	5	10	7	17	17	11	28
Currently employed									
Yes	55	16	71	18	12	30	60	14	74
No	51	44	95	40	53	93	68	70	138
Sex worker	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	3	4	6	9	15	142	96	238
Investigation Status									
Not interviewed	12	11	23	3	1	4	10	1	11
Interviewed	30	8	38	14	7	21	49	10	59
Telephone interviewed	21	9	30	5	6	11	18	10	28
Doctor followed up	45	38	83	42	60	102	65	75	140
Contacts of cases interviewed									
Elicited	43	13	56	19	10	29	60	15	75
Located	13	10	23	7	10	17	41	14	55
Locating index ¹ (%)	30	77	41	37	100	59	69	100	73
Contacts Infected									
Existing	3	4	7	1	1	2	10	2	12
New	9	4	13	2	1	3	9	1	10

1 Percentage compares the number of contacts located with number of contacts elicited

SYPHILIS INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Syphilis Infection 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009

During the first half of 2009, 22 cases (21 males, 1 female) of early syphilis infection (acquired within 2 years of diagnosis) were reported to STD Services, four (15%) fewer than the 26 cases notified during the first half of 2008. The majority of cases (17, 77%) were reported as Caucasian, three cases were reported as Asian and one as Aboriginal (Table 4.1).

Age at diagnosis was evenly distributed from 20-60 years (Table 4.2) with a mean age at diagnosis of 38 years.

Of the 21 cases notified that occurred in men, the majority (19, 90%) reported male-to-male sexual activity as their risk exposure. Similarly 20 (91%) of males notified in the first half of 2008 also reported male-to-male sexual activity as their risk exposure.

Of the 19 males who reported male-to-male sexual activity, nine (47%) reported a previous positive test for HIV infection (Summary characteristics).

South Australia was reported as the likely location of acquisition in the majority of cases (15, 68%), four cases were acquired interstate and three overseas (Table 4.3).

Five individuals presented with primary syphilis (evidence of chancre), eleven with symptoms of secondary syphilis, the remaining six cases were classified as early latent syphilis (less than 2 years duration) (Table 4.4).

Table 4.1 Syphilis infection in South Australia, 01/01/2008- 30/06/2008 and 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009. Racial origin by sex.

Racial Origin	01/01/08 - 30/06/08			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	total
Caucasian	19	2	21	17	-	17
Aboriginal	2	1	3	-	1	1
Asian	1	1	2	3	-	3
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	22	4	26	21	1	22

Table 4.2 Syphilis infection in South Australia, 01/01/2008 - 30/06/2008 and 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009. Age group by sex

Age Group (years)	01/01/08 - 30/06/08			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20 - 24	1	-	1	5	-	5
25 - 29	2	-	2	3	-	3
30 - 34	7	1	8	4	-	4
35 - 39	4	2	6	1	-	1
40 - 44	1	-	1	2	-	2
45 - 49	-	-	-	1	-	1
50 - 54	2	1	3	3	-	3
55 - 59	3	-	3	1	-	1
≥ 60	2	-	2	1	1	2
Total	22	4	26	21	1	22

Table 4.3 Syphilis infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/2008 - 30/06/2008 and 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	01/01/08 - 30/06/08			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	14	3	17	14	1	15
Interstate	6	-	6	4	-	4
Overseas	1	1	2	3	-	3
Not stated	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	22	4	26	21	1	22

Table 4.4 Syphilis infection in South Australia, 01/01/2008 - 30/06/2008 and 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009. Syphilis stage by sex.

Stage of infection	01/01/08 - 30/06/08			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary (symptomatic)	3	-	3	5	-	5
Secondary (symptomatic)	9	1	10	10	1	11
Early latent (asymptomatic)	10	3	13	6	-	6
Total	22	4	26	21	1	22

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Syphilis infection in South Australia, 01/01/2008- 30/06/2008 and 01/01/2009 - 30/06/2009.

Characteristics	01/01/08 - 30/06/08			01/01/09 - 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	22	4	26	21	1	22
Stage of infection at diagnosis						
Primary	3	-	3	5	-	5
Secondary	9	1	10	10	1	11
Early latent (<2 years duration)	10	3	13	6	-	6
Location where infection was acquired						
South Australia	14	3	17	14	1	15
Interstate	6	-	6	4	-	4
Overseas	1	1	2	3	-	3
Not stated	1	-	1	-	-	-
Notification source						
Clinic 275	8	1	9	9	-	9
Hospital	4	1	5	3	-	3
Metropolitan GP	9	1	10	8	-	8
Aboriginal health services	1	1	2	-	1	1
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sexual Identity						
Heterosexual	2	4	6	2	1	3
Homosexual	20	-	20	19	-	19
Bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV Infection Status						
Negative	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	1	13
Positive	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	-	9
Age Range at diagnosis (years)	20-61	31-51	20-61	20-61	N/A	20-64
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	41	39	40	37	N/A	38
Racial Origin						
Caucasian	19	2	21	16	-	16
Aboriginal	2	1	3	1	1	2
Asian	1	1	2	3	-	3
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Marital Status						
Never married	16	1	17	16	-	16
Married/defacto	1	1	2	4	1	5
Widowed/divorced/separated	4	1	5	1	-	1
Not stated	1	1	2	-	-	-
Currently employed						
Yes	12	-	12	13	-	13
No	8	2	10	8	-	8
Sex worker	-	1	1	-	-	-
Not stated	2	1	3	-	1	1
Investigation status						
Not interviewed	5	2	7	-	-	-
Interviewed (C275)	11	2	13	10	-	10
Telephone interview	3	-	3	5	-	5
Interviewed – no SA contacts	1	-	1	2	-	2
Doctor to follow-up	2	-	2	4	1	5
Contacts (Cases interviewed at C275)						
Elicited	27	5	32	13	-	13
Located	8	-	8	11	-	11
Locating index*	30	0	25	85	-	85
Contacts Infected						
Existing	2	-	2	1	-	1
New	2	-	2	3	-	3

* Percentage compares the number of contacts located with number of contacts elicited

CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 5.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.

Diagnosis	01/04/08-30/06/08			01/04/09-30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No illness	609	398	1007	696	409	1105
HIV	1	-	1	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea	35	15	50	7	4	11
Syphilis	11	4	15	7	-	7
Herpes	34	17	51	38	26	64
Chlamydia	104	44	148	98	57	155
NSU	27	na	27	29	na	29
Warts	251	94	345	256	59	325
Trichomoniasis	-	2	2	-	3	3
Candida vaginitis	na	56	56	na	53	53
Crabs	6	-	6	5	na	5
Scabies	-	-	-	5	1	6
Molluscum	37	17	54	54	16	70
Bacterial vaginosis	na	75	75	na	39	39
Hepatitis B infection- acute	-	-	-	-	-	-
carrier	10	3	13	5	3	8
Hepatitis C infection- incident	1	-	1	1	-	1
new diagnosis	3	1	4	1	3	4
known	9	5	14	11	6	17
Non occupational PEP for HIV	15	1	16	14	-	14
Urethral irritation	48	na	48	41	na	41
Balanitis	43	na	43	44	na	44
Non STD illness	121	61	182	99	54	153
Post coital contraception	na	44	44	na	31	31
Other/Uncertain	11	5	16	13	8	21
Clinic attendances	2681	1529	4210	2866	1521	4387
Episodes of care	1289	774	2063	1345	729	2074
Individual clients	1139	702	1841	1217	674	1891

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.

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Chlamydial infection at Clinic 275, 01/04/08- 30/06/08 and 01/04/09- 30/06/09.

Characteristics	01/04/08- 30/06/08			01/04/09- 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	104	44	148	98	57	155
Reason for visit						
Asymptomatic	19	16	35	29	16	45
Symptomatic	53	15	68	39	15	54
Contact	27	12	39	30	26	56
Doctor referral	3	1	4	-	-	-
Other referral	2	-	2	-	-	-
Likely location where infection acquired						
South Australia	74	34	108	72	41	113
Interstate	15	5	20	12	9	21
Overseas	12	4	16	9	6	15
Interstate/overseas	3	-	3	4	-	4
Not stated	-	1	1	1	1	2
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual	88	39	127	75	55	130
Homosexual	15	1	16	22	1	23
Bisexual	1	4	5	1	1	2
Age						
<19	7	10	17	11	14	25
20-24	39	14	53	35	27	62
25-29	22	10	32	23	12	35
30-34	12	4	16	16	1	17
35-39	7	1	8	3	1	4
40+	17	5	22	10	2	12
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	30	26	29	29	23	27
Age range (years)	17-70	17-51	17-70	15-72	15-45	15-72
Race						
Caucasian	98	34	132	90	51	141
Aboriginal	1	-	1	-	1	1
Asian	3	8	11	5	4	9
Other	2	2	4	3	1	4
Partners in last 3 months						
0	2	1	3	6	2	8
1	41	26	67	37	25	62
2	25	10	35	12	22	34
3	10	3	13	20	3	23
4	8	1	9	8	4	12
5 or more	18	3	21	15	1	16
Marital Status						
Never married	86	34	120	84	48	132
Married/defacto	7	4	11	11	6	17
Widowed/divorced/separated	11	6	17	3	3	6
Currently employed						
Yes	82	16	98	75	33	108
No	7	4	11	10	4	14
Student	14	11	25	13	20	33
Sex worker	1	3	4	-	-	-

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonorrhoea infection at Clinic 275, 01/04/08- 30/06/08 and 01/04/09- 30/06/09.

Characteristics	01/04/08- 30/06/08			01/04/09- 30/06/09		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	35	15	50	7	4	11
Reason for visit						
Asymptomatic	1	1	2	1	2	3
Symptomatic	23	2	25	4	-	4
Contact	4	11	15	1	1	2
Doctor referral	7	1	8	1	1	2
Likely location where infection acquired						
South Australia	29	13	42	5	4	9
Interstate	3	1	4	1	-	1
Overseas	3	1	4	1	-	1
Interstate/overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual	27	12	39	4	4	8
Homosexual	8	-	8	3	-	3
Bisexual	-	3	3	-	-	-
Age						
<19	-	3	3	-	1	1
20-24	6	3	9	3	2	5
25-29	5	2	7	-	-	-
30-34	4	1	5	1	1	2
35-39	7	3	10	1	-	1
40+	13	3	16	2	-	2
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	38	30	35	36	25	31
Age range (years)	21-72	17-45	17-72	24-50	17-34	17-50
Race						
Caucasian	34	14	48	6	4	10
Aboriginal	-	1	1	1	-	1
Asian	1	-	1	-	-	-
Partners in last 3 months						
0	1	-	1	-	-	-
1	11	4	15	3	1	4
2	6	6	12	1	2	3
3	9	2	11	3	-	3
4	1	-	1	-	1	1
5 or more	7	3	10	-	-	-
Marital Status						
Never married	27	7	34	6	3	9
Married/defacto	5	3	8	-	1	1
Widowed/divorced/separated	3	5	8	1	-	1
Currently employed						
Yes	30	9	39	5	2	7
No	2	4	6	2	-	2
Student	2	-	2	-	1	1
Sex worker	1	2	3	-	1	1