

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES SERVICES



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Postal address	STD Services 275 North Terrace ADELAIDE SA 5000 Tel: 08 8222 2526 Fax: 08 8222 5030	Editor	Dr Russell Waddell
		Contributors	Ms Tess Davey

Web: Ms Carolyn Kernahan
Desktop Publishing: Ms Tess Davey

email: Tess.Davey@health.sa.gov.au
All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 – 31/03/2010

In South Australia, 1219 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 1087 (90%) males and 132 (10%) females. Of the 1087 males notified 790 (73%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 81 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 52 (5%) reported both risk factors.

Injecting drug use was reported by 33 (26%) of the women diagnosed with HIV infection and 87 (64%) reported heterosexual transmission. Of the 84 females reporting heterosexual transmission, 47 females either originated from or reported heterosexual sexual contact with a partner from a country where HIV is transmitted predominantly by heterosexual contact.

HIV Infection 01/10/09- 31/03/10

Thirteen individuals (11 males, 2 females) were diagnosed with HIV infection during the first quarter of 2010. Five males reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk exposure, two males reported injecting drug use as their risk exposure. Of the four males reporting heterosexual

contact (overseas) three were aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia and one male tested positive soon after arrival in Australia (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections

01/01/10 - 31/03/10

Of the 11 males diagnosed during the first quarter, one male had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months (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 01/01/10 - 31/03/10

During the first quarter of 2010, 21764 screening tests were performed, 8596 (40%) on males, 13109 (60%) on females and 59 tests on individuals whose sex was not stated (Table 1.6).

Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 – 31/03/2010. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	790	73	na		790	65
Homosexual/IDU	52	5	na		52	4
Heterosexual	37	3	40	29	77	6
Heterosexual (overseas)	78	7	47	35	125	10
IDU	82	7	33	26	115	9
Blood products	8	1	3	2	11	1
Other	7	1	8	6	15	1
Unknown	33	3	1	2	34	4
Total	1087		132		1219	

na not applicable

Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09, 01/01/10 - 31/03/10. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10-31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	8	na	8	5	na	5
Homosexual/idu	-	na	-	-	na	-
Heterosexual	-	1	1	-	1	1
Heterosexual (overseas)	1	2	3	4	1	5 ¹
Heterosexual/idu	1	-	1	2	-	2
Total	10	3	13	11	2	13

na not applicable

¹ Includes 3 males who were aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia and individuals (1 male and 1 female) who recently arrived in Australia and tested HIV positive.

Table 1.3 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10-31/03/10. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	01/01/09- 31/03/09			01/01/10 - 31/03/10		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	1	1	-	-	-	1
Greater than 12 mths ²	-	3	1	-	5	-
Uncertain duration ³	1	2	1	-	2	-
Known positive (o/seas) ⁴	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total	2	6	2	-	9	2

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.

⁴ Individuals aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia.

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10-31/03/10. Case category by sexual identity.

Case category	01/01/09- 31/03/09		01/01/10 - 31/03/10	
	MSM	Heterosexual	MSM	Heterosexual
Newly acquired ¹	1	1	1	-
Greater than 12 mths ²	4	-	3	2
Uncertain duration ³	3	1	1	1
Known positive (o/seas) ⁴	-	-	-	3
Total	8	2	5	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.

⁴ Individuals aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia.

Table 1.5 Newly acquired HIV infection (incident cases¹) 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10-31/03/10 . Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	01/01/09- 31/03/09		01/01/10 - 31/03/10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	1	-	1	-
Heterosexual	1	-	-	-
Total	2	-	1	-

na not applicable

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

Table 1.6 Summary of HIV antibody tests 01/01/09-31/03/09, 01/01/10-31/03/10. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	01/01/09- 31/03/09			01/01/10 - 31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public	3168	5446	8614	5361	7863	13224
Private	5263	7402	12665	3235	5246	8481
Total	8431	12848	21323¹	8596	13109	21764²

¹ Total includes (44) sex not stated

² Total includes (59) sex not stated

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with HIV infection in South Australia, 01/01/09- 31/03/09 and 01/01/10 – 31/03/10

Characteristics	01/01/09-31/03/09		01/01/10-31/03/10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number Diagnosed	10	3	11	2
Case Category				
Newly acquired	2	-	1	-
Unspecified	8	3	10	2
Likely location where infection acquired				
South Australia	8	1	6	-
Interstate	-	-	1	-
Overseas	3	2	4	2
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Notification source				
Clinic 275	2	-	2	-
Public Hospital	-	-	2	1
Metropolitan GP	6	1	5	1
Health Service Australia	1	1	1	-
Drug & Alcohol Services SA	1	1	-	-
Prison Medical Service	-	-	1	-
Sexual identity				
Homosexual	7	-	5	-
Bisexual	1	-	-	-
Heterosexual	1	1	2	1
Heterosexual (overseas) ¹	1	2	4	1
Other/not stated	-	-	-	-
Age				
<15	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	2	-	-	1
25-29	1	1	4	-
30-34	1	2	2	1
35-39	4	-	3	-
40-44	-	-	-	-
45-49	1	-	2	-
≥50	1	-	-	-
Age range	22-66	28-35	26-47	
Race				
Caucasian	3	-	6	-
Aboriginal	1	1	1	-
Asian	4	-	1	1
African	1	2	3	1
Other	1	-	-	-
Testing History				
Less than 12 months	2	-	1	-
Sero-conversion illness	-	-	-	-
Greater than 12 months	4	2	4	-
Never tested	4	-	3	2
Known positive for overseas ²	-	1	3	-
CD4 count at diagnosis				
Less than 50	-	-	1	2
51 - 200	1	-	2	-
201 - 350	2	-	2	-
350 -450	3	1	1	-
Greater than 450	4	2	5	-
Exposure category				
Homosexual	8	na	5	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	-	na
Heterosexual	-	1	-	-
Heterosexual overseas ¹	1	2	4 ¹	1 ¹
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	2	1

¹Includes 3 males who were aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia and individuals (1 male and 1 female) who recently arrived in Australia and tested HIV positive.

²Individuals aware of their HIV infection on entry to Australia.

Genital Chlamydial Infection in South Australia

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/10 - 31/03/10

In the first quarter of 2010, 1132 cases of genital chlamydial infection were notified to STD Services, compared with 918 cases reported in the first quarter of 2009. Of the 1132 cases notified, 470 (42%) occurred in males and 662 (58%) in females (Table 2.1, Summary characteristics).

The majority of cases (914, 81%) presented in those aged less than 30 years (Table 2.1).

Racial origin was reported as Caucasian in 76% (864) of cases, compared with 79% (724) cases notified in the first quarter of 2009 (Table 2.2, Summary characteristics).

South Australia was reported as the likely location where the infection was acquired in the majority (1005, 89%) of cases (Summary characteristics).

In the first quarter of 2010, laboratories reported 17119 tests for Chlamydia. Of these, 5158 (30%) tests were performed on males and 11988 (70%) on females (Table 2.3).

Table 2.1 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/09- 31/03/09 and 01/01/10 – 31/03/10. Age group by sex.

Age group	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10-31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	-	6	6	-	2	2
15-19	45	165	210	70	210	280
20-24	153	215	368	163	254	417
25-29	96	88	184	112	103	215
30-34	42	31	73	49	34	83
35-39	17	16	33	24	27	51
40-44	16	6	22	24	17	41
45-49	5	3	8	11	10	21
≥ 50	8	6	14	17	5	22
Total	382	536	918	470	662	1132

Table 2.2 Genital Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/09- 31/03/09 and 01/01/10 – 31/03/10. Race by sex.

Racial origin	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10-31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	306	418	724	365	499	864
Aboriginal	9	27	36	24	32	56
Asian	16	28	44	21	40	61
African	16	8	24	9	10	19
Other	6	8	14	6	13	19
Not stated	29	47	76	45	68	113
Total	382	536	918	470	662	1132

Table 2.3 Summary of laboratory tests for Genital Chlamydia, 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10 – 31/03/10. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10-31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private	1297	7373	8670	1335	3900	5335
Public	3546	4143	7689	3793	8088	11881
Total	4843	11516	16359	5158	11988	17119¹

¹Includes cases where the sex of the patient is unknown

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with Chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10 – 31/03/10.

Characteristics	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10 – 31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	382	536	918	470	662	1132
Symptomatic						
Yes	173	124	297	189	178	367
No	203	403	606	270	473	743
Not stated	6	9	15	11	11	22
Specimen site						
Cervix	na	186	186	na	236	237
Urethra	30	-	30	26	1	27
Vagina	75	na	75	na	79	79
Urine	334	274	608	423	341	763
Rectum	18	1	19	21	1	22
Other/not stated	-	-	-	-	4	4
Location where infection acquired						
South Australia	332	490	822	389	616	1005
Interstate	17	24	41	22	14	36
Overseas	22	12	34	43	9	52
Not Stated	11	10	21	16	23	39
Notification source						
Clinic 275	85	59	144	128	67	195
Hospital	6	33	39	4	34	38
Metro GP	207	269	476	248	388	636
Rural GP	59	85	144	58	101	159
Aboriginal Medical Services	4	18	22	10	16	26
Community Health Services	4	37	41	2	24	26
Other	17	35	52	20	32	52
Sexual identity						
Heterosexual	326	514	840	411	627	1038
Homosexual	30	1	31	35	5	40
Bisexual	3	1	4	-	2	2
Not Stated ¹	21	20	41	24	28	52
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	27	23	25	28	24	26
Age Range (years)	16-62	14-57	14-62	15-73	14-59	14-73
Race						
Caucasian	306	418	724	365	499	864
Aboriginal	9	27	36	24	32	56
Asian	16	28	44	21	40	61
African	16	8	24	9	10	19
Other	6	8	14	6	13	19
Not stated	29	47	76	45	68	113
Marital Status						
Never married	290	398	688	342	488	830
Married/defacto	51	82	133	75	104	179
Widowed/divorced/separated	15	24	39	19	29	48
Not stated	26	32	58	34	41	75
Currently employed						
Yes	253	257	510	306	328	634
No	75	200	275	97	226	323
Sex worker	1	1	2	1	2	3
Not stated	53	78	131	66	106	172
Cases attending Clinic 275						
Interviewed	78	58	136	118	64	182
Not interviewed	7	1	8	10	3	13
Contacts of C275 cases						
Elicited	125	82	207	296	197	493
Located	95	70	165	228	151	379
Locating index (%)²	76	85	80	77	77	77
Contacts Infected						
Existing	15	16	31	27	22	49
New	25	11	26	27	23	50

¹ Includes males who reported contact with sex workers.

² Percentage compares the number of contacts located with number of contacts elicited.

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/01/2010 - 30/03/2010

There were 102 cases of gonococcal infection notified to STD Services in the first quarter of 2010, compared to 100 cases notified during the same period in 2009.

Of the 100 cases notified, 76 occurred in males and 26 in females (Table 3.1). The mean age at diagnosis was 32 years for males and 26 years for females (Table 3.1, Summary Characteristics). The majority (55, 54%) of individuals presented with discharge or dysuria. (Summary Characteristics).

Racial origin was most commonly reported as Caucasian (50, 49%).

Racial origin was reported as Aboriginal in 34 (33%) cases. In the first quarter of 2009, 30 (30%) of cases were reported as Aboriginal (Summary Characteristics).

South Australia was reported as the likely location of acquisition in the majority (84, 82%) of cases; six cases were acquired interstate and ten were acquired (Summary Characteristics).

Of the 76 cases reported as male, 24 (32%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, compared with 25 (32%) in the first quarter of 2008. The site of infection for male-to-male contact with gonococcal infection is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09, 01/01/10 - 31/03/10. Age group by sex.

Age group	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10 - 31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	7	6	13	4	8	12
20-24	19	5	24	23	5	28
25-29	12	7	19	17	3	20
30-34	11	-	11	9	4	13
35-39	14	3	17	4	3	7
40-44	5	1	6	6	3	9
45-49	1	-	1	6	-	6
≥50	9	-	9	7	-	7
Total	78	22	100	76	26	102

Table 3.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia in MSM 01/01/2009- 31/03/2009 and 01/01/10-31/03/10. Site of infection.

Site	01/01/09-31/03/09	01/01/10-31/03/10
urethra	10	5
rectum	6	8
pharynx	6	9
urine	3	2
Total	25	24
Total Males	78	76

Summary characteristics of individuals diagnosed with gonorrhoea infection in South Australia, 01/01/09-31/03/09 and 01/01/10-31/03/10.

Characteristics	01/01/09-31/03/09			01/01/10-31/03/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number Diagnosed	78	22	100	76	26	102
Symptomatic						
Discharge/Dysuria	59	3	62	48	7	55
Asymptomatic	17	18	35	25	15	40
Not stated	2	1	3	3	4	7
Specimen site						
Cervix	na	6	6	na	6	6
Urethra	35	-	35	31	1	32
Vagina	na	11	11	na	10	10
Urine	30	5	35	25	9	34
Rectum	7	-	7	9	-	9
Pharynx	6	-	6	11	-	11
Location where infection acquired						
South Australia	66	17	83	62	22	84
Interstate	7	5	12	4	2	6
Overseas	4	-	4	9	1	10
Not Stated	1	-	1	1	1	2
Notification source						
Clinic 275	28	-	28	26	2	28
Hospital	-	-	-	2	2	4
Metropolitan GP	23	4	27	22	5	27
Country GP	8	5	13	6	1	7
Aboriginal Health Services	14	11	25	15	15	30
Other	5	2	7	5	1	6
Sexual Identity						
Heterosexual	48	21	69	46	24	70
Homosexual	24	-	24	22	1	23
Bisexual	1	-	1	2	-	2
Not stated	5	1	6	6	1	7
Mean age at diagnosis (years)	33	26	31	33	27	31
Age Range	17-68	16-42	16-68	7-77	15-41	15-77
Racial Origin						
Caucasian	55	8	63	45	5	50
Aboriginal	18	12	30	20	14	34
Asian	1	-	1	4	1	5
African	1	-	1	1	2	3
Other	-	-	-	3	1	4
Not Stated	3	2	5	3	3	6
Marital Status						
Never married	49	7	56	52	9	61
Married/defacto	15	9	24	17	15	32
Widowed/divorced/separated	7	2	9	5	-	5
Not stated	7	4	11	2	2	4
Currently employed						
Yes	42	2	44	43	6	49
No	28	17	45	28	15	43
Sex worker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	8	3	11	5	5	10
Investigation Status						
Not interviewed	7	-	7	7	-	7
Interviewed	31	3	34	31	3	34
Telephone interviewed	13	4	17	13	4	17
Doctor followed up	23	15	38	23	15	38
No SA contacts	4	-	4	4	-	4
Contacts of cases interviewed						
Elicited	46	8	54	59	6	65
Located	34	7	41	44	5	49
Locating index (%) ¹	74%	88%	76%	75%	83%	75%
Contacts Infected						
Existing	9	1	1	5	-	5
New	7	-	7	4	-	4

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