

## Contents

List of Tables .....	2
Feature Article: Notification of HIV Infection in South Australia .....	3
HIV infection in South Australia.....	6
Hepatitis C surveillance in South Australia .....	8
Hepatitis B surveillance in South Australia .....	11
Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia.....	13
Gonococcal infection in South Australia.....	15
Clinic 275 activity report.....	16

## List of Tables

Table 1.1	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by sex.....	6
Table 1.2	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. ....	7
Table 1.3	HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/98 -31/12/98 and year to date. Testing history by age at diagnosis. ....	7
Table 1.4	Summary of HIV antibody tests performed between 1/07/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	7
Table 2.1	Hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.....	8
Table 2.2	Hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex. ....	9
Table 2.3	Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex. ....	9
Table 2.4	Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 -31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	9
Table 2.5	Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	10
Table 3.1	Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.....	11
Table 3.2	Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex. ....	11
Table 3.3	Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Case category by sex.....	12
Table 3.4	Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Race by sex. ....	12
Table 3.5	Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	12
Table 4.1	Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	13
Table 4.2	Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.....	14
Table 5.1	Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.....	15
Table 6.1	Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics.....	16
Table 6.2	Males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.....	17
Table 6.3	Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.....	17
Table 6.4	Females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.....	17
Table 6.5	Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, hepatitis B or HIV infection at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection. ....	18

This quarterly report contains the second of two articles examining subsets of HIV infected individuals in South Australia. In this issue, the analysis focuses on a minority subset of cases notified over a five year period, as cases exposed to HIV by male-to-male sexual contact and mother-to-child transmission are excluded.

---

## **Notification of HIV Infection in South Australia**

### **Subset analysis of non male-to-male sexual transmission.**

#### **Background**

HIV infection was proclaimed a controlled notifiable infection in September 1991 with a legal requirement on medical practitioners to notify cases. HIV infection is reported directly to the Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Branch (STDCB) by the State Reference Laboratory for HIV (IMVS) and a clinical notification is made by the attending medical practitioner.

This notification system uses a name code and seeks information on demographics, testing history, risk factors and client preference for follow up procedures. The attending doctor may determine the likely risk factors and undertake contact tracing; alternatively the client may be referred to the STDCB. When the clinical notification indicates the latter option, the HIV epidemiologist contacts the attending doctor to ensure the client is aware of the referral to the STDCB.

#### **Notification of HIV infection in South Australia, 01/01/1993 – 30/06/1998**

There have been 220 individuals diagnosed with HIV infection between January 1993 and June 1998; 201 (91%) males and 19 (9%) females (Table 1.1). Of the males, 166 (83%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, three (2%) reported injecting drug use, five (2%) reported both risk factors and 21 (11%) reported sexual contact with females only. Heterosexual contact was reported by 14 females, and two females reported injecting drug use (Table 1).

#### **Exposure to HIV other than male to male sexual contact**

Of the 220 individuals notified, 47 (29 males, 18 females) reported exposure to HIV by routes other than male-to-male contact or mother-to-child transmission. Twenty three (50%) individuals were likely to have acquired their infection overseas, in countries such as Thailand, Zimbabwe, Botswana or Cambodia.

The age at diagnosis ranged from 19 to 76 years with the median age being 34.6 years. Of the 47 cases notified, the racial origin of 31 was reported as Caucasian, 10 identified as Asian and six as African. Eight individuals (5 males, 3 females) had a negative test within the last 12 months, four reported a negative test more than 12 months ago, 32 (21 males, 11 females) had never been tested. Two females were known to be positive when tested for the first time in Australia; the testing history was unavailable for one female.

### Exposure to HIV Infection

Surveillance data from laboratory and clinical notifications are supplemented with information obtained from client interviews conducted by the HIV epidemiologist. Obtaining risk factor information may be difficult in some situations because of the social stigma attached to the infection (homosexuality), particularly in those individuals who are or have been married.

Of the 47 individuals notified, 35 (21 males, 14 females) were interviewed regarding their exposure to HIV infection. Twenty (11 males, 9 females) reported sexual intercourse with a person from overseas. Of the remainder, the sexual partner was HIV positive in four cases, and of unknown HIV status for five males and one female. The sexual partner was not specified for three males. Two individuals (one male and one female) reported injecting drug use.

Of the 12 individuals (8 males, 4 females) not interviewed, one male and two females were aware of their partner's infection. The notifying doctors opted to undertake contact tracing in five instances, two men refused to be interviewed and two individuals were medically unfit for contact tracing.

**Table 1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/01/1993 – 30/06/1997. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual	166	83	-		166	76
Homosexual/IDU	5	3	-		5	2
Heterosexual	21	10	14	74	35	16
IDU	3	1	2	10	5	2
Other	1		2	16	3	1
Unknown	5	3	1		6	3
<b>Total</b>	201		19		220	

**Summary characteristics of individuals notified with HIV infection whose HIV exposure was other than male to male sexual contact or mother to child transmission, 01/01/93 – 30/06/98.**

Characteristics	Male	Female
<b>Number of cases notified</b>	<b>n=29</b>	<b>n=18</b>
<b>Likely location where infection acquired</b>		
South Australia	11	6
Interstate	6	1
Overseas	12	11
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	11	6
Married/Defacto	10	9
Widow/Separated/Divorced	8	2
Unknown	-	1
<b>Age</b>		
<19	1	1
20-24	-	3
25-29	2	3
30-34	8	6
35-39	3	3
40-44	6	1
45-49	4	-
50-54	2	1
55+	3	-
<b>Race</b>		
Caucasian	21	10
African	5	1
Asian	3	7
<b>Testing History</b>		
< 12 months	5	3
> 12 months	3	1
Never tested	21	11
Known positive from overseas	-	2
Unknown	-	1
<b>Cases interviewed re their exposure to HIV</b>	<b>n=21</b>	<b>n=14</b>
Heterosexual transmission		
<i>Sex with a person from a high prevalence country</i>	11	9
<i>Sex with an HIV positive partner</i>	1	3
<i>Sex with male partner, HIV status unknown</i>	-	1
<i>Sex with female partner, HIV status unknown</i>	5	-
<i>Not specified</i>	3	-
Heterosexual & injecting drug use	1	1

# HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## HIV Infection 1985 - 31/12/98

In South Australia 709 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 650 (92%) males and 59 (8%) females. Of the males, 499 (77%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 53 (8%) reported injecting drug use and 27 (4%) reported both risk factors. Injecting drug use was reported by 23 (39%) females diagnosed with HIV infection and 30 (51%) reported heterosexual transmission (Table 1.1).

## HIV Infection 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

Eight males and three females were diagnosed with HIV infection in the fourth quarter of this year. Of the eight males, five identified male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

## Incident Cases 01/01/98 - 31/12/98

Six males who had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

## Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

During the fourth quarter of 1998, 19210 screening tests were performed; 8815 on males and 10395 on females, and 100 tests on individuals whose sex was unknown (Table 1.4).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 31/12/98.  
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure Category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	499	77	na		499	70
Homosexual contact/IDU	27	4	na		27	4
Heterosexual contact	32	5	30	51	62	9
IDU	53	8	23	39	76	11
Blood products	7	1	2	3	9	1
Other	4	1	3	5	7	1
Unknown	28	4	1	2	29	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>709</b>	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure Category	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual contact	5	na	20	na
Heterosexual contact	2	3	5	4
Unknown	1	-	2	1
Heterosexual/IDU	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 1.3 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 01/09/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Testing history by age at diagnosis.**

Testing History	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98			Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98			Total
	Age			Age			
	<25	25 - 39	40+	<25	25 - 39	40+	
Previous 12 months	-	1	-	-	3	3	6
> 12 months	-	-	*2	-	1	*2	3
No previous test	*1	4	*3	*3	*11	*7	21
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>

\*includes females

**Table 1.4 Summary of HIV antibody tests performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98			Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5802	7543	100	25026	30751	461	56238
Private	3013	2852	-	12563	11785	-	24348
<b>Total</b>	<b>8815</b>	<b>10395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37589</b>	<b>42536</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>80586</b>

# HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

In the fourth quarter of 1998, medical notifications of positive hepatitis C antibody tests were received for 285 individuals, 173 (61%) males and 112 (39%) females.

Among the notifications, 230 (81%) individuals had their first positive test for hepatitis C during 1998. Of these, 164 (71%) reported past or present injecting drug use as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus (Table 2.1). Of 36 individuals with a previous negative test, 14 were tested more than 12 months earlier, whilst 22 were tested within the last year.

The majority of males, 85 (63%), were aged between 20 and 39 years; 53 (56%) females were aged between 20 and 39 years (Table 2.2).

### Incident Cases

Twenty two incident cases were identified during the quarter, 19 had negative serology in the preceding 12 months. The incident cases comprised four females and 18 males. The probable mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use in 19 cases (Table 2.3). Fourteen males and all four females were aged less than 30 years at diagnosis (Table 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, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure Category	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU*	102	62	435	243	678
Blood transfusion/blood products	3	13	25	37	62
Tattoos	8	1	33	12	45
Other**	9	16	51	52	103
Unknown	13	3	53	37	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>978</b>

\* includes IDU in combination with other categories.

\*\* includes - body piercing, acupuncture, residence in a high prevalence country, household contact, positive sexual partner.

**Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age Group	4th Quarter 01/10/98- 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Under 10	-	-	-	1	1
10 - 19	9	7	28	30	58
20 - 29	44	22	181	109	290
30 - 39	41	31	215	133	348
40 - 49	30	21	125	65	190
50+	11	14	47	43	90
Unknown	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	135	95	597	381	978

**Table 2.3 Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure Category	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	15	4	42	21	63
Possible Occ Exposure	-	-	1	-	1
Household	-	-	-	1	1
Tattoos	1	-	1	-	1
Unknown	2	-	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	18	4	46	25	71

**Table 2.4 Incident cases of hepatitis C infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age Group	4th Quarter 01/10/98 –31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 –31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	3	2	9	5	14
20 - 24	5	1	14	6	20
25 - 29	6	1	17	9	26
30 - 34	4	-	5	2	7
35 - 39	-	-	1	2	3
>40	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	18	4	46	25	71

**Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98			Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4626	4791	67	19125	19511	243	38879
Private	3602	4990	-	14068	18817	-	32885
<b>Total</b>	8228	9781	67	33193	38328	243	71764

# HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

During the fourth quarter of 1998, 73 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, seven were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 14 were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed but not notified. Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 52 cases (Table 3.3).

Of the 52 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 33 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 19 cases. Among the individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 16 (48%) was reported as Asian (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 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure Category	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	1	1	2	2	4
Tattoos	1	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual Contact	-	-	1	1	2
Overseas Travel	-	-	1	1	2
Unknown	3	1	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	5	2	10	6	16

**Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age Group	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 19	-	-	1	2	3
20 - 29	2	2	4	4	8
40 - 49	3	-	4	-	4
50+	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	5	2	10	6	16



**Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Case category by sex.**

Case Category	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute Infection	5	2	10	6	16
Antigen positive - < 12 months duration	-	-	-	2	2
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	28	24	117	89	206
Chronic carriers - > 12 months duration	9	5	35	27	62
<b>Total</b>	42	31	162	124	286

**Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Race by sex.**

Racial Origin	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	2	1	5	3	8
Asian	8	8	54	44	98
Caucasian	8	3	31	18	49
Other/Unknown	-	3	5	5	10
<b>Total</b>	18	15	95	70	165

**Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98			Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Public	4258	6394	58	17937	26867	285	45089
Private	3439	5133	-	13337	20370	-	33707
<b>Total</b>	7697	11527	58	31274	47237	285	78796

## GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/01/98 - 31/12/98

There were 1047 laboratory notifications of genital chlamydial infection received between 1 January and 31 December 1998. Of these, 1046 (99%) were notified by medical practitioners. Four hundred and fifty one (43%) cases of infection occurred in males and 595 (57%) in females (Table 4.1).

### Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

Between 1 October and 31 December 1998, 221 cases of chlamydial infection were notified to the STD Control Branch. Fewer cases of infection were notified during this quarter compared to the previous quarter.

Of the 221 cases of genital chlamydia, 93 (42%) occurred in males and 128 (58%) in females (Table 4.1). The highest proportion of infection occurred in males aged between 20 and 29 years (54, 58%), ten cases were detected in males over 40 years of age. In females, 108 (84%) cases of infection occurred in those aged between 15 and 29 years (Table 4.1).

Laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed during this quarter are detailed in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age Group	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	1	3	1	8	9
15 - 19	11	32	58	186	244
20 - 24	29	51	156	224	380
25 - 29	25	25	121	104	225
30 - 34	11	9	51	35	86
35 - 39	6	7	33	26	59
40+	10	1	31	12	43
<b>Total</b>	93	128	451	595	1046

**Table 4.2 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed between 01/10/98 and 31/12/98 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.**

Laboratory	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	1371	3461	5680	14307	19987
Private	693	2314	2498	9491	11989
<b>Total</b>	2064	5775	8178	23798	31976

## GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Gonococcal Infection 01/01/98 - 31/12/98

There were 225 cases of gonococcal infection notified between 1 January and 31 December 1998 (Table 5.1). In males, there were 158 (70%) cases of infection compared to 67 (30%) cases in females.

### Gonococcal Infection 01/10/98 - 31/12/98

During the fourth quarter, 33 cases of gonorrhoea were reported to the STD Control Branch. Twenty eight (85%) cases of gonococcal infection occurred in males, and five (15%) in females. A high proportion of infection (75%) occurred in males aged over 35 years (Table 5.1). No cases of conjunctival infection with gonorrhoea were reported during this quarter.

Of the 28 males, 13 reported male-to-male sexual contact, this was higher than the proportion reported for this group in the previous quarter (39% vs 32%). The majority of infections occurring in males and females were acquired in South Australia (24, 73%).

**Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98 and year to date. Age group by sex.**

Age Group	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 15	-	-	1	1	2
15 - 19	2	2	20	31	51
20 - 24	2	1	34	22	56
25 - 29	3	1	35	6	41
30 - 34	9	1	29	5	34
35 - 39	4	-	13	-	13
40+	8	-	25	2	27
Unknown	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	28	5	158	67	225

## CLINIC 275 ACTIVITY REPORT

Table 6.1 Clinic 275 - Summary Statistics

Diagnosis	4th Quarter 01/10/98 - 31/12/98		Year to date 01/01/98 - 31/12/98		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
No illness	493	365	2213	1578	3791
HIV	-	1	5	1	6
Gonorrhoea	9	-	39	5	44
Syphilis	-	1	2	3	5
Herpes	30	20	110	103	213
Chlamydia	37	23	162	111	273
NSU	45	na	150	na	150
Warts	224	92	917	370	1287
Trichomoniasis	-	2	-	8	8
Candida vaginitis	na	93	na	369	369
Crabs	20	1	106	18	124
Scabies	6	-	11	2	13
Molluscum	64	15	185	42	227
Bacterial vaginosis	na	56	na	214	214
Hepatitis B antigen positive	2	2	7	6	13
Hepatitis C infection	10	12	67	44	111
Urethral irritation	68	na	269	na	269
Balanitis	76	na	188	na	188
Non STD illness	146	69	492	252	744
Post coital contraception	na	56	na	231	231
Abnormal Pap smear	na	36	na	174	174
Other/Uncertain	18	24	57	101	158
Clinic attendances	2276	1515	9150	6136	15286
Episodes of care	1137	755	4641	3171	7812
Individual clients	1080	713	3604	2474	6078

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 at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure Category	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Total
Homosexual	1	8	9
Homosexual, IDU	-	1	1
Heterosexual, IDU	6	-	6
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>#</sup>	2	-	2
Heterosexual	28	-	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>

\* No cases of syphilis were diagnosed during the quarter.

# Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.3 Males diagnosed with hepatitis C, \*hepatitis B or \*HIV infection at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure Category	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B** Previous exposure	Hepatitis B carrier	Total
Homosexual	1	8	1	10
Bisexual	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual, IDU	9	4	-	13
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>#</sup>	-	1	-	1
Heterosexual	-	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>

\* No case of HIV or acute hepatitis B diagnosed during the quarter.

\*\* Previous exposure to hepatitis B refers to previous infection, now surface antibody positive.

# Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.4 Females diagnosed with chlamydia, \*gonorrhoea or syphilis at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure Category	Chlamydia	Syphilis	Total
Heterosexual, IDU	1	-	1
Heterosexual	1	-	1
Heterosexual, O/S <sup>#</sup>	18	1	19
Sex Worker, IDU	1	-	1
Other/Unknown	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>

\* No case of gonorrhoea diagnosed during the quarter.

# Overseas contact in the previous three months.

**Table 6.5 Females diagnosed with hepatitis C, \*hepatitis B or \*HIV infection at C275, 01/10/98 - 31/12/98. Exposure category by infection.**

Exposure Category	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis B** Previous exposure	Hepatitis B carrier	Total
Heterosexual, IDU	7	5	1	13
Heterosexual	-	10	1	11
Sex Worker, IDU	1	-	-	1
Other/Unknown	4	2	-	6
<b>Total</b>	12	17	2	31

\* No case of HIV or acute hepatitis B diagnosed during reporting period.

\*\* Previous exposure to hepatitis B refers to previous infection, now surface antibody positive.

The STD Control Branch Quarterly Surveillance Report is produced by the STD Control Branch, Public and Environmental Health Service, Department of Human Services. ISSN 1328-0090

Postal address STD Control Branch  
PO Box 6  
Rundle Mall SA 5000

Editor Ms Joy Copland  
Contributors Dr Gavin Hart  
Dr Russell Waddell  
Ms Joy Copland  
Ms Tess Davey  
Ms Kerena Eckert  
Ms Monica Winter  
Desk top Publishing Ms Tammy Wilson

Tel: 08 8226 6025  
Fax: 08 8226 6560  
email: davey.tess@dhs.sa.gov.au

This publication is also available at the Internet address: <http://www.stdservices.on.net>

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