Communicable diseases surveillance

Tables

National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

A summary of diseases currently being reported by each jurisdiction is provided in Table 1. There were 68,032 notifications to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) with a notification received date between 1 July and 30 September 2011 (Table 2). The notification rate of diseases per 100,000 population for each state or territory is presented in Table 3.

Table 1: Reporting of notifiable diseases by jurisdiction

Disease	Data received from:
Bloodborne diseases	
Hepatitis (NEC)	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis B (newly acquired)	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis B (unspecified)	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis C (newly acquired)	All jurisdictions except Queensland
Hepatitis C (unspecified)	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis D	All jurisdictions
Gastrointestinal diseases	
Botulism	All jurisdictions
Campylobacteriosis	All jurisdictions except New South Wales
Cryptosporidiosis	All jurisdictions
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis A	All jurisdictions
Hepatitis E	All jurisdictions
Listeriosis	All jurisdictions
STEC, VTEC*	All jurisdictions
Salmonellosis	All jurisdictions
Shigellosis	All jurisdictions
Typhoid	All jurisdictions
Quarantinable diseases	
Cholera	All jurisdictions
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in humans	All jurisdictions
Plague	All jurisdictions
Rabies	All jurisdictions
Severe acute respiratory syndrome	All jurisdictions
Smallpox	All jurisdictions
Viral haemorrhagic fever	All jurisdictions
Yellow fever	All jurisdictions
Sexually transmissible infections	
Chlamydial infection	All jurisdictions
Donovanosis	All jurisdictions
Gonococcal infection	All jurisdictions
Syphilis < 2 years duration	All jurisdictions
Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration	All jurisdictions except South Australia
Syphilis - congenital	All jurisdictions

Table 1: Reporting of notifiable diseases by jurisdiction, *continued*

Disease	Data received from:
Vaccine preventable diseases	
Diphtheria	All jurisdictions
Haemophilus influenzae type b	All jurisdictions
Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	All jurisdictions
Measles	All jurisdictions
Mumps	All jurisdictions
Pertussis	All jurisdictions
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	All jurisdictions
Poliomyelitis	All jurisdictions
Rubella	All jurisdictions
Rubella - congenital	All jurisdictions
Tetanus	All jurisdictions
Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	All jurisdictions except New South Wales
Varicella zoster (shingles)	All jurisdictions except New South Wales
Varicella zoster (unspecified)	All jurisdictions except New South Wales
Vectorborne diseases	
Arbovirus infection (NEC)	All jurisdictions
Barmah Forest virus infection	All jurisdictions
Dengue virus infection	All jurisdictions
Japanese encephalitis virus infection	All jurisdictions
Kunjin virus infection	All jurisdictions
Malaria	All jurisdictions
Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection	All jurisdictions
Ross River virus infection	All jurisdictions
Zoonoses	
Anthrax	All jurisdictions
Australian bat lyssavirus	All jurisdictions
Brucellosis	All jurisdictions
Leptospirosis	All jurisdictions
Lyssavirus (NEC)	All jurisdictions
Ornithosis	All jurisdictions
Q fever	All jurisdictions
Tularaemia	All jurisdictions
Other bacterial infections	
Legionellosis	All jurisdictions
Leprosy	All jurisdictions
Meningococcal infection	All jurisdictions
Tuberculosis	All jurisdictions

* Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC/VTEC).

NEC Not elsewhere classified.

Table 2: Notifications of diseases received by state and territory health authorities, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by date of diagnosis

Disease	State or territory								Total 3rd quarter 2011	Total 2nd quarter 2011	Total 3rd quarter 2010	Last 5 years mean 3rd quarter	Ratio	Year to date 2011	Last 5 years YTD mean
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA							
Bloodborne diseases															
Hepatitis (NEC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.2
Hepatitis B (newly acquired)*	0	10	2	9	1	2	15	6	45	42	61	65.4	0.7	136	201.2
Hepatitis B (unspecified)†	34	642	34	200	129	10	526	166	1,741	1,665	1,840	1,746.4	1.0	5,076	5,088.8
Hepatitis C (newly acquired)*,‡	3	12	0	NN	8	5	0	28	56	72	79	94.4	0.6	234	290.4
Hepatitis C (unspecified)†	50	864	47	670	102	54	552	252	2,591	2,518	2,901	2,884.6	0.9	7,632	8,609.2
Hepatitis D	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	10	11	14	9.2	1.1	31	28.0
Gastrointestinal diseases															
Botulism	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.4
Campylobacteriosis§	126	NN	43	1,314	611	177	1,661	513	4,445	4,070	3,995	3,734.8	1.2	13,353	11,633.6
Cryptosporidiosis	1	62	10	71	13	21	76	33	287	479	249	279.0	1.0	1,394	2,352.4
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	1	3	2.2	1.8	9	11.0
Hepatitis A	0	7	3	8	2	1	6	1	28	32	65	61.8	0.5	104	224.6
Hepatitis E	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	10	9	7.0	0.9	31	26.4
Listeriosis	1	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	10	19	7	14.4	0.7	48	53.0
STEC, VTEC‖	0	3	0	5	18	0	0	1	27	18	18	16.2	1.7	62	66.8
Salmonellosis	18	489	82	405	168	33	540	285	2,020	2,638	2,076	1,532.2	1.3	9,379	7,173.4
Shigellosis	0	19	5	19	7	2	30	13	95	103	132	143.2	0.7	356	483.0
Typhoid	0	9	1	4	2	0	3	3	22	23	19	19.8	1.1	102	74.8
Quarantinable diseases															
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	0.8	1.3	6	2.0
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in humans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Severe acute respiratory syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Viral haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0

Table 2 *continued*: Notifications of diseases received by state and territory health authorities, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by date of diagnosis

Disease	State or territory								Total 3rd quarter 2011	Total 2nd quarter 2011	Total 3rd quarter 2010	Last 5 years mean 3rd quarter	Ratio	Year to date 2011	Last 5 years YTD mean
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA							
Sexually transmissible infections															
Chlamydial infection[¶,**]	295	5,090	705	4,538	1,299	474	4,828	3,012	20,241	20,495	18,415	14,481.4	1.4	61,198	44,548.8
Donovanosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0.0	0	2.4
Gonococcal infection**	28	721	465	727	65	4	423	438	2,871	3,134	2,507	1,915.0	1.5	8,907	6,388.8
Syphilis < 2 years duration**	3	103	5	49	5	3	93	25	286	304	246	296.2	1.0	950	925.4
Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration**	6	75	10	59	-	5	140	22	317	303	336	350.4	0.9	939	1,017.8
Syphilis – congenital**	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1.0	2.0	6	4.6
Vaccine preventable diseases															
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.0
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	5.8	0.5	11	16.0
Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	179	3,738	197	6,852	3,142	241	1,940	1,113	17,402	4,136	8,181	13,706.4	1.3	24,159	17,624.6
Measles	0	24	1	1	3	0	3	2	34	30	30	9.8	3.5	143	68.8
Mumps	1	11	0	9	1	2	3	5	32	39	21	70.2	0.5	109	193.6
Pertussis	174	3,247	97	2,131	533	42	2,195	1,150	9,569	8,135	9,150	4,930.6	1.9	28,249	12,379.0
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	10	194	46	144	49	18	167	97	725	552	616	600.0	1.2	1,497	1,218.0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0	0.3
Rubella	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	7	14	14	13	12.6	1.1	50	33.4
Rubella – congenital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.4
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0.6	0.0	3	2.4
Varicella zoster (chickenpox)[††]	2	NN	72	119	121	9	195	139	657	406	550	496.2	1.3	1,436	1,108.8
Varicella zoster (shingles)[††]	9	NN	46	21	402	40	252	235	1,005	907	678	497.8	2.0	2,914	1,535.4
Varicella zoster (unspecified)[††]	28	NN	3	1,007	27	25	650	267	2,007	1,797	1,820	1,321.6	1.5	5,562	3,819.2
Vectorborne diseases															
Arbovirus infection (NEC)	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	6	5	3.6	1.7	16	13.8
Barmah Forest virus infection	0	65	11	163	15	0	12	23	289	399	221	307.6	0.9	1,521	1,399.4
Dengue virus infection	4	21	2	21	4	1	25	36	114	123	314	120.2	0.9	591	554.2
Japanese encephalitis virus infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0	0.2
Kunjin virus infection[‡‡]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.0	1	1.6
Malaria	1	22	1	30	0	2	26	12	94	92	107	145.8	0.6	302	431.2
Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection[‡‡]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0.0	0.0	15	1.4
Ross River virus infection	0	58	17	162	44	0	38	57	376	1,019	567	647.6	0.6	4,409	4,163.6

Table 2 *continued*: Notifications of diseases received by state and territory health authorities, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by date of diagnosis

Disease	State or territory								Total 3rd quarter 2011	Total 2nd quarter 2011	Total 3rd quarter 2010	Last 5 years mean 3rd quarter	Ratio	Year to date 2011	Last 5 years YTD mean
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA							
Zoonoses															
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.6
Australian bat lyssavirus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Brucellosis	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	8	11	7	10.6	0.8	31	28.0
Leptospirosis	1	5	0	10	1	0	2	0	19	53	32	18.2	1.0	195	105.4
Lyssavirus (NEC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Ornithosis	0	4	0	0	0	1	15	0	20	16	9	22.6	0.9	59	71.2
Q fever	0	32	0	33	3	0	9	1	78	74	73	92.8	0.8	232	282.4
Tularaemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Other bacterial infections															
Legionellosis	3	15	1	5	10	2	9	14	59	102	69	66.6	0.9	240	223.4
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	2.0	1.0	4	6.8
Meningococcal infection§§	0	21	0	27	6	5	14	4	77	57	72	101.6	0.8	191	214.2
Tuberculosis	2	87	12	60	14	5	120	36	336	267	357	317.0	1.1	891	869.2
Total	979	15,665	1,919	18,889	6,808	1,184	14,587	8,001	68,032	54,200	55,880			182,793	

* Newly acquired hepatitis includes cases where the infection was determined to be acquired within 24 months prior to diagnosis.

† Unspecified hepatitis and syphilis includes cases where the duration of infection could not be determined.

‡ In Queensland, includes incident hepatitis cases.

§ Not notifiable in New South Wales.

‖ Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC/VTEC).

¶ Includes *Chlamydia trachomatis* identified from cervical, rectal, urine, urethral, throat and eye samples, except for South Australia, which reports only genital tract specimens. The Northern Territory and Western Australia, exclude ocular infections.

** In the national case definitions for chlamydial, gonococcal and syphilis infections the mode of transmission cannot be inferred from the site of infection. Transmission (especially in children) may be by a non-sexual mode (e.g. perinatal infections, epidemic gonococcal conjunctivitis).

†† Ratio of current quarter total to the mean of last 5 years for the same quarter. Ratios for varicella zoster (chickenpox), varicella zoster (shingles) and varicella zoster (unspecified) are based on 4 years of data.

‡‡ In the Australian Capital Territory, Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection and Kunjin virus infection are combined under Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection.

§§ Only invasive meningococcal disease is nationally notifiable. However, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia also report conjunctival cases.

NN Not notifiable.

NEC Not elsewhere classified.

NDP No data provided.

Table 3: Notification rates of diseases, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by state or territory. (Annualised rate per 100,000 population)

Disease	State or territory								Aust
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	
Bloodborne diseases									
Hepatitis (NEC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis B (newly acquired)*	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.8
Hepatitis B (unspecified)†	37.9	35.5	59.2	17.7	31.4	7.9	37.9	28.9	31.2
Hepatitis C (newly acquired)*	3.3	0.7	0.0	NN	1.9	3.9	0.0	4.9	1.3
Hepatitis C (unspecified)†,‡	55.7	47.7	81.9	59.3	24.8	42.6	39.8	43.9	46.4
Hepatitis D	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Gastrointestinal diseases									
Botulism	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Campylobacteriosis§	140.4	NN	74.9	116.4	148.6	139.5	119.8	89.4	117.7
Cryptosporidiosis	1.1	3.4	17.4	6.3	3.2	16.5	5.5	5.7	5.1
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hepatitis A	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Hepatitis E	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Listeriosis	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
STEC,VTEC‖	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Salmonellosis	20.1	27.0	142.8	35.9	40.9	26.0	38.9	49.6	36.2
Shigellosis	0.0	1.0	8.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.7
Typhoid fever	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Quarantinable diseases									
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Human pathogenic avian influenza in humans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rabies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Severe acute respiratory syndrome	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral haemorrhagic fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yellow fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexually transmitted infections									
Chlamydial infection¶,**	328.8	281.3	1,227.8	401.9	315.9	373.5	348.1	524.6	362.4
Donovanosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gonococcal infection**	31.2	39.8	809.8	64.4	15.8	3.2	30.5	76.3	51.4
Syphilis < 2 years duration**	3.3	5.7	8.7	4.3	1.2	2.4	6.7	4.4	5.1
Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration†,**	6.7	4.1	17.4	5.2	-	3.9	10.1	3.8	6.1
Syphilis – congenital**	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaccine preventable diseases									
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	199.5	206.6	343.1	606.9	764.2	189.9	139.9	193.9	311.6
Measles	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6
Mumps	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.6
Pertussis	193.9	179.4	168.9	188.7	129.6	33.1	158.3	200.3	171.3
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	11.1	10.7	80.1	12.8	11.9	14.2	12.0	16.9	13.0
Poliomyelitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3
Rubella – congenital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3 *continued*: Notification rates of diseases, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by state or territory. (Annualised rate per 100,000 population)

Disease	State or territory								Aust
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	
Vaccine preventable diseases, *cont'd*									
Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	2.2	NN	125.4	10.5	29.4	7.1	14.1	24.2	17.4
Varicella zoster (shingles)	10.0	NN	80.1	1.9	97.8	31.5	18.2	40.9	26.6
Varicella zoster (unspecified)	31.2	NN	5.2	89.2	6.6	19.7	46.9	46.5	53.2
Vectorborne diseases									
Arbovirus infection (NEC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Barmah Forest virus infection	0.0	3.6	19.2	14.4	3.6	0.0	0.9	4.0	5.2
Dengue virus infection	4.5	1.2	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	6.3	2.0
Japanese encephalitis virus infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kunjin virus infection††	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaria	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection††	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ross River virus infection	0.0	3.2	29.6	14.3	10.7	0.0	2.7	9.9	6.7
Zoonoses									
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia bat lyssavirus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Leptospirosis	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Lyssavirus (NEC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ornithosis	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.4
Q fever	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.4
Tularaemia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other bacterial diseases									
Legionellosis	3.3	0.8	1.7	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.1
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Meningococcal infection‡‡	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.5	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.4
Tuberculosis	2.2	4.8	20.9	5.3	3.4	3.9	8.7	6.3	6.0

* Newly acquired hepatitis includes cases where the infection was determined to be acquired within 24 months prior to diagnosis.

† Unspecified hepatitis and syphilis includes cases where the duration of infection could not be determined.

‡ In Queensland, includes incident hepatitis C cases.

§ Not notifiable in New South Wales.

|| Infection with Shiga toxin/verotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC/VTEC).

¶ Includes *Chlamydia trachomatis* identified from cervical, rectal, urine, urethral, throat and eye samples, except for South Australia, which reports only genital tract specimens; the Northern Territory and Western Australia exclude ocular infections.

** In the national case definitions for chlamydial, gonococcal and syphilis infections the mode of transmission cannot be inferred from the site of infection. Transmission (especially in children) may be by a non-sexual mode (e.g. perinatal infections, epidemic gonococcal conjunctivitis).

†† In the Australian Capital Territory, Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection and Kunjin virus infection are combined under Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection.

‡‡ Only invasive meningococcal disease is nationally notifiable. However, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia also report conjunctival cases.

NEC Not elsewhere classified.

NN Not notifiable.

NDP No data provided.

Additional reports

Australian childhood immunisation coverage

Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide the latest quarterly report on childhood immunisation coverage from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).

The data show the percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months, 24 months and 5 years of age, for 3-month birth cohorts of children at the stated ages between 1 October and 31 December 2010. 'Fully immunised' refers to vaccines on the National Immunisation Program Schedule, but excludes rotavirus, pneumococcal conjugate, varicella, or meningococcal C conjugate vaccines, and is outlined in more detail below.

A full description of the basic methodology used can be found in Commun Dis Intell *1998;22:36–37.*

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months of age for Australia increased slightly by 0.4 percentage points to 91.8% (Table 1). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 12 months of age or by jurisdiction.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 24 months of age for Australia increased by 0.1 percentage points to 92.3 (Table 2). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 24 months of age or by jurisdiction.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 5 years of age for Australia decreased slightly by 0.2 percentage points, to sit currently at 89.2% (Table 3). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 5 years of age or by jurisdiction.

Table 1. Percentage of children immunised at 1 year of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 October to 31 December 2009; assessment date 31 March 2011

	State or territory								
Vaccine	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,298	24,621	961	15,091	4,876	1,628	18,334	7,764	74,573
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	94.7	92.0	90.5	92.4	92.6	92.0	92.9	90.9	92.3
Poliomyelitis (%)	94.5	91.9	90.5	92.4	92.6	91.9	92.9	90.9	92.2
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	94.5	91.8	90.4	92.3	92.4	91.9	92.7	90.7	92.1
Hepatitis B (%)	93.8	91.6	90.4	92.2	92.2	91.9	92.5	90.4	91.9
Fully immunised (%)	93.5	91.5	90.4	92.1	92.1	91.8	92.3	90.3	91.8
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	-0.4	+0.1	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4

Table 2. Percentage of children immunised at 2 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 October to 31 December 2008; assessment date 31 March 2011*

	State or territory								
Vaccine	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,259	24,941	857	15,368	4,890	1,723	18,100	7,552	74,690
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	95.7	94.9	95.5	94.7	94.6	96.2	95.8	93.3	95.0
Poliomyelitis (%)	95.6	94.9	95.5	94.7	94.6	96.2	95.7	93.3	94.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	95.5	95.1	95.3	94.6	94.5	95.9	95.7	93.3	95.2
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	93.7	93.9	95.9	94.1	93.9	95.2	94.8	92.0	94.5
Hepatitis B (%)	95.0	94.5	95.3	94.2	94.3	96.0	95.3	92.8	94.5
Fully immunised (%)	92.2	92.5	94.4	92.4	92.2	94.1	93.5	89.9	92.7
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	-1.3	+0.1	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.0	-0.8	-0.0

* The 12 months age data for this cohort were published in *Commun Dis Intell* 2010;34(2):148.

Table 3. Percentage of children immunised at 5 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 October to 31 December 2005; assessment date 31 March 2011

Vaccine	State or territory								
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,226	23,390	860	14,761	4,584	1,632	17,458	7,252	71,163
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	91.5	89.5	88.3	90.2	87.7	90.7	91.5	86.5	89.8
Poliomyelitis (%)	91.7	89.4	88.1	90.1	87.7	90.6	91.5	86.4	89.7
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	91.2	89.3	87.9	90.1	87.4	90.6	91.3	86.4	89.6
Fully immunised (%)	91.0	88.9	87.4	89.7	87.1	90.2	91.0	85.7	89.2
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 1: Trends in vaccination coverage, Australia, 1997 to 31 December 2010, by age cohorts

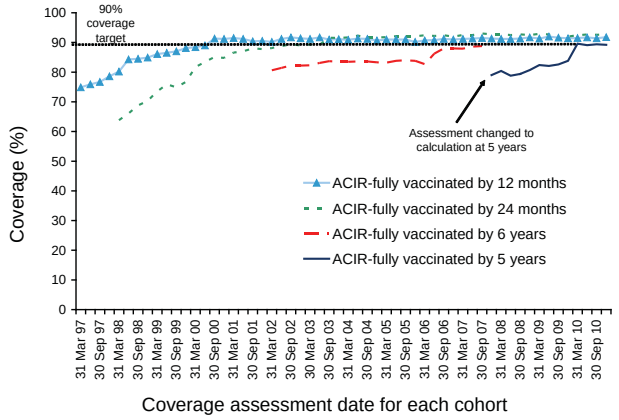


Figure 1 shows the trends in vaccination coverage from the first ACIR-derived published coverage estimates in 1997 to the current estimates. There is a clear trend of increasing vaccination coverage over time for children aged 12 months, 24 months and 6 years (till December 2007). This trend continued when the age of coverage calculation was changed from 6 to 5 years in March 2008, and then increased further in the previous quarter as outlined in the previous report.

Birth cohort 1 January to 31 March

Tables 4, 5 and 6 provide the latest quarterly report on childhood immunisation coverage from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).

The data show the percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months, 24 months and 5 years of age, for 3-month birth cohorts of children at the stated ages between 1 January to 31 March 2011.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months of age for Australia increased by 1.5 percentage points to 90.3% (Table 4). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 12 months of age or by jurisdiction.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 24 months of age for Australia increased by 0.1 percentage point to 92.8 (Table 5). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 24 months of age or by jurisdiction.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 5 years of age for Australia increased slightly by 0.4 percentage points to 89.6% (Table 6). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 5 years of age or by jurisdiction.

Figure 2 shows the trends in vaccination coverage from the first ACIR-derived published coverage estimates in 1997 to the current estimates. There is a clear trend of increasing vaccination coverage over time for children aged 12 months, 24 months and 6 years (till December 2007). This trend continued when the age of coverage calculation was changed from 6 to 5 years in March 2008, and then increased further in the previous quarter as outlined in the previous report.

Figure 2: Trends in vaccination coverage, Australia, 1997 to 31 March 2011, by age cohorts

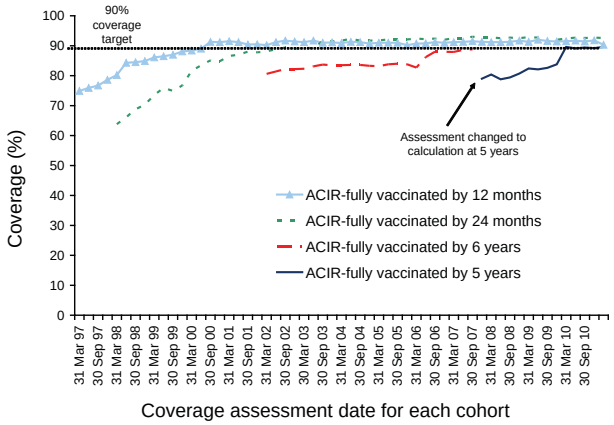


Table 4. Percentage of children immunised at 1 year of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 January to 31 March 2010; assessment date 30 June 2011

Vaccine	State or territory								
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,314	24,366	976	16,030	4,957	1,533	17,997	8,049	75,222
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	93.2	90.2	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.7	92.1	88.2	90.8
Poliomyelitis (%)	93.2	90.1	91.9	91.3	90.9	90.6	92.1	88.1	90.7
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	93.0	90.0	91.8	91.2	90.8	90.5	91.9	88.1	90.6
Hepatitis B (%)	92.6	89.8	91.9	91.0	90.7	90.4	91.8	87.8	90.5
Fully immunised (%)	92.5	89.7	91.8	91.0	90.5	90.4	91.6	87.6	90.3
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	-1.0	-1.8	+1.4	-1.1	-1.6	-1.4	-0.8	-2.6	-1.4

Table 5. Percentage of children immunised at 2 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 January to 31 March 2009; assessment date 30 June 2011*

Vaccine	State or territory								
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,146	24,033	971	15,660	4,956	1,569	17,519	7,813	73,667
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	95.3	94.6	96.0	94.9	94.7	95.8	95.6	94.1	94.9
Poliomyelitis (%)	95.3	94.6	96.0	94.8	94.7	95.8	95.6	94.1	94.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	95.1	94.9	95.5	94.8	94.5	96.2	95.5	94.1	95.1
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	94.5	93.5	95.6	94.3	93.8	95.5	94.7	93.4	94.0
Hepatitis B (%)	94.9	94.2	95.8	94.5	94.1	95.7	95.1	93.6	94.5
Fully immunised (%)	93.1	92.1	94.0	92.9	92.4	94.5	93.4	91.8	92.8
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	+0.9	-0.4	-0.4	+0.5	+0.2	+0.4	-0.2	+1.9	+0.1

* The 12 months age data for this cohort were published in *Commun Dis Intell* 2010;34(3):365.

Table 6. Percentage of children immunised at 5 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 January to 31 March 2006; assessment date 30 June 2011

Vaccine	State or territory								
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,228	23,532	902	15,480	4,755	1,630	17,305	7,735	72,567
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	91.5	90.1	88.8	90.8	87.4	91.2	91.6	86.6	90.1
Poliomyelitis (%)	91.4	90.1	88.8	90.7	87.4	91.2	91.5	86.6	90.0
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	91.0	90.0	88.8	90.6	87.3	90.4	91.4	86.5	89.9
Fully immunised (%)	90.6	89.7	88.1	90.3	87.0	90.3	91.1	86.0	89.6
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	-0.4	+0.8	+0.7	+0.6	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4

Birth cohort 1 April to 30 June

Tables 7, 8 and 9 provide the latest quarterly report on childhood immunisation coverage from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).

The data show the percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months, 24 months and 5 years of age, for 3-month birth cohorts of children at the stated ages between 1 April and 30 June 2011.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 12 months of age for Australia increased by 1.8 percentage points to 92.1%, the highest level ever attained (Table 7). Important changes in coverage were seen for both Western Australia and South Australia with coverage for 'fully immunised', polio and DTP vaccines reaching the highest levels ever attained for these two jurisdictions.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 24 months of age for Australia did not change and remained at 92.8% (Table 8). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 24 months of age or by jurisdiction.

The percentage of children 'fully immunised' at 5 years of age for Australia decreased slightly by 0.3 percentage points to 89.3% (Table 9). There were no important changes in coverage for any individual vaccines due at 5 years of age or by jurisdiction.

Figure 3 shows the trends in vaccination coverage from the first ACIR-derived published coverage estimates in 1997 to the current estimates. There is a clear trend of increasing vaccination coverage over time for children aged 12 months, 24 months and 6 years (till December 2007). This trend continued when the age of coverage calculation was changed from 6 to 5 years in March 2008, and then increased further in the previous quarter as outlined in the previous report.

Table 7. Percentage of children immunised at 1 year of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 April to 30 June 2010; assessment date 30 September 2011

	State or territory								
Vaccine	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,299	24,659	957	15,797	4,900	1,517	17,940	7,859	74,928
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	94.2	92.3	93.4	92.2	93.2	91.5	93.2	91.4	92.5
Poliomyelitis (%)	94.2	92.3	93.5	92.2	93.2	91.5	93.2	91.3	92.5
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	94.1	92.2	93.4	92.1	93.1	91.4	93.1	91.2	92.4
Hepatitis B (%)	94.0	92.0	93.4	92.0	93.1	91.4	92.8	90.8	92.2
Fully immunised (%)	93.6	91.9	93.3	91.8	93.0	91.3	92.7	90.8	92.1
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	+1.1	+2.2	+1.5	+0.9	+2.5	+1.0	+1.1	+3.1	+1.7

Table 8. Percentage of children immunised at 2 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 April to 30 June 2009; assessment date 30 September 2011*

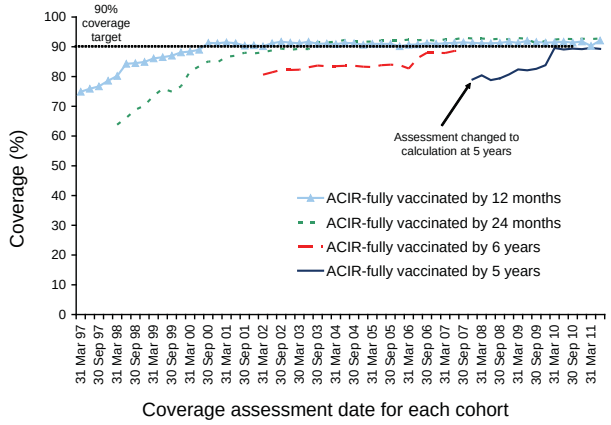
	State or territory								
Vaccine	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,256	24,138	1,023	15,872	4,881	1,642	17,752	7,996	74,560
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	96.0	94.7	96.2	95.0	95.3	95.5	95.7	94.3	95.0
Poliomyelitis (%)	95.9	94.6	96.2	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.6	94.2	95.0
Haemophilus influenzae type b (%)	96.7	95.1	96.6	95.1	95.2	96.0	95.7	94.7	95.3
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	95.6	93.5	95.1	94.2	94.2	95.2	94.7	93.3	94.1
Hepatitis B (%)	95.7	94.3	95.8	94.5	94.8	95.3	95.1	93.7	94.6
Fully immunised (%)	94.5	92.3	93.7	93.0	93.2	94.3	93.6	91.7	92.8
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	+1.4	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.0

* The 12 months age data for this cohort were published in *Commun Dis Intell* 2010;34(4):469.

Table 9. Percentage of children immunised at 5 years of age, preliminary results by disease and state or territory for the birth cohort 1 April to 30 June 2006; assessment date 30 September 2011

Vaccine	State or territory								
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
Total number of children	1,178	23,446	897	15,464	4,687	1,446	17,323	7,673	72,114
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (%)	91.9	90.0	88.7	89.8	87.1	90.4	91.5	86.3	89.8
Poliomyelitis (%)	91.9	90.0	88.7	89.6	87.0	90.4	91.5	86.2	89.7
Measles, mumps, rubella (%)	91.6	89.9	88.6	89.5	87.0	90.5	91.5	86.2	89.6
Fully immunised (%)	91.3	89.5	88.4	89.2	86.6	90.2	91.1	85.6	89.3
Change in fully immunised since last quarter (%)	+0.7	-0.1	+0.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.0	-0.4	-0.3

Figure 3: Trends in vaccination coverage, Australia, 1997 to 30 June 2011, by age cohorts



'Fully immunised' at 12 months of age is defined as a child having a record on the ACIR of 3 doses of a diphtheria (D), tetanus (T) and pertussis-containing (P) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 2 or 3 doses of PRP-OMP containing Haemophilus influenzae *type b (Hib) vaccine or 3 doses of any other Hib vaccine, and 2 or 3 doses of Comvax hepatitis B vaccine or 3 doses of all other hepatitis B vaccines. 'Fully immunised' at 24 months of age is defined as a child having a record on the ACIR of 3 or 4 doses of a DTP-containing vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 3 or 4 doses of PRP-OMP containing Hib vaccine or 4 doses of any other Hib vaccine, 3 or 4 doses of Comvax hepatitis B vaccine or 4 doses of all other hepatitis B vaccines, and 1 dose of a measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)-containing vaccine. 'Fully immunised' at 5 years of age is defined as a child having a record on the ACIR of 4 or 5 doses of a DTP-containing vaccine, 4 doses of polio vaccine, and 2 doses of an MMR-containing vaccine.*

The National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases (NCIRS) provides commentary on the trends in ACIR data. For further information please contact NCIRS at: telephone +61 2 9845 1435, E-mail: brynleyh@chw.edu.au

Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network

The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network (ASPREN) is a national surveillance system that is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, owned and operated by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and directed through the Discipline of General Practice at the University of Adelaide.

The network consists of general practitioners who report presentations on a number of defined medical conditions each week. ASPREN was established in 1991 to provide a rapid monitoring scheme for infectious diseases that can alert public health officials of epidemics in their early stages as well as play a role in the evaluation of public health campaigns and research of conditions commonly seen in general practice. Electronic, web-based data collection was established in 2006.

In June 2010, ASPREN's laboratory ILI testing was implemented, allowing for viral testing of 25% of ILI patients for a range of respiratory viruses including influenza A, influenza B and influenza A H1N1(2009).

The list of conditions is reviewed annually by the ASPREN management committee. In 2011, 4 conditions are being monitored. They include influenza-like illness (ILI), gastroenteritis and varicella infections (chickenpox and shingles). Definitions of these conditions are described in Surveillance systems reported in CDI, *published in* Commun Dis Intell *2011;35(1):57–58.*

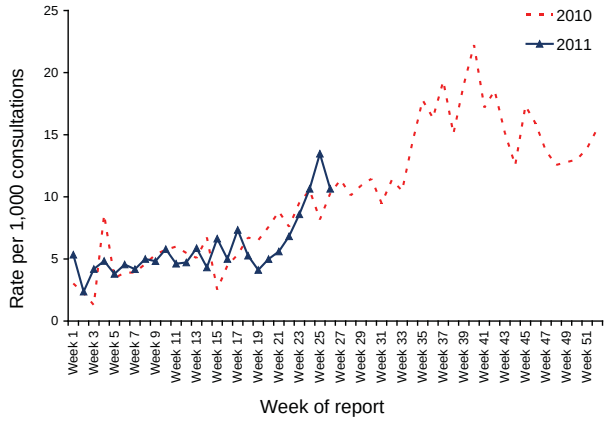
Reporting period 1 April to 30 June 2011

Sentinel practices contributing to ASPREN were located in all 8 jurisdictions in Australia. A total of 121 general practitioners contributed data to ASPREN in the second quarter of 2011. Each week an average of 94 general practitioners provided information to

ASPREN at an average of 9,792 (range 7,412–11,608) consultations per week and an average of 122 (range 70–184) notifications per week.

ILI rates reported from 1 April to 30 June 2011 averaged 7 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 4–13 cases per 1,000 consultations). The reported rates in April, May and June 2011 (4–7 cases per 1,000 consultations; 4–7 cases per 1,000 consultations and 9–13 cases per 1,000 consultations respectively) were relatively consistent compared with rates in the same reporting period in 2010 (3–7 cases per 1,000 consultations, 7–9 cases per 1,000 consultations and 8–11 cases per 1,000 consultations respectively) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Consultation rates for influenza-like illness, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011, by week of report



ILI swab testing has continued through 2011. The most commonly reported virus during this reporting period was rhinovirus (21% of all swabs performed), with the second most common virus being influenza A H1N1(2009) (9% of all swabs performed) (Figure 2).

From the beginning of 2011 to the end of week 26, 55 cases of influenza have been detected, the majority of these being H1N1(2009) (9% of all swabs performed) and the remainder influenza A untyped / other (3% of all swabs performed) and influenza B (5% of all swabs performed).

During this reporting period, consultation rates for gastroenteritis averaged 5 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 3–6 cases per 1,000, Figure 3). This was lower compared with rates in the same reporting period in 2010 where the average was 6 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 5–9 cases per 1,000).

Varicella infections were reported at a slightly lower rate for the second quarter of 2011 compared with the same period in 2010. From 1 April to 30 June 2011, recorded rates for chickenpox averaged 0.21 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 0–0.71 cases per 1,000 consultations, Figure 4).

Figure 2: Influenza-like illness swab testing results, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011, by week of report

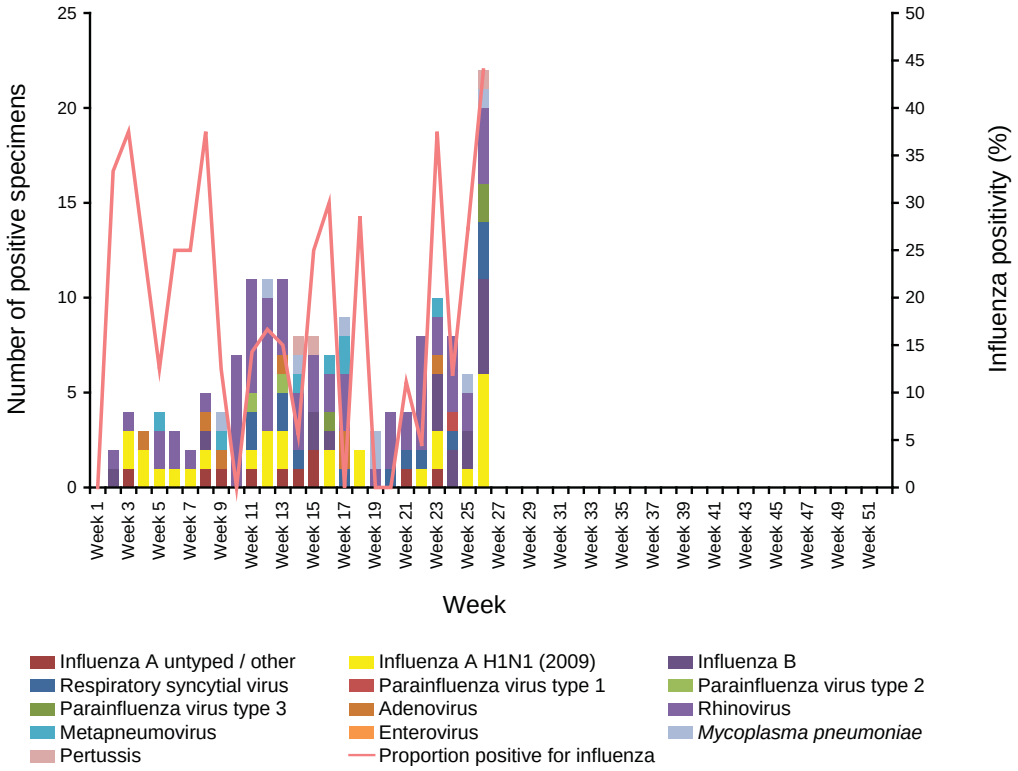


Figure 3: Consultation rates for gastroenteritis, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011, by week of report

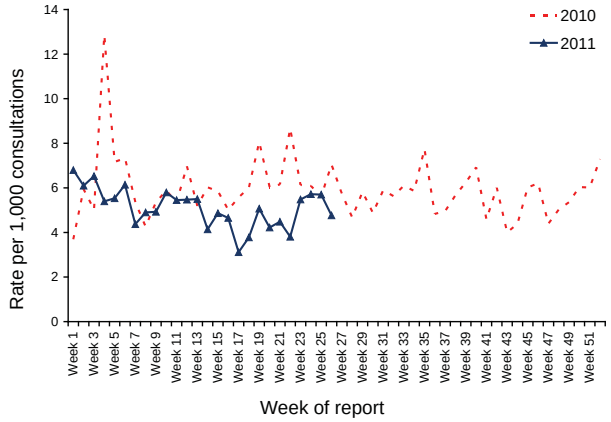
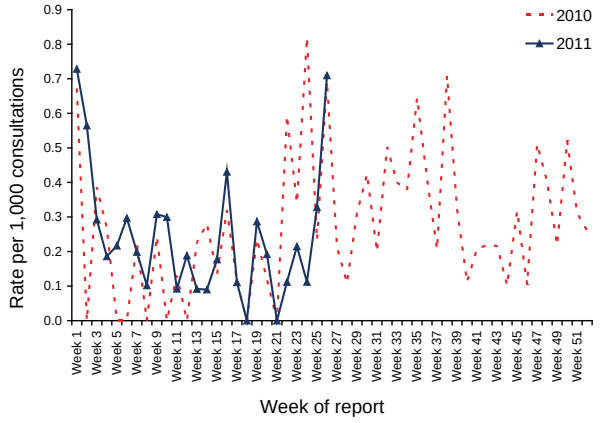


Figure 4: Consultation rates for chickenpox, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011, by week of report

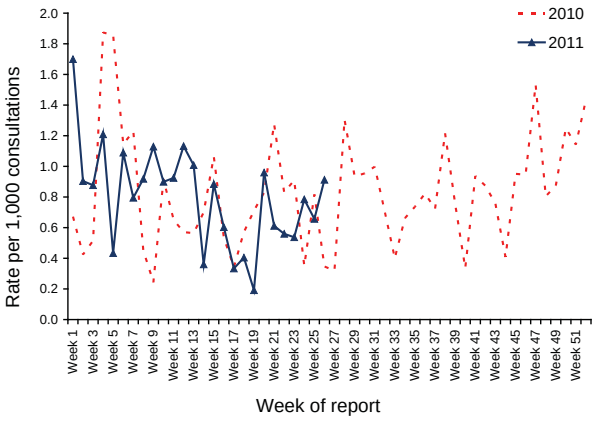


In the second quarter of 2011, reported rates for shingles averaged 0.6 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 0.2–1 cases per 1,000 consultations, Figure 5), slightly lower than the same reporting period in 2010 where the average shingles rate was 0.7 cases per 1,000 consultations (0.3–1.3 cases per 1,000 consultations).

Reporting period 1 July to 30 September 2011

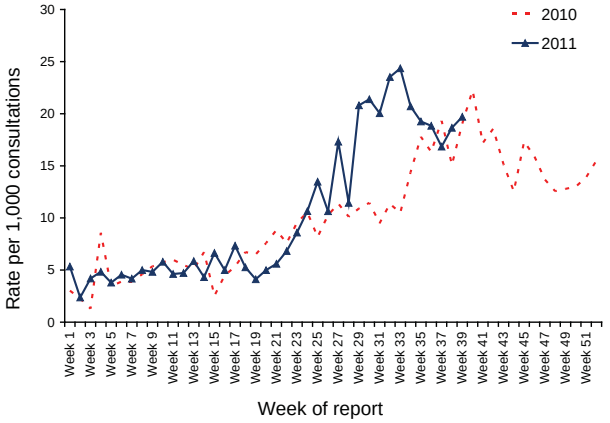
Sentinel practices contributing to ASPREN were located in all 8 jurisdictions in Australia. A total of 134 general practitioners contributed data to ASPREN in the third quarter of 2011. Each week an average of 111 general practitioners provided information to ASPREN at an average of 9,980 (range 9,229–10,031) consultations per week and an average of 259 (range 186–322) notifications per week.

Figure 5: Consultation rates for shingles, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2011, by week of report



ILI rates reported from 1 July to 30 September 2011 averaged 19 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 11–24 cases per 1,000 consultations). The reported rates in July, August and September 2011 (11–21 cases per 1,000 consultations, 19–24 cases per 1,000 consultations and 17–20 cases per 1,000 consultations respectively) were higher compared with rates in the same reporting period in 2010 (10–11 cases per 1,000 consultations, 9–18 cases per 1,000 consultations and 15–19 cases per 1,000 consultations respectively) (Figure 6).

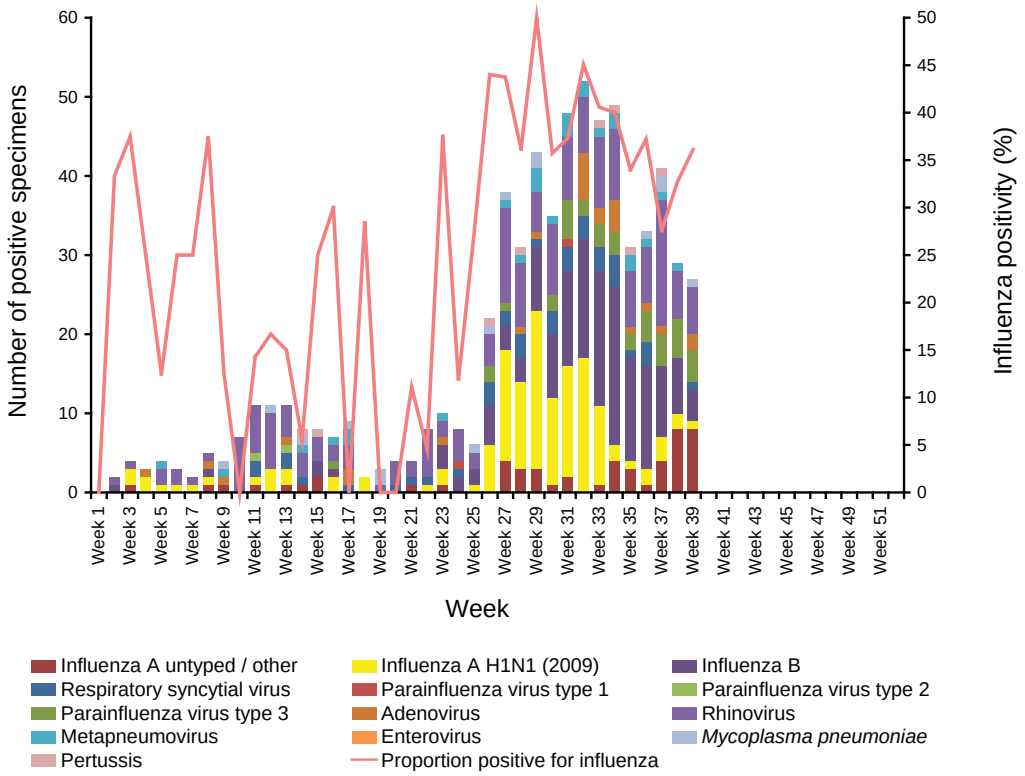
Figure 6: Consultation rates for influenza-like illness, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2011, by week of report



ILI swab testing has continued through 2011. The most commonly reported virus during this reporting period was rhinovirus (17% of all swabs performed), with the second most common virus being influenza B (14% of all swabs performed) (Figure 7).

From the beginning of 2011 to the end of week 39, 337 cases of influenza have been detected, the major-

Figure 7: Influenza-like illness swab testing results, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2011, by week of report



ity of these being influenza B (14% of all swabs performed), influenza A H1N1(2009) (13% of all swabs performed) and the remainder influenza A untyped/other (5% of all swabs performed).

During this reporting period, consultation rates for gastroenteritis averaged 5 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 4–7 cases per 1,000, Figure 8). This was lower compared to rates in the same reporting period in 2010 where the average was 6 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 5–8 cases per 1,000).

Varicella infections were reported at a slightly higher rate for the second quarter of 2011 compared with the same period in 2010. From 1 July to 30 September 2011, recorded rates for chickenpox averaged 0.4 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 0.2–0.61 cases per 1,000 consultations, Figure 9).

In the second quarter of 2011, reported rates for shingles averaged 0.8 cases per 1,000 consultations (range 0.5 to 1.3 cases per 1,000 consultations, Figure 10), which was relatively consistent compared with the

Figure 8: Consultation rates for gastroenteritis, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2011, by week of report

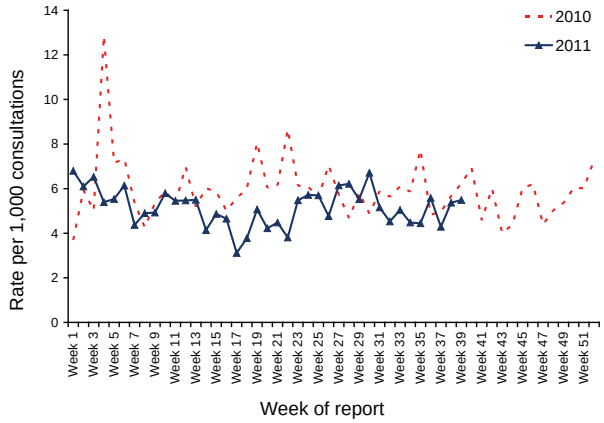
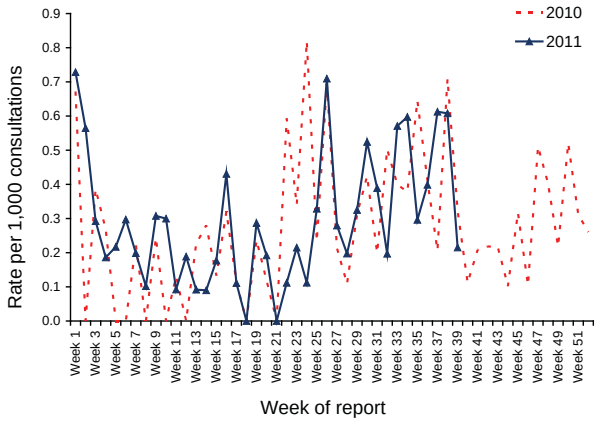
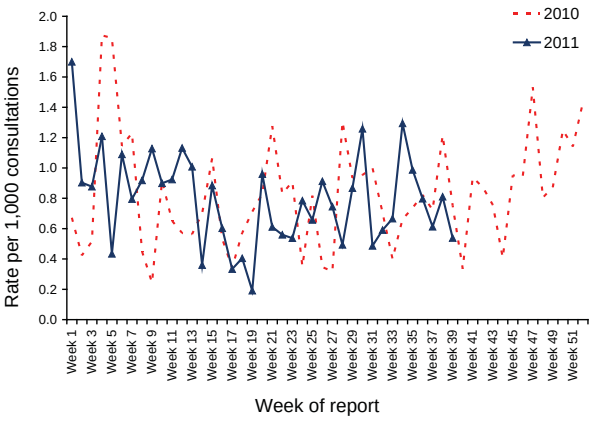


Figure 9: Consultation rates for chickenpox, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2011, by week of report



same reporting period in 2010 where the average shingles rate was 0.8 cases per 1,000 consultations (0.3 to 1.3 cases per 1,000 consultations).

Figure 10: Consultation rates for shingles, ASPREN, 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2011, by week of report



HIV and AIDS surveillance

National surveillance for HIV disease is coordinated by the Kirby Institute, in collaboration with state and territory health authorities and the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. Cases of HIV infection are notified to the National HIV Registry on the first occasion of diagnosis in Australia, by either the diagnosing laboratory (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria) or by a combination of laboratory and doctor sources (Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia). Cases of AIDS are notified through the state and territory health authorities to the National AIDS Registry. Diagnoses of both HIV infection and AIDS are notified with the person's date of birth and name code, to minimise duplicate notifications while maintaining confidentiality.

Tabulations of diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS are based on data available 3 months after the end of the reporting interval indicated, to allow for reporting delay and to incorporate newly available information. More detailed information on diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS is published in the quarterly Australian HIV Surveillance Report, and annually in 'HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia, annual surveillance report'. The reports are available from the Kirby Institute, CFI Building, Cnr Boundary and West Streets, Darlinghurst NSW 2010. Internet: http://hiv.cms.med.unsw.edu.au/ Telephone: +61 2 9385 0900. Facsimile: +61 2 9385 0920. For more information see Commun Dis Intell *2011;35(1):58.*

HIV and AIDS diagnoses and deaths following AIDS reported for 1 July to 31 December 2010, are included in this issue of Communicable Diseases Intelligence *(Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4).*

Table 1: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, new diagnoses of AIDS and deaths following AIDS occurring in the period 1 July to 30 September 2010, by sex and state or territory of diagnosis

		State or territory								Totals for Australia			
	Sex	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	This period 2010	This period 2009	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
HIV diagnoses	Female	0	10	1	10	1	1	4	10	37	32	112	108
	Male	3	80	1	46	12	4	63	13	222	241	698	691
	Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Total*	3	91	2	56	13	5	67	23	260	274	816	801
AIDS diagnoses	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	14
	Male	0	6	0	3	0	0	13	4	26	38	80	103
	Total*	0	7	0	3	0	0	13	4	27	39	89	117
AIDS deaths	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	15	9
	Total*	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	3	16	11

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 2: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection since the introduction of HIV antibody testing 1985, and number of new diagnoses of AIDS and deaths following AIDS since 1981, cumulative to 30 September 2010, by sex and state or territory

		State or territory								
	Sex	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
HIV diagnoses	Female	38	1,039	31	390	130	22	485	291	2,426
	Male	290	14,764	163	3,393	1,100	139	6,200	1,458	27,507
	Not reported	0	228	0	0	0	0	22	0	250
	Total*	328	16,066	194	3,792	1,231	161	6,731	1,756	30,259
AIDS diagnoses	Female	10	282	6	79	32	4	127	49	589
	Male	95	5,623	50	1,108	427	55	2,190	466	10,014
	Total*	105	5,924	56	1,189	460	59	2,330	517	10,640
AIDS deaths	Female	7	142	1	44	20	2	66	30	312
	Male	73	3,610	33	684	281	34	1,461	301	6,477
	Total*	80	3,763	34	730	301	36	1,536	332	6,812

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 3: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, new diagnoses of AIDS and deaths following AIDS occurring in the period 1 October to 31 December 2010, by sex and state or territory of diagnosis

		State or territory								Totals for Australia			
	Sex	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	This period 2010	This period 2009	YTD 2010	YTD 2009
HIV diagnoses	Female	1	4	0	7	0	0	14	7	33	35	145	143
	Male	3	58	0	55	2	2	57	17	194	226	892	917
	Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Total*	4	62	0	62	2	2	71	24	227	261	1043	1062
AIDS diagnoses	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	19
	Male	0	11	1	4	0	0	13	3	32	20	112	123
	Total*	0	11	1	5	0	0	13	3	33	25	122	142
AIDS deaths	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Male	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	7	3	22	12
	Total*	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	7	3	23	14

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 4: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection since the introduction of HIV antibody testing 1985, and number of new diagnoses of AIDS and deaths following AIDS since 1981, cumulative to 31 December 2010, by sex and state or territory

		State or territory								
	Sex	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Aust
HIV diagnoses	Female	39	1,043	31	397	130	22	499	298	2,459
	Male	293	14,822	163	3,448	1,102	141	6,257	1,475	27,701
	Not reported	0	228	0	0	0	0	22	0	250
	Total*	332	16,128	194	3,854	1,233	163	6,802	1,780	30,486
AIDS diagnoses	Female	10	282	6	80	32	4	127	49	590
	Male	95	5,634	51	1,112	427	55	2,203	469	10,046
	Total*	105	5,935	57	1,194	460	59	2,343	520	10,673
AIDS deaths	Female	7	142	1	44	20	2	66	30	312
	Male	73	3,612	33	687	281	34	1,463	301	6,484
	Total*	80	3,765	34	733	301	36	1,538	332	6,819

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Meningococcal surveillance

(Dr Monica M Lahra, The Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, NSW, 2031 for the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme)

The reference laboratories of the Australian Meningococcal Surveillance Programme report data on the number of cases confirmed by laboratory testing using culture and by non-culture based techniques. Culture positive cases, where Neisseria meningitidis *is grown from a normally sterile site or skin lesions, and non-culture based diagnoses, derived from results of nucleic acid amplification assays (NAA) and serological techniques, are defined as invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) according to Public Health Laboratory Network definitions. Data contained in quarterly reports are restricted to a description of the numbers of cases by jurisdiction and serogroup, where known. Some minor corrections to data in the Table may be made in subsequent reports if additional data are received. A full analysis of laboratory confirmed cases of IMD in each calendar year is contained in the annual reports of the Programme is published in Communicable Diseases Intelligence. For more information see* Commun Dis Intell *2011;35(1):57.*

Laboratory confirmed cases of invasive meningococcal disease for the period 1 July to 30 September 2011 are included in this issue of Communicable Diseases Intelligence (Table).

Table: Number of laboratory confirmed cases of invasive meningococcal disease, Australia, 1 July to 30 September 2011, by serogroup and state or territory

State or territory	Year	Serogroup													
		A		B		C		Y		W135		ND		All	
		Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD	Q3	YTD
Australian Capital Territory	2011	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2010	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New South Wales	2011	0	0	11	26	0	0	1	6	2	4	4	15	18	51
	2010	0	0	14	35	2	4	2	2	0	2	2	4	20	47
Northern Territory	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queensland	2011	0	0	26	46	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	27	54
	2010	0	0	31	48	4	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	36	55
South Australia	2011	0	0	6	10	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	14
	2010	0	0	6	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	17
Tasmania	2011	0	0	4	6	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	10
	2010	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Victoria	2011	0	0	10	34	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	13	40
	2010	0	0	12	32	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	12	37
Western Australia	2011	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	13
	2010	0	0	8	13	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	16
Total	2011	0	0	61	139	0	5	3	12	5	11	4	21	73	188
	2010	0	0	73	147	6	10	3	6	3	8	2	5	86	176

Please Note: 2011 YTD totals have been amended to include diagnostic serology notifications.