

Communicable Diseases Surveillance

Presentation of NNDSS data

In the March 2000 issue an additional summary table was introduced. Table 1 presents 'date of notification' data, which is a composite of three components: (i) the true onset date from a clinician, if available, (ii) the date the laboratory test was ordered, or (iii) the date reported to the public health unit. Table 2 presents the crude incidence of diseases by State or Territory for the current reporting month. Table 3 presents data by report date for information only. In Table 3 the report date is the date the public health unit received the report.

Table 1 now includes the following summary columns: total current month 2000 data; the totals for previous month 2000 and corresponding month 1999; a 5-year mean which is calculated using previous, corresponding and following month data for the previous 5 years (*MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 2000;49:139-146); year to date (YTD) figures; the mean for the year to date figures for the previous 5 years; and the ratio of the current month to the mean of the last 5 years.

Highlights for October, 2000

Communicable Disease Surveillance Highlights report on data from various sources, including the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) and several disease specific surveillance systems that provide regular reports to Communicable Diseases Intelligence. These national data collections are complemented by intelligence provided by State and Territory communicable disease epidemiologists and/or data managers who have recently formed a Data Management Network. This additional information has enabled the reporting of more informative highlights each month.

The NNDSS is conducted under the auspices of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia New Zealand, and the CDI Virology and Serology Laboratory Reporting Scheme (LabVISE) is a sentinel surveillance scheme. In this report, data from the NNDSS are referred to as 'notifications' or 'cases', whereas those from ASPREN are referred to as 'consultations' or 'encounters' while data from the LabVISE scheme are referred to as 'laboratory reports'.

Three types of data are included in National Influenza Surveillance, 2000. These are sentinel general practitioner surveillance conducted by the Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network (ASPREN), the Department of Human Services (Victoria), the Department of Health (New South Wales) and the Tropical Influenza Surveillance Scheme, Territory Health Services (Northern Territory); laboratory surveillance data from the Communicable Diseases Intelligence Virology and Serology Laboratory Reporting Scheme (LabVISE) and the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Influenza Reference and Research; and absenteeism surveillance conducted by Australia Post. Data from ASPREN are referred to as 'consultations' or 'encounters'. For further information about these schemes, see Commun Dis Intell 2000;24:9-10.

Highlights for October 2000

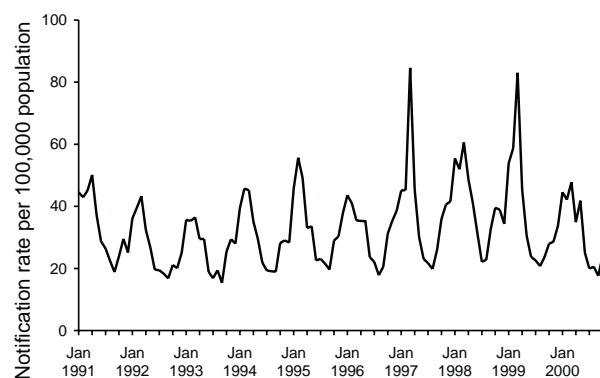
In October 2000 the number of reports of chlamydial infection (Ratio 1.6), legionellosis (Ratio 1.4) and meningococcal infection (Ratio 1.4) has increased compared with the 5-year mean (Figure 7, Table 1).

Gastrointestinal illness

Campylobacter and *Salmonella* notifications continue to be fewer than in previous years with a rate of 118/100,000 population for *Campylobacter* and 24.1/100,000 population for *Salmonella* (Figure 1). The Australian Capital Territory had the highest rate for *Campylobacter* (237/100,000 population) and the Northern Territory the highest rate for *Salmonella* (112/100,000 population)

An outbreak of ten (4 male, 6 female) cases of *Salmonella* Typhimurium phage type 44 infection linked to a restaurant in metropolitan Adelaide was investigated by local government Environmental Health Officers and the Communicable Disease Personnel in South Australia. Cases report eating at the restaurant from the

Figure 1. Notification rate of salmonellosis, Australia, 1 January 1991 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification



4 to 7 October 2000. A case-control study is currently being conducted. Also an apparent cluster of cases of *Campylobacter* infection in residents of a small rural community in South Australia is being investigated. Hypothesis generating interviews are being conducted with cases to identify the source of the cluster. Two cases have reported the consumption of raw milk and raw milk products from local dairies.

There was one case of typhoid reported in New South Wales in a 33-year-old male.

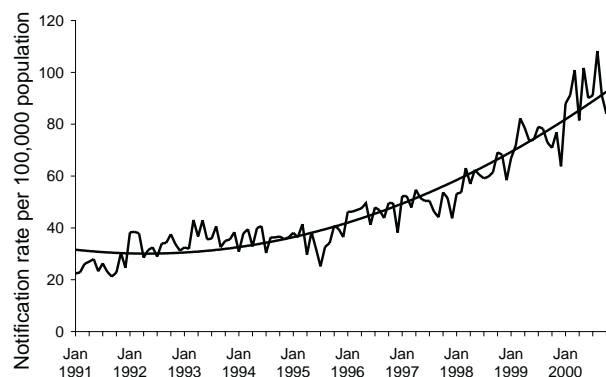
There were two notifications of Shiga-like *Escherichia coli* (SLTEC)/verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (VTEC) in October 2000 from South Australia, both were in males one aged 33 years and one aged 66 years.

There was a small outbreak in a student residential setting in Tasmania with 3 confirmed cases of *Campylobacter*. Nine other residents had the same symptoms but were not tested. The total population was 150 persons. Several deficiencies in food handling practices but no common food items were identified. No further cases have been reported.

Chlamydial infection

There were 1,327 notifications of chlamydial infection in October 2000 - a notification rate of 84.0/100,000 population which is an increased rate from previous months (Figure 2). Of these cases, 78 per cent were in the 15 to 29 age groups. The Northern Territory continues to have the highest rate for chlamydial infection (385.7/100,000 population).

Figure 2. Notification rate of chlamydial infection, Australia, 1 January 1991 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification



Vaccine preventable diseases

All vaccine preventable diseases had fewer reports this month than for the 5-year-mean for October. Pertussis notifications are down from last month (396 cases with a rate of 25.1/100,000 population compared with 624 cases with a rate of 39.5/100,000 population) (Figure 3).

Measles cases continue to be at their lowest level since the national notification system began (Figure 4). Of the ten cases reported in October 2000, four were reported in New

South Wales, three in Queensland, two in Victoria and one in South Australia.

The New South Wales cases were part of two measles clusters which have recently occurred in that State. The first cluster of 10 cases began with an imported case of measles in late August, which resulted in four generations of cases affecting mostly young unimmunised adults. The second cluster of five cases has occurred in unimmunised or incompletely immunised children, with confirmed links between four of the cases. The cases in Queensland, Victoria and South Australia included a 32-year-old male (unknown vaccination status who acquired the infection interstate at the Olympics), an 8-year-old female with two documented vaccinations (who acquired the infection locally), a 27-year-old female vaccinated once only (who acquired the infection locally), a one-year-old male, a 21-year-old female and a one-year-old female.

Figure 3. Notification rate of pertussis, Australia, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1 January 1999 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification

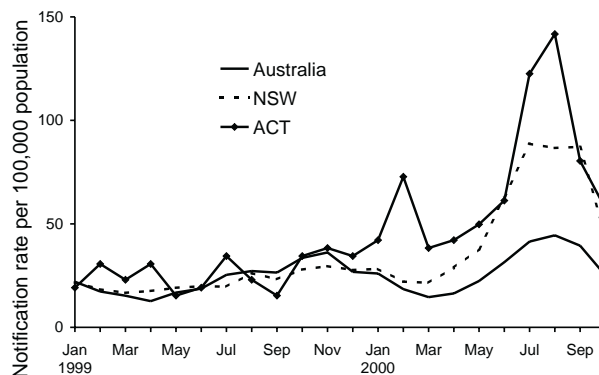
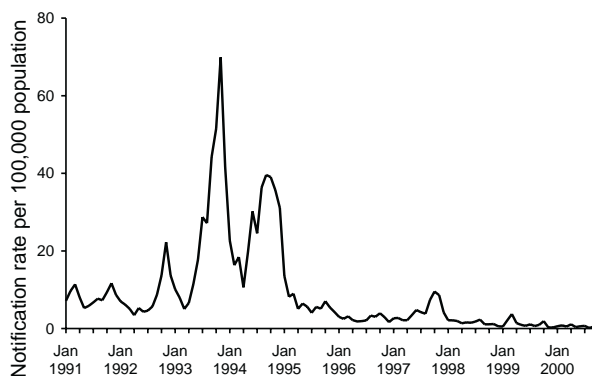


Figure 4. Notification rate of measles, Australia, 1 January 1991 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification



Legionellosis

There were 22 notifications of legionellosis in October 2000 - a notification rate of 1.4/100,000 population (Figure 5) with South Australia having the highest rate for legionellosis (7.2/100,000 population).

Meningococcal infections

There were 63 notifications of meningococcal infection in October 2000 - a notification rate of 4.0/100,000 population (Figure 6). Of these cases, 33 per cent were under 5 years of age and 38 per cent were in the 15 to 24 year age group. The serogroups were available for 22 cases; these were serogroup B (45%), serogroup C (50%) and serogroup W135 (5%).

Figure 5. Notification rate of legionellosis, Australia, 1 January 1991 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification

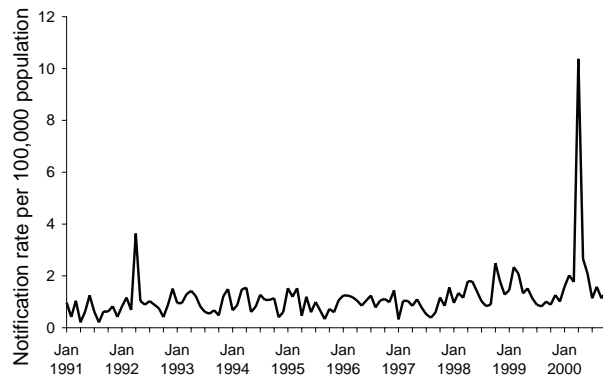
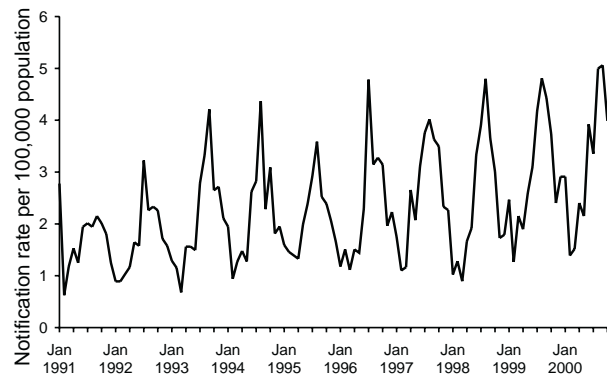


Figure 6. Notification rate of meningococcal infection, Australia, 1 January 1991 to 31 October 2000, by month of notification



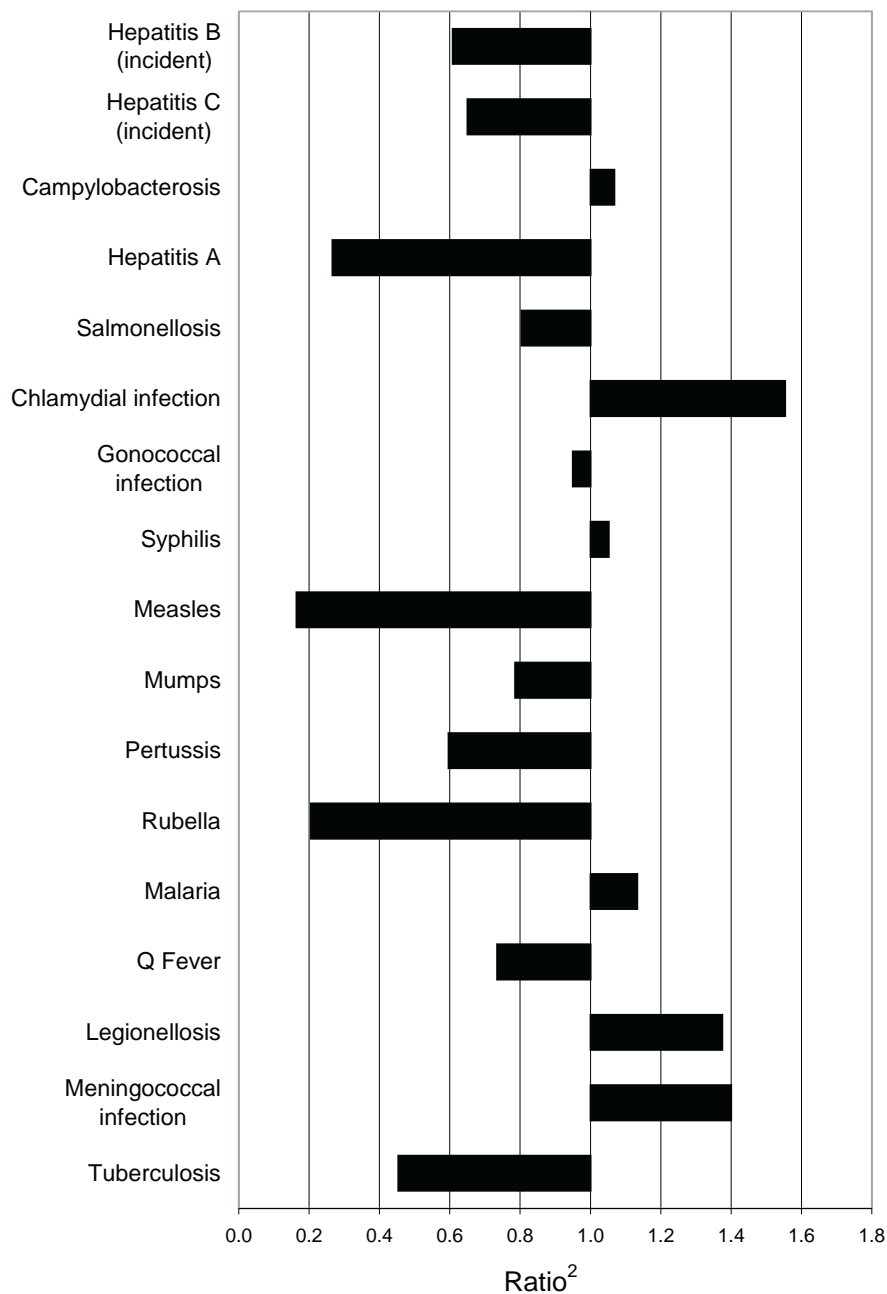
Tables

There were 6,060 notifications to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) with a notification date in October 2000 (Table 1). The crude incidence of diseases per 100,000 population for each State or Territory (Table 2) was included for the first time in the August 2000 issue of *Commun Dis Intell*. Data by date of report for October 2000, are included in this issue of *Commun Dis Intell* (Table 3). Figure 7 illustrates, for selected diseases, the October 2000 totals as ratios to the mean of their September to November levels for the previous 5 years (1995 to 1999).

There were 1,705 reports received by the *CDI* Virology and Serology Laboratory Reporting Scheme (LabVISE) in the reporting period, 1 to 31 October 2000 (Tables 4 and 5).

The Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network (ASPREN) data for weeks 39 to 42, ending 22 October 2000, are included in this issue of *Commun Dis Intell* (Table 6).

Figure 7. Selected¹ diseases from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, comparison of provisional totals for the period 1 to 31 October 2000 with historical data²



1. Selected diseases are chosen each calendar month according to current activity

2. Ratio of current month total to mean of September to November data for the previous five years

Table 1. Notifications of diseases received by State and Territory health authorities in the period 1 to 31 October 2000, by date of notification[#]

Disease	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total October 2000 ¹	Total September 2000 ¹	Total October 1999 ¹	Last 5 years mean	Year to date 2000	Last 5 years YTD mean	Ratio*	
Bloodborne																
Hepatitis B (incident)	0	4	0	3	3	2	1	1	14	38	29	23	336	234	0.6	
Hepatitis B (unspecified) ²	2	140	0	73	11	3	140	55	424	674	691	582	6,696	5,810	0.7	
Hepatitis C (incident)	3	1	0	-	5	0	3	1	13	31	42	20	403	166	0.7	
Hepatitis C (unspecified) ²	17	336	26	280	39	43	392	87	1,220	1,584	1,745	1,347	17,193	13,266	0.9	
Hepatitis D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	15	17	0.0	
Gastrointestinal																
Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	
Campylobacteriosis ³	62	-	21	292	204	60	425	172	1,236	1,028	1,057	1,157	11,135	9,749	1.1	
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	8	NA	-	
Hepatitis A	1	11	3	10	1	0	10	4	40	49	128	150	719	1,871	0.3	
Hepatitis E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	
Listeriosis	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	7	6	55	54	0.5	
Salmonellosis	3	51	18	155	28	9	57	60	381	278	442	474	5,036	5,603	0.8	
Shigellosis ³	1	-	14	8	1	0	5	7	36	34	44	51	403	570	0.7	
SLTEC,VTEC ⁴	0	0	0	NN	2	0	0	NN	2	6	3	1	31	NA	-	
Typhoid	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	58	63	0.3	
Yersiniosis ³	0	-	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	4	9	17	64	198	0.3	
Quarantinable																
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	-	
Plague	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	-	
Viral haemorrhagic fever	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	-	
Sexually transmissible																
Chancroid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	
Chlamydial infection ⁵	30	229	62	418	138	24	210	216	1,327	1,439	1,120	854	14,663	8,265	1.6	
Donovanosis	0	0	0	1	NN	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	11	39	0.3	
Gonococcal infection ⁶	2	41	59	91	6	1	70	89	359	495	427	378	5,255	3,879	0.9	
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
Syphilis ⁷	0	36	13	88	0	1	0	3	141	159	134	134	1,582	1,433	1.1	

Table 1 (continued). Notifications of diseases received by State and Territory health authorities in the period 1 to 31 October 2000, by date of notification[#]

Disease	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total October 2000 ¹	Total September 2000 ¹	Total October 1999 ¹	Last 5 years mean	Year to date 2000	Last 5 years YTD mean	Ratio*
Vaccine preventable															
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	21	42	0.0
Measles	0	4	0	3	1	0	2	0	10	8	30	61	93	521	0.2
Mumps	0	5	1	0	2	0	3	0	11	19	17	14	185	142	0.8
Pertussis	15	235	0	37	48	3	50	8	396	624	530	664	4,422	4,530	0.6
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Rubella ⁸	1	48	0	1	1	0	3	0	54	24	36	263	235	1,469	0.2
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	4	-
Vectorborne															
Arbovirus infection NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	64	49	0.0
Barmah Forest virus infection	0	10	0	27	0	0	0	1	38	34	24	36	458	621	1.1
Dengue	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	15	203	144	0.1
Malaria	2	1	7	12	0	0	8	21	51	50	46	45	799	635	1.1
Ross River virus infection	0	13	2	78	5	0	3	3	104	63	105	107	3,710	4,549	1.0
Zoonoses															
Brucellosis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	5	19	32	0.4
Hydatid infection	0	NN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4	21	37	0.3
Leptospirosis	0	7	1	0	1	0	3	0	12	11	14	17	189	166	0.7
Ornithosis	0	NN	0	NN	0	3	5	0	8	9	6	10	69	65	0.8
Q fever	0	7	0	22	0	0	5	2	36	50	59	49	432	450	0.7
Other															
Legionellosis	0	1	0	2	9	0	4	6	22	18	14	16	407	170	1.4
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	0.0
Meningococcal infection	0	24	2	6	3	0	21	7	63	80	59	45	501	395	1.4
Tuberculosis	0	9	0	5	0	0	27	3	44	63	93	97	757	876	0.5
Total	139	1,215	229	1,623	509	150	1,448	747	6,060	6,899	6,937	6,661	76,260	66,145	

- Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.
- Unspecified numbers should be interpreted with some caution as the magnitude may be a reflection of the numbers of tests being carried out.
- Not reported for NSW because it is only notifiable as 'foodborne disease' or 'gastroenteritis in an institution'.
- Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *E. coli* (SLTEC/VTEC).
- WA: genital only.
- NT, Qld, SA, Vic and WA: includes gonococcal neonatal ophthalmia.

- Includes congenital syphilis.
 - Includes congenital rubella
 - Date of notification = a composite of three components: (i) the true onset date from a clinician, if available, (ii) the date the laboratory test was ordered, or (iii) the date reported to the public health unit.
- NN Not Notifiable.
 NEC Not Elsewhere Classified.
 - Elsewhere Classified.
 * Ratio = ratio of current month total to the mean of the last 5 years (where data are available) calculated as described above.
 NA Not calculated as only notifiable for under 5 years.

Table 2. Crude incidence of diseases by State or Territory, 1 to 31 October 2000. (Rate per 100,000 population)

Disease ¹	State or Territory								Australia
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	
Bloodborne									
Hepatitis B (incident)	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.4	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.9
Hepatitis B (unspecified) ²	7.7	26.2	0.0	24.9	8.8	7.7	35.7	35.5	26.8
Hepatitis C (incident)	11.5	0.2	0.0	-	4.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hepatitis C (unspecified) ²	65.1	62.9	161.8	95.7	31.3	109.7	99.8	56.1	77.2
Hepatitis D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gastrointestinal									
Botulism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Campylobacteriosis ³	237.4	-	130.6	99.8	164.0	153.1	108.2	110.9	118.1
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hepatitis A	3.8	2.1	18.7	3.4	0.8	0.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
Hepatitis E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Listeriosis	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Salmonellosis	11.5	9.5	112.0	53.0	22.5	23.0	14.5	38.7	24.1
Shigellosis ³	3.8	-	87.1	2.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	4.5	3.4
SLTEC, VTEC ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	NN	1.6	0.0	0.0	NN	0.2
Typhoid	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Yersiniosis ³	0.0	-	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Quarantinable									
Cholera	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
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 transmissible									
Chancroid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chlamydial infection ⁵	114.9	42.9	385.7	142.8	110.9	61.2	53.5	139.3	84.0
Donovanosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	NN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gonococcal infection ⁶	7.7	7.7	367.1	31.1	4.8	2.6	17.8	57.4	22.7
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syphilis ⁷	0.0	6.7	80.9	30.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.9	8.9
Vaccine preventable									
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Mumps	0.0	0.9	6.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Pertussis	57.4	44.0	0.0	12.6	38.6	7.7	12.7	5.2	25.1
Poliomyelitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella ⁸	3.8	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.4
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vectorborne									
Arbovirus infection NEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barmah Forest virus infection	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4
Dengue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	7.7	0.2	43.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	13.5	3.2
Ross River virus infection	0.0	2.4	12.4	26.6	4.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	6.6

Table 2 (continued). Crude incidence of diseases by State or Territory, 1 to 31 October 2000. (Rate per 100,000 population)

Disease ¹	State or Territory								Australia
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	
Zoonoses									
Brucellosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hydatid infection	0.0	NN	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Leptospirosis	0.0	1.3	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Ornithosis	0.0	NN	0.0	NN	0.0	7.7	1.3	0.0	1.1
Q fever	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.3
Other									
Legionellosis	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	7.2	0.0	1.0	3.9	1.4
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meningococcal infection	0.0	4.5	12.4	2.0	2.4	0.0	5.3	4.5	4.0
Tuberculosis	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.9	2.8
Total	532.3	227.4	1424.7	554.5	409.1	382.8	368.7	481.7	383.4

1. Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.
 2. Unspecified numbers should be interpreted with some caution as the magnitude may be a reflection of the numbers of tests being carried out.
 3. Not reported for NSW because it is only notifiable as 'foodborne disease' or 'gastroenteritis in an institution'.
 4. Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *E. coli* (SLTEC/VTEC).
 5. WA: genital only.
 6. NT, Qld, SA, Vic and WA: includes gonococcal neonatal ophthalmia.
 7. Includes congenital syphilis.
 8. Includes congenital rubella.
- NN Not Notifiable.
 NEC Not Elsewhere Classified.
 - Elsewhere Classified.

Table 3. Notifications of diseases received by State and Territory health authorities in the period 1 to 31 October 2000, by date of report*

Disease ¹	State or Territory								Total this period	Year to date total
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA		
Bloodborne										
Hepatitis B (incident)	0	6	0	5	2	1	2	3	19	346
Hepatitis B (unspecified) ²	9	282	0	75	27	5	140	60	598	6,933
Hepatitis C (incident)	3	3	0	-	9	0	4	1	20	418
Hepatitis C (unspecified) ²	30	490	25	298	68	34	393	97	1,435	17,542
Hepatitis D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Gastrointestinal										
Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Campylobacteriosis ³	61	-	14	303	213	69	445	167	1,272	11,197
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Hepatitis A	1	16	4	9	0	0	14	6	50	747
Hepatitis E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Listeriosis	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	56
Salmonellosis	4	60	17	143	28	11	62	55	380	5,186
Shigellosis ³	1	-	9	13	1	0	8	7	39	406
SLTEC, VTEC ⁴	0	0	0	NN	3	0	0	NN	3	33
Typhoid	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	63
Yersiniosis ³	0	-	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	64
Quarantinable										
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viral haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexually transmissible										
Chancroid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chlamydial infection ⁵	28	284	62	470	158	23	259	228	1,512	14,730
Donovanosis	0	0	0	1	NN	0	0	0	1	12
Gonococcal infection ⁶	1	81	77	107	17	1	73	95	452	5,325
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis ⁷	2	47	10	92	1	1	0	4	157	1,635
Vaccine preventable										
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Measles	1	6	0	1	1	0	2	0	11	93
Mumps	0	8	1	0	2	0	2	1	14	189
Pertussis	29	461	0	38	72	5	56	11	672	4,576
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella ⁸	1	43	0	1	1	0	3	0	49	227
Tetanus	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	8
Vectorborne										
Arbovirus infection NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Barmah Forest virus infection	0	12	0	26	0	0	0	2	40	507
Dengue	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	227
Malaria	2	1	8	22	2	0	7	23	65	865
Ross River virus infection	0	17	1	77	6	0	3	4	108	3,987

Table 3 (continued). Notifications of diseases received by State and Territory health authorities in the period 1 to 31 October 2000, by date of report*

Disease ¹	State or Territory								Total this period	Year to date total
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA		
Zoonoses										
Brucellosis	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	20
Hydatid infection	0	NN	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	22
Leptospirosis	1	3	0	5	1	0	3	1	14	196
Ornithosis	0	NN	0	NN	0	5	8	0	13	77
Q fever	0	10	0	34	1	0	5	3	53	455
Other										
Legionellosis	0	1	0	2	10	0	5	2	20	407
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Meningococcal infection	0	30	1	7	3	1	20	9	71	507
Tuberculosis	0	23	0	5	27	0	31	8	94	851
Total	174	1,891	229	1,751	654	157	1,547	787	7,190	78,023

1. Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.

2. Unspecified numbers should be interpreted with some caution as the magnitude may be a reflection of the numbers of tests being carried out.

3. Not reported for NSW because it is only notifiable as 'foodborne disease' or 'gastroenteritis in an institution'.

4. Infections with Shiga-like toxin (verotoxin) producing *E. coli* (SLTEC/VTEC).

5. WA: genital only.

6. NT, Qld, SA, Vic and WA: includes gonococcal neonatal ophthalmia.

7. Includes congenital syphilis.

8. Includes congenital rubella.

* Date of report is the date the public health unit received the report.

NN Not Notifiable.

NEC Not Elsewhere Classified.

- Elsewhere Classified.

Table 4. Virology and serology laboratory reports by contributing laboratories for the reporting period 1 to 31 October 2000¹

State or Territory	Laboratory	This period	Total this period ²
Australian Capital Territory	The Canberra Hospital	-	-
New South Wales	Institute of Clinical Pathology & Medical Research, Westmead	134	170
	New Children's Hospital, Westmead	-	-
New South Wales	Repatriation General Hospital, Concord	-	-
	Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown	42	44
	South West Area Pathology Service, Liverpool	-	-
Queensland	Queensland Medical Laboratory, West End	551	535
	Townsville General Hospital	7	7
South Australia	Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide	566	643
Tasmania	Northern Tasmanian Pathology Service, Launceston	8	12
	Royal Hobart Hospital, Hobart	-	-
Victoria	Monash Medical Centre, Melbourne	-	-
	Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne	127	122
	Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory, Fairfield	135	149
Western Australia	PathCentre Virology, Perth	-	-
	Princess Margaret Hospital, Perth	132	125
	Western Diagnostic Pathology	3	0
Total		1,705	1,807

1. The complete list of laboratories reporting for the 12 months, January to December 2000, will appear in every report from January 2000 regardless of whether reports were received in this reporting period. Reports are not always received from all laboratories.

2. Total reports include both reports for the current period and outstanding reports to date.

- Nil reports

Table 5. Virology and serology laboratory reports by State or Territory¹ for the reporting period 1 to 31 October 2000, and total reports for the year²

	State or Territory ¹								This period 2000	This period 1999	Year to date 2000 ³	Year to date 1999
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA				
Measles, mumps, rubella												
Mumps virus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	41	50
Rubella virus	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	7	18	39	266
Hepatitis viruses												
Hepatitis A virus	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	24	126	406
Hepatitis E virus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		4	1
Arboviruses												
Ross River virus	-	1	-	33	6	-	-	-	40	77	1,138	1,487
Barmah Forest virus	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	8	8	129	187
Adenoviruses												
Adenovirus type 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		6	8
Adenovirus type 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	17	23
Adenovirus type 6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		2	
Adenovirus type 7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	5
Adenovirus not typed/pending	2	12	-	2	29	-	6	8	59	103	803	910
Herpes viruses												
Cytomegalovirus	1	13	5	72	37	2	30	5	165	80	1,029	1,064
Varicella-zoster virus	2	3	3	42	10	1	14	1	76	156	1,039	1,741
Epstein-Barr virus	-	2	2	55	73	-	12	1	145	191	1,609	2,519
Other DNA viruses												
Parvovirus	-	1	-	38	1	-	4	-	44	31	288	477
Picornavirus family												
Echovirus type 11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	7	149
Poliovirus type 1 (uncharacterised)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	22
Poliovirus type 2 (uncharacterised)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	13
Poliovirus type 3 (uncharacterised)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	8
Rhinovirus (all types)	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	56	292	377
Enterovirus not typed/pending	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	48	663	669
Ortho/paramyxoviruses												
Influenza A virus	3	13	-	7	118	-	14	30	185	64	1,121	2,146
Influenza B virus	-	11	-	4	28	1	8	2	54	22	456	292
Parainfluenza virus type 1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		222	40
Parainfluenza virus type 2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	2	34	100
Parainfluenza virus type 3	-	2	-	3	9	-	4	48	66	135	294	693
Respiratory syncytial virus	-	7	-	2	13	1	7	8	38	191	2,586	3,329
Other RNA viruses												
Rotavirus	-	48	-	-	65	-	31	22	166	184	1,349	1,817
Norwalk agent	-	-	-	-	2	-	32	-	34	3	51	54
Other												
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> not typed	1	38	7	94	75	2	8	7	232	291	2,446	3,812
<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	6	76	68
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	-	-	-	24	11	-	20	1	56	135	502	1,267
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (Q fever)	-	2	-	7	1	-	3	-	13	26	67	310
<i>Rickettsia prowazeki</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		2	
<i>Streptococcus</i> group A	-	2	4	30	-	-	11	-	47	58	294	584
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	13	13
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	-	11	-	2	35	-	29	-	77	85	520	1,077
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	1	37	18

Table 5 (continued). Virology and serology laboratory reports by State or Territory¹ for the reporting period 1 to 31 October 2000, and total reports for the year²

	State or Territory ¹								This period 2000	This period 1999	Year to date 2000 ³	Year to date 1999
	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA				
<i>Legionella longbeachae</i>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	45	29
<i>Legionella</i> species	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		5	
<i>Cryptococcus</i> species	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	13	7
<i>Leptospira</i> species	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	6	45	83
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	-	1	40	40	39	-	-	-	120	118	673	1,115
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	2	14	5
<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	13	6
Total	10	186	62	475	568	12	258	135	1,705	2,164	18,146	27,252

1. State or Territory of postcode, if reported, otherwise State or Territory of reporting laboratory.
 2. From January 2000 data presented are for reports with report dates in the current period. Previously reports included all data received in that period.
 3. Totals comprise data from all laboratories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision, so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.
- No data received this period.

Table 6. Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network reports, weeks 39 to 42, 2000

Week number	39		40		41		42	
Week ending on	1 October 2000		8 October 2000		15 October 2000		22 October 2000	
Doctors reporting	62		62		54		52	
Total encounters	7,698		6,778		6,038		6,421	
Condition	Rate per 1,000		Rate per 1,000		Rate per 1,000		Rate per 1,000	
	Reports	encounters	Reports	encounters	Reports	encounters	Reports	encounters
Influenza	93	12.1	57	8.4	54	8.9	31	4.8
Chickenpox	10	1.3	5	0.7	6	1.0	13	2.0
Gastroenteritis	76	9.9	49	7.2	47	7.8	65	10.1
Gastroenteritis with stool culture	12	1.6	12	1.8	5	0.8	12	1.9
ADT immunisations	36	4.7	40	5.9	28	4.6	21	3.3

The NNDSS is conducted under the auspices of the Communicable Diseases Network Australia New Zealand. The system coordinates the national surveillance of close to 50 communicable diseases or disease groups endorsed by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia New Zealand and the National Public Health Partnership. Notifications of these diseases are made to State and Territory health authorities under the provisions of their respective public health legislations. De-identified core unit data are supplied fortnightly for collation, analysis and dissemination. For further information, see Commun Dis Intell 2000;24:6-7.

LabVISE is a sentinel reporting scheme. Currently 17 laboratories contribute data on the laboratory identification of viruses and other organisms. This number may change throughout the year. Data are collated and published in Communicable Diseases Intelligence monthly. These data should be interpreted with caution as the number and type of reports received is subject to a number of biases. For further information, see Commun Dis Intell 2000;24:10.

ASPREN currently comprises about 120 general practitioners from throughout the country, not all of whom report each week. Between 7,000 and 8,000 consultations are reported each week, with special attention to 14 conditions chosen for sentinel surveillance in 2000. Communicable Diseases Intelligence reports the consultation rates for five of these. For further information, including case definitions, see Commun Dis Intell 2000;24:7-8.

Additional Reports

Australian encephalitis: Sentinel Chicken Surveillance Programme

Sentinel chicken flocks are used to monitor flavivirus activity in Australia. The main viruses of concern are Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) and Kunjin which cause the potentially fatal disease Australian encephalitis in humans. Currently 29 flocks are maintained in the north of Western Australia, seven in the Northern Territory, nine in New South Wales and ten in Victoria. The flocks in Western Australia and the Northern Territory are tested year round but those in New South Wales and Victoria are tested only from November to March, during the main risk season.

Results are coordinated by the Arbovirus Laboratory in Perth and reported bimonthly. For more information and details of the locations of chicken flocks see *Commun Dis Intell* 2000;24:8-9.

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Sentinel chicken serology was carried out for 23 of the 29 flocks in Western Australia in September and October 2000. Only a single seroconversion to Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE) virus was detected in the Kimberley region during this period. In early September one chicken seroconverted to MVE virus in the flock located in the Bidyadanga Aboriginal community, south of Broome. In the Pilbara region there were five seroconversions to MVE virus in September and all occurred in the first half of the month. One seroconversion was detected in both Karratha and Exmouth and three as yet unconfirmed seroconversions were detected in Onslow. There was no evidence of flavivirus activity in Western Australia in October.

Serum samples from six of the seven Northern Territory sentinel chicken flocks were tested in our laboratory in September and October 2000. One new seroconversion to MVE virus was detected in October at Beatrice Hill Farm, east of Darwin, but this has not yet been confirmed.

HIV and AIDS Surveillance

National surveillance for HIV disease is coordinated by the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR), in collaboration with State and Territory health authorities and the Commonwealth of Australia. Cases of HIV infection are notified to the National HIV Database 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 three 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 and related diseases in Australia Annual Surveillance Report*. The reports are available from the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, 376 Victoria Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010. Internet: <http://www.med.unsw.edu.au/nchechr>. Telephone: (02) 9332 4648. Facsimile: (02) 9332 1837.

HIV and AIDS diagnoses and deaths following AIDS reported for 1 to 30 June 2000, as reported to 30 September 2000, are included in this issue of *Commun Dis Intell* (Tables 7 and 8).

Table 7. New diagnoses of HIV infection, new diagnoses of AIDS and deaths following AIDS occurring in the period 1 June to 30 June 2000, by sex and State or Territory of diagnosis

										Totals for Australia			
		ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	This period 2000	This period 1999	Year to date 2000	Year to date 1999
HIV diagnoses	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	5	39	34
	Male	0	19	0	11	1	0	17	3	51	35	318	307
	Sex not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ¹	0	22	0	11	1	0	19	3	56	40	359	341
AIDS diagnoses	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	7
	Male	0	4	0	1	0	1	4	1	11	7	89	71
	Total ¹	0	4	0	1	0	1	5	1	12	8	98	78
AIDS deaths	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
	Male	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	8	43	53
	Total ¹	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	8	47	56

1. Persons whose sex was reported as transgender are included in the totals.

Table 8. Cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection, AIDS and deaths following AIDS since the introduction of HIV antibody testing to 30 June 2000, by sex and State or Territory

		State or Territory								Australia
		ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	
HIV diagnoses	Female	28	613	9	158	61	5	220	119	1,213
	Male	225	11,060	108	2,026	681	78	3,945	928	19,051
	Sex not reported	0	246	0	0	0	0	24	0	270
	Total ¹	253	11,940	117	2,191	742	83	4,203	1,051	20,580
AIDS diagnoses	Female	9	188	0	49	25	3	71	26	371
	Male	87	4,683	35	830	347	45	1,645	356	8,028
	Total ¹	96	4,883	35	881	372	48	1,724	384	8,423
AIDS deaths	Female	4	113	0	32	15	2	49	17	232
	Male	66	3,192	24	570	231	29	1,279	250	5,641
	Total ¹	70	3,313	24	604	246	31	1,334	268	5,890

1. Persons whose sex was reported as transgender are included in the totals.