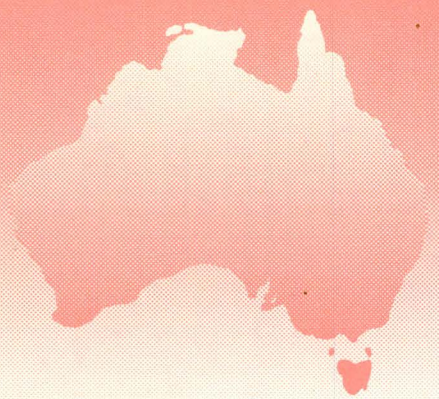

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NETWORK-AUSTRALIA
A National Network for Communicable Diseases Surveillance

TWO FATAL LEGIONELLOSIS CASES ON THE GOLD COAST

(Stephen Weinstein and Robyn Kelly, Department of Pathology, Gold Coast Hospital, Southport, Queensland)

We report two cases of fatal pneumonia with *Legionella longbeachae* serogroup 1, which was isolated from clinical and postmortem material, as well as from potting soils in the patients' home environments.

Case 1

A 50-year old male was referred by his local medical medical officer for a week's history of fever, lethargy and dry cough, and was found to be febrile, confused, and have right axillary crepitations. Chest X-ray showed a right upper lobe pneumonia, and biochemistry confirmed hyperosmolar, non-ketotic diabetic coma. Despite antibiotic therapy including erythromycin, his respiratory function deteriorated, requiring intubation and ventilation. The terminal event was a myocardial infarct on the fourth day of hospitalisation.

Postmortem findings confirmed right upper lobe pneumonia and myocardial infarction. *Legionella longbeachae* serogroup 1 was cultured from sputum, autopsy lung tissue, and from soils around the patient's home.

Case 2

A 45-year old male presented with ten days of dyspnoea, dry cough, chest and joint pains, and was found to have left lower lobe consolidation. He required tracheostomy and ventilation, and was treated with multiple antibiotics including erythromycin. *L. longbeachae* serogroup 1 was cultured from sputum, and later from soils around his home. He expired after a stormy course 15 days after admission. No autopsy was performed.

While *L. pneumophila* occurs in air conditioning cooling towers, *L. longbeachae* is found in soils including composted potting mixes[1]. These two fatalities and subsequent public concern contributed to the decision to place warnings on commercially marketed potting soils. It should be noted however that the isolation of these organisms does not prove a cause-effect relationship between exposure and disease. In a study of *Legionella* seropositivity in potting media industry workers and random blood donors, no statistically significant difference was found[2].

References

1. Steele TW, Lanser J, Sangster N. Isolation of *Legionella longbeachae* serogroup 1 from potting mixes. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1990;56:49-53.
2. Initial report of the investigation of the association between use of potting media and human infections with *Legionella* organisms. Public Health Services Division, Queensland Health, 21 Feb 1992.

CDI Editorial Comment

Legionellosis is a notifiable disease in all States and in the Northern Territory. In 1992, 112 cases were notified, and to 30 May 1992, there had been 58 notifications reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Scheme for this year. Twenty-one of these were reported from New South Wales, 16 from Queensland, 7 from Victoria, 7 from South Australia, 6 from Western Australia and 1 from the Northern Territory.

As for the cases described above, most of the 1992 Australian notifications have been in males (male to female ratio 2.3:1.0). The ages have ranged from 21 years to 79 years, with a median age of 52 years.

Unfortunately, the data do not include information on the *Legionella* species involved in the cases, and whether or not the patients survived.

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE, AUSTRALIA, THIRD QUARTER 1991

(Reproduced with acknowledgement from the National Salmonella Surveillance Scheme Quarterly Report, Editor Joan Powling)

There were 1196 reports received by the National Salmonella Surveillance Scheme (NSSS) for the third quarter of 1991 (Table 1).

There were 840 Australian acquired cases of salmonellosis reported during this quarter which was a five percent increase over the total for the third quarter of 1990 (801). There were 73 follow-ups, 8 cases from migrants and refugees and 68 cases acquired overseas.

By comparison to the third quarter of 1990, there was an increase in the Salmonella case rate per 100,000 population in Tasmania (187%), Victoria (34%) and Western Australia (16%). In all other States and in the Territories, the case rate declined or remained the same (Table 2, Figure 1).

There were 131 Australian acquired cases of *Shigella* as against 156 for the corresponding period of 1990, a decrease of 16%.

There were 89 serovars of Salmonella isolated from the 840 cases (83 serovars, Q3/'90). Of these, 80 were from subspecies 1 (10 phage types of S. Bovismorbificans and

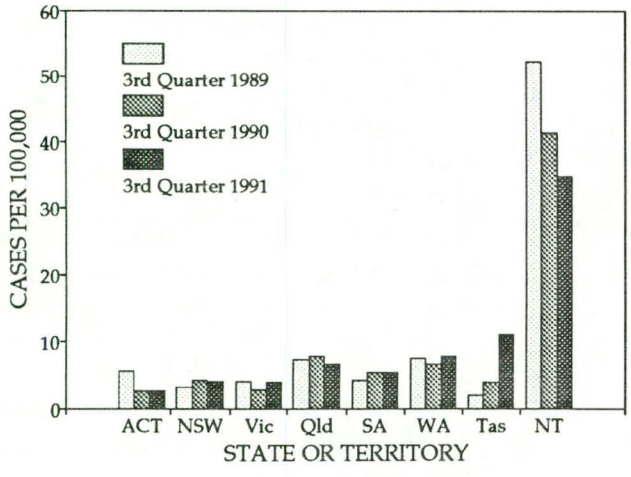
Table 1. Total reports received

	ACT	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Total
Salmonella	8	251	207	190	82	139	51	61	989
Shigella	1	18	12	4	17	51	-	63	166
Aeromonas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Escherichia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vibrio	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yersinia	-	18	9	9	-	-	-	-	36
Total	9	290	230	203	99	190	51	124	1196

Table 2. Case rates per 100,000 for Salmonella infections

	ACT	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Total
3rd Q '91	2.8	4.0	3.9	6.6	5.4	7.8	11.2	34.9	840
2nd Q '91	4.0	5.3	4.5	15.3	7.4	15.4	8.7	78.1	1351
3rd Q '90	2.8	4.2	2.9	7.8	5.4	6.7	3.9	41.3	801
3rd Q '89	5.6	3.2	4.0	7.4	4.2	7.5	2.1	52.3	800

Figure 1. Case rates for Salmonella infection, third quarters 1989, 1990 and 1991, by State and Territory



27 of S. Typhimurium), 4 from subspecies 2, 5 from subspecies 3 (S. Arizonae) and none from subspecies 4.

The top ten Salmonella serovars accounted for 64% of all Australian acquired cases in this quarter. S. Typhimurium was at the top of the list with 276 cases involving 27 phage types and 33% of total cases. Phage type 9 was the most common with 87 cases, 70% of which were from Victoria and Tasmania. The second most common serovar was S. Cerro with 67 cases reported from Victoria and New South Wales. There was also evidence of an elevated number of cases in Tasmania at approximately the same time, between early July and August, and a further spate of cases in New South Wales in early September. S. Enteritidis was included in the top ten for the first time. The cases were mostly of phage type 26 which is common in Queensland, and a small outbreak was reported from Brisbane in July. S. Enteritidis 26 is also reported frequently from Fiji (see *Infections Acquired Overseas*).

New and Unusual Salmonella Serovars

New and unusual Salmonella serovars reported during the quarter included S. Gatuni (F/7 Qld), S. Hamburg (M/2 NSW), S. Rissen (M/30 Vic) and S. Yarrabah (M/45 Qld - see *Isolations from Blood, Urine and Unusual Sites*).

S. Gatuni was last isolated in the second quarter of 1987, also in Queensland. S. Hamburg is a new serovar for the NSSS and S. Rissen has previously been reported only from overseas travellers, most recently from Hong Kong. S. Yarrabah was first reported in Australia in 1967 and to the NSSS in 1987. All subsequent isolates have come from Queensland, its type locality. S. Mississippi, endemic in Tasmania (*NSSS Newsletter* Issue 1/91), was reported from a traveller returning from New Caledonia in September.

Outbreaks

Only five outbreaks were reported during this quarter, the largest being those of S. Cerro in Victoria and S. Typhimurium 9 in Tasmania (Table 3).

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Cases

There were 17 cases of typhoid, one S. Typhi carrier, and 4 cases of S. Paratyphi A infection identified (Table 4). There were no cases of S.Paratyphi B.

Table 3. Outbreaks

ORGANISM	PLACE	NO	DATE	NOTES
S. Cerro	Victoria	13	July-Aug	scattered
S. Enteritidis 26	Brisbane	4	July	no details
S. Typhimurium 9	Naracoorte, SA	4	August	no details
S. Typhimurium 9	Launceston and Hobart	19	July	no details
S. Typhimurium 9	Horsham	7	July	no details

Table 4. Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases

S. Typi			
VI-PHAGE TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE	NOTES
A	M/26	Vic	visiting Chinese scientist (?lab acquired)
C2	M/33	Vic	visited Cambodia
K1	M/18	NSW	travelled in India and Pakistan
M1	M/8	SA	travelled in Iran and Pakistan
M1	F/32	WA	from Pakistan
O	F/25	NSW	travelled in India
T	M/24	NSW	from overseas, no details
degraded	M/45	NSW	travelled in the Philippines 5 years ago
degraded	M/30	NT	no details
degraded	M/60	NSW	frequent visitor to Bali
untypable	F/ns	NSW	contact with typhoid patient
untypable	M/40	NSW	from China, carrier
untypable	M/25	WA	travelled in Indonesia
untypable	M/75	WA	Vietnamese immigrant
untypable	M/20	Qld	from Vietnam
untypable j:z66	F/24	NSW	no details
untypable j:z66	F/82	NSW	acquired overseas, no details
not typed	F/75	Vic	from Vietnam 7.5 years ago

S Paratyphi A			
VI-PHAGE TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE	NOTES
1	M/24	Qld	acquired overseas, no details
1	M/47	NSW	ex Indonesia and Sri Lanka
5	M/29	WA	no details
not typed	F/64	NSW	gall bladder swab (from Asia)

ns = not specified

Table 5. Isolations from blood, urine and unusual sites

BACTERAEMIAS EXCLUDING ENTERIC FEVER					
TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE	TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE
S. Bovismorbificans 11	M/64	NSW	S. Oranienburg	F/<1	NT
S. Cerro	F/71	NSW	S. Typhimurium 9	M/64	Vic
S. Chester	F/77	NSW	S. Typhimurium RDNC	M/64	Vic
S. Dublin	M/26	Vic	S. Typhimurium RDNC	M/30	NSW
S. Enteritidis	M/67	Qld	S. Typhimurium untypable	M/42	NSW
S. Enteritidis	M/77	Vic	S. Virchow	F/25	Vic
S. Infantis	F/1	Vic	S. Virchow	F/22	Vic
S. Newport	M/53*	NSW			

Table 5. Isolations from blood, urine and unusual sites, continued

URINES					
TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE	TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE
S. 3, 10:-:-	F/68	Qld	S. Typhimurium 126	M/37	NSW
S. Blockley	F/21	NSW	S. Typhimurium 141	M/43	NSW
S. Johannesburg	F/50	Vic	S. Typhimurium 44	M/56	Vic
S. Panama	F/54	NSW	S. Typhimurium 9	M/1	Tas
S. Saintpaul	F/23	Qld	S. Typhimurium RDNC	F/53	NSW

UNUSUAL SITES			
TYPE	SEX/AGE	STATE	SITE
S. Cerro	F/20	Vic	cholectomy wound
S. Chester	M/<1	Qld	testical swab
S. Eastbourne	F/29	NSW	gall bladder
S. Heidelberg	F/13	NSW	unspecified wound
S. Newport	M/53	NSW	splenic abscess (see * above)
S. Reading	M/49	Qld	pus from submandibular ulcer
S. Senftenberg	M/ns	Qld	abdominal wound (child)
S. Stanley	F/35	NSW	unspecified abscess
S. Typhimurium 145	M/52	Qld	myotic aneurysm tissue swab
S. Typhimurium 4	M/32	Qld	post operative joint surgery
S. Typhimurium 41	M/72	NSW	aorta
S. Typhimurium 64	F/38	Tas	skin lesion
S. Virchow	M/34	NSW	abdominal wound
S. Yarrabah	M/35	Qld	cyst on back
Sh. flexneri 3c	M/31	NSW	penile lesion

ns = not specified

Isolations from Blood, Urine and Unusual Sites

During the quarter, there were 15 reports of bacteraemias excluding enteric fever, 10 reports of isolations from urine, and 15 reports of isolates from unusual sites (Table 5).

Shigella Infections

A total of 155 *Shigella* reports were received during this quarter. Of these, 11 were follow-up specimens, 3 were from migrants and refugees and 21 were reported from travellers returning from overseas, leaving a total of 131 cases assumed to have been acquired in Australia (Table 6).

Table 6. *Shigella* infections acquired in Australia

ORGANISM	ACT	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Total
Sh. flexneri	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sh. flexneri 1b	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Sh. flexneri 2a	-	1	1	-	3	22	-	27	54
Sh. flexneri 3a	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sh. flexneri 3c	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sh. flexneri 4a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sh. flexneri 6	-	-	-	2	7	7	-	18	34
Sh .flexneri var Y	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Sh. sonnei	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Sh. sonnei biotype a	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	12	18
Sh. sonnei biotype g	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	5
Total	0	13	6	4	14	35	0	59	131

Table 7. Mixed infections

ORGANISMS ISOLATED	SEX/AGE	STATE
S. Agona, S. Montevideo	F/44	NSW
S. Anatum, *Campylobacter* spp.	M/26*	NSW
S. Bovismorbificans 27, *Campylobacter jejuni*	M/41	Vic
S. Bovismorbificans 14, rotavirus	F/<1	NSW
S. Chester, *Sh flexneri* 2a	F/59	NT
S. Hadar, *Campylobacter* spp.	F/2	Tas
S. Kottbus, *Campylobacter jejuni*	M/49	Vic
S. Newport, *Campylobacter* spp.	M/9*	NSW
S. Typhimurium 9, *Giardia* sp.	M/6	Vic
S. Typhimurium 101, *Campylobacter* spp.	M/10	Vic
S. Virchow, *Plesiomonas* sp., *Campylobacter* sp.	F/22	Vic
E. coli O119:K69:B14, rotavirus	F/ns	NSW
Sh. flexneri 2a, rotavirus, *Giardia* sp.	M/5	Vic
Sh. flexneri var Y, *Campylobacter* spp.	F/ns*	NSW

ns = not specified
* acquired overseas (M/26 Bali, M/9 Thailand, F/ns Philippines)

Sh. flexneri 2a, *Sh. flexneri* 6 and *Sh. sonnei* biotype a accounted for 81% of the total cases of *Shigella* acquired in Australia. The most common serotype was *Sh. flexneri* 2a with 54 cases.

Shigella infections acquired overseas include *Sh. boydii* 1; *Sh. dysenteriae* 2; *Sh. flexneri* (Vietnam); *Sh. flexneri* serotypes 1a (Egypt), 1b (Mexico), 2a (Thailand and Indonesia), 3a (Vietnam and Nepal), 4a mannitol negative (Asia, unspecified), 6 (Thailand) and var Y (Philippines); *Sh. sonnei* (Vietnam) and *Sh. sonnei* biotype g (India and Bali).

Mixed Infections

There were 14 reports of mixed infections involving salmonellas, shigellas and others (Table 7).

Infections Acquired Overseas

ASIA

Unspecified: S. Blockley, S. Krefeld, S. Mbandaka, *Sh. flexneri* 4a mannitol negative.
Indonesia: S. Hadar (2), *Sh. flexneri* 2a.
Bali: S. Agona , S. Anatum, S. Berta (3), S. Blockley, S. Hadar (2), S. Havana, S. Java 3b, S. Javiana, S. Kentucky, S. Livingstone, S. Newport, S. Potsdam, S. Virchow (5), *Sh. sonnei* biotype g, *V. cholerae* non O1.
Pakistan: S. Bareilly.
India: S. Mbandaka, *Sh. sonnei* biotype g.
Nepal: *Sh. flexneri* 3a.
Afghanistan: S. Virchow, *Sh. boydii*, *Sh. flexneri* 6.
China: S. Braenderup.
Singapore: S. Enteritidis, S. Weltevreden.
Malaysia: S. Enteritidis.
Hong Kong: S. Derby, S. Tennessee.
Thailand: S. Agona (2), S. Amsterdam, S. Anatum (2), S. Derby, S. Senftenberg, S. Typhimurium untypable, S. Virchow (2), *Sh. flexneri* 2a, *Sh. flexneri* 6.
Philippines: S. Enteritidis, S. Heidelberg 7, *Sh. flexneri* var Y.
Vietnam: S. Agona, S. Anatum (2), S. Bareilly, S. Derby, S. London var 15+, *Sh. boydii* 1, *Sh. flexneri*, *Sh. flexneri* 3a and 4a, *Sh. sonnei*.
Korea: S. Typhimurium RDNC.

AFRICA

Egypt: *Sh. flexneri* 1a.

EUROPE

Greece: S. Enteritidis.

PACIFIC

Fiji: S. Enteritidis (2).
New Caledonia: S. Mississippi.

AMERICAS

Mexico: S. Albany, *Sh. flexneri* 1b.

UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES

S. Agona, S. Blockley, S. Haardt, S. Montevideo, *Sh. dysenteriae* 2, *Sh. flexneri* 2a (2) and *Sh. sonnei* biotype g.

Top Ten Salmonella Serovars

Of the 840 Australian acquired cases of Salmonella infection, 539 (64%) were isolates from the top ten Salmonella serovars (Table 8). Their position in the previous quarter (Q2/'91) is also given where applicable.

S. Typhimurium, with 276 cases from 27 phage types, was the most common Salmonella serovar and accounted for 33% of the total Australian acquired cases of Salmonella. S. Typhimurium 9 was the most common phage type with 87 cases, mainly from Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales. The top five phage types accounted for 58% of Australian acquired cases of S. Typhimurium (Table 9).

Table 8. Top ten Salmonella serovars

	Position in Q2/'91	No of cases	% of total	Origin/No of cases
S. Typhimurium*	1	276	32.9	NSW 76, Vic 75
S. Cerro*	9	67	8.0	Vic 24, NSW 19
S. Bovismorbificans	5	37	4.4	NSW 15, SA 15
S. Chester	3	28	3.3	Qld 12, WA 9
S. Saintpaul	4	28	3.3	Qld 17
S. Virchow	6	24	2.8	Qld 20
S. Anatum	8	22	2.6	Qld 7, NSW 6
S. Heidelberg	2	20	2.4	Qld 10, NSW 9
S. Infantis	7	20	2.4	Vic 6, NSW 6
S. Enteritidis*	-	16	1.9	Qld 8, Vic 4
Total		538	64.0	

In: S. Enteritidis
Out: S. Birkenhead
* associated with outbreaks

Table 9. Top five phage types of S. Typhimurium

	Position in Q2/'91	No of cases	% of total	Origin/No of cases
9*	1	87	31.5	Vic 38, Tas 22
135	2	27	9.8	NSW 11,Vic 7
12a	3	21	7.6	WA 13, SA 4
170	4	14	5.1	Vic 9, NSW 3
44	-	11	4.0	Vic 5, NSW 3
Total		160	58.0	

IIn: phage type 44
Out: phage type 179
* associated with outbreak

Correction

The NSSS report for the second quarter of 1991 was reproduced in *CDI* **16**(7):134-139. The report was correctly titled in the contents list for the issue, but incorrectly referred to the first quarter of 1991 in the title of the report on page 134.

AUSTRALIAN HIV SURVEILLANCE REPORT, VOLUME 8 NUMBER 4

The National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research reports that as of 31 March 1992, a total of 16122 diagnoses of HIV infection and 3238 cases of AIDS had been reported in Australia. For the period 1 to 31 March 1992, 12 new cases of AIDS and 36 new diagnoses of HIV infection were reported.

The following tables provide more detailed information on a State/Territory basis (Tables 1 and 2).

The cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision, so there may be discrepancies between the number of new cases for the reporting month and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous report.

Table 1. New diagnoses of AIDS and deaths from AIDS occurring during the period 1 March to 31 March 1992, and cumulative to 31 March 1992, by sex and State/Territory in which diagnosis was made

State/ Territory	March 1992		Cumulative to 31 March 1992					
	Total Cases[1]	Total Deaths[1]	Cases			Deaths		
			Male	Female	Total[3]	Male	Female	Total
ACT	0	0	42	2	44	27	1	28
NSW[2]	8	13	1893	60	1955	1226	37	1263
NT	0	0	10	0	10	5	0	5
Qld	1	0	246	9	255	161	7	168
SA	0	3	119	6	125	65	1	66
Tas	0	0	17	1	18	10	1	11
Vic	1	0	659	14	674	435	9	444
WA	2	0	149	8	157	87	3	90
Total	12	16	3135	100	3238	2016	59	2075

1. All males otherwise specified.
2. One death which occurred in March 1992 in NSW was a female.
3. Three persons (3 NSW, 1 Vic) whose sex was reported as transsexual, are included in the total.

Table 2. Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the period 1 March to 31 March 1992, and cumulative diagnoses since the introduction of HIV antibody testing to 31 March 1992, by sex and State/Territory

State/ Territory	March 1992	Cumulative to 31 March 1992			
	Total[1]	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Total[2]
ACT	1	130	7	0	137
NSW[3]		8172	419	2090	10685
NT	0	58	6	0	64
Qld[4]	9	1205	56	1	1265
SA	2	454	32	0	486
Tas	1	60	3	0	63
Vic[5]	20	2576	99	69	2750
WA[6]	3	636	35	0	672
Total[7]	36	13291	657	2160	16122

1. All males unless otherwise specified.
2. Fourteen persons (4 NSW, 3 Qld, 6 Vic and 1 WA) whose sex was reported as transsexual, are included in the totals for the States.
3. Counts were unavailable for March for NSW. Cumulative counts are to 29 February 1992.
4. Total for Queensland for March includes 1 person whose sex was not reported.
5. Total for Victoria for March includes 1 female and 1 person whose sex was not reported.
6. The three new diagnoses for Western Australia for March were females.
7. Total for March includes 4 females and 2 persons whose sex was not reported.

OVERSEAS BRIEFS

In the last two weeks, the following information has been supplied by the World Health Organization.

Cholera Update

In Africa, Bilene and Chibuto Districts (Gaza Province) of Mozambique have recently been declared infected. Cases have also been reported from Angola and Zaire for periods up to May.

In the Americas, Bahia State of Brazil, Fransisco Morazan Department of Honduras, Chinandega, Chontales and Granada Departments of Nicaragua, Apure and Miranda States of Venezuela, and French Guiana have been added to the list of cholera infected areas. Cases have been reported for May from Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela.

Yellow Fever - Newly Infected Areas

Oyo State in **Nigeria** and **Putumayo Intendencia** in **Colombia** have recently been added to the list of areas which are classified as yellow fever infected. They join other areas within Angola, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and Zaire in Africa, and Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in South America.

Persons over the age of 12 months entering Australia within 6 days of having been in any of these yellow fever infected areas must have a valid yellow fever vaccination certificate.

CDI NOTICES TO READERS

NHMRC Recommendations

At its meeting on 3-4 June, the NHMRC made several recommendations regarding the control of communicable diseases in Australia. The subjects of the recommendations were:

- *Haemophilus influenzae* immunisation
- Control of *Listeria* infection (including statements entitled *The risk of Listeria infection from contaminated food - special dietary advice to pregnant women, transplant patients and other immunocompromised persons* and *Listeria: advice to general practitioners*)
- Minimum periods of exclusion from school, preschool and child care centres of infectious diseases cases and contacts
- The list of diseases which should be notifiable
- Tetanus prophylaxis for wound management
- The establishment of an NHMRC Panel on Zoonoses, as a response to a noted lack of knowledge in the community at large about zoonoses and risks associated with animal ownership and handling.

Copies of these recommendations and the statements on *Listeria* can be obtained from the NHMRC Publications Officer, ph 06 2897646, or fax 06 2896957.

Overseas Medical Screening - Correction

A correction is required for the article *Overseas Medical Screening of Migrants from Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) for Communicable Diseases*, published in the last issue of *CDI*. On page 237, the immunisation schedule should read:

2 months - 1 year: OPV, DTP, Hepatitis B

1 year - 6 years: OPV, DTP, Hepatitis B, MMR

7 years - 19 years: OPV, Tetanus-Diphtheria, MMR

20 years and over: Tetanus-Diphtheria only.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SURVEILLANCE

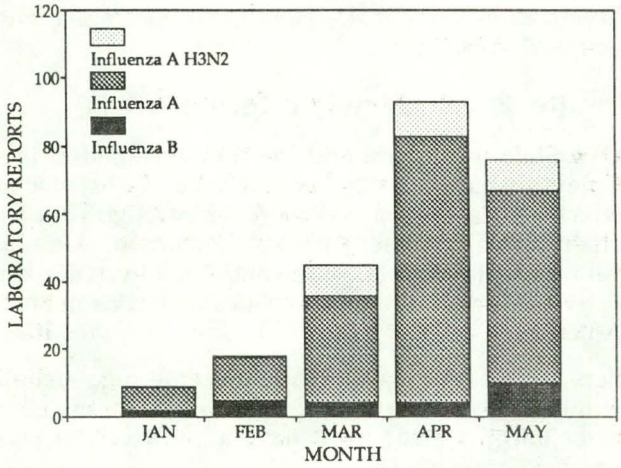
Laboratory Reporting Schemes

There were 1445 reports received in the *CDI* 'Viruses' Reporting Scheme this fortnight (Tables 6,7 and 8), and 462 reports received for LabDOSS (Sterile Sites Surveillance) for May (page 261, Table 2).

- There were 56 reports of **influenza A**, and 9 were further identified as H3N2. Six reports were in persons over the age of 65 years (1 female, 4 males and 1 unknown). Meningitis was the reported syndrome for a male aged 36 years and a female aged 6 years. Influenza A has now been reported for 216 patients this year (Figure 1). A total of 28 isolates have been reported as H3N2, and none as H1N1.
- Influenza B was reported for 10 patients. Two of these (1 female, 1 male) were over the age of 65 years.

  There have been more influenza reports for February, March, April and May than for any other

Figure 1. Influenza laboratory reports, 1992, by type and month of specimen collection

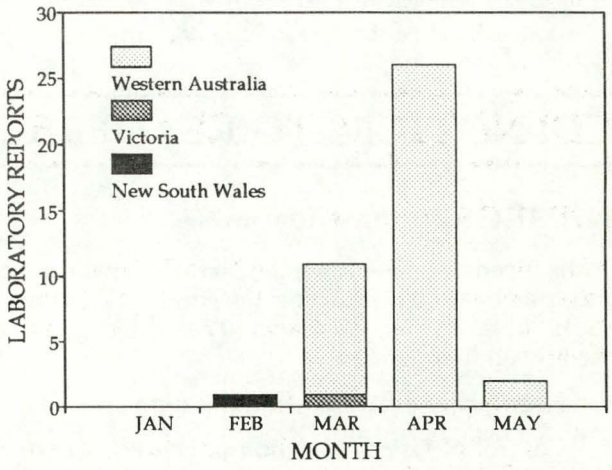


year during which the laboratory reporting schemes have been operating. This indicates that the 1992 influenza season is either occurring earlier than usual or is going to be more severe than previously recorded in these schemes.

- Nineteen reports of **parainfluenza virus type 1** were received, bringing the total for the year so far to 210. The number of reports seems to have peaked in April, as occurred in 1990, the last year with increased activity of this virus.
- **Respiratory syncytial virus** reports are now showing their usual winter increase, with 36 reports for January, 33 for February, 87 for March, 141 for April and 265 for May so far. There were 209 reports this fortnight, with 198 in children under the age of 5 years.
- There were 162 reports of **Ross River virus** infection, mainly from Queensland laboratories. The specimen collection date was February for 2 reports, March for 14, April for 122 and May for 24. This has brought the total for 1992 to 855, with a peak of 340 in March. This fortnight, locations reported were Nhulunbuy, Northern Territory, 2, Western Australia, 20 (Geraldton 1, Kalgoorlie 3, Leonora 1, Mandurah 1, Newman 5, not stated 9), Mildura, Victoria 1 and Queensland 139 (Brisbane 8, Rockhampton 96, Townsville 11, Cairns 5, Toowoomba 3, Mackay 4, elsewhere and not stated 12).
- The 4 reports of **dengue 2** this fortnight were from Townsville, and are part of an outbreak of dengue 2 which has been occurring there recently. About 100 cases have been clinically diagnosed in the outbreak, and these are only the first reports of several cases which have been laboratory confirmed.

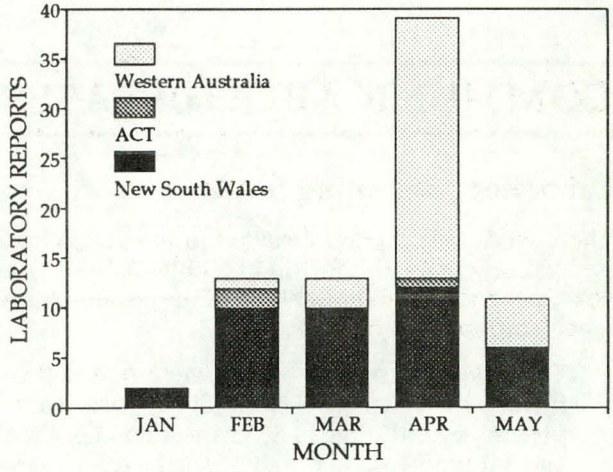
  This is the first outbreak of dengue 2 in Queensland in at least 20 years. Although there has also been dengue 1 activity in the Townsville area in recent years, no cases of dengue haemorrhagic fever have been diagnosed as yet.
- Reports of **echovirus type 6** and **echovirus type 9** were received at a greater rate than usual again this fortnight. There were 22 reports of type 9, and 19 of these had meningitis as the reported syndrome. Most were from Western Australia (13), and there were 8 from New South Wales and one from the ACT. Of the total 78 reports of this virus with 1992 specimen collection dates, 36 have been from Western Australia, 40 have been from New South Wales and 3 have been reported from the ACT (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Echovirus type 9 laboratory reports, 1992, by month of specimen collection and State or Territory of reporting laboratory



Meningitis was also the reported syndrome for 5 of the echovirus type 6 cases this fortnight. All of the cases were from Western Australia, with the exception of 1 case from Victoria. Thirty-eight of

Figure 3. Echovirus type 6 laboratory reports, 1992, by month of specimen collection and State or Territory of reporting laboratory



the 40 reports of this virus this year have been from Western Australia, and there has been 1 case reported from each of New South Wales and Victoria (Figure 3).

- There were 8 laboratory reports of **rubella** this fortnight. One was in a 34 year old female.
- **Varicella zoster virus** was reported for 20 patients. Encephalitis was the reported syndrome for a 78 year old male, and meningitis for a 5 year old male.
- There were 2 reports of ***Chlamydia pneumoniae***, the first since July last year. Lower respiratory tract disease was reported for 1 patient, a 31 year old female, and joint disease was reported for a 30 year old male.
- **Herpes simplex virus** reports this fortnight included a type 1, isolated from a genital swab of a 24 year old woman at term pregnancy, and untyped, isolated from post mortem lung and heart tissue of a 22 year old female.
- There were 6 reports of **Q fever**, all in males aged between 14 and 35 years. One of the infections was described as work related.
- Two reports of infection with ***Toxoplasma gondii*** were received. These reports are now included in the 'Viruses' scheme, and appear in Tables 6 and 7.
- ***Haemophilus influenzae*** type b infection was reported for 5 patients - a 3 year old female with epiglottitis, a 12 month old male and a male in the age group 1 to 11 months, both with meningitis, and a male (age group 1 to 4 years) with septicaemia).
- A report of ***Mycobacterium avium*** was received for a female in the age group 5 to 14 years. The organism was isolated from a tuberculous lymph node biopsy specimen.
- A report of osteomyelitis caused by a **Salmonella spp** was received for a male in the age group 5 to 14 years. The organism had caused disease in the boy's tibia.

Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network

The Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network collected data from 7167 patient encounters in Week 22 and 5422 patient encounters in Week 23 (Table 1). Influenza continues to be the most commonly reported condition, with the rate reaching 19.73 cases per 1000 encounters in Week 23, much higher than the rates reported at this time last year. The rate of gastroenteritis reports has also increased in recent weeks.

Viral Meningitis in Western Australia

As at 3 June, the viral meningitis outbreak in Western Australia was continuing with about 7 hospital admissions per week. A total of 102 cases have been analysed so far. Enteroviruses have been isolated from the CSF in 59 cases (confirmed), or throat and/or faeces in 14 (probable) cases. The rest (29) are classified as compatible cases. Five different types of enteroviruses have been identified. Echovirus type 6 has been isolated in 29 cases, echovirus type 9 in 27, picornavirus in 4, echovirus type 24 and coxsackievirus type B4 in one each. The State Health Laboratory Services are still isolating enteroviruses in other cases.

(Margaret Ashwell, Health Services Statistics and Epidemiology Branch, Health Department of Western Australia)

Table 1. Australian Sentinel Practice Research Network, Weeks 22 and 23, 1992

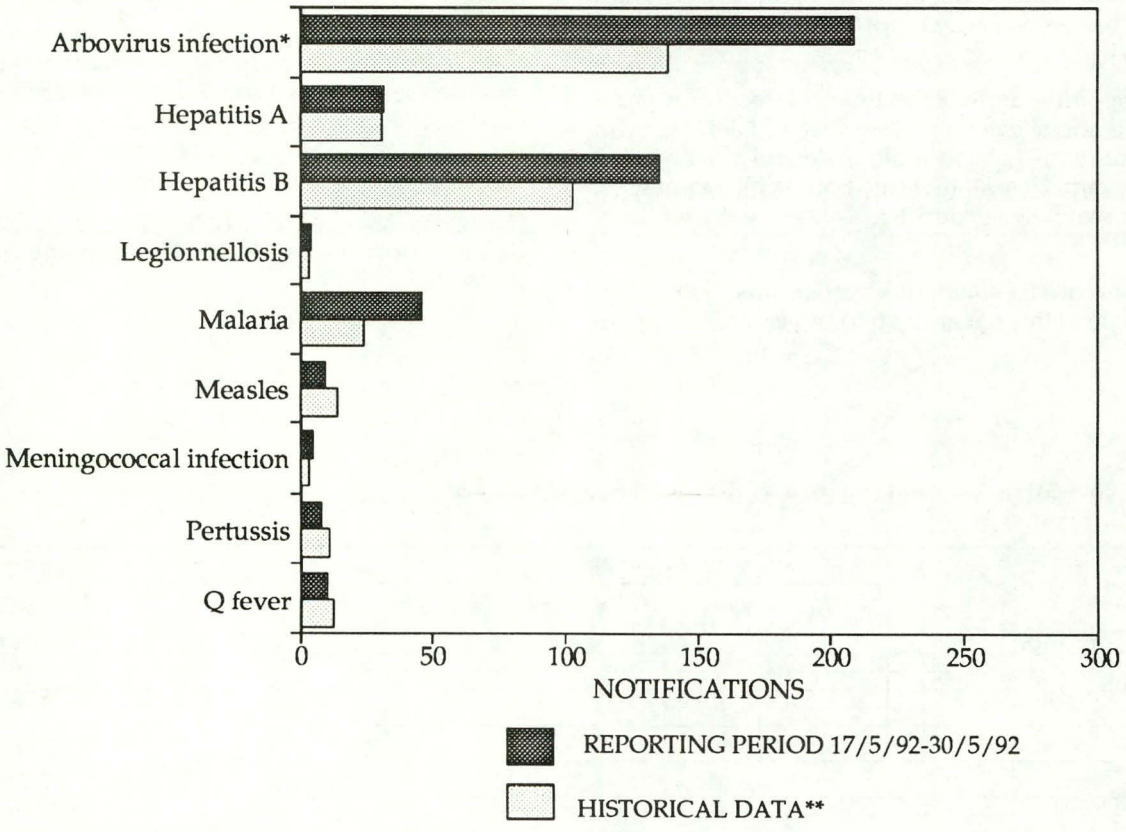
Condition	Week 22, to 31 May 1992		Week 23, to 7 June 1992	
	Reports	Rate per 1000 encounters	Reports	Rate per 1000 encounters
Influenza	103	14.37	107	19.73
Measles	2	0.28	0	0
Mumps	0	0	1	0.18
Rubella	2	0.28	3	0.55
Pertussis	0	0	0	0
Genital herpes	3	0.42	3	0.55
Gastroenteritis	65	9.07	46	8.48

National Notifiable Diseases Reports, 17 to 30 May 1992

A total of 1216 notifications were reported for the reporting fortnight 17 to 30 May 1992 (Figure 4, Tables 3, 4 and 5). Notifications from New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory were not available at the time of publication.

- There were 193 notifications of **Ross River virus** infection, declining from a total of 358 last fortnight. Disease activity is still widespread throughout coastal Queensland and the south-west of Western Australia.
- Two cases of **dengue** were reported from Queensland, in males aged 37 and 45 years.
- There were 9 reports of **measles**, from 4 States. Four were between 10 and 19 years and 5 were 1 and 2 years of age.
- Eight cases of **pertussis** were reported from 2 States. Two were aged less than 1 year and a further 3 were between 1 and 9 years.
- There were 9 cases of **rubella** reported. Three were in females aged 15 to 44 years.
- There were 13 cases of ***Haemophilus influenzae*** type b infection. Seven patients were less than 2 years of age, and one was reported as being 60 years old.
- Two cases of **hydatid** infection were reported from Queensland. The patients were males aged 54 years and 76 years.
- There were 4 sporadic cases of **legionellosis**.
- **Q fever** was reported for 10 patients. All were males aged from 19 to 46.
- The single case of **leprosy** was reported from Victoria and was in a 32 year old male.

Figure 4. Selected National Notifiable Diseases Reports, 17 to 30 May 1992 and historical data**



*Includes Ross River virus and Dengue

**The Historical data are the averages of the number of notifications in 6 previous 2-week reporting periods: the corresponding periods of the last 2 years and the periods immediately preceding and following those.

Sterile Sites Surveillance (LabDOSS)

Data for May have been provided by eight laboratories, of which Nambour General Hospital, Royal Brisbane Hospital (with Royal Women's and Royal Children's Hospitals, Brisbane) and Gosford Hospital are new additions to the Scheme.

A total of 462 reports were received (Royal Prince Alfred 47, Royal North Shore 51, Gosford 15, Concord 35, Brisbane 244, Central Queensland Pathology Laboratory 3, Nambour 2 and Toowoomba 16). Most of the reports were for May isolates, but the Royal Brisbane Hospital's report covered the period January to May.

Blood Isolates

Organisms reported 5 or more times from blood are detailed in Table 2. Other blood isolates not included in Table 2 were:

Gram positive: 4 *Streptococcus* Group A, 3 *Streptococcus milleri*, 3 *Streptococcus* Group G, 4 *Streptococcus* species, 1 *Enterococcus* species, 1 *Corynebacterium xerosis*, 1 *Listeria monocytogenes*.

Gram negative: 3 *Klebsiella* species, 2 *Klebsiella oxytoca*, 1 *Enterobacter* aerogenes, 2 *Enterobacter cloacae*, 2 *Enterobacter* species, 1 *Pseudomonas cepacia*, 1 *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, 1 *Pseudomonas paucimobilis*, 4 *Pseudomonas* species, 2 *Serratia liquefaciens*, 1 *Proteus* species, 1 *Citrobacter diversus*, 3 Salmonella Typhi, 1 *Neisseria meningitidis*, 3 *Xanthomonas maltophila*, 4 *Acienetobacter* species, 1 *Kingella kingae*, 1 *Gemella* species, 2 *Flavobacterium* species.

Anaerobes: 4 *Bacteroides fragilis*, 1 *Bacteroides corporis*, 1 *Bacteroides melaninogenicus*, 1 *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, 1 *Bacteroides ovatus*, 1 *Peptostreptococcus* species, 3 *Propionibacterium* species, 3 *Clostridium perfringens*, 1 *Clostridium* species.

Fungi: 2 *Candida* species.

CSF Isolates and Meningitis Reports

There were eight cases of meningitis reported during this period. One was an isolate of *Haemophilus influenzae* type B from a one year old female. Other CSF isolates were *Corynebacterium* species in a male after surgery, *Cryptococcus neoformans* in a immunocompromised female, *Escherichia coli* in a female, *Staphylococcus aureus* from a 14 year old female, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* from a 23 year old female, and *Staphylococcus sanguis* and *Streptococcus mitis* from males after surgery.

Isolates from Sites other than Blood or CSF

Peritoneal dialysate: 1 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 1 *Streptococcus* viridans, 2 *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.

Joint fluid: 1 *Streptococcus* Group G, 3 *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Other: 1 *Escherichia coli*, 3 *Staphylococcus aureus* (1 MRSA), 1 *Candida albicans*, 1 *Proteus mirabilis*, 1 *Xanthomonas maltophilia*.

Table 2. LabDOSS reports of blood isolates for May 1992

Organism	Total[1]	Clinical Information						Risk Factors				
		Lower respiratory	Endocarditis	Gastrointestinal	Urinary Tract	Bone/Joint	Skin	Surgery	Immunosuppressed	IV line	Perinatal	Neonatal
Staphylococcus aureus	51	3	1	2		3	9	11	15	10	1	1
Staphylococcus epidermidis	49	7	1	1	1		7	5	10	19		1
Staphylococcus coagulase negative	52	8	1	4	2	2	4	7	14	6		2
Streptococcus pneumoniae	12	6					1		1			
Streptococcus group B	7				1					1		2
Streptococcus viridans	5								3	1		1
Streptococcus sanguis	5	1		1				1	1			
Enterococcus faecalis	5	1					2	1	1	2		
Corynebacterium species	6			2			1		3	1		
Bacillus species	6	1					1		2	1		
Escherichia coli	64	3		6	24	1	1	11	4	3		1
Klebsiella pneumoniae	16	5		2	3			4	5	2		
Proteus mirabilis	6				3			2	2	1		
Enterobacter cloacae	16			4	1			3	4	4		2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	26	5		1	3		4	7	13	1		
Haemophilus influenzae	9				1		2					
Candida albicans	6	2	1						3	3		

Table 3. Diseases preventable by vaccines recommended by the NHMRC for routine childhood immunisation for the reporting period 17 to 30 May 1992

DISEASES	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	TOTALS FOR AUSTRALIA[1] This Period 1992	This Period 1991	Year to Date 1992	Year to Date 1991
Diphtheria			3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	3
Measles	NN		0	2	4	1	2	0	9	35	347	530
Mumps	NN		NN	NN	NN	NN		NN	0	NN	0	NN
Pertussis	NN		0	5	0	0	0	3	8	11	181	174
Poliomyelitis			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella[2]			0	6	1	0	2	0	9	9	175	168
Tetanus			0	NN	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

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. NT, Tas, WA: CRS only; ACT, NSW, Qld: rubella only; SA, Vic: rubella and CRS

NN Not Notifiable.

Table 4. Other Notifiable Diseases[1], for the reporting period 17 to 30 May 1992

DISEASES	ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	TOTALS FOR AUSTRALIA[2] This Period 1992	This Period 1991	Year to Date 1992	Year to Date 1991
Arbovirus infection (NEC)[3]			NN	6	0	0	2	0	8	9	245	154
Ross River virus infection	NN	-	5	144	0	NN	13	36	198	182	3961	2890
Dengue	NN	-	1	2	-	NN	0	NN	3	0	13	40
Campylobacteriosis[4]	NN	-	20	68	59	3	15	38	203	198	3027	3109
Chlamydial infection (NEC)[5]		NN	22	129	0	9	23	0	183	160	2360	1472
Donovanosis		NN	1	1	NN	NN	0	2	4	2	23	24
Gonococcal infection[6]			35	20	0	0	1	38	94	70	1063	945
Haemophilus influenzae type b[7]	NN		NN	4	1	0	8	NN	13	24	167	171
Hepatitis A			3	18	5	0	3	3	32	49	756	437
Hepatitis B			4	95	0	2	25	10	136	136	2267	1314
Hepatitis C	NN		NN	128	NN	4	4	NN	136	75	2895	1031
Hepatitis (NEC)	NN		0	2	0	0	0	NN	2	23	24	165
HIV infection[8]			0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	45	10
Legionellosis	NN		0	1	0	0	2	1	4	3	58	44
Leptospirosis			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	37	64
Listeriosis	NN		NN	0	NN	0	0	0	0	0	18	16
Malaria			0	38	2	0	6	0	46	16	291	346
Meningococcal infection			2	1	0	0	2	0	5	11	59	95
Ornithosis		NN	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	40	33
Q fever			0	9	1	0	0	0	10	42	178	303
Salmonellosis (NEC)			13	63	12	2	13	17	120	245	2326	2869
Shigellosis[4]		-	8	1	2	0	0	2	13	39	235	437
Syphilis			24	29	0	0	0	13	66	93	832	848
Tuberculosis			2	5	1	1	0	1	10	27	247	177
Typhoid[9]			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	36
Yersiniosis[4]	NN	-	0	28	4	0	0	0	32	29	307	271

1. For rarely notified diseases, see Table 5.
2. Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.
3. NSW and SA: includes Ross River virus and dengue.
4. NSW: only as 'foodborne disease' or 'gastroenteritis in an institution'.
5. ACT: trachoma only.
6. NT, Qld, SA and Vic: includes gonococcal neonatal ophthalmia.
7. SA: only as 'bacterial meningitis'; meningococcal infection is separately notified; Tas: only as 'non-meningococcal meningitis'; Vic: eppiglottitis and meningitis only.
8. More complete data on new diagnoses of HIV infections are presented in the monthly *Australian HIV Surveillance Report*. ACT: AIDS only.
9. NSW and Vic: includes paratyphoid.

NN Not Notifiable.

NEC Not Elswhere Classified.

- Elsewhere Classified.

Table 5. Rarely Notified Diseases[1] for the reporting period 17 to 30 May 1992

DISEASES	Total this period	Reporting States or Territories	Total for 1992 to Date
Botulism			0
Brucellosis			5
Cholera			1
Chancroid	1	Vic	5
Hydatid infection	2	Qld	12
Leprosy	1	Vic	6
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1	Qld	2
Plague			0
Rabies			0
Yellow fever			0
Other viral haemorrhagic fevers			0

1. Fewer than 50 cases of each of these diseases were notified each year during the period 1986 to 1991.

Table 6. Laboratory reports by State or Territory of reporting laboratory for the reporting period 20 May to 2 June 1992, historical data[1], and total reports for the year

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REPORTING LABORATORY							Total this fortnight	Historical data[1]	Total reported this year
	ACT	NSW	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA			
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA										
Measles virus			1			1	1	3	9.2	77
Mumps virus		1				1		2	2.2	25
Rubella virus			3	2		1	3	9	8.7	91
HEPATITIS VIRUSES										
Hepatitis A virus		2	4	1		2	2	11	16.8	153
Hepatitis B virus	1	22	25	7		10	12	77	107.2	952
Hepatitis C virus	7	1	5		1		23	37	5.5	875
Non-A, non-B hepatitis (other)					4			4	.2	7
ARBOVIRUSES										
Ross River virus			139			1	22	162	44.0	902
Barmah Forest virus			14				2	16	.8	122
Dengue type 2			4					4	.0	7
Dengue not typed			2					2	1.5	21
Kunjin virus			1					1	.3	6
Flavivirus (unspecified)			1			1		2	1.2	11
ADENOVIRUSES										
Adenovirus type 1		2		1				3	4.2	43
Adenovirus type 2		2		1				3	4.3	54
Adenovirus type 4		1						1	2.0	4
Adenovirus type 5				3				3	1.7	10
Adenovirus type 6		1						1	.2	4
Adenovirus type 19						1		1	.0	3
Adenovirus not typed/pending			5	6		8	6	25	33.3	402
HERPES VIRUSES										
Herpes simplex virus type 1		20	19	6	3	39	20	107	116.2	1,653
Herpes simplex virus type 2		34	12	11	2	28	45	132	168.5	1,924
Herpes simplex not typed/pending	3	33	3		1		2	42	30.7	377
Cytomegalovirus		16	14	1	2	28	10	71	76.7	899
Varicella-zoster virus		2		2		10	6	20	20.2	299
Epstein-Barr virus		7	30	12		6	5	60	51.2	715

Table 6. Laboratory reports by State or Territory of reporting laboratory for the reporting period 20 May to 2 June 1992, historical data[1], and total reports for the year, continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF REPORTING LABORATORY							Total this fortnight	Historical data[1]	Total reported this year
	ACT	NSW	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA			
Herpes virus group - not typed							1	1	5.8	30
OTHER DNA VIRUSES										
Molluscum contagiosum			2				1	3	.3	11
Parvovirus						5		5	.0	63
PICORNA VIRUS FAMILY										
Coxsackievirus A16		3						3	.3	6
Coxsackievirus B4							1	1	1.5	7
Coxsackievirus B5						2		2	1.0	25
Echovirus type 6						1	7	8	.5	42
Echovirus type 9	1	8					13	22	.7	80
Echovirus type 16						1		1	.0	17
Echovirus type 17		1						1	.5	34
Echovirus type 21						1		1	.0	2
Enterovirus not typed/pending		5	13			3	12	33	35.0	421
Poliovirus type 1 (uncharacterised)		5						5	1.8	23
Poliovirus type 2 (uncharacterised)		3						3	2.0	20
Poliovirus type 3 (uncharacterised)		2						2	1.2	14
Rhinovirus (all types)		4				6	2	12	21.5	292
ORTHO/PARAMYXOVIRUSES										
Influenza A virus H3N2		4				5		9	.0	28
Influenza A virus		10	3	26		3	5	47	2.7	201
Influenza B virus				10				10	2.3	49
Parainfluenza virus type 1		3	2	2		8	4	19	27.2	214
Parainfluenza virus type 2		1				4		5	9.2	39
Parainfluenza virus type 3		3	2		1	2		8	11.7	219
Parainfluenza virus typing pending						5		5	3.2	53
Respiratory syncytial virus		57	48	4		58	42	209	103.7	642
Paramyxovirus (unspecified)							1	1	.0	1
OTHER RNA VIRUSES										
Rotavirus		4	11		4	21	12	52	51.7	443
HIV-1							1	1	2.8	11
OTHER										
Rickettsia - Spotted fever group						1		1	.0	9
Chlamydia trachomatis not typed	2	21	37	22	5	5	36	128	112.3	1,258
Chlamydia pneumoniae				2				2	.0	2
Chlamydia spp typing pending				2				2	.0	6
Mycoplasma pneumoniae		16	3	3		7	7	36	13.7	314
Coxiella burnetti (Q fever)		1	4			1		6	10.7	113
Toxoplasma gondii						2		2	.0	2
TOTAL	14	295	407	124	23	278	304	1,445	1,129.7	14,327

1. The historical data are the averages of the numbers of reports in 6 previous 2 week reporting periods: the corresponding periods of the last 2 years and the periods immediately preceding and following those.

Table 7. Laboratory reports by clinical information for the reporting period 20 May to 2 June 1992

	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Other CNS	Congenital	Respiratory	Gastrointestinal	Hepatic	Skin	Eye	Muscle/joint	Genital	Other	Total
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA													
Measles virus								2				1	3
Mumps virus												2	2
Rubella virus					1			2		1		5	9
HEPATITIS VIRUSES													
Hepatitis A virus							7					4	11
Hepatitis B virus							30					47	77
Hepatitis C virus					1		4					32	37
Non-A, non-B hepatitis (other)												4	4
ARBOVIRUSES													
Ross River virus					2	1		18		55		86	162
Barmah Forest virus					1			2		3		10	16
Dengue type 2					1							3	4
Dengue not typed										1		1	2
Kunjin virus												1	1
Flavivirus (unspecified)								1				1	2
ADENOVIRUSES													
Adenovirus type 1					1	1						1	3
Adenovirus type 2					2	1							3
Adenovirus type 4						1							1
Adenovirus type 5						2						1	3
Adenovirus type 6												1	1
Adenovirus type 19									1				1
Adenovirus not typed/pending					12	5			2			6	25
HERPES VIRUSES													
Herpes simplex virus type 1			1		7			50	6		23	20	107
Herpes simplex virus type 2								54			70	8	132
Herpes simplex not typed/pending	1				2			16	3	1	3	16	42
Cytomegalovirus	1			2	22	1	4	2				39	71
Varicella-zoster virus	1	1						18					20
Epstein-Barr virus					7		5	1		3		44	60
Herpes virus group - not typed												1	1
OTHER DNA VIRUSES													
Molluscum contagiosum								1				2	3
Parvovirus								4				1	5
PICORNA VIRUS FAMILY													
Coxsackievirus A16								3					3
Coxsackievirus B4		1											1
Coxsackievirus B5												2	2
Echovirus type 6		6			1							1	8
Echovirus type 9		18	1		1							2	22
Echovirus type 16		1											1
Echovirus type 17		1											1
Echovirus type 21												1	1
Enterovirus not typed/pending	1		2		16	4						10	33

Table 7. Laboratory reports by clinical information for the reporting period 20 May to 2 June 1992, continued

	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Other CNS	Congenital	Respiratory	Gastrointestinal	Hepatic	Skin	Eye	Muscle/joint	Genital	Other	Total
Poliovirus type 1 (uncharacterised)					4							1	5
Poliovirus type 2 (uncharacterised)						2						1	3
Poliovirus type 3 (uncharacterised)												2	2
Rhinovirus (all types)					11							1	12
ORTHO/PARAMYXOVIRUSES													
Influenza A virus H3N2					9								9
Influenza A virus		2			36							9	47
Influenza B virus					6							4	10
Parainfluenza virus type 1					18							1	19
Parainfluenza virus type 2					5								5
Parainfluenza virus type 3					6							2	8
Parainfluenza virus typing pending					5								5
Respiratory syncytial virus					199	1						9	209
Paramyxovirus (unspecified)					1								1
OTHER RNA VIRUSES													
Rotavirus					2	43						7	52
HIV-1												1	1
OTHER													
Rickettsia - Spotted fever group								1					1
Chlamydia trachomatis not typed									3		102	23	128
Chlamydia pneumoniae					1							1	2
Chlamydia spp typing pending											2		2
Mycoplasma pneumoniae					29			2				5	36
Coxiella burnetti (Q fever)												6	6
Toxoplasma gondii												2	2
TOTAL	4	30	4	2	409	62	50	177	15	64	200	428	1,445

Table 8. Laboratory reports by contributing laboratories for the reporting period 20 May to 2 June 1992

STATE	LABORATORY	REPORTS
Australian Capital Territory	Woden Valley Hospital, Garran	14
New South Wales	Institute of Clinical Pathology & Medical Research,Westmead	214
	Prince Henry/Prince of Wales Hospitals, Sydney	39
	Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown	37
	Tamworth Lab, New England Pathology	5
Queensland	Dr TB Lynch, Pathologist, Rockhampton	150
	State Health Laboratory, Brisbane	257
South Australia	Institute of Medical & Veterinary Science, Adelaide	124
Tasmania	Royal Hobart Hospital	23
Victoria	Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne	177
	Microbiological Diagnostic Unit, University of Melbourne	5
	Royal Childrens Hospital, Melbourne	96
Western Australia	Princess Margaret Hospital, Perth	64
	State Health Laboratory Services, Perth	240
TOTAL		1445