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Communicable Diseases Intelligence

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Contents:

Editor
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OVERSEAS BRIEFS

1. CHOLERA NOTIFICATIONS

The World Health Organization reports the following details on cholera for the period 13 to 17 May:

- Algeria has declared all its territory free from cholera
- Malaysia has declared all its territory free from cholera
- Iraq; the Minsitry of Health has reported a total of 52 cases from the following areas: Al-Basra, Dohuk, Dyala, Mesan, Nineveh, Sulaimaniyah and Wasit governorates to 9 May.
- Chile; 39 cases and 1 fatality to 9 May.
- Colombia; 229 cases and 10 fatalities to 10 May.
- Ecuador; 2512 cases (2289 confirmed) and 194 fatalities to 7 May.
- Peru; 177,103 cases with 68,589 hospitalisations and 1,300 deaths up to 7 May.

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ENTERIC PATHOGEN SUMMARY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1990.

(Produced by the Public Health and Enteric Diseases Unit, Health Department of Western Australia)

The following is a summary of enteric pathogens (excluding viral agents) isolated in Western Australia for calendar 1990. It incorporates notifications from private pathology services, teaching hospital laboratories and State Health Branch Laboratories.

From the summary it is noticeable that there was an increase in *Shigella sonnei* cases in 1990. This was a generalised, state-wide increase with no particular focus of infection.

The increase in *Campylobacter* spp., *Clostridium difficile, Aeromonas hydrophila, Blastocystis hominis* and *Giardia lamblia* cases is due to the inclusion of statistics from the private sector and teaching hospital laboratories instituted in 1990.

ISOLATIONS OF INTEREST

1. Typhoid fever

There were four cases of typhoid fever in the calendar year 1990. All isolations of *S. typhi* were initially made from blood culture followed by isolation from faeces. All patients had histories of recent overseas travel via S.E. Asia. All patients were treated and have recovered unremarkably.

2. Paratyphoid fever

There was one isolation of *S. paratyphi* A from the faeces sample of an asymptomatic immigrant from Vietnam.

There were two isolations of *S. paratyphi* B. One was isolated from the blood culture and faeces samples of an 18 year old male who returned from Indonesia. The other isolation was from the faeces of a 24 year old male returning from Bali.

There were two isolations of *S. cholerae-suis sensu stricto.* One was isolated from the faeces of a 9 month old Vietnamese immigrant who had a history of amoebic colitis whilst in Thailand. The patient recovered uneventfully from a slight illness. The other isolation was from the blood culture of a 41 year old male who was febrile after returning from Indonesia.

PATHOGEN	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
Salmonella (Major strains)							
S. adelaide	10	4	2	1	3	8	28 (22)
S. anatum	16			1	1	13	31 (24)
S. bovismorbificans	27	7	1	1		2	38 (13)
S. muenchen	11	1	3	3		13	31 (38)
S. typhimurium	158	54	15	15	9	16	267 (242)
Other serotypes	194	27	9	13	29	86	358 (393)
Cases	416	93	30	34	42	138	753 (732)
Persons	414	93	29	34	42	134	746 (729)

PATHOGEN	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
Shigella							
Sh. flexneri spp	5					1	6 (3)
Sh. flexneri 1		1					1 (1)
Sh. flexneri 2	39	34	10	19	41	78	221 (270)
Sh. flexneri 3				1			1 (3)
Sh. flexneri 4	3						3 (1)
Sh. flexneri 5	2						2 (1)
Sh. flexneri 6	2		1	2	11	10	26 (44)
Sh. flexneri X	2						2 (0)
Sh. flexneri Y	1			1		4	6 (8)
Shigella sonnei	68	30	9	19	7	25	158 (37)
Sh. boydii	1						1 (0)
Sh. boydii 13	1						1 (0)
Sh. dysenteriae	2						2 (0)
Sh. spp.	3			2			5 (0)
Cases	129	65	20	44	59	118	435 (369)
Persons	129	65	20	43	59	118	434 (329)

PATHOGEN	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
Campylobacter							
C. coli	18	14	6	1	4	8	51 (30)
C. jejuni	369	70	22	28	24	69	582 (305)
C. laridis		1					1 (1)
C. spp.	720	42	18	7	9	1	797 (2)
Cases	1107	127	46	36	37	78	1431 (338)
Persons	1106	127	46	36	37	78	1430 (338)

PATHOGEN	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
Cl.difficile	465	26	17	8	5	3	524 (210)
Aeromonas hydrophila	54	16	8			7	85 (36)
B. cereus	1						1 (1)
Cl. perfringens	14						14 (5)
E. tarda						2	2 (3)
Enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli*				1		5	6 (1)
Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*	2					17	19 (5)
Plesiomonas shigelloides	11		2			2	15 (4)
Vibrio cholera Non 01		1	1				2 (1)
Yersinia enterocolitica	2						2 (11)

PARASITE	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
A.lumbricoides	10	1	-	-	1	1	13 (10)
B. hominis	523	47	10	13	4	79	676 (396)
C. sinensis	7	-	-	-	-	-	7 (3)
Cryptosporidia	26	18	8	6	21	102	181 (253)
Dientamoeba fragilis	-	-	-	-	1	1	2 (1)
Degenerated larvae	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 (3)
E. histolytica	19	2	-	-	-	3	24 (14)
Other Entamoeba spp.	12	-	-	1	-	4	17 (18)
E. vermicularis	22	3	2	-	1	6	34 (41)
G. lamblia	621	150	59	38	79	221	1168 (859)
H. nana	50	14	11	12	28	115	230 (327)
Hookworm ova	62	-	-	2	2	69	135 (121)
I. belli	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 (7)
Sarcocystis spp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (1)
Shistosoma haematobium	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0)
S. stercoralis	30	-	5	3	7	94	139 (146)
Taenia spp.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0)
T. trichiura	162	-	-	-	-	17	179 (94)

ALL PATHOGENS	PERTH METRO	SW	SE	CENTRAL	PILBARA	KIMBERLEY	TOTAL CASES
Total Cases	1546	235	95	75	144	719	2814
Persons	1359	217	92	68	123	568	2427
Total Enteric Pathogens	3557	545	215	190	266	934	5707
Enteric Pathogen Cases/100,000 population	318	223	436	323	528	3983	369

AUSTRALIAN SALMONELLA REFERENCE LABORATORY, REPORT, FIRST QUARTER 1991

(Excerpts from monthly reports produced by the ASRL, Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, South Australia. Senior Scientist, Chris Murray; Scientist, Dianne Davos)

Three thousand and fifty four (3054) cultures were typed at the Salmonella Reference Laboratory during the first quarter of 1991.

Origin of the cultures was as follows:

NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	ACT	Malaysia	PNG	Singapore	Total
333	37	308	83	29	41	64	2		1		898
193	47	324	194	40	75	75	4		1		953
497	74	278	184	16	48	60	5	9		32	1203
											3054

SALMONELLA HEIDELBERG - PHAGE TYPING

For the past year, the Australian Salmonella Reference Laboratory has phage typed isolates of S Heidelberg.

The phage typing scheme used was developed at this laboratory.

Table 1: Phage types of S Heidelberg in Australia

PHAGE TYPE	SOURCE				
	Human	Animals		Other	
1	96	Chicken	53	Raw Meats	
		Horse	1	(Beef, pork etc)	14
		Porcine	1	Horse meat	2
		Cane Toad	1	Effluent	1
2	43			Chicken stuffing	2
				Water	2
3	2	Chicken	1		
4	10			Horse meat	1
5	13				
6	2				
Untypable	6	Chicken	2		
RDNC	2				

S Heidelberg is now widespread in Australia and has been reviewed previously in ASRL reports (March 1989). A summary of phage typing results is shown in Table 1.

One outbreak in Queensland, due to phage type 2, was associated with consumption of cooked stuffed chicken. However this phage type has not previously been associated with raw chicken. It is probable that the cooked chicken was contaminated from some external source.

The results show that phage type 1 has become spread through the range of food animals, being found in chicken and red meats. The sources of other phage types in humans cannot be determined.

NEW SEROTYPES

Two new serotypes, both belonging to subspecies IIIb (Arizonae) were typed by the Salmonella Reference Laboratory during 1990. These were forwarded to the WHO Salmonella Reference Centre at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, for confirmation. This has since been received and the new serotypes are to be included in supplement No. 34 of the Kauffmann-White Scheme.

The new serotypes are:

S IIIb 48:i:z_{61} (Arizonae)

S IIIb 48:z_{52}:z_{35} (Arizonae)

Both cultures had been isolated from reptiles as part of a survey in Indonesia.

OUTBREAK DUE TO SALMONELLA ANATUM

There was an outbreak of salmonellosis due to Salmonella Anatum in South Australia during the period. The outbreak was traced to a salami product.

Most of the cases were associated with a large social function. However, the outbreak included other community-acquired cases.

OUTBREAK OF SALMONELLA BOVISMORBIFICANS PHAGE TYPE 23 IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A large number of isolates from this outbreak were received for typing by this laboratory.

SEROTYPES OF INTEREST

Salmonella Kumasi

First recorded isolate in Australia.

An isolate from pepper was received from Victoria. There have been no previous isolates of this serotype recorded in Australia.

Salmonella Mkamba

First recorded isolate in Australia.

Three isolates of this serotype were received from New South Wales. All had been isolated from gum tragacanth. We have not previously recorded Salmonella Mkamba in Australia.

Salmonella Bispebjerg

Two isolates from gum tragacanth were received from New South Wales. This is only the second recorded isolate of this serotype in Australia. The previous isolate was from a human source in 1964.

Salmonella Florida

There was one isolate from a tiger snake at a zoo in South Australia. This serotype is rarely seen in Australia. We have recorded only two previous isolates, both also from snakes, in 1985.

Salmonella Idikan

There was one isolate from treated effluent in New South Wales. This serotype is rare in Australia. Previously recorded isolates have been 1 in 1989 and 3 in 1990, all of human origin.

Salmonella Liverpool

There was one isolate from a human source in Victoria. This serotype is rarely recorded in Australia. There have been two previous human isolates, one in 1979 and 1989. Small numbers of isolates were recorded from other sources in 1989 and 1990 (1 meat mix, 1 homous, 2 sludge compost and 7 sewage effluent).

Salmonella Brisbane

Four isolates were received from the Northern Territory, all from children aged 2 years or younger. This serotype is rare in Australia. There was one human isolate, also from an infant in the Northern Territory, in 1990, and before that no isolates recorded since 1986.

Salmonella Chailey

There was one isolate from a human source in Queensland. This serotype is rare in Australia and all isolates have been from human sources. Previous isolates were 1 in 1971, 1 in 1975, 1 in 1989 and 2 in 1990.

Salmonella Goeteborg

There was one isolate from water in Victoria. This is only the second isolate of this serotype we have recorded in Australia. The first was from a human source in 1970.

Salmonella Lagos

There was one isolate from an infant girl in New South Wales. This serotype is rare in Australia. We have previously recorded two isolates from snakes in a zoo in 1987, and 1 human isolate was recorded in the NSSS report for 1988.

Salmonella Paratyphi A

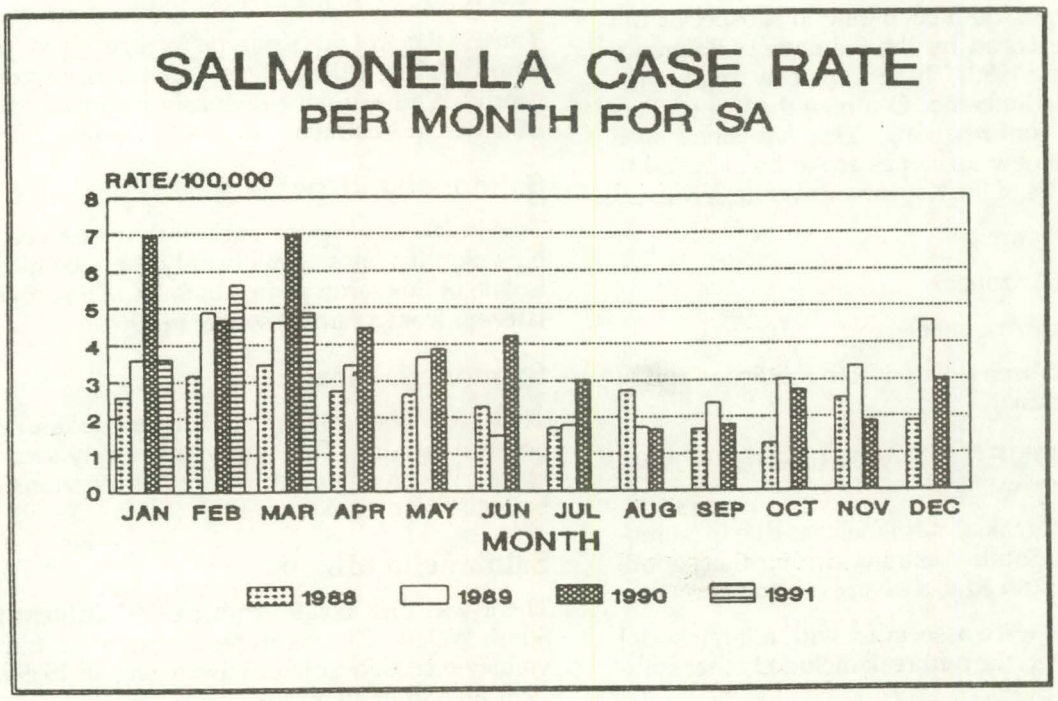
Three isolates were typed:

1. From faeces of a 16 year old male in South Australia who had recently arrived from Vietnam.
2. From blood culture of a 30 year old male in New South Wales who had recently travelled to India.
3. From blood culture of a 17 year old male in Queensland, who had recently returned from Indonesia.

Salmonella Typhi

Six isolates from 4 patients in New South Wales were typed:

1. From blood and faeces of a 6 year old boy who had recently travelled to India.
2. From blood and faeces of a 41 year old man who had recently travelled to India. 1. and 2. are father and son.
3. From blood culture of a 7 year old boy who had recently travelled to Indonesia.
4. From a female patient (age not given) who had been in India.



ARBOVIRUS NOTIFICATIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1991 (TO 7 MAY)

(Dr Philip Weinstein, Communicable Diseases Control Unit, South Australian Health Commission)

ROSS RIVER VIRUS

This season, there have been 66 notifications up to 7/5/91 (including 3 cases reported in the last week of December 1990). The number of cases is below that reported in the epidemic years 1984 (N=136) and 1989 (N=115), but is still significantly higher than the South Australian average for non-epidemic years (8 cases per year since 1981)-see Figure 1. 1991 must therefore also be considered to be an epidemic year, as is the situation in Victoria.

Fifty cases were reported in January and February (76% of cases), and the season is now considered to be all but over (only 3 cases reported since 1/4/91)-see Figure 2. The seasonal distribution of cases is consistent with that of previous years, and with that of reported cases in other states with a temperate climate (southern WA, VIC, Southern NSW).

Fifty seven cases (86%) were reported from the Riverland, where most South Australian cases have occurred historically. The Lower South East and Eyre Peninsula are other areas from which a significant number of cases is occasionally reported, but these areas had only 2 and 1 cases respectively in 1991. The remaining 6 cases are either of unknown origin, or are believed to have been contracted interstate.

The age and sex distribution of cases is as would be expected, with no significant difference between the number of male and female cases (42% and 58% respectively) and 76% of cases being between 20 and 50 years of age at the time of onset-see Figure 3. The youngest reported case was a 10 year old boy, and only 3 cases (5%) were below 20 years of age.

Figure 1

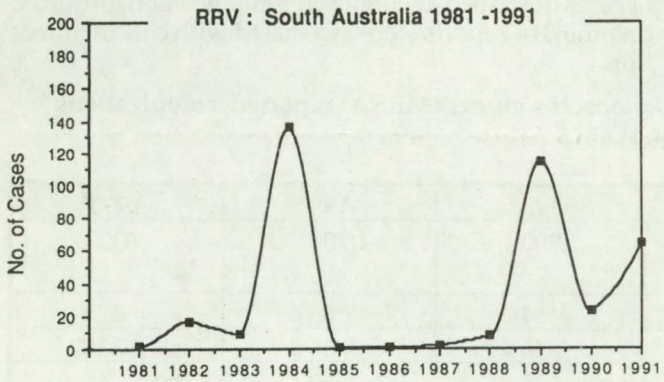
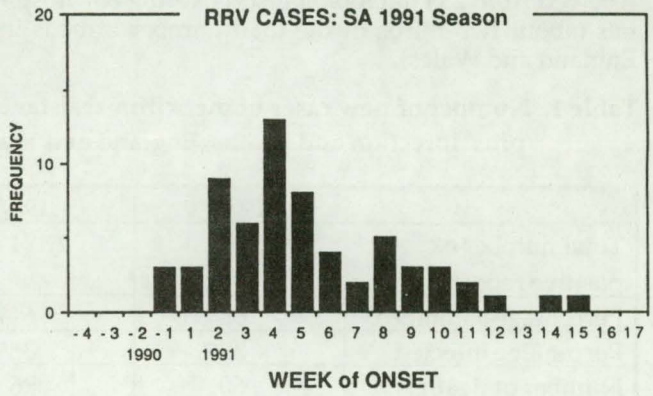


Figure 2



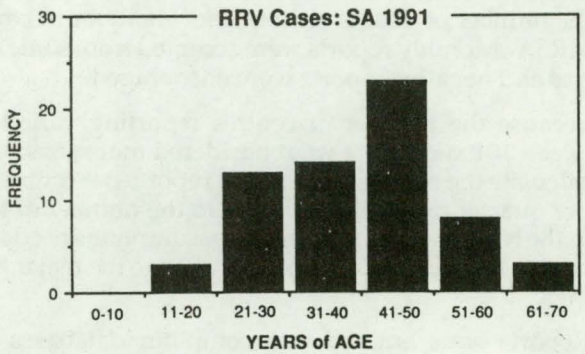
DENGUE FEVER

A single case was notified in a 53 year old man who had recently returned from East Africa.

OTHER ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS

There have been no notifications of Australian Encephalitis (MVE virus) or Kunjin virus infections, although antibodies to Kunjin virus were detected in sentinel chicken flocks in the Riverland.

Figure 3



METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA) IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1986-1990

(Based on WER 1991;17:119-21.)

The recognition of a single strain causing infections and colonisations in many hospitals in the London area stimulated a pilot study of a reporting scheme for all methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in the North-East Thames and Yorkshire health regions. The results of the pilot study demonstrated clear differences between the 2 regions. A decision to institute a survey covering England and Wales was implemented on 1 March 1986 and the survey was terminated on 31 March 1990. It was recognised before the start of the survey that individual strain identification would not be available. To cover this, from October 1987 to March 1988 inclusive, the participating centres were asked to return a questionnaire on each new patient and to send the strain to the Staphylococcus Reference Laboratory at Colindale.

METHODS

A total of 415 microbiologists in England and Wales participated in the survey. Positive responses were received from 233 microbiologists covering 857 hospitals (about two-thirds of the total number of beds in England and Wales).

A simple weekly return of the number of new patients colonised or infected with MRSA was requested, plus the number of deaths attributable wholly or in part to MRSA. Monthly reports were accepted from some centres and negative reports were encouraged.

Because the number of centres reporting varied between 101 and 210, it was considered more sensible to calculate the number of positive reports per centre and per quarter rather than to refer to the number of beds in the region where many more assumptions need to be made. This calculation does not change the major findings.

Reports were entered into computer databases and monthly printouts were provided for publication in the *Communicable Disease Report* of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Later, it was found that this type of analysis made brief local outbreaks difficult to detect. The programs were, therefore, written to display centres reporting 5 or more cases per week, a level arbitrarily chosen to mark local outbreaks.

RESULTS

Reporting frequency

The maximum number of centres reporting in any 3-month period was 210, out of a possible 233; this number fell progressively to a minimum of 101 in the second quarter of 1989, then rose. The percentage of reports positive of MRSA remained essentially constant with about half the centres submitting negative reports in each quarter. There was no evidence that the reporting centres were not representative of the conditions in each health region.

Number of positive reports

A decline in the number of reports of MRSA over the period was evident (Table 1). However, the proportion of cases described as colonised remained at two-thirds; one-third of reports were associated with clinical infection.

Table 1. Number of new cases of meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) reported, colonizations plus infection and deaths, England and Wales, 1986-1990

	1986[1]	1987	1988	1989	1990[2]
Total number of positive reports	2,367	2,174	1,700	1,701	632
Percentage colonized	65%	64%	64%	66%	67%
Percentage infected	35%	36%	36%	34%	33%
Number of deaths	60	26	25	10	4

1. 10-month period 2. 3-month period

Analysis by region

Some regions such as Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Mersey and Wales showed a steady background of more than 5 but less than 20 sporadic reports of MRSA per quarter. In other regions, such as the Northern region and West Midlands, local outbreaks were detected. The South-Western region consistently reported a high level with superimposed detectable outbreaks.

The most dramatic changes were in North-East Thames, South-East Thames and Wessex. Initially, North-East Thames returned around 40% of the total of new MRSA until mid-1988 while South-East Thames outreported North-East Thames from mid-1988 and Wessex became prominent in 1989-1990.

Outbreaks

The arbitrary method used to detect local outbreaks was to count the weeks in which a centre reported 5 or more cases. A total of 361 such weeks occurred throughout the study period. Only East Anglia and the Channel Islands were free of any outbreak. The total number of outbreaks remained remarkably constant at 80 to 84 per year, but the proportion reported by centres in North-East Thames fell from 55% in 1986, 57% in 1987 and 33% in 1988 to 10% in 1989, the last full year of the study. A reverse trend was seen in South-East Thames: 1% in 1986, 6% in 1987, 15% in 1988 and 31% in 1989.

Deaths

The regional differences were exaggerated in the figures reported for deaths attributable wholly or partly to MRSA. Over the entire study period, 125 deaths were reported out of 8,574 positive reports, a rate of less than 1.5%.

However, just over half the reports of deaths (63/125) came from North-East Thames, which sent in only 30% of the total positive reports. South-East Thames and Trent reported 10 deaths and 9, 8 and 7 respectively were reported by the South-Western region, West Midlands and South-West Thames. Most of the deaths (86 of the 125 reported) occurred in the first 2 years of the study.

DISCUSSION

This survey was instituted because it was thought possible in 1986 that EMRSA-1 (erythromycin-methicillin-resistant-*Staphylococcus aureus*), known to be found in the North-East Thames health region, might spread throughout the country. It was terminated when it became apparent that EMRSA-1 was diminishing in importance and the return for expenditure of funds and scarce staff time was inappropriate. Routine typing was more useful than a reporting survey because of the number of distinct strains in circulation. Several findings can, however, be presented in this preliminary summary.

The first finding was that MRSA occurred in every health region at a rate of less than 20 sporadic isolations per quarter. The second was that in some regions the numbers of positive reports were much higher than the background rate throughout the period. Changes in the size of this excess reporting were evident but require additional information for interpretation.

EMRSA-1 can be traced back to 1981, from which time it spread in the London area but remained based in North-East Thames. The figures for North-East Thames can be broadly interpreted as corresponding to EMRSA-1 until 1990 when EMRSA-3 entered the region. Similarly, from 1988 the results for South-East Thames broadly represent EMRSA-3 and some of the increase in the Wessex region is probably due to this strain. Another local strain also existed in this region.

A separate strain or related strains labelled EMRSA-12 may be the cause of the steady high level of reporting from the South-Western region. The situation in the West Midlands around Birmingham was more complex, with EMRSA-1 competing with local strains.

The conclusion of these studies is that MRSA are diverse in biochemical characters, antibiotic resistance but, above all, in behaviour. EMRSA-1 was clearly dominant in the early years of this study, amounted to 40% in the 6 month complementary survey carried out in 1990 and was associated with half of the reported deaths. This EMRSA-1 strain displayed virulence. However, the results show that MRSA do not constitute a major problem at present.

CDI REPORTING SCHEME

VIRUSES CHLAMYDIAS, COXIELLAS, RICKETTSIAS AND MYCOPLASMAS REPORTS

There were 976 reports processed for the latest period (8 May to 21 May 1991).

- **Q fever** was reported on 3 occasions during the period, 2 from NSW and the other from QLD (Rockhampton). Ages ranged from 23 to 38 and no exposure details were provided.

- ***Mycoplasma hominis*** was detected from a Bartholin's abscess in a 19 year old woman (Toowoomba Base Hospital).

NON-VIRAL PATHOGEN REPORTS

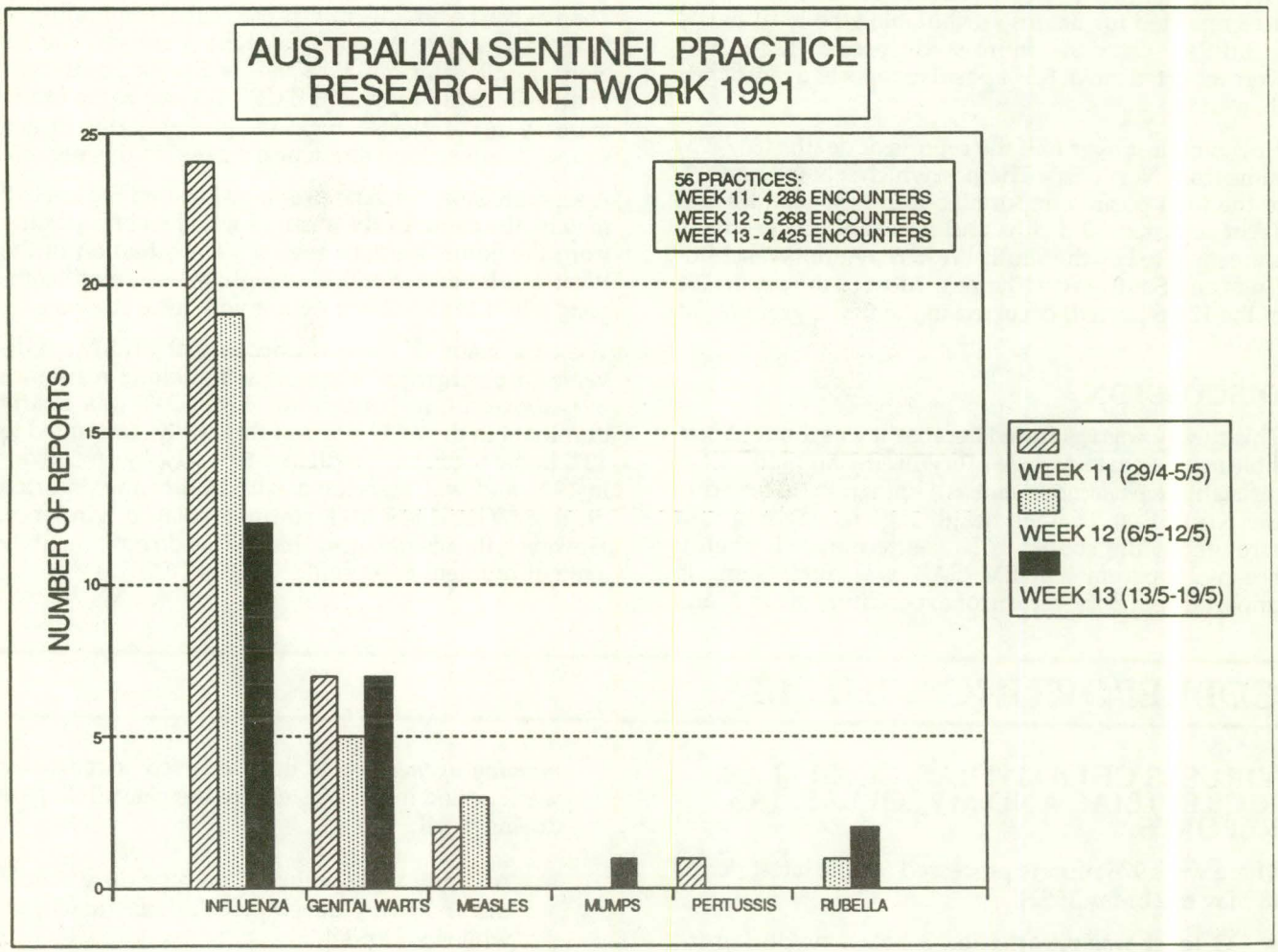
- Dr David Mitchell, Clinical Microbiology Unit, Westmead Hospital has reported the following details of a cluster of four cases of ***Listeria monocytogenes*** sepsis that occurred over a two week period in the Western Sydney Health Region during April:

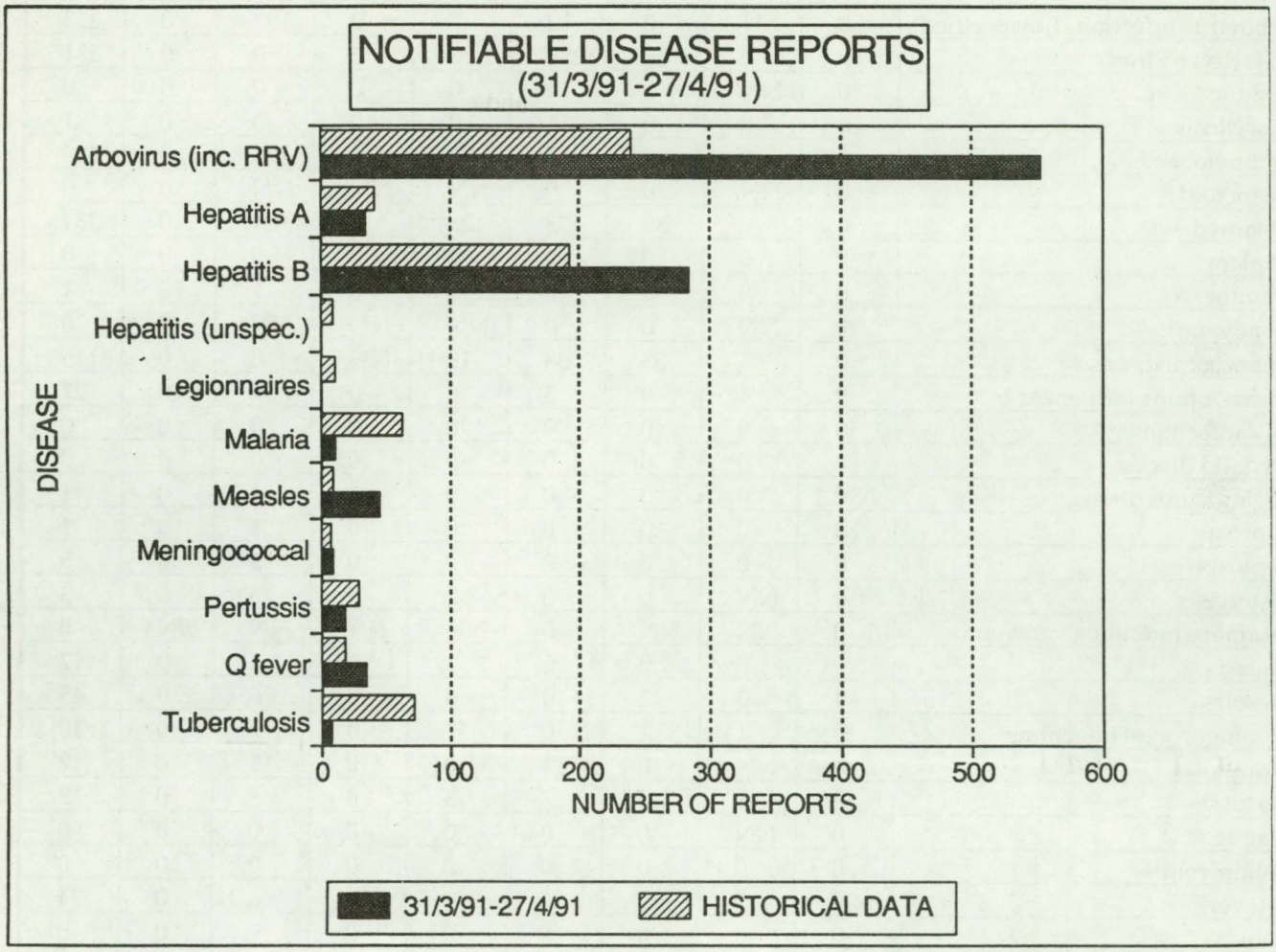
  - An adult male with SLE on high dose steroid therapy who developed *Listeria* meningitis while in hospital.
  - A neonate with early onset *Listeria* sepsis. The mother was asymptomatic.
  - An adult male with alcoholic liver disease who presented with fever and focal neurological signs. Gram positive coccobaccilli were seen in pus drained from a cerebral abscess and blood cultures were positive for *Listeria*.
  - A 3 year old child presented with diarrhoea, subsequently developing meningism. *Listeria* was grown from CSF.

All patients have responded to antibiotic therapy. The cluster was investigated by the Public Health Unit at Westmead Hospital who felt there was no connection between the cases.

- ***Staphylococcus aureus*** was isolated in blood culture from a 35 year old female with tricuspid valve endocarditis.

- ***Haemophilus influenzae*** type b disease was diagnosed by blood culture in:
  - a 9 month old female with a clinical history of facial cellulitis who recovered following treatment with amoxycillin (Nambour General Hospital)
  - a 15 month old boy (Nambour General Hospital).
  - a 1 year old Aboriginal male with pneumonia and growth delay.




NOTIFIABLE DISEASE REPORTS
(31/3/91-27/4/91)
DISEASE
Arbovirus (inc. RRV)
Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis (unspec.)
Legionnaires
Malaria
Measles
Meningococcal
Pertussis
Q fever
Tuberculosis
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
NUMBER OF REPORTS
31/3/91-27/4/91
HISTORICAL DATA

National Notifiable Disease Reports 31/3/91-27/4/91

DISEASES	ACT	NSW*	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	TOTAL
Arbovirus Infections (unspecified)	0	17	0	2	7	0	197	0	223
Ross River Virus	0	0	43	288	0	0	0	0	331
Dengue fever	0	NN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brucellosis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Campylobacter	0	0	59	210	73	0	178	0	520
Chancroid	0	NN	0	0	NN	NN	NN	0	0
Chlamydia	0	0	30	173	128***	0	NN	0	331
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Donovanosis	0	NN	0	0	NN	NN	NN	0	0
Gonoccocal diseases	0	5	53	38	19***	NN	0	0	115
Haemophilus influenzae b	0	4	0	3	0	0	20	0	27
HIV infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydatid disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legionnaires disease	NN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	5
Listeriosis	0	NN	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0	NN	NN	0	NN	NN	NN	NN	0
Malaria	0	0	0	6	2	0	4	0	12
Measles	4	3	2	10	0	0	26	0	45
Meningococcal infections	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	0	10
Ornithosis	0	NN	0	1	0	0	11	0	12
Pertussis	0	1	0	7	3	0	8	0	19
Plague	0	NN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q fever	NN	2	0	24	0	0	8	0	34
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	0	NN	0	12	3	0	14	0	29
Salmonella	3	8	38	122	35	0	238	0	444
Shigella	0	0	29	4	4	0	15	0	52
Syphilis	0	8	20	21	10***	0	0	0	59
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	1**	0	1	3	0	2	0	7
Typhoid	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	7
Viral haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Viral hepatitis (unspecified)	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	NN	1
Hepatitis A	0	0	1	19	3	0	11	0	34
Hepatitis B	0	0	4	120	2	0	158	0	284
Hepatitis C	0	0	2	63	0	0	201	0	266
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yersiniosis	0	0	9	26	15	0	14	0	64

* data for April 1991

** mycobacterial infection

*** data to May 2 1991

NN not notifiable

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES
BASED ON DATE OF REPORTING

PERIOD 08/05/91 TO 21/05/91

CODE 018 - MICROBIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE (VIC)
CODE 019 - FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL, MELBOURNE (VIC)
CODE 065 - STATE HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICES, PERTH (WA)
CODE 066 - PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL, PERTH (WA)
CODE 110 - INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL & VETERINARY SCIENCE, ADELAIDE (SA)
CODE 111 - ROYAL CHIDLDRENS HOSPITAL, MELBOURNE (VIC)
CODE 112 - INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY & MEDICAL RESEARCH, WESTMEAD (NSW)
CODE 113 - PRINCE HENRY/PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITALS, SYDNEY (NSW)
CODE 114 - ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, CAMPERDOWN (NSW)
CODE 115 - STATE HEALTH LABORATORY, BRISBANE (QLD)
CODE 116 - WODEN VALLEY HOSPITAL, GARRAN (ACT)
CODE 400 - DR TB LYNCH, PATHOLOGIST, ROCKHAMPTON (QLD)
CODE TPL - TOOWOOMBA PATHOLOGY LABORATORY (QLD)

	018	019	065	066	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	400	TPL	TOTAL
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	4	6	1	4	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	31
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0110 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0111 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0122 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0126 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0130 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0137 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0144 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0145 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	0	1	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	7	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	15
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PEN	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	3	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	0	1	2	0	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0901 COXSACKIEVIRUS B1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
1100 POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	2	0	10	0	0	31
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	0	8	10	0	20	0	13	0	5	0	0	36	0	92
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	0	4	11	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	0	32	23	1	20	3	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	88
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	1	35	38	0	13	0	12	17	0	1	0	1	0	118
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1401 COXIELLA BURNETII	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
1402 OTHER RICKETTSIAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1502 PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	18
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1521 MEASLES VIRUS	0	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	16
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	0	21	12	0	0	0	32	4	0	0	0	3	0	72
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	0	3	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	14
1536 HEPATITIS C VIRUS	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1541 CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - UNSPEC	0	0	39	0	7	0	17	0	0	14	10	0	8	95
1542 CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - A-K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	0	37	6	2	6	2	5	0	1	0	2	7	0	68
1563 CORONAVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1564 ROTAVIRUS	0	1	2	27	4	24	1	0	5	0	0	12	0	76
1565 CALICI VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1566 NORWALK AGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	12
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS	0	4	13	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	56
9993 ASTROVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9994 SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	177	181	41	109	73	156	51	21	16	28	113	9	976

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES BY STATE OF CONTRIBUTING LABORATORY

PERIOD 08/05/91 TO 21/05/91

NSW: ICPMR; PHH/POW; RACH; ST GEORGE HOSP, KOGARAH; ROYAL NEWCASTLE HOSP.
VIC: FAIRFIELD; RCH; MDU, UNI MELB.
QLD: STATE LAB, BRIS; TOOWOOMBA PATH LAB; ROYAL BRIS HOSP; DR TB LYNCH, PATHOLOGIST, ROCKHAMPTON.
WA: STATE LAB, PERTH; PMH.
SA: IMVS.
TAS: ROYAL HOBART HOSP; DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, LAUNCESTON; LAUNCESTON GEN HOSP; DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, HOBART; HOBART PATH; MERSEY GEN HOSP, LATROBE.
ACT: WVH.

		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	TOTAL
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	16	4	0	10	1	0	31
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	1	3	0	0	1	0	5
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
0108	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
0110	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0111	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0122	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0126	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 26	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0130	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0137	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 37	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0144	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 44	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0145	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 45	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
0201	INFLUENZA A VIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0203	INFLUENZA B VIRUS	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0302	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	1	3	0	0	7	0	11
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	2	11	0	0	1	1	15
0399	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PEN	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	3	12	0	0	0	0	15
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	4	7	0	2	4	0	17
0809	COXSACKIEVIRUS A9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0901	COXSACKIEVIRUS B1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
0905	COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
1007	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1014	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1017	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
1100	POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
1103	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	19	0	0	2	0	10	31
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	18	8	36	10	20	0	92
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	3	4	0	11	2	0	20
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	8	35	1	24	20	0	88
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	29	36	2	38	13	0	118
1399	HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
1402	OTHER RICKETTSIAE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	11	0	0	7	0	0	18
1514	MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	0	8	0	0	6	2	16
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	36	21	3	12	0	0	72
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	4	3	1	5	0	1	14
1536	HEPATITIS C VIRUS	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
1541	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - UNSPEC	17	0	22	39	7	10	95
1542	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - A-K	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	6	39	7	8	6	2	68
1563	CORONAVIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1564	ROTAVIRUS	6	25	12	29	4	0	76
1565	CALICI VIRUS	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
1566	NORWALK AGENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	9	3	0	0	0	0	12
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	1	4	35	13	3	0	56
9993	ASTROVIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9994	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		228	251	138	222	109	28	976

NOTE: DIRECT COMPARISION BETWEEN STATES IS NOT POSSIBLE SINCE:
- SOME STATES HAVE MORE THAN ONE CONTRIBUTING LABORATORY; AND
- INTERSTATE REFERRRALS OCCUR REGULARLY.

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY CLINICAL INFORMATION TABLE 1

PERIOD 08/05/91 TO 21/05/91

1. CODE 00, 99 ..... - NO ILL OR DATA
2. CODE 01, 02, 11, 12 - RESPIRATORY
3. CODE E3 ..... - ENCEPHALITIS
4. CODE M3 ..... - MENINGITIS
5. CODE 04 ..... - PARALYSIS
6. CODE 05, 13 ..... - CNS OTHER UNSPEC
7. CODE 07, 49 - GASTRO INTESTINAL
8. CODE 17, 47 - HEPATIC
9. CODE 19 ... - CVS
10. CODE 89 ... - URINARY TRACCT
11. CODE 06 ... - SKIN MUCOUS

		1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTAL
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	1	6	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	1	31
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0110	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0111	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0122	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0126	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0130	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0145	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
0201	INFLUENZA A VIRUS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0203	INFLUENZA B VIRUS	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0302	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0399	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PEN	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	13
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10
0809	COXSACKIEVIRUS A9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0901	COXSACKIEVIRUS B1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0905	COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1007	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1014	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
1017	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
1100	POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
1103	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	28	12	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	44
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	51	60
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	45
1399	HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1402	OTHER RICKETTSIAE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	15
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	55	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	72
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	13
1536	HEPATITIS C VIRUS	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
1541	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - UNSPEC	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	8	6	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	22
1563	CORONAVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1564	ROTAVIRUS	5	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	2	75
1565	CALICI VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
1566	NORWALK AGENT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	3	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	22
9993	ASTROVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9994	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		159	104	2	6	4	140	29	6	2	143	595

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY CLINICAL INFORMATION TABLE 2

PERIOD 08/05/91 TO 21/05/91

12. CODE 10 - EYE
13. CODE 59 - GENITAL
14. CODE 39 - ENDOCRINE/SALIVARY GL.
15. CODE 38 - RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL
16. CODE 29 - MUSCLE/JOINT
17. CODE 69 - CONGENTIAL
18. CODE P8 - PUO
19. CODE G8 - FEVER/MALAISE
20. CODE 09 - OTHER
21. CODE A1 - SIDS

		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0108	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0137	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0144	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
0203	INFLUENZA B VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	7
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0905	COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1017	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	0	0	19	10	1	0	3	8	7	48
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	28
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	73
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1514	MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	7
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1541	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - UNSPEC	2	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
1542	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS - A-K	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	31	46
1564	ROTAVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	3	0	32
TOTAL		13	188	20	11	35	2	16	28	64	377