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Communicable Diseases Intelligence

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Contents:

Editor *Dr Robert Hall*

VIRUSES, CHLAMYDIAS, COXIELLAS, RICKETTSIAS AND MYCOPLASMAS REPORTING SCHEME:

A total of 892 reports were processed during this reporting period (1 March to 14 March 1990).

Six cases of psittacosis were reported. Two female patients, aged 24 and 28, probably acquired the infections at a duck farm.

There were eleven reports of Ross River virus. Locations were provided for 8 of these cases. One case each came from Katunga, Mitcham and Yarrawonga in Victoria, Mandurah and Manjimup in Western Australia and Casuarina and Darwin in the Northern Territory. A further case was from an unspecified place in the Northern Territory.

Seventeen rubella cases were reported. One of these was of virus isolated from the aborted fetus of a 28 year old woman.

Two cases of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome were reported. Echoviruses were isolated from both of them: type 3 was isolated from the trachea of a 1 year old boy and type 27 was isolated from a nasopharyngeal specimen from a 3 month-old girl.

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- Contributions are solicited, and do not preclude later publication elsewhere.

- Figures given may be subject to revision.

Viruses were isolated from three patients being investigated for possible disseminated intrauterine infection or TORCH syndrome (toxoplasmosis, other, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes). Cytomegalovirus was identified in a 5 year old girl who was developmentally delayed, and in a 2 month old boy who had central nervous system disease. Untyped enterovirus was found in a faeces sample of a six month old boy suffering general malaise.

Nine cases of Q fever were reported this fortnight. No exposure details were provided for any of these cases.

Correction: the cases of influenza type A subtype Shanghai/11/87 [H3N2] reported last fortnight were not cases which occurred in Australia. The specimens had been referred from Nauru to an Australian laboratory for identification.

OVERSEAS BRIEFS:

1. CHOLERA IN ZAMBIA AND MALAYSIA

Revised figures for the number of recent cases of cholera in Zambia have been received. From 12 to 19 February, there were 523 cases and 30 deaths, from 20 to 26 February there were 398 cases and 43 deaths and from 27 February to 5 March there were 217 cases with no deaths.

A recently received report on cholera cases in Malaysia is that 57 cases and 1 death occurred between 17 and 30 December, 1989. The Baling District of Kedah State, Peninsular Malaysia, and the Kinabatangan District of Sabah have been added to the list of areas considered to be currently cholera-infected.

2. DENGUE IN FIJI AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The epidemic of dengue in Fiji continued through November and December 1989 and January 1990. The Fijian Ministry of Health advised that during this three-month period, 1947 cases were reported, with peaks in late November and early January. Eight strains of dengue type 1 were isolated by laboratory tests. The Australian mission in Suva reported recently (21 March) that the epidemic is continuing.

Revised numbers have been reported for the epidemic of dengue in Trinidad and Tobago. For the period 1 January to 15 February 1990, 1,211 clinically diagnosed cases of dengue were reported to the Ministry of Health. To date, no deaths have occurred.

3. EBOLA-LIKE VIRUS IN MONKEYS

Further reports have been received of Ebola-like virus in monkeys imported into the United States recently. The virus has been isolated from at least three shipments of cynomolgus monkeys imported from the Philippines in February 1990, and serological studies in different species of monkeys from different countries have revealed that

approximately 10% have evidence of prior infection with filoviruses (the family to which Ebola and Marburg viruses belong). Further, active transmission of filoviruses in monkeys in quarantine has been demonstrated, and experimental inoculation of three cynomolgus monkeys with virus recovered from the November-December episodes (CDI 90/1) led to the development of Ebola infections with haemorrhagic symptoms in all three monkeys and the deaths of two of them.

At least 173 persons in the United States have been in contact with the monkeys (or their blood or tissues) from infected lots since the virus was first identified. None has developed illness suggestive of Ebola haemorrhagic fever but one person was found to have antibodies to the virus. One monkey handler (of 45) in the Philippines was also found to have antibodies to Ebola virus.

The United States government advise that these data indicate a definite risk of human infection in the course of ordinary handling and management of monkeys. They stress that the interim guidelines for hardling non-human primates (published in CDI 90/4) should be followed by persons in the United States.

(Australian quarantine regulations relating to the importation of non-human primates are strict; only animals bred in captivity in the United States or the United Kingdom may be imported and these must satisfy the stringent health criteria detailed in CDI 90/1.)

4. PLAGUE IN MADAGASCAR

The outbreaks of plague in Madagascar continued in January and February. In Antananarivo, 6 cases (1 pneumonic) and 48 suspect cases were hospitalised. There were 8 deaths (2 confirmed as being due to plague) and 250 contacts have been placed under surveillance. In Ambositra (which is 250 kms from Antananarivo), 58 confirmed cases and 169 suspect cases occurred. There were 12 deaths (not yet confirmed as being due to plague). In Fianarantsoa (400 kms from Antananarivo) 10 cases were confirmed.

The plague cases have been predominantly bubonic and health authorities are taking appropriate action to control the outbreak. Plague has been endemic in Madagascar for a number of years and a certain number of cases occur regularly. Travellers to plague-infected areas such as Madagascar should avoid contact with rats, treat their bedrooms with an insecticide effective against fleas and use a personal insect repellant. They should also inform a medical practitioner if they come into contact with a case of plague so that chemoprophylaxis may be initiated.

5. INFLUENZA IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

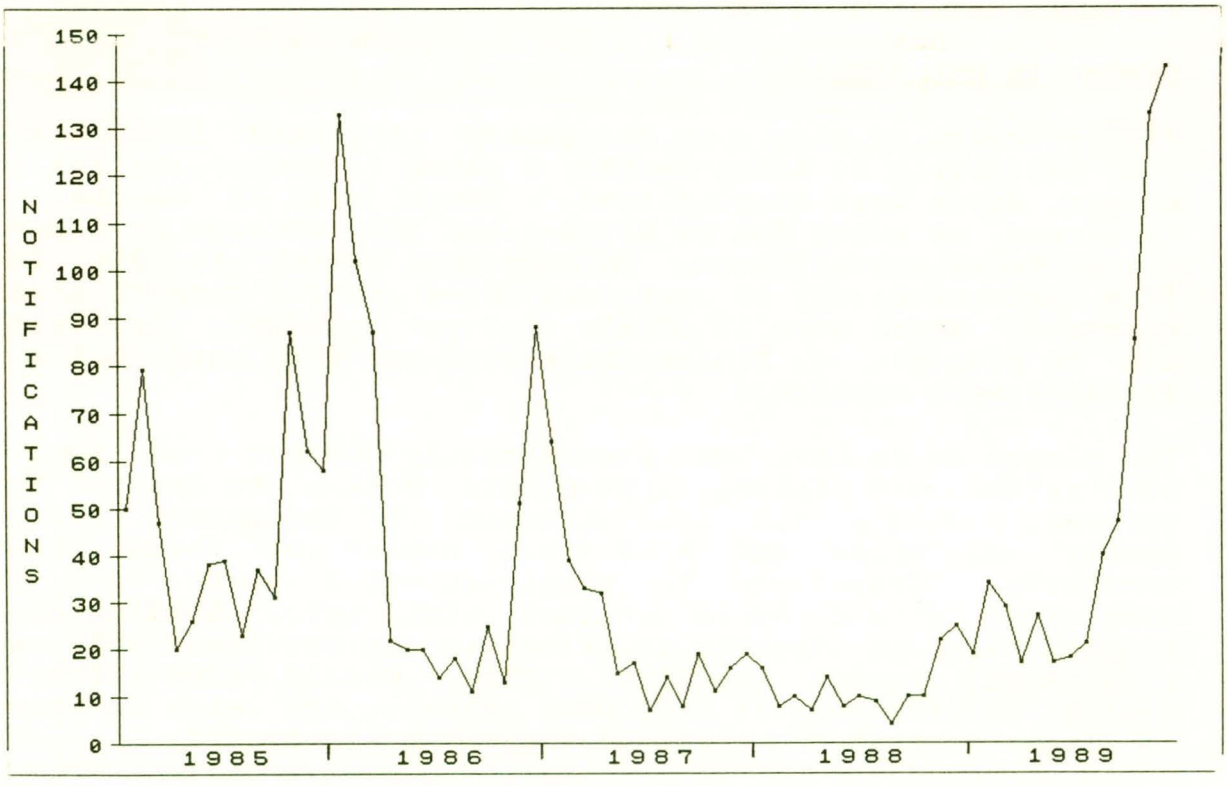
Influenza A(H1N1) has been confirmed for the first time in several years in Papua New Guinea. The virus was isolated during local outbreaks in Goroka in early March. The outbreak affected mainly adults and older children and was associated with severe illness.

PERTUSSIS - EPIDEMIC SUMMER IN AUSTRALIA

Pertussis is an endemic disease in Australia. Cases occur in a pattern commonly seen in countries with a childhood pertussis immunisation program but a rate of vaccine uptake insufficient to eliminate the disease (1). There is continual low background number of cases, and epidemic periods in most states, characteristically occurring during the summer months, every three to four years.

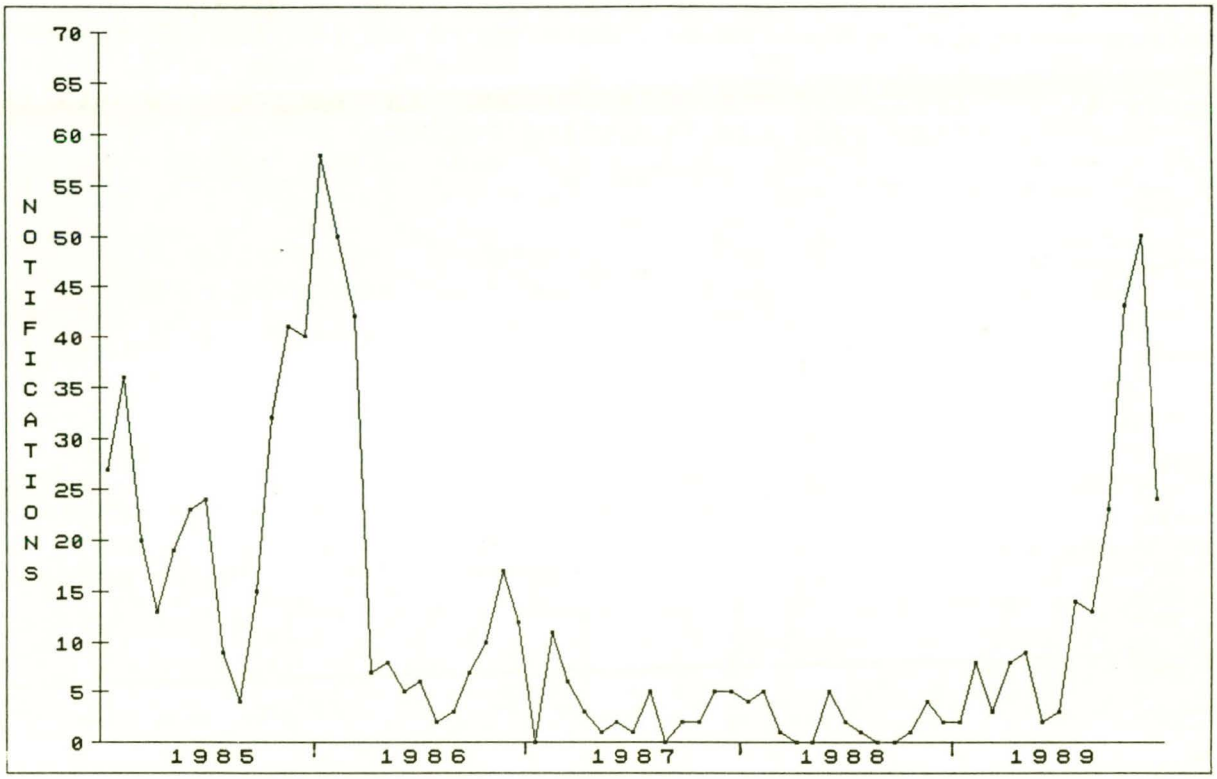
Data from the National Diseases Returns (Notifiable Diseases) indicate that there have been pertussis epidemics in most areas of Australia this summer. Further, the coincidence of high numbers of reports from New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory has resulted in the highest rate of pertussis reporting in recent years occurring in the last two reporting periods of 1989. Figure 1 shows the pertussis notifications for all areas of Australia (apart from Queensland) for the period 1985-1989, and reflects the epidemics in New South Wales and South Australia in 1985-6 and the epidemic in Western Australia in 1986-7 (detailed below in Figures 2-4). Data are not yet available from most areas for 1990, but evidence from New South Wales, Queensland and the A.C.T. indicate that the epidemic has continued through the early months of this year.

Figure 1: Pertussis Notifications, Australia, 1985-1989 by Reporting Period



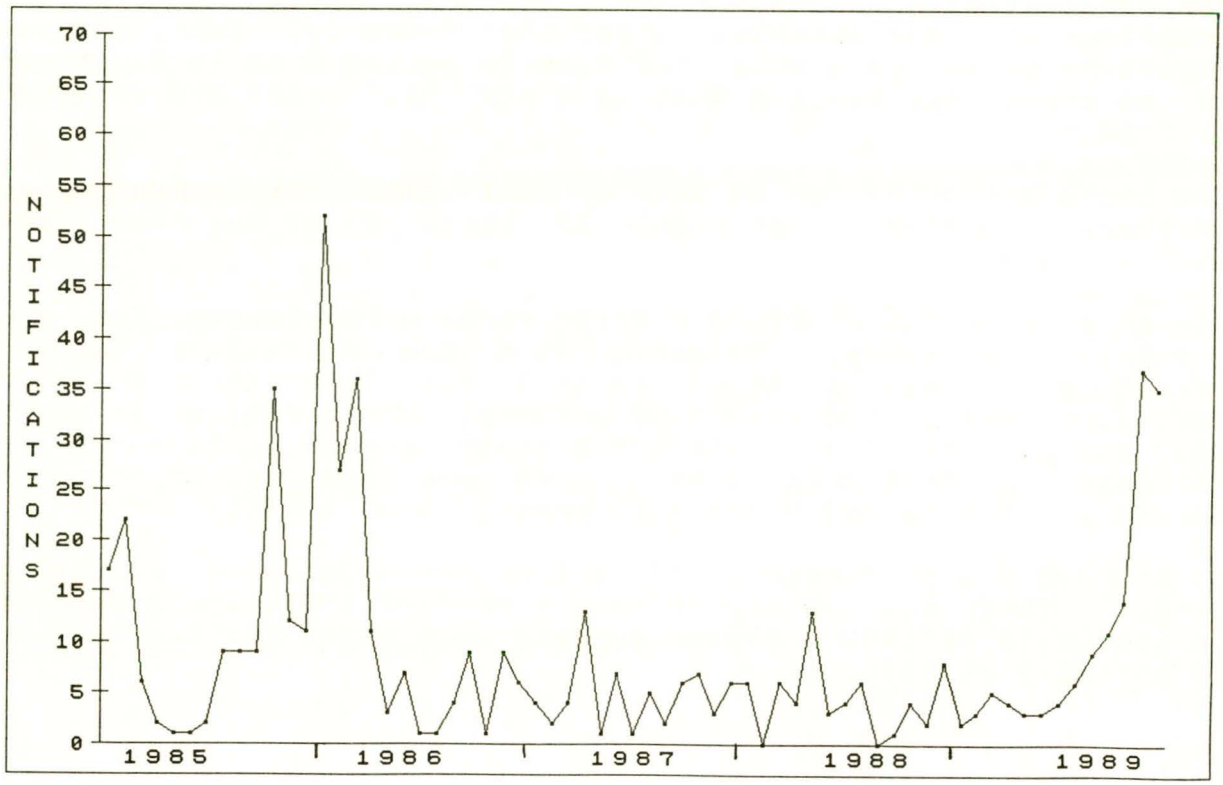
In New South Wales, (Figure 2), the last epidemic of pertussis occurred over the summer of 1985-6, 4 years ago. This summer, increased number of reports began in September and have continued through to the first period of 1990, when 39 cases were reported.

Figure 2: Pertussis Notifications in New South Wales, 1985-1989, by Reporting Period



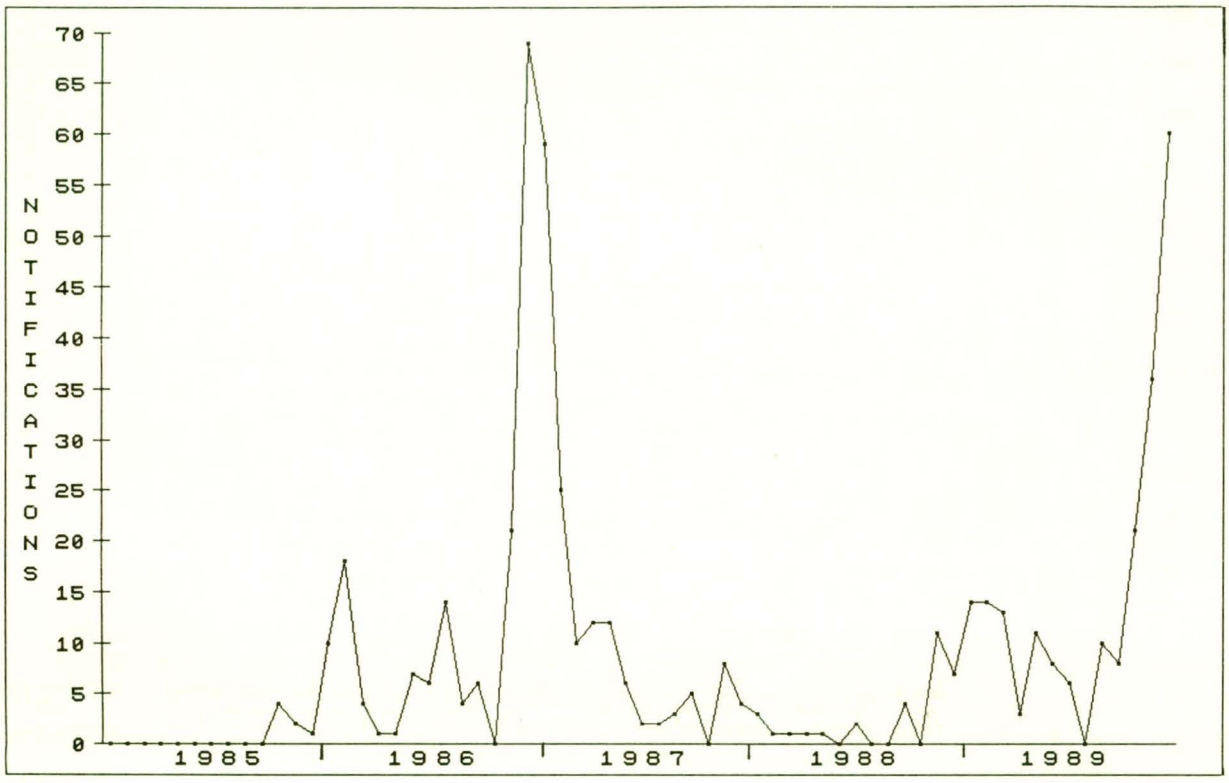
The last pertussis epidemic in South Australia also occured 4 years ago, over the summer of 1985-6 (Figure 3). In 1989, a significantly increased number of reports were received in the last two reporting periods.

Figure 3: Pertussis Notifications in South Australia 1985-1989, by Reporting Period



High numbers of notifications of pertussis were also made in Western Australia in October, November and December, 1989 (Figure 4). This rate of notification had not occurred in Western Australia since the epidemic there in the 1986-7 summer.

Figure 4: Pertussis Notifications in Western Australia 1985-1989, by Reporting Period



(It should be noted that pertussis only became notifiable in Western Australia in October 1985, and that their reports are compiled calendar monthly, rather than 4-weekly. Thus, for one reporting period each year (for example period 8 in 1989) there is no report for Western Australia and 'nil' cases are recorded instead.)

The pertussis notification data do not show any evidence of pertussis epidemics occurring in Victoria at any time since 1985 (Figure 5).

Figure 6 shows the combined notifications of pertussis for the Northern Territory, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. Most of these reports are from the Northern Territory which had increased pertussis notifications in early 1987 and in late 1989. Pertussis only became notifiable in Tasmania in September 1989; there was one case reported in period 12 in 1989 and 2 cases in period 13 of 1989.

In the A.C.T., pertussis notifications are made on a voluntary basis. There was one report in period 6 of 1987, and 3 reports in period 12 of 1989. Eleven reports were made in the A.C.T. in period 2 of 1990.

Figure 5: Pertussis Notifications in Victoria 1985-89, by Reporting Period

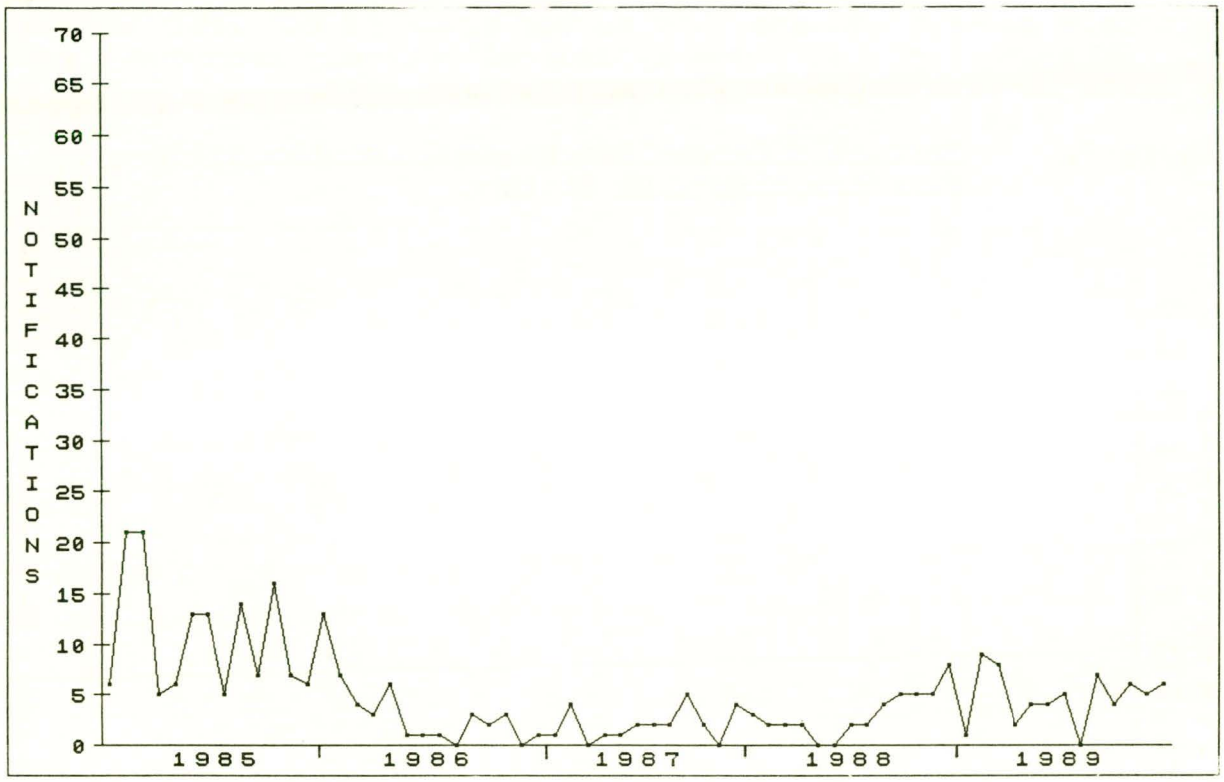
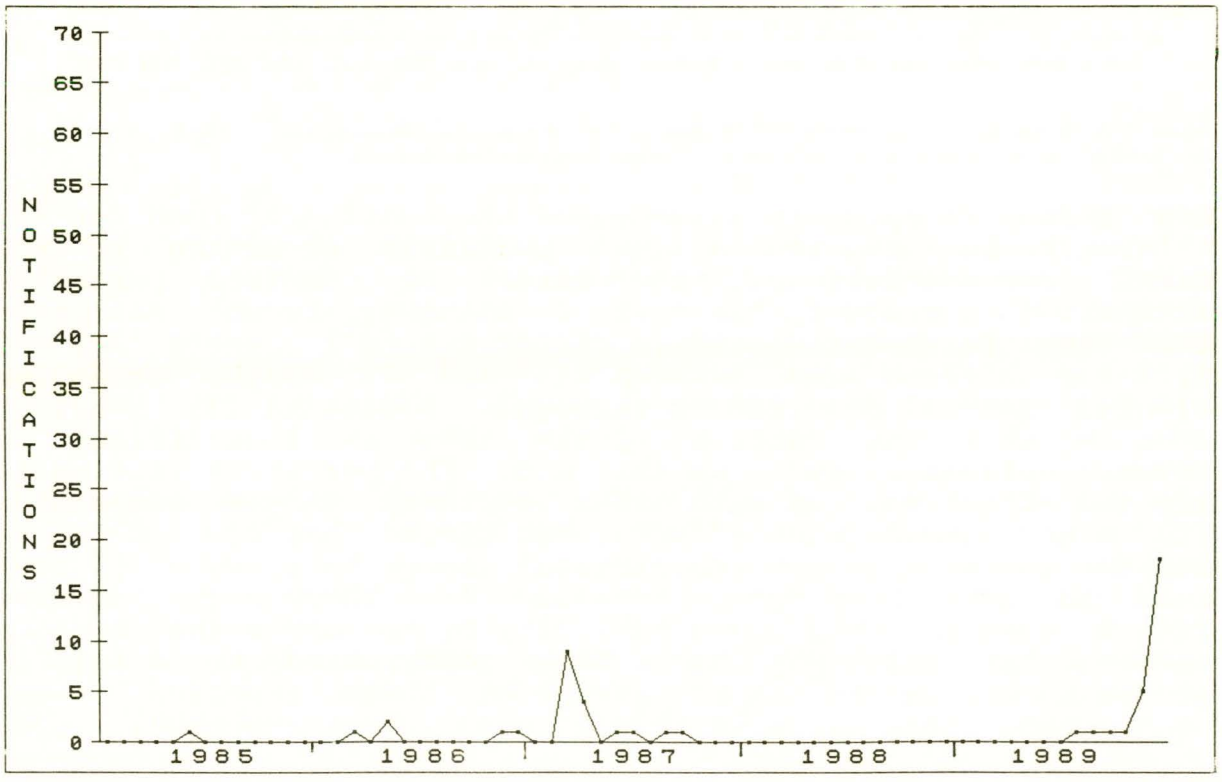


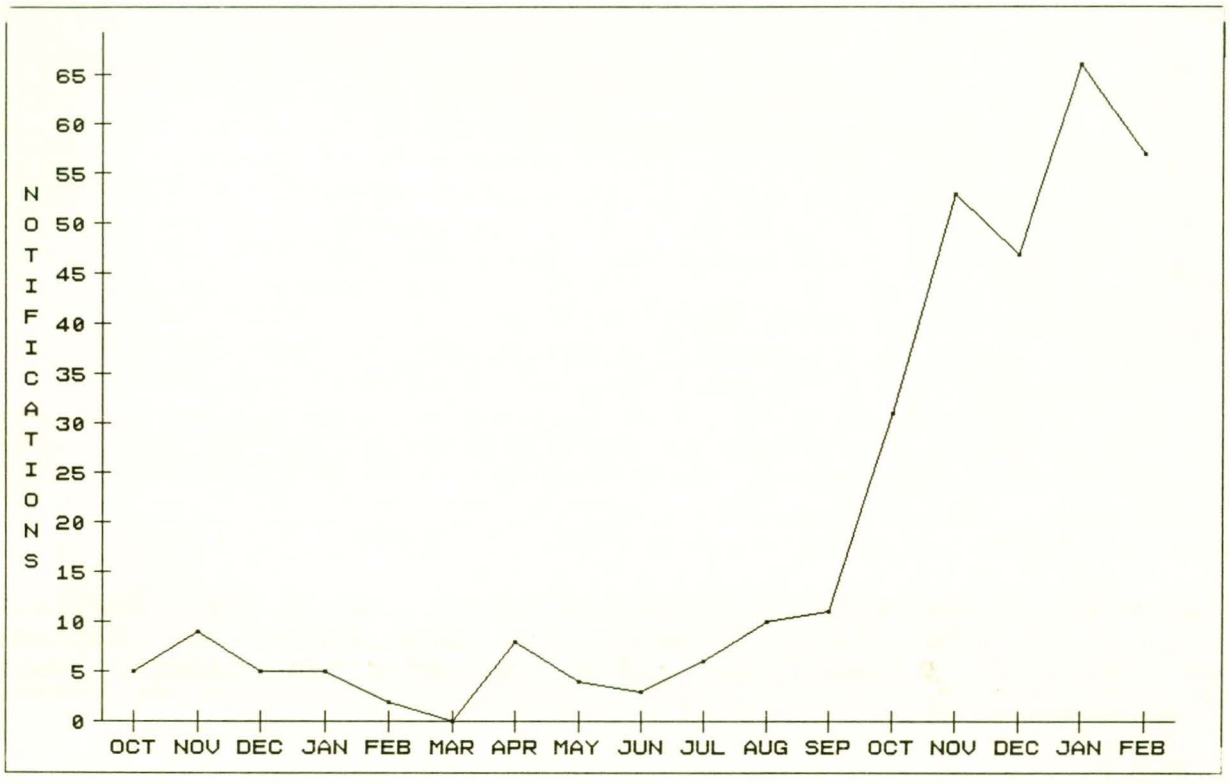
Figure 6: Pertussis notifications in the Northern Territory, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, 1985-1989, by Reporting Period



Pertussis is not notifiable in Queensland, however, data from 4 Queensland diagnostic laboratories show that a pertussis epidemic has also occurred there this summer (Figure 7). These data are compiled from monthly reports of culture positive pertussis cases from the Royal Brisbane Hospital and the Mater Hospital in Brisbane, and serologically diagnosed cases from

Dr T.B. Lynch, Pathologist at Rockhampton, and Drs Sullivan, Nicolaides and Partners, Consulting Pathologists in Brisbane. In these laboratories there was a very large number of pertussis cases diagnosed this summer compared to last summer. The laboratories individually and collectively recorded a peak of cases between November 1989 and January 1990.

Figure 7: Pertussis Cases, Queensland, October 1988 - February 1990*, by Month



* Data for October to December 1988 are only from T. B. Lynch, Pathologist and Sullivan, Nicolaides and Partners, Consulting Pathologists.

This pertussis epidemic illustrates the continuing need for all children to be immunised against pertussis according to the NH&MRC recommendations. The extent of complete pertussis vaccination coverage in Australia is unknown; recent estimates have been 88.2% for Victorian children aged 1-2 years (2), and 95.1% for children aged between 15 and 23 months attending selected general practioners throughout Australia (3). What is known is that the vaccine uptake rate is insufficient to prevent epidemics such as this one. The pertussis vaccine is safe and effective. As with other vaccines, it is associated with minor adverse side-effects, but claims that the vaccine is also the cause of severe neurological damage have recently been found to have been unsubstantiated (4). These major 'adverse effects' were recently given publicity by the media and it is a concern that this may have been contributed to a fall in vaccine uptake and to the occurrence of these reported cases, and the many other cases which will have gone unreported.

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TETRACYCLINE-RESISTANT GONORRHOEA - AUSTRALIA

Tetracycline resistance is *Neisseria gonorrhoea* occurs in two forms. Low-level resistance to < 4.0µg/ml tetracycline is usually due to the additive effects of several chromosomal loci. In contrast, high-level tetracycline resistance (> 16 µg/ml) is plasmid-mediated and results from the insertion of the *tetM* determinant into the 24.5-megadalton gonococcal conjugative plasmid to form a 25.2 megadalton plasmid regarded as a marker for this type of resistance.

High level plasmid - mediated tetacycline resistance in *N.gonorrhoea* is an increasing problem in several parts of the world. In 1983-84, only one such isolate was found from more than 9,500 strains screened by the Centers for Disease Control, USA (1). In 1987, 2.8% of strains surveyed in the USA were shown to be highly resistant, and in a recent study, 7% of strains isolated from persons attending an STD clinic in New York were shown to have high level resistance mediated by the *tetM* determinant located on the 25.2 megadalton plasmid(2). Highly tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoea* have also been isolated in the United Kingdom, and the French National Gonococcal Surveillance Network has recently reported the first three isolations of similar strains in France. These three isolates carried the *tetM* plasmid. One was imported from the Congo and another was attributed to local transmission in France. No information was available for the third strain (3).

In Australia, members of the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme have been looking for high-level tetracycline resistance in *N.gonorrhoea* since the American reports were first published. The first two isolations of highly resistant strains have recently been made. Both cases were detected in Sydney; one patient acquired the infection in Indonesia and the other was a contact of the first patient. The plasmid content of these strains has not been determined, but their high level of tetracycline resistance indicates that it is *tetM*-mediated (personal communication, AGSP).

Tetracycline is not usually recommended for treatment of gonorrhoea in Australia; the NH&MRC recommends that penicillin is used when penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoea* (PPNG) is not suspected, and that spectinomycin or a cephalosporin is used in the case of PPNG. Tetracycline is however used to treat chlamydia and mixed chlamydia-gonorrhoea infections (4). If the American pattern of increased high-level tetracycline resistance is repeated in Australia, failures of such tetracycline treatment of gonorrhoea can be expected to occur in the future.

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AIDS AND HIV SURVEILLANCE, AUSTRALIA: 26 JANUARY 1990

The National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research reports that as at 26 January 1990, a total of 1,760 cases of AIDS had been reported in Australia. (Note that data published in CDI 90/3 was for cases as at 31 December 1989, not 26 January, 1990 as indicated.) Tables 1 to 5 below detail the cases and deaths by period and State of initial diagnosis, sex, age at time of initial diagnosis, transmission category and initial disease reported.

Table 1: Cumulative national cases of AIDS and known deaths from AIDS by sex and State/Territory in which initial diagnosis was made, to 26 January 1990.*

STATE/ TERRITORY	CASES Male	Female	Total	% of all cases	KNOWN DEATHS Male	Female	Total	% of cases in State
NSW	1,073 (29)	32	1,105 (29)	62.8	618 (15)	22	640 (15)	57.9
VIC	352 (6)	9	361 (6)	20.5	178 (3)	3	181 (3)	50.1
QLD	121	5	126	7.2	71	4	75	59.5
WA	74	6	80	4.6	33	2	35	43.8
SA	55 (1)	2	57 (1)	3.2	29 (1)	1	30 (1)	52.6
NT	2	0	2	0.1	1	0	1	50.0
TAS	8	1	9	0.5	3	1	4	44.4
ACT	20 (2)	0	20 (2)	1.1	12	0	12	60.0
TOTAL	1,705 (38)	55	1,760 (38)	100.0	945 (19)	33	978 (19)	55.6

* Figures in parentheses are new cases and deaths for the period 1 January to 26 January 1990.

Table 2: Cumulative national cases of AIDS and known deaths from AIDS by sex and age at time of diagnosis, to 26 January 1990.

AGE (YEARS)	CASES Male	Female	Total	% of all cases	KNOWN DEATHS Male	Female	Total	% of cases in age group
0 - 9	10	2	12	0.7	7	1	8	66.7
10 - 19	9	3	12	0.7	4	1	5	41.7
20 - 29	344	17	361	20.5	187	5	192	53.2
30 - 39	734	7	741	42.1	408	3	411	55.5
40 - 49	439	6	445	25.3	235	5	240	53.9
50 - 59	135	9	144	8.2	78	8	86	59.7
60 +	34	11	45	2.5	26	10	36	80.0
TOTAL	1,705	55	1,760	100.0	945	33	978	55.6

Table 3: Cumulative national cases of AIDS and known deaths from AIDS by transmission category: adults/adolescents (14 yrs and older), to 26 January 1990.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORY	CASES	KNOWN DEATHS
Homosexual/Bisexual	1,549	856
IV drug user:		
. Homosexual/Bisexual IV drug user	48	23
. Heterosexual IV drug user	24	6
Haemophiliac	19	10
Heterosexual contact*	15	7
Blood transfusion**	57	47
Undetermined/none of the above	33	19
TOTAL	1,745	968

* Includes only cases from pattern II countries where the epidemic is predominately heterosexual, and cases who had heterosexual contact with a person from a recognised risk group or known to be HIV antibody positive.

** Includes receipt of blood products or tissue.

Table 4: Cumulative national cases of AIDS and known deaths from AIDS by transmission category: paediatric cases (under 14 years), to 26 January 1990.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORY	CASES	KNOWN DEATHS
Blood transfusion*	10	8
Haemophiliac	2	1
Mother with/at risk or AIDS/HIV	3	1
TOTAL	15	10

* Includes receipt of blood products or tissue.

Table 5: Cumulative national cases of AIDS and known deaths from AIDS by initial disease reported, to 26 January 1990.*

INITIAL DISEASE REPORTED	CASES	KNOWN DEATHS
Neurological disease	47	24
Secondary infectious diseases	1,260	707
Secondary cancers	346	185
Other conditions	20	6
Neurological disease + infectious diseases	16	11
Neurological disease + cancers	1	1
Infectious diseases + cancers	55	37
TOTAL	1,745	971

* Does not include cases not specified as definitive or presumed.

Tables 6 and 7 show the number of persons newly diagnosed as HIV antibody positive between 1 and 26 January 1990, transmission categories and the cumulative totals for each State and Territory since 1985.

Table 6: Notofications of persons newly diagnosed as HIV antibody positive, and cumulative since the introduction of anti-HIV antibody testing, by State/Territory of notification.

STATE/ TERRITORY	1990 Weeks 1 - 4	1985-1990 Cumulative to 26 Jan 1990
NSW	N/A*	N/A*
VIC	26	2,246
QLD	14	847
WA	4	500
SA	3	367
TAS	1	47
ACT	5	102
NT	1	51
TOTAL	54	4,160

*N/A = Not yet available

Table 7: Notifications of persons newly diagnosed as HIV antibody positive by reported transmission category*

REPORTED TRANSMISSION CATEGORY	1990 Weeks 1 - 4 Male	Female	Cumulative 1985 - 26 Jan 1990 Male	Female	Total	(%)
Homo/bisexual	38	-	3,183	-	3,183	(79.3)
Heterosexual IVDU	1	0	143	45	188	(4.7)
Homo/bisexual males IVDU	1	-	107	-	107	(2.7)
Haemophilia	0	0	178	4	182	(4.5)
Heterosexual contact	3	0	65	45	110	(2.7)
Blood transfusion	0	0	43	14	57	(1.4)
Undetermined/None of the above	11	0	175	11	186	(4.7)
TOTAL	54	0	3,894	119	4,013	(100.0)

* Data from NSW are not yet available. For the ACT and the NT, data from 1-26 January 1990 are all that are included.

The Centre also reports that the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service screened 183,591 blood donations during weeks 43 to 52 of 1989. (These figures are incomplete for Albury, Darwin, Parramatta, Shepparton, Bega and Goulburn Blood Banks). No HIV antibody positive donor was detected.

AIDS UPDATE, INTERNATIONAL - 28 FEBRUARY 1990

(Based on WER 1990;65:61-62)

As of 28 February 1990, a cumulative global total of 222,740 cases of AIDS had been reported to the World Health Organization, an increase of over 6,000 cases over the previous month. Monserrat has reported its first case, bringing the total number of countries reporting AIDS cases to 153. (Please note that the AIDS Update published in the CDI 90/2 was data as at 31 December 1989, not 30 September 1989, as indicated.)

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Africa		
Algeria	13	26/03/88
Angola	104	31/12/88
Benin	60	05/09/89
Botswana	49	31/03/89
Burkina Faso	555	31/03/89
Burundi	2,355	30/06/89
Cameroon	78	31/03/89
Cape Verde	28	31/12/89
Central African Republic	662	31/12/88
Chad	21	17/11/89
Comoros	1	06/10/89
Congo	1,250	09/12/87
Cote d'Ivoire	1,010	23/10/89
Djibouti	6	31/07/89
Egypt	8	30/07/89
Equatorial Guinea	3	27/06/89
Ethiopia	285	15/01/90
Gabon	51	10/01/90
Gambia	66	24/08/89
Ghana	1,077	31/10/89
Guinea	82	10/10/89
Guinea-Bissau	76	18/05/89
Kenya	6,004	30/06/89
Lesotho	8	15/09/89
Liberia	2	11/03/88
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	31/10/89
Madagascar	-	01/02/89
Malawi	2,586	30/06/88
Mali	178	31/10/89
Mauritania	-	31/07/88
Mauritius	4	05/10/89
Morocco	38	07/11/89
Mozambique	64	22/01/90
Niger	56	31/03/89
Nigeria	35	02/08/89
Reunion	40	03/11/89
Rwanda	1,806	31/08/89
Sao Tome and Principe	2	14/04/89
Senegal	269	11/11/89
Seychelles	-	08/01/90
Sierra Leone	21	30/06/89
Somalia	7	30/09/89
South Africa	353	15/02/90
Sudan	113	31/08/89
Swaziland	14	16/06/88
Togo	56	13/12/89
Tunisia	43	28/08/89
Uganda	7,375	15/04/89
United Republic of Tanzania	5,627	31/12/89
Zaire	4,636	31/12/88
Zambia	2,709	29/01/90
Zimbabwe	1,632	19/02/90
Total	41,518	
Americas		
Anguilla	3	30/09/89
Antigua and Barbuda	3	31/03/89
Argentina	566	03/12/89
Bahamas	435	31/12/89
Barbados	111	31/12/89
Belize	11	30/09/88
Bermuda	131	30/09/89
Bolivia	11	30/06/89
Brazil	9,555	30/12/89
British Virgin Islands	1	31/03/89
Canada	3,509	05/02/90
Cayman Islands	5	30/09/89
Chile	178	31/12/89
Colombia	589	30/09/89
Costa Rica	151	31/12/89
Cuba	63	30/09/89
Dominica	10	30/09/89
Dominican Republic	1,200	31/12/89
Ecuador	72	30/09/89

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Americas, Cont.		
El Salvador	165	31/12/89
French Guiana	150	30/06/89
Grenada	14	30/06/89
Guadeloupe	175	13/11/89
Guatemala	65	31/12/89
Guyana	84	31/12/89
Haiti	2,331	30/09/89
Honduras	512	31/12/89
Jamaica	129	30/09/89
Martinique	115	31/12/89
Mexico	3,427	30/06/89
Montserrat	1	30/06/89
Nicaragua	4	31/12/89
Panama	155	30/09/89
Paraguay	13	31/03/89
Peru	254	31/12/89
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18	31/12/88
Saint Lucia	16	31/03/89
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	30/06/89
Suriname	11	30/09/88
Trinidad and Tobago	509	31/03/89
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	31/12/88
United States of America	121,645	31/01/90
Uruguay	90	31/01/90
Venezuela	646	30/09/89
Total	147,159	
Asia		
Afghanistan	-	04/10/89
Bahrain	-	28/08/89
Bangladesh	-	30/09/89
Bhutan	-	30/09/89
Brunei Darussalam	1	01/06/89
Burma see Myanmar		
China	3	30/09/88
China (Province of Taiwan)	14	30/09/89
Cyprus	15	20/10/89
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	30/09/89
Democratic Yemen	-	31/12/88
Hong Kong	22	25/07/89
India	40	15/11/89
Indonesia	6	01/10/89
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	31/12/88

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Asia, cont.		
Iraq	-	11/10/89
Israel	101	31/12/89
Japan	182	31/12/89
Jordan	7	24/07/89
Kuwait	1	04/09/89
Lebanon	11	31/12/88
Malaysia	12	18/01/90
Maldives	-	30/09/89
Mongolia	-	15/11/89
Myanmar	-	30/11/89
Nepal	2	03/10/89
Oman	14	30/06/89
Pakistan	12	15/10/89
Philippines	26	31/07/89
Qatar	23	29/08/89
Republic of Korea	4	10/09/88
Saudi Arabia	*	
Singapore	15	12/01/90
Sri Lanka	4	22/01/90
Syrian Arab Republic	5	23/09/89
Thailand	32	30/11/89
Turkey	31	31/01/90
United Arab Emirates	*	
Vietnam	-	08/09/87
Yemen	-	31/12/88
Total	588	

* No data available.

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Europe		
Albania	-	31/12/89
Austria	369	31/12/89
Belgium	563	31/12/89
Bulgaria	7	31/12/89
Czechoslovakia	19	31/12/89
Denmark	531	31/01/90
Finland	56	31/12/89
France	8,883	31/12/89
German Democratic Republic	19	31/12/89
Germany, Federal Republic of	4,433	31/01/90
Greece	277	31/12/89

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Europe, Cont.		
Hungary	32	31/12/89
Iceland	13	31/12/89
Ireland	124	30/09/89
Italy	5,307	31/12/89
Luxembourg	24	31/12/89
Malta	14	31/12/89
Monaco	2	31/12/89
Netherlands	1,130	30/01/90
Norway	145	31/12/89
Poland	28	31/12/89
Portugal	361	31/01/90
Romania	74	08/02/90
San Marino	1	31/12/89
Spain	4,633	31/12/89
Sweden	380	31/12/89
Switzerland	1,159	31/12/89
USSR	23	15/01/90
United Kingdom	2,830	31/12/89
Yugoslavia	111	31/01/90
Total	31,581	

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
Oceania		
Australia**	1,707	26/01/90
Cook Islands	-	08/09/87
Fiji	2	21/06/89
French Polynesia	12	23/10/89
Kiribati	-	18/01/88
Mariana Islands	-	05/08/87
New Caledonia and Dependencies	2	01/08/88
New Zealand	156	11/01/90
Papua New Guinea	13	28/06/89
Samoa	-	18/10/88
Solomon Islands	-	08/09/87
Tonga	1	01/08/88
Tuvalu	-	08/09/87
Vanuatu	-	25/01/89
Total	1,894	
WORLD TOTAL	222,740	

** Latest figures included in the World Health Organization Statistics.

AIDS IN ROMANIA

(Based on WER 1990; 65:56 and WHO Release WHO/10)

By 1 February 1990, 74 cases of AIDS were known to have occurred in Romania. Of these, 50 were children less than 5 years of age. AIDS was first diagnosed in Romania in an adult male in 1985, and among children in mid-1989 when 12 chronically ill children (0-10 years of age) in a university teaching hospital were found to have antibody to HIV. These children had received microtransfusions (10ml/kg) of whole blood or pooled plasma which had not been screened for HIV-1. This procedure had often been used in Romania to treat malnourished, often abandoned or orphan children; parents of the children who were not orphans were HIV antibody negative. The 12 paediatric cases were not investigated at the time and they were not reported to the World Health Organization. During the remainder of 1989 several more children were diagnosed with AIDS but further investigation was not authorized by the Romanian government.

In February 1990, the World Health Organization and the new government of Romania announced emergency measures for the prevention and control of AIDS and HIV infection in Romania. The measures include the development of a complete national epidemiological surveillance network, the creation of a national AIDS programme, an investigation of the problem in all age groups, medical and general health education and the establishment of screening and diagnostic procedures.

The new investigations have already revealed 550 additional children thought to be HIV infected. The majority of these children have a previous history of multiple hospital admissions, and are from the districts of Constanta, Giurgiu and Bucharest. Control measures already put in place include discontining the practice of microtransfusions, and HIV screening of all blood and blood products in Bucharest.

Testing for HIV infection in Romania was extremely limited until early this year, and donor blood was not screened until 5 January. A further problem had been that single use syringes were unavailable in the country and as a result, WHO guidelines for AIDS prevention and control had not been implemented.

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES
BASED ON DATE OF REPORTING

PERIOD 1/3/90 TO 14/3/90

1. CODE 018 - MDU, UNI MELB
2. CODE 019 - FAIRFIELD(VIC)
3. CODE 065 - STATE LAB(WA)
4. CODE 066 - PMH(WA)
5. CODE 110 - IMVS(SA)
6. CODE 111 - RCH(VIC)
8. CODE 113 - PHH POW(NSW)
9. CODE 114 - RAHC(NSW)
10. CODE 115 - STATE LAB(QLD)
11. CODE 116 - WVH(ACT)
12. CODE TPL - TOOWOOMBA PATHOLOGY LABORATORY(QLD)

		019	065	066	110	112	113	114	115	116	TPL	TOTAL
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	1	3	5	1	7	4	1	8	0	0	30
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0109	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0111	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0130	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	0	1	2	0	3	2	3	1	1	0	13
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	1	3	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	16
0700	ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1001	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1002	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1003	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1011	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1025	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1027	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1100	POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
1103	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1199	POLIOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	14
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	0	1	4	0	27	0	0	55	0	0	87
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	6	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	38
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	5	2	0	2	1	6	0	0	3	0	19
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	48	11	0	22	1	5	1	0	0	0	88
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	51	35	0	18	21	21	0	0	1	0	147
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	1	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	9
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	10	0	0	22
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	17
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	18	23	0	11	38	13	0	19	0	0	122
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	9	3	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	20
1541	CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	0	24	0	20	1	1	0	14	8	2	70
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	45	0	4	4	5	9	0	6	1	0	74
1564	ROTAVIRUS	0	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	11
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	10
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	3	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
9994	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9995	DENGUE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		222	133	17	145	130	90	10	113	29	3	892

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES BY STATE OF CONTRIBUTING LABORATORY

PERIOD 1/3/90 TO 14/3/90

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.
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	12	1	8	8	1	0	30
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	2	4	0	0	3	0	9
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
0109	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0111	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0130	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	8	0	1	3	0	1	13
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	7	0	1	6	0	14
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	3	1	0	3	9	0	16
0700	ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS	0	3	0	0	2	1	6
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1001	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1002	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1003	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1011	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1025	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1027	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 27	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1100	POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1103	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1199	POLIOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	1	1	0	1	0	11	14
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	27	0	55	5	0	0	87
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	0	6	0	8	23	1	38
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	7	5	0	2	2	3	19
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	7	48	0	11	22	0	88
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	42	51	0	35	18	1	147
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	6	1	0	1	1	0	9
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	7	0	10	5	0	0	22
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	3	8	0	3	3	0	17
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	51	18	19	23	11	0	122
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	3	9	0	3	4	1	20
1541	CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	2	0	16	24	20	8	70
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	14	45	6	4	4	1	74
1564	ROTAVIRUS	5	0	1	3	2	0	11
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	1	3	0	6	1	0	11
9994	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9995	DENGUE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		230	222	116	150	145	29	892

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 1/3/90 TO 14/3/90

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	10	11	TOTAL
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	5	9	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	25
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0109	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0111	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0130	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0700	ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0904	COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1011	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1025	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1100	POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1199	POLIOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	8
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	51	62
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	53
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	54
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	5	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	21
1521	MEASLES VIRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	57	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	112
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	20
1541	CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	10	9	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	26
1564	ROTAVIRUS	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	7
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9994	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9995	DENGUE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		121	92	4	5	4	45	69	4	172	516

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY CLINICAL INFORMATION TABLE 2

PERIOD 1/3/90 TO 14/3/90

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	21	TOTAL
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
0103	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
0700	ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1001	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1002	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1003	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1027	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1103	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	0	0	28	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	32
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	35
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	93
1401	COXIELLA BURNETII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
1502	PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	7
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	10
1541	CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	2	65	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	68
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	6	37	0	48
1564	ROTAVIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
9992	ROSS RIVER VIRUS	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
TOTAL		19	211	29	1	7	3	6	28	70	2	376