



Communicable Diseases Intelligence

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Editor *Dr Robert Hall*

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VIRUSES, CHLAMYDIAS, COXIELLAS, RICKETTSIAS AND MYCOPLASMAS REPORTING SCHEME: A total of 1,909 reports were processed during this period.

Ten cases of Q fever (7 males, 3 females) were reported during this period. Ages ranged from 18 to 65 years. Occupational exposure details were not provided.

Increased influenza B activity has been observed in Western Australia, commencing in June. Of the 37 reports received so far this year, 27 were reported by the State Health Laboratory, Perth/Princess Margaret Hospital; 18 of these were reported during this period. In comparison, only 15 influenza A reports have been received so far this year.

Five hundred and ninety-eight (598) reports of respiratory syncytial virus were received during this fortnight. In comparison to June 1988 (collection date) when 544 isolates were reported, 912 isolates have been reported so far for the corresponding period this year. The cumulative total so far this year is 1,673 (SA, 517; QLD, 385; VIC, 322; NSW, 289; WA 160). The cumulative total for 1988 was 1931 for the full year.

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OVERSEAS BRIEFS:

1. DENGUE IN VANUATA

Following a brief period of wet weather, there has been a resurgence of mosquito activity in Vila. Consequently there has been an increase in the number of cases of dengue reported in Vila. However, the overall number of cases in Vanuata continues to decrease. No further deaths have been reported.

	24-30 June	1-7 July
Vila	63 cases	90 cases
Outside Vila	<u>132</u> cases	<u>86</u> cases
Total for Vanuatu	195	176

Mosquito control measures have been recommenced and will continue until the end of August.

2. MENINGITIS

Kenya

(WER Vol 18 & 28, 1989)

Between October 1988 and March 1989, 351 cases (45 deaths) of meningitis were clinically diagnosed in 4 districts of Central and Eastern Provinces of Kenya. Laboratory finding identified *Neisseria meningitidis* as the pathogen in 108 cases; other bacteria (*Haemophilus influenzae*, staphylococci, streptococci and pneumococci) were identified in 12 cases. The *N. meningitidis* strains were found:

- . to be sensitive to penicillin, ampicillin, chloramphenicol and gentamycin; but
- . resistant to sulfonamides and lincomycin.

WHO has been informed that although the number of cases of meningitis has increased in Nairobi, there is not considered to be an epidemic at present. Serotypes A and C have been identified. The Kenya Ministry of Health has made no specific recommendation for travellers to be vaccinated and no mass vaccination campaign is planned.

Nigeria

(Official correspondence)

The Ministry of Health in Nigeria has reported a total of 3,490 cases of meningitis (696 deaths) between January and April 1989. No further details were provided.

CORRECTION: OVERSEAS BRIEFS - CDI 89/14, PAGE 2

The information on meningitis vaccination requirements for travel to Saudi Arabia and the possible quarantine implications was obtained from updates provided by Centers for Disease Control, USA.

The reference for the paragraph on dengue in Malaysia, incorrectly attributed to MMWR, was from WER 23 June 1989, page 194.

INFLUENZA UPDATE, WORLDWIDE - 1988-89 SEASON

(Based on WER 1989;64(1-28) and MMWR 1989;37:788-9)

EUROPE

In Europe, epidemic activity was reported in 9 of the 22 countries which reported influenza activity during the 1988-89 influenza season.

The first epidemic in Europe was reported in France. Influenza A(H1N1) activity began in November 1988 in the northern and central regions of France and spread throughout the country in December. The epidemic ended in January 1989, by which time influenza A(H3N2) was being isolated with increasing frequency, representing a third of the total isolates. The first case of influenza B in France was diagnosed in mid-January in a patient who had probably been infected abroad.

Epidemic activity was also reported in December 1988 in Italy (type A(H1N1) in Genoa and Rome), southern West Germany (predominately type A(H1N1) but also some type A(H3N2)), Sweden and Hungary (predominately type A(H3N2) but some type A(H1N1) and 1 isolate of influenza B).

In Norway influenza types A(H3N2) and A(H1N1) were isolated with equal frequency during an epidemic which commenced in the southeast in early January 1989 and decreased in early February. Only one isolate of influenza B was reported. In January influenza A(H1N1) reached epidemic proportions in Austria, and epidemic levels of influenza A (serologically diagnosed) were reported in Bulgaria. Two isolates from sporadic cases in Bulgaria were characterised as influenza A(H3N2).

Influenza activity commenced in USSR in early December with influenza B isolated from a few cases in Tadzhikistan. By mid-February epidemics had been reported in almost all cities participating in influenza surveillance programs, including Moscow and Leningrad. Epidemic activity peaked at the end of March 1989. Up to March isolates were mainly influenza A(H1N1) and the remaining were influenza B. Most isolates were from children. Influenza A(H3N2), which had been rare in the early part of the epidemic, was more frequently isolated during March 1989.

Non-epidemic activity was also reported in the following European countries:

- . *Netherlands:* Influenza A(H3N2) was first reported in October 1988, peaking in December - influenza A(H1N1) was being reported in equal proportions by January 1989.
- . *Belgium:* Types A(H1N1) and A(H3N2) in November - December 1988.
- . *northern Spain:* Mainly type A(H1N1) with some type A(H3N2) - activity peaked in the first week of January.
- . *Switzerland:* A wave of influenza A(H1N1) in early December was followed by a second wave of influenza A(H3N2) in late December.

- . *German Democratic Republic:* Acute respiratory disease was reported in January and February 1989 - $\frac{2}{3}$ of isolates were A(H1N1) and $\frac{1}{3}$ were type A(H3N2).
- . *Czechoslovakia:* Influenza A(H1N1) and A(H3N2) were isolated concurrently during an outbreak in late January. Most cases were children and young adults - one isolate of influenza B was reported.
- . *Poland:* Influenza A activity at below epidemic levels in December and January was serologically diagnosed.
- . *Finland:* Localised outbreaks were reported - influenza A(H1N1) was reported country-wide while type A(H3N2) was restricted to the southern part of the country.
- . *Romania:* Moderate influenza activity was reported in the north-east at the end of November 1988, mainly among adolescents and young adults, with other regions reporting activity from the second week of December. At this time influenza A(H3N2) was isolated from a few sporadic cases. Influenza activity continued in some areas to the end of February 1989 with both influenza B (3 cases) and influenza A(H3N2) (1 case) being isolated. At this time cases were seen in all age groups.
- . *Yugoslavia:* Local outbreaks of influenza A(H3N2) in Belgrade and Serbia in December and January; 5 isolates of type A(H1N1) were identified during January.
- . *Greece:* Influenza A(H1N1) was reported in Thessaloniki in January, and later in Athens; two isolates of type A(H3N2) were also reported in Thessaloniki.
- . *Albania:* Influenza-like illness increased in January with mainly 5- to 24-year-olds affected. Four isolates of influenza B were reported.
- . *Italy:* Sporadic cases and localised outbreaks of influenza A(H1N1) and (H3N2) were reported in June 1989.

THE AMERICAS

Influenza A activity commenced in November 1988 in the United States of America. At the beginning of the 1988-89 influenza season, the majority of culture-confirmed cases were influenza B (81%) with some influenza A(H1N1) (15%) and minimal influenza A(H3N2) (4%). An increase in influenza A(H1N1) was observed throughout January 1989 with influenza A(H1N1) being isolated more frequently than influenza B by the end of February. However, influenza B has remained the most widespread influenza type throughout the season (isolated in 50 states) compared to influenza A(H1N1) (42 states) and influenza A(H3N2) (20 states).

Canada reported the first isolates for the 1988-89 influenza season in late November (Western provinces) and December 1988 (Northern and Eastern Provinces); most isolates at that time were influenza A(H1N1). Activity was most intense in the northwest territories but did not reach epidemic proportions.

Later in the season activity was mostly sporadic with local outbreaks reported in Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon (mostly influenza A(H1N1) but with increased influenza B activity) in March, and an outbreak of influenza A(H3N2) (which had been absent early in the season) in Alberta in early April 1989.

ASIA

In Japan, sporadic influenza B activity was first reported in October 1988. Between December and January 1989 a large outbreak of influenza A(H1N1) spread rapidly throughout Japan, peaking in mid-December. The outbreak was reported to be the largest since 1975 with consequent absenteeism in schools and closure of classes. Small outbreaks of influenza B were reported in 3 prefectures in Japan in March/April 1989.

In Singapore, sporadic influenza activity had been reported throughout 1988. Influenza B was present throughout most of 1988; influenza A(H3N2) activity was reported during the early part of 1988 being replaced by influenza A(H1N1) in July 1988 and reemerging in December 1988. An outbreak of influenza A(H3N2) was reported in Singapore in early June 1989.

Sporadic influenza A(H3N2) was reported in Korea in December 1988 and in December 1988 to April 1989 in Hong Kong. One case of influenza B was reported in Hong Kong in December 1988, and one of influenza A(H1N1) in February 1989. Sporadic influenza A activity (both A(H1N1) and A(H3N2)) was also reported in Israel and China from late January/early February. In China, an increase in the proportion of influenza A(H3N2) with time was observed with influenza A(H3N2) being implicated in outbreaks with increasing frequency in March 1989.

Influenza B was implicated in an outbreak in Pune, India, in February 1989.

OCEANIA

Australia

Up until June 1989, when increased influenza B activity was observed in Western Australia, influenza B activity had been low and sporadic. Twenty-five of the 27 influenza B reports from Western Australia this year have been from samples collected in June and July 1989. Reports have also been received from Victoria (5 cases) and New South Wales and South Australia (4 cases each). The majority of cases were diagnosed by virus isolation (22 cases).

In addition, sporadic cases of influenza A have been diagnosed so far this season in Victoria (11 cases), South Australia (5 cases) and New South Wales and Western Australia (3 cases each). Of these cases, 10 have been diagnosed by virus isolation including one type A (H1N1) and one type A(H3N2).

There have been no reports of influenza activity from Queensland so far this season.

BARMAH FOREST VIRUS INFECTION IN QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

(Contributed by D Phillips, Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, State Health Laboratory, Queensland).

Since June 1988, the Queensland State Health Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology has diagnosed twenty-one cases of Barmah Forest virus infections in Queensland. A virus was isolated from an acute phase serum sample from one of these patients using the C-6-36 clone of *Aedes albopictus* mosquito cell line. This is the first report of the isolation of a Barmah Forest virus from a patient.

Serological tests performed at the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology and in the Department of Medical Laboratory Science at the Queensland University of Technology have not been able to distinguish this isolate from Barmah Forest virus. However the virus has been re-isolated from the original serum sample and the morphology of the plaques formed by the isolate on Vero cells differs slightly from that of the plaques formed by the laboratory strain of Barmah Forest virus. The patient from whom the virus isolation was made was a 10-year-old female resident of Mount Molloy (west of Cairns). The first symptoms noted were a painful (but not swollen) knee and thumb together with headaches. Medical assistance was sought 4-5 days after onset when the child developed acute earache. On examination severe otitis media was noted and amoxil prescribed. At about the time medical assistance was sought the patient developed a rash (face only) and myalgia. All symptoms disappeared within 3-4 weeks of onset.

A summary of the relevant arbovirus serology from this patient is presented below:

		HI ANTIBODY TITRE			IgM HI ANTIBODY		
		Barmah Forest	Ross River	Sindbis	Barmah Forest	Ross River	Sindbis
Onset	26.02.89						
1st Serum	02.03.89	<20	<20	<20	-	-	-
2nd Serum	15.03.89	640	<20	<20	+	-	-

The serological properties of the virus isolated from the serum sample collected on 2.3.89 are shown below:

 SERUM NEUTRALISATION INDEX (\log_{10})

Serum	anti-RRV	anti-BF	anti-SIND	PATIENT
Virus				
RRV	5.7	1.0		0.7
BF		4.0		5.0
SIND		0.7	3.0	1.0
ISOLATE	0.7	5.7	1.0	5.7

RRV = Ross River Virus

BF = Barmah Forest Virus

SIND = Sindbis Virus

RRV, BF, SIND were suckling mouse brain preparations of virus. The isolate was C-6-36 mosquito cell culture supernate preparation.

In the light of this and previous reports [1,2], the author suggests that Barmah Forest virus serology should be included in all routine arbovirus serology performed by laboratories in eastern Australia. It would also not be surprising if clinical Barmah Forest virus infections could be detected throughout Australia.

REFERENCES

1. Hawkes RA, Boughton CR, Naim H, et al. Barmah Forest virus infections in humans in New South Wales. *Med J Aust* 1987;146:569-73.
2. Boughton CR, Hawkes RA, Naim HM. Illness caused by a Barmah Forest-like virus in New South Wales. *Med J Aust* 1988;148:146-7.

SPECTINOMYCIN-RESISTANT STRAINS OF PPNG (CANADA)

(WER 1898 64:205-12)

During 1988, as part of the surveillance program for penicillinase producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) strains in the Province of Quebec, 2 strains with high-level resistance to spectinomycin (MIC > 512 mg/L) were identified:

- . The first strain:
 - was isolated in metropolitan Quebec during the month of June;
 - carries the 2.6 and 4.5 Md plasmids; and
 - requires proline for growth.
- . The second strain:
 - was isolated in Monteregie in August;
 - harbours the 2.6, 3.2 and 24.5 Md plasmids; and
 - is prototrophic.

(NB This is apparently the first time that spectinomycin resistance associated with a PPNG strain carrying the African-type resistance plasmid has been reported).

These strains:

- . are the first showing *in vitro* resistance to this drug to be observed by the Canadian surveillance program;
- . were isolated from patients who had acquired their infection in Asia;
- . are also resistant to tetracycline (MIC = 4 mg/L); and
- . differ by their nutritional requirement and plasmid content.

The mechanism for spectinomycin resistance is unknown but is believed to be chromosome mediated. Spectinomycin-resistant PPNG sharing these characteristics have been reported in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and in the Republic of Korea.

CDI Editorial Comment

In Australia, spectinomycin resistance has been seen in both PPNG and non-PPNG isolates. The first spectinomycin resistant strain seen in Australia was a non-PPNG strain isolated in Perth in 1986. To date spectinomycin-resistant isolates have appeared sporadically and there has been no secondary spread.

During 1988, a number of strains of gonococci were isolated which showed high level resistance to spectinomycin (MIC > 800 mg/L). These strains were recovered from infected patients (one in Brisbane, one in Sydney, two in Melbourne and two in Darwin) who had acquired their infection in Asia.

Strains exhibiting high level spectinomycin resistance need to be distinguished from occasional cases where treatment failures occur with spectinomycin, although the strains are sensitive *in vitro*. The reasons for this latter phenomenon are yet to be explained.

AIDS SURVEILLANCE, AUSTRALIA

To 16 June 1989, 1,355 cases of AIDS fulfilling the criteria of case definition were reported to the National Health and Medical Research Unit in AIDS Epidemiology and Clinical Research. The distribution of those patients by State or Territory of notification (Table 1), by age group (Table 2), by risk category (Table 3) and by clinical presentation (Table 4) are shown below. As previously stated the clinical classification of infection with HIV produced by CDC in Atlanta was adopted in Australia on 1 January 1988 and data is reported using that classification.

TABLE 1: AIDS patients by State or Territory of notification

<u>STATE/ TERRITORY</u>	<u>CASES</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
NSW	831	30	861	443	20	463
VIC	276	6	282	123	2	125
QLD	85	4	89	47	3	50
WA	54	4	58	21	1	22
SA	41	2	43	19	1	20
NT	2	0	2	1	0	1
TAS	4	1	5	2	0	2
ACT	15	0	15	9	0	9
	1308	47	1355	665	27	692

TABLE 2: AIDS patients by age group

<u>AGE</u> (YEARS)	<u>CASES</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 9	8	2	10	6	1	7
10 - 19	6	2	8	3	1	4
20 - 29	267	15	282	129	3	132
30 - 39	573	5	578	284	2	286
40 - 49	323	5	328	162	4	166
50 - 59	105	7	112	59	6	65
60 +	<u>26</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>
	1308	47	1355	665	27	692

TABLE 3: AIDS patients by risk category

<u>RISK GROUP</u>	<u>CASES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
Homosexual/Bisexual	1198	600
IV drug user:	(52)	(21)
. Homosexual/Bisexual IV drug user	36	17
. Sexuality not stated	16	4
Blood transfusion recipient	55	47
Person with haemophilia	15	8
Heterosexual transmission	20	7
Under investigation	6	3
None of the above	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
	1355	692

TABLE 4: AIDS patients by clinical presentation*

<u>INITIAL DISEASE REPORTED</u>	<u>CASES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
GROUP IV:		
B: Neurological disease	36	16
C: Secondary infectious diseases	978	492
D: Secondary cancers	270	142
E: Other conditions	8	4
BC: Neurological disease + infectious diseases	12	8
BD: Neurological disease + cancers	1	1
CD: Infectious diseases + cancers	<u>50</u>	<u>29</u>
	1355	692

* The data in Table 4 include presumptive (clinical) diagnoses.

AIDS UPDATE, INTERNATIONAL - DATA AS AT 30 JUNE 1989

(Based on WER 1989;64:205-6)

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report	Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
<u>Africa</u>			<u>Africa, cont.</u>		
Algeria	13	26/03/88	Uganda	6,772	31/01/89
Angola	104	31/12/88	United Republic of Tanzania	4,158	31/12/88
Benin	36	31/03/89	Zaire	335	30/06/87
Botswana	49	31/03/89	Zambia	1,889	31/03/89
Burkina Faso	555	31/03/89	Zimbabwe	499	31/03/89
Burundi	1,975	31/12/88			
Cameroon	62	31/08/88			
Cape Verde	22	22/03/89			
Central African Republic	662	31/12/88	Total	30,064	
Chad	11	20/10/88			
Comoros	1	28/02/89	<u>Americas</u>		
Congo	1,250	31/12/87	Anguilla	3	31/12/88
Cote d'Ivoire	250	20/11/87	Antigua and Barbuda	3	31/03/89
Djibouti	1	31/12/88	Argentina	315	31/12/88
Egypt	6	31/12/88	Bahamas	308	31/03/89
Equatorial Guinea	3	27/06/89	Barbados	83	31/03/89
Ethiopia	81	26/12/88	Belize	11	30/09/88
Gabon	31	01/06/89	Bermuda	111	31/03/89
Gambia	62	31/12/88	Bolivia	16	30/09/88
Ghana	490	31/03/89	Brazil	6,421	29/04/89
Guinea	52	31/05/89	British Virgin Islands	1	31/03/89
Guinea-Bissau	76	18/05/89	Canada	2,736	05/06/89
Kenya	5,949	31/03/89	Cayman Islands	4	31/12/88
Lesotho	5	20/04/89	Chile	123	31/12/88
Liberia	2	11/03/88	Colombia	308	30/09/88
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	31/12/88	Costa Rica	93	31/12/88
Madagascar	-	01/02/89	Cuba	43	30/09/88
Malawi	2,586	30/06/88	Dominica	6	31/12/88
Mali	29	14/01/88	Dominican Republic	821	31/12/88
Mauritania	-	31/07/88	Ecuador	45	30/06/88
Mauritius	2	22/03/89	El Salvador	71	31/12/88
Morocco	27	31/03/89	French Guiana	131	31/12/88
Mozambique	40	05/06/89	Grenada	11	31/12/88
Niger	56	31/03/89	Guadeloupe	86	31/03/88
Nigeria	15	09/05/89	Guatemala	47	31/12/88
Reunion	20	31/03/89	Guyana	56	31/03/89
Rwanda	1,302	28/02/89	Haiti	1,849	31/12/88
Sao Tome and Principe	1	11/02/88	Honduras	211	31/12/88
Senegal	181	09/03/89	Jamaica	97	31/03/89
Seychelles	-	20/04/89	Martinique	46	31/03/88
Sierra Leone	20	31/03/89	Mexico	2,158	31/12/88
Somalia	-	31/12/88	Montserrat	-	31/12/88
South Africa	231	22/06/89	Nicaragua	2	31/12/88
Sudan	88	31/12/88	Panama	84	31/12/88
Swaziland	14	16/06/88	Paraguay	9	31/12/88
Togo	15	31/12/88	Peru	137	31/12/88
Tunisia	36	31/12/88	Saint Kitts and Nevis	18	31/12/88

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
<u>Americas, cont.</u>		
Saint Lucia	17	31/03/89
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17	31/03/89
Suriname	11	30/09/88
Trinidad and Tobago	401	31/03/89
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	31/12/88
United States of America	95,561	31/05/89
Uruguay	45	31/12/88
Venezuela	316	31/12/88
Total	112,839	
<u>Asia</u>		
Afghanistan	-	31/12/88
Bahrain	-	31/12/88
Bangladesh	-	15/06/88
Bhutan	-	31/10/88
Brunei Darussalam	-	08/09/87
Burma	-	14/04/87
China	3	30/09/88
China (Province of Taiwan)	1	26/01/86
Cyprus	7	31/12/88
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	10/05/88
Democratic Yemen	-	31/12/88
Hong Kong	20	18/05/89
India	28	30/11/88
Indonesia	3	31/10/88
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	31/12/88
Iraq	-	31/12/88
Israel	79	31/03/89
Japan	97	31/01/89
Jordan	3	31/12/88
Kuwait	1	31/12/88
Lebanon	11	31/12/88
Malaysia	4	27/09/88
Maldives	-	30/06/87
Mongolia	-	31/12/88
Nepal	2	31/01/89
Oman	6	31/12/88
Pakistan	6	31/12/88
Philippines	22	30/04/89
Qatar	21	31/12/88
Republic of Korea	4	10/09/88
Singapore	12	06/04/89
Sri Lanka	3	31/12/88
Syrian Arab Republic	5	31/12/88

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
<u>Asia, cont.</u>		
Thailand	10	31/12/88
Turkey	20	30/04/89
Vietnam	-	08/09/87
Yemen	-	31/12/88
Total	373	
<u>Europe</u>		
Albania	-	31/03/89
Austria	282	31/05/89
Belgium	474	31/03/89
Bulgaria	3	31/03/89
Czechoslovakia	17	31/03/89
Denmark	417	31/05/89
Finland	42	31/03/89
France	6,409	31/03/89
German Democratic Republic	13	31/03/89
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,324	31/05/89
Greece	205	31/03/89
Hungary	22	31/05/89
Iceland	11	31/03/89
Ireland	88	31/03/89
Italy	3,773	30/04/89
Luxembourg	16	31/03/89
Malta	14	31/03/89
Monaco	4	31/12/88
Netherlands	814	30/04/89
Norway	112	31/05/89
Poland	11	31/05/89
Portugal	240	31/05/89
Romania	10	30/09/88
San Marino	-	31/03/89
Spain	2,781	31/03/89
Sweden	296	31/05/89
Switzerland	847	30/04/89
USSR	7	31/12/88
United Kingdom	2,296	31/05/89
Yugoslavia	81	01/06/89
Total	22,609	
<u>Oceania</u>		
Australia	1,334	17/05/89
Cook Islands	-	08/09/87
Fiji	1	30/04/89
French Polynesia	7	31/12/88
Kiribati	-	18/01/88

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
<u>Oceania, cont.</u>		
Mariana Islands	-	05/08/87
New Caledonia and Dependencies	2	01/08/88
New Zealand	130	09/06/89
Papua New Guinea	13	10/05/89
Samoa	-	18/10/88
Solomon Islands	-	08/09/87
Tonga	1	01/08/88

Country/Area	Number of cases	Date of report
<u>Oceania, cont.</u>		
Tuvalu	-	08/09/87
Vanuatu	-	25/01/89
Total	1,488	
WORLD TOTAL	167,373	

NOTICE

AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF AIDS AND HIV INFECTION

A conference will be held at the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour, Sydney, on 30 & 31 August 1989.

Invited speakers are:

Douglas Richman
Don Abrams
Bruce Montgomery.

Registration Forms are available from:

Australian Conference on Medical & Scientific
Aspects of AIDS and HIV infection
PO Box 235
NORTH BALWYN VIC 3104
AUSTRALIA

Phone: (03) 859 1885
FAX: (03) 859 2211

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES
 DATED ON DATE OF REPORTING

PERIOD 6/7/89 TO 19/7/89

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. CODE 019 - FAIRFIELD(VIC) | 5. CODE 112 - ICPMR(NSW) WVH(ACT) |
| 2. CODE 065 - STATE LAB(WA) PMH(WA) | 6. CODE 113 - PHH POW(NSW) |
| 3. CODE 110 - IMVS(SA) | 7. CODE 114 - RAHC(NSW) |
| 4. CODE 111 - RCH(VIC) | 8. CODE 115 - STATE LAB(QLD) |

	019	065	110	111	112	114	115	TOTAL
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	0	0	1	0	8	0	13	22
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	9
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	2	2	0	4	3	0	11
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
0120 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS	1	18	0	0	2	0	0	21
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	1	1	0	2	0	0	6	10
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	4	1	2	5	0	0	3	15
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	53	75	212	82	67	20	89	598
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	7	5	11	7	4	0	0	34
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	6	0	7	3	3	0	0	19
0909 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
1013 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1028 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 28 = RHINO VIRU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	7
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1104 POLIOVIRUS - MIXED VACCINAL ST	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1200 MUMPS VIRUS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	1	4	0	0	8	0	27	40
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	2	3	1	0	135	2	0	143
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	1	12	8	3	1	0	0	25
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	11
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	46	32	11	0	3	0	34	126
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	63	73	21	0	27	0	38	222
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
1401 COXIELLA BURNETII	2	0	2	0	6	0	0	10
1502 PICORHIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
1521 MEASLES VIRUS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	87	38	20	0	38	0	26	209
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	8
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	19	25	46	0	21	0	22	133
1543 CHLAMYDIA A - LGV TYPE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	34	9	2	8	2	1	14	70
1564 ROTAVIRUS	28	7	3	0	7	0	6	51
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BCR)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
9901 ARBOVIRUS GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS	6	14	1	0	0	0	0	21
TOTAL	385	331	360	129	373	29	302	1909

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY CLINICAL INFORMATION TABLE 1

PERIOD 6/7/89 TO 19/7/89

- 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 MUCCOUS

	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	TOTAL
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	1	5	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	22
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	2	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PEN	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	10	584	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	597
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
1013 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1028 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 28 = RHINO VIRU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1104 POLIOVIRUS - MIXED VACCINAL ST	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	21
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	58
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	11
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	74	87
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	108
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1401 COXIELLA BURNETII	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
1502 PICORNIA VIRUS - NOT TYPED = E	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	16
1521 MEASLES VIRUS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	144	2	0	0	1	1	49	0	1	198
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
1543 CHLAMYDIA A - LGV TYPE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	10	13	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	34
1564 ROTAVIRUS	3	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	51
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BCR)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
9901 ARBOVIRUS GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
TOTAL	261	750	4	7	5	91	56	11	231	1416

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY CLINICAL INFORMATION TABLE 2

PERIOD 6/7/89 TO 19/7/89

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

	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0120 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (R	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1200 MUMPS VIRUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP - NOT TYPED	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS - NOT TYP	0	83	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	85
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	2	0	17
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	3	30	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	39
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	1	109	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	114
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
1401 COXIELLA BURNETII	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	7
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C. TRACHOMATIS	2	116	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	119
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	26	0	36
9901 ARBOVIRUS GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	13
TOTAL	19	359	15	14	4	8	19	54	1	493