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Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 85/15
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Contents:

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME A total of 1478 reports was processed for this period. As with the previous period, there is evidence of extensive influenza activity in the community, with all age groups being affected. Fifty-one of the 121 reported cases of influenza A were subtyped as H_3N_2. Samples considered to be representative of the 21 H_3N_2 isolates reported by the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane, were forwarded to the WHO Influenza Reference Centre, Melbourne, which has advised of their similarity to A/Victoria/3/85. The WHO Influenza Reference Centre has also confirmed that the provisionally characterised H_1N_1 isolate reported in the previous period by the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane, is similar to A/Chile/1/83. Seven cases of influenza B virus, 5 cases of parainfluenza virus type 1, nine of parainfluenza virus type 2 and five of parainfluenza virus type 3 were reported. Patterns noted from this period's reports include a continuing rise in the incidence of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV); 238 cases were reported compared with 156, 113 and 160 in the previous three generations.

Another report of interest was received from the WHO Influenza Reference Centre where six influenza type A (H3) viruses were isolated during June; HI tests indicate that they are not identical to A/Philippines/2/82 but the full extent of any antigenic variation can only be determined after the preparation of more ferret antisera to the local isolates.

AIDS SURVEILLANCE - AUSTRALIA

To 25 July 1985, 103 cases of AIDS fulfilling the criteria of case definition have been reported to the AIDS Task Force

States	Cases	Deaths
New South Wales	70	28
Victoria	15	8
Queensland	12	7
South Australia	-	-
Western Australia	5	2
Tasmania	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	-	-
Total	103	46

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ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS), UNITED KINGDOM : JUNE 1985

(Based on CDR (1985) 85/26 : 3

Since the report in CDR (1985) 85/22, seven cases fulfilling the criteria for case definition have been reported. These are: Six homosexual men from Southern England, one with Kaposi's sarcoma; three, of whom one died, with Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and two, of whom one died, with other opportunist infections. A 66 year old woman was reported with Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia; she had received whole blood during a colectomy in 1984 and her husband, with haemophilia, is seropositive for HTLV-III antibody. Tracing of the blood donations is in progress. The age range of these patients is 26 to 66 years. During the month eight patients previously reported have died. This brings the total number of cases to 176 and the total number of deaths to 88. The number of new cases is shown by month of first reporting in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982										-	-	3
1983	-	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	8	-	3	4
1984	5	2	2	2	5	4	3	15	12	7	14	6
1985	10	14	8	19	10	7						

Note: Six cases previously included in this table have been withdrawn, because they no longer fulfill the criteria for case definition.

Table 2 shows the number of cases and deaths by patient characteristics; in Table 3 the patients have been grouped by clinical disease.

TABLE 2.

Patient characteristic	Cases	Deaths
At known risk		
Homosexual*/bisexual men (*1 also IV-drug abuser)	155	76
Haemophilia	5	4
Recipient of whole blood	2	1
Intravenous drug abuser	1	-
Possible risk		
Visited USA/Caribbean	3	-
Heterosexual contact	2	1
No known risk		
Directly associated with sub-Saharan Africa	5	4
Indirectly associated with sub-Saharan Africa	1	1
HTLV-III antibody negative	2	1
Total	176	88

TABLE 3.

Disease	Cases	Deaths
Kaposi's sarcoma	48	17
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	68	36
Kaposi's sarcoma + Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	10	7
Other opportunist infections	48	26
Cerebral lymphoma	2	2
Total	176	88

Cases of AIDS are still not occurring outside recognised risk groups in the UK. The geographical distribution shows that 77% (136/176) of cases have been reported from the four Thames regions.

HTLV-III ANTIBODY REPORTS, UNITED KINGDOM : WEEKS 85/23-26

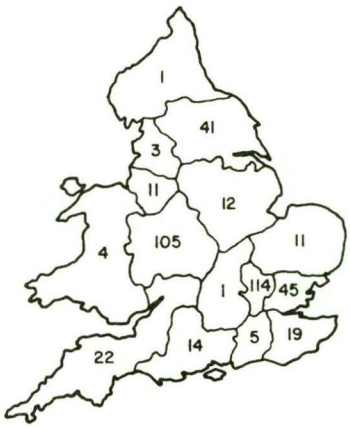
(Based on CDR (1985) 85/26 : 4

Reporting of positive antibody tests for HTLV-III to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre as part of the routine laboratory reporting system was introduced in March 1985. The aim is to monitor trends by time, place and the personal characteristics of those infected rather than to measure the precise incidence of infection. Whenever possible laboratories are asked to include information on the presence or absence of symptoms and on the possible risk group.

Since the summary included in CDR (1985) 85/22, a total of 123 reports have been received. Figure 1 shows the regional distribution of these reports. The apparent excess in Northern region is due to late receipt of data. Figure 2 shows the corrected regional distribution of cases reported in weeks 84/51-85/22.

FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.



Age and sex

The age distribution of individuals reported is shown in Table 1; all but six were males.

TABLE 1.

Age (years)	Number
0-4	2
5-9	1
10-14	2
15-24	9
25-44	18
45-64	1
>65	2
Not stated/adult	88
Total	123

TABLE 2.

Category of male patient	Number
Homosexual/bisexual male	10
Haemophilia	88
Bleeding disorder	1
IV-drug user	2
No information	14
Other	2
Total	117

Clinical features

Information was given on the category of 103/117 men (Table 2). One 18 year old, who presented with appendicitis,

was found to have lymphadenopathy and frequently associated with female prostitutes; a 32 year old man from sub-Saharan Africa had oral candidiasis and herpes simplex type 2 infection. Five persons were said to be asymptomatic and six had lymphadenopathy. Of the six women, one was a drug abuser and one was an asymptomatic 25 year old pregnant woman from sub-Saharan Africa, whose husband with generalised lymphadenopathy was also HTLV-III antibody positive; three women were the sexual partners of men with haemophilia and one of these women had Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. The risk group for the sixth woman was not stated. There was no clinical information for 109 patients.

Ninety individuals were stated to be alive, the status of 16 was unknown and no information was given for 17. The risk group for the sixth woman was not stated.

RESULTS OF HUMAN T-LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS TYPE III TEST KITS REPORTED FROM BLOOD COLLECTION CENTRES - UNITED STATES, 22 APRIL - 19 MAY 1985

(Based on MMWR (1985) 34 : 375)

In March 1983, the US Public Health Service (PHS) recommended that members of groups at increased risk for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) refrain from donating plasma and/or blood[1]. The recommendation was made to decrease the risk of AIDS associated with the administration of blood or blood products, which accounts for about 2% of all reported AIDS cases in the United States[2].

Since that recommendation, evidence has shown that a newly recognised retrovirus, human T-lymphotropic virus type III (HTLV-III), is the cause of AIDS[3-5]. An ELISA test designed to detect antibody to HTLV-III was developed. A previous report described serological surveys with use of this test[6]. In January 1985, the PHS issued provisional recommendations for screening donated blood and plasma for antibody to HTLV-III[6]. In early March, ELISA test kits developed for detecting antibody to HTLV-III in donated blood and plasma were licensed and made commercially available in the USA.

The American Red Cross, the Council of Community Blood Centres, and the American Association of Blood Banks have provided data on test kit results for the 4-week period, 22 April to 19 May 1985. During this period, 131 blood centres and banks reported results from screening 593,831 units of blood. An initially reactive test was found for 5,313 units (0.89%); 1,484 units (0.25%) were repeatedly reactive.* Repeatedly reactive rates varied by region of the country, ranging from 0.08% to 0.32% (Table 1).

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*A sample that is reactive on two independent ELISA assays (done in duplicate at the same time or singly at different times) is defined as repeatedly reactive. If tested three times, and found reactive twice, it is also defined as repeatedly reactive.

TABLE 1

Number of blood units screened for HTLV-III and percentage repeatedly reactive, by geographic region - United States, 22 April-19 May 1985

	North-west	North-east	South-west	South-east	Total
Total units tested	27,174	269,032	116,812	180,813	593,831
Repeatedly reactive (%)	0.08	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.25

Comment

The data shown represent about 70% of all blood collected in the United States during the one-month period. They demonstrate rapid implementation of HTLV-III antibody screening nationally. Since these data represent initial results of testing by many centres, future results may vary. It is not possible, from these data, to determine how many of the repeatedly reactive samples represent true HTLV-III infection or are false positives. Additional data correlating screening results and other test methods, such as Western blot, will be presented at a conference sponsored by CDC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to be held at NIH on 31 July, 1985.

Editorial Comment

Available data from Australian Blood Transfusion Services on AIDS screening of blood donations are listed below:

No. of donors screened to 14 June 1985	147,246
No. of donors positive on first ELISA test	1,297
No. of donors positive on second ELISA test	573
No. of donors positive on H9 control plate assay	83
No. of donors confirmed positive by the National Reference Laboratory (as at 14 June 1985)	3

REFERENCES

1. MMWR (1983) 32 : 101-3
2. MMWR (1985) 34 : 245-8
3. Science (1984) 224 : 500-3
4. Science (1983) 220 : 868-71
5. Science (1984) 225 : 840-2
6. MMWR (1985) 34 : 1-5

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

REPORTING PERIOD - 4/7/85 to 17/7/85 BULLETIN NUMBER 85/15
VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	ICPMR (NSW)/ WVH (ACT)	RAHC (NSW)	PHH/ POW (NSW)	FAIR-FIELD (VIC)	RCH (VIC)	IMVS (SA)	STATE LAB (QLD)	STATE LAB (WA)	Total
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	4		5		6	1	4	5	25
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	1	1		4		2			8
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2		1				3		3	7
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3					1	1			2
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5				1	2	2			5
0106 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 6	1								1
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7						6			6
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8	2							1	3
0110 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10								1	1
0126 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 26	1								1
0128 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 28				1					1
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING		1				1			2
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS	18		1	2		28		21	70
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2	4			11	8	6	21	1	51
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS			2			4		1	7
0299 INFLUENZA VIRUS		6							6
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1					1	4			5
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	1				1	1	3	3	9
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3		1				3		1	5
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PENDING						2			2
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)	15	20	7	21	48	72	20	35	238
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)		1		2	9	19	2	2	35
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	5							3	8
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS			2						2
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16				1					1
0901 COXSACKIEVIRUS B1		1							1
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4					1	2			3
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3	3								3
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6						1			1
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7	3		1	3	10				17
1008 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 8						1			1
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14					1				1
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17								1	1
1020 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 20	1					1			2
1021 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 21	1			2					3
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22				1					1
1024 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 24				1				1	2
1031 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 31								1	1
1100 POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED			1		2				3
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1	2					2			4
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	1								1
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3				1		1			2
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN						4			4
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED	8		2	2		3		2	17
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED								2	2
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	5				2	9		6	22
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS				1			1	1	3
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	8			38		34	38	17	135
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	46			54		30	64	40	234
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING					5	2			7
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI	1					4		1	6
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED	5		3				2	3	13
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS			1	2		1		6	10
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	56		6			39	18	19	138
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	2			*		8		6	16
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS	7		7	12		27	39	56	148
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	2		4	37	4	5	3	6	61
1562 REOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)						3			3
1564 ROTAVIRUS	3	8	15		11	52		3	92
1565 CALICI VIRUS	1								1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING		2	7		7	2			18
Total	207	42	64	197	119	386	215	248	1,478

* Cultures performed at Microbiological Diagnostic Unit, Melbourne.

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 4/7/85 to 17/7/85 ....
Viral Identifications by Clinical Information Table 1.
Code 00,99 -No ill or data; 01,02,11,12 -Respiratory; E3 -Encephalitis; M3 -Meningitis; 04 -Paralysis; 05,13 -CNS other unspec.; 07,49 -GI; 17,47 -Hepatic; 19 -CVS; 89 -Urinary; 06 -Skin/mucous.

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	No-ill or data	Respir atory	Enceph alitis	Mening -itis	Para- lysis	CNS other unspec	GI	Hepa -tic	CVS	Urin -ary	Skin/ mucs memb
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....	1	4	2	1			2				
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		5					2				
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....		4					1				
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....		1									
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....		2					2				
0106 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 6.....		1									
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		1				1	4				
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8.....	1										
0126 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 26.....							1				
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....	3	48				4		1	2		2
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2		47									
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....		5									
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....		5									
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....	1	9						1			
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....		5									
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....	2	228				1	1				
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....		26									
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....		6									
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....						2					
0901 COXSACKIEVIRUS B1.....	1										
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....		1									1
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1						1				
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....							1				
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....	1	5	2	2		1	2				
1008 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 8.....							1				
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....		1									
1020 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 20.....		1					1				
1021 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 21.....				2							
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1				
1024 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 24.....	1	1									
1031 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 31.....		1									
1100 POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....		1									
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	1	1					2				
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....							1				
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1										
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN....		1					3				
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..	2		1			1					6
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED			1								1
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).	6	1				1		3			
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....											3
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	6	8	1				1			1	63
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	6					1					57
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....	1			1		3	4		2		
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	4										1
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	42							59			
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	1							13			
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	7	11					1	2		1	
1562 REOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....							3				
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	2	2					82				
1565 CALICI VIRUS.....							1				
Total.....	91	432	7	6		15	118	79	4	2	134

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 4/7/85 to 17/7/85 ...
Viral Identifications by Clinical Information Table 2.
Code 10 -Eye; 59 -Genital; 39 -Endo/sal gland;
38 -RES; 29 -Muscle/joint; 69 -Congenital; P8 -PUO;
G8 -Fever/malaise; 09 -Other; A1 -SIDS ...

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	Eye	Genital	Endo/sal gland	RES	Muscle/joint	Congenital	PUO	Fever/malaise	Other	SIDS
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....	1							1	1	
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....									1	
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....								1	1	
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1									
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....						1				
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8.....	2									
0110 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10.....				1						
0128 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 28.....									1	
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....				1			4	10	2	
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2							1	7	1	
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....								2		
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....							2	4	1	1
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....				1				1	1	
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16.....										1
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....										1
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....									1	
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....						1	2	2		1
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....									1	
1021 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 21.....								1		
1100 POLIOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....										1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....					1					
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....									1	
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..									1	
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED								1		
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).			2	2			4	3	3	
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	4	48						4	2	
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....		172						2		
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....							3	3		
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....					2		1			
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....					1	2	1		2	
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....					1			2	34	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....									2	
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...	1	147								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	1	3				3		3	29	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....									1	
Total.....	10	370	2	5	5	7	18	47	86	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN AUSTRALIA
Period 4
23 March 1985 to 19 April 1985

Bulletin 85/15

Disease	N.S.W.	VIC	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total	CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE FOR YEAR
Amoebiasis	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	12*
Ankylostomiasis	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	16
Anthrax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arbovirus infection	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	26
Brucellosis	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
Campylobacter infections	75	N.N.	N.N.	99	N.N.	N.N.	–	N.N.	175	780*
Chancroid	–	–	–	N.N.	–	N.N.	–	–	–	–
Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital rubella syndrome	–	N.N.	N.N.	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donovanosis	–	N.N.	–	N.N.	4	N.N.	8	–	12	31
Giardiasis	34	N.N.	N.N.	60	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	94	381
Genital herpes	71	N.N.	18	–	N.N.	N.N.	2	8	99	563*
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	–	N.N.	–	–	N.N.	N.N.	1	N.N.	1	3
Gonorrhoea	105	107	54	47	215	11	63	9	611	2615*
Hepatitis A (infectious)	20	4	13	9	3	–	–	1	50	226*
Hepatitis B (serum)	33	5	27	17	11	1	4	3	101	480*
Hepatitis – unspecified	5	–	–	–	4	N.N	3	–	12	35
Hydatid disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Lassa Fever	–	–	N.N.	–	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	1
Legionnaires' disease	1	–	N.N.	1	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	2	9*
Leprosy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	5
Leptospirosis	8	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	21	73*
Lymphogranuloma venereum	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	–	–	2
Malaria	8	11	20	1	8	–	1	1	50	236*
Marburg Disease	–	–	N.N.	–	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	–
Meningococcal infections	2	–	–	–	–	N.N.	–	–	2	12*
Non-specific urethritis	239	N.N.	1		N.N.	N.N.	1	N.N.	241	1304*
Ornithosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Pertussis (whooping cough)	13	5	N.N.	2	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	20	196*
Plague	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q. fever	1	–	12	5	N.N.	–	N.N.	–	18	48*
Rabies	–	N.N.	N.N.	–	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	–

2.

DISEASE	N.S.W.	VIC	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total	CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE FOR YEAR
Salmonella infections	79	10	57	47	31	2	27	–	253	1237 *
Shigella infections	21	2	16	10	6	1	35	–	91	295
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis	29	2	14	9	29	–	53	–	136	682
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trachoma	–	N.N.	–	–	N.N.	N.N.	–	–	–	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	31	21	7	2	10	–	–	2	73	288 *
Typhoid fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Typhus (all forms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections	–	N.N.	N.N.	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	4
Yellow Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yersinia enterocolitica infections	–	N.N.	N.N.	–	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	–	6 *

(Note: Data collected under the Notifiable Diseases Returns may bear little or no correlation to that collected under the CDI laboratory scheme. Whilst the latter is a sampling program, the Notifiable Diseases data is dependent upon voluntary reporting by medical practitioners etc.)

N.N. Not Notifiable

* Adjustments to the Cumulative Total since last report:

Amoebiasis	– 1	South Australia
Campylobacter infections	+ 1	South Australia
Genital herpes	+ 31	South Australia
Gonorrhoea	+ 1	Australian Capital Territory
Hepatitis A (infectious)	– 2	South Australia
Hepatitis B (serum)	+ 1	South Australia
Legionnaires' Disease	+ 1	Victoria
Leptospirosis	+ 11	Victoria
Malaria	+ 8	South Australia
Meningococcal infections	– 12	Queensland
Non - specific urethritis	+ 132	South Australia
Pertussis (whooping cough)	+ 1	South Australia
Q fever	+ 1	South Australia
Salmonella infections	+ 2	Victoria
Tuberculosis (all forms)	– 16	South Australia