ISSN 0725-3141

Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 84/4
Issue date: 24 February 1984

Contents:

- Human salmonellosis surveillance.
- Salmonella surveillance - non-human.
- Isolation of Ross River virus.

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1380 reports were received this period, although figures from one laboratory were not included because of a delay in the mail. The number of respiratory infections has continued to decrease since the beginning of the year (119 cases compared with 164, 285 and 493 (two periods) for the previous four periods), although sporadic cases of influenza are still being recorded. The two H_1N_1 strains reported by Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne, in CDI 83/3 were isolated from a 27 year old male who had recently returned from Israel (A/Hong Kong/2/82-like) and from a 23 year old male staff member of the hospital virus laboratory. The first 1984 influenza strain (subtype H_3N_2, resembling A/Philippines/2/82) isolated by the OIC WHO Influenza Reference Centre, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, was from a middle-aged Melbourne University staff member who presented with fever and myalgia. The respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection diagnosed by complement fixation at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Sydney, was in a 72 year old female with cardiovascular disease. RSV infection may be more common in the elderly than is generally supposed, with 192 (1.4%) of the 13 723 laboratory reports forwarded to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, UK, during 1976-82 occurring in persons aged $\geq$ 65 years. However, the clinical features in the elderly may be more suggestive of influenza or pneumonia rather than bronchitis.

- The 323 clinical and serologically confirmed cases of Ross River virus infection, which exhibited a State distribution of New South Wales (153), Queensland (64), South Australia (39), Victoria (25), Western Australia (21) and Northern Territory (1), reflected the current widespread extent of virus transmission and mosquito breeding, particularly in the irrigation regions. Although it is generally accepted that Ross River virus has mammalian, especially rodent and marsupial amplifiers, serological data from the South Pacific epidemics of 1979 and the present epidemic virus activity is also suggestive of a direct man-mosquito cycle.

- Coxsackievirus B2 was isolated by the State Health Laboratory Services, Perth, from heart and liver specimens collected at post mortem from a neonate who developed heart failure. The baby was one of twins. The mother had a febrile illness at the time of delivery, but no specimens were collected. Although Twin I was perfectly healthy and

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The Bulletin is compiled and distributed by the Environmental Health Branch, Department of Health, P.O. Box 100, Woden, A.C.T. 2606, Australia, and is available on request.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS SURVEILLANCE

(Contributed by S.A. Hogben, J. Taplin and L. Scott, Microbiological Diagnostic Unit (MDU), University of Melbourne).

A total of 969 salmonella (75 serotypes), 168 shigella and 213 campylobacter reports from human cases were collated in Australia during July-September 1983, mirroring the trend of reduced numbers of reports for this quarter each year.

CHOLERA - Vibrio cholerae O-group 1, biotype El Tor, serotype Inaba, was isolated from faeces of a 68 year old male who had been travelling in Europe before flying to Singapore via Zurich and Dubai. He spent two days in Singapore before flying on to Melbourne. His symptoms started on the morning of his departure from Singapore, and continued on the flight to Melbourne. On arrival he was hospitalised at Geelong. Passengers on the two flights were contacted, and all those with any diarrhoeal symptoms examined. No pathogens were recovered from the 33 passengers tested. S. blockley was isolated from faeces of one of the cabin crew of the second flight.

TYPHOID - S. typhi A was isolated from faeces of a 39 year old Indian seaman who had been in Venezuala and Japan, and who had a two month history of intermittent fever, rigors and jaundice. He had typhoid fever in India in 1963.

PARATYPHOID - S. paratyphi A1 was isolated from blood and faeces of a 35 year old male after returning from Fiji with a febrile illness.

SEROTYPE EPIDEMIOLOGY - Two major food-poisoning incidents were reported during the quarter. In September, S. typhimurium phage type 25 was isolated from faeces of 36 people in the Sydney suburbs, three from Wollongong, four from Penrith, three from Newcastle and one from Bega. Apart from two children aged seven and eight years, all patients were over ten years of age. Four families had more than one member affected. The source of the outbreak was traced to chicken sandwiches purchased at a take-away cafe in metropolitan Sydney. The phage type was also isolated from cooked chicken at the cafe. A complete account of the incident was published in CDI 83/21.

The second incident involved S. virchow, and affected approximately 72 persons in Rockhampton and surrounding areas in July. Contaminated chicken/stuffing sold at a chicken bar in Rockhampton was confirmed as the source, and a hand-towel in the food preparation area of the shop was thought to act as a "reservoir" of infection (see also CDI 83/21).

In addition, in late June-early July in Victoria, six people suffered food poisoning due to S. stanley after a celebration dinner at a restaurant. The 20 month old daughter of the restaurant owner had loose bowel actions and was excreting S. stanley. No pathogens were isolated from the restaurant staff or any food submitted for testing. In July an outbreak of S. typhimurium phage type 5 affected six children on a station in the Northern Territory. Their ages ranged from four months to three years. The organism was isolated from blood, faeces and CSF of one child. This phage type is common in the region with 63 of 185 isolates originating from the Northern Territory since 1979.

Family outbreaks involved S. sonnei, S. sonnei biotype A, S. ball, S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium phage types 4, 8, 25, 26, 27, 92, 127 and 141, S. virchow and S. weltevreden. S. typhimurium phage type 41 was implicated in two family outbreaks in Victoria; one involving three siblings aged three years, 18 months and three months from a farm which had a cow with "rot gut", and another affecting the parents and three children aged seven years, four years and six weeks. S. typhimurium phage type 92 was isolated from a 29 year old woman who developed diarrhoea during delivery and from her three day old baby. The same phage type was later cultured from the asymptomatic father. The reports also indicated an increased number of cases of S. flexneri 6 from the Northern Territory (18 reported compared with a quarterly average of three), of which ten were from children less than four years of age, with eight under 18 months.

URINE ISOLATIONS. Isolations from urine comprised the serotypes S. binza, S. chester (2), S. cholerae suis var kunzendorf (from urine but not faeces of an 83 year old male), S. saint paul and S. virchow (3).

BLOOD ISOLATIONS - Cases of septicaemia involved the serotypes S. bovis morbificans (from a 59 year old male with renal failure), S. havana (from a febrile 1 year old boy), S. saint paul and S. typhimurium phage types 4 (from a 76 year old female), 5 (from blood, CSF and faeces of a four month old girl); 25, 27 (from blood and urine of an 86 year old man with fever and urinary tract infection) and 135 (from blood and faeces of a diabetic 81 year old female).

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIONS - S. java phage type worksop was isolated from the father following screening of family contacts of a four month old boy with diarrhoea, anorexia and pyrexia. S. singapore was recovered from the child. On interview it was found that the father kept snakes. Cloacal swabs from 26 snakes and a crocodile were taken and yielded the following serotypes from 15 of the snakes; S. singapore (3) S. java worksop (5), S. wandsbek (3), S. rubislaw (3), S. houten (1), S. alsterdorf (1) and S. muenchen (2).

S. flexneri 2A and S. boydii 14 were isolated from a 32 year old male with a 3 week history of diarrhoea following his return from Syria. He was being treated for a tapeworm infection. The culture of S. boydii 14 was mannitol negative and produced gas in glucose. This is the first isolation of this type at the MDU. The organism is not specifically mentioned in Bergey (8th edition), Topley and Wilson (6th edition) or Cowan and Steel (2nd edition), but it is briefly, though adequately for purposes of identification, referred to in the Association of Clinical Pathologists' Broadsheet No. 60 (1968) (see CDR (1983) 83/13: 3). The organism appears to be associated mainly with the Indian subcontinent.

S. lansing was isolated from pus around a plate on its removal from the left tibia of a male aged 17. The same organism was isolated from a leg sinus in October 1982 following a motor cycle accident in Queensland nine months previous. S. oranienburg was cultured from pelvic abscess which developed post-appendectomy in a 17 year old male; S. poona was isolated from sputum and at post-mortem of a 50 year old male; and S. virchow was grown from an aneurysm and from vagina of two separate patients.

Organisms reported for the first time this quarter were S. boydii 12, S. sachsenwald and S. typhimurium phage type 80

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE - NON-HUMAN ISOLATES

(Contributed by J. Taplin and L. Scott, MDU, University of Melbourne).

A total of 1314 salmonella reports from non-human sources were collated by the National Salmonella Surveillance Scheme (NSSS) for the period July-September 1983, with a State distribution of New South Wales - 84; Victoria - 293; Queensland - 18, South Australia - 9; Northern Territory - 18 and Western Australia - 892. However, discussion of these environmental isolates will be limited primarily to those originating in Victoria.

FOODSTUFFS - Further isolations of S. lille were recovered from confectionary manufactured from contaminated cocoa powder imported from Ghana, and of S. senftenberg from cocoa powder exported from the Philippines via Singapore (see CDI 84/1). S. lanka was isolated from frozen cooked prawns imported from Malaysia, and S. singapore was grown from dried egg white in New South Wales and from raw egg pulp in Victoria. S. havana (1), S. infantis (1) and S. typhimurium phage type 9 (2) were also isolated from raw egg pulp in Victoria.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS - S. anatum (40), S. derby (30), S. meleagridis (4), S. infantis (2) and one each of S. eastbourne and S. singapore were isolated from a continuing survey of pig carcasses at two abattoirs.

DAIRY FACTORIES - S. derby and S. warragul continued to be re-isolated from the environment at factory 3 and 5 respectively. S. derby was also recovered from skim milk powder at factory 3. S. agona was re-isolated from the environment and skim milk powder at factory 1, and S. kottbus was isolated from the environment. At factory 7, S. adelaide was isolated from the environment, sodium caseinate and modified milk powder, S. havana from the environment, and an H_2S negative variant of S. havana from the environment, modified milk powder and butter milk powder. S. adelaide and S. havana were isolated at this factory in 1977, and remained a continual problem for several years. In New South Wales, S. senftenberg was re-isolated from a factory environment and in Queensland S. gaminara was cultured from casein.

POTABLE WATERS - S. give, S. thompson and S. typhimurium untypable were isolated from reticulated waters in north east Victoria. S. agona was recovered from a north east Victorian river, and S. warragul and S. victoria were isolated from service basins in western Victoria.

ANIMALS - S. dublin was isolated from cattle on five properties where there were salmonellosis epidemics. Sporadic cases also occurred on seven other properties. Isolated single outbreaks were also attributed to S. typhimurium phage types 4, 44 and 135, and sporadic cases to S. typhimurium phage type 4 and UDNC. S. typhimurium phage types 13 and 31 were isolated from foetal membrane after abortion.

S. TYPHIMURIUM - Of the 223 S. typhimurium isolates, 72 were not phage typed (Western Australia - 65, New South Wales - 7), ten were untypable and 12 failed to conform with definitive phage types (UDNC). The majority of cultures were associated with the chicken industry (83; primarily processed chickens, chicken caeca, poultry litter and egg pulp). Fourteen different phage types were identified, of which phage types 135 (23 isolations), 179 (23), 26 (12), 9 (10) and 145 (3) were the most common. Phage types 135 and 179 were common in New South Wales and Victoria, phage type 26 in South Australia and phage

ISOLATION OF ROSS RIVER VIRUS

(Contributed by J. Aaskov, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane).

Although epidemic polyarthritis has been recognized as a disease entity since 1928, the causative agent Ross River virus has never been isolated from a patient in Australia. However, the virus was readily isolated from patients during the 1979-80 epidemics in the Pacific region, and has lead to the speculation of different virus strains.

In August 1983, Ross River virus was isolated from two of four seronegative acute phase serum samples from epidemic polyarthritis patients referred by T. Lynch, Pathology Laboratory, Rockhampton. Serum was inoculated directly onto C6-36 cell monolayers grown on glass coverslips. The monolayers were stained by immunofluorescence at 24 hour intervals, and where viral antigen was detected, the culture supernate was stored for further investigation. Positive cultures were confirmed by re-isolation of virus from the original serum samples.

On the basis of results to date, the two Ross River virus isolates are identical to the prototype strain T48, except for their virulence for suckling mice which more closely resembles that of the NB5092 strain. Attempts are being made to grow the isolates solely in C6-36 cells, but this technique has not yielded high titre virus. However, a single passage in suckling mice has produced a virus pool that grows readily to high titre when re-passaged in C6-36 cells. It is hoped to have sufficient virus grown only in C6-36 cells and virus with a single mouse passage available for distribution to interested parties in the near future.

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continues in that manner, Twin II rapidly developed heart failure which was considered to be either viral in origin or due to a congenital heart defect. In fact, the baby had a ventricular septal defect, but the heart muscle also appeared extremely pale. The prevalence of coxsackievirus B2 infections has increased throughout Western Australia since early October 1983, and specimens have been received as far north as Newman and south to Narrogin. The age distribution of cases has been from 24 years to 11 days, with the clinical presentations falling into three patterns; chest pain mimicking Bornholm's disease, and headache and fever with or without rash and gastroenteritis. Viruses have been isolated from CSF, throat swabs and faeces.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	1				1				
S. abony	2				1		1		
S. adelaide	6		1	3			1		1
S. agona	12			4	2	1	1		4
S. albany	1			1					
S. anatum	23		6	3	8	2	1		3
S. arizonae	3		1		2				
S. bahrenfeld	1						1		
S. ball	9					1			8
S. bareilly	2					1	1		
S. binza	2				1	1			
S. birkenhead	8		2	6					
S. blockley	13	3	1	5		2	2		
S. bovis-morbificans	29	1	10	9	2	2	1		4
S. braenderup	1						1		
S. bredeney	2			1			1		
S. brunei	1			1					
S. charity	3		1		1		1		
S. chester	34		2	1	18	5	3		5
S. cholerae-suis kunz	1			1					
S. derby	8		1	2	1	2	2		
S. eastbourne	14		1		11	1			1
S. eimsbuettel	4								4
S. emek	2								2
S. emmastad	1								1
S. enteritidis	9		1		8				
S. give	10		6	1	1		2		
S. havana	16		3	3	2	4		1	3
S. hvittingfoss	2					1			1
S. infantis	18		2	2	6	3	4		1
S. jangwani	1								1
S. java baor	3		1	2					
S. java dundee	1					1			
S. java worksop	2			2					
S. javiana	2					1			1
S. kottbus	3				1	1	1		
S. lansing	7			2	4		1		
S. lexington	1			1					
S. lille	1		1						
S. litchfield	7				1		1		5
S. livingstone	1								1
S. london	1			1					
S. mbandaka	2						2		
S. meleagridis	2						1		1
S. mgulani	1			1					
S. mississippi	4							4	
S. montevideo	2		1	1					
S. muenchen	27		2		5	3	8		9
S. newington	2		1	1					
S. newport	9		4	2			3		
S. nienstedten	2		2						
S. ohio	5	1		3			1		
S. onderstepoort	2					1	1		
S. oranienburg	9		1	4			3		1
S. orientalis	1				1				
S. orion	2						1		1
S. oslo	2			1	1				
S. panama	1						1		

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. paratyphi A1	2		2						
S. poona	2				2				
S. potsdam	1						1		
S. sachsenwald	1				1				
S. saint paul	33			5	17		5		6
S. schwarzengrund	1								1
S. senftenberg	8			5			2		1
S. singapore	19		14	3	1		1		
S. stanley	12			12					
S. tennessee	3		1			1	1		
S. typhi*	1				1				
S. typhimurium*	376	2	177	82	29	37	20	12	17
S. untypable rough: K:ENX	1					1			
S. untypable 1,4,5,12:E,H	1				1				
S. untypable 1,4,5,12:1,2	1				1				
S. untypable 17:A:-	1						1		
S. untypable 4,5,12:-:1,2	1				1				
S. untypable 6,7:K:-	1								1
S. untypable 6,8:-	1			1					
S. virchow	127		1		123	1	1		1
S. wandsbek	2					1	1		
S. wandsworth	6			1	2		1		2
S. waycross	3				2	1			
S. welikade	6				6				
S. weltevreden	7			2		1			4
S. zanzibar	6				6				
S. 4,12:D:-	5		1	1	3				
TOTAL	969	7	247	176	274	76	81	17	91
S. typhi*									
S. typhi A	1				1				
TOTAL	1				1				
S. typhimurium*									
S. typhimurium	4					4			
S. typhimurium UDNC	10			2	1	3	3		1
S. typhimurium untypable	19		7	7		1	3		1
phage type 1	4		1	1	2				
phage type 3	1			1					
phage type 4	10			8	1			1	
phage type 5	14		1	1	3				9
phage type 6	2		1			1			
phage type 8	6			3		3			
phage type 9	27		6	14	3	2	2		
phage type 12	3			3					
phage type 12A	3			1	1	1			
phage type 16	1				1				
phage type 18	1			1					
phage type 21	2						2		
phage type 22	5		1	4					
phage type 25	104		103				1		
phage type 26	11		6		1	3	1		
phage type 27	8	1	2			2	3		

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 29	1						1		
phage type 31	3		2			1			
phage type 41	2				1	1			
phage type 44	6		2	2		2			
phage type 46	3		1	2					
phage type 49	1		1						
phage type 55	1						1		
phage type 64	1		1						
phage type 78	1		1						
phage type 80	1				1				
phage type 90	3					3			
phage type 92	1			1					
phage type 101	4		2		1			1	
phage type 102	1		1						
phage type 108	6		3	2	1				
phage type 124	4		4						
phage type 127	6	1			5				
phage type 135	29		8	7	1	6	2	5	
phage type 141	27		8	14				5	
phage type 145	1		1						
phage type 154	3							3	
phage type 170	21		13	4	3		1		
phage type 176	3					3			
phage type 178	1								1
phage type 179	7		1	4	1				1
phage type 202	3				2				1
TOTAL	376	2	177	82	29	37	20	12	17
Shigellae									
S. boydii 2	1			1					
S. boydii 12	1				1				
S. boydii 14 man-	1			1					
S. dysenteriae 2	2			2					
S. dysenteriae 3	2			1		1			
S. flexneri	3				2		1		
S. flexneri var Y	2								2
S. flexneri 1A	2			2					
S. flexneri 1B	2		1	1					
S. flexneri 2	11						11		
S. flexneri 2A	30			3	2				25
S. flexneri 2B	4			4					
S. flexneri 3A	2			2					
S. flexneri 4A	2								2
S. flexneri 6	28			1			9		18
S. sonnei	57		1		1		49		6
S. sonnei B10 A	10		2	2	1	5			
S. sonnei B10 G	8		1	6		1			
TOTAL	168		5	26	7	7	70		53
Campylobacter									
C. jejuni	207		20	69	34	10	74		
C. species	6		6						
TOTAL	213		26	69	34	10	74		

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

REPORTING PERIOD - 2/2/84 - 15/2/84 BULLETIN NUMBER . 84/4

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			1	1		1	5		8
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1								1	1
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2						2			2
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3				3		4			7
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5						2			2
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7		1							1
0118 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 18						1			1
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19	3								3
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING			3						3
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS							1		1
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2								1	1
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	1	1				1	3	1	7
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)			1					1	2
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	1			1		5	3	3	13
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	22	2	3	19		17	13	3	79
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS				1				1	2
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16				1			2		3
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2	2							2	4
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5		1							1
1002 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2	1								1
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3								1	1
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9						1			1
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	2								2
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17			1						1
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2						2			2
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3						1			1
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN			1						1
1200 MUMPS VIRUS	6	2		3				1	12
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED	28			7		7		1	43
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED		4		1					5
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	8							5	13
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	4		1	2				1	8
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	9		13	28		34	47	21	152
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	76		25	46		21	98	48	314
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING						2			2
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI	3			2			2		7
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED	2		4					1	7
1521 MEASLES VIRUS				6					6
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS	4			6		2	6	2	20
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	44	1	9	14		13	19	6	106
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	3			2		3	11	9	28
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS	22		4				26	54	106
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	5	1	1	27		4	7	7	52
1564 ROTAVIRUS		2	8			4			14
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR)				1					1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING			10						10
9901 ARBO. GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED)				23					23
9902 POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED								1	1
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS	24	1	5			45	202	22	299
Total	270	16	90	194		172	445	193	1,380

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 2/2/84 to 15/2/84 .... 84/4

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	Respiratory	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Paralysis	CNS other unspec	GI	Hepatic	CVS	Urinary	Skin/mucs memb
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....							1				
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		1									
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1	1									
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....		5					1				
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....		1									
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		1									
0118 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 18.....							1				
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....									1		
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....		1									
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....	1	5							1		
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....		1							1		
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....		12					1				
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	9	68									
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....		2									
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16.....											3
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....	1								1		
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....		1									
1002 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2.....			1								
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....				1							
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....	1			1							
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....				1							
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....		1					1				
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....							1				
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN....							1				
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	3			1							
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED					1						4
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).	5										
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....											6
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	3	3				1					76
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	9										50
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	3	1									
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....							3				
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....		2									6
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	1										17
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	50							45		1	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	1							25			
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...		2									
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	4	10			2			2		9	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	1						13				
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR)....											1
9901 ARBO. GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED)...	6	1									14
9902 POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED.....											1
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....	82										92
Total.....	181	119	1	4	3	1	23	72	4	10	270

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 2/2/84 to 15/2/84 ... 84/4

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
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	2									
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....							1			
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....	3									
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....		1			1		1	3		
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....								2		
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....								1		
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....	1									
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....			6						2	
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).			6	1	1			2		
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....		2								
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	6	60			1			2	2	1
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....		258								
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....								3		
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....	1									
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....			1		4				1	
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....					1				9	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....									2	
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...	1	105								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....		6	1		1	8	2	3	13	
9901 ARBO. GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED)...					16			1		
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....					184		2	8		
Total.....	14	432	14	1	204	8	6	25	29	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN AUSTRALIA

Weeks 49 - 52

(3 December - 31 December 1983) Bulletin 84/4...

Disease	N.S.W.	VIC	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total	CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE FOR YEAR
Amoebiasis	3								3	61
Ankylostomiasis			1	7					8	88
Anthrax									—	—
Arbovirus infection	1			1					2	13
Brucellosis						1			1	15
Campylobacter infections	35	N.N.	N.N.	95	N.N.	N.N.	1	N.N.	131	1516
Chancroid						N.N.	N.N.		—	14
Cholera									—	4
Congenital rubella syndrome		N.N.	N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—
Diphtheria									—	1
Donovanosis		N.N.	2	N.N.		N.N.			2	105
Giardiasis	12	N.N.	N.N.	39	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	51	929
Genital herpes	84	N.N.	46	5	N.N.	N.N.	1	N.N.	136	2036
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	1	N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	1	15
Gonorrhoea	175	130	54	46		1	83	2	491	10623
Hepatitis A (infectious)	8	23	6	9		1	5	2	54	1018
Hepatitis B (serum)	18	16	2	8		1	2		47	943
Hepatitis - unspecified	11	N.N.				N.N.	1		12	319
Hydatid disease	1					1			2	10
Lassa Fever			N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—
Legionnaires disease			N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	21
Leprosy			1	1					2	62
Leptospirosis	1	9	3	3		1			17	224
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.			1	8
Malaria	7	11	7	2					27	569
Marburg Disease			N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1		1			N.N.			2	109
Non-specific urethritis	352	N.N.	N.N.	70	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	422	5619
Ornithosis		1							1	20
Pertussis (whooping cough)	9	10	N.N.	15	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	34	332
Plague									—	—
Poliomyelitis									—	—
Q. fever	1		3	2	N.N.		N.N.		6	157
Rabies		N.N.	N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—

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	59	11	25	35		9	22	1	162	2961
Shigella infections	5	1	2	7			9		24	600
Smallpox									—	—
Syphilis	50	14	13	3			59		139	2548
Tetanus						1			1	10
Trachoma		N.N.			N.N.	N.N.			—	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	27	23	15	9			1	3	78	1234
Typhoid fever	1								1	22
Typhus (all forms)				1					1	23
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections		N.N.	N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—
Yellow Fever									—	—
Yersinia enterocolitica infections		N.N.	N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—	—

(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.

Ankylostomiasis	+1 SA
Arbovirus infections	+7 SA
Campylobacter infections	-2 SA
Giardiasis	-2 SA
Hepatitis A	+11 SA
	-1 QLD
Hepatitis B	+3 SA
Malaria	+2 NT
	+1 SA
Pertussis	-2 SA
Salmonella infections	+3 SA
Tuberculosis (all forms)	+2 SA
Typhus (all forms)	+1 SA