



Communicable Diseases Intelligence

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DATURA POISONING - VICTORIA

(Contributed by B. Monheit and J. Wolstenholme, Health Commission of Victoria).

A classical but unusual type of food poisoning occurred recently in Victoria. Over a one week period in March 1984, 27 people from ten different Melbourne families were affected severely enough to seek medical attention. All were of Asian or Indian origin. Affected persons became ill with vomiting, weakness and delirium with vivid hallucinations, within 15-20 minutes after eating a meal containing in all cases cooked small leaf chinese vegetables. Most patients complained also of blurring of vision and had widely dilated pupils. The severity of symptoms depended on the quantity of vegetables consumed. All patients made an uneventful recovery within 36-72 hours.

The cause of the outbreak was traced to the consumption of leaves from the poisonous weed Datura stramonium, commonly known as Thorn Apple weed. The plant was found amongst food remnants of one of the affected families. The species grows wild in many parts of Victoria, and it was postulated that it contaminated a vegetable farm and was inadvertently harvested with the crop. Datura stramonium plants contain atropine-like alkaloids such as hyoscyne and hyoscyamine, both of which were identified in the urine of five patients. Similar outbreaks have been recorded previously in Australia in 1964⁽¹⁾ and more recently in New Jersey⁽²⁾. There are several species of the Datura genus, one of which, D. suaveolens, is cultivated as an ornamental flower. The accidental use of the seeds of this species to season hamburger meat recently produced poisoning symptoms in a couple in Ontario, Canada⁽³⁾.

A press announcement was made to warn the public, and no further cases were reported. Vegetable markets and farms were checked for the weed, but no Datura plants were found.

References

1. S. Everist (Ed) In: Poisonous Plants in Australia (1981) 2nd Edition, Angus and Robertson : 634
2. MMWR (1981) 30 : 65
3. CDWR (1984) 10 : 45

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS SURVEILLANCE

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

A total of 988 salmonella (75 serotypes), 207 shigella and 356 campylobacter reports from human cases were collated in Australia during October-December 1983.

TYPHOID - S. typhi A was isolated from blood and faeces of a 26 year old male with PUO and rigors after returning from Nepal, and from blood cultures of a 13 year old girl from Sydney; no carriers were found for this case. Other infections contracted overseas included the isolation of S. typhi D1 from blood and faeces of a nine year old boy with fever, diarrhoea and splenomegaly who had returned from Syria; S. typhi 0 from blood of a 29 year old male who had been in India; and S. typhi untypable from the faeces of a 43 year old female with fever and frequent bowel motions who had resided in Indonesia before returning to Australia via Singapore.

PARATYPHOID - S. paratyphi A phage type 1 was grown from blood cultures of a 29 year old female with fever, chills and cough one week after returning from a two week visit to Sri Lanka. S. paratyphi B phage type UDNC was isolated from faeces of a two year old boy with gastroenteritis.

OUTBREAKS - In Victoria, 27 of the 50 guests at a family christening barbecue developed diarrhoea within 48 hours. The food had been prepared by the hostess's mother. S. give was isolated from the faeces of 23 people including the mother. Several multiple infections were also identified: - S. give, S. derby and Plesiomonas shigelloides were recovered from faeces of a three year old girl; S. give and S. derby were isolated from a 14 year old boy; and S. give and P. shigelloides cultured from two other patients. S. give was also isolated from blood cultures of a 26 year old male.

Shigella sonnei biotype G, resistant to streptomycin, tetracycline and sulphonamide, was isolated from five children at a child minding creche in Victoria. Faeces from all the children were cultured, but no further cases were detected. One staff member, who was found to be excreting S. sonnei, reported that she had "gastric flu" several weeks previously at the time of the index case of diarrhoea among the children. The mother of one child case, both parents of another and the grandmother of a third were also shown to be excreting the biotype. The same organism was also isolated from a nine year old boy who lived opposite the creche, but not from any of his family, and none of them had any connection with the creche.

S. sonnei biotype A was isolated from 17 patients and two staff members at a special accommodation house for the elderly in a Victorian country town. All cultures were resistant to ampicillin, streptomycin and sulphonamide.

Campylobacter jejuni was cultured from five children and three staff members after a school camp at a holiday ranch. All the isolates were serologically related, but differed from the serotype isolated from frozen chicken.

Family outbreaks involved S. agona, S. jangwani, S. mississippi, S. saint paul and S. typhimurium phage types 6, 9, 12A, 22, 25, 49, 90, 135 and 170. The reports also indicated an increased number of S. agona infections in Western Australia (15 reports compared with one or two cases in previous periods). Seven infections were in children under

four years of age, and seven in children aged 6-12 years. Ten reports were from the metropolitan area, involving four sets of siblings. The number of S. typhimurium phage type 135 reports increased markedly in both New South Wales and Tasmania. This phage type is a common isolate from chickens.

URINE ISOLATIONS - Isolations from urine comprised the serotypes S. bovis-morbificans, S. give, S. saint paul, S. typhimurium phage types 135, 141 and 145, S. untypable 6,7:r:- and S. untypable.

BLOOD ISOLATIONS - Cases of septicaemia involved the serotypes S. abony, S. adelaide, S. arizonae, S. cholerae-suis, S. give (at post mortem of a nine month old girl with pneumonia), S. paratyphi A phage type 1, S. thompson, S. typhi phage types D1, D2 and 0, and S. typhimurium phage types 4, 9, 135 (from a febrile 64 year old female with chronic lymphatic leukaemia, and a 68 year old female with fever, pneumonia and sclerodema), 141 and 179.

Other isolations of interest included S. blockley from synovial fluid, S. bovis-morbificans from gall bladder and S. saint paul from an abscess. Organisms isolated for the first time this quarter were S. bronx (Western Australia) and S. gatineau and Shigella boydii 14 (New South Wales).

SALMONELLA MISSISSIPPI - TASMANIA

(Contributed by A. Ball, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hobart Hospital, Tasmania).

In March 1984, the Kingborough Council was notified of a case of salmonellosis in a patient with symptoms of moderate, intermittent diarrhoea and general malaise spanning a period of several months. The premises were inspected and stool specimens from all the family members were taken together with samples of water from a spring and rainwater tank, dung from various livestock including sheep, chickens, horse and goat, and manure used on the vegetable garden.

S. mississippi was isolated from the patient and the liquid manure used on the vegetable garden. Further questioning revealed that he occasionally ate raw carrots grown in his organically fertilised garden, and this was regarded as the most likely mode of infection. The manure was made from dung of various animals put into a bucket with water. The suspension was allowed to decompose for several weeks before pouring on the garden. The bucket was then refilled and the process repeated.

This process creates an ideal environment for pathogens such as salmonella to grow from a possible low level, which may not constitute an infective dose, to very high titres likely to cause infectious doses on raw vegetables.

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE - NON-HUMAN ISOLATES

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

A total of 1663 salmonella reports from non-human sources were collated by the National Salmonella Surveillance Scheme (NSSS) for October-December 1983. These reports had a State distribution of Australian Capital Territory - 3; New South Wales - 196; Victoria - 471; Queensland - 32; South Australia - 13; Northern Territory - 5; Western Australia - 940 and Tasmania - 3. There was an increase in the total number of

cultures processed this quarter, with the most marked accretions reported from Victoria and New South Wales.

DAIRY FACTORIES - In Victoria, further environmental isolations were made of S. agona at factory 1, S. derby at factory 3 and S. ohio and S. havana at factory 4. S. agona was also isolated from skim milk powder and full cream milk powder produced at factory 1. S. senftenberg was reisolated from the environment of a factory in New South Wales, and S. havana was cultured from the environment and skim milk powder produced at a factory in Queensland.

POTABLE WATERS - S. victoria, S. houten, S. bovis-morbificans and S. arizonae were isolated from reticulations in central Victoria. In the north-east region, S. subgenus II was isolated on two occasions from reticulations, S. arizonae and S. bovis-morbificans from creeks and S. orientalis from a reservoir. Two serotypes of S. arizonae were cultured from reticulations in eastern Victoria, and other S. arizonae serotypes from reticulations and from a service basin from two towns in the western region.

A survey of beach waters in New South Wales isolated the following serotypes: S. adelaide (7), S. agona (2), S. anatum (6), S. binza (6), S. birkenhead (2), S. bovis-morbificans (3), S. derby (2), S. fremantle (3), S. give (15), S. houten (1), S. infantis (1), S. kottbus (10), S. muenchen (1), S. neinstedten (1), S. newport (1), S. orientalis (2), S. potsdam (4), S. saint paul (1), S. singapore (2), S. typhimurium phage types 5 (2), 22 (3), 141 (1), UDNC (2) and untypable (1), and S. waycross (3).

ANIMALS - A continuing survey of pig carcasses at three abattoirs in Victoria gave the following serotypes: S. anatum (1), S. bovis-morbificans (2), S. derby (46), S. eimsbuettel (34), S. give (16), S. infantis (30), S. london (2), S. meleagridis (2), S. ohio (2) and S. typhimurium phage type 135 (3). The cultures of S. ohio and 30 of the 46 isolates of S. derby were resistant to tetracycline. The 16 sensitive S. derby strains were all lysine decarboxylase negative. S. dublin (1), S. cholerae-suis variant kunzendorf (1), S. singapore (1) and S. typhimurium phage type 44 (1) were isolated from pigs at post mortem. S. agona (1) and S. orion (2) were also isolated from pigs in South Australia and S. bredeney (1) and S. derby (2) from pigs in Queensland.

S. dublin was isolated from 19 cattle (one from foetal membrane) in 17 locations in eastern and central Victoria. Two of the locations reported the isolates as part of an epidemic. Sporadic cases were reported of S. bovis-morbificans (1), S. typhimurium phage types 4 (1), 135 (2, one part of an epidemic) and 141 (2). S. houten was isolated from foetal tissues after abortion. In Queensland, S. dublin was isolated from ten animals (five asymptomatic) and S. lomita from one animal during an epidemic on a property. In the Northern Territory, S. bredeney was cultured from small intestine content of a bull, when five bulls died, probably due to stress, after trucking.

Several salmonella serotypes were also isolated from horses. In Victoria, S. typhimurium phage type 170 was recovered from three foals (one dead). In New South Wales, S. dublin was cultured from a brain abscess in a young mare with diarrhoea, multifocal joint and brain abscesses; S. charity from bone of a young mare with diarrhoea and multifocal osteomyelitis; S. bovis-morbificans from blood cultures of a mare with fever

and diarrhoea; and S. typhimurium phage type 135 from a stallion with pseudomembranous colitis, respiratory infection and acute diarrhoea. S. bovis-morbificans were isolated from foals in Western Australia and Queensland.

FOODSTUFFS - In New South Wales, S. infantis was isolated from vegetable pancake and S. cerro and S. mbandaka from vegetable pancake and mornay sauce from an airline meal prepared outside Australia. S. typhimurium phage type 25 was cultured from potato salad, cooked chicken and peeled prawns at a take-away food shop which was responsible for a large outbreak of food poisoning in Sydney in September-October (see CDI 83/21). S. makumira was isolated from imported acacia powder. In Western Australia, S. weltevreden was isolated from raw prawns imported from Thailand; S. typhimurium phage type 104 and S. agona from imported paprika from Spain; and S. senftenberg from coconut imported from the Philippines. In Victoria, S. bovis-morbificans (1), S. hessarek (1), S. infantis (2), S. oranienburg (2), S. singapore (4), S. typhimurium phage types 4 (2), 9 (3) and 135 (4) were isolated from raw egg pulp. Finally in Tasmania, S. typhimurium phage type 135 was grown from an opened tin of milk powder implicated in a case of diarrhoea in an infant. It was thought to have been contaminated by a carrier after the can had been opened.

AEDES AEGYPTI SURVEILLANCE - NEW SOUTH WALES

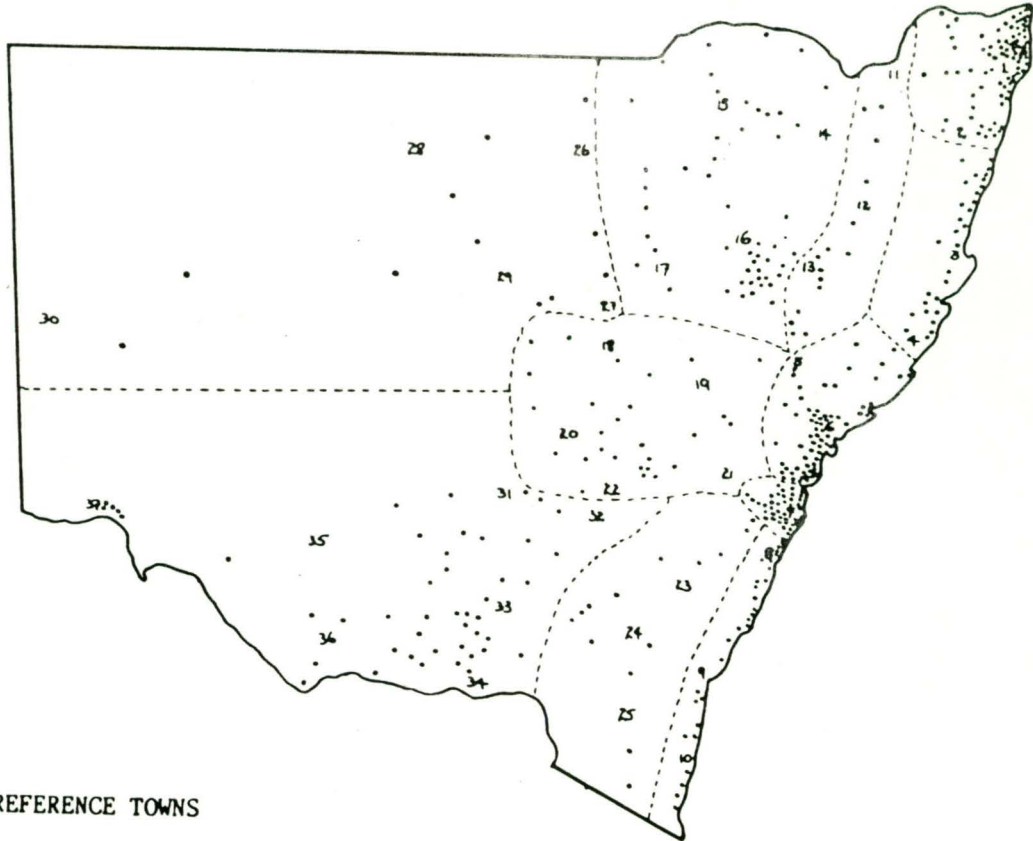
(Contributed by R.C. Russell and J.H. Bryan, Commonwealth Institute of Health (CIH), University of Sydney).

The recent outbreaks of dengue fever in Queensland have raised the question as to whether New South Wales is receptive to the introduction of this mosquito-borne virus. The vector of dengue fever, Aedes aegypti, has not been recorded in the State since 1948 (CIH records), but because dengue was increasing its distribution in areas close to Australia in the early 1970's, the CIH undertook a survey of northern and central coast areas of New South Wales between 1976-1980 (Russell, Lee and Stanislas, CIH Report). The survey failed to detect Ae. aegypti in the areas sampled, but many parts of the State were not included, and following the resumption of dengue transmission in Queensland in 1981, a further, more comprehensive appraisal was indicated.

The survey was conducted during the summer of 1984, and involved searching domestic and other premises for water-holding containers. Samples of mosquito larvae found in containers were preserved for identification and examined at CIH. Virtually all areas of the State were sampled (Figure 1), with 458 localities visited, 4710 premises searched and 3930 larval specimens collected. Larvae were found in over 96% of the localities sampled; and overall there were more than 80 containers with larvae for each 100 premises searched (the Breteau Index for mosquito larvae was in fact 83.4). A summary of the overall results and a list of the 16 species collected are presented in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Ae. aegypti was not present in any of the samples. As this mosquito is the only known vector in the State for both dengue fever and yellow fever, New South Wales may be considered unreceptive to both diseases at the present time. However, the region should be considered to be receptive and vulnerable to the re-introduction of Ae. aegypti from either Queensland or overseas, and constant vigilance by health authorities is required to prevent such re-introduction.

FIGURE 1. Localities surveyed for *Ae. aegypti* (January - March 1984).



REFERENCE TOWNS

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Area 1: Far-North Coast | 12. Armidale | Area 10: North-West |
| 1. Lismore | 13. Tamworth | 26. Walgett |
| 2. Grafton | Area 7: North Central | 27. Gilgandra |
| Area 2: Mid-North Coast | 14. Inverell | 28. Bourke |
| 3. Kempsey | 15. Moree | 29. Nyngan |
| 4. Taree | 16. Gunnedah | 30. Broken Hill |
| Area 3: Hunter Valley/
Central Coast | 17. Coonabarabran | Area 11: South-West |
| 5. Scone | Area 8: Central West | 31. West Wyalong |
| 6. Newcastle | 18. Dubbo | 32. Young |
| Area 4: Greater Sydney | 19. Mudgee | 33. Wagga Wagga |
| 7. Sydney | 20. Parkes | 34. Albury |
| Area 5: South Coast | 21. Lithgow | 35. Hay |
| 8. Wollongong | 22. Cowra | 36. Deniliquin |
| 9. Batemans Bay | Area 9: South-Central | 37. Wentworth |
| 10. Bega | 23. Goulburn | |
| Area 6: New England | 24. Canberra | |
| Tenterfield | 25. Cooma | |

A full report of the survey is now available from the senior author, and acknowledgement is given to the contributions of the numerous people involved.

TABLE 1. Summary by area of mosquitoes collected during domestic container surveys*.

Area	Number of premises sampled	Number of containers with larvae	Ae alboannulatus	Ae notoscriptus	Ae rubrithorax	An annulipes	Cx annulirostris	Cx australicus	Cx halifaxii	Cx quinquefasciatus	Tp atripes
FAR-NORTH COAST	898	541	9	347	5	14	2	-	70	251	-
MID-NORTH COAST	210	303	2	128	1	1	-	-	8	69	-
HUNTER VALLEY/ CENTRAL COAST	364	652	13	497	2	7	-	-	10	200	5
GREATER SYDNEY	633	475	8	406	-	4	1	1	8	132	-
SOUTH COAST	288	284	7	196	-	-	-	-	-	162	-
NEW ENGLAND	124	146	27	103	-	9	2	6	-	65	2
NORTH-CENTRAL	533	587	42	291	-	9	6	13	-	416	15
CENTRAL-WEST	472	267	18	175	1	4	-	19	-	122	3
SOUTH-CENTRAL	213	185	11	139	2	7	-	6	-	83	1
NORTH-WEST	226	186	-	61	-	10	1	1	-	150	3
SOUTH-WEST	749	304	1	74	-	13	-	15	-	264	2
TOTALS	4710	3930	138	2417	11	78	12	61	96	1923	31

* Only those species which occurred in more than 10 samples are listed.

TABLE 2. Mosquito species collected during domestic container survey.

Species	No. samples	Species	No. samples
<u>Aedes alboannulatus</u>	138	<u>Cx. australicus</u>	61
<u>Ae. alternans</u>	1	<u>Cx. bitaeniorhynchus</u>	3
<u>Ae. notoscriptus</u>	2417	<u>Cx. halifaxii</u>	96
<u>Ae. quasirubrithorax</u>	1	<u>Cx. quinquefasciatus</u>	1923
<u>Ae. rubrithorax</u>	11	<u>Culiseta inconspicua</u>	1
<u>Ae. tremulus</u>	2	<u>Toxorhynchites speciosus</u>	6
<u>Anopheles annulipes</u>	78	<u>Tripteroides atripes</u>	31
<u>Culex annulirostris</u>	12	<u>Tp. tasmaniensis</u>	2

8.
HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

CDI 84/10

Period: October - December 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	2				1			1	
S. abony	8				6		2	1	
S. adelaide	8		3			1	1		3
S. agona	26			6	2		15	1	2
S. anatum	29		6	5	10	1	4		3
S. arizonae	8		2		6				
S. ball	2						1		1
S. bareilly	2					2			
S. binza	1					1			
S. birkenhead	16		2		13		1		
S. bleadon	1		1						
S. blockley	16	1	3		3	6	2		1
S. bonn	1		1						
S. bovis-morbificans	30		8	5	7	6	3		1
S. bredeney	15		3		3	1	2		6
S. bronx	1						1		
S. chester	15				11	1	2		2
S. cholerae-suis	1		1						
S. cubana	1								1
S. derby	20		10	4	2	4			
S. dublin	1		1						
S. eastbourne	6				1		5		
S. eimsbuettel	1								1
S. emek	1					1			
S. emmastad	1								1
S. enteritidis	19		3		16				
S. fremantle	2				1		1		
S. gatineau	1		1						
S. give	38		3	29	2	3			1
S. havana	15		2	5	2				6
S. heidelberg	2				1		1		
S. hvittingfoss	5				1	3	1		
S. indiana	1					1			
S. infantis	20	1	2	4	2	2	7		2
S. irumu	1						1		
S. jangwani	4				3				1
S. java	2						1		1
S. java dundee	2								2
S. java UDNC	1			1					
S. java untyped	1			1					
S. java worksop	1				1				
S. java lvar 4	1				1				
S. javiana	3			1	1	1			
S. johannesburg	3				2	1			
S. kottbus	5				4	1			
S. lansing	8				8				
S. lexington	1								1
S. litchfield	7		1		5				1
S. mbandaka	3		2	1					
S. mississippi	7							7	
S. muenchen	21		1		10	1	5		4
S. new brunswick	1						1		
S. newington	4				2		2		
S. newport	3		2		1				
S. nienstedten	2		1			1			
S. ohio	3		2		1				
S. ohlstedt	2						2		
S. oranienburg	10				3	1	1		5
S. orientalis	2				1	1			

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: October - December 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. orion	2						1		1
S. oslo	5			1	3	1			
S. paratyphi A1	3			3					
S. paratyphi B dundee	1	1							
S. paratyphi B UDNC	1		1						
S. potsdam	4				4				
S. rubislaw	5				1		3		1
S. sachsenwald	1				1				
S. saint-paul	39		4	5	19	2	6		3
S. schwarzengrund	2		1						1
S. senftenberg	7		1		1		5		
S. singapore	27		21	3		1	2		
S. sofia	4			1		2			1
S. tennessee	7			1	1	1	3		1
S. thompson	5	1	1		3				
S. typhi*	7		4	1	2				
S. typhimurium*	401	1	155	67	57	63	19	36	3
S. untypable 16:L,V:-	3		2		1				
S. untypable 6,7:R:-	1			1					
S. untypable	1		1						
S. virchow	28	1	3	3	21				
S. wandsbek	1		1						
S. wandsworth	2						2		
S. waycross	8		2		6				
S. welikade	2				2				
S. weltevreden	5		2	3					
S. 4,12:D:-	1			1					
TOTAL	988	6	260	152	255	110	103	45	57

S. typhimurium*									
S. typhimurium	7		3			2	2		
S. typhimurium UDNC	15		8	1	1	2	2	1	
S. typhimurium untypable	31		10	6	1	9	5		
phage type 1	3		2			1			
phage type 3	1				1				
phage type 4	8		3	5					
phage type 5	9				8	1			
phage type 6	6		1	5					
phage type 8	7		1	3		3			
phage type 9	20		3	11	1	2	1	2	
phage type 12A	9		5	1	3				
phage type 16	4		1		3				
phage type 22	9		3		5				1
phage type 25	12		7	3				2	
phage type 26	5		3			1			1
phage type 27	5		3			1	1		
phage type 31	1			1					
phage type 35	2		1				1		
phage type 41	1		1						
phage type 44	3		1		2				
phage type 49	4		2	2					
phage type 55	3		1	2					
phage type 64	14		1	1	1	8	3		
phage type 66	1			1					
phage type 68	1				1				

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASESPeriod: October - December 1983

Serotype	Total	ACT	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 88	2		2						
phage type 90	9	1	8						
phage type 101	10		2		8				
phage type 102	3				3				
phage type 104	1				1				
phage type 108	4				4				
phage type 116	1		1						
phage type 124	3		3						
phage type 135	101		40	8	5	17	1	29	1
phage type 141	21		14	3	1		1	2	
phage type 145	6		3	3					
phage type 170	45		16	10	3	16			
phage type 179	10		5	1	2		2		
phage type 185	1				1				
phage type 202	4		2		2				
TOTAL	401	1	155	67	57	63	19	36	3
Shigellae									
<i>S. boydii</i> 14	1		1						
<i>S. dysenteriae</i> 2	1			1					
<i>S. flexneri</i> var Y	1						1		
<i>S. flexneri</i> 1B	4			2		1			1
<i>S. flexneri</i> 2	19		2				17		
<i>S. flexneri</i> 2A	26		1	3		1			21
<i>S. flexneri</i> 2B	3			1	2				
<i>S. flexneri</i> 3	2						2		
<i>S. flexneri</i> 3A	2			2					
<i>S. flexneri</i> 4	2		1				1		
<i>S. flexneri</i> 4A	4	3	1						
<i>S. flexneri</i> 6	29		3		2		12		12
<i>S. sonnei</i>	52		7				40		5
<i>S. sonnei</i> BIO A	39		3	26	2	4			4
<i>S. sonnei</i> BIO E	1			1					
<i>S. sonnei</i> BIO G	21				21				
TOTAL	207	3	19	36	27	6	73		43
Campylobacter									
<i>C. coli</i>	3		1		2				
<i>C. jejuni</i>	256		39	77	46	14	79		1
<i>C. species</i>	97		97						
TOTAL	356		137	77	48	14	79		1

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

REPORTING PERIOD - 26/4/84 - 9/5/84 BULLETIN NUMBER . 84/10
 VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	ICPMR		PHH/	FAIR-			STATE	STATE	Total
	(NSW)/ WVH (ACT)	RAHC (NSW)	POW (NSW)	FIELD (VIC)	RCH (VIC)	IMVS (SA)	LAB (QLD)	LAB (WA)	
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....	3	1	4	3	4	1		9	25
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....				3		1			4
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....								1	1
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1								1
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4.....								1	1
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....				3					3
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8.....	1			1				2	4
0118 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 18.....				1					1
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....	2			4					6
0137 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 37.....								19	19
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			1		7	3			11
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....						1			1
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1.....		1		1	17			5	24
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2.....				1	5				6
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3.....	2				5				7
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)...	3	1			3			3	10
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	2			5	6	4		1	18
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	74	6	1			11			92
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....	1							2	3
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....		2						1	3
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....				1					1
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....				1				1	2
1005 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 5.....								1	1
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....	1			2	3			1	7
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....	1			3					4
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....				1	3				4
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....								1	1
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....	1	3		1					5
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....		1							1
1023 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 23.....	1								1
1025 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25.....				1					1
1099 ECHOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....						1			1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	5						1	1	7
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....								1	1
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1	1					1		3
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	4	1							5
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED.....	15			4		2		4	25
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED.....		1		1	1			1	4
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).....	8	1						12	21
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....	5		1					1	7
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	12			17		6		18	53
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	79			27		11		74	191
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....					3	1			4
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	6		1			1			8
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....	13		6					3	22
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....								2	2
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....		2							2
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	1				1			2	4
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	73	1	12	26		10		19	141
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	1	1	2	1				2	7
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS.....	19		4	9		1		73	106
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	10	2	1	5	4	4		9	35
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	2	7	4	5	13	13		2	46
1566 NORWALK AGENT.....	1								1
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....		5	6		12				23
9901 ARBO. GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED).....						2			2
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....		1	3					13	17
9994 SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE.....		1		1					2
9996 PARAMYXOVIRUS.....						7			7
Total.....	348	39	46	128	88	81		285	1,015

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 26/4/84 to 9/5/84 84/10

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					1			1
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....			2					2			
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1										
0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4.....			1					1			
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....			1								2
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....			23						1		
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....			5								1
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....			7					1			
00 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....			8								
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....			19		1						
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	20		55					1		4	1
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....			3								
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....			1		1			1			
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....						1					
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....			1					1			
1005 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 5.....					1						
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....			1		1			1		1	1
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....					1						2
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....			1		2			2			
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....					1						
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....			1		3						
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....								1			
1023 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 23.....								1			
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	2							3		1	
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....								1			
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1							1			
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	1				1						
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..											1
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED			1		1						1
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)..	5		2								
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....	3					1					3
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	4		3		1			1			
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	4										
1301 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	4							1			
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....											2
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....	1										1
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....											4
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	85							45		2	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....								7			
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...											1
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	6		7		1			2		3	1
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....			1					45			
1566 NORWALK AGENT.....								1			
9901 ARBO. GROUP A.(UNSPECIFIED)...											2
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....	3										
9994 SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE...								1			1
9996 PARAMYXOVIRUS.....			7								
Total.....	140	151		15		2	65	56	7	5	89

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 26/4/84 to 9/5/84 ... 84/10
 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	Gen-ital	Endo/sal gland	RES	Muscle/joint	Con-genital	PUO	Fever/mal-aise	Other	SIDS
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....										1
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1									
0108 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 8.....	3	1								
0118 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 18.....	1									
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....	6	1								
0137 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 37.....	5	15								
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....							1			
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....										1
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....			1				4	13		
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....								1		
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....								1		
1003 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 3.....								1		
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....		1			1		1			
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....							1			
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....							1	1		
1023 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 23.....								1		
1025 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25.....								1		
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....						1				
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....										1
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....			1					1		1
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED		1								
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).			12				2	3	1	
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	1	25						1	2	
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....		142							1	
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....							3	1		
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....			1				1			8
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...		106								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....		7				4		2	3	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....							1			
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....	1	1			12					
Total.....	18	300	15		13	5	15	29	18	

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NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - AUSTRALIA (1 January - 31 December 1983).

As notified to 16 May 1984

Disease	N.S.W.	VIC	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	A.C.T.	TOTAL
Amoebiasis	6		19	26	3		2	1	57
Ankylostomiasis	N.N.		10	77	1				88
Anthrax									—
Arbovirus infection	22			9			2		33
Brucellosis	10	1	2	1	1		1		16
Campylobacter infections	582	N.N.	N.N.	920	N.N.	N.N.	14	N.N.	1516
Chancroid	1		4	N.N.	7	N.N.	1		13
Cholera		1	3						4
Conjunctival rubella syndrome	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—
Diphtheria		1							1
Donovanosis		N.N.	53	N.N.	32	N.N.	22		107
Giardiasis	216	N.N.	N.N.	714	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	1	931
Genital herpes	1286	N.N.	652	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	17	N.N.	1955
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	2	N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	12	N.N.	14
Gonorrhoea	3284	2417	1426	834	1729	107	780	69	10646
Hepatitis A (infectious)	205	260	152	153	57	20	123	21	991
Hepatitis B (serum)	309	334	145	107	15	7	14	12	943
Hepatitis - unspecified	160	N.N.		7	98	N.N.	39	4	308
Hydatid disease	2		2	1		3		2	10
Lassa Fever	N.N.		N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—
Q fever	4	8	N.N.	9	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	21
Leprosy	14	7	16	4	17	1	2	1	62
Leptospirosis	32	94	88	17	9	2			242
Lymphogranuloma venereum	6	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	2		8
Malaria	146	80	223	43	33	2	27	16	570
Marburg Disease	N.N.		N.N.			N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—
Meningococcal infections	30	5		17	2	N.N.	5		59
Non-specific urethritis	4505	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	4505
Ornithosis	1	5	1	9		3			19
Pertussis (whooping cough)	137	152	N.N.	38	N.N.	N.N.	5	N.N.	332
Plague									—
Polio myelitis									—
Q fever	66	8	125	8	N.N.		1		208
Rabies	N.N.	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
Salmonella infections	1178	258	447	478	93	110	373	52	2989
Shigella infections	65		74	72	89	8	257	2	567
Smallpox									—
Syphilis	1906	174	388	107	287	3	681	10	3556
Tetanus		2	6	1		1			10
Trachoma	N.N.	N.N.	5		N.N.	N.N.			5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	408	296	159	129	151		44	31	1218
Typhoid fever	13	1	6	1				1	22
Ty (all forms)		1	20						21
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.		N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	—
Yellow Fever									—
Yersinia enterocolitica infections	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	2	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	2

(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.)