



Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 83/9
Issue date: 6 May 1983

Contents:

- . Human salmonellosis surveillance.
- . Value of *S. typhi* phage typing.
- . Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis.
- . Leprosy surveillance - WA.

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1104 reports were received this period. The number of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections reported continued the expected upward trend (30 reports received compared with 17, 21 and 19 for the previous three periods). Although the major clinical impact of RSV infection is in younger children, the virus was isolated recently by the WHO Influenza Centre, Commonwealth Serum Laboratory, Melbourne, from a 45 year old male who presented at a North Melbourne clinic with "headache, myalgia and sniffles". RSV infections in adults occur as mild upper respiratory tract diseases, but cases of exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, prolonged altered bronchial reactivity and bronchopneumonia which can be life-threatening have been reported (see MJA (1983) 1: 430).

- . Five cases of Legionnaires' Disease have occurred in Victoria since the beginning of March 1983. Specimens were received from patients admitted to Fairfield, Warrnambool, the Royal Melbourne, Prince Henry's and Dandenong Hospitals. The best estimates of the dates of onset of symptoms in each case were 3, 5 and 31 March and 2 and 7 April 1983. Since only 30 sporadic cases of the disease have occurred in Victoria since 1978, these patients present as an unusual cluster of cases. Unusual features included:- (1) All patients were males aged 47, 38, 47, 48 and 40 years. (2) Four patients were noted to be previously healthy. The immune status of the fifth was compromised by drug treatment for "non-Hodgkin's lymphoma". (3) All patients developed renal failure and required intensive care for respiratory failure. (4) Three of the five patients died. (5) Strains of Legionella pneumophila were recovered by direct-plating of bronchial washings from one patient collected on the fourth day of his illness, and from lung tissue obtained at post-mortem examination of another. (6) Neither strain was recovered from guinea-pigs after intra-peritoneal inoculation of suspect material. As investigation of the epidemiology connected with these cases is continuing, Dr. Peter Cavanagh, Fairfield Hospital, (03-488 2377) would be grateful for any information concerning similar clustering of (apparently) unrelated cases.
- . Laboratory testing for Clostridium botulinum contamination of Taiwanese canned mushrooms has now been completed. All the cans tested were negative for the organism and/or toxin.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS SURVEILLANCE

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

This issue contains a compilation of salmonella, shigella and campylobacter reports isolated from humans in Australia for the period July-September 1982 (see CDI 82/13 and 82/23 for analyses of the first six months). During the period 628 salmonella (73 serotypes), 104 shigella and 168 campylobacter (91 from Western Australia) isolations were notified; with the total of 900 reports reflecting the same trend of fewer infections exhibited in previous third quarters.

TYPHOID - Seventeen S. typhi isolates (six phage types) were reported, of which four were associated with follow-up investigations. The S. typhi untypable infections all originated from Indonesia, and included a 24 year old male suffering from PUO, and a 28 year old male and his 21 month old daughter. The organism was isolated from blood and faeces of both adults. S. typhi E1 was isolated from faeces of a 31 year old asymptomatic Tongan woman who had returned recently from the island. The serotype was also recovered from her two daughters aged four years (blood culture) and two years (faeces). Both children had a history of fever and diarrhoea, with the younger requiring hospitalisation. S. typhi 46 was cultured from blood and faeces of a 28 year old seaman aboard a ship that had sailed from Sri Lanka. S. typhi F1 was isolated from bile of a 74 year old female following cholecystectomy. The patient had no history of previous typhoid infection. S. typhi D2 was reisolated from urine of a 50 year old male carrier reported in May and June, and S. typhi Vi negative was grown from the 23 year old carrier identified in May (see CDI 82/23). S. typhi 0 had previously been isolated from this woman, but on this occasion all colonies tested were Vi negative.

S. TYPHIMURIUM - S. typhimurium phage type 58 was isolated from four children aged four (2 cases), three and six months in the same area of north western Australia. A one year old child from the same area had the closely related phage type 154. Family outbreaks were attributed to S. typhimurium phage types 9, 21, 22, 135, 179 and UDNC. S. typhimurium phage type 12, resistant to tetracycline, chloramphenicol, sulphonamide and trimethoprim was cultured from a three month old girl with jaundice, diarrhoea and fever who subsequently died. The same phage type was also isolated from a nurse with similar symptoms in the childrens infections ward. S. typhimurium phage type 90 and S. litchfield were cultured from faeces of a 19 year old asymptomatic female dialysis patient, from whom a S. typhimurium phage type 27 infection was identified in November 1980.

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIONS - S. brunei was recovered from a 17 year old male Khmer refugee during routine screening. Previous reports of this serotype have been from abattoir effluent in New South Wales in 1980 (1 isolation) and shellfish in Victoria in 1979 (2 isolations). Other serotypes isolated during routine health screening of refugees included S. agona, S. anatum, S. blockley, S. cerro, S. derby, S. infantis, S. krefeld, S. meleagridis, S. singapore and S. untypable 1,9,12:-:1,5. Cases of septicaemia involved the serotypes S. chester, S. cholerae suis var Kunzendorf, S. dublin and S. typhimurium phage types 43 and 179. S. anatum, S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium phage type 126 and S. virchow were isolated from urine.

Serotypes reported for the first time were Shigella dysenteriae 3 from Tasmania and S. brunei from Victoria. S. aberdeen was again reported from Queensland. All infections with this serotype to date have emanated from Queensland. The other serotype apparently confined to a single State is S. mississippi, in which all isolates have either been from Tasmania or have been traced back to patients who have been there.

THE VALUE OF S. TYPHI PHAGE TYPING

(Based on California Morbidity (1983) No.15)

An "atypical 0" phage type of S. typhi was recovered from four persons in different counties of California in 1981. The unusual phage type was known at the time to be prevalent in India and the Congo, but not in western countries except among Indian immigrants. Investigations were directed at identifying a possible common source. One case was a six year old immigrant girl from India, and another was a 34 year old male who had returned recently from India. However, the common source for the two remaining cases was finally identified as a popular Indian restaurant in San Francisco, which both patients had visited on 13 and 14 July 1981.

One of the eight restaurant foodhandlers was positive for the atypical 0 phage type. The positive foodhandler was a 25 year old immigrant male from India, with a history of typhoid there in 1972. His restaurant work was interrupted, and he was given 1gm of ampicillin orally every six hours for one month. Nine faecal specimens and seven urine specimens taken between 6 January - 26 July 1982, were all negative. However, his tenth faecal specimen taken on 23 August was again positive for S. typhi. His restriction as a foodhandler was continued, but he was subsequently employed in the electronic industry.

Despite the failure to eradicate this man's carrier state, a variety of antibiotic regimes have shown success; up to 80% of carriers have cleared in some studies. Nevertheless, carriers may shed typhoid organisms intermittently, even after six negative consecutive stool and urine samples.

PRIMARY AMOEBIC MENINGOENCEPHALITIS - QUEENSLAND

(Contributed by A.T.C. Bourke, Y.M. Cossins, G.D. Hapgood and B.R.W. Gray, State Department of Health, Brisbane and Townsville, Queensland)

On 30 November 1982, a ten month old boy, a resident of Charters Towers, developed pharyngitis and later otitis media. The onset was insidious and the initial manifestations did not include signs of cranial involvement. He was placed on the appropriate treatment. Since the parents wished to travel to Cairns, the attending general practitioner recommended that medical advice be sought during the trip. After seeking such advice en route the child was referred to the Cairns Base Hospital where he died nine hours after admission on 3 December. Amoebae isolated antemortem at the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Cairns, from the patient's cerebrospinal fluid were identified as Naegleria fowleri at the Engineering and Water Supply Department of South Australia.

Investigations revealed that the child had often bathed in a collapsible wading pool in the front yard of the family residence in Charters Towers. The pool was always filled with water from the city supply by a hose attached to an outdoor tap. The patient was last exposed to the water in the pool

three days before he became ill. N. fowleri was isolated from water drawn through the hose from the outdoor tap. An inspection of the city water supply disclosed that, while the treatment plant produced potable water, the water drawn from the uncovered holding reservoir contained only occasional traces of free residual chlorine insufficient to kill N. fowleri. It was therefore concluded that the child's last illness was primary amoebic meningoencephalitis, and that the source of the infection was water drawn through the hose attached to the outdoor tap from the holding reservoir of the city water supply. Water from this source could have penetrated the upper nasal passages of the patient while bathing in the wading pool.

This patient was the eighteenth confirmed case of primary amoebic meningoencephalitis to be recorded in Australia and the second in Queensland.⁽¹⁾ This second Queensland case had a fatal outcome unlike that which occurred in a 14 year old boy from Mount Morgan in October 1971.

Reference

- (1) Dorsch, M.M. In: Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis: A historical and epidemiological perspective with particular reference to South Australia. January 1982. Epidemiology Branch, South Australian Health Commission (see also CDI (1983) 83/4).

LEPROSY SURVEILLANCE - WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1982)

(Contributed by B.L. Dunn and J.J. Rippey, Department of Public Health, Western Australia)

During 1982, 13 new cases of leprosy were identified, all diagnosed histologically and six confirmed by microbiological examination of split skin smears (Table 1). Seven cases were in Aboriginal patients, and it was concluded that these represented the true incidence for the State during the year. Of the remaining six cases; one case each was contracted in India, Yugoslavia, South Africa and Vietnam; one other case was known to be Caucasian and one was of unknown ethnic origin. The country of infection of the two last cases was also unknown.

TABLE 1: New leprosy cases - Western Australia (1982)

<u>Patient No.*</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Country where contracted</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	
			<u>Histological</u>	<u>Microbiological</u>
1	Aboriginal		+	+
2	Aboriginal		+	+
3	Aboriginal		+	+
4	Aboriginal		+	+
5	Aboriginal		+	+
6	Aboriginal		+	+
7	Aboriginal		+	
8	Unknown	Unknown	+	
9	Caucasian	Unknown	+	
10		Visitor from Yugoslavia	+	
11		Vietnam	+	
12		South Africa	+	
13		India	+	

*Cases 1-10 diagnosed at State Health Laboratory Services; case 11 diagnosed at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth; case 12 diagnosed in London and case 13 diagnosed at Royal Perth Hospital.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW&						
		ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	1			1				
S. adelaide	3		2			1		
S. agona	3	1	1					
S. alsterdorf	1					1		
S. anatum	12	6	3	1		2		
S. arizonae(1)	3			2		1		
S. bahrenfeld	1					1		
S. ball	2					1		1
S. bareilly	1	1						
S. birkenhead	6	2	1	3				
S. blockley	3	2	1					
S. bovis-morbificans(2)	13	2	1	2	1	6		1
S. breukelen	1			1				
S. brisbane	1							1
S. brunei	1		1					
S. cerro	1		1					
S. charity	1	1						
S. chester	33	6		14	9	3		1
S. cholerae suis v.ku	1			1				
S. cubana	1				1			
S. derby	10	5	4		1			
S. dublin	1	1						
S. eastbourne	3			1		2		
S. enteritidis	12	1	2	7	1		1	
S. fremantle	1					1		
S. give	6		1		2	2		1
S. haifa	1					1		
S. havana	21	6	3	4		2	1	5
S. hvittingfoss	1			1				
S. infantis	31	9	6	4	1	10		1
S. java	1					1		
S. java battersea	1							1
S. java untyped	1							1
S. javiana	1					1		
S. kinondoni	2			1				1
S. kottbus	2	1	1					
S. krefeld	2		1				1	
S. lansing	1					1		1
S. lexington	1		1					
S. litchfield	9	1	1	2	1		1	3
S. livingstone	1					1		
S. london	2	1						1
S. mbandaka	2	1	1					
S. meleagridis	5		5					
S. mikawasima	2	2						
S. mississippi	1						1	
S. montevideo	1				1			
S. muenchen	28	3		6	3	8		8
S. newington	13			4				9
S. newport	7	3		3	1			
S. ohio	2		1				1	
S. ohlstedt	1							1
S. onderstepoort	2							2
S. oranienburg	8	2	1		3	1		1
S. orion	4		2					2
S. oslo	4	1		3				
S. panama	1							1
S. paratyphi B UDNC	1					1		

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1982

Serotype	NSW&							
	Total	ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. poona	1	1						
S. richmond	1			1				
S. rubislaw	3			1		1		1
S. saint-paul	20		1	10		6		3
S. schwarzengrund	3	2						1
S. senftenberg	11		7		1	1		2
S. singapore	5	4				1		
S. stanley	1		1					
S. tennessee	2	1			1			
S. thompson	1			1				
S. typhi*	17	8	3	1		5		
S. typhimurium*	224	61	50	15	17	73	4	4
S. untypable 1,4,5,12:-:-	1				1			
S. untypable 1,9,12:-:-	2	2						
S. untypable 1,9,12:-:1,5	2		1		1			
S. untypable	3			2	1			
S. untypable 16:LV:-	1			1				
S. urbana	3					1		2
S. virchow	39	2	1	34	2			
S. waycross	1	1						
S. welikade	2							2
S. weltevreden	1							1
S. 4,12:D:-	2	1			1			
TOTAL	628	141	105	127	51	135	10	59
<u>S. typhimurium*</u>								
S. typhimurium	1	1						
S. typhimurium UDNC	13	4		2	3	3		1
S. typhimurium untypable	10	3	2	1		3		1
phage type 4	5	1	2				2	
phage type 5	3	1			2			
phage type 6	1	1						
phage type 8	2		1			1		
phage type 9	19		4		1	14		
phage type 12	3	1		2				
phage type 12A	20	7	4	1	3	5		
phage type 21	4					4		
phage type 22	17	3	1			13		
phage type 23	1					1		
phage type 24	1	1						
phage type 26	9	3	3		1	2		
phage type 27	1					1		
phage type 43	2	2						
phage type 44	2	1			1			
phage type 55	3		1		2			
phage type 58	4					4		
phage type 64	2					2		
phage type 90	8	1	1		2	2	1	1
phage type 101	8	2	1	4	1			
phage type 102	2	1		1				
phage type 108	1					1		
phage type 120	1					1		
phage type 121	1	1						
phage type 124	5	5						
phage type 126	8	4	4					

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: July - September 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW&						
		ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 135	22	3	13	1		4		1
phage type 141	3	2					1	
phage type 154	2					2		
phage type 170	8	4	1	2	1			
phage type 176	2		1	1				
phage type 179	25	8	8			9		
phage type 183	4	1	3					
phage type 202	1					1		
TOTAL	224	61	50	15	17	73	4	4
<u>S. typhi*</u>								
S. typhi A	1	1						
S. typhi D2	1	1						
S. typhi E1	4	4						
S. typhi F1	1	1						
S. typhi 0	2		2					
S. typhi UDNC	1	1						
S. typhi untypable	5			1		4		
S. typhi VI negative	1		1					
S. typhi 46	1					1		
TOTAL	17	8	3	1	-	5	-	-
<u>Shigellae</u>								
S. boydii 4	1		1					
S. dysenteriae 3	1						1	
S. dysenteriae 9	1					1		
S. flexneri var X	1		1					
S. flexneri 1	2					2		
S. flexneri 1B	1		1					
S. flexneri 2	44					44		
S. flexneri 2A	6		1	1	2	2		
S. flexneri 2B	2		2					
S. flexneri 3A	1		1					
S. flexneri 3C	3		3					
S. flexneri 4	1					1		
S. flexneri 4A	7		1	2	1	1		2
S. flexneri 6	18				1	14	1	2
S. sonnei	9				1	8		
S. sonnei BIO A	4		2		1	1		
S. sonnei BIO G	2		2					
TOTAL	104	-	15	3	6	74	2	4
<u>Campylobacter</u>								
C. jejuni	163	16	45	1	10	91		
C. species	5	4	1					
TOTAL	168	20	46	1	10	91	-	-
<u>E. coli</u>								
E. coli 0125 K70 B15	2		2					
E. coli 0128 K67 B12	1		1					
TOTAL	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

(1) - Different S. arizonae serotypes (2) - Different S. bovis-morbificans phage types

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

 REPORTING PERIOD - 14/4/83 - 27/4/83 BULLETIN NUMBER .83/9
 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	2	1		11	3	5	1	24
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....			1		2				3
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....					4			1	5
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....			2			2			4
0112 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 12.....						1			1
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			5		8	1			14
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....	3		1			1			5
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2.....				1					1
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1.....	1				2	6	1		10
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2.....						2	2		4
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3.....						3	1	1	5
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....						4	1		5
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)...	5	2			1	2	17	3	30
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	2			7	8		5	1	23
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	19	1	1	1		8	7	2	39
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....				1				2	3
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9.....			1						1
0899 COXSACKIEVIRUS GROUP A TYPING PENDING.....							10		10
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....		1		1					2
0903 COXSACKIEVIRUS B3.....					2	4			6
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....								2	2
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....				1			1		2
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....	18	2	5	8	17		6	2	58
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....	1								1
1018 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 18.....				4					4
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1		1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....				1			1		2
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1								1
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	2	1			1	1		3	8
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED.....	36					4			40
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED.....				2	1		1	61	65
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).....	10		1					4	15
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....	3					4			7
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	2			21		16	14		53
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	74		1	60		13	56		204
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			25		4	9			38
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	3		1				3		7
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....	8	2	2				2		14
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....						1			1
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....	1		1						2
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	3		1	3				2	9
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	36	5	8	22	1	20	8	5	105
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	5	2	2	7		5	5	19	45
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS.....	20	1	3				29	48	101
1543 CHLAMYDIA A - LGV TYPE.....			1						1
1555 PAPOVAVIRUS GROUP (PAPILLOMA-HUMAN WART).....							1		1
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	3			18	2	4	2	5	34
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....		5	2		1	3		1	12
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR).....				3					3
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			18		9	4	3		34
POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED.....							1		1
ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....							33		33
SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE.....		1							1
PARAMYXOVIRUS.....						4			4
Total.....	257	25	83	161	74	126	215	163	1,104

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 14/4/83 to 27/4/83

83/9

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									
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		2		1							
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....		4		1							
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....		1					2				1
0112 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 12.....							1				
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....		3	1								
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2		1									
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....		10									
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....		4									
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....		4									
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....		30									
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....		20	1								
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	9	24		1							
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....		3									
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9.....				1		1					
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....		1				1					
0903 COXSACKIEVIRUS B3.....		1	1	1			2				
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....	1								1		
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....		1		1							
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....	2	3	2	28		1	8		1		2
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....											1
1018 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 18.....		1		1							2
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1				
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	1	1									
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1										
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	3		2	2							
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..		1									1
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED	1	1		2							43
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)..	7										1
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....			2			1					4
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	1	6						1		1	17
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....											13
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	1	1									
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....				2			1				
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....						1					1
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....											4
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	48							51			1
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	6							38			1
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...		3									
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	3	5						3		6	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....							12				
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR)....				1							2
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....	6	1									10
9994 SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE...							1				
9996 PARAMYXOVIRUS.....		4									
Total.....	90	137	9	42	1	3	28	93	2	7	104

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 14/4/83 to 27/4/83 ...

83/9

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
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....										1
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2								1		
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....								1		
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....								1		
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	2						1			2
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....							2	7		
0903 COXSACKIEVIRUS B3.....								1		
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....								1		
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....						1	7	5		1
1018 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 18.....								1		
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....								1		
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....			1				1			
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED		21					1			
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).			3					1	4	
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	2	23		2				2		
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	1	195							1	
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....							1	4	1	
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....		1								
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....								1		
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....									6	
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....									8	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....								1		
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...	1	99					1			
1543 CHLAMYDIA A - LGV TYPE.....									1	
1555 PAPOVAVIRUS GROUP (PAPILLOMA-HUMAN WART).....		1								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....		2		1		4	2	5	8	
9902 POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED.....								1		
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....					22			11		
Total.....	6	342	4	3	23	5	15	45	30	3