ISSN 0725-3141

Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 83/23
Issue date: 18 November 1983

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AIDS- NEW SOUTH WALES

In late October 1983, a 29 year old caucasion male homosexual from New Zealand was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, with a four month history of chronic diarrhoea and a concomitant weight loss of four stone. The patient had returned to Australia early this year from the United Kingdom, where he had made numerous visits to New York and San Francisco. His immune profile indicated a low T helper/T suppresser cell ratio (OKT4/OKT8) with a reduced OKT4 population. Cryptosporidium has been isolated from the bowel.

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1355 reports were received this period. The number of respiratory tract infections is waning steadily, particularly those caused by respiratory syncytial virus and influenza A virus, whereas the decline in the incidence of infections due to Mycoplasma pneumoniae (two patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome this period), rhinoviruses and parainfluenzavirus type 3 is falling less sharply. However, the report from the OIC WHO Influenza Reference Centre, Melbourne, of the recent isolation of four influenza H_3N_2 strains raises the possibility that a second influenza wave may sweep Victoria, particularly since medical practitioners are recording a sharp current increase in the number of patients aged from childhood to the very elderly presenting with typical influenza symptoms. Preliminary HI testing indicates that the four strains are A/Philippines/2/82-like.

The increase in rubella reports from the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane (54 reports compared with 43, 22 and 24 for the previous three periods) confirms the continuing widespread outbreak in the State. Thirty-one cases of rubella were also diagnosed in the Rockhampton area during October (T.B. Lynch, pathologist, personal communication). The majority of cases are in adults.

- The two dengue cases reported by the Brisbane laboratory were of a couple who contracted the infection during a visit to Sri Lanka.

Another report of interest includes;

- The State Health Laboratory Services, Perth, reported a recent fatal case of meningitis due to Cryptococcus neoformans var. neoformans serotype A in a 42 year old male who had contracted his infection after a swallow's nest fell onto his face from above the doorway. The same serotype was isolated from the swallow's nest.

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 and J. Taplin, Microbiological Diagnostic Unit (MDU), University of Melbourne).

This issue tabulates the salmonellas, shigellas and campylobacters isolated from humans in Australia for January-March 1983. During the quarter, 1830 salmonella (88 serotypes), 160 shigella and 467 campylobacter reports were collated.

TYPHOID - S. typhi E1 was isolated from blood cultures from a 55 year old woman, a three year old girl and a one year old boy from Thursday Island, but no histories were available. The serotype was also isolated in South Australia from blood cultures of a 42 year old man, one week after returning from Chile. He had a four week history of fever, headache and epigastric discomfort. S. typhi E2 was cultured from blood of a 32 year old woman who had a six day history of fever, chills, night sweats and malaise on her return from the Philippines.

PARATYPHOID - S. paratyphi A phage type 1 was isolated in Victoria in February from two nurses aged 27 and 28 years after returning from a visit to India and Nepal. Both patients had transient diarrhoea while in India. The 27 year old nurse returned home with fever, nausea and headache. She was admitted to hospital four days later where S. paratyphi A was isolated from blood culture. The second patient only had mild diarrhoea on her return, but the organism was isolated from faeces when she was examined 12 days later. In March, S. paratyphi A phage type 1 was cultured from blood and faeces of a 32 year old Victorian woman who had travelled, and had been ill, in India with the two above cases; and from the faeces of a 20 year old woman from New South Wales returning from Bangkok, but who had been on the same Indian tour.

SEROTYPE EPIDEMIOLOGY - Serotypes that exhibited regional and/or isolation frequency variation during the quarter included S. agona, S. kottbus, S. lansing, S. tennessee and S. typhimurium phage types 8, 9, 135, 141, 170 and 179. S. agona exhibited an increased incidence in the Northern Territory, with the majority of isolates from Aboriginal children less than three years of age in the Alice Springs area. The incidence of S. kottbus rose in New South Wales with 17 reports compared with seven in the previous quarter and an average of only 2-3 reports each period. There did not appear to be any geographical focus or age relationship with these reports. Of the 25 S. lansing reports, 23 emanated from Queensland; one case from the Brisbane metropolitan area and the remainder from the Central and North Queensland coast, with the majority of cases in children aged less than two years. The serotype does predominate in Queensland, with 78% of all isolates coming from the State. Fifteen of the 23 S. tennessee isolates were from the Sydney metropolitan area, with two from young children and the rest from adult patients.

The high number of isolates of S. typhimurium phage types 135 and 170, which are common isolates from poultry, paralleled the high isolation frequency in the summer months of previous years. Although a common isolate from all States, there was an unexpected number of S. typhimurium phage type 135 reports from Tasmania (32 cases compared with 17 reports in the three years of operation to the end of 1982). Fifteen reports in February and 17 in March originated from the Hobart area in patients with ages ranging from seven months to 49 years. Infection sources were not determined as no food histories were

received. Ten isolates of S. typhimurium phage type 8 were reported from the Sydney suburban area; this phage type had not been isolated from New South Wales since November 1981. S. typhimurium phage type 9 showed an increased number of reports from both Victoria and New South Wales. The Victorian isolates were reported in February mainly in children under five years of age, whereas
the New South Wales isolates increased in March, principally in children under ten years (13 of 21 cases).

URINE ISOLATIONS - Isolations from urine comprised the serotypes S. anatum, S. birkenhead (2 cases), S. havana (2), S. infantis, S. java Dundee, S. muenchen, S. ohio, S. oranienburg, S. singapore (2), S. typhimurium untyped and phage types 5, 9, 27, 44, 108, 170 (3) and untypable and S. virchow (3). The S. paratyphi B var java phage type Dundee was isolated from a 78 year old woman with dysuria and haematuria. She had diarrhoea while on a Pacific Island cruise two months previously. The S. typhimurium phage type 170 was isolated from urine and faeces of a three week old girl who was failing to thrive. She had been breast fed up to three days before isolation of the organism from her faeces. The same serotype had been cultured previously from her mother who was suffering from diarrhoea while in hospital for the birth.

BLOOD ISOLATIONS - Cases of septicaemia involved the serotypes S. birkenhead, S. bovis-morbificans (3), S. chester (2), S. kottbus (2), S. lansing, S. orion, S. paratyphi A1, S. typhi E1 (2), S. typhimurium phage type 9, 41, 102 and 135 and S. virchow. S. virchow was isolated from blood and vagina of an 18 year old female after a septic abortion. The same organism was cultured from the placenta and foetus. Other serotypes isolated from vaginal specimens were S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium phage type 108 and Shigella sonnei resistant to streptomycin and sulphonamide. S. kottbus was grown from blood, bile and faeces of a 43 year old female with acute cholecystitis, and S. typhimurium phage type 9 was recovered from a two year old girl suffering from gastroenteritis, dehydration and chest pain.

Serotypes reported for the first time in the quarter were S. foulpointe (New South Wales), S. grabouw (Western Australia), S. mgulani (Victoria) and S. paratyphi A phage type 6 (South Australia).

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE - NON-HUMAN ISOLATES

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

The National Salmonella Surveillance Scheme (NSSS) has now expanded to include isolations of salmonella from non-human sources e.g. animals, animal by-products, foods, dairy products, eggs and egg products, water and environmental sources (see CDI 83/19:4). Since April, the MDU has advertised the extension in various journals and newsletters. The Salmonella Reference Laboratory at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide, is now accepting NSSS cards as request forms with cultures. The completed cards are now being forwarded to the MDU where they are entered into the data base. However ,this first quarter report for 1983 of non-human isolates includes only those cultures which have been identified at MDU.

DAIRY FACTORIES - Since 1977, regular monitoring of dairy factory environments as well as testing of products for salmonella contamination have been carried out. In Victoria at factory 1, S. agona was isolated from whey powder and the environment. This factory was first positive in October 1982. S. bredeney was isolated from the environment of factory 2 for the first time in January, and S. derby was recovered from the environment and skim milk powder of factory 3. This factory has had a recurrent problem since 1977. At factory 4, S. adelaide, S. havana, S. kottbus, S. ohio and S. untypable 6, 7, 14:- were isolated from the environment. This factory had been positive for salmonella in 1977. S. ohio was also cultured from casein, HCl casein and full cream milk powder produced at the factory. In New South Wales, S. senftenberg was isolated from the environment of a dairy factory from where the serotype had first been isolated in November 1982.

FOODSTUFFS - S. lille was isolated from cocoa imported from Ghana and from confectionary manufactured from the contaminated cocoa. All products were intercepted before release. S. senftenberg was isolated from coconut imported from the Philippines.

ANIMAL - S. typhi phage type O was cultured from a lizard found in a house in India. The isolate was resistant to chloramphenicol, tetracycline and sulphonamide.

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Contributed by J.B. Iveson, State Health Laboratory Services, Perth).

Western Australia comprises a vast area of approximately one million square miles with a population of just over 1.2 million. Over 70% of the population reside in Perth/Fremantle, 20% are located in the southern agricultural areas and the remaining 10% inhabit widely separated coastal and inland settlements. Although less than 2% of the population are located in the tropical Kimberley region which covers an area the size of Victoria, 38% of all salmonella cases have been diagnosed in the district.

Salmonella patterns in the tropical regions of Western Australia are characterised by a high diversity of serotypes in human and animal infections with more strains classified in the H-Z somatic groupings of the Kauffman White scheme, whereas in the southern urban and agricultural areas the A-G somatic groups and S. typhimurium prevail. One possible contributing factor for this diversity is that large mobs of feral domesticates comprising buffalos, horses, donkeys, goats, pigs and camels free-range with livestock and the indigenous fauna in the northern regions. Feral animals are slaughtered locally; some meats are processed for human consumption, but the majority of carcasses enter the pet food trade. Consequently, there are many avenues for the opportunistic wild serotypes to amplify their epidemiological significance.

The strategy of the Public Health and Enteric Diseases Unit is therefore to study the fauna in the tropical beef cattle regions, and to regularly sample indigenous human populations, abattoir workers and effluents, so that the reservoirs of salmonella infection are more precisely defined. Attention is also directed towards gaining more insight into the epidemiological significance of both minor and major fluctuations in carrier rates among livestock. Regular

monitoring of broilers, raw meat, smallgoods and foodhandlers is undertaken, as well as salmonella testing of offal, meat meals and animal feeds. Particular attention is directed to interstate shipments of livestock and carcass meats derived from States or regions where endemic serotype patterns are markedly different. Also regular testing of sewerage, abattoir and meat processing effluents provides evidence of latent infections in the community. Routine monitoring of potable waters in the northern regions and the metropolitan service reservoirs are also conducted, since 13% of water samples taken from reservoirs frequented by silver gulls and waterfowl have been contaminated with salmonella (however, no isolations have been made from consumer supplies).

In the quarter April to June 1983, 170 human salmonellosis cases were recorded; the majority occurred in the Perth metropolitan region (49) and the tropical Kimberley region (41). A total of 36 serotypes were identified; and S. typhimurium (30), S. muenchen (20), S. anatum (10) and S. chester (10) were the major strains. Apart from one family incident involving three cases of S. muenchen, no outbreaks were recorded. Routine monitoring of metropolitan sewage detected no significant changes in the established serotype patterns, although two uncommon strains, S. blockley and S. mbanka were isolated in June.

The major serotypes identified in broilers or poultry litter comprised S. infantis, S. sofia, S. muenchen, S. schwarzengrund and S.4,12:d:-. Isolations of S. schwarzengrund were recorded from litter from day old chicks imported from interstate. With the exception of S. schwarzengrund, these strains were also isolated from poultry process effluent. S. anatum, S. bovis-morbificans, S. bredeney, S. derby, S. havana, S. muenchen, S. senftenberg and S. typhimurium were also common in abattoir effluents. S. anatum, S. bredeney, S. adelaide, S. derby, S. chester, S. meleagridis, S. oranienburg and S. typhimurium were isolated from meat smallgoods factory effluents. In animal feed, S. havana, S. meleagridis, S. newington, S. senftenberg and S. anatum were the major serotypes.

Isolations from zoo animals comprised S. typhimurium (parrot) S. saint-paul (pigeon), S. anatum (wallaby), S. muenchen (deer) and S. typhimurium (red kangaroo). Other isolations included S. muenchen and S. oranienburg from captive quokkas. Isolations from silver gulls frequenting tipsites and recreation areas comprised S. adelaide, S. alsterdorf, S. anatum, S. bovis-morbificans, S. decatur, S. derby, S. give, S. havana, S. oranienburg, S. saint-paul, S. typhimurium, and S4,12:d:-

Eighteen serotypes were identified in water samples, but no particular strain was common and isolations were recorded mainly from bores, wells and dams in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions. S. infantis, S. houten and S. wandsbek were isolated from service reservoirs, but no isolations were recorded from chlorinated consumer supplies.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1983

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	3			3				
S. abony	10			6	2	2		
S. adelaide	29	8	1	13	3	3		1
S. agona	21	1	4	2		1		13
S. anatum	51	12	7	8	10	12	1	1
S. arizonae	3			2				1
S. bahrenfeld	3					2		1
S. ball	3			1				2
S. bareilly	2		1		1			
S. binza	1			1				
S. birkenhead	21	8	5	8				
S. blockley	12	8	1			3		
S. bonn	2		1	1				
S. bootle	1			1				
S. bovis-morbificans[1]	57	15	6	9	23	2		2
S. bredeney	12	2	3	5		2		
S. brisbane	3					1		2
S. bukavu	1					1		
S. cerro	1			1				
S. champaign	1	1						
S. charity	3					3		
S. chester	86	18	2	27	6	20		13
S. cholerae suis kunz	1		1					
S. derby	19	8	7		2	1	1	
S. eastbourne	8	2		4	1			1
S. eimsbuettel	2				2			
S. enteritidis	34	2	1	28	2		1	
S. foulpointe	1	1						
S. give	19	3	4	4	2	1		5
S. grabouw	1					1		
S. havana	77	11	8	22	15	11	1	9
S. heidelberg	1			1				
S. hessarek	1		1					
S. hvittingfoss	3	1			1	1		
S. infantis	45	22	5	7	1	8	1	1
S. jangwani	1	1						
S. java	3	1		1		1		
S. java dundee	5	2	1	1	1			
S. java untypable	9	1	1	2			1	4
S. java lvar 6	2			2				
S. javiana	2			2				
S. johannesburg	1			1				
S. kimberley	2					2		
S. kottbus	28	17	5	1	3	1		1
S. krefeld	1		1					
S. lanka	1							1
S. lansing	25			23		2		
S. litchfield	10	1		6		3		
S. livingstone	1					1		
S. meleagridis	2		2					
S. mgulani	1		1					
S. mississippi	17						17	
S. muenchen	69	6	1	34	6	13		9
S. new brunswick	1					1		
S. newington	7			5		2		
S. newport	45	4		9	29	3		
S. ohio	4	4						
S. ohlstedt	1					1		

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1983

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. onderstepoort	3			2	1			
S. oranienburg	21	3	1	5	2	7		3
S. orientalis	6		1	4	1			
S. orion	21	3		2	2	4		10
S. oslo	4	1	1	1		1		
S. paratyphi A	1					1		
S. paratyphi A1	6	2	4					
S. paratyphi A6	1				1			
S. potsdam	8		1	4		3		
S. reading	1			1				
S. saint-paul	82	16	4	34	12	12		4
S. schwarzengrund	7		1		1			5
S. senftenberg	15	1		2	1	5		6
S. singapore	36	18	7	5	5			1
S. sofia	2	1			1			
S. stanley	5	2	2	1				
S. tennessee	23	15		2		4		2
S. thompson	11			11				
S. treforest	2					1		1
S. typhi*	6	1		4	1			
S. typhimurium	655	262	159	73	74	18	46	23
S. uganda	1	1						
S. untypable rough: D:1,7	1		1					
S. untypable	4			1	1	1		1
S. untypable 3:10:Y	1					1		
S. urbana	2					2		
S. victoria	1		1					
S. virchow	77	10	9	56	1			1
S. wandsbek	7	1		2		2		2
S. wandsworth	6				1	2		3
S. warragul	1						1	
S. waycross	3	2		1				
S. welikade	5			2		3		
S. weltevreden	13		1	2		3		7
S. worthington	1			1				
S. zanzibar	4			4				
S. zehlendorf	1					1		
S. 4,12:D:-	10	4	2	2		2		
TOTAL	1830	503	265	463	215	178	70	136
S. typhimurium*								
S. typhimurium	13	3				10		
S. typhimurium UDNC	2	1	1					
S. typhimurium untypable	40	17	7	1	2		5	8
phage type 1	5	3	2					
phage type 2	4	1	1		2			
phage type 4	23	8	5	1	9			
phage type 5	11	1		3	6			1
phage type 6	3		3					
phage type 8	24	10	10		3		1	
phage type 9	65	35	23		2	2	2	1
phage type 12	2	2						
phage type 12A	2				2			
phage type 13	1	1						
phage type 21	2	1	1					

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1983

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 22	7		1	4	2			
phage type 24	1	1						
phage type 26	8	7	1					
phage type 27	11	5		1	5			
phage type 29	1		1					
phage type 31	22	8	9	2	3			
phage type 41	18	10	7				1	
phage type 44	11	4		5	1		1	
phage type 46	6	3	3					
phage type 55	6		2		2	2		
phage type 58	2		1			1		
phage type 64	10	4	3		1			2
phage type 83	1	1						
phage type 90	3	2	1					
phage type 101	13	1		9			1	2
phage type 101A	2	1			1			
phage type 102	6			6				
phage type 108	12	10	1	1				
phage type 116	1	1						
phage type 124	12	10	2					
phage type 127	1	1						
phage type 134	1	1						
phage type 135	111	32	23	6	13	1	32	4
phage type 141	33	31		1			1	
phage type 145	2	1			1			
phage type 154	1							1
phage type 156	4				3			
phage type 167	1			1				
phage type 170	48	21	15	11	1			
phage type 176	4				4			
phage type 179	64	14	32	5	7	1	2	3
phage type 182	1	1						
phage type 185	1				1			
phage type 201	1	1						
phage type 202	9			9				
TOTAL	655	262	159	73	74	18	46	23
S. typhi *								
S. typhi E1	5			4	1			
S. typhi E2	1	1						
TOTAL	6	1		4	1			
Shigellae								
S. boydii 4	1	1						
S. boydii 13	2						2	
S. boydii 15	1		1					
S. dysenteriae 7	1				1			
S. flexneri 1A	1					1		
S. flexneri 1B	1		1					
S. flexneri 2	1	1						
S. flexneri 2A	53		5	3		45		
S. flexneri 2B	1		1					

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1983

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. flexneri 3B	2		1		1			
S. flexneri 6	16	2	2		1	10	1	
S. sonnei	17	16				1		
S. sonnei BIO A	51	1	14	1	17	17		1
S. sonnei BIO G	12		12					
TOTAL	160	21	37	4	20	74	3	1
Campylobacter								
C. jejuni	349	150	68	27	18	84	1	
C. fetus			1					
C. species	118	100			18			
TOTAL	467	250	69	27	36	84	1	

(1) - Different S. bovis-morbificans phage types.

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

REPORTING PERIOD - 27/10/83 - 9/11/83 BULLETIN NUMBER 83/23

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	3					3	14		20
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1	3			3	3	4		1	14
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2	5			1		2			8
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3				4	1	1			6
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	1				1	2			4
0106 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 6						2			2
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7						1			1
0110 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10								1	1
0111 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11				1					1
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19	2			3		1		10	16
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING		5	8		2				15
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS	2					1	1		4
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2	1			1					2
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS	1			1		1		1	4
0299 INFLUENZA VIRUS				1					1
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1				1	3	2		2	8
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2	1			1	1				3
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3	4		1		12	6	11	5	39
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PENDING						3			3
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)	3	1		2	1	4	1	18	30
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)	7			7	11	23	12	1	61
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	17	2			23	77	12	8	139
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS						2			2
0800 COXSACKIEVIRUSES GROUP A - NOT TYPED								2	2
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16	2								2
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2				2		1	1	1	5
0903 COXSACKIEVIRUS B3								1	1
1000 ECHOVIRUS NOT TYPED							2		2
1005 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 5	2								2
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7	1							1	2
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9							3		3
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11				1					1
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17	1								1
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22				1					1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1				1		1	1		3
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2	2						1		3
1200 MUMPS VIRUS	2	1	1	2		2			8
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED	27			2		5		2	36
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED		3				1		1	5
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	8	2		2				8	20
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	2					4	2	1	9
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	21			13		20	23	19	96
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	111			54		24	69	44	302
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING			16		4	1			21
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI							2		2
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED	3								3
1521 MEASLES VIRUS				1	2	2			5
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS	1			2		2	54		59
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	29	1	12	51		28	16	5	142
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	4		1	7		8	3	11	34
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS	5						27	37	69
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	6			23	4	6	4	4	47
1564 ROTAVIRUS	7	2	9	3	7	19		12	59
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR)	2								2
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING		4	4		5	2			15
ROSS RIVER VIRUS							4	1	5
SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE		1							1
DENGUE							2		2
PARAMYXOVIRUS						1			1
Total	286	22	52	191	80	262	265	197	1,355

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 27/10/83 to 9/11/83 .... 83/23

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
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	1	11									
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1	5					2				
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....		1					1				
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....	1	1					1				
0106 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 6.....		2									
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....							1				
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....										1	
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....		1					1				
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....		2					1				
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2		1									
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....		2					1		2		
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....	1	7									
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....	1	2									
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....		38					2		1		
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....	1	26									2
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	2	54					1				2
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	12	123	1			3					3
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....		1									
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16.....											2
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....	2			1			1				1
1005 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 5.....	1										
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		1									
1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....	1	2									
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....				1							
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....			1								
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1				
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....							2	1			
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1	1					1				
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	3		1	2							
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..											2
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED											2
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).	4					1		3			
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....											9
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	6	10						1		1	33
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	4									1	51
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	1										
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....		3									4
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	9										50
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	67							67	2		
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	5							26			
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	4	10				2		6		7	1
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	3	1					56				
1571 ENTEROVIRUS TYPE 71 (BRCR)....	2										
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....											2
9994 SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE...							1				
9996 PARAMYXOVIRUS.....		1									
Total.....	133	306	3	4		6	73	104	5	10	164

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

PERIOD : 27/10/83 to 9/11/83 ... 83/23
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
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	1							1		
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1							4		
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....							1			
0110 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 10.....		1								
0111 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 11.....	1									
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....	6	9								
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....					1			2		
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2								1		
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....								1	1	
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	1								2	
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....							2	6		
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....							1			
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....								1		
0903 COXSACKIEVIRUS B3.....									1	
1005 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 5.....							1			
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		1								
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....			3							
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..		1					1			
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED	2	1								
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).		2	7					2	2	
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	4	42	1						1	
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....		248								
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....								1		
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....					17			1		
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....		1	1						4	
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....									3	
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C.TRACHOMATIS...		69								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	1	2		2		4	1	3	9	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....							1			
9992 ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....					4			1		
9995 DENGUE.....					2			2		
Total.....	17	377	12	2	24	4	8	26	23	