



# Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 82/10  
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## Contents:

- STD screening in a remote Aboriginal community - SA.
- Shigella sonnei bacteraemia.
- Giardiasis in child-care centres - SA.
- Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine.

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1 094 reports were received this period.

- Arbovirus infections - The 33 cases of dengue fever reported by the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane, emanated from Cairns (25), Townsville (2), Atherton (2), Mareeba (1), Cooktown (1) and Thursday Island (2). Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne, also reported clinical dengue in four patients who had recently returned from the Solomon Islands. Confirmed and clinical epidemic polyarthrits was reported in six States including cases from metropolitan Perth (9), Thursday Island (11) and Launceston, Tasmania (1).
- Eight of the 14 hepatitis A virus infections reported by the Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, Sydney, were in suspected male homosexuals aged between 25-35 years. Since the serum specimens were collected over a three month period (February-May), and were referred by three separate Sydney venereologists, the cluster is not suggestive of a point source of infection. The shortest incubation range of the disease would be approximately 35 days. To date, 32 cases of hepatitis A virus infection have been diagnosed in suspected male homosexuals by the laboratory during 1982. A similar increase of the disease in male homosexuals was recently reported in the Province of British Columbia, Canada (Disease Surveillance (1982) 3(5):3).

(continued from page 6)

could be based on definite clinical trials in groups of elderly patients and patients with chronic illness. While data on pneumococcal vaccine effectiveness in chronically ill persons and in others continue to accumulate, they are not yet sufficient for conclusive interpretations. Therefore, the Committee's following recommendations are derived from admittedly limited data.

STD SCREENING IN A REMOTE ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
(Contributed by Sr. J. Melbourne, Communicable Diseases Unit, SA Health Commission; G. Handke, Venereal Diseases Control Centre Laboratory, Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide).

Following a diagnosis at Alice Springs Hospital of gonococcal pelvic inflammatory disease in a six year old Aboriginal girl from a South Australian Aboriginal settlement, a STD screening program was conducted amongst the other children and young adults of the community.

The Aboriginal people had never been tested extensively for gonorrhoea before, and meetings with the Aboriginal Council were necessary to explain why genital tests were needed and how they were taken. As the community was disturbed about the young girl being infected, they were keen to have all school children screened. Some of the young adults were also tested.

Because of the isolation of the community in the extreme north of the State, special consideration was given to the mode of transport of specimens taken for gonococcal culture. It was estimated that a transportation time of 36-52 hours would elapse before the specimens would be delivered to the Venereal Diseases Control Centre in Adelaide. Consequently, a modification of Transgrow<sup>(1)</sup> and Amies<sup>(2)</sup> medium was prepared at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science as a suitable alternative to Stuart's medium.

High vaginal smears and cultures were prepared from prepubertal girls and from some post-pubertal girls. Cervical smears and cultures were obtained from the remainder of the females. Urethral smears and cultures were taken from the males. Blood was also collected for syphilis and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) serology. A total of 144 persons (probably under 30% of the community) were tested. The number of cases of gonorrhoea and patients with positive syphilis and HBsAg serology are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Incidence of gonorrhoea, syphilis and HBsAg in an Aboriginal community:

|               | <u>Age Group</u> | <u>Gonorrhoea</u> | <u>Syphilis</u> | <u>HBsAg</u>  |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <u>MALE:</u>  | 5-14 years       | 0/29              | 1/35 (2.8%)     | 5/35 (14.2%)  |
|               | 15-29 years      | 5/37 (13.5%)      | 11/37 (29.7%)   | 12/36 (33.3%) |
|               | +30 years        | 1/3 (33.3%)       | 1/3 (33.3%)     | 1/3 (33.3%)   |
| <u>TOTAL</u>  |                  | 6/69 (8.7%)       | 13/75 (17.3%)   | 18/74 (24.3%) |
|               | <u>Age Group</u> | <u>Gonorrhoea</u> | <u>Syphilis</u> | <u>HBsAg</u>  |
| <u>FEMALE</u> | 5-14 years       | 1/44 (2.2%)       | 1/44 (2.2%)     | 7/44 (15.9%)  |
|               | 15-29 years      | 6/26 (23%)        | 6/26 (23%)      | 5/26 (19.2%)  |
|               | + 30 years       | 0/1               | 0/1             | 1/1 (100%)    |
| <u>TOTAL</u>  |                  | 7/71 (9.8%)       | 7/71 (9.8%)     | 13/71 (18.3%) |

Six males and two females in the 15-29 years age group had positive HBsAg and syphilis serology. Two boys and three girls aged 15-29 years had both gonorrhoea and syphilis. Four of the six male gonorrhoea cases were asymptomatic.

The screening program revealed a substantial reservoir of infection in the community, much of which was asymptomatic. Some infections may not have been detected because of the inadequate nature of vaginal swabs for gonococcal isolation, and the less than ideal conditions of transportation and culturing of the specimens. The problem of STD's is undoubtedly greater than the notified disease figures suggest, and Aboriginal communities are probably unaware that gonorrhoea may result in serious illness in young girls and cause sterility in some women (Editorial Comment - The same could be said of many other communities). Until suitable, and community accepted, screening programs are established for the detection of asymptomatic and symptomatic infections, gonorrhoea will continue to remain a problem. However, if Aboriginal communities are informed of these diseases, their young people may be encouraged to attend for examination.

#### References:

1. HSMHA Health Reports (1971) 86 : 30
2. Brit. J. Vener. Dis. (1967) 43 : 137

#### SHIGELLA SONNEI BACTERAEMIA

(Contributed by N.T. Ha, Department of Pathology, Royal Brisbane Hospital)

On 9 March 1982, a 39 year old female Aborigine was transferred from Cairns Base Hospital to the Royal Brisbane Hospital for carcinoma of the cervix. The tumour was at stage IIb and radiotherapy was commenced on day 2 of admission.

On the tenth day the patient developed a spiking temperature, and blood cultures were taken on days 11 (one set) and 13 (two sets). She developed a bout of diarrhoea on day 14, for which kaolin was administered. The following day she was found to have a bloody vaginal discharge, but a cervical swab yielded a normal vaginal flora, including coliforms, on culture. On day 16, one set of the blood cultures (taken on day 13) grew a Gram negative rod, which was subsequently identified as Shigella sonnei. The organism was ampicillin-resistant but sensitive to co-trimoxazole. Accordingly a second cervical swab and three further faecal specimens were requested for culture. The cervical swab (taken on day 17) grew S. sonnei in abundance. Since the patient did not have bowel motions for several days, rectal swabs were taken on days 20 and 21. Both were negative for S. sonnei. A faecal specimen was eventually available on day 24, which yielded S. sonnei on culture. Because the patient had carcinoma of the cervix with vaginal bleeding, and the diarrhoeal episode was mild, the genital tract was assumed to be the portal of entry for the bacteraemia.

S. sonnei bacteraemia is very rare, although the organism may give rise to vulvovaginitis in children.

#### Editorial Comment

It is generally believed that bacteraemia is a rare occurrence with enteric Shigella infections. During the two year period 1980-81, the Microbiological Diagnostic Unit, Melbourne,

received only one report of Shigella bacteraemia (S. flexneri 4A) (S. Hogben, personal communication). S. flexneri 2 was also recently isolated from a blood culture of a ten year old boy in Western Australia<sup>(1)</sup>. In the literature, one review identified 44 published cases of S. sonnei bacteraemia<sup>(2)</sup>, whereas a second collated 101 Shigella bacteraemia cases reported between 1912-1962<sup>(3)</sup>. Similarly, a retrospective analysis of 60680 blood cultures taken during a ten year period at one US hospital revealed that Shigella was isolated only twice<sup>(4)</sup>. Although published estimates of the incidence of bacteraemia occurring with Shigella enteritis are usually less than 0.6%, this figure may be an underestimate since the organism is usually cultured from blood during the first few days of illness. Pure cultures of Shigella have been isolated from the spleen and other organs at post mortem examination, and from the urine of male patients, both indicative of the existence of a bacteraemia<sup>(5)</sup>. In a recent survey at the Arizona Health Services Center, Tuscon, USA, eight (7%) of the 110 children hospitalised with Shigella enteritis developed S. flexneri bacteraemia/septicaemia, of whom four died<sup>(6)</sup>. The patients at greater risk were afebrile, 10% or more dehydrated and malnourished with low serum albumin level. During the course of the illness, the patients developed leucopenia and had persistent watery haemoglobin-positive stools.

Shigella septicaemia has also been reported in renal transplant recipients, either post-operative<sup>(7)</sup> or several years after transplantation<sup>(8)</sup>.

#### References

1. State Health Laboratory Services, Perth. (Quarterly Report, Jan-Mar 1982).
2. JAMA (1962) 180:927
3. Med. Trop. (1964) 24:537
4. Am. J. Technol (1956) 22:179
5. Medicine (1922) 1:389
6. Am. J. Dis. Child. (1981) 135:151
7. Postgrad. Med. J. (1980) 56:852
8. Urology (1974) 4:198

#### GIARDIASIS IN CHILD-CARE CENTRES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Contributed by S. Cameron and R. Elliott, Epidemiology Branch, SA Health Commission; T. Somers, Corporation of the City of Salisbury).

Since the original report published in CDI 80/25, two further outbreaks of Giardia lamblia infection have occurred among children attending child-care centres in Adelaide.

In May 1981, 12 of 55 children and two of 25 staff were shown to be infected in a child-care centre in eastern Adelaide. The mass administration of tinidazole to all children and staff was used as an adjunct to control the outbreak. The second incident occurred in February 1982, and affected a centre in the northern suburbs that was attended by 60 children and 13 staff. Microscopy of faecal specimens revealed an infection rate of 33%, with approximately half of the cases being asymptomatic at the time of collection. It was thought that communal food preparation at the centre promoted the disease transmission.

Control measures for person-to-person transmission of giardiasis in child-care centres include any necessary improvement in the physical facilities for sanitation, and a review of the toileting and nappy changing procedures. Inspection of centres during normal operation is essential for the detection of unsatisfactory food-handling or personal hygiene. The barring of all infected children, even if asymptomatic, from attending such centres during the course of treatment, or until faecal specimens are negative for *G. lamblia* cysts, is expensive and disruptive for the families concerned. Since it is possible that the treatment of symptomatic cases alone, coupled with vigorous sanitation and personal hygiene practices, may be sufficient to terminate an outbreak, it therefore seems prudent to ensure that symptomatic children are treated at home but allowed to return to the centre on clinical recovery. This recommendation places an onus on these centres to maintain a good standard of hygiene, thus possibly preventing further dissemination of enteric and some respiratory pathogens.

PNEUMOCOCCAL POLYSACCHARIDE VACCINE  
(Based on MMWR (1981) 30 : 410)

Polyvalent polysaccharide vaccine against disease caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus) was licensed in the USA in 1977. Although community studies indicate that pneumococcal pneumonia usually represents less than 25% of all cases of pneumonia, it remains an important problem, even in the antibiotic era, because of the substantial annual numbers of cases and deaths that occur. Estimates of serious pneumococcal diseases in the USA are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Estimated occurrence of serious pneumococcal disease - USA

| <u>Pneumococcal disease</u> | <u>Estimated cases</u><br>(thousands/year) | <u>Estimated incidence</u><br>(per 100 000 pop <sup>n</sup> /year) | <u>Case-fatality Ratio (%)</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Pneumonia                   | 150-570                                    | 68-260   | 5-7                            |
| Meningitis                  | 2.6-6.2                                    | 1.2-2.8  | 32                             |
| Bacteraemia                 | 16-55                                      | 7-25   | 20                             |

Pneumococcal pneumonia occurs in all age groups, although incidence increases with age over 40 years. Pneumococcal meningitis is seen primarily in young children, particularly those  $\leq 2$  years old. Mortality from pneumococcal disease is highest in patients who have bacteraemia or meningitis, in patients with underlying medical conditions, and in older persons.

Patients with certain chronic conditions are clearly at increased risk of developing pneumococcal infection as well as experiencing more severe pneumococcal illness. The conditions included sickle cell anaemia, multiple myeloma, cirrhosis, renal failure, splenic dysfunction. Other patients may be at greater risk of developing pneumococcal infection or having more severe illness as a result of having had a splenectomy or organ transplant, being alcoholic or having diabetes mellitus, congestive heart failure, chronic pulmonary disease, or conditions associated with immunosuppression. Patients with cerebrospinal fluid leakage complicating skull fracture or neurosurgical procedure may suffer recurrent pneumococcal meningitis.

- . On the basis of preliminary evidence, persons >2 years old who have splenic dysfunction or anatomic asplenia should benefit from immunisation. Vaccine failures have been reported perhaps due to impairment of antibody responsiveness, but vaccination is recommended for such patients because they are known to be at high risk of developing fatal bacteraemia.
- . Adults and children >2 years with chronic illness which are, or appear to be associated, with an increased risk of pneumococcal disease or its complications should be considered candidates for vaccination. Vaccine may be increasingly beneficial as these patients grow older because the elderly are at increased risk of dying from pneumococcal infections. Vaccine efficacy in these groups needs further evaluation and is currently under study.
- . There can be acute outbreaks or a high rate of endemic pneumococcal disease in some populations, such as in nursing homes and other institutions where there is increased risk that the disease will be severe. Under these conditions, vaccination of the entire closed population should be considered.
- . Localised outbreaks of pneumococcal disease caused by types represented in the vaccine can occur in the general population, albeit rarely. In such circumstances, selective immunisation of those at risk should be considered.
- . There are not yet sufficient data with which to formulate a recommendation on routine use of pneumococcal vaccine in immunization programs for the general population, including the elderly. This should not preclude health-care providers from giving vaccine to unimmunised healthy persons who, in their judgement, might benefit.

The safety of pneumococcal vaccine in pregnant women has not been evaluated. It should not be given during pregnancy unless the risk of infection is substantially increased. Because of a marked increase in adverse reactions with reinjection of pneumococcal vaccine, second or "booster" doses should not be given, at least at this time. Complete records on vaccination can help to avoid repeat doses.

Surveillance of the antibiotic sensitivities of recent S. pneumoniae isolates has not indicated any trend toward increased resistance to penicillin. From 1978 to 1980, less than 2% of clinically significant isolates of S. pneumoniae were relatively penicillin resistant (MIC values 0.1-0.9 µg/ml). Penicillin remains the antimicrobial agent of choice for treatment of invasive pneumococcal disease.

The currently available 14-valent pneumococcal vaccine (as well as the earlier pneumococcal vaccines) has been shown in selected populations to reduce by approximately 80% the incidence of pneumonia with bacteraemia caused by S. pneumoniae types represented in the vaccines. In the following recommendations of the US Immunization Practices Advisory Committee on vaccine use, it is important to recognize that data on effectiveness came predominantly from studies in groups of adults who were at increased risk of disease but who were not chronically ill. Because age and some chronic illnesses apparently predispose individuals to more severe pneumococcal disease, it would be ideal if recommendations on immunization

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

1

REPORTING PERIOD - 29/4/82 - 9/5/82 BULLETIN NUMBER

82/10

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES

| VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN                            | ICPMB                  |               | PRH/         | FAIR-          |              |              | STATE        | STATE       | Total |    |
|---|------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|----|
|   | (NSW)/<br>WVH<br>(ACT) | RANC<br>(NSW) | POW<br>(NSW) | FIELD<br>(VIC) | RCH<br>(VIC) | IMVS<br>(SA) | LAB<br>(QLD) | LAB<br>(WA) |       |    |
| 0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....                    | 15                     |               |              | 3              |              |              | 4            | 3           | 2     | 27 |
| 0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....                       |                        |               |              | 1              |              |              | 3            | 4           |       | 8  |
| 0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 3            | 1           |       | 4  |
| 0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....                       | 1                      |               |              |                |              |              |              |             |       | 1  |
| 0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4.....                       | 1                      |               |              |                |              |              |              |             |       | 1  |
| 0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....                       |                        |               |              | 1              |              |              | 1            |             |       | 3  |
| 0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....                      | 1                      |               |              | 1              | 3            |              |              |             |       | 5  |
| 0131 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 31.....                      |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 1            |             |       | 1  |
| 0135 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 35.....                      |                        |               |              |                | 1            |              |              |             |       | 1  |
| 0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....               |                        |               |              | 3              |              |              | 6            | 1           |       | 10 |
| 0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....                       | 1                      |               |              | 2              |              |              |              |             |       | 3  |
| 0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....                       | 1                      |               |              |                | 1            |              |              | 2           |       | 4  |
| 0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1.....              |                        |               |              |                | 5            |              | 9            |             |       | 14 |
| 0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2.....              |                        |               |              |                | 5            |              | 25           | 9           | 1     | 40 |
| 0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3.....              |                        |               |              |                | 1            |              |              | 1           | 4     | 8  |
| 0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)....         | 8                      | 23            |              | 3              | 1            | 21           | 13           | 20          |       | 89 |
| 0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....                  | 3                      |               |              |                | 6            |              | 9            |             | 4     | 22 |
| 0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....                   | 9                      | 3             |              | 3              | 2            | 1            | 2            | 5           | 3     | 28 |
| 0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....                  |                        |               |              | 1              |              |              |              | 2           |       | 4  |
| 0800 COXSACKIEVIRUSES GROUP A - NOT<br>TYPED..... |                        |               |              |                |              |              |              |             |       | 2  |
| 0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 1            |             | 1     | 2  |
| 0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              |              |             | 1     | 1  |
| 0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....                       | 2                      | 3             |              |                | 3            |              | 1            |             |       | 9  |
| 1002 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2.....                        |                        |               |              | 1              |              |              |              |             |       | 1  |
| 1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....                        |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 2            |             | 1     | 3  |
| 1009 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 9.....                        |                        |               |              |                |              |              |              | 1           |       | 1  |
| 1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              |              |             | 1     | 1  |
| 1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              |              |             | 1     | 1  |
| 1015 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 15.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 1            |             |       | 1  |
| 1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....                       |                        |               |              |                | 2            |              | 1            |             |       | 3  |
| 1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....                       |                        |               |              |                |              |              | 1            |             |       | 1  |

- 2 -

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

2

REPORTING PERIOD - 29/4/82 - 9/5/82 BULLETIN NUMBER  
VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES-CONTINUED

82/10

| VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN                   | ICPMR                  | RAEC  | PHH/<br>POW | PAIR-<br>FIELD | RCH   | IMVS | STATE<br>LAB | STATE<br>LAB | Total |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------|-------|------|--------------|--------------|-------|
|  | (NSW)/<br>WYH<br>(ACT) | (NSW) | (NSW)       | (VIC)          | (VIC) | (SA) | (QLD)        | (WA)         |       |
| 1024 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 24.....              |                        |       |             |                |       |      |              | 1            | 1     |
| 1031 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 31.....              |                        |       |             |                |       |      | 1            |              | 1     |
| 1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....              |                        | 1     |             |                |       | 1    |              |              | 2     |
| 1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....              |                        |       |             |                |       | 1    |              |              | 1     |
| 1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....              |                        |       |             |                |       | 1    |              |              | 1     |
| 1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN.....     |                        |       |             |                | 1     |      |              |              | 1     |
| 1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....                    | 6                      | 2     |             | 6              | 1     |      | 1            | 7            | 23    |
| 1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED.....   | 16                     |       |             | 3              |       | 8    |              | 1            | 28    |
| 1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED..... |                        |       |             | 2              |       |      |              | 38           | 40    |
| 1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).....  | 4                      |       |             |                |       |      |              | 2            | 6     |
| 1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....         | 1                      |       |             |                |       |      |              | 3            | 4     |
| 1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....          | 8                      |       |             | 21             |       | 17   | 17           |              | 63    |
| 1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....          | 41                     |       |             | 27             |       | 13   | 24           |              | 105   |
| 1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....    |                        |       | 6           |                | 3     | 3    |              |              | 12    |
| 1401 COXIELLA BURNETII.....              | 7                      |       | 2           |                |       |      | 7            |              | 16    |
| 1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....        |                        |       |             |                |       |      |              | 3            | 3     |
| 1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....                  | 4                      | 2     |             | 1              | 1     | 3    |              |              | 11    |
| 1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....                  |                        |       | 1           | 4              | 2     |      | 2            | 1            | 10    |
| 1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....            | 8                      |       | 11          | 43             | 1     | 7    | 11           | 7            | 88    |
| 1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....           | 14                     |       | 3           | 9              |       | 5    | 2            | 19           | 52    |
| 1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS.....    | 42                     |       | 1           |                |       |      |              | 66           | 109   |
| 1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....          | 9                      |       | 4           | 15             | 5     | 4    | 7            | 3            | 47    |
| 1564 ROTAVIRUS.....                      |                        | 1     | 1           |                | 2     | 9    |              | 14           | 27    |
| 1565 CALICI VIRUS.....                   | 1                      |       |             |                |       |      |              |              | 1     |
| 1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....     | 1                      |       | 8           |                | 5     |      |              |              | 14    |
| ARBO. GROUP A. (UNSPECIFIED).....        |                        |       |             | 2              |       |      |              |              | 2     |
| ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....                    |                        |       |             |                |       | 2    | 62           | 18           | 82    |
| SMALL VIRUS (LIK) PARTICLE.....          | 1                      |       |             | 2              |       |      |              |              | 3     |
| DENGUE.....                              |                        |       |             |                |       |      | 33           |              | 33    |
| PARAMIXOVIRUS.....                       |                        |       |             |                |       | 5    |              |              | 5     |
| ARBO. GROUP B. ....                      |                        |       |             | 4              |       |      |              |              | 4     |
| Total.....                               | 205                    | 35    | 50          | 169            | 107   | 121  | 206          | 195          | 1,094 |

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

3

PERIOD : 29/4/82 to 9/5/82 ...

82/10

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 |
|---|-----|----------|----------------|-----|--------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------|------|
| 0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....                   | 1   |          |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 0104 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4.....                   | 1   |          |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....                  | 4   | 1        |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....                   | 1   |          |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....           |     |          |                |     |              |             | 1   | 1              |       |      |
| 0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....           |     |          |                |     | 1            |             |     | 1              |       |      |
| 0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS<br>(RS)..... |     |          |                |     |              |             |     |                | 2     | 1    |
| 0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....              |     |          |                |     |              |             |     |                |       | 1    |
| 0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....               |     |          | 1              |     |              |             | 2   | 3              | 2     |      |
| 0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....              |     |          |                |     |              |             | 1   |                |       |      |
| 1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN....           |     |          |                |     |              |             |     |                |       | 1    |
| 1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....                         |     |          | 8              |     |              |             |     | 3              |       |      |
| 1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED           | 1   | 20       |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS) ..         |     |          | 4              | 1   | 1            |             |     | 1              |       |      |
| 1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....              |     |          |                | 1   |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....               | 2   | 16       |                |     |              |             | 1   | 3              |       |      |
| 1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....               |     | 99       |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....                    |     |          |                |     |              |             | 1   | 7              | 1     |      |
| 1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....                       |     |          |                |     | 1            |             |     | 1              | 1     |      |
| 1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....                 |     |          |                |     |              |             |     |                | 1     |      |
| 1541 CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS....          |     | 109      |                |     |              |             |     |                |       |      |
| 1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....               |     | 3        |                |     |              | 8           | 4   | 3              | 5     |      |
| ARBO. GROUP A. (UNSPECIFIED).....             |     |          |                |     | 2            |             |     |                |       |      |
| ROSS RIVER VIRUS.....                         |     |          |                |     | 51           |             |     |                |       |      |
| DENGUE.....                                   |     |          |                |     | 11           |             |     | 24             |       |      |
| ARBO. GROUP B. ....                           |     |          |                |     |              |             |     | 4              |       |      |
| Total.....                                    | 10  | 248      | 13             | 2   | 67           | 8           | 10  | 53             | 10    | 3    |



AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

5

PERIOD : 29/4/82 to 9/5/82 ....

82/10

Viral Identifications by Clinical Information Table 1.

Code 00,99 -No ill or data; 01,02,11,12 -Respiratory; E3 -Enceph-  
alitis; M3 -Meningitis; 04 -Paralysis; 05,13 -CNS other unspec.;

07,49 -GI; 17,47 -Hepatic; 19 -CVS; 89 -Urinary; 06 -Skin/mucous.-CONTINUED

| VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN               | No-ill<br>or<br>data | Respir<br>atory | enceph<br>alitis | Mening<br>-itis | Para-<br>lysis | CNS<br>other<br>unspec | GI | Hepa<br>-tic | CVS | Urin<br>-ary | Skin/<br>muc<br>memb |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----|--------------|-----|--------------|----------------------|
| 1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....          |                      | 1               |                  |                 |                |                        | 1  |              |     |              |                      |
| 1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....          |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        | 1  |              |     |              |                      |
| 1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....          |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        | 1  |              |     |              |                      |
| 1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....                | 4                    | 1               | 2                | 7               |                |                        |    |              |     |              |                      |
| 1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..  |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 1                    |
| 1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED  | 3                    |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 20                   |
| 1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (Eb VIRUS).. |                      |                 |                  |                 |                | 1                      |    |              | 1   |              |                      |
| 1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....     |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 3                    |
| 1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....      |                      | 5               |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     | 2            | 37                   |
| 1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....      |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     | 1            | 5                    |
| 1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....           | 5                    |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              | 2   |              |                      |
| 1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....              | 1                    | 2               | 1                | 1               |                | 1                      |    |              |     |              | 7                    |
| 1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....              | 3                    |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 6                    |
| 1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....        | 30                   |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    | 58           |     |              |                      |
| 1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....       | 6                    |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    | 45           |     |              |                      |
| 1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....      | 8                    | 6               | 1                |                 |                |                        |    | 4            |     | 5            | 1                    |
| 1564 ROTAVIRUS.....                  |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        | 27 |              |     |              |                      |
| 1565 CALICI VIRUS.....               |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        | 1  |              |     |              |                      |
| ROSS RIVER VIRUS .....               | 27                   |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 15                   |
| SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE .....    |                      |                 |                  |                 |                |                        | 3  |              |     |              |                      |
| DENGUE .....                         | 2                    |                 |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 19                   |
| PARAMYXOVIRUS .....                  |                      | 4               |                  |                 |                |                        |    |              |     |              | 1                    |
| Total.....                           | 95                   | 226             | 4                | 22              |                | 4                      | 49 | 107          | 5   | 9            | 116                  |

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN AUSTRALIA

1st & 2nd Weekly Period for.. 1982

2.1 - 27.2.82

Bulletin ..82/10

| Disease                          | N.S.W. | VIC  | QLD  | S.A. | W.A. | TAS. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Total | CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE FOR YEAR |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Amoebiasis                       | N.N.   |      | 1    | 4    |      |      |      |        | 5     | 5                                 |
| Ankylostomiasis                  | N.N.   |      | 5    |      |      |      |      |        | 5     | 5                                 |
| Anthrax                          |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                 |
| Arbovirus infection              |        | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |        | 1     | 1                                 |
| Brucellosis                      | 1      |      | 1    | 3    |      |      |      |        | 5     | 5                                 |
| Campylobacter infections         | N.N.   | N.N. | N.N. | 69   | 3    | N.N. | 3    | N.N.   | 75    | 75                                |
| Chancroid                        |        |      | 2    | N.N. |      | N.N. | N.N. |        | 2     | 2                                 |
| Cholera                          |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                 |
| Congenital rubella syndrome      | N.N.   | N.N. | N.N. |      | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | —     | —                                 |
| Diphtheria                       |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                 |
| Donovanosis                      |        | N.N. | 10   | N.N. | 1    | N.N. | 2    |        | 13    | 13                                |
| Giardiasis                       | N.N.   | N.N. | N.N. | 107  | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | 107   | 107                               |
| Genital herpes                   | N.N.   | N.N. | N.N. | 33   | N.N. | N.N. | 1    | N.N.   | 34    | 34                                |
| Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum |        | N.N. |      |      | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | —     | —                                 |
| Gonorrhoea                       | 741    | 419  | 276  | 119  | 263  | 33   | 176  | 14     | 2041  | 2041                              |
| Hepatitis A (infectious)         | 89     | 66   | 36   | 17   | 12   | 8    | 5    | 6      | 239   | 239                               |
| Hepatitis B (serum)              | 38     | 48   | 11   | 23   | 1    |      | 1    | 2      | 124   | 124                               |
| Hepatitis - unspecified          | N.N.   | N.N. |      | 1    | 8    | N.N. | 6    | 1      | 16    | 16                                |
| Hydatid disease                  | 1      |      |      | 1    |      | 1    |      | 1      | 4     | 4                                 |
| Lassa Fever                      | N.N.   |      | N.N. |      |      | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | —     | —                                 |
| Legionnaires disease             | N.N.   |      | N.N. | 3    | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | 3     | 3                                 |
| Leprosy                          |        |      |      |      | 1    |      |      |        | 1     | 1                                 |
| Leptospirosis                    |        | 16   | 2    | 1    |      |      |      |        | 19    | 19                                |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum         |        | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. |      | 2      | 2     | 2                                 |
| Malaria                          | 12     | 18   | 31   | 4    | 3    |      | 4    | 6      | 78    | 78                                |
| Marburg Disease                  | N.N.   |      | N.N. |      |      | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | —     | —                                 |
| Meningococcal infections         | N.N.   |      | 9    |      |      | N.N. |      | 2      | 11    | 11                                |
| Non-specific urethritis          | N.N.   | N.N. | N.N. | 152  | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | 152   | 152                               |
| Ornithosis                       | 1      |      |      |      |      | 1    |      |        | 2     | 2                                 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough)       | N.N.   | 58   | N.N. | 4    | N.N. | N.N. | N.N. | N.N.   | 62    | 62                                |
| Plague                           |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                 |
| Poliomyelitis                    |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                 |
| Q. fever                         | 2      | 2    | 11   | 9    | N.N. |      | N.N. |        | 24    | 24                                |
| 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 | CUMULATIVE<br>TOTAL TO DATE<br>FOR YEAR |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|---|
| Salmonella infections              | 106    | 49   | 81   | 89   | 24   | 7    | 57   | 13     | 426   | 426                                     |
| Shigella infections                | N.N.   | 4    | 10   | 6    | 19   |      | 9    |        | 48    | 48                                      |
| Smallpox                           |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                       |
| Syphilis                           | 240    | 27   | 105  | 22   | 29   |      | 70   |        | 493   | 493                                     |
| Tetanus                            |        | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |        | 1     | 1                                       |
| Trachoma                           | N.N.   | N.N. |      |      | N.N. | N.N. |      |        | —     | —                                       |
| Tuberculosis (all forms)           | 93     | 67   | 20   | 7    | 24   |      | 2    | 4      | 217   | 217                                     |
| Typhoid fever                      | 5      |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | 5     | 5                                       |
| Typhus (all forms)                 |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | —     | —                                       |
| 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. |      | 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 QI 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