AUSTRALIA

Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 82/13
Issue date: 2 July 1982

Contents:

There will be no issue of CDI on 16 July 1982 as the Editor will be on annual recreation leave. The next issue will be published on 30 July 1982, and will contain a compilation of the virus reports for the two periods 24 June - 7 July and 8-21 July 1982.

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1123 reports were received this period.

- Respiratory infections - Influenza A virus (H_3N_2, resembling A/Bangkok/1/79) was isolated by the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane, from a 35 year old male with typical influenza symptoms. Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne, confirmed influenza B virus (resembling B/Singapore/222/79) in six patients during June; four isolations were from young adults presenting with influenza symptoms and two from children with upper respiratory tract infections. Respiratory syncytial virus was isolated by Woden Valley Hospital, Canberra, from bronchial aspirate taken from an 80 year old male.

- Two neonatal disseminated herpes simplex virus type 2 infections were reported this period. Both infants died. The virus was isolated from post mortem specimens by Fairfield Hospital from thymus, brain and CSF, and by the State Health Laboratory, Brisbane, from brain, heart, lung, bronchus, jejenum, duodenum and mesentery gland.

- A CF titre of 1/160 against lymphogranuloma venereum was reported by the State Health Laboratory Services, Perth, in a 17 year old female undergoing treatment for syphilis.

CORRIGENDUM

In CDI 82/12, page 5, Table 2, "Drugs and dosages for malaria prophylaxis", the number of tablets of chloroquine sulphate and primaquine necessary to achieve the stated mg base adult dose are incorrect if the antimalarial prescription is presented in Australia. The correct doses are achieved with two tablets of chloroquine sulphate and two tablets of primaquine.

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, University of Melbourne).

This issue contains reports tabulating the identification of salmonellas, shigellas and campylobacters isolated from humans in Australia for the quarter January-March 1982. During the period 1558 salmonella (80 serotypes), 126 shigella and 200 campylobacter (107 from Western Australia) isolations were reported.

The availability of two years of data on human salmonella infections has allowed a quarterly trend analysis to be done for the overall isolations and individual serotypes. Each of the first quarters of 1980, 81 and 82 have shown approximately 500 more total isolations than other quarters. This trend is also reflected in individual salmonella serotypes, with isolations being highest in the first quarters e.g. S. anatum (Queensland); S. infantis (Victoria); S. virchow (Queensland) and S. muenchen (Western Australia).

TYPHOID - A total of 25 S. typhi isolations with eight different phage types were recorded. Imported infections comprised isolations of S. typhi A from blood and faeces of a 27 year old male who developed fever after visiting India, Thailand and Taiwan, and from blood cultures of a 14 year old boy who visited Afganistan with a flight stop-over in Bombay; S. typhi D1 from blood and faeces of a 13 year-old girl and from faeces of her 42 year old mother after their trip to Indonesia; and S. typhi E1 from blood and faeces of a male who acquired his infection while in Chile where his brother was also infected. S. typhi untypable was grown from blood cultures of a 32 year old female who had been in India one month before, and from blood and faeces of a 32 year old male on his return from the Philippines and mainland Asia. This culture lacked "H" antigen d but had the "H" antigen j and Z_{66} (see CDI 81/10). S. typhi untypable (Vi negative) was isolated from a 33 year old female from whom S. typhi E2 was isolated following her return from Egypt in 1975. She since had had a cholecystectomy. The isolations of S. typhi A, E1, M2, M4 and untypable were a result of follow-up investigations of infected refugees. Other isolations included S. typhi B2 from faeces and an untypable strain from bile and gall stones of a 30 year old male, and S. typhi B1 from an 83 year old woman carrier first detected in 1963.

PARATYPHOID - S. paratyphi A type 1 was cultured from the haematoma and drain tube following a cholecystectomy in a 33 year old male. The patient, who was from Sri Lanka and had been resident in Australia for ten years, developed a sub-phrenic abscess with pus and blood three weeks after the operation. Imported infections included the detection of S. paratyphi B UDNC in faeces from a 27 year old male with diarrhoea and vomiting six days after returning from a trip to Asia; and S. paratyphi B type Taunton from blood and faeces of a ten year old girl with pyrexia, diarrhoea and vomiting after a holiday in Chile.

OUTBREAKS - A small outbreak of S. havana occurred amongst the elderly patients of a Melbourne geriatric hospital. All isolates were resistant to kanamycin and tetracycline. The serotype was also recovered from sewer swabs taken at the hospital. S. havana exhibiting kanamycin and tetracycline resistance was also grown from blood culture from a six day old

baby girl and from faeces of her mother, but there did not appear to be any connection between these two cases and the outbreak at the geriatric hospital. Three other isolates taken from the general community, and one from a refugee, were sensitive to all antibiotics tested.

An outbreak of food-poisoning occurred among a religious order early in March. S. bovis-morbificans was isolated from 11 patients and S. typhimurium phage type 64 from three, including the index case. Three S. bovis-morbificans isolates and one S. typhimurium phage type 64 isolate were recovered from food handlers, but no food stuff could be implicated. Five of the 28 S. singapore reports were also related to a food-poisoning incident involving take-away chicken. There was a marked increase of S. typhimurium phage type 22 isolates in New South Wales (28, with one family outbreak), Queensland (14) and Northern Territory (11, of which eight were associated with an outbreak in Alice Springs amongst infants aged less than two years). The phage type was also isolated from blood and faeces of an 88 year old woman after eating three day old canned meat. Family outbreaks were also attributed to S. chester, and S. typhimurium phage types 9, 27, 134, 135 and 170.

Other serotypes that exhibited regional and/or isolation frequency included S. chester, S. enteritidis, S. virchow and S. typhimurium phage type 101. S. chester isolations remainded high for the quarter (80 reports). Increases were also recorded in the first six months of 1981, with a marked decrease in the July-September quarter. S. enteritidis isolations doubled in Queensland compared with the usual incidences reported by other States. Over half of the reports emanated from the Cairns region. Similarly, a two-fold increase was recorded for S. virchow isolations, and although the serotype usually exhibits a seasonal variation, the rise was again most evident in Queensland. On the other hand, S. typhimurium phage type 101 decreased markedly in the quarter (14 compared with 141 for October-December 1981). Tasmania continued to be the only State that reported S. mississippi isolates. A total of 21 isolates were reported during the two year period 1980-81, whereas 18 were identified this present quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIONS - Serotypes isolated from septicaemia patients included S. bredeney, S. bovis-morbificans, S. chester, S. cholerae-suis kunzendorf, S. dublin, S. enteritidis, S. havana, S. infantis, S. javiana, S. new brunswick, S. paratyphi B Taunton, S. saint-paul, S. virchow and S. typhimurium phage types 12A, 22, 135 and 179. S. bovis-morbificans, S. havana, S. oranienburg, S. saint-paul and S. schwarzengrund were isolated from urine. S. bareilly was cultured from a central venous catheter site in a 74 year old woman on antibiotics for septicaemia, and S. typhimurium was isolated from elbow aspirate from a 75 year old woman with septic arthritis. She had no history of diarrhoea or contact with a gastrointestinal patient.

S. sonnei biotype E (South Australia and Northern Territory) was reported for the first time in this surveillance scheme. Similarly new salmonella serotypes were S. hadar, S. hofit, S. mikawasima, S. typhi B1, S. typhi D2, S typhi M2 and S. typhimurium phage type 78. The first reports of particular serotypes in individual States and Territories included S. dysenteriae 2, S. eimsbuettel and S. fremantle (New South Wales); S. reading and S. hessarek (Victoria); S. panama (Queensland); S. ohio, S. reading, S. thompson and S. lexington

(South Australia); S. treforest and S. javiana (Northern Territory); S. birkenhead, S. emek, S. lille, S. mbandaka, S. new brunswick, and S. schwarzengrund (Western Australia).

A REASSESSMENT OF STD SCREENING IN A REMOTE ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY (Contributed by P.M. Moodie, Commonwealth Institute of Health, University of Sydney).

The conclusions reached on the incidence of syphilis in Aborigines published in the article "STD screening in a remote Aboriginal community", CDI 82/10, may be an overstatement. The data catagorized 20 individuals who were positive in the standard serological tests for syphilis (STS). However, it is likely that a proportion of these seroreactors were in fact exhibiting a reaction to non-venereal treponemal infection or "irkintja". This disease was first documented in the Central Desert Aborigines in 1936,(1) and was generally thought to be either climatically modified yaws or a form of endemic syphilis, usually contracted early in childhood. The patterns of seroreactivity produced cannot be distinguished from those of venereal syphilis by any known serological test; and in areas where endemic syphilis occur, STS reactivity concurrent with gonorrhoea in the individual or in the same population is not in itself diagnostic of venereal syphilis. In addition some of the seroreactors may have been false positives depending on the tests employed.(2)

In a survey carried out in the Northern Territory in 1968 there was an increasing prevalence of confirmed treponemal seroreactivity (Treponema pallidum immobilization test - TPI) with age, but with no evidence of venereal syphilis.(3) A comparison of these data with those published in CDI 82/10 is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Percentage seroreactivity against syphilis in Aboriginal populations

Age Group (Years)	Central Australia 1968		Unspecified Community 1981	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
5-14	1.0	0.0	2.8	2.2
15-19	3.4	4.3	29.7	23.0
30+	39.8	31.1	33.0	0.0

The Central Australian children aged 0-4 years in 1968, who would now be aged 15-20 years, had 2.6% (males) and 0.0% (females) reactivity in the TPI test.

Consequently, the diagnosis of "syphilis" in Northern and Central Australian Aborigines should not be made on the basis of seroreactivity alone. The recent experience with yaws in West Africa(4) implies a major resurgence of endemic treponemal infection after many decades of apparent control, and a similar phenomenon may occur in the Aboriginal populations simulating an epidemic of syphilis serologically. Nevertheless, in view of the increasing opportunities for venereal transmission, venereal syphilis is a real threat to the population.

References

1. MJA (1936) 1:733.
2. Bull. WHO (1972) 46:285.
3. P.M. Moodie et al. Report of the Northern Territory Treponematosis Survey of Australian Aborigines, 1968. School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, typescript, 1969.
4. WER (1982) 57:142.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	5			5				
S. abony	12			12				
S. adelaide	22	4	1	3	4	8		2
S. agona	12	1	2	3		1		5
S. alachua	1				1			
S. anatum	51	10	8	20	2	4		7
S. arizonae	1		1					
S. bahrenfeld	3					2		1
S. ball	7			1		3		3
S. bareilly	3		3					
S. birkenhead	21	6	1	8	3	1	2	
S. blockley	4	1	3					
S. bovis-morbificans	50	10	17	2	17	2	1	1
S. braenderup	1		1					
S. bredeney	11	4	1	5		1		
S. breukelen	2			2				
S. brisbane	3					3		
S. bukavu	4							4
S. chester	80	19	1	22	5	16		17
S. cholerae-suis kunz	1		1					
S. derby	7		2		1	2		2
S. dublin	4	1	3					
S. eastbourne	5			2		1		2
S. eimsbuettel	1	1						
S. emek	1					1		
S. emmastad	1							1
S. enteritidis	41	3	2	26	8	1	1	
S. fremantle	2	1			1			
S. give	20	2	3	8		7		
S. hadar	1		1					
S. havana	61	6	27	5	3	9		11
S. hessarek	1		1					
S. hofit	1		1					
S. houten	2					1		1
S. hvittingfoss	6	3		1		1		1
S. infantis	41	13	11	6	5	5		1
S. java dundee	1					1		
S. java untypable	7		1			2		4
S. java var 6	2			2				
S. javiana	4					3		1
S. johannesburg	5			5				
S. kimberley	1					1		
S. kottbus	5	2	1	2				
S. krefeld	1		1					
S. lansing	8			7		1		
S. lexington	1				1			
S. lille	3					3		
S. litchfield	8			4		1		3
S. mbandaka	2					2		
S. mikawasima	1				1			
S. mississippi	18						18	
S. muenchen	60	7		10	8	27		8
S. new brunswick	3			1		2		
S. newington	7			7				
S. newport	20	11	3	1	5			
S. ohio	7	3	1	1	1	1		
S. oranienburg	21	1	2	7	4	6		1

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. orientalis	2			2				
S. orion	10			6		3		1
S. oslo	3	2		1				
S. panama	1			1				
S. paratyphi A	2	2						
S. paratyphi A1	3		3					
S. paratyphi B TAUNTON	2	2						
S. paratyphi B UDNC	4		4					
S. potsdam	18			12	5	1		
S. reading	3		2		1			
S. rubislaw	6			1		2		3
S. saint-paul	62	5	8	35	6	7		1
S. schwarzengrund	13	3	5		4	1		
S. senftenberg	25			1	5	11		8
S. singapore	28	17	1	5	4	1		
S. sofia	2	2						
S. tennessee	8	1				5		2
S. thompson	4	1		1	2			
S. treforest	3					2		1
S. typhi*	24	15	9					
S. typhimurium*	527	176	114	57	56	96	2	26
S. untypable 1,4,5, 12:1,2	3		3					
S. untypable	7			5	1			1
S. untypable 6,7:R:-	1		1					
S. urbana	7			1		4		2
S. victoria	84	5	7	66	5		1	
S. wandsbek	1				1			
S. wandsworth	9			2		4		3
S. waycross	7	2		4				1
S. welikade	5			1		2		2
S. weltevreden	6		1					5
S. 4,12:D:-	4	2	1	1				
TOTAL	1558	344	259	380	160	258	25	132
S. typhimurium*								
S. typhimurium	50	4	2	1		42		1
S. typhimurium UDNC	1		1					
S. typhimurium UDNC*	12	9	1		2			
S. typhimurium untypable	28	9	14	2		3		
phage type 1	5	3	1	1				
phage type 2	1			1				
phage type 4	7	2	4				1	
phage type 5	2							2
phage type 5A	1	1						
phage type 6	11	1	4		5	1		
phage type 8	2		1			1		
phage type 9	29	3	5		5	15		1
phage type 12	3		2		1			
phage type 12A	21	10	1		6	3		1
phage type 13	3	1			1			1
phage type 16	1			1				
phage type 22	70	29	8	14	4	4		11
phage type 25	1			1				
phage type 26	6	3				3		
phage type 27	14	3	3	1	1	4		2

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 41	5	1		2	1			1
phage type 44	21	10	2	3	5			1
phage type 49	1				1			
phage type 52	1	1						
phage type 55	3	1	1	1				
phage type 58	4					4		
phage type 64	12		6	3	2	1		
phage type 88	1	1						
phage type 90	3			1	1	1		
phage type 92	1	1						
phage type 101	15	5	1	5	3	1		
phage type 102	3		1	2				
phage type 108	6	4		2				
phage type 121	3	1	2					
phage type 124	3	3						
phage type 126	1			1				
phage type 134	12	3	1		5	3		
phage type 135	57	28	13	3	8	1	1	3
phage type 141	19	8	5	4		2		
phage type 143	2	2						
phage type 145	1					1		
phage type 170	19	7	2	5	3			2
phage type 179	46	16	20	2	2	6		
phage type 183	13		13					
phage type 202	7	6		1				
TOTAL	527	176	114	57	56	96	2	26
S. typhi*								
S. typhi	2	2						
S. typhi A	4	3	1					
S. typhi B1	1		1					
S. typhi B2	1	1						
S. typhi D2	4	4						
S. typhi E1	2	1	1					
S. typhi K1	1		1					
S. typhi M2	1		1					
S. typhi M4	1		1					
S. typhi untypable	7	4	3					
TOTAL	24	15	9					
Shigellae								
S. dysenteriae 2	1		1					
S. flexneri 1A	2					2		
S. flexneri 1B	6	1	5					
S. flexneri 2A	60		4		2	53		1
S. flexneri 3A	4					4		
S. flexneri 3C	2		2					
S. flexneri 4A	5	1				2		2
S. flexneri 6	23				2	21		
S. sonnei BIO A	19		8	1		5		5

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period: January - March 1982

Serotype	Total	NSW& ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. sonnei BIO C	1				1			
S. sonnei BIO E	2				1			1
S. sonnei BIO G	1		1					
TOTAL	126	3	20	1	6	87		9
Campylobacter								
C. jejuni	166	12	29	19		106		
C. species	34	20	12	1		1		
TOTAL	200	32	41	20		107		

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

1

REPORTING PERIOD - 10/6/82 - 23/6/82 BULLETIN NUMBER - 82/13

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES

	VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	ICPMR (NSW)/ MVH (ACT)	RAHC (NSW)	PHH/ POW (NSW)	FAIR-FIELD (VIC)	RCH (VIC)	IMVS (SA)	STATE LAB (QLD)	STATE LAB (WA)	Total
0100	ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED	5						13	2	20
0101	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1				1					1
0102	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2				2	1			2	5
0104	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 4					1				1
0105	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5	2								2
0107	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7			1						1
0109	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 9								1	1
0119	ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19	3			2				2	7
0199	ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING					4	3			7
0201	INFLUENZA A VIRUS	1		1						2
0202	INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTIPE H3N2							1		1
0203	INFLUENZA B VIRUS	5		1	1	6			1	14
0301	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1				1	3		1	4	9
0302	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2				2	9		2	1	14
0303	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3							1	3	4
0399	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PENDING						1			1
0400	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)	20	25	1	6	49	16	25	1	143
0500	RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES)				3	1		4	2	10
0600	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	33	1	6	1		1	6	2	50
0700	ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS						1			1
0800	COXSACKIEVIRUSES GROUP A - NOT TYPED						1			1
0810	COXSACKIEVIRUS A10				1					1
0902	COXSACKIEVIRUS B2	2								2
0905	COXSACKIEVIRUS B5				1	4				5
1000	ECHOVIRUS NOT TYPED							1		1
1004	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 4	1								1
1006	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6					2		1		3
1007	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7					1				1
1011	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11	1						1	3	5
1014	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14	1								1
1015	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 15					2				2

2

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

REPORTING PERIOD - 10/6/82 - 23/6/82 BULLETIN NUMBER - 82/13

VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES-Continued

	VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	ICPMR (NSW)/ NVR (ACT)	RAMC (NSW)	PHH/ PON (NSW)	FAIR-FIELD (VIC)	RCH (VIC)	IMVS (SA)	STATE LAB (QLD)	STATE LAB (WA)	Total
1017	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17								1	1
1022	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22					1				1
1024	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 24								4	4
1025	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 25								1	1
1030	ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30	1			1	1				3
1101	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1				1			2		3
1102	POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2							1	1	2
1104	POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN	1				6				7
1200	MUMPS VIRUS	10	1	2	6	1		3	2	25
1300	HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED	38		3	1		7		2	51
1301	HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED		2						48	50
1302	EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS)	7							3	10
1303	VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS					1	1			2
1306	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1	4			18		11	19		52
1307	HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2	71			28		11	29		139
1399	HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING			7	4	2				13
1401	COXIELLA BURNETI	3					3	7		13
1502	PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED							1		1
1521	MEASLES VIRUS				2			3		5
1522	RUBELLA VIRUS				2		2		1	5
1532	HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN	12		9	26		11	4	5	67
1535	HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY	2		3	5		6	2	11	29
1541	CHLAMYDIA A - C TRACHOMATIS	29		6					50	85
1543	CHLAMYDIA A - LGV TYPE								1	1
1556	CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	10	1	3	30	1	1	4	3	53
1564	ROTAVIRUS	4	13	6	4	12	75		11	125
1599	ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING			3		3				6
	POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED				1					1
	SINDBIS VIRUS							1		1
	ROSS RIVER VIRUS				5			35	4	44
	ASTROVIRUS	1								1
	SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE				1					1
	DENGUE							4		4
	Total	267	43	52	156	111	151	171	172	1,123

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

3

PERIOD : 10/6/82 to 23/6/82 .... 82/13

Viral Identifications by Clinical Information Table 1.
Code 00,99 -No ill or data; 01,02,11,12 -Respiratory; 83 -Encephalitis; 43 -Meningitis; 04 -Paralysis; 05,13 -CNS other unspec.; 07,49 -GI; 17,47 -Hepatic; 19 -CVS; 89 -Urinary; 06 -Skin/mucous.

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	No-ill or data	Respiratory	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Paralysis	CNS other unspec	GI	Hepatic	CVS	Urinary	Skin/mucs membr
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		1									
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....		3					1				
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....		2									
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....							1				
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....	1										
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2		1									
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....	1	11									
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....	1	7					1				
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....	1	13									
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....		3									
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....	1	138					2		1		1
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....		9									
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	7	38									
0810 COXSACKIEVIRUS A10.....											1
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....		2									
0905 COXSACKIEVIRUS B5.....				2			3				
1004 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 4.....				1							
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....				2							
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		1					1				
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....	1			2			2				
1014 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 14.....		1									
1015 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 15.....		1					1				
1017 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 17.....				1							
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1				
1024 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 24.....		1		3							
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30.....		1		1							

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE 4

PERIOD : 10/6/82 **to** 23/6/82 .... 82/13

Viral Identifications by Clinical Information Table 1.
Code 00,99 -No ill or data; 01,02,11,12 -Respiratory; 83 -Encephalitis; 83 -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 or data	Respiratory	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Paralysis	CNS other unspec	GI	Hepatic	CVS	Urinary	Skin/mucs membr
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....	1	2									
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....							2				
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN....		1				1	1				
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	6	2	1	3						1	2
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED	1		1						1		33
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).	1	1						2			
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....											2
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	2	6		1				1		2	22
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	3	2		1							10
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	1								1		
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....			2								3
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....											2
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	25							40			
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	4							24			
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	13	7					1	3	1	5	
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....		1					124				
POXVIRUS GROUP NOT TYPED											1
SINDBIS VIRUS											1
ROSS RIVER VIRUS	4	1									13
ASTROVIRUS							1				
SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE							1				
DENGUE	1										2
Total.....	75	256	4	17		1	143	70	4	8	93