



Communicable Diseases Intelligence

Bulletin number 80/17
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Contents:

Human salmonellosis surveillance
Echovirus infections - Australia 1979
Amoebic infection in homosexual males

VIRUS REPORTING SCHEME - A total of 1064 reports were received this period.

General patterns as suggested by the reports received included:

- The continuation of the seasonal rise in respiratory syncytial virus - 192 reports received compared with 157, 96 and 38 for the previous three periods; and a continuing increase in the number of reports of rotavirus infections - 116 reports as opposed to 103, 89 and 60 for the previous three periods.
- Echovirus type 30 - Twelve cases were reported by Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne; eleven of the patients presenting with meningitis. This contrasts with 3, 3 and 7 reports of echovirus type 30 for the previous three periods by this laboratory.

Other reports of interest include:

- Q fever - Of the twenty cases of Q fever reported by Fairfield Hospital Melbourne, three were of young children (two 11 year old girls and one 12 year old girl). These children were members of a school party from Warrnambool who had visited a local abattoir on 18 June 1980. Several weeks later six of the children had developed symptoms of mild fever and general malaise, and to date four children (including the three above) have shown a serological response by CF to C. burneti.
- Gastrointestinal - The Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, Sydney, submitted 11 reports of astrovirus infection, all of which were detected in children. Three of these cases were from Norfolk Island and the others from the Sydney area.
- Influenza A - Three isolations of influenza A/Texas/1/77 were made at the Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, Sydney. The patients were all young girls aged 1, 3 and 7 years. Two isolations of influenza A/Bangkok/1/79 were made at Fairfield Hospital, Melbourne, from a 9 year old male, and a 4 month old female respectively.
- Arbovirus group B - The three cases of arbovirus group B infection, all clinically dengue, were from patients who had recently visited Indonesia, Bali and the Solomon Islands respectively.

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS SURVEILLANCE

This issue contains tables documenting the identification of salmonellas, shigellas and enteropathogenic E. coli species isolated from humans in Australia between January and March 1980. It is the first report produced by the computerised national reporting scheme (affectionately known as MAUD, acronym for Microbiological Australian Data) operated on behalf of the CDI by Carolyn Beaton and Jenny Taplin of the Microbiological Diagnostic Unit (MDU) at the University of Melbourne. The data is collated from information provided by the Salmonella Reference Laboratory, IMVS, Adelaide; the State Health Laboratory, Perth; the Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research Sydney, and the MDU.

Between January and March 1980, 1740 salmonella isolations from humans were reported, involving 86 serotypes. S. typhimurium predominated (724 reports involving 49 phage types) with phage types 170, 179, 135 and 108 the most frequently isolated. Type 170 was isolated from an outbreak of food poisoning in Victoria and South Australia associated with contaminated salami⁽¹⁾, whilst the increase in reported frequency of type 108 occurred mainly in Queensland.

S. bovis-morbificans was another commonly isolated serotype (198 reports), and was implicated in three major food-poisoning outbreaks. One involved approximately 160 guests attending three separate functions at a club in Mildura over the Christmas/New Year period⁽²⁾, and a second outbreak involved the consumption of take-away Chinese food in Adelaide.

A serotype that warrants attention is S. saint-paul which appears to be increasing in prevalence throughout the country, although no outbreaks have yet been reported that may explain the increase in isolations.

Other reports of interest include:

S. typhimurium, phage untypable, which caused an incident in Victoria where 42 of 140 people attending a birthday party reported ill. Chicken was the common food eaten, and the organism was isolated from 16 of the patients as well as the chicken.

S. houten was isolated from the faeces of a neonate on a mission in Cairns.

Sh. dysenteriae 1 was cultured from a 13 year old boy who had no history of overseas travel. However, he had been in contact with a 49 year old woman who was positive for the organism, and who had been in India 16 months previously.

Editorial Comment

Salmonella infections in Australia are common, but no figures are available on the total numbers of human cases that occur each year, since many do not receive treatment. An indication of the environmental ubiquity of the organism is provided by the workloads of the Salmonella Reference Laboratory (SRL) in Adelaide, and the State Health Laboratory, Perth.

In 1979, the SRL serotyped 20291 cultures from all sources, of which

2630 (13%) were from human sources. The serotypes sampled from the environmental sources followed a similar isolation pattern to that seen with the human infections. The figures in brackets following each serotype indicate the total number of isolates, followed by the number derived from human sources. S. typhimurium was the most prevalent serotype (4832, 1017), followed by S. anatum (2376, 71), S. havana (998, 77), S. saint-paul (950, 90), S. infantis (815, 54), S. chester (576, 114), S. bovis-morbificans (418, 101) and S. muenchen (341, 121). Poultry and beef were the major environmental sources of the isolates, but this is influenced by the surveillance programs active in these industries.

Likewise, in 1979 the State Health Laboratory in Perth categorized 8857 salmonella isolates into 96 serotypes. A total of 1627 human salmonella infections were diagnosed, and of these 58 individuals were infected with more than one serotype (a case serotype total of 1698 reports).

The human salmonella surveillance program in the USA has also recently been completed for 1979.⁽³⁾ As in Australia, it involves a passive, laboratory based system, with reports collated by the Center for Disease Control. Last year, 31123 isolations were recorded, an increase of 8.3% over 1978. Again S. typhimurium prevailed with 10153 isolations. This was followed by S. enteritides (2633), S. heidelberg (2490), S. newport (1915), S. infantis (1417), S. agona (1103) and S. saint-paul (856).

References

1. CDI (1980) 80/10
2. CDI (1980) 80/8
3. WER (1980) 27:207

ECHOVIRUS INFECTIONS - AUSTRALIA 1979

In 1979, the CDI received 1922 reports of enterovirus infection, of which 1179 (61%) were echoviruses, 440 (23%) were coxsackie viruses, types A and B, and the remaining 303 (16%) comprised the three types of poliovirus and untyped enteroviruses.

Forty-four percent of the clinical syndromes associated with echovirus infection presented as meningitis and encephalitis (not distinguished in our data). Less frequent syndromes were gastrointestinal (20%); respiratory symptoms (16%); paralysis and CNS involvement (3.2%); rash (2%) and carditis (0.7%). Lack of clinical information and "no-illness" were recorded for 18% of echovirus infections.

Echovirus type 11 was the most commonly reported echovirus in Australia in 1979 (56% of all echoviruses). Most of the isolates came from an initial focus of infection in Western Australia in mid-January 1979, and which gradually spread to the Eastern States during the year.⁽¹⁾ Of these isolates, 42% were associated with meningitis and encephalitis, 14.5% displayed gastrointestinal symptoms and 12.5% involved respiratory problems.

Echovirus type 30 was the second most prevalent serotype (15% of all

echoviruses reported). Again the majority of the isolates (63%) were associated with meningitis.

Seventy-four percent of echovirus isolations were from patients less than 15 years of age, and 33% were from children less than one year of age.

Editorial Comment (Based on MMWR (1980) 29:341)

In recent years, aseptic meningitis has also been the most commonly reported syndrome associated with enterovirus infection in the USA. In 1979, meningitis accounted for 40% of known symptomatic enterovirus infections, and echoviruses constituted 68% of all enterovirus isolates during that year. However, most enterovirus infections are either asymptomatic or cause only minor illness, so that the apparent predominance of meningitis may reflect preferential selection of only the most seriously ill patients for virus studies. Usually, the aseptic meningitis outbreaks attributed to enterovirus infection are caused by more than one agent.

As in Australia, echovirus type 11 was by far the most commonly reported echovirus in the USA (44% of all enteroviruses isolated). This virus had not been extensively found in the USA since 1972, when a smaller nationwide peak of activity had occurred. For the 16 month period since 1 January 1979, 46% of these echovirus type 11 infections were associated with aseptic meningitis, 15% with encephalitis, 10% with respiratory syndrome, 8% with non-specific febrile illness, 2% with rash, 0.6% with carditis, 0.4% with paralysis and 17% with other known syndromes.

In contrast to the Australian experience, echovirus type 7 was the second most frequently reported enterovirus (15% of all enteroviruses reported).

Reference

1. WER (1980) 55:109

AMOEBIC INFECTION IN HOMOSEXUAL MALES (Based on CDR (1980) 89/31:3)

A 22 year old man with an eight week history of colicky lower abdominal pain and frequent bloody diarrhoea was seen in a gastroenterology clinic where sigmoidoscopy revealed an acute colitis with several aphthoid ulcers. Rectal biopsy showed acute inflammatory changes, and the presence of numerous haematophagic amoebae. Subsequent stool examination demonstrated actively motile trophozoites and cysts of Entamoeba histolytica. The patient's serum was also positive by fluorescent antibody test to a titre of 128. Inquiries revealed that the patient had not travelled abroad in eight years, but that he was a sexually active homosexual. The 27 year old male with whom he co-habited had likewise not travelled abroad, and had no recent history of diarrhoea. Sigmoidoscopical examination was normal, although his serum was positive by amoebic fluorescent antibody test to a titre of 256. His third stool sample was positive for E. histolytica cysts. Both patients were successfully treated with a one week course of metronidazole (800mg tds).

Evidence is now accumulating that a variety of protozoan⁽¹⁾ and bacterial⁽²⁾ pathogens have been transmitted among male homosexuals in New York, and although not conclusive, it seems possible that the above patients acquired their amoebic infections sexually. These two cases illustrate the need for an awareness of the possibility of amoebic infection in this group of patients.

References

1. Brit. J. Ven. Dis. (1979) 55:375
2. J. Amer. Assoc. (1977) 238:1387

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period January-March 1980

SEROTYPE	TOTAL	NSW & ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. aberdeen	1			1				
S. abony	12	2		10				
S. adelaide	14	1	1	8		4		
S. agona	13		7	4		2		
S. anatum	32	3	2	17	3	5		2
S. arizonae	5					2	1	2
S. ball	3							3
S. bareilly	1		1					
S. birkenhead	17	3		12	1		1	
S. blockley	4	3	1					
S. bovis-morbificans	198	44	92	9	50	2		1
S. braenderup	13	7		2	1	2		1
S. breukelen	1			1				
S. broughton	1		1					
S. cerro	1	1						
S. charity	52	10		24	5	6		7
S. cholerae-suis kunz	1		1					
S. coleypark	1					1		
S. corvallis	1			1				
S. cjbana	4	1			3			
S. derby	28		15		1	4	3	5
S. eastbourne	9	1		6		2		
S. emek	1	1						
S. enteritidis	22	3	1	13	5			
S. give	11		2	3		2		4
S. havana	54	10	1	11	6	8		18
S. heidelberg	2	1			1			
S. houten	1			1				
S. hvittingfoss	3			2		1		
S. indiana	2	1	1					
S. infantis	62	31	3	16	5	3		4
S. java	10			6		2		2
S. java dundee var 2	1		1					
S. javiana	5	1	2	2				
S. kottbus	5	2		2	1			
S. krefeld	1		1					
S. lansing	1	1						
S. litchfield	21	1		9	1			10
S. lombruegge	1			1				
S. london	2		2					
S. mbandaka	3		2		1			
S. mississippi	8						8	
S. montevideo	1		1					
S. muenchen	57	15	4	12	11	4		11

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period January-March 1980

SEROTYPE	TOTAL	NSW & ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
S. new brunswick	1							1
S. newington	3			2				1
S. newport	40	13	7	18	2			
S. nienstedten	1		1					
S. ohio	7	2	1	3		1		
S. ohlstedt	1							1
S. omderman	1	1						
S. onderstepoort	2				1			1
S. oranienburg	9	3	1	1		2		2
S. orientalis	3			2	1			4
S. orion	10			3	1	3		3
S. para B/java	1					1		
S. paratyphi A	1						1	
S. paratyphi A4	2		2					
S. paratyphi A5	1		1					
S. paratyphi B	3	1					2	
S. paratyphi B dundee	2		2					
S. potsdam	5	1		1		2	1	
S. ramatgan	1				1			
S. rubislaw	7			1	1	3		2
S. saint paul	93	3	42	38	1	3	3	3
S. schwarzengrund	2		2					
S. senftenberg	5			1		2		2
S. singapore	9	2	1	3	2			1
S. sofia	1			1				
S. stanley	1		1					
S. tennessee	6	1		2		1		2
S. thompson	5	5						
S. typhimurium*	724	170	174	170	150	18	18	24
S. untypable	12	2	2	3	1	3		
S. urbana	1						1	
S. virchow	51	1	2	47	1			
S. wandsbek	1							1
S. waycross	8	1	1	6				
S. weiltevreden	1							1
S. welikade	4		1	1		1		1
S. weltevreden	11	1	2	4				4
S. worthington	4		4					
S. zehlendorf	1					1		
S. 1,4,5,12:-:-	1	1						
S. 4,12:0:-	12	2		4	5	1		
S. 6,8:-: ENZ15	1			1				
TOTAL	1740	353	384	485	262	98	37	121

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HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period January-March 1980

SEROTYPE	TOTAL	NSW & ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
<u>S. typhimurium*</u>								
untyped	127	27	51	36	10	1		2
phage type 2	1		1					
phage type 4	6						6	
phage type 5	17	5	1	2	5			4
phage type 6	13	1	2		9			1
phage type 8	3	1			2			
phage type 9	21	1	5	3	9	2	1	
phage type 12	6	3	1		2			
phage type 12A	22	2	4	5	11			
phage type 13	1		1					
phage type 21	1					1		
phage type 22	18	3	1	8	3	1		2
phage type 24	3	1		1	1			
phage type 25	4		3	1				
phage type 26	30	20	4	1	2	2		1
phage type 27	14	2	1	2	9			
phage type 29	3	1	1			1		
phage type 35	1	1						
phage type 39	4	3		1				
phage type 44	29	10	5	7	5		2	
phage type 55	1		1					
phage type 64	40	1	15	2	17		1	4
phage type 88	1	1						
phage type 90	5	1		3	1			
phage type 92	1	1						
phage type 99	1		1					
phage type 101	26	6	2	8	7	2		1
phage type 102	5		5					
phage type 104	1						1	
phage type 108	43			41	1	1		
phage type 114	1				1			
phage type 121	1	1						
phage type 124	2	2						
phage type 126	2		1		1			
phage type 127	9	7		2				
phage type 134	1	1						
phage type 135	45	21	8	3	9		3	1
phage type 141	14	3	1	8		1	1	
phage type 145	3		1					2
phage type 148	1		1					
phage type 150	2				2			
phage type 156	3				1			2
phage type 167	1		1					

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS CASES

Period January-March 1980

SEROTYPE	TOTAL	NSW & ACT	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT
phage type 170	98	24	29	6	37	2		
phage type 176	6	1	1	3	1			
phage type 178	4			1	1			2
phage type 179	55	11	15	20	1	3	3	2
phage type 182	6	6						
phage type 183	20	2	9	6	2	1		
phage type 202	2		2					
TOTAL	724	170	174	170	150	18	18	24
<u>S. typhi</u>								
untyped	4	3				1		
phage type A	2		2					
phage type degraded E1	1		1					
phage type D1	1					1		
TOTAL	8	3	3			2		
Sh. dysenteriae 1	4		4					
Sh. flexneri	2							2
Sh. flexneri 1B	5		2	1	2			
Sh. flexneri 2B	1		1					
Sh. flexneri 3A	8		5	3				
Sh. flexneri 3C	3		3					
Sh. flexneri 5A	1		1					
Sh. flexneri 6	4		2	1	1			
Sh. sonnei	31	1	13	1	9			7
TOTAL	59	1	31	6	12			9
E. coli 0127 K63 B8	1		1					
E. coli 0111 K58 B4	1		1					
E. coli 044 K74	3		3					
TOTAL	5		5					

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AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

1

REPORTING PERIOD - 7-8-80 - 20-8-80 BULLETIN NUMBER . 80/17
 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.....	8	2	2	1	1	1	9	3	27
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		1	1			4		1	7
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	2	1				4			7
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	2			1					3
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....						1		1	2
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....	2		1	2					5
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....								8	8
0199 ADENOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			1		2	5			8
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....	5		9	1		5	2	16	38
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2.....				4	2		3		9
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....	2			1			9		12
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1.....				1					1
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2.....				1	1		1		3
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3.....		5		3	3	5	8		24
0399 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....						3			3
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS)....	33	33	5	9	41	62	4	5	192
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....				3	6	2	4		15
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....	1	2	1			1	1	1	7
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....				2		1		1	4
0800 COXSACKIEVIRUSES GROUP A - NOT TYPED.....							2		2
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9.....	1			2					3
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16.....	3			2					5
0899 COXSACKIEVIRUS GROUP A TYPING PENDING.....							2		2
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....	1							1	2
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....						1			1
1002 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1								1
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....							1		1
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....							1	2	3
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....						1			1
1021 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 21.....	1								1
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....							1		1
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30.....	1			12	3				16

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

2.

REPORTING PERIOD - 7-8-80 - 20-8-80 BULLETIN NUMBER
 VIRAL IDENTIFICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTING LABORATORIES-CONTINUED

80/17

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
1099 ECHOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....	1								1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....				1		1	1		3
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....							3		3
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....	1					2	1		4
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN.....						4			4
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	5			5		2			12
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED.....	11	5		1		7	3		27
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED.....	8		5	5			22	19	59
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS).....	4			4		2			10
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....			4	2		7	1	1	15
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....	2		3	6		5			16
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....	36		5	25		10			76
1399 HERPES VIRUS TYPING PENDING.....			1		3	15		8	27
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....	10		1	16		3	23		53
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....								3	3
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....				1					1
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....			6	1					7
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	7			2		2		1	12
1530 HEPATITIS A VIRUS.....				2		8		10	20
1531 HEPATITIS B VIRUS.....				28		9		7	44
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	2		9						11
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....	1								1
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - TRIC TYPE.....			4			3		21	28
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	7		7	20	3	2	4	1	44
1562 REOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....	2					1			3
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	25		16	13	8	33		21	116
1599 ENTEROVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....		2	6		7	1			16
ROSS RIVER VIRUS							18		18
ASTROVIRUS	11								11
SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE	1					1			2
DENGUE							2		2
ARBO. GROUP B.				1					1
Total.....	197	51	87	178	84	210	126	131	1,064

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

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PERIOD : 7 / 8 / 80 to 20 / 8 / 80 80 / 17
 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.

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/ muc memb
0100 ADENOVIRUS NOT TYPED.....	1	12					9				
0101 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		3				1	3				
0102 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 2.....		3					2				
0103 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 3.....		2									
0105 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5.....						1	1				
0107 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 7.....		3					1				
0119 ADENOVIRUS TYPE 19.....	7										
0201 INFLUENZA A VIRUS.....	1	28				3	2		1		
0202 INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2	1	9					1				
0203 INFLUENZA B VIRUS.....		11									
0301 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 1....		1									
0302 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 2....		3									
0303 PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3....	1	18									
0400 RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RS).....	3	184				1					
0500 RHINOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....		13					2				
0600 MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE.....		6									
0700 ORNITHOSIS-PSITTACOSIS.....	2	3									
0800 COXSACKIEVIRUSES GROUP A - NOT TYPED.....							2				
0809 COXSACKIEVIRUS A9.....			1	2							
0816 COXSACKIEVIRUS A16.....							1				3
0902 COXSACKIEVIRUS B2.....			1	1							
0904 COXSACKIEVIRUS B4.....		1									
1002 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 2.....							1				
1006 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 6.....							1				
1007 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 7.....	1										
1011 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 11.....				1							
1021 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 21.....	1										
1022 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 22.....		1									
1030 ECHOVIRUS TYPE 30.....		1		14			1				

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

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PERIOD : 7 / 8 / 80 to 20 / 8 / 80 80/17

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 unspc.;

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

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
1099 ECHOVIRUS TYPING PENDING.....											1
1101 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 1.....		2									
1102 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 2.....	1						2				
1103 POLIOVIRUS TYPE 3.....							1				
1104 POLIOVIRUS-VACCINAL STRAIN.....		1					2				
1200 MUMPS VIRUS.....	1		1	2		2					
1300 HERPES VIRUS GROUP-NOT TYPED..	2	4	1		2	1					11
1301 HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS NOT-TYPED	7	4	1	1						1	30
1302 EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS (EB VIRUS) .			1					2			
1303 VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS.....	1			1		1					10
1306 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 1.....		1	1								9
1307 HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2.....		1									2
1401 COXIELLA BORNETI.....	11	3									1
1502 PICORNA VIRUS-NOT TYPED.....						1	1				1
1514 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM.....											1
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....		1		1		1					3
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....	2										9
1530 HEPATITIS A VIRUS.....	4							16			
1531 HEPATITIS B VIRUS.....	22							21			1
1532 HEPATITIS B ANTIGEN.....	1							10			
1535 HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY.....								1			
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - TRIC TYPE.....	20										
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....	2	4	1			1		2		12	
1562 REOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....							1				
1564 ROTAVIRUS.....	8						108				
ROSS RIVER VIRUS											1
ASTROVIRUS							11				
SMALL VIRUS (LIKE) PARTICLE							2				
DENGUE (TYPE 3)	1										
Total.....	101	323	8	23		13	155	52	1	13	83

AUSTRALIA - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTELLIGENCE

6.

PERIOD : 7/8/80 to 20/8/80 ... 80/17

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 ...

-CONTINUED

VIRUS OR VIRAL ANTIGEN	Eye	Gen-ital	Endo/sal gland	RES	Muscle/joint	Con- genital	PUO	Fever/mal-aise	Other	SIDS
1401 COXIELLA BURNETI.....					1		4	38		
1521 MEASLES VIRUS.....								1		
1522 RUBELLA VIRUS.....					1					
1530 HEPATITIS A VIRUS.....								1		
1531 HEPATITIS B VIRUS.....								1		
1541 CHLAMYDIA A - TRIC TYPE.....	2	4								
1556 CMV - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS.....				2		4	5	6	8	1
1562 REOVIRUS (ALL TYPES).....							1	1		
ROSS RIVER VIRUS					18					
DENGUE (TYPE 3)								1		
ARBO. GROUP B.								1		
Total.....	13	102	12	3	23	5	19	76	18	11

DISEASE	N.S.W.	VIC	QLD	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total	CUMULATIVE TOTAL TO DATE FOR YEAR
Salmonella infections	16	31	10	64	10		16	2	149	* 1455
Shigella infections		2	17	16	4		5	2	46	329
Smallpox									—	—
Syphilis	21	15	103	16	14		34	6	209	* 1375
Tetanus	2	1							3	4
Trachoma				1					1	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	47	46	15	6	18	1	3	1	137	897
Typhoid fever		2 CARRIERS							2 CARRIERS	8 + 3 CARRIERS
Typhus (all forms)									—	—
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections									—	—
Yellow Fever									—	—
Yersinia enterocolitica infections									—	—

(Note: Data collected under the Notifiable Diseases Returns may bear little or no correlation to that collected under the CDI laboratory scheme. Whilst the latter is a sampling program, the Notifiable Diseases data is dependent upon voluntary reporting by medical practitioners etc.)

* Corrections made to the Cumulative Total since last report

Ankylostomiasis + 51 cases for N.T.

Gonorrhoea + 1 case for N.T.

Hepatitis A + 1 case for N.T.

Hepatitis B + 1 case for N.T.

Salmonella Infections + 1 case for N.T.

Syphilis + 1 case for N.T.