

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORT, NSW, FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2004

For updated information, visit [www.health.nsw.gov.au](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au) and click on Infectious Diseases.

## TRENDS

Tables 4 and 5 and Figure 1 show reports of communicable diseases received through to November and December 2004 in NSW.

Reports of cryptosporidiosis increased in November (when 24 were received) and December (when 36 were received), mainly from rural areas. On investigation, no common links were identified among patients. Cryptosporidiosis is a diarrhoeal illness caused by infection with the parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Cases tend to increase in summer time in NSW: see [www.health.nsw.gov.au/data/diseases/cryptosporidiosis.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/data/diseases/cryptosporidiosis.html). While there are a number of risk factors for illness, outbreaks in NSW in recent years have been linked to swimming in pools contaminated by bathers, and to direct person-to-person contact.<sup>1</sup> To protect other bathers, patients with acute diarrhoea should not enter a swimming pool for at least 1 week after the illness has resolved. For more information see [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/cdscu/facts/pdf/CryptoNEWFS2001.pdf](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/cdscu/facts/pdf/CryptoNEWFS2001.pdf).

There were 6 notifications of patients with diarrhoea caused by infection with *Salmonella enterica* Paratyphi B biovar Java in November. This type of *Salmonella* is uncommon in Australia. Infection has been linked to contact with home aquariums.<sup>2</sup> Infected tropical fish, often imported from other countries, can appear healthy, but it is hypothesised that they contaminate aquariums when added to the tank. To avoid human infection, it is recommended that fish fanciers carefully wash their hands after feeding fish, cleaning the aquarium or other contact with the aquarium water.

## References

1. NSW Health Department Communicable diseases report, NSW, for December 2003 and January 2004. *N S W Public Health Bull* 2004; 15(3): 44–53.
2. NSW Health Department. Communicable diseases report, NSW: October–December 2002. *N S W Public Health Bull* 2002; 13(11–12): 243–252.

## GASTROENTERITIS OUTBREAK ASSOCIATED WITH A SPORTS CAMP, MID WESTERN NSW, APRIL 2004

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In April 2004, staff from a Mid Western hospital notified the Mid Western Public Health Unit that 9 people who were attending a sports camp had presented to the

emergency department with symptoms of gastroenteritis. Over the next 18 hours a further 31 people associated with the camp presented to the emergency department.

One hundred people from across NSW attended the camp. During the day, players and officials were based at the sports complex, where morning tea and lunch were provided. Accommodation was arranged in several hotels with breakfast and dinner provided at one of these hotels.

## Response

To investigate the source and extent of the outbreak, Mid Western Public Health Unit conducted a cohort study among participants of the camp. A standardised questionnaire was administered to obtain information on participants' demographic characteristics, food history for the three days preceding the outbreak, onset and nature of symptoms, assignment to training teams, and accommodation.

A case was defined as any person who attended the camp with the onset of diarrhoea or vomiting between 12 and 16 April 2004. A site visit to the sports complex was conducted to interview people associated with the camp. This proved difficult, as the camp was over and the children were leaving. Potential cases were followed up in hospital and the organisers provided a list of all people associated with the camp so that telephone interviews could be carried out.

Food and drink residues (including red cordial and water samples from taps on the grounds of the sports complex) were collected and initially analysed for the presence of bacterial pathogens. NSW Food Authority staff assessed the food preparation areas of the sports complex and hotel premises against food safety standards and interviewed food handlers about food suppliers and food handling practices.

Stool and vomitus samples collected from 11 patients who attended the emergency department were sent to Central West Pathology Services for microscopy and culture and sensitivity tests. The specimens were then referred to the Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research at Westmead Hospital for testing for norovirus using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction.

## Results

Forty-three of the 100 people attending the camp were interviewed. Of these, 25 (58%) met the case definition and 18 were well. The first case had onset of symptoms (vomiting, diarrhoea, fever and abdominal cramps) on 12 April 2004. The next known case presented to the emergency department 36 hours later. Nineteen (76%) of the cases were under 17 years of age compared with 15 (83%) of the non-cases. Five (20%) of the cases were female, as were 2 (11%) of the non-cases.

Among the 25 cases, the typical incubation period was between 36 and 48 hours. The most frequently reported

symptoms were: vomiting (20 people, 80% of cases) and diarrhoea (14 people, 56% of cases). The food choices available to people attending the camp were limited: evening meals for three days included sausages, lasagne and hamburgers. No statistically significant associations were found between foods consumed on the dinner menu for the 3 days before the outbreak and onset of symptoms. No association was observed between hotel of residence or training team and developing gastroenteritis.

Laboratory results from 11 stool specimens indicated 3 were positive and 4 samples equivocal for norovirus. Food and water samples from the sports complex were negative for bacterial pathogens.

### Implications

Norovirus was identified as the causative organism in this outbreak. Symptoms and incubation periods were consistent with infection with this organism. As no contributing food or environmental factors could be identified, transmission was believed to be mainly from person to person.

In NSW, gastroenteritis among 2 or more people of any age in an institution is notifiable under the Public Health Act 1991.<sup>1</sup> Outbreaks of gastroenteritis in institutions can be caused by a range of organisms, most commonly viruses.<sup>2</sup> Generally, viral gastroenteritis is associated with one or more of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, non-bloody diarrhoea, abdominal pain, myalgia, headache, malaise, and low-grade fever.<sup>3</sup> More recently, there has been an increasing number of gastroenteritis outbreaks reported within institutions in NSW, caused by norovirus.<sup>4</sup> Transmission of norovirus typically occurs via the faecal-oral route, although contact or airborne transmission from fomites has been suggested to account for the rapid spread reported within institutions.<sup>3</sup>

After the outbreak, Mid Western Public Health Unit reviewed its procedures and developed standard operating procedures for managing gastroenteritis outbreaks. These procedures build on recently updated NSW Health response protocols for NSW public health units for both 'Gastroenteritis in an institution' and 'Foodborne illness outbreaks'.

### References

1. NSW Public Health Act 1991.
2. BC Centre for Disease Control. Managing outbreaks of gastroenteritis 2003. Available online at [www.bccdc.org/downloads/pdf/lab/reports/CDManual\\_GEGuidelines\\_sep2003\\_nov05-03.pdf](http://www.bccdc.org/downloads/pdf/lab/reports/CDManual_GEGuidelines_sep2003_nov05-03.pdf)

3. Chin J, editor. *Control of communicable diseases manual*. 17th ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association; 2000: 218–219.
4. NSW Department of Health. Infectious diseases report May 2004. Available online at [www.health.nsw.gov.au/living/disupdate.html#gastro](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/living/disupdate.html#gastro).

### HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS

In the first 9 months of 2004, there were 288 people notified with newly diagnosed HIV infection, 57 people notified with AIDS, and 22 people who died following AIDS diagnosis in NSW (Table 3). The proportion of the people notified with new HIV diagnoses so far in 2004 who were female (14%) is almost twice that for 2003 (8%). Among female HIV cases in 2004, however, the distribution of cases by country of birth, age group and exposure history was similar to that in previous years.

### QUARTERLY REPORT: AUSTRALIAN CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION REGISTER

Table 1 details the percentage of fully immunised children aged over 12 months to less than 15 months in each area health service, reported by all service providers. These data refer to children whose age was calculated 90 days before data extraction. The information in the report was extracted from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register and may be underestimated by approximately 3 per cent, due to children being vaccinated late or to service providers failing to forward information to the register.

Table 2 details the percentage of fully immunised children identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in NSW for the same cohort, reported by all service providers. ☒

**TABLE 1**

**PERCENTAGE OF FULLY IMMUNISED CHILDREN AGED 12 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS BY AREA HEALTH SERVICE**

Area health service	31 December 2004
Great Southern	94
Great Western	94
Hunter / New England	93
North Coast	86
Northern Sydney / Central Coast	91
South Eastern Sydney / Illawarra	91
South Western Sydney	90
Western Sydney	89
<b>NSW</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>91</b>

**TABLE 2**

**PERCENTAGE OF FULLY IMMUNISED CHILDREN IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER, AGED 12 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 15 MONTHS**

	31 Dec 03	31 Mar 04	30 Jun 04	30 Sep 04	31 Dec 04
<b>NSW</b>	85	83	85	83	85
<b>Australia</b>	82	83	84	84	86

**TABLE 3**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF NSW RESIDENTS REPORTED WITH HIV INFECTION, AIDS, OR WHO HAVE DIED FROM AIDS, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 2004**

Characteristic	All cases 1981–September 2003			Cases for 2003			Cases January–September 2004							
	HIV n	%	AIDS n	%	AIDS n	%	HIV n	%	AIDS n	%	HIV n	%	AIDS n	%
<b>Gender</b>														
Female	680	5.3	224	4.1	132	3.6	32	7.7	2	1.6	40	13.9	4	7.0
Male	11848	92.5	5179	95.5	3535	96.2	371	89.8	123	96.9	245	85.1	52	91.2
Transgender	27	0.2	16	0.3	8	0.2	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.8
Not stated	252	2.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	10	2.4	0	0.0	3	1.0	0	0.0
<b>Age</b>														
0–2	27	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
3–12	37	0.3	12	0.2	12	0.3	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13–19	204	1.6	13	0.2	9	0.2	3	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.4	0	0.0
20–29	4047	31.6	781	14.4	377	10.3	95	23.0	7	5.5	67	23.3	3	5.3
30–39	4925	38.5	2230	41.1	1447	39.4	165	40.0	41	32.3	111	38.5	23	40.4
40–49	2417	18.9	1594	29.4	1206	32.8	88	21.3	38	29.9	71	24.7	15	26.3
50–59	784	6.1	593	10.9	460	12.5	45	10.9	33	26.0	23	8.0	11	19.3
60+	272	2.1	194	3.6	164	4.5	15	3.6	8	6.3	11	3.8	5	8.8
Not stated	94	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Exposure</b>														
Male homosexual–bisexual	7662	59.8	4365	80.5	3026	82.3	285	69.0	89	70.1	179	62.2	41	71.9
Male homosexual–bisexual and IDU**	328	2.6	229	4.2	160	4.4	9	2.2	9	7.1	6	2.1	2	3.5
Injecting drug use	423	3.3	117	2.2	60	1.6	12	2.9	8	6.3	12	4.2	4	7.0
Heterosexual	898	7.0	349	6.4	163	4.4	64	15.5	17	13.4	49	17.0	8	14.0
Haemophilia/Coagulation disorders	114	0.9	53	1.0	48	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8
Blood or tissue recipient/NSI*	136	1.1	101	1.9	93	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vertical	38	0.3	15	0.3	8	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Undetermined	3167	24.7	50	0.9	28	0.8	38	9.2	3	2.4	40	13.9	1	1.8
Not stated	41	0.3	145	2.7	90	2.4	3	0.7	1	0.8	1	0.3	0	0.0
<b>Residence</b>														
Greater Sydney***	7115	55.6	4478	82.6	74	2.0	320	77.5	89	70.1	223	77.4	39	68.4
Rest of New South Wales	845	6.6	734	13.5	30	0.8	63	15.3	23	18.1	40	13.9	9	15.8
Unknown	4847	37.8	352	6.5	3572	97.2	30	7.3	15	11.8	25	8.7	9	15.8
<b>Total</b>	12807	100	5424	102.58	3676	100	413	100	127	100	288	100	57	100

Source: NSW HIV–AIDS database, Communicable Diseases Branch, NSW Department of Health. Recent HIV data may contain duplicates.

Note: Excludes notifications where a previous diagnosis occurred outside NSW. Recent HIV data may contain duplicates.

\* Needle-stick injury. \*\* Injecting drug use.

\*\*\*Greater Sydney area health services include Central Sydney, North Sydney, Western Sydney, Wentworth, South West Sydney, and South East Sydney.

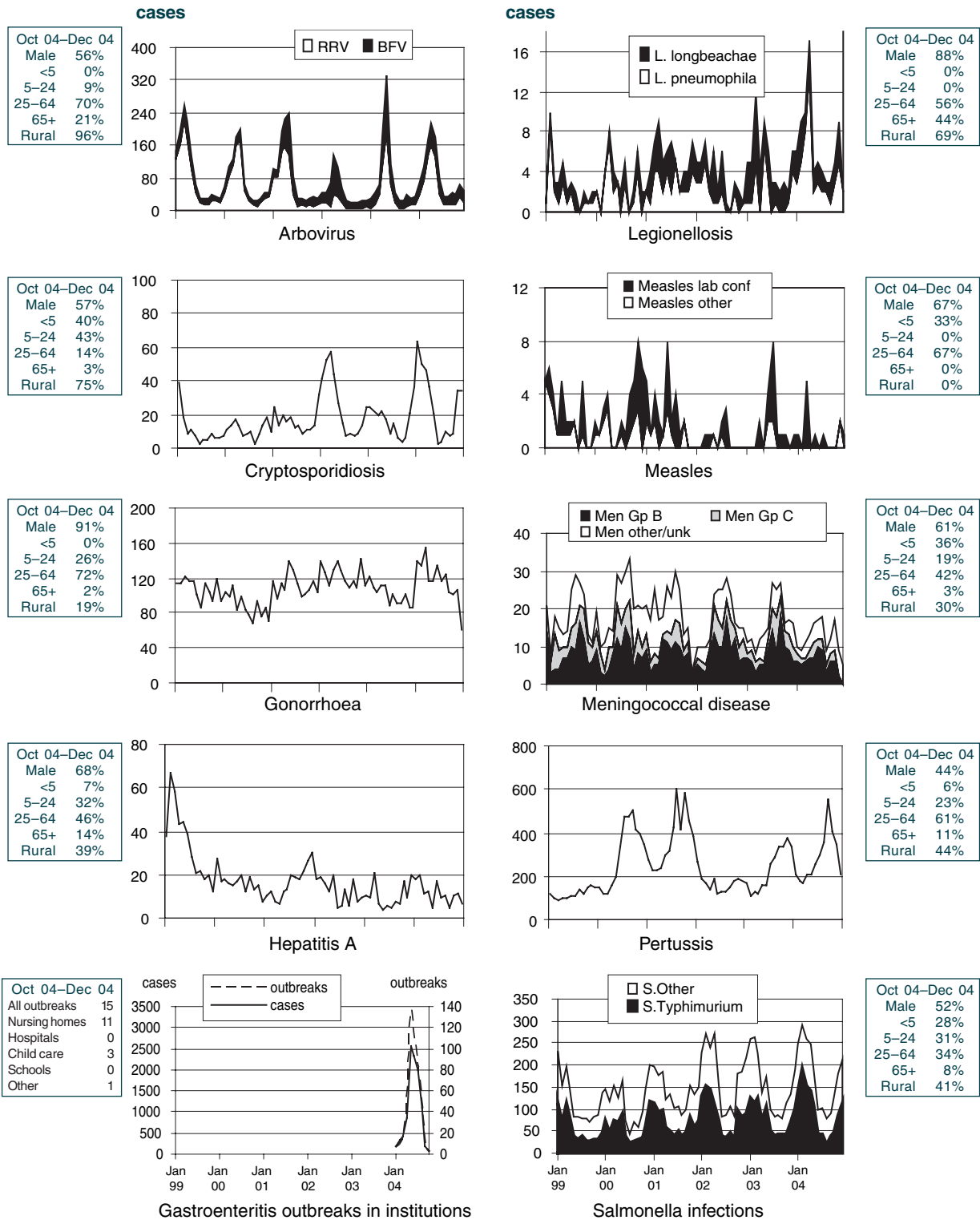
**FIGURE 1**

**REPORTS OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NSW, JAN 1999 TO DEC 2004, BY MONTH OF ONSET**

Preliminary data: case counts in recent months may increase because of reporting delays.  
 Laboratory-confirmed cases only, except for measles, meningococcal disease and pertussis  
 BFV = Barmah Forest virus infections,  
 RRV = Ross River virus infections  
 lab+ = laboratory confirmed

Men Gp C and Gp B = meningococcal disease due to serogroup C and serogroup B infection, other/unk = other or unknown serogroups.  
 NB: multiple series in graphs are stacked, except gastroenteritis outbreaks.  
 NB: Outbreaks are more likely to be reported by nursing homes and hospitals than from other institutions

NSW population	
Male	50%
<5	7%
5-24	28%
25-64	52%
65+	13%
Rural*	42%



**TABLE 4 REPORTS OF NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER 2004 BY AREA HEALTH SERVICES**

Condition	Area Health Service													for Nov <sup>1</sup>	Total To date <sup>2</sup>						
	CSA	NSA	WSA	WEN	SWS	CCA	HUN	ILL	SES	NRA	MNC	NEA	MAC			MWA	FWA	GMA	SA	CHS	
<b>Blood-borne and sexually transmitted</b>																					
Chancroid*	129	121	75	20	61	32	108	30	168	42	37	32	6	18	3	29	24	1	-	940	9431
Chlamydia (genital)*	62	21	12	-	11	3	5	6	61	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	194	1478
Gonorrhoea*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Hepatitis B—acute viral*	45	40	38	8	70	2	7	5	51	3	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	276	3636
Hepatitis B—other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Hepatitis C—acute viral*	43	21	51	31	74	32	49	38	66	36	29	19	8	15	2	12	9	5	-	549	6391
Hepatitis C—other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Hepatitis D—unspecified*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	1026
Syphilis	3	5	8	-	20	2	1	1	20	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vector-borne</b>																					
Barmah Forest virus*	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	11	10	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	34	364
Ross River virus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	2	5	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	23	666
Arboviral infection (Other)*	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	38
Malaria*	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	88
<b>Zoonoses</b>																					
Anthrax*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Leptospirosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35
Lyssavirus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	68
Q fever*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	198
<b>Respiratory and other</b>																					
Blood lead level*	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	263
Influenza*	-	29	20	1	16	2	6	1	42	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	123	859
Invasive pneumococcal infection*	-	9	3	2	6	2	5	5	7	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	49	831
<i>Legionella longbeachae</i> infection*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> infection*	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	46
Legionnaires' disease (other)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal infection (invasive)*	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	142
Tuberculosis	2	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	22	365
<b>Vaccine-preventable</b>																					
Adverse event after immunisation**	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	175
<i>H. Influenzae b</i> infection (invasive)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Mumps*	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	53
Pertussis	24	52	36	21	22	22	64	22	79	9	3	4	18	3	-	16	15	-	-	410	3218
Rubella*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Enteric</b>																					
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cryptosporidiosis*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	24	290
Giardiasis*	-	20	8	2	7	3	4	4	23	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	85	1136
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Hepatitis A*	1	2	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	138
Hepatitis E*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Listeriosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salmonellosis*	2	22	14	3	23	4	14	6	11	25	5	7	1	2	-	6	2	-	-	148	1910
Shigellosis*	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	92
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	29
Verotoxin producing <i>E. coli</i> *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
<b>Miscellaneous</b>																					
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6
Meningococcal conjunctivitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
* lab-confirmed cases only + includes cases with unknown postcode ** HIV and AIDS data are reported separately in the NSW Public Health Bulletin each quarter																					
** AEPs notified by the school vaccination teams during the National Meningococcal C Program are not included in these figures. These notifications are reviewed regularly by a panel of experts and the results will be published quarterly in the NSW Public Health Bulletin in 2005																					
CSA = Central Sydney Area	WEN = Wentworth Area	HUN = Hunter Area	ILL = Illawarra Area	SES = South Eastern Sydney Area	NRA = Northern Rivers Area	MNC = North Coast Area	NEA = New England Area	MAC = Macquarie Area	MWA = Mid Western Area	FWA = Far West Area	SA = Southern Area	CHS = Greater Murray Area									
NSA = Northern Sydney Area	SWS = South Western Sydney Area	CCA = Central Coast Area	WWSA = Western Sydney Area	WEN = Wentworth Area	HUN = Hunter Area	ILL = Illawarra Area	SES = South Eastern Sydney Area	NRA = Northern Rivers Area	MNC = North Coast Area	NEA = New England Area	MAC = Macquarie Area	MWA = Mid Western Area	FWA = Far West Area	SA = Southern Area	CHS = Greater Murray Area						

**TABLE 5 REPORTS OF NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS RECEIVED IN DECEMBER 2004 BY AREA HEALTH SERVICES**

Condition	Area Health Service														Total To date*					
	CSA	NSA	WSA	WEN	SWS	CCA	HUN	ILL	SES	NRA	MNC	NEA	MAC	MWA		FWA	GMA	SA	CHS	for Dec†
<b>Blood-borne and sexually transmitted</b>																				
Chancroid*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlamydia (genital)*	54	87	78	18	57	25	80	49	154	37	24	29	10	16	7	32	17	3	784	10320
Gonorrhoea*	8	7	5	4	2	-	2	4	49	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	90	1634
Hepatitis B—acute viral*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Hepatitis B—other*	26	31	49	4	57	5	4	1	32	3	6	2	2	2	2	3	-	2	232	3929
Hepatitis C—acute viral*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Hepatitis C—other*	48	23	42	15	57	22	37	18	81	29	38	7	5	14	5	14	9	17	486	6964
Hepatitis D—unspecified*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Syphilis	27	8	6	1	17	-	2	1	19	3	-	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	95	1102
<b>Vector-borne</b>																				
Barmah Forest virus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	389
Ross River virus*	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	4	5	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	23	692
Arboviral infection (other)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	42
Malaria*	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	98
<b>Zoonoses</b>																				
Anthrax*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8
Leptospirosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37
Lyssavirus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	73
Q fever*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	5	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	20	221
<b>Respiratory and other</b>																				
Blood lead level*	1	1	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	19	286
Influenza*	-	11	20	2	14	1	1	1	33	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	88	954
Invasive pneumococcal infection*	4	7	3	2	2	2	3	4	6	2	-	-	2	3	1	2	3	-	44	886
<i>Legionella longbeachae</i> infection*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	28
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> infection*	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50
Legionnaires' disease (Other)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal infection (invasive)*	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	148
Tuberculosis	3	11	9	3	2	-	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	39	411
<b>Vaccine-preventable</b>																				
Adverse event after immunisation**	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	10	185
<i>H. Influenzae b</i> infection (invasive)*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Mumps*	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	60
Pertussis	22	28	47	19	26	12	40	20	41	17	10	6	22	7	2	14	8	-	341	3578
Rubella*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Enteric</b>																				
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera*	-	-	2	2	1	-	4	1	2	1	6	2	9	2	-	4	-	-	36	328
Cryptosporidiosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1221
Giardiasis*	8	16	13	3	6	4	2	3	12	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	-	-	82	146
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Hepatitis A*	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	146
Hepatitis E*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Listeriosis*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	31
Salmonellosis*	16	29	38	2	28	10	8	11	31	17	8	8	-	7	2	-	2	-	217	2144
Shigellosis*	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	98
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34
Verotoxin producing <i>E. coli</i> *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Miscellaneous</b>																				
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Meningococcal conjunctivitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

\* lab-confirmed cases only + includes cases with unknown postcode \*\* HIV and AIDS data are reported separately in the NSW Public Health Bulletin each quarter  
 \*\* AEFI's notified by the school vaccination teams during the National Meningococcal C Program are not included in these figures. These notifications are reviewed regularly by a panel of experts and the results will be published quarterly in the NSW Public Health Bulletin in 2005

CSA = Central Sydney Area	WEN = Wentworth Area	HUN = Hunter Area	NRA = Northern Rivers Area	MAC = Macquarie Area	GMA = Greater Murray Area
NSA = Northern Sydney Area	SWS = South Western Sydney Area	ILL = Illawarra Area	MNC = North Coast Area	MWA = Mid Western Area	SA = Southern Area
WSA = Western Sydney Area	CCA = Central Coast Area	SES = South Eastern Sydney Area	NEA = New England Area	FWA = Far West Area	CHS = Corrections Health Service