Communicable Diseases Report, NSW, November and December 2010

Communicable Diseases Branch
NSW Department of Health

> For updated information, including data and facts on specific diseases, visit www.health.nsw.gov.au and click on **Public Health** and then **Infectious Diseases**. The communicable diseases site is available at: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/index.asp.

Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2 show reports of communicable diseases received through to the end of November and December 2010 in New South Wales (NSW).

Enteric infections
Outbreaks of foodborne disease
Nine outbreaks of suspected foodborne disease were investigated in November and December 2010. Stool specimens were collected and tested in two of these outbreaks and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was identified. One of these outbreaks was linked to salmon patties made with raw eggs, however no leftovers were available for testing and samples from the premises were negative. In the second outbreak the local public health unit (PHU) identified *S.* Typhimurium in two people who attended a conference. Through their investigation, the local PHU identified a further five possible cases. However, as detailed menu information was not collected and no samples were taken from the venue the food vehicle remains unknown.

Another outbreak was identified through three separate reports to the NSW Food Authority about a bakery and was found to be linked to the consumption of pork rolls. The eight affected people did not submit stool samples but food and environmental samples taken from the premises were all positive for *S.* Typhimurium.

In the remaining six outbreaks, none of the cases submitted a stool specimen for testing so the causative pathogen of the outbreaks could not be identified.

Outbreaks of gastroenteritis in institutional settings
During November and December, 43 outbreaks of gastroenteritis in institutions were reported, affecting 539 people. Twenty-three outbreaks occurred in child care centres, 14 in aged care facilities, five in hospitals, and one in a mental health facility. All outbreaks appeared to have been caused by person-to-person spread of a viral illness. In 22 outbreaks (51%) one or more stool specimens were collected from cases; in six of these outbreaks (27%) norovirus was detected, and in five (23%) stool specimens tested positive for rotavirus. The remaining 11 outbreaks had negative test results. Viral gastroenteritis tends to peak in winter with around 15 outbreaks per week; over the past 5 years in November and December the average number of outbreaks has been 47.

Respiratory and other infections
Influenza
During November and December influenza activity was low in NSW, as measured by the number of patients who presented to 56 of the state's largest emergency departments with influenza-like-illness. There were 147 emergency department presentations of patients with influenza-like illness (1.0 per 1000 presentations) for November and 129 presentations (0.7 per 1000 presentations) for December.

The number of patients who tested positive for influenza at diagnostic laboratories was slightly above the usual level for this time of year. There were 41 cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza (including 18 of pandemic (H1N1) 2009) reported in November. Of these 12% were aged 0–5 years, 20% were aged 5–9 years and 46% were aged 15–49 years. In December, 46 cases were reported (including 37 of pandemic (H1N1) 2009). Of these, 15% were aged 0–5 years, 15% were aged 5–9 years and 50% were aged 15–49 years.

For a more detailed report on respiratory activity in NSW see: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/PublicHealth/Infectious/influenza_reports.asp

Vaccine-preventable diseases
Meningococcal disease
Nine cases of meningococcal disease were reported in NSW in November and December (12 cases were reported in the same period in 2009). The ages of the affected people

ranged from 3 to 70 years (three cases were children aged less than 5 years). One case (in an unvaccinated adult) was caused by serogroup C, for which there is a vaccine. Six cases were caused by serogroup B, one case by serogroup W135, and one case by serogroup Y.

In 2010, 73 cases of meningococcal disease were reported in NSW (including five deaths, one an infant aged 0–4 years) compared to 92 cases in 2009 (including four deaths in adults).

A free vaccine for serogroup C meningoccocal disease is available for infants at 12 months of age. Consequently, serogroup C meningococcal disease is now mainly seen in adults and in unimmunised children. In NSW in 2010, 82% of cases of meningococcal disease (where the serogroup was known) were caused by serogroup B, for which there is no vaccine.

Pertussis (whooping cough)

During November and December, 3450 cases of pertussis were reported in NSW. Over 20 000 cases of pertussis were reported during 2008 and 2009. Case reports declined to a low in April 2010 (with 314 cases reported), but since then have increased, with 1860 cases reported in November and 1590 cases in December. The number of reported cases was highest in children aged 5–9 years and 10–14 years. In total, 9244 cases were reported in 2010 compared with 12 577 in 2009.

A free vaccine is recommended for infants at 2, 4 and 6 months of age although the first dose can be given as early as 6 weeks of age. A booster dose is recommended at 4 years but this can be given as early as 3 years and 6 months of age. Immunisation reduces the risk of infection, however the vaccine does not provide lifelong protection and re-infection can occur. Because pertussis immunity wanes over time, many older children and adults are susceptible to infection and can be the source of new infections in infants. For a limited time, free pertussis (dTpa) vaccine is available for all new parents, grandparents and any other adults who will regularly care for infants less than 12 months of age. Free vaccine boosters are also provided in high school as part of the NSW School-Based Vaccination Program.

Sexually transmissible infections
Syphilis

There was a decrease of approximately 30% in infectious syphilis notifications for NSW in 2010 compared to 2009. A total of 379 cases of infectious syphilis were reported in NSW up until the end of December 2010 compared to 533 cases notified during 2009. The majority of notifications occurred in males aged between 20 and 50 years of age, which is consistent with previous trends.

Syphilis is a highly infectious sexually transmitted disease that is spread through vaginal, anal or oral sex through skin-to-skin contact. Syphilis is highly contagious during the primary and secondary stages when the sore or rash is present. Those most at risk include men who have sex with men, people with HIV/AIDS, and people living in Aboriginal communities that are remote or have poor access to health care services.

Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

An increase in lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) notifications was reported in NSW in 2010. A total of 50 cases were reported to NSW Health from January to October 2010. The increase may have been due in part to increased screening and case detection following alerts to local clinicians. The number of reports dropped in November and December 2010, with only three cases reported.

LGV is a sexually transmitted infection. It is caused by a rare, severe strain of chlamydia which generally causes more severe symptoms than chlamydia. Around 3–30 days after exposure, a small painless lump or sore appears on or in the penis, rectum, vagina, cervix or mouth. The initial lesion heals after a few days and most people are not aware of it. Over the next 2–6 weeks the infection spreads to the local lymph glands usually in the groin or inside the pelvis. People may also have fever, chills, weight loss, feel generally unwell or have sore muscles and joints. Where the infection is around the rectum there can be a discharge of blood, pus or mucus from the anus, a painful urgent feeling of needing to pass a bowel motion but being unable to do so, diarrhoea or constipation, and lower abdominal pain. LGV is spread through unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sexual contact. It can also be spread through sharing of sex toys between partners.

Figure 1.   Reports of selected communicable diseases, NSW, January 2004 to December 2010, 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 infection; RRV, Ross River virus infections; lab conf, 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 & hospitals than by other institutions.

NSW Population	
Male	50%
<5 y	7%
5–24 y	27%
25–64 y	53%
65+ y	13%

Arbovirus infections

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	47%
<5 y	0.3%
5–24 y	15%
25–64 y	73%
65+ y	12%
Rural	81%

Legionnaires' disease

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	60%
<5 y	0%
5–24 y	0%
25–64 y	55%
65+ y	45%
Rural	55%

Cryptosporidiosis

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	63%
<5 y	33%
5–24 y	33%
25–64 y	28%
65+ y	6%
Rural	32%

Measles

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	0%
<5 y	0%
5–24 y	0%
25–64 y	0%
65+ y	0%
Rural	0%

Gastroenteritis outbreaks in institutions

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
All outbreaks	83
Nursing homes	39
Hospitals	8
Child care	33
Schools	1
Other	2

Meningococcal disease

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	45%
<5 y	25%
5–24 y	35%
25–64 y	30%
65+ y	10%
Rural	55%

Gonorrhoea

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	83%
<5 y	0%
5–24 y	32%
25–64 y	67%
65+ y	1%
Rural	14%

Pertussis

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	44%
<5 y	13%
5–24 y	58%
25–64 y	24%
65+ y	5%
Rural	35%

Hepatitis A

Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	42%
<5 y	5%
5–24 y	58%
25–64 y	32%
65+ y	5%
Rural	14%

Salmonella infections

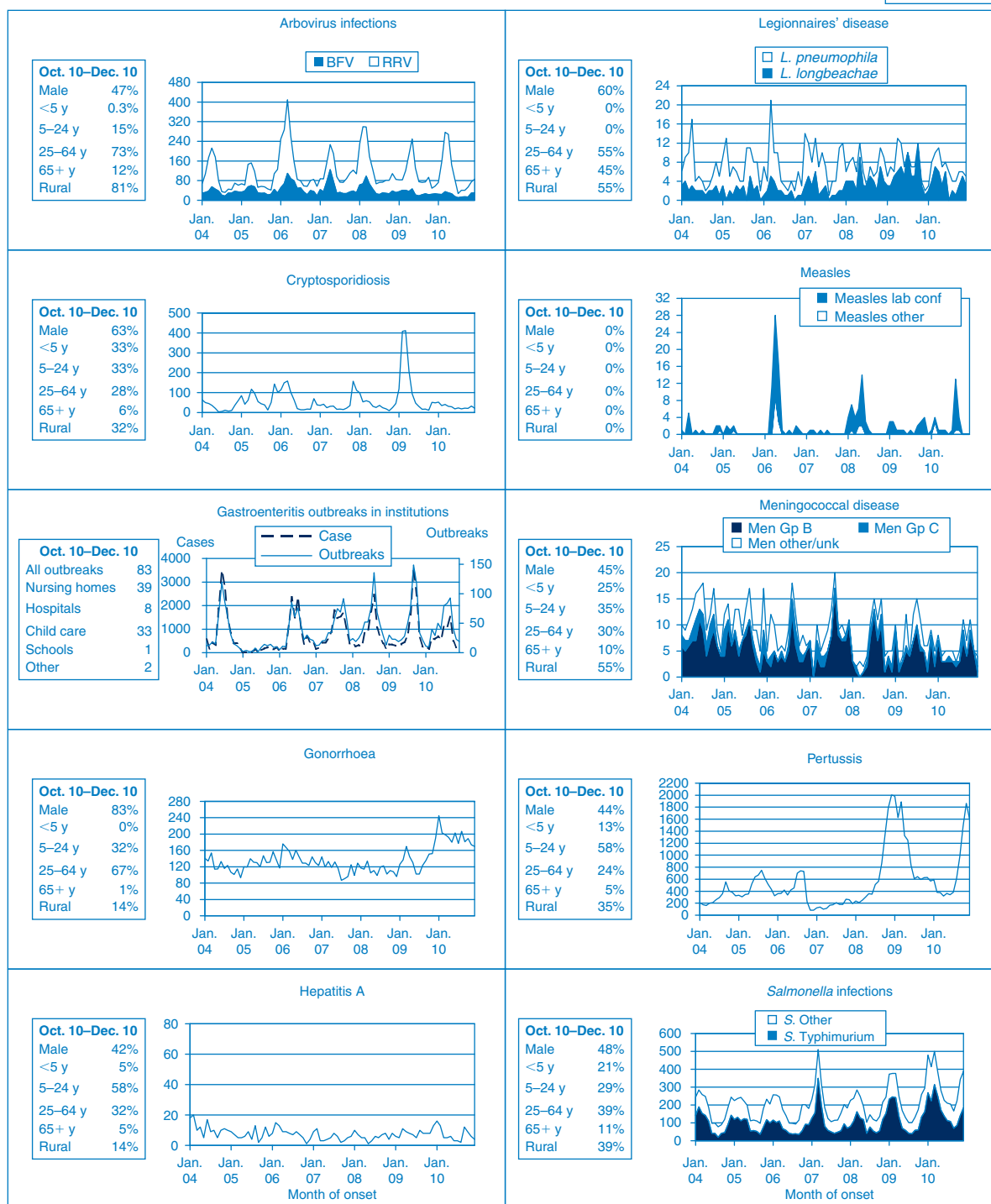| Oct. 10–Dec. 10	
Male	48%
<5 y	21%
5–24 y	29%
25–64 y	39%
65+ y	11%
Rural	39%

Month of onset

Table 1. Reports of notifiable conditions received in November 2010 by area health services

Condition	Greater Southern GMA	Greater Southern SA	Greater Western FWA	Greater Western MAC	Greater Western MWA	Hunter New England HUN	Hunter New England NEA	North Coast MNC	North Coast NRA	Northern Sydney Central Coast CCA	Northern Sydney Central Coast NSA	South Eastern Sydney Illawarra ILL	South Eastern Sydney Illawarra SES	Sydney South West CSA	Sydney South West SWS	Sydney West WEN	Sydney West WSA	JHS	Total For Nov[b]	Total Year to date[b]
Bloodborne and sexually transmitted																				
Chancroid[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chlamydia (genital)[a]	61	35	17	36	43	155	47	15	92	66	113	83	266	153	152	59	134	12	1563	16 800
Gonorrhoea[a]	1	2	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	4	16	3	60	41	14	6	12	–	174	2169
Hepatitis B – acute viral[a]	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	41
Hepatitis B – other[a]	1	4	2	1	2	5	1	–	1	1	16	3	34	45	57	4	61	15	260	2889
Hepatitis C – acute viral[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	4	44
Hepatitis C – other[a]	12	11	5	5	9	23	4	3	42	16	12	16	44	34	55	14	32	58	402	4510
Hepatitis D – unspecified[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Lymphogranuloma venereum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	51
Syphilis[a]	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	15	21	6	–	2	–	56	714
Vectorborne																				
Barmah Forest virus[a]	16	2	1	–	–	4	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	230
Ross River virus[a]	–	–	1	4	4	8	3	–	9	1	–	6	–	1	3	–	1	–	48	1011
Arboviral infection (other)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	12	6	9	1	3	1	1	–	41	180
Malaria[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	2	1	–	1	–	8	105
Zoonoses																				
Anthrax[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Brucellosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Leptospirosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Lyssavirus[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Psittacosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9
Q fever[a]	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	123
Respiratory and other																				
Blood lead level[a]	6	1	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	26	209
Invasive pneumococcal infection[a]	2	3	–	2	–	4	1	–	1	–	7	3	5	3	4	5	2	–	42	475
Legionella longbeachae infection[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	37
Legionella pneumophila infection[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	36
Legionnaires' disease (other)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Leprosy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Meningococcal infection (invasive)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	6	66
Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	7	7	3	1	6	–	31	333
Vaccine-preventable																				
Adverse event after immunisation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	2	–	–	1	4	–	14	154
H. influenzae b infection (invasive)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	25
Mumps[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	31
Pertussis	84	175	26	20	64	96	21	16	42	39	356	99	210	136	215	93	166	–	1859	7333
Rubella[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric																				
Botulism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cryptosporidiosis[a]	1	1	–	1	1	4	1	–	2	3	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	22	323
Giardiasis[a]	11	5	–	2	4	13	3	–	2	4	31	6	26	17	15	7	12	–	174	2149
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hepatitis A[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	7	86
Hepatitis E[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	15
Listeriosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Rotavirus[a]	3	3	–	1	1	10	3	–	3	5	29	10	17	20	12	14	22	–	153	1116
Salmonellosis[a]	3	15	2	3	3	21	7	–	17	7	24	6	33	17	39	16	28	–	240	3368
Shigellosis[a]	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	4	1	–	1	–	11	99
Typhoid[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	35
Verotoxin producing E. coli[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Miscellaneous																				
Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Meningococcal conjunctivitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

[a]Laboratory-confirmed cases only. [b]Includes cases with unknown postcode.
NB: Data are current and accurate as at the preparation date. The number of cases reported is, however, subject to change, as cases may be entered at a later date or retracted upon further investigation. Historical area health service configurations are included for continuity/comparison purposes and to highlight regional differences.
NB: Influenza are reported separately. See www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/index.asp for up-to-date information.
NB: From 1 January 2005, Hunter New England AHS also comprises Great Lakes, Gloucester and Greater Taree LGAs (LGA, Local Government Area). Sydney West also comprises Greater Lithgow LGA.
NB: HIV and AIDS data are reported separately in the Public Health Bulletin quarterly.

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

Table 2. Reports of notifiable conditions received in December 2010 by area health services

Condition	Greater Southern		Greater Western			Hunter New England		North Coast		Northern Sydney Central Coast		South Eastern Sydney Illawarra		Sydney South West		Sydney West		JHS	Total For Dec[b]	Total Year to date[b]
	GMA	SA	FWA	MAC	MWA	HUN	NEA	MNC	NRA	CCA	NSA	ILL	SES	CSA	SWS	WEN	WSA	JHS		
Bloodborne and sexually transmitted																				
Chancroid[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chlamydia (genital)[a]	59	29	12	31	35	220	54	34	81	68	105	95	280	114	89	50	103	–	1484	18 284
Gonorrhoea[a]	1	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	3	3	11	5	58	36	12	1	12	6	163	2332
Hepatitis B – acute viral[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Hepatitis B – other[a]	4	1	2	–	1	7	3	–	2	–	14	3	31	23	32	5	40	4	174	3063
Hepatitis C – acute viral[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	46
Hepatitis C – other[a]	10	8	3	5	10	27	3	9	11	11	16	11	29	25	30	7	23	18	256	4766
Hepatitis D – unspecified[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Lymphogranuloma venereum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	54
Syphilis	1	1	4	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	18	6	1	–	1	–	39	753
Vectorborne																				
Barmah Forest virus[a]	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	2	9	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	24	254
Ross River virus[a]	21	–	–	6	6	6	3	1	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1067
Arboviral infection (other)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	2	7	2	1	–	3	–	25	205
Malaria[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	13	118
Zoonoses																				
Anthrax[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Brucellosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Leptospirosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18
Lyssavirus[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Psittacosis[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	11
Q fever[a]	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	131
Respiratory and other																				
Blood lead level[a]	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	223
Invasive pneumococcal infection[a]	1	1	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	3	2	–	4	2	2	–	1	–	28	503
Legionella longbeachae infection[a]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	–	5	42
Legionella pneumophila infection[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	37
Legionnaires' disease (other)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Leprosy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Meningococcal infection (invasive)[a]	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	68
Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	6	1	–	11	–	27	360
Vaccine-preventable																				
Adverse event after immunisation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	158
H. influenzae b infection (invasive)[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Mumps[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	35
Pertussis	136	97	11	22	22	111	19	17	26	40	331	109	231	108	160	88	119	–	1648	8981
Rubella[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	10
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric																				
Botulism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cryptosporidiosis[a]	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	–	–	2	6	–	1	2	3	1	–	–	29	352
Giardiasis[a]	7	–	–	4	3	14	3	1	1	7	29	8	30	15	11	12	9	–	154	2303
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hepatitis A[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	89
Hepatitis E[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Listeriosis[a]	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	4	27
Rotavirus[a]	–	4	–	–	–	11	–	4	3	4	17	4	12	5	5	10	17	–	96	1212
Salmonellosis[a]	16	6	1	7	7	28	14	20	17	9	49	20	52	25	24	–	23	–	324	3692
Shigellosis[a]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	13	112
Typhoid[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	36
Verotoxin producing E. coli[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Miscellaneous																				
Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Meningococcal conjunctivitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

[a] Laboratory-confirmed cases only. [b] Includes cases with unknown postcode.
NB: Data are current and accurate as at the preparation date. The number of cases reported is, however, subject to change, as cases may be entered at a later date or retracted upon further investigation. Historical area health service configurations are included for continuity/comparison purposes and to highlight regional differences
NB: Influenza are reported separately. See www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/index.asp for up-to-date information.
NB: From 1 January 2005, Hunter New England AHS also comprises Great Lakes, Gloucester and Greater Taree LGAs (LGA, Local Government Area). Sydney West also comprises Greater Lithgow LGA.
NB: HIV and AIDS data are reported separately in the Public Health Bulletin quarterly.

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