

YEAR IN REVIEW: INFECTIOUS DISEASE SURVEILLANCE, 1998

In this edition of the *Bulletin*, we review the trends in reports of notifiable diseases received by the NSW Department of Health for 1998. Readers interested in the details of specific diseases should peruse Tables 3 to 6 for breakdowns of the disease reports by year, month, area of residence, age group and sex. Due to a recent extensive review of the data, which led to the removal of duplicated information, case numbers for some conditions may be lower than those reported in previous publications.

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED

There were 27,767 cases of notifiable diseases reported by doctors, hospital staff and laboratories in 1998. The following are highlights from those notifications:

- **most frequently reported condition:** hepatitis C (7689 cases);
- **least frequently reported conditions:** botulism, chancroid, diphtheria, lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), donovanosis, plague, polio, rabies, typhus, viral haemorrhagic fevers and yellow fever (0 cases);
- **condition for which reporting increased most over the previous year:** cryptosporidiosis (1130 cases), due largely to a large outbreak of illness linked to swimming in contaminated pools;
- **condition for which reporting decreased most over the previous year:** apart from hepatitis D (which is rarely reported), large declines (>50%) were recorded for Ross River virus infection (581 cases) and measles (119 cases, only 19 of which were lab-confirmed);
- **condition that caused the most concern:** cryptosporidiosis, due firstly to contaminated swimming pools and, later in the year, the Sydney water crisis;
- **condition most notable by its absence during the Sydney water crisis:** cryptosporidiosis (0 cases attributable to drinking Sydney water).

TRENDS

Other notable trends in 1998 included:

- a continued decline in reported cases of **AIDS** (149) most likely due to the effectiveness of combined antiretroviral therapies. In contrast, there was only a modest decline in reports of newly diagnosed **HIV infections** (371);
- a continued increase in reports of **gonorrhoea**, particularly among young inner-Sydney men (1052)
- a steady decline in reported **hepatitis A** cases toward background levels (926) after a large outbreak among young inner-Sydney men;
- an increase in reports of **acute hepatitis C** cases (106) most likely due to improved case investigation in some Public Health Unit areas;

- an increase in reports of **leptospirosis** (50), many linked to occupational exposure to infected animals;
- a decrease to nearly half of reported **pertussis** cases over the previous year (2313);
- few reported **rubella** cases (78);
- a continued increase in reported **salmonellosis** cases (1815);
- a modest decline in reported **tuberculosis** cases (394).

CONDITIONS NOT NOTIFIED

The accompanying tables of notifiable diseases do not capture all those illnesses **prevented** by routine public health measures. Some examples include:

- **water catchment protection and drinking water treatment** prevented cases of enteric illnesses (both notifiable and non-notifiable), such as Norwalk virus, hepatitis A, salmonellosis, cholera, typhoid, giardiasis, cryptosporidiosis and *E. coli* infections;
- **food laws, regulations and education** prevented a wide range of enteric illnesses;
- **immunisation programs** prevented many thousands of cases of measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, meningitis, epiglottitis, polio, hepatitis B, Q fever and influenza;
- **education programs and needle and syringe programs** prevented HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections;
- **rapid diagnosis, contact tracing and treatment** prevented the spread of tuberculosis, meningococcal disease and a variety of sexually transmitted infections;
- **animal disease eradication programs** have reduced the risk of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis;
- **environmental and occupational health programs** (including lead remediation programs) have reduced lead poisoning in adults and children;
- **cooling tower regulations** may have reduced outbreaks of legionnaires disease.

The year also saw the implementation of some **additional programs** aimed at further preventing illness, including:

- the massive school-based **Measles Control Program** in which more than 460,000 NSW primary school children received measles, mumps and rubella vaccines (that likely helped avert an expected Australia-wide outbreak);¹
- a massive **boil-water alert** for Sydney residents following the identification of cryptosporidiosis and giardia parasites in treated drinking water;²
- the addition of five **new conditions** to the list that laboratories are required to notify (chancroid, chlamydia trachomatis infections, donovanosis, LGV and giardiasis);³
- establishment of a **pilot hospital infection surveillance**

TABLE 3

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS IN NSW, 1991 TO 1998

Condition	Year of onset						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Adverse event after immunisation	NN	31	24	27	28	23	50
AIDS	436	422	470	528	454	345	185
Arboviral infections (total)*	413	342	655	382	537	1,227	1,804
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	6	6	25	40	273	172	186
Arboviral: Ross River virus infections*	299	324	597	330	237	1,031	1,597
Arboviral: NOS*	108	12	33	12	27	24	21
Blood lead level $\geq 15\mu\text{g/dl}$ *	not notifiable until December 1996						722
Brucellosis*	2	2	4	4	2	1	3
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	not notifiable until August 1998						560
Cholera*	1	0	1	0	1	3	1
Cryptosporidiosis*	not notifiable until December 1996						157
Food-borne illness (NOS)	2,762	253	107	213	270	211	257
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	153	405	426	296	1,359	554	939
Giardiasis*	not notifiable until August 1998						404
Gonorrhoea*	390	494	382	357	427	523	636
Invasive <i>H. Influenzae</i> type b infections (total)	211	219	124	61	29	14	17
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis	15	57	32	21	6	2	5
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)	138	32	15	11	4	5	8
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis	47	104	53	17	11	4	3
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia	11	26	24	12	8	3	1
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	not notifiable until December 1996						3
Hepatitis A*	1,128	904	580	586	616	958	1,432
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	416	118	98	75	64	43	50
Hepatitis B: other*	1,113	3,283	3,740	4,193	4,276	3,715	3,351
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	22	28	24	23	33	20	19
Hepatitis C: other*	859	4,104	6,189	8,237	7,181	7,366	7,349
Hepatitis D: acute*	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Hepatitis D: other*	0	8	12	18	17	8	9
Hepatitis E*	0	0	1	2	0	3	6
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	58	16	6	2	2	3	1
HIV infection*	788	638	518	431	438	412	398
Legionnaires' disease (total)	37	104	66	60	75	74	33
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	0	14	13	8	16	30	9
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	16	80	34	30	35	34	18
Legionnaires' disease: NOS	21	10	19	22	24	10	6
Leprosy	0	5	3	3	3	2	0
Leptospirosis*	29	21	16	14	6	33	33
Listeriosis*	11	13	12	10	14	22	23
Malaria*	202	164	164	187	206	233	192
Measles infections (total)	494	807	2,350	1,485	596	191	273
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	20	76	460	303	138	35	98
Measles: other	474	731	1,890	1,182	458	156	175
Meningococcal disease (total)	130	122	153	142	113	161	219
Meningococcal meningitis	53	94	98	80	72	98	108
Meningococcal septicaemia	17	18	43	41	26	40	65
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	60	10	12	21	15	23	46
Mumps*	8	23	13	11	14	27	29
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	307	400	453	522	469	413	353
Pertussis	49	217	1,534	1,408	1,370	1,158	4,252
Q Fever*	166	213	405	267	203	287	258
Rubella (total)*	61	326	1,186	233	2,377	635	153
Rubella*	60	326	1,184	229	2,376	630	153
Rubella (Congenital)*	1	0	2	4	1	5	0
Salmonella infections (total)*	1,176	805	980	1,101	1,366	1,224	1,698
<i>Salmonella bovis morbificans</i> infections*	19	21	32	24	15	13	25
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	196	232	291	457	547	581	934
Salmonella infections (NOS)*	961	552	657	620	804	630	739
Syphilis*	595	889	745	990	845	670	525
Tetanus	5	2	5	4	0	1	3
Tuberculosis*	461	394	396	393	443	411	441
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	59	28	37	35	39	45	33
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	not notifiable until December 1996						0

* Laboratory-confirmed cases only

NOS = Not otherwise Specified

NN = Not notifiable

The following diseases have not been notified since before 1991: Botulism*, Chancroid*, Diphtheria*, Granuloma inguinale*, Lymphogranuloma venereum*, Plague*, Poliomyelitis*, Rabies, Typhus*, Viral haemorrhagic fever, Yellow fever.

TABLE 4

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS BY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT AREA, NSW, 1998

Condition	Public Health Unit Area								
	CCA	CSA	FWA	GMA	HUN	ILL	MAC	MNC	MWA
Adverse event after immunisation	7	5	1	3	0	0	1	15	5
AIDS	4	37	0	1	4	5	1	0	0
Arboviral infections (total)*	9	10	55	197	50	30	79	90	34
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	0	0	9	7	7	7	2	49	0
Arboviral: Ross River virus infections*	8	3	46	188	37	19	77	40	34
Arboviral: NOS*	1	7	0	2	6	4	0	1	0
Blood lead level $\geq 15\mu\text{g/dl}$ *	40	88	129	7	141	19	9	11	14
Brucellosis*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	1	43	16	104	35	31	28	17	37
Cholera*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis*	54	85	7	22	82	50	27	93	4
Food-borne illness (NOS)	130	9	5	0	0	0	1	6	8
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	42	174	5	0	276	2	1	0	0
Giardiasis	12	46	2	8	15	11	5	6	6
Gonorrhoea*	11	194	9	7	27	13	9	32	7
Invasive <i>H. influenzae</i> type b infections (total)	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis A*	31	75	4	9	41	35	4	71	30
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	4	1
Hepatitis B: other*	19	558	25	26	61	66	13	29	15
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	0	51	4	0	2	10	2	0	2
Hepatitis C: other*	348	680	17	175	503	266	54	341	234
Hepatitis D: other*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis E*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV infection*	6	62	1	3	6	10	0	2	1
Legionnaires' disease (total)	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Legionnaires' disease: NOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis*	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	7	2
Listeriosis*	2	1	0	0	6	8	0	1	0
Malaria*	3	17	0	0	14	4	2	7	3
Measles infections (total)	7	7	1	0	14	10	1	18	7
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Measles: other	6	5	1	0	13	9	1	16	7
Meningococcal disease (total)	10	7	5	8	17	8	1	1	12
Meningococcal meningitis	2	3	1	2	4	3	0	0	7
Meningococcal septicaemia	3	3	4	4	9	2	0	0	2
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	5	1	0	2	4	3	1	1	3
Mumps*	2	8	0	0	1	2	0	5	0
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	14	30	1	11	30	9	4	19	2
Pertussis	51	102	81	229	257	223	23	112	71
Q Fever*	4	1	12	5	11	2	63	31	10
Rubella*	5	2	0	1	9	2	0	12	1
Salmonella infections (total)*	57	156	16	44	129	59	22	71	37
<i>Salmonella bovis moribificans</i> infections*	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	0
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	24	80	2	19	45	28	12	27	18
Salmonella infections (NOS)	32	73	14	24	81	28	9	44	19
Syphilis*	6	100	15	1	9	1	20	10	23
Tetanus	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tuberculosis*	4	72	1	0	6	12	0	7	2
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* lab-confirmed cases only NOS = Not Otherwise Specified

Area Health Service population estimates 1998:

CCA = Central Coast Area (281,028)

CSA = Central Sydney Area (479,819)

FWA = Far West Area (49,426)

GMA = Greater Murray Area (258,612)

HUN = Hunter Area (528,992)

ILL = Illawarra Area (341,677)

MAC = Macquarie Area (103,549)

MNC = Mid North Coast Area (256,180)

MWA = Mid Western Area (167,000)

TABLE 4

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS BY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT AREA, NSW, 1998 *continued*

Condition	Public Health Unit Area								
	NEA	NRA	NSA	SA	SES	SWS	WEN	WSA	NOS
Adverse event after immunisation	2	4	2	8	24	5	5	7	0
AIDS	1	5	16	0	52	5	4	14	0
Arboviral infections (total)*	43	80	22	23	19	8	9	16	3
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	1	44	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
Arboviral: Ross River virus infections*	40	35	12	17	4	5	6	7	3
Arboviral: NOS*	2	1	8	3	15	3	1	9	0
Blood lead level ≥ 15ug/dl*	13	15	33	7	31	198	32	97	5
Brucellosis*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	20	27	16	13	107	18	8	30	9
Cholera*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis*	53	116	63	51	158	115	53	92	5
Food-borne illness (NOS)	4	25	0	2	10	0	0	1	0
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	0	5	0	0	75	2	16	141	0
Giardiasis	21	22	38	7	61	49	35	55	5
Gonorrhoea*	23	9	77	5	504	52	9	55	9
Invasive <i>H. influenzae</i> type b infections (total)*	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis A*	25	175	62	14	166	75	54	52	3
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	2	5	1	1	18	2	1	7	2
Hepatitis B: other*	34	20	369	13	443	859	44	636	12
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	3	0	1	0	26	0	3	2	0
Hepatitis C: other*	137	388	423	221	1003	1058	364	1339	32
Hepatitis D: other*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hepatitis E*	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
HIV infection*	2	4	32	1	139	25	10	16	51
Legionnaires disease (total)	1	4	11	0	2	4	6	8	0
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	1	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	0
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	0	0	7	0	1	2	3	4	0
Legionnaires' disease: NOS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis*	11	16	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Listeriosis*	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	0
Malaria*	2	13	29	3	22	15	13	11	2
Measles infections (total)	2	6	4	4	9	11	4	14	0
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	0
Measles: other	2	4	2	2	8	10	3	11	0
Meningococcal disease (total)	5	6	19	5	25	15	14	27	0
Meningococcal meningitis	0	5	8	0	2	8	4	3	0
Meningococcal septicaemia	5	1	4	4	3	6	9	17	0
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	0	0	7	1	20	1	1	7	0
Mumps*	0	2	3	0	11	1	1	3	0
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	2	18	73	6	48	31	5	0	3
Pertussis	62	61	138	74	245	221	197	163	3
Q Fever*	25	32	2	29	5	1	0	1	2
Rubella*	0	17	7	1	12	4	1	4	0
Salmonella infections (total)*	54	191	223	36	215	182	93	223	7
<i>Salmonella bovis morbilligans</i> infections*	2	4	3	1	5	3	6	4	1
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	26	36	114	12	105	107	57	144	2
Salmonella infections (NOS)*	26	151	106	23	105	72	30	75	4
Syphilis*	12	14	41	4	148	104	14	93	12
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	3	3	44	4	53	100	6	74	3
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	2	0	2	0	5	6	1	4	0
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* lab-confirmed cases only NOS = Not Otherwise Specified

Area Health Service population estimates 1998:

NEA = New England Area (177,086)

NRA = Northern Rivers Area (256,685)

NSA = North Sydney Area (760,663)

SA = Southern Area (183,114)

SES = South Eastern Sydney (752,977)

SWS = South Western Sydney (752,217)

WEN = Wentworth Area (309,647)

WSA = Western Sydney Area (657,997)

NOS = Area Not Stated

TABLE 5

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX, NSW, 1998

Conditions	0-4 yrs		5-24 yrs		25-44 yrs	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Adverse event after immunisation	45	32	8	7	0	1
AIDS†	1	0	3	0	98	6
Arboviral infections (total)*	1	4	61	53	157	149
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	1	2	6	9	24	17
Arboviral: Ross River virus infections*	0	2	44	40	117	121
Arboviral: NOS*	0	0	11	4	16	11
Blood lead level ≥ 15ug/dl*	66	34	104	12	416	20
Brucellosis*	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	2	7	90	224	134	78
Cholera*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis*	302	239	163	154	69	127
Food-borne illness (NOS)	7	8	21	29	46	44
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	83	70	63	69	20	42
Giardiasis*	71	54	35	31	71	51
Gonorrhoea*	7	1	162	57	688	46
Invasive <i>H. influenzae</i> type b infections (total)	5	6	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis	1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia	3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)	1	2	0	0	0	0
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	2	2	1	0	1	0
Hepatitis A*	20	18	193	154	297	120
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	0	0	13	8	17	8
Hepatitis B: other*	15	9	325	279	1,023	760
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	0	0	16	15	42	22
Hepatitis C: other*	36	24	809	522	3,212	1,723
Hepatitis D: other*	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hepatitis E*	0	0	2	0	1	0
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	0	0	1	0	0	0
HIV infection*	3	7	28	9	226	24
Legionnaires' disease (total)	0	0	0	1	7	3
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	0	0	0	0	2	1
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	0	0	0	0	5	2
Legionnaires' disease: NOS	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leptospirosis*	0	0	12	1	23	2
Listeriosis*	1	1	0	1	1	4
Malaria*	4	1	30	11	66	18
Measles infections (total)	48	29	18	19	2	3
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	5	2	3	6	1	2
Measles: other	43	27	15	13	1	1
Meningococcal disease (total)	42	37	35	38	8	8
Meningococcal meningitis	10	6	13	13	3	3
Meningococcal septicaemia	20	20	13	14	2	1
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	12	11	9	11	3	4
Mumps*	2	0	7	6	7	8
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	7	8	9	9	31	19
Pertussis	142	131	497	530	244	307
Q Fever*	0	0	36	7	94	25
Rubella*	9	6	25	12	4	18
Salmonella infections (total)*	335	282	282	258	179	183
<i>Salmonella bovis morbificans</i> infections*	8	8	5	3	4	5
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	168	132	157	139	64	87
Salmonella infections (NOS)	159	142	120	116	111	91
Syphilis*	0	0	29	64	133	132
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis*	3	2	29	33	77	80
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	1	0	8	3	9	4
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	1	1	0	0	0	0

* Laboratory-confirmed cases only

† includes unknown age and/or sex

‡ 1 transsexual case

NOS = Not Otherwise Specified

TABLE 5

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX, NSW, 1998 *continued*

Conditions	45–64 yrs		≥ 65 yrs		Total		U†
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Adverse event after immunisation	0	0	0	0	53	40	1
AIDS‡	36	1	3	0	141	7	1
Arboviral infections (total)*	132	139	46	30	397	375	5
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	34	27	10	3	75	58	0
Arboviral: Ross River virus infections*	88	107	32	25	281	295	5
Arboviral: NOS*	10	5	4	2	41	22	0
Blood lead level ≥ 15ug/dl*	201	10	15	0	802	76	11
Brucellosis*	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	15	6	0	1	241	316	3
Cholera*	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis*	17	22	10	23	561	565	4
Food-borne illness (NOS)	24	20	1	1	99	102	0
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	12	41	94	242	272	464	3
Giardiasis*	36	25	5	8	218	169	17
Gonorrhoea*	78	3	7	0	942	107	3
Invasive <i>H. influenzae</i> type b infections (total)*	0	0	0	0	5	6	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis*	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia*	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)*	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Hepatitis A*	62	36	13	12	585	340	1
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	3	0	0	3	33	19	0
Hepatitis B: other*	395	251	87	62	1,845	1,361	36
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	6	3	0	2	64	42	0
Hepatitis C: other*	589	300	162	122	4,808	2,691	64
Hepatitis D: other*	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hepatitis E*	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
HIV infection*	52	3	4	1	313	44	14
Legionnaires' disease (total)	15	1	16	3	38	8	0
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	3	1	10	2	15	4	0
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	11	0	3	1	19	3	0
Legionnaires' disease: NOS	1	0	3	0	4	1	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leptospirosis*	10	1	1	0	46	4	0
Listeriosis*	4	3	6	6	12	15	1
Malaria*	21	5	0	4	121	39	1
Measles infections (total)	0	0	0	0	68	51	0
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	0	0	0	0	9	10	0
Measles: other	0	0	0	0	59	41	0
Meningococcal disease (total)	4	9	0	4	89	96	0
Meningococcal meningitis	2	2	0	0	28	24	0
Meningococcal septicaemia	1	5	0	0	36	40	0
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	1	2	0	4	25	32	0
Mumps*	1	4	2	2	19	20	0
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	32	31	87	71	166	138	2
Pertussis*	147	193	49	64	1,079	1,225	9
Q Fever*	47	13	8	4	185	49	2
Rubella*	1	1	1	1	40	38	0
Salmonella infections (total)*	83	97	50	58	929	878	8
<i>Salmonella bovis moribificans</i> infections*	1	4	2	1	20	21	0
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	32	35	18	20	439	413	6
Salmonella infections (NOS)*	50	58	30	37	470	444	2
Syphilis*	129	28	64	35	355	259	13
Tetanus	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Tuberculosis*	31	37	52	50	192	202	0
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	2	0	0	0	20	7	0
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

* Laboratory-confirmed cases only

† includes unknown age and/or sex

‡ 1 transsexual case

NOS = Not Otherwise Specified

TABLE 6

DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS BY MONTH OF ONSET, NSW, 1998

Conditions	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Adverse event after immunisation	15	13	11	5	5	7	3	7	9	8	9	2
AIDS	18	16	10	14	16	16	17	11	9	4	5	13
Arboviral infections (total)*	67	57	83	52	31	21	22	25	39	39	181	160
Arboviral: Barmah Forest virus infections*	23	11	16	11	5	4	8	7	17	4	15	12
Arboviral: Ross river virus infections*	39	34	60	39	20	15	10	12	15	25	165	147
Arboviral: Other infections*	5	12	7	2	6	2	4	6	7	10	1	1
Blood lead level $\geq 15\mu\text{g/dl}$ *	88	108	102	93	72	53	55	67	55	99	46	51
Brucellosis*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections*	15	12	17	8	16	10	4	12	34	91	176	165
Cholera*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis*	123	350	398	113	40	14	12	7	22	8	17	26
Food-borne illness (NOS)	7	5	3	7	35	3	17	5	10	4	90	15
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	26	12	74	12	6	42	3	19	23	278	142	102
Giardiasis*	0	0	0	1	2	0	20	97	90	68	53	73
Gonorrhoea*	84	89	72	89	74	91	98	64	89	82	84	136
Invasive <i>H. influenzae</i> type b infections (total)	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b epiglottitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b meningitis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b septicaemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b infection (NOS)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Hepatitis A*	175	139	120	103	81	66	62	44	47	33	25	31
Hepatitis B: acute viral*	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	1	6	4	4	4
Hepatitis B: other*	271	256	287	282	277	243	288	301	268	273	249	247
Hepatitis C: acute viral*	8	6	6	8	5	11	8	13	14	14	8	5
Hepatitis C: other*	599	597	762	589	711	623	619	607	673	619	631	553
Hepatitis D: other*	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hepatitis E*	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis: acute viral (NOS)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV infection*	33	32	45	28	22	26	42	29	37	25	36	16
Legionnaires' disease (total)	2	1	2	8	10	5	2	3	1	4	6	2
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. longbeachae</i> *	2	1	0	3	5	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Legionnaires' disease: <i>L. pneumophila</i> *	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	3	1	1	4	2
Legionnaires' disease: (NOS)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis*	3	4	2	2	1	2	5	2	9	4	11	5
Listeriosis*	8	3	3	1	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
Malaria*	20	13	16	14	13	15	13	11	12	10	10	14
Measles infections (total)	10	10	14	12	10	10	11	15	4	13	9	1
Measles: lab confirmed cases*	2	0	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	0	1
Measles: other	8	10	11	11	8	8	8	14	3	10	9	0
Meningococcal disease (total)	10	10	3	14	13	16	37	24	17	21	6	14
Meningococcal meningitis	3	4	0	6	5	6	9	8	4	2	0	5
Meningococcal septicaemia	4	4	1	2	5	3	19	13	8	8	3	6
Meningococcal infection (NOS)	3	2	2	6	3	7	9	3	5	11	3	3
Mumps*	4	3	8	3	2	5	4	3	3	1	1	2
Mycobacterial infection: other than TB*	23	17	31	15	24	30	24	34	31	24	33	20
Pertussis	443	254	227	146	111	101	126	162	213	231	156	143
Q Fever*	23	21	12	18	20	11	17	11	39	22	29	13
Rubella*	4	2	7	4	7	4	4	8	8	9	11	10
Salmonella infections (total)*	216	206	213	160	141	88	67	109	167	140	144	164
<i>Salmonella bovis morbiificans</i> infections*	5	1	8	4	4	1	1	1	4	3	4	5
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> infections*	122	99	85	69	66	38	35	51	95	71	55	72
Salmonella infections (NOS)	89	106	120	87	71	49	31	57	68	66	85	87
Syphilis*	45	36	59	53	53	62	59	49	63	62	39	47
Tetanus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tuberculosis*	28	34	32	25	28	31	39	29	42	37	37	32
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	6	4	4	1	1	0	1	2	1	5	1	1
Verotoxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> *	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

* Laboratory-confirmed cases only

NOS = Not Otherwise Specified

system.³

- the introduction of enhanced influenza surveillance that added **directed virology surveillance** to the existing sentinel general practice and laboratory-based surveillance systems.⁴

The whole system of health protection rests on the foundation of public health surveillance. Your notifications—whether from general or specialist medical practices, laboratories, hospitals, schools or childcare centres—are vital for running, planning and improving public health programs in New South Wales. So thanks.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES, NSW: SEPTEMBER 1999

TRENDS

Reports of notifiable diseases to the end of July were largely unremarkable for this time of year (Figure 1, Table 7).

NSW INFLUENZA ACTIVITY UPDATE

Summary

Influenza activity continued at a moderately high level during July and early August as reflected by both the number of laboratory diagnoses and reported clinical activity. There was a sharp increase in both forms of surveillance activity in early July. In late July and early August, influenza A activity declined while influenza B activity increased. The influenza season appears to have arrived earlier this year than in the previous few years, and at the same time of year that respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity usually peaks. However, influenza activity this year has not yet exceeded the peaks achieved in recent years.

Clinical activity

Rates of reported influenza-like illness have oscillated during July and early August (Figure 2). Reports were received from more than 30 general practitioners (GPs) through four public health units, including approximately 3,500 consultations per week. This source of data may include illness due to causes other than influenza.

Virological activity

The laboratory reporting rate for influenza A decreased markedly during July and early August; however, influenza B reports increased (Figure 3). In the second week of August, 32 cases of influenza A were reported (30 virological, 2 serological), 15 cases of influenza B (all virological) and 39 RSV. In the same week last year, there were 88 cases of influenza A, no cases of influenza B, and 120 cases of RSV. The rate of RSV isolation has been

included to show that the rates of these two viruses have increased at the same time of year this season, whereas influenza A has peaked in July–August in previous years. This source of data tends to include a high proportion of hospitalised patients, particularly children, and may not accurately reflect the affect of the illness on other sections of the community.

Directed virological surveillance

Approximately 25 to 30 nasopharyngeal or throat gargle samples from patients suffering from influenza-like illness were received each week from 10 to 15 of the sentinel GPs (that is, GPs who have been specially enrolled to provide this data) during July and early August. These samples showed a similar virological pattern to the routine laboratory reports discussed previously: the influenza A isolation rate decreased from 30 per cent of samples in mid-July to zero in the second week of August, while the rate for influenza B increased from seven to 21 per cent during that period. No other respiratory viruses were isolated during the period.

There are approximately 30 sentinel GPs from Central Sydney, South Eastern Sydney, Western Sydney, Wentworth, Central Coast, Hunter, Illawarra, Greater Murray and Southern Areas participating in the scheme this year.

International surveillance

Influenza activity in the southern hemisphere reported to the World Health Organization varies considerably between countries. During the first two weeks of August, Argentina continued to report influenza A activity at the level of 'widespread outbreak', while Brazil reported 'local outbreak' activity. New Zealand reported 'sporadic' activity. South Africa continues to report flu activity at the level of 'local outbreak' for both influenza A and B, and both Chile and Paraguay reported 'sporadic' activity.