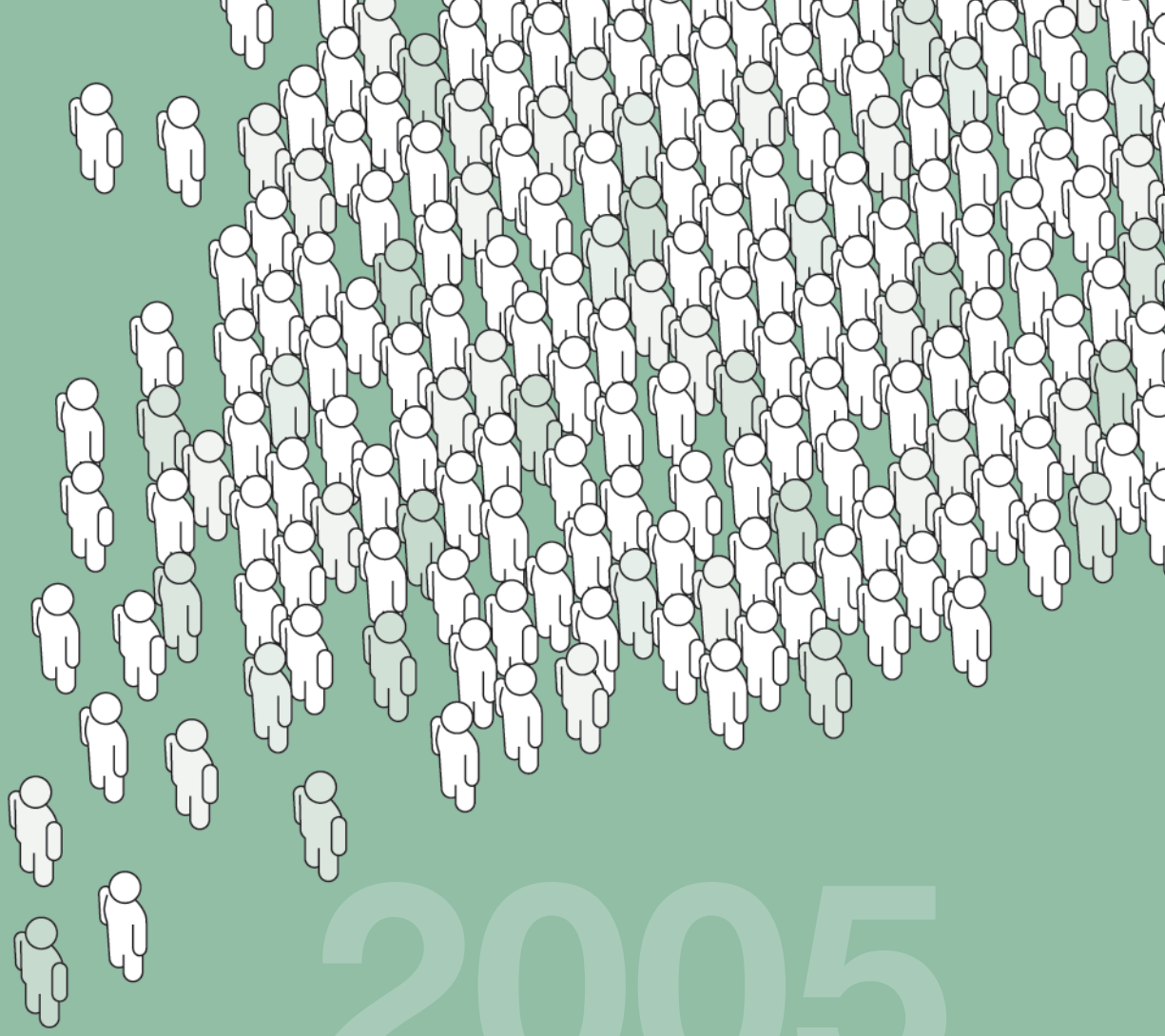

2005

Annual Surveillance Report

HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia

Edited by National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Australian Government
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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2005 Annual Surveillance Report

HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis
and sexually transmissible
infections in Australia

edited by

Ann McDonald

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

in collaboration with

Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme

Communicable Diseases Network Australia

National Centre in HIV Social Research

National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia

and collaborating networks in surveillance for HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections

The National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing and is affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine, The University of New South Wales. The NCHECR Surveillance Program is a collaborating unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Its work is overseen by the Ministerial Advisory Committee on AIDS, Sexual Health and Hepatitis.

2005 Annual Surveillance Report

HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia

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Preface

This report is the ninth annual review of available surveillance data pertaining to the occurrence of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia. It is intended to be a reference document for organisations and individuals interested in the occurrence of these infectious diseases in Australia, drawing together relevant data from many sources into a single comprehensive report. The report is available at Internet address **http://www.med.unsw.edu.au/nchecr**

The Australian AIDS Public Access Dataset and the Australian HIV Public Access Dataset, including information on AIDS and HIV infection, respectively, diagnosed in Australia by 31 December 2004 and reported by 31 March 2005, is available through the website **http://www.med.unsw.edu.au/nchecr**

The main findings of the report are presented as text, supported by figures. The underlying data are presented as tables and follow the main report. The tables are provided with no commentary, except for brief explanatory footnotes. A methodological summary follows the tables, along with references to other documents and reports which provide further information.

Some of the information regarding risk behaviour which appears in this report is also published, along with further behavioural data, in the report *HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmissible Infections in Australia Annual Report of Behaviour 2005,* edited by the National Centre in HIV Social Research. Specifically, data reported in Tables 5.1.1, 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 of *HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2005* also appears in the report on behavioural data.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all data provided in the report are to the end of 2004, as reported by 31 March 2005. All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.

This report could not have been prepared without the collaboration of a large number of organisations involved in health services throughout Australia. The ongoing contribution of all collaborating organisations, listed in the following section, to national surveillance for HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections is gratefully acknowledged.

Acknowledgments

National organisations

- Australasian Society for HIV Medicine, Sydney, NSW
- Australia and New Zealand Liver Transplant Register, Sydney, NSW
- Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Sydney, NSW
- Australian Hepatitis Council
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, ACT
- Communicable Diseases Network Australia, Canberra, ACT
- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra, ACT
- Multicultural HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C Service, Camperdown, NSW
- National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations
- National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS
- National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales, NSW
- National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW
- National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia, Fitzroy, VIC

State/Territory health departments

- Communicable Disease Control Program, ACT Department of Health and Community Care, Canberra, ACT
- Area Public Health Units, NSW Health Department, North Sydney, NSW
- AIDS/STD Program, Disease Control, Department of Health, Darwin, NT
- Queensland Health, Brisbane, QLD
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Services, Internal Medicine Service, Royal Adelaide Hospital, SA
- Department of Community and Health Services, Hobart, TAS
- STD/Blood-Borne Virus Program, Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Human Services, Melbourne, VIC; The Macfarlane Burnet Institute for Medical Research and Public Health Limited, Prahran, VIC
- Communicable Diseases Control Branch, Department of Health, Perth, WA

Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme

Reference Laboratories:

- Microbiology Department, Canberra Hospital, Garran, ACT
- Department of Microbiology, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, NSW
- Microbiology Laboratory, Royal Darwin Hospital, Casuarina, NT
- Queensland Health Scientific Services, Coopers Plains, QLD
- Infectious Diseases Laboratories, Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, Adelaide, SA
- Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Royal Hobart Hospital, Hobart, TAS
- Microbiological Diagnostic Unit, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC
- Microbiology Department, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, WA

Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit and its collaborators

- John James Medical Centre; The Canberra Hospital, ACT
- Bigge Park Centre, John Hunter Hospital, Liverpool Medical Centre, Nepean Hospital, Newborn Care and Rainbow Clinic, Sydney Children's Hospital, The Children's Hospital at Westmead; Private practitioners, NSW
- Caboolture Hospital, Gold Coast Hospital; Ipswich Hospital, Mater Hospital, Rockhampton Hospital; Royal Children's Hospital, QLD
- Women's and Children's Hospital, SA
- Mercy Hospital for Women, Monash Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital; Private practitioners, VIC
- Princess Margaret Hospital for Children; Children's Hospital Medical Centre, WA

Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

- Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney Hospital, Sydney, NSW
- Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, Marrickville, NSW
- Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, Brisbane, QLD
- Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, Miami, QLD
- Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA
- Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Melbourne, VIC

State/Territory Departments of Corrections

- ACT Corrective Services, Woden, ACT
- Corrections Health Service, Matraville, NSW
- Department of Correctional Services, Darwin, NT
- Queensland Corrective Services Commission, Brisbane, QLD
- South Australian Forensic Health Services; Department for Correctional Services (SA), Adelaide, SA
- Corrective Services Division, Department of Justice, Hobart, TAS
- Department of Human Services, Melbourne, VIC
- Strategic and Specialist Services, Ministry of Justice of Western Australia, Perth, WA

Australian Red Cross Blood Services

- Australian Red Cross Blood Service, Fitzroy, VIC
- ACT Red Cross Transfusion Service, ACT
- NSW Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, NSW
- NT Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, NT
- Queensland Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, QLD
- Australian Red Cross Blood Service South Australia, SA
- Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, TAS
- Red Cross Blood Bank Victoria, VIC
- Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service Western Australia, WA

Australian HIV Observational Database

- Bligh Street Clinic, Tamworth; Blue Mountains Sexual Health Clinic, Katoomba; Holdsworth House General Practice, Darlinghurst; Illawarra Sexual Health, Wollongong; Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, Marrickville; Macquarie Sexual Health Centre, Dubbo; Nepean Sexual Health and HIV Clinic, Penrith; Holden Street Clinic, Gosford; SHAIDS, Lismore; St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney, The Medical and Vein Centre, Coffs Harbour; Taylor Square, Darlinghurst; 407 Bourke Street, Surry Hills; NSW
- Clinic 34, Darwin, NT
- AIDS Medical Unit, North Quay; Blackall Terrace Specialist Group, Nambour; Gladstone Road Medical Centre, Highgate Hill; Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, Miami; Sexual Health Program, Cairns Base Hospital, Cairns, QLD
- The Care and Prevention Program, Adelaide University, Adelaide, SA
- The Alfred Hospital, Prahran; Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Carlton; Monash Medical Centre, Clayton; Prahran Market Clinic, South Yarra; The Centre Clinic, St Kilda; The Carlton Clinic, Carlton, VIC
- Department of Clinical Immunology, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth

Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

- Drug Referral Information Centre, ACT.
- Albury Community Health Centre, Albury; Harm Minimisation Services (SWSAHS), Fairfield; Hunter NSP Services and Royal Newcastle Hospital, Newcastle; Indo-Chinese Outreach Network (ICON) Bankstown, Cabramatta and Liverpool; Kirketon Road Centre and K2, Kings Cross; Medically Supervised Injecting Centre (MSIC), Kings Cross; Northern Rivers Area Health Service; Port Kembla First Step Program; Resource and Education Program for IDUs, Redfern and Canterbury; St George NSP, Kogarah; The Exchange, Manly; Wentworth HIV and Sexual Health Service; Western Sydney AIDS Prevention Service, Auburn, Blacktown, Mt Druitt and Parramatta, NSW.
- Northern Territory AIDS Council, Darwin and Palmerston, NT.
- Biala Community Alcohol and Drug Services, Brisbane; Cairns Base Hospital NSP; Drug Users Network, Education and Support (DUNES), Gold Coast; Kobi House, Toowoomba; Queensland Intravenous and AIDS Association (QuIVAA), Brisbane; Sunshine Coast Intravenous and AIDS Association (SCIVAA), Sunshine Coast; West Moreton Sexual Health Service, Ipswich, QLD.
- Hindmarsh Centre, Hindmarsh; Noarlunga Community Health Service; Northern Metropolitan Community Health Service NSP and Shopfront, Salisbury; Parks Community Health Service, Adelaide; Port Adelaide Community Health Service, Port Adelaide; South Australia Voice for Intravenous Education (SAVIVE) AIDS Council South Australia, Adelaide; South Australian Drug and Alcohol Services Council, Adelaide; Warrinilla Clinic, Adelaide, SA.
- NuFIT, Glenorchy; Tasmanian Council on AIDS, Hepatitis & Related Diseases (TasCAHRD), Hobart; Devonport Community Health Centre, Devonport, TAS.
- Health Works, Footscray; Melbourne Inner Needle Exchange, Collingwood; South East Alcohol and Drug Service, Dandenong; St Kilda NSP; Southern Hepatitis/HIV/AIDS Resource and Prevention Service (SHARPS), Melbourne, VIC.
- WA AIDS Council Mobile Exchange, Perth; Western Australia Substance Users Association (WASUA), Northbridge and Bunbury, WA.
- Centre for Immunology, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, NSW.

Risk behaviour and treatment uptake among gay and other homosexually active men

- AIDS Action Council of the Australian Capital Territory, Canberra, ACT
- AIDS Council of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW
- AIDS Council of South Australia, Adelaide, SA
- PLWHA (NSW)
- PLWHA (VIC)
- Queensland AIDS Council, Brisbane, QLD
- Queensland Positive People (QPP), Brisbane, QLD
- Victorian AIDS Council/Gay Men's Health Centre, Melbourne, VIC
- Western Australian AIDS Council, Perth, WA

Summary

HIV/AIDS

- By 31 December 2004, 9,618 AIDS cases and 6,590 deaths following AIDS, adjusted for reporting delay, had been notified in Australia. A total of 21,400 cases of HIV infection, adjusted for multiple reporting, had been diagnosed in Australia by the end of 2004. An estimated 14,840 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Australia in 2004, including around 1,100 adult/adolescent women.
- The annual number of AIDS diagnoses in Australia dropped from 817 cases in 1995 to 208 cases in 2001 and has remained relatively stable in 2002 – 2004 at around 240 cases per year. The decline in AIDS incidence was due to a fall in HIV incidence occurring in the mid 1980s and the effectiveness since mid 1996 of combination antiretroviral therapy in delaying progression to AIDS among people whose HIV infection was diagnosed before AIDS.
- The annual number of new HIV diagnoses declined from around 890 in 1995 to 660 in 2000 and then increased to around 820 in 2004. Reported diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection increased from 151 cases in 1998 to 281 cases in 2003 and then declined to 253 cases in 2004. The proportion of women among new HIV diagnoses and diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection increased from 10.7% and 5.2%, respectively, in 2000 – 2003 to 13.5% and 5.8%, respectively, in 2004. Diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection indicate the lower bound for the number of new HIV infections that have actually occurred in Australia over this time.
- HIV continued to be transmitted in Australia primarily through sexual contact between men, which was reported in more than 86% of cases of newly acquired HIV infection diagnosed in 2000 – 2004. HIV prevalence remained below 1% among people attending needle and syringe programs, prison entrants, and among men and women seen at sexual health clinics reporting a history of heterosexual contact and women with a history of sex work.
- The rates of HIV and AIDS diagnosis *per capita* in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations differed little, and declined in both populations in 1995 – 1999. In 2000 – 2004, the rate of HIV diagnosis increased in both populations, to 4.7 per 100,000 in the non-Indigenous population and to 5.2 per 100,000 in the Indigenous population. The rate of AIDS diagnosis in the Indigenous population also increased, from 1.5 per 100,000 in 2000 to 3.6 per 100,000 in 2004, whereas the rate of AIDS diagnosis in the non-Indigenous population continued to decline, to 0.8 per 100,000 in 2004. The recent trends in the rates of HIV/AIDS diagnosis in the Indigenous population are based on relatively small numbers and may reflect localised occurrences rather than national patterns.
- Among Indigenous HIV cases, an equal proportion of diagnoses were attributed to male homosexual contact and heterosexual contact (36.1%). A higher proportion of HIV diagnoses were attributed to injecting drug use among heterosexual men and women (20.0% vs 3.4%), and were among women (33% vs 10.8%) in the Indigenous population compared with the non-Indigenous population.
- The rate of AIDS diagnosis among overseas born and Australian born people declined from 3.2 and 2.6 per 100,000 population, respectively, in 1995 – 1999, to 1.2 and 1.1 per 100,000 population in 2000 – 2004.
- AIDS incidence and estimated HIV prevalence in Australia at the end of 2004 were 1.2 and 74 per 100,000 population, respectively. AIDS incidence in Australia in 2004 was lower than that recorded in the United Kingdom (1.4), and substantially lower than in France (2.3 in 2003), Italy (2.9) and the United States (14.7 in 2003). Within the Asia-Pacific region, estimated HIV prevalence in Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand was substantially higher than that in Australia in 2004.
- Survival following AIDS in Australia increased from 17 months for cases diagnosed prior to 1996 to 45 months for cases diagnosed in 2001.
- An estimated 53% of all people living with HIV infection in Australia in 2004 were treated with antiretroviral therapy.

Viral hepatitis

- The *per capita* rate of new diagnoses of hepatitis C infection has declined from 107.2 (20,188 cases) in 2000 to 66.0 per 100,000 population (13,028 cases) in 2004. The reported number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection fell from 538 cases in 2000 to 361 cases in 2004.
- Hepatitis C transmission continued to occur in Australia predominantly among people with a recent history of injecting drug use. More than 73% of people with newly acquired hepatitis C infection reported a history of injecting drug use.
- Hepatitis C prevalence was 25% among people seen at needle and syringe programs in 2004 who reported having injected drugs for three years or less. In 2004, hepatitis C prevalence was 28% among people aged less than 20 years and was 43% among those aged 20 – 24 years.
- An estimated 194,260 people were living with hepatitis C infection in Australia in 2004, including 153,300 with chronic hepatitis C infection and stage 0/1 liver disease, 32,800 with stage 2/3 liver disease and 8,160 living with hepatitis C related cirrhosis. A further 65,300 had hepatitis C antibodies without chronic infection.
- An estimated 2,069 people were prescribed ribavirin and interferon combination treatment for hepatitis C infection in 2004.
- The primary cause of liver disease among 179 people who had a liver transplant in 2004 was hepatitis C in 30.7% of cases and hepatitis B in 5.6% of cases.
- The population rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection declined from 2.2 (414 cases) in 2000 to 1.4 per 100,000 (275 cases) in 2004. Among cases of newly acquired hepatitis B infection diagnosed in 2002 – 2004, exposure was attributed to injecting drug use, sexual contact, or an other or undetermined exposure in 47.4%, 25.8% and 26.7% of cases, respectively.

Sexually transmissible infections other than HIV

- Chlamydia was the most frequently reported notifiable condition in Australia in 2004 with 35,189 diagnoses. The population rate of diagnosis of chlamydia more than doubled over the past five years, from 91.4 (16,953 cases) in 2000 to 186.1 per 100,000 in 2004.
- The population rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea increased from 31.4 (5,897 cases) in 2000 to 37.0 per 100,000 population (7,098 cases) in 2004.
- The population rate of diagnosis of syphilis in Australia was less than 10 per 100,000 in 2000 – 2004. In New South Wales, the population rate of syphilis diagnoses almost doubled and increased nine fold in Victoria in 2000 – 2004. The increased rates of syphilis in New South Wales and Victoria were almost completely confined to homosexual men. In the Northern Territory, the rate of syphilis declined from 205.5 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 140.0 per 100,000 population in 2004.
- The decline in the number of diagnoses of donovanosis, from 38 in 2001 to 16 in 2002 and 2003 and 10 in 2004, was attributed to improved case ascertainment and treatment.
- In the Northern Territory, the population rates of diagnosis of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis continued to be substantially higher than elsewhere in Australia. Substantially higher rates of diagnosis of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis were recorded among Indigenous people compared with non-Indigenous people.

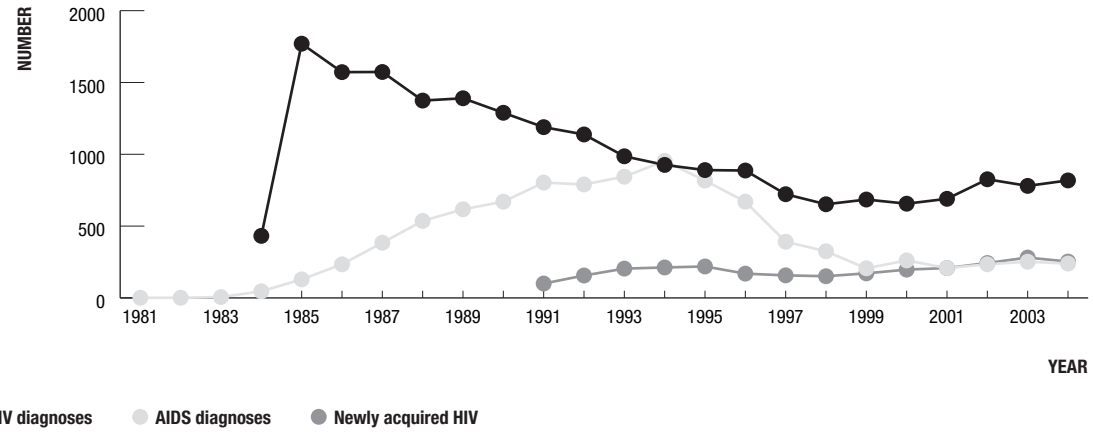
Main findings

HIV/AIDS

The annual number of AIDS diagnoses in Australia declined from 817 diagnoses in 1995 to 208 diagnoses in 2001 and has remained relatively stable over the past three years at around 240 diagnoses (Figure 1). The decline in the number of AIDS diagnoses in 1995 – 2001 was due to the fall in HIV incidence that took place in the mid 1980s and to the use, since mid 1996, of effective antiretroviral treatment of HIV infection. A similar pattern of declining AIDS incidence in 1995 – 2001 followed by relatively stable incidence in 2002 – 2004 has been reported in other industrialised countries such as the United States, Canada and in a number of European countries (Figure 6).

Following a long-term decline, the annual number of new HIV diagnoses in Australia has gradually increased over the past five years, from 656 cases in 2000 to around 820 in 2004. Among these new diagnoses, an increasing number were in people who had acquired HIV infection within the previous year (Figure 1).

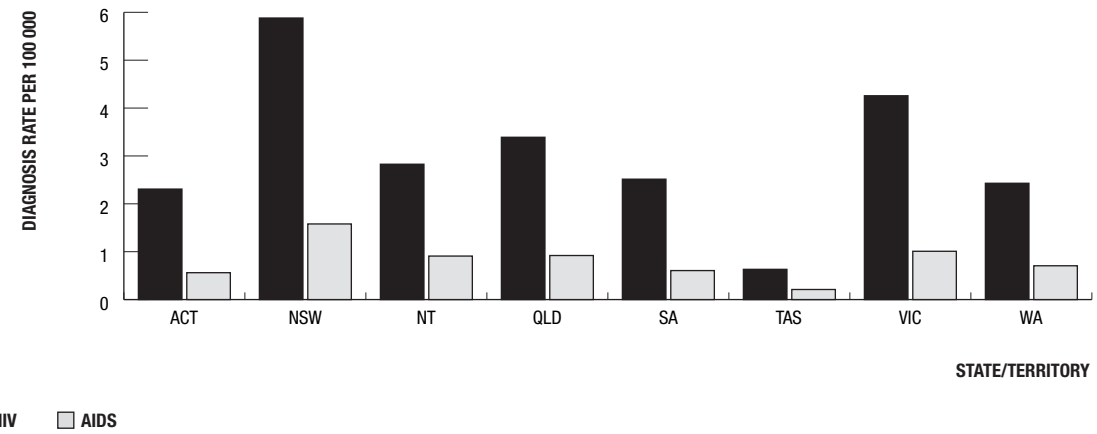
Figure 1 Number of diagnoses of HIV infection[1] and AIDS in Australia



1 HIV diagnoses adjusted for multiple reporting. AIDS diagnoses adjusted for reporting delays.

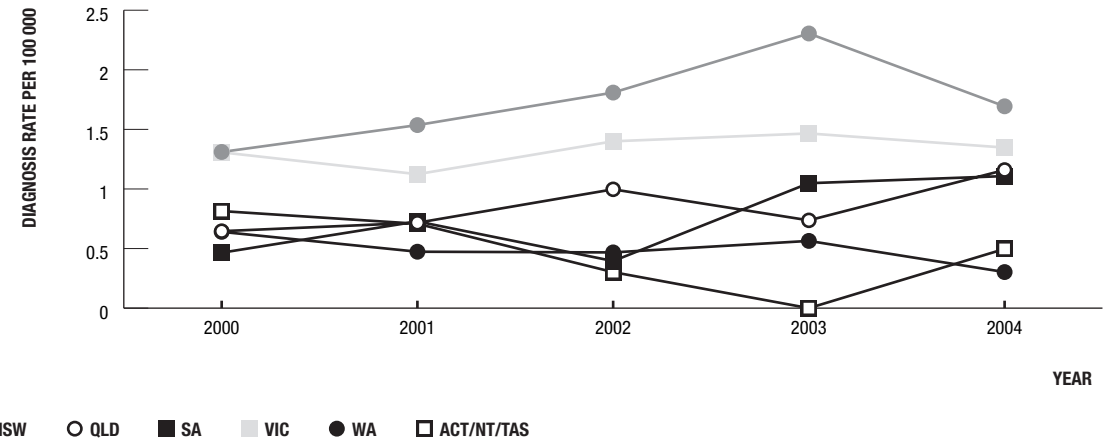
At the end of 2004, the cumulative number of HIV infections that had been diagnosed in Australia was estimated to have been 21,400, and an estimated 14,840 people were living with HIV infection (see Table 6.1.1). An estimated 53% of all people living with HIV infection were receiving antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection in 2004, slightly more than the 50% estimated to be receiving treatment for HIV infection in 2003. The long-term effectiveness of antiretroviral treatment in preventing progression of HIV illness remains unknown.

Figure 2 Average annual incidence of diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory



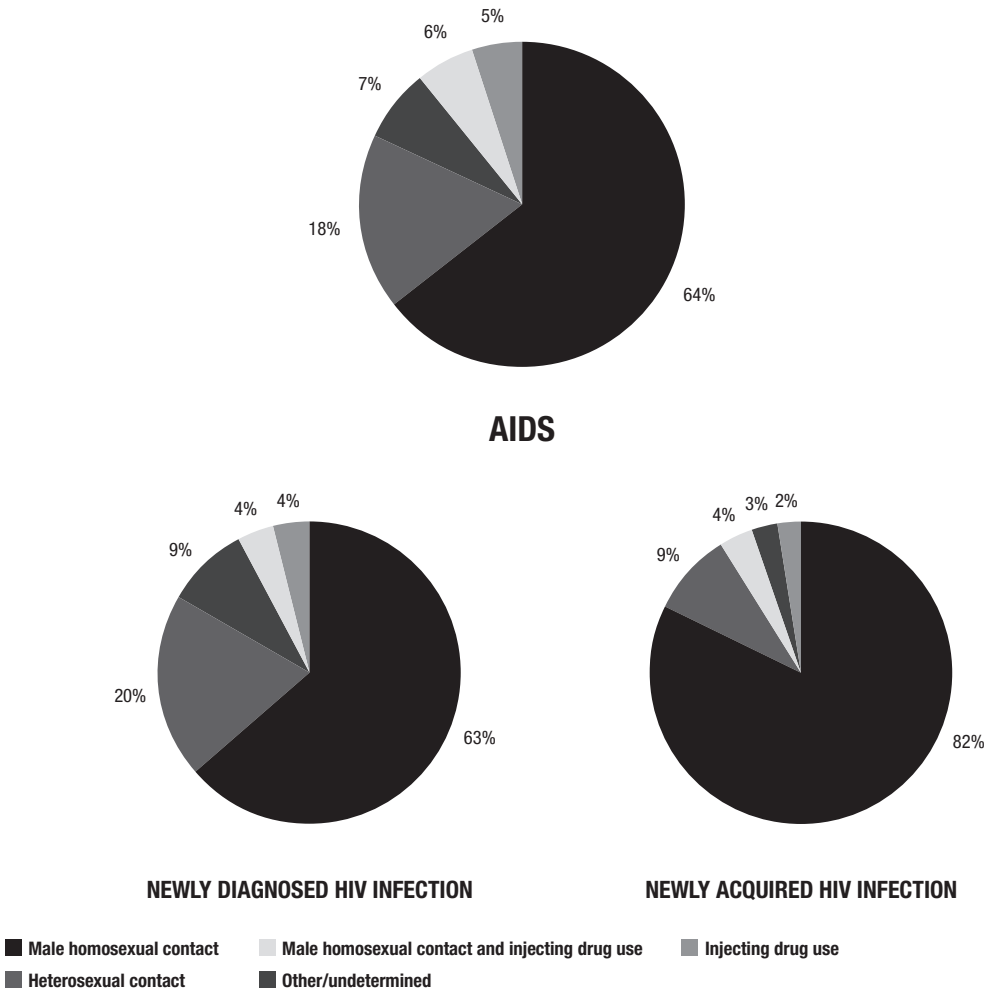
Over the past five years, rates of diagnosis of AIDS and HIV infection were highest in New South Wales at 1.6 and 5.9 per 100,000 population, respectively. Victoria recorded the second highest rate of diagnosis of AIDS (1.0) and HIV infection (4.3) in 2000 – 2004. Population rates of AIDS diagnosis were similar in Queensland (0.9) and the Northern Territory (0.9), and lower rates of AIDS diagnosis were recorded in Western Australia (0.7), South Australia (0.6), the Australian Capital Territory (0.5) and Tasmania (0.2) (Figure 2).

Figure 3 Newly acquired HIV, 2000 – 2004, by year and State/Territory



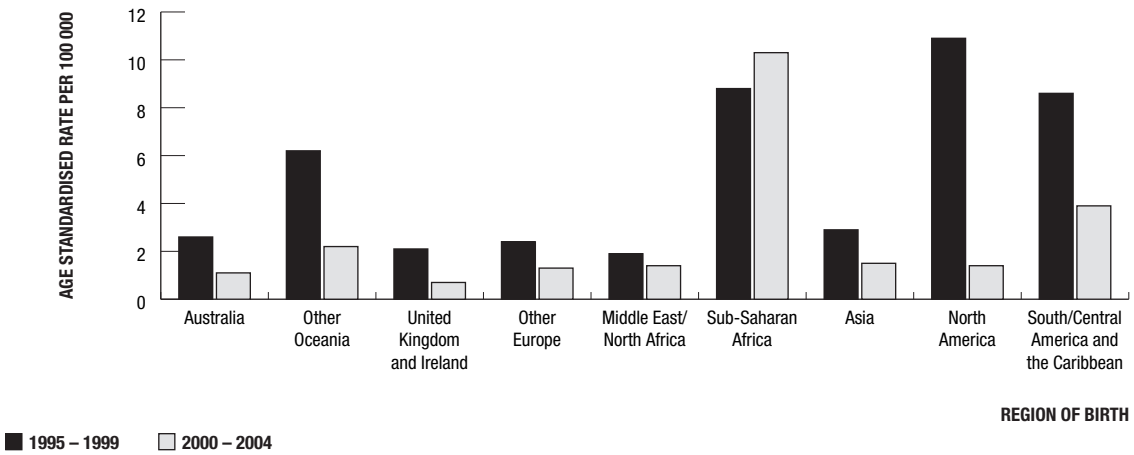
The rate of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection in New South Wales fell from 2.3 per 100,000 population in 2003 to 1.7 per 100,000 population in 2004. In Victoria, the rate of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection in 2000 – 2004 was relatively stable at around 1.3 per 100,000 population. Queensland and South Australia both recorded their highest rate of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection over the past ten years in 2004, at 1.2 and 1.1 per 100,000 population, respectively. Rates of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection were less than 0.5 per 100,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and Tasmania, and in Western Australia in 2004. These reported cases of newly acquired HIV infection represent a lower limit to the number of cases of HIV transmission that have actually occurred in Australia over this time (Figure 3).

Figure 4 AIDS, HIV infection and newly acquired HIV infection, 2000 – 2004, by HIV exposure category



Transmission of HIV in Australia continues to be mainly through sexual contact between men (Figure 4). In 2000 – 2004, the majority (77%) of men with newly diagnosed HIV infection reported a history of homosexual contact. A history of male homosexual contact was also reported in more than 86% of cases of newly acquired HIV infection diagnosed in 2000 – 2004. Small percentages of diagnosed cases of newly acquired infection were attributed to injecting drug use among women and heterosexual men (2.4%), heterosexual contact only (8.8%), and in 2.6% of cases, exposure to HIV remained undetermined.

Figure 5 AIDS incidence in Australia, 1995 – 2004, by year and region of birth



People born in Australia accounted for 66% of AIDS diagnoses in Australia in 2000 – 2004. AIDS incidence in 2000 – 2004 was highest among people born in countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 5).

In 2004, AIDS incidence in Australia (1.2 per 100,000 population) was higher than that in Germany (0.6) but lower than that in the United Kingdom (1.4 per 100,000). Substantially higher AIDS incidence rates were reported in a number of other Western countries including France (2.3 per 100,000 population in 2003), Italy (2.9 per 100,000 population in 2004), Spain (4.3 per 100,000 population in 2004) and the United States (14.7 per 100,000 population in 2003) (Figure 6).

Figure 6 AIDS incidence in selected industrialised countries by year

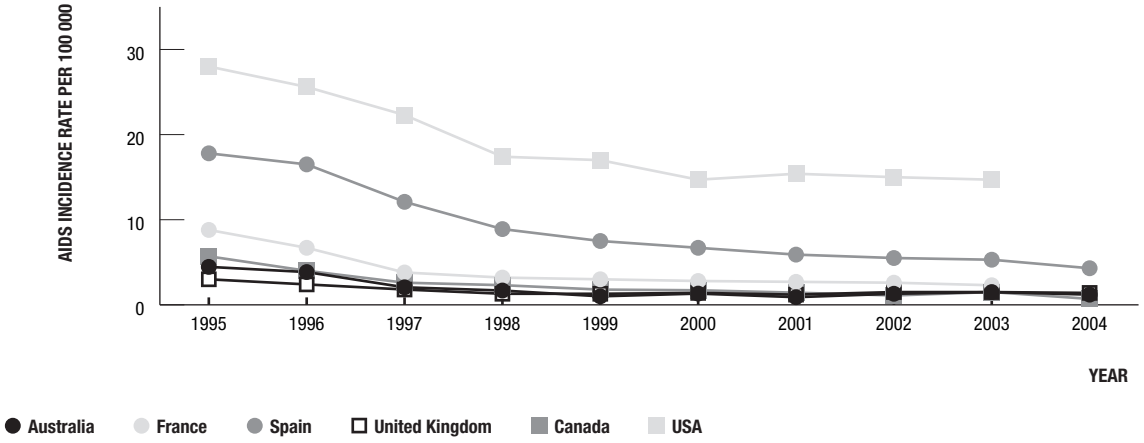
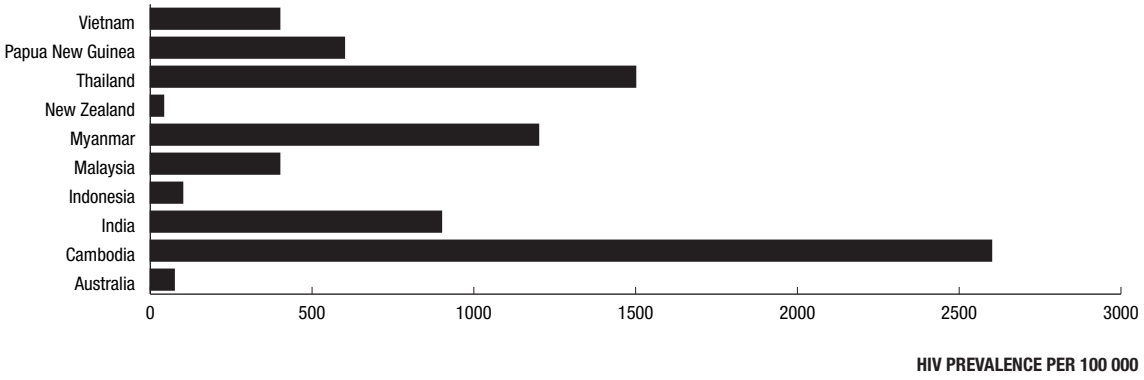


Figure 7 HIV prevalence in selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region



Among countries in the Asia-Pacific region, estimated HIV prevalence was highest in Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar (Figure 7). HIV prevalence in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam was also higher than that in Australia in 2004.

Viral hepatitis

The population rate of reported diagnoses of hepatitis A infection in Australia declined from 4.3 per 100,000 in 2000 to 1.6 per 100,000 in 2004. New diagnoses of hepatitis A infection declined by 76% among people aged 20 – 29 years and by 67% among those aged 30 – 39 years.

The population rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection gradually declined over the past five years, from 2.2 per 100,000 in 2000 to 1.4 per 100,000 population in 2004 (Figure 8). The rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection declined by 78% and 40% among people aged 15 – 19 years and 20 – 29 years, respectively (Figure 9). The rates of diagnosis remained low among those aged less than 15 years and those aged 30 years or older.

Figure 8 Newly acquired hepatitis B infection by year and State/Territory

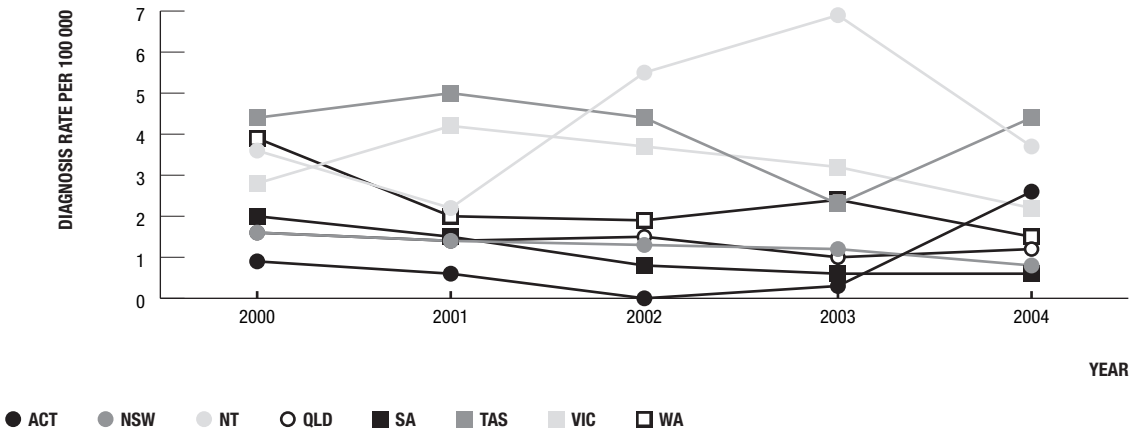
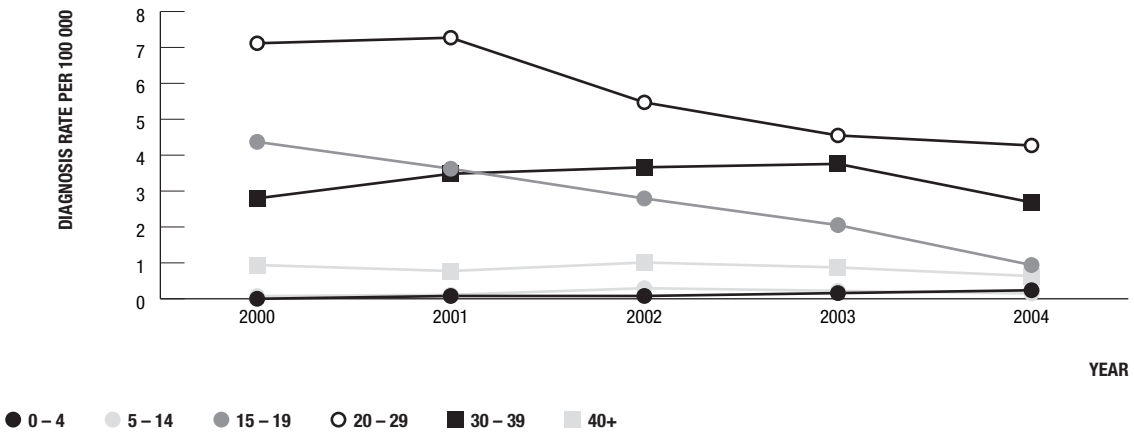
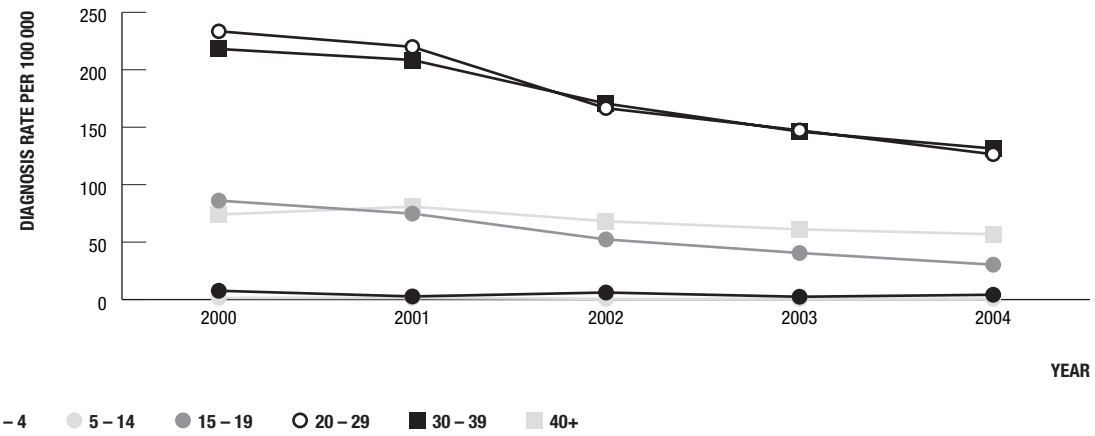


Figure 9 Newly acquired hepatitis B infection by year and age group



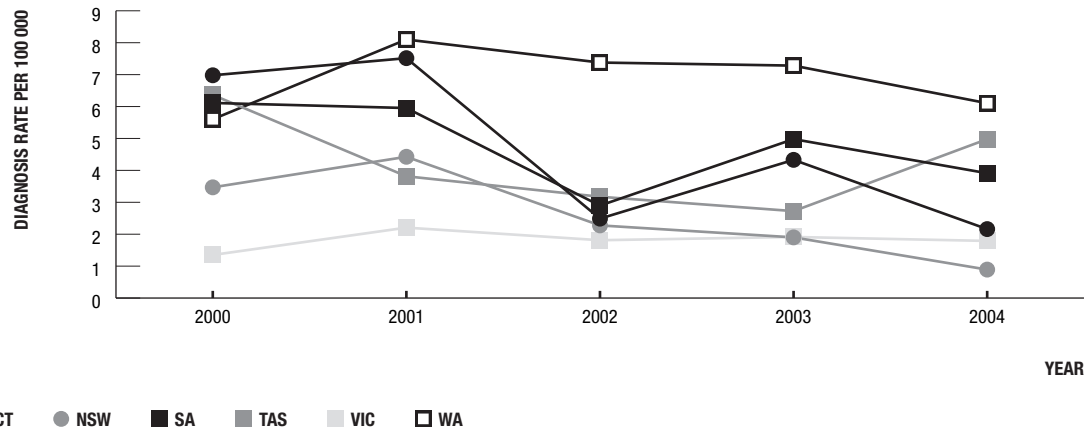
Information on the reported source of exposure among cases of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, diagnosed in 2002 – 2004 and reported through health authorities in South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, indicated that the percentage of diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use increased from 43.6% in 2002 to 52.9% in 2004, whereas the percentage of diagnoses for which exposure was attributed to sexual contact or was another or undetermined exposure declined from 56.4% in 2000 to 47.1% in 2004. (Table 2.1.5).

Figure 10 Hepatitis C infection by year and age group



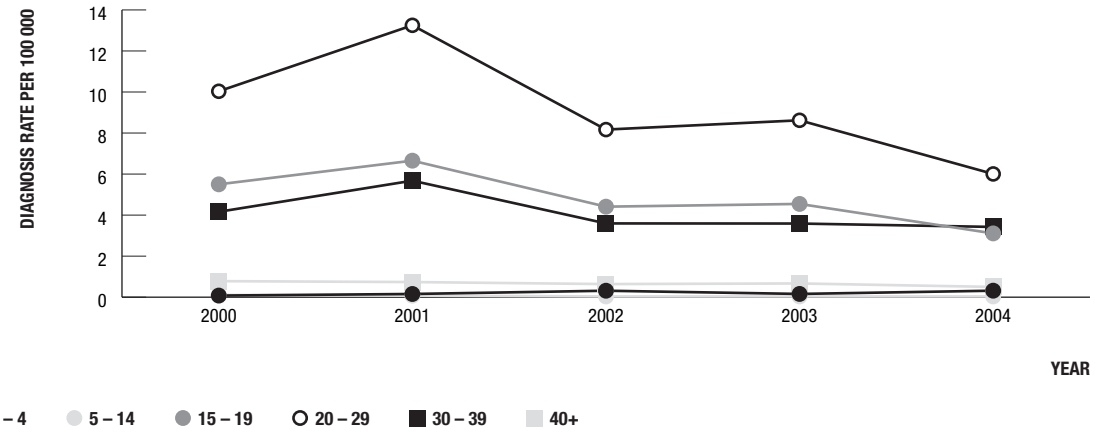
The annual number of reported new diagnoses of hepatitis C declined from 20,188 in 2000 to 13,028 in 2004. The *per capita* rate of diagnosis of hepatitis C infection declined by 46% in the 20 – 29 year age group and by 40% in the 30 – 39 year age group in 2000 – 2004 (Figure 10). In the 15 – 19 year age group, the rate of new hepatitis C diagnoses declined by 65% in 2000 – 2004, suggesting declining hepatitis C incidence among young injectors.

Figure 11 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection by year and State/Territory[1]



1 Data not available from NT and QLD

Figure 12 Newly acquired hepatitis C by year and age group



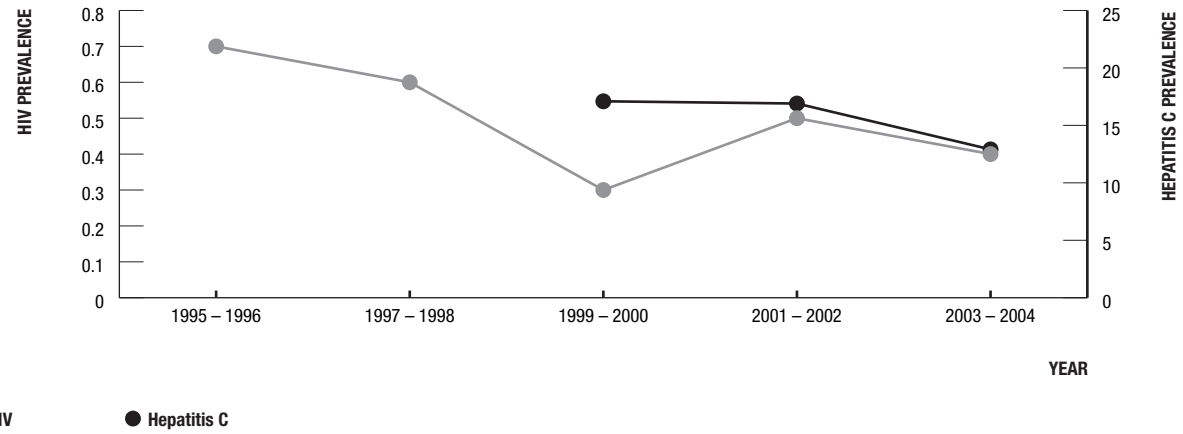
Around 2.8% of cases of hepatitis C infection diagnosed in 2000 – 2004 were reported as having been acquired within the previous two years (Figure 11). These diagnosed cases of newly acquired hepatitis C infection represent a small fraction of the true number of new infections, which was estimated to be 16,000 cases in 2001.

Hepatitis C transmission continued to occur at the highest rate among adults aged less than 30 years (Figure 12), primarily among people with a history of injecting drug use. Information on the source of exposure to hepatitis C was not reported for 18% of cases of newly acquired hepatitis C infection diagnosed in 2004 (Table 2.1.10).

Among people who inject drugs seen at the Kirketon Road Centre in Sydney, hepatitis C incidence was 17.9 per 100 person years in 2003, and was much higher among those aged less than 20 years (97.5 per 100 person years). Hepatitis C prevalence was around 26% among people attending needle and syringe programs in 2000 – 2004, who reported having injected for three years or less, indicating continuing high levels of hepatitis C transmission in this population. The decline in the number of people reporting having injected drugs for three years or less (from 336 in 2000 to 135 in 2004) and the decline in the number of people aged less than 20 years (from 222 in 2000 to 64 in 2004) among those seen through needle and syringe programs, suggests a decline in the prevalence of injecting drug use among young people (Table 4.2.2).

Among men and women seen at sexual health clinics in 2001 – 2004 who were tested for hepatitis C antibody, the percentage with newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection was highest among men and women who reported a history of injecting drug use.

Figure 13 HIV and hepatitis C prevalence[1] in blood donors by year



1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations

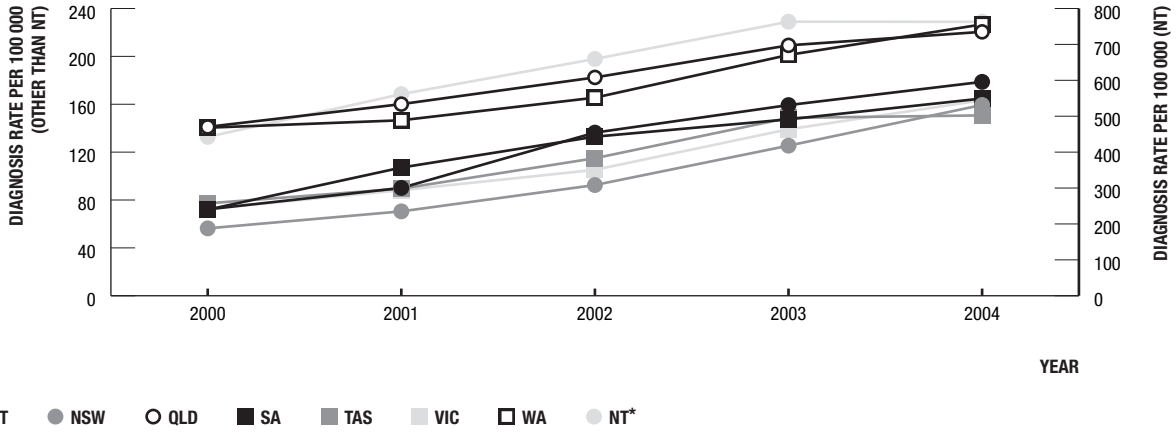
Blood donors are known to be at low risk for hepatitis C infection, based on national donor selection criteria. Hepatitis C prevalence in 2004 was 100 times lower among blood donors (0.013%) than the estimated prevalence of hepatitis C infection in the Australian population as a whole (1.3%) (Figure 13).

In 2004, an estimated 259,570 people living in Australia had been exposed to hepatitis C virus. Of these, 65,300 people were estimated to have cleared their infection, 153,300 had chronic hepatitis C infection and early liver disease (stage 0/1), 32,800 had chronic hepatitis C infection and moderate liver disease (stage 2/3), and 8,160 were living with hepatitis C related cirrhosis.

Sexually transmissible infections other than HIV

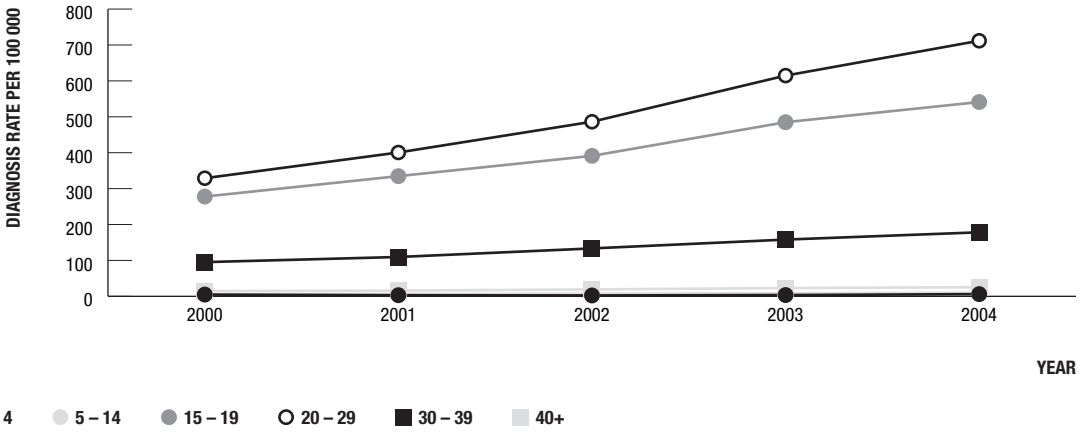
Chlamydia was the most frequently reported infection notified in Australia in 2004, with 35,189 cases. The population rate of reported diagnoses of chlamydia more than doubled over the past five years from 91.4 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 186.1 per 100,000 population in 2004 (Figure 14). Increasing rates of diagnosis of chlamydia were reported in all State/Territory health jurisdictions in 2000 – 2004. Increases in the rate of diagnosis of chlamydia were highest in the 20 – 29 and 15 – 19 year age groups (Figure 15).

Figure 14 Chlamydia by year and State/Territory



* NT on right axis

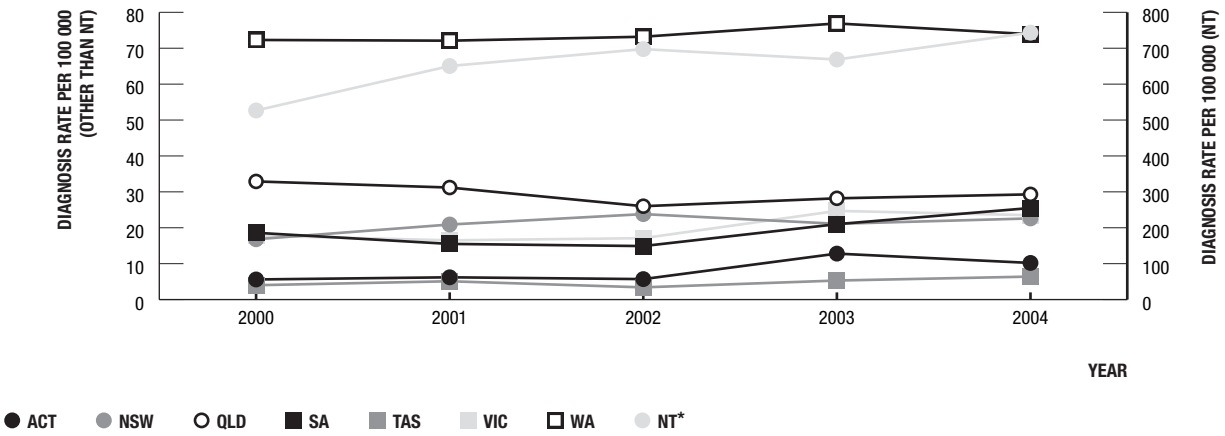
Figure 15 Chlamydia by year and age group



The population rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea gradually increased from 31.4 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 37.0 per 100,000 population in 2004 (Figure 16). The rate of diagnosis was highest in the age groups 20 – 29 years and 15 – 19 years and was substantially lower among people aged 30 years or older (Figure 17).

At a national level, the rate of diagnosis of syphilis remained relatively stable in 2000 – 2004 at less than 10 per 100,000 population (Figure 18). In New South Wales, the population rate of syphilis diagnosis almost doubled in 2000 – 2004 and increased nine fold in Victoria. These increases were almost completely confined to homosexually active men. In Sydney, newly acquired infections were reported among homosexually active men at levels that had not been seen since the early 1980s. Among men enrolled in the Health in Men (HIM) cohort study from 2001, 7, 4 and 3 cases of newly acquired syphilis were diagnosed in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, giving an incidence rate of 1.09, 0.43 and 0.5 per 100 person years, respectively.

Figure 16 Gonorrhoea by year and State/Territory



* NT on right axis

Figure 17 Gonorrhoea by year and age group

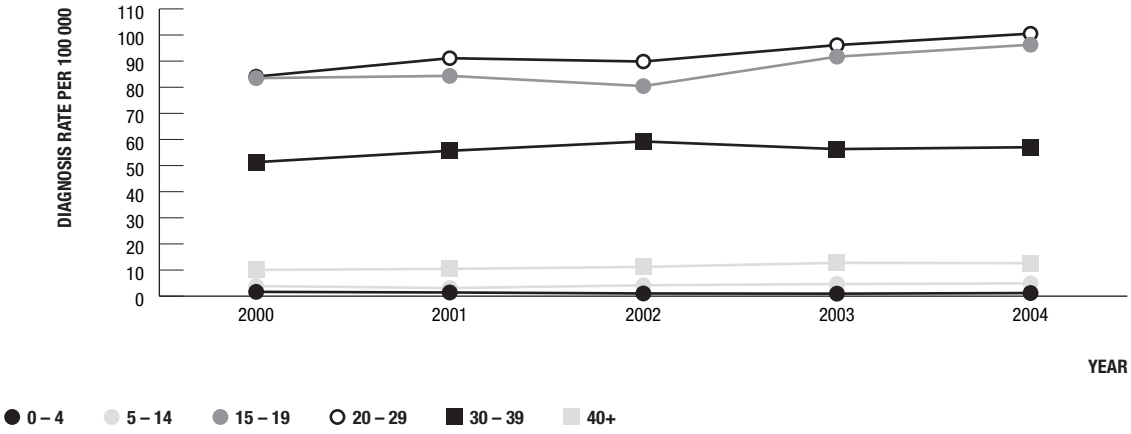
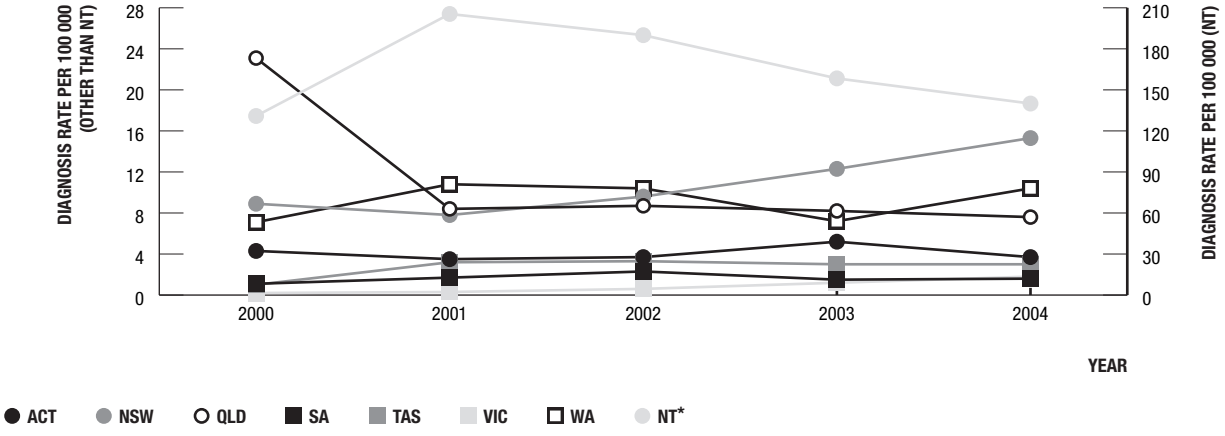


Figure 18 Syphilis by year and State/Territory



* NT on right axis

The rates of notification of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis in the Northern Territory continue to be substantially higher than those in other State/Territories. Increases in the population rate of diagnoses of chlamydia and gonorrhoea may be partly attributable to increases in testing and the use of diagnostic tests with greater sensitivity in both asymptomatic and symptomatic populations. This explanation is decreasingly plausible for chlamydia as the rise in reported diagnoses continues.

The decline in the number of diagnoses of donovanosis, from 38 in 2001 to 10 in 2004, may be attributed to improved case ascertainment and treatment.

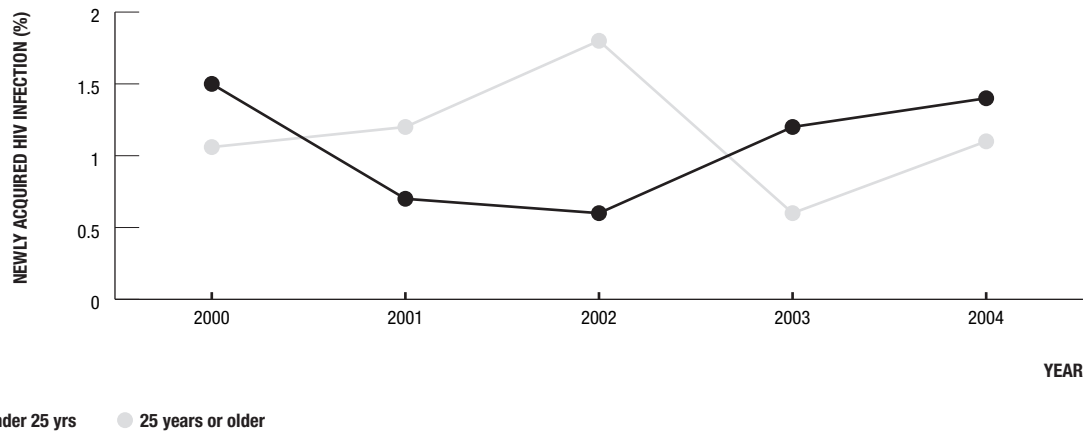
HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in selected populations

Population groups regarded as priorities for prevention and health promotion activities under the recently released national strategies for HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C and sexually transmissible infections (STI), include gay and other homosexually active men, Indigenous people and people who have injected drugs. These population groups were identified as priority groups either because of reported ongoing HIV, hepatitis C or STI transmission or the potential for increases in transmission. The pattern of HIV transmission has also been monitored among people potentially at risk of HIV infection through heterosexual contact including female sex workers.

Gay and other homosexually active men

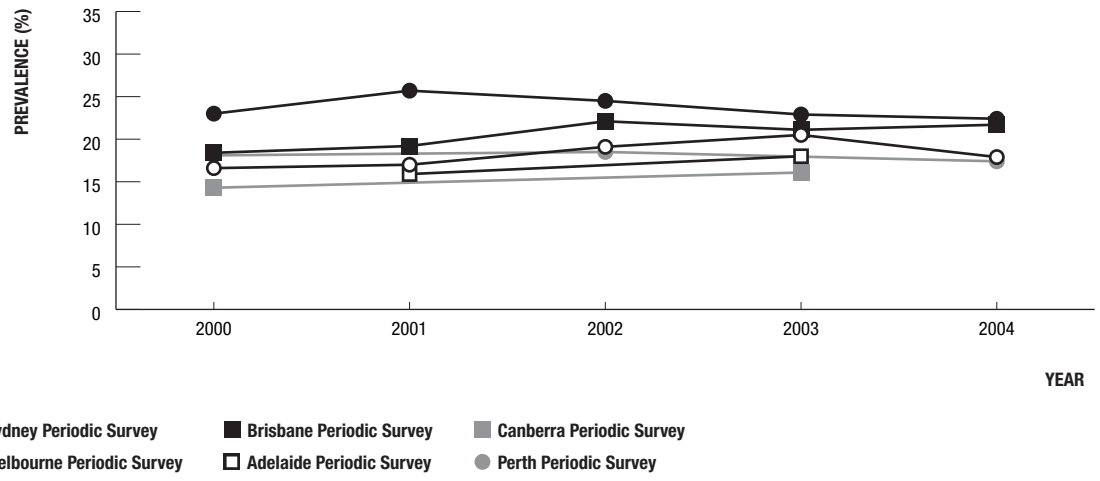
Men with a history of homosexual contact continue to make up the majority of people diagnosed with AIDS and HIV infection in Australia. The overall number of new HIV diagnoses in this category for 2000 – 2004 was 2,799, including 1,026 diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection. Sexual transmission between men accounted for a higher proportion of diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection (86%) than total HIV diagnoses (68%) in 2004. This difference may be due to greater uptake of HIV antibody testing among gay and other homosexually active men.

Figure 19 Newly acquired HIV infection among gay and other homosexually active men seen at sexual health clinics by year and age group



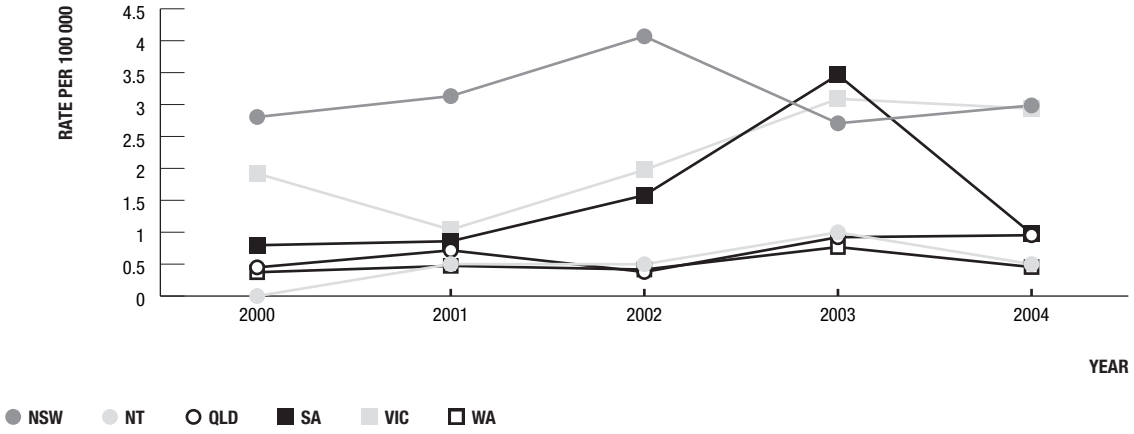
Among gay and other homosexually active men seen at metropolitan sexual health clinics in 2000 – 2004, the same percentage (1.1%) of men aged less than 25 years or aged 25 years or older were diagnosed with newly acquired HIV infection (Figure 19). In the Health in Men (HIM) cohort study among homosexually active men in Sydney, 8, 9 and 7 men were diagnosed with newly acquired HIV infection in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, giving an incidence of 1.18, 0.90 and 0.78 per 100 person years, respectively (Table 4.1.1).

Figure 20 Prevalence of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners reported by gay and other homosexually active men



The Gay Community Periodic Survey indicated that the proportion of Sydney respondents who reported unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners had declined slightly over the past three years to 22.4% in 2004, after reaching 25.7% in 2001 (Figure 20). Periodic surveys carried out among gay and other homosexually active men in Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth also indicated a gradual decline in the level of reported unsafe sexual behaviour to 21.7%, 17.9% and 17.4%, respectively, in 2004.

Figure 21 Gonococcal rectal isolates among men reported to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme, by State/Territory and year



Surveillance data for gonorrhoea also provide an indication of unsafe sexual behaviour among gay and other homosexually active men in Australia. The rate of rectal gonococcal isolates among men in New South Wales increased to 4.1 per 100,000 population in 2002 and then declined to 3.0 per 100,000 population in 2004. In Victoria, the rate of rectal gonococcal isolates among men increased from 1.9 per 100,000 population in 2000 to around 3.0 per 100,000 population in 2003 – 2004 (Figure 21).

Indigenous people

The rates of HIV diagnosis *per capita* in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population differed little and declined in both populations in 1995 – 1999 (Figure 22). In the most recent five year period, the rate of HIV diagnosis in the non-Indigenous population in the non-Indigenous population gradually increased from 4.0 per 100,000 in 2000 to 4.7 per 100,000 in 2004, whereas the rate in the Indigenous population increased from 3.7 per 100,000 in 2000 to 5.2 per 100,000 in 2004. The rate of AIDS diagnosis has also increased in the Indigenous population, from 1.5 per 100,000 in 2000 to 3.6 per 100,000 in 2004 whereas the rate of AIDS diagnosis in the non-Indigenous population continued to decline, to 0.8 per 100,000 in 2004 (Figure 23). The recent trends in the rates of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Indigenous population are based on relatively small numbers of diagnoses and may reflect localised occurrences rather than national patterns (see Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2).

Figure 22 Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 1995 – 2004, by Indigenous status and year

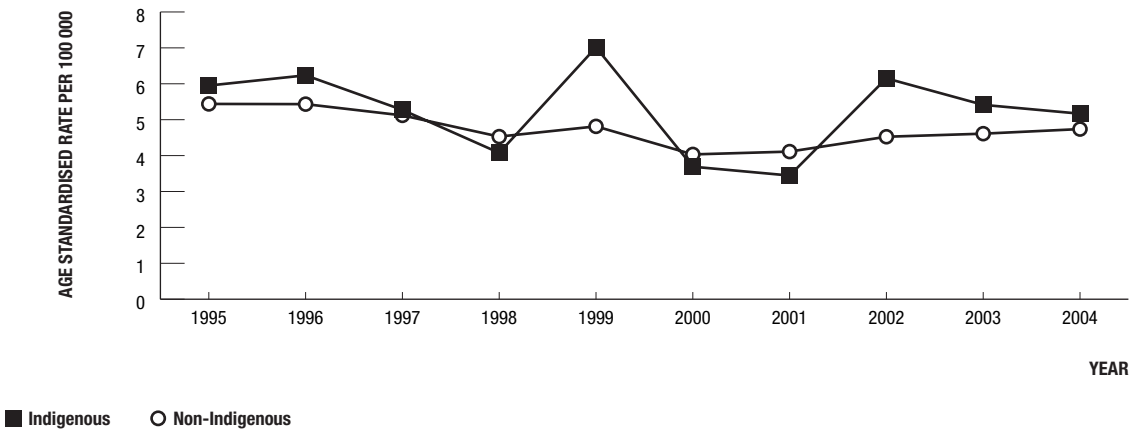
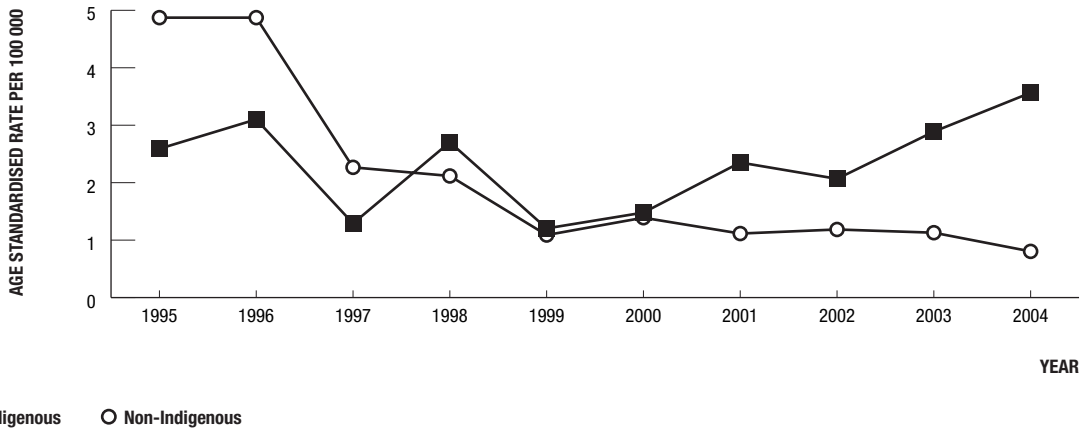
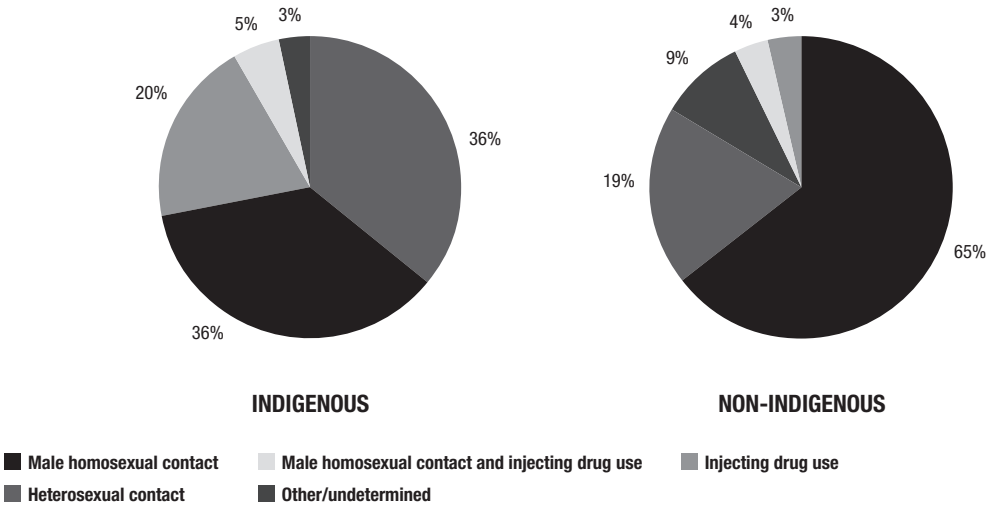


Figure 23 AIDS incidence, 1995 – 2004, by Indigenous status and year



Among new HIV diagnoses in 2000 – 2004, the most frequently reported route of HIV transmission was male homosexual contact in the non-Indigenous population whereas in the Indigenous population, male homosexual contact and heterosexual contact were reported equally frequently (Figure 24). Indigenous cases also differed from non-Indigenous cases in that a higher proportion of infections were attributed to injecting drug use, and a higher proportion of infections were among women (33% among Indigenous cases vs 10.8% for non-Indigenous cases).

Figure 24 HIV diagnoses, 2000 – 2004, by Indigenous status and HIV exposure category



The trend of increasing population rates of diagnosis of chlamydia and gonorrhoea in the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia in 2000 – 2004 (Figures 14 and 16) were also apparent in the substantially higher rates of diagnosis in the Indigenous population (Figures 25 and 26). In the Northern Territory, the population rate of syphilis diagnosis declined in 2001 – 2004, in both the population as a whole (Figure 18) and in the Indigenous population (Figure 27). In States and Territories other than the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, interpretation of trends in diagnoses of sexually transmissible infections in Indigenous people was limited by incomplete information on Indigenous status.

Figure 25 Chlamydia by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year

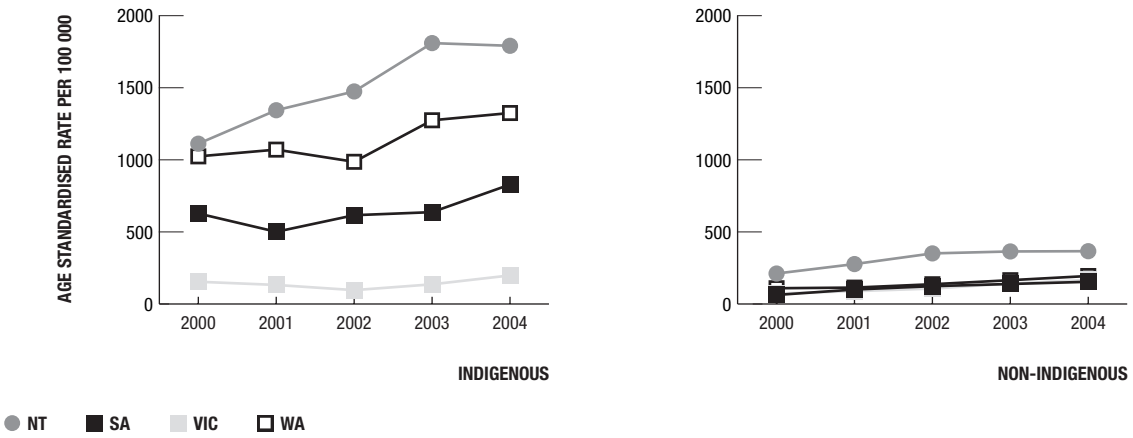


Figure 26 Gonorrhoea by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year

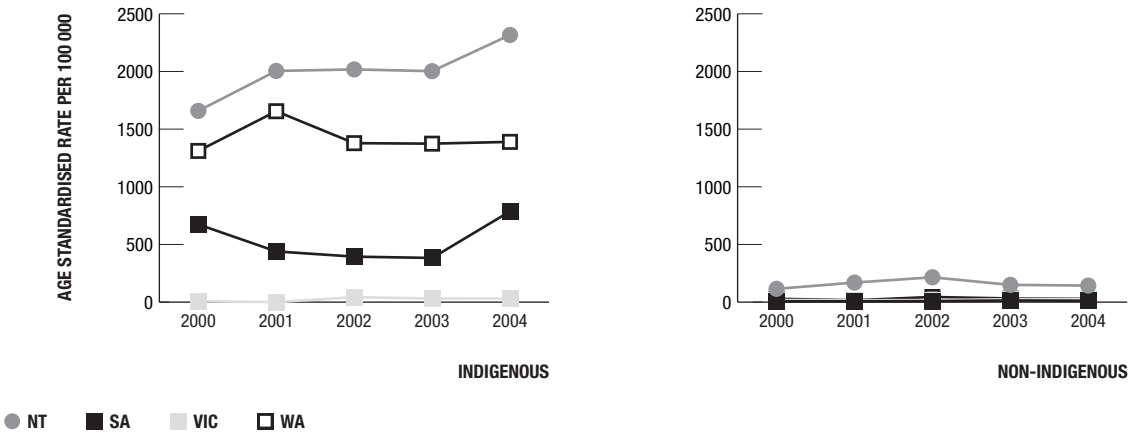
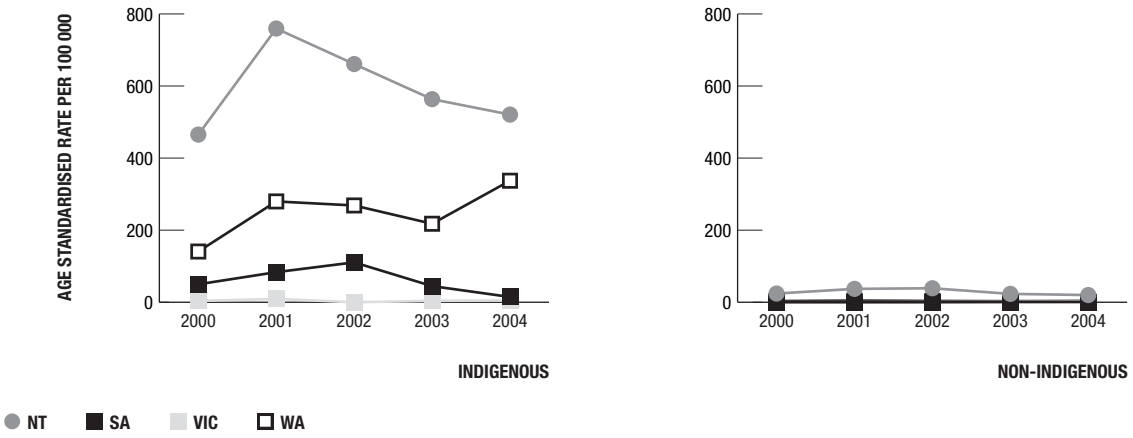


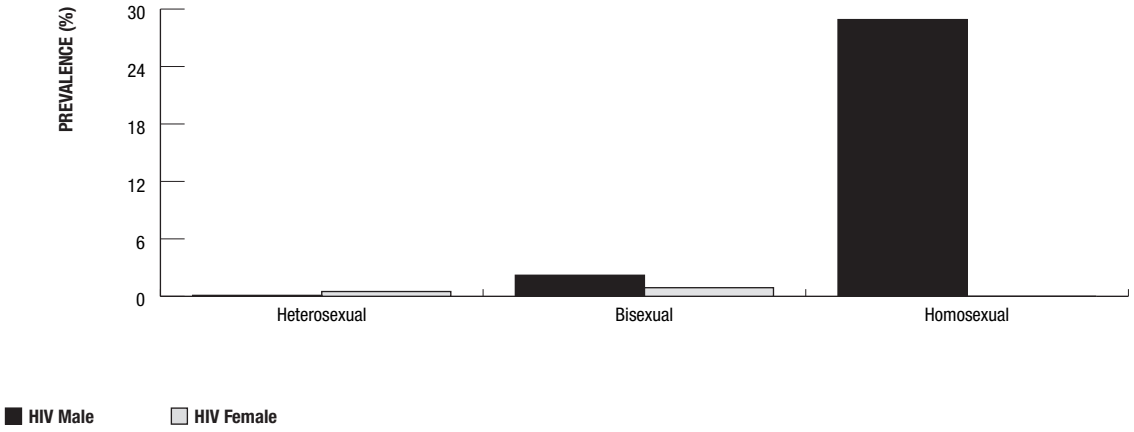
Figure 27 Syphilis by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year



People who have injected drugs

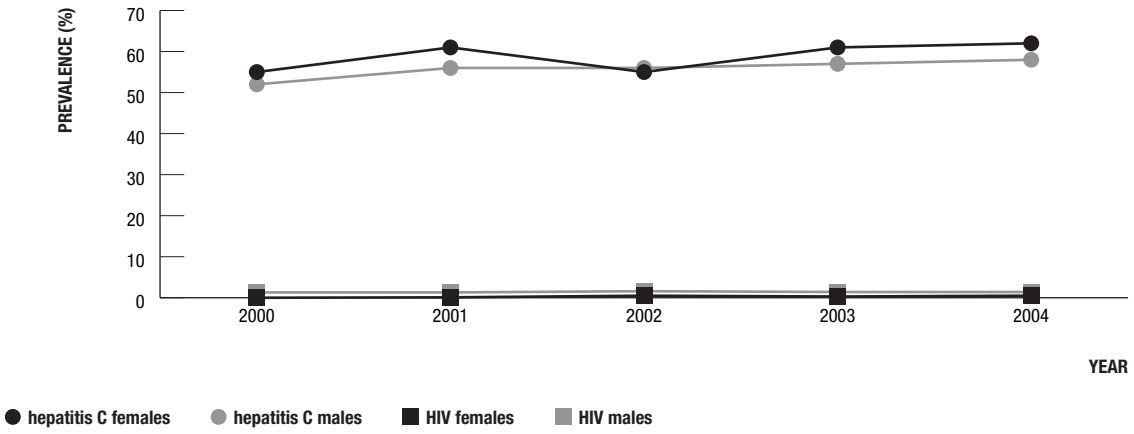
In 1995 – 2004, approximately 8% of HIV diagnoses in Australia have been in people with a history of injecting drug use, of whom more than half were men who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

Figure 28 HIV prevalence in people seen at needle and syringe programs, 2004, by sexual orientation



HIV prevalence among people attending needle and syringe programs has remained generally low (around 1% in 2000 – 2004) but in the subgroup of men who identified themselves as homosexual, it is now around 29% (Figure 28). No cases of HIV infection were diagnosed among men and women with a history of injecting drug use seen at metropolitan sexual health centres (Figure 37).

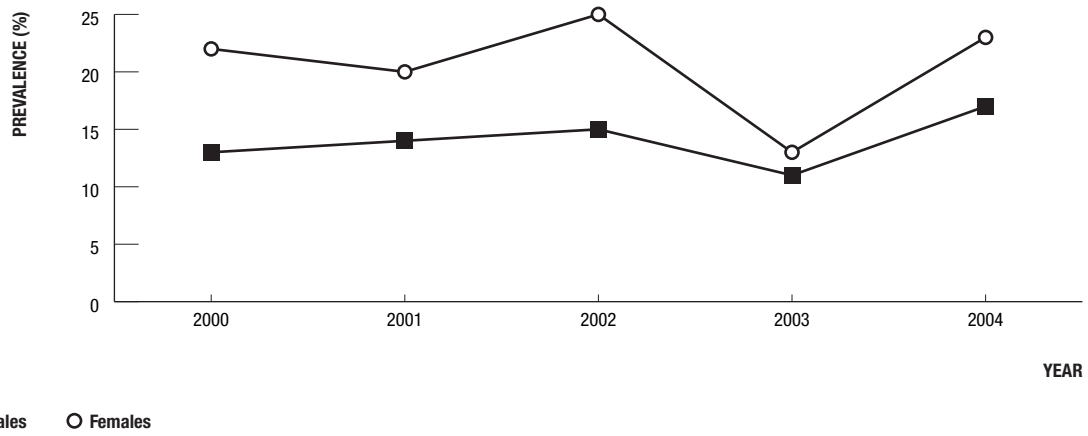
Figure 29 HIV and hepatitis C prevalence[1] in needle and syringe programs by year and sex



1 HIV and hepatitis C prevalence adjusted by estimated prevalence of injecting drug use in each State/Territory

In contrast to the low HIV prevalence, hepatitis C prevalence among people attending needle and syringe programs continued to be reported at high levels in 2004 (Figure 29). Hepatitis C prevalence among males and females aged less than 20 years increased from 34% in 2000 to 39% in 2001 and then slowly declined to 28% in 2004.

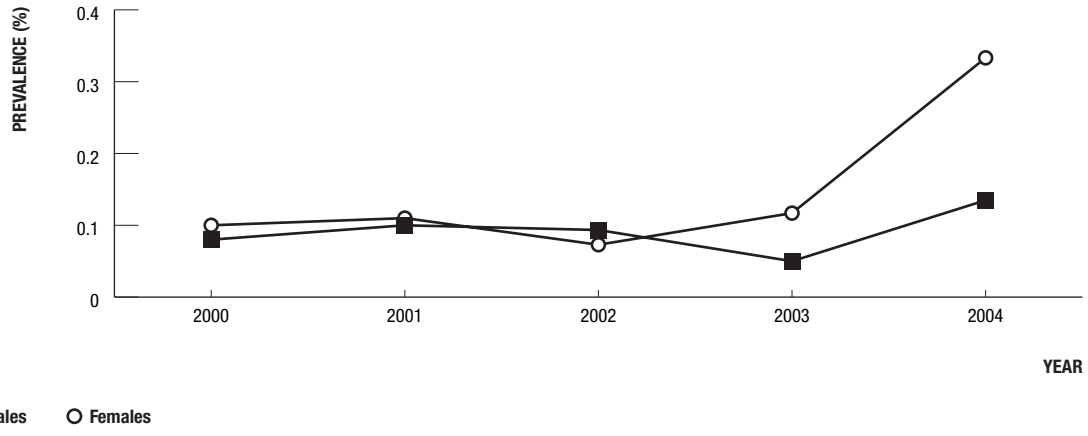
Figure 30 Prevalence of sharing among people[1] seen at needle and syringe programs, by year and sex



1 With a history of injecting drug use of less than 3 years.

The prevalence of reported use in the previous month of a needle and syringe after someone else was less than 30% among men and women seen at needle and syringe programs in 2000 – 2004 who had a history of injecting drug use of less than three years (Figure 30).

Figure 31 HIV prevalence in prison entrants by year and sex



HIV prevalence among people entering Australian prisons in 2000 – 2004 has remained low, at levels of less than 0.5% (Figure 31). Prevalence differed little between male and female entrants.

Heterosexual transmission of HIV infection

In Australia, the vast majority of new HIV diagnoses have been among men with a reported history of homosexual contact. An increasing proportion of total HIV diagnoses have been attributed to heterosexual contact, from 7% prior to 1996 to 23.2% among new HIV diagnoses in 2004. The increase in the proportion of new HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact has resulted in a decline in the male to female sex ratio from 12.1:1 in 1995 – 1999 to 9.2:1 in 2000 – 2004. In 2003 – 2004, the number of new HIV diagnoses among females in New South Wales almost doubled, resulting in a drop in the male to female ratio from 12.1:1 in 2003 to 5.8:1 in 2004.

Among 430 cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed in 2000 – 2004, in health jurisdictions other than New South Wales, for which exposure to HIV was attributed to heterosexual contact, 33.5% were in people from the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, or South East Asia, where HIV is transmitted primarily through heterosexual contact (high prevalence countries with an estimated HIV prevalence of above 1%). A further 27% of cases were attributed to heterosexual contact with a partner from a high prevalence country. The sexual partner's history of exposure to HIV was not specified in 17.9% of cases attributed to heterosexual contact (Figure 32). Among heterosexually acquired cases, country of birth of the person was reported as Australia in 42%, sub-Saharan Africa in 25% and South East Asia in 18% (Figure 33). The highest rate of HIV diagnosis, among people living in Australia for at least three months prior to diagnosis, was in people born in countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 34).

Figure 32 HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact, 2000 – 2004, by exposure category

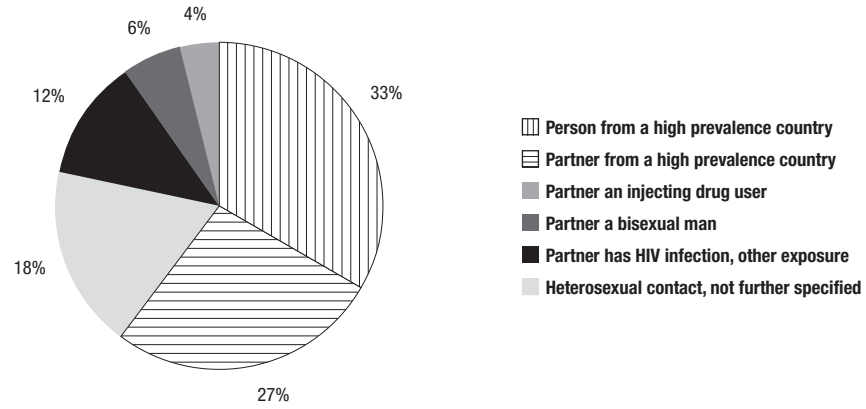


Figure 33 HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact, 2000 – 2004, by region of birth

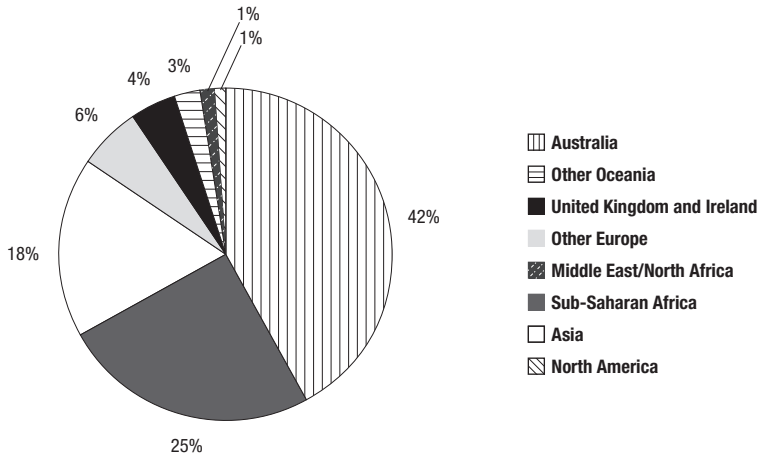
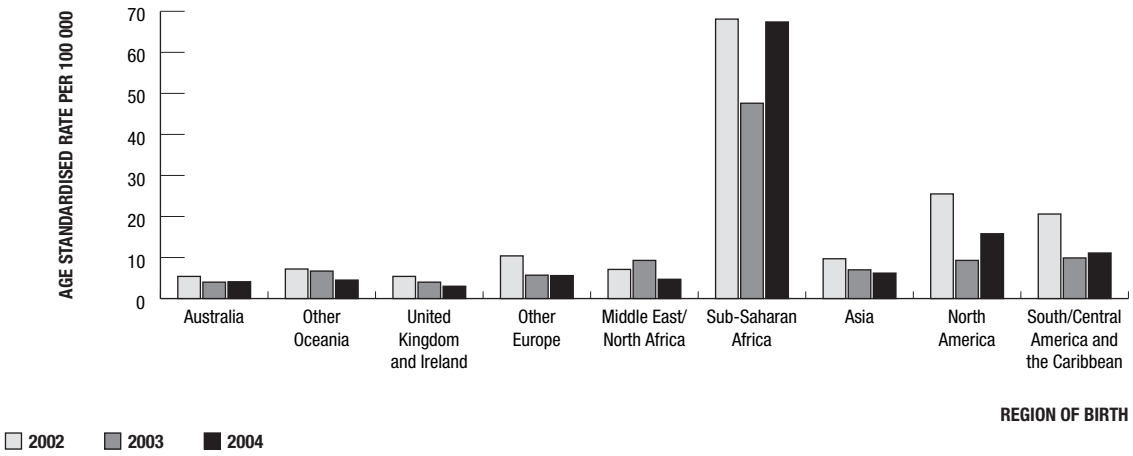
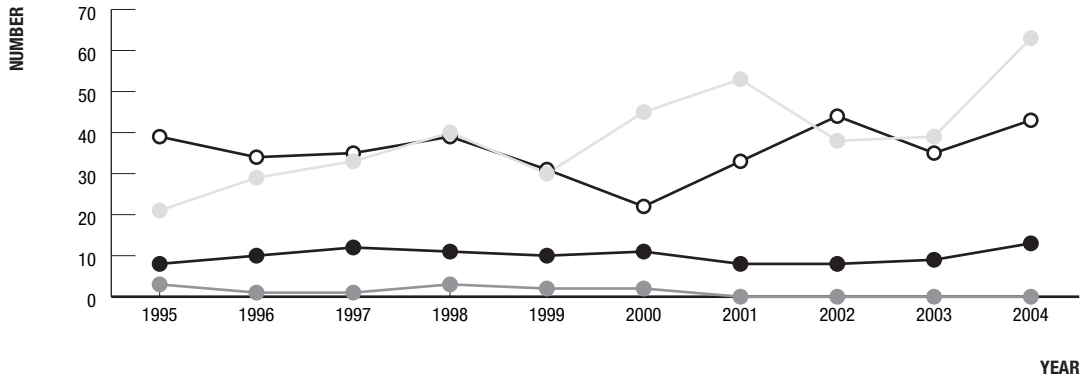


Figure 34 HIV diagnoses, 2002 – 2004, by country/region of birth



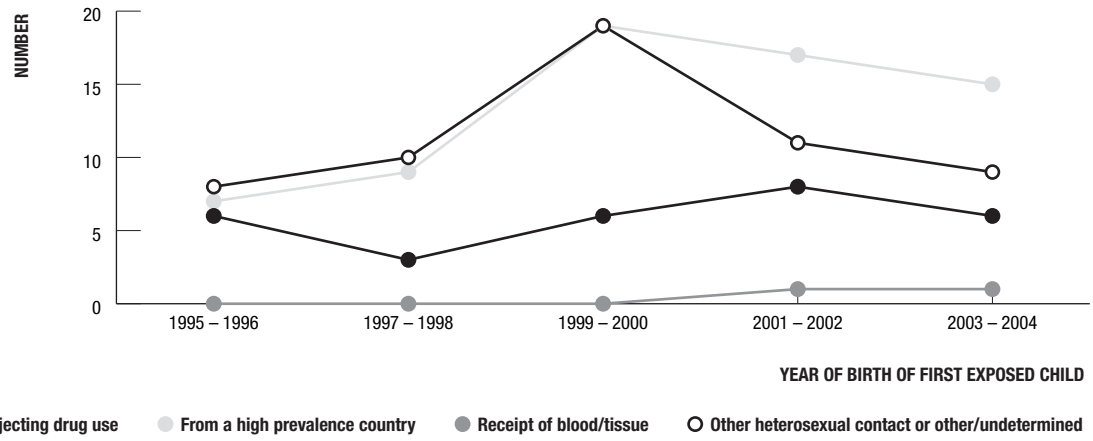
The annual number of new HIV diagnoses among women has remained stable over the past 10 years, at around 60 – 90 per year, except in 2004, when 119 adult/adolescent women were newly diagnosed. An increasing number of HIV diagnoses among women (Figure 35), and in the subgroup of women who have had perinatally exposed children (Figure 36), was associated with heterosexual contact in a high prevalence country or heterosexual contact with a partner from a high prevalence country.

Figure 35 HIV diagnoses in women by year and exposure category[1]



1 Includes women who reported heterosexual contact with men with the specific HIV exposure

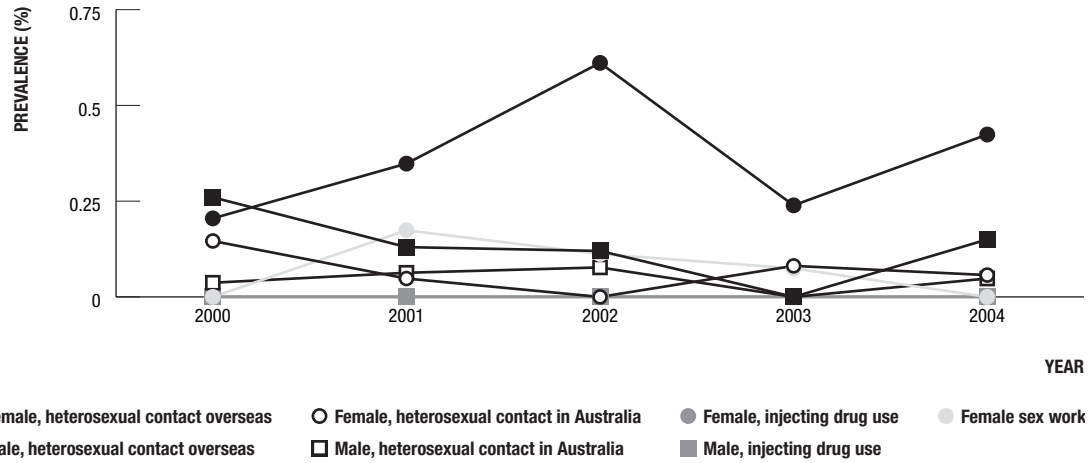
Figure 36 Women with HIV infection who have had children by year and HIV exposure category[1]



1 Includes women who reported heterosexual contact with men with the specific HIV exposure

Among women seen through a network of sexual health clinics, a modest increase in HIV prevalence (from 0.2 in 2000 to 0.4% in 2004) has recently been documented among women who report a history of heterosexual contact overseas, whereas no increase was found among women with a history of heterosexual contact in Australia only.

Figure 37 HIV prevalence among heterosexually active people seen at sexual health clinics by year, sex and HIV exposure category



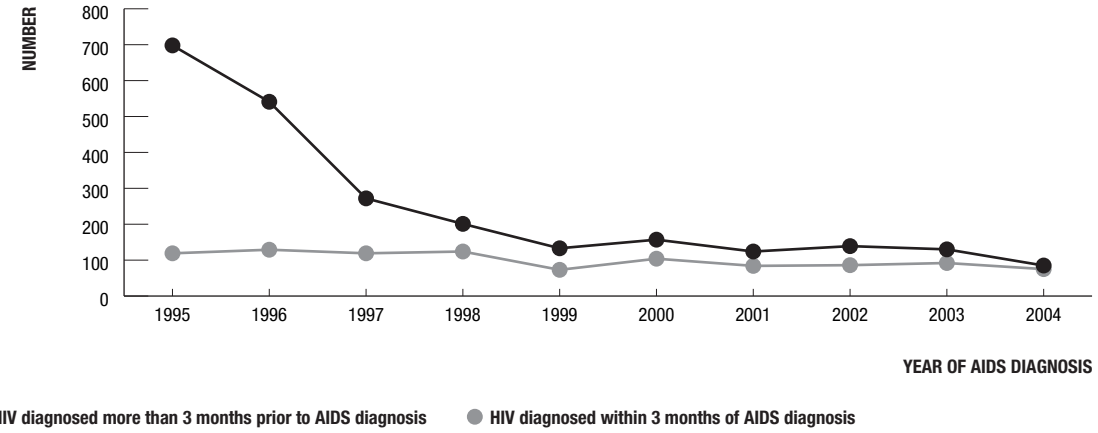
Among men and women attending metropolitan sexual health clinics who reported a history of heterosexual contact only in Australia, HIV prevalence has remained below 0.5%. HIV prevalence has also remained low among women self-identifying as sex workers, with or without a reported history of injecting drug use (Figure 37).

Levels of HIV infection in blood donors, who undergo a screening interview to exclude those with recognised risk factors for HIV infection, have been below 1 per 100,000 donations since 1985, with some evidence of a decline during this period, possibly reflecting increasingly effective donor deferral procedures (Figure 13).

Treatment, illness and mortality in people with HIV infection and viral hepatitis

The impact of improved HIV therapy in delaying disease progression is demonstrated by the sharp decline in the number of AIDS cases for which HIV diagnosis had taken place at least three months earlier (Figure 38). In comparison, there has been no reduction in the number of cases for which HIV diagnosis occurred within the preceding three months.

Figure 38 AIDS diagnoses, 1995 – 2004, by year and timing of HIV diagnosis



Further evidence of the benefits of improved therapy for HIV infection, introduced in mid 1996, has come from the substantial increases in survival following the diagnosis of AIDS (Figure 39). Median survival among people diagnosed with AIDS increased from 17 months prior to 1995 to 45 months in 2001.

Figure 39 Survival following AIDS by year

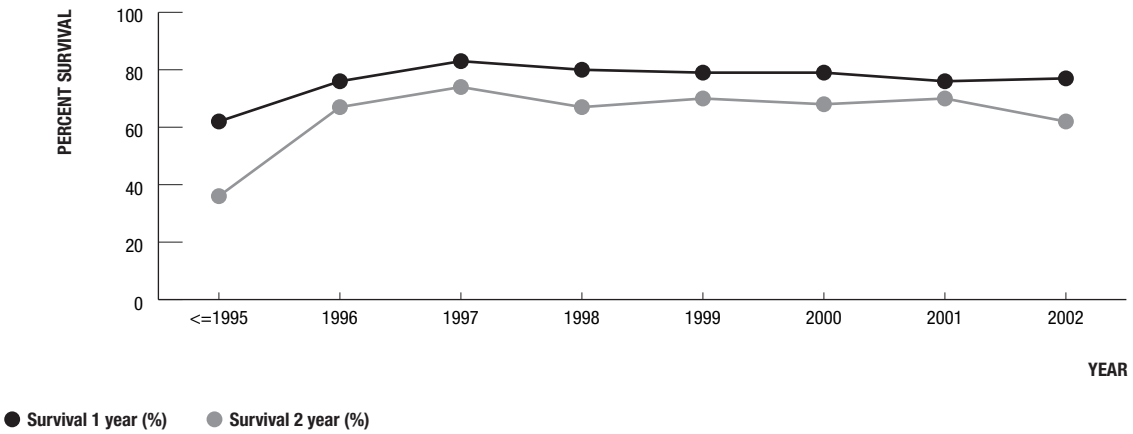
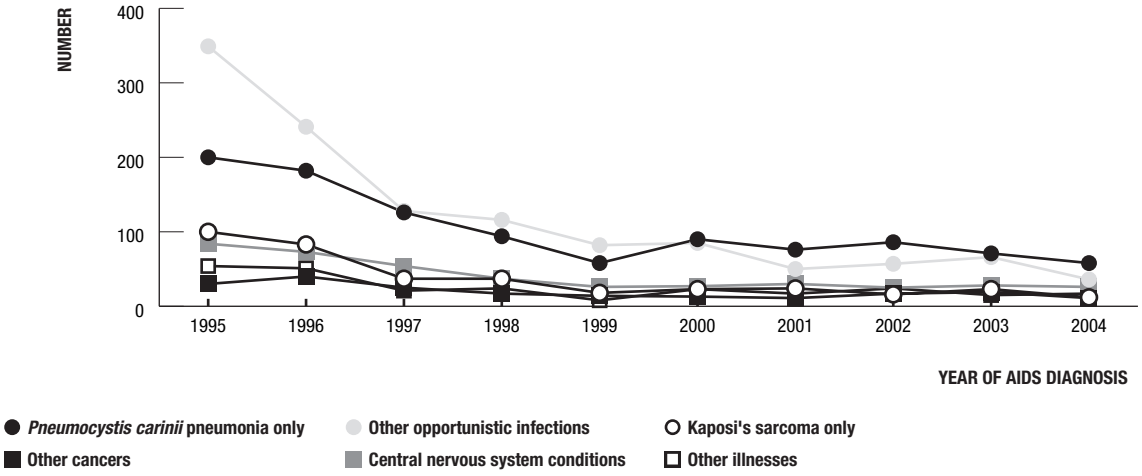


Figure 40 AIDS diagnoses, 1995 – 2004, by AIDS defining illness and year



There has been a doubling since the mid 1990s in the proportion of new AIDS cases in people with late HIV diagnosis, with now 41% of cases having undiagnosed HIV infection until around the time of AIDS diagnosis. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) was the most common AIDS defining illness among AIDS cases diagnosed in 2000 – 2004, accounting for 36% of diagnoses. Opportunistic infections other than PCP, central nervous system conditions, Kaposi's sarcoma and other cancers accounted for 27%, 13%, 9% and 7% of AIDS defining illnesses, respectively, in 2000 – 2004 (Figure 40).

Figure 41 AIDS diagnoses, 2000 – 2004, by late HIV presentation and exposure category

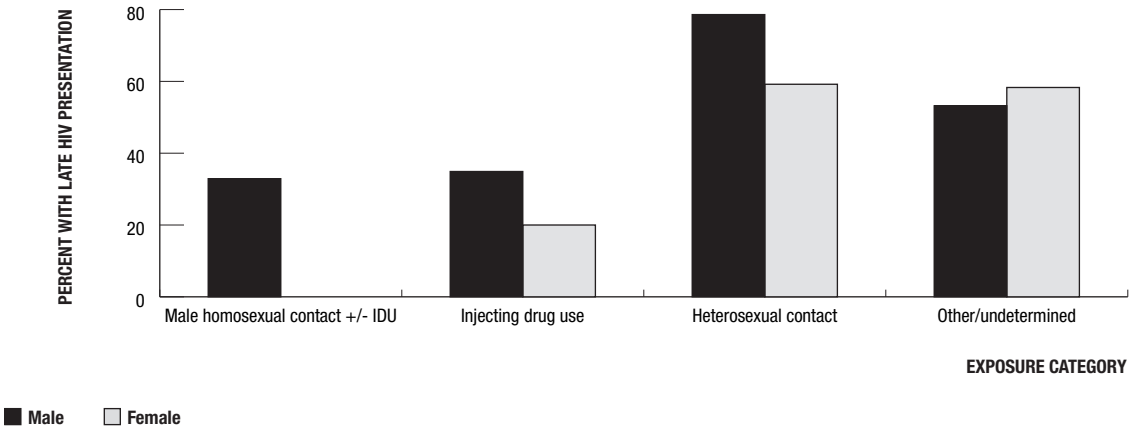
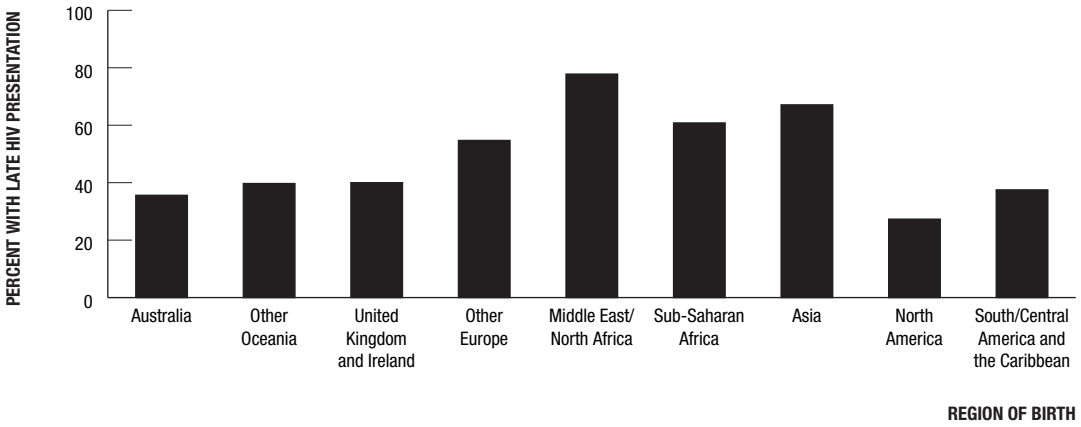


Figure 42 AIDS diagnoses, 2000 – 2004, by late HIV presentation and region of birth



Late HIV presentation has disproportionately affected men and women with a history of heterosexual contact and those with an undetermined exposure history (Figure 41). Late HIV presentation was also associated with region of birth. A substantially higher percentage of cases of late presentation occurred among people born in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa and among people born in European countries other than the United Kingdom and Ireland, suggesting differences in awareness of HIV infection or access to health services (Figure 42). A relatively small number of cases contributed to the high percentage of cases of late HIV presentation among people born in countries in the Middle East or North Africa (see Table 1.1.6).

The estimated numbers of people living with AIDS, and the number of people living with a CD4+ cell count of less than 500/µl and without AIDS, are projected to gradually increase to around 3,520 and 10,650 by the year 2008 (Table 6.1.1). The number of people living with a CD4+ cell count of more than 500/µl is expected to remain stable at around 2,010.

There is no comprehensive registry of advanced illness related to hepatitis B and C. One indicator of the extent of illness caused by hepatitis C is the number of liver transplants due to chronic infection. Of 179 people who had a liver transplant in 2004, 55 (30.7%) had hepatitis C infection whereas hepatitis B was the primary cause of liver failure for 10 (5.6%) of people having liver transplants (Table 2.3.1). The number of people living with hepatitis C-related cirrhosis was projected to increase from 8,160 in 2004 to 11,035 in 2008.

Figure 43 First treatment among antiretroviral naïve people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database by year

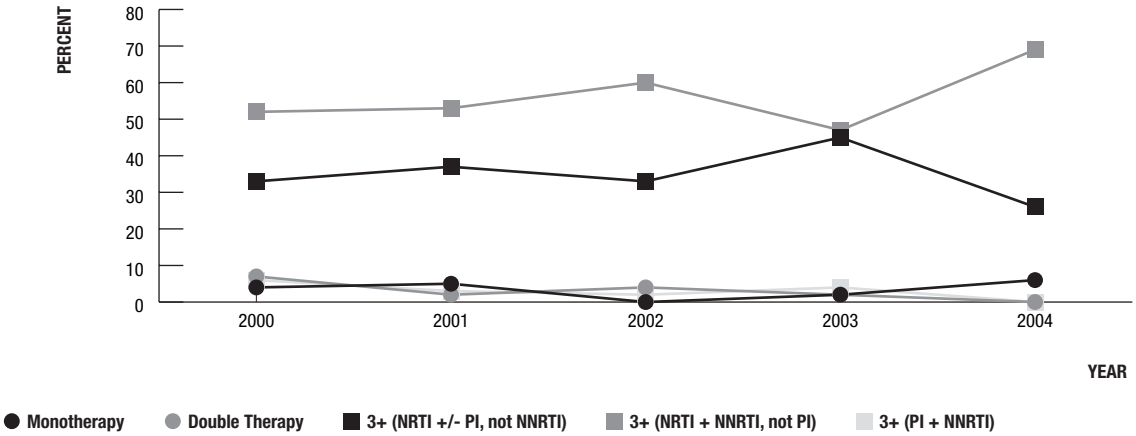
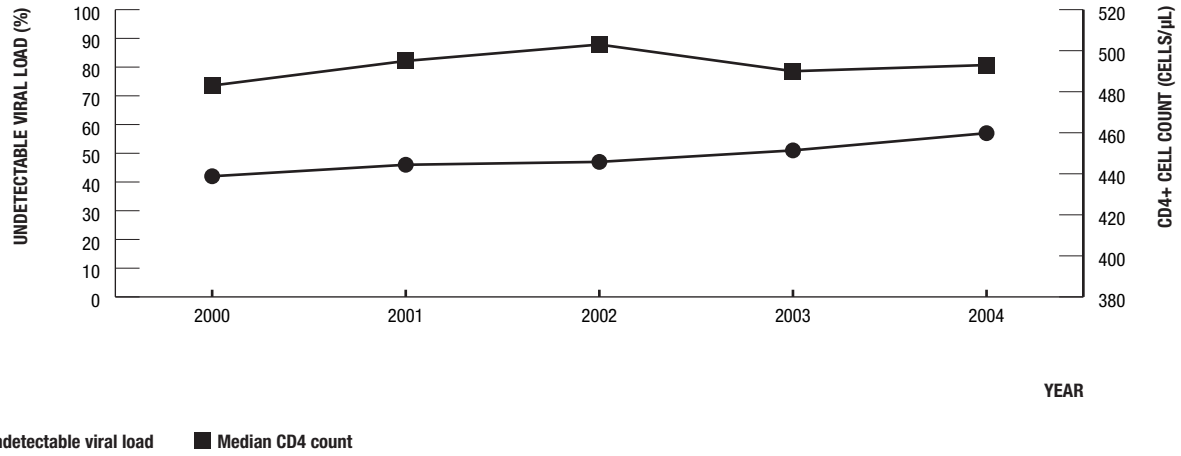


Figure 44 HIV viral load and CD4+cell count among people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database



The Australian HIV Observational Database indicated that 69.5% of 1,909 people under follow up in 2004 were receiving triple combination antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection (Figure 43). Viral load was undetectable for more than 50% of people reported to the Australian HIV Observational Database from 2003 and CD4+ cell count was higher than 480 cells/µl from 2000 (Figure 44). Around 14% of people enrolled in the Australian HIV Observational Database in 2004 had been diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis C antibody.

Use of combination antiretroviral therapy by gay and other homosexually active men participating in the Gay Community Periodic Surveys in Sydney increased in 2004 to around 64% and 60% in Brisbane and Melbourne, respectively, whereas in Sydney, the proportion of men reporting use of combination antiretroviral therapy remained stable at around 66% in 2001 – 2004. The proportion of people enrolled in Positive Health in Sydney who reported use of combination antiretroviral therapy increased from 69% in 2002 – 2003 to 71% in 2004 and in Melbourne, the proportion reporting use of combination therapy increased from 69.9% in 2002 – 2003 to 76.4% in 2004.

Figure 45 People prescribed reverse transcriptase inhibitors through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program

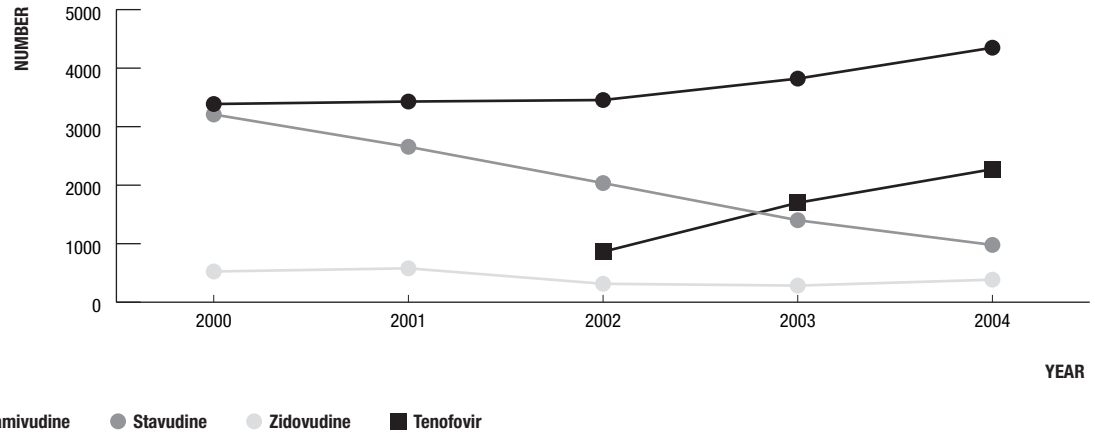
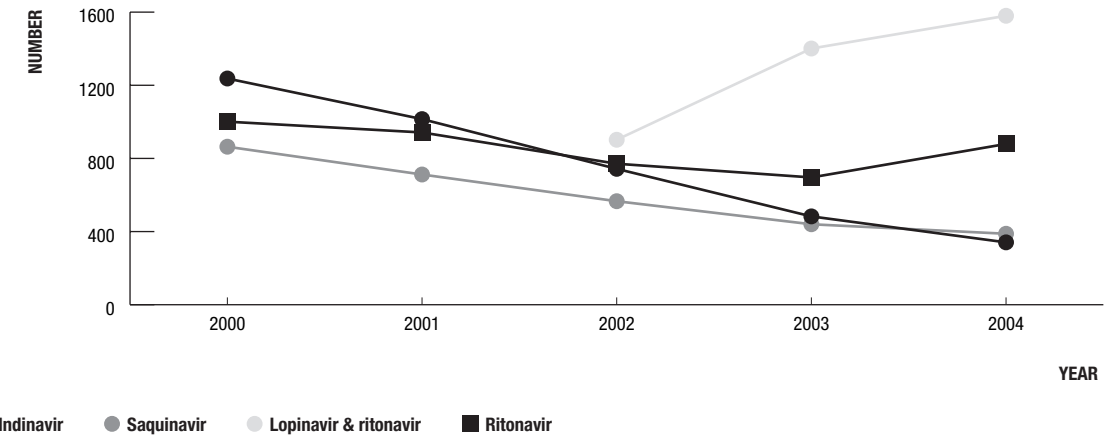
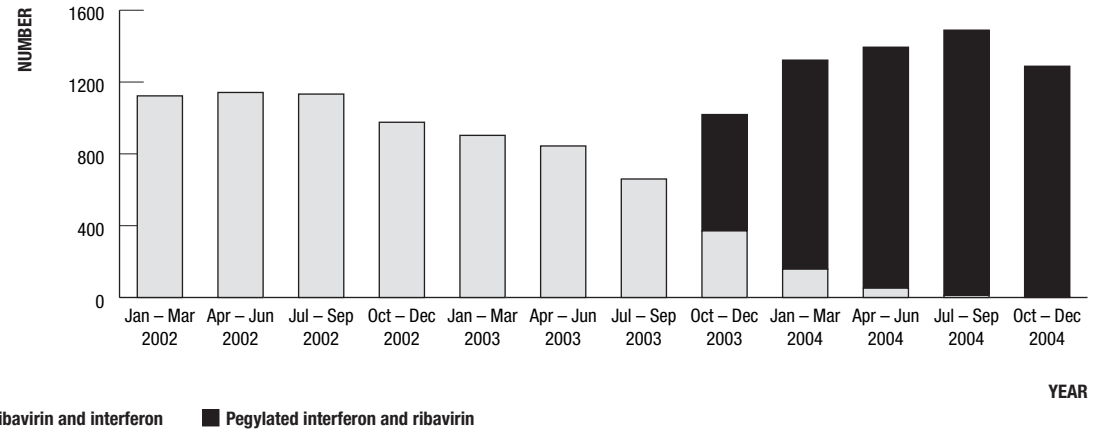


Figure 46 People prescribed protease inhibitors through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program



Based on data collated through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program, it is estimated that the total number of people prescribed antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection increased from 6,396 in 2000 to 7,835 during 2004. Lamivudine and tenofovir were the most frequently prescribed reverse transcriptase inhibitors in 2004 (Figure 45). The most commonly prescribed protease inhibitors in 2004 were lopinavir and ritonavir (1,580 people), and ritonavir (879 people) (Figure 46).

Figure 47 People prescribed drugs for hepatitis C treatment through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program



A substantial shift in treatment for hepatitis C infection has occurred, away from ribavirin and interferon treatment prior to 2004, to pegylated interferon and ribavirin treatment in 2004. An estimated 7,835 people were receiving treatment for HIV infection and an estimated 2,060 people were receiving treatment for hepatitis C infection in 2004.

Tables

1 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS

1.1 National AIDS Registry

1.2 National HIV Database

1.3 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS in Indigenous people

1.4 Assessment of self reported HIV exposure history

1.5 National surveillance for perinatal exposure to HIV

1.6 Global comparisons

1 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS

1.1 National AIDS Registry

Table 1.1.1 Characteristics of AIDS cases by year[1]. Number of AIDS diagnoses, median age, and percent of total cases by sex, late HIV diagnosis, State/Territory, HIV exposure category and AIDS defining condition

	Year of AIDS diagnosis										
Characteristic	**≤ 95[2]**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**Total[1]**
Total cases	**6 832**	**670**	**391**	**325**	**206**	**261**	**208**	**225**	**222**	**160**	**9 500**
Males (%)	95.8	95.1	91.6	92.6	88.8	90.8	88.5	92.0	94.1	88.8	94.9
Median age (years)											
Male	37	37	37	39	39	39	40	40	41	42	38
Female	33	35	34	32	36	34	32.5	37	34.5	38	34
Late HIV diagnosis (%)											
Male	14.0	19.5	29.6	37.5	36.6	39.2	37.5	37.7	41.1	44.4	28.1
Female	28.9	18.2	40.6	47.8	27.3	45.8	60.9	47.1	50.0	70.6	40.7
State/Territory (%)											
ACT	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.1
NSW	58.9	54.9	52.2	53.2	57.3	49.0	45.2	43.1	57.7	47.5	57.0
NT	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.5
QLD	9.7	11.5	15.6	11.7	16.0	16.1	13.9	21.8	10.4	17.5	11.0
SA	4.2	4.8	6.1	5.9	4.9	3.1	4.8	6.7	1.8	5.6	4.4
TAS	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5
VIC	20.6	20.7	21.0	20.9	18.4	24.1	25.5	20.4	20.7	23.1	20.8
WA	4.5	5.7	3.8	4.9	2.4	5.7	9.6	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.7
HIV exposure category (%)[3]											
Male homosexual contact	84.5	80.4	75.9	68.1	64.7	69.4	68.4	70.7	67.5	64.4	81.1
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	4.5	6.0	3.5	3.3	6.4	5.3	4.1	6.5	7.6	8.7	4.8
Injecting drug use[4]	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.9	5.9	6.1	4.1	3.7	6.2	6.0	3.3
Heterosexual contact	4.3	8.2	13.8	18.4	21.9	17.1	20.4	17.7	18.2	20.1	7.3
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.4
Receipt of blood/tissue	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.7
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other/undetermined	2.9	4.8	5.4	6.5	8.7	6.1	5.3	4.4	5.9	6.9	3.7
AIDS defining condition (%)											
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)	28.6	22.7	25.1	22.2	19.4	27.6	27.9	30.2	24.3	28.7	27.5
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)	12.3	11.6	8.9	9.5	8.3	8.4	10.1	5.3	9.0	5.6	11.5
PCP and other (not KS)	5.5	4.3	6.9	6.8	8.3	6.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	6.3	5.8
Oesophageal candidiasis	9.5	14.6	10.2	10.5	12.6	11.5	6.7	12.0	8.6	7.5	10.0
Mycobacterium avium	4.8	6.6	3.8	4.3	2.9	5.0	3.8	1.8	2.7	1.9	4.7
HIV wasting disease	4.8	5.1	6.9	10.2	13.1	6.1	3.8	4.9	7.7	3.1	5.3
Other conditions	34.4	35.1	38.1	36.6	35.4	34.5	39.4	37.8	40.1	46.9	35.2

1 Not adjusted for reporting delay.

2 Percentage with late HIV diagnosis for 1995 only. Total percentage with late HIV diagnosis for 1995 – 2004 only.

3 The 'Other/undetermined' category was excluded from the percentage of cases attributed to each HIV exposure category.

4 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.2 Number of AIDS diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay by State/Territory, sex and year

		Year of AIDS diagnosis										
State/Territory	**Sex**	**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02[1]**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**Total**
ACT	M	74	7	0	4	0	2	0	2	3	0	92
	F	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
NSW	M	3 880	349	194	162	103	112	85	96	146	113	5 240
	F	135	19	9	10	15	16	9	5	1	9	228
NT	M	26	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	42
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
QLD	M	631	74	51	36	31	39	28	48	21	31	990
	F	30	3	10	2	2	3	1	3	4	7	65
SA	M	270	31	23	16	8	8	7	13	5	9	390
	F	18	1	1	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	31
TAS	M	33	7	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	48
	F	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
VIC	M	1 345	133	74	65	34	60	45	45	47	47	1 895
	F	55	6	8	3	3	3	7	3	4	7	99
WA	M	288	35	11	13	5	14	17	10	14	11	418
	F	17	3	4	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	35
Total[2]		**6 832**	**670**	**391**	**325**	**206**	**261**	**208**	**234**	**252**	**239**	**9 618**

1 Adjusted for reporting delay; AIDS cases diagnosed in previous years were assumed to be completely reported.

2 Includes people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.3 Number of AIDS diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay by HIV exposure category, sex and year

		Year of AIDS diagnoses										
HIV exposure category	**Sex**	**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02[1]**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**Total**
Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)												
Male homosexual contact	M	5 605	513	281	207	121	170	134	159	160	145	7 495
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	M	298	38	13	10	12	13	8	15	18	18	443
Injecting drug use[2]	M	112	17	11	18	7	11	5	8	13	11	213
	F	62	5	7	6	4	4	3	0	2	2	95
Heterosexual contact	M	168	31	30	42	25	25	24	25	32	26	428
	F	117	21	21	14	16	17	16	14	11	22	269
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	M	99	7	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	120
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Receipt of blood/tissue	M	74	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
	F	54	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	65
Health care setting	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other/undetermined	M	163	29	19	19	17	15	10	7	14	11	304
	F	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	21
Total adult/adolescents[3]		**6 790**	**670**	**389**	**323**	**206**	**260**	**205**	**234**	**252**	**239**	**9 568**
Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)												
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	M	11	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
	F	12	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	17
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	M	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipt blood/tissue	M	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total children		**42**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**
Total[3]		**6 832**	**670**	**391**	**325**	**206**	**261**	**208**	**234**	**252**	**239**	**9 618**

1 Adjusted for reporting delay; AIDS cases diagnosed in previous years were assumed to be completely reported.

2 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

3 Includes people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.4 Number of deaths following AIDS adjusted for reporting delay by State/Territory, sex and year of death

		Year of death following AIDS										
State/Territory	**Sex**	**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02[1]**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**Total[2]**
ACT	M	59	4	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	71
	F	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
NSW	M	2 734	263	118	70	64	78	58	54	67	58	3 564
	F	102	5	6	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	128
NT	M	20	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	26
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
QLD	M	437	66	27	25	14	16	17	17	17	16	652
	F	23	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	41
SA	M	182	25	7	14	4	5	7	11	6	12	273
	F	13	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	20
TAS	M	23	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	32
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
VIC	M	1 033	110	60	38	39	29	21	13	22	15	1 380
	F	34	5	6	3	2	1	6	0	1	1	59
WA	M	212	26	12	5	8	6	5	3	5	10	292
	F	11	2	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	23
Total[2]		**4 904**	**516**	**245**	**164**	**137**	**146**	**126**	**109**	**127**	**116**	**6 590**

1 Adjusted for reporting delay; deaths following AIDS in previous years were assumed to be completely reported.

2 Includes 20 people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.5 Number of deaths following AIDS adjusted for reporting delay by HIV exposure category, sex and year

		Year of death following AIDS										
Exposure category	**Sex**	**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02[1]**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**Total[3]**
Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at death following AIDS)												
Male homosexual contact	M	4 075	402	182	120	94	102	83	80	78	82	5 298
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	M	193	28	17	9	8	7	11	5	14	10	302
Injecting drug use[2]	M	64	15	7	6	7	7	6	3	8	8	131
	F	40	4	5	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	59
Heterosexual contact	M	97	25	6	7	10	10	4	7	9	8	183
	F	78	11	8	6	4	6	9	5	6	6	139
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	M	70	10	4	0	4	3	3	1	0	0	95
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Receipt of blood/tissue	M	65	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	70
	F	48	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	56
Health care setting	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other/undetermined	M	114	17	9	13	8	8	4	4	7	1	185
	F	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	12
Total adult/adolescents[3]		**4 874**	**516**	**244**	**163**	**137**	**146**	**124**	**109**	**127**	**116**	**6 556**
Children (less than 13 years at death following AIDS)												
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	M	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
	F	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	M	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipt blood/tissue	M	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total children		**30**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34**
Total[3]		**4 904**	**516**	**245**	**164**	**137**	**146**	**126**	**109**	**127**	**116**	**6 590**

1 Adjusted for reporting delay; deaths following AIDS in previous years were assumed to be completely reported.

2 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

3 Includes 20 people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.6 Number (percent) of AIDS diagnoses in Australia, 1995 – 2004, and age standardised annual incidence per 100 000 population[1] by year of AIDS diagnosis and region of birth

Region/ Country of birth	1995 – 1999 Number	Percent	Age standardised incidence	2000 – 2004 Number	Percent	Age standardised incidence
Australia	1 691	70.2	2.6	714	66.4	1.1
Overseas born	625	25.9	3.2	336	31.2	1.2
Other Oceania	*117*	*4.9*	*6.2*	*58*	*5.4*	*2.2*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*118*	*4.9*	*2.1*	*45*	*4.2*	*0.7*
Other Europe	*129*	*5.3*	*2.4*	*64*	*6.0*	*1.3*
Middle East/North Africa	*18*	*0.7*	*1.9*	*9*	*0.8*	*1.4*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*47*	*2.0*	*8.8*	*51*	*4.7*	*10.3*
Asia	*123*	*5.1*	*2.9*	*82*	*7.6*	*1.5*
North America	*38*	*1.6*	*10.9*	*11*	*1.0*	*1.4*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*35*	*1.4*	*8.6*	*16*	*1.5*	*3.3*
Total with a reported country of birth	**2 316**	**96.1**	**3.1**	**1 050**	**97.6**	**1.2**
Not reported	93	3.9		26	2.4	
Total	**2 409**	**100.0**		**1 076**	**100.0**	

1 Population estimates by country of birth and age group from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.7 Survival following the diagnosis of AIDS by year

Calendar year of diagnosis	Cases	Deaths to 31 Dec 04[1]	Alive at 1 Jan 04[2]	Left Australia[3]	Other[4]	Median survival (months)	% Survival 1 year	2 year
≤ 95	6 832	5 781	77	54	920	17	62	36
96	670	263	54	0	353	58	76	67
97	391	106	45	0	240	93	83	74
98	325	108	34	0	183	52	80	67
99	206	48	27	1	130	60	79	70
00	261	69	42	0	150	36	79	68
01	208	40	36	0	132	45	76	70
02	225	39	57	0	129	32	77	62
03	222	34	61	0	127	–	–	–
04	160	21	139	0	–	–	–	–
Total	**9 500**	**6 509**	**572**	**55**	**2 364**	**19**	**65**	**41**

1 Deaths occurring prior to 1 January 2005.

2 Last medical contact on or after 1 January 2004.

3 Reported as having permanently left Australia with no subsequent report of status.

4 Last medical contact prior to 1 January 2004.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.8 Number of AIDS diagnoses by AIDS-defining condition, year of diagnosis and sex

	Year of AIDS diagnosis											
	≤ 95		96 – 98		99 – 01		02 – 04		Cumulative to 31 Dec 04			
AIDS defining condition	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**Total[1]**	**%**
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)	1 890	60	306	16	155	15	156	11	2 507	102	2 616	27.5
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)	838	4	143	1	60	0	41	0	1 082	5	1 088	11.5
KS and PCP alone	58	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	64	0	64	0.7
KS and other (not PCP)	124	0	13	0	5	0	10	0	152	0	152	1.6
PCP and other (not KS)	350	20	69	8	44	8	42	3	505	39	549	5.8
Oesophageal candidiasis	623	25	158	13	64	6	53	5	898	49	949	10.0
Toxoplasmosis	220	10	41	1	19	1	15	1	295	13	312	3.3
Cryptococcosis	252	8	40	4	27	1	27	4	346	17	365	3.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	240	12	77	3	35	2	47	0	399	17	416	4.4
Mycobacterium avium	305	25	68	5	25	2	12	1	410	33	444	4.7
Herpes simplex virus	148	12	22	4	6	1	6	0	182	17	200	2.1
HIV encephalopathy	204	6	70	8	31	4	29	1	334	19	353	3.7
Cytomegalovirus	258	4	44	1	9	3	8	0	319	8	330	3.5
HIV wasting disease	303	25	88	6	44	7	30	3	465	41	508	5.3
Cryptosporidiosis	161	4	24	2	7	0	9	0	201	6	207	2.2
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	41	5	5	1	5	2	6	1	57	9	66	0.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis[2]	10	0	21	4	17	7	11	5	59	16	75	0.8
Recurrent pneumonia[2]	30	2	17	1	9	1	6	3	62	7	70	0.7
Cervical cancer[2]	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	0	–	5	5	0.1
Other single diagnoses	77	9	13	1	8	1	18	1	116	12	128	1.3
Other multiple diagnoses	415	29	75	7	32	7	30	7	552	50	603	6.3
Total[1]	**6 547**	**262**	**1 296**	**88**	**604**	**69**	**558**	**46**	**9 005**	**465**	**9 500**	**100.0**

1 Includes 30 people whose sex was reported as transgender.

2 Included as an AIDS defining illness in Australia from January 1993.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

1.2 National HIV Database

Table 1.2.1 Characteristics of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection by year[1]. Number of cases, median age, and percent of total cases by sex, State/Territory and HIV exposure category

	Year of HIV diagnosis										
Characteristic	**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**Total[1]**
Total cases	**16 940**	**900**	**821**	**753**	**714**	**755**	**765**	**848**	**861**	**886**	**24 243**
Males (%)	93.4	91.9	91.2	89.4	87.0	89.5	89.2	87.8	88.7	89.0	92.1
Median age (years)											
Males	32	34	34	35	35	35	35	35	37	37	33
Females	29	28	30	30	28	30	29	32	31	31	30
State/Territory (%)											
ACT	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1
NSW	59.8	50.7	52.6	53.1	52.5	48.7	45.0	47.9	49.2	45.7	56.7
NT	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
QLD	9.2	16.0	13.9	13.8	17.1	15.1	13.6	15.3	14.8	17.5	11.0
SA	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.0	5.6	3.5	5.1	5.6	3.8
TAS	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4
VIC	20.3	20.2	22.0	18.5	19.2	25.2	27.1	25.8	23.7	24.2	21.1
WA	5.0	6.3	4.9	6.9	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.2
HIV exposure category (%)[2]											
Male homosexual contact	80.3	75.3	72.9	65.7	65.4	68.3	66.3	70.8	73.6	68.4	76.9
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.7	6.5	3.6	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3
Injecting drug use3	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.6	5.4	4.3	5.6	2.6	3.8	4.2	4.2
Heterosexual contact	7.0	16.7	18.2	24.9	21.8	23.3	22.4	22.1	18.1	23.2	11.6
Partner with/at risk of HIV infection	*48.5*	*70.6*	*67.6*	*76.9*	*70.4*	*80.9*	*79.9*	*68.6*	*79.2*	*78.0*	*64.1*
Not further specified	*51.5*	*29.4*	*32.4*	*23.1*	*29.6*	*19.1*	*20.1*	*31.4*	*20.8*	*22.0*	*35.9*
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Receipt of blood/tissue	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Mother with/at risk of HIV infection	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Health care setting	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/undetermined	18.9	9.4	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.1	7.2	9.9	7.7	9.6	15.8

1 Not adjusted for multiple reporting.

2 The 'Other/undetermined' category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each HIV exposure category.

3 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.2 Estimated number of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection adjusted for multiple reporting by State/Territory, sex and year[1]

		Year of HIV diagnosis										
State/Territory		**≤ 95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**Total**
ACT	M	180	5	5	6	5	10	7	3	4	5	230
	F	17	1	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	31
NSW	M	8 344	393	342	348	338	318	306	321	352	331	11 393
	F	464	35	28	42	30	33	32	30	32	59	785
NT	M	73	5	7	11	4	2	3	4	3	5	117
	F	3	0	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	3	18
QLD	M	1 443	128	91	88	102	94	86	114	108	132	2 386
	F	87	11	20	13	17	14	17	13	17	22	231
SA	M	534	41	27	29	19	20	32	23	39	44	808
	F	41	4	6	6	3	2	9	6	3	4	84
TAS	M	67	3	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	4	84
	F	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	8
VIC	M	3 074	165	167	119	120	165	179	192	183	188	4 552
	F	159	14	13	8	12	20	23	22	17	23	311
WA	M	752	45	32	30	36	36	37	31	38	35	1 072
	F	71	9	7	20	6	9	12	13	12	5	164
Total	M	13 795	811	640	558	610	573	594	731	696	697	19 705
	F	845	74	81	93	73	80	94	90	83	119	1 632
Total		**14 686**	**887**	**722**	**652**	**685**	**656**	**690**	**826**	**780**	**818**	**21 402**

1 Numbers given are the estimated number of HIV diagnoses in each year not reported in previous years. Numbers may not sum to Totals because of rounding errors, diagnoses in people whose sex was reported as transgender, and diagnoses in more than one State/Territory.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.3 Number (percent) of new HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2002 – 2004, and age standardised rate per 100 000 population[1] by year of HIV diagnosis and region of birth

Region/ Country of birth	2002 Number	2002 Percent	2002 Age standardised rate	2003 Number	2003 Percent	2003 Age standardised rate	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2004 Age standardised rate
Australia	484	57.1	5.4	525	60.9	4.0	538	60.7	4.1
Overseas born	264	31.1	10.7	260	30.3	7.5	253	28.6	7.3
Other Oceania	*26*	*3.1*	*7.2*	*35*	*4.1*	*6.7*	*24*	*2.7*	*4.5*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*35*	*4.1*	*5.4*	*42*	*4.9*	*4.0*	*37*	*4.2*	*3.0*
Other Europe	*45*	*5.3*	*10.4*	*38*	*4.5*	*5.7*	*31*	*3.5*	*5.6*
Middle East/North Africa	*5*	*0.6*	*7.1*	*7*	*0.8*	*9.3*	*5*	*0.6*	*4.7*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*46*	*5.4*	*68.1*	*43*	*5.0*	*47.6*	*64*	*7.2*	*67.4*
Asia	*72*	*8.5*	*9.7*	*76*	*8.8*	*7.0*	*64*	*7.2*	*6.2*
North America	*19*	*2.2*	*25.5*	*10*	*1.2*	*9.3*	*17*	*1.9*	*15.8*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*16*	*1.9*	*20.6*	*9*	*1.0*	*9.9*	*11*	*1.2*	*11.1*
Total with a reported country of birth	**748**	**88.2**	**6.4**	**785**	**91.2**	**4.6**	**791**	**89.3**	**4.6**
Not reported	100	11.8		76	8.8		95	10.7	
Total	**848**	**100.0**		**861**	**100.0**		**886**	**100.0**	

1 Population estimates by country of birth and age group from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.4 Characteristics of diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection[1], 1995 – 2004, by year. Total number of cases, median age, and number of cases by State/Territory, HIV exposure category, evidence of newly acquired HIV infection, sex and year

		Year of HIV diagnosis										
Characteristic	**Sex**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**Total[2]**
Total cases		**219**	**169**	**157**	**151**	**171**	**197**	**208**	**243**	**281**	**253**	**2 049**
Males (%)		95.4	95.3	94.3	97.4	94.2	93.9	92.3	94.7	95.7	94.1	94.7
Median age (years)	M	31	31	32	31	32	33	34	34	33	35	33
	F	35	22	32	19	27	25	34	38	34	23	29
State/Territory												
ACT	M	6	1	0	2	1	6	2	1	0	2	21
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	M	122	83	67	70	92	82	94	116	149	110	985
	F	3	2	2	0	2	3	7	2	4	4	29
NT	M	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	12
	F	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
QLD	M	26	19	19	21	27	21	23	34	25	42	257
	F	2	2	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	21
SA	M	11	6	9	6	6	6	10	6	15	15	90
	F	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	7
TAS	M	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	6
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	M	37	42	47	38	30	59	51	67	69	61	501
	F	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	4	25
WA	M	6	10	4	8	3	10	7	4	11	5	68
	F	1	2	0	3	1	1	2	5	0	1	16
HIV exposure category												
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	M	182	147	129	124	130	159	165	209	239	204	1 688
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	M	12	7	11	13	14	5	9	8	12	10	101
Injecting drug use[3]	M	5	1	2	1	6	6	5	0	5	1	32
	F	1	1	0	2	2	3	2	0	2	3	16
Heterosexual contact	M	7	5	6	6	9	12	8	8	10	15	86
	F	8	7	6	2	6	8	13	9	9	11	79
Health care setting[4]	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other/undetermined	M	3	1	0	3	2	3	5	5	3	8	33
	F	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Evidence of newly acquired infection												
Testing history only	M	94	86	69	70	79	75	91	95	136	101	896
	F	5	5	5	3	2	5	9	1	5	12	52
Illness only	M	55	26	37	35	36	61	45	51	43	44	433
	F	2	2	0	0	6	3	1	3	0	2	19
Testing history and illness	M	60	49	42	42	46	49	56	84	90	93	611
	F	2	1	3	1	1	3	6	6	6	0	29

1 Newly acquired HIV infection was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a negative or indeterminate HIV antibody test result, or a diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness, within one year of HIV diagnosis.

2 Totals include 8 people whose sex was reported as transgender and 1 person whose sex was not reported.

3 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

4 'Health care setting' includes 1 case of occupationally acquired HIV infection.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.5 Median CD4+ cell count at diagnosis of HIV infection (number of HIV diagnoses with CD4+ cell count), 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory, HIV exposure category, newly acquired infection status, sex and year

		Year of HIV diagnosis				
Characteristic	**Sex**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
State/Territory						
ACT	M	525 (10)	450 (4)	780 (3)	40 (3)	467 (4)
	F	920 (1)	190 (1)	– (0)	4 (1)	470 (1)
NSW	M	420 (215)	471 (182)	481 (211)	410 (239)	491 (217)
	F	415 (23)	170 (17)	420 (19)	405 (22)	527 (31)
NT	M	450 (2)	516 (4)	482 (4)	555 (4)	266 (5)
	F	300 (1)	– (0)	571 (4)	40 (1)	342 (3)
QLD	M	420 (90)	440 (77)	390 (108)	515 (100)	445 (126)
	F	355 (14)	430 (16)	580 (12)	495 (16)	220 (20)
SA	M	446 (19)	383 (32)	435 (22)	473 (38)	456 (38)
	F	207 (2)	157 (8)	370 (6)	325 (3)	619 (3)
TAS	M	– (0)	546 (1)	568 (2)	– (0)	506 (4)
	F	– (0)	– (0)	184 (2)	– (0)	612 (1)
VIC	M	440 (153)	423 (161)	485 (174)	418 (163)	439 (172)
	F	333 (16)	455 (20)	301 (19)	220 (13)	290 (21)
WA	M	324 (33)	255 (35)	393 (30)	448 (35)	395 (33)
	F	440 (9)	480 (11)	425 (13)	336 (9)	472 (4)
Exposure category						
Male homosexual contact[1]	M	444 (409)	484 (400)	487 (457)	480 (492)	470 (477)
Injecting drug use[2]	M	380 (20)	330 (21)	406 (10)	320 (15)	370 (21)
	F	940 (3)	519 (5)	– (0)	605 (4)	701 (6)
Heterosexual contact	M	317 (76)	234 (59)	273 (68)	180 (51)	318 (73)
	F	360 (60)	350 (65)	410 (73)	325 (57)	410 (75)
Other/undetermined	M	90 (17)	93 (16)	300 (19)	174 (24)	440 (28)
	F	52 (3)	830 (3)	757 (2)	334 (4)	190 (3)
Newly acquired HIV infection status						
Diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection[3]	M	563 (162)	574 (150)	577 (197)	540 (211)	566 (208)
	F	660 (9)	442 (14)	625 (10)	491 (7)	866 (14)
Other HIV diagnoses	M	284 (360)	369 (346)	380 (357)	360 (371)	400 (391)
	F	340 (57)	336 (59)	340 (65)	320 (58)	333 (70)
Total[4]		**415 (591)**	**432 (570)**	**445 (633)**	**438 (650)**	**450 (684)**

1 Includes males who also reported a history of injecting drug use.

2 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

3 Newly acquired HIV infection was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a negative or indeterminate HIV antibody test result, or a diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness, within one year of HIV diagnosis.

4 Total includes 10 people whose sex was reported as transgender and 2 people whose sex was not reported.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.6 Number of cases of newly acquired HIV infection, 1994 – 2003, and number diagnosed with AIDS by year of, and number of years following, HIV diagnosis

	Year of HIV diagnosis										
	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**Total**
Newly acquired HIV infection	212	219	169	157	151	171	197	208	243	281	2 008
AIDS											
Interval between HIV and AIDS diagnosis											
Less than 1 year	7	8	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	32
1 – 2 years	8	7	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	26
2 – 3 years	7	5	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	–	27
3 – 4 years	2	2	1	1	3	5	2	0	–	–	16
4 – 5 years	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	10
5 or more years	16	16	5	2	5	0	–	–	–	–	44
Total	**41**	**39**	**13**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**155**

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.7 Number of specimens tested for HIV antibody in public health laboratories, 1995 – 2004, by State/Territory and year of test

	Year of HIV antibody test									
State/Territory	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002[1]**	**2003[1]**	**2004[1]**
ACT	9 368	7 053	7 044	8 293	6 976	5 762	5 446	5 712	7 978	14 388
NSW	300 944	270 735	286 701	299 434	324 126	311 904	328 295	357 526	358 063	347 064
NT	12 122	13 111	13 424	13 137	15 149	14 835	15 158	15 710	16 407	15 323
QLD	154 992	141 741	156 738	164 388	179 336	183 533	185 028	184 994	188 403	206 322
SA	69 054	76 098	74 640	80 586	76 987	76 275	77 219	75 360	79 409	83 970
TAS	12 628	13 192	11 347	11 883	12 243	13 152	12 714	12 574	12 967	12 754
VIC	108 230	119 360	94 846	113 342	161 600	160 611	177 949	202 682	204 561	152 284
WA	72 317	77 435	73 826	79 308	82 040	89 426	100 225	93 271	100 483	102 694
Total	**739 655**	**718 725**	**718 566**	**770 371**	**858 457**	**855 498**	**902 034**	**947 829**	**968 271**	**934 799**

1 Estimated number of specimens tested for HIV antibody, adjusted for incomplete reporting.

Source: National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia

1.3 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS in Indigenous people

Table 1.3.1 Characteristics of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection in Indigenous people[1], 1995 – 2004, by year. Number of cases, median age and percent[2] of total cases by sex, newly acquired infection, State/Territory and HIV exposure category

	Year of HIV diagnosis										
Characteristic	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**Total**
Total cases	**22**	**19**	**15**	**28**	**9**	**15**	**14**	**25**	**22**	**21**	**190**
Males (%)	63.6	78.9	73.3	67.9	66.7	86.7	57.1	52.0	71.4	72.7	68.4
Median age (years)	25	29	36	32	28	31	29	38	33	31	31
Newly acquired infection	36.4 (8)	10.5 (2)	26.7 (4)	21.4 (6)	33.3 (3)	20.0 (3)	14.3 (2)	24.0 (6)	18.2 (4)	28.6 (6)	23.2(44)
State/Territory											
ACT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NSW	45.5(10)	21.1 (4)	26.7 (4)	28.6 (8)	55.6 (5)	40.0 (6)	28.6 (4)	28.0 (7)	13.6 (3)	19.0 (4)	28.9(55)
NT	4.5 (1)	5.2 (1)	33.3 (5)	14.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)	7.1 (1)	8.0 (2)	4.5 (1)	4.8 (1)	9.0(17)
QLD	13.6 (3)	42.1 (8)	20.0 (3)	7.1 (2)	11.1 (1)	13.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	20.0 (5)	27.3 (6)	23.8 (5)	20.0(38)
SA	4.5 (1)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	11.1 (1)	6.7 (1)	7.1 (1)	8.0 (2)	9.1 (2)	9.5 (2)	6.8(13)
TAS	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
VIC	–	–	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	22.7 (5)	19.0 (4)	6.3(12)
WA	31.8 (7)	21.1 (4)	20.0 (3)	42.8(12)	22.2 (2)	33.3 (5)	21.4 (3)	36.0 (9)	22.7 (5)	23.8 (5)	28.9(55)
HIV exposure category											
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	31.8 (7)	58.8(10)	60.0 (9)	32.0 (8)	25.0 (2)	46.7 (7)	42.9 (6)	20.0 (5)	33.3 (7)	50.0(10)	39.0(71)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact & injecting drug use	18.2 (4)	5.9 (1)	6.7 (1)	12.0 (3)	12.5 (1)	6.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	14.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	8.2(15)
Injecting drug use[3]	0.0 (0)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	25.0 (2)	26.7 (4)	28.6 (4)	16.0 (4)	14.3 (3)	20.0 (4)	14.3(26)
Heterosexual contact	50.0(11)	23.5 (4)	33.3 (5)	40.0(10)	37.5 (3)	20.0 (3)	21.4 (3)	60.0(15)	38.1 (8)	30.0 (6)	37.4(68)
Haemophilia/ coagulation disorder	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Receipt of blood/tissue	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (2)
Other/undetermined[4]	0.0 (0)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.7 (3)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (1)	4.8 (1)	4.2 (8)

1 Information on Indigenous status was not available from ACT at 31 March 2005. Information on Indigenous status was available in VIC from 1 June 1998.

2 Number of cases in brackets.

3 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

4 The 'Other/undetermined' HIV exposure category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.3.2 Characteristics of cases of AIDS in Indigenous people[1], 1995 – 2004, by year. Number of AIDS diagnoses, median age and percent[2] of total cases by sex, late HIV diagnosis, State/Territory and HIV exposure category

	Year of AIDS diagnosis										
Characteristic	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**Total**
Total cases	**9**	**10**	**4**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**11**	**10**	**76**
Males (%)	88.9	80.0	75.0	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1	80.0	90.0	84.0
Median age (years)	31	30	38	34	37	37	40	38	38	45	37
Late HIV diagnosis	11.1 (1)	10.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	44.4 (4)	40.0 (2)	80.0 (4)	16.7 (1)	42.9 (3)	40.0 (4)	40.0 (4)	32.9(25)
State/Territory											
ACT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NSW	77.8 (7)	20.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	33.3 (3)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	50.0 (4)	36.3 (4)	30.0 (3)	42.1(32)
NT	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	10.0 (1)	5.3 (4)
QLD	22.2 (2)	50.0 (5)	25.0 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	25.0 (2)	27.3 (3)	40.0 (4)	27.6(21)
SA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	10.0 (1)	3.9 (3)
TAS	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (1)
VIC	–	–	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	2.7 (2)
WA	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	33.3 (3)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	25.0 (2)	18.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	17.1(13)
HIV exposure category											
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	66.7 (6)	30.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	37.5 (3)	20.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	62.5 (5)	45.5 (5)	70.0 (7)	53.4(39)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact & injecting drug use	22.1 (2)	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	10.0 (1)	13.7(10)
Injecting drug use[3]	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)	10.0 (1)	8.2 (6)
Heterosexual contact	11.1 (1)	30.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	37.5 (3)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	37.5 (3)	27.2 (3)	10.0 (1)	24.7(18)
Haemophilia/ coagulation disorder	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Receipt of blood/tissue	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other/undetermined[4]	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (3)

1 Information on Indigenous status was not available from ACT at 31 March 2005. Information on Indigenous status was available in VIC from 1 June 1998.

2 Number of cases in brackets.

3 Excludes males who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

4 The 'Other/undetermined' HIV exposure category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

1.4 Assessment of self reported HIV exposure history

Table 1.4.1 Number of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection included in the assessment of self reported HIV exposure history, 2000 – 2004, number for which the exposure assessment questionnaire was returned and number with additional information on HIV exposure history available on the returned questionnaire[1] by State/Territory[2] and year

	2000 – 2002			2003 – 2004			2000 – 2004		
State/Territory	Number included	Number with returned questionnaire	Number with additional information	Number included	Number with returned questionnaire	Number with additional information	Number included	Number with returned questionnaire	Number with additional information
ACT	8	5	5	5	2	2	13	7	7
NT	10	10	10	7	7	7	17	17	17
QLD	110	81	80	91	25	25	201	106	105
SA	30	27	26	30	16	14	60	43	40
TAS	3	3	3	2	1	1	5	4	4
VIC	173	171	164	103	102	97	276	273	261
WA	77	72	67	43	34	32	120	106	99
Total	**411**	**369**	**355**	**281**	**187**	**178**	**692**	**556**	**533**

1 Excludes people reported on the returned exposure assessment questionnaire to have been lost to follow up (7), people whose medical condition limited reporting of an HIV exposure history (5) and people who were reported to have died (11).

2 For States and Territories other than New South Wales

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.4.2 Number of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection included in the assessment of self reported HIV exposure history, 2000 – 2004, number for which the exposure assessment questionnaire was returned and number with additional information on HIV exposure history available on the returned questionnaire[1] by year and HIV exposure category reported at HIV notification

HIV exposure category reported at notification	2000 – 2002 Number included	2000 – 2002 Number with returned questionnaire	2000 – 2002 Number with further information	2003 – 2004 Number included	2003 – 2004 Number with returned questionnaire	2003 – 2004 Number with further information	2000 – 2004 Number included	2000 – 2004 Number with returned questionnaire	2000 – 2004 Number with additional information
Injecting drug use	**49**	**42**	**39**	**36**	**27**	**26**	**85**	**69**	**65**
Heterosexual	35	34	33	30	25	25	65	59	58
Not further specified	14	8	6	6	2	1	20	10	7
Heterosexual contact	**313**	**295**	**292**	**202**	**142**	**141**	**515**	**437**	**433**
From a high prevalence country	105	97	97	75	46	46	180	143	143
Partner from a high prevalence country	81	77	75	63	41	41	144	118	116
Other partner with/at risk of HIV infection	67	66	66	33	29	29	100	95	95
Not further specified	60	55	54	31	26	25	91	81	79
Receipt of blood/tissue	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Health care setting	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Other/undetermined	**47**	**30**	**22**	**41**	**16**	**9**	**88**	**46**	**31**
Total	**411**	**369**	**355**	**281**	**187**	**178**	**692**	**556**	**533**

1 Excludes people reported on the returned exposure assessment questionnaire to have been lost to follow up (7), people whose medical condition limited reporting of an HIV exposure history (5) and people who were reported to have died (11).

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.4.3 Number of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2000 – 2004, by HIV exposure category reported on the questionnaire, year and sex

HIV exposure category documented on the questionnaire	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2000 – 2004		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Injecting drug use	**10**	**3**	**13**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**9**	**4**	**12**	**1**	**49**	**11**	**60**
Heterosexual	9	3	10	3	5	0	8	4	11	1	43	11	54
Not further specified	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	6
Heterosexual contact	**48**	**38**	**47**	**55**	**49**	**55**	**33**	**36**	**37**	**32**	**214**	**216**	**430**
Sex with injecting drug user	0	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	2	5	11	16
Sex with bisexual male	–	2	–	8	–	8	–	5	–	2	–	25	25
From a high prevalence country	14	15	17	23	11	18	9	11	12	14	63	81	144
Sub-Saharan Africa	*9*	*10*	*11*	*18*	*9*	*13*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*44*	*55*	*99*
South East Asia	*5*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*6*	*16*	*23*	*39*
Other/not reported	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*6*
Sex with a person from a high prevalence country	21	9	17	10	12	7	14	8	14	4	78	38	116
Sub-Saharan Africa	*4*	*7*	*5*	*7*	*3*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*3*	*15*	*27*	*42*
South East Asia	*16*	*1*	*11*	*3*	*8*	*1*	*11*	*3*	*12*	*1*	*58*	*9*	*67*
Other/not reported	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*5*	*2*	*7*
Sex with person with medically acquired HIV	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sex with HIV infected person, exposure not specified	1	7	2	9	4	13	1	8	3	3	11	40	51
Not further specified	12	0	10	4	19	6	8	3	8	7	57	20	77
Receipt of blood/tissue	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Health care setting	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Other/undetermined	**11**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**39**	**1**	**40**
Total	**69**	**41**	**69**	**58**	**62**	**56**	**47**	**41**	**57**	**33**	**304**	**229**	**533**

Source: State/Territory health authorities

1.5 National surveillance for perinatal exposure to HIV

Table 1.5.1 Number and population rate[1] of perinatal exposure to HIV, 1995 – 2004, by State/Territory and year of birth

State/ Territory	1995 – 1996		1997 – 1998		1999 – 2000		2001 – 2002		2003 – 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	2	22.7	1	12.2	3	36.1	0	0.0	1	12.1
NSW	12	6.9	9	5.2	22	12.7	23	13.4	22	12.7
NT	1	13.6	0	0.0	1	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
QLD	5	5.3	11	11.7	4	4.3	9	9.4	13	13.4
SA	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.6	0	0.0
TAS	1	7.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
VIC	1	0.8	2	1.6	11	9.3	5	4.2	3	2.5
WA	6	12.0	7	14.1	10	20.0	13	27.3	4	8.2
Total	**29**	**5.7**	**31**	**6.2**	**51**	**10.2**	**53**	**10.7**	**43**	**8.6**

1 Average annual rate of perinatal HIV exposure per 100 000 livebirths. Number of livebirths by State/Territory and year from *Births, Australia* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.5.2 Number of women with perinatally HIV exposed children, 1995 – 2004, by time of the woman's HIV diagnosis relative to the first exposed child's birth

	Interval of the woman's HIV diagnosis					
First exposed child's year of birth	Before the birth (years)				At or after the birth	Total
	< 1	1 – 2	> 2	Total		
1995 – 1996	8	0	3	11	10	21
1997 – 1998	5	2	8	15	7	22
1999 – 2000	16	4	15	35	9	44
2001 – 2002[1]	15	2	16	33	2	36
2003 – 2004	14	1	16	31	1	32
Total[1]	**58**	**9**	**58**	**125**	**29**	**155**

1 Includes 1 woman whose first exposed child was born in 2001 – 2002 and whose date of HIV diagnosis was not reported.

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.5.3 Number of women with perinatally HIV exposed children, 1995 – 2004, and number of perinatally exposed children, by year of birth of the first exposed child and the woman's HIV exposure category

Year of the first exposed child's birth/ HIV exposure category	1995 – 1999		2000 – 2004		1995 – 2004	
	Number of women	Number of exposed children	Number of women	Number of exposed children	Number of women	Number of exposed children
Injecting drug use	4	4	6	8	10	12
Heterosexual contact	59	68	79	100	138	168
Sex with injecting drug user	*8*	*12*	*11*	*15*	*19*	*27*
Sex with bisexual male	*3*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*8*	*11*
From high prevalence country	*16*	*17*	*28*	*34*	*44*	*51*
Sex with person from a high prevalence country	*9*	*9*	*15*	*19*	*24*	*28*
Sex with person with medically acquired HIV	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Sex with person with HIV infection, other exposure	*10*	*12*	*3*	*6*	*13*	*18*
Not further specified	*13*	*14*	*16*	*18*	*29*	*32*
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other/undetermined	2	2	4	5	6	7
Total	**65**	**74**	**90**	**114**	**155**	**188**

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.5.4 Number of perinatally exposed children, 1995 – 2004, and number with diagnosed HIV infection by year of the child's birth and time of the woman's HIV diagnosis relative to the child's birth

	Interval of the woman's HIV diagnosis					
	Before the birth		At or after the birth		Total	
Child's year of birth	Number exposed	Number with HIV	Number exposed	Number with HIV	Number exposed[1]	Number with HIV
1995 – 1996	17	7	12	7	29	14
1997 – 1998	22	0	9	4	31	4
1999 – 2000	42	0	9	6	51	6
2001 – 2002[1]	50	0	2	1	53	1
2003 – 2004	42	1	1	0	43	1
Total	**173**	**8**	**33**	**18**	**207**	**26**

1 Includes 1 woman whose exposed child was born in 2001 – 2002 and whose date of HIV diagnosis was not reported.

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.5.5 Number of perinatally exposed children, born in 1995 – 2004 to women whose HIV infection was diagnosed antenatally, and number with diagnosed HIV infection by year of the child's birth and proportion of mothers reporting use of interventions to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission

Child's year of birth/ Reported use of interventions	Proportion of mothers reporting use of interventions	Number of children with HIV infection
1995 – 1996	17	7
No reported use of interventions	*11.8*	*2*
Use of 1 intervention	*5.9*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*82.3*	*5*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*0.0*	*0*
1997 – 1998	22	0
No reported use of interventions	*4.5*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*0.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*54.5*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*40.9*	*0*
1999 – 2000	42	0
No reported use of interventions	*2.4*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*19.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*35.7*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*42.9*	*0*
2001 – 2002	50	0
No reported use of interventions	*2.0*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*16.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding only	*46.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*36.0*	*0*
2003 – 2004	42	1
No reported use of interventions	*0.0*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*7.1*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*35.7*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*57.1*	*1*
Total	**173**	**8**

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; State/Territory health authorities

1.6 Global comparisons

Table 1.6.1 Estimated HIV prevalence and AIDS incidence in selected countries

	HIV prevalence		AIDS incidence	
Country	**2004**	**Rate[1]**	**2004**	**Rate[1]**
Asia Pacific				
Australia	14 840	74	239	1.2
Cambodia[2,3]	170 000	2 600	16 053	111
China[2,4]	830 000	100	27 000	5
India[2,4]	5 000 000	900	12 239	2.4
Indonesia[2,5]	110 000	100	411	<1
Japan[2]	12 000	20	–	–
Malaysia[2,6]	51 000	400	4 000	31
Myanmar[2,5]	320 000	1 200	3 817	9
New Zealand	1 650	41	38	0.9
Papua New Guinea[2]	16 000	600	–	–
Philippines[2]	8 900	20	–	–
Republic of Korea[2]	8 300	20	–	–
Thailand[2,6]	560 000	1 500	156 309	284
Vietnam[2,4]	200 000	400	6 500	15
Europe				
France[2,7]	120 000	400	1 451	2.3
Germany[2]	43 000	100	497	0.6
Italy[2]	140 000	500	1 673	2.9
Spain[2,6]	130 000	700	1 770	4.3
United Kingdom[2]	53 000	89	810	1.4
North America				
Canada[6]	44 563	137	237	0.7
United States[2,7]	940 000	600	43 171	14.7

1 Rate per 100 000 population.

2 HIV prevalence estimate for 2003, among people aged 15–49 years.

3 AIDS incidence for 2001.

4 AIDS incidence for 2000.

5 AIDS incidence, January to September 2000, with estimated annual rate.

6 Data not adjusted for reporting delays.

7 AIDS incidence for 2003

Tables

2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis

2.1 Notification of viral hepatitis to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

2.2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis in Indigenous people

2.3 Long term outcomes among people with chronic viral hepatitis

2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis

2.1 Notification of viral hepatitis to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.1 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of hepatitis A infection, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	5	1.5	14	4.2	4	1.2	9	2.7	1	0.3
NSW	201	3.2	195	3.0	149	2.3	128	2.0	139	2.1
NT	45	20.9	38	16.5	47	21.5	43	19.7	13	5.8
QLD	133	3.8	120	3.4	67	1.8	48	1.3	22	0.6
SA	54	3.7	20	1.4	16	1.1	13	0.8	11	0.7
TAS	3	0.6	4	0.9	4	0.8	14	2.9	1	0.2
VIC	193	4.2	105	2.2	68	1.4	89	1.8	71	1.5
WA	181	9.7	40	2.1	37	1.9	95	5.0	57	3.0
Total	**815**	**4.3**	**536**	**2.8**	**392**	**2.0**	**439**	**2.3**	**315**	**1.6**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.2 Number of diagnoses of hepatitis A infection, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
0 – 4	30	17	47	21	7	28	9	11	20	22	8	30	14	4	18
5 – 14	73	68	141	48	26	74	24	19	44	52	34	88	43	34	77
15 – 19	19	26	45	15	4	19	19	4	23	15	17	32	9	7	16
20 – 29	150	78	228	99	36	136	60	33	93	51	32	84	31	23	54
30 – 39	109	59	168	103	30	133	54	30	85	39	26	65	29	27	56
40 – 49	57	35	92	51	24	75	37	21	58	43	26	69	26	10	36
50 – 59	21	23	44	29	8	37	22	10	32	20	18	38	12	9	21
60 +	28	22	50	18	15	33	13	24	37	17	16	33	17	20	37
Not reported	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**487**	**328**	**815**	**384**	**151**	**536**	**238**	**152**	**392**	**259**	**177**	**439**	**181**	**134**	**315**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.3 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	3	0.9	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	9	2.6
NSW	100	1.6	91	1.4	85	1.3	79	1.2	53	0.8
NT	6	3.6	3	2.2	12	5.5	15	6.9	8	3.7
QLD	55	1.6	48	1.4	55	1.5	38	1.0	44	1.2
SA	29	2.0	22	1.5	11	0.8	10	0.6	8	0.6
TAS	18	4.4	21	5.0	19	4.4	10	2.3	18	4.4
VIC	130	2.8	193	4.2	175	3.7	151	3.2	106	2.2
WA	73	3.9	38	2.0	35	1.9	45	2.4	29	1.5
Total	**414**	**2.2**	**418**	**2.2**	**392**	**2.1**	**349**	**1.8**	**275**	**1.4**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.4 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3
5 – 14	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	8	4	2	6	3	1	4
15 – 19	24	34	58	21	28	49	15	23	38	11	17	28	5	8	13
20 – 29	116	79	195	123	74	197	92	56	148	75	49	124	57	61	118
30 – 39	58	24	82	72	31	103	85	24	109	84	28	112	54	26	80
40 – 49	25	13	38	25	12	37	37	13	50	26	8	34	21	12	33
50 – 59	19	6	25	15	4	19	15	5	20	19	7	26	10	5	15
60 +	9	5	14	7	2	9	15	2	17	13	4	17	7	2	9
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**252**	**162**	**414**	**265**	**153**	**418**	**264**	**128**	**392**	**234**	**115**	**349**	**159**	**116**	**275**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.5 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection[1], 2002 – 2004, by exposure category, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis								
	2002			2003			2004		
Exposure category	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
Injecting drug use	70	29	99	63	23	86	48	26	74
Sexual contact	31	28	59	34	17	51	18	13	31
Male homosexual contact	*5*	*–*	*5*	*10*	*–*	*10*	*1*	*–*	*1*
Heterosexual contact	*24*	*26*	*50*	*23*	*15*	*38*	*17*	*13*	*30*
Not further specified	*2*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Blood/tissue recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skin penetration procedure	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Healthcare exposure	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household contact	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	3	5	8	1	4	5	1	0	1
Undetermined	34	17	51	20	16	36	15	18	33
Total	**146**	**81**	**227**	**119**	**60**	**179**	**83**	**57**	**140**

1 Diagnoses reported through SA, TAS and VIC State/Territory health jurisdictions.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 2.1.6 Number and rate[1] diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	**Number**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Rate**
ACT	251	75.7	262	78.2	243	72.8	279	81.6	216	63.7
NSW	8 031	126.8	8 860	137.8	6 742	104.1	5 259	80.6	4 966	75.5
NT	191	90.5	212	99.8	201	95.8	218	102.0	271	128.0
QLD	3 342	96.0	3 129	88.9	2 793	77.7	2 569	69.6	2 480	65.5
SA	968	67.4	824	57.6	664	45.8	644	44.4	615	42.3
TAS	328	74.4	336	78.3	337	78.9	360	82.6	311	71.7
VIC	5 294	112.4	5 049	106.1	4 139	85.5	3 779	77.4	2 987	61.2
WA	1 783	95.3	1 391	73.7	1 235	64.7	1 274	66.5	1 182	60.3
Total	**20 188**	**107.2**	**20 063**	**105.5**	**16 354**	**84.7**	**14 382**	**73.9**	**13 028**	**66.0**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.7 Number of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	**2000**			**2001**			**2002**			**2003**			**2004**		
(years)	**M**	**F**	**T[1]**	**M**	**F**	**T[1]**	**M**	**F**	**T[1]**	**M**	**F**	**T[1]**	**M**	**F**	**T[1]**
0 – 4	48	34	98	25	10	35	31	32	78	18	13	31	38	15	53
5 – 14	20	17	40	23	14	38	6	12	18	6	10	16	7	10	18
15 – 19	566	573	1 143	460	549	1 012	296	410	712	243	305	553	174	245	420
20 – 29	4 163	2 202	6 398	3 536	2 388	5 959	2 685	1 796	4 507	2 392	1 583	4 016	2 026	1 454	3 494
30 – 39	4 165	2 201	6 394	3 895	2 252	6 169	3 202	1 847	5 077	2 734	1 593	4 358	2 464	1 434	3 915
40 – 49	3 134	1 308	4 464	3 402	1 545	4 966	2 840	1 383	4 239	2 510	1 233	3 760	2 253	1 172	3 432
50 – 59	574	287	865	718	328	1 050	712	313	1 030	764	330	1 100	799	373	1 173
60 +	372	354	732	427	352	785	318	278	606	274	251	533	257	250	511
Not reported	18	23	54	30	16	49	23	10	87	7	5	15	10	2	12
Total	**13 060**	**6 999**	**20 188**	**12 516**	**7 454**	**20 063**	**10 113**	**6 081**	**16 354**	**8 948**	**5 323**	**14 382**	**8 028**	**4 955**	**13 028**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.8 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis[1]				
State/Territory	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
ACT	22	24	8	14	7
NSW	225	291	151	127	60
NT	–	–	–	–	–
QLD	–	–	–	–	–
SA	92	90	44	76	60
TAS	30	18	15	13	24
VIC	64	106	88	94	89
WA	105	154	142	142	121
Total	**538**	**683**	**448**	**466**	**361**

1 Dashes (–) indicate that data were not available.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.9 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
0 – 4	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	0	2	3	1	4
5 – 14	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
15 – 19	32	41	73	36	54	90	23	37	60	22	40	62	19	24	43
20 – 29	151	124	275	213	146	359	129	91	221	150	85	235	102	64	166
30 – 39	81	41	122	97	71	168	74	33	107	62	45	107	65	37	102
40 – 49	39	13	52	31	16	47	29	14	44	30	15	46	20	15	35
50 – 59	6	2	8	7	2	9	6	4	10	8	2	10	6	3	9
60 +	2	2	4	5	1	6	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**314**	**224**	**538**	**392**	**291**	**683**	**264**	**182**	**448**	**276**	**189**	**466**	**216**	**145**	**361**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.10 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection[1], 2000 – 2004, by year and exposure category

	Year of diagnosis														
	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
Exposure category	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[2]	M	F	T	M	F	T
Injecting drug use	101	87	188	217	181	398	137	91	229	205	132	337	144	66	210
Sexual contact	0	2	2	3	0	3	1	2	3	2	5	7	3	10	13
Blood/tissue recipient	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Skin penetration procedure	1	4	5	5	3	8	2	2	4	4	3	7	1	6	7
Healthcare exposure	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	2
Household contact	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Other	3	0	3	5	7	12	7	4	11	5	4	9	4	5	9
Undetermined	8	8	16	77	56	133	57	51	108	34	25	59	28	26	54
Total	**113**	**101**	**214**	**308**	**252**	**560**	**204**	**152**	**357**	**252**	**174**	**426**	**186**	**114**	**300**

1 Diagnoses reported through ACT, SA, TAS, VIC and WA State/Territory health jurisdictions in 2000 and 2003-2004, and diagnoses reported through ACT, NSW, SA, TAS and VIC State/Territory health jurisdictions in 2001 – 2002.

2 Includes people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

2.2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis in Indigenous people

Table 2.2.1 Number (percent) of diagnoses of hepatitis A infection, 2004, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
NSW	1	(0.7)	113	(81.3)	25	(18.0)	139
NT	5	(38.5)	8	(61.5)	0	(0.0)	13
QLD	0	(0.0)	20	(90.9)	2	(9.1)	22
SA	1	(9.1)	10	(90.9)	0	(0.0)	11
TAS	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
VIC	0	(0.0)	67	(94.4)	4	(5.6)	71
WA	28	(49.1)	28	(49.1)	1	(1.8)	57
Total	**35**	**(11.1)**	**246**	**(78.1)**	**34**	**(10.8)**	**315**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.2.2 Number (percent) of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, 2004, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(100.0)	9
NSW	1	(1.9)	33	(62.3)	19	(35.8)	53
NT	6	(75.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	8
QLD	8	(18.2)	16	(36.4)	20	(45.5)	44
SA	0	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	8
TAS	0	(0.0)	11	(61.1)	7	(38.9)	18
VIC	1	(0.9)	99	(93.4)	6	(5.7)	106
WA	2	(6.9)	27	(93.1)	0	(0.0)	29
Total	**18**	**(6.5)**	**196**	**(71.3)**	**61**	**(22.2)**	**275**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.2.3 Number (percent) of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2004, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	2	(0.9)	12	(5.6)	202	(93.5)	216
NSW	195	(3.9)	936	(18.8)	3 835	(77.2)	4 966
NT	28	(10.3)	178	(65.7)	65	(24.0)	271
QLD	126	(5.1)	776	(31.3)	1 578	(63.6)	2 480
SA	94	(15.3)	518	(84.2)	3	(0.5)	615
TAS	9	(2.9)	69	(22.2)	233	(74.9)	311
VIC	21	(0.7)	735	(24.6)	2 231	(74.7)	2 987
WA	138	(11.7)	674	(57.0)	370	(31.3)	1 182
Total	**613**	**(4.7)**	**3 898**	**(29.9)**	**8 517**	**(65.4)**	**13 028**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

2.3 Long term outcomes among people with chronic viral hepatitis

Table 2.3.1 Number (percent) of liver transplants, 1985 – 2004, by year and primary cause of liver disease

Year	hepatitis B	hepatitis C	hepatitis B and C	hepatocellular carcinoma	other[1]	Total
1985 – 1994	48 (8.8)	40 (7.3)	2 (0.4)	11 (2.0)	445 (81.5)	546
1995	5 (4.8)	21 (20.2)	–	1 (1.0)	77 (74.0)	104
1996	13 (11.9)	18 (16.5)	–	2 (1.8)	76 (69.7)	109
1997	13 (10.6)	20 (16.3)	2 (1.6)	4 (3.2)	84 (68.3)	123
1998	14 (10.5)	29 (21.8)	1 (0.7)	9 (6.8)	80 (60.2)	133
1999	18 (15.3)	21 (17.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (1.7)	76 (64.4)	118
2000	21 (14.4)	32 (21.9)	–	6 (4.1)	87 (59.6)	146
2001	16 (12.8)	22 (17.6)	2 (1.6)	8 (6.4)	77 (61.6)	125
2002	13 (8.6)	37 (24.5)	3 (2.0)	10 (6.6)	88 (58.3)	151
2003	15 (10.4)	39 (27.1)	3 (2.1)	8 (5.5)	79 (54.9)	144
2004[2]	10 (5.6)	55 (30.7)	–	18 (10.1)	96 (53.6)	179
Total	**186 (9.9)**	**334 (17.8)**	**14 (0.7)**	**79 (4.2)**	**1 265 (67.4)**	**1 878**

1 Includes other causes of chronic liver disease and fulminant hepatitis.

2 Data available to 31 December 2004.

Source: Australia and New Zealand Liver Transplant Register

Tables

3 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections

3.1 Notification of specific sexually transmissible infections to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

3.2 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections in Indigenous people

3.3 Gonococcal isolates

3 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections

3.1 Notification of specific sexually transmissible infections to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.1 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of chlamydia, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	247	72.2	309	90.1	470	136.3	549	159.3	619	178.7
NSW	3 508	56.3	4 399	70.5	5 797	92.5	7 854	125.4	10 020	159.4
NT	1 004	442.4	1 255	561.5	1 445	659.5	1 650	763.2	1 640	763.0
QLD	4 938	141.1	5 631	160.1	6 472	182.4	7 555	209.2	8 121	220.5
SA	992	71.9	1 458	107.1	1 795	132.6	1 988	147.4	2 241	164.8
TAS	324	77.2	371	89.5	467	114.9	607	148.6	620	150.7
VIC	3 337	72.5	4 071	88.2	4 860	105.2	6 467	139.1	7 609	163.3
WA	2 603	140.4	2 724	146.6	3 120	165.5	3 767	201.2	4 319	226.7
Total	**16 953**	**91.4**	**20 218**	**109.0**	**24 426**	**131.1**	**30 437**	**162.8**	**35 189**	**186.1**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.2 Number of diagnoses of chlamydia, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	27	33	62	16	24	40	17	14	31	21	24	45	35	42	77
5 – 14	17	141	159	25	152	177	31	176	208	29	200	229	37	243	280
15 – 19	819	2 865	3 687	944	3 577	4 528	1 112	4 201	5 320	1 409	5 190	6 615	1 576	5 898	7 486
20 – 29	3 566	5 437	9 015	4 384	6 456	10 853	5 293	7 853	13 155	6 859	9 854	16 757	7 992	11 630	19 670
30 – 39	1 591	1 200	2 793	1 789	1 450	3 241	2 306	1 659	3 971	2 622	2 072	4 711	2 966	2 329	5 311
40 – 49	569	324	896	614	352	967	765	418	1 186	962	494	1 462	1 086	552	1 647
50 – 59	158	67	225	218	76	295	286	81	369	339	111	453	389	110	502
60+	61	18	80	54	16	70	74	25	99	85	27	112	114	31	147
Not reported	15	19	36	22	21	47	20	16	87	25	25	53	26	26	69
Total	**6 823**	**10 104**	**16 953**	**8 066**	**12 124**	**20 218**	**9 904**	**14 443**	**24 426**	**12 351**	**17 997**	**30 437**	**14 221**	**20 861**	**35 189**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.3 Number of diagnoses of donovanosis, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory[1] and year

	Year of diagnosis				
State/Territory	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
NT	7	13	9	6	6
QLD	7	16	5	9	2
WA	3	9	2	1	2
Total	**17**	**38**	**16**	**16**	**10**

1 State/Territory with reported cases of donovanosis.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.4 Number of diagnoses of donovanosis, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 – 19	0	1	1	0	4	4	3	1	4	0	3	3	1	0	1
20 – 29	3	4	7	5	8	13	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
30 – 39	1	4	5	4	6	10	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	1	6
40 – 49	3	0	3	2	4	6	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
50 +	0	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7**	**10**	**17**	**13**	**25**	**38**	**7**	**9**	**16**	**6**	**10**	**16**	**7**	**3**	**10**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.5 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of gonorrhoea, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	18	5.6	21	6.2	19	5.7	44	12.8	35	10.2
NSW	1 062	16.8	1 326	20.9	1 526	23.8	1 352	21.1	1 446	22.6
NT	1 196	526.6	1 442	650.5	1 519	697.5	1 439	668.5	1 588	743.4
QLD	1 155	32.9	1 101	31.2	930	26.0	1 032	28.2	1 096	29.3
SA	262	18.6	214	15.5	208	14.9	296	21.0	357	25.5
TAS	17	4.0	21	5.1	14	3.4	23	5.3	28	6.4
VIC	839	17.8	778	16.5	813	17.1	1 186	24.7	1 129	23.5
WA	1 348	72.3	1 346	72.1	1 404	73.2	1 456	76.9	1 419	73.9
Total	**5 897**	**31.4**	**6 249**	**33.3**	**6 433**	**33.9**	**6 828**	**35.9**	**7 098**	**37.0**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.6 Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	10	11	21	7	11	18	2	11	13	3	9	12	7	8	15
5 – 14	16	88	104	19	65	84	27	86	113	31	95	126	18	115	133
15 – 19	475	633	1 108	478	661	1 141	437	655	1 094	536	714	1 251	610	720	1 332
20 – 29	1 534	767	2 304	1 625	841	2 469	1 640	787	2 431	1 760	854	2 621	1 898	879	2 778
30 – 39	1 214	290	1 504	1 326	319	1 647	1 401	362	1 763	1 386	289	1 679	1 365	333	1 699
40 – 49	477	87	564	516	83	600	589	96	686	680	95	777	690	95	786
50 – 59	173	28	202	192	26	218	186	32	218	250	25	275	244	40	285
60 +	48	8	56	50	9	59	54	7	61	69	4	73	60	4	65
Not reported	23	11	34	9	3	13	7	12	54	12	2	14	3	0	5
Total	**3 970**	**1 923**	**5 897**	**4 222**	**2 018**	**6 249**	**4 343**	**2 048**	**6 433**	**4 727**	**2 087**	**6 828**	**4 895**	**2 194**	**7 098**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.7 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of syphilis, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	14	4.3	11	3.5	12	3.7	16	5.2	12	3.7
NSW	588	8.9	520	7.8	653	9.6	836	12.3	1 044	15.3
NT	269	130.9	430	205.5	403	190.0	321	158.4	284	140.0
QLD	819	23.1	298	8.4	317	8.7	306	8.2	290	7.6
SA	15	1.1	24	1.7	32	2.3	21	1.5	23	1.6
TAS	6	1.0	15	3.2	15	3.3	14	3.0	14	3.0
VIC	10	0.2	16	0.3	28	0.6	59	1.2	89	1.8
WA	134	7.1	206	10.8	198	10.4	142	7.2	207	10.4
Total	**1 855**	**9.6**	**1 520**	**7.8**	**1 658**	**8.5**	**1 715**	**8.7**	**1 963**	**9.8**

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory and year from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.8 Number of diagnoses of syphilis, 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3
5 – 14	5	9	14	5	6	11	6	14	20	1	5	6	3	8	11
15 – 19	70	92	162	80	113	193	63	112	175	62	97	159	50	65	115
20 – 29	189	271	460	220	192	412	196	219	415	184	196	380	252	205	458
30 – 39	209	206	415	187	143	330	239	146	393	309	122	431	348	166	515
40 – 49	174	104	278	130	64	197	181	76	259	243	73	316	258	97	355
50 – 59	181	54	235	108	41	149	139	36	175	151	34	186	162	43	205
60 +	190	93	283	149	64	214	137	80	218	151	84	236	208	92	300
Not reported	3	2	6	6	7	14	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	**1 023**	**831**	**1 855**	**885**	**630**	**1 520**	**962**	**685**	**1 658**	**1 101**	**612**	**1 715**	**1 284**	**677**	**1 963**

1 Totals include diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

3.2 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections in Indigenous people

Table 3.2.1 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of chlamydia, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory[2], Indigenous status and year

		NT		SA		VIC		WA		Total	
Year of diagnosis		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]
2000	Number	665	339	162	830	43	3 294	667	1 936	1 537	6 399
	Rate	1 112	211	628	63	154	73	1 024	109	861	82
2001	Number	808	447	135	1 323	34	4 037	709	2 015	1 686	7 822
	Rate	1 344	277	501	100	132	89	1 071	114	935	100
2002	Number	891	554	165	1 630	28	4 832	651	2 469	1 735	9 485
	Rate	1 474	351	616	124	96	107	986	137	958	121
2003	Number	1 072	578	168	1 820	38	6 429	846	2 921	2 124	11 748
	Rate	1 810	364	637	139	136	142	1 274	165	1 184	151
2004	Number	1 060	580	218	2 023	58	7 551	887	3 432	2 223	13 586
	Rate	1 791	366	828	154	198	167	1 325	194	1 234	175

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory, year and Indigenous status from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses in each year.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.2 Number of diagnoses of chlamydia[1], 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[3]**
2000	Indigenous	0	38	473	707	222	68	9	6	1 537
	Non-Indigenous[2]	15	27	1 097	3 602	1 141	376	89	39	6 399
2001	Indigenous	0	40	526	795	259	55	7	1	1 686
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5	33	1 396	4 427	1 353	427	135	18	7 822
2002	Indigenous	2	60	580	778	240	57	14	3	1 735
	Non-Indigenous[2]	3	28	1 746	5 413	1 581	462	139	49	9 485
2003	Indigenous	6	57	720	907	318	82	25	4	2 124
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	42	2 043	6 940	1 913	566	189	38	11 748
2004	Indigenous	6	67	742	953	347	90	17	1	2 223
	Non-Indigenous[2]	7	53	2 458	8 016	2 090	639	224	67	13 586

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.3 Number of diagnoses of chlamydia[1], 2004, by age group, sex and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Indigenous Status	**Sex**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[4]**
Indigenous	Male	3	7	217	375	153	48	10	1	814
	Female	3	60	525	577	194	42	7	0	1 408
	Total[3]	**6**	**67**	**742**	**953**	**347**	**90**	**17**	**1**	**2 223**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	2	9	453	3 300	1 184	445	178	50	5 629
	Female	4	44	2 002	4 680	894	189	43	15	7 884
	Total[3]	**7**	**53**	**2 458**	**8 016**	**2 090**	**639**	**224**	**67**	**13 586**
Total	Male	5	16	670	3 675	1 337	493	188	51	6 443
	Female	7	104	2 527	5 257	1 088	231	50	15	9 292
	Total[3]	**13**	**120**	**3 200**	**8 969**	**2 437**	**729**	**241**	**68**	**15 809**

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

4 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.4 Number (percent) of diagnoses of chlamydia, 2004, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status			
State/Territory	**Indigenous**	**Non-Indigenous**	**Not reported**	**Total**
ACT	–	–	615 (99.4)	619
NSW	–	–	9 086 (90.7)	10 020
NT	1 060 (64.6)	427 (26.0)	153 (9.3)	1 640
QLD	–	–	5 358 (66.0)	8 121
SA	218 (9.7)	1 939 (86.5)	84 (3.7)	2 241
TAS	–	–	374 (60.3)	620
VIC	58 (0.8)	4 302 (56.5)	3 249 (42.7)	7 609
WA	887 (20.5)	1 708 (39.5)	1 724 (39.9)	4 319
Total	**3 795 (10.8)**	**10 751 (30.6)**	**20 643 (58.7)**	**35 189**

1 Data not shown for State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was not reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.5 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of gonorrhoea, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory[2], Indigenous status and year

		NT		SA		VIC		WA		Total	
Year of diagnosis		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]
2000	**Number**	1 006	190	172	90	2	837	831	517	2 011	1 634
	Rate	1 658	115	674	7	8	18	1 311	29	1 134	20
2001	**Number**	1 161	281	114	100	0	778	1 047	299	2 322	1 458
	Rate	2 004	169	440	7	0	17	1 655	17	1 339	18
2002	**Number**	1 181	338	95	113	10	803	863	541	2 149	1 795
	Rate	2 018	215	394	8	43	17	1 378	44	1 241	22
2003	**Number**	1 204	235	94	202	6	1 180	890	566	2 194	2 183
	Rate	2 003	150	383	14	31	25	1 374	31	1 234	27
2004	**Number**	1 365	223	203	154	8	1 121	920	499	2 496	1 997
	Rate	2 316	143	787	11	31	24	1 389	28	1 404	25

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory, year and Indigenous status from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses in each year.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.6 Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea[1], 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[3]**
2000	Indigenous	8	60	596	859	342	105	20	3	2 011
	Non-Indigenous[2]	6	13	141	593	514	224	100	29	1 634
2001	Indigenous	6	43	643	1 024	465	112	23	4	2 322
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5	12	117	517	469	209	98	22	1 458
2002	Indigenous	8	74	598	895	416	120	30	5	2 149
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	11	200	638	541	243	89	31	1 795
2003	Indigenous	6	69	706	950	326	106	21	6	2 194
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	12	240	753	656	337	142	38	2 183
2004	Indigenous	12	82	795	1 033	427	121	20	4	2 496
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	10	178	750	567	309	147	33	1 997

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.7 Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea[1], 2004, by age group, sex and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Indigenous status	**Sex**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[4]**
Indigenous	Male	4	8	341	510	224	75	10	4	1 178
	Female	8	74	454	523	203	46	10	0	1 318
	Total[3]	**12**	**82**	**795**	**1 033**	**427**	**121**	**20**	**4**	**2 496**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	1	2	80	594	513	282	129	30	1 631
	Female	0	8	98	156	53	26	17	3	361
	Total[3]	**1**	**10**	**178**	**750**	**567**	**309**	**147**	**33**	**1 997**
Total	Male	5	10	421	1 104	737	357	139	34	2 809
	Female	8	82	552	679	256	72	27	3	1 679
	Total[3]	**13**	**92**	**973**	**1 783**	**994**	**430**	**167**	**37**	**4 493**

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

4 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.8 Number (percent) of diagnoses of gonorrhoea, 2004, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	**Indigenous**		**Non-Indigenous**		**Not reported**		**Total**
ACT	–		–		35	(100.0)	35
NSW	–		–		1 382	(95.6)	1 446
NT	1 365	(86.0)	141	(8.9)	82	(5.1)	1 588
QLD	426	(38.9)	159	(14.5)	511	(46.6)	1 096
SA	203	(56.9)	154	(43.1)	0	(0.0)	357
TAS	0	(0.0)	23	(82.1)	5	(17.9)	28
VIC	8	(0.7)	849	(75.2)	272	(24.1)	1 129
WA	920	(64.8)	298	(21.0)	201	(14.2)	1 419
Total	**2 945**	**(41.5)**	**1 665**	**(23.5)**	**2 488**	**(35.1)**	**7 098**

1 Data not shown for State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was not reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.9 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of syphilis, 2000 – 2004, by State/Territory[2], Indigenous status and year

		NT		SA		VIC		WA		Total	
Year of diagnosis		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]
2000	Number	230	39	13	2	1	9	73	61	317	111
	Rate	465	24	50	0	4	0	141	3	214	1
2001	Number	374	56	23	1	3	13	121	85	521	155
	Rate	759	37	83	0	9	0	280	5	369	2
2002	Number	340	63	27	5	0	28	132	66	499	162
	Rate	661	39	111	0	0	1	269	4	334	2
2003	Number	286	35	12	9	1	58	86	56	385	158
	Rate	563	23	45	1	4	1	218	3	275	2
2004	Number	254	30	3	20	2	87	137	70	396	207
	Rate	521	20	15	1	5	2	337	4	301	3

1 Age standardised rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates by State/Territory, year and Indigenous status from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses in each year.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.10 Number of diagnoses of syphilis[1], 2000 – 2004, by age group, year and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[3]**
2000	Indigenous	0	7	84	102	55	42	14	11	317
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	1	14	27	22	17	15	12	111
2001	Indigenous	0	8	118	187	92	43	32	31	521
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	1	23	41	35	17	19	16	155
2002	Indigenous	0	15	107	194	99	38	27	17	499
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	1	13	49	44	24	21	10	162
2003	Indigenous	0	4	96	140	65	37	20	23	385
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	0	9	35	51	33	20	10	158
2004	Indigenous	0	7	76	140	73	51	19	30	396
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	1	2	38	77	51	17	19	207

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.11 Number of diagnoses of syphilis[1], 2004, by age group, sex and Indigenous status

		Age group (years)								
Indigenous status	**Sex**	**0 – 4**	**5 – 14**	**15 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60 +**	**Total[4]**
Indigenous	Male	0	2	30	76	41	28	9	13	199
	Female	0	5	46	64	32	23	10	17	197
	Total[3]	**0**	**7**	**76**	**140**	**73**	**51**	**19**	**30**	**396**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	1	0	1	28	62	41	15	16	165
	Female	0	1	1	10	15	10	2	3	42
	Total[3]	**1**	**1**	**2**	**38**	**77**	**51**	**17**	**19**	**207**
Total	Male	1	2	31	104	103	69	24	29	364
	Female	0	6	47	74	47	33	12	20	239
	Total[3]	**1**	**8**	**78**	**178**	**150**	**102**	**36**	**49**	**603**

1 Diagnoses in the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia only.

2 Includes diagnoses in people whose Indigenous status was not reported.

3 Includes diagnoses in people whose sex was not reported.

4 Includes diagnoses in people whose age was not reported.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.12 Number (percent) of diagnoses of syphilis, 2004, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	**Indigenous**		**Non-Indigenous**		**Not reported**		**Total**
ACT	–		–		12	(100.0)	12
NSW	–		–		463	(44.3)	1 044
NT	254	(89.4)	23	(8.1)	7	(2.5)	284
QLD	120	(41.4)	167	(57.6)	3	(1.0)	290
SA	3	(13.0)	20	(87.0)	0	(0.0)	23
TAS	0	(0.0)	13	(92.9)	1	(7.1)	14
VIC	2	(2.2)	77	(86.5)	10	(11.2)	89
WA	137	(66.2)	44	(21.3)	26	(12.6)	207
Total	**564**	**(28.7)**	**877**	**(44.7)**	**522**	**(26.6)**	**1 963**

1 Data not shown for State/Territory health jurisdictions in which Indigenous status was not reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

3.3 Gonococcal isolates

3.3.1 Number of gonococcal isolates referred to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme in 2004 by State/Territory, sex and site and antibiotic sensitivity

	State/Territory						
Sex and Site	**NSW**	**NT[2]**	**QLD**	**SA**	**VIC**	**WA**	**Total[1]**
Males							
Urethra	695	255	447	109	536	256	2 330
Rectal	201	1	37	15	146	9	414
Pharynx	118	1	14	13	102	4	253
Other/not specified	21	40	7	4	4	4	82
Total	**1 035**	**297**	**505**	**141**	**788**	**273**	**3 079**
Females							
Cervix	73	192	111	23	61	54	516
Other/not specified	5	24	5	2	5	2	43
Total	**78**	**216**	**116**	**25**	**66**	**56**	**559**
Antibiotic sensitivity (%)							
PPNG	14.6	4.0	8.7	4.6	10.3	18.8	11.1
RR	11.9	0.2	3.4	7.1	20.6	11.6	10.6
LS	71.8	94.9	85.4	65.6	67.6	68.0	75.6
FS	1.7	0.84	2.5	22.7	1.5	1.6	2.7
Total[1,2]	**1 113**	**517**	**621**	**166**	**854**	**329**	**3 642**

1 Total includes gonococcal isolates from ACT (22) and TAS (20).

2 Totals include 4 cases whose sex and/or site of isolation was not reported.

PPNG penicillinase producing *N. gonorrhoeae*, **RR** relatively resistant, **LS** less sensitive, **FS** fully sensitive

Source: Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme

3.3.2 Number of gonococcal isolates in New South Wales referred to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme, 2000 – 2004, by sex, site and year

	Year of diagnosis				
Sex and Site	**2000**	**2001**	**2002[1]**	**2003[2]**	**2004**
Males					
Urethra	892	1 040	1 061	720	695
Rectal	182	206	270	181	201
Pharynx	91	126	145	101	118
Other/not specified	22	34	39	44	21
Total	**1 187**	**1 406**	**1 515**	**1 046**	**1 035**
Females					
Cervix	57	87	84	53	73
Rectal	2	1	3	2	0
Pharynx	5	4	7	8	3
Other/not specified	4	7	5	4	2
Total	**68**	**99**	**99**	**67**	**78**
Total	**1 255**	**1 505**	**1 625**	**1 116**	**1 113**

1 Total includes 11 cases whose sex and site of isolation was not reported.

2 Total includes 3 cases whose sex and site of isolation was not reported.

Source: Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme

Tables

4 HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in selected populations

4.1 HIV incidence, hepatitis C seroprevalence and incidence of syphilis among homosexually active men

4.2 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people who have injected drugs

4.3 Incidence of hepatitis C infection among people who have injected drugs

4.4 HIV infection among entrants into Australian prisons

4.5 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people seen at sexual health clinics

4.6 HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody in blood donors

4 HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in selected populations

4.1 HIV incidence, hepatitis C seroprevalence and incidence of syphilis among homosexually active men

Table 4.1.1 Number of homosexually active men enrolled in the Health in Men (HIM) cohort study, 2001 – 2004, number (incidence) with newly acquired HIV infection, prevalence of hepatitis C antibody and number (incidence) with newly acquired syphilis, by year

	Year			
Characteristic	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Sample size				
Newly enrolled	450	453	430	94
HIV				
Number with newly acquired HIV infection	0	8	9	7
Person years at risk	113.34	683.76	1003.12	895.14
HIV incidence (per 100 person years)	0	1.18	0.90	0.78
Hepatitis C				
Number tested for hepatitis C antibody	412	412	–	–
Number with hepatitis C antibody	3	4	–	–
Hepatitis C antibody prevalence (%)	0.73	0.97	–	–
Syphilis				
Number with newly acquired syphilis	0	7	4	3
Person years at risk	104.76	642.11	932.42	600.42
Syphilis incidence (per 100 person years)	0	1.09	0.43	0.50

Source: National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

4.2 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people who have injected drugs

Table 4.2.1 Number of participating needle and syringe programs (NSP), 2000 – 2004, number of injecting drug users tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody (percent of clients seen) and number (percent) with HIV or hepatitis C antibody by year, State/Territory and sex

2000

State/ Territory	Number of NSP	Number of clients tested (% of clients seen)[1]			Number (%) with HIV antibody			Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody		
		Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]
ACT	1	120 (57)	42 (52)	162 (55)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	65 (54)	27 (64)	92 (57)
NSW	13	535 (42)	325 (45)	865 (43)	11 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	11 (1.3)	347 (65)	223 (69)	574 (66)
NT	2	70 (64)	19 (67)	90 (65)	1 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	32 (46)	6 (32)	38 (42)
QLD	6	464 (56)	250 (58)	720 (57)	7 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	8 (1.1)	170 (37)	109 (44)	282 (39)
SA	7	200 (62)	92 (66)	294 (64)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	96 (48)	42 (46)	138 (47)
TAS	1	17 (24)	8 (47)	25 (27)	1 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.0)	9 (53)	1 (13)	10 (40)
VIC	3	177 (33)	115 (78)	293 (43)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	114 (64)	68 (59)	183 (62)
WA	2	56 (72)	19 (62)	75 (68)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	26 (46)	5 (26)	31 (41)
Total	**35**	**1 639 (48)**	**870 (55)**	**2 524 (50)**	**21 (1.3)**	**0 (0.0)**	**22 (0.9)**	**859 (52)**	**481 (55)**	**1 348 (53)**

2001

State/ Territory	Number of NSP	Number of clients tested (% of clients seen)[1]			Number (%) with HIV antibody			Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody		
		Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]
ACT	1	33 (42)	8 (34)	41 (40)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (61)	5 (63)	25 (61)
NSW	14	406 (39)	241 (51)	656 (40)	6 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.9)	284 (70)	180 (75)	470 (72)
NT	2	60 (59)	18 (60)	79 (57)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	36 (60)	8 (44)	45 (57)
QLD	6	550 (46)	240 (59)	798 (50)	8 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	8 (1.0)	237 (43)	118 (49)	359 (45)
SA	7	173 (55)	99 (69)	274 (60)	3 (1.7)	1 (1.0)	4 (1.5)	88 (51)	51 (52)	141 (51)
TAS	1	21 (29)	6 (27)	27 (27)	1 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.7)	8 (38)	2 (33)	10 (37)
VIC	4	214 (35)	117 (46)	333 (39)	2 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.6)	146 (68)	85 (73)	231 (69)
WA	3	83 (55)	49 (64)	134 (57)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	48 (58)	23 (47)	73 (54)
Total	**38**	**1 540 (44)**	**778 (52)**	**2 342 (46)**	**20 (1.3)**	**1 (0.1)**	**21 (0.9)**	**867 (56)**	**472 (61)**	**1 354(58)**

2002

State/ Territory	Number of NSP	Number of clients tested (% of clients seen)[1]			Number (%) with HIV antibody			Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody		
		Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]
ACT	1	40 (27)	21 (36)	61 (29)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (75)	18 (86)	48 (79)
NSW	18	470 (39)	261 (45)	739 (37)	13 (2.8)	1 (0.4)	15 (2.0)	333 (71)	181 (69)	521 (71)
NT	1	35 (49)	11 (31)	47 (42)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	24 (69)	5 (45)	29 (62)
QLD	9	478 (48)	198 (50)	682 (48)	10 (2.1)	2 (1.0)	13 (1.9)	230 (48)	93 (47)	328 (48)
SA	6	192 (45)	115 (55)	309 (49)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	90 (47)	43 (37)	133 (43)
TAS	4	96 (57)	50 (69)	148 (58)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	47 (49)	18 (36)	66 (45)
VIC	4	151 (18)	91 (40)	244 (23)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	84 (56)	57 (63)	143 (59)
WA	3	87 (100)	36 (100)	123 (99)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	34 (39)	19 (53)	53 (43)
Total	**46**	**1 549 (39)**	**783 (49)**	**2 353 (42)**	**25 (1.6)**	**4 (0.5)**	**31 (1.3)**	**872 (56)**	**434 (55)**	**1 321 (56)**

2003

State/ Territory	Number of NSP	Number of clients tested (% of clients seen)[1]			Number (%) with HIV antibody			Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody		
		Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]
ACT	1	41	19	60 (58)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (73)	18 (95)	48 (80)
NSW	19	533	230	772 (39)	12 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	13 (1.7)	359 (67)	161 (70)	526 (68)
NT	1	43	18	61 (78)	1 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.6)	20 (45)	9 (50)	29 (47)
QLD	10	504	219	730 (50)	7 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	7 (1.0)	241 (48)	123 (56)	366 (50)
SA	6	190	115	308 (50)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	86 (45)	53 (46)	142 (46)
TAS	4	70	46	117 (32)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	36 (51)	31 (67)	67 (57)
VIC	4	144	90	237 (25)	1 (0.7)	1 (1.1)	2 (0.8)	95 (66)	59 (66)	157 (66)
WA	3	75	57	133 (–)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	47 (63)	29 (51)	77 (58)
Total	**48**	**1 600**	**794**	**2 418 (45)**	**22 (1.4)**	**2 (0.3)**	**25 (1.0)**	**914 (57)**	**483 (61)**	**1 412 (58)**

2004

State/ Territory	Number of NSP	Number of clients tested (% of clients seen)[1]			Number (%) with HIV antibody			Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody		
		Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]	Male	Female	Total[2]
ACT	1	18	5	23 (–)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (67)	4 (80)	16 (70)
NSW	17	407	194	606 (40)	6 (1.5)	1 (0.5)	7 (1.2)	288 (70)	141 (72)	433 (71)
NT	1	11	4	16 (16)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (55)	3 (75)	9 (56)
QLD	7	379	165	544 (58)	10 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	11 (2.0)	188 (49)	94 (57)	282 (52)
SA	6	145	80	229 (42)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	1 (0.4)	67 (46)	39 (49)	108 (47)
TAS	4	65	39	105 (85)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (45)	20 (51)	50 (47)
VIC	5	122	65	189 (42)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	82 (67)	48 (74)	130 (69)
WA	3	69	43	113 (65)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42 (61)	22 (51)	65 (58)
Total	**44**	**1 216**	**595**	**1 825 (50)**	**17 (1.4)**	**3 (0.5)**	**20 (1.1)**	**715 (58)**	**371 (62)**	**1 093 (60)**

1 First time attendance during the survey week

2 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

Table 4.2.2 Number of injecting drug users seen at needle and syringe programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2000 – 2004, and percent with HIV or hepatitis C antibody by year, age group, history of injecting drug use, type of drug last injected among those reporting less than three years of drug injection, and sex

2000

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Age group									
Less than 20 years	111	111	222	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	44	34
20 to 24 years	330	235	569	0.3	0.0	0.2	34	46	39
25 to 29 years	390	190	581	1.5	0.0	1.0	43	48	45
30 to 34 years	298	143	445	2.0	0.0	1.4	56	72	61
35+ years	509	191	705	1.6	0.0	1.3	75	68	73
Not reported	1	0	2	0.0	–	0.0	0	–	0
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	208	128	336	1.9	0.0	1.2	25	28	26
3 to 5 years	303	214	519	1.3	0.0	0.8	33	48	39
6 to 10 years	400	235	639	0.5	0.0	0.3	47	54	50
10 or more years	691	276	971	1.6	0.0	1.2	73	74	73
Not reported	37	17	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	61	47
Total	**1 639**	**870**	**2 524**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**52**	**55**	**53**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	68	39	107	1.5	0.0	1.0	12	8	10
Heroin/opiates	101	73	174	3.0	0.0	1.7	35	34	34
Combination	20	11	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	64	48
Other/Not reported	19	5	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	20	13
Total	**208**	**128**	**336**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**25**	**28**	**26**

2001

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Age group									
Less than 20 years	92	74	168	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	39	39
20 to 24 years	289	191	484	0.0	0.0	0.0	36	51	41
25 to 29 years	362	160	525	0.6	0.0	0.4	45	54	48
30 to 34 years	266	147	415	2.6	0.0	1.7	58	67	61
35+ years	529	205	746	2.1	0.5	1.6	77	78	77
Not reported	2	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	100	75
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	169	110	282	1.8	0.0	1.1	23	35	28
3 to 5 years	258	151	412	1.6	0.0	1.0	38	51	42
6 to 10 years	383	223	607	1.0	0.0	0.7	49	63	54
10 or more years	683	277	972	1.2	0.0	0.9	77	76	77
Not reported	47	17	69	2.1	0.0	1.5	43	35	42
Total	**1 540**	**778**	**2 342**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**56**	**61**	**58**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	86	59	146	3.5	0.0	2.1	14	27	19
Heroin/opiates	40	37	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	41	41
Combination	10	4	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	50	36
Other/Not reported	33	10	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	60	30
Total	**169**	**110**	**282**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**23**	**35**	**28**

2002

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Age group									
Less than 20 years	72	67	140	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	45	38
20 to 24 years	271	179	452	0.0	0.6	0.2	45	47	46
25 to 29 years	369	176	547	1.9	0.6	1.5	47	48	48
30 to 34 years	298	145	447	2.7	0.0	2.0	59	57	59
35+ years	535	215	762	1.9	0.9	1.7	70	70	70
Not reported	4	1	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	0	40
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	149	74	226	1.3	0.0	0.9	38	38	38
3 to 5 years	220	151	375	0.9	1.3	1.1	46	43	45
6 to 10 years	389	218	610	0.8	0.0	0.7	47	55	50
10 or more years	750	315	1 073	2.3	0.6	1.9	69	67	69
Not reported	41	25	69	2.4	0.0	1.5	41	44	43
Total	**1 549**	**783**	**2 353**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**56**	**55**	**56**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	65	36	101	1.5	0.0	1.0	37	33	36
Heroin/opiates	46	29	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	45	41
Combination	11	5	17	9.1	0.0	5.9	45	20	41
Other/Not reported	27	4	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	50	34
Total	**149**	**74**	**226**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**38**	**38**	**38**

2003

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Age group									
Less than 20 years	46	47	93	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	45	32
20 to 24 years	264	145	412	1.9	0.0	1.2	38	46	41
25 to 29 years	324	187	515	0.9	0.0	0.6	46	60	51
30 to 34 years	316	151	471	0.6	0.7	0.9	54	56	55
35+ years	647	262	922	1.9	0.4	1.4	75	75	75
Not reported	3	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	50	40
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	132	68	201	1.5	0.0	1.0	22	21	21
3 to 5 years	192	119	313	1.6	0.0	1.0	34	44	38
6 to 10 years	379	226	610	1.9	0.0	1.3	50	60	54
10 or more years	842	357	1 211	1.1	0.6	0.9	72	76	73
Not reported	55	24	83	1.8	0.0	1.2	35	42	39
Total	**1 600**	**794**	**2 418**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**57**	**61**	**58**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	52	40	93	1.9	0.0	1.1	19	20	19
Heroin/opiates	47	21	68	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	24	26
Combination	3	3	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	33	33
Other/Not reported	30	4	34	3.3	0.0	2.9	17	0	15
Total	**132**	**68**	**201**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**22**	**21**	**21**

2004

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**
Age group									
Less than 20 years	30	33	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	36	28
20 to 24 years	176	103	279	1.1	1.0	1.1	37	54	43
25 to 29 years	239	125	366	0.4	0.0	0.3	50	46	49
30 to 34 years	266	94	360	1.5	0.0	1.1	55	63	57
35+ years	502	240	748	1.8	0.8	1.5	74	77	75
Not reported	3	0	8	33.3	–	12.5	67	–	38
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	84	51	135	2.4	0.0	1.5	27	22	25
3 to 5 years	138	84	224	1.5	0.0	0.9	31	38	33
6 to 10 years	312	161	474	1.0	0.0	0.6	53	60	56
10 or more years	656	290	949	1.4	1.0	1.3	71	77	73
Not reported	26	9	43	3.9	0.0	2.3	54	67	53
Total	**1 216**	**595**	**1 825**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**58**	**62**	**60**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	35	27	62	5.7	0.0	3.2	31	11	23
Heroin/opiates	27	17	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	41	29	36
Combination	4	4	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	75	38
Other/Not reported	18	3	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	5
Total	**84**	**51**	**135**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**27**	**22**	**25**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

Table 4.2.3 Number of injecting drug users seen at needle and syringe programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2000 – 2004, and percent with HIV or hepatitis C antibody by year, sexual orientation, sex work last month, region of birth, main language spoken at home by parents (2003 – 2004), and sex

2000

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	1 374	557	1 934	0.5	0.0	0.4	54	57	55
Bisexual	77	196	275	2.6	0.0	0.7	49	56	54
Homosexual	84	71	160	14.3	0.0	8.1	36	45	41
Not reported	104	46	155	0.0	0.0	0.0	45	50	47
Sex work last month									
No	1 519	676	2 199	1.3	0.0	0.9	53	52	53
Yes	69	174	249	1.5	0.0	0.4	59	67	65
Not reported	51	20	76	2.0	0.0	1.3	35	55	42
Country/region of birth									
Australia	1 143	633	1 787	1.3	0.0	0.9	52	56	53
Overseas born	241	123	365	1.2	0.0	0.8	57	61	58
Other Oceania	*59*	*36*	*95*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*59*	*44*	*54*
Asia	*53*	*27*	*80*	*1.9*	*0.0*	*1.3*	*58*	*70*	*63*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*73*	*32*	*105*	*2.7*	*0.0*	*1.9*	*55*	*65*	*58*
Other	*56*	*28*	*85*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*55*	*68*	*59*
Not reported	255	114	372	1.2	0.0	0.8	51	46	49
Total	**1 639**	**870**	**2 524**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**52**	**55**	**53**

2001

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	1 268	529	1 808	0.4	0.2	0.3	57	60	58
Bisexual	69	154	227	2.9	0.0	0.9	58	62	62
Homosexual	80	47	129	16.3	0.0	10.1	49	66	56
Not reported	123	48	178	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	58	52
Sex work last month									
No	1 419	608	2 039	1.3	0.2	0.9	56	58	57
Yes	61	141	212	3.3	0.0	0.9	61	75	70
Not reported	60	29	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	55	53
Country/region of birth									
Australia	1 152	577	1 742	1.3	0.2	0.9	54	59	56
Overseas born	245	119	365	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	64	66
Other Oceania	*65*	*27*	*93*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*55*	*56*	*56*
Asia	*64*	*22*	*86*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*80*	*82*	*80*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*54*	*42*	*96*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*63*	*57*	*60*
Other	*62*	*28*	*90*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*68*	*68*	*68*
Not reported	143	82	235	3.5	0.0	2.1	61	65	63
Total	**1 540**	**778**	**2 342**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**56**	**61**	**58**

2002

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	1 267	524	1 797	0.6	0.6	0.6	58	56	57
Bisexual	71	171	248	2.8	0.6	1.6	54	56	56
Homosexual	58	32	92	24.1	0.0	16.3	38	53	45
Not reported	153	56	216	1.3	0.0	0.9	52	54	51
Sex work last month									
No	1 442	633	2 090	1.7	0.6	1.4	57	54	56
Yes	59	131	194	1.7	0.0	1.0	51	64	60
Not reported	48	19	69	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	53	54
Country/region of birth									
Australia	1 223	635	1 874	2.0	0.6	1.6	55	55	55
Overseas born	273	117	395	0.0	0.0	0.0	64	57	62
Other Oceania	*40*	*30*	*70*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*55*	*57*	*56*
Asia	*94*	*15*	*110*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*73*	*73*	*74*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*75*	*38*	*115*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*61*	*61*	*61*
Other	*64*	*34*	*100*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*58*	*47*	*55*
Not reported	53	31	84	1.9	0.0	1.2	58	58	58
Total	**1 549**	**783**	**2 353**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**56**	**55**	**56**

2003

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	1 336	513	1 856	0.5	0.2	0.4	58	58	58
Bisexual	60	168	232	3.3	0.6	1.7	53	67	63
Homosexual	73	48	124	16.4	0.0	9.7	47	60	52
Not reported	131	65	206	0.8	0.0	0.5	58	69	62
Sex work last month									
No	1 481	666	2 162	1.2	0.3	0.9	56	59	57
Yes	68	103	178	7.4	0.0	3.4	66	79	72
Not reported	51	25	78	0.0	0.0	0.0	65	48	60
Country/region of birth									
Australia	1 267	670	1 959	1.3	0.3	1.0	56	60	57
Overseas born	314	117	433	1.9	0.0	1.4	62	66	63
Other Oceania	*51*	*39*	*91*	*3.9*	*0.0*	*2.2*	*57*	*69*	*62*
Asia	*123*	*21*	*144*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.7*	*69*	*71*	*69*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*76*	*33*	*110*	*4.0*	*0.0*	*2.7*	*54*	*64*	*57*
Other	*64*	*24*	*88*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*63*	*58*	*61*
Not reported	19	7	26	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	57	58
Main language spoken at home by parents									
English	1 304	721	2 048	1.5	0.3	1.1	57	60	58
Other language	214	47	262	0.9	0.0	0.8	62	62	62
Not reported	82	26	108	1.2	0.0	0.9	54	73	58
Total	**1 600**	**794**	**2 418**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**57**	**61**	**58**

2004

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	1 058	435	1 496	0.1	0.5	0.2	58	62	59
Bisexual	45	108	155	2.2	0.9	1.3	62	61	61
Homosexual	45	30	75	28.9	0.0	17.3	56	63	59
Not reported	68	22	99	2.9	0.0	2.0	63	64	63
Sex work last month									
No	1 123	487	1 615	1.3	0.4	1.0	58	58	58
Yes	64	93	161	3.1	1.1	1.9	59	81	72
Not reported	29	15	49	3.5	0.0	2.0	59	63	56
Country/region of birth									
Australia	941	498	1 450	1.5	0.6	1.2	56	62	58
Overseas born	252	90	344	0.8	0.0	0.6	66	64	65
Other Oceania	*29*	*27*	*56*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*55*	*67*	*61*
Asia	*119*	*19*	*138*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*73*	*53*	*71*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*58*	*23*	*81*	*3.5*	*0.0*	*2.5*	*63*	*65*	*63*
Other	*46*	*21*	*69*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*57*	*68*	*60*
Not reported	23	7	31	4.4	0.0	3.2	70	57	68
Main language spoken at home by parents									
English	755	454	1 219	1.5	0.4	1.1	57	62	58
Other language	162	43	205	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	57	65
Not reported	299	98	401	2.0	1.0	1.8	58	66	60
Total	**1 216**	**595**	**1 825**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**58**	**62**	**60**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

Table 4.2.4 Number of injecting drug users seen at needle and syringe programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2000 – 2004, and percent with HIV or hepatitis C antibody by year, age group, reuse last month of someone else's used needle and syringe, and sex

2000

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
Age group (years)	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**
Less than 25 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	327	239	567	0.3	0.0	0.1	28	45	35
Yes	70	80	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	53	54	54
Not reported	11	11	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	36	32
25 – 29 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	305	123	429	1.3	0.0	0.9	42	47	43
Yes	50	39	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	59	61
Not reported	8	10	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	40	33
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	221	101	325	2.3	0.0	1.5	52	72	58
Yes	44	32	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	72	77
Not reported	9	5	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	80	71
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	405	143	550	1.7	0.0	1.5	76	70	75
Yes	54	20	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	65	75
Not reported	14	8	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	75	86
Total[2]	**1 519**	**811**	**2 339**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**54**	**56**	**54**

2001

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
Age group (years)	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total[1]**
Less than 25 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	253	171	429	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	47	39
Yes	63	47	110	0.0	0.0	0.0	46	53	49
Not reported	15	12	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	50	48
25 – 29 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	263	111	376	0.4	0.0	0.3	41	53	45
Yes	53	22	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	78	64
Not reported	10	8	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	100	72
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	198	115	315	3.0	0.0	1.9	55	66	59
Yes	36	19	55	2.8	0.0	1.8	73	70	72
Not reported	11	4	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	77	100	82
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	408	159	576	1.7	0.6	1.4	76	79	77
Yes	57	15	72	5.3	0.0	4.2	86	80	85
Not reported	12	7	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	92	57	79
Total[2]	**1 379**	**691**	**2 088**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**57**	**62**	**59**

2002

Age group (years)	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Less than 25 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	233	162	396	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	47	44
Yes	59	45	104	0.0	2.2	1.0	47	47	47
Not reported	8	7	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	43	47
25 – 29 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	262	126	390	1.5	0.8	1.3	44	48	45
Yes	67	34	101	3.0	0.0	2.0	61	56	59
Not reported	3	4	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	75	43
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	217	112	332	1.4	0.0	1.2	58	57	58
Yes	45	15	60	2.2	0.0	1.7	71	53	67
Not reported	7	5	12	14.3	0.0	8.3	43	40	42
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	420	162	591	1.9	1.2	1.9	72	70	71
Yes	60	21	81	1.7	0.0	1.2	68	76	70
Not reported	20	8	28	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	63	71
Total[2]	**1 404**	**702**	**2 121**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**57**	**56**	**57**

2003

Age group (years)	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Less than 25 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	209	138	348	1.4	0.0	0.9	34	50	41
Yes	44	31	77	4.6	0.0	2.6	57	39	51
Not reported	8	6	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	33	29
25 – 29 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	237	132	373	0.8	0.0	0.5	41	60	47
Yes	43	28	71	2.3	0.0	1.4	77	71	75
Not reported	9	3	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	67	67
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	231	121	355	0.9	0.0	0.9	53	55	54
Yes	45	16	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	69	67
Not reported	13	0	13	0.0	–	0.0	46	–	46
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	503	194	708	2.2	0.0	1.6	75	74	75
Yes	84	22	107	0.0	0.0	0.0	83	91	84
Not reported	13	8	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	69	88	76
Total[2]	**1 441**	**700**	**2 163**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**59**	**62**	**60**

2004

Age group (years)	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]	Male	Female	Total[1]
Less than 25 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	143	95	239	1.4	1.1	1.3	36	47	40
Yes	45	31	76	0.0	0.0	0.0	36	65	47
Not reported	2	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	0	25
25 – 29 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	172	99	271	0.6	0.0	0.4	49	42	47
Yes	44	13	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	69	67
Not reported	7	3	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	67	50
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	199	71	270	2.0	0.0	1.5	52	67	56
Yes	39	14	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	74	57	70
Not reported	9	–	9	0.0	–	0.0	67	–	67
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	357	181	541	1.7	1.1	1.5	76	77	76
Yes	89	27	117	2.3	0.0	1.7	75	81	77
Not reported	15	9	24	6.7	0.0	4.2	80	89	83
Total[2]	**1 122**	**545**	**1 673**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**60**	**63**	**61**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

2 Total includes people whose age was not reported, people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

4.3 Incidence of hepatitis C infection among people who have injected drugs

Table 4.3.1 Incidence of hepatitis C infection among people who have injected drugs seen at the Kirketon Road Centre, Sydney, 2000 – 2004

Year/Age group	Person years at risk	Number newly diagnosed	Incidence per 100 person years
2000			
less than 20 years	9.5	2	21.0
20 – 29 years	59.5	13	21.9
30+ years	32.1	2	6.2
Total	**101.1**	**17**	**16.8**
2001			
less than 20 years	8.9	4	44.9
20 – 29 years	46.0	7	15.2
30+ years	31.6	3	9.5
Total	**86.5**	**14**	**16.2**
2002			
less than 20 years	5.2	3	58.1
20 – 29 years	36.6	6	15.9
30+ years	23.6	1	4.2
Total	**66.4**	**10**	**15.1**
2003			
less than 20 years	3.1	3	97.5
20 – 29 years	28.8	2	6.9
30+ years	18.5	4	21.6
Total	**50.4**	**9**	**17.9**
2004			
less than 20 years	2.3	0	–
20 – 29 years	19.5	1	5.1
30+ years	15.4	2	13.0
Total	**37.1**	**3**	**8.1**

Source: Kirketon Road Centre

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4.4 HIV infection among entrants into Australian prisons

Table 4.4.1 Number of receptions into Australian prisons, 2000 – 2004, proportion tested for HIV antibody at reception and number (%) with diagnosed HIV infection by year and Corrections jurisdiction of reception

	State/Territory Corrections jurisdiction								
Year of reception	**ACT[1]**	**NSW**	**NT**	**QLD**	**SA**	**TAS**	**VIC[2]**	**WA**	**Total**
2000									
Number of receptions	137	11 087	2 067	9 148	3 446	1 403	–	6 555	33 843
Number (%) male	125 (91)	9 978 (90)	1 921 (93)	8 088 (88)	3 098 (90)	1 333 (95)	–	5 659 (86)	30 202 (89)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	15.3	34.9	97.4	100.0	26.1	42.2	–	47.7	58.1
% males tested	16.8	36.1	96.8	100.0	27.4	42.2	–	48.3	58.1
Number (%) with HIV	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	–	1 (0.0)	17 (0.1)
Number (%) male	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	–	1 (0.0)	15 (0.1)
2001									
Number of receptions	–	11 767	2 063	8 880	3 563	1 272	–	6 577	34 122
Number (%) male	–	10 443 (89)	1 917 (93)	8 099 (91)	3 190 (90)	1 144 (90)	–	5 770 (88)	30 563 (90)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	–	35.6	100.0	100.0	24.0	48.6	–	46.2	57.6
% males tested	–	35.6	100.0	100.0	25.1	49.6	–	46.8	58.2
Number (%) with HIV	–	9 (0.2)	1 (0.05)	3 (0.03)	5 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	–	2 (0.07)	20 (0.1)
Number (%) male	–	7 (0.2)	1 (0.05)	3 (0.04)	5 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	–	2 (0.07)	18 (0.1)
2002									
Number of receptions	108	11 433	1 751	11 108	2 643	1 520	5 090	6 207	39 860
Number (%) male	99 (92)	10 115 (88)	1 655 (95)	9 701 (87)	2 579 (98)	1 343 (88)	4 491 (88)	5 328 (86)	35 311 (89)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	25.9	35.6	100.0	100.0	24.8	30.6	27.6	40.9	55.2
% males tested	28.3	36.2	100.0	100.0	23.4	32.2	20.6	42.4	54.6
Number (%) with HIV	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.06)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	21 (0.1)
Number (%) male	0 (0.0)	3 (0.08)	2 (0.1)	6 (0.06)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	18 (0.09)
2003									
Number of receptions	–	12 406	2 104	10 605	3 501	1 399	5 090	6 145	41 250
Number (%) male	–	10 925 (88)	1 993 (95)	9 321 (88)	3 141 (90)	1 236 (88)	4 519 (89)	5 207 (85)	36 342 (88)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	–	41.0	91.7	100.0	26.2	15.9	23.8	41.0	54.5
% males tested	–	43.8	91.3	100.0	26.4	15.8	17.7	41.7	54.8
Number (%) with HIV	–	2 (0.04)	3 (0.2)	2 (0.02)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.08)	2 (0.08)	13 (0.06)
Number (%) male	–	2 (0.04)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	10 (0.05)
2004									
Number of receptions	–	14 504	2 180	7 277	3 449	1 514	4 955	6 836	40 715
Number (%) male	–	12 750 (88)	2 063 (95)	6 481 (89)	3 076 (89)	1 319 (87)	4 331 (87)	5 827 (85)	35 847 (88)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	–	53.1	100.0	100.0	29.3	17.6	10.9	40.9	54.4
% males tested	–	57.5	100.0	100.0	29.4	17.4	8.6	39.5	55.9
Number (%) with HIV	–	21 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	6 (0.08)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.07)	34 (0.2)
Number (%) male	–	20 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	2 (0.03)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.04)	27 (0.1)

1 The corrections centre in the ACT is a remand centre only. HIV antibody testing is carried out on prisoner request. Data only available for the last six months of 2000, and the last two months of 2002.

2 Data available from VIC for the years 2002 – 2004 only.

Source: State/Territory Departments of Corrections

4.5 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people seen at sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.1 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia, 2000 – 2004, number tested for HIV antibody, number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection following a previous negative test by sex, clinic and year

		Sexual Health Clinic						
Males		**Sydney Sexual Health Centre, NSW**	**Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, NSW**	**Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD**	**Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, QLD**	**Melbourne Clinic 275 Adelaide, SA[1]**	**Sexual Health Centre, VIC[2]**	**Total**
2000	Seen	3 601	942	2 835	1 033	2 907	5 178	16 496
	Tested	1 791	506	1 071	470	2 321	3 405	9 564
	Newly diagnosed (%)	14 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	6 (1.3)	6 (0.3)	6 (0.2)	34 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	6 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.8)	6 (0.4)	3 (0.2)	17 (0.4)
2001	Seen	4 181	993	2 881	1 148	3 061	5 434	17 698
	Tested	2 165	535	1 201	516	2 362	2 149	8 928
	Newly diagnosed (%)	20 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.6)	4 (0.2)	21 (1.0)	50 (0.6)
	Previously negative (%)	12 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	2 (1.6)	4 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.5)
2002	Seen	4 417	1 265	2 907	1 164	3 459	–	13 212
	Tested	2 485	755	1 179	540	2 734	–	7 693
	Newly diagnosed (%)	26 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.6)	2 (0.4)	5 (0.2)	–	40 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	16 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	–	27 (0.7)
2003	Seen	4 637	1 227	2 879	1 023	–	3 334	13 100
	Tested	2 574	724	1 437	463	–	1 517	6 715
	Newly diagnosed (%)	18 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.2)	6 (1.3)	–	6 (0.4)	35 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	11 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.8)	2 (1.6)	–	–	16 (0.7)
2004	Seen	4 312	1 183	2 798	1 087	3 664	6 067	19 111
	Tested	2 451	670	1 174	430	2 928	2 603	10 256
	Newly diagnosed (%)	19 (0.8)	4 (0.6)	5 (0.4)	5 (1.2)	11 (0.4)	7 (0.3)	51 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	15 (0.9)	2 (1.3)	4 (1.2)	1 (0.8)	11 (0.6)	5 (0.3)	38 (0.7)

		Sexual Health Clinic						
Females		Sydney Sexual Health Centre, NSW	Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, NSW	Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	Melbourne Clinic 275 Adelaide, SA[1]	Sexual Health Centre, VIC[2]	Total
2000	Seen	2 350	1 085	1 737	1 359	2 051	4 123	12 705
	Tested	1 079	529	623	661	1 530	2 937	7 359
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.2)	10 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)
2001	Seen	2 973	980	2 242	1 517	2 267	4 513	14 492
	Tested	1 509	440	878	693	1 577	1 661	6 758
	Newly diagnosed (%)	3 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.2)	8 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)
2002	Seen	2 989	1 317	2 406	1 598	2 585	–	10 895
	Tested	1 467	595	918	789	1 800	–	5 569
	Newly diagnosed (%)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	–	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	–	3 (0.1)
2003	Seen	3 271	1 221	2 497	1 383	–	4 307	12 679
	Tested	1 528	495	951	630	–	1 488	5 092
	Newly diagnosed (%)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	–	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	0 (0.0)	1 (0.03)
2004	Seen	2 680	1 016	2 471	1 257	2 492	4 068	13 984
	Tested	1 354	356	805	506	1 925	1 586	6 532
	Newly diagnosed (%)	4 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)

1 Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA, data not available for 2003.

2 Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC, data not available for 2002 and for January – June 2003.

Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.2 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia, 2000 – 2004, number tested for HIV antibody, number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection following a previous negative test by sex, HIV exposure category and year

		HIV exposure category						
Males		**Male homosexual contact[1]**	**Male homosexual contact[1], age < 25 years**	**Injecting drug use**	**Heterosexual contact overseas**	**Heterosexual contact in Australia**	**Other males**	**Total**
2000	Seen	3 489	595	778	1 104	9 512	1 613	16 496
	Tested	2 218	447	544	768	5 340	694	9 564
	Newly diagnosed (%)	29 (1.3)	3 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.04)	0 (0.0)	34 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	15 (1.1)	3 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.04)	0 (0.0)	17 (0.4)
2001	Seen	4 275	699	762	1 193	9 752	1 716	17 698
	Tested	2 448	509	481	745	4 780	474	8 928
	Newly diagnosed (%)	37 (1.5)	8 (1.6)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	8 (1.7)	50 (0.6)
	Previously negative (%)	20 (0.5)	5 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.5)
2002	Seen	3 661	714	625	1 251	7 055	620	13 212
	Tested	2 386	562	412	849	3 895	151	7 693
	Newly diagnosed (%)	35 (1.5)	7 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.7)	40 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	25 (0.7)	3 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	27 (0.7)
2003	Seen	4 049	817	495	1 752	6 193	611	13 100
	Tested	2 546	609	268	1 048	2 742	111	6 715
	Newly diagnosed (%)	34 (1.3)	4 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	35 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	15 (1.3)	2 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	16 (0.7)
2004	Seen	5 664	1 172	710	2 260	9 687	790	19 111
	Tested	3 815	824	453	1 425	4 389	174	10 256
	Newly diagnosed (%)	46 (1.2)	7 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	51 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	35 (1.4)	4 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	38 (0.7)

		HIV exposure category					
Females		**Sex worker[2]**	**Injecting drug use**	**Heterosexual contact overseas**	**Heterosexual contact in Australia**	**Other females**	**Total**
2000	Seen	1 277	514	809	8 592	1 513	12 705
	Tested	1 071	342	487	4 803	656	7 359
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	2 (0.3)	10 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)
2001	Seen	1 497	594	988	9 671	1 742	14 492
	Tested	1 147	359	574	4 139	539	6 758
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	8 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)
2002	Seen	1 145	434	1 021	7 580	715	10 895
	Tested	892	261	655	3 533	228	5 569
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)
2003	Seen	1 993	1 531	1 549	7 002	604	12 679
	Tested	1 342	357	836	2 469	88	5 092
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)
2004	Seen	1 897	517	1 824	8 848	898	13 984
	Tested	1 297	303	1 027	3 708	197	6 532
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.5)	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)

1 Includes males who also reported a history of injecting drug use.

2 Includes females who also reported a history of injecting drug use.

Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.3 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia, 2000 – 2004, number tested for HIV antibody, number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection following a previous negative test by sex, age group and year

		Age group (years)							
Males		**13 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60+**	**Not reported**	**Total**
2000	Seen	538	6 535	5 569	2 327	1 051	474	2	16 496
	Tested	332	4 116	2 995	1 273	585	263	0	9 564
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	13 (0.3)	16 (0.5)	3 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	–	34 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	8 (0.5)	5 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	–	17 (0.4)
2001	Seen	606	6 918	5 749	2 677	1 223	525	–	17 698
	Tested	330	3 899	2 772	1 192	523	212	–	8 928
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (0.6)	18 (0.5)	17 (0.6)	11 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.5)	–	50 (0.6)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (1.2)	8 (0.5)	8 (0.6)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.9)	–	20 (0.5)
2002	Seen	547	5 365	4 074	1 963	892	371	0	13 212
	Tested	357	3 450	2 280	990	449	167	0	7 693
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	17 (0.5)	12 (0.5)	9 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.6)	–	40 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	12 (0.8)	9 (0.6)	5 (0.9)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	–	27 (0.7)
2003	Seen	446	5 176	4 264	1 930	887	397	0	13 100
	Tested	228	3 002	2 092	856	378	159	0	6 715
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	11 (0.4)	18 (0.9)	3 (0.4)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.6)	–	35 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	12 (0.8)	6 (0.7)	2 (0.6)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	–	16 (0.7)
2004	Seen	659	7 727	5 875	2 999	1 288	563	0	19 111
	Tested	411	4 547	3 096	1 367	615	220	0	10 256
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	18 (0.4)	14 (0.5)	14 (1.0)	2 (0.3)	3 (1.4)	–	51 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	14 (0.6)	11 (0.5)	9 (1.0)	1 (0.3)	3 (2.5)	–	38 (0.7)

		Age group (years)							
Females		**13 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60+**	**Not reported**	**Total**
2000	Seen	1 156	6 049	3 731	1 007	340	420	2	12 705
	Tested	701	4 117	1 665	655	182	39	0	7 359
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	5 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	10 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.05)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	2 (0.1)
2001	Seen	1 571	7 715	3 376	1 289	427	112	2	14 492
	Tested	682	3 638	1 591	640	175	31	1	6 758
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	5 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)
2002	Seen	1 463	5 693	2 469	894	299	77	0	10 895
	Tested	636	3 020	1 284	470	135	24	0	5 569
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	3 (0.1)
2003	Seen	1 261	6 569	3 227	1 200	329	93	0	12 679
	Tested	397	2 636	1 421	512	116	10	0	5 092
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	5 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	1 (0.1)
2004	Seen	1 624	7 298	3 385	1 211	366	100	0	13 984
	Tested	665	3 499	1 610	578	151	29	0	6 532
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	–	2 (0.1)

Source: **Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics**

Table 4.5.4 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia, 2001 – 2004, number tested for hepatitis C antibody and number (percent) newly diagnosed with hepatitis C antibody, by sex and clinic

			Sexual Health Clinic						
Sex	Year		Sexual Health Centre, NSW	Sydney Sexual Health Centre, NSW	Livingstone Road Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	Gold Coast Clinic 275 Adelaide, SA[1]	Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC[2]	Total
Males	**2001**	Seen	4 184	993	2 881	1 148	3 061	5 434	17 701
		Tested	243	199	494	183	2 412	367	3 898
		Newly diagnosed (%)	12 (4.9)	11 (5.5)	12 (2.4)	23 (12.6)	21 (0.9)	20 (5.4)	99 (2.5)
	2002	Seen	4 330	1 265	2 907	1 164	3 459	–	13 125
		Tested	251	280	537	205	2 742	–	4 015
		Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.4)	45 (16.1)	24 (4.5)	18 (8.8)	63 (2.3)	–	151 (3.8)
	2003	Seen	3 069	1 227	2 879	1 023	–	–	8 198
		Tested	118	357	547	163	–	–	1 185
		Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	69 (19.3)	23 (4.2)	8 (4.9)	–	–	100 (8.4)
	2004	Seen	4 314	1 183	2 798	1 087	–	–	9 382
		Tested	163	284	346	172	–	–	965
		Newly diagnosed (%)	5 (3.1)	69 (0.6)	11 (3.2)	7 (4.1)	–	–	92 (9.5)
Females	**2001**	Seen	2 972	980	2 242	1 517	2 268	4 513	14 492
		Tested	132	243	388	296	1 594	326	2 979
		Newly diagnosed (%)	4 (3.0)	35 (14.4)	8 (2.1)	22 (7.4)	5 (0.3)	29 (8.9)	103 (3.5)
	2002	Seen	2 924	1 317	2 406	1 598	2 585	–	10 830
		Tested	115	343	405	337	1 785	–	2 985
		Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	87 (25.4)	18 (4.4)	20 (5.9)	49 (2.7)	–	174 (5.8)
	2003	Seen	2 231	1 221	2 497	1 383	–	–	7 332
		Tested	55	277	457	209	–	–	998
		Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	51 (18.4)	17 (3.7)	20 (9.6)	–	–	88 (8.8)
	2004	Seen	2 682	1 016	2 471	1 257	–	–	7 426
		Tested	56	186	366	224	–	–	832
		Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (1.8)	43 (23.1)	9 (2.5)	7 (3.1)	–	–	60 (7.2)

1 Data not available from Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA, in 2003 and 2004.

2 Data not available from the Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC, in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.5 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia in 2001 – 2004, number tested for hepatitis C antibody and number (percent) newly diagnosed with hepatitis C antibody, by sex and exposure category

		Exposure category						
Males		**Male homosexual contact**	**Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use**	**Injecting drug use**	**Heterosexual contact overseas**	**Heterosexual contact in Australia**	**Other males**	**Total**
2001	Seen	3 960	318	762	1 193	9 752	1 716	17 701
	Tested	840	139	416	277	2 029	197	3 898
	Newly diagnosed (%)	13 (1.5)	10 (7.2)	37 (8.9)	3 (1.1)	31 (1.5)	5 (2.5)	99 (2.5)
2002	Seen	3 330	318	623	1 251	7 008	595	13 125
	Tested	882	166	360	363	2 139	105	4 015
	Newly diagnosed (%)	18 (2.0)	14 (8.4)	67 (18.6)	5 (1.4)	28 (1.3)	19 (18.1)	151 (3.8)
2003	Seen	2 360	171	250	1 010	3 871	536	8 198
	Tested	338	46	122	138	487	54	1 185
	Newly diagnosed (%)	11 (3.3)	4 (8.7)	40 (32.8)	9 (6.5)	22 (4.5)	14 (25.9)	100 (8.4)
2004	Seen	3 185	231	308	1 029	3 936	693	9 382
	Tested	324	72	104	101	292	72	965
	Newly diagnosed (%)	12 (3.7)	7 (9.7)	37 (35.6)	5 (5.0)	24 (8.2)	7 (9.7)	92 (9.5)

		Exposure category				
Females		**Sex worker[1]**	**Injecting drug use**	**Heterosexual contact overseas**	**Heterosexual contact in Australia**	**Other females**	**Total**
2001	Seen	1 497	594	989	9 671	1 741	14 492
	Tested	445	276	222	1 783	253	2 979
	Newly diagnosed (%)	27 (6.1)	22 (8.0)	0 (0.0)	38 (2.1)	16 (6.3)	103 (3.5)
2002	Seen	1 150	430	1 023	7 520	707	10 830
	Tested	423	218	287	1 881	176	2 985
	Newly diagnosed (%)	34 (8.0)	63 (28.9)	3 (1.0)	68 (3.6)	6 (3.4)	174 (5.8)
2003	Seen	1 001	205	1 005	4 613	508	7 332
	Tested	258	67	157	466	50	998
	Newly diagnosed (%)	18 (7.0)	25 (37.3)	9 (5.7)	24 (5.1)	12 (24.0)	88 (8.8)
2004	Seen	1 184	217	965	4 303	757	7 426
	Tested	302	56	142	288	44	832
	Newly diagnosed (%)	17 (5.6)	15 (26.8)	4 (2.8)	17 (5.9)	7 (15.9)	60 (7.2)

1 Includes women who also reported a history of injecting drug use.

Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.6 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia in 2001 – 2004, number tested for hepatitis C antibody and number (percent) newly diagnosed with hepatitis C antibody, by sex and age group

		Age group (years)						
Males		**13 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60+**	**Total[1]**
2001	Seen	606	6 919	5 751	2 677	1 223	525	17 701
	Tested	190	1 690	1 155	550	233	80	3 898
	Newly diagnosed (%)	4 (2.1)	36 (2.1)	31 (2.7)	22 (4.0)	6 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	99 (2.5)
2002	Seen	548	5 342	4 030	1 948	889	368	13 125
	Tested	205	1 757	1 178	555	234	86	4 015
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.5)	36 (2.0)	64 (5.4)	34 (6.1)	12 (5.1)	4 (4.6)	151 (3.8)
2003	Seen	293	3 137	2 632	1 239	620	277	8 198
	Tested	33	460	399	189	77	27	1 185
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (6.1)	26 (5.6)	38 (9.5)	30 (15.9)	4 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	100 (8.4)
2004	Seen	344	3 808	2 832	1 477	617	304	9 382
	Tested	44	375	298	161	60	27	965
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (4.5)	18 (4.8)	38 (12.8)	30 (18.6)	4 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	92 (9.5)
Females								
2001	Seen[1]	1 571	7 716	3 376	1 288	427	112	14 492
	Tested	422	1 494	673	303	78	9	2 979
	Newly diagnosed (%)	4 (0.9)	49 (3.3)	32 (4.8)	17 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	103 (3.5)
2002	Seen	1 466	5 670	2 435	885	297	77	10 830
	Tested	430	1 572	618	266	79	20	2 985
	Newly diagnosed (%)	18 (4.2)	43 (2.7)	78 (12.6)	33 (12.4)	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	174 (5.8)
2003	Seen	826	3 732	1 829	696	191	58	7 332
	Tested	91	454	293	123	35	2	998
	Newly diagnosed (%)	4 (4.4)	34 (7.5)	33 (11.3)	16 (13.0)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	88 (8.8)
2004	Seen	932	3 741	1 884	661	156	52	7 426
	Tested	66	401	257	93	12	3	832
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (3.0)	21 (5.2)	23 (8.9)	14 (15.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	60 (7.2)

1 Total includes 2 women whose age was not reported.

Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

4.6 HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody in blood donors

4.6.1 Number of donations tested for HIV antibody at blood services, number of donations positive for HIV antibody and prevalence of HIV antibody[1], 1985 – 2004, by State/Territory and years of donation

State/Territory	1985[2] – 1994			1995 – 1996			1997 – 1998		
	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence
ACT	165 940	1	0.6	20 613	0	0.0	9 080	0	0.0
NSW	2 579 181	32	1.2	540 077	4	0.7	565 689	1	0.2
NT	78 371	0	0.0	19 149	0	0.0	14 805	1	6.8
QLD	1 485 783	18	1.2	306 661	5	1.6	372 520	3	0.8
SA	852 948	3	0.4	166 305	1	0.6	168 787	2	1.2
TAS	220 602	0	0.0	49 987	0	0.0	51 345	1	1.9
VIC	2 298 322	14	0.6	424 381	1	0.2	449 148	1	0.2
WA	665 520	6	0.9	167 736	1	0.6	178 088	1	0.6
Total	**8 346 667**	**74**	**0.9**	**1 694 909**	**12**	**0.7**	**1 809 462**	**10**	**0.6**

State/Territory	1999 – 2000			2001 – 2002			2003 – 2004			All years		
	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence
ACT[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195 633	1	0.5
NSW	577 431	0	0.0	619 587	3	0.5	660 010	5	0.8	5 541 975	45	0.8
NT	18 429	0	0.0	14 966	0	0.0	20 039	0	0.0	165 759	1	0.6
QLD	385 192	2	0.5	395 241	3	0.8	462 505	3	0.6	3 407 902	34	1.0
SA	176 357	0	0.0	182 080	0	0.0	189 913	1	0.5	1 736 390	7	0.4
TAS	13 013	0	0.0	49 719	0	0.0	50 328	0	0.0	434 994	1	0.2
VIC	499 954	1	0.2	502 444	0	0.0	536 706	0	0.0	4 710 955	17	0.4
WA	200 097	2	1.0	200 276	3	1.5	233 840	0	0.0	1 645 557	13	0.8
Total	**1 870 473**	**5**	**0.3**	**1 964 313**	**9**	**0.5**	**2 153 341**	**9**	**0.4**	**17 839 165**	**119**	**0.7**

1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations.

2 From 1 May 1985.

3 HIV antibody testing of blood donors in the ACT carried out in NSW from 1 July 1998.

Source: Australian Red Cross Blood Service; National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia

4.6.2 Number of blood donors in Australia with HIV antibody, 1985 – 2004, by HIV exposure category and sex, and number of new HIV infections in blood donors with a previous donation negative for HIV antibody by years of donation

	1985 – 1994		1995 – 1996		1997 – 1998		1999 – 2000		2001 – 2002		2003 – 2004		All years		
HIV exposure category	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**Total**
Male homosexual contact	17[1]	–	0	–	2	–	1	–	0	–	4	–	24	–	24
Injecting drug use	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5
Heterosexual contact	17	14	3	2	1	3	0	2	3	4	1	1	25	26	51
Person from a high prevalence country	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Receipt of blood/tissue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Undetermined	18	2	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	28	3	31
Total	**54**	**20**	**10**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**83**	**36**	**119**
New HIV infection[2]	**21**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**34**	**16**	**50**

1 Includes one male who also reported a history of injecting drug use.

2 Year of HIV infection was estimated as the midpoint between the date of last HIV negative donation and the date of HIV positive donation.

Source: Australian Red Cross Blood Service

4.6.3 Number of donations tested for hepatitis B surface antigen at blood services, number of donations positive for hepatitis B surface antigen and prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen[1], by State/Territory and year of donation

State/Territory	2000 Tests	2000 Positive	2000 Prevalence	2001 Tests	2001 Positive	2001 Prevalence	2002 Tests	2002 Positive	2002 Prevalence
NSW[2]	305 769	39	12.8	303 278	48	15.8	316 309	50	15.8
NT	8 715	2	22.9	7 119	3	42.1	7 847	2	25.5
QLD	195 940	22	11.2	190 120	21	11.0	205 121	22	10.7
SA	87 828	1	1.1	88 190	5	5.7	93 890	5	5.3
TAS[3]	–	–	–	25 849	2	7.7	23 870	0	0.0
VIC	258 014	24	9.3	247 923	35	14.1	254 521	33	13.0
WA	99 718	17	17.0	96 771	9	9.3	103 505	14	13.5
Total	**955 984**	**105**	**11.0**	**959 250**	**123**	**12.8**	**1 005 063**	**126**	**12.5**

State/Territory	2003 Tests	2003 Positive	2003 Prevalence	2004 Tests	2004 Positive	2004 Prevalence
NSW[2]	328 235	35	10.7	331 775	38	11.5
NT	9 103	3	33.0	10 936	2	18.3
QLD	221 838	20	9.0	240 667	28	11.6
SA	88 659	4	4.5	101 254	2	2.0
TAS[3]	25 584	0	0.0	24 744	0	0.0
VIC	258 685	31	12.0	278 021	41	14.7
WA	111 641	9	8.1	122 199	14	11.5
Total	**1 043 745**	**102**	**9.8**	**1 109 596**	**125**	**11.3**

1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations.

2 Hepatitis B surface antigen tests of blood donors in the ACT carried out in NSW from 1 July 1998.

3 Hepatitis B surface antigen tests of blood donors in TAS counted with VIC from 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2000.

Source: Australian Red Cross Blood Service

4.6.4 Number of donations tested for hepatitis C antibody at blood services, number of donations positive for hepatitis C antibody and prevalence of hepatitis C antibody[1], by State/Territory and year of donation

State/Territory	2000 Tests	2000 Positive	2000 Prevalence	2001 Tests	2001 Positive	2001 Prevalence	2002 Tests	2002 Positive	2002 Prevalence
NSW[2]	305 769	40	13.1	303 278	36	11.9	316 309	53	16.8
NT	8 715	6	68.8	7 119	1	14.0	7 847	1	12.7
QLD	195 940	41	20.9	190 120	49	25.8	205 121	48	23.4
SA	87 828	7	8.0	88 190	9	10.2	93 890	12	12.8
TAS[3]	–	–	–	25 849	6	23.2	23 870	4	16.8
VIC	258 014	39	15.1	247 923	45	18.2	254 521	35	13.8
WA	99 718	19	19.0	96 771	13	13.4	103 505	20	19.3
Total	**955 984**	**152**	**15.9**	**959 250**	**159**	**16.6**	**1 005 063**	**173**	**17.2**

State/Territory	2003 Tests	2003 Positive	2003 Prevalence	2004 Tests	2004 Positive	2004 Prevalence
NSW[2]	328 235	34	10.4	331 775	48	14.5
NT	9 103	3	33.0	10 936	3	27.4
QLD	221 838	43	19.4	240 667	32	13.3
SA	88 659	3	3.4	101 254	7	6.9
TAS[3]	25 584	1	3.9	24 744	6	24.2
VIC	258 685	31	12.0	278 021	38	13.7
WA	111 641	15	13.4	122 199	14	11.5
Total	**1 043 745**	**130**	**12.5**	**1 109 596**	**148**	**13.3**

1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations.

2 Hepatitis C antibody testing of blood donors in the ACT carried out in NSW from 1 July 1998.

3 Hepatitis C antibody tests of blood donors in TAS counted with VIC from 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2000.

Source: Australian Red Cross Blood Service

Tables

5 Risk behaviour

5.1 Sexual, injecting and HIV antibody testing behaviour among gay and other homosexually active men

5.2 Sexual and injecting behaviour among people who have injected drugs

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5 Risk behaviour

5.1 Sexual, injecting and HIV antibody testing behaviour in gay and other homosexually active men

Table 5.1.1 Number of gay and other homosexually active men participating in the Gay Community Periodic Surveys, 2000 – 2004, prevalence of anal intercourse by partner type, city and year of survey, and prevalence of injecting drug use and HIV antibody testing by city and year of survey

	Sydney					Brisbane					Melbourne				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Sample size	**2 916**	**2 862**	**2 884**	**2 541**	**2 821**	**1 285**	**1 570**	**1 787**	**1 510**	**1 667**	**1 578**	**1 830**	**1 887**	**2 064**	**1 962**
Anal intercourse with regular partners															
Men with regular partners	64.0	64.2	63.0	59.6	61.6	62.5	61.7	59.3	59.4	61.8	63.8	65.5	63.6	62.9	65.0
Unprotected anal intercourse	35.0	35.8	36.9	33.4	36.1	34.2	33.4	33.1	34.6	34.9	33.2	37.5	34.9	33.4	36.5
Anal intercourse with casual partners															
Men with casual partners	72.8	73.3	71.5	70.0	69.7	70.8	71.6	69.8	69.9	69.3	71.2	66.1	67.6	69.2	68.2
Unprotected anal intercourse	23.0	25.7	24.5	22.9	22.4	18.4	19.2	22.1	21.1	21.7	16.6	17.0	19.1	20.5	17.9
Injecting drug use[1]	7.2	7.0	5.4	6.5	6.8	8.6	9.6	10.1	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.0
HIV antibody testing[2]	47.0	44.4	50.3	50.1	54.2	50.2	51.0	50.5	48.9	48.8	41.5	40.3	39.4	42.1	46.9

	Adelaide		Canberra		Perth		
	2001	2003	2000	2003	2000	2002	2004
Sample size	**565**	**834**	**350**	**255**	**1 035**	**790**	**1 014**
Anal intercourse with regular partners							
Men with regular partners	65.7	61.3	61.4	62.7	65.6	63.3	65.3
Unprotected anal intercourse	34.7	31.8	34.0	32.9	36.3	34.7	36.6
Anal intercourse with casual partners							
Men with casual partners	66.4	72.4	64.3	70.6	66.0	62.5	61.2
Unprotected anal intercourse	15.9	18.0	14.3	16.1	18.1	18.5	17.4
Injecting drug use[1]	4.1	4.6	–	1.6	5.1	4.1	4.2
HIV antibody testing[2]	45.5	49.6	33.7	39.6	40.9	42.8	41.2

1 Injecting drug use in the previous 6 months.

2 HIV antibody testing in the previous 6 months among men not diagnosed with HIV infection.

Source: National Centre in HIV Social Research; National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research; State AIDS Councils; State-based People living with HIV/AIDS organisations

5.2 Sexual and injecting behaviour among people who have injected drugs

Table 5.2.1 Number of injecting drug users participating in surveys carried out at needle and syringe programs (NSP), 2000 – 2004, percent reporting HIV and hepatitis C tests within the past twelve months, number reporting injecting drug use in the past month, and percent reporting use of a needle and syringe after someone else in the past month by year, history of injecting drug use, last drug injected and sex

2000

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting IDU last month			% using after someone else		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
History of injecting drug use															
Less than 3 years	208	128	336	52	65	57	58	68	62	187	119	306	12	23	16
3 to 5 years	303	214	519	68	67	67	71	80	75	284	205	491	14	21	17
6 to 10 years	400	235	639	67	73	69	68	75	71	375	219	598	16	28	21
11 or more years	691	276	971	66	68	67	68	73	69	645	255	903	14	15	14
Not reported	37	17	59	51	53	49	57	47	51	28	13	41	11	23	15
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	373	162	538	55	58	56	57	58	57	332	141	476	7	13	9
Heroin/opiates	1 005	608	1 616	67	69	68	70	77	73	964	581	1 548	16	22	18
Combination	182	73	256	73	75	74	77	78	78	170	68	239	23	29	25
Other/not reported	79	27	114	53	89	64	56	81	61	53	21	76	8	14	11
Total	**1 639**	**870**	**2 524**	**64**	**68**	**66**	**67**	**74**	**69**	**1 519**	**811**	**2 339**	**14**	**21**	**17**

2001

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting IDU last month			% using after someone else		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
History of injecting drug use															
Less than 3 years	169	110	282	41	61	49	46	68	55	146	98	246	12	19	15
3 to 5 years	258	151	412	55	65	59	59	71	64	236	135	374	8	20	12
6 to 10 years	383	223	607	63	70	66	66	62	68	347	199	547	20	14	18
11 or more years	683	277	972	64	62	63	68	67	68	625	251	887	16	11	14
Not reported	47	17	69	57	53	58	49	47	49	25	8	34	8	13	9
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	591	263	865	54	60	56	57	63	59	536	239	785	13	10	12
Heroin/opiates	636	350	991	61	67	63	66	73	69	580	319	903	15	15	15
Combination	166	78	244	74	74	74	75	78	76	148	70	218	24	24	24
Other/not reported	147	87	242	56	61	59	63	62	63	115	63	182	14	22	16
Total	**1 540**	**778**	**2 342**	**59**	**64**	**61**	**63**	**69**	**65**	**1 379**	**691**	**2 088**	**15**	**15**	**15**

2002

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting IDU last month			% using after someone else		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
History of injecting drug use															
Less than 3 years	149	74	226	52	65	57	45	62	51	128	65	196	15	28	19
3 to 5 years	220	151	375	61	77	68	60	75	66	196	137	336	16	18	17
6 to 10 years	389	218	610	66	77	70	70	75	72	354	200	556	21	16	19
11 or more years	750	315	1 073	62	67	64	66	65	66	697	287	991	15	13	14
Not reported	41	25	69	59	68	59	59	68	59	30	16	46	27	25	26
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	742	381	1 130	61	70	64	63	68	64	449	232	685	15	16	15
Heroin/opiates	551	300	855	62	72	66	65	73	68	738	387	1 130	16	16	16
Combination	168	63	235	70	81	73	74	71	74	157	57	217	27	26	27
Other/not reported	88	39	133	51	67	56	52	62	54	61	29	93	10	7	9
Total	**1 549**	**783**	**2 353**	**62**	**71**	**65**	**64**	**70**	**66**	**1 405**	**705**	**2 125**	**17**	**16**	**16**

2003

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting IDU last month			% using after someone else		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
History of injecting drug use															
Less than 3 years	132	68	201	42	63	49	42	62	49	112	62	175	11	13	11
3 to 5 years	192	119	313	58	66	62	61	63	62	173	106	281	14	17	16
6 to 10 years	379	226	610	64	70	66	64	68	66	338	204	547	15	14	15
11 or more years	842	357	1 211	65	64	65	66	67	66	785	320	1 116	16	13	15
Not reported	55	24	83	49	63	54	56	71	61	33	8	44	12	25	14
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	538	253	797	56	62	58	59	64	61	489	220	715	14	9	12
Heroin/opiates	806	419	1 237	66	68	73	67	67	67	746	383	1 141	15	15	15
Combination	134	64	199	69	73	70	71	70	71	128	58	187	23	21	22
Other/not reported	122	58	185	48	55	54	47	64	52	78	39	120	6	18	11
Total	**1 600**	**794**	**2 418**	**61**	**66**	**63**	**63**	**66**	**64**	**1 441**	**700**	**2 163**	**15**	**14**	**15**

2004

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting IDU last month			% using after someone else		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
History of injecting drug use															
Less than 3 years	84	51	135	45	59	50	54	57	55	75	47	122	19	26	21
3 to 5 years	138	84	224	58	61	59	52	68	58	127	77	206	16	16	16
6 to 10 years	312	161	474	61	66	63	66	68	67	291	153	444	19	14	17
11 or more years	656	290	949	62	58	60	64	63	64	615	260	878	21	15	19
Not reported	26	9	43	50	33	40	42	56	42	14	8	23	0	13	9
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	360	221	581	57	58	57	57	61	58	331	198	529	20	17	19
Heroin/opiates	687	304	998	61	61	61	65	67	66	652	281	939	18	14	17
Combination	83	49	132	60	69	64	65	69	67	78	48	126	26	21	24
Other/not reported	86	21	114	59	52	55	53	62	53	61	18	79	18	6	15
Total	**1 216**	**595**	**1 825**	**60**	**60**	**60**	**62**	**64**	**63**	**1 122**	**545**	**1 673**	**19**	**16**	**18**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

Table 5.2.2 Number of injecting drug users participating in surveys carried out at needle and syringe programs (NSP), 2000 – 2004, percent reporting HIV and hepatitis C tests within the past twelve months, number reporting sexual intercourse in the last month, and percent reporting condom use at last intercourse by year, age group, sexual identity and sex

2000

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting sexual intercourse			% using condoms at last intercourse		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
Age group															
Less than 20 years	111	111	222	44	65	55	56	77	66	78	88	166	47	41	44
20 to 24 years	330	235	569	68	76	72	71	77	74	235	183	421	43	34	39
25 to 34 years	688	333	1 026	67	70	68	68	76	70	452	237	691	35	30	34
35 or more years	509	191	705	63	58	62	66	64	65	259	114	375	34	33	34
Not reported	1	0	2	0	–	0	0	–	0	1	0	1	0	–	0
Sexual identity															
Heterosexual	1 374	557	1 934	64	66	64	66	72	68	851	392	1 243	35	31	34
Bisexual	77	196	275	75	82	80	71	84	81	53	148	203	49	45	46
Homosexual	84	71	160	65	54	61	63	65	64	58	50	112	61	20	42
Not reported	104	46	155	63	67	63	73	72	71	63	32	96	38	28	34
Total	**1 639**	**870**	**2 524**	**64**	**68**	**66**	**67**	**74**	**69**	**1 025**	**622**	**1 654**	**37**	**33**	**36**

2001

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting sexual intercourse			% using condoms at last intercourse		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
Age group															
Less than 20 years	92	74	168	46	77	60	53	74	63	65	58	125	57	28	45
20 to 24 years	289	191	484	57	68	62	60	73	66	208	151	362	41	30	37
25 to 34 years	628	307	940	64	64	64	65	68	66	435	243	683	33	25	30
35 or more years	529	205	746	57	57	58	64	64	64	305	132	447	30	23	28
Not reported	2	1	4	100	100	75	50	100	50	1	1	2	50	0	25
Sexual identity															
Heterosexual	1 268	529	1 808	58	63	60	62	69	64	828	399	1 237	33	23	30
Bisexual	69	154	227	70	70	70	68	71	70	49	120	172	38	42	41
Homosexual	80	47	129	68	60	65	66	72	69	58	30	90	54	13	38
Not reported	123	48	178	58	65	61	69	58	66	79	36	120	37	29	35
Total	**1 540**	**778**	**2 342**	**59**	**64**	**61**	**63**	**69**	**65**	**1 014**	**585**	**1 619**	**35**	**26**	**32**

2002

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting sexual intercourse			% using condoms at last intercourse		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
Age group															
Less than 20 years	72	67	140	63	76	69	56	73	64	53	61	115	54	33	44
20 to 24 years	271	179	452	65	78	70	65	75	69	205	143	349	42	35	39
25 to 34 years	667	321	994	64	72	67	68	71	69	470	245	719	34	29	32
35 or more years	535	215	762	59	64	60	60	62	61	318	131	455	29	27	29
Not reported	4	1	5	25	100	40	0	100	20	2	1	3	50	100	60
Sexual identity															
Heterosexual	1 267	524	1 797	62	69	64	63	67	64	844	392	1 239	33	28	32
Bisexual	71	171	248	69	77	75	69	75	73	52	131	188	37	36	38
Homosexual	58	32	92	76	75	75	79	66	74	43	24	69	55	34	48
Not reported	153	56	216	58	75	62	66	79	69	109	34	145	39	25	35
Total	**1 549**	**783**	**2 353**	**62**	**71**	**65**	**64**	**70**	**66**	**1 048**	**581**	**1 641**	**35**	**30**	**33**

2003

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting sexual intercourse			% using condoms at last intercourse		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
Age group															
Less than 20 years	46	47	93	43	72	58	50	70	60	38	42	80	65	34	49
20 to 24 years	264	145	412	65	70	67	67	68	67	203	123	329	40	37	39
25 to 34 years	640	338	986	63	68	65	63	67	65	455	266	728	31	23	28
35 or more years	647	262	922	60	60	60	62	63	62	400	169	575	28	23	26
Not reported	3	2	5	67	100	80	67	100	80	1	1	2	67	50	60
Sexual identity															
Heterosexual	1 336	513	1 856	60	64	61	62	64	62	900	384	1 289	30	25	29
Bisexual	60	168	232	62	72	69	60	73	69	46	130	179	30	36	35
Homosexual	73	48	124	75	67	72	67	67	68	57	40	99	59	17	43
Not reported	131	65	206	63	66	64	70	71	71	94	47	147	38	17	31
Total	**1 600**	**794**	**2 418**	**61**	**66**	**63**	**63**	**66**	**64**	**1 097**	**601**	**1 714**	**32**	**26**	**30**

2004

	Number of participants			% reporting recent HIV test			% reporting recent hepatitis C test			Number reporting sexual intercourse			% using condoms at last intercourse		
	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T
Age group															
Less than 20 years	30	33	64	50	70	61	63	76	70	23	27	51	53	36	45
20 to 24 years	176	103	279	60	64	61	65	73	68	132	82	214	40	31	37
25 to 34 years	505	219	726	61	62	61	62	63	62	351	168	521	32	25	30
35 or more years	502	240	748	60	56	58	62	60	61	290	145	438	27	25	26
Not reported	3	0	8	33	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	33	0	13
Sexual identity															
Heterosexual	1 058	435	1 496	58	58	58	61	63	62	690	304	997	31	23	28
Bisexual	45	108	155	73	65	67	71	69	70	31	83	115	29	42	37
Homosexual	45	30	75	71	63	68	71	57	65	36	19	55	44	20	35
Not reported	68	22	99	68	73	66	65	73	65	40	16	58	41	23	33
Total	**1 216**	**595**	**1 825**	**60**	**60**	**60**	**62**	**65**	**63**	**797**	**422**	**1 225**	**32**	**26**	**30**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender and people whose sex was not reported.

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

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Tables

6 Estimates of the number of people living with HIV and hepatitis C infection

6.1 Estimates of the number of people living with HIV infection

Table 6.1.1 Estimated number of people living with HIV[1] by HIV disease stage, 2004 – 2008

	Estimated number of people			
Year	Living with HIV[2]	CD4> 500 cells/µl	CD4< 500 cells/µl without AIDS	Living with AIDS[3]
2004	14 840	2 030	9 780	3 030
2005	15 170	2 020	10 000	3 150
2006	15 500	2 020	10 210	3 270
2007	15 850	2 020	10 430	3 400
2008	16 180	2 010	10 650	3 520

1 The estimated number of people living with HIV is imprecise, due to limitations of current methods for estimating HIV incidence from 1995.

2 Estimated numbers based on back-projection analyses, including people with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection, and assuming 450 new infections per year since 2004.

3 In 2004, based on reported AIDS diagnoses and deaths following AIDS adjusted for reporting delay. In other years, AIDS incidence and deaths assumed to continue at same rate as in 2004.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

6.2 Estimates of the number of people living with hepatitis C infection

Table 6.2.1 Estimated number of people living with hepatitis C virus infection in 2004 by stage of liver disease

Characteristic	Number	(plausible range)
Hepatitis C virus prevalence in 2004	259 570	(185 300 – 311 500)
Exposed to hepatitis C virus but not chronically infected	*65 300*	*(46 600 – 78 400)*
Chronic hepatitis C infection with stage 0/1 liver disease	*153 300*	*(108 100 – 184 000)*
Chronic hepatitis C infection with stage 2/3 liver disease	*32 800*	*(24 400 – 39 300)*
Living with hepatitis C-related cirrhosis	*8 160*	*(6 200 – 9 800)*
During 2004		
Hepatitis C-related liver failure	219	(165 – 263)
Hepatitis C-related hepatocellular carcinoma	64	(48 – 76)

Source: Hepatitis C Virus Projections Working Group 2002

Tables

7 Uptake of treatment for HIV and hepatitis C infection

7.1 Uptake of antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection

7.2 Monitoring prescriptions for HIV treatments

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for hepatitis C treatments

7 Uptake of treatment for HIV and hepatitis C infection

7.1 Uptake of antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection

Table 7.1.1 Antiretroviral treatment among people enrolled in the Australian HIV Observational Database in 2004

	Current antiretroviral treatment[1]					
	None	Mono/Double	3+ (NRTI +/– PI, no NNRTI)	3+ (NRTI + NNRTI , no PI)	3+ (NNRTI + PI, +/– NRTI)	Total
Total	**399 (21%)**	**183 (10%)**	**614 (32%)**	**589 (31%)**	**124 (6%)**	**1 909**
Sex						
Male	367 (20%)	170 (9%)	576 (32%)	556 (31%)	124 (7%)	1 793
Female	32 (28%)	13 (11%)	38 (33%)	33 (28%)	0 (0%)	116
Age at enrolment (years)						
Less than 30	45 (33%)	7 (5%)	41 (30%)	41 (30%)	2 (1%)	136
30 – 39	180 (25%)	71 (10%)	225 (31%)	209 (29%)	36 (5%)	721
40 – 49	125 (19%)	56 (9%)	214 (33%)	201 (31%)	60 (9%)	656
50+	49 (12%)	49 (12%)	134 (34%)	138 (35%)	26 (7%)	396
Exposure category						
Male homosexual contact	295 (20%)	145 (10%)	471 (32%)	440 (30%)	104 (7%)	1 455
Other/not reported	104 (23%)	38 (8%)	143 (31%)	149 (33%)	20 (4%)	454
Viral load (copies/ml)						
Less than 400	139 (13%)	101 (9%)	330 (31%)	429 (40%)	70 (7%)	1 069
400 – 10 000	101 (29%)	50 (14%)	125 (35%)	49 (14%)	27 (8%)	352
10 000+	123 (32%)	27 (7%)	134 (34%)	82 (21%)	23 (6%)	389
Not reported	36	5	25	29	4	99
CD4+ count (cells/µl)						
Less than 200	21 (9%)	30 (13%)	109 (47%)	55 (23%)	19 (8%)	234
200 – 500	129 (17%)	72 (10%)	266 (35%)	231 (31%)	55 (7%)	753
500+	216 (26%)	77 (9%)	220 (26%)	283 (34%)	47 (5%)	843
Not reported	33	4	19	20	3	79
AIDS prior to enrolment						
No	361 (24%)	137 (9%)	465 (31%)	471 (31%)	73 (5%)	1 507
Yes	38 (9%)	46 (11%)	149 (37%)	118 (29%)	51 (13%)	402
HCV antibody positive						
No	282 (20%)	141 (10%)	465 (32%)	450 (31%)	93 (7%)	1 431
Yes	40 (20%)	18 (9%)	62 (31%)	68 (34%)	13 (6%)	201
No test done	77 (28%)	24 (9%)	87 (31%)	71 (26%)	18 (6%)	277
Previous treatment						
None	321 (74%)	9 (2%)	42 (10%)	56 (13%)	4 (1%)	432
Mono/Double	7 (4%)	138 (73%)	27 (14%)	11 (6%)	7 (4%)	190
3 + (NRTI +/– PI, not NNRTI)	32 (5%)	21 (3%)	501 (84%)	31 (5%)	12 (2%)	597
3 + (NRTI + NNRTI, not PI)	32 (6%)	11 (2%)	33 (6%)	482 (85%)	11 (2%)	569
3 + (PI + NNRTI, +/– NRTI)	7 (6%)	4 (3%)	11 (9%)	9 (7%)	90 (74%)	121

1 **NRTI**: Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. **NNRTI**: Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. **PI**: protease inhibitor.

Source: Australian HIV Observational Database

Table 7.1.2 Number of gay and other homosexually active men with diagnosed HIV infection participating in the Gay Community Periodic Surveys[1], 2000 – 2004, and proportion reporting use of combination antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection, by city and year of survey

City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adelaide					
Sample size	–	33	–	42	–
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	–	57.6	–	59.5	–
Brisbane					
Sample size	77	88	121	94	122
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	66.2	59.1	48.8	55.3	63.9
Canberra					
Sample size	17	–	–	13	–
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	70.6	–	–	92.3	–
Melbourne					
Sample size	138	151	150	177	159
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	78.3	66.9	70.0	55.9	60.4
Perth					
Sample size	50	–	27	–	49
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	74.0	–	74.1	–	71.4
Sydney					
Sample size	504	443	420	330	416
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	75.2	65.5	68.1	66.7	66.1

1 Dashes (–) indicate that the survey was not carried out in the specified city and year.

Source: **National Centre in HIV Social Research; National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research; State AIDS Councils, State-based People living with HIV/AIDS organisations**

Table 7.1.3 Number of people enrolled in Positive Health and percent reporting use of antiretroviral therapy by year and city

	Sydney			Melbourne		
	2000 – 2001	2002 – 2003	2004	2000 – 2001	2002 – 2003	2004
Sample size	**260**	**292**	**271**	**105**	**83**	**55**
Proportion reporting use of any antiretroviral therapy	72.6	69.2	71.2	73.3	69.9	76.4
Treatment combinations Mono/Double	**6.2**	**8.9**	**13.3**	**6.7**	**10.8**	**21.9**
3+ (NRTI +/– PI, no NNRTI)	28.4	27.1	22.1	28.6	37.3	21.8
3+ (NRTI + NNRTI, no PI)	29.1	23.3	21.8	25.7	18.1	21.8
3+ (NNRTI + PI, no NRTI)	1.0	1.7	3.3	1.9	1.2	–
3+ (NNRTI + NRTI + PI)	6.8	5.9	7.9	8.6	2.4	7.3

Source: **National Centre in HIV Social Research; National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research; Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations; National Association of People living with HIV/AIDS**

7.2 Monitoring prescriptions for HIV treatments

Table 7.2.1 Number of people prescribed antiretroviral treatment through the Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program by year and antiretroviral agent

Antiretroviral agent	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors					
Abacavir	1 090	1 421	1 355	1 425	1 542
Didanosine	1 283	1 219	1 319	1 250	1 203
Lamivudine[1]	3 387	3 429	3 455	3 821	4 349
Stavudine	3 208	2 656	2 036	1 401	979
Zalcitabine	117	108	64	34	21
Zidovudine	525	579	315	284	385
Lamivudine & Zidovudine	1 640	1 910	1 849	1 893	1 989
Abacavir, Lamivudine & Zidovudine[2]	–	177	756	713	643
Tenofovir[2]	–	–	862	1 699	2 273
Non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors					
Delavirdine	59	70	49	38	32
Efavirenz	1 020	1 119	1 208	1 416	1 656
Nevirapine	2 250	2 389	2 334	2 311	
Protease inhibitors					
Amprenavir	–	–	145	144	98
Fosamprenavir	–	–	–	–	3
Indinavir	1 237	1 015	743	483	341
Lopinavir & ritonavir	–	–	902	1 401	1 580
Nelfinavir	1 112	864	621	461	349
Ritonavir	1 001	942	771	696	879
Saquinavir	864	712	566	440	388
Atazanavir[4]	–	–	–	–	590
Enfurvitide[4]	–	–	–	–	54
Total patients[3]	**6 396**	**7 003**	**7 080**	**7 034**	**7 835**
Total cost[5] ($'000s)	**69 321**	**67 085**	**89 449**	**78 712**	**85 293**

1 Includes patients treated with Lamivudine for hepatitis B infection.

2 Dashes (–) indicate that data were not available.

3 Total patients calculated as (Stavudine + Zidovudine + Combivir (Lamivudine & Zidovudine)+Trizivir (Abacavir, Lamivudine & Zidovudine))/the proportion of patients in the Australian HIV Observational Database receiving either Stavudine or Zidovudine combinations in each year

4 Atazanavir and Enfurvitide were listed under the Highly Specialised Drugs Program on 1 December 2004.

5 Private hospital expenditure is included with public hospital expenditure, until 1 November 2000.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

Table 7.2.2 Number of people prescribed drugs for HIV/AIDS related conditions through the Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program, by year

Treatment	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Azithromycin	255	200	188	202	204
Cidofovir	4	2	2	1	0
Clarithromycin	227	246	268	242	211
Doxorubicin	16	13	11	7	11
Foscarnet	7	8	8	5	2
Ganciclovir	145	188	260	245	149
Rifabutin	65	64	41	44	40
Valaciclovir	145	142	194	220	243
Valganciclovir[2]	–	–	14	24	211
Total cost[1] ($'000s)	**2 528**	**3 615**	**4 735**	**4 769**	**6 250**

1 Private hospital expenditure is included with public hospital expenditure until 1 November 2000.

2 Dashes (–) indicate that data were not available.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for hepatitis C treatments

Table 7.3.1 Number of people prescribed drugs for hepatitis C infection through the Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program, by quarter[1]

Year	Interferon and ribavirin	Pegylated interferon and ribavirin[3]	Total cost[2] ($'000s)
2001			
January – March	207	–	718
April – June	1 024	–	3 059
July – September	1 314	–	5 481
October – December	1 165	–	4 290
2002			
January – March	1 123	–	4 213
April – June	1 142	–	4 515
July – September	1 133	–	4 488
October – December	976	–	3 912
2003			
January – March	903	–	3 132
April – June	844	–	3 111
July – September	660	–	2 556
October – December[3]	371	648	3 805
2004			
January – March	158	1 164	5 423
April – June	52	1 342	6 353
July – September	12	1 477	6 896
October – December	3	1 285	6 154

1 An estimated 1,391, 1,640, 1,285 and 2,069 people were receiving treatment throughout 2001 to 2004, respectively. Calculations were based on the assumption that 50% of people were receiving treatment for 6 months and the remaining 50% were receiving treatment for 12 months.

2 Public hospital expenditure only.

3 Pegylated interferon and ribavirin included in S100 Program from 1 November 2003.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

Methodological notes

1 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS

1.1 National AIDS Registry

National surveillance for AIDS diagnoses

AIDS is a notifiable condition in all State/Territory health jurisdictions in Australia. AIDS cases are notified by the diagnosing doctor through State/Territory health authorities to the national HIV surveillance centre. Information sought at AIDS notification includes State/Territory of diagnosis, name code (based on the first two letters of the family name and given name), sex, date of birth, country of birth, date of AIDS diagnosis, AIDS defining illness, CD4+ cell count at AIDS diagnosis, date of first HIV diagnosis, and source of exposure to HIV. Late HIV diagnosis in adults/adolescents was defined as HIV infection newly diagnosed within three months of AIDS diagnosis (Kaldor and French 1993, McDonald *et al* 2003). Further information on the AIDS surveillance system in Australia is available in Kaldor *et al* (1993).

Prior to 1993, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention AIDS surveillance definition was used in Australia (Centers for Disease Control 1987). From 1993, three additional conditions, recurrent pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis and cervical cancer, were included as AIDS defining illnesses in Australia (Communicable Diseases Network Australia 2004). AIDS defining illnesses were grouped, in Figure 40, as *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) only, other opportunistic infections (OI) only, Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) only, other cancers only, central nervous system (CNS) conditions (HIV encephalopathy, toxoplasmosis and cryptococcosis) and other multiple illnesses.

Adjusting AIDS incidence for reporting delay

Reporting delay, the interval between the date of AIDS diagnosis and date of entry of the AIDS notification onto the *National AIDS Registry*, was calculated for AIDS cases diagnosed from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004 and notified by 31 March 2005. It was assumed that AIDS cases were completely reported within three years of diagnosis. The number of AIDS diagnoses in each quarter from the second quarter of 2002 was adjusted for reporting delay using the methods of Brookmeyer and Liao (1990) and Law and Kaldor (1997).

The reporting delay distribution varied between State/Territory health authorities, and AIDS cases diagnosed in the fourth quarter of a year were reported more quickly than cases diagnosed in other quarters. These factors were considered in the adjustment of the number of AIDS diagnoses. There was no significant difference in reporting delay due to sex or age. Similar methods were used for adjusting the number of deaths following AIDS for reporting delay.

Survival following AIDS

The analysis was based on AIDS cases diagnosed by 31 December 2004 and reported to the *National AIDS Registry* by 31 March 2005. Cases without any follow-up information after AIDS diagnosis were excluded from the analysis. Survival following AIDS was calculated as the interval from the date of AIDS diagnosis to the date of death if the person had died; otherwise to the date of last medical contact or 31 December 2004, whichever came first. Survival rates at 1 and 2 years following AIDS diagnosis, and median survival, were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. Further information on survival following AIDS is available in Li *et al* (2000) and Dore *et al* (2002).

1.2 National HIV Database

National surveillance for newly diagnosed HIV infection

Newly diagnosed HIV infection, as well as AIDS, is a notifiable condition in all State/Territory health jurisdictions in Australia. Cases of diagnosed HIV infection were notified through State/Territory health authorities to the national HIV surveillance centre on the first occasion of diagnosis in Australia. Information sought at notification of HIV infection included State/Territory of diagnosis, namecode (based on the first two letters of the family name and the first two letters of the given name), sex, date of birth, Indigenous status, date of HIV diagnosis, CD4+ cell count at diagnosis, source of exposure to HIV and evidence of newly acquired HIV infection. Information on country of birth has been collected for cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed from 1 January 2002.

Newly acquired HIV infection was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with evidence of a negative or indeterminate HIV antibody test result, or a diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness, within one year of HIV diagnosis. Cases of newly acquired HIV infection which had progressed to AIDS were identified by matching HIV diagnoses, notified to the *National HIV Database,* to AIDS diagnoses, notified to the *National AIDS Registry*. HIV and AIDS diagnoses were matched by name code, sex and date of birth.

The surveillance systems for newly diagnosed HIV infection and newly acquired HIV infection are described in McDonald *et al* (1994a) and McDonald *et al* (1994b). The National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia (Dax and Vandenbelt 1993), carried out monitoring of HIV antibody testing.

Adjusting the number of HIV diagnoses for multiple reports

The number of diagnoses of HIV infection reported to the *National HIV Database* was adjusted for multiple reporting, based on the reported dates of birth of each case. By assuming that all dates of birth were equally likely, and that all diagnoses of HIV infection were reported with the correct date of birth, it was possible to estimate the number of distinct HIV diagnoses. Further details of the methods used are described in Law *et al* (1996).

The total number of distinct HIV diagnoses was estimated for each State/Territory and year of diagnosis. Because adult/adolescent women and people whose sex was reported as transgender are a relatively small proportion of all HIV diagnoses, and also because diagnoses in women are thought to be almost completely accurate, their numbers of HIV diagnoses were simply enumerated, assuming that there was no multiple reporting (McDonald and Cui 1997). The number of men diagnosed with HIV infection adjusted for multiple reporting was then estimated for each State/Territory by subtracting the appropriate number of women and transgender from the corresponding State/Territory total.

1.3 National surveillance for HIV/AIDS in Indigenous people

Information on Indigenous status was routinely sought at diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS in the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia. Information on Indigenous status was sought for cases of HIV infection and AIDS newly diagnosed in New South Wales from January 1992 and from June 1998 in Victoria. Information on Indigenous status was not available for cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed in the Australian Capital Territory by the end of March 2005. Nationally, information on Indigenous status at HIV/AIDS diagnosis was sought prospectively from May 1995. For HIV/AIDS diagnoses prior to 1995, Indigenous status was obtained retrospectively through State/Territory health authorities. In 1995 – 2004, 96% of HIV notifications from State/Territory health authorities other than the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria prior to June 1998 included information on Indigenous status. Further information is available in Guthrie *et al* (2000).

1.4 Assessment of self report of exposure to HIV

The basis for HIV exposure category classification was documented in cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection in adults/adolescents, for which the person reported a source of exposure to HIV other than male homosexual/bisexual contact. The medical practitioner involved in the person's HIV diagnosis was asked to complete a questionnaire which sought specific information on the person's reported history of receipt of blood, injecting drug use and heterosexual contact, both in Australia and overseas. The medical practitioner was also asked to indicate whether he/she was generally satisfied with the person's reported HIV exposure history. Further information is available in McDonald *et al* (1994c), McDonald (1995) and Raman *et al* (1996).

1.5 National surveillance for perinatal exposure to HIV

Cases of perinatal exposure to HIV were reported to the national HIV surveillance centre by paediatricians, through the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit, and through assessment of perinatal exposure in children born to women with diagnosed HIV infection. Diagnoses of HIV infection in women and their exposed children were notified through national HIV/AIDS surveillance procedures. Further details are given in McDonald *et al* (1997) and McDonald *et al* (2001).

1.6 Global comparisons

The data in Table 1.6.1 were obtained from the following sources:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report,* 2003; 15. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2004:1-46
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. *HIV/AIDS in Europe. End-year report 2004*. Saint-Maurice: Institut de Veille Sanitaire, 2005. No 71.
- Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR). *Notifiable and other diseases in New Zealand: Annual Report 2004*. Population and Environment Health Group, ESR, 2005.
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2004 Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic: 4th global report. UNAIDS, 2004. http://www.unaids.org
- Public Health Agency of Canada. *HIV and AIDS in Canada. Surveillance report to December 31, 2004*. Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Public Health Agency of Canada, 2005
- The UK Collaborative Group for HIV and STI Surveillance. Focus on Prevention. HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United Kingdom in 2003. London: Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections, 2004.
- WHO South-East Asia Region. Report of the Regional Director – 1 July 2000 – 30 June 2001.
- WHO Western Pacific Region. Report of the Regional Director – 1 July 2000 – 30 June 2001.

2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis

2.1 Notification of viral hepatitis to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Diagnoses of hepatitis A, newly acquired hepatitis B and prevalent cases of hepatitis C infection were notifiable conditions in all State/Territory health jurisdictions in Australia. Cases were notified by the diagnosing laboratory, medical practitioner, hospital or a combination of these sources, through State/Territory health authorities, to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. Population rates of diagnosis of viral hepatitis were calculated for each State/Territory using yearly population estimates, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Hepatitis B infection and hepatitis C infection was classified as newly acquired if evidence was available of acquisition in the 24 months prior to diagnosis (Communicable Diseases Network Australia 2004). Diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection was notifiable in all health jurisdictions. Diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection were recorded in all health jurisdictions other than the Northern Territory and Queensland.

Information on self-report of exposure to hepatitis B and hepatitis C is reported in a subset of diagnoses of newly acquired infection in the health jurisdiction which monitor transmission of hepatitis B and C. Exposure to hepatitis C was categorised into a hierarchy of risk for infection. For example, if injecting drug use was reported as well as a history of surgery, blood transfusion or tattoos, exposure was categorised as injecting drug use. Exposure to hepatitis C was categorised as household transmission when a case reported sharing items such as a toothbrush or razor with a person with documented hepatitis C infection, in the absence of other exposures to hepatitis C.

2.2 National surveillance for viral hepatitis in Indigenous people

Information was sought on Indigenous status for diagnoses of hepatitis A, newly acquired hepatitis B and hepatitis C (both newly acquired and prevalent cases) notified to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. Population rates of diagnoses of viral hepatitis were calculated by year and State/Territory of diagnosis (in those jurisdictions for which Indigenous status was reported in more than 50% of diagnoses in each year 2000 – 2004) using 2001 census data, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

2.3 Long term outcomes among people with chronic viral hepatitis

A network of liver transplant centres in Australia and New Zealand has collected information on the characteristics of people undergoing liver transplantation. People undergoing liver transplantation have been routinely tested for hepatitis B infection and for hepatitis C infection since antibody testing became available in 1990. Information was sought on the primary and secondary causes of liver disease including the results of tests for hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus. The information was forwarded to the Liver Transplant Registry located at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney.

3 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections

3.1 Notification of specific sexually transmissible infections to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Diagnoses of specific sexually transmissible infections were notified by State/Territory health authorities to the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System, maintained by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. Chlamydia was notifiable in all health jurisdictions except New South Wales prior to 1998; chlamydia was made notifiable in New South Wales in 1998. Gonorrhoea and syphilis were notifiable conditions in all health jurisdictions. In most health jurisdictions, diagnoses of sexually transmissible infections were notified by the diagnosing laboratory, the medical practitioner, hospital or a combination of these sources (see Table below).

Table Source of notification of specific sexually transmissible infections to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System by State/Territory

Diagnosis	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
Gonorrhoea	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor
Syphilis	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor
Chlamydia	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Doctor Laboratory	Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor
Donovanosis	Not notifiable	Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory Hospital	Not notifiable	Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory	Doctor Laboratory

3.2 National surveillance for sexually transmissible infections in Indigenous people

Information on Indigenous status in diagnosed cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis was sought through doctor notification in the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. New South Wales and Tasmania were the only health authorities that sought information on Indigenous status through laboratory notification. In Queensland, information on Indigenous status was not sought at notification of sexually transmissible infections other than HIV, by 31 March 2005.

Population rates of diagnosis of specific sexually transmissible infections were calculated by year and State/Territory of diagnosis using 2001 census data, provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

3.3 Gonococcal isolates

The Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme (AGSP) is a collaborative project involving gonococcal reference laboratories in each State/Territory and is coordinated by the NSW Gonococcal Reference Laboratory at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Sydney. The primary objective of the programme is to monitor the antibiotic susceptibility of isolates of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae,* to assist in the effective treatment of gonorrhoea. Information on sex and site of isolation of gonococcal strains was also collected (AGSP 2005).

4 HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in selected populations

4.1 HIV incidence, hepatitis C seroprevalence and incidence of syphilis among homosexually active men

The Health in Men (HIM) study is a cohort study of HIV negative homosexually active men in Sydney. The study commenced in 2001 and recruited men through a variety of community-based settings. The men are tested annually for HIV antibody as part of the study, and more than 95% also consented to syphilis testing. The date of HIV acquisition was calculated as the midpoint between the date of the last negative HIV test in HIM and the date of diagnosis of HIV infection, recorded either in HIM or the *National HIV Database,* whichever was the earliest. Date of acquisition for syphilis was calculated as the midpoint between the date of last negative and the date of first positive test in HIM. Person years at risk was calculated from the date of study entry to the date of acquisition, or for those who did not acquire infection, to the date of the last negative test in HIM. Incidence of infection in the most recent year is subject to revision. Hepatitis C antibody testing was carried out only for men enrolled in 2001 and 2002.

4.2 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people who have injected drugs

All clients attending needle and syringe program (NSP) sites during one week in 2000 (35 sites), 2001 (38 sites), 2002 (46 sites), 2003 (48 sites) and 2004 (44 sites) were asked to complete a brief, self-administered questionnaire and to provide a finger prick blood spot sample for HIV and hepatitis C antibody testing. NSP sites were selected on the basis of large numbers of clients and representation from all State/Territory health jurisdictions. Further information is available in MacDonald *et al* (1997 and 2000).

4.3 Incidence of hepatitis C infection among people who have injected drugs

Incidence of hepatitis C infection was monitored among people with a history of injecting drug use attending the Kirketon Road Centre, a primary care clinic in central Sydney. Incidence of hepatitis C infection was calculated among people who were retested following a negative test for hepatitis C antibody when first assessed at the Centre. Repeat hepatitis C antibody testing was carried out, based on the assessment of risk behaviour for hepatitis C infection. The timing of hepatitis C seroconversion was estimated as the mid-point between the last negative test and the first positive test. Indeterminate hepatitis C antibody tests were considered to be negative in the analysis.

4.4 HIV infection among entrants into Australian prisons

From 1991, State/Territory Departments of Corrections have forwarded to the national HIV surveillance centre tabulations of the number of people received into prisons in the jurisdiction in each calendar quarter, the number tested for HIV antibody at reception and the number newly diagnosed with HIV infection, broken down by sex. Further information is available in McDonald *et al* (1999).

4.5 HIV and hepatitis C seroprevalence among people seen at sexual health clinics

A network of selected metropolitan sexual health clinics provided, at the end of each quarter and annually, tabulations of the number of people seen, the number tested for HIV antibody and the number newly diagnosed with HIV infection, broken down by sex, age group, HIV exposure category and HIV antibody testing history. Potential exposure to HIV was categorised according to the person's reported sexual behaviour in the 12 months prior to being seen at the clinic and any history of injecting drug use. HIV antibody testing history was subdivided into two categories: any history of HIV antibody testing prior to being seen at the clinic and HIV antibody testing in the 12 months prior to being seen. Estimates of HIV incidence among gay and other homosexually active men were based on the number of men seen at the clinic during the year who had a negative HIV antibody test within 12 months of their last HIV antibody test. Further information is available in McDonald *et al* (2001). Data was not available for people seen through Clinic 275 in Adelaide, SA, in 2003. Data was available for people seen at the Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC, over the six month interval, July – December 2003, without information on HIV antibody testing history.

4.6 HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody among blood donors

All blood donations in Australia have been screened for HIV-1 antibodies since May 1985, for HIV-2 antibodies since April 1992 and for hepatitis C antibody from 1990. Prior to donation, all donors are required to sign a declaration that they do not have a history of any specified factors associated with a higher risk of HIV infection and other blood-borne infections. In all State/Territory health jurisdictions, detailed information is routinely sought on donors found to have antibody to HIV-1, HIV-2 or hepatitis C, and reports are routinely forwarded to the NCHECR. Further details of the national data collection on HIV infection in blood donors are given in NCHECR (1996), and Kaldor *et al* (1991).

5 Risk behaviour

5.1 Sexual, injecting and HIV antibody testing behaviour among gay and other homosexually active men

The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey commenced in 1996, with the objective of providing information on sexual behaviour in a broad cross section of Sydney gay men. In February of each year, gay and other homosexually active men were recruited at the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras fair day or at one of several gay community venues or medical clinics during the subsequent week. In August/September of each year, the sample was available only for the venues. Results from the two surveys in each year have been combined. The questionnaire was self-completed and takes approximately 5 minutes to answer. Information was sought on participant demographics, sexual practices with men and women, injecting drug use, HIV tests and results, and antiretroviral use for respondents with HIV infection.

The Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth Gay Community Periodic Surveys commenced in 1998 and the Canberra Gay Community Periodic Survey commenced in 2000. The Brisbane (including small numbers of men recruited in Cairns and on the Sunshine and Gold Coasts) and Melbourne surveys were carried out annually (June and January/February, respectively); the Adelaide and Perth surveys were carried out every two years (in October/November) and the Canberra survey is conducted every three years (in November). The surveys used similar recruitment strategies and a compatible survey instrument. Gay and other homosexually active men were recruited at the local equivalent of Sydney's Mardi Gras Fair Day (the Pride Fair in Brisbane and Picnic in the Park in Adelaide) or at one of a small number of community venues or medical clinics during the subsequent week. The sites were selected to be comparable with the range of sites used in the Sydney surveys.

5.2 Sexual, injecting and blood borne virus testing behaviour among people who have injected drugs

Information on sexual behaviour, history of injecting drug use and HIV and hepatitis C testing history was obtained by client completion of a questionnaire administered at 35 needle and syringe programs in 2000, 38 in 2001, 46 in 2002, 48 sites in 2003 and 44 sites in 2004. Further information is available in MacDonald *et al* (1997 and 2000).

6 Estimates of the number of people living with HIV and hepatitis C infection

6.1 Estimates of the number of people living with HIV infection

Estimates of the number of people living with HIV infection by disease stage (a CD4+ cell count of more than 500/μl, a CD4+ cell count of less than 500/μl and AIDS free, or living with AIDS) between 2004 and 2008 were based on the estimated pattern of past HIV incidence given by back-projection analyses (see *Annual Surveillance Report 2000* for details of methods). HIV incidence was assumed to continue at a constant rate of 450 new infections per year from 2004 onwards. The rate of progression to a CD4+ cell count of fewer than 500/μl was modelled using a Weibull-with-levelling distribution (Rosenberg *et al* 1992) corresponding to a median time from HIV infection to a CD4+ cell count of 500/μl of 4 years, with 95% below 500/μl by 10 years. The number of AIDS diagnoses and deaths in 2004 were based on reported numbers of cases adjusted for reporting delays. From 2005 onwards, AIDS incidence and deaths were assumed to continue at the same rate as 2004.

6.2 Estimates of the number of people living with hepatitis C infection

Estimates of the number of people living with hepatitis C virus were derived by the Hepatitis C Virus Projections Working Group, a collaborative group formed under the auspices of ANCAHRD's Hepatitis C Sub-Committee. Estimates were derived from mathematical models in the following way. First, the number of people who had injecting drugs in Australia over the last three decades was estimated. Based on this pattern of injecting drug use, and estimates of hepatitis C incidence among injecting drug users derived from cohort studies, hepatitis C incidence as a result of injecting drug use was estimated. These estimates of hepatitis C incidence due to injecting drug use were then adjusted in accordance with epidemiological data to allow for hepatitis C infections through other transmission routes, including receipt of blood or blood products. Estimates of the number of people experiencing long-term sequelae of hepatitis C infection were then obtained from the estimated pattern of hepatitis C incidence using rates of progression derived from cohort studies. Estimates of the numbers of people living with hepatitis C in 2003 were adjusted to allow for mortality related to hepatitis C infection, injecting drug use and unrelated to hepatitis C infection or injecting. Further details are given in the Working Group's Report (ANCAHRD, 2002).

7 Uptake of treatment for HIV and hepatitis C infection

7.1 Uptake of antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection

The Australian HIV Observational Database (AHOD) is a collaborative study, recording observational data on the natural history of HIV infection and its treatment. The primary objective of the AHOD is to monitor the pattern of antiretroviral and prophylactic treatment use by demographic factors and markers of HIV infection stage. Other objectives are to monitor how often people with HIV infection change antiretroviral treatments and the reasons for treatment change.

Information is collected from hospitals, general practitioner sites and sexual health centres throughout Australia. Participating sites contribute data biannually from established computerised patient management systems. Core variables from these patient management systems are transferred electronically to the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR), where the data are collated and analysed. By March 2005, 27 participating clinical sites enrolled a total of 2,423 people into the AHOD.

A detailed summary of treatments data from the AHOD is published in the *Australian HIV Observational Database Biannual Report* (NCHECR 2004).

Self-reported use of antiretroviral therapy for the treatment of HIV infection was monitored among gay and other homosexually active men with HIV infection participating in the Periodic Surveys in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney, and among people enrolled in Positive Health in Sydney and Melbourne.

7.2 Monitoring prescriptions for HIV treatments

All antiretroviral treatments for HIV infection, and some treatments for HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections, are funded through the Highly Specialised Drugs (HSDs) Program, a joint Australian Government and State/Territory mechanism for the supply of HSDs. The HSDs Program is coordinated federally by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

The reported number of people prescribed each treatment was for people treated in community and day services only. Hospital in-patients, and people treated in pharmaceutical company-sponsored clinical trials or expanded access schemes, were excluded. The Australian Government covers the cost of antiretroviral treatment for people seen in community or day services. State/Territory health authorities meet the cost of in-patient supply and costs associated with the management of these drugs.

Data on drugs for HIV/AIDS related conditions restricted to the HSDs program primarily include drugs for the treatment of the HIV/AIDS. There were, however, two exceptions. Rifabutin has both treatment and prophylactic uses, while azithromycin was prescribed for prophylactic use only.

Based on results from the Australian HIV Observational Database, the proportion of people who were taking zidovudine or stavudine as part of their antiretroviral treatment in any six month period ranged from approximately 84% in 2000 to 51% in 2004. Therefore, the total number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment through the HSDs program was estimated as the number receiving either stavudine or zidovudine divided by the proportion of AHOD patients receiving zidovudine and stavudine.

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for hepatitis C treatments

The number of prescriptions for interferon and ribavirin combination therapy, and pegylated interferon and ribavirin combination therapy, was monitored through the Highly Specialised Drugs (HSDs) Program, a joint Australian Government and State/Territory mechanism for the supply of HSDs. The HSDs Program is coordinated federally by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. The estimated number of people who were previously hepatitis C treatment naïve and received combination interferon and ribavirin for hepatitis C infection increased from 1,391 in 2001 to approximately 1,640 in 2002. In 2003, the estimated number receiving treatment dropped to 1,285, possibly due to the expected inclusion of pegylated interferon and ribavirin into the HSD program in late 2003. In 2004, the estimated number of people receiving combination interferon and ribavirin for hepatitis C infection was 2,069. The estimates were based on the assumption that 50% of patients were receiving treatment for 6 months, and the remaining were receiving treatment for 12 months.

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