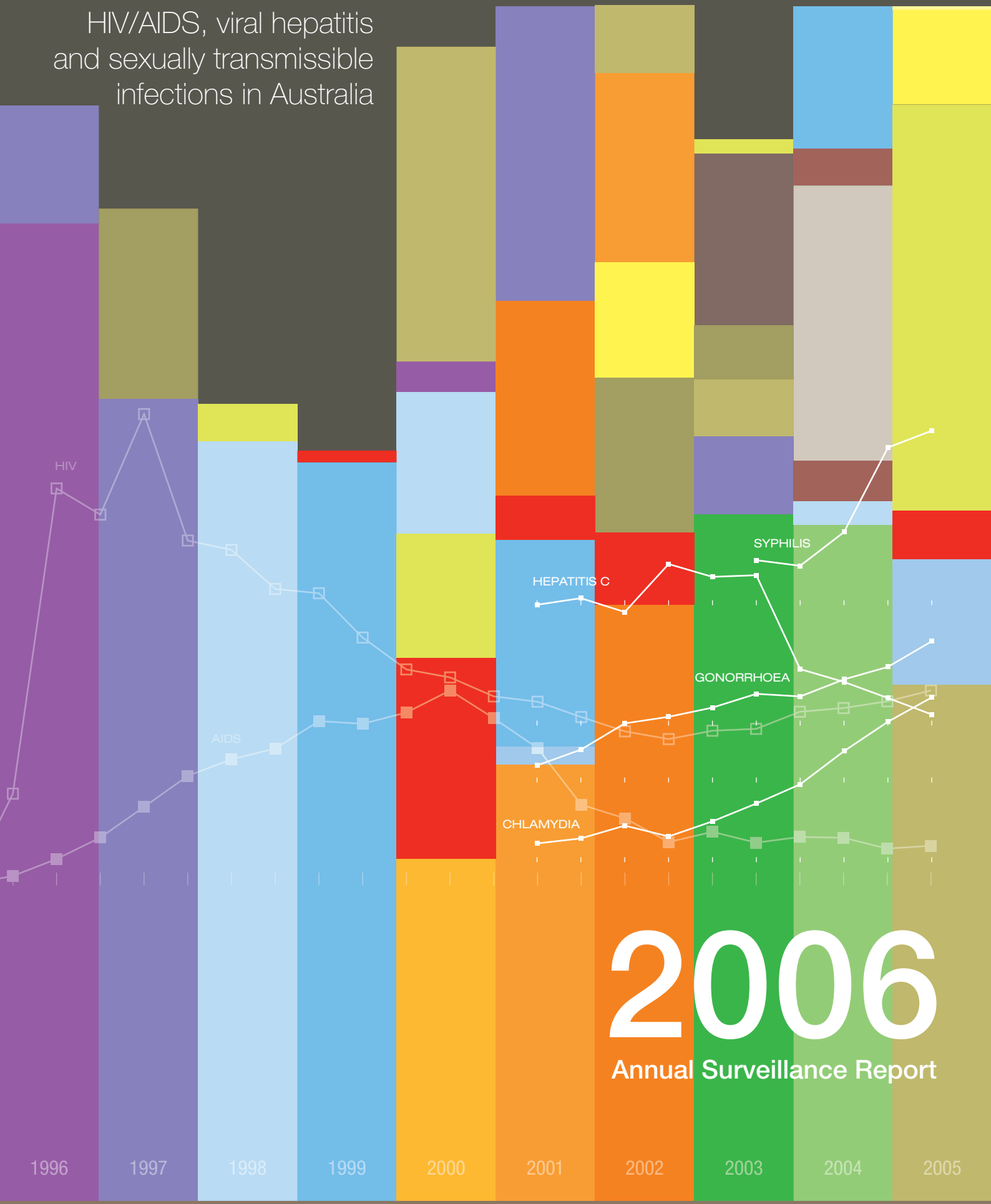
HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia



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National Serology Reference Laboratory, Australia

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

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Foreword

This report, *HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2006*, is the 10th annual issue following its first publication in 1997.

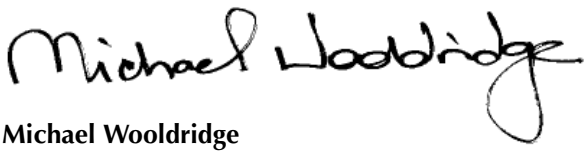
The *Annual Surveillance Report 2006* indicates that following a substantial decline in the annual number of new HIV diagnoses during the 1990s, the numbers have steadily increased to 690 in 2001 and to 928 in 2005. This increase is not uniform across Australia. While recent rises in new HIV diagnoses in NSW appear to have been arrested, there have been significant rises in Victoria and Queensland. Worryingly, the disparity between NSW and Victoria in the number of new HIV diagnoses has now been sustained for a number of years.

A steep and sustained national increase, from 20,330 in 2001 to 41,311 in 2005, is reported in the annual number of new diagnoses of chlamydia. Some of this increase may be explained by greater awareness and testing by GPs. Increases in the annual number of new diagnoses of gonorrhoea and syphilis are also reported, although of lower magnitude than those reported for HIV and chlamydia. The annual number of new diagnoses of hepatitis C infection has steadily declined, from 20,031 in 2001 to 12,594 in 2005. An estimated 197,300 people were living with chronic hepatitis C infection and an estimated 15,310 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Australia by the end of 2005.

The content of the *Annual Surveillance Report* has increased substantially over the past ten years, from the first report in 1997 which focused primarily on HIV and AIDS, to the 10th issue in 2006, which includes national surveillance data on the occurrence of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia, drawing together relevant data from many sources into a single comprehensive report. Public release datasets on diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS are also made available to facilitate analysis and interpretation of the occurrence of HIV infection and AIDS by other Australian and international health professionals.

The *Annual Surveillance Report* has become a valuable resource for government and non-government organisations, by providing epidemiologic evidence of the pattern of transmission of HIV, other blood borne viruses and specific sexually transmissible infections in Australia, which is used to guide the development and evaluation of policy. The information summarised in the *Annual Surveillance Report* is also used by the affected communities to advocate for resources and to inform the development and evaluation of interventions for minimising transmission of HIV and related infections.

The 10th annual issue of *HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2006* provides a comprehensive analysis and interpretation of available national surveillance data and will be a valuable resource for all people and organisations involved in monitoring, education and prevention of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia.



Michael Wooldridge
Chair
Ministerial Advisory Committee on AIDS, Sexual Health and Hepatitis

Preface

This report is the tenth 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 2005 and reported by 31 March 2006, is available through the website **http://www.med.unsw.edu.au/nchecr**

In this 10th issue, trends over the past ten years in the pattern of diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia are reported, supported by figures. The past five years of data are presented as tables and follow the main report. Tables summarising diagnoses in the years 1996 – 2000 are available in earlier issues. 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 2006,* edited by the National Centre in HIV Social Research. Specifically, data reported in Tables 5.1.1 and 7.1.2 of *HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2006* also appears in the report on behavioural data.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all data provided in the report are to the end of 2005, as reported by 31 March 2006. 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, Canberra, ACT
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, ACT
- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra, ACT
- Australian Red Cross Blood Service, Melbourne, VIC
- Centre for Health Research in Criminal Justice, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW
- Communicable Diseases Network Australia, 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
- Department of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, WA

Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit and its collaborators

- John Hunter Hospital, Mount Druitt Hospital, Nepean Hospital, Newborn Care and Rainbow Clinic, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney Children's Hospital, The Children's Hospital at Westmead; Private practitioners, NSW
- Mater Hospital, Children's Hospital, Private practitioners, QLD
- Women's and Children's Hospital, SA
- 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
- Justice Health, Matraville, NSW
- Northern Territory Correctional Services, Darwin, NT
- Department of Corrective Services, Brisbane, QLD
- South Australian Prison Health Services; Department for Correctional Services, Adelaide, SA
- Corrective Services Division, Department of Justice, Hobart, TAS
- Department of Human Services, Melbourne, VIC
- Department of Corrective Services, Perth, 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 Private Clinic, Darlinghurst; 407 Bourke Street, Surry Hills; NSW
- Clinic 34, Darwin, NT
- AIDS Medical Unit, North Quay; Blackall Terrace Specialist Centre, 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

- Directions ACT, Canberra, ACT
- AIDS Council of NSW (Sydney and Hunter); Albury Base Hospital and Albury Community Health Centre, Albury; First Step Program, Port Kembla; Health ConneXions, Harm Reduction Program, Liverpool; Hunter NSP Services, 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; NSW Users and AIDS Association (NUAA), Surry Hills; Northern Rivers Area Health Service, Ballina, Byron Bay, Lismore, Murwillumbah, Nimbin and Tweed Heads; Resource and Education Program for IDUs, Redfern and Canterbury; Responsive User Services in Health (RUSH), Manly, Ryde and St Leonards; St George NSP, Kogarah; Southcourt Primary Care NSP, Nepean; Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney; Sydney West Area Health Service HIV/Hepatitis C Prevention Service, Auburn, Blacktown, Merrylands, Mt Druitt and Parramatta, NSW
- Northern Territory AIDS Council, Alice Springs, Darwin and Palmerston, NT
- Biala Community Alcohol and Drug Services, Brisbane; Cairns Base Hospital NSP; Cairns Youthlink, Cairns; Logan Youth Health Services, Logan; Mackay Sexual Health Services, Mackay; QUIHN, Brisbane, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast; Kobi House, Toowoomba; West Moreton Sexual Health Service, Ipswich, QLD
- Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia, Adelaide; Hindmarsh Centre, Hindmarsh; Metropolitan Community Health Service NSP and Shopfront, Salisbury; Noarlunga Community Health Service, Adelaide; Northern Parks Community Health Service, Adelaide; Nunkuwarrin Yunti Community Health Centre, Adelaide; Port Adelaide Community Health Service, Port Adelaide; South Australia Voice for Intravenous Education (SAVIVE): AIDS Council South Australia, Norwood, SA
- Devonport Community Health Centre, Devonport; Launceston Sexual Health, Launceston; Tasmanian Council on AIDS, Hepatitis & Related Diseases (TasCAHRD), Hobart and Glenorchy (NuFIT); The Link Youth Health Service, Hobart, 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

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- Dr Russell Waddell, Australasian Chapter of Sexual Health Medicine, Sydney, NSW
- Phillip Keen, Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Sydney, NSW
- Keflemariam Yohannes, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra, ACT
- Helen Tyrrell, Australian Hepatitis Council, Canberra, ACT
- Dr Paul Magnus, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, ACT
- Dr Darrell Crawford, Australian Liver Association, Sydney, NSW
- Dr Cindy Shannon, Indigenous Australians' Sexual Health Committee
- Tadgh McMahon, Multicultural HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C Service, Sydney, NSW
- Kirsty Machon, National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Sydney, NSW
- Dr Iryna Zablotska, National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW
- Professor John Kaldor (Chair), Associate Professor Andrew Grulich, Associate Professor Basil Donovan, Associate Professor Lisa Maher, Ann McDonald, Melanie Middleton, Dr Handan Wand, Surveillance Program, National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

Summary

HIV/AIDS

- By 31 December 2005, 22,361 diagnoses of HIV infection, 9,872 diagnoses of AIDS and 6,668 deaths following AIDS had occurred in Australia. An estimated 15,310 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Australia at the end of 2005, including around 1,100 adult/adolescent women.
- The number of new HIV diagnoses in Australia increased by 41% between 2000 and 2005.
- HIV continued to be transmitted primarily through sexual contact between men.
- The rate of HIV diagnosis *per capita* in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations differed little, but much higher proportions of cases were attributed to heterosexual contact and injecting drug use in the Indigenous population.
- In 2002 – 2005, countries in sub-Saharan Africa were associated with the highest population rate of HIV diagnosis in Australia.
- In the past five years, 57% of cases of HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact were in people from high HIV prevalence countries (countries with an estimated HIV prevalence above 1%), or their sexual partners.
- An estimated 70% of all people living with HIV infection in Australia in 2005 were treated with antiretroviral therapy.

Viral hepatitis

- The *per capita* rate of diagnosis of hepatitis C infection in Australia increased to 107.2 per 100,000 population in 2000 and then declined by 40% over the past five years to 63.4 per 100,000 population in 2005.
- By the end of 2005, an estimated 197,000 people were living in Australia with chronic hepatitis C infection, including 43,400 with moderate to severe liver disease.
- The reported number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection fell from 694 cases in 2001 to 354 cases in 2005. Diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection accounted for 3.6% of the estimated number of new infections occurring in 2005.
- Hepatitis C transmission continued to occur in Australia predominantly among people with a recent history of injecting drug use. Hepatitis B transmission was also attributed predominantly to injecting drug use. The majority of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection and newly acquired hepatitis C infection were among Australian born people.
- The proportion of people seen at Needle and Syringe Programs who reported having injected drugs for three years or less dropped from around 19% in 1998 to 1% in 2005. Among people who reported injecting drugs for three years or less, hepatitis C prevalence halved between 2002 and 2005. In 2005, hepatitis C prevalence was 33% among people aged less than 20 years and 43% among those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The number of people with chronic hepatitis C infection undergoing liver transplantation almost tripled over the past five years. In 2005, chronic hepatitis C infection and chronic hepatitis B infection was the underlying cause of liver disease in 37% and 10% of liver transplants, respectively.
- An estimated 2,079 people living with chronic hepatitis C infection were prescribed ribavirin and interferon combination treatment for hepatitis C infection in 2005.

Sexually transmissible infections other than HIV

- Chlamydia was the most frequently reported notifiable condition in Australia in 2005 with 41,311 diagnoses. The population rate of diagnosis of chlamydia has increased over fourfold in the past ten years.
- The population rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea almost doubled over the past ten years.
- In New South Wales and Victoria, the population rate of diagnosis of infectious syphilis doubled in 2001 – 2005, almost entirely through increased numbers of cases among homosexual men. In the Northern Territory, the rate of syphilis declined by nearly 50% in 2001 – 2005.
- Substantially higher rates of diagnosis of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis were recorded among Indigenous people compared with non-Indigenous people, especially among Indigenous people living in remote and very remote areas of Australia.

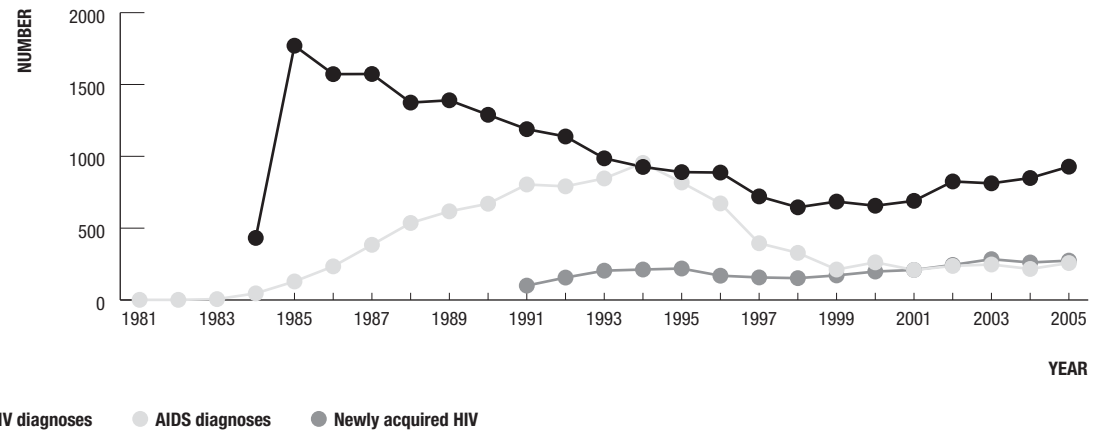
Main findings

HIV/AIDS

The annual number of AIDS diagnoses in Australia declined from 672 diagnoses in 1996 to 209 diagnoses in 2001 and has remained relatively stable over the past four years at around 240 diagnoses (Figure 1). The decline in the number of AIDS diagnoses in 1996 – 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.

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 930 in 2005. Among these new diagnoses, an increasing number were in people who had acquired HIV infection within the previous year (Figure 1).

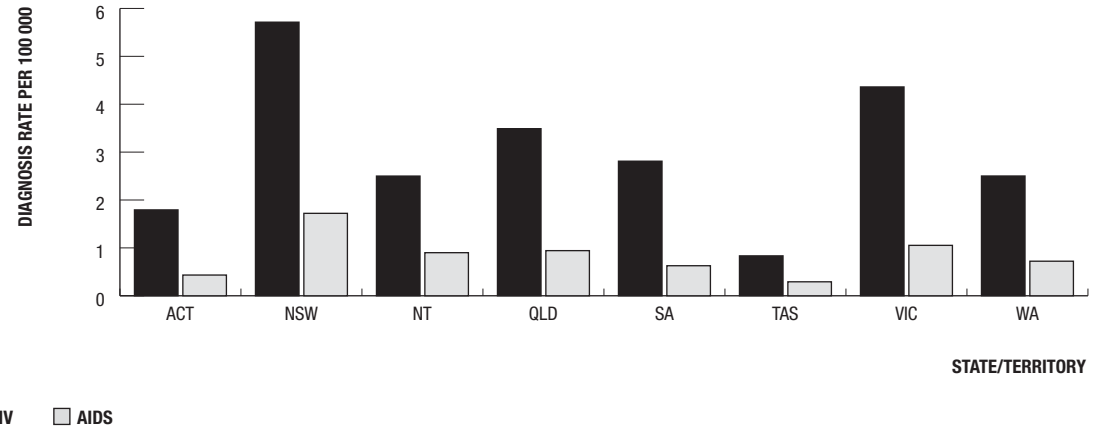
Figure 1 Number of diagnoses of HIV infection[1] and AIDS in Australia



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

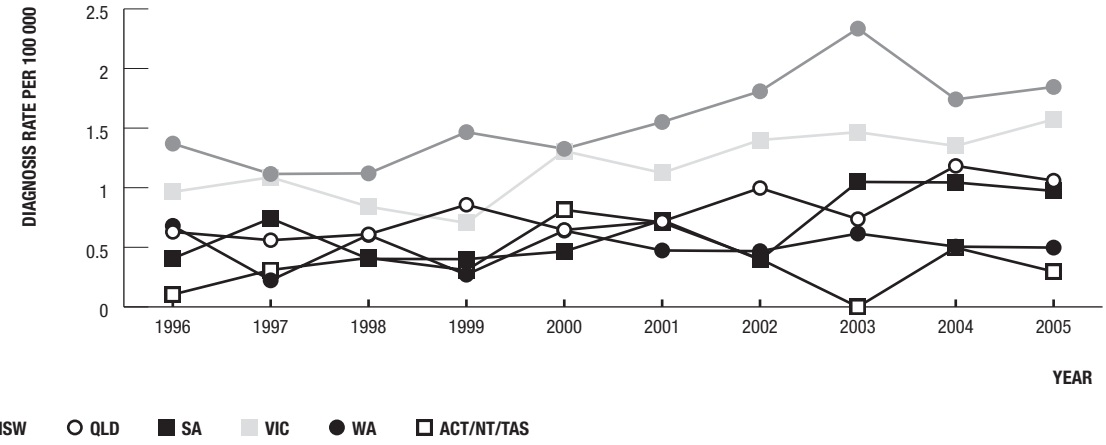
At the end of 2005, the cumulative number of HIV infections that had been diagnosed in Australia was estimated to have been 22,360, and an estimated 15,310 people were living with HIV infection (see Table 6.1.1). An estimated 70% of all people living with HIV infection were receiving antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection in 2005. Over the past ten years, combination antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection has clearly been effective in delaying progression to AIDS and improving survival following AIDS. Current evidence suggests that treatment of HIV infection needs to be continuous and lifelong. The risks and benefits of long term antiretroviral treatment of HIV infection remain to be determined.

Figure 2 Average annual incidence of diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory



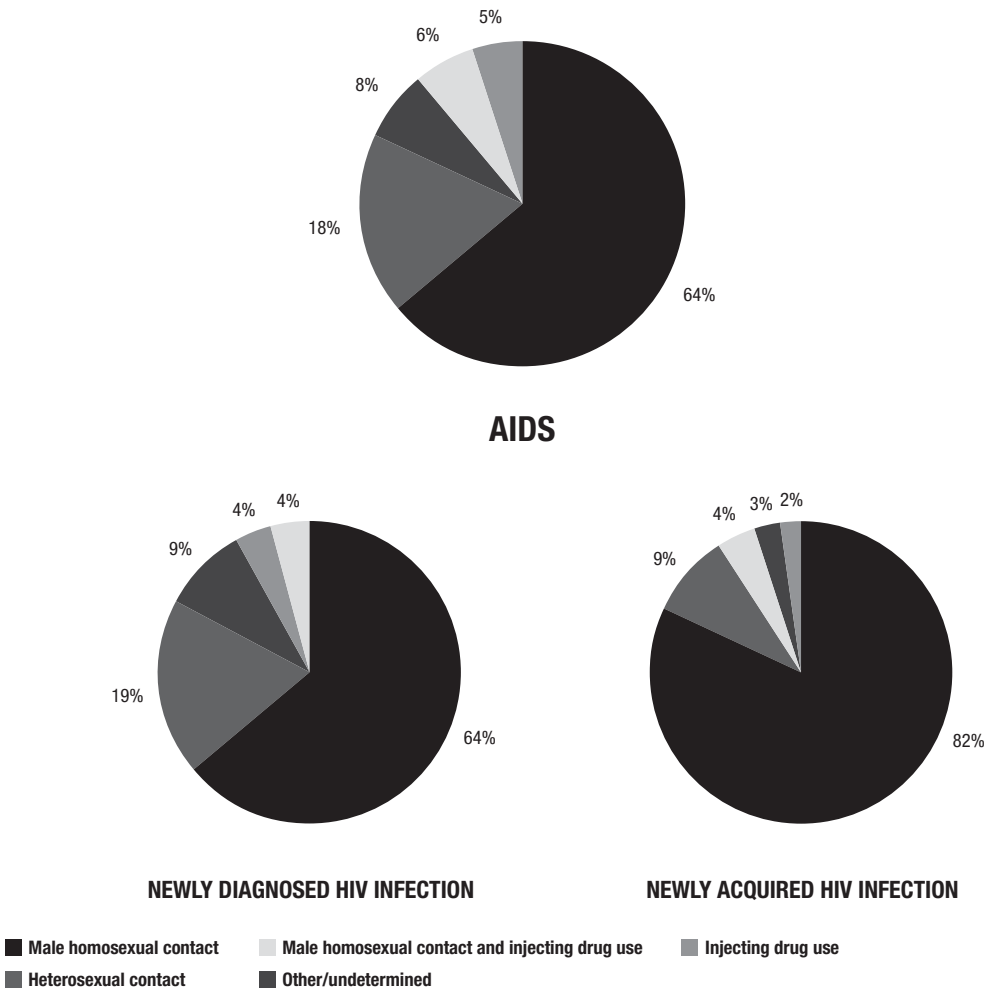
Over the past five years, rates of diagnosis of AIDS and HIV infection were highest in New South Wales at 1.5 and 5.9 per 100,000 population, respectively. Victoria recorded the second highest rate of diagnosis of AIDS (0.9) and HIV infection (4.5) in 2001 – 2005. Population rates of AIDS diagnosis were similar in Queensland (0.8) and the Northern Territory (0.9), and lower rates of AIDS diagnosis were recorded in Western Australia (0.6), South Australia (0.6), the Australian Capital Territory (0.4) and Tasmania (0.2) (Figure 2).

Figure 3 Newly acquired HIV, 1996 – 2005, by year and State/Territory



The population rate of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection was relatively stable in New South Wales in 1996 – 2000 whereas in Victoria the rate declined in 1996 – 1999. Over the past five years, the rate of diagnosed newly acquired HIV infection increased by almost 20% in New South Wales and by 40% in Victoria. Queensland and South Australia had stable rates of diagnosis of newly acquired HIV infection in 1996 – 2000 at around 0.6 and 0.4 per 100,000 population, respectively, followed by a 48% increase and a 34% increase, respectively, in 2001 – 2005. In Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory and Tasmania, combined, there was no evidence of a change in the rate of newly acquired HIV infection over the past ten years. These reported diagnoses 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, 2001 – 2005, by HIV exposure category



Transmission of HIV in Australia continues to occur primarily through sexual contact between men (Figure 4). In 2001 – 2005, a history of male homosexual contact was reported in 64% of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection. Among cases of newly acquired HIV infection, male homosexual contact was reported in 86%, injecting drug use among women and heterosexual men in 2%, heterosexual contact only in 9% and in 3% of cases, exposure to HIV remained undetermined.

Figure 5 AIDS incidence in Australia, 1996 – 2005, by year and region of birth

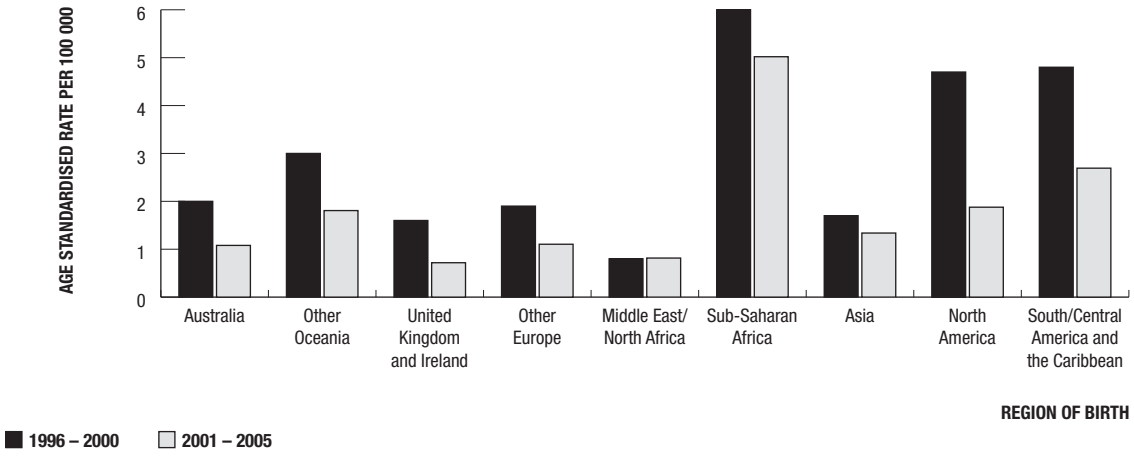
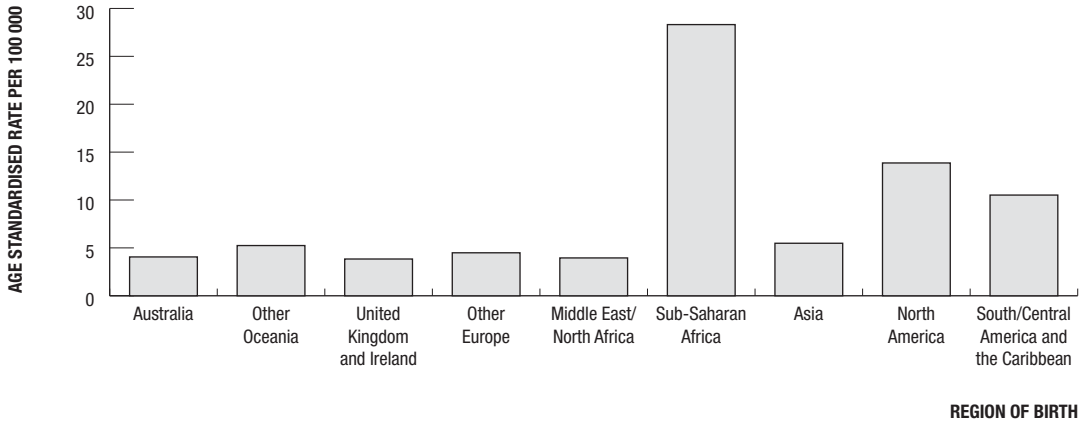


Figure 6 HIV diagnoses, 2002 – 2005, by country/region of birth



People born in Australia accounted for 69% and 65.3% of AIDS diagnoses in Australia in 1996 – 2000 and in 2001 – 2005, respectively. The countries of birth associated with the highest AIDS incidence in Australia in both five year intervals were those of sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 5). Around 60% of new HIV diagnoses in 2002 – 2005 were among Australian born people. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa were associated with the highest population rate of HIV diagnosis in Australia in 2002 – 2005 (Figure 6). Among people born in regions where a language other than English is spoken who were newly diagnosed with HIV infection in Australia in 2004 – 2005, 44% reported speaking English at home.

In 2005, AIDS incidence in Australia (1.3 per 100,000 population) was the same as that in the United Kingdom and lower than that reported in Italy (2.5 per 100,000 population), Spain (3.6 per 100,000 population) and the United States (14.3 per 100,000 population in 2004) (Figure 7). A decline in AIDS incidence has been observed in most industrialised countries over the past ten years.

Figure 7 AIDS incidence in selected industrialised countries by year

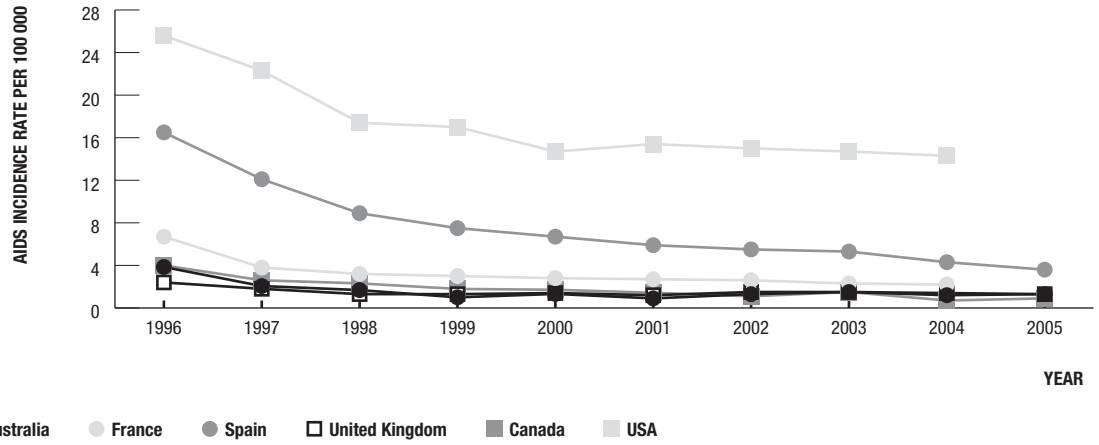
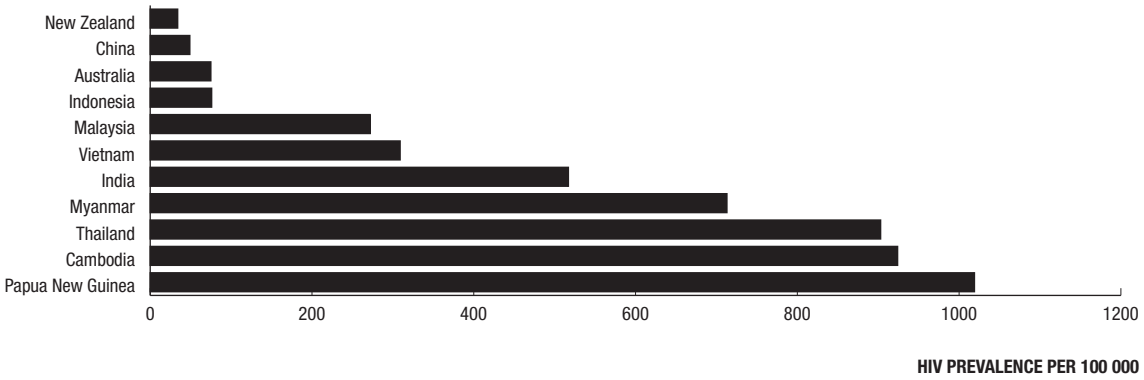


Figure 8 HIV prevalence in selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region



Among countries in the Asia-Pacific region, estimated HIV prevalence was highest in Papua New Guinea, followed by Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar. HIV prevalence in India, Indonesia and Vietnam was also substantially higher than that in Australia in 2005 (Figure 8).

Viral hepatitis

The population rate of reported diagnoses of hepatitis A infection in Australia declined over the past five years, from 2.8 per 100 000 population in 2001 to 1.7 per 100 000 population in 2005. The decline in the annual number of new diagnoses of hepatitis A infection occurred predominantly among men in the age groups 30 – 39 years and 20 – 29 years.

The population rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection declined steadily over the past five years, from 2.3 per 100,000 in 2001 to 1.2 per 100,000 population in 2005 (Figure 9). Substantial declines in the rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection occurred among people aged 15 – 19 years (81%) and 20 – 29 years (58%) (Figure 10). Increased adolescent vaccine coverage may have played a role in this reduction. The rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection remained relatively stable among those aged 30 years or older.

Figure 9 Newly acquired hepatitis B infection by year and State/Territory

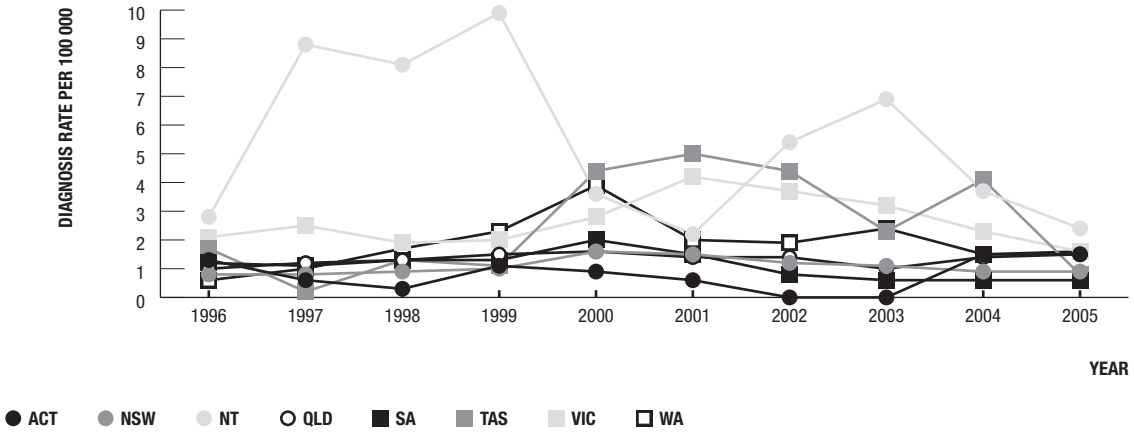
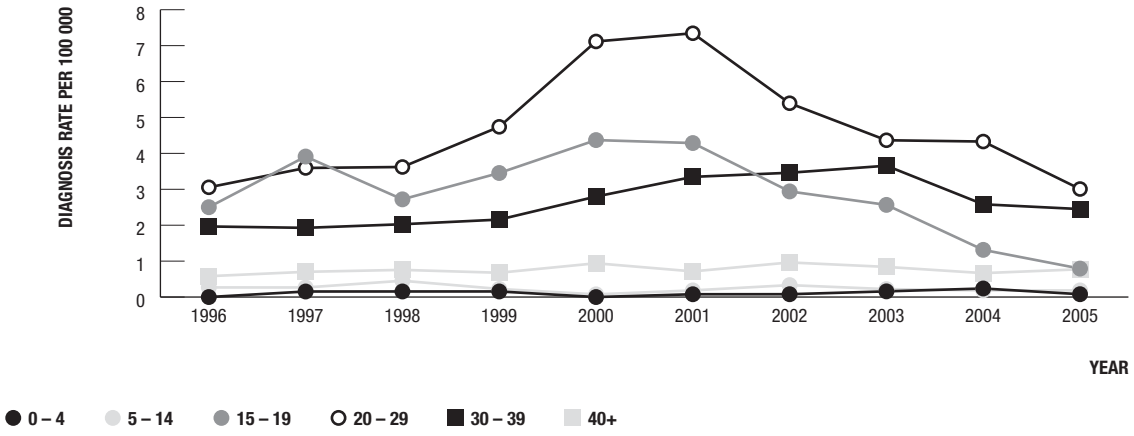
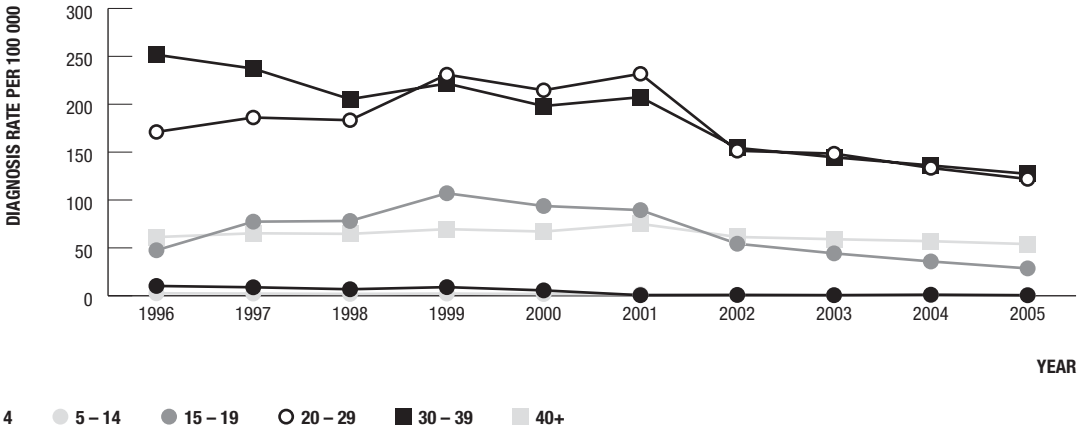


Figure 10 Newly acquired hepatitis B infection by year and age group



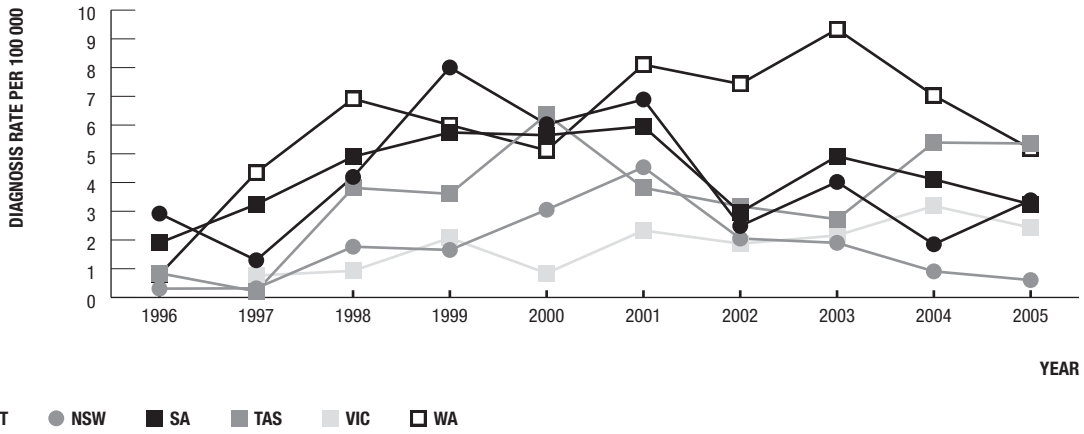
Information on the source of exposure to hepatitis B infection, reported through health authorities in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, indicated that the percentage of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection attributed to injecting drug use remained stable at around 45% in 2002 – 2005. The percentage of diagnoses attributed to sexual contact increased from 25.3% in 2001 to 33.7% in 2005 and the percentage of diagnoses with an undetermined source of exposure declined from 22.7% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2005 (Table 2.1.5).

Figure 11 Hepatitis C infection by year and age group



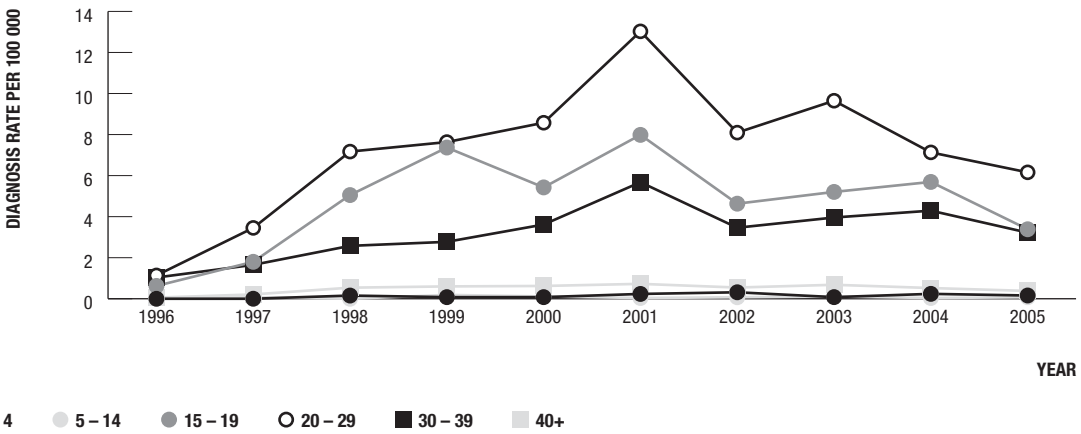
The *per capita* rate of diagnosis of hepatitis C infection increased to 107.2 per 100,000 population in 2000 and then declined from 105.6 per 100,000 population (20,031) in 2001 to 63.4 per 100,000 population (12,594) in 2005. In 2001 – 2005, the *per capita* rate of diagnosis of hepatitis C infection declined by 47% in the 20 – 29 year age group and by 39% in the 30 – 39 year age group (Figure 11). In the 15 – 19 year age group, the rate of new hepatitis C diagnoses declined by 68% in 2001 – 2005. This fall in the rate of diagnosis may be attributable to a reduction in risk behaviour related to drug injecting among young people, but the possible contribution of changes in the rates of testing cannot be excluded.

Figure 12 Newly acquired hepatitis C infection by year and State/Territory[1]



1 Data not available from NT and QLD

Figure 13 Newly acquired hepatitis C by year and age group



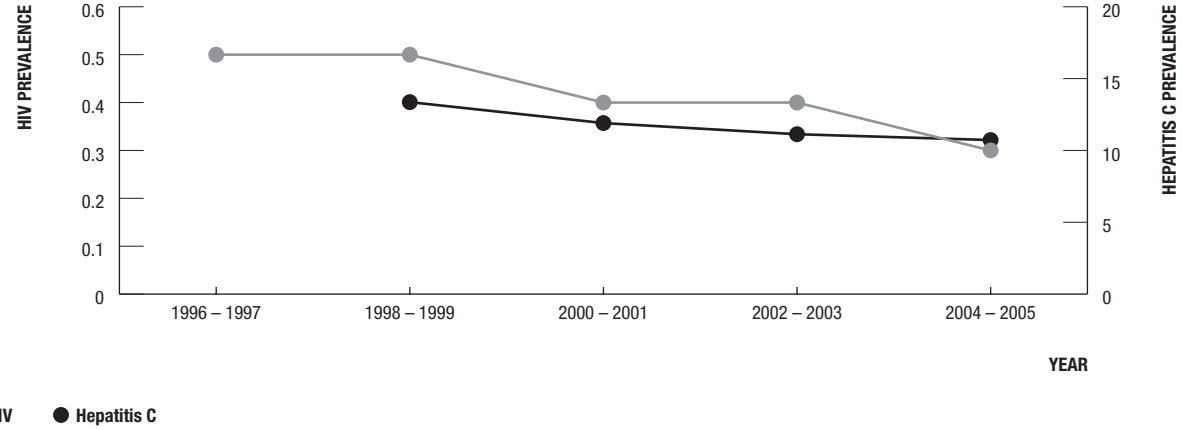
Around 3% of cases of hepatitis C infection diagnosed in 2000 – 2005 were reported as having been acquired within the previous two years (Figure 12). In 2005, diagnosed cases of newly acquired hepatitis C infection accounted for around 4% of the true number of new infections, which was estimated to be 9,700 cases.

Hepatitis C transmission continued to occur at the highest rate among adults aged less than 30 years (Figure 13), primarily among people with a history of injecting drug use (Table 2.1.13). Among people who inject drugs seen at the Kirketon Road Centre in Sydney, hepatitis C incidence increased from 12.2 per 100 person years in 1996 to 16.8 per 100 person years in 2000 and then declined to 4.5 per 100 person years in 2005.

Among people attending Needle and Syringe Programs who reported having injected for three years or less, hepatitis C prevalence increased from 13% in 1996 to 26% in 2000 and remained at around 25% in 2001 – 2005, 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 282 in 2001 to 88 in 2005) and the decline in the number of people aged less than 20 years (from 168 in 2001 to 41 in 2005), suggests a decline in the prevalence of injecting drug use among young people (Table 4.2.2).

The vast majority of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection and newly acquired hepatitis C infection occurred among Australian born people. Compared to their proportion of the Australian population, lower percentages of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B and C were among overseas born people (Table 2.1.6 and Table 2.1.14).

Figure 14 HIV and hepatitis C prevalence[1] in blood donors by year



1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations

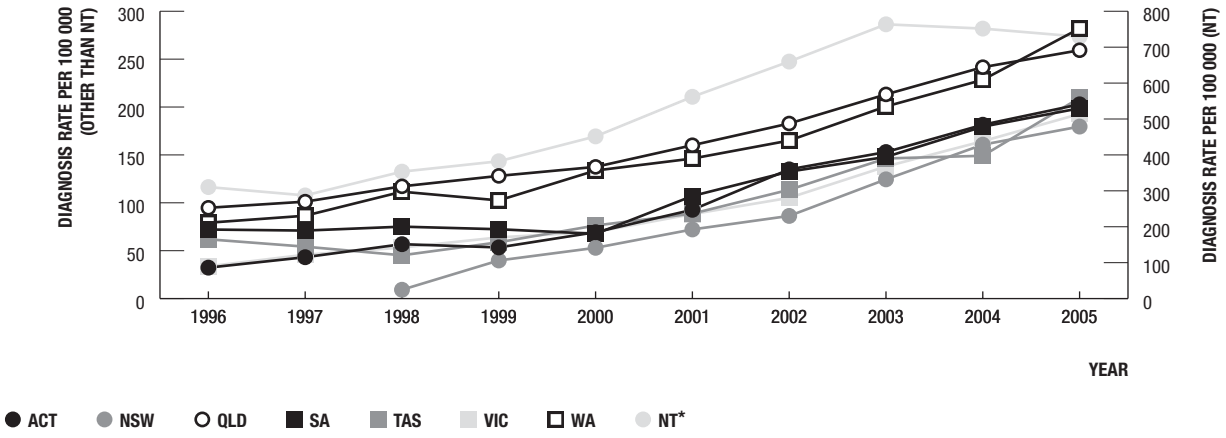
Blood donors are known to be at low risk for hepatitis C infection, based on national donor selection criteria. Hepatitis C prevalence in 2005 almost 100 times lower among blood donors (0.011%) than the estimated prevalence of hepatitis C infection in the Australian population as a whole (1.04%) (Figure 14).

In 2005, an estimated 264,000 people living in Australia had been exposed to hepatitis C virus. Of these, 66,700 people were estimated to have cleared their infection, 153,900 had chronic hepatitis C infection and early liver disease (stage F0/1), 38,100 had chronic hepatitis C infection and moderate liver disease (stage F2/3), and 5,300 were living with hepatitis C related cirrhosis.

Sexually transmissible infections other than HIV

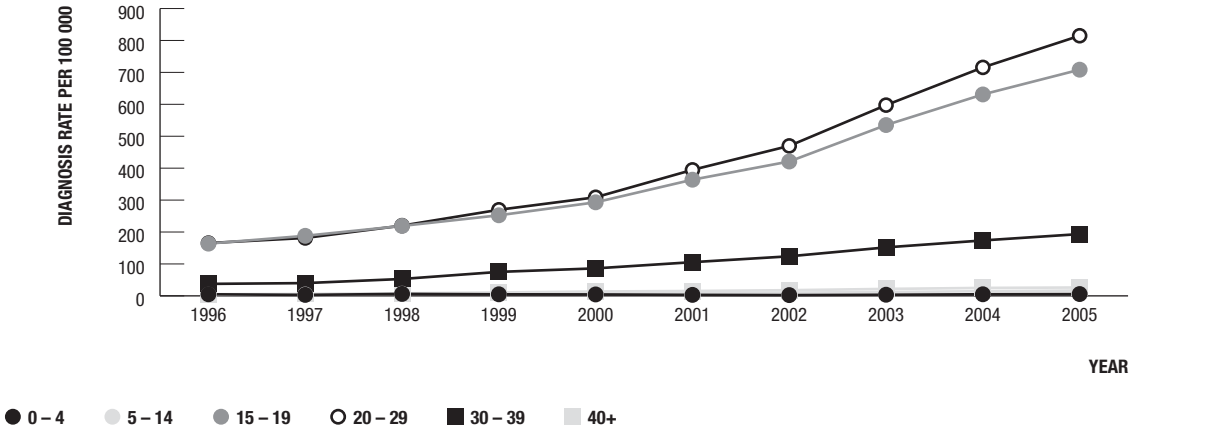
Chlamydia was the most frequently reported infection notified in Australia in 2005, with 41,311 cases. The population rate of reported diagnoses of chlamydia doubled in 1996 – 2000, to 91.4 per 100,000 population in 2000 and doubled again in 2001 – 2005 to 217.2 per 100,000 population in 2005 (Figure 15). Increasing rates of diagnosis of chlamydia were reported in all State/Territory health jurisdictions. Increases in the rate of diagnosis of chlamydia were highest in the 20 – 29 and 15 – 19 year age groups (Figure 16).

Figure 15 Chlamydia by year and State/Territory



* NT on right axis

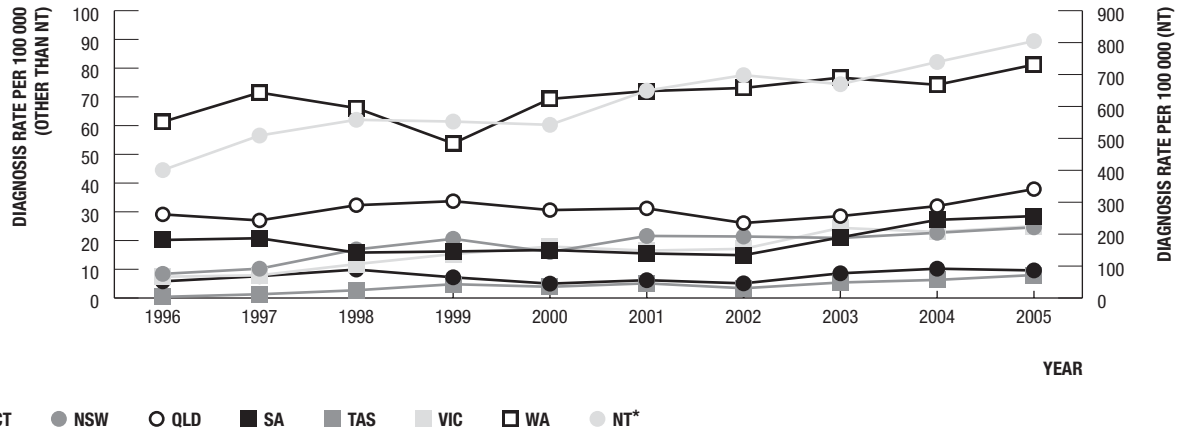
Figure 16 Chlamydia by year and age group



The population rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea has slowly increased from 25.0 per 100,000 population in 1997 to 33.5 per 100,000 population in 2001 and to 41.5 per 100,000 population in 2005 (Figure 17). The rate of diagnosis was highest in the age groups 15 – 19 years and 20 – 29 years and was substantially lower among people aged 30 years or older (Figure 18).

At a national level, the rate of diagnosis of syphilis remained relatively stable in 2001 – 2005 at less than 10 per 100,000 population (Figure 19). However, both New South Wales and Victoria recorded a 53% increase in the population rate of syphilis diagnoses. 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, 5 and 2 cases of newly acquired syphilis were diagnosed in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, giving an incidence rate of 1.12, 0.43 and 0.5 and 0.43 per 100 person years, respectively.

Figure 17 Gonorrhoea by year and State/Territory



* NT on right axis

Figure 18 Gonorrhoea by year and age group

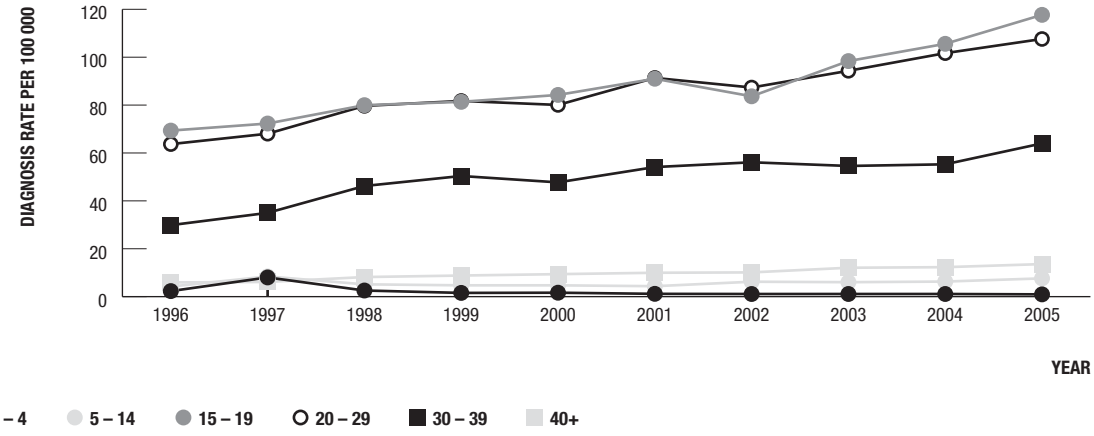
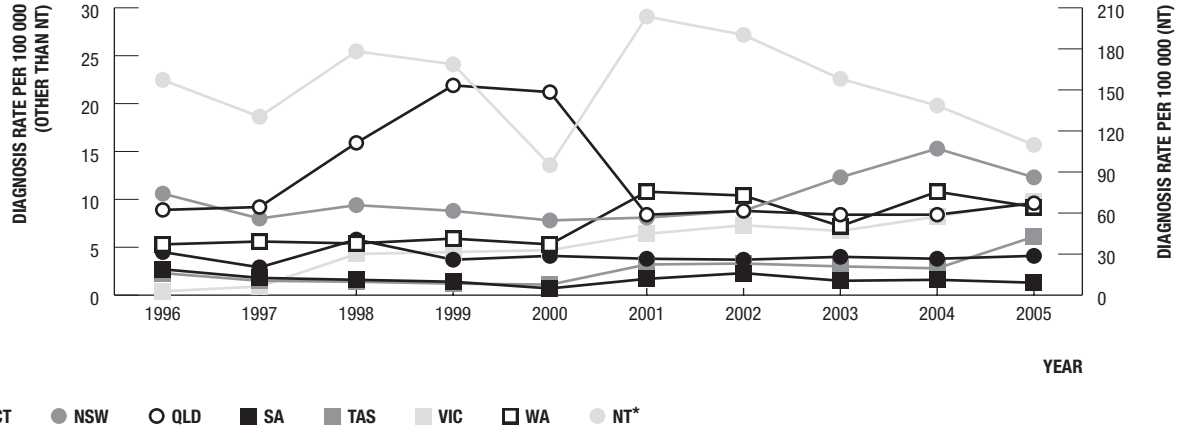


Figure 19 Syphilis by year and State/Territory



* 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. Recent increases in the population rate of diagnoses of chlamydia and gonorrhoea may have been 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 the number of reported diagnoses continues.

The continuing decline in the number of diagnoses of donovanosis, from 32 in 2001 to 13 in 2005, may be a consequence of improved case ascertainment and treatment.

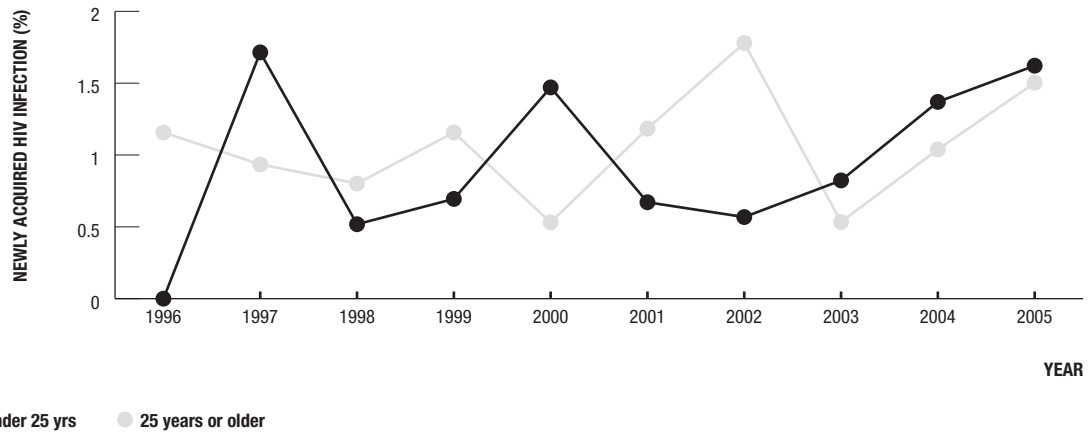
HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in selected populations

Population groups regarded as priorities for prevention and health promotion activities under the 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 because they are recognised as either experiencing ongoing HIV, hepatitis C or STI transmission or having the potential for increases in transmission.

Gay and other homosexually active men

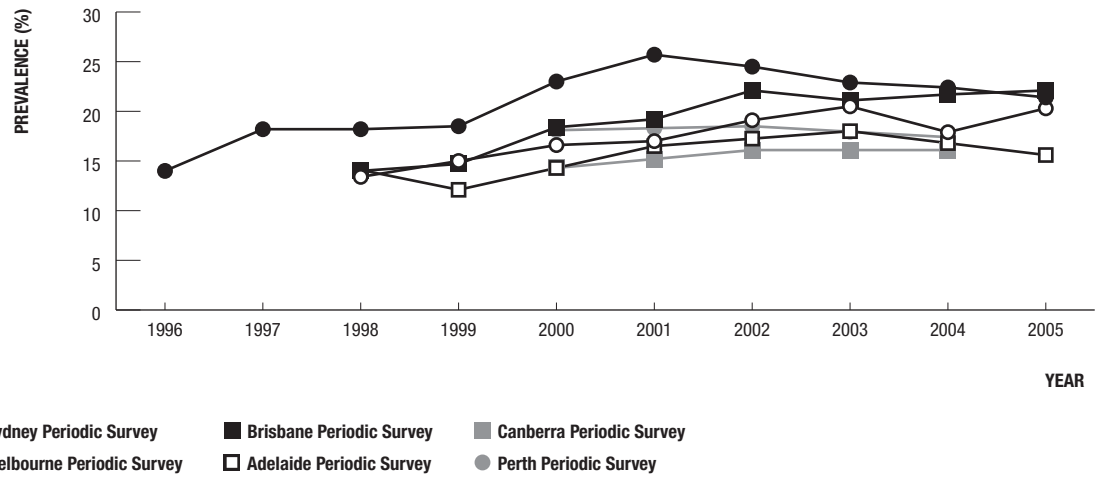
Men with a history of homosexual contact continue to make up the majority of people diagnosed with AIDS and HIV infection in Australia. The overall number of new HIV diagnoses in this category was 2,704 and 2,965, respectively, including 741 and 1,106 diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection in 1996 – 2000 and 2001 – 2005, respectively. Sexual transmission between men accounted for a higher proportion of diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection (86%) than total HIV diagnoses (68%) in 2005. This difference may partly reflect higher levels of HIV antibody testing among gay and other homosexually active men.

Figure 20 Newly acquired HIV infection among gay and other homosexually active men seen at sexual health clinics by year and age group



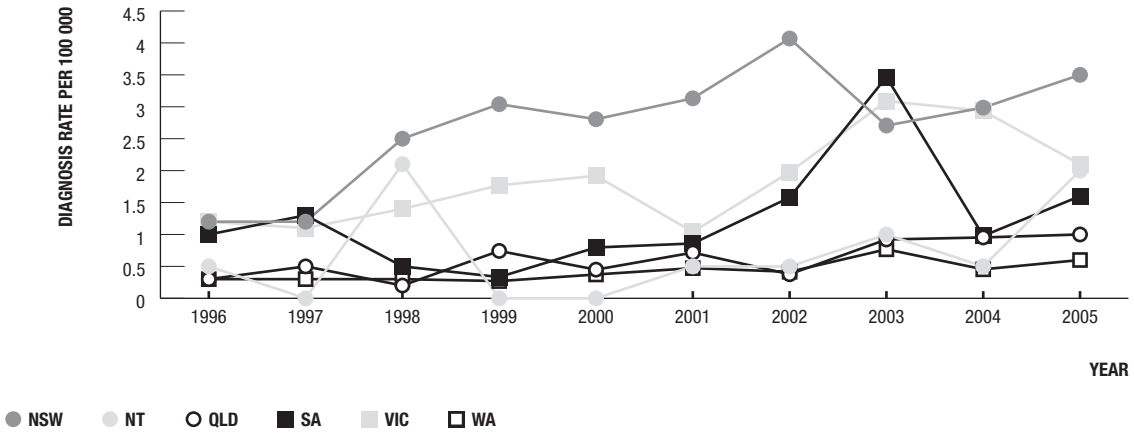
The percentage of gay and other homosexually active with newly acquired HIV infection, diagnosed at metropolitan sexual health clinics, doubled among men aged less than 25 years, from 0.8% in 2003 to 1.6% in 2005, and tripled among men aged 25 years or older, from 0.5% in 2003 to 1.5% in 2005 (Figure 20). In the Health in Men (HIM) cohort study among homosexually active men in Sydney, 12, 8, 14 and 8 were diagnosed with newly acquired HIV infection in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, giving an incidence of 1.66, 0.71, 1.03 and 0.58 per 100 person years, respectively (Table 4.1.1).

Figure 21 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 increased from 14% in 1996 to 25.7% in 2001 and then declined to 21.4% in 2005 (Figure 21). Periodic surveys carried out among gay and other homosexually active men in Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne indicated that the level of reported unsafe sexual behaviour had plateaued at around 15%, 22% and 20%, respectively, in 2005.

Figure 22 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 from 1.2 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 2.8 in 2000 and to 3.5 per 100,000 population in 2005. In Victoria, the rate increased from 1.2 in 1996 to 3.1 per 100,000 population in 2003 and then declined to 2.1 per 100,000 population in 2005 (Figure 22).

Indigenous people

The rates of HIV diagnosis *per capita* in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population differed little, and declined in both populations in 1996 – 2000 (Figure 23). In the most recent five year period, the rate of HIV diagnosis in the non-Indigenous population gradually increased from 4.2 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 5.2 per 100,000 population in 2005, whereas in the Indigenous population, the rate increased to 7.1 per 100,000 population in 2002 and then declined to 4.5 per 100,000 population in 2005. The rate of AIDS diagnosis in the Indigenous population increased from 2.3 per 100,000 population in 2002 to 3.9 per 100,000 population in 2004 and then declined to 2.3 per 100,000 population in 2005, whereas the rate in the non-Indigenous population remained relatively stable at around 1.1 per 100,000 population (Figure 24). The recent trends in the rates of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Indigenous population are based on small numbers of diagnoses and may reflect localised occurrences rather than national patterns (see Tables 1.3.1 – 1.3.4).

Figure 23 Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 1996 – 2005, by Indigenous status and year

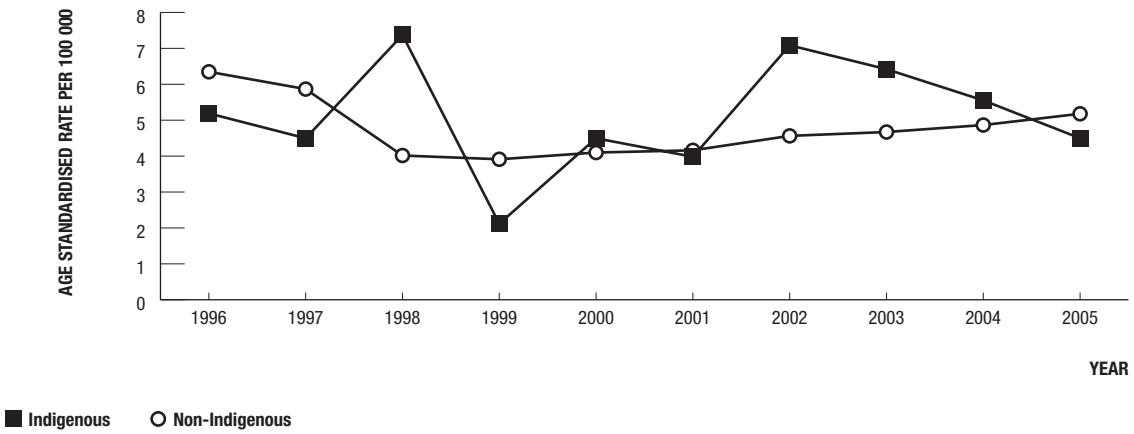
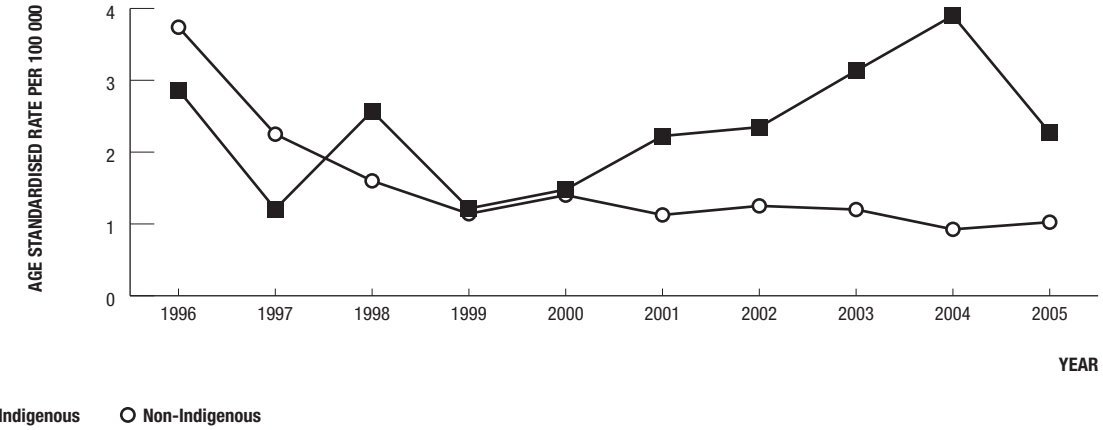
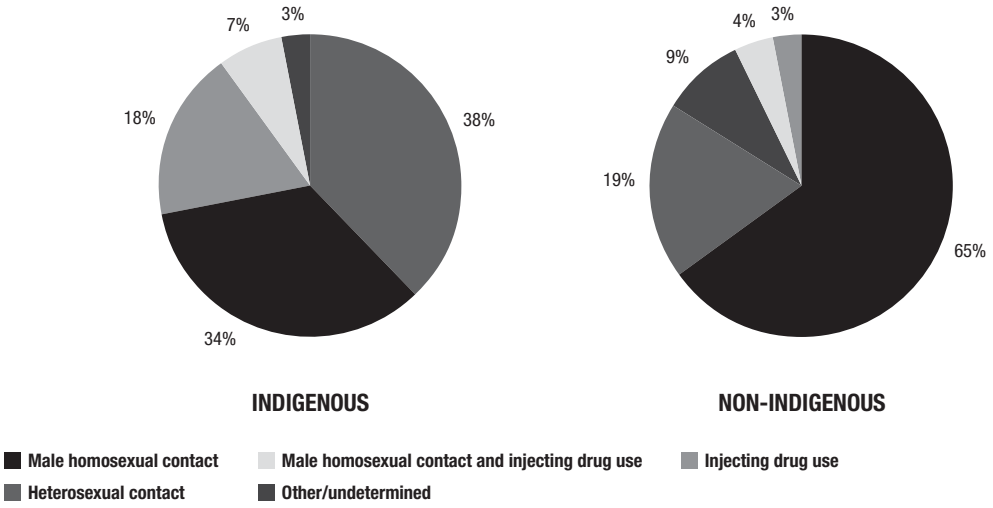


Figure 24 AIDS incidence, 1996 – 2005, by Indigenous status and year



Among new HIV diagnoses in 2001 – 2005, the most frequently reported route of HIV transmission was male homosexual contact in the non-Indigenous population (65%) whereas in the Indigenous population, a slightly higher proportion of cases was attributed to heterosexual contact (38% compared with 34% attributed to male homosexual contact) (Figure 25). 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 25 HIV diagnoses, 2001 – 2005, 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 2001 – 2005 (Figures 15 and 17) were also apparent in the Indigenous population (Figures 26 and 27). In the Northern Territory, the population rate of syphilis diagnosis declined in 2001 – 2005, in both the population as a whole (Figure 19) and in the Indigenous population (Figure 28). 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 26 Chlamydia by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year

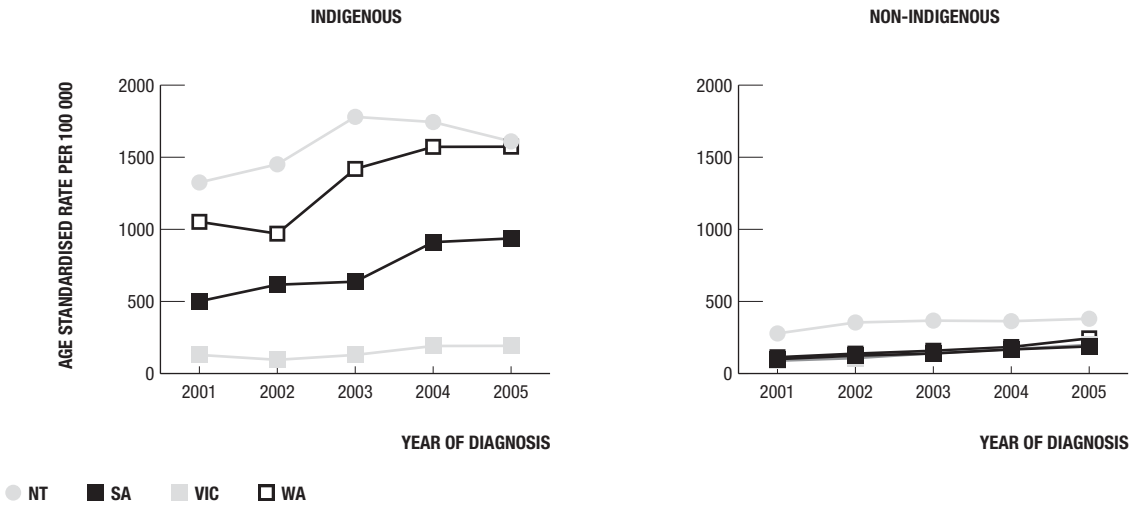


Figure 27 Gonorrhoea by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year

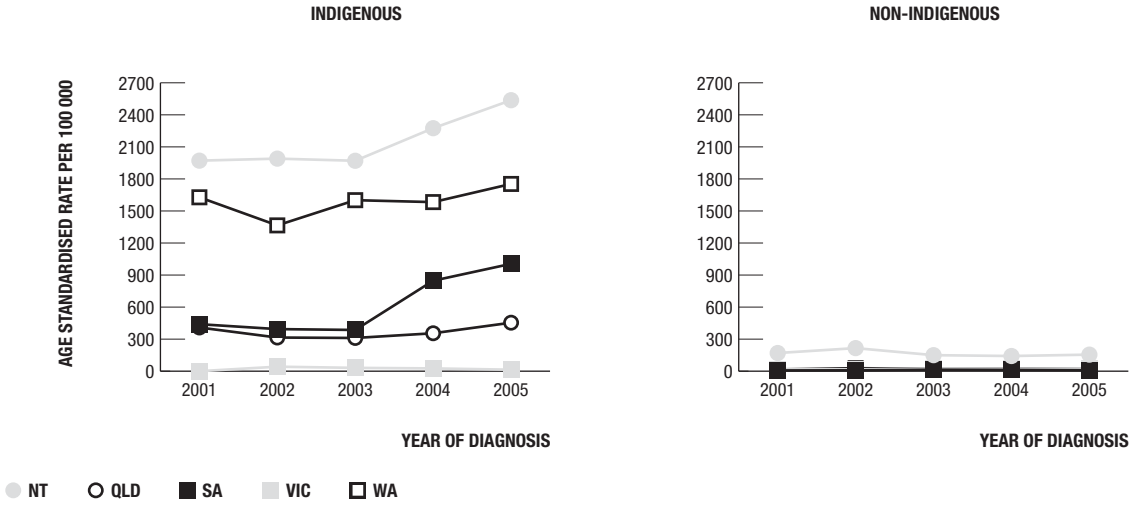
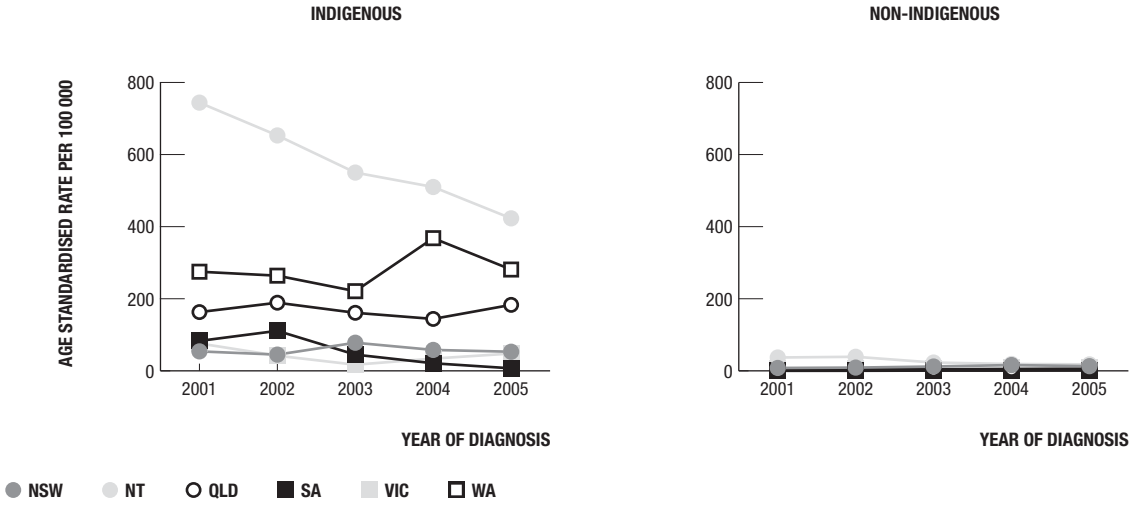


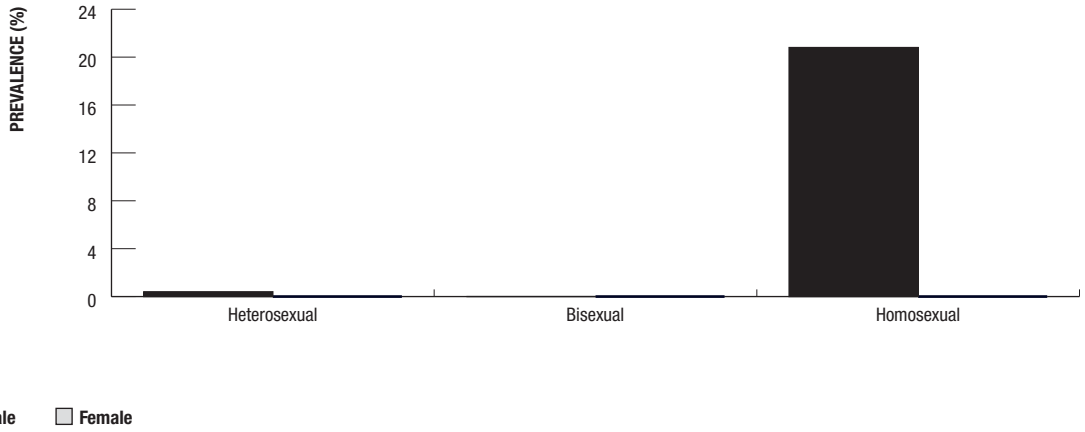
Figure 28 Syphilis by Indigenous status, State/Territory and year



People who have injected drugs

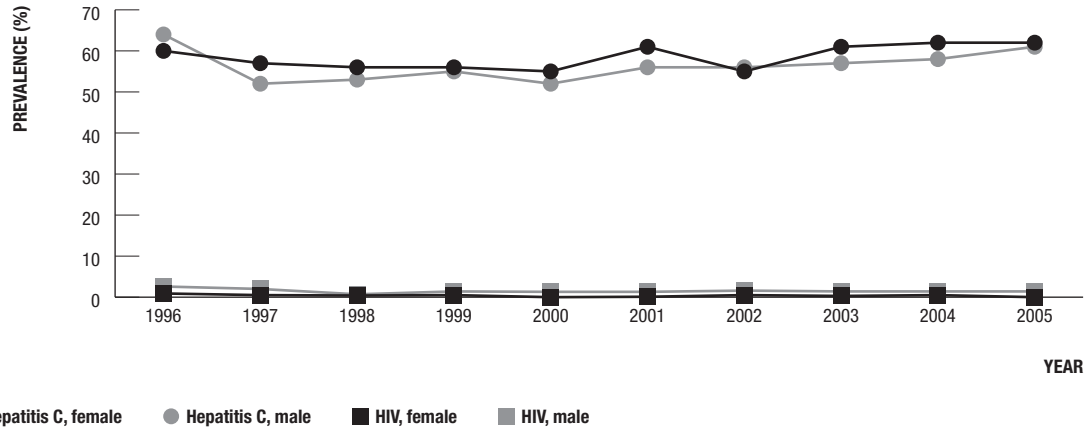
In 1996 – 2005, approximately 8% of HIV diagnoses in Australia were in people with a history of injecting drug use, of whom more than half were men who also reported a history of homosexual contact.

Figure 29 HIV prevalence in people seen at Needle and Syringe Programs, 2005, by sexual orientation



HIV prevalence among people attending Needle and Syringe Programs has remained low (around 1% in 2001 – 2005) but in the subgroup of men who identified as homosexual, it was 20.8% in 2005 (Figure 29). Among 3,527 men and women with a history of injecting drug use who were tested for HIV antibody at metropolitan sexual health centres, one case of HIV infection (0.03%) was diagnosed (Figure 37).

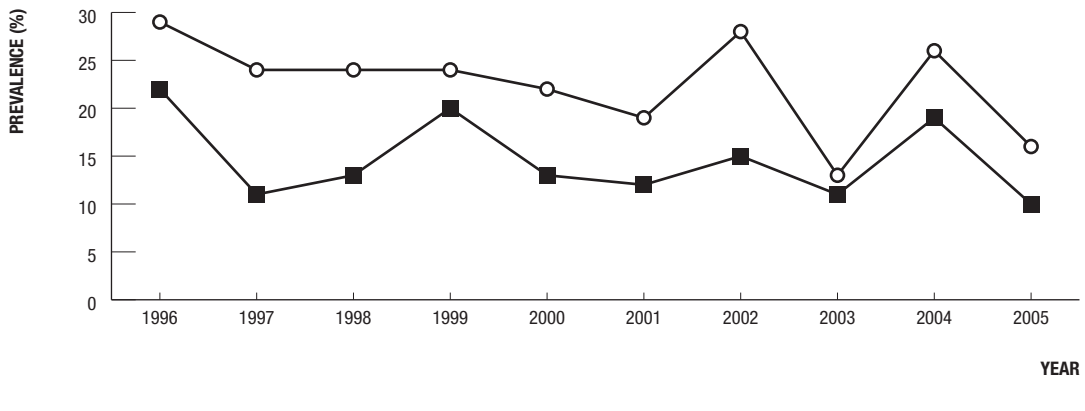
Figure 30 HIV and hepatitis C prevalence[1] in Needle and Syringe Programs by year and sex



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 remained at high levels in 1996 – 2005 (Figure 30). Hepatitis C prevalence among males and females aged less than 20 years declined slightly from 39% in 2001 to 33% in 2005.

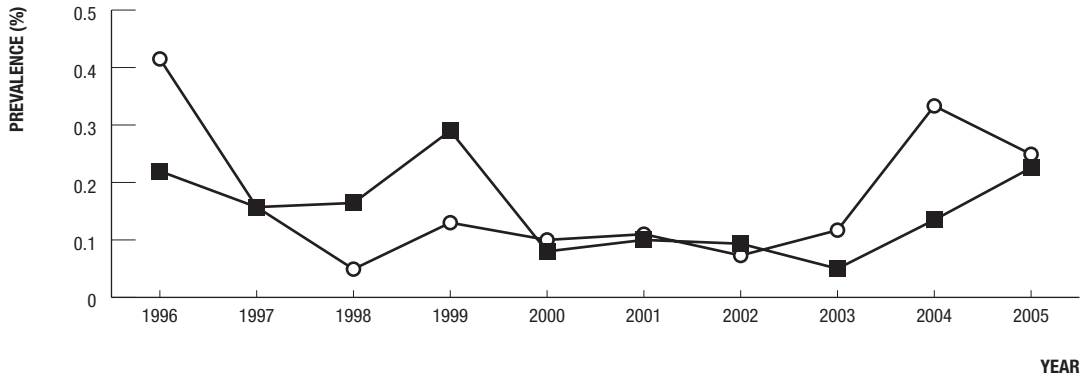
Figure 31 Prevalence of sharing among people[1] seen at Needle and Syringe Programs, by year and sex



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

The prevalence of reported reuse of a needle and syringe after someone else was less than 20% among men and women seen at Needle and Syringe Programs in 2001 – 2005 who had a history of injecting drug use of less than three years (Figure 31).

Figure 32 HIV prevalence in prison entrants by year and sex



HIV prevalence among people entering Australian prisons in 1996 – 2005 has remained low, at levels of less than 0.5% (Figure 32). 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. The number of new HIV diagnoses for which exposure to HIV was attributed to heterosexual contact has increased from 703 in 1996 – 2000 to 802 in 2001 – 2005, accounting for 17.8% and 18.5% of total HIV diagnoses in 1996 – 2000 and 2001 – 2005, respectively.

Among 802 cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed in 2001 – 2005 for which exposure was attributed to heterosexual contact, 36% were acquired through heterosexual contact in high HIV prevalence countries (estimated prevalence of 1% or greater) in either sub-Saharan Africa or South East Asia, where HIV is transmitted primarily through heterosexual contact, and 21% reported heterosexual contact with a partner from a high prevalence country. In a further 24% of cases that were reported as heterosexually acquired, no information was available on any risk factor for HIV infection in sexual partners (Figure 33).

Among cases of HIV infection diagnosed in Australia attributed to heterosexual contact, country of birth was reported as Australia in 38%, sub-Saharan Africa in 26% and South East Asia in 18% (Figure 34).

Figure 33 HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact, 2001 – 2005, by exposure category

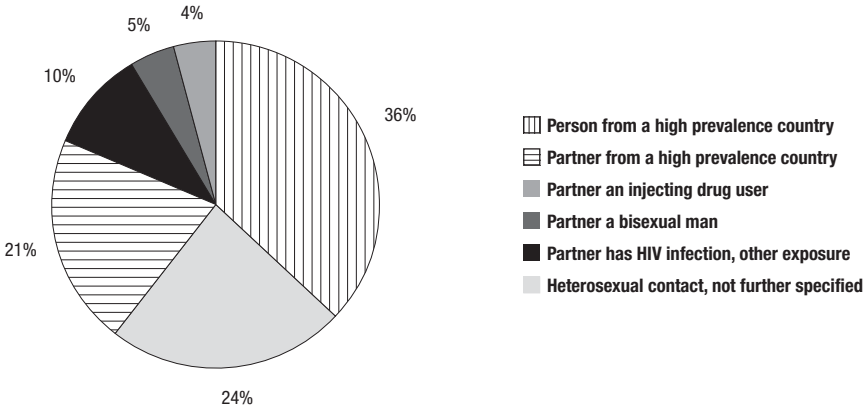
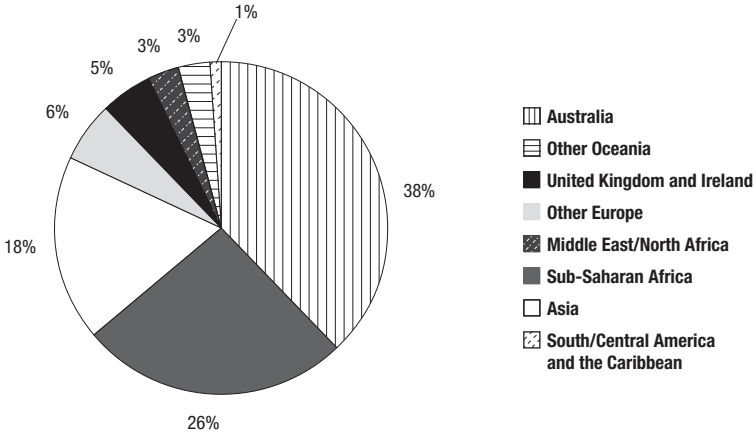
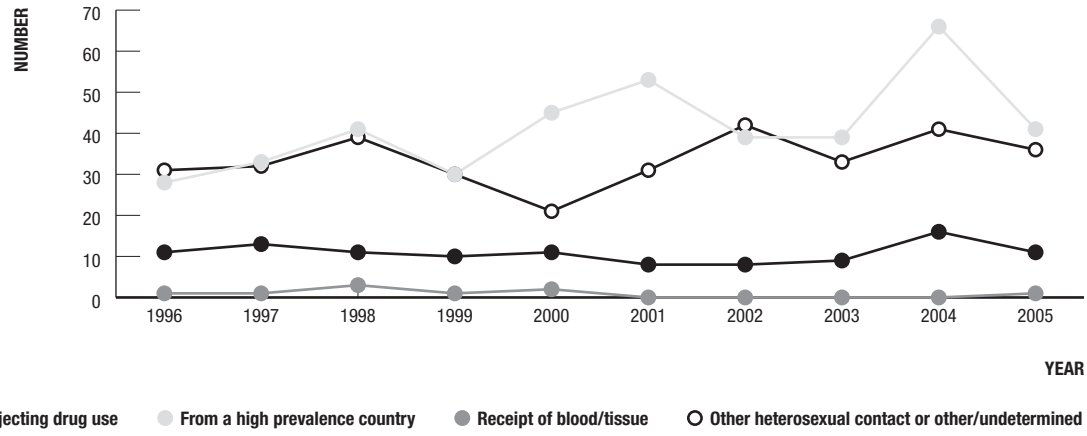


Figure 34 HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact, 2001 – 2005, by region of birth



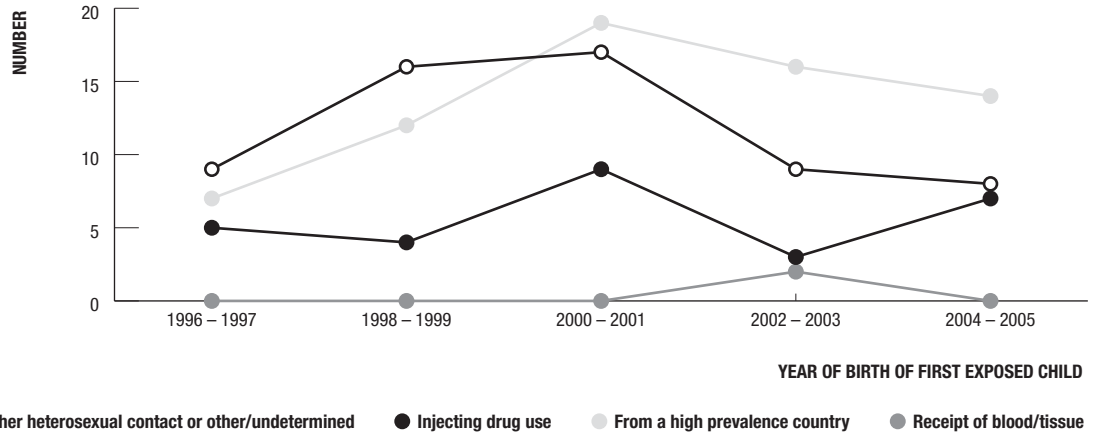
The annual number of new HIV diagnoses among women has remained stable over the past 10 years, at around 70 – 90 per year, except in 2004, when 123 adult/adolescent women were newly diagnosed with HIV infection. An increasing number of HIV diagnoses among women (Figure 35), and in the subgroup of women 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.

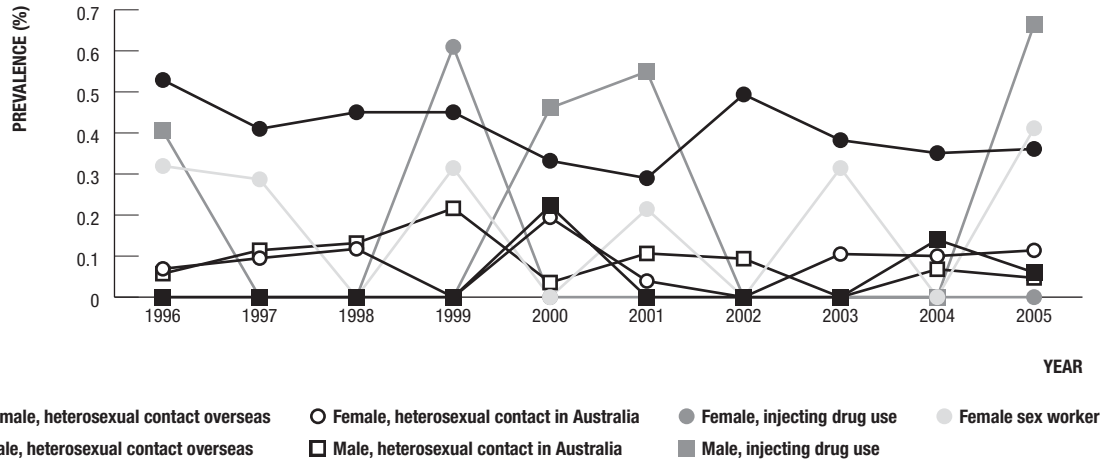
Figure 36 Women with HIV infection who have had children by year and HIV exposure category[1]



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

HIV prevalence has remained less than 0.5% among men and women seen through metropolitan sexual health clinics. In 2001 – 2005, HIV prevalence was less than 0.5% among men and women who reported a history of heterosexual contact overseas and among men and women who reported a history of heterosexual contact in Australia only. HIV prevalence has also remained low among women self-identifying as sex workers, with or without a history of injecting drug use (Figure 37).

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

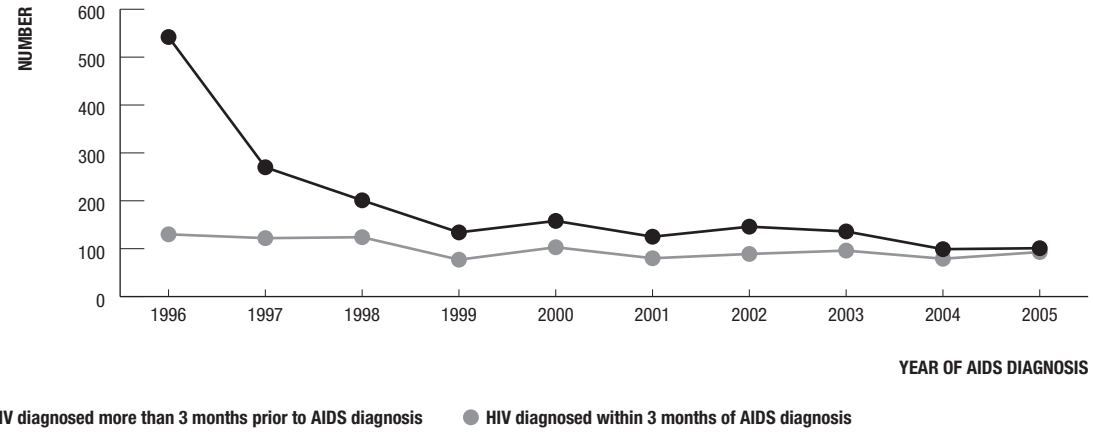


Levels of HIV infection in blood donors, who undergo a screening interview to exclude those with recognised risk factors for HIV infection, have been below 1 per 100,000 donations since 1985, with some evidence of a decline during this period, possibly reflecting increasingly effective donor deferral procedures (Figure 14).

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 over the past ten years 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, 1996 – 2005, by year and timing of HIV diagnosis



Further evidence of the benefits of improved therapy for HIV infection has come from the substantial increases in survival following the diagnosis of AIDS (Figure 39). Median survival among people diagnosed with AIDS increased from 18 months prior to 1996 to 36 months among cases diagnosed with AIDS in 2003.

Figure 39 Survival following AIDS by year

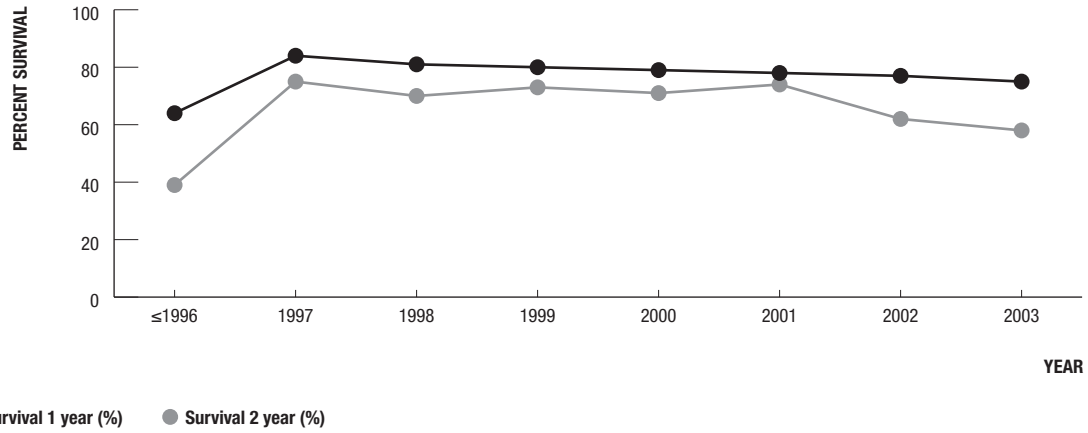
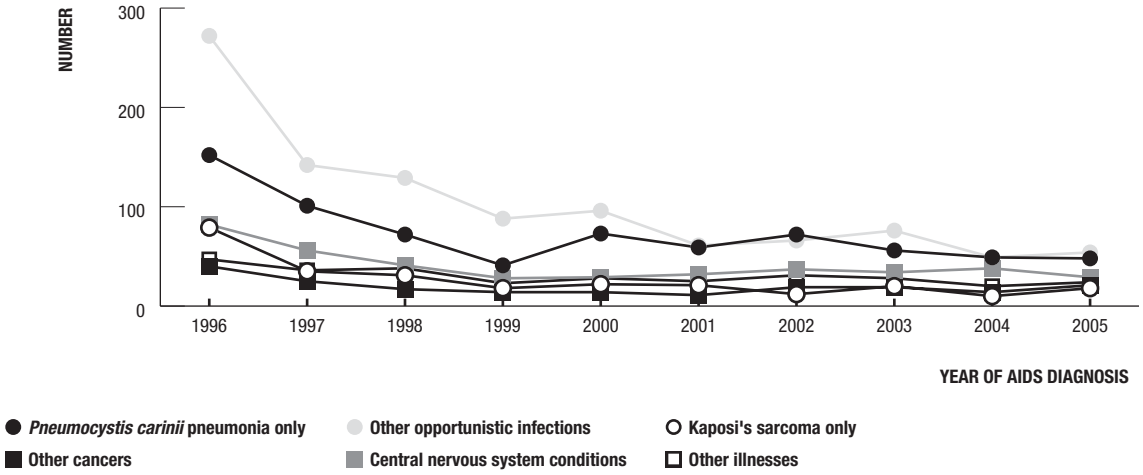


Figure 40 AIDS diagnoses, 1996 – 2005, by AIDS defining illness and year



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 single most common AIDS defining illness among AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 – 2005, accounting for 25% of diagnoses. Opportunistic infections other than PCP, Kaposi's sarcoma and other cancers, central nervous system conditions and cases with multiple illnesses accounted for 28%, 20%, 15% and 12% of AIDS defining illnesses, respectively, in 2001 – 2005 (Figure 40).

Figure 41 AIDS diagnoses, 1996 – 2005, by late HIV diagnosis, year and exposure category

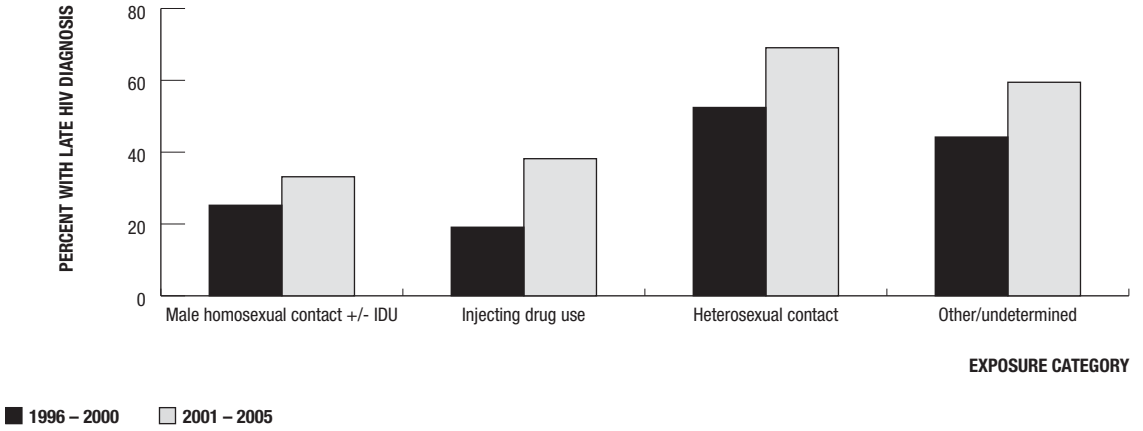
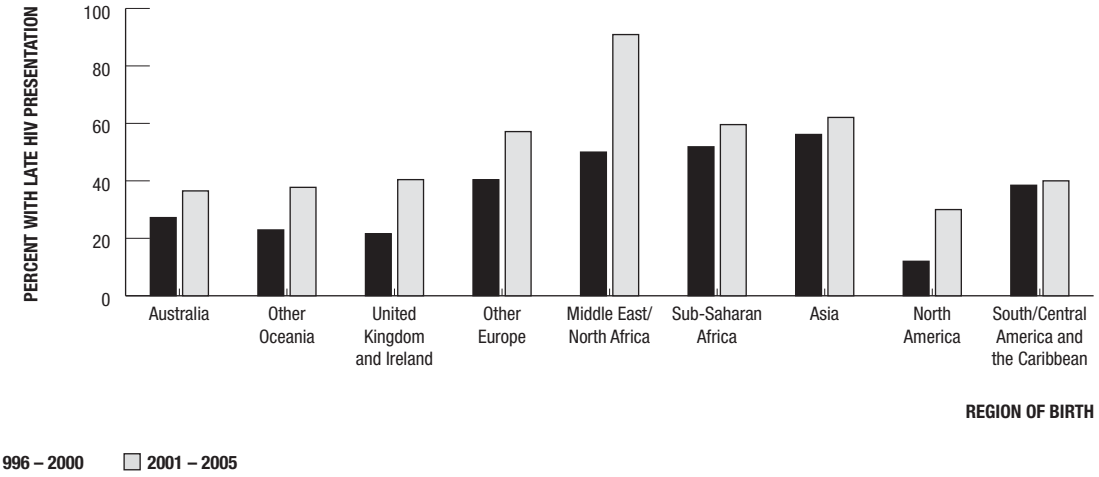


Figure 42 AIDS diagnoses, 1996 – 2005, by late HIV diagnosis, year and region of birth

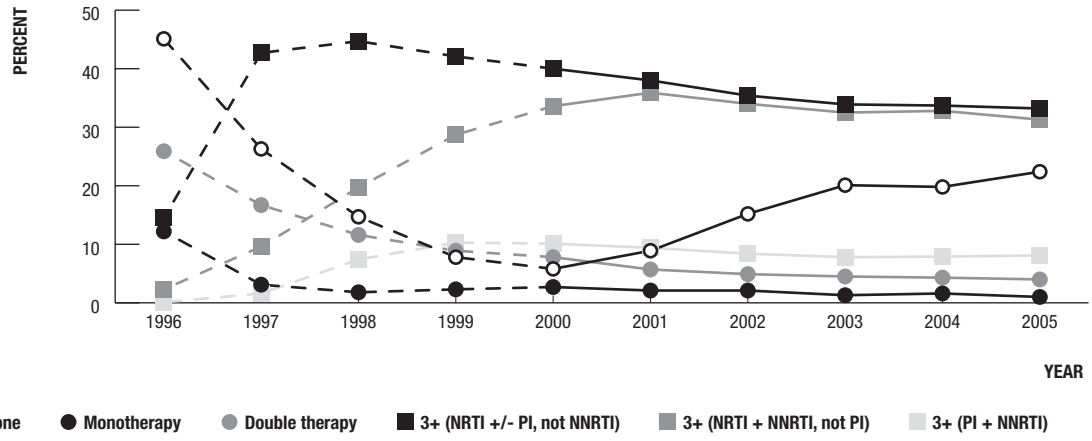


Late HIV presentation has disproportionately affected men and women with a history of heterosexual contact and those with an undetermined exposure history (Figure 41). Although the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 – 2005 fell compared with 1996 – 2000, there was an increased percentage of cases with late HIV diagnoses in every exposure category. Late HIV presentation was also associated with region of birth. Compared to Australian born cases, 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 (Figure 42). Based on small number of cases, the percentage of cases of late HIV presentation among people born in countries in the Middle East or North Africa was notably high (see Table 1.1.6).

The estimated numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS is projected to increase from 15,310 in 2005 to 16,750 in 2009 (Table 6.1.1). The percentage of people living with a CD4+ cell count of less than 500/μl without AIDS is expected to slowly increase from 66% in 2005 to 68% in 2009.

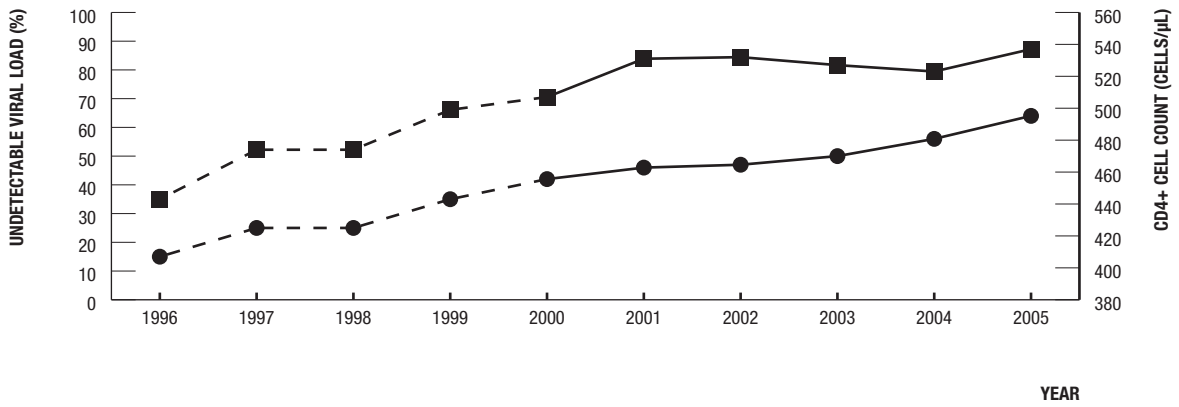
There is no comprehensive registry of advanced illness related to hepatitis B and C in Australia. One indicator of the extent of illness caused by hepatitis C is the number of liver transplants due to chronic infection. Of 133 people who had a liver transplant in 2005, 50 (37.6%) had hepatitis C infection whereas hepatitis B was the primary cause of liver failure for 14 (10.5%) people having liver transplants (Table 2.3.1).

Figure 43 Treatment uptake among people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database[1] by year



1 Dashed lines indicate the years of retrospective data collection.

Figure 44 HIV viral load and CD4+cell count among people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database[1]



1 Dashed lines indicate the years of retrospective data collection.

The Australian HIV Observational Database indicated that 73% of 1,869 people under follow up in 2005 were receiving triple combination antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection (Figure 43). Viral load was undetectable for more than 50% of people being followed through the Australian HIV Observational Database from 2004 and CD4+ cell count was higher than 480 cells/µl from 2000 (Figure 44). Around 10.5% of people enrolled in the Australian HIV Observational Database in 2005 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 declined to around 56%, 59% and 64% in Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney, respectively, and increased to 69.4% in Adelaide. The proportion of people enrolled in Positive Health in Sydney who reported use of combination antiretroviral therapy increased from 69% in 2002 – 2003 to 74.7% in 2005 and in Melbourne, the proportion reporting use of combination therapy increased from 69.9% in 2002 – 2003 to 82.9% in 2005.

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

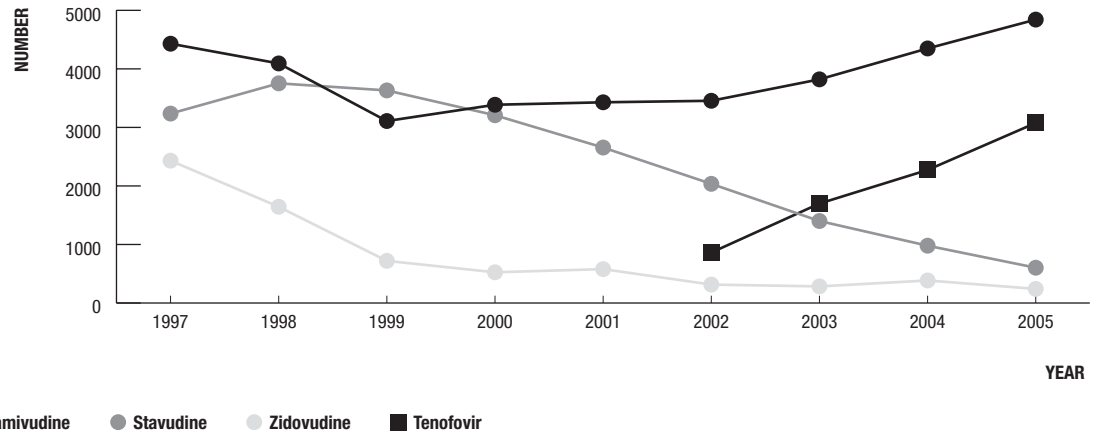
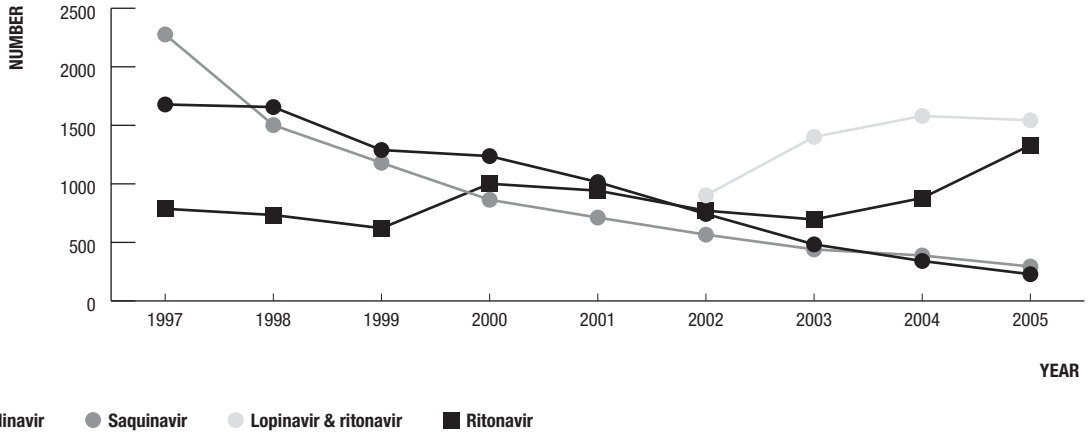
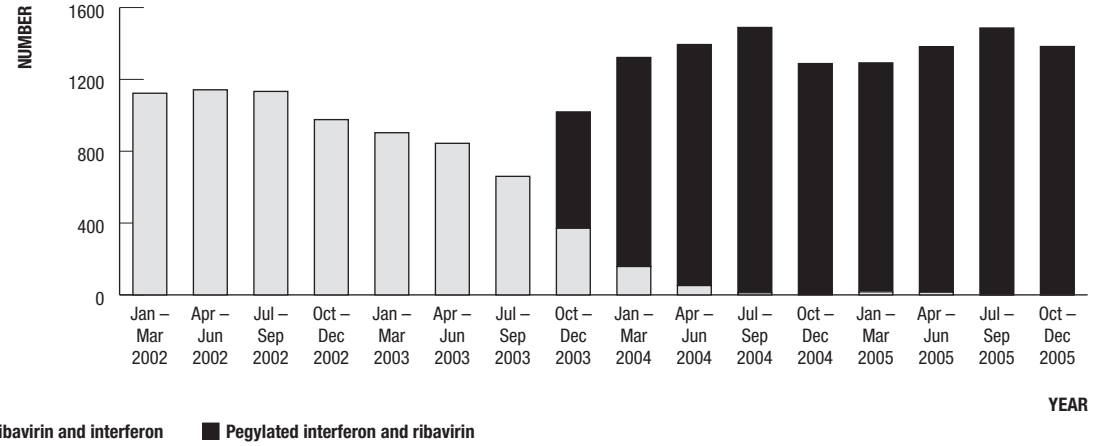


Figure 46 People prescribed protease inhibitors through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program



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 7,619 in 2001 to 10,841 during 2005. Lamivudine and tenofovir were the most frequently prescribed reverse transcriptase inhibitors in 2005 (Figure 45). The most commonly prescribed protease inhibitors in 2005 were lopinavir and ritonavir (1,543 people), and ritonavir (1,330 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 2,079 people were receiving treatment for hepatitis C infection in 2005.

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		**≤ 96[2]**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**Total[1]**
Total cases		**7509**	**395**	**328**	**212**	**262**	**209**	**237**	**233**	**180**	**194**	**9759**
Males (%)		95.7	91.6	92.7	89.2	90.8	88.5	91.1	93.6	86.7	86.6	94.5
Median age (years)	M	37	39	39	39	40	40	41	42	43	42	38
	F	34	31.5	35	34	32.5	36	33	36.5	45	38.5	34
Late HIV diagnosis (%)	M	19.4	30.4	37.4	37.6	39.1	37.0	37.0	40.8	41.7	47.0	33.4
	F	18.2	40.0	47.8	27.3	43.5	57.1	47.4	50.0	63.6	53.8	43.3
State/Territory (%)												
ACT		1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.0
NSW		58.6	52.7	53.7	58.0	49.2	45.9	45.1	58.8	51.7	44.3	56.9
NT		0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.5
QLD		9.9	15.7	11.6	16.0	16.0	13.9	21.5	10.3	15.6	16.5	11.1
SA		4.2	6.1	5.8	4.7	3.1	4.3	6.3	1.7	5.0	4.1	4.4
TAS		0.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6
VIC		20.6	20.5	20.7	17.9	24.4	25.4	19.4	20.2	21.7	29.9	20.9
WA		4.6	3.8	4.9	2.4	5.7	9.6	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.6	4.7
HIV exposure category (%)[3]												
Male homosexual contact		84.0	75.7	68.3	65.5	68.7	68.2	71.7	66.2	61.9	62.2	80.5
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use		4.8	3.7	3.6	6.2	6.1	4.5	6.2	7.8	8.9	8.3	5.0
Injecting drug use[4]		2.7	4.8	7.4	5.7	6.1	4.5	4.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	3.4
Heterosexual contact		4.6	13.9	18.4	21.6	17.1	19.9	16.4	18.7	20.8	22.8	7.7
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder		1.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4
Receipt of blood/tissue		2.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.7
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection		0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other/undetermined		2.8	5.3	6.1	9.3	6.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	7.1	7.8	3.6
AIDS defining condition (%)												
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)		28.2	25.6	22.0	19.3	27.9	28.2	30.4	24.0	27.2	24.7	27.6
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)		12.4	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.4	10.0	5.1	8.6	5.6	9.3	11.4
PCP and other (not KS)		5.3	6.8	6.7	8.0	6.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	6.1	10.3	5.7
Oesophageal candidiasis		10.1	10.1	10.7	12.7	11.8	6.7	11.8	9.4	6.7	11.3	10.1
Mycobacterium avium		5.0	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.0	4.4
HIV wasting disease		5.0	6.8	10.1	13.7	6.1	3.8	5.1	7.3	2.8	1.5	5.4
Other conditions		34.1	38.2	37.2	34.9	36.3	41.1	38.4	40.3	50.0	41.8	35.3

1 Not adjusted for reporting delay.

2 Percentage with late HIV diagnosis for 1996 only. Total percentage with late HIV presentation for 1996 – 2005 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**	**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**05[1]**	**Total**
ACT	M	81	0	4	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	92
	F	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	10
NSW	M	4 235	198	165	108	113	87	99	143	103	106	5 357
	F	156	9	10	15	16	9	6	3	9	12	245
NT	M	27	3	3	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	41
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
QLD	M	705	52	36	32	39	28	47	21	31	36	1 027
	F	33	10	2	2	3	1	4	4	5	4	68
SA	M	300	23	16	8	8	6	13	5	7	11	397
	F	19	1	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	31
TAS	M	40	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	51
	F	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
VIC	M	1 478	73	65	34	61	45	43	44	38	63	1 944
	F	61	8	3	3	3	7	3	4	5	8	105
WA	M	323	11	13	5	14	17	10	13	11	12	429
	F	20	4	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	36
Total[2]		**7 509**	**395**	**328**	**212**	**262**	**209**	**237**	**247**	**216**	**257**	**9 872**

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

2 Includes 32 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**	**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**05[1]**	**Total**
Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)												
Male homosexual contact	M	6 122	284	210	127	169	137	160	154	132	149	7 644
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	M	339	13	11	12	15	9	15	18	17	21	470
Injecting drug use[2]	M	131	11	17	7	11	5	8	13	10	17	230
	F	68	7	6	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	100
Heterosexual contact	M	199	31	43	26	25	24	22	31	20	28	449
	F	139	21	14	16	17	16	15	12	18	22	290
Haemophilia/ coagulation disorder	M	106	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	121
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Receipt of blood/tissue	M	76	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	81
	F	58	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	66
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	188	19	18	16	15	7	9	14	10	16	312
	F	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	20
Total adult/adolescents[3]		**7 467**	**393**	**326**	**212**	**261**	**206**	**237**	**247**	**216**	**257**	**9 822**
Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)												
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	M	11	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
	F	12	2	0	0	1	2	0	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**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**
Total[3]		**7 509**	**395**	**328**	**212**	**262**	**209**	**237**	**247**	**216**	**257**	**9 872**

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**	**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**05[1]**	**Total[2]**
ACT	M	63	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	71
	F	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	7
NSW	M	2 996	118	71	67	79	59	49	63	54	36	3 592
	F	107	6	1	1	4	3	5	3	3	4	137
NT	M	22	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	26
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	M	503	27	25	14	16	17	16	15	15	18	666
	F	27	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	0	41
SA	M	207	7	14	5	5	8	10	6	12	7	281
	F	14	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	20
TAS	M	26	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	32
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
VIC	M	1 143	60	38	39	29	21	13	18	14	18	1 393
	F	39	6	3	2	1	6	0	1	1	0	59
WA	M	238	12	5	8	7	5	3	5	7	7	297
	F	13	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	23
Total[2]		**5 419**	**245**	**165**	**141**	**149**	**129**	**103**	**118**	**108**	**91**	**6 668**

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

2 Includes 21 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**	**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03[1]**	**04[1]**	**05[1]**	**Total[3]**
Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at death following AIDS)												
Male homosexual contact	M	4 477	182	120	97	104	85	72	72	75	57	5 341
Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use	M	221	17	9	9	7	11	6	14	10	5	309
Injecting drug use[2]	M	80	7	7	7	7	6	3	8	8	9	142
	F	44	5	0	0	2	1	4	4	0	3	63
Heterosexual contact	M	122	6	8	11	10	5	7	9	8	11	197
	F	89	8	6	4	7	9	5	5	6	1	140
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	M	80	4	0	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	96
	F	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Receipt of blood/tissue	M	67	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	F	49	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	57
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	129	9	12	7	8	3	4	5	1	3	181
	F	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12
Total adult/adolescents[3]		**5 389**	**244**	**164**	**141**	**149**	**127**	**103**	**118**	**108**	**91**	**6 634**
Children (less than 13 years at death following AIDS)												
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	M	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	F	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	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	2
Total children		**30**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34**
Total[3]		**5 419**	**245**	**165**	**141**	**149**	**129**	**103**	**118**	**108**	**91**	**6 668**

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 21 people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.1.6 Number (percent) of AIDS diagnoses in Australia, 1996 – 2005, and age standardised annual incidence per 100 000 population[1] by year of AIDS diagnosis and region of birth

Region/ Country of birth	1996 – 2000 Number	Percent	Age standardised incidence	2001 – 2005 Number	Percent	Age standardised incidence
Australia	1 290	69.0	2.0	688	65.3	1.1
Overseas born	519	27.8	2.2	340	32.3	1.4
Other Oceania	*96*	*5.1*	*3.0*	*53*	*5.0*	*1.8*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*88*	*4.7*	*1.6*	*47*	*4.5*	*0.7*
Other Europe	*104*	*5.6*	*1.9*	*70*	*6.6*	*1.1*
Middle East/North Africa	*12*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*11*	*1.0*	*0.8*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*54*	*2.9*	*6.0*	*47*	*4.5*	*5.0*
Asia	*114*	*6.1*	*1.7*	*87*	*8.3*	*1.3*
North America	*25*	*1.3*	*4.7*	*10*	*0.9*	*1.9*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*26*	*1.4*	*4.8*	*15*	*1.4*	*2.7*
Total with a reported country of birth	**1 809**	**96.8**	**2.0**	**1 028**	**97.6**	**1.1**
Not reported	60	3.2		25	2.4	
Total	**1 869**	**100.0**		**1 053**	**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 05[1]	Alive at 1 Jan 05[2]	Left Australia[3]	Other[4]	Median (months)	% Survival 1 year	2 year
≤ 96	7 509	6 069	99	55	1286	18	64	39
97	395	113	33	0	249	96	84	75
98	328	112	26	0	190	71	81	70
99	212	51	19	2	140	72	80	73
00	262	74	13	0	175	60	79	71
01	209	42	17	0	150	58	78	74
02	237	42	29	0	166	45	77	62
03	233	39	30	0	164	36	75	58
04	180	31	48	0	101	–	–	–
05	194	19	175	0	–	–	–	–
Total	**9 759**	**6 592**	**489**	**57**	**2 621**	**20**	**66**	**53**

1 Deaths occurring prior to 1 January 2006.

2 Last medical contact on or after 1 January 2005.

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

4 Last medical contact prior to 1 January 2005.

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											
	≤ 96		97 – 99		00 – 02		03 – 05		Cumulative to 31 Dec 05			
AIDS defining condition	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**Total[1]**	**%**
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)	2 038	66	202	12	183	19	137	15	2 560	112	2 681	27.5
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)	917	5	84	0	55	0	48	0	1 104	5	1 110	11.4
KS and PCP alone	59	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	64	0	64	0.7
KS and other (not PCP)	129	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	153	0	153	1.6
PCP and other (not KS)	378	22	56	9	44	8	45	3	523	42	570	5.8
Oesophageal candidiasis	718	30	91	10	66	7	48	7	923	54	979	10.0
Toxoplasmosis	241	10	24	1	24	1	12	3	301	15	320	3.3
Cryptococcosis	269	9	34	4	21	0	26	5	350	18	370	3.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	278	14	53	1	40	2	53	0	424	17	441	4.5
Mycobacterium avium	342	29	33	1	22	2	11	1	408	33	442	4.5
Herpes simplex virus	156	13	17	3	6	1	8	0	187	17	205	2.1
HIV encephalopathy	236	9	48	7	36	2	38	4	358	22	380	3.9
Cytomegalovirus	285	5	19	1	11	2	7	1	322	9	333	3.4
HIV wasting disease	334	28	79	10	35	1	21	4	469	43	514	5.3
Cryptosporidiosis	176	5	10	1	7	0	10	0	203	6	209	2.1
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	46	6	6	0	4	2	6	2	62	10	72	0.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis[2]	17	0	21	8	15	6	14	6	67	20	87	0.9
Recurrent pneumonia[2]	33	2	21	1	6	2	5	2	65	7	73	0.7
Cervical cancer[2]	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	6	6	0.1
Other single diagnoses	84	10	7	0	15	1	11	1	117	12	129	1.3
Other multiple diagnoses	453	32	39	6	40	9	34	6	566	53	621	6.4
Total[1]	**7 189**	**297**	**855**	**77**	**639**	**66**	**543**	**61**	**9 226**	**501**	**9 759**	**100.0**

1 Includes 32 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	**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**Total[1]**
Total cases	**17 852**	**824**	**754**	**716**	**757**	**766**	**850**	**868**	**901**	**954**	**25 242**
Males (%)	93.3	89.1	87.0	89.5	88.9	87.3	88.8	89.7	86.0	90.3	91.9
Median age (years)											
Males	32	34	35	35	35	35	35	37	37	37	33
Females	29	30	30	28	30	29	32	31	31	32	30
State/Territory (%)											
ACT	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
NSW	59.4	52.4	53.1	52.7	48.6	45.0	47.9	49.3	45.2	42.0	56.1
NT	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6
QLD	9.6	13.8	13.8	17.0	15.2	13.6	15.3	14.6	17.3	17.5	11.3
SA	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.0	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	5.4	3.9
TAS	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
VIC	20.3	22.0	18.4	19.1	25.1	27.0	25.8	23.5	23.9	27.0	21.3
WA	5.0	5.0	7.0	5.7	6.2	6.5	5.4	6.2	5.4	6.6	5.3
HIV exposure category (%)[2]											
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	80.2	72.9	65.6	65.7	68.2	66.2	70.6	73.6	67.7	72.1	76.8
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	4.2	4.6	5.0	6.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.4
Injecting drug use[3]	4.3	3.1	3.4	5.3	4.1	5.6	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.2
Heterosexual contact	7.4	18.2	24.8	21.6	23.2	22.4	21.9	18.2	23.6	19.6	11.9
Partner with/at risk of HIV infection	*51.6*	*69.3*	*77.0*	*70.2*	*80.9*	*80.6*	*69.8*	*78.8*	*78.2*	*75.6*	*65.4*
Not further specified	*48.4*	*30.7*	*23.0*	*29.8*	*19.1*	*19.4*	*30.2*	*21.2*	*21.8*	*24.4*	*34.6*
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Receipt of blood/tissue	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Mother with/at risk of HIV infection	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Health care setting	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/undetermined	18.0	8.6	7.0	8.8	7.7	6.9	9.4	7.5	7.5	10.1	15.2

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		**≤ 96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**Total**
ACT	M	184	5	6	5	10	7	3	4	5	7	236
	F	18	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	30
NSW	M	8 688	340	347	338	316	306	363	361	337	363	11 759
	F	497	30	42	30	33	32	30	32	60	31	817
NT	M	77	7	11	4	2	3	4	3	5	2	118
	F	3	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	3	0	18
QLD	M	1 565	91	88	102	94	85	114	108	132	149	2 528
	F	98	20	13	17	14	18	13	17	22	12	244
SA	M	575	27	29	19	20	32	23	39	44	48	856
	F	45	6	6	3	2	9	6	3	7	4	91
TAS	M	70	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	4	5	89
	F	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
VIC	M	3 208	166	119	120	165	179	192	183	188	220	4 740
	F	172	13	8	12	20	23	22	17	23	30	340
WA	M	796	32	30	36	36	37	31	38	35	46	1 117
	F	80	7	21	6	9	12	13	12	7	15	182
Total	M	14 586	637	550	610	572	593	731	728	724	835	20 566
	F	916	83	94	73	80	95	90	83	124	92	1 730
Total		**15 550**	**721**	**645**	**685**	**656**	**690**	**825**	**812**	**849**	**928**	**22 361**

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 – 2005, and age standardised rate per 100 000 population[1] by year of HIV diagnosis and region of birth

	2002			2003			2004			2005		
Region/ Country of birth	Number	%	Age standardised rate	Number	%	Age standardised rate	Number	%	Age standardised rate	Number	%	Age standardised rate
Australia	486	57.2	3.7	529	60.9	4.0	552	61.3	4.2	567	59.4	4.3
Overseas born	267	31.4	6.1	264	30.4	6.0	273	30.3	6.1	268	28.1	6.1
Other Oceania	*26*	*3.1*	*4.3*	*35*	*4.0*	*5.8*	*28*	*3.1*	*4.7*	*36*	*3.8*	*6.3*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*36*	*4.2*	*3.8*	*44*	*5.1*	*4.1*	*39*	*4.3*	*3.2*	*47*	*4.9*	*4.2*
Other Europe	*46*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*40*	*4.6*	*4.2*	*35*	*3.9*	*4.4*	*35*	*3.7*	*4.1*
Middle East/North Africa	*4*	*0.5*	*1.4*	*7*	*0.8*	*2.8*	*15*	*1.7*	*6.6*	*9*	*0.9*	*5.0*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*47*	*5.5*	*26.3*	*43*	*5.0*	*26.6*	*59*	*6.5*	*33.3*	*46*	*4.8*	*27.1*
Asia	*73*	*8.6*	*5.5*	*76*	*8.8*	*5.7*	*67*	*7.4*	*5.3*	*73*	*7.7*	*5.4*
North America	*19*	*2.2*	*17.6*	*11*	*1.3*	*10.2*	*17*	*1.9*	*15.6*	*13*	*1.4*	*12.1*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*16*	*1.9*	*14.9*	*8*	*0.9*	*7.5*	*13*	*1.4*	*11.7*	*9*	*0.9*	*8.0*
Total with a reported country of birth	**753**	**88.6**	**3.0**	**793**	**91.4**	**4.4**	**825**	**91.6**	**4.6**	**835**	**87.5**	**4.7**
Not reported	97	11.4		75	8.6		76	8.4		119	12.5	
Total	**850**	**100.0**		**868**	**100.0**		**901**	**100.0**		**954**	**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], 1996 – 2005, 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**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**00**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**Total[2]**
Total cases		**169**	**157**	**152**	**171**	**198**	**209**	**244**	**284**	**261**	**274**	**2 119**
Males (%)		95.2	93.6	97.4	94.2	93.9	92.3	95.1	95.8	94.3	96.7	94.9
Median age (years)	M	31	32	31	32	32	34	34	33	35	35	33
	F	22	32	19	27	25	34	38	34	24	27	28
State/Territory												
ACT	M	1	0	2	1	6	2	2	0	2	1	17
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	M	83	66	71	92	83	95	117	151	112	122	992
	F	2	3	0	2	3	7	2	4	5	3	31
NT	M	0	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	13
	F	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
QLD	M	19	19	21	27	21	23	34	25	43	41	273
	F	2	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	20
SA	M	6	9	6	6	6	10	6	15	15	15	94
	F	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
TAS	M	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	6
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	M	42	47	38	30	59	51	67	69	62	75	540
	F	2	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	4	4	26
WA	M	10	4	8	3	10	7	4	12	9	9	76
	F	2	0	3	1	1	2	5	0	1	1	16
HIV exposure category												
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	M	147	129	125	130	160	165	210	242	207	226	1 741
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	M	7	10	13	14	6	10	9	12	11	14	106
Injecting drug use[3]	M	1	2	1	6	6	5	0	5	2	2	30
	F	2	1	2	2	3	2	0	2	4	1	19
Heterosexual contact	M	5	6	6	9	12	8	8	11	16	9	90
	F	6	6	2	6	8	13	9	9	10	8	77
Health care setting[4]	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other/undetermined	M	1	0	3	2	2	5	5	2	9	14	43
	F	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Evidence of newly acquired infection												
Testing history only	M	86	68	71	79	76	91	97	137	105	125	935
	F	5	6	3	2	5	9	1	5	11	5	52
Illness only	M	26	37	35	36	61	46	51	44	46	47	429
	F	2	0	0	6	3	1	3	0	3	2	20
Testing history and illness	M	49	42	42	46	49	56	84	91	95	93	647
	F	1	3	1	1	3	6	6	6	0	2	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 6 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), 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory, HIV exposure category, newly acquired infection status, sex and year

		Year of HIV diagnosis				
Characteristic	**Sex**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
State/Territory						
ACT	M	450 (4)	780 (3)	40 (3)	560 (5)	403 (6)
	F	190 (1)	– (0)	4 (1)	470 (1)	– (0)
NSW	M	470 (183)	481 (211)	410 (241)	470 (225)	470 (235)
	F	170 (17)	420 (19)	405 (22)	459 (36)	243 (20)
NT	M	516 (4)	482 (4)	555 (4)	266 (5)	710 (2)
	F	– (0)	571 (4)	40 (1)	342 (3)	– (0)
QLD	M	430 (76)	390 (108)	515 (100)	450 (128)	465 (142)
	F	490 (17)	580 (12)	495 (16)	220 (20)	480 (10)
SA	M	383 (32)	435 (22)	473 (38)	440 (40)	406 (42)
	F	157 (8)	370 (6)	325 (3)	619 (7)	421 (3)
TAS	M	546 (1)	568 (2)	– (0)	506 (4)	400 (5)
	F	– (0)	184 (2)	– (0)	612 (1)	– (0)
VIC	M	423 (161)	485 (174)	418 (163)	436 (177)	510 (205)
	F	455 (20)	301 (19)	220 (13)	290 (21)	410 (23)
WA	M	255 (35)	390 (31)	420 (37)	411 (41)	322 (44)
	F	480 (11)	425 (13)	336 (9)	494 (6)	560 (15)
Exposure category						
Male homosexual contact[1]	M	482 (401)	485 (458)	480 (493)	468 (498)	491 (553)
Injecting drug use[2]	M	330 (21)	406 (10)	320 (15)	370 (21)	300 (21)
	F	519 (5)	– (0)	605 (4)	680 (9)	1 050 (4)
Heterosexual contact	M	222 (58)	273 (68)	189 (54)	310 (79)	330 (69)
	F	355 (66)	410 (73)	325 (57)	390 (83)	354 (62)
Other/undetermined	M	93 (16)	300 (19)	174 (24)	470 (27)	378 (38)
	F	830 (3)	757 (2)	334 (4)	190 (3)	390 (5)
Newly acquired HIV infection status						
Diagnoses of newly acquired HIV infection[3]	M	572 (151)	577 (197)	540 (213)	566 (220)	576 (229)
	F	442 (14)	625 (10)	491 (7)	866 (14)	799 (7)
Other HIV diagnoses	M	369 (345)	377 (358)	360 (373)	399 (405)	381 (452)
	F	338 (60)	340 (65)	320 (58)	336 (81)	320 (64)
Total[4]		**432 (571)**	**444 (634)**	**436 (653)**	**446 (721)**	**455 (753)**

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 6 people whose sex was reported as transgender and 1 person whose sex was not reported.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.6 Number of cases of newly acquired HIV infection, 1995 – 2004, and number diagnosed with AIDS by year of, and number of years following, HIV diagnosis

	Year of HIV diagnosis										
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**Total**
Newly acquired HIV infection	219	169	157	152	171	198	209	244	284	261	2 064
AIDS											
Interval between HIV and AIDS diagnosis											
Less than 1 year	8	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	28
1 – 2 years	7	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	19
2 – 3 years	5	1	2	2	6	1	5	1	0	–	23
3 – 4 years	2	1	1	3	5	2	2	0	–	–	16
4 – 5 years	1	3	1	2	2	2	0	–	–	–	11
5 or more years	22	8	5	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	46
Total	**45**	**17**	**15**	**18**	**20**	**8**	**11**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**143**

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.2.7 Number of specimens tested for HIV antibody in public health laboratories, 1996 – 2005, by State/Territory and year of test

	Year of HIV antibody test									
State/Territory	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002[1]**	**2003[1]**	**2004[1]**	**2005[1]**
ACT	7 053	7 044	8 293	6 976	5 762	5 446	5 712	7 978	14 388	15 551
NSW	270 735	286 701	299 434	324 126	311 904	328 295	357 526	358 063	347 064	356 046
NT	13 111	13 424	13 137	15 149	14 835	15 158	15 710	16 407	15 323	15 217
QLD	141 741	156 738	164 388	179 336	183 533	185 028	184 994	188 403	206 322	222 558
SA	76 098	74 640	80 586	76 987	76 275	77 219	75 360	79 409	83 970	88 158
TAS	13 192	11 347	11 883	12 243	13 152	12 714	12 574	12 967	12 754	13 041
VIC	119 360	94 846	113 342	161 600	160 611	177 949	202 682	204 561	152 284	165 461
WA	77 435	73 826	79 308	82 040	89 426	100 225	93 271	100 483	102 694	114 203
Total	**718 725**	**718 566**	**770 371**	**858 457**	**855 498**	**902 034**	**947 829**	**968 271**	**934 799**	**990 235**

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], 1996 – 2005, 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	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
Total cases	**19**	**15**	**28**	**9**	**16**	**14**	**25**	**23**	**21**	**17**	**187**
Males (%)	78.9	73.3	67.9	66.7	87.5	57.1	52.0	73.9	71.4	82.4	70.6
Median age (years)	29	36	32	28	31	30	38	34	31	34	33
Newly acquired infection	10.5 (2)	26.7 (4)	21.4 (6)	33.3 (3)	18.7 (3)	14.3 (2)	24.0 (6)	17.4 (4)	28.6 (6)	23.5 (4)	21.4(40)
State/Territory											
ACT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NSW	21.1 (4)	26.7 (4)	28.6 (8)	55.6 (5)	37.5 (6)	28.6 (4)	28.0 (7)	17.4 (4)	19.0 (4)	11.8 (2)	25.7(48)
NT	5.2 (1)	33.3 (5)	14.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	6.2 (1)	7.1 (1)	8.0 (2)	4.3 (1)	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.6(16)
QLD	42.1 (8)	20.0 (3)	7.1 (2)	11.1 (1)	18.7 (3)	21.4 (3)	20.0 (5)	26.1 (6)	23.8 (5)	41.1 (7)	23.0(43)
SA	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	11.1 (1)	6.2 (1)	7.1 (1)	8.0 (2)	8.7 (2)	9.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.4(12)
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)	21.7 (5)	19.0 (4)	11.8 (2)	7.5(14)
WA	21.1 (4)	20.0 (3)	42.8(12)	22.2 (2)	31.2 (5)	21.4 (3)	36.0 (9)	21.7 (5)	23.8 (5)	35.3 (6)	28.9(54)
HIV exposure category											
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	58.8(10)	60.0 (9)	32.0 (8)	25.0 (2)	50.0 (8)	42.9 (6)	20.0 (5)	31.8 (7)	50.0(10)	35.3 (6)	39.7(71)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact & injecting drug use	5.9 (1)	6.7 (1)	12.0 (3)	12.5 (1)	6.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	13.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	17.6 (3)	7.8(14)
Injecting drug use[3]	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	25.0 (2)	25.0 (4)	28.6 (4)	16.0 (4)	13.6 (3)	20.0 (4)	17.6 (3)	16.2(29)
Heterosexual contact	23.5 (4)	33.3 (5)	40.0(10)	37.5 (3)	18.7 (3)	21.4 (3)	60.0(15)	40.9 (9)	30.0 (6)	29.4 (5)	35.2(63)
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)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (2)
Other/undetermined[4]	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.7 (3)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (1)	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (8)

1 Information on Indigenous status was not available from ACT at 31 March 2006. 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 Rate[1] of diagnosis of HIV infection, 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and area of residence

		Area of residence					
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**Major cities**	**Inner regional**	**Outer regional**	**Remote**	**Very remote**	**Total**
2001	Indigenous	5.6	1.2	4.2	2.9	0.0	3.4
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	4.1
2002	Indigenous	12.8	4.8	3.2	0.0	2.8	6.1
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.5
2003	Indigenous	10.4	4.8	5.3	2.9	0.0	5.6
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.6
2004	Indigenous	10.4	1.2	5.3	5.7	0.0	5.1
	Non-Indigenous[2]	6.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	4.8
2005	Indigenous	6.4	4.8	2.1	2.9	1.4	4.1
	Non-Indigenous[2]	6.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	5.1

1 Rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

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

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.3.3 Characteristics of cases of AIDS in Indigenous people[1], 1996 – 2005, 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	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Total**
Total cases	**10**	**4**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**11**	**11**	**8**	**76**
Males (%)	80.0	75.0	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	81.8	90.9	87.5	84.2
Median age (years)	30	38	34	37	37	40	38	38	44	37	37
Late HIV diagnosis	10.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	44.4 (4)	40.0 (2)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	37.5 (3)	36.4 (4)	36.4 (4)	50.0 (4)	36.8(28)
State/Territory											
ACT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NSW	20.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	33.3 (3)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	50.0 (4)	36.3 (4)	36.4 (4)	25.0 (2)	36.8(28)
NT	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (4)
QLD	50.0 (5)	25.0 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	25.0 (2)	27.3 (3)	36.4 (4)	25.0 (2)	27.6(21)
SA	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.9 (3)
TAS	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)	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)	9.1 (1)	37.5 (3)	6.6 (5)
WA	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)	12.5 (1)	18.4(14)
HIV exposure category											
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	30.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	37.5 (3)	20.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	62.5 (5)	45.5 (5)	63.6 (7)	50.0 (4)	50.7(37)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact & injecting drug use	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	9.1 (1)	12.5 (1)	12.3 (9)
Injecting drug use[3]	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)	9.1 (1)	12.5 (1)	9.6 (7)
Heterosexual contact	30.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	37.5 (3)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	37.5 (3)	27.2 (3)	18.2 (2)	12.5 (1)	26.0(19)
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)	12.5 (1)	1.4 (1)
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)	25.0 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.9 (3)

1 Information on Indigenous status was not available from ACT at 31 March 2006. 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 1.3.4 Rate[1] of diagnosis of AIDS, 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and area of residence

		Area of residence					
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**Major cities**	**Inner regional**	**Outer regional**	**Remote**	**Very remote**	**Total**
2001	Indigenous	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1
2002	Indigenous	4.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	0.0	2.0
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
2003	Indigenous	5.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2
2004	Indigenous	4.0	2.4	3.2	2.9	0.0	2.7
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.9
2005	Indigenous	2.4	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0

1 Rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

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

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, 2001 – 2005, 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

	2001 – 2003			2003 – 2004			2001 – 2005		
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	7	5	5	3	0	0	10	5	5
NT	9	9	9	6	6	6	15	15	15
QLD	110	75	75	–	–	–	110	75	75
SA	34	31	30	39	34	33	73	65	63
TAS	3	3	3	3	1	1	6	4	4
VIC	158	156	145	118	102	101	276	258	246
WA	81	75	71	60	59	56	141	134	127
Total	**402**	**354**	**338**	**229**	**202**	**197**	**631**	**556**	**535**

1 Excludes people reported on the returned exposure assessment questionnaire to have been lost to follow up (6), people whose medical condition limited reporting of an HIV exposure history (4) and people who were reported to have died (10).

2 For State/Territory health authorities other than New South Wales in 2001 – 2005 and Queensland in 2004 – 2005.

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, 2001 – 2005, 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	2001 – 2003 Number included	2001 – 2003 Number with returned questionnaire	2001 – 2003 Number with further information	2004 – 2005 Number included	2004 – 2005 Number with returned questionnaire	2004 – 2005 Number with further information	2001 – 2005 Number included	2001 – 2005 Number with returned questionnaire	2001 – 2005 Number with additional information
Injecting drug use	**49**	**42**	**39**	**30**	**28**	**27**	**79**	**70**	**66**
Heterosexual	36	35	34	27	26	25	63	61	59
Not further specified	13	7	5	3	2	2	16	9	7
Heterosexual contact	**301**	**281**	**278**	**168**	**156**	**153**	**469**	**437**	**431**
From a high prevalence country	102	91	91	66	63	62	168	154	153
Partner from a high prevalence country	73	68	66	39	36	36	112	104	102
Other partner with/at risk of HIV infection	71	70	70	31	31	31	102	101	101
Not further specified	55	52	51	32	26	24	87	78	75
Receipt of blood/tissue	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Health care setting	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Other/undetermined	**50**	**29**	**19**	**28**	**15**	**14**	**78**	**44**	**33**
Total	**402**	**354**	**338**	**229**	**202**	**197**	**631**	**556**	**535**

1 Excludes people reported on the returned exposure assessment questionnaire to have been lost to follow up (6), people whose medical condition limited reporting of an HIV exposure history (4) and people who were reported to have died (10).

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 1.4.3 Number of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2001 – 2005, by HIV exposure category reported on the questionnaire, year and sex

HIV exposure category documented on the questionnaire	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2001 – 2005		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Injecting drug use	**13**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**14**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**50**	**12**	**62**
Heterosexual	10	3	5	0	9	4	13	3	5	2	42	12	54
Not further specified	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	8
Heterosexual contact	**46**	**56**	**49**	**55**	**35**	**37**	**36**	**36**	**35**	**38**	**201**	**222**	**423**
Sex with injecting drug user	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	6	10	16
Sex with bisexual male	–	8	–	8	–	5	–	3	–	3	–	27	27
From a high prevalence country	17	23	11	18	9	13	13	18	13	19	63	91	154
Sub-Saharan Africa	*11*	*18*	*9*	*13*	*7*	*10*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*15*	*46*	*66*	*112*
South East Asia	*5*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*7*	*3*	*4*	*14*	*24*	*38*
Other/not reported	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*1*	*4*
Sex with a person from a high prevalence country	17	10	12	7	14	7	16	3	13	2	72	29	101
Sub-Saharan Africa	*6*	*8*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*17*	*21*	*38*
South East Asia	*10*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*10*	*2*	*12*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*51*	*7*	*58*
Other/not reported	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*1*	*5*
Sex with person with medically acquired HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV infected person, exposure not specified	2	10	4	13	1	8	3	3	1	8	11	42	53
Not further specified	9	4	19	6	10	3	4	7	7	3	49	23	72
Receipt of blood/tissue	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Health care setting	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Other/undetermined	**8**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**11**	**0**	**10**	**1**	**43**	**2**	**45**
Total	**68**	**59**	**62**	**56**	**51**	**42**	**63**	**39**	**53**	**42**	**297**	**238**	**535**

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, 1996 – 2005, by State/Territory and year of birth

State/ Territory	1996 – 1997		1998 – 1999		2000 – 2001		2002 – 2003		2004 – 2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	2	23.2	1	12.1	2	25.0	1	12.1	0	0.0
NSW	11	6.3	13	7.5	27	15.8	18	10.4	23	13.4
NT	1	14.0	1	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
QLD	4	4.2	10	10.7	6	6.3	8	8.3	12	12.0
SA	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	2	5.7	0	0.0
TAS	1	8.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
VIC	2	10.1	5	4.2	10	8.5	3	2.4	3	2.4
WA	5	5.1	12	24.2	9	18.3	10	20.9	3	5.9
Total	**26**	**5.1**	**43**	**8.6**	**55**	**11.1**	**42**	**8.4**	**41**	**8.1**

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, 1996 – 2005, by time of the woman's HIV diagnosis relative to the first exposed child's birth

First exposed child's year of birth	Interval of the woman's HIV diagnosis					
	Before the birth (years)				At or after the birth	Total
	< 1	1 – 2	> 2	Total		
1996 – 1997	5	1	6	12	10	22
1998 – 1999	10	4	13	27	5	32
2000 – 2001[1]	19	1	16	36	7	44
2002 – 2003	12	0	16	28	2	30
2004 – 2005	15	3	9	27	1	28
Total[1]	**61**	**9**	**60**	**130**	**25**	**156**

1 Includes 1 woman whose first exposed child was born in 2000 – 2001 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, 1996 – 2005, 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	1996 – 2000		2001 – 2005		1996 – 2005	
	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	7	9	11	13
Heterosexual contact	71	94	68	78	139	172
Sex with injecting drug user	*8*	*13*	*9*	*11*	*17*	*24*
Sex with bisexual male	*5*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*8*	*12*
From high prevalence country	*18*	*23*	*25*	*28*	*43*	*51*
Sex with person from a high prevalence country	*11*	*14*	*13*	*15*	*24*	*29*
Sex with person with medically acquired HIV	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Sex with person with HIV infection, other exposure	*13*	*18*	*1*	*2*	*14*	*20*
Not further specified	*16*	*18*	*16*	*17*	*32*	*35*
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other/undetermined	1	1	4	5	5	6
Total	**76**	**99**	**80**	**93**	**156**	**192**

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

Table 1.5.4 Number of perinatally exposed children, 1996 – 2005, 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
1996 – 1997	16	3	10	7	26	10
1998 – 1999	36	0	7	3	43	3
2000 – 2001[1]	47	0	7	5	55	5
2002 – 2003	40	3	2	1	42	4
2004 – 2005	40	0	1	0	41	0
Total	**179**	**6**	**27**	**16**	**207**	**22**

1 Includes 1 woman whose exposed child was born in 2000 – 2001 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 1996 – 2005 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
1996 – 1997	16	3
No reported use of interventions	*0.0*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*6.2*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*75.0*	*3*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*18.8*	*0*
1998 – 1999	36	0
No reported use of interventions	*11.1*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*8.3*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*50.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*30.6*	*0*
2000 – 2001	47	0
No reported use of interventions	*0.0*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*12.7*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*36.2*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*51.1*	*0*
2002 – 2003	40	3
No reported use of interventions	*5.0*	*1*
Use of 1 intervention	*20.0*	*1*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding only	*35.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*40.0*	*1*
2004 – 2005	40	0
No reported use of interventions	*0.0*	*0*
Use of 1 intervention	*0.0*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy and avoidance of breastfeeding	*42.5*	*0*
Use of antiretroviral therapy in pregnancy, elective caesarean delivery and avoidance of breastfeeding	*57.5*	*0*
Total	**179**	**6**

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	**2005**	**Rate[1]**	**2005**	**Rate[1]**
Asia Pacific				
Australia	15 310	75	257	1.3
Cambodia	130 000	924	–	–
China	650 000	49	–	–
India	5 700 000	517	–	–
Indonesia	170 000	76	–	–
Japan	17 000	13	–	–
Malaysia	69 000	272	–	–
Myanmar	360 000	713	–	–
New Zealand	1 400	34	49	1.2
Papua New Guinea	60 000	1 019	–	–
Philippines	12 000	14	–	–
Republic of Korea	13 000	27	–	–
Thailand	580 000	903	–	–
Vietnam	260 000	309	–	–
Europe				
France[2]	130 000	215	1 367	2.2
Germany	49 000	59	673	0.8
Italy	150 000	258	1 475	2.5
Spain	140 000	325	1 549	3.6
United Kingdom	68 000	114	795	1.3
North America				
Canada	60 000	183	279	0.9
United States[2]	1 200 000	402	42 514	14.3

1 Rate per 100 000 population

2 AIDS incidence for 2004

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, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	14	4.2	4	1.2	5	1.5	1	0.3	3	0.9
NSW	198	3.1	145	2.2	124	1.9	137	2.1	83	1.3
NT	38	16.4	47	21.5	43	19.7	14	6.2	64	29.1
QLD	120	3.4	67	1.8	48	1.3	27	0.7	50	1.3
SA	20	1.4	16	1.1	13	0.8	11	0.7	10	0.7
TAS	4	0.9	4	0.8	14	2.9	1	0.2	2	0.4
VIC	105	2.2	68	1.4	89	1.8	71	1.5	59	1.2
WA	40	2.0	37	1.9	95	5.0	57	3.0	54	2.8
Total	**539**	**2.8**	**388**	**2.0**	**431**	**2.2**	**319**	**1.6**	**325**	**1.7**

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, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	25	10	35	11	12	23	26	11	37	19	6	25	22	10	32
5 – 14	44	23	67	22	19	41	49	31	80	42	32	74	34	34	68
15 – 19	20	4	24	19	6	25	15	19	34	11	7	18	12	13	25
20 – 29	102	39	142	62	31	93	49	32	81	30	24	54	32	37	69
30 – 39	97	27	124	56	30	87	39	24	63	31	26	57	25	17	43
40 – 49	52	24	76	34	19	53	42	26	68	26	9	35	23	13	36
50 – 59	29	10	39	22	10	32	19	17	36	11	9	20	13	14	27
60 +	18	13	31	11	22	33	17	15	32	17	19	36	13	12	25
Not reported	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**387**	**151**	**539**	**237**	**149**	**388**	**256**	**175**	**431**	**187**	**132**	**319**	**174**	**150**	**325**

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, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.5	5	1.5
NSW	95	1.5	79	1.2	74	1.1	54	0.9	56	0.9
NT	3	2.2	12	5.4	15	6.9	8	3.7	5	2.4
QLD	49	1.4	53	1.4	39	1.0	51	1.4	59	1.5
SA	22	1.5	11	0.8	10	0.6	8	0.6	8	0.6
TAS	21	5.0	19	4.4	10	2.3	17	4.1	3	0.8
VIC	192	4.2	174	3.7	152	3.2	110	2.3	78	1.6
WA	38	2.0	35	1.9	45	2.4	29	1.5	31	1.6
Total	**422**	**2.3**	**383**	**2.0**	**345**	**1.8**	**282**	**1.5**	**245**	**1.2**

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, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	1
5 – 14	4	1	5	4	5	9	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	1	5
15 – 19	27	31	58	16	24	40	14	21	35	7	11	18	3	8	11
20 – 29	127	72	199	90	56	146	73	46	119	58	61	119	46	38	84
30 – 39	67	32	99	81	22	103	81	28	109	52	25	77	55	18	73
40 – 49	23	10	33	35	12	47	24	8	32	23	11	34	28	11	40
50 – 59	14	4	18	15	6	21	19	7	26	11	5	16	11	9	20
60 +	7	2	9	14	1	15	12	4	16	8	2	10	8	3	11
Not reported	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**269**	**153**	**422**	**256**	**127**	**383**	**229**	**116**	**345**	**165**	**117**	**282**	**155**	**88**	**245**

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

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.5 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection[1], 2002 – 2005, by exposure category, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis											
	2002			2003			2004			2005		
Exposure category	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
Injecting drug use	71	29	100	64	24	88	49	26	75	31	14	45
Sexual contact	28	29	57	33	16	49	18	13	31	17	16	33
Male homosexual contact	*5*	*–*	*5*	*10*	*–*	*10*	*1*	*–*	*1*	*7*	*–*	*7*
Heterosexual contact	*21*	*26*	*47*	*23*	*15*	*38*	*17*	*13*	*30*	*9*	*13*	*22*
Not further specified	*2*	*3*	*5*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*4*
Blood/tissue recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skin penetration procedure	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Healthcare exposure	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Household contact	5	3	8	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3
Other	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Undetermined	35	16	51	20	18	38	16	18	34	13	2	15
Total	**144**	**81**	**225**	**119**	**60**	**179**	**86**	**59**	**145**	**64**	**34**	**98**

1 Includes diagnoses in 2002 – 2005 in SA and VIC, diagnoses in 2002 – 2004 in TAS and diagnoses in 2004 – 2005 in ACT only.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 2.1.6 Number and percentage of diagnoses[1] of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, 2002 – 2005, and the Australian population, by region/country of birth and year

	Year of diagnosis								
	2002		2003		2004		2005		Australian
Region/country of birth	**Number**	**Percent[2]**	**Number**	**Percent[2]**	**Number**	**Percent[2]**	**Number**	**Percent[2]**	**population[3]**
Total with a reported country of birth	**183**	**89.3**	**135**	**79.9**	**106**	**82.8**	**55**	**56.1**	**18 972 350**
Australia	148	80.9	120	88.9	84	79.2	47	85.5	76.9
Overseas born	35	19.1	15	11.1	22	20.8	8	14.5	23.1
Other Oceania	*4*	*2.2*	*2*	*1.5*	*3*	*2.8*	*1*	*1.8*	*2.6*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*2*	*1.1*	*1*	*0.7*	*2*	*1.9*	*1*	*1.8*	*6.1*
Other Europe	*4*	*2.2*	*1*	*0.7*	*7*	*6.6*	*1*	*1.8*	*5.9*
Middle East/North Africa	*5*	*2.7*	*0*	*0.0*	*2*	*1.9*	*1*	*1.8*	*1.2*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*1*	*0.5*	*1*	*0.7*	*1*	*0.9*	*2*	*3.6*	*0.8*
Asia	*16*	*8.7*	*10*	*7.4*	*7*	*6.6*	*2*	*3.6*	*5.5*
North America	*1*	*0.5*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0.5*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*2*	*1.1*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0.5*
Not reported	22	10.7	34	20.1	22	17.2	43	43.9	–
Total	**205**	**100.0**	**169**	**100.0**	**128**	**100.0**	**98**	**100.0**	**100.0**

1 Includes diagnoses in 2002 – 2005 in SA and VIC and diagnoses in 2004 – 2005 in ACT only.

2 Percent of diagnoses with a reported region/country of birth.

3 Population estimates by region/country of birth from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 2.1.7 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	248	73.9	233	69.8	252	73.8	216	63.8	174	51.3
NSW	9 131	142.7	5 559	85.8	5 241	80.4	5 066	77.2	4 461	67.2
NT	212	98.8	201	95.0	219	102.5	261	122.7	257	119.7
QLD	3 129	88.9	2 786	77.5	2 604	70.5	2 683	70.7	2 790	72.6
SA	825	57.6	665	45.8	645	44.4	664	45.7	609	41.8
TAS	335	78.1	335	78.6	362	83.5	311	71.8	241	55.6
VIC	4 763	100.3	3 846	79.6	3 618	74.4	3 032	61.7	2 975	60.6
WA	1 388	73.6	1 232	61.8	1 269	66.3	1 170	60.0	1 087	54.9
Total	**20 031**	**105.6**	**14 857**	**76.9**	**14 210**	**73.1**	**13 403**	**68.1**	**12 594**	**63.4**

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 2.1.8 Number of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	4	4	8	6	5	11	3	5	8	8	6	14	3	4	7
5 – 14	23	17	41	11	18	29	7	12	19	7	11	19	7	17	25
15 – 19	580	627	1 210	311	423	739	269	332	604	213	277	491	184	210	397
20 – 29	3 834	2 420	6 280	2 370	1 705	4 096	2 438	1 581	4 046	2 157	1 496	3 668	2 022	1 364	3 405
30 – 39	3 942	2 177	6 136	2 842	1 734	4 596	2 701	1 584	4 310	2 564	1 478	4 059	2 443	1 341	3 794
40 – 49	3 208	1 424	4 647	2 585	1 253	3 850	2 463	1 195	3 671	2 308	1 181	3 493	2 164	1 167	3 334
50 – 59	636	284	922	597	272	872	710	309	1 023	772	368	1 141	792	352	1 148
60 +	394	339	739	297	262	568	266	243	515	257	242	503	226	249	478
Not reported	29	16	48	21	10	96	7	4	14	13	2	15	2	3	6
Total	**12 650**	**7 308**	**20 031**	**9 040**	**5 682**	**14 857**	**8 864**	**5 265**	**14 210**	**8 299**	**5 061**	**13 403**	**7 843**	**4 707**	**12 594**

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

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.9 Number of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection in children aged less than 13 years, 2002 – 2005, by State/Territory, year and notification source

		Year of diagnosis							
		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Notification source	APSU[1]	NNDSS[2]	APSU	NNDSS	APSU	NNDSS	APSU	NNDSS
ACT		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NSW		0	9	1	5	4	9	2	8
NT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD		1	0	3	5	1	6	2	7
SA		1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
TAS		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
VIC		1	11	1	2	5	7	1	5
WA		1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Total		**4**	**21**	**6**	**17**	**12**	**25**	**5**	**22**

1 **APSU** Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit

2 **NNDSS** National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.10 Number of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection in children aged less than 13 years, 2002 – 2005, by age group, year and notification source

		Year of diagnosis							
		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Age group (years)	Notification source	APSU[1]	NNDSS[2]	APSU	NNDSS	APSU	NNDSS	APSU	NNDSS
0 – 4		3	11	4	8	10	13	4	7
5 – 9		0	7	2	7	1	8	0	11
10 – 12		1	3	0	2	1	4	1	4
Total		**4**	**21**	**6**	**17**	**12**	**25**	**5**	**22**

1 **APSU** Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit

2 **NNDSS** National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Source: Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit; National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.11 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis[1]				
State/Territory	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ACT	22	8	13	6	11
NSW	298	136	127	61	41
NT	–	–	–	–	–
QLD	–	–	–	–	–
SA	90	45	75	63	50
TAS	18	15	13	26	26
VIC	112	91	106	158	122
WA	154	143	182	139	104
Total	**694**	**438**	**516**	**453**	**354**

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

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.12 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	2
5 – 14	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
15 – 19	47	61	108	26	37	63	27	44	71	38	40	78	16	31	47
20 – 29	210	143	353	125	93	219	166	97	263	118	78	196	102	70	172
30 – 39	99	69	168	72	31	103	66	52	118	78	50	128	59	37	96
40 – 49	30	18	48	23	13	36	31	16	47	22	14	36	20	10	30
50 – 59	6	1	7	6	4	10	7	2	9	5	5	10	3	2	5
60+	5	1	6	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**400**	**294**	**694**	**255**	**182**	**438**	**301**	**215**	**516**	**264**	**189**	**453**	**201**	**153**	**354**

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

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.1.13 Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis C infection[1], 2001 – 2005, by exposure category, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
Exposure category	M	F	T	M	F	T[2]	M	F	T[2]	M	F	T	M	F	T
Injecting drug use	237	186	423	147	94	242	200	131	331	156	84	240	130	108	238
Sexual contact	4	1	5	1	4	5	3	5	8	2	8	10	5	5	10
Blood/tissue recipient	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	1
Skin penetration procedure	7	3	10	2	3	5	4	4	8	0	4	4	2	1	3
Healthcare exposure	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	3	0	1	1
Household contact	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	18	10	28	7	7	14	6	4	10	3	3	6	9	5	14
Undetermined	153	91	244	133	95	228	33	23	56	34	27	61	59	40	99
Total	**420**	**296**	**716**	**291**	**205**	**497**	**248**	**172**	**420**	**199**	**128**	**327**	**206**	**161**	**367**

1 Includes diagnoses in 2001 – 2005 in ACT, SA, VIC and WA, diagnoses in 2001 – 2004 in TAS, and diagnoses in 2001 – 2002 in NSW only.

2 Includes 1 person whose sex was reported as transgender.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Table 2.1.14 Number and percentage of diagnoses[1] of newly acquired hepatitis C infection, 2001 – 2005, and the Australian population, by region/country of birth and year

Region/ Country of birth	Year of diagnosis 2001 Number	2001 Percent[2]	2002 Number	2002 Percent[2]	2003 Number	2003 Percent[2]	2004 Number	2004 Percent[2]	2005 Number	2005 Percent[2]	Australian population[3]
Total with a reported country of birth	**365**	**52.4**	**337**	**69.6**	**390**	**72.5**	**276**	**65.9**	**322**	**78.7**	**18 972 350**
Australia	320	87.7	290	86.1	339	86.9	245	88.8	290	90.1	76.9
Overseas born	45	12.3	47	13.9	51	13.1	31	11.2	32	9.9	23.1
Other Oceania	*9*	*2.5*	*14*	*4.2*	*11*	*2.8*	*6*	*2.2*	*7*	*2.2*	*2.6*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*8*	*2.2*	*14*	*4.2*	*14*	*3.6*	*7*	*2.5*	*6*	*1.9*	*6.1*
Other Europe	*6*	*1.6*	*4*	*1.2*	*6*	*1.5*	*6*	*2.2*	*6*	*1.9*	*5.9*
Middle East/North Africa	*5*	*1.4*	*1*	*0.3*	*3*	*0.8*	*1*	*0.4*	*2*	*0.6*	*1.2*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*2*	*0.5*	*3*	*0.9*	*1*	*0.3*	*3*	*1.1*	*1*	*0.3*	*0.8*
Asia	*12*	*3.3*	*8*	*2.4*	*14*	*3.6*	*7*	*2.5*	*9*	*2.8*	*5.5*
North America	*3*	*0.8*	*1*	*0.3*	*2*	*0.5*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*	*0.5*
South/Central America and the Caribbean	*0*	*0.0*	*2*	*0.6*	*0*	*0.0*	*1*	*0.4*	*1*	*0.3*	*0.5*
Not reported	331	47.6	147	30.4	148	27.5	143	34.1	87	21.3	–
Total	**696**	**100.0**	**484**	**100.0**	**538**	**100.0**	**419**	**100.0**	**409**	**100.0**	**100.0**

1 Includes diagnoses in the ACT, NSW, SA, VIC and WA only.

2 Percent of diagnoses with a reported region/country of birth.

3 Population estimates by region/country of birth from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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, 2005, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)	3
NSW	3	(3.6)	67	(80.7)	13	(15.7)	83
NT	31	(48.4)	33	(51.6)	0	(0.0)	64
QLD	0	(0.0)	42	(84.0)	8	(16.0)	50
SA	2	(20.0)	8	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	10
TAS	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	2
VIC	1	(1.7)	38	(64.4)	20	(33.9)	59
WA	12	(22.2)	42	(77.8)	0	(0.0)	54
Total	**49**	**(15.1)**	**231**	**(71.1)**	**45**	**(13.8)**	**325**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.2.2 Number (percent) of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, 2005, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(100.0)	5
NSW	2	(3.6)	39	(69.6)	15	(26.8)	56
NT	4	(80.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	5
QLD	7	(11.9)	27	(45.8)	25	(42.4)	59
SA	0	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	8
TAS	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	2	(66.7)	3
VIC	1	(1.3)	61	(78.2)	16	(20.5)	78
WA	4	(12.9)	25	(80.6)	2	(6.5)	31
Total	**18**	**(7.3)**	**162**	**(66.1)**	**65**	**(26.5)**	**245**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 2.2.3 Number (percent) of diagnoses of hepatitis C infection, 2005, by State/Territory and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not reported		Total
ACT	1	(0.6)	11	(6.3)	162	(93.1)	174
NSW	161	(3.6)	725	(16.3)	3 575	(80.1)	4 461
NT	16	(6.2)	166	(64.6)	75	(29.2)	257
QLD	140	(5.0)	819	(29.4)	1 831	(65.6)	2 790
SA	73	(12.0)	526	(86.4)	10	(1.6)	609
TAS	5	(2.1)	125	(51.9)	111	(46.1)	241
VIC	30	(1.0)	844	(28.4)	2 101	(70.6)	2 975
WA	109	(10.0)	678	(62.4)	300	(27.6)	1 087
Total	**535**	**(4.2)**	**3 894**	**(30.9)**	**8 165**	**(64.8)**	**12 594**

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 – 2005, by year and primary cause of liver disease, and hepatitis status for cases where the primary diagnosis was hepatocellular carcinoma

	Year											
Diagnosis	**1985 – 1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005[2]**	**Total**
Hepatitis B	39 (6.0)	12 (11.1)	11 (8.9)	9 (7.5)	10 (11.1)	12 (10.0)	9 (9.7)	7 (5.8)	6 (5.4)	8 (5.4)	8 (6.0)	131
Hepatitis C	59 (9.1)	18 (16.7)	20 (16.3)	27 (22.5)	19 (21.1)	31 (25.8)	16 (17.2)	30 (24.8)	30 (26.8)	43 (29.3)	45 (33.8)	338
Hepatitis B/C/D	4 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.6)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	1 (1.1)	3 (2.5)	3 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.5)	17
Hepatocellular carcinoma	15 (2.3)	2 (1.9)	4 (3.3)	5 (4.2)	2 (2.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (5.4)	6 (5.0)	6 (5.4)	11 (7.5)	10 (7.5)	71
Hepatitis B	5 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (2.2)	2 (1.7)	3 (3.2)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.4)	4 (3.0)	22
Hepatitis C	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)	3 (2.4)	4 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.7)	2 (2.2)	5 (4.1)	4 (3.6)	6 (4.1)	3 (2.3)	31
Hepatitis B/C/D	1 (0.2)	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 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	2
Hepatitis negative	9 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.4)	3 (2.3)	16
Other[1]	533 (82.0)	76 (70.4)	86 (69.9)	78 (65.0)	59 (65.6)	71 (59.2)	62 (66.7)	75 (62.0)	67 (59.8)	85 (57.8)	68 (51.1)	1 260
Total	**650 (100.0)**	**108 (100.0)**	**123 (100.0)**	**120 (100.0)**	**90 (100.0)**	**120 (100.0)**	**93 (100.0)**	**121 (100.0)**	**112 (100.0)**	**147 (100.0)**	**133 (100.0)**	**1 817**

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

2 Data available to 31 December 2005.

Source: Australia and New Zealand Liver Transplant Registry

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, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	318	92.7	465	134.9	527	153.0	625	181.5	700	202.8
NSW	4 503	72.2	5 406	86.3	7 784	124.5	10 024	160.7	11 283	179.6
NT	1 255	561.8	1 445	659.9	1 649	763.6	1 615	751.7	1 583	729.2
QLD	5 630	160.1	6 485	182.8	7 699	213.2	8 885	241.6	9 721	259.3
SA	1 458	107.1	1 795	132.6	1 996	147.9	2 428	179.5	2 706	198.7
TAS	371	88.7	467	113.6	606	146.3	621	149.1	871	209.5
VIC	4 070	88.2	4 861	105.2	6 411	137.9	7 696	164.3	9 004	192.8
WA	2 725	146.2	3 119	165.0	3 767	200.6	4 333	228.4	5 443	282.0
Total	**20 330**	**109.5**	**24 043**	**129.0**	**30 439**	**162.7**	**36 227**	**192.5**	**41 311**	**217.2**

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, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	16	24	40	16	14	30	19	26	45	27	35	63	38	33	72
5 – 14	27	200	227	41	233	275	44	281	325	46	348	394	56	398	454
15 – 19	1 066	3 848	4 922	1 230	4 490	5 724	1 620	5 668	7 299	1 883	6 749	8 646	2 245	7 570	9 837
20 – 29	4 415	6 267	10 693	5 219	7 487	12 711	6 798	9 451	16 286	8 190	11 435	19 669	9 442	13 265	22 754
30 – 39	1 739	1 383	3 123	2 149	1 534	3 688	2 536	1 975	4 527	2 907	2 254	5 177	3 238	2 517	5 768
40 – 49	593	337	930	702	389	1 094	906	466	1 378	1 069	532	1 608	1 243	554	1 804
50 – 59	209	70	280	264	74	339	323	107	432	382	111	495	386	114	501
60 +	52	15	67	71	25	96	81	26	107	107	30	139	90	12	103
Not reported	24	21	48	20	14	86	21	16	40	10	15	36	9	5	18
Total	**8 141**	**12 165**	**20 330**	**9 712**	**14 260**	**24 043**	**12 348**	**18 016**	**30 439**	**14 621**	**21 509**	**36 227**	**16 747**	**24 468**	**41 311**

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, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory[1] and year

	Year of diagnosis				
State/Territory	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
NT	13	9	6	6	4
QLD	10	6	9	3	8
WA	9	2	1	1	1
Total	**32**	**17**	**16**	**10**	**13**

1 State/Territory with reported cases of donovanosis.

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.4 Number of diagnoses of donovanosis, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
15 – 19	0	5	5	4	1	5	0	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
20 – 29	3	8	11	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	2
30 – 39	3	4	7	1	4	5	3	2	5	3	1	4	0	3	3
40 – 49	1	4	5	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
50 +	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**9**	**23**	**32**	**7**	**10**	**17**	**6**	**10**	**16**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**4**	**9**	**13**

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.1.5 Number and rate[1] of diagnoses of gonorrhoea, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	21	6.2	17	5.1	30	8.6	35	10.2	33	9.6
NSW	1 367	21.6	1 371	21.4	1 330	20.9	1 445	22.7	1 577	24.6
NT	1 442	649.6	1 521	698.0	1 440	669.7	1 578	739.2	1 738	804.8
QLD	1 101	31.2	931	26.1	1 045	28.5	1 195	32.0	1 444	37.9
SA	214	15.5	208	14.9	297	21.1	378	27.2	399	28.5
TAS	21	5.1	14	3.4	23	5.4	28	6.3	35	8.0
VIC	778	16.5	813	17.1	1 171	24.4	1 110	23.0	1 208	25.0
WA	1 347	72.0	1 404	73.1	1 456	76.7	1 418	74.2	1 581	81.2
Total	**6 291**	**33.5**	**6 279**	**33.1**	**6 792**	**35.7**	**7 187**	**37.6**	**8 015**	**41.5**

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, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	4	11	15	2	12	14	5	9	14	6	8	14	3	9	12
5 – 14	27	91	118	35	134	169	43	121	164	27	144	171	39	168	207
15 – 19	533	696	1 231	493	643	1 138	597	744	1 342	689	756	1 447	784	850	1 634
20 – 29	1 664	810	2 475	1 593	766	2 363	1 754	813	2 571	1 936	858	2 795	2 027	975	3 005
30 – 39	1 296	304	1 601	1 320	350	1 670	1 354	270	1 627	1 322	326	1 648	1 532	371	1 907
40 – 49	489	79	568	531	85	617	637	91	730	682	91	773	747	123	875
50 – 59	191	24	215	170	32	202	239	26	265	236	36	273	249	36	287
60 +	46	9	55	48	5	53	66	3	69	58	4	63	79	8	87
Not reported	9	3	13	6	12	53	8	2	10	3	0	3	0	0	1
Total	**4 259**	**2 027**	**6 291**	**4 198**	**2 039**	**6 279**	**4 703**	**2 079**	**6 792**	**4 959**	**2 223**	**7 187**	**5 460**	**2 540**	**8 015**

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, 2001 – 2005, by State/Territory and year

	Year of diagnosis									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
State/Territory	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACT	12	3.8	12	3.7	12	4.0	13	3.8	14	4.1
NSW	544	8.1	596	8.8	835	12.3	1 042	15.3	845	12.3
NT	430	203.6	403	190.2	321	158.1	281	138.6	229	109.8
QLD	301	8.4	321	8.8	315	8.4	322	8.4	380	9.6
SA	24	1.7	32	2.3	21	1.5	23	1.6	18	1.3
TAS	15	3.2	15	3.3	14	3.0	13	2.8	30	6.1
VIC	319	6.4	378	7.3	347	6.7	424	8.2	496	9.8
WA	206	10.8	201	10.4	142	7.2	214	10.8	191	9.2
Total	**1 851**	**9.5**	**1 958**	**9.9**	**2 007**	**10.0**	**2 332**	**11.6**	**2 203**	**10.7**

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, 2001 – 2005, by age group, year and sex

	Year of diagnosis														
Age group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
(years)	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]	M	F	T[1]
0 – 4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3
5 – 14	6	11	17	5	19	24	1	8	9	3	12	15	5	5	10
15 – 19	96	120	216	72	117	189	73	106	179	60	71	131	54	67	122
20 – 29	217	213	430	200	234	436	190	201	392	264	228	494	223	175	401
30 – 39	228	163	392	248	172	424	326	143	472	377	201	583	364	179	549
40 – 49	167	74	244	218	85	308	292	83	375	310	109	419	322	132	457
50 – 59	153	52	205	194	49	243	204	43	247	210	60	271	223	69	292
60 +	236	96	333	201	117	321	216	112	332	280	136	417	254	113	367
Not reported	6	7	14	6	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Total	**1 109**	**736**	**1 851**	**1 144**	**796**	**1 958**	**1 302**	**697**	**2 007**	**1 506**	**817**	**2 332**	**1 446**	**744**	**2 203**

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

Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Table 3.2.1 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of chlamydia, 2001 – 2005, by year, State/Territory[2] and Indigenous status

		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]
2001	**Number**	808	447	135	1 323	34	4 036	709	2 016	1 686	7 822
	Rate	1 325	278	501	100	129	89	1 052	113	921	100
2002	**Number**	891	554	165	1 630	28	4 833	652	2 467	1 736	9 484
	Rate	1 451	354	616	124	95	107	970	138	944	121
2003	**Number**	1 072	577	168	1 828	37	6 374	964	2 803	2 241	11 582
	Rate	1 780	367	637	139	129	141	1 419	158	1 225	149
2004	**Number**	1 046	569	239	2 189	58	7 638	1 063	3 270	2 406	13 666
	Rate	1 744	363	911	167	191	169	1 572	184	1 319	176
2005	**Number**	982	601	246	2 460	56	8 948	1 108	4 335	2 392	16 344
	Rate	1 610	380	937	188	192	198	1 573	244	1 280	211

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], 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and age group

		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]**
2001	Indigenous	0	66	555	755	254	46	6	1	1 686
	Non-Indigenous[2]	5	45	1 603	4 316	1 270	415	122	18	7 822
2002	Indigenous	3	91	605	747	218	56	12	3	1 736
	Non-Indigenous[2]	3	45	2 002	5 273	1 482	438	132	45	9 484
2003	Indigenous	8	99	813	893	317	81	21	4	2 241
	Non-Indigenous[2]	0	67	2 328	6 638	1 789	524	186	35	11 582
2004	Indigenous	5	103	832	1 000	360	90	15	1	2 406
	Non-Indigenous[2]	15	83	2 890	7 800	1 969	599	216	63	13 666
2005	Indigenous	3	161	908	927	297	80	12	4	2 392
	Non-Indigenous[2]	18	85	3 427	9 481	2 333	717	224	43	16 344

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

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], 2005, by Indigenous status, sex and age group

		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	28	293	332	147	38	8	4	850
	Female	3	133	614	595	150	42	4	0	1 541
	Total[3]	**3**	**161**	**908**	**927**	**297**	**80**	**12**	**4**	**2 392**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	8	8	734	3 982	1 306	501	172	38	6 758
	Female	9	77	2 681	5 464	1 019	211	52	4	9 522
	Total[3]	**18**	**85**	**3 427**	**9 481**	**2 333**	**717**	**224**	**43**	**16 344**
Total	Male	8	36	1 027	4 314	1 453	539	180	42	7 608
	Female	12	210	3 295	6 059	1 169	253	56	4	11 063
	Total[3]	**21**	**246**	**4 335**	**10 408**	**2 630**	**797**	**236**	**47**	**18 736**

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

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, 2005, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status			
State/Territory	**Indigenous**	**Non-Indigenous**	**Not reported**	**Total**
ACT	–	–	696 (99.4)	700
NSW	–	–	10 257 (90.9)	11 283
NT	982 (62.0)	456 (28.8)	145 (9.2)	1 583
QLD	–	–	7 053 (72.6)	9 721
SA	246 (9.1)	2 405 (88.9)	55 (2.0)	2 706
TAS	14 (1.6)	473 (54.3)	384 (44.1)	871
VIC	56 (0.6)	4 668 (51.8)	4 280 (47.5)	9 004
WA	1 108 (20.4)	2 157 (39.6)	2 178 (40.0)	5 443
Total	**3 852 (9.3)**	**12 411 (30.0)**	**25 048 (60.6)**	**41 311**

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 Rate[1,2] of diagnosis of chlamydia, 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and area of residence

		Area of residence					
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**Major cities**	**Inner regional**	**Outer regional**	**Remote**	**Very remote**	**Total**
2001	Indigenous	356	131	697	2 039	1 721	1 069
	Non-Indigenous[3]	97	63	96	141	204	98
2002	Indigenous	349	137	729	2 219	1 723	1 100
	Non-Indigenous[3]	114	83	116	167	312	119
2003	Indigenous	556	202	839	2 801	2 217	1 420
	Non-Indigenous[3]	147	102	132	194	196	146
2004	Indigenous	622	215	916	3 285	2 251	1 525
	Non-Indigenous[3]	175	127	158	190	141	172
2005	Indigenous	755	202	898	3 434	2 095	1 516
	Non-Indigenous[3]	212	153	183	215	255	206

1 Rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 In State/Territory health jurisdictions (NT, SA, VIC and WA) 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: State/Territory health authorities

Table 3.2.6 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of gonorrhoea, 2001 – 2005, by year, State/Territory[2] and Indigenous status

		NT		QLD		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]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]
2001	**Number**	1 161	281	516	585	114	100	0	778	1 049	298	2 840	2 042
	Rate	1 971	170	409	18	440	7	0	17	1 628	16	946	18
2002	**Number**	1 182	339	401	530	95	113	10	803	868	536	2 556	2 321
	Rate	1 990	216	315	16	394	8	42	17	1 365	28	854	20
2003	**Number**	1 205	235	405	640	95	202	6	1 165	1 048	408	2 759	2 650
	Rate	1 970	150	311	19	386	14	31	25	1 601	22	898	23
2004	**Number**	1 359	219	472	723	218	160	7	1 103	1 066	352	3 122	2 557
	Rate	2 275	142	355	22	847	12	26	24	1 583	20	1 013	23
2005	**Number**	1 497	241	599	845	272	127	4	1 204	1 152	429	3 524	2 846
	Rate	2 537	155	454	26	1 005	9	14	26	1 753	24	1 155	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 3.2.7 Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea[1], 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and age group

		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]**
2001	Indigenous	8	95	886	1 192	502	124	27	4	2 840
	Non-Indigenous[2]	6	20	249	768	578	261	113	38	2 042
2002	Indigenous	12	132	771	1 021	461	121	28	7	2 556
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	30	282	859	685	275	115	33	2 321
2003	Indigenous	11	128	971	1 128	363	123	24	7	2 759
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	31	285	941	774	383	185	46	2 650
2004	Indigenous	11	147	1 095	1 247	466	130	20	4	3 122
	Non-Indigenous[2]	1	19	241	987	689	392	191	36	2 557
2005	Indigenous	10	183	1 171	1 421	554	149	28	8	3 524
	Non-Indigenous[2]	2	21	319	996	799	465	181	62	2 846

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

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 3.2.8 Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea[1], 2005, by Indigenous status, sex and age group

		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	33	496	708	322	83	19	7	1 671
	Female	7	150	675	713	232	66	9	1	1 853
	Total	**10**	**183**	**1 171**	**1 421**	**554**	**149**	**28**	**8**	**3 524**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	0	6	203	795	699	419	159	57	2 338
	Female	2	15	116	198	99	41	20	5	496
	Total[3]	**2**	**21**	**319**	**996**	**799**	**465**	**181**	**62**	**2 845**
Total	Male	3	39	699	1 503	1 021	502	178	64	4 009
	Female	9	165	791	911	331	107	29	6	2 349
	Total[3]	**12**	**204**	**1 490**	**2 417**	**1 353**	**614**	**209**	**70**	**6 370**

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

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 3.2.9 Number (percent) of diagnoses of gonorrhoea, 2005, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	**Indigenous**		**Non-Indigenous**		**Not reported**		**Total**
ACT	–		–		33	(100.0)	33
NSW	–		–		1 502	(95.2)	1 577
NT	1 497	(86.1)	172	(9.9)	69	(4.0)	1 738
QLD	599	(41.5)	222	(15.4)	623	(43.1)	1 444
SA	272	(68.2)	127	(31.8)	0	(0.0)	399
TAS	0	(0.0)	28	(80.0)	7	(20.0)	35
VIC	4	(0.3)	919	(76.1)	285	(23.6)	1 208
WA	1 152	(72.9)	389	(24.6)	40	(2.5)	1 581
Total	**3 546**	**(44.2)**	**1 910**	**(23.8)**	**2 559**	**(31.9)**	**8 015**

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 3.2.10 Rate[1,2] of diagnosis of gonorrhoea, 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and area of residence

		Area of residence					
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**Major cities**	**Inner regional**	**Outer regional**	**Remote**	**Very remote**	**Total**
2001	Indigenous	120	184	711	2 310	2 214	1 050
	Non-Indigenous[3]	16	5	19	55	127	18
2002	Indigenous	202	98	626	1 891	2 019	945
	Non-Indigenous[3]	17	6	21	71	219	20
2003	Indigenous	219	81	654	2 038	2 221	1 020
	Non-Indigenous[3]	23	7	20	44	69	23
2004	Indigenous	250	100	755	2 791	2 281	1 154
	Non-Indigenous[3]	23	7	20	26	68	22
2005	Indigenous	302	139	824	3 063	2 610	1 303
	Non-Indigenous[3]	26	8	28	32	84	25

1 Rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 In State/Territory health jurisdictions (NT, SA, VIC and WA) 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: State/Territory health authorities

Table 3.2.11 Number and rate[1] of diagnosis of syphilis, 2001 – 2005, by year, State/Territory[2] and Indigenous status

		NSW		NT		QLD		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]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous[3]
2001	**Number**	52	492	374	56	171	130	23	1	16	303	121	85	757	1 067
	Rate	54	8	744	37	163	4	83	0.1	76	6	275	5	216	6
2002	**Number**	47	549	340	63	194	127	27	5	9	369	132	69	749	1 182
	Rate	45	9	653	39	189	4	111	0.3	42	7	264	4	206	6
2003	**Number**	77	758	286	35	166	149	12	9	4	343	89	53	634	1 347
	Rate	78	12	550	23	161	4	45	1	17	7	221	3	182	7
2004	**Number**	49	993	252	29	136	186	4	19	7	417	145	69	593	1 713
	Rate	58	16	510	19	144	5	21	1	34	8	368	4	188	9
2005	**Number**	48	797	204	25	171	209	2	16	11	485	103	88	539	1 620
	Rate	53	13	423	18	183	6	7	1	48	10	281	5	171	9

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 3.2.12 Number of diagnoses of syphilis[1], 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and age group

		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]**
2001	Indigenous	0	15	172	262	153	65	45	35	757
	Non-Indigenous	0	2	42	164	231	175	157	292	1 067
2002	Indigenous	0	22	164	280	150	74	35	22	749
	Non-Indigenous	2	2	25	152	268	227	203	294	1 182
2003	Indigenous	1	9	156	215	125	67	33	28	634
	Non-Indigenous	0	0	23	175	339	302	212	296	1 347
2004	Indigenous	0	14	108	200	115	81	28	47	593
	Non-Indigenous	1	1	23	290	461	331	238	367	1 713
2005	Indigenous	2	6	83	149	124	97	50	28	539
	Non-Indigenous	1	3	36	246	419	342	237	334	1 620

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

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 3.2.13 Number of diagnoses of syphilis[1], 2005, by Indigenous status, sex and age group

		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	4	34	65	71	49	23	15	261
	Female	2	2	48	83	53	48	27	13	276
	Total[3]	**2**	**6**	**83**	**149**	**124**	**97**	**50**	**28**	**539**
Non-Indigenous[2]	Male	1	0	18	154	290	264	196	234	1 157
	Female	0	3	18	90	123	75	41	100	452
	Total[3]	**1**	**3**	**36**	**246**	**419**	**342**	**237**	**334**	**1 620**
Total	Male	1	4	52	219	361	313	219	249	1 418
	Female	2	5	66	173	176	123	68	113	728
	Total[3]	**3**	**9**	**119**	**395**	**543**	**439**	**287**	**362**	**2 159**

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

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 3.2.14 Number (percent) of diagnoses of syphilis, 2005, by State/Territory[1] and Indigenous status

	Indigenous status						
State/Territory	**Indigenous**		**Non-Indigenous**		**Not reported**		**Total**
ACT	–		–		14	(100.0)	14
NSW	48	(5.7)	449	(53.1)	348	(41.2)	845
NT	204	(89.1)	19	(8.3)	6	(2.6)	229
QLD	171	(45.0)	197	(51.8)	12	(3.2)	380
SA	2	(11.1)	16	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	18
TAS	0	(0.0)	26	(86.7)	4	(13.3)	30
VIC	11	(2.2)	324	(65.3)	161	(32.5)	496
WA	103	(53.9)	67	(35.1)	21	(11.0)	191
Total	**539**	**(24.5)**	**1 098**	**(49.8)**	**566**	**(25.7)**	**2 203**

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 3.2.15 Rate[1,2] of syphilis, 2001 – 2005, by year, Indigenous status and area of residence

		Area of residence					
Year of diagnosis	**Indigenous status**	**Major cities**	**Inner regional**	**Outer regional**	**Remote**	**Very remote**	**Total**
2001	Indigenous	36	35	177	389	548	194
	Non-Indigenous[3]	7	2	3	10	47	6
2002	Indigenous	26	28	165	364	586	192
	Non-Indigenous[3]	8	2	3	10	55	7
2003	Indigenous	26	41	190	433	353	162
	Non-Indigenous[3]	9	3	4	7	14	8
2004	Indigenous	35	41	141	364	378	152
	Non-Indigenous[3]	12	3	4	3	17	10
2005	Indigenous	32	51	143	341	303	138
	Non-Indigenous[3]	11	4	5	6	14	9

1 Rate per 100 000 population. Population estimates from *2001 Census of Population and Housing* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

2 In State/Territory health jurisdictions (NT, SA, VIC and WA) 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: State/Territory health authorities

3.3 Gonococcal isolates

Table 3.3.1 Number of gonococcal isolates referred to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme in 2005 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	665	379	441	90	569	302	2 476
Rectal	238	4	41	24	105	12	429
Pharynx	171	1	15	13	70	6	282
Other/not specified	48	26	14	0	8	3	101
Total	**1 122**	**410**	**511**	**127**	**752**	**323**	**3 288**
Females							
Cervix	90	219	133	51	75	72	642
Other/not specified	5	15	7	1	10	8	46
Total	**95**	**234**	**140**	**52**	**85**	**80**	**688**
Antibiotic sensitivity (%)							
PPNG	12.0	2.4	11.1	10.9	11.2	15.9	10.6
RR	35.6	1.0	3.3	10.9	27.6	7.7	19.0
LS	51.3	96.4	83.7	73.6	59.6	75.6	69.1
FS	1.2	0.2	1.9	4.6	1.6	0.8	1.4
Total[1,2]	**1 218**	**646**	**651**	**180**	**837**	**403**	**3 980**

1 Total includes gonococcal isolates from ACT (22) and TAS (23).

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

Table 3.3.2 Number of gonococcal isolates in New South Wales referred to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme, 2001 – 2005, by sex, site and year

	Year of diagnosis				
Sex and Site	**2001**	**2002[1]**	**2003[2]**	**2004**	**2005[3]**
Males					
Urethra	1 040	1 061	720	695	665
Rectal	206	270	181	201	238
Pharynx	126	145	101	118	171
Other/not specified	34	39	44	21	48
Total	**1 406**	**1 515**	**1 046**	**1 035**	**1 122**
Females					
Cervix	87	84	53	73	90
Rectal	1	3	2	0	1
Pharynx	4	7	8	3	3
Other/not specified	7	5	4	2	1
Total	**99**	**99**	**67**	**78**	**95**
Total	**1 505**	**1 625**	**1 116**	**1 113**	**1 218**

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.

3 Total includes 1 case 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 and incidence of specific sexually transmissible infections 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 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 and incidence of specific sexually transmissible infections among homosexually active men

Table 4.1.1 Number of homosexually active men enrolled in the Health in Men (HIM) cohort study, 2002 – 2005, and number (incidence) with newly acquired HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis, by year

	Year			
Characteristic	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Sample size				
Cumulative number of enrolments	903	1 333	1 427	1 427
HIV				
Number with newly acquired HIV infection	12	8	14	8
Person years at risk	723.0	1 127.5	1 363.8	1 389.8
HIV incidence (per 100 person years)	1.66	0.71	1.03	0.58
Chlamydia				
Urethral chlamydia				
Number with newly acquired urethral chlamydia	3	13	7	2
Person years at risk	492.7	1 068.8	1 003.2	450.4
Incidence (per 100 person years)	0.61	1.22	0.70	0.44
Anal chlamydia				
Number with newly acquired anal chlamydia	26	30	17	10
Person years at risk	492.6	1 068.1	1 003.4	449.1
Incidence (per 100 person years)	5.28	2.81	1.69	2.23
Gonorrhoea				
Urethral gonorrhoea				
Number with newly acquired urethral gonorrhoea	2	5	0	1
Person years at risk	492.8	1 069.2	1 003.9	450.7
Incidence (per 100 person years)	0.41	0.47	0.00	0.22
Anal gonorrhoea				
Number with newly acquired anal gonorrhoea	5	9	9	6
Person years at risk	492.7	1 068.2	1 003.3	449.4
Incidence (per 100 person years)	1.01	0.84	0.90	1.34
Syphilis				
Number with newly acquired syphilis	7	4	5	2
Person years at risk	624.2	922.3	1 009.2	460.8
Syphilis incidence (per 100 person years)	1.12	0.43	0.50	0.43

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), 2001 – 2005, 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

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 (58)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (67)	4 (80)	16 (70)
NSW	17	407	194	606 (39)	6 (1.5)	1 (0.5)	7 (1.2)	288 (70)	141(72)	433 (71)
NT	1	11	4	16 (78)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (55)	3 (75)	9 (56)
QLD	7	379	165	544 (50)	10 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	11(2.0)	188 (49)	94 (57)	282 (52)
SA	6	145	80	229 (50)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	1 (0.4)	67 (46)	39 (49)	108 (47)
TAS	4	65	39	105 (32)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (45)	20 (51)	50 (47)
VIC	5	122	65	189 (25)	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)**

2005

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	24	7	31 (57)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (67)	7 (100)	23 (74)
NSW	23	446	246	698 (45)	6 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.9)	302 (69)	168 (69)	474 (69)
NT	3	16	9	25 (30)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (40)	6 (67)	12 (50)
QLD	7	194	89	285 (36)	4 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.4)	105 (56)	40 (47)	146 (53)
SA	7	126	83	210 (51)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	54 (44)	40 (49)	95 (46)
TAS	3	86	51	137 (67)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	51 (59)	30 (59)	81 (59)
VIC	5	112	76	188 (65)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	64 (63)	55 (72)	119 (67)
WA	3	109	57	166 (47)	3 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.9)	59 (58)	31 (56)	90 (58)
Total	**52**	**1 113**	**618**	**1 740 (46)**	**15 (1.4)**	**0 (0.0)**	**15 (0.9)**	**657 (61)**	**377 (62)**	**1 040 (61)**

1 At first 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, 2001 – 2005, 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

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+ 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+ 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+ 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+ 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**

2005

	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	17	24	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	45	33
20 to 24 years	111	92	203	0.9	0.0	0.5	31	51	40
25 to 29 years	186	139	326	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	54	53
30 to 34 years	236	121	357	1.3	0.0	0.9	53	54	54
35+ years	551	240	798	2.1	0.0	1.4	75	76	75
Not reported	12	2	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	100	80
History of injecting drug use									
Less than 3 years	57	30	88	3.7	0.0	2.4	7	34	17
3 to 5 years	101	75	177	2.0	0.0	1.1	32	34	33
6 to 10 years	103	109	213	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	55	51
10+ years	805	374	1 185	1.2	1.0	0.8	70	72	71
Not reported	47	30	77	4.4	0.0	2.6	60	63	61
Total	**1 113**	**618**	**1 740**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**61**	**62**	**61**
Last drug injected among those reporting less than 3 years of drug injection									
Amphetamines	28	15	43	7.4	0.0	4.8	4	0	2
Heroin/opiates	17	12	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	82	41
Combination	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Other/not reported	12	3	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	33	8
Total	**57**	**30**	**88**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**7**	**34**	**17**

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Program

Table 4.2.3 Number of injecting drug users seen at Needle and Syringe Programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2001 – 2005, 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 – 2005), and sex

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**

2005

	Number tested			Percent with HIV antibody			Percent with hepatitis C antibody		
	Male	**Female**	**Total[1]**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Sexual orientation									
Heterosexual	974	444	1 419	0.4	0.0	0.3	61	61	61
Bisexual	37	107	145	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	60	59
Homosexual	57	33	95	20.8	0.0	12.2	57	75	65
Not reported	45	34	81	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	65	65
Sex work last month									
No	1 061	532	1 600	1.4	0.0	0.9	61	59	61
Yes	28	73	103	3.7	0.0	1.0	67	78	75
Not reported	24	13	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	69	62
Country/region of birth									
Australia	946	547	1 500	1.4	0.0	0.9	60	61	61
Overseas born	160	66	228	1.2	0.0	0.9	65	66	65
Other Oceania	*33*	*14*	*49*	*3.2*	*0.0*	*2.1*	*45*	*64*	*51*
Asia	*10*	*4*	*14*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*40*	*25*	*36*
United Kingdom and Ireland	*62*	*32*	*94*	*1.6*	*0.0*	*1.1*	*75*	*69*	*73*
Other	*55*	*16*	*71*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*70*	*67*	*69*
Not reported	7	5	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	80	75
Main language spoken at home by parents									
English	921	552	1 480	1.7	0.0	1.0	62	61	61
Other language	76	26	104	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	64	59
Not reported	116	40	156	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	70	64
Total	**1 113**	**618**	**1 740**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**61**	**62**	**61**

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, 2001 – 2005, and percent with HIV or hepatitis C antibody by year, re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe last month, age group, and sex

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

	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	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**

2005

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	94	87	181	1.1	0.0	0.6	29	55	41
Yes	18	16	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	53	45
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	130	113	243	0.0	0.0	0.0	51	52	52
Yes	30	14	45	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	57	67
Not reported	8	3	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	100	60
30 – 34 years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	186	93	279	1.1	0.0	0.7	51	55	52
Yes	30	17	47	3.3	0.0	2.1	70	63	67
Not reported	6	7	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	43	46
35+ years									
Re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe									
No	413	169	587	2.5	0.0	1.8	74	74	74
Yes	52	21	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	84	80	82
Not reported	34	15	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	80	70
Total[2]	**1 003**	**557**	**1 567**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**62**	**62**	**62**

1 Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender, people whose sex was not reported, and people tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody.

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 injecting drug users seen at the Kirketon Road Centre, Sydney, 2001 – 2005

Year/Age group	Person years at risk	Number newly diagnosed	Incidence per 100 person years
2001			
Less than 20 years	3.1	2	64.3
20 – 29 years	61.6	7	11.4
30+ years	36.6	2	5.5
Total	**101.2**	**11**	**10.9**
2002			
Less than 20 years	1.4	0	–
20-29 years	49.8	9	18.1
30+ years	37.6	2	5.3
Total	**88.7**	**11**	**12.4**
2003			
Less than 20 years	0.6	2	320.4
20-29 years	33.3	4	12.0
30+ years	47.9	1	2.1
Total	**81.9**	**7**	**8.5**
2004			
Less than 20 years	0.9	0	–
20-29 years	57.5	1	1.7
30+ years	64.8	2	3.1
Total	**123.2**	**3**	**2.4**
2005			
Less than 20 years	3.0	2	66.2
20-29 years	42.6	1	0.3
30+ years	65.2	2	0.8
Total	**110.8**	**5**	**4.5**

Source: Kirketon Road Centre

4.4 National monitoring of HIV and hepatitis C infection among entrants into Australian prisons

Table 4.4.1 Number of receptions into Australian prisons, 2001 – 2005, percentage 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**
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)
2005									
Number of receptions	–	14 753	2 436	7 433	3 203	1 793	4 832	6 634	41 084
Number (%) male	–	12 999 (88)	2 308 (95)	6 660 (90)	2 877 (90)	1 578 (88)	4 267 (88)	5 735 (86)	36 424 (88)
Tested for HIV antibody (%)	–	31.5	100.0	100.0	41.9	16.4	26.0	39.5	49.2
% males tested	–	33.1	100.0	100.0	40.8	17.3	26.9	37.6	49.9
Number (%) with HIV	–	26 (0.6)	2 (0.08)	3 (0.04)	10 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.08)	4 (0.2)	46 (0.2)
Number (%) male	–	24 (0.6)	2 (0.08)	3 (0.05)	7 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.09)	4 (0.2)	41 (0.2)

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 the last two months of 2002.

2 Data available from VIC for the years 2002 – 2005 only. For 2005, data are based on the number of tests at the reception prison.

Source: State/Territory Departments of Corrections

Table 4.4.2 Number of people (number (percent male) received into Australian prisons over a two week period in 2004, percentage (percent male, percent reporting injecting drug use) who were tested for hepatitis C antibody and percentage (percent male and percent reporting injecting drug use) with hepatitis C antibody, by Corrections jurisdiction of reception

	State/Territory Corrections jurisdiction				
Characteristic	**NSW**	**QLD**	**TAS**	**WA**	**Total**
Number of receptions	359	157	77	146	739
Number (%) male	304 (85)	157 (100)	65 (84)	116 (79)	642 (87)
Tested for hepatitis C antibody (%)	56.8	81.5	35.1	62.3	60.9
% male	60.2	81.5	38.5	68.1	64.6
% reporting injecting drug use	60.8	57.8	66.7	52.7	58.6
Number (%) with hepatitis C antibody	87 (42.6)	38 (29.7)	13 (48.1)	18 (19.8)	156 (34.7)
Number (%) male	74 (40.4)	38 (29.7)	11 (44.0)	14 (17.7)	137 (33.0)
Number (%) reporting injecting drug use	85 (68.5)	36 (48.6)	12 (66.7)	16 (33.3)	149 (56.4)

Source: Centre for Health Research in Criminal Justice; National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

4.5 HIV seroprevalence among people seen at sexual health clinics

Table 4.5.1 Number of people seen at selected metropolitan sexual health clinics in Australia, 2001 – 2005, 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**	**Clinic 275 Adelaide, SA**	**Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC[1]**	**Total**
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	3 557	–	13 323
	Tested	2 574	724	1 437	463	2 864	–	8 062
	Newly diagnosed (%)	18 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.2)	6 (1.3)	6 (0.2)	–	35 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	11 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.8)	2 (1.6)	4 (0.2)	–	20 (0.5)
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)
2005	Seen	4 501	1 066	3 043	1 466	3 892	5 216	19 184
	Tested	2 616	570	1 073	632	3 134	2 735	10 760
	Newly diagnosed (%)	27 (1.0)	6 (1.1)	8 (0.7)	14 (2.2)	8 (0.3)	13 (0.5)	76 (0.7)
	Previously negative (%)	20 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	6 (0.8)	1 (0.6)	4 (0.6)	12 (0.3)	44 (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	Clinic 275 Adelaide, SA	Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC[1]	Total
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	2 589	–	10 961
	Tested	1 528	495	951	630	1 849	–	5 453
	Newly diagnosed (%)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	–	6 (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)
2005	Seen	2 477	781	2 496	1 405	2 491	3 899	13 549
	Tested	1 248	226	522	562	1 881	1 746	6 185
	Newly diagnosed (%)	5 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)

1 Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC, data not available for 2002 and 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, 2001 – 2005, 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**
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	704	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	3 827	764	587	1 622	6 587	700	13 323
	Tested	2 623	614	420	1 074	3 783	162	8 062
	Newly diagnosed (%)	33 (1.3)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.2)	35 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	19 (1.1)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	20 (0.5)
2004	Seen	5 664	1 172	710	2 260	9 687	790	19 111
	Tested	3 815	888	453	1 425	4 389	174	10 256
	Newly diagnosed (%)	46 (1.2)	6 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	51 (0.5)
	Previously negative (%)	35 (1.4)	3 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	38 (0.7)
2005	Seen	6 174	1 268	697	2 741	8 820	752	19 184
	Tested	4 232	980	452	1 668	4 265	143	10 760
	Newly diagnosed (%)	68 (1.8)	11 (1.1)	3 (0.7)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	2 (1.1)	76 (0.7)
	Previously negative (%)	43 (1.4)	6 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	44 (0.7)

		HIV exposure category					
Females		**Sex worker[2]**	**Injecting drug use**	**Heterosexual contact overseas**	**Heterosexual contact in Australia**	**Other females**	**Total**
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	1 159	328	1 407	7 306	761	10 961
	Tested	907	194	812	3 327	213	5 453
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.03)
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)
2005	Seen	1 981	378	1 987	8 337	866	13 549
	Tested	1 268	192	1 044	3 483	198	6 185
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	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, 2001 – 2005, 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+**	**Total**
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	13 212
	Tested	357	3 450	2 280	990	449	167	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	533	5 386	4 157	1 944	911	392	13 323
	Tested	320	3 576	2 411	1 067	494	194	8 062
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.2)	20 (0.8)	4 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	35 (0.4)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.3)	9 (0.6)	4 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.5)
2004	Seen	659	7 727	5 875	2 999	1 288	563	19 111
	Tested	411	4 547	3 096	1 367	615	220	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)
2005	Seen	741	8 121	5 734	2 877	1 184	527	19 184
	Tested	426	4 800	3 171	1 509	608	246	10 760
	Newly diagnosed (%)	2 (0.5)	18 (0.4)	29 (0.9)	19 (1.3)	6 (1.0)	2 (0.8)	76 (0.7)
	Previously negative (%)	1 (0.8)	11 (0.5)	17 (0.8)	10 (1.1)	3 (0.8)	2 (1.7)	44 (0.7)

		Age group (years)						
Females		**13 – 19**	**20 – 29**	**30 – 39**	**40 – 49**	**50 – 59**	**60+**	**Total**
2001	Seen[1]	1 571	7 715	3 376	1 289	427	112	14 492
	Tested[2]	682	3 638	1 591	640	175	31	6 758
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	5 (0.3)	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)	3 (0.1)
2002	Seen	1 463	5 693	2 469	894	299	77	10 895
	Tested	636	3 020	1 284	470	135	24	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	1 519	5 707	2 441	931	291	72	10 961
	Tested	661	2 898	1 269	461	149	15	5 453
	Newly diagnosed (%)	1 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.03)
2004	Seen	1 624	7 298	3 385	1 211	366	100	13 984
	Tested	665	3 499	1 610	578	151	29	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)
2005	Seen	1 484	7 241	3 184	1 202	356	82	13 549
	Tested	543	3 374	1 492	590	158	28	6 185
	Newly diagnosed (%)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	4 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.1)
	Previously negative (%)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.1)

1 Total includes 2 females whose age was not reported.

2 Total includes 1 female 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

Table 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 – 2005, by State/Territory and years of donation

State/Territory	1985[2] – 1995			1996 – 1997			1998 – 1999		
	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence
ACT	182 176	1	0.5	4 377	0	0.0	9 080	0	0.0
NSW	3 135 518	35	1.1	562 880	2	0.4	540 888	0	0.0
NT	95 992	0	0.0	15 064	1	6.6	18 854	0	0.0
QLD	1 835 671	22	1.2	313 840	1	0.3	381 527	4	1.0
SA	1 033 717	3	0.3	162 406	1	0.6	175 752	2	1.1
TAS	271 261	0	0.0	48 483	1	2.1	39 232	0	0.0
VIC	2 760 904	14	0.5	410 157	2	0.5	475 212	1	0.2
WA	824 673	6	0.7	169 445	1	0.6	192 380	2	1.0
Total	**10 139 912**	**81**	**0.8**	**1 686 652**	**9**	**0.5**	**1 832 925**	**9**	**0.5**

State/Territory	2000 – 2001			2002 – 2003			2004 – 2005			All years		
	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence	Tests	Positive	Prevalence
ACT[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195 633	1	0.5
NSW	609 047	3	0.5	644 544	3	0.5	685 767	3	0.4	6 178 644	46	0.7
NT	15 834	0	0.0	16 950	0	0.0	20 939	0	0.0	183 633	1	0.5
QLD	386 060	3	0.8	426 959	2	0.5	473 053	2	0.4	3 817 110	34	0.9
SA	176 018	0	0.0	182 549	0	0.0	204 178	1	0.5	1 934 620	7	0.4
TAS	25 849	0	0.0	49 454	0	0.0	52 805	0	0.0	487 084	1	0.2
VIC	505 937	0	0.0	513 206	0	0.0	522 699	1	0.2	5 188 115	18	0.3
WA	196 489	1	0.5	215 146	3	1.4	232 349	0	0.0	1 830 482	13	0.7
Total	**1 915 234**	**7**	**0.4**	**2 048 808**	**8**	**0.4**	**2 191 790**	**7**	**0.3**	**19 815 321**	**121**	**0.6**

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

Table 4.6.2 Number of blood donors in Australia with HIV antibody, 1985 – 2005, 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 – 1995		1996 – 1997		1998 – 1999		2000 – 2001		2002 – 2003		2004 – 2005		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]	–	2	–	0	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	25	–	25
Injecting drug use	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	5
Heterosexual contact	19	15	2	1	0	4	2	2	1	4	1	1	25	27	52
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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Undetermined	22	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	28	3	31
Total	**60**	**21**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**84**	**37**	**121**
New HIV infection[2]	**23**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**35**	**17**	**52**

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

Table 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	2001 Tests	2001 Positive	2001 Prevalence	2002 Tests	2002 Positive	2002 Prevalence	2003 Tests	2003 Positive	2003 Prevalence
NSW/ACT	303 278	48	15.8	316 309	50	15.8	328 235	35	10.7
NT	7 119	3	42.1	7 847	2	25.5	9 103	3	33.0
QLD	190 120	21	11.0	205 121	22	10.7	221 838	20	9.0
SA	88 190	5	5.7	93 890	5	5.3	88 659	4	4.5
TAS	25 849	2	7.7	23 870	0	0.0	25 584	0	0.0
VIC	247 923	35	14.1	254 521	33	13.0	258 685	31	12.0
WA	96 771	9	9.3	103 505	14	13.5	111 641	9	8.1
Total	**959 250**	**123**	**12.8**	**1 005 063**	**126**	**12.5**	**1 043 745**	**102**	**9.8**

State/Territory	2004 Tests	2004 Positive	2004 Prevalence	2005 Tests	2005 Positive	2005 Prevalence
NSW/ACT	331 775	38	11.5	353 992	52	14.7
NT	10 936	2	18.3	10 003	0	0.0
QLD	240 667	28	11.6	232 386	19	8.2
SA	101 254	2	2.0	102 924	8	7.8
TAS	24 744	0	0.0	28 061	0	0.0
VIC	278 021	41	14.7	244 678	25	10.2
WA	122 199	14	11.5	110 150	6	5.4
Total	**1 109 596**	**125**	**11.3**	**1 082 194**	**110**	**10.2**

1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations.

Source: Australian Red Cross Blood Service

Table 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	2001 Tests	2001 Positive	2001 Prevalence	2002 Tests	2002 Positive	2002 Prevalence	2003 Tests	2003 Positive	2003 Prevalence
NSW/ACT	303 278	36	11.9	316 309	53	16.8	328 235	34	10.4
NT	7 119	1	14.0	7 847	1	12.7	9 103	3	33.0
QLD	190 120	49	25.8	205 121	48	23.4	221 838	43	19.4
SA	88 190	9	10.2	93 890	12	12.8	88 659	3	3.4
TAS	25 849	6	23.2	23 870	4	16.8	25 584	1	3.9
VIC	247 923	45	18.2	254 521	35	13.8	258 685	31	12.0
WA	96 771	13	13.4	103 505	20	19.3	111 641	15	13.4
Total	**959 250**	**159**	**16.6**	**1 005 063**	**173**	**17.2**	**1 043 745**	**130**	**12.5**

State/Territory	2004 Tests	2004 Positive	2004 Prevalence	2005 Tests	2005 Positive	2005 Prevalence
NSW/ACT	331 775	48	14.5	353 992	49	13.8
NT	10 936	3	27.4	10 003	1	10.0
QLD	240 667	32	13.3	232 386	37	15.9
SA	101 254	7	6.9	102 924	4	3.9
TAS	24 744	6	24.2	28 061	4	14.3
VIC	278 021	38	13.7	244 678	16	6.5
WA	122 199	14	11.5	110 150	16	14.5
Total	**1 109 596**	**148**	**13.3**	**1 082 194**	**127**	**11.7**

1 Prevalence per 100 000 donations.

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

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, 2001 – 2005, prevalence of anal intercourse by partner type, prevalence of injecting drug use and prevalence HIV antibody testing by city and year of survey

	Sydney					Brisbane					Melbourne				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sample size	**2 862**	**2 884**	**2 541**	**2 821**	**3 413**	**1 571**	**1 787**	**1 511**	**1 667**	**1 382**	**1 830**	**1 877**	**2 064**	**1 962**	**1 804**
Anal intercourse with regular partners															
Men with regular partners	64.2	63.0	59.6	61.6	60.1	61.7	59.3	59.4	61.8	61.6	65.5	63.6	62.9	65.0	64.6
Unprotected anal intercourse	35.8	36.9	33.4	36.1	35.2	33.5	33.1	34.7	34.9	33.1	37.5	34.9	33.4	36.5	37.2
Anal intercourse with casual partners															
Men with casual partners	73.3	71.5	70.0	69.7	70.0	71.5	69.8	69.9	69.3	70.5	66.1	67.6	69.2	68.2	68.5
Unprotected anal intercourse	25.7	24.5	22.9	22.4	21.4	19.2	22.1	21.1	21.7	22.1	17.0	19.1	20.5	17.9	20.3
Injecting drug use[1]	7.0	5.4	6.5	6.8	5.2	9.6	10.1	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.7
HIV antibody testing[2]	44.4	50.3	50.1	54.2	53.3	51.0	50.5	48.9	48.8	52.3	40.3	39.4	42.1	46.9	43.2

	Adelaide			Canberra	Perth	
	2001	2003	2005	2003	2002	2004
Sample size	**565**	**834**	**629**	**255**	**790**	**1 014**
Anal intercourse with regular partners						
Men with regular partners	65.7	61.3	65.2	62.7	63.3	65.3
Unprotected anal intercourse	34.7	31.8	37.0	32.9	34.7	36.6
Anal intercourse with casual partners						
Men with casual partners	68.0	72.4	64.1	70.6	62.5	61.2
Unprotected anal intercourse	16.5	18.0	15.6	16.1	18.5	17.4
Injecting drug use[1]	4.1	4.6	4.6	1.6	4.1	4.2
HIV antibody testing[2]	45.5	49.6	48.8	39.6	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/Territory organisations representing people living with HIV/AIDS

5.2 Sexual and injecting behaviour among people who have injected drugs

Table 5.2.1 Number of injecting drug users seen at Needle and Syringe Programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2001 – 2005, percent reporting HIV and hepatitis C tests within the past twelve months, number reporting injecting drug use (IDU) 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

2001

	Number tested			% 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 tested			% 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 tested			% 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 tested			% 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**

2005

	Number tested			% 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	57	30	88	47	57	51	47	60	52	50	28	79	12	18	14
3 to 5 years	101	75	177	59	61	60	58	64	60	93	67	161	15	6	11
6 to 10 years	153	136	290	56	60	58	59	63	61	136	127	264	15	14	14
11 or more years	755	347	1 108	56	58	57	59	65	61	692	309	1 006	12	13	13
Not reported	47	30	77	57	77	65	47	80	60	44	27	71	16	7	13
Last drug injected															
Amphetamine	363	196	564	55	53	54	53	58	55	329	174	507	11	13	12
Heroin/Opiates	613	358	674	57	61	59	62	68	64	570	327	900	14	11	13
Combination	11	8	20	64	75	70	55	75	65	11	7	19	36	29	32
Other/not reported	126	56	182	55	71	60	52	68	57	105	50	155	16	18	17
Total	**1 113**	**618**	**1 740**	**56**	**60**	**57**	**58**	**65**	**60**	**1 015**	**558**	**1 581**	**13**	**12**	**13**

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 seen at Needle and Syringe Programs who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C antibody, 2001 – 2005, 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 orientation and sex

2001

	Number tested			% 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 orientation															
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 tested			% 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 orientation															
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 tested			% 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 orientation															
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 tested			% 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 orientation															
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**

2005

	Number tested			% 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	17	24	41	76	63	68	82	67	73	9	18	27	41	38	39
20 to 24 years	111	92	203	56	67	61	56	72	63	73	72	145	37	28	33
25 to 34 years	422	260	683	57	63	59	58	66	61	278	197	475	29	23	27
35 or more years	551	240	798	55	54	55	57	61	58	285	135	423	18	17	18
Not reported	12	2	15	75	0	60	67	0	53	7	0	8	33	0	27
Sexual orientation															
Heterosexual	974	444	1 419	56	57	56	58	63	60	569	302	871	23	21	22
Bisexual	37	107	145	57	64	62	41	64	58	22	85	107	41	36	37
Homosexual	57	33	95	70	76	72	67	82	73	35	18	55	42	12	32
Not reported	45	34	81	51	74	60	51	76	62	26	17	45	24	9	19
Total	**1 113**	**618**	**1 740**	**56**	**60**	**57**	**58**	**65**	**60**	**652**	**422**	**1 078**	**25**	**22**	**24**

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

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, 2005 – 2009

	Estimated number of people			
Year	Living with HIV[2]	CD4> 500 cells/µl	CD4 <500 cells/µl without AIDS	Living with AIDS[3]
2005	15 310	2 020	10 090	3 200
2006	15 670	2 020	10 280	3 370
2007	16 030	2 020	10 470	3 540
2008	16 390	2 010	10 680	3 700
2009	16 750	2 010	10 870	3 870

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 1996.

3 In 2005, 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 2005.

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 2005 by stage of liver disease

Characteristic	Number	(plausible range)
Hepatitis C virus prevalence in 2005	264 000	(206 000 – 318 000)
Exposed to hepatitis C virus but not chronically infected	*66 700*	*(52 000 – 83 000)*
Chronic hepatitis C infection with stage F0/1 liver disease	*153 900*	*(120 000 – 187 000)*
Chronic hepatitis C infection with stage F2/3 liver disease	*38 100*	*(30 000 – 45 000)*
Living with hepatitis C-related cirrhosis	*5 300*	*(4 000 – 6 400)*
During 2005		
Incident hepatitis C infection	9 700	(6 600 – 13 200)
Hepatitis C-related liver failure	210	(165 – 263)
Hepatitis C-related hepatocellular carcinoma	105	

Source: Hepatitis C Virus Projections Working Group 2006

Tables

7 Uptake of treatment for HIV and viral hepatitis

7.1 Uptake of antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection

7.2 Monitoring prescriptions for HIV treatments

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for treatment of viral hepatitis

7 Uptake of treatment for HIV infection and viral hepatitis

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 2005

	Current antiretroviral treatment[1]					
	None	Mono/Double	3+ (NRTI +/- PI, no NNRTI)	3+ (NRTI + NNRTI , no PI)	3+ (NNRTI + PI, +/- NRTI)	Total
Total	**364 (20%)**	**133 (7%)**	**621 (33%)**	**602 (32%)**	**149 (8%)**	**1 869**
Sex						
Male	341 (19%)	123 (7%)	580 (33%)	566 (32%)	146 (8%)	1 756
Female	23 (20%)	10 (9%)	41 (36%)	36 (32%)	3 (3%)	113
Age at enrolment (years)						
Less than 30	49 (36%)	4 (3%)	35 (25%)	47 (34%)	3 (2%)	138
30 – 39	158 (23%)	47 (7%)	225 (33%)	217 (31%)	44 (6%)	691
40 – 49	108 (17%)	46 (7%)	224 (35%)	207 (32%)	60 (9%)	645
50+	49 (12%)	36 (9%)	137 (35%)	131 (33%)	42 (11%)	395
Exposure category						
Male homosexual contact	254 (19%)	93 (7%)	456 (33%)	441 (32%)	126 (9%)	1 370
Other/not reported	110 (22%)	40 (8%)	165 (33%)	161 (32%)	23 (5%)	499
Viral load (copies/ml)						
Less than 400	133 (12%)	72 (7%)	330 (31%)	457 (43%)	77 (7%)	1 069
400 – 10 000	90 (26%)	31 (9%)	134 (39%)	48 (14%)	42 (12%)	345
10 000+	123 (32%)	27 (7%)	135 (35%)	75 (19%)	27 (7%)	387
Not reported	18	3	22	22	3	68
CD4+ count (cells/µl)						
Less than 200	18 (8%)	21 (9%)	115 (51%)	49 (22%)	23 (10%)	226
200 – 500	122 (16%)	56 (7%)	262 (35%)	247 (33%)	70 (9%)	757
500+	211 (25%)	56 (7%)	226 (27%)	293 (35%)	56 (7%)	842
Not reported	13	0	18	13	0	44
AIDS prior to enrolment						
No	342 (23%)	102 (7%)	464 (31%)	487 (33%)	93 (6%)	1 488
Yes	22 (6%)	31 (8%)	157 (41%)	115 (30%)	56 (15%)	381
Hepatitis C antibody positive						
No	271 (19%)	106 (7%)	480 (33%)	465 (32%)	121 (8%)	1 443
Yes	38 (19%)	13 (7%)	67 (34%)	66 (33%)	13 (7%)	197
No test done	55 (24%)	14 (6%)	74 (32%)	71 (31%)	15 (7%)	229
Previous treatment						
None	290 (77%)	13 (3%)	39 (8%)	30 (8%)	5 (1%)	377
Mono/Double	8 (5%)	85 (58%)	29 (20%)	19 (13%)	6 (4%)	147
3 + (NRTI +/- PI, not NNRTI)	33 (5%)	18 (3%)	513 (86%)	28 (5%)	8 (1%)	600
3 + (NRTI + NNRTI, not PI)	29 (5%)	15 (2%)	35 (6%)	520 (86%)	6 (1%)	605
3 + (PI + NNRTI, +/- NRTI)	4 (3%)	2 (1%)	5 (4%)	5 (4%)	124 (89%)	140

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, 2001 – 2005, and proportion reporting use of antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection, by city and year

	Year of survey[1]				
City	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Adelaide					
Sample size	33	–	42	–	36
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	57.6	–	59.5	–	69.4
Brisbane					
Sample size	88	121	94	122	81
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	59.1	48.8	55.3	63.9	55.6
Canberra					
Sample size	–	–	13	–	–
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	–	–	92.3	–	–
Melbourne					
Sample size	151	150	177	159	162
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	66.9	70.0	55.9	60.4	58.6
Perth					
Sample size	–	27	–	49	–
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	–	74.1	–	71.4	–
Sydney					
Sample size	443	420	330	416	483
Proportion reporting use of antiretroviral therapy	65.5	68.1	66.7	66.1	64.2

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

Source: National Centre in HIV Social Research; National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research; State AIDS Councils, State/Territory organisations representing people living with HIV/AIDS

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

	Sydney				Melbourne			
	2000 – 2001	**2002 – 2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2000 – 2001**	**2002 – 2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Sample size	**260**	**292**	**271**	**285**	**105**	**83**	**55**	**41**
Proportion reporting use of any antiretroviral therapy	72.6	69.2	71.2	74.7	73.3	69.9	76.4	82.9
Treatment combinations								
Mono/Double	6.2	8.9	13.3	15.1	6.7	10.8	21.9	20.4
3+ (NRTI +/- PI, no NNRTI)	28.4	27.1	22.1	27.4	28.6	37.3	21.8	24.4
3+ (NRTI + NNRTI, no PI)	29.1	23.3	21.8	21.8	25.7	18.1	21.8	24.4
3+ (NNRTI + PI, no NRTI)	1.0	1.7	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.2	–	0.0
3+ (NNRTI + NRTI + PI)	6.8	5.9	7.9	4.2	8.6	2.4	7.3	4.9

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 antiretroviral agent and year

	Year of prescription[1]				
Antiretroviral agent	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors					
Abacavir	1 421	1 355	1 425	1 542	1 592
Didanosine	1 219	1 319	1 250	1 203	873
Emtricitabine	–	–	–	–	357
Lamivudine[2]	3 429	3 455	3 821	4 349	4 842
Stavudine	2 656	2 036	1 401	979	603
Zalcitabine	108	64	34	21	13
Zidovudine	579	315	284	385	241
Lamivudine & Zidovudine	1 910	1 849	1 893	1 989	1 959
Abacavir & Lamivudine	–	–	–	–	212
Abacavir, Lamivudine & Zidovudine	177	756	713	643	544
Tenofovir	–	862	1 699	2 273	3 076
Non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors					
Delavirdine	70	49	38	32	20
Efavirenz	1 119	1 208	1 416	1 656	1 896
Nevirapine	2 389	2 334	2 311	2 412	2 697
Protease inhibitors					
Amprenavir	–	145	144	98	39
Fosamprenavir	–	–	–	3	119
Indinavir	1 015	743	483	341	228
Lopinavir & ritonavir	–	902	1 401	1 580	1 543
Nelfinavir	864	621	461	349	230
Ritonavir	942	771	696	879	1 330
Saquinavir	712	566	440	388	294
Atazanavir	–	–	–	590	1 207
Enfurvitide	–	–	–	54	172
Total patients[3]	**7 619**	**8 396**	**9 096**	**9 922**	**10 841**
Total cost[4] ($'000s)	**67 085**	**89 449**	**78 712**	**85 293**	**98 485**

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

2 Includes patients treated for hepatitis B infection with Lamivudine.

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

4 Public Hospital Expenditure.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

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

	Year of prescription[1]				
Treatment	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Azithromycin	200	188	202	204	181
Cidofovir	2	2	1	0	1
Clarithromycin	246	268	242	211	266
Doxorubicin	13	11	7	11	13
Foscarnet	8	8	5	2	0
Ganciclovir	188	260	245	149	56
Rifabutin	64	41	44	40	41
Valaciclovir	142	194	220	243	192
Valganciclovir[2]	–	14	24	211	388
Total cost ($'000s)	**3 615**	**4 735**	**4 769**	**6 250**	**6 884**

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

2 Includes valganciclovir used as prophylaxis of cytomegalovirus retinitis and disease in solid organ transplant patients.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for treatment of viral hepatitis

Table 7.3.1 Number of people prescribed drugs for hepatitis B infection through the Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program, by year

Year	Lamivudine	Adefovir[1]	Total cost[2] ($'000s)
2001			
July – September	2 803	–	332
October – December	3 003	–	354
2002			
January – March	2 788	–	331
April – June	2 927	–	346
July – September	3 151	–	375
October – December	3 291	–	389
2003			
January – March	3 156	–	374
April – June	3 417	–	405
July – September	3 431	–	408
October – December	3 767	–	448
2004			
January – March	3 557	–	423
April – June	3 736	–	444
July – September	3 981	–	474
October – December[2]	4 129	519	816
2005			
January – March	3 789	1 412	1 335
April – June	3 903	1 699	1 527
July – September	3 848	1 743	1 547
October – December	4 186	1 943	1 712

1 Adefovir included in S100 Program from October 2004.

2 Public hospital expenditure only.

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program

Table 7.3.2 Number of people prescribed drugs for hepatitis C infection[1] through the Highly Specialised Drugs (S100) Program, by year

Year	Interferon and ribavirin	Pegylated interferon and ribavirin	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
2005			
January – March	17	1 275	5 306
April – June	15	1 367	6 075
July – September	0	1 486	6 782
October – December	0	1 383	6 742

1 An estimated 1,391, 1,640, 1,285, 2,069 and 2,079 people were receiving treatment throughout 2001 to 2005, 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, namecode (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 2003 to 31 December 2005 and notified by 31 March 2006. 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 2003 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 2005 and reported to the *National AIDS Registry* by 31 March 2006. 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 2005, 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 reported by all health jurisdictions for cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed in Australia from 1 January 2002 and information on language spoken at home has been reported by health jurisdictions in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland for cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed from 1 January 2004.

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 primary HIV infection, 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 namecode, 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 available 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 2006. 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 1996 – 2005, 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).

Rates of HIV/AIDS diagnosis by Indigenous status and area of residence in Australia were calculated using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS 2003). The ASGC measures remoteness by assigning a remoteness classification to an area, based on its geographic distance to the closest of five categories of service centre. A postal area to remoteness area 2001 concordance was used to classify individual cases of HIV/AIDS to remoteness area based on postcode of residence at HIV/AIDS diagnosis (ABS 2002).

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,* 2004; 16. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2005:1-46
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. *HIV/AIDS in Europe. End-year report 2005.* Saint-Maurice: Institut de Veille Sanitaire, 2005. No 73
- Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR). *Notifiable and other diseases in New Zealand: Annual Report 2005.* Population and Environment Health Group, ESR, 2006.
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2006 Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic: a UNAIDS 10th anniversary special edition. UNAIDS, 2006. http://www.unaids.org
- Public Health Agency of Canada. *HIV and AIDS in Canada. Surveillance report to December 31, 2005.* Surveillance and Risk Assessment Division, Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Public Health Agency of Canada, 2006
- The UK Collaborative Group for HIV and STI Surveillance. Mapping the issues. HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United Kingdom in 2004. London: Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections, 2005.

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.

Cases of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection among children aged less than 15 years were notified through a national network of paediatricians to the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit. Paediatric hepatitis C infection has been monitored through the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit from 2002 (APSU 2004).

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 2001 – 2005) 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	Doctor Laboratory	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. Rates of diagnosis of specific sexually transmissible infections by Indigenous status and area of residence were calculated using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS 2003) (see Methodological Notes Section 1.3 for further details).

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 2006).

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

4.1 HIV incidence and incidence of specific sexually transmissible infections 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. The date of onset of symptoms of primary HIV infection was used as the date of HIV acquisition among cases with primary HIV infection. Date of acquisition for gonorrhoea, chlamydia and 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.

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 2001 (38 sites), 2002 (46 sites), 2003 (48 sites), 2004 (44 sites) and 2005 (52 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 and hepatitis C 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).

Hepatitis C seroprevalence among people entering prisons in Australia was based on people received into seven sentinel reception centres in New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia over two weeks in May 2004 who were invited to participate in a blood borne virus survey. Further information is available in Butler *et al* (2005).

4.5 HIV 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).

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 38 Needle and Syringe Programs in 2001, 46 in 2002, 48 sites in 2003, 44 sites in 2004 and 52 sites in 2005. 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 2005 and 2009 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 2005 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 2005 were based on reported numbers of cases adjusted for reporting delays. From 2006 onwards, AIDS incidence and deaths were assumed to continue at the same rate as 2005.

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 2006, a collaborative group formed under the auspices of MACASHH'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 and hepatitis C infection among immigrants to Australia. 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 2005 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 (MACASHH, 2006).

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 2006, 27 participating clinical sites enrolled a total of 2,493 people into the AHOD.

A detailed summary of treatments data from the AHOD is published in the *Australian HIV Observational Database Annual Report* (NCHECR 2006).

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 90% in January – June 1997 to 50% in July – December 2004. Prior to 2005, the total number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment through the HSDs program was based on the number of people receiving antiretroviral treatments containing either stavudine or zidovudine, alone or in combination. In 2005, the formula used to estimate the total number of people on antiretroviral treatment was modified to include people prescribed lamivudine, Combivir, Trizavir, emtricitabine or Kivexa.

7.3 Monitoring prescriptions for treatment of viral hepatitis

The number of prescriptions for lamivudine and adefovir for treatment of hepatitis B infection, for interferon and ribavirin combination therapy, and pegylated interferon and ribavirin for treatment of hepatitis C infection, 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 2005, the estimated number of people receiving combination interferon and ribavirin for hepatitis C infection was 2,079. 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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