

# Australian Surveillance

# HIV Report

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

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## HIV in Australian children, 1993 – 1994

In May 1993, the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit (APSU) was established as a Unit of the Australian College of Paediatrics, with the objective of monitoring trends in the occurrence of rare childhood disorders or conditions, or rare complications of common childhood conditions (APSU 1994, Elliott and Chant 1994). We report the results of the first 20 months of surveillance by the APSU of paediatric HIV infection and perinatal exposure to HIV.

At the end of each calendar month, the APSU forwards to paediatricians in Australia a report card listing the ten rare childhood conditions currently being monitored. Paediatricians to whom the report card is sent includes those recorded as members of the Australian College of Paediatrics, paediatric members of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, complemented by members of paediatric sub-specialty organisations, and paediatricians recorded by the Health Insurance

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## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Ž National meetings**

**Public Health Association of Australia** 27th annual conference will be held in Cairns, Queensland, on 24 - 27 September 1995.

**The 7th Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine** will be held in Coolumb, Queensland, on 16 - 19 November 1995.

### **Ž International meetings**

**International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses World STD/AIDS Congress 1995** will be held in Singapore from 19 - 23 March 1995.

**Asian-Pacific Congress on the management of HIV infection** will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 19 - 23 June 1995.

**Third International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific and the Fifth National AIDS Seminar in Thailand** will be held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, on 17 - 21 September 1995.

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Commission. The paediatricians are requested to indicate on the report card the number of children with each of the specified conditions seen during the previous month or to indicate that they had seen no such children, and to return the completed report card to the APSU. The APSU forwards to the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR) the list of paediatricians who reported having seen children with HIV infection or perinatal HIV exposure, for further investigation. The NCHECR forwards a questionnaire to the paediatrician, seeking the name code, sex and date of birth of the child, the source of exposure to HIV, whether through transfusion of blood or blood products, treatment for haemophilia or through perinatal HIV exposure, and the child's current HIV disease status. Based on the response from the paediatricians, the reports are classified as either confirmed cases or duplicate reports of HIV infection or perinatal HIV exposure or as reporting errors.

Over the 20 month reporting interval May 1993 to December 1994 inclusive, 136 reports of paediatric HIV infection or perinatal HIV exposure were received by the APSU. The distribution of reports, the response rate to the questionnaire and the number of confirmed cases of paediatric HIV infection or perinatal exposure to HIV, by State/Territory of report is summarised in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1**  
**Number of reports to the Australian Paediatric Surveillance Unit during the interval May 1993 to December 1994 of paediatric HIV infection or perinatal exposure to HIV, number of reports for which the questionnaire was returned, response rate and number of confirmed cases, by State/Territory of report.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	Reports received by APSU	Reports for which questionnaire was returned	Response rate (%)	Number of confirmed cases
ACT	0	-	-	-
NSW	78	73	94	41
NT	0	-	-	-
QLD	15	10	67	7
SA	7	5	71	2
TAS	0	-	-	-
VIC	33	11	33	5
W A	3	1	33	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>

The majority of reports came from New South Wales and no reports were received from the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory or Tasmania. By 31 January 1995, 100 of 136 questionnaires forwarded to the reporting paediatricians had been returned to the NCHECR, giving an overall response rate of 74%. The response rate increased from 67% in 1993 to 82% in 1994. No information or insufficient information was provided on the returned questionnaire to enable classification of the case for two reports in 1993 and three reports in 1994. Therefore a completed questionnaire was available for 51 reports (65%) in 1993 and 44 reports (77%) in 1994.

Of the 51 reports of paediatric HIV infection in 1993 for which a completed questionnaire was available, 40 were of confirmed cases and 11 were identified as duplicate reports. In 1994, 16 reports were of confirmed cases, and 27 duplicate reports and one reporting error were identified. The source of exposure to HIV for the confirmed cases of paediatric HIV infection or perinatal exposure to HIV is summarised in Table 2. The majority (73%) of cases seen in 1993 and all cases seen in 1994 were cases of perinatal exposure to HIV. Of the 29 cases of perinatal HIV exposure seen in 1993, 6 (21%) were born in 1993 whereas 11 cases (69%) seen in 1994 were born in 1994.

**Table 1.2**  
**Number of confirmed cases of paediatric HIV infection or perinatal exposure to HIV by sex, exposure category and year of report.**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	1993			1994		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	19	10	29	9	7	16
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	0	9	0	0	0
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	1	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>

For the majority (55%) of children with perinatal HIV exposure born in 1994, HIV status remained indeterminate at 31 January 1995 and 4 children have been diagnosed with HIV infection. Of the 34 children born prior to 1994, 16 had been diagnosed with HIV infection, 17 have been confirmed as being HIV antibody negative and the HIV antibody status of 1 case remained indeterminate at 31

January 1995. Almost all cases of medically acquired HIV infection reported to the APSU had been first diagnosed with HIV infection prior to 1990. By December 1994, three of these cases were reported as having been diagnosed with AIDS and two had died following AIDS.

Of the 16 cases of perinatal HIV exposure reported in 1994, 13 (81%) had previously been notified through routine HIV surveillance. The APSU was the primary source of information for three cases (19%) of perinatal exposure to HIV seen in 1994. Continued surveillance for paediatric HIV infection and perinatal exposure to HIV through the APSU, complemented by national surveillance for cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection, is expected to provide a relatively complete indication of the extent and outcome of perinatal exposure to HIV in Australia.

### **Reported by**

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## The Sydney AIDS Prospective Study: Ten years on

The Sydney AIDS Prospective Study (SAPS) was one of the largest prospective studies of HIV infection in the world. The study was established with the goals of monitoring prevalence and incidence of HIV, their association with demographic and behavioural characteristics and investigating the natural history of HIV infection. In this paper, we report the achievements of the Sydney AIDS Prospective Study.

Between February 1 1984 and January 30 1985, 1075 homosexually active men were enrolled through six enrolling centres. Participants attended at six monthly intervals for completion of a self-administered questionnaire, a clinical examination and to provide a blood sample for HIV antibody and immune function testing (Sydney AIDS Prospective Study Group 1984).

At enrolment, 41% (n=440) of the cohort were found to be HIV antibody positive and by mid 1989, 27% of these men had developed AIDS (Tindall *et al* 1990). Between enrolment and mid 1991, 75 participants were known to have acquired HIV infection. Participation in the study has declined substantially, so that by the end of 1988 over half the participants no longer attended for regular study assessments.

A number of important findings have emerged from SAPS. The seroconversion illness of HIV infection was first identified by SAPS investigators in 1985 (Cooper *et al* 1985). Further studies characterised both the clinical features and the immune response to primary infection (Tindall *et al* 1986, Cooper *et al* 1987). In 1991, Burcham and colleagues demonstrated that CD4+ percentages are a more accurate predictor of progression to AIDS than CD4+ absolute counts (Burcham *et al* 1991).

SAPS also provided information on the change in sexual practices that took place among homosexually active men in response to the HIV epidemic. Both antibody positive and antibody negative men in the study adopted safer sex practices regardless of their partners' antibody status (Tindall *et al* 1989). The sexual practices of those men who acquired HIV infection in the course of the study were also examined. These men were found, in the six months preceeding HIV seroconversion, to have had more sexual partners and to be more likely to have used amphetamines (Burcham *et al* 1989). In 1986, SAPS identified a man with HIV infection in whom insertive fisting was the only sexual practice that could have been responsible for transmission of HIV (Donovan *et al* 1986). This man had broken skin on his hands and apart from kissing and mutual masturbation with his HIV antibody positive partner, fisting was the couple's only other sexual activity.

Possible factors associated with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) were explored by SAPS investigators after a suggestion from another study that rimming may be associated

with KS (Elford *et al* 1992, Kaldor *et al* 1993). They found no association with recreational drug use or any specific sexual practice. In particular, rimming was not involved in the transmission of a postulated KS agent.

A condition known as idiopathic CD4+ cell lymphocytopenia where individuals are HIV antibody negative but have CD4+ counts less than 300 cells/litre and can develop opportunistic infections has recently been identified. The CD4+ counts of HIV antibody negative men in SAPS were recently reviewed to look for participants with persistently low CD4+ counts. Examination of the SAPS data found persistently low CD4+ counts in these HIV antibody negative men to be extremely rare (Tindall *et al* 1993).

An international collaboration, the Tricontinental Seroconverter Study, uses data from SAPS and have published a number of papers examining the natural history of HIV infection, most recently demonstrating that increasing age is associated with faster progression to neoplasms but not opportunistic infections (Veugelers *et al* 1994).

A study is currently being undertaken at the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research to follow-up those who enrolled in SAPS and attended for more than one visit (n=912). This study aims to document HIV seroconversion rates in this group, provide an estimate of HIV progression rates and examine the feasibility of establishing a long term survivor cohort. Study participants seeking further information should contact the Epidemiology Unit of the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research on (02) 332 4648.

#### **Reported by**

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## THE NATIONAL AIDS REGISTRY

**Table 2.1**

**Cases of AIDS and deaths following AIDS by sex and State/Territory in which diagnosis of AIDS was made, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

### Cases

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
ACT	9	0	3	0	58	2	60	1.1
NSW	386	16	331	8	2986	103	3096	58.2
NT	7	0	3	0	23	0	23	0.4
QLD	74	6	75	3	490	22	514	9.7
SA	44	2	38	2	227	13	240	4.5
TAS	3	0	0	0	25	2	27	0.5
VIC	151	9	149	10	1104	36	1146	21.5
WA	32	2	3	0	208	10	218	4.1
<b>TOTAL†</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5121</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5324</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Deaths

ACT	4	1	8	0	44	2	46	1.2
NSW	297	11	348	13	2166	73	2244	58.7
NT	6	0	4	0	16	0	16	0.4
QLD	64	4	62	3	330	15	346	9.0
SA	26	3	35	5	143	10	153	4.0
TAS	5	0	2	1	20	2	22	0.6
VIC	147	2	165	5	840	16	860	22.5
WA	25	0	3	0	136	3	139	3.6
<b>TOTAL†</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>100.0</b>

† Total columns of Tables 2.1 – 2.6 and 7.1. include 15 cases and 10 AIDS deaths in people whose sex was reported as transsexual.

**Table 2.2**  
**Incidence of AIDS per million current population by sex and State/Territory of diagnosis, from 1 January 1981 to 30 September 1994, and for two yearly intervals prior to 30 September 1994<sup>1</sup>.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<b>ACT</b>	60.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	384.4	13.4	199.9
<b>NSW</b>	129.5	5.3	110.2	2.6	994.4	33.9	512.5
<b>NT</b>	79.6	0.0	33.9	0.0	260.2	0.0	134.7
<b>QLD</b>	47.6	3.9	47.1	1.9	307.6	13.9	161.7
<b>SA</b>	60.6	2.7	52.1	2.7	311.3	17.6	163.4
<b>TAS</b>	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.7	8.4	57.2
<b>VIC</b>	68.3	4.0	67.3	4.4	498.4	15.9	256.2
<b>W A</b>	38.1	2.4	3.5	0.0	244.2	11.9	128.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>577.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>299.1</b>

1. Population estimates by sex, State/Territory and calendar period from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

**Table 2.3**  
**Cases of AIDS and deaths following AIDS by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

**Cases<sup>1</sup>**

AGE GROUP (years)	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
0 – 12	2	0	0	1	24	8	32	0.6
13 – 19	0	0	0	0	16	3	19	0.4
20 – 29	112	6	86	5	920	46	975	18.3
30 – 39	297	20	268	12	2117	59	2180	40.9
40 – 49	213	7	182	5	1473	30	1505	28.3
50 – 59	60	1	51	0	442	18	460	8.6
60 +	22	1	15	0	129	24	153	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5121</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5324</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Deaths<sup>2</sup>**

0 – 12	5	0	2	1	20	5	25	0.7
13 – 19	1	0	0	0	12	2	14	0.4
20 – 29	64	3	49	4	479	21	505	13.2
30 – 39	215	11	263	10	1474	34	1511	39.5
40 – 49	190	5	223	7	1183	21	1206	31.5
50 – 59	74	0	69	1	404	16	420	11.0
60 +	25	2	21	4	123	22	145	3.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. Cases are classified by age at diagnosis.
2. Deaths are classified by age at death.

**Table 2.4**  
Cases of AIDS by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 September 1994,  
and for two previous yearly intervals of diagnosis.

**Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact</b>	570	–	498	–	4409	–	4409	82.8
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use</b>	52	–	36	–	212	–	212	4.0
<b>ID use (female and heterosexual male)</b>	14	5	11	4	71	43	114	2.1
<b>Heterosexual contact:</b>	22	23	25	16	127	77	204	3.8
<i>Sex with ID user</i>	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	4	–	3	–	20	20	
<i>From specified country</i>	3	2	1	3	11	12	23	
<i>Sex with person from specified country</i>	2	2	5	1	15	7	22	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	1	1	1	2	5	7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, exposure not specified</i>	6	4	5	1	23	10	33	
<i>Not further specified</i>	10	8	12	6	74	19	93	
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	10	1	5	0	73	1	74	1.4
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	4	5	5	1	70	50	120	2.3
<b>Other/undetermined†</b>	32	1	22	1	135	9	159	3.0
<b>Total Adults/Adolescents †</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5097</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>99.4</b>

**Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)**

<b>Mother with/at risk for HIV infection</b>	0	0	0	1	7	6	13	0.2
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0.1
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	2	0	0	0	12	2	14	0.3
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>TOTAL †</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5121</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5324</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.5**  
Deaths following AIDS by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.

**Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact</b>	490	–	527	–	3229	–	3229	84.4
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use</b>	31	–	38	–	138	–	138	3.6
<b>ID use (female and heterosexual male)</b>	6	8	8	5	39	27	66	1.7
<b>Heterosexual contact:</b>	19	8	23	15	73	40	113	3.0
<i>Sex with ID user</i>	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	3	–	8	–	16	16	
<i>From specified country</i>	1	2	0	0	3	4	7	
<i>Sex with person from specified country</i>	2	1	2	0	8	4	12	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, exposure not specified</i>	4	1	9	3	17	6	23	
<i>Not further specified</i>	11	0	11	3	43	5	48	
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	3	0	9	1	53	1	54	1.4
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	3	4	7	5	58	44	102	2.7
<b>Other/undetermined†</b>	16	1	13	0	83	4	97	2.5
<b>Total Adults/Adolescents †</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3673</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>99.3</b>

**Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)**

<b>Mother with/at risk for HIV infection</b>	3	0	2	1	5	4	9	0.3
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0.1
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	2	0	0	0	12	1	13	0.3
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>TOTAL†</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6**  
**Cases of AIDS by AIDS-defining condition and sex, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

AIDS DEFINING CONDITION	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)	169	10	157	6	1677	45	1727	32.4
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) - skin	93	1	68	0	712	5	718	13.5
KS and PCP only	8	0	4	0	50	0	50	0.9
KS and other (not PCP)	13	0	11	0	99	0	99	1.9
PCP and other (not KS)	33	2	16	0	302	15	319	6.0
Candidiasis-oesophageal	83	5	84	4	421	20	442	8.3
Toxoplasmosis-cerebral	29	1	23	1	173	6	181	3.4
Cryptococcosis-meningeal	0	0	0	0	78	1	80	1.5
Lymphoma-non-Hodgkin	25	2	24	1	180	9	189	3.5
Mycobacterium-avium	52	2	30	2	194	11	205	3.9
Herpes simplexvirus	17	0	11	2	125	11	136	2.6
HIV encephalopathy	21	1	24	0	149	3	152	2.9
Cytomegalovirus	38	2	37	2	215	4	220	4.1
HIV wasting disease	45	5	39	1	198	20	218	4.1
Cryptosporidiosis-gut	21	0	23	1	121	3	124	2.3
Mycobacterium- tuberculosis (TB)	0	0	0	0	13	2	15	0.3
Other single diagnoses <sup>1</sup>	20	2	21	1	97	8	106	2.0
Other multiple diagnoses	39	2	30	2	317	25	343	6.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5121</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5324</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. Following implementation of the Australian AIDS case definition in January 1993, AIDS was diagnosed on the basis of recurrent pneumonia for 14 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis for 2 cases, and cervical cancer for 1 case.

**Table 2.7**  
**Survival following the diagnosis of AIDS by one-year period of diagnosis.**

Calendar Period of Diagnosis	Deaths to		Alive at	Lost to	Other <sup>4</sup>	% Survival	
	Cases	30 Sep 94 <sup>1</sup>				1 Oct 93 <sup>2</sup>	Follow Up <sup>3</sup>
<b>1984</b>	54	52	0	1	1	25.1	7.7
<b>1985</b>	127	124	0	1	2	44.5	22.2
<b>1986</b>	230	216	2	7	5	34.1	14.8
<b>1987</b>	380	367	5	1	7	57.3	29.3
<b>1988</b>	531	484	3	9	35	67.0	29.4
<b>1989</b>	609	548	19	4	38	60.9	29.8
<b>1990</b>	659	543	22	7	87	62.7	31.7
<b>1991</b>	781	594	37	6	144	57.9	27.7
<b>1992</b>	762	494	65	5	198	–	–
<b>1993</b>	741	324	239	0	178	–	–
<b>1994<sup>5</sup></b>	450	80	370	0	0	–	–
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5324</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>695</b>	–	–

1. Deaths occurring prior to 1 October 1994.
2. Last medical contact on or after 1 October 1993.
3. Reported as having permanently left Australia with no subsequent report of status.
4. Last medical contact prior to 1 October 1993.
5. January to September 1994.

**Table 2.8: Cases of AIDS by month of diagnosis, 1985 to 1994.**

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>1985</b>	10	10	7	8	21	10	12	4	15	10	10	10	<b>127</b>
<b>1986</b>	14	15	14	14	19	19	16	24	24	32	26	13	<b>230</b>
<b>1987</b>	29	26	33	20	43	33	28	26	38	30	45	29	<b>380</b>
<b>1988</b>	42	43	24	35	34	45	56	49	44	52	58	49	<b>531</b>
<b>1989</b>	62	47	41	31	47	54	48	57	56	63	50	53	<b>609</b>
<b>1990</b>	62	46	57	50	45	50	59	59	65	68	48	50	<b>659</b>
<b>1991</b>	63	65	63	69	61	59	53	65	83	76	65	59	<b>781</b>
<b>1992</b>	54	67	65	61	74	60	70	73	57	62	62	57	<b>762</b>
<b>1993</b>	67	63	63	60	48	58	69	73	63	69	53	55	<b>741</b>
<b>1994</b>	56	56	52	58	37	45	39	52	55	-	-	-	<b>450</b>

**Table 2.9: Deaths following the diagnosis of AIDS by month of death, 1985 to 1994.**

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>1985</b>	5	2	2	7	11	5	4	5	5	5	6	7	<b>64</b>
<b>1986</b>	11	7	8	6	13	10	17	8	15	17	16	16	<b>144</b>
<b>1987</b>	13	14	18	29	23	15	17	13	17	9	15	18	<b>201</b>
<b>1988</b>	12	18	15	21	18	20	19	19	14	20	24	22	<b>222</b>
<b>1989</b>	20	24	29	33	25	41	33	41	29	41	42	39	<b>397</b>
<b>1990</b>	54	32	49	35	43	43	48	47	47	40	33	41	<b>512</b>
<b>1991</b>	45	38	42	52	59	52	54	48	38	49	43	54	<b>574</b>
<b>1992</b>	49	47	57	51	54	49	39	51	44	36	46	45	<b>568</b>
<b>1993</b>	48	38	60	62	69	43	50	52	48	54	63	61	<b>648</b>
<b>1994</b>	54	52	57	60	47	60	62	43	43	-	-	-	<b>478</b>

**Table 2.10: Deaths following the diagnosis of AIDS by month of diagnosis, 1985 to 1994.**

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>1985</b>	10	10	7	8	20	9	11	4	15	10	10	10	<b>124</b>
<b>1986</b>	14	15	13	12	18	17	16	22	21	30	25	13	<b>216</b>
<b>1987</b>	28	26	32	19	43	31	28	24	38	28	41	29	<b>367</b>
<b>1988</b>	39	39	23	33	34	43	46	40	41	50	49	47	<b>484</b>
<b>1989</b>	57	41	37	30	38	49	44	51	52	56	48	45	<b>548</b>
<b>1990</b>	52	40	53	45	36	37	46	46	53	54	41	40	<b>543</b>
<b>1991</b>	53	56	49	55	50	37	43	48	51	59	48	45	<b>594</b>
<b>1992</b>	38	42	46	45	52	38	51	48	39	34	35	26	<b>494</b>
<b>1993</b>	32	37	26	29	26	24	26	33	27	26	22	16	<b>324</b>
<b>1994</b>	14	16	17	15	3	8	3	2	2	-	-	-	<b>80</b>



## THE NATIONAL HIV DATABASE

**Table 3.1**

**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex<sup>1</sup> and State/Territory, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Rate <sup>2</sup>
ACT	6	3	8	2	147	12	159	53.0
NSW <sup>3</sup>	513	36	434	30	9523	515	12089	200.1
NT	8	0	7	0	75	4	79	46.3
QLD <sup>4</sup>	129	10	177	10	1441	82	1529	48.1
SA	55	3	30	2	517	40	557	37.9
TAS	4	0	0	0	68	3	71	15.0
VIC <sup>5</sup>	202	19	199	19	3110	148	3309	74.0
W A	38	7	47	11	680	56	737	43.5
<b>TOTAL<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>955</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15561</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>18530</b>	<b>104.1</b>

1. Twenty people (8 NSW, 4 QLD, 7 VIC and 1 WA) whose sex was reported as transsexual are included in the total columns of Tables 3.1 – 3.3.
2. Rate per one hundred thousand current population. Population estimates by sex, State/Territory and calendar interval from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
3. Cumulative total for NSW includes 2043 people whose sex was not reported.
4. Cumulative total for QLD includes 2 people whose sex was not reported.
5. Cumulative total for VIC includes 44 people whose sex was not reported.
6. Cumulative total for Australia includes 2089 people whose sex was not reported.

**Table 3.2**

**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection for which exposure category was reported, by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 September 1994 and for two previous yearly intervals.**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact</b>	685	–	647	–	9587	–	9587	81.1
<b>Male homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use</b>	30	–	39	–	344	–	344	2.9
<b>ID use</b>	34	5	30	10	445	144	612	5.2
<i>Heterosexual</i>	11	3	14	8	107	51	161	
<i>Not further specified</i>	23	2	16	2	338	93	451	
<b>Heterosexual contact:</b>	76	57	75	45	499	320	822	7.0
<i>Sex with ID user</i>	4	7	3	6	13	22	35	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	3	–	5	–	20	20	
<i>From specified country</i>	4	2	8	6	29	18	47	
<i>Sex with person from specified country</i>	10	8	15	6	42	20	62	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	1	1	1	1	4	5	9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, exposure not specified</i>	6	6	5	4	23	21	44	
<i>Not further specified</i>	51	30	43	17	388	214	605	
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	0	0	0	0	190	2	192	1.6
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	5	1	8	0	104	63	167	1.4
<b>Total Adults/Adolescents †</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11169</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>11724</b>	<b>99.2</b>

**Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)**

<b>Mother with/at risk for HIV infection</b>	0	1	3	4	18	13	31	0.3
<b>Haemophilia/coagulation disorder</b>	0	0	0	0	49	0	49	0.4
<b>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</b>	1	0	0	0	12	4	18	0.1
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0.8</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11248</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>11822</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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Other/Undetermined	124	14	100	14	4313	314	6708	
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1. Total column includes cases for which sex was not reported.
2. The 'Other/undetermined' category includes 6680 adults/adolescents and 28 children whose sex was not reported. Twenty people whose sex was reported as transsexual are included with adults/adolescents. The 'Other/undetermined' category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

**Table 3.3**  
**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		Cumulative to 30 Sep 94			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
0 – 2	0	0	2	2	31	11	43	0.2
3 – 12	2	2	1	2	72	9	83	0.5
0 – 12	2	2	3	4	103	20	126	0.7
13 – 19	12	2	15	4	345	43	395	2.1
20 – 29	321	35	293	35	5058	341	5513	29.8
30 – 39	363	24	330	17	4993	189	5291	28.6
40 – 49	161	10	146	6	2220	65	2325	12.5
50 – 59	57	2	69	4	668	29	703	3.8
60 +	24	1	28	2	201	37	239	1.3
Unknown	15	2	18	2	1973	136	3938	21.2
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>955</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15561</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>18530</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. See footnotes Table 3.1.

**Table 3.4**  
**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative HIV antibody test was within one year of diagnosis of infection, by sex and State/Territory, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous calendar intervals.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 93 – 31 Mar 94		1 Apr 94 – 30 Sep 94		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
ACT	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
NSW <sup>1</sup>	75	4	51	1	126	5	133
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	6	0	10	2	16	2	18
SA	5	1	1	0	6	1	7
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	23	3	23	3	46	6	52
WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>212</b>

1. Total column for Tables 3.4 – 3.6 includes 2 people whose sex was not reported.

**Table 3.5**

**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative HIV antibody test was within one year of diagnosis of infection, by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous calendar intervals.**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	1 Oct 93 – 31 Mar 93		1 Apr 94 – 30 Sep 94		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Malehomosexual/bisexual contact	88	–	71	–	159	–	159
Malehomosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	6	–	4	–	10	–	10
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	3	3	2	1	5	4	9
Heterosexual contact	8	3	6	5	14	8	22
Other/undetermined	4	2	3	1	7	3	12
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>212</b>

1. See footnote Table 3.4.

**Table 3.6**

**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative HIV antibody test was within one year of diagnosis of infection, by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous calendar intervals.**

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	1 Oct 93 – 31 Mar 94		1 Apr 94 – 30 Sep 94		1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 – 12	4	0	1	0	5	0	5
13 – 19	60	5	37	5	97	10	107
20 – 29	34	2	30	1	64	3	68
30 – 39	8	1	9	0	17	1	19
40 – 49	2	0	8	1	10	1	11
50 – 59	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
60 +	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>212</b>

1. See footnote Table 3.4.



**SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION IN SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASE CLINICS**

**Table 4.1**

**Number of people seen, number of people tested for HIV antibody and number of people newly diagnosed with HIV infection by sex and STD clinic, during the quarter 1 July 1994 to 30 September 1994.**

STD CLINIC	Seen at Clinic		Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<b>Sydney Sexual Health Centre, NSW</b>	1724	957	781	458	6	0	6
<b>Parramatta Sexual Health Clinic, NSW</b>	485	443	216	199	1	0	1
<b>Clinic 34, Darwin, NT</b>	153	67	60	41	0	0	0
<b>Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD</b>	1112	692	437	291	1	0	1
<b>Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA</b>	1128	730	844	545	1	0	1
<b>Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC</b>	1807	1266	1455	1114	7	1	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6409</b>	<b>4155</b>	<b>3793</b>	<b>2648</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>

**Table 4.2**

Number of people seen<sup>1</sup> who had a *previous negative HIV antibody test*, percent retested for HIV antibody, and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection, by sex and exposure category, during the quarter 1 July 1994 to 30 September 1994.

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	Previous negative HIV antibody test		% Retested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
Homosexual/bisexual contact	715	–	64.1	–	4	–	4	0.9
Homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	74	–	73.0	–	1	–	1	1.9
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	251	55	66.5	36.4	0	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	2307	802	48.9	35.8	0	0	0	0.0
<i>outside Australia</i> <sup>2</sup>	289	110	49.8	37.3	0	0	0	0.0
<i>within Australia only</i>	2018	692	48.8	35.5	0	0	0	0.0
Sex worker	–	176	–	63.1	–	0	0	0.0
Sex worker and ID use	–	22	–	59.1	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	94	4	87.2	50.0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3441</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

1. At clinics other than Clinic 34, Darwin, NT.

2. Within 3 months for Clinic 275 and one year for other clinics.



**Table 4.3**

Number of people seen<sup>1</sup> with *no previous HIV antibody test*, percent tested for HIV antibody for the first time, and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection, by sex and exposure category, during the quarter 1 July 1994 to 30 September 1994.

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	No previous HIV antibody test		% Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
Homosexual/bisexual contact	281	–	79.7	–	5	–	5	2.2
Homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	13	–	84.6	–	0	–	0	0.0
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	109	53	84.4	86.8	0	1	1	0.7
Heterosexual contact	1983	1416	67.2	62.2	4	0	4	0.2
<i>outside Australia</i> <sup>2</sup>	145	70	67.6	61.7	0	0	0	0.0
<i>within Australia only</i>	1838	1346	67.1	62.7	4	0	4	0.2
Sex worker	–	95	–	100.0	–	0	0	0.0
Sex worker and ID use	–	18	–	100.0	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	277	229	59.9	70.7	2	0	2	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2663</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.4</b>

1. At clinics other than Clinic 34, Darwin, NT.

2. Within 3 months for Clinic 275 and one year for other clinics.

**Table 4.4**

Number of people seen<sup>1</sup>, number of people tested for HIV antibody and number of people newly diagnosed with HIV infection, by sex and age group, during the quarter 1 July 1994 to 30 September 1994.

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	Seen at Clinic		Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
13 – 19	223	491	134	294	0	0	0
20 – 29	2932	2099	1857	1337	3	1	4
30 – 39	1851	938	1059	653	6	0	6
40 – 49	783	345	452	220	4	0	4
50 – 59	244	89	128	51	3	0	3
60 +	144	28	75	7	0	0	0
Unknown	79	98	28	45	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6256</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>3733</b>	<b>2607</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>

1. At clinics other than Clinic 34, Darwin, NT.

**Table 4.5**  
**Number of people diagnosed with specific STD<sup>1</sup>, other than HIV, by sex, exposure category and whether or not they were tested for HIV antibody<sup>2</sup> during the quarter 1 July 1994 to 30 September 1994<sup>3</sup>.**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	Tested for HIV antibody		Not tested for HIV antibody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual/bisexual contact	22	–	13	–
Homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	1	–	2	–
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	7	4	1	2
Heterosexual contact	55	30	30	14
<i>outside Australia<sup>2</sup></i>	11	5	6	1
<i>within Australia only</i>	44	25	24	13
Sex worker	–	10	–	2
Sex worker and ID use	–	1	–	0
Other/undetermined	1	1	5	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>

1. Specific STD are gonorrhoea, syphilis and chlamydia.
2. Includes people who may have been previously tested for HIV antibody and excludes people previously known to have HIV infection.
3. Not including data from Clinic 34, Darwin, NT or the Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD.

## SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES

Table 5.1

Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea in sentinel sexual health centres<sup>1</sup> during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1994, by sex, exposure category and HIV antibody status.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES	1 Jul 94 – 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>EXPOSURE CATEGORY<sup>2</sup></b>			
Homosexual/bisexual contact	28	1	29
Homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	2	1	3
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	1	1	2
Heterosexual contact <sup>3</sup>	17	5	22
<i>outside Australia</i>	2	1	2
<i>within Australia only</i>	15	4	19
Sex worker	1	2	3
Sex worker and ID use	0	1	1
<b>HIV ANTIBODY STATUS</b>			
Positive	3	0	3
Negative	22	7	29
Unknown	24	4	28
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	49	11	60

1. Participating clinics: Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA; Clinic 34, Darwin, NT; Garran Clinic, Canberra, ACT; Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, QLD; Kirketon Road Centre, Sydney, NSW; Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Melbourne, VIC; Parramatta Sexual Health Clinic, Parramatta, NSW; Port Kembla Sexual Health Clinic, Port Kembla, NSW; Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney, NSW.
2. For most clinics, the exposure categories represent those for the preceding 12 month period.
3. No other category specified.
4. Total number of males and females diagnosed with specific STD by exposure category and separately for HIV antibody status.

**Table 5.2**  
**Number of diagnoses of early syphilis<sup>1</sup> in sentinel sexual health centres during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1994, by sex, exposure category and HIV antibody status.**

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES	1 Jul 94 – 30 Sep 94		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>EXPOSURE CATEGORY<sup>2</sup></b>			
Homosexual/bisexual contact	0	0	0
Homosexual/bisexual contact and ID use	2	0	2
ID use (female and heterosexual male)	0	0	0
Heterosexual contact	7	1	8
<i>outside Australia</i>	0	0	0
<i>within Australia only</i>	7	1	8
Sex worker	0	0	0
Sex worker and ID use	0	0	0
<b>HIV ANTIBODY STATUS</b>			
Positive	0	0	0
Negative	4	1	5
Unknown	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

1. Early syphilis includes cases diagnosed as primary, secondary or early latent infection only.
2. See footnotes Table 5.1.

**HIV ANTIBODY TESTING IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.**

**Table 6.1**  
**Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in blood donors by State/Territory, cumulative to 30 September 1994, and for two previous yearly intervals.**

<b>STATE/ TERRITORY</b>	<b>1 Oct 92 – 30 Sep 93</b>	<b>1 Oct 93 – 30 Sep 94</b>	<b>1 May 85 to 30 Sep 94</b>
<b>ACT</b>	1	0	1
<b>NSW</b>	3	1	32
<b>NT</b>	0	0	0
<b>QLD</b>	1	2	17
<b>SA</b>	1	0	3
<b>TAS</b>	0	0	0
<b>VIC</b>	1	1	12
<b>WA</b>	0	0	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>

**Table 6.2**  
**Number of HIV antibody tests conducted in Blood Transfusion Services by State/ Territory and calendar interval.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Jun 93	1 Jul 93 – 30 Sep 93	1 Oct 92 to 30 Sep 93
ACT	11476	4089	15565
NSW	220343	73121	293464
NT	7011	2175	9186
QLD	142648	43398	186046
SA	71182	24806	95988
TAS	19246	6235	25481
VIC	199670	59456	259126
W A	59122	19621	78743
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>730698</b>	<b>232901</b>	<b>963599</b>

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 93 – 30 Jun 93	1 Jul 94 – 30 Sep 94	1 Oct 93 to 30 Sep 94
ACT	10994	4088	15082
NSW	218570	70078	288648
NT	6868	2375	9243
QLD	134918	45091	180009
SA	71649	24592	96241
TAS	14203	0	14203
VIC	184345	55126	239471
W A	58195	18667	76862
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699742</b>	<b>220017</b>	<b>919759</b>

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEEKS	YEAR	Blood Transfusion Service
NSW	29-40	1994	Young District Hospital
TAS	21-40	1994	Hobart Blood Bank

**Table 6.3**  
**Number of HIV antibody tests conducted in Public Health Laboratories by State/ Territory and calendar interval.**

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 92 – 30 Jun 93	1 Jul 93 – 30 Sep 93	1 Oct 92 to 30 Sep 93
ACT	8212	2900	11112
NSW	256556	91844	348400
NT	7241	2503	9744
QLD	106686	39215	145901
SA	58825	21841	80666
TAS	9106	3548	12654
VIC	119262	40352	159614
W A	51278	18467	69745
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>617166</b>	<b>220670</b>	<b>837836</b>

STATE/ TERRITORY	1 Oct 93 – 30 Jun 94	1 Jul 94 – 30 Sep 94	1 Oct 93 to 30 Sep 94
ACT	7217	2475	9692
NSW	248454	83483	331937
NT	7846	2752	10598
QLD	87929	36634	124563
SA	65846	7892	73738
TAS	10400	3468	13868
VIC	117016	30546	147562
W A	55010	19585	74595
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>599718</b>	<b>186835</b>	<b>786553</b>

**Public Health Laboratories for which counts were partially unavailable:**

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEEKS	YEAR	Public Health Laboratory
NSW	43–52, 1–40	1993, 1994	Westmead Hospital
	33–40	1994	Hampton and Associates
	36–40	1994	St Vincent's Hospital
QLD	52, 1–12	1993, 1994	Queensland State Health Laboratory
	9–40	1994	Townsville Hospital
	33–40	1994	Cairns Base Hospital
SA	30–40	1994	Clinpath Laboratories
	30–40	1994	Gribbles Pathology
VIC	29–40	1994	Consultant Diagnostic Services
	29–40	1994	Geelong Pathology Services

**REPORT FROM WHO WESTERN PACIFIC REGION**

Dr RM Sarda, Medical Officer, WHO Regional Office, Manila.

**Table 7.1**

**AIDS and HIV in the WHO Western Pacific Region by country; based on reports available at 30 September 1994.**

COUNTRY/ AREA	CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES				AIDS Rate <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative Diagnoses HIV
	Male	Female	Children <13 Years	Total		
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Australia	5121	188	32	5324	29.9	18530
Brunei	4	0	0	4	1.4	182
Cambodia	0	0	0	1	0.1	633
China <sup>2</sup>	41	2	0	43	0.0	1550
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Fed. S. Micronesia	2	0	0	2	1.8	2
Fiji	4	3	1	7	0.9	21
French Polynesia	25	5	1	42	19.4	138
Guam	23	1	0	24	16.9	64
Hong Kong	108	7	3	115	1.9	490
Japan	769	41	0	810	0.7	3481
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0.0	2
Laos	11	1	0	14	0.3	80
Macao	7	1	0	8	1.9	88
Malaysia	101	14	4	115	0.6	10048
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	6	10.4	10
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
New Caledonia	33	4	1	37	19.9	111
New Zealand	432	19	4	451	12.7	953
Niue	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
N. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	6	10.4	10
Palau	1	0	0	1	5.8	1
Papua New Guinea	45	42	3	87	2.1	236
Philippines	104	62	5	166	0.3	557
Rep. of Korea	20	5	0	25	0.1	386
Samoa	1	0	0	1	0.6	1
Singapore	83	6	1	89	3.0	252
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Tonga	4	0	0	5	5.1	6
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Vietnam	197	18	0	215	0.3	1809
Wallis and Futuna	1	0	0	1	7.1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7137</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7599</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>39643</b>

1. AIDS cases per 100,000 total current population.

2. For Taiwan 45 AIDS cases in males, 3 in females and 300 diagnosis of HIV infection were reported to 31 December 1993.



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## NOTES

**The National AIDS Registry** is maintained by NCHECR on behalf of the National HIV Surveillance Committee, which consists of representatives from NCHECR, and the Health Departments of each State and Territory and the Commonwealth of Australia. The Registry is based on reports from doctors who diagnose AIDS, made to the Health Department in the State/Territory of diagnosis. Date of birth and a name code (first two letters of first and last name) are used to minimise duplicate registration, while maintaining confidentiality.

**The National HIV Database** is maintained by NCHECR on behalf of the National HIV Surveillance Committee. It is based on reports of new diagnoses of HIV infection from HIV Reference Laboratories (ACT, NSW, TAS, VIC), or from a combination of Reference Laboratory and diagnosing doctors (NT, QLD, SA, WA). In order to avoid counting the same case more than once, only diagnoses which are determined to be new by the diagnosing laboratory or doctor are reported for the purposes of national surveillance.

**Sentinel surveillance** is carried out by six STD Clinics in five Australian cities, which send quarterly reports on HIV antibody testing to NCHECR.

Tabulations from the National AIDS Registry, the National HIV Database and Sentinel HIV Surveillance in STD clinics are based on data available three months after the end of the reporting interval indicated, to allow for reporting delay and to incorporate newly available information.

**HIV antibody testing** is carried out at Public Health Laboratories and Blood Transfusion Services, and summary information on testing is sent on a four-weekly basis to the National HIV Reference Laboratory, which produces quarterly tabulations for publication in the Australian HIV Surveillance Report.

**Abbreviations:** HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus, and unless otherwise specified, refers to HIV-1 only. AIDS is the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, ID stands for injecting drug, and STD for sexually transmissible disease. Specified countries are those of sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, where transmission of HIV is believed to be predominantly heterosexual. The Australian States and Territories are: Australian Capital Territory (ACT), New South Wales (NSW), Northern Territory (NT), Queensland (QLD), South Australia (SA), Tasmania (TAS), Victoria (VIC) and Western Australia (WA). NCHECR is the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research.

**All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.**

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