Australian HIV Surveillance Update

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

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From 1 July to 30 September 1995:

- 206 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- 128 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- 111 people died following AIDS.

To 30 September 1995 there have been:

- 19,292 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- 6,292 diagnoses of AIDS.
- 4,537 deaths following AIDS.

From 1 July to 30 September 1994:

- 219 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- 228 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- 177 people died following AIDS.

To 30 September 1994 there were:

- 18,395 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- 5,631 diagnoses of AIDS.
- 3,941 deaths following AIDS.

HIV diagnoses

People diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 30 September 1995 had an average age of 34 years, and 2.4% were in the age group 13 – 19 years. 90% were male, 9% were female, and sex was not recorded for 1% of cases.

Of the 92% of cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed in the year to 30 September 1995 for which exposure to HIV was recorded, a history of heterosexual contact and injecting drug use was reported in 4%.

HIV Testing in Sexual Health Clinics

Five sexual health clinics in Adelaide, Brisbane, Darwin, Melbourne and Sydney tested 6,128 people in the period 1 July to 30 September 1995 who were not previously known to have HIV infection.

- Of 2,522 people reported as having been tested for the first time, 10 (0.4%) were found to have HIV infection.
- Of 3,466 people reported as having been retested following a previous negative test, 9 (0.03%) were found to have HIV infection.
- Of 79 males and 33 females who reported a history of injecting drug use and who were tested for HIV antibody for the first time, 1 male was newly diagnosed with HIV infection.

New HIV infections

During the third quarter of 1995, 49 males and 2 females were reported as having newly acquired HIV infection, identified by a negative test within the 12 months prior to diagnosis or the diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness. Exposure to HIV was attributed to heterosexual contact and injecting drug use in 1 male and 1 female.

For further information, contact the Epidemiology Unit of the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research on (02) 332 4648
All data in this update are provisional and subject to future revision

The HIV epidemic in Australia

A cumulative profile to January 1996

