



National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

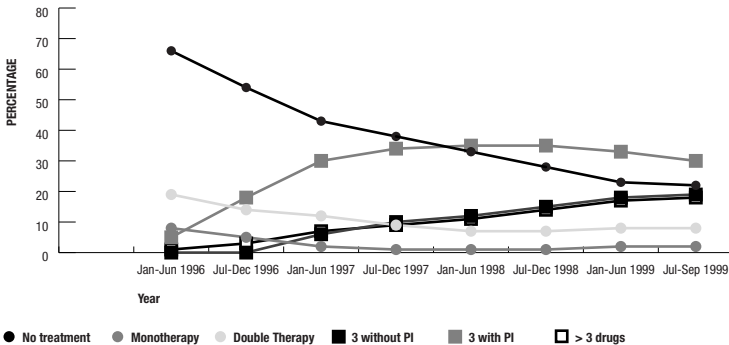
Australian HIV Surveillance Report

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The Australian HIV Observational Database

In Australia, use of combination antiretroviral treatment in HIV medicine has led to reduced morbidity and mortality associated with HIV infection (NCHECR 1999a, Correll *et al* 1998). Current standard of care guidelines in Australia recommend early intervention in the course of HIV infection, with treatments generally based on combinations of three antiretroviral drugs usually including a protease inhibitor (CTTAC 1997). Sixty percent of people with diagnosed HIV infection in Australia are currently estimated to make use of antiretroviral treatments, with over 80% of these people receiving three or more drugs (Law *et al* 1998a). However, there is a lack of ongoing information on demographic factors, markers of HIV infection stage and antiretroviral treatment choices.

Figure 1.1 Antiretroviral treatment among people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database by year and specific treatment



The pattern of antiretroviral treatment, based on information contributed to the observational database pilot study by three sites in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, has been reported previously (Law *et al* 1999). Here, we report the results of the first Australian HIV Observational Database (AHOD) data exchange, which took place in September 1999.

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. In the longer term, the AHOD will form an ongoing prospective cohort study of people with HIV infection. This will be useful for assessing associations between trends in HIV treatments and HIV disease outcomes. **continued page 3...**

The National Centre is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care through the Australian National Council on AIDS, Hepatitis C and Related Diseases (ANCAHRD) and is affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine, The University of New South Wales.

Announcements

National meetings

The Australasian Sexual Health Conference Ven Troppo will be held in Darwin, Northern Territory, on 21 – 24 June 2000.

Further information may be obtained from Dart Associates,
PO Box 781, Lane Cove NSW 2066.
Telephone: 02 9418 9396 / 97
Facsimile: 02 9418 9398
E-mail: dartconv@mpx.com.au

The 12th Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine will be held in Melbourne, Victoria, on 12 – 15 October 2000.

Further information may be obtained from ASHM Conference Secretariat,
GPO Box 2609, Sydney NSW 2001.
Telephone: 02 9241 1478
Facsimile: 02 9251 3552
E-mail: ashm2000@icmsaust.com.au
Website: <http://www.unsw.edu.au/ashm/ashm.html>

International meeting

The XIII International AIDS Conference will be held in Durban, South Africa, on 9 – 14 July 2000. Program updates are available through the web page: <http://www.aids2000.com>

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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. A pilot study demonstrated that electronic transfer and combination of core variables was a feasible method for creating an observational database (Law *et al* 1998b).

Data will be collected from participating clinical sites both prospectively and retrospectively. At the time of inclusion into the AHOD, available retrospective data on stage of HIV disease, and antiretroviral and prophylactic treatments, will be collected. Reasons for stopping antiretroviral treatment will be collected prospectively only. It is anticipated that within the next two years, in excess of 2,000 people will be enrolled on the database.

Although over 30 clinical sites across Australia have agreed to participate in the AHOD overall, data were received from 12 sites for the first reporting period, July to September 1999. By September 1999, 766 people (96% male) were enrolled on the AHOD. Metropolitan sites reported 80% of the people included on the AHOD. The most common mode of HIV exposure was male homosexual contact (85%), and the average age at enrolment was 40 years. Other characteristics of the people included on the AHOD are summarised in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Characteristics of 766 people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database, July – September 1999

Characteristic	Number of people
CD4+ cell count¹	
< 50	24
50 – 199	70
200 – 499	281
500+	349
Not reported	42
Mean (SD)	521 (292)
HIV viral load²	
Not detectable	317
401 – 10,000	229
10,000	147
Not reported	73
Estimated year of HIV infection	
< 1985	3
1985 – 1989	23
1990 – 1994	106
1995+	62
Not reported	572
Previous AIDS defining illness	
Yes	111
No	611
Not reported	44

1 CD4+ cell count and HIV viral load at time of first entry into the AHOD

2 Year of HIV infection was estimated as mid date between date of first positive and last negative HIV antibody test

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As most sites have been recording data in their patient management system for several years, information on antiretroviral treatment was available from 1996 onwards. Figure 1.1 illustrates changes over time in antiretroviral treatment. In the first six months of 1996, 66% of the AHOD were not receiving antiretroviral treatment for HIV infection. By September 1999, only 22% were receiving no antiretroviral treatment. The percentage receiving mono- or double therapy had also fallen over time to approximately 2% and 8%, respectively, by September 1999. In contrast, the percentage receiving triple therapy had increased, particularly following the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) which became widely available in Australia from mid-1996. Use of triple therapy which included a protease inhibitor (PI) increased more rapidly than treatment without a protease inhibitor. The percentage of people treated with three drugs including a protease inhibitor peaked in 1998 at approximately 35%, but has since dropped slightly to 30% during 1999. Since 1996, there has also been a progressive increase in the percentage of the AHOD being treated with their second and third antiretroviral combination. The percentage of the AHOD being treated with their third or subsequent combination increased from 2% in the first half of 1996 to more than 35% in July to September 1999.

In the period, July to September 1999, treatment with three or more drugs was more common among men than women (67% versus 43%), among people exposed to HIV through male homosexual contact than other routes of exposure (85% versus 15%) and among older people (75% of people aged 40 years or older, 65% of those aged 30–39 years and 53% of those aged less than 30 years). Treatment with three or more drugs was also more common among people with an AIDS defining illness before entering the AHOD. (These associations are similar to those of the pilot study (Law *et al* 1999), though in multivariate analysis in that study, the association with sex did not persist).

A detailed summary of treatments data from the AHOD is published in the *Australian HIV Observational Database Biannual Treatments Report* (NCHECR 1999b). The *Report* will be published in May and November each year and single copies are freely available by contacting the NCHECR.

Reported by

Australian HIV Observational Database

References

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- Law MG, Anderson J, Cui J, Duncombe C, Mallal S, Roth N, Fagan D, Smith D, Bloch M and Grulich A. Trends in antiretroviral treatment for people with HIV in Australia: an observational database pilot study. *Venerology* 1999; 12: 97–103
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- National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research. *HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmissible Infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 1999*. National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, The University of New South Wales, Sydney 1999a <http://www.med.unsw.edu.au>
- National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research. *Australian HIV Observational Database Biannual Treatments Report*. 1999; 1 (1). The University of New South Wales, Sydney, November 1999b

Contributing Sites

NSW

- The Medical and Vein Centre, Coffs Harbour – Dr David Ellis
407 Bourke Street, Surry Hills – Dr David Baker*
Holdsworth House General Practice, Darlinghurst – Dr David Austin
SHAIDS, Lismore – Dr Kieran Mutimer; Nikki Keeffe
Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, Marrickville – Dr Catherine O'Connor; Carla Gorton
Sexual Health Clinic, Gosford – Dr Debbie Allen, Dr Brian Mulhall*

QLD

- Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, Miami – Dr John Chuah; Wendy Fankhauser (data manager); Bridget Dickson (SHIP Program Manager)
Sexual Health Program, Cairns Base Hospital, Cairns – Dr David Bradford; Chris Wilson

VIC

- The Alfred Hospital, Prahran – Dr Anne Mijch*
Prahran Market Clinic, South Yarra – Dr Norman Roth*
The Centre Clinic, St Kilda – Dr Nicholas Medland
The Carlton Clinic, Carlton – Dr Jonathan Anderson*; John Bal

WA

- Department of Clinical Immunology, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth – Dr Simon Mallal*; Jenny Skett; Corey Moore

AFAO – Alan Brotherton*

NCHECR – Dr Matthew Law*; Kathy Petoumenos*

CHRN – Dr Don Smith*

* Steering committee member

Acknowledgments

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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 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Cases

State/Territory	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
ACT	3	1	1	0	86	8	94	1.2
NSW	166	5	68	7	4572	175	4759	58.0
NT	2	0	3	0	35	0	35	0.4
QLD	37	4	19	2	802	47	851	10.4
SA	15	4	10	2	344	25	369	4.5
TAS	2	0	0	1	44	3	47	0.6
VIC	60	3	24	0	1599	67	1673	20.4
WA	11	3	2	0	344	26	372	4.5
TOTAL[†]	296	20	127	12	7826	351	8200	100.0

Deaths

ACT	0	0	1	1	65	3	68	1.2
NSW	78	1	47	1	3157	114	3279	56.5
NT	1	0	0	0	24	0	24	0.4
QLD	15	3	20	1	560	31	593	10.2
SA	13	1	5	0	229	15	244	4.2
TAS	1	0	1	0	28	2	30	0.5
VIC	41	4	24	1	1252	47	1305	22.5
WA	4	2	1	0	245	16	262	4.5
TOTAL[†]	153	11	99	4	5560	228	5805	100.0

† Total columns in Tables 2.1 – 2.5 and 5.1 include 23 AIDS cases and 17 deaths following AIDS in people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 2.2 Incidence of AIDS per million current population¹ by sex and State/Territory of diagnosis for the two most recent yearly intervals.

State/Territory	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98			1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT	19.6	6.5	13.0	6.5	0.0	3.2
NSW	52.9	1.6	27.1	21.4	2.2	11.7
NT	20.1	0.0	10.6	29.5	0.0	15.6
QLD	21.5	2.3	11.9	10.8	1.1	6.0
SA	20.4	5.3	12.8	13.6	2.7	8.0
TAS	8.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	2.1
VIC	26.1	1.3	13.6	10.3	0.0	5.1
WA	12.0	3.3	7.7	2.1	0.0	1.1
TOTAL	31.8	2.1	16.9	13.5	1.3	7.3

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 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Age Group (year)	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
	0–2	1	0	0	0	9	7	16
3–12	0	0	1	0	20	9	29	0.3
0–12	1	0	1	0	29	16	45	0.5
13–19	0	0	1	0	26	4	30	0.4
20–29	35	7	15	4	1311	94	1418	17.3
30–39	120	9	54	4	3292	122	3421	41.7
40–49	86	3	34	3	2194	56	2252	27.5
50–59	39	0	15	0	735	28	764	9.3
60+	15	1	7	1	239	31	270	3.3
TOTAL[†]	296	20	127	12	7826	351	8200	100.0

Deaths²

Age Group (year)	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
0–2	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	0.2
3–12	0	2	0	0	16	6	22	0.4
0–12	0	2	0	0	21	11	32	0.6
13–19	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	0.3
20–29	15	0	7	0	655	41	706	12.2
30–39	60	5	35	1	2237	81	2323	40.0
40–49	40	4	33	3	1765	43	1810	31.2
50–59	25	0	17	0	657	22	679	11.7
60+	13	0	7	0	212	27	239	4.1
TOTAL[†]	153	11	99	4	5560	228	5805	100.0

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 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)									
Exposure Category	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	212	–	79	–	6561	–	6561	82.9	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	10	–	7	–	354	–	354	4.5	
Injecting drug use	18	5	7	2	162	83	245	3.1	
<i>Heterosexual</i>	10	3	3	2	106	64	170		
<i>Not further specified</i>	8	2	4	0	56	19	75		
Heterosexual contact:	34	13	21	9	279	174	453	5.7	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0	2	0	0	7	17	24		
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	1	–	0	–	37	37		
<i>From high prevalence country</i>	8	5	7	7	47	32	79		
<i>Sex with person from high prevalence country</i>	5	1	3	0	38	13	51		
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	1	0	0	2	9	11		
<i>Sex with HIV–infected person, exposure not specified</i>	1	1	0	0	27	21	48		
<i>Not further specified</i>	20	2	11	2	158	45	203		
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	0	0	110	3	113	1.4	
Receipt of blood/tissue	1	1	1	0	79	59	138	1.7	
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.1	
Total Adults/Adolescents	276	19	115	11	7546	322	7868	99.4	
Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)									
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	1	0	1	0	13	13	26	0.3	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0.1	
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	0	11	3	14	0.2	
Total Children	1	0	1	0	29	16	45	0.6	
Sub–total	277	19	116	11	7575	338	7913	100.0	
Other/undetermined ¹	19	1	11	1	251	13	287		
TOTAL	296	20	127	12	7826	351	8200		

1 The 'Other/undetermined' category includes 23 AIDS cases in people whose sex was reported as transgender. The category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

Table 2.5 Deaths following AIDS by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 September 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Adults/adolescents (13 years and older at diagnosis of AIDS)									
Exposure Category	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	123	–	74	–	4750	–	4750	84.4	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	8	–	5	–	247	–	247	4.4	
Injecting drug use	5	1	7	0	95	49	144	2.6	
<i>Heterosexual</i>	2	0	3	0	72	42	114		
<i>Not further specified</i>	3	1	4	0	23	7	30		
Heterosexual contact:	4	6	8	3	138	105	243	4.3	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0	1	0	0	2	8	10		
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	1	–	1	–	26	26		
<i>From high prevalence country</i>	0	2	1	1	10	12	22		
<i>Sex with person from high prevalence country</i>	2	1	2	0	16	10	26		
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	0	0	1	2	7	9		
<i>Sex with HIV–infected person, exposure not specified</i>	1	0	0	0	22	15	37		
<i>Not further specified</i>	1	1	5	0	86	27	113		
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	1	0	85	3	88	1.6	
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	1	0	1	67	51	118	2.1	
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.1	
Total Adults/Adolescents	141	8	95	4	5383	210	5593	99.4	
Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)									
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0	2	0	0	7	9	16	0.3	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.1	
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	0	11	2	13	0.2	
Total Children	0	2	0	0	21	11	32	0.6	
Sub–total	141	10	95	4	5404	221	5625	100.0	
Other/undetermined ¹	12	1	4	0	156	7	180		
TOTAL	153	11	99	4	5560	228	5805		

1 The 'Other/undetermined' category includes 17 deaths following AIDS in people whose sex was reported as transgender. The category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

The National HIV Database

Table 3.1 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex¹ and State/Territory, cumulative to 30 September 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

State/Territory	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Rate ²
ACT	5	1	7	4	192	25	217	70.4
NSW ³	339	35	287	32	10712	595	11587	181.7
NT	7	3	8	1	107	9	116	60.6
QLD	98	16	95	11	1945	142	2094	60.1
SA	29	4	23	6	669	61	730	49.0
TAS	2	0	2	2	79	6	85	18.0
VIC ⁴	127	9	138	13	3847	211	4095	87.4
WA	35	19	24	7	893	111	1007	54.6
TOTAL⁵	642	87	584	76	18444	1160	19931⁶	105.7

1 Forty two people (19 NSW, 7 QLD, 13 VIC and 3 WA) whose sex was reported as transgender 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 261 people whose sex was not reported.

4 Cumulative total for VIC includes 24 people whose sex was not reported.

5 Cumulative total for Australia includes 285 people whose sex was not reported.

6 Estimated number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, adjusted for multiple reports, was 17,200 (range 16,800 to 17,600). Reference: Law MG, McDonald AM and Kaldor JM. Estimation of cumulative HIV incidence in Australia, based on national case reporting. *Aust NZ J Public Health* 1996; 20: 215 – 217.

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 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Exposure Category	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ¹	%
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	447	–	324	–	12606	–	12606	78.5
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	31	–	26	–	604	–	604	3.8
Injecting drug use	13	8	32	3	545	174	726	4.5
<i>Heterosexual</i>	10	7	17	1	190	119	310	
<i>Not further specified</i>	3	1	15	2	355	55	416	
Heterosexual contact:	76	75	73	55	845	680	1529	9.5
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6	7	2	3	29	82	112	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	6	–	6	–	99	99	
<i>From high prevalence country</i>	19	29	24	20	125	136	262	
<i>Sex with person from high prevalence country</i>	15	7	18	8	126	67	193	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	1	0	1	0	6	13	19	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, exposure not specified</i>	5	14	7	9	50	97	148	
<i>Not further specified</i>	30	12	21	9	509	186	696	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	3	0	227	4	231	1.4
Receipt of blood/tissue	1	2	1	2	106	102	208	1.3
Health care setting ²	0	0	0	0	3	8	11	0.1
Total Adults/Adolescents	568	85	459	60	14936	968	15915	99.1
Children (under 13 years at diagnosis of AIDS)								
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	4	0	1	1	36	26	62	0.4
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0	67	0	67	0.4
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	1	13	8	21	0.1
Total Children	4	0	2	2	116	34	150	0.9
Sub-total	572	85	461	62	15052	1002	16065	100.0
Other/undetermined ³	70	2	123	14	3392	158	3866	
TOTAL	642	87	584	76	18444	1160	19931⁴	

1 Total column includes people whose sex was not reported.

2 'Health care setting' includes 5 cases of occupationally acquired HIV infection and 4 cases of HIV transmission in surgical rooms.

3 The 'Other/undetermined' category includes 3848 adults/adolescents and 18 children. Forty two people whose sex was reported as transgender were included in the 'Other/undetermined' category. The 'Other/undetermined' category was excluded from the calculation of the percentage of cases attributed to each exposure category.

4 See footnotes Table 3.1.

Table 3.3 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 September 1999, and for two previous yearly intervals.

Age Group (years)	1 Oct 97–30 Sep 98		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		Cumulative to 30 Sep 99			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
0–2	3	0	1	1	41	17	59	0.3
3–12	1	0	3	1	90	19	109	0.5
0–12	4	0	4	2	131	36	168	0.8
13–19	6	6	8	9	404	80	493	2.5
20–29	169	37	167	27	6379	477	6974	35.0
30–39	238	31	216	23	6759	308	7177	36.0
40–49	140	10	111	11	3190	123	3362	16.9
50–59	64	0	54	2	1049	50	1112	5.6
60+	20	3	18	2	341	55	398	2.0
Unknown	1	0	6	0	191	31	247	1.2
TOTAL	642	87	584	76	18444	1160	19931	100.0

Table 3.4 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 October 1998 to 30 September 1999 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnoses of HIV infection, by sex and State/Territory and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnoses.

State/Territory	1 Oct 98–31 Mar 99		1 Apr 99–30 Sep 99		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
ACT	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
NSW	23	0	23	0	46	0	46
NT	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
QLD	10	0	16	1	26	1	27
SA	3	0	2	0	5	0	5
TAS	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
VIC	21	0	15	2	36	2	38
WA	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	59	1	58	3	117	4	121

Table 3.5 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 October 1998 to 30 September 1999 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnoses of HIV infection, by sex and exposure category, and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnoses.

Exposure Category	1 Oct 98–31 Mar 99		1 Apr 99–30 Sep 99		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	50	–	46	–	96	–	96
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	5	–	3	–	8	–	8
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	1	0	5	1	6	1	7
Heterosexual contact	2	1	4	2	6	3	9
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	59	1	58	3	117	4	121

Table 3.6 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 October 1998 to 30 September 1999 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnoses of HIV infection, by sex and age group and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnoses.

Age Group (years)	1 Oct 98–31 Mar 99		1 Apr 99–30 Sep 99		1 Oct 98–30 Sep 99		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
13–19	4	0	2	0	6	0	6
20–29	25	1	20	1	45	2	47
30–39	19	0	23	2	42	2	44
40–49	9	0	7	0	16	0	16
50–59	1	0	4	0	5	0	5
60+	1	0	2	0	3	0	3
TOTAL	59	1	58	3	117	4	121

Sentinel surveillance of HIV infection in sexual health 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 sexual health clinic, during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1999.

Sexual Health Clinic	Seen at Clinic		Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Sydney Sexual Health Centre, NSW	1102	735	412	247	6	0	6
Livingstone Rd Sexual Health Clinic, NSW	258	344	129	178	1	1	2
Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	915	594	309	183	0	0	0
Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	424	568	142	221	3	0	3
Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA	925	682	672	457	1	0	1
Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC	2016	1633	1184	1089	7	0	7
TOTAL	5640	4556	2848	2375	18	1	19

Table 4.2 Number of people seen who had a *previous negative HIV antibody test*, percent retested for HIV antibody and number (percent) newly diagnosed with HIV infection by sex and sexual health clinic, during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1999.

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	687	–	68.1	–	6	–	6	1.4
Homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	79	–	60.8	–	0	–	0	0.0
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	210	147	59.5	46.3	0	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	1749	1749	55.2	57.2	1	0	1	0.1
<i>outside Australia</i>	238	182	58.0	45.1	0	0	0	0.0
<i>within Australia only</i>	1511	1567	54.8	58.6	1	0	1	0.1
Sex worker	–	302	–	74.8	–	0	0	0.0
Sex worker and injecting drug use	–	45	–	64.4	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	97	126	88.7	76.2	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2822	2369	60.0	59.9	7	0	7	0.2

Table 4.3 Number of people seen 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 to 30 September 1999.

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	401	–	43.6	–	6	–	6	3.4
Homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	29	–	72.4	–	3	–	3	14.3
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	82	80	73.2	72.5	0	1	1	0.8
Heterosexual contact <i>outside Australia</i>	1623	1690	50.5	56.2	1	0	1	0.1
<i>within Australia only</i>	131	120	61.8	55.0	0	0	0	0.0
Sex worker	1492	1570	49.5	56.3	1	0	1	0.1
Sex worker and injecting drug use	–	79	–	68.4	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	–	13	–	84.6	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	397	296	20.2	29.4	1	0	1	0.6
TOTAL	2532	2158	45.6	53.8	11	1	12	0.5

Table 4.4 Number of people seen, 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 to 30 September 1999.

Age Group (Years)	Seen at Clinic		Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
13–19	181	497	102	227	0	0	0
20–29	2215	2414	1218	1274	7	0	7
30–39	1857	1075	916	581	7	1	8
40–49	839	424	376	233	3	0	3
50–59	385	112	173	49	1	0	1
60+	163	33	63	11	0	0	0
Not reported	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5640	4556	2848	2375	18	1	19

Table 4.5 Number of people diagnosed with specific sexually transmissible infections¹ other than HIV, by sex, exposure category and whether or not they were tested for HIV antibody² during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1999.

Exposure Category	Tested for HIV antibody		Not tested for HIV antibody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual/bisexual contact	20	–	33	–
Homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	6	–	8	–
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	5	4	4	3
Heterosexual contact <i>outside Australia</i>	47	30	63	36
<i>within Australia only</i>	9	3	10	4
Sex worker	38	27	53	32
Sex worker and injecting drug use	–	3	–	1
Other/undetermined	–	0	–	0
Other/undetermined	2	3	3	4
TOTAL	80	40	111	44

1 Specific sexually transmissible infections 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.

Report from WHO Western Pacific Region

Dr G Pomeroy, Regional Advisor, WHO Regional Office, Manila.

Table 5.1 AIDS and HIV in the WHO Western Pacific Region by country, based on reports available at 30 September 1999.

CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES						
Country/Area	Male	Female	Children <13 Years	Total	AIDS Rate ¹	Cumulative HIV Diagnoses
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Australia ¹	7826	351	45	8200	43.2	19931
Brunei	11	1	0	12	3.1	498
Cambodia	108	23	333	4834	4.2	24028
China	269	18	1	417	0.0	12639
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Fed. S. Micronesia	2	0	0	2	1.8	2
Fiji	2	1	0	8	1.0	43
French Polynesia	4	0	0	54	24.9	174
Guam	45	4	0	60	29.6	129
Hong Kong	314	35	5	409	4.2	1255
Japan	1007	162	12	2065	1.2	6019
Kiribati	3	1	0	10	2.6	25
Laos	42	29	2	105	0.7	367
Macao	11	2	0	17	2.2	197
Malaysia	1696	108	34	2894	3.0	30593
Marshall Islands	1	1	0	2	3.8	9
Mongolia	0	0	0	1	0.0	2
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0.0	1
New Caledonia	52	14	2	67	26.9	189
New Zealand	657	37	5	694	18.9	1396
Niue	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
N. Mariana Islands	4	1	0	8	10.4	15
Paiau	1	0	0	1	5.8	1
Papual New Guinea	215	196	21	618	5.4	1741
Philippines	219	123	7	404	0.5	1259
Rep. of Korea	104	11	0	145	0.1	964
Samoa	4	2	2	6	3.7	10
Singapore	389	30	4	484	9.2	930
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0.0	2
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Tonga	7	1	0	8	6.1	11
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0.0	1
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Vietnam	1008	157	8	2736	1.0	14509
Wallis and Futuna	1	0	0	1	7.1	2
TOTAL[†]	14002	1308	481	24262	0.8	116942

¹ AIDS cases per 100,000 total current population.

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Australian HIV Surveillance Report

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

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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 sexual health 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 sexual health 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.

Abbreviations: HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus, and unless otherwise specified, refers to HIV-1 only. AIDS is the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and STI stands for sexually transmissible infection. 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.

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