



National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

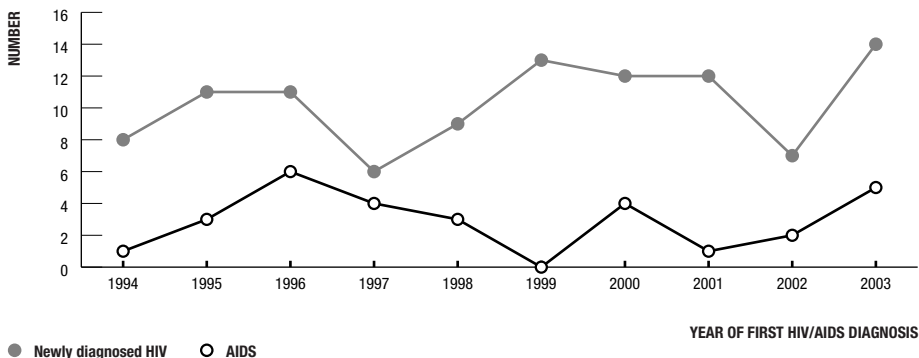
Australian HIV Surveillance Report

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HIV/AIDS diagnoses among people seen at the Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, Miami, Queensland, in 2003

The Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic (GCSHC) provides sexual health services for an estimated population of 455,000 people (June 2003), resident in the south-east corner of Queensland. The annual number of people seen at the GCSHC ranges between 2,500 and 2,700, generating up to 10,000 attendances each year. An ambulatory HIV clinic provides sexual health services to around 160 people, who generate up to 1,300 clinic attendances annually. From 1993, information on HIV infection and other sexually transmissible infections among people attending the GCSHC has been captured on the Sexual Health Information Program (SHIP), a real-time inter-relational database. Here, we make use of the SHIP database to report the pattern of diagnosed HIV infection among people seen at the GCSHC in 2003.

Figure 1.1 People with diagnosed HIV/AIDS seen at the Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic in 2003 by year of HIV/AIDS diagnosis



During 2003, 1,023 males and 1,383 females were seen at the GCSHC. Fifty percent of males and 46% of females not previously known to have HIV infection were tested for HIV antibody and a total of 6 males and one female was newly diagnosed with HIV infection, giving a prevalence of newly diagnosed HIV infection at the GCSHC of 1.3% and 0.2%, respectively.

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

Announcements

National meetings

The **Australasian Sexual Health Conference 2004** will be held at the Hotel Grand Chancellor, Hobart, on 22 – 24 August 2005. Further information may be obtained from Sexual Health Conference 2005,

Locked Mail Bag 5057, Darlinghurst NSW 1300 Australia.

Telephone: +61 2 9368 2718

Facsimile: +61 2 9331 6537

E-mail: conferenceinfo@ashm.org.au

Website: www.ashm.org.au/conference2005

The **17th Annual Conference of Australasian Society for HIV Medicine** will be held at the Hotel Grand Chancellor, Hobart, on 24 – 27 August 2005. Further information may be obtained from ASHM Conference 2005,

Locked Mail Bag 5057, Darlinghurst NSW 1300 Australia.

Telephone: +61 2 9368 2718

Facsimile: +61 2 9331 6537

E-mail: conferenceinfo@ashm.org.au

Website: www.ashm.org.au/conference2005

An additional seven cases of HIV infection newly diagnosed in 2004 at a clinic other than the GCSHC were managed at the GCSHC. Overall, 33% of males and 45% of females seen in 2003 had ever been tested for HIV infection, and 150 males and 20 females, including about 10% who were resident in northern New South Wales, were living with diagnosed HIV infection, giving an estimated prevalence of 37 per 100,000 population. A total of 682 males and 762 females seen at the GCSHC in 2003 remained untested for HIV antibody.

The majority of the 170 people with diagnosed HIV infection who were seen at the GCSHC in 2003 were born in Australia (77.6%) and 12 cases (7.1%) were born in New Zealand. Among the other 26 overseas born cases, 9 (5.3%) were born in countries in Asia, 8 (4.7%) were born in the United Kingdom, 5 (2.9%) were born in European countries other than the United Kingdom, 3 (1.8%) were born in countries in sub-Saharan Africa and 1 (0.6%) case was born in North America. Exposure to HIV was attributed to male homosexual contact in 73.5% of cases and a history of injecting drug use was also recorded for 5.9%. A history of injecting drug use, without a reported history of male homosexual contact, was recorded in 6.5% of cases, 13.5% reported a history of heterosexual contact only and HIV exposure history remained undetermined in 1 case (0.6%). A partner from a high prevalence country, a partner with a history of injecting drug use or a partner with a history of sexual contact with men was reported in 17%, 13% and 9% of cases attributed to heterosexual contact only. A partner at risk of HIV infection was not reported in 61% of cases attributed to heterosexual contact. Median age of the cases when seen at the GCSHC in 2003 was 42 years.

Of the 170 cases seen at the GCSHC in 2003, 67 (39.4%) had been first diagnosed with HIV infection prior 1994, 45 (26.5%) were newly diagnosed in 1994 – 1998 and 58 (34.1%) were newly diagnosed in 1999 – 2003 (Figure 1.1). Of the 45 cases whose HIV infection was newly diagnosed in 1994 – 1998, 28.8% had evidence for newly acquired HIV infection whereas 32.7% of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection in 1999 – 2003 were newly acquired. CD4+ cell count for almost half (48%) of the cases of HIV infection seen at the GCSHC in 2003 was above 500 cells/ μ l, 43% had count of 200 – 500 and 9% had a CD4+ cell count of less than 200 cells/ μ l. All cases with a CD4+ cell count of less than 200 cells/ μ l and 68% of cases with a CD4+ cell count above 200 cells/ μ l were treated with three or more antiretroviral agents. A total of 30 people with HIV infection had been diagnosed with AIDS, including 36% with late HIV presentation, defined as HIV infection newly diagnosed within three months of AIDS diagnosis. While the prevalence of diagnosed HIV infection among people seen at the GCSHC in 2003 was about half that for Australia (69 per 100,000 population), the pattern of diagnosed HIV infection, with respect to country of birth, source of exposure to HIV, and the proportion with newly acquired HIV infection or late HIV presentation, was broadly similar to that reported for Australia as a whole.

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Acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge the committed contributions of all the clinicians and administrative staff to the management of people with HIV/AIDS at GCSHC.

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National AIDS Registry

Table 1.1 Cases of AIDS and deaths following AIDS by sex and State/Territory in which diagnosis of AIDS was made, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Cases

State/Territory	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total†	%
ACT	3	0	2	1	92	9	101	1.1
NSW	96	3	90	3	5 094	220	5 329	57.0
NT	1	0	2	1	41	1	42	0.4
QLD	29	4	22	4	964	61	1 027	11.0
SA	5	1	8	0	385	30	416	4.4
TAS	1	1	1	0	48	4	52	0.6
VIC	39	4	33	2	1 844	91	1 945	20.8
WA	10	2	8	0	407	34	443	4.7
Total	184	15	166	11	8 875	450	9 355	100.0

Deaths

State/Territory	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total†	%
ACT	0	1	1	1	71	6	77	1.2
NSW	37	3	36	2	3 443	127	3 579	56.1
NT	1	0	0	0	26	0	26	0.4
QLD	14	2	12	2	626	40	668	10.5
SA	7	2	10	0	262	20	282	4.4
TAS	1	0	1	0	33	2	35	0.5
VIC	13	0	11	1	1 352	58	1 418	22.2
WA	2	2	3	0	277	22	300	4.7
Total	75	10	74	6	6 090	275	6 385	100.0

† Totals include 30 AIDS cases and 20 deaths following AIDS in people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 1.2 Incidence of AIDS per million current population¹ by sex and State/Territory of diagnosis for the two most recent yearly intervals

State/Territory	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03			1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT	18.8	0.0	9.3	12.5	6.1	9.3
NSW	29.3	0.9	15.1	27.0	0.9	13.9
NT	9.6	0.0	5.0	19.1	10.6	15.1
QLD	15.5	2.1	8.8	11.5	2.1	6.8
SA	6.6	1.3	3.9	10.6	0.0	5.9
TAS	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	2.1
VIC	15.8	1.6	8.6	13.5	0.8	7.1
WA	10.3	2.1	6.2	8.1	0.0	4.1
Total	18.8	1.5	10.1	16.7	1.1	8.9

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

Table 1.3 Cases of AIDS and deaths following AIDS by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Cases¹

Age group (years)	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total†	
0–2	0	0	0	0	9	9	18	0.2
2–12	0	0	0	0	21	10	31	0.3
0–12	0	0	0	0	30	19	49	0.5
13–19	0	0	0	0	27	4	31	0.3
20–29	14	3	9	1	1 400	110	1 523	16.3
30–39	55	9	63	4	3 684	169	3 863	41.3
40–49	64	3	51	2	2 520	75	2 599	27.8
50–59	38	0	29	3	907	38	948	10.1
60+	13	0	14	1	307	35	342	3.7
Total	184	15	166	11	8 875	450	9 355	100.0

Deaths²

Age group (years)	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total†	
0–2	0	0	0	0	5	6	11	0.2
2–12	0	0	0	0	17	6	23	0.3
0–12	0	0	0	0	22	12	34	0.5
13–19	0	0	0	0	14	3	17	0.3
20–29	1	2	2	1	689	48	748	11.7
30–39	23	5	21	2	2 420	100	2 527	39.6
40–49	30	2	26	3	1 946	49	1 997	31.3
50–59	15	1	17	0	747	31	778	12.2
60+	6	0	8	0	252	32	284	4.4
Total	75	10	74	6	6 090	275	6 385	100.0

1 Cases are classified by age at diagnosis.

2 Deaths are classified by age at death.

Table 1.4 Cases of AIDS by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Exposure category	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	130	–	114	–	7 330	–	7 330	81.4
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	16	–	13	–	422	–	422	4.7
Injecting drug use	8	2	7	0	200	93	293	3.2
<i>Heterosexual</i>	8	1	3	0	129	70	199	
<i>Not further specified</i>	0	1	4	0	71	23	94	
Heterosexual contact	23	12	19	9	396	248	644	7.1
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1	1	1	1	9	26	35	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	1	–	2	–	45	45	
<i>From a high prevalence country</i>	3	4	3	4	74	59	133	
<i>Sex with person from a high prevalence country</i>	3	2	5	2	62	19	81	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	0	0	0	2	10	12	
<i>Sex with HIV infected person, exposure not specified</i>	0	2	2	0	37	33	70	
<i>Not further specified</i>	16	2	8	0	212	56	268	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	1	0	119	3	122	1.4
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	1	1	0	79	65	144	1.6
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.0
Total Adults/Adolescents	178	15	155	9	8 547	412	8 959	99.4
Children (under 13 years at AIDS diagnosis)								
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0	0	0	0	14	16	30	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	0.1
Total children	0	0	0	0	30	19	49	0.5
Sub-total	178	15	155	9	8 577	431	9 008	100.0
Other/undetermined ¹	6	0	11	2	298	19	347	
Total	184	15	166	11	8 875	450	9 355	

1 The 'Other/undetermined' exposure category includes 30 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 1.5 Deaths following AIDS by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Exposure category	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	55	–	48	–	5 145	–	5 145	83.4
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	7	–	8	–	289	–	289	4.7
Injecting drug use	2	2	6	2	119	57	176	2.9
<i>Heterosexual</i>	0	1	4	1	81	46	127	
<i>Not further specified</i>	2	1	2	1	38	11	49	
Heterosexual contact	5	6	7	4	169	133	302	4.9
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0	1	0	0	4	12	16	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	2	–	1	–	32	32	
<i>From a high prevalence country</i>	0	0	0	2	17	18	35	
<i>Sex with person from a high prevalence country</i>	1	0	2	1	21	10	31	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	
<i>Sex with HIV infected person, exposure not specified</i>	0	1	2	0	24	17	41	
<i>Not further specified</i>	4	2	3	0	101	37	138	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	1	0	95	3	98	1.6
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	1	0	0	68	56	124	2.0
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.0
Total Adults/Adolescents	70	9	70	6	5 886	251	6 137	99.5
Children (under 13 years at death following AIDS)								
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	0	0	0	0	8	10	18	0.3
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.0
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	0	11	2	13	0.2
Total children	0	0	0	0	22	12	34	0.5
Sub-total	70	9	70	6	5 908	263	6 171	100.0
Other/undetermined ¹	5	1	4	0	182	12	214	
Total	75	10	74	6	6 090	275	6 385	

1 The 'Other/undetermined' exposure category includes 20 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 2.1 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex¹ and State/Territory, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

State/Territory	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Rate ²
ACT	5	0	6	2	247	30	277	85.7
NSW ³	411	31	342	52	12 507	759	13 532	201.6
NT	4	2	4	3	121	17	138	69.4
QLD	132	18	112	20	2 373	222	2 604	67.7
SA	26	3	45	4	805	82	888	58.0
TAS	2	1	3	1	88	8	96	20.0
VIC ⁴	187	18	183	20	4 664	303	5 008	101.3
WA	37	12	16	5	1 049	159	1 215	61.8
Total⁵	804	85	711	107	21 854	1 580	23 758⁶	118.8

1 Sixty four people (28 NSW, 9 QLD, 1 SA, 19 VIC and 7 WA) whose sex was reported as transgender are included in the total columns of Tables 2.1 – 2.3

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 238 people whose sex was not reported.

4 Cumulative total for VIC includes 22 people whose sex was not reported.

5 Cumulative total for Australia includes 260 people whose sex was not reported.

6 Estimated number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, adjusted for multiple reports, was 20 955 (range 20 470 to 21 440). 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 2.2 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection for which exposure category was reported, by sex and exposure category, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Exposure category	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ¹	
Male homosexual/ bisexual contact	593	–	527	–	15 352	–	15 352	77.0
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	39	–	27	–	841	–	841	4.2
Injecting drug use	21	5	22	7	642	201	849	4.3
<i>Heterosexual</i>	11	4	10	4	260	146	406	
<i>Not further specified</i>	10	1	12	3	382	55	443	
Heterosexual contact	83	75	74	86	1 211	1 062	2 280	11.4
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3	6	2	3	33	98	131	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	8	–	6	–	137	137	
<i>From a high prevalence country</i>	20	28	21	45	259	315	578	
<i>Sex with person from a high prevalence country</i>	22	8	24	11	229	118	347	
<i>Sex with person with medically acquired HIV</i>	0	0	0	0	4	18	22	
<i>Sex with HIV infected person, exposure not specified</i>	6	15	4	10	71	157	229	
<i>Not further specified</i>	32	10	23	11	615	219	836	
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	218	4	222	1.1
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	0	109	102	211	1.1
Health care setting ²	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	0.1
Total Adults/Adolescents¹	736	80	650	93	18 376	1 378	19 767	99.2
Children (under 13 years at HIV diagnosis)								
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection ³	1	0	0	3	40	34	74	0.4
Haemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	65	0	65	0.3
Receipt of blood/tissue	0	0	0	0	13	9	22	0.1
Total children	1	0	0	3	118	43	161	0.8
Sub-total	737	80	650	96	18 494	1 421	19 928	100.0
Other/undetermined ⁴	67	5	61	11	3 360	159	3 830	
Total¹	804	85	711	107	21 854	1 580	23 758⁵	

1 Total column includes people whose sex was not reported.

2 'Health care setting' includes 6 cases of occupationally acquired HIV infection and 4 cases of HIV transmission in surgical rooms.

3 A total of 326 children were notified as having been born to women with HIV infection, cumulative to 30 June 2004.

4 The 'Other/undetermined' exposure category includes 3 810 adults/adolescents and 20 children. Sixty four 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.

5 See footnote Table 2.1

Table 2.3 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex and age group, cumulative to 30 June 2004, and for two previous yearly intervals

Age group (years)	1 Jul 02 – 30 Jun 03		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		Cumulative to 30 Jun 04			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ¹	
0–2	0	0	0	1	44	22	67	0.3
3–12	1	0	0	2	90	24	114	0.5
0–12	1	0	0	3	134	46	181	0.8
13–19	5	4	4	6	439	98	546	2.3
20–29	173	27	160	43	7 176	639	7 937	33.4
30–39	332	38	282	24	8 180	456	8 748	36.8
40–49	172	9	158	18	3 915	172	4 131	17.4
50–59	94	2	76	9	1 390	65	1 467	6.2
60+	27	5	31	4	461	71	535	2.2
Not reported	0	0	0	0	159	33	213	0.9
Total¹	804	85	711	107	21 854	1 580	23 758	100.0

1 See footnotes Table 2.1

Table 2.4 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnosis of HIV infection, by sex and State/Territory and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnosis

State/Territory	1 Jul 03 – 31 Dec 03		1 Jan 04 – 30 Jun 04		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ²
ACT	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
NSW	61	3	48	2	109	5	114
NT	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
QLD	9	2	18	2	27	4	31
SA	9	1	6	1	15	2	17
TAS	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
VIC ¹	32	0	24	3	56	3	60
WA ¹	3	0	0	0	3	0	4
Total²	114	6	99	8	213	14	229

1 Total includes one person whose sex was reported as transgender.

2 Total includes two people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 2.5 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnosis of HIV infection, by sex and exposure category and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnosis

Exposure category	1 Jul 03 – 31 Dec 03		1 Jan 04 – 30 Jun 04		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ¹
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	100	–	85	–	185	–	185
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use ¹	5	–	4	–	9	–	11
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Heterosexual contact	5	5	8	7	13	12	25
Health care setting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	2	0	1	0	3	0	3
Total¹	114	6	99	8	213	14	229

1 Total includes two people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 2.6 Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the year 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 for which an HIV seroconversion illness was diagnosed or the date of a prior negative test was within one year of diagnosis of HIV infection, by sex and age group and for two six month intervals of HIV diagnosis

Age group (years)	1 Jul 03 – 31 Dec 03		1 Jan 04 – 30 Jun 04		1 Jul 03 – 30 Jun 04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ²
13–19	0	0	1	2	1	2	3
20–29 ¹	43	3	27	5	70	8	79
30–39 ¹	47	1	40	0	87	1	89
40–49	13	2	22	1	35	3	38
50–59	9	0	6	0	15	0	15
60+	2	0	3	0	5	0	5
Total²	114	6	99	8	213	14	229

1 Total includes one person whose sex was reported as transgender.

2 Total includes two people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Sentinel surveillance of HIV infection in sexual health clinics

Table 3.1 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 clinic¹, during the quarter 1 April to 30 June 2004

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	1 425	926	672	371	3	0	3
Livingstone Road Sexual Health Centre, Marrickville, NSW	402	364	174	92	0	1	1
Brisbane Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	851	792	288	193	2	0	2
Gold Coast Sexual Health Clinic, QLD	458	532	112	183	1	0	1
Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, VIC	1 568	1 309	768	568	4	1	5
Total	4 704	3 923	2 014	1 407	10	2	12

1 Data from Clinic 275, Adelaide, SA, not included for this quarter.

Table 3.2 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 exposure category, during the quarter 1 April to 30 June 2004

Exposure category	Previous negative HIV antibody test		% retested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	%
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	1 032	–	60.9	–	9	–	9	1.4
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	69	–	60.9	–	0	–	0	0.0
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	99	77	47.5	48.1	0	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	1 271	1 199	36.2	34.2	0	1	1	0.1
<i>outside Australia</i>	292	219	47.9	44.7	0	0	0	0.0
<i>within Australia only</i>	979	980	32.7	31.8	0	1	1	0.2
Sex worker	–	672	–	52.7	–	0	0	0.0
Sex worker and injecting drug use	–	62	–	48.4	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	81	63	11.1	7.9	0	0	0	0.0
Total	2 552	2 073	46.5	40.3	9	1	10	0.5

Table 3.3 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 April to 30 June 2004

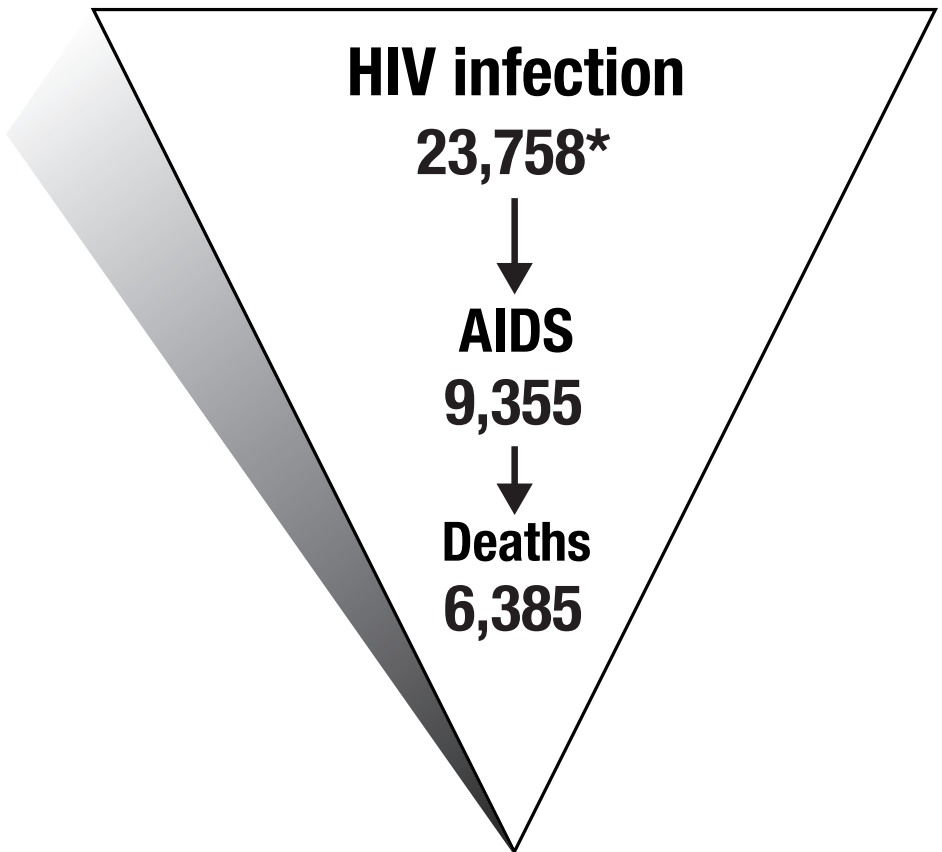
Exposure category	No previous HIV antibody test		% tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection			%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	456	–	52.4	–	0	–	0	0.0
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and injecting drug use	14	–	71.4	–	1	–	1	10.0
Injecting drug use (female and heterosexual male)	61	44	44.3	40.9	0	0	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	1 220	1 501	79.1	31.0	0	0	0	0.0
<i>outside Australia</i>	343	344	64.1	42.7	0	0	0	0.0
<i>within Australia only</i>	877	1 157	82.5	27.5	0	0	0	0.0
Sex worker	–	116	–	64.7	–	0	0	0.0
Sex worker and injecting drug use	–	9	–	55.6	–	0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	159	155	37.0	5.2	0	1	1	4.5
Total	1 910	1 825	43.4	31.3	1	1	2	0.1

Table 3.4 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 April to 30 June 2004

Age group (years)	Seen at Clinic		Tested for HIV antibody		Newly diagnosed with HIV infection		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
13–19	158	362	77	74	1	0	1
20–29	1 836	1 991	870	751	3	1	4
30–39	1 480	1 050	645	408	3	1	4
40–49	755	412	255	140	3	0	3
50–59	329	92	124	33	0	0	0
60+	146	16	43	1	0	0	0
Total	4 704	3 923	2 014	1 407	10	2	12

The HIV Epidemic in Australia

A cumulative profile to 30 June 2004



* Estimated number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, adjusted for multiple reports, was 20,955 (range 20,470 – 21,440)



National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

Australian HIV Surveillance Update

Vol 20 No 4 October 2004

Diagnoses in the second quarter

1 April – 30 June 2004

- a total of 188 diagnoses of HIV infection, 28 diagnoses of AIDS and 16 deaths following AIDS were reported, by 30 September 2004, to have occurred in the second quarter of 2004
- following adjustment for reporting delay, the estimated numbers of AIDS diagnoses and deaths following AIDS occurring in the second quarter of 2004 were 58 and 36
- in comparison, 232 diagnoses of HIV infection, 55 diagnoses of AIDS and 15 deaths following AIDS were reported by 30 September 2004, to have occurred in the second quarter of 2003

New HIV infection

During the second quarter of 2004, 46 cases 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. A history of male homosexual contact, with or without a history of injecting drug use, was reported in 39 (84.8%) cases.

Diagnoses in the year to 30 June 2004

- 827 diagnoses of HIV infection
- 178 diagnoses of AIDS
- 80 deaths following AIDS were reported by 30 September 2004

HIV diagnoses

People diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 30 June 2004 had an average age of 37 years and 1.2% was in the age group 13 – 19 years

- 86.0% were male, 12.9% were female, and sex was not reported or was reported as transgender in 0.8% and 0.2% of cases, respectively
- of 752 cases of HIV infection, newly diagnosed in the year to 30 June 2004 for which an exposure to HIV was reported, 554 (73.7%) were attributed to male homosexual/bisexual contact, with or without a history of injecting drug use.

Total diagnoses to 30 June 2004

- 23,758 diagnoses of HIV infection
- 20,955 diagnoses of HIV infection following adjustment for multiple reporting
- 9,355 diagnoses of AIDS
- 6,385 deaths following AIDS were reported by 30 September 2004

HIV testing in sexual health clinics

Five sexual health clinics in Brisbane, Gold Coast, Melbourne and Sydney tested 3,421 people in the quarter 1 April – 30 June 2004 who were not previously known to have HIV infection

- of 2,828 people reported as having been tested for the first time, 2 (0.1%) were found to have HIV infection
- of 2,181 people reported as having been retested following a previous negative test, 10 (0.5%) were found to have HIV infection
- of 670 men who reported a history of homosexual contact, with or without a history of injecting drug use, who were retested following a previous negative test, 9 (1.3%) was newly diagnosed with HIV infection

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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. High prevalence countries are those of sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and specific countries in South East Asia (Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand), where HIV prevalence is above 1% and transmission 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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State/Territory publications of surveillance data, available through the Internet, are listed below:

NSW Public Health Bulletin	www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/phb/phb.html
The Northern Territory Disease Control Bulletin	www.nt.gov.au/health/cdc/aids_std/report/index.shtml
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in South Australia	www.stdservices.on.net/publications
Victorian Infectious Diseases Bulletin	www.dhs.vic.gov.au/phd/vidb/
Disease WATCH	www.public.health.wa.gov.au/

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