

Bloodborne viral and sexually transmitted infections
in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people:

Annual Surveillance Report

2014

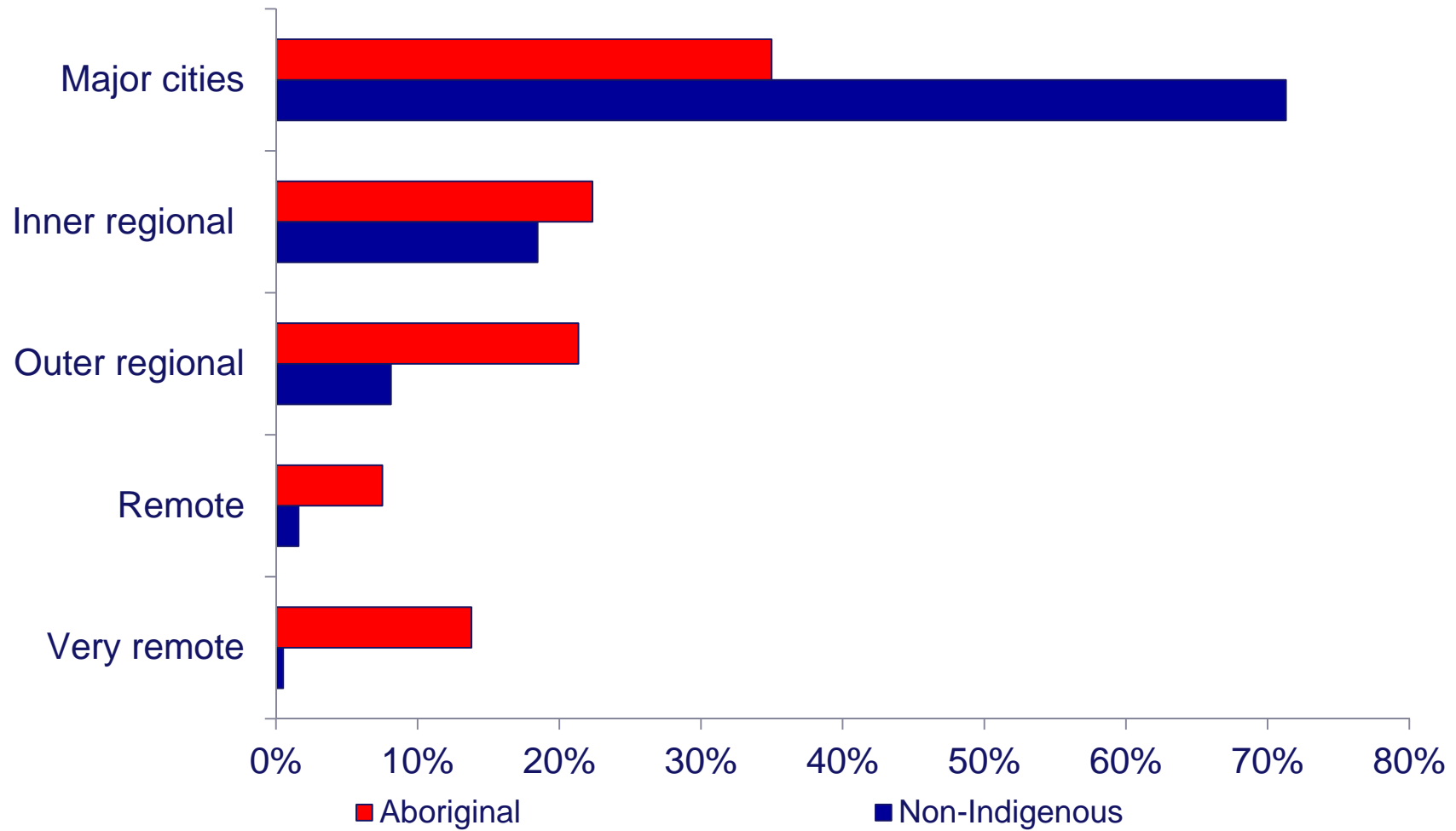


UNSW
AUSTRALIA



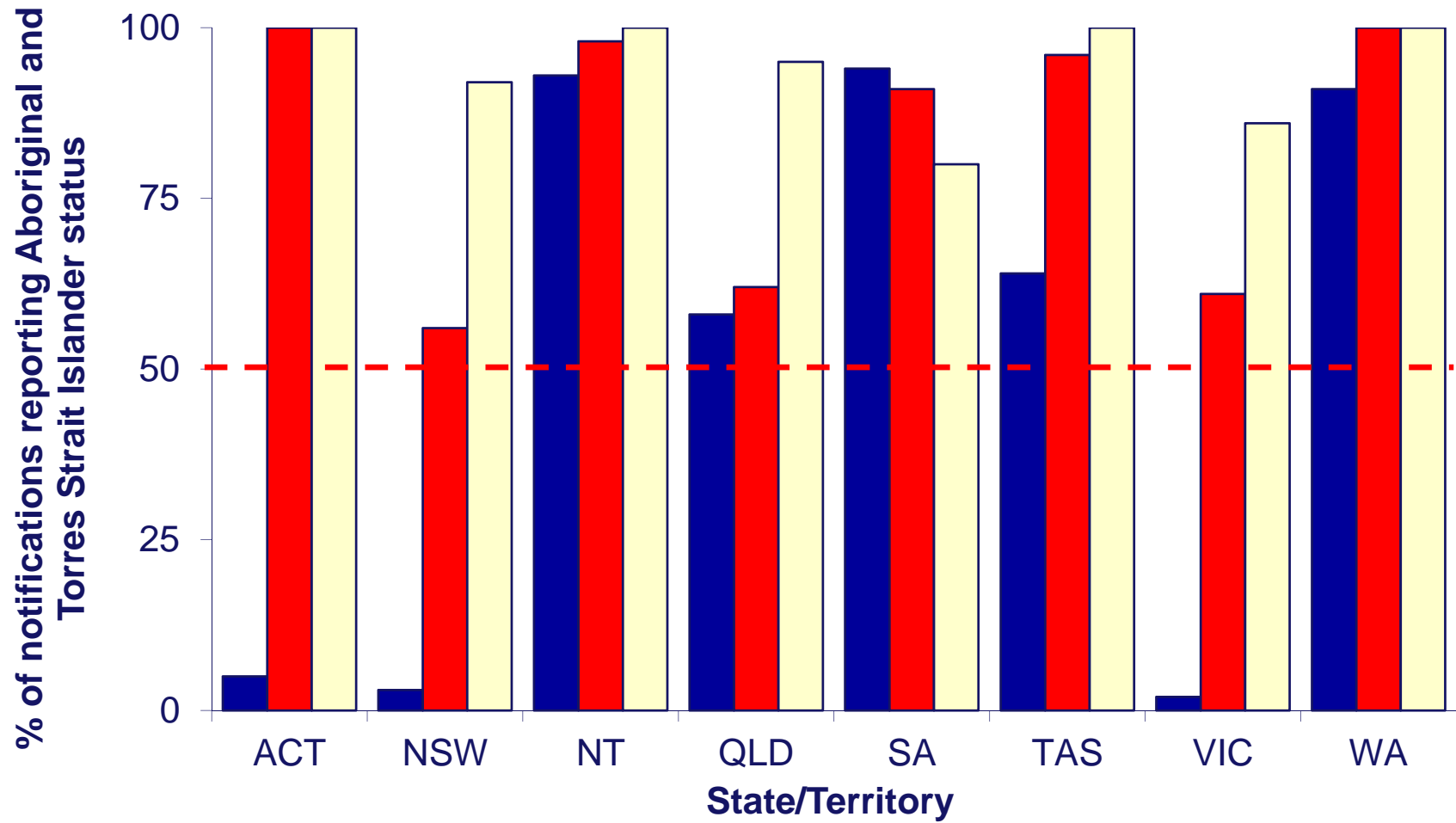
Kirby Institute

Figure 1
Area of residence, 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Figure 2
Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at notification of selected sexually transmissible infections, by State/Territory, 2013

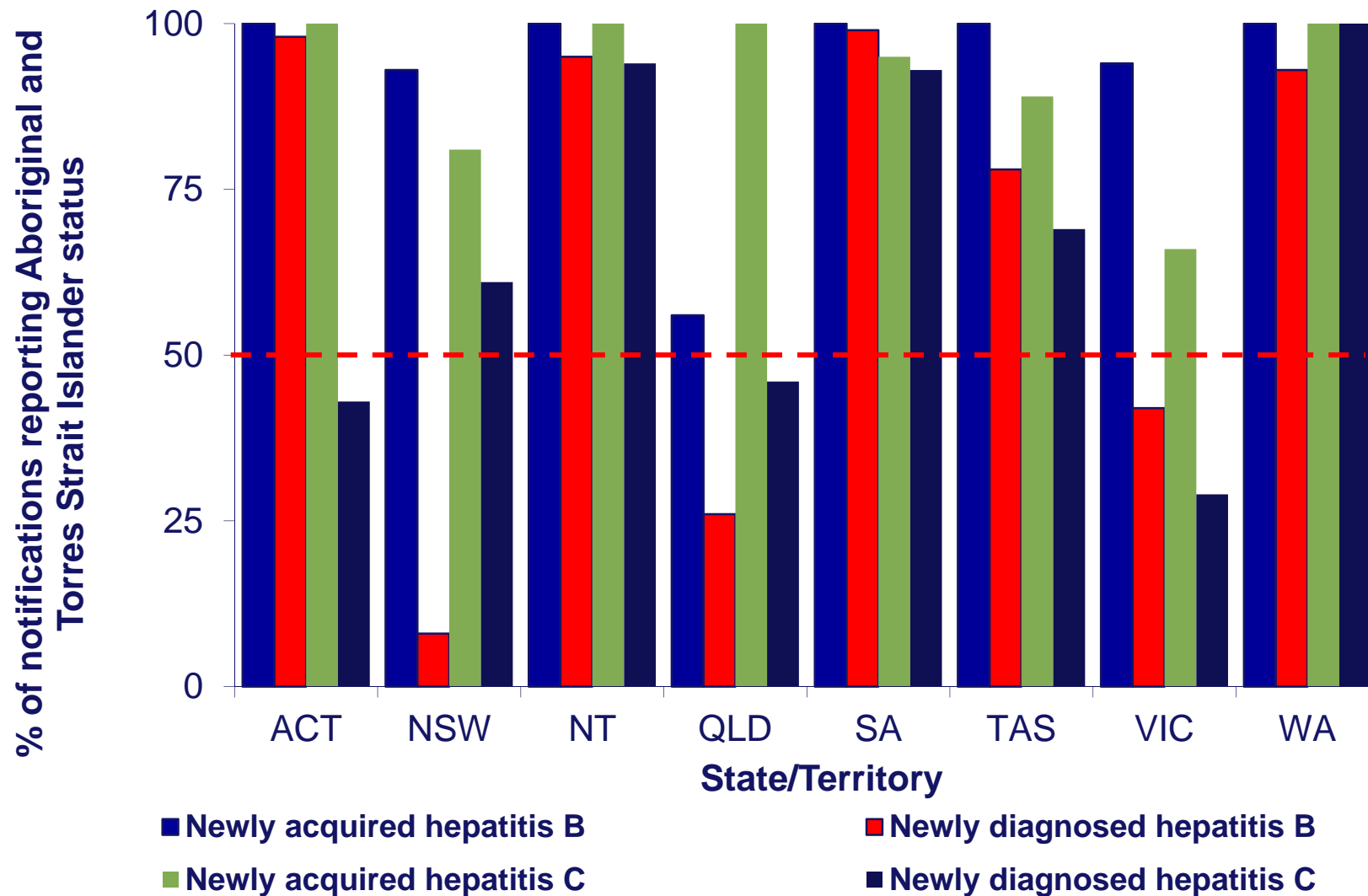


■ Chlamydia ■ Gonorrhoea □ Infectious syphilis

Source: State/Territory health authorities

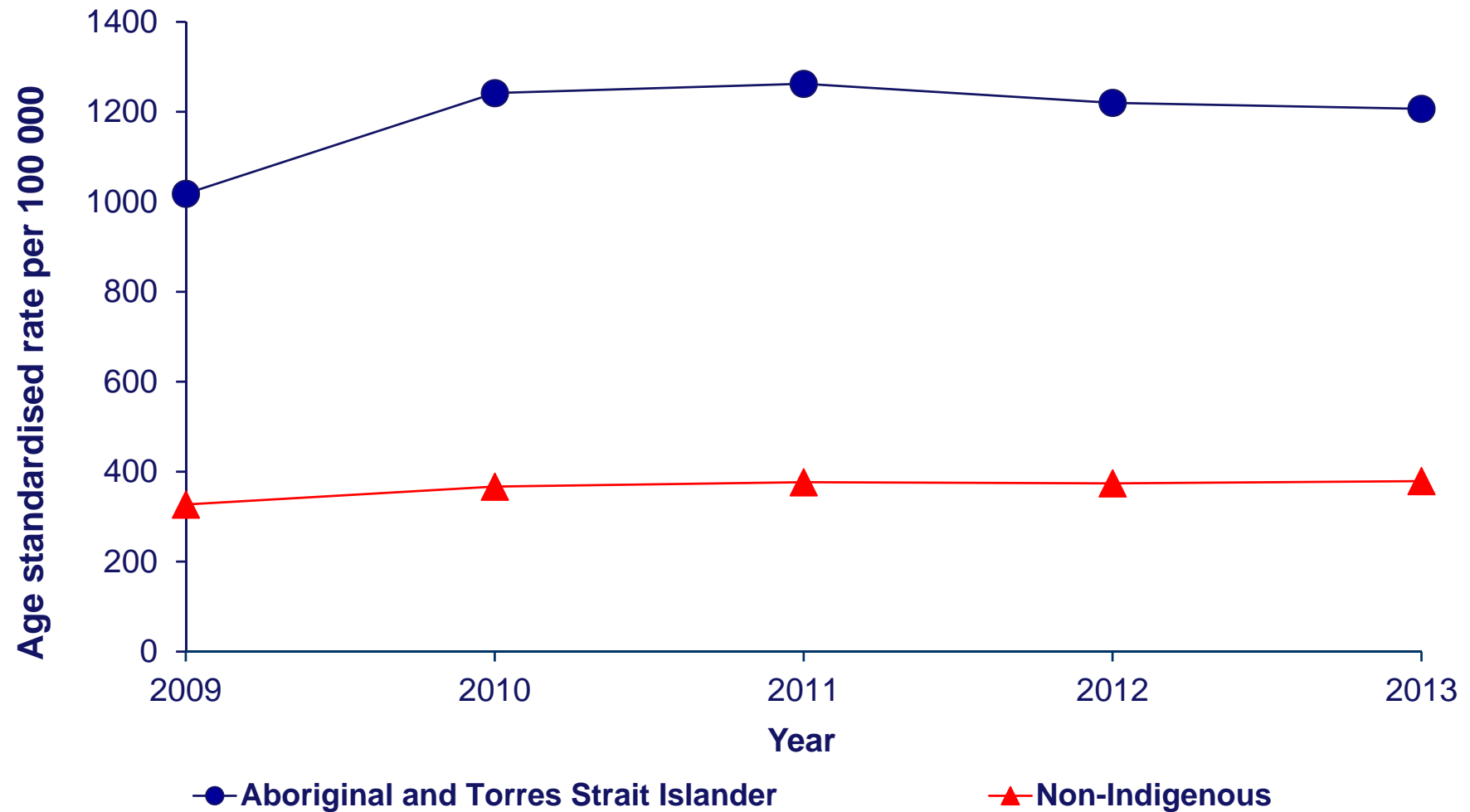
Figure 3

Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at notification of viral hepatitis diagnoses, by State/Territory, 2013



Source: State/Territory health authorities

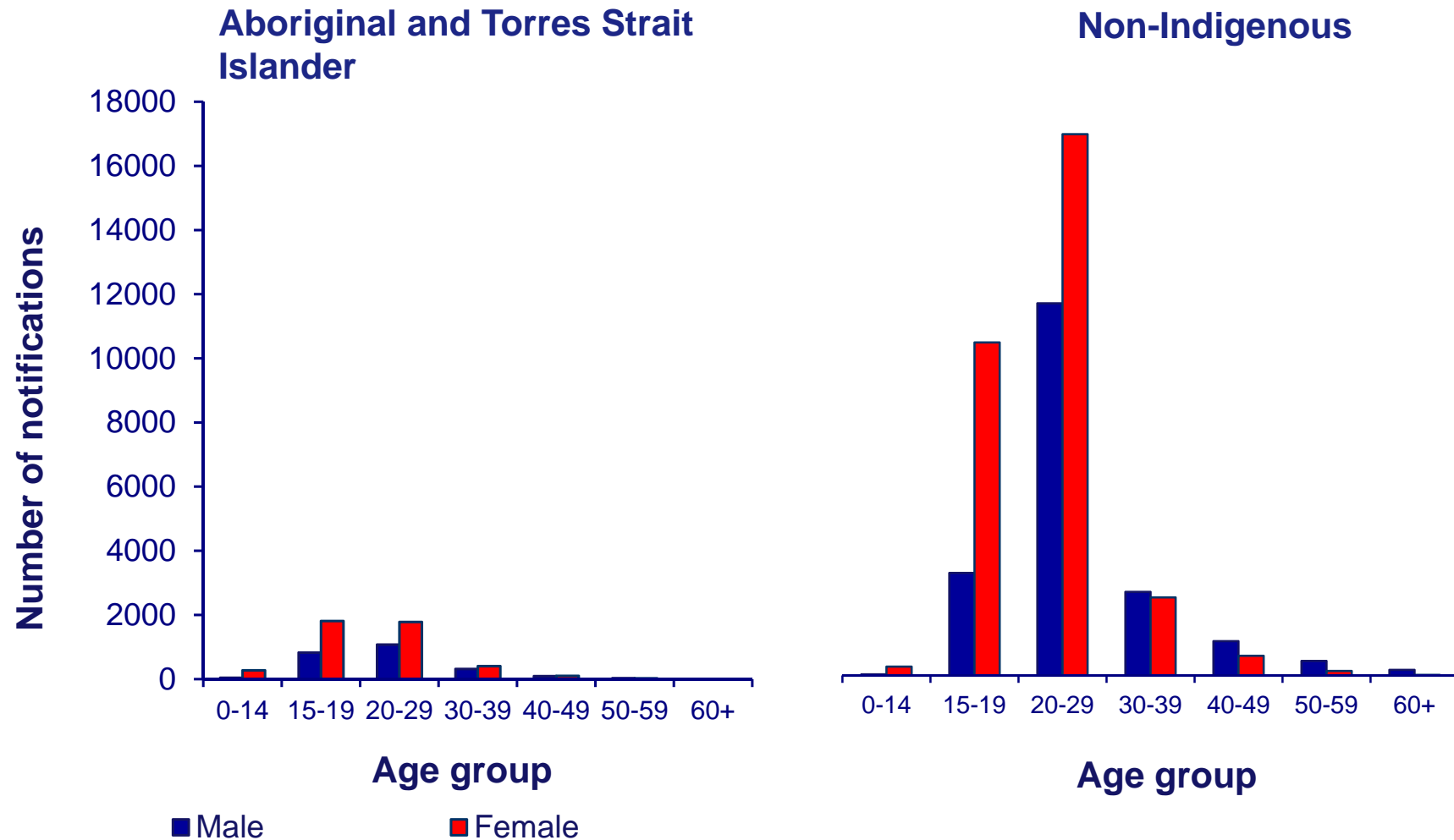
Figure 4
Notification rates of chlamydia infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

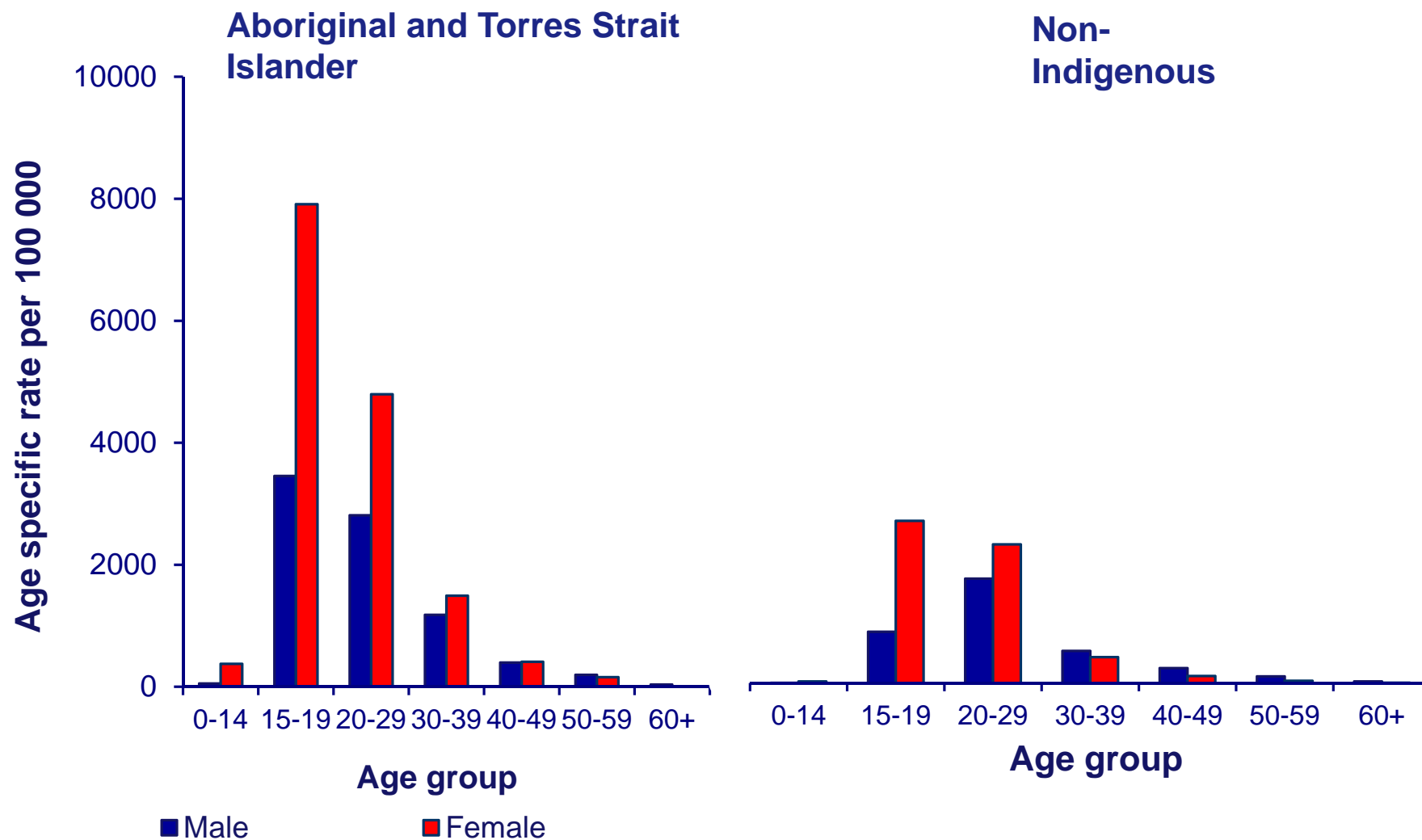
Figure 5
Number of notifications of newly diagnosed chlamydia infections in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

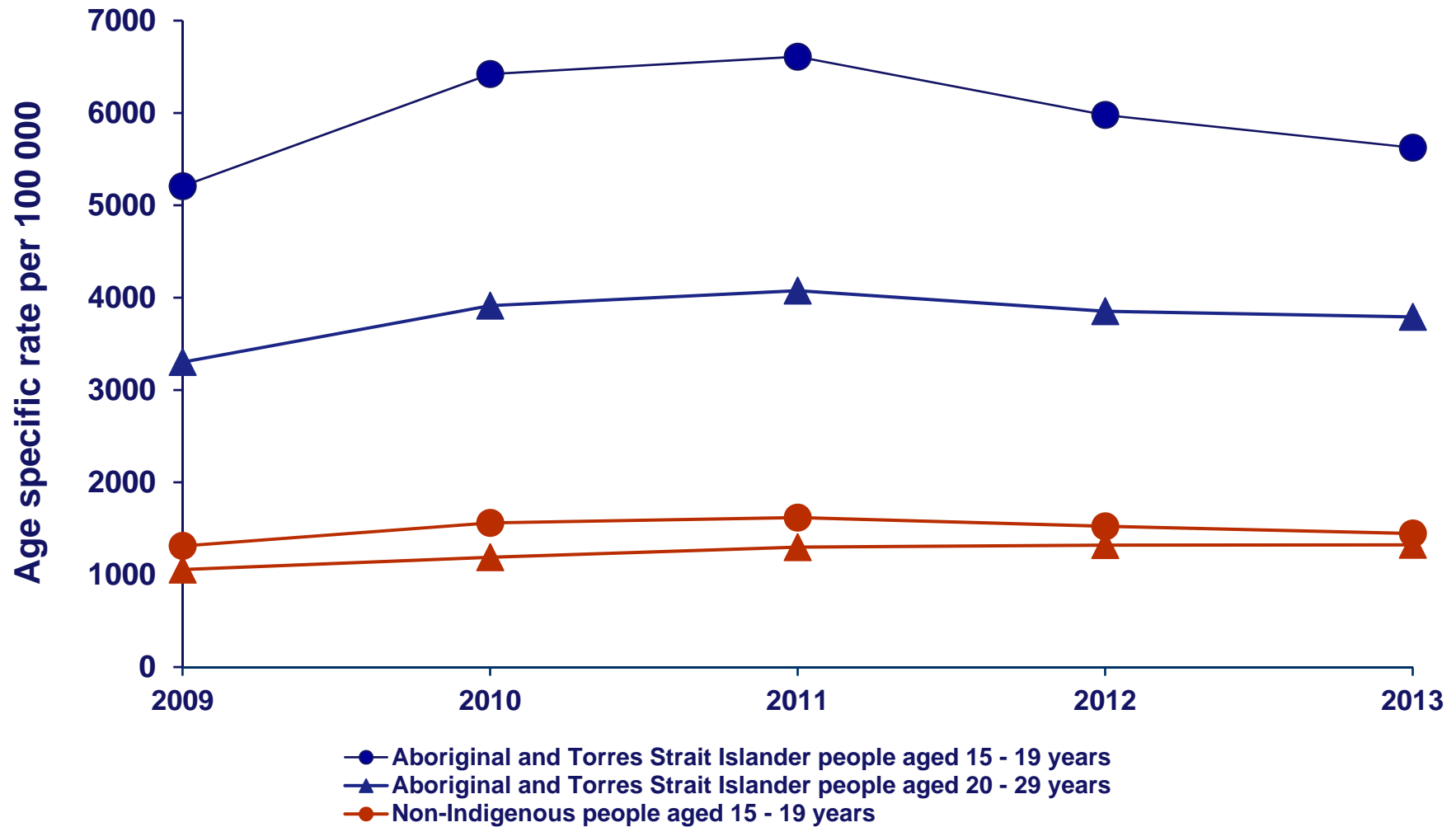
Figure 6
Notification rates of chlamydia infection in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

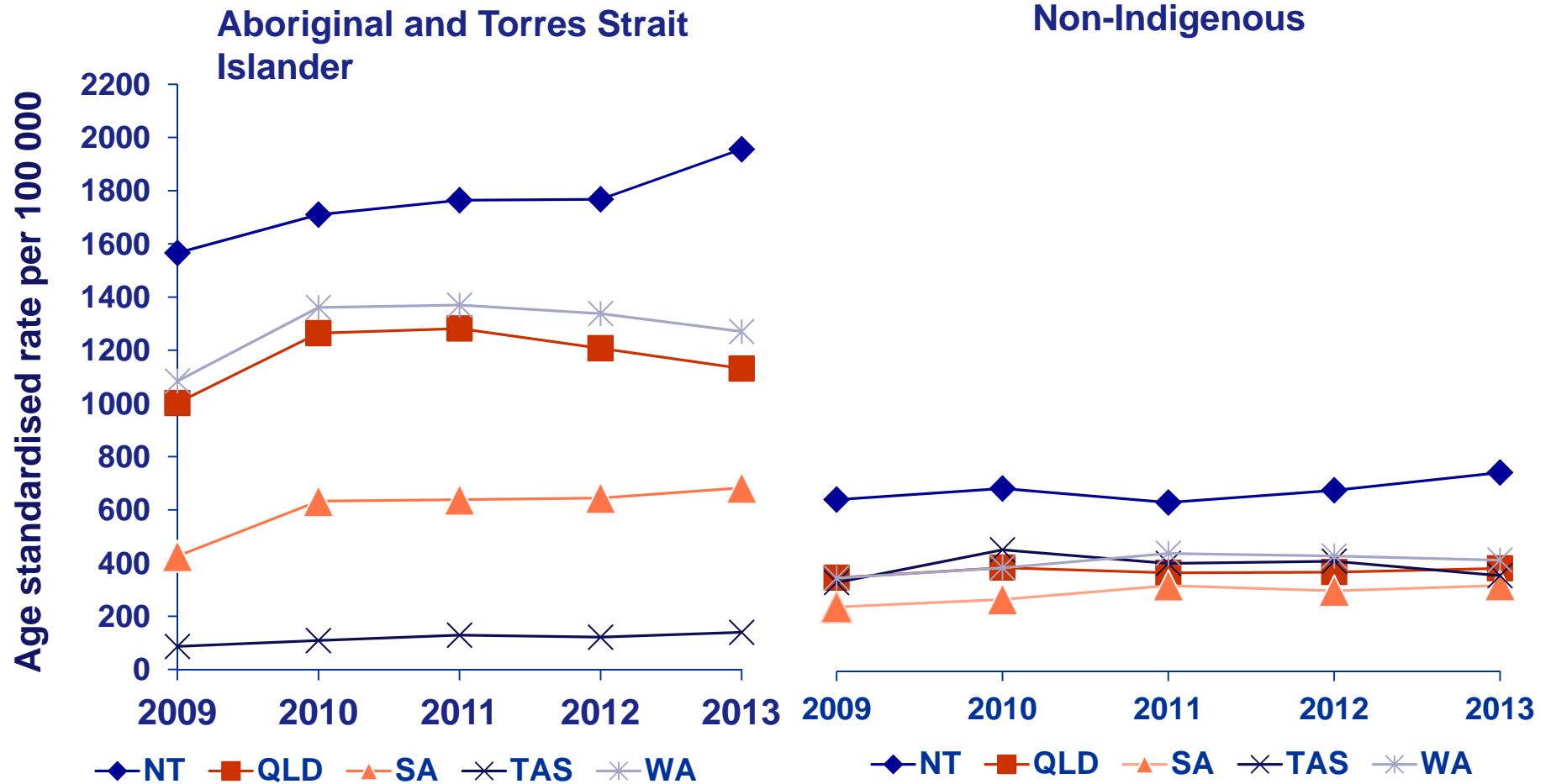
Figure 7
Notification rates of chlamydia infection in selected age groups by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State and Territory health authorities

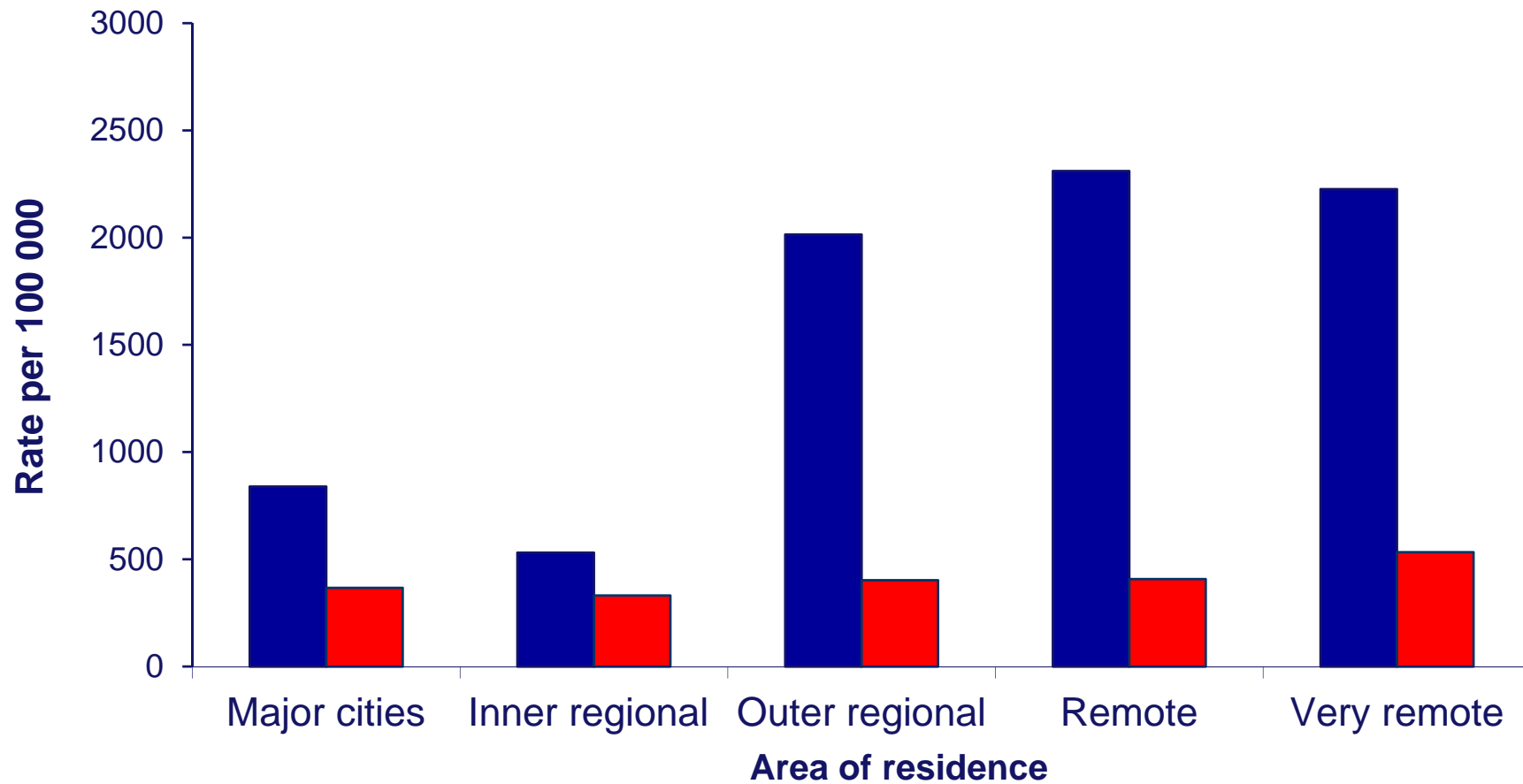
Figure 8
Notification rates of chlamydia infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 9
Notification rates of chlamydia infection in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence



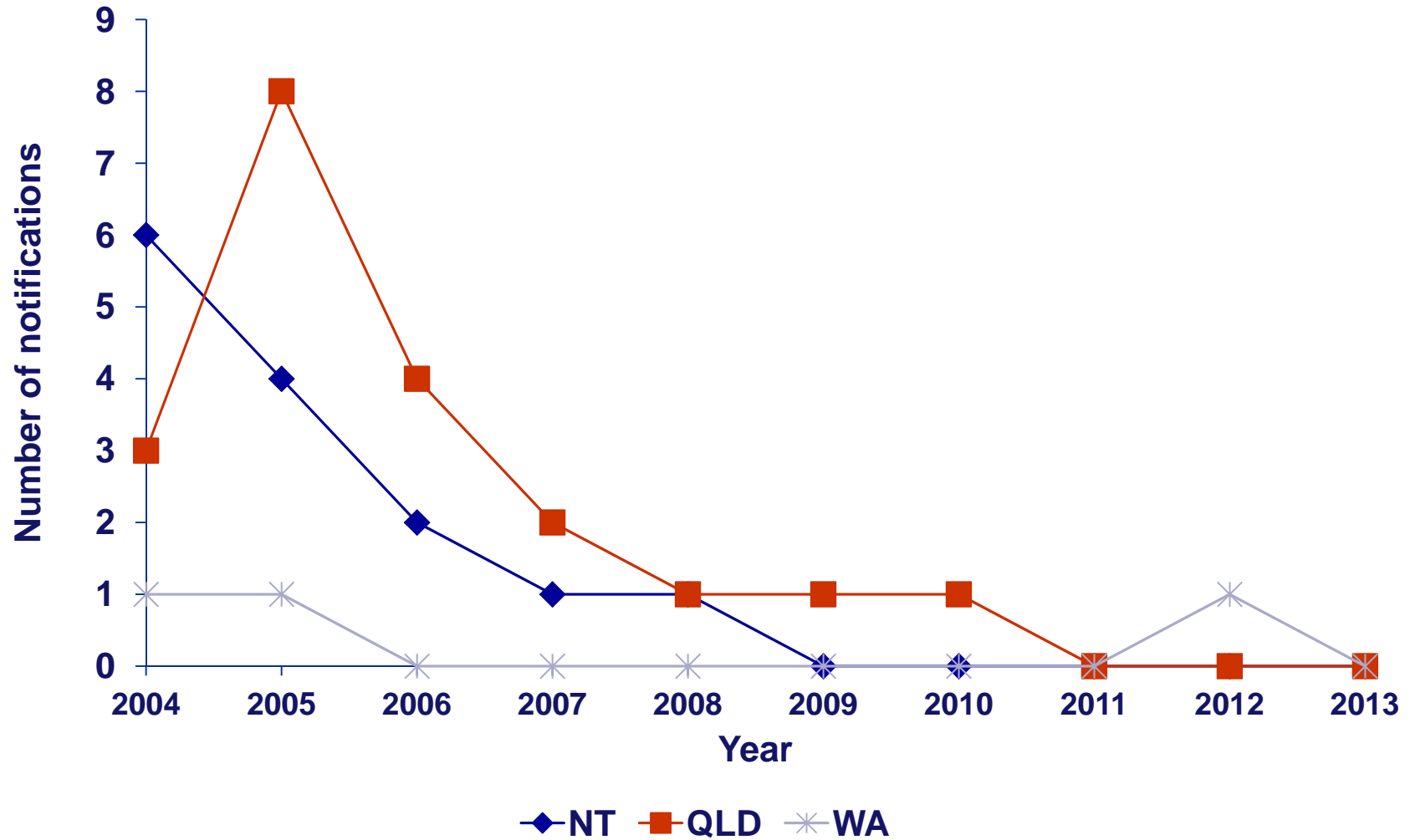
■ **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**

■ **Non-Indigenous**

¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 10
Number of notifications of newly diagnosed donovanosis infections by year

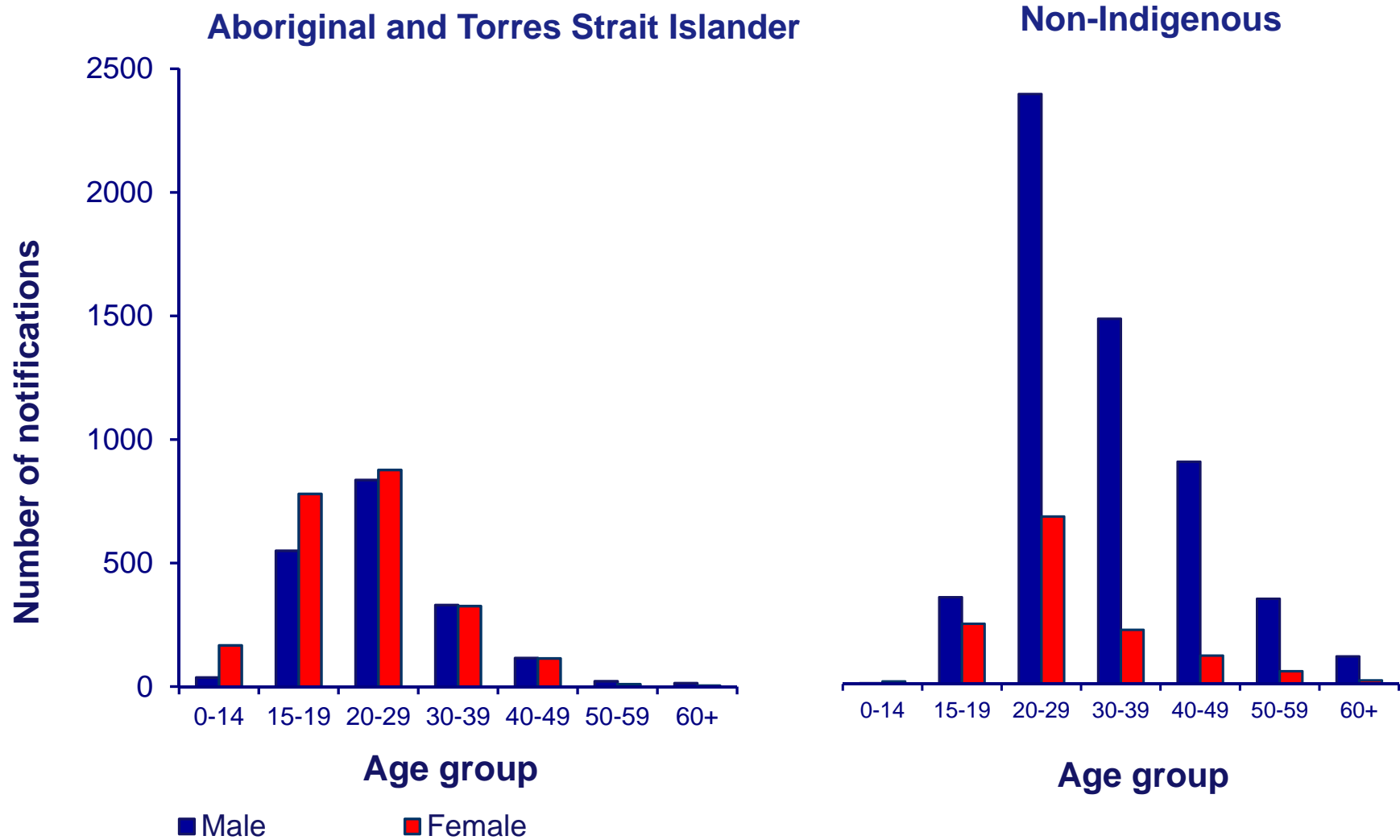


1 Jurisdictions (NT, QLD & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 11

Number of notifications of newly diagnosed gonorrhoea infections in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

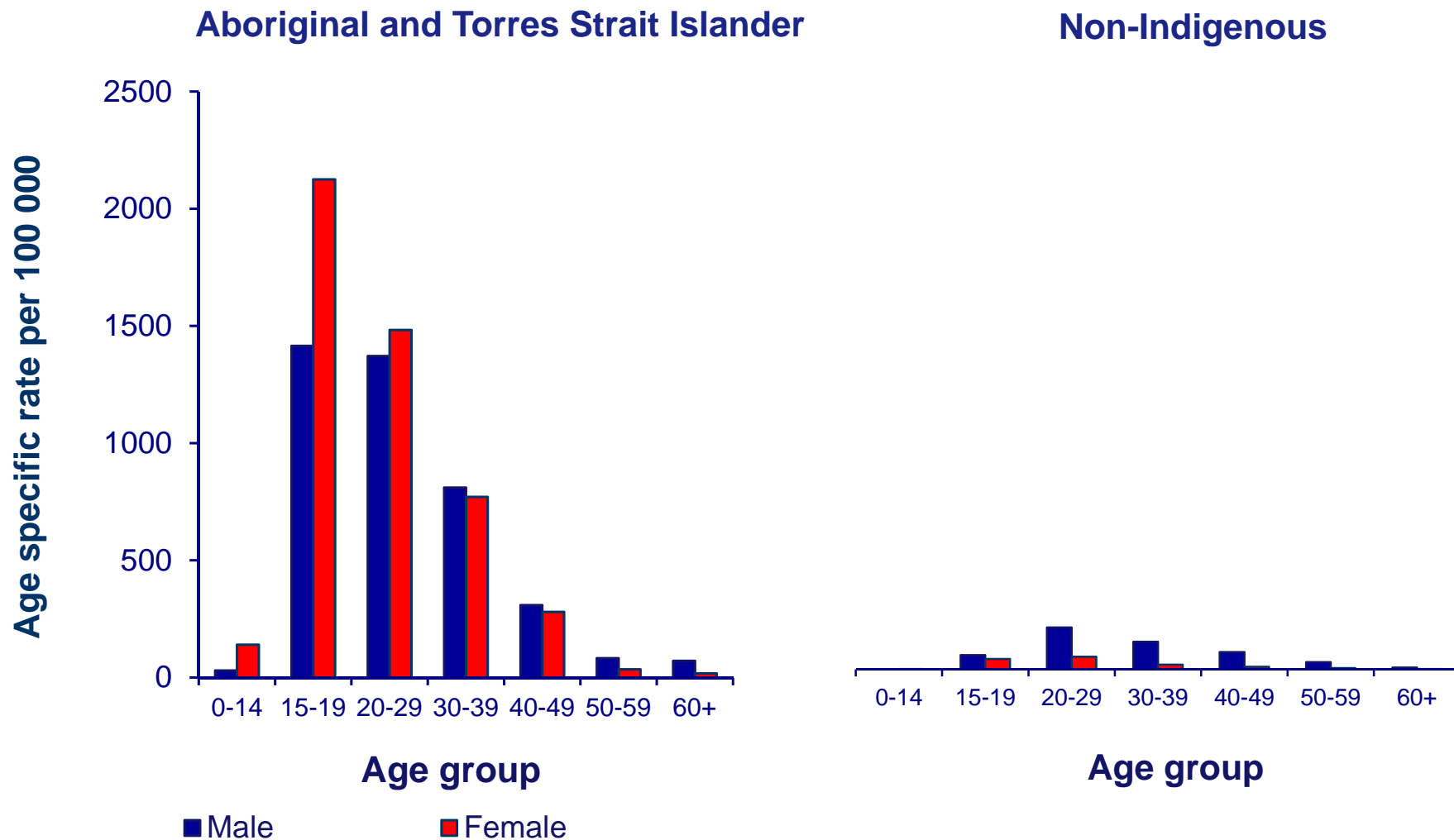


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 12

Notification rates of gonorrhoea infection in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

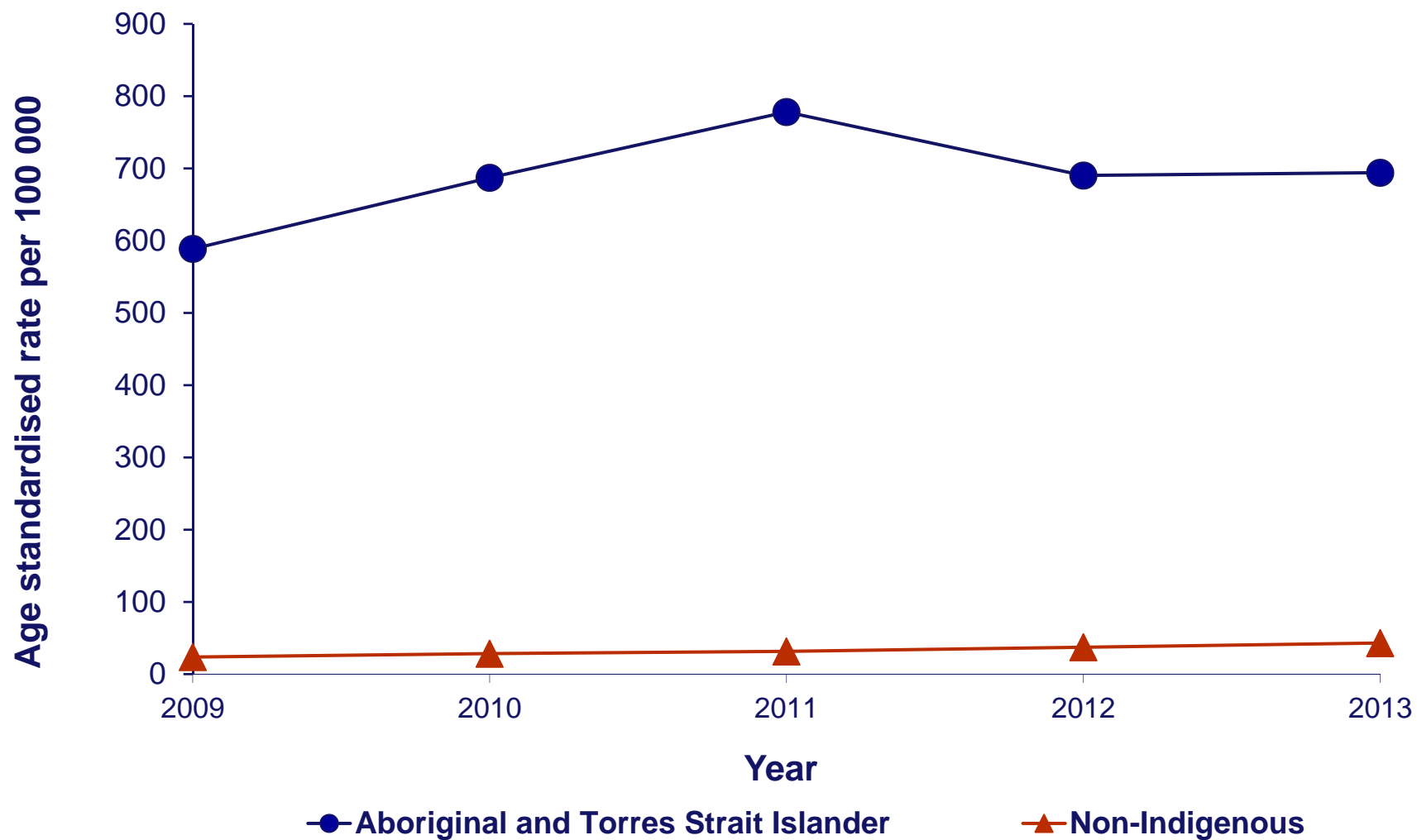


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 13

Notification rates of gonorrhoea infection in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

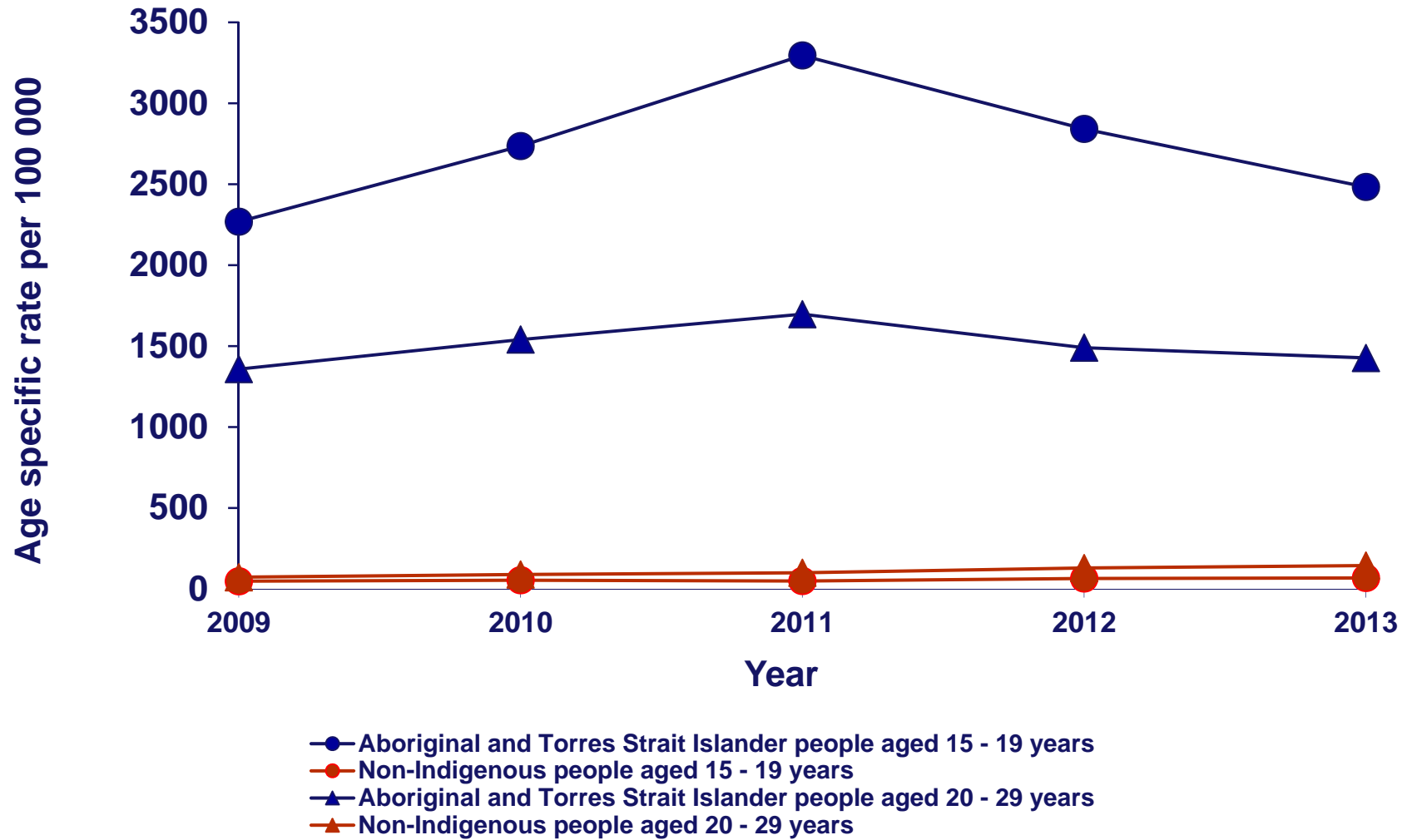


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 14

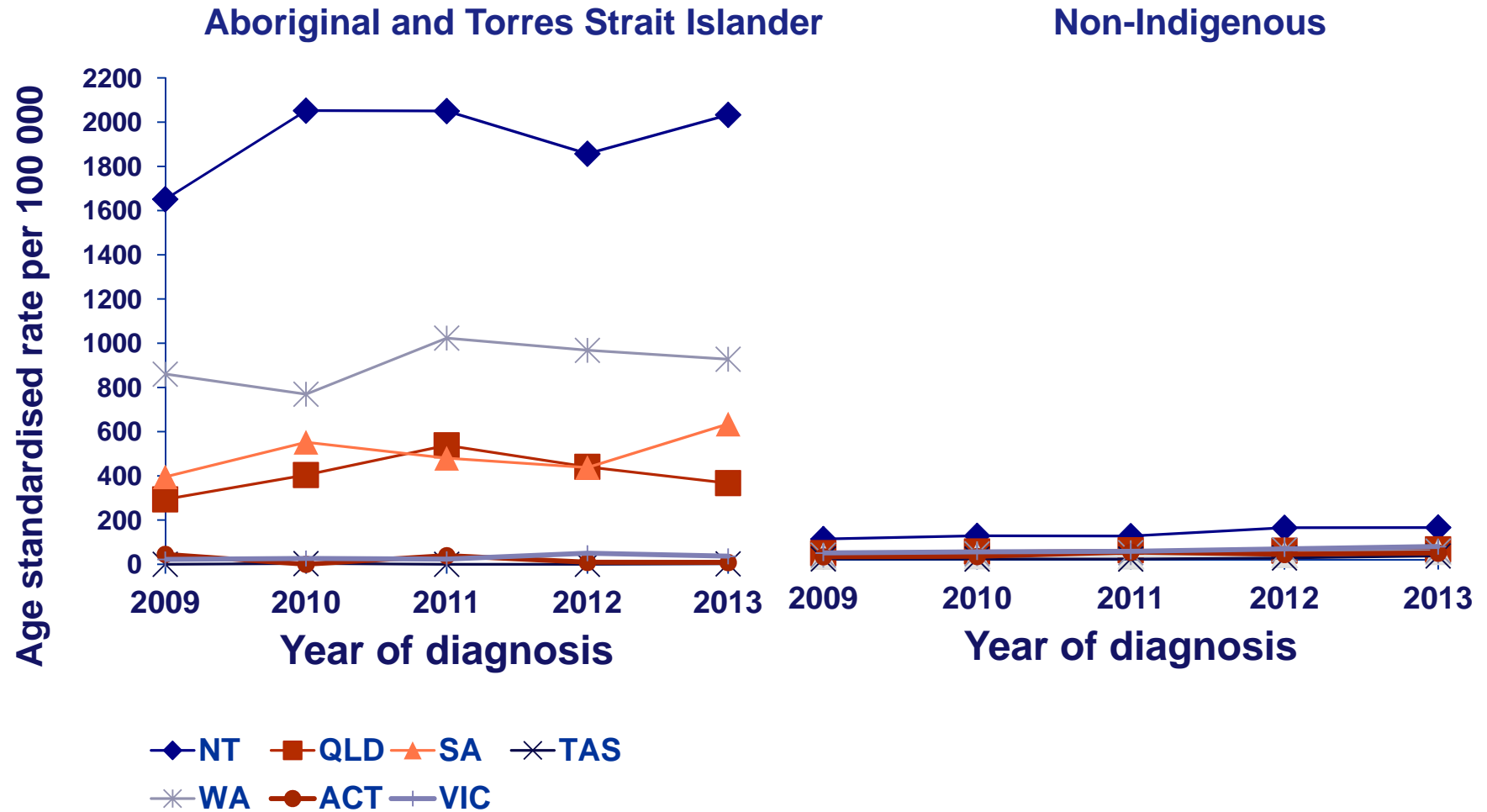
Notification rates of gonorrhoea infection in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 15
Notification rates of gonorrhoea infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

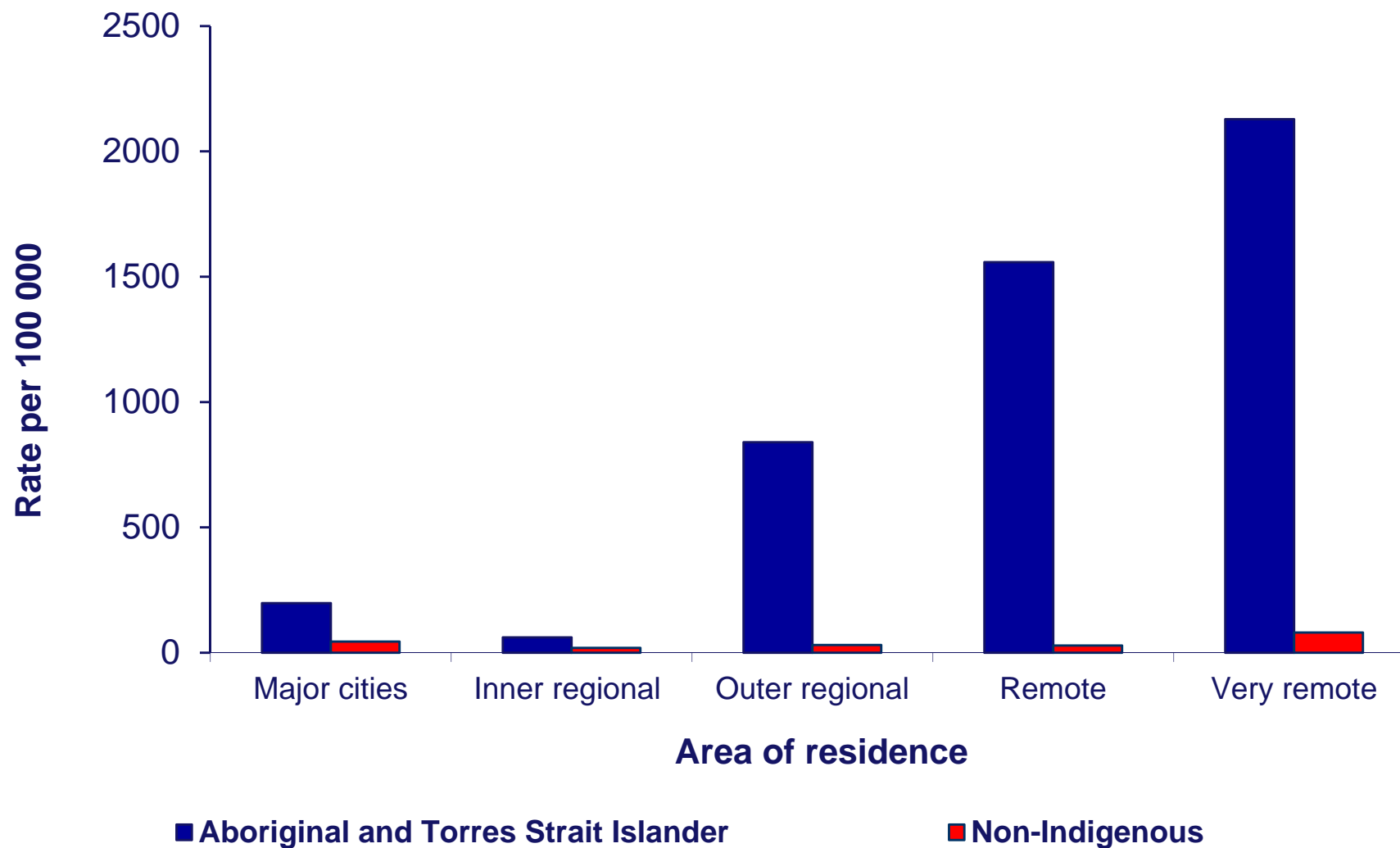


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 16

Notification rates of gonorrhoea infection in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence

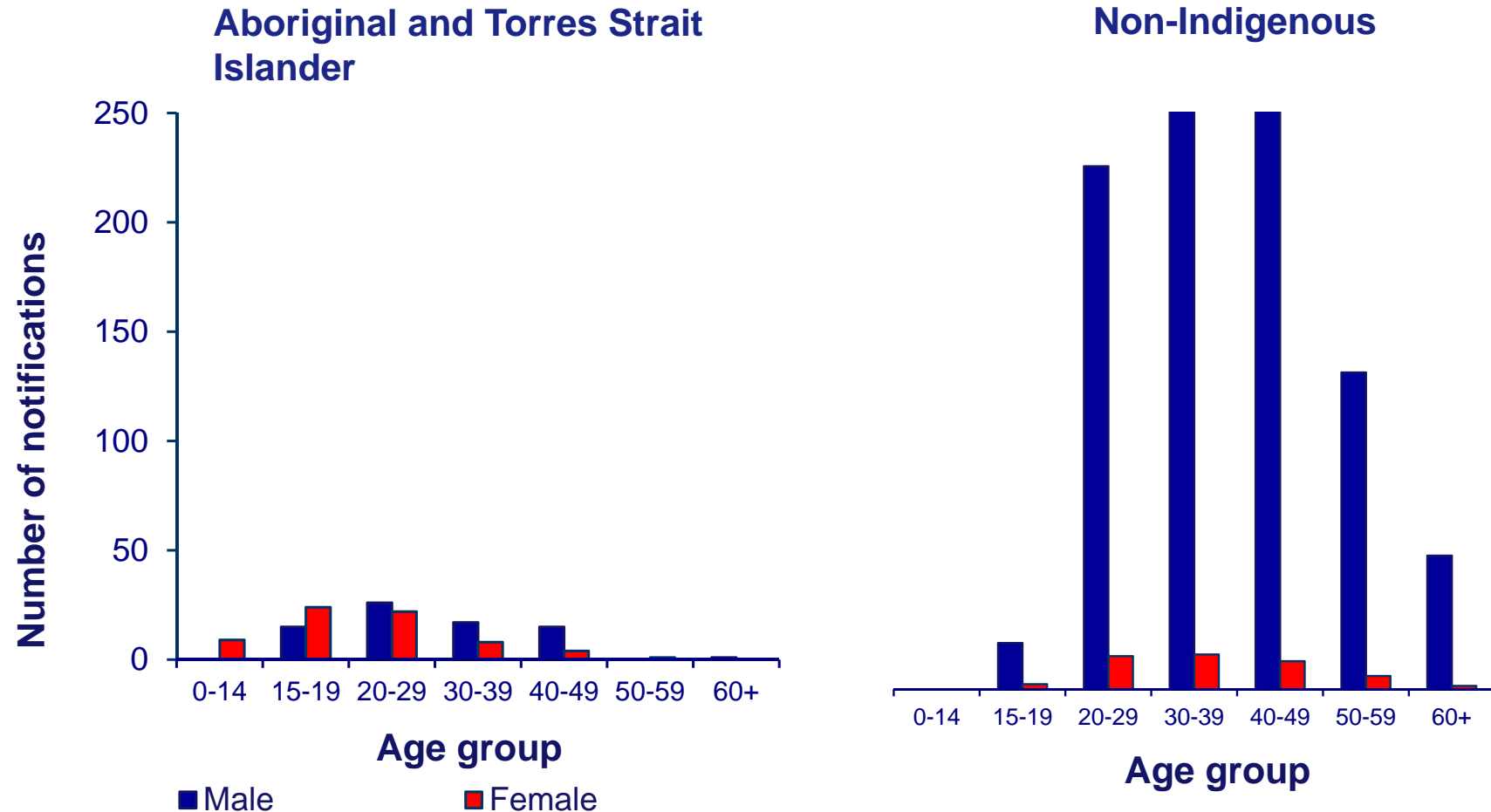


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 17

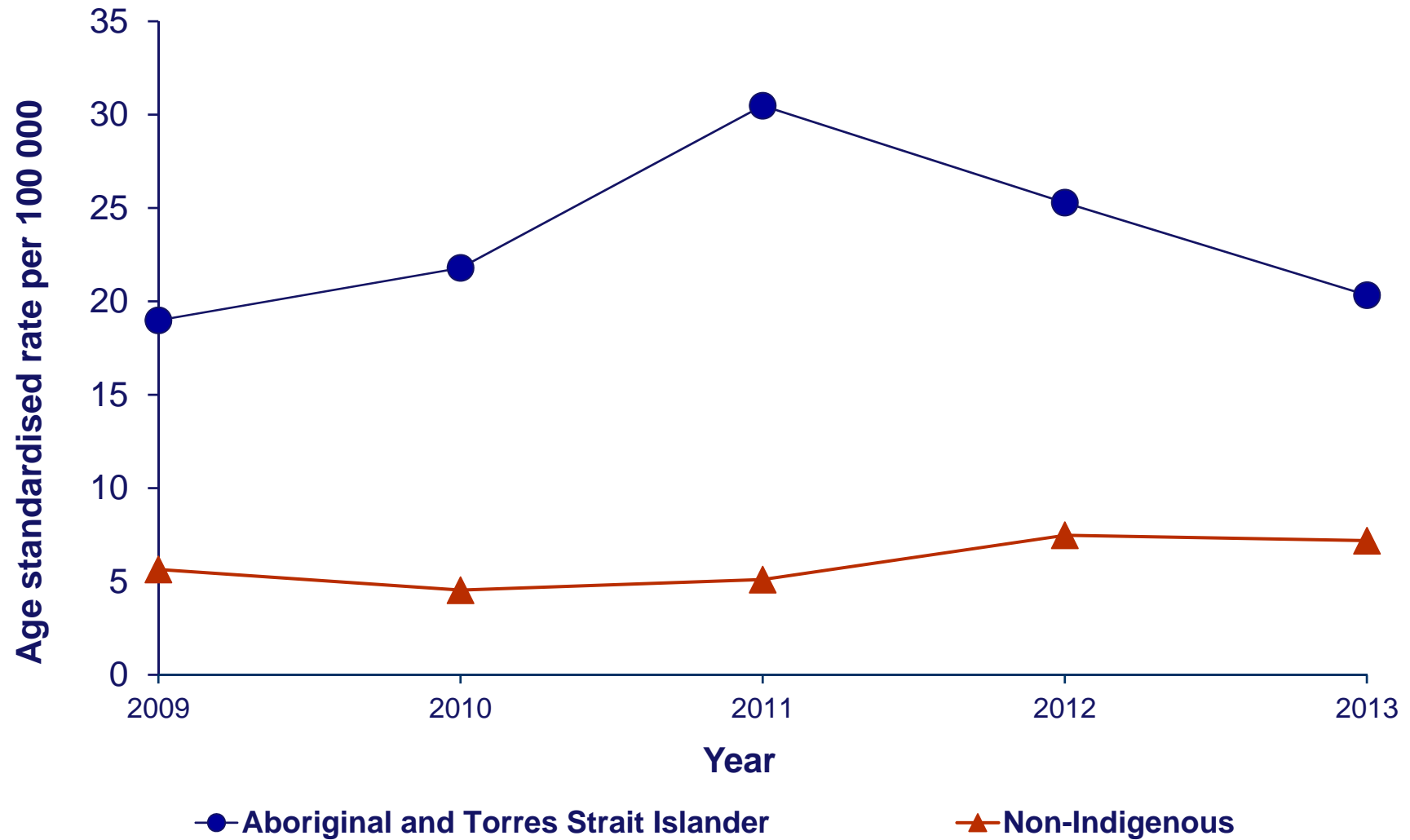
Number of notifications of newly diagnosed infectious syphilis in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

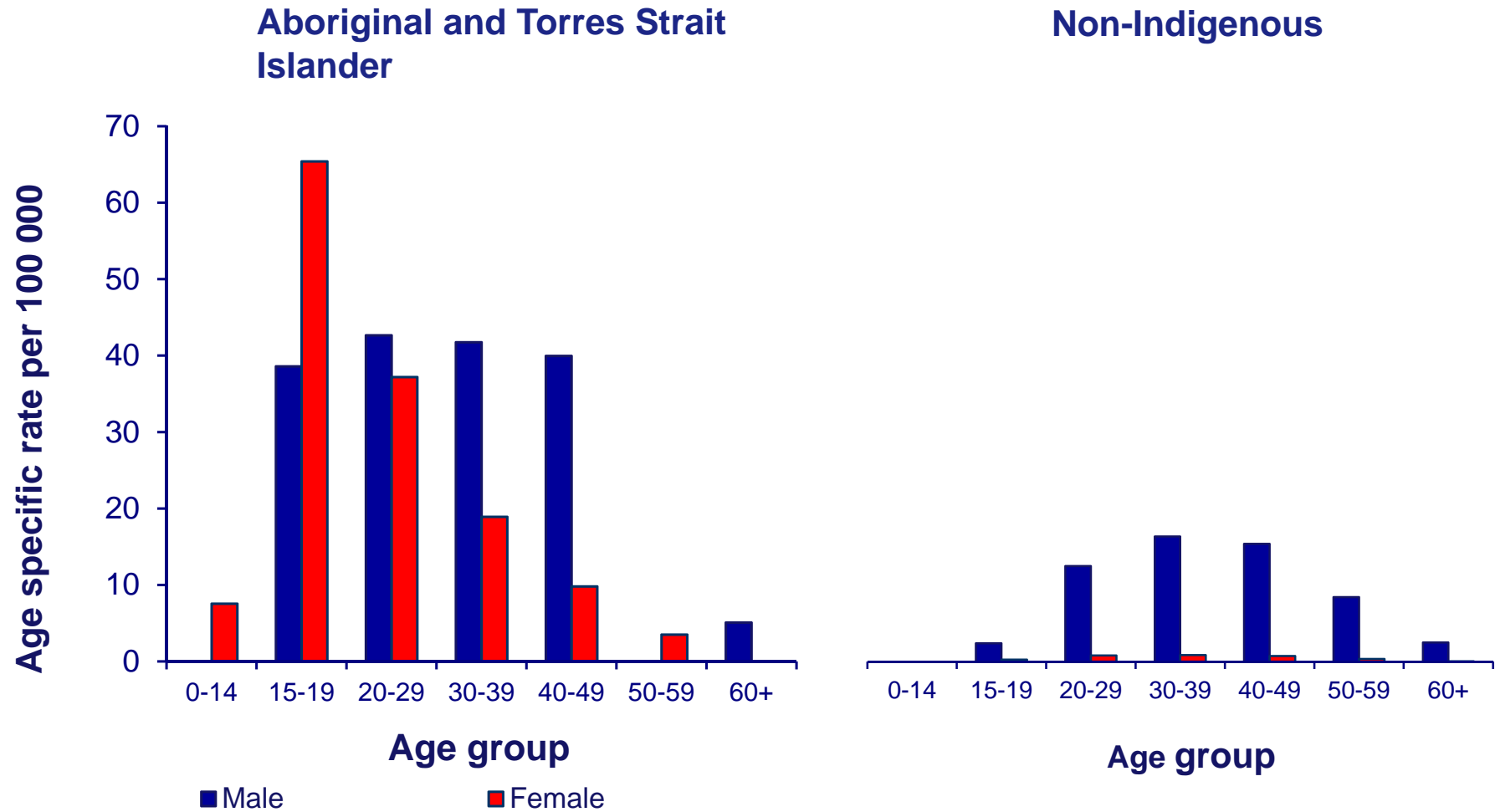
Figure 18
Notification rates of infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

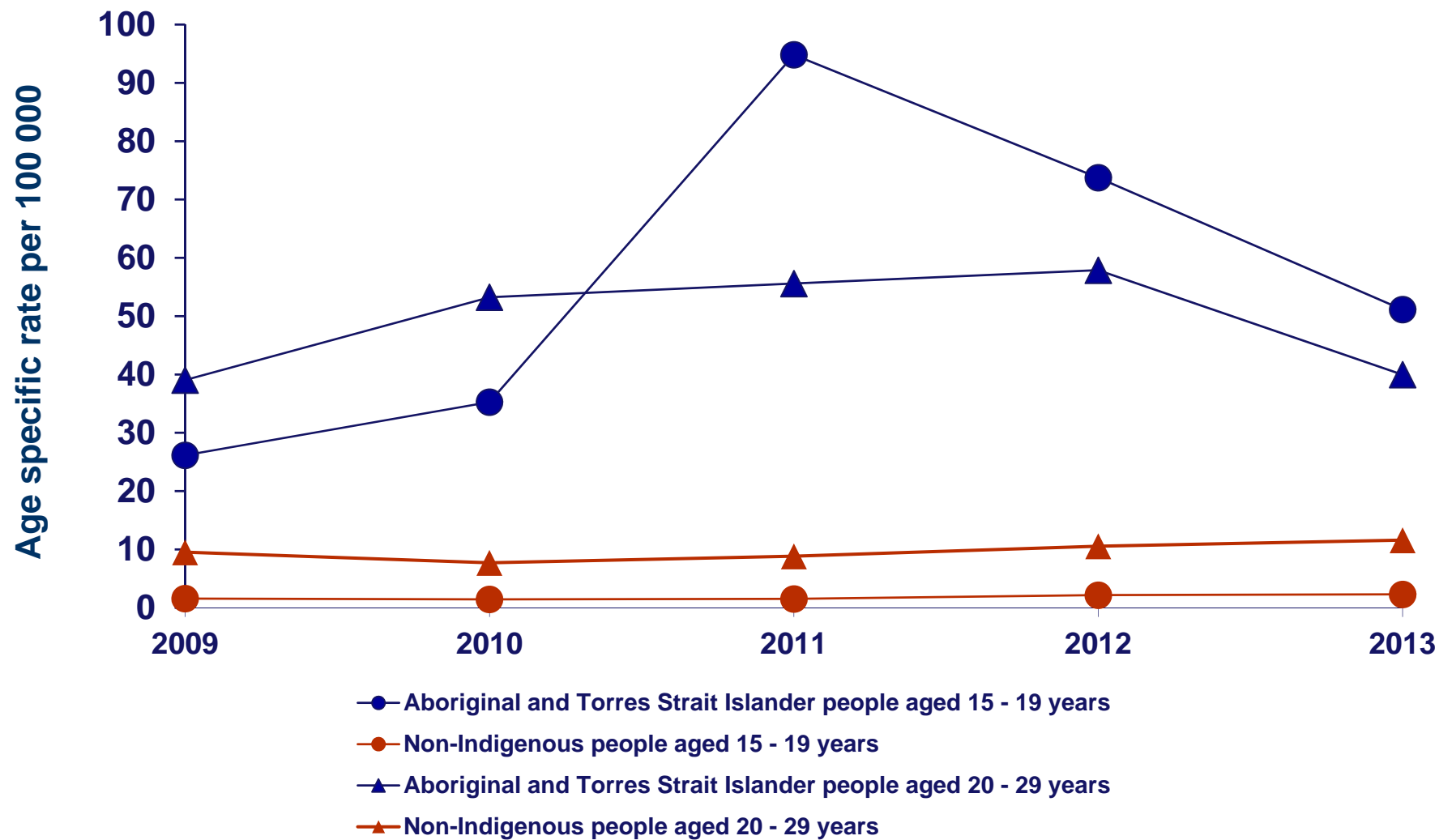
Figure 19
Notification rates of infectious syphilis in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

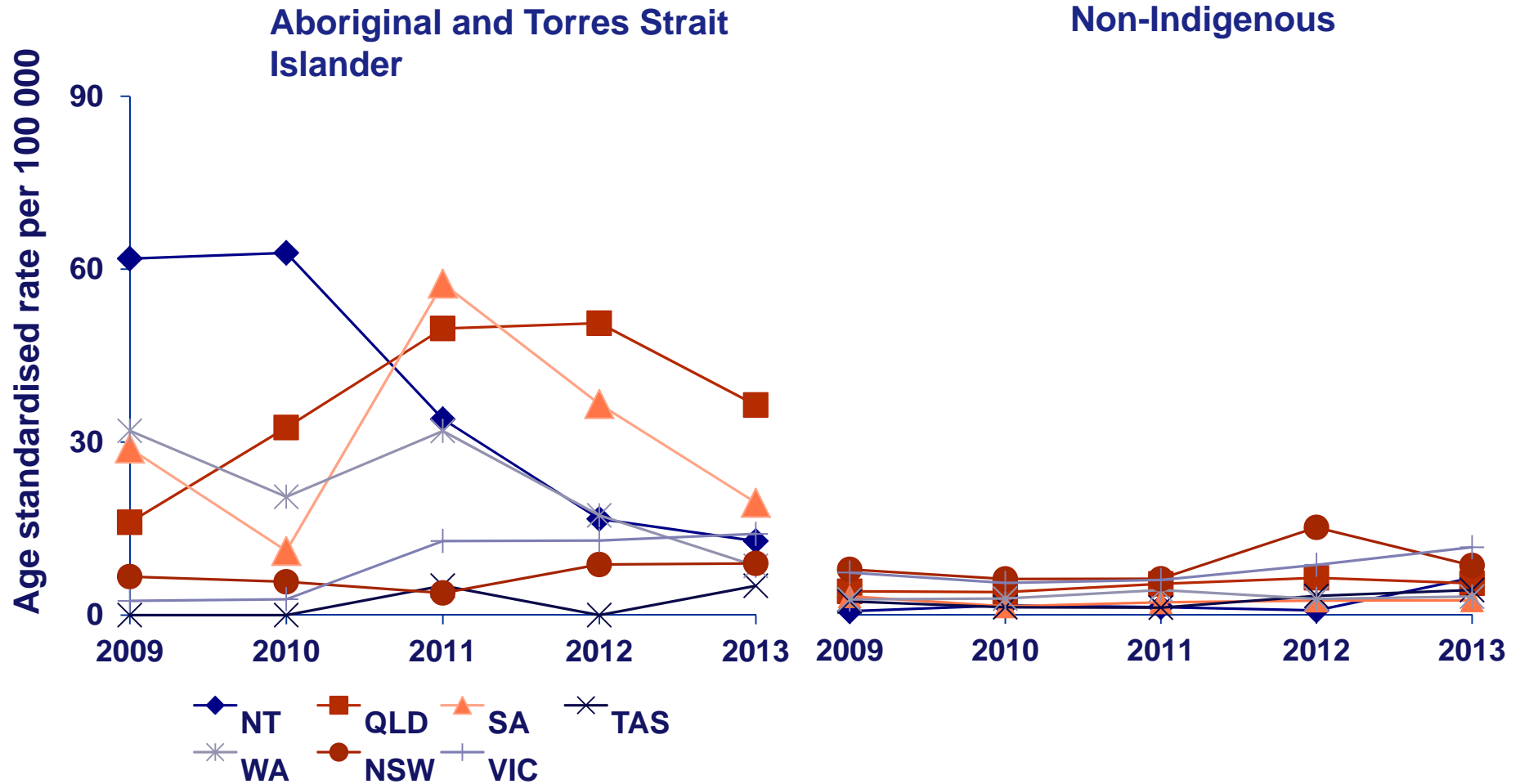
Figure 20
Notification rates of infectious syphilis in selected age groups in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 21
Notification rates of infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

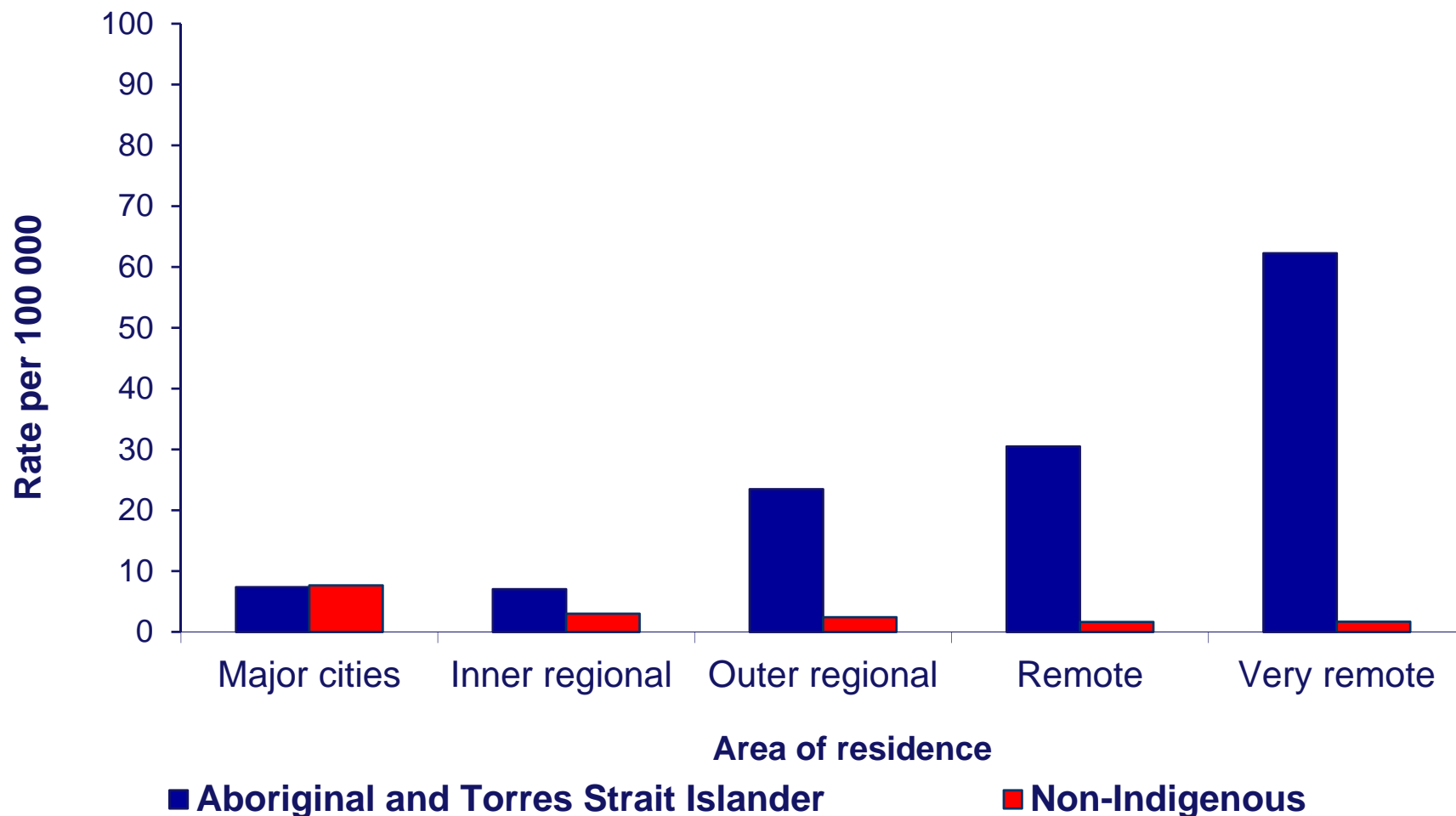


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 22

Notification rates of infectious syphilis in 2013 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence

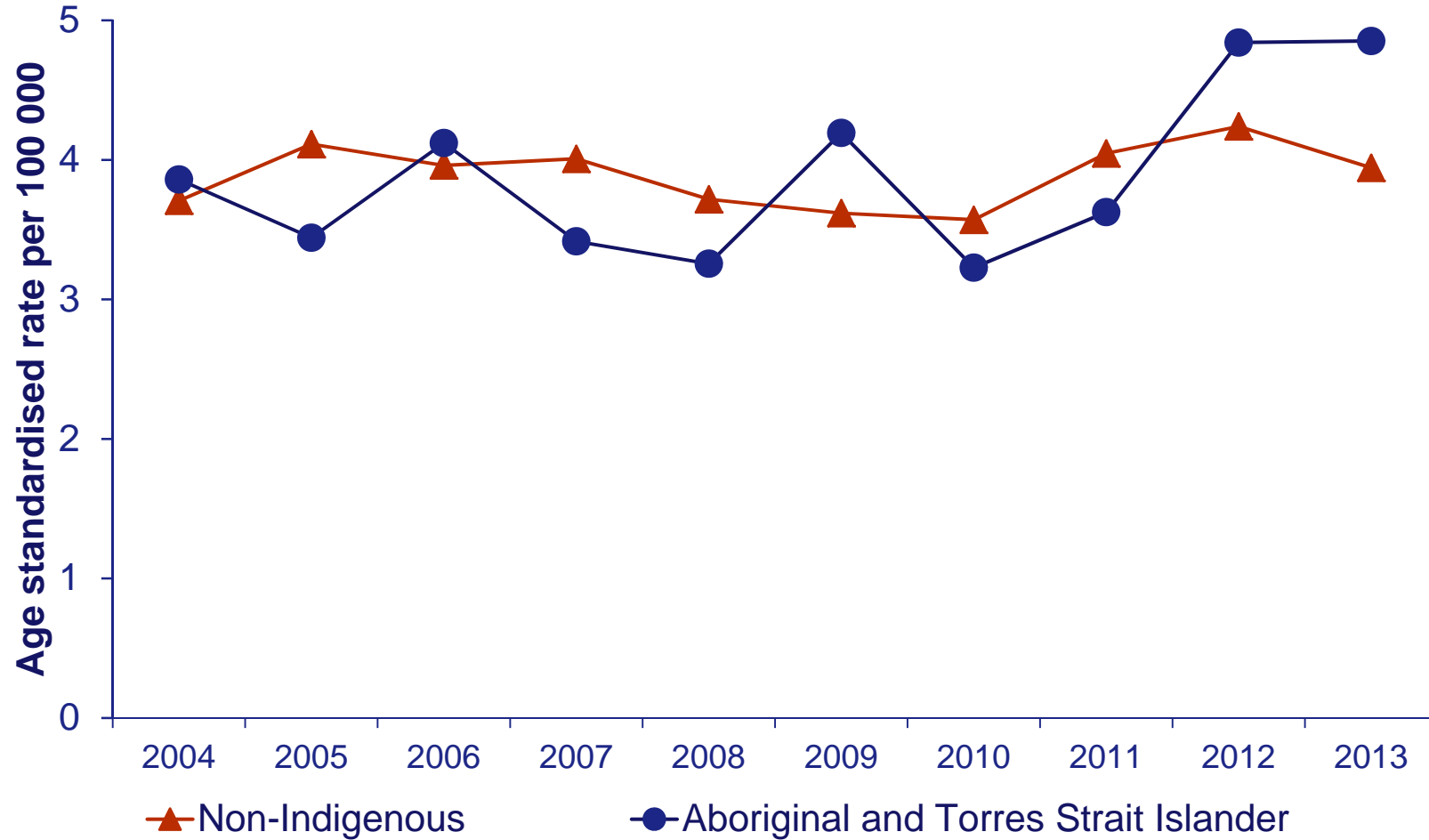


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 23

Notification rates of newly diagnosed HIV infection in the Australian born population, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year

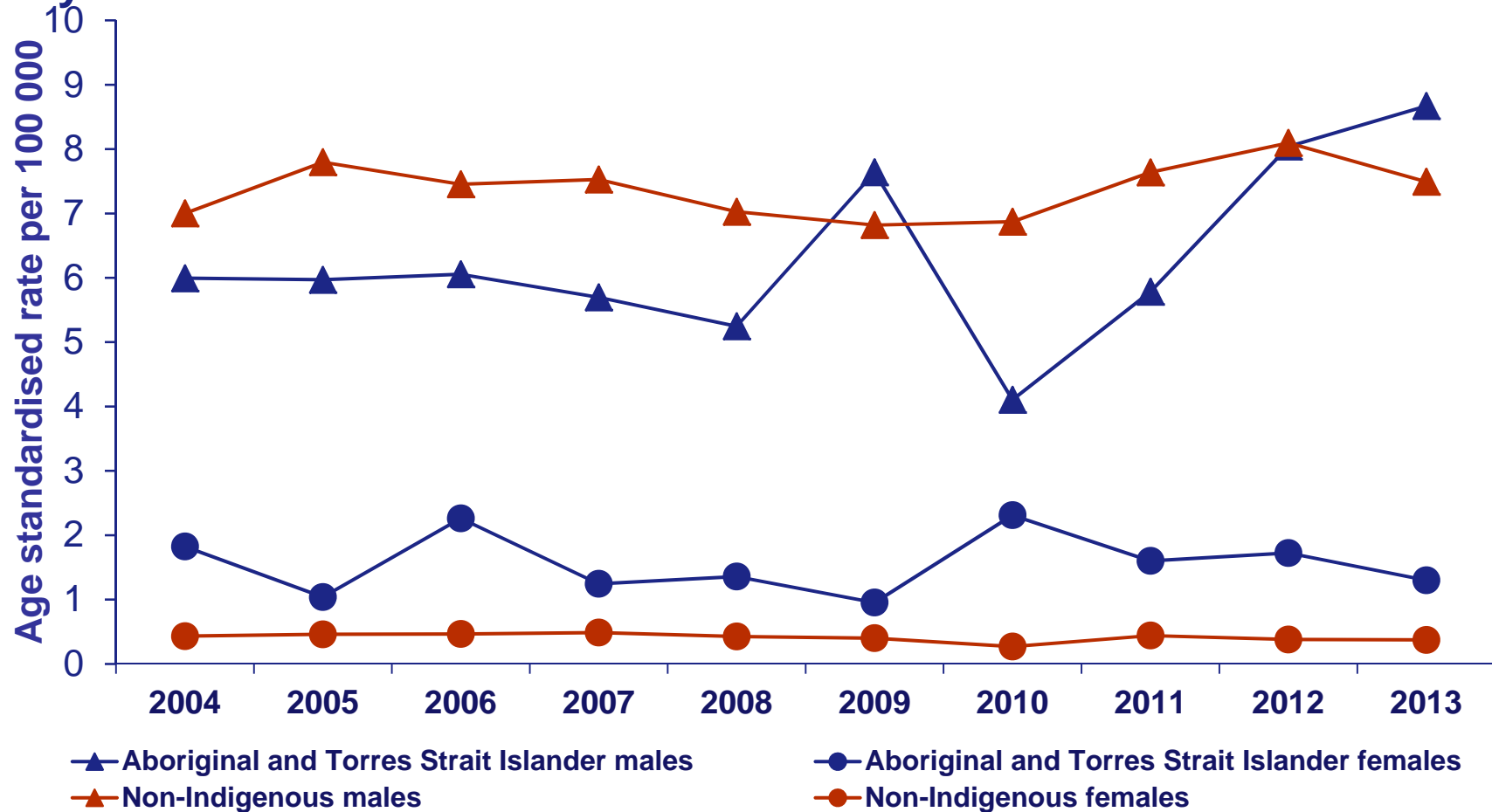


1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 24

Notification rates of newly diagnosed HIV infection in the Australian born population, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and year



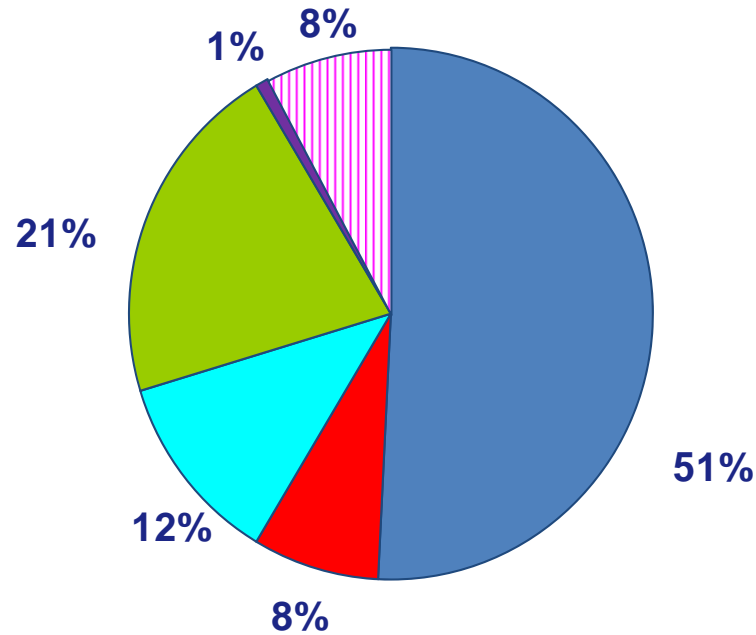
1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

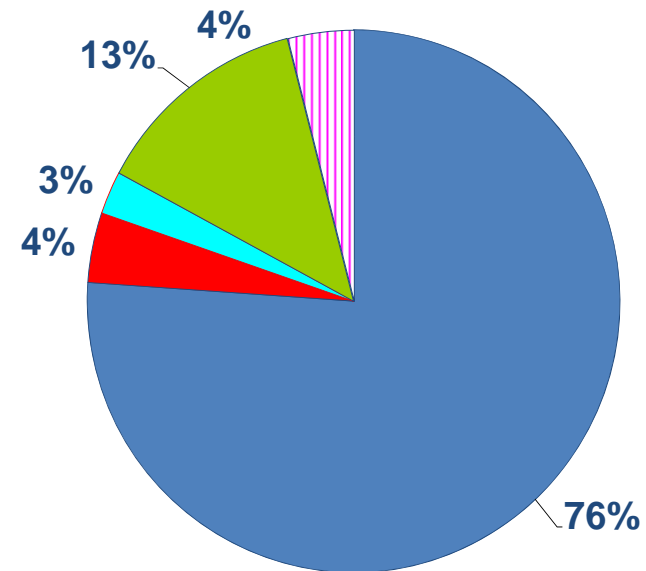
Figure 25

Notification rates of newly diagnosed HIV infection in the Australian born population, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and HIV exposure category 2013

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Australian born non-Indigenous



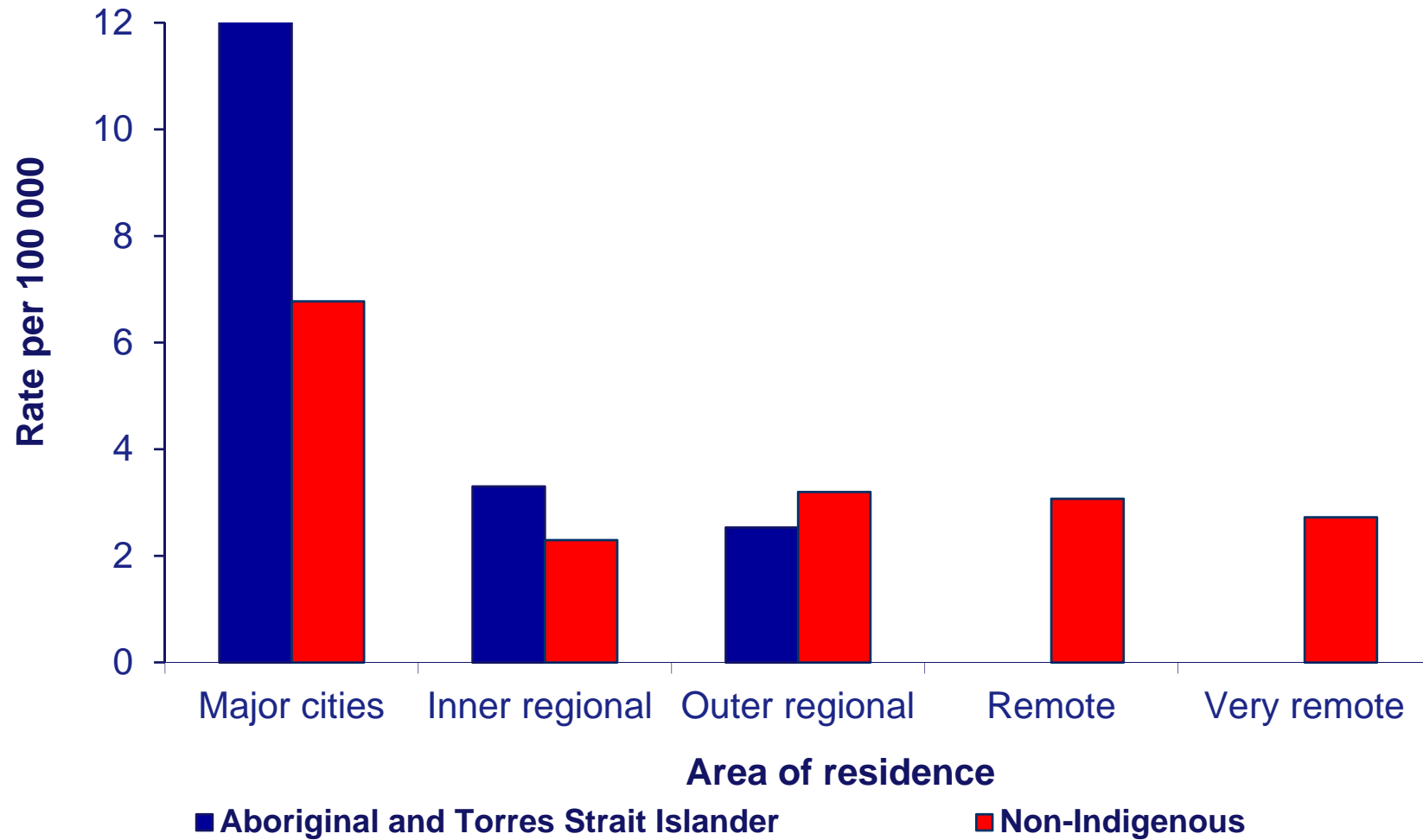
- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Mother-to-child
- Undetermined

Source: State/Territory health authorities

1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Figure 26

Notification rates of newly diagnosed HIV infection in 2013 in the Australian born population, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 27
Estimated HIV prevalence in selected countries

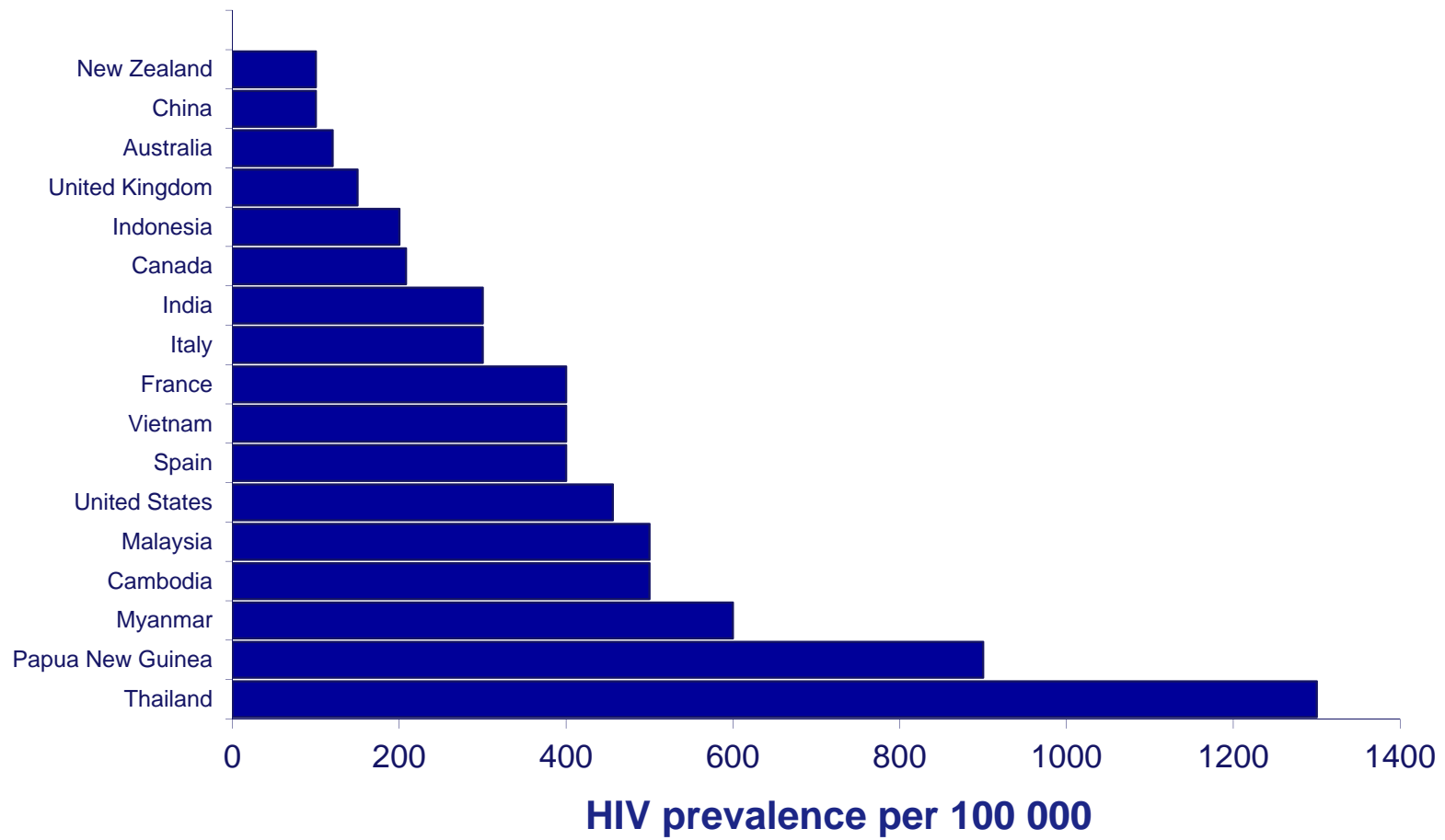
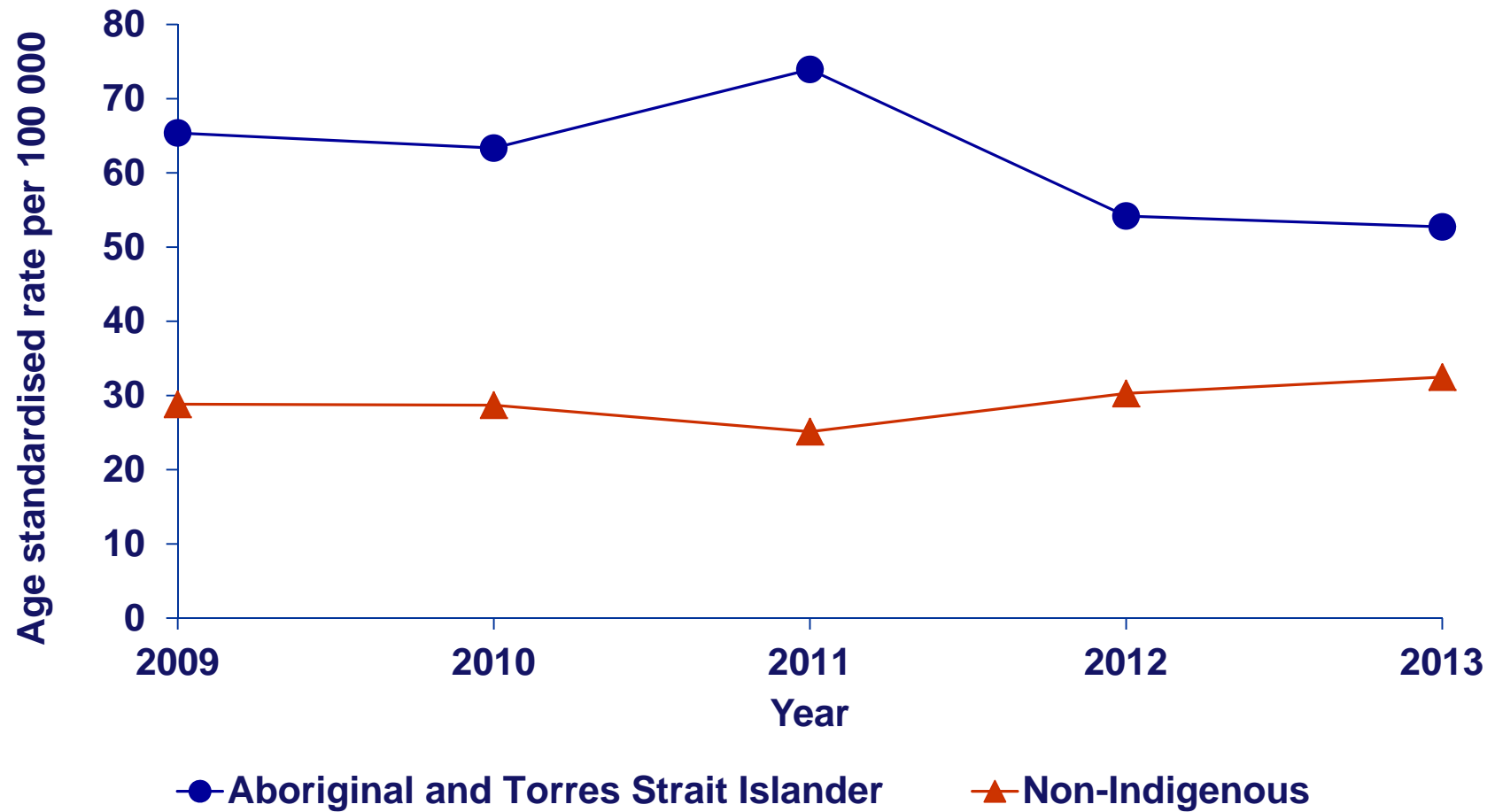


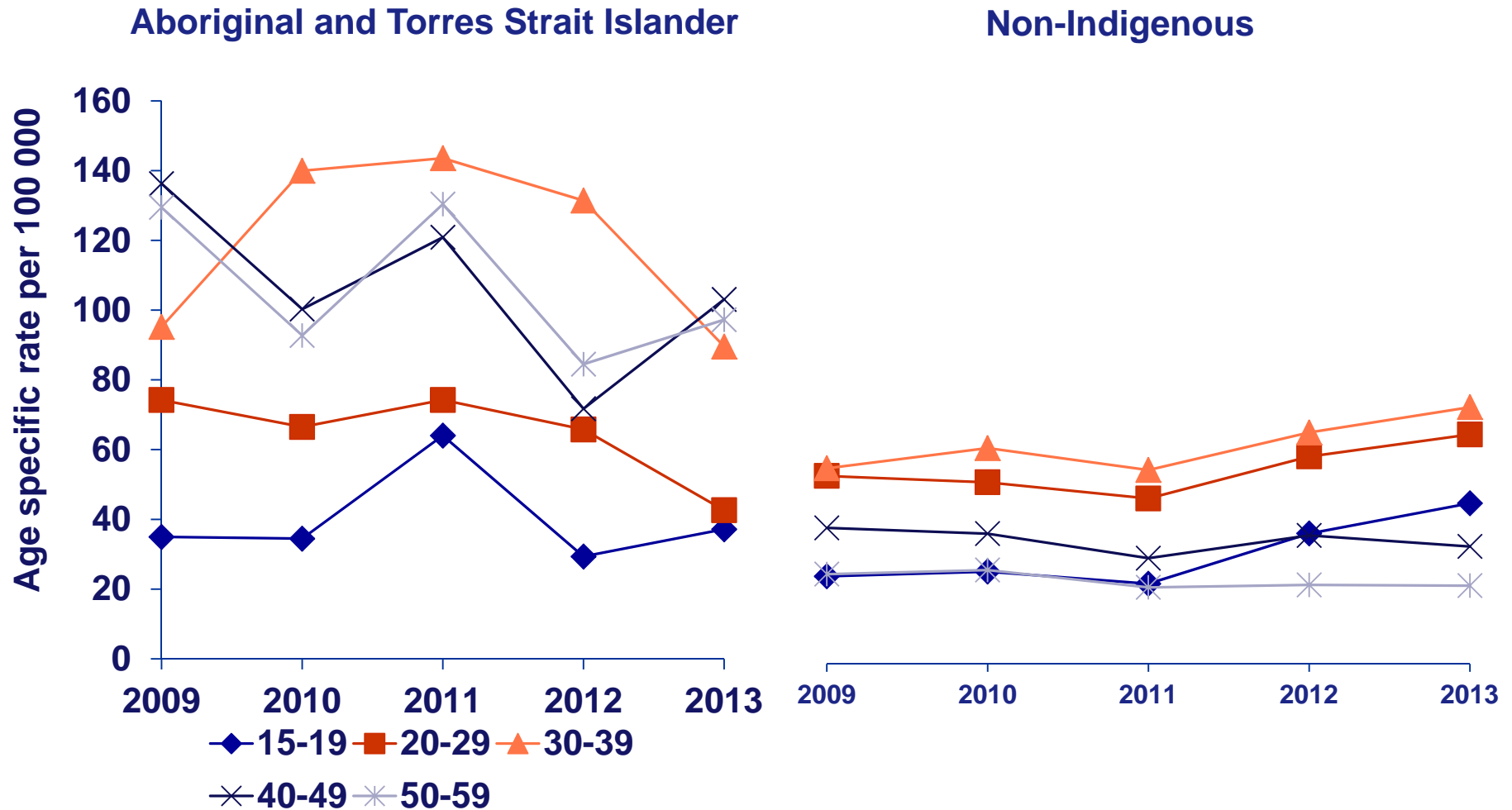
Figure 28
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

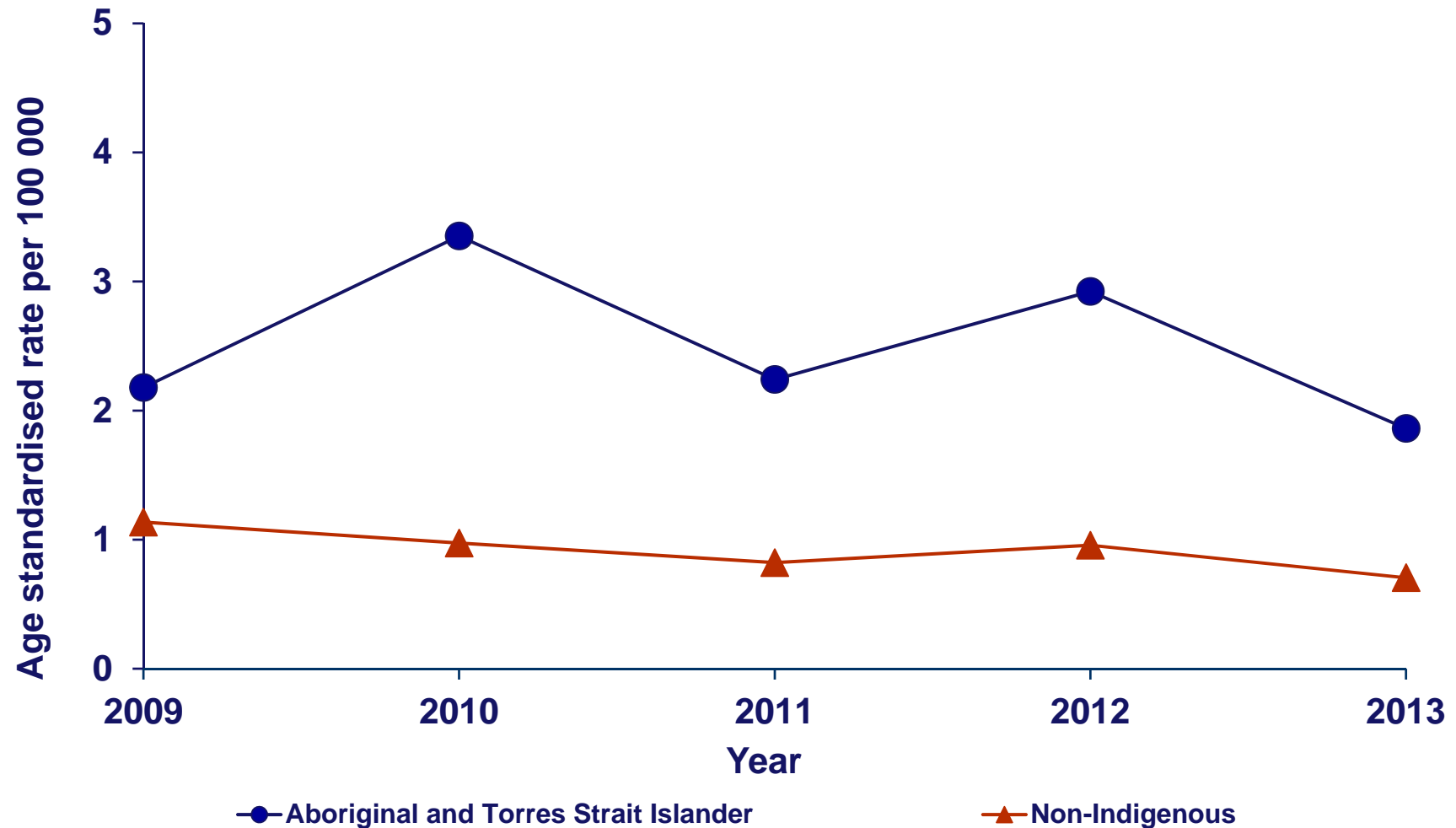
Figure 29
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, age and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 30
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

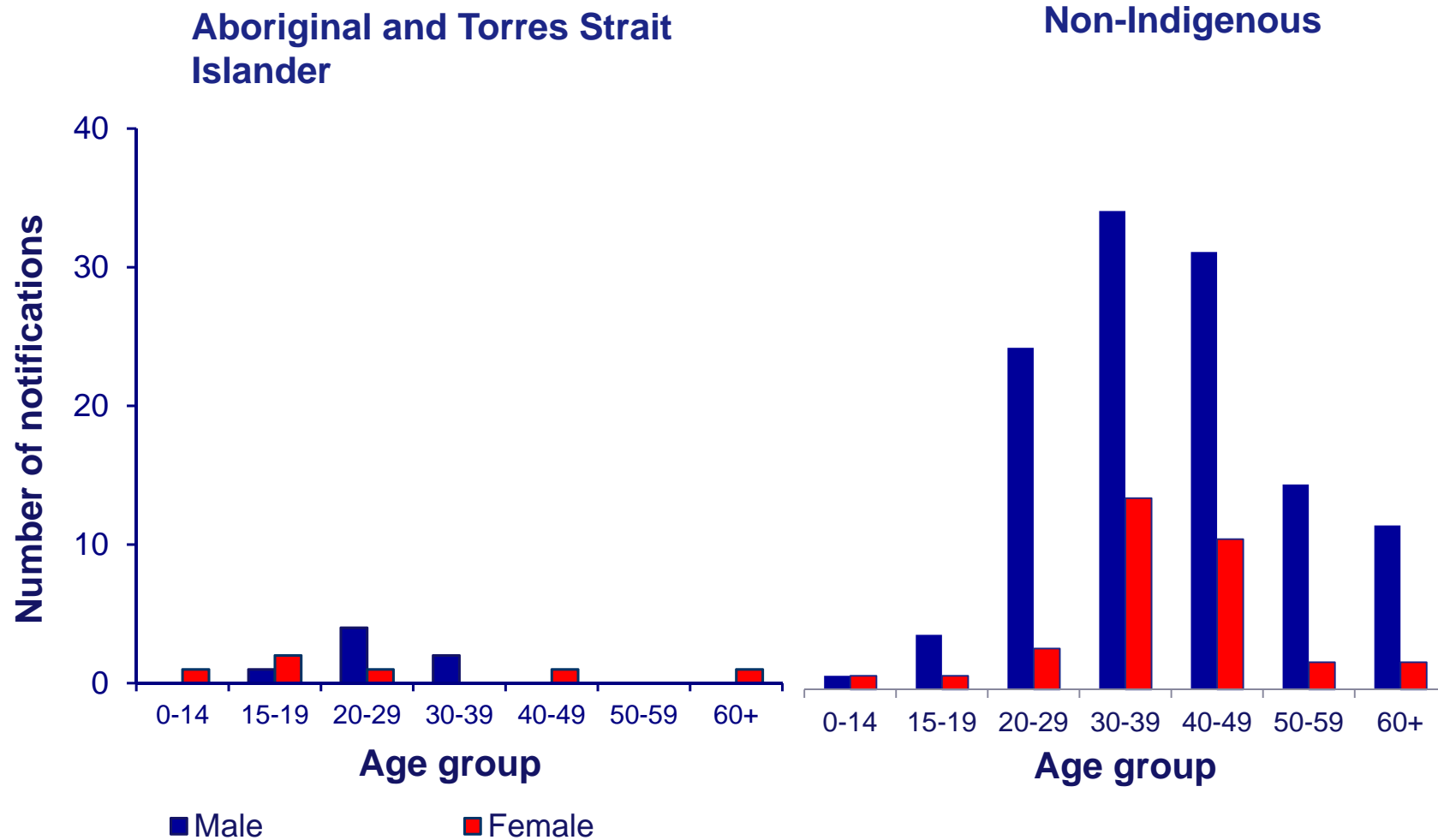


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 31

Number of notifications of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

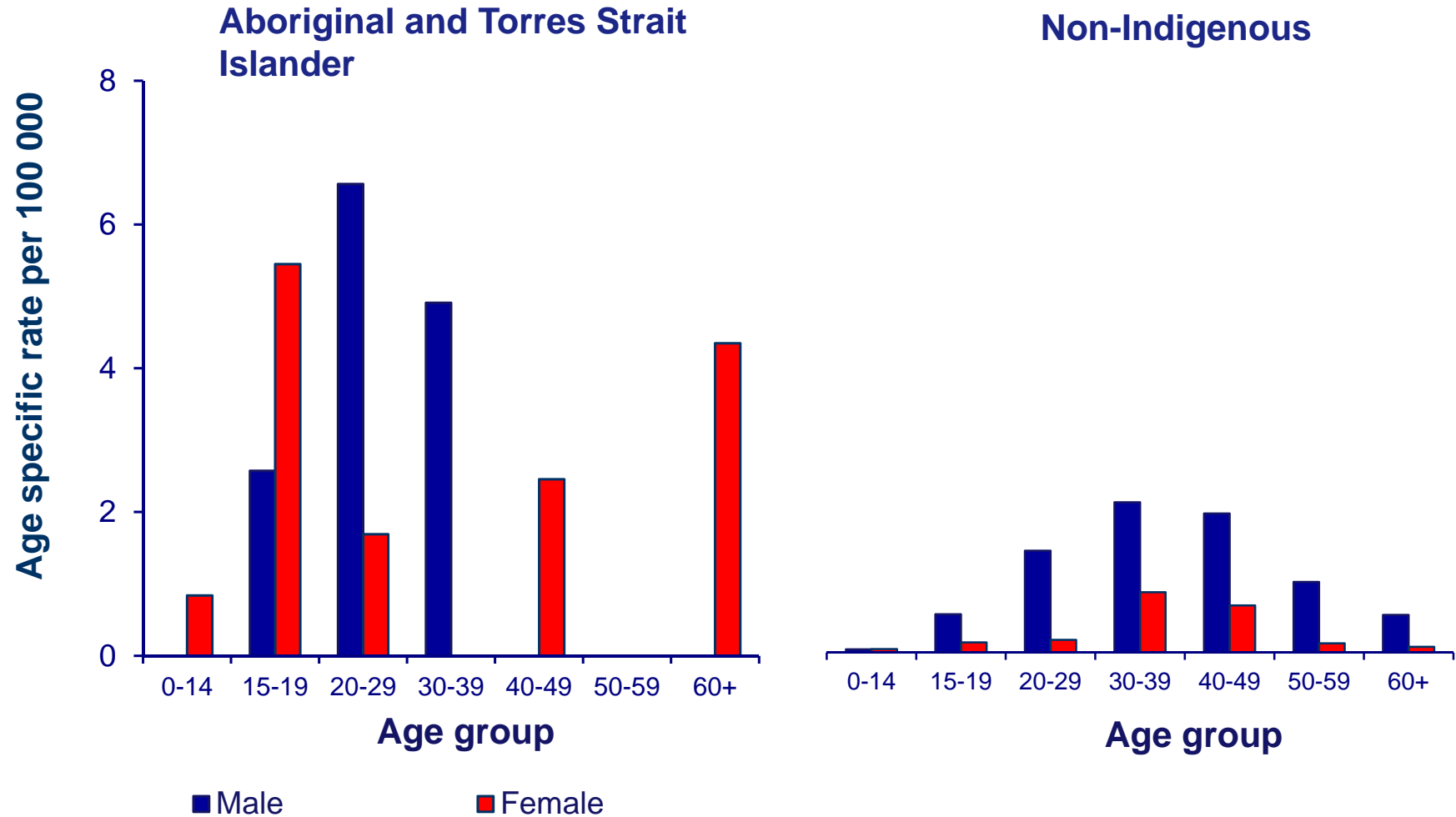


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 32

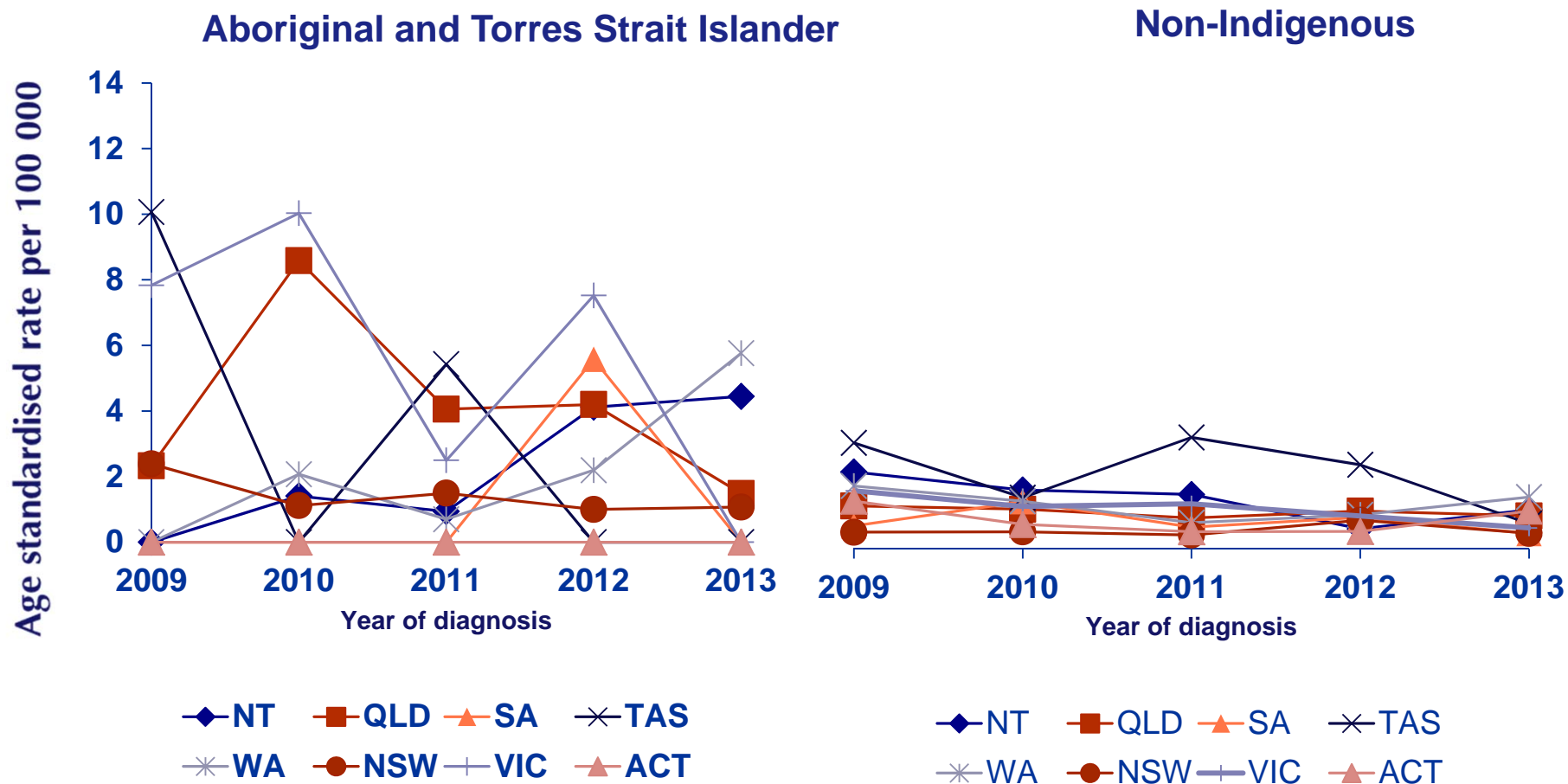
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

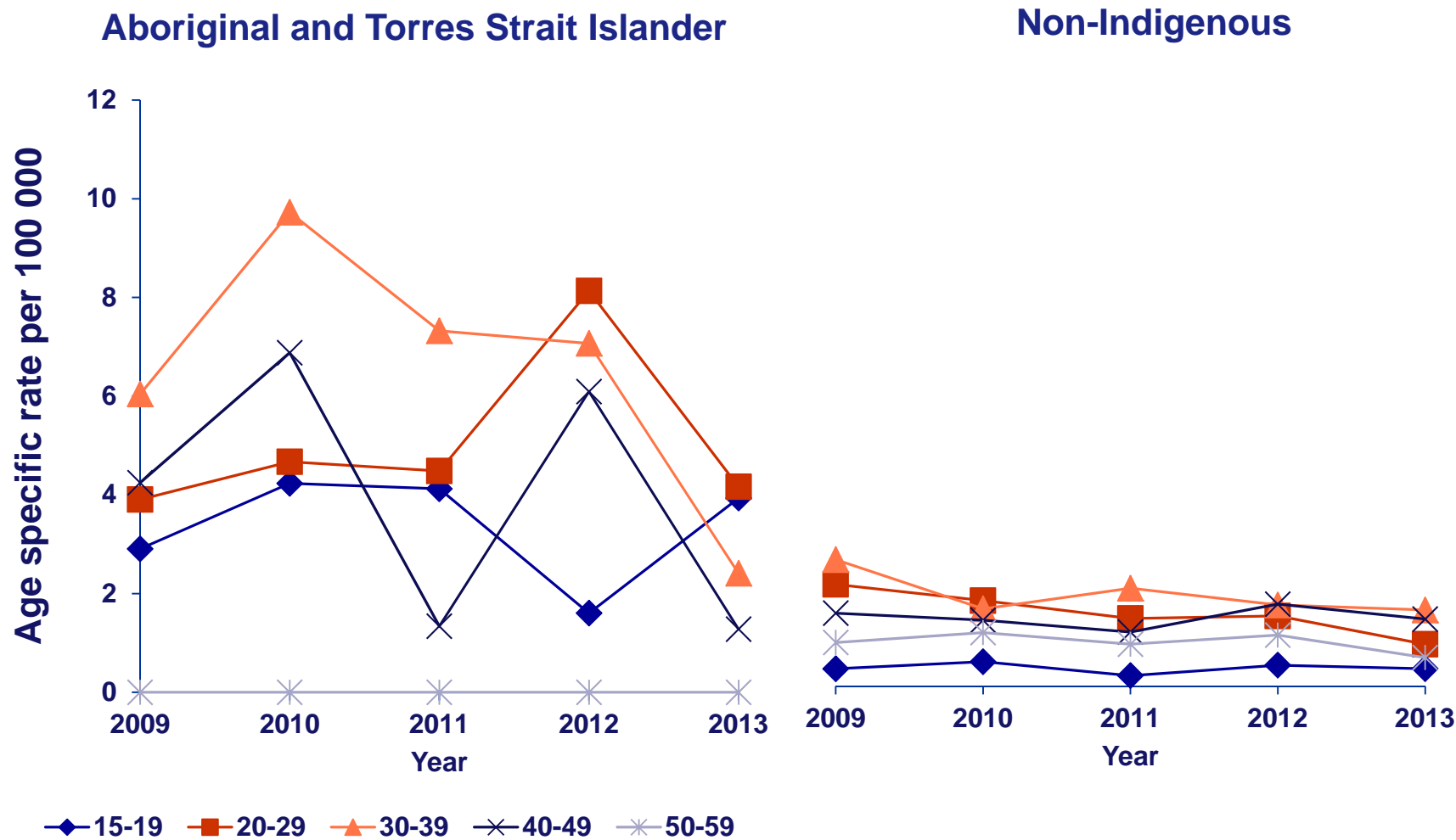
Figure 33
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 34
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

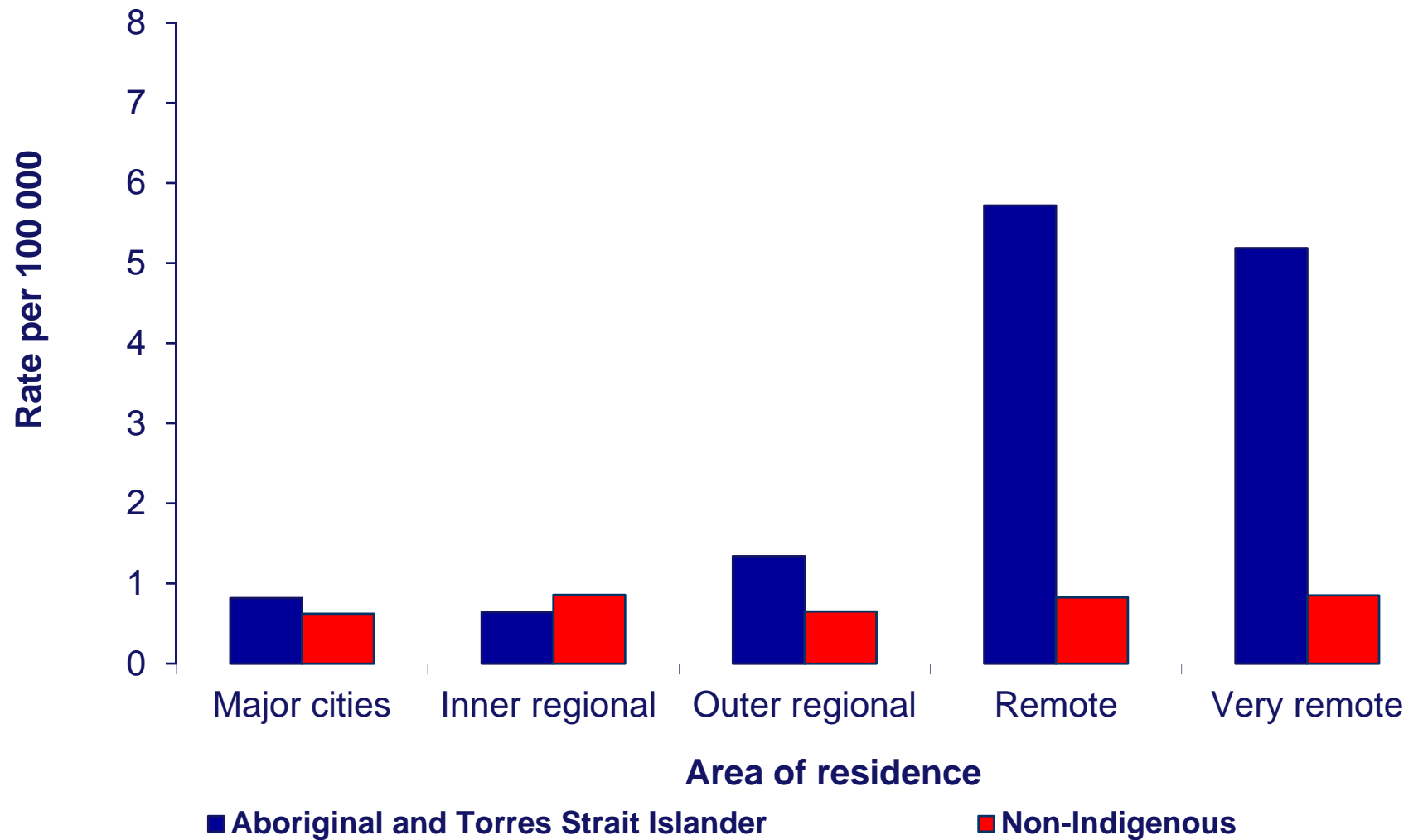


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 35

Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence

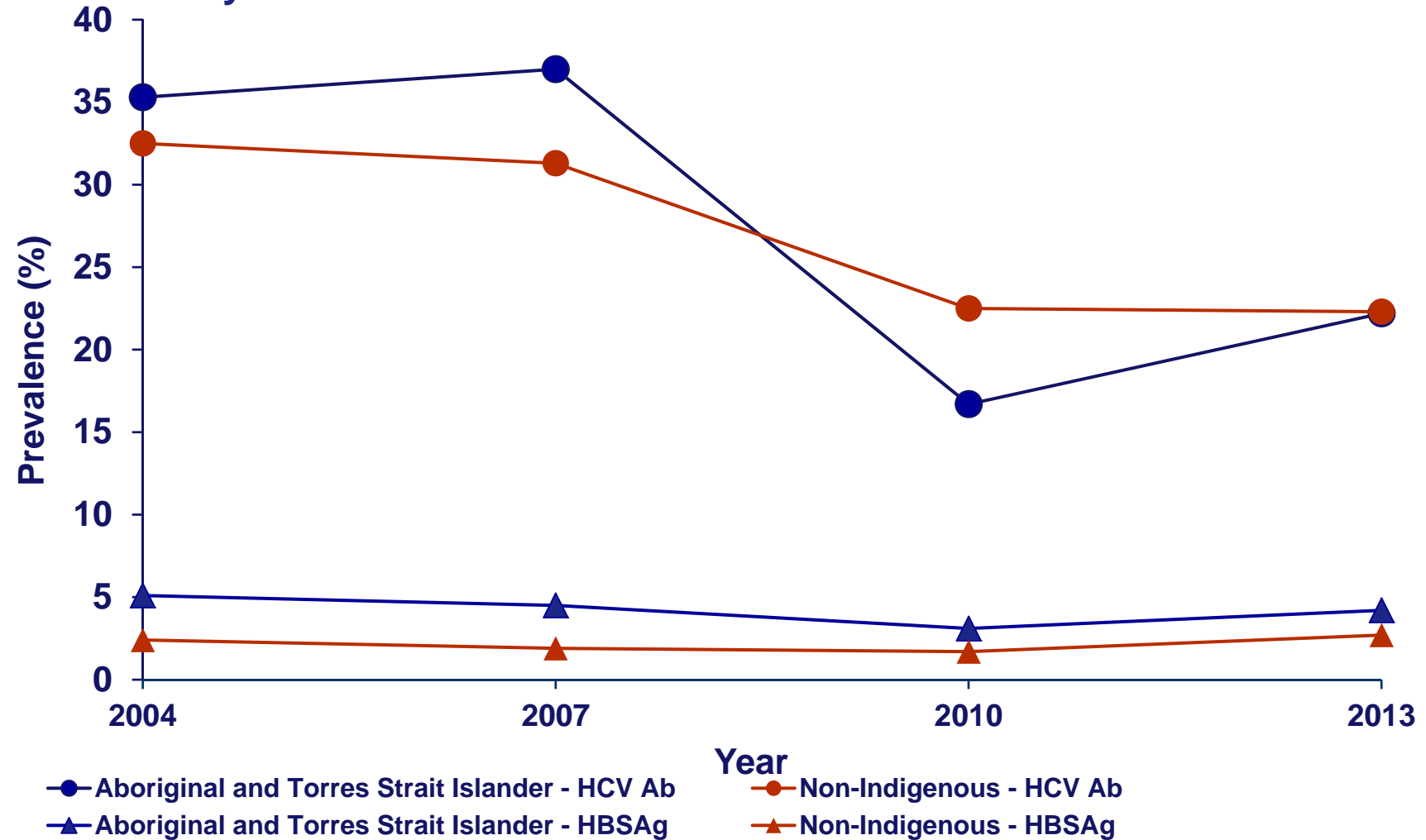


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 36

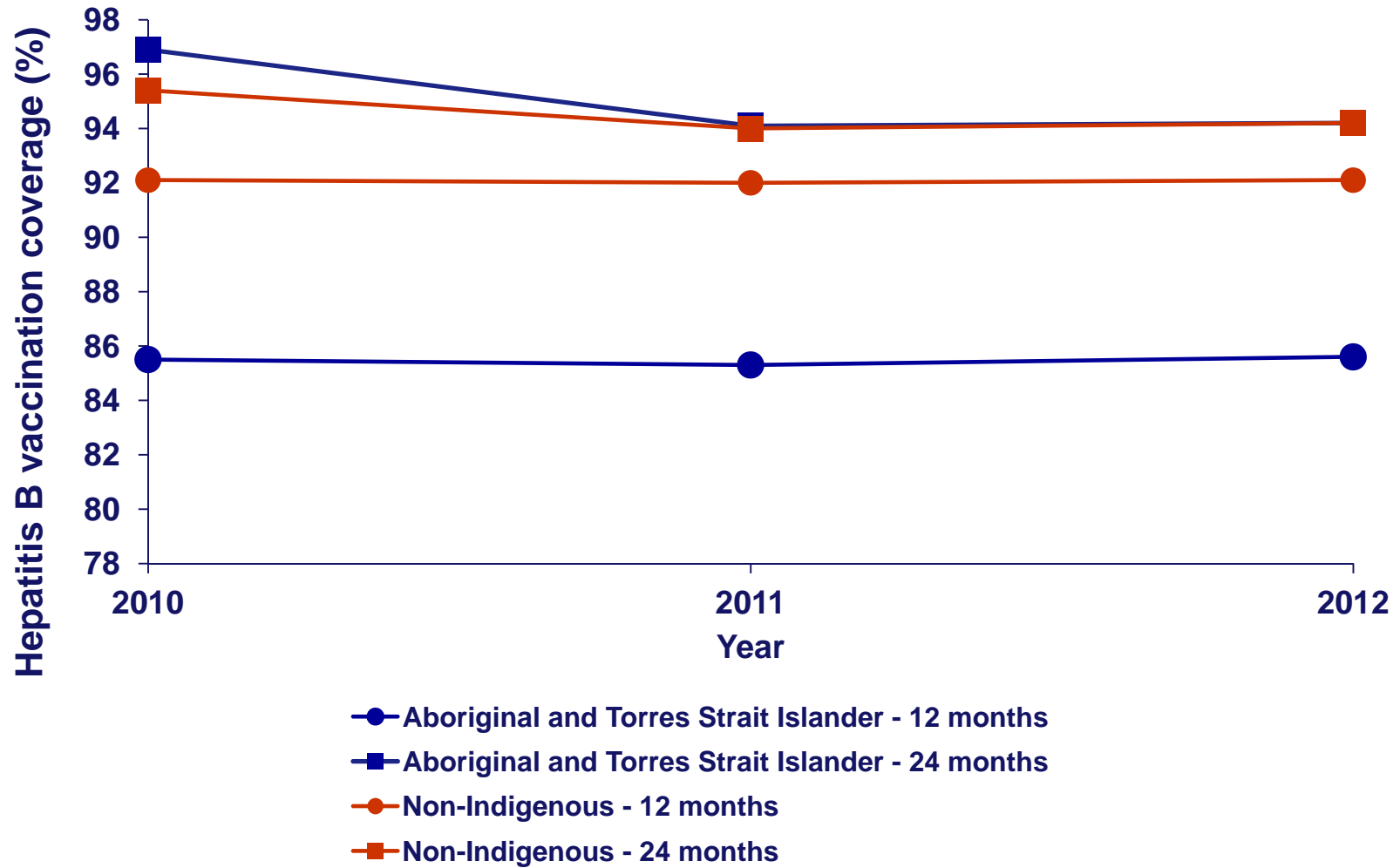
Chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C antibody prevalence among a sample of incoming Australian prisoners by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year



Source: National Prison Entrants' Bloodborne Virus Survey

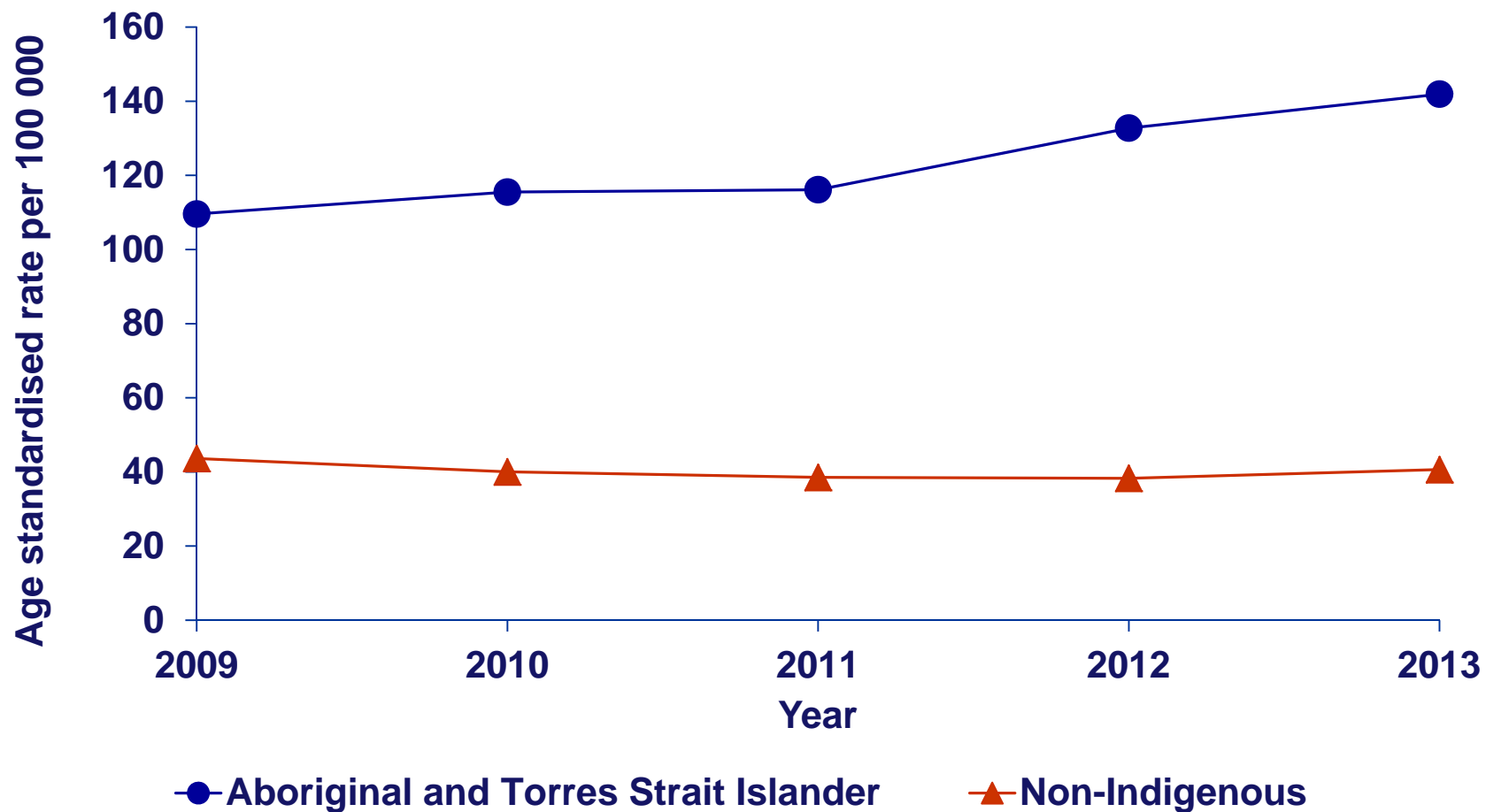
Figure 37

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage estimates at 12 and 24 months, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year



Source: Communicable Disease Intelligence, Immunisation coverage annual reports

Figure 38
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

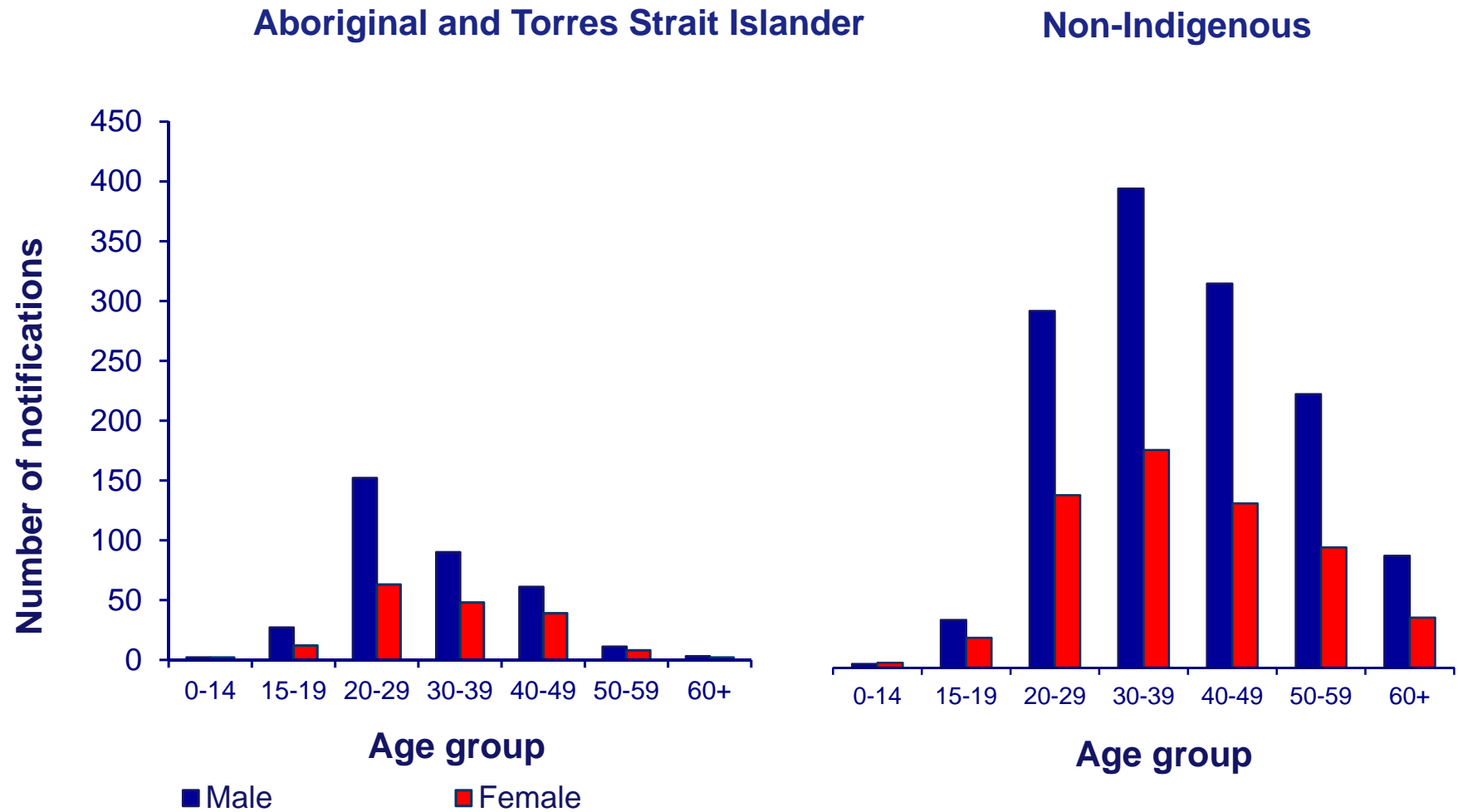


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 39

**Number of notifications of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection in 2013 ,
by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group**

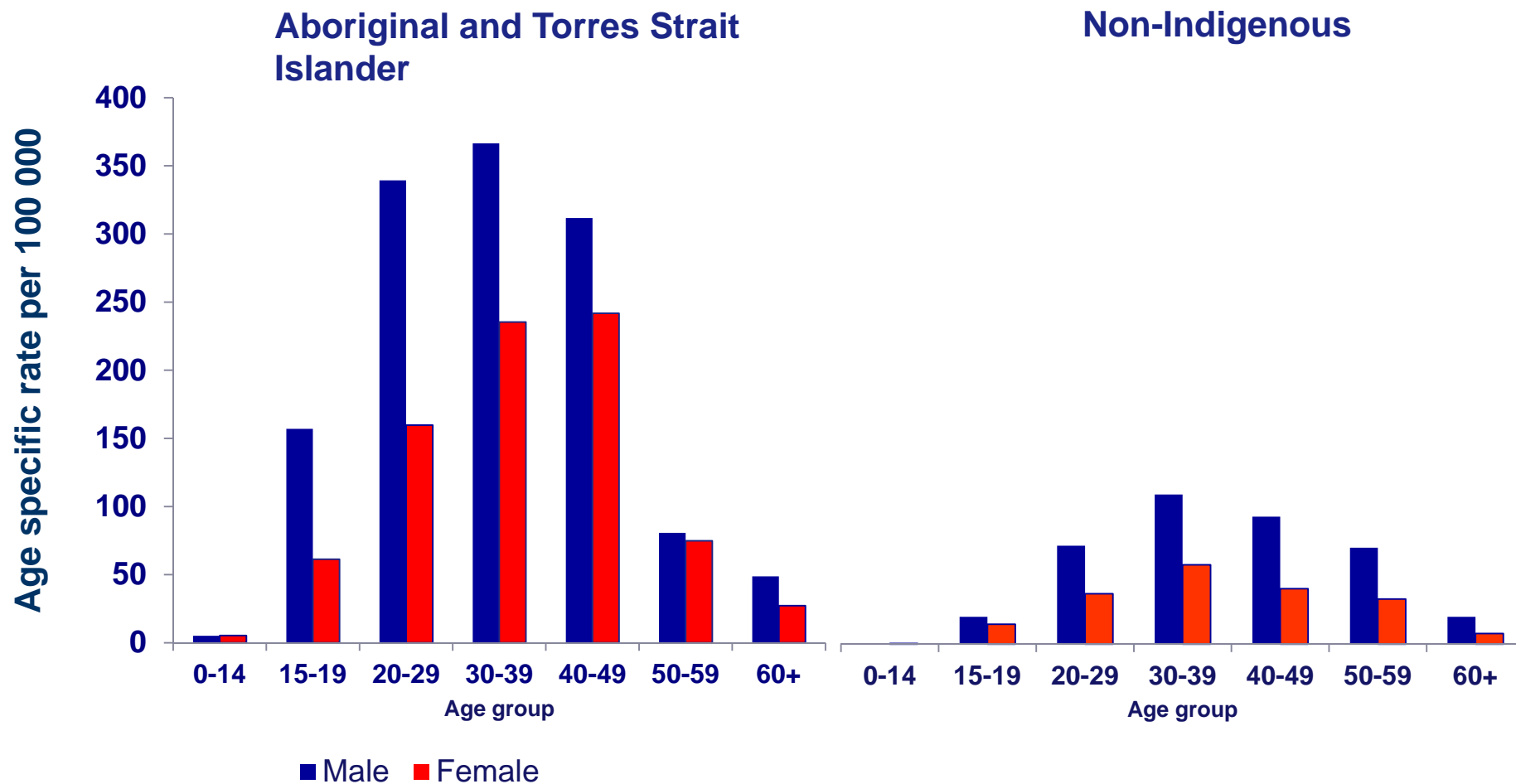


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 40

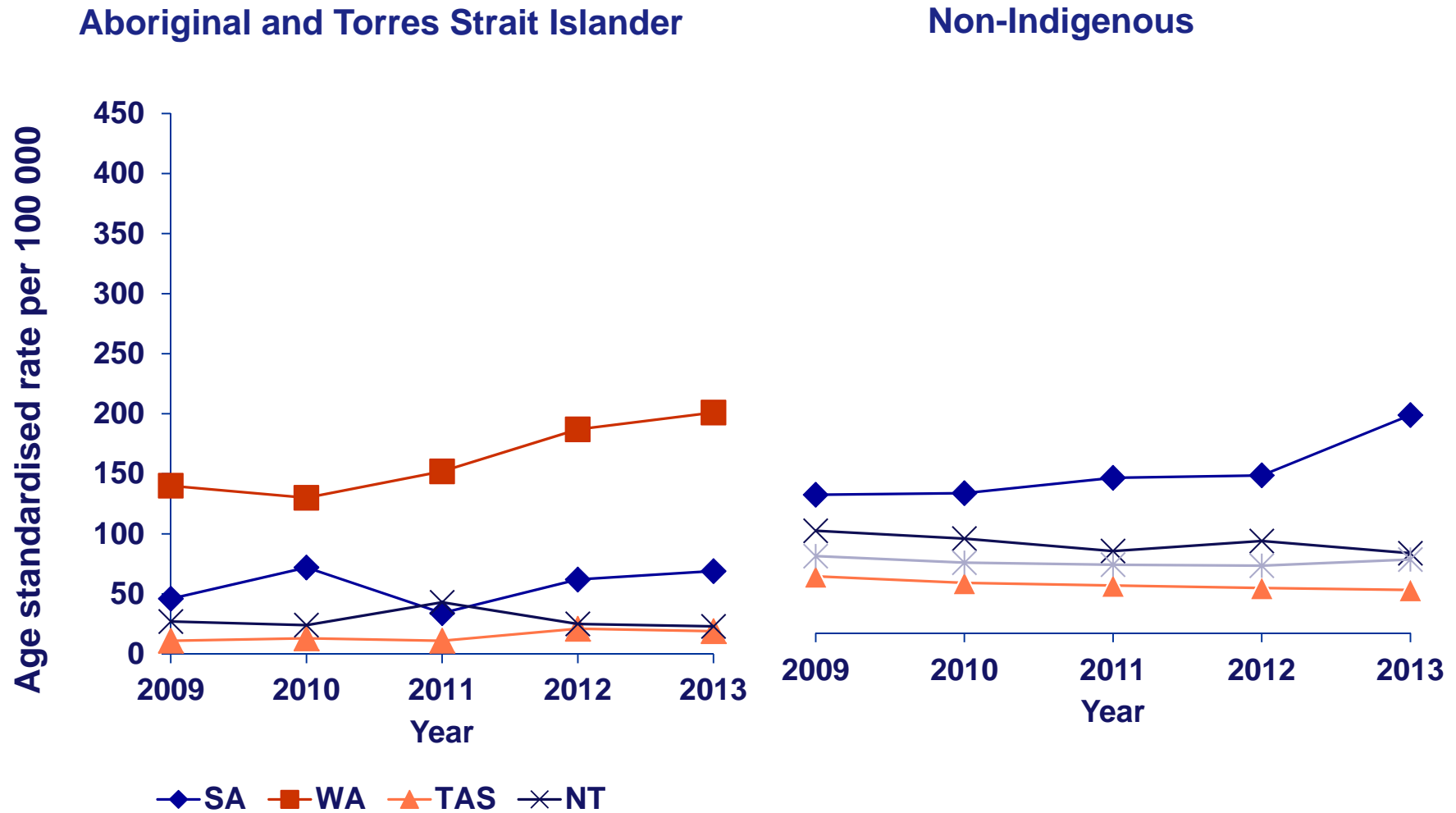
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection in 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years

Source: State/Territory health authorities

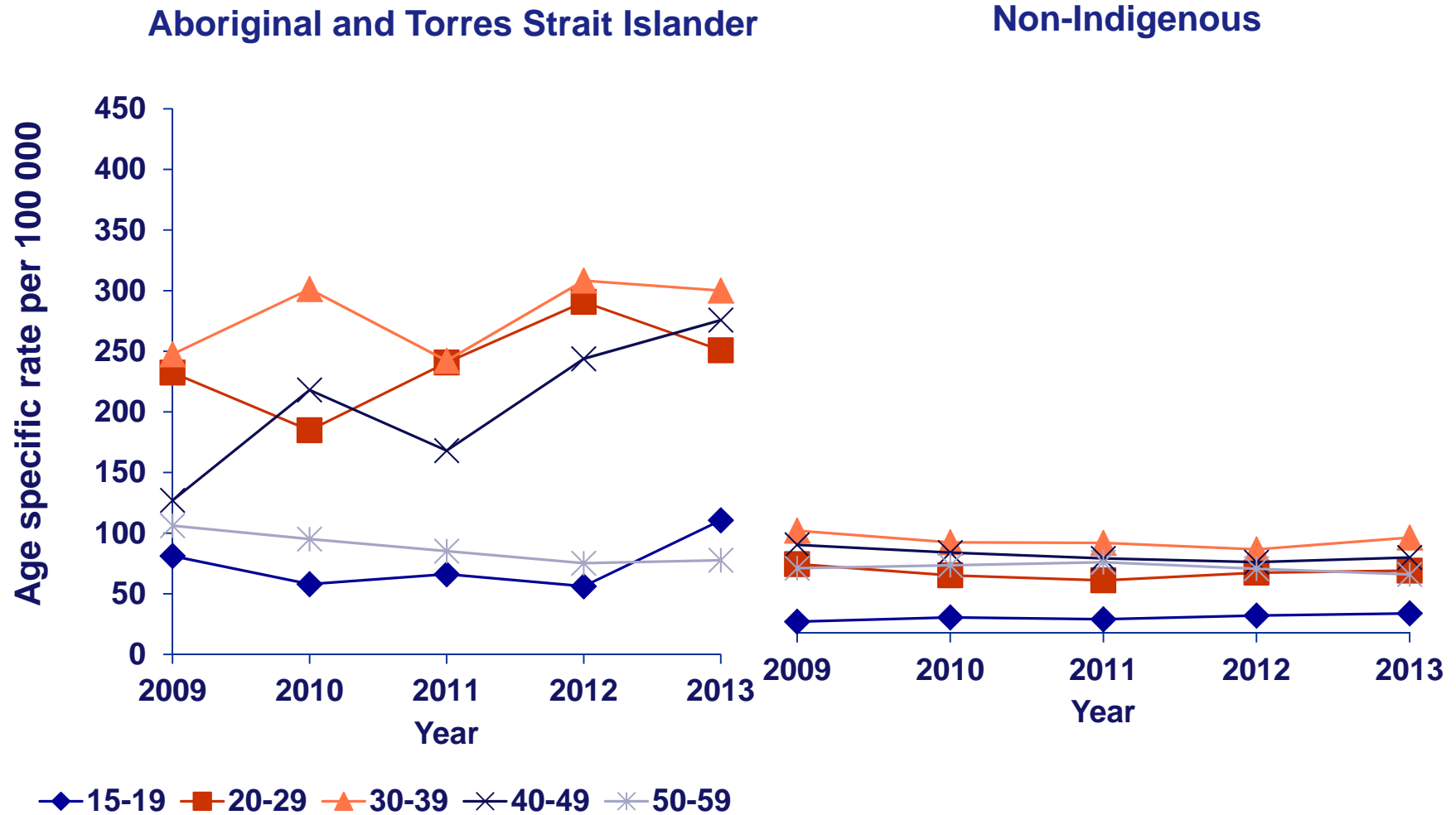
Figure 41
Notification rates of hepatitis C infection by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 42
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

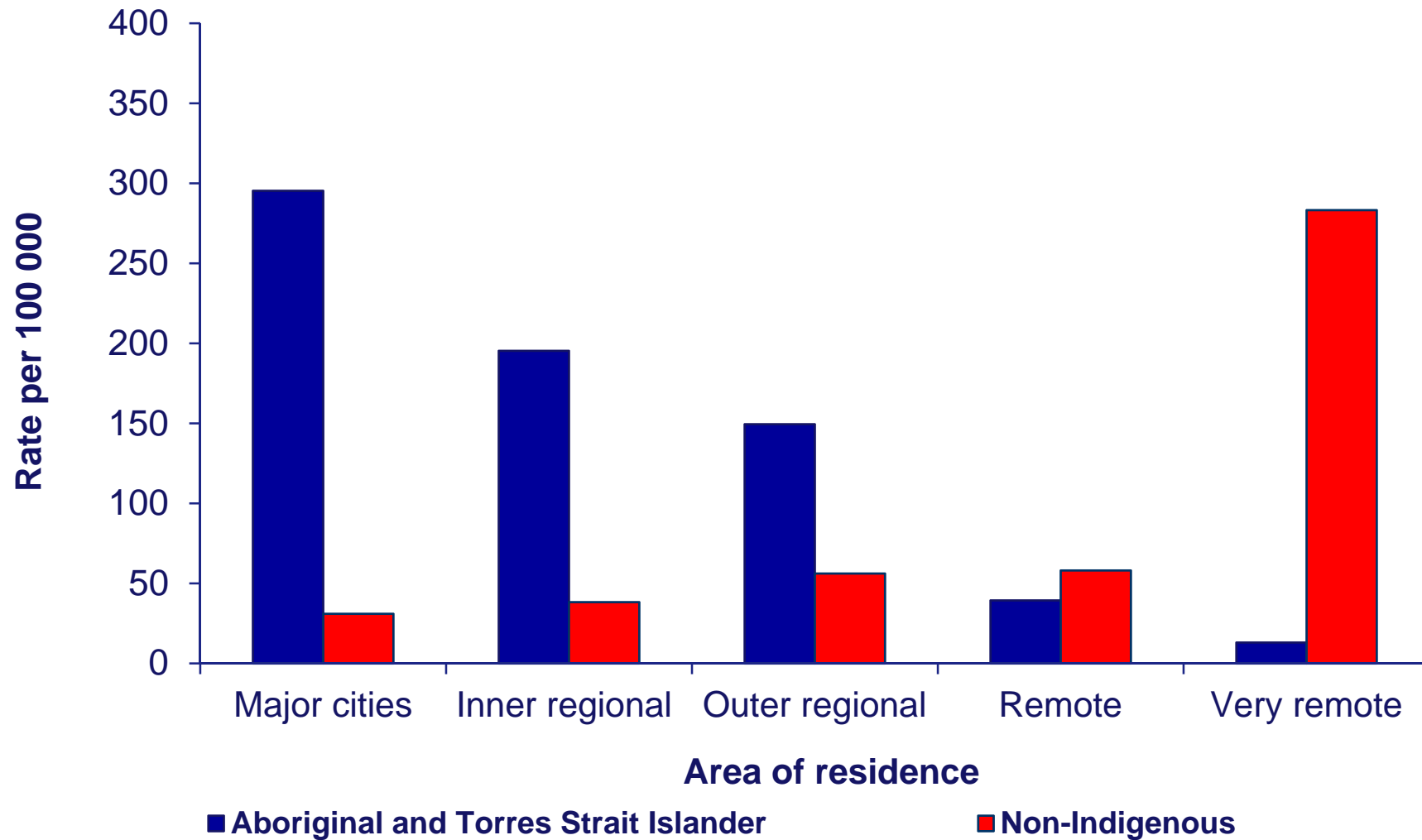


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 43

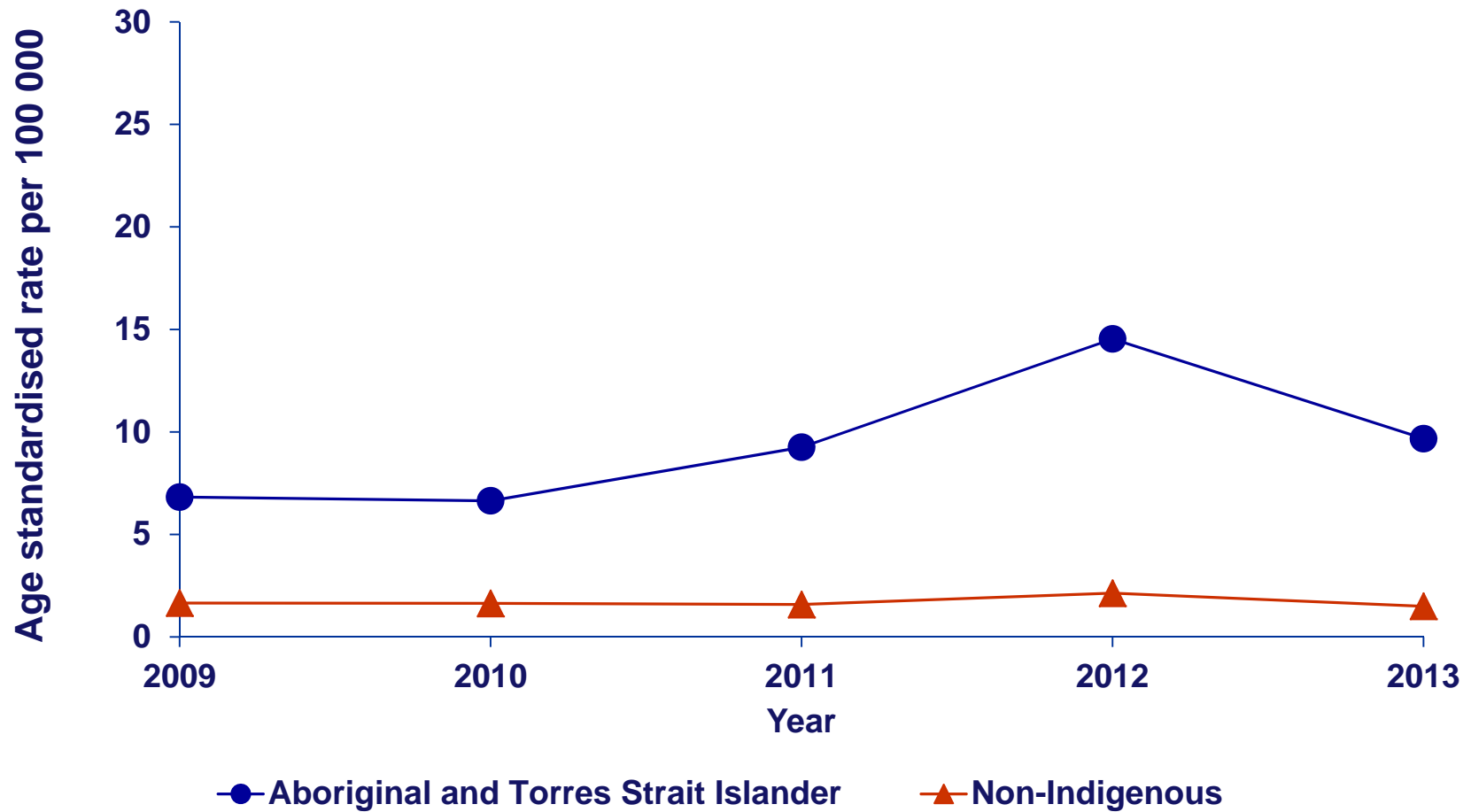
Notification rates of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection in 2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 44
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

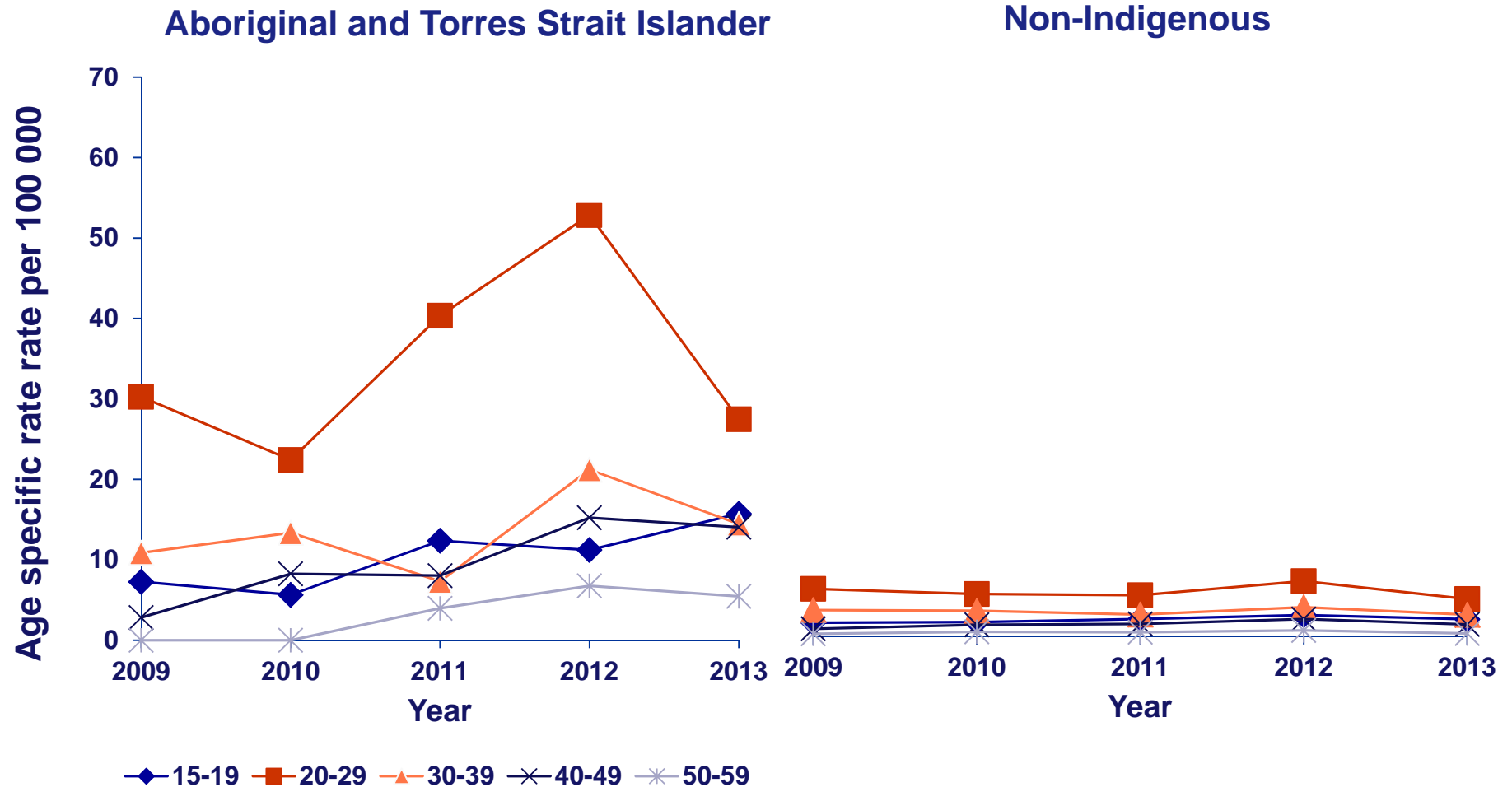


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 45

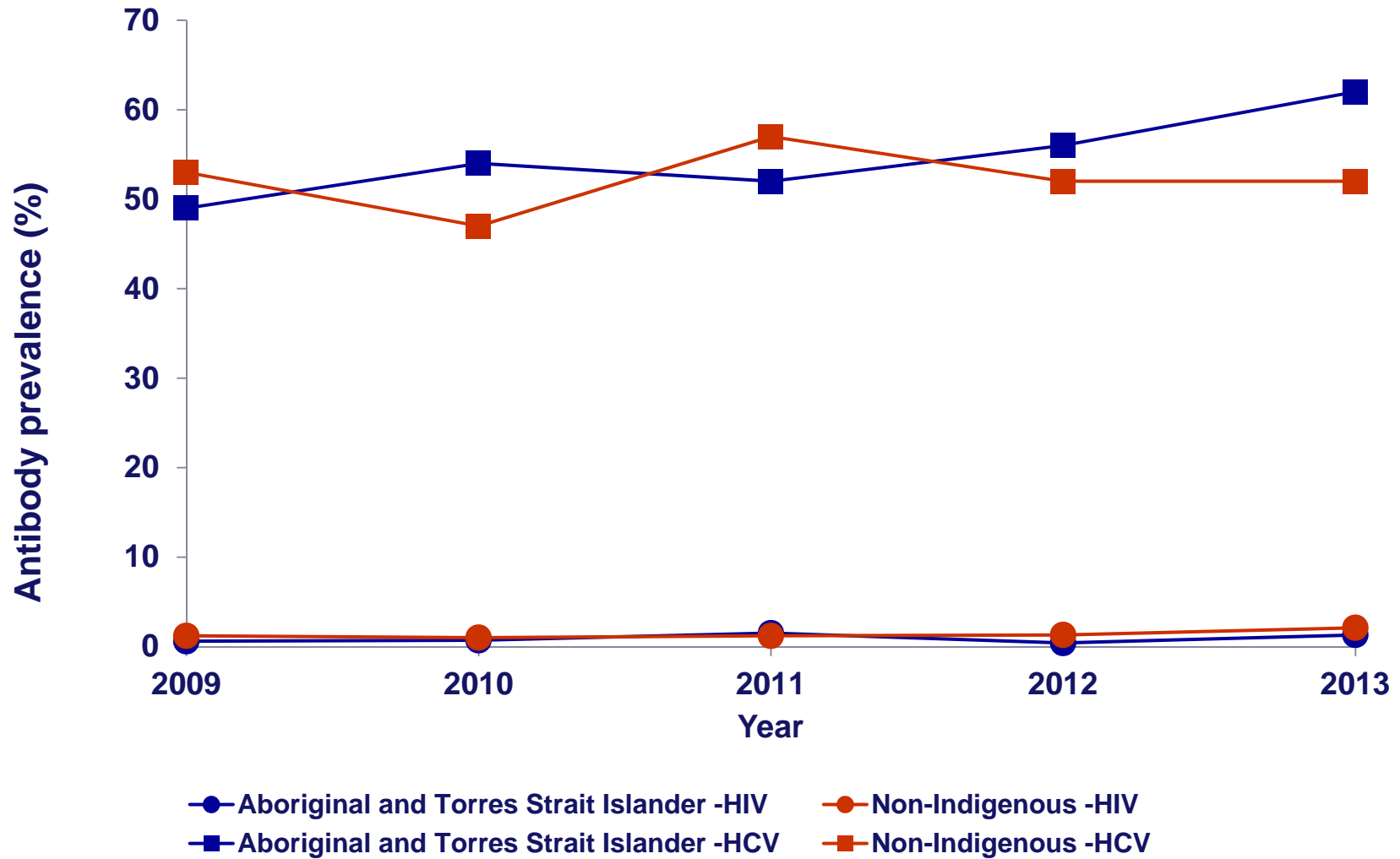
Notification rates of newly acquired hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, age and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses each year in the past 5 years.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 46
Hepatitis C antibody prevalence and HIV antibody prevalence in Australian NSP Survey, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Source: NSP Survey 2014