

Figure 1
Newly diagnosed HIV infection in Australia by year

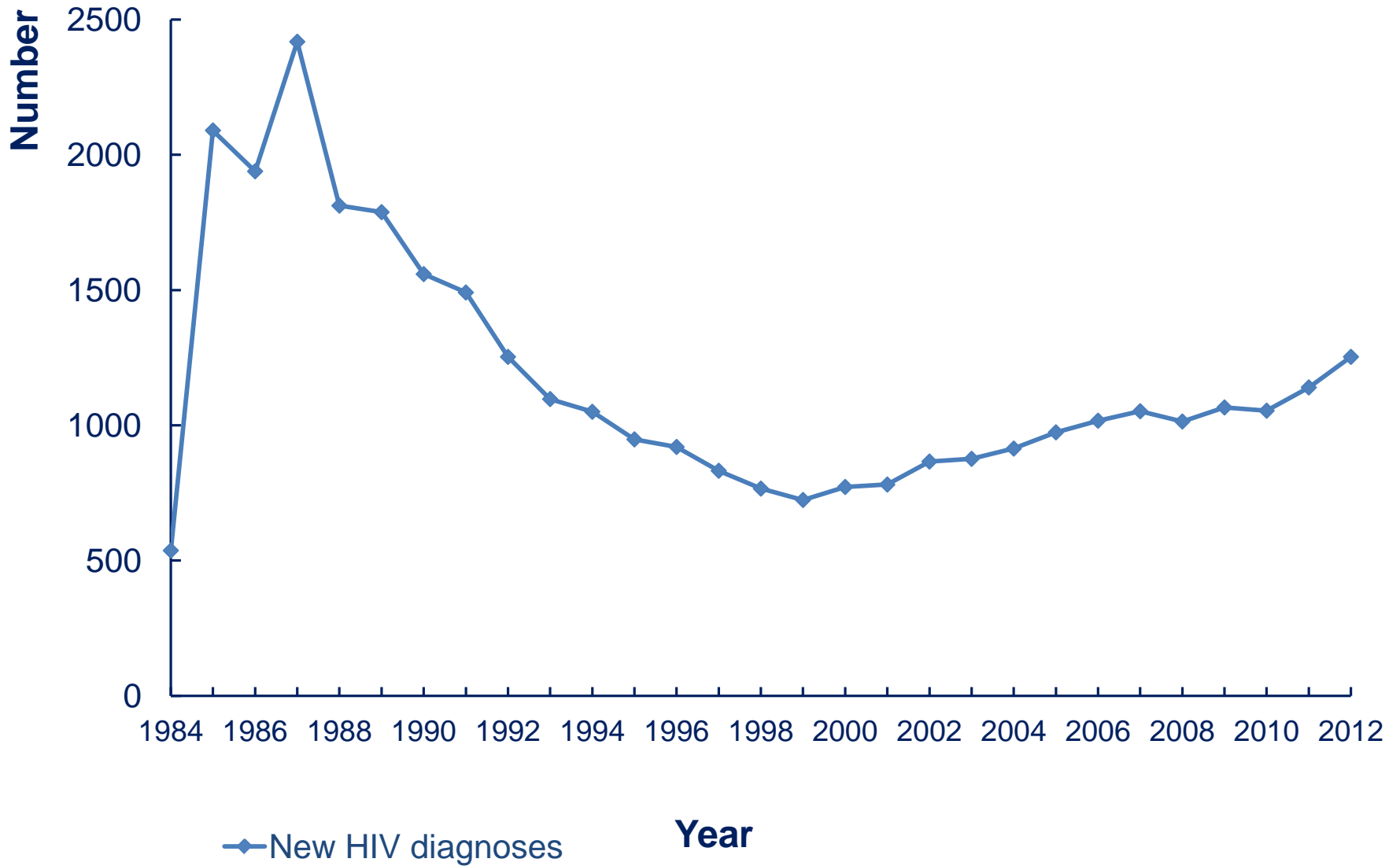


Figure 2a
Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2003 – 2012, by year
and State/Territory

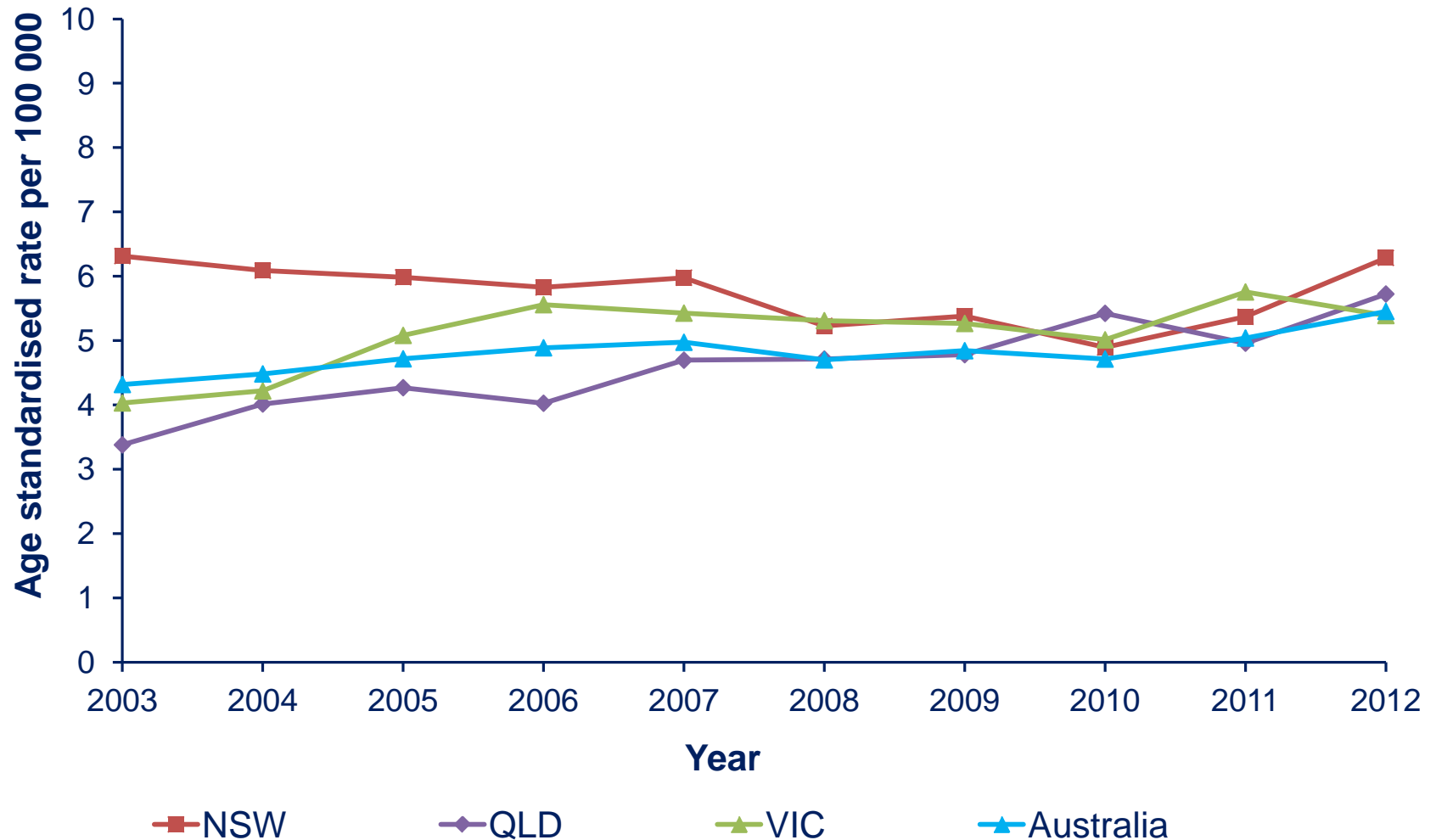
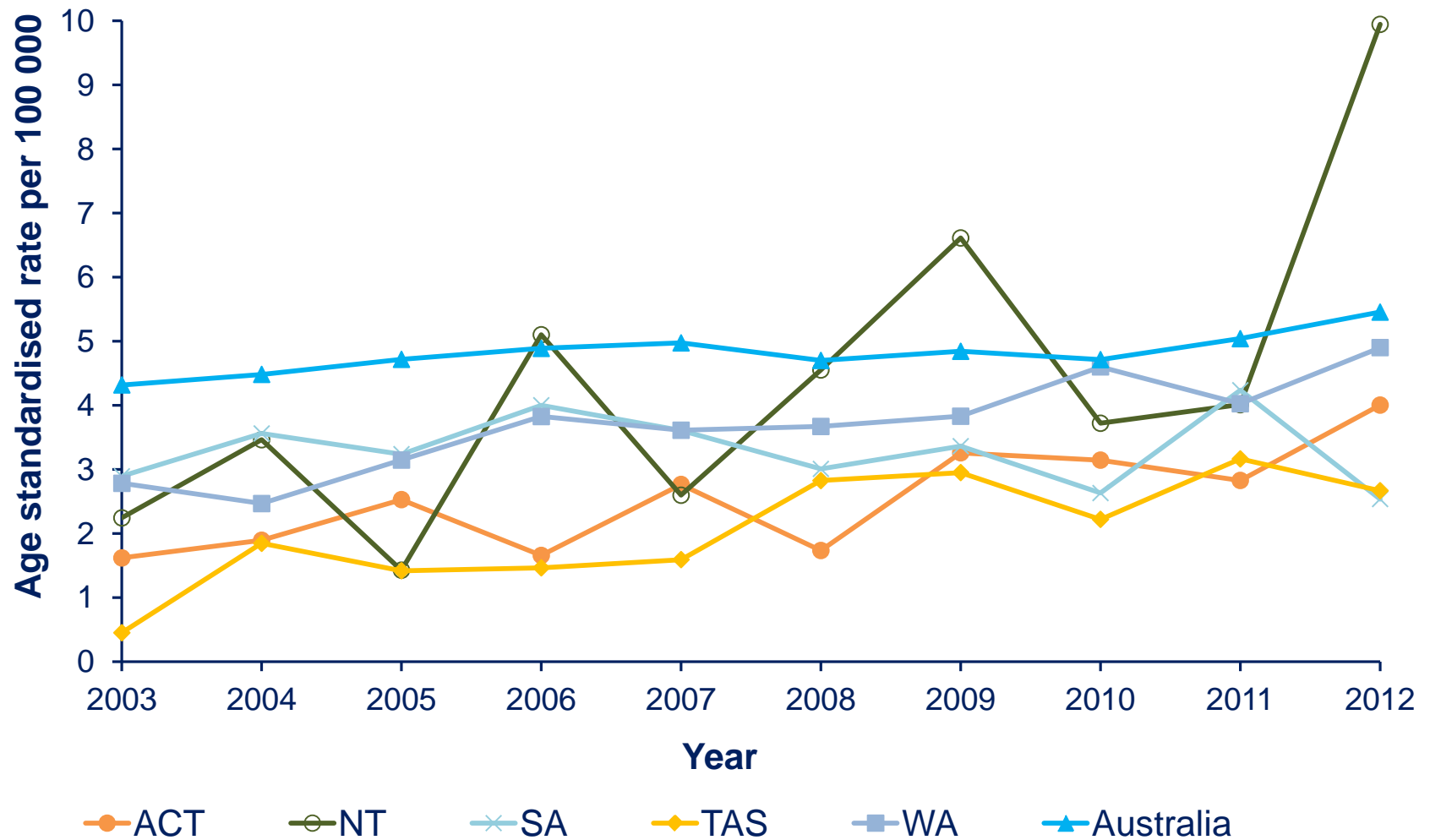


Figure 2b
Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2003 – 2012, by year
and State/Territory



Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

Figure 3
Newly diagnosed HIV infection in Australia, 2003 – 2012, by newly acquired HIV status and year

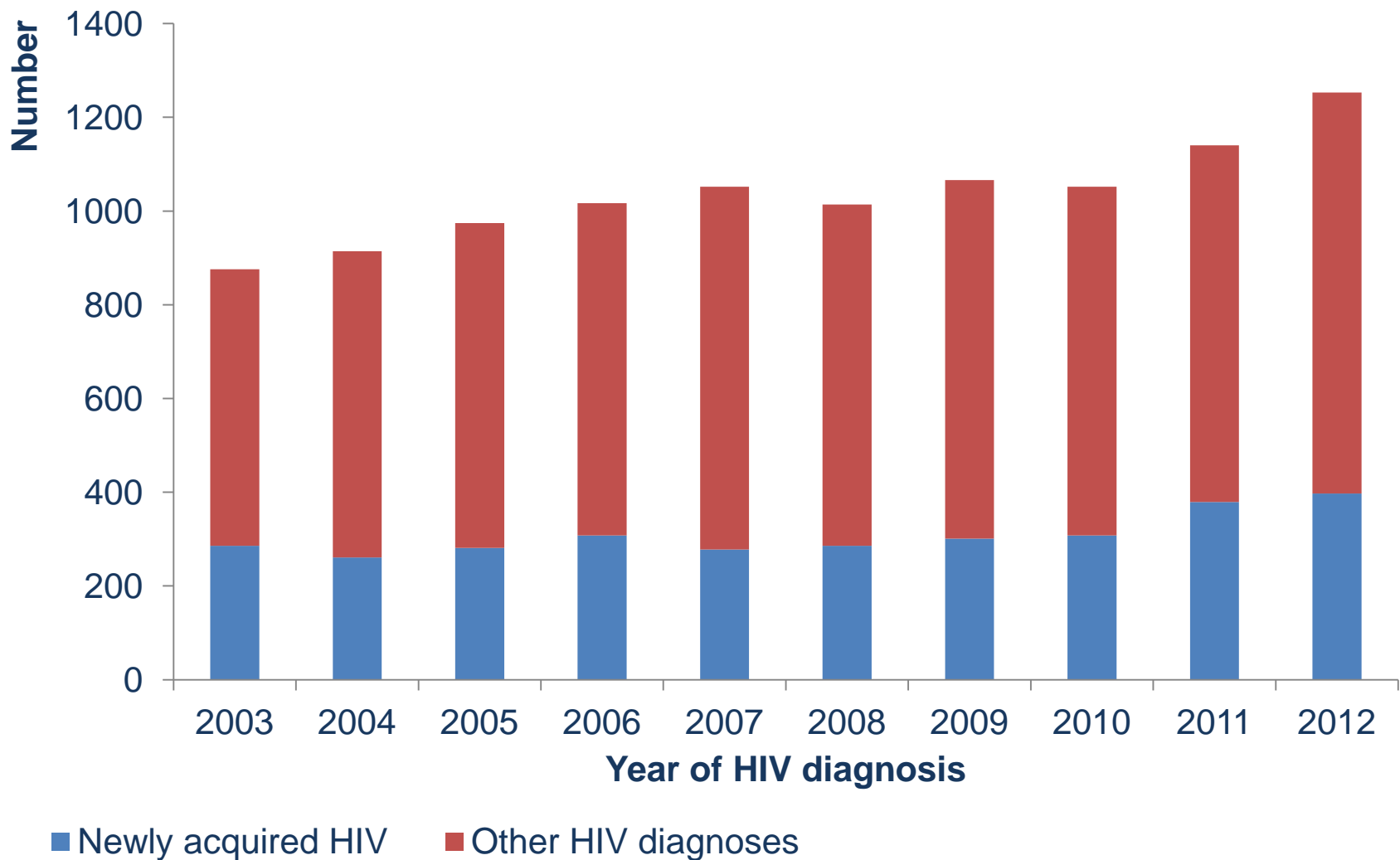
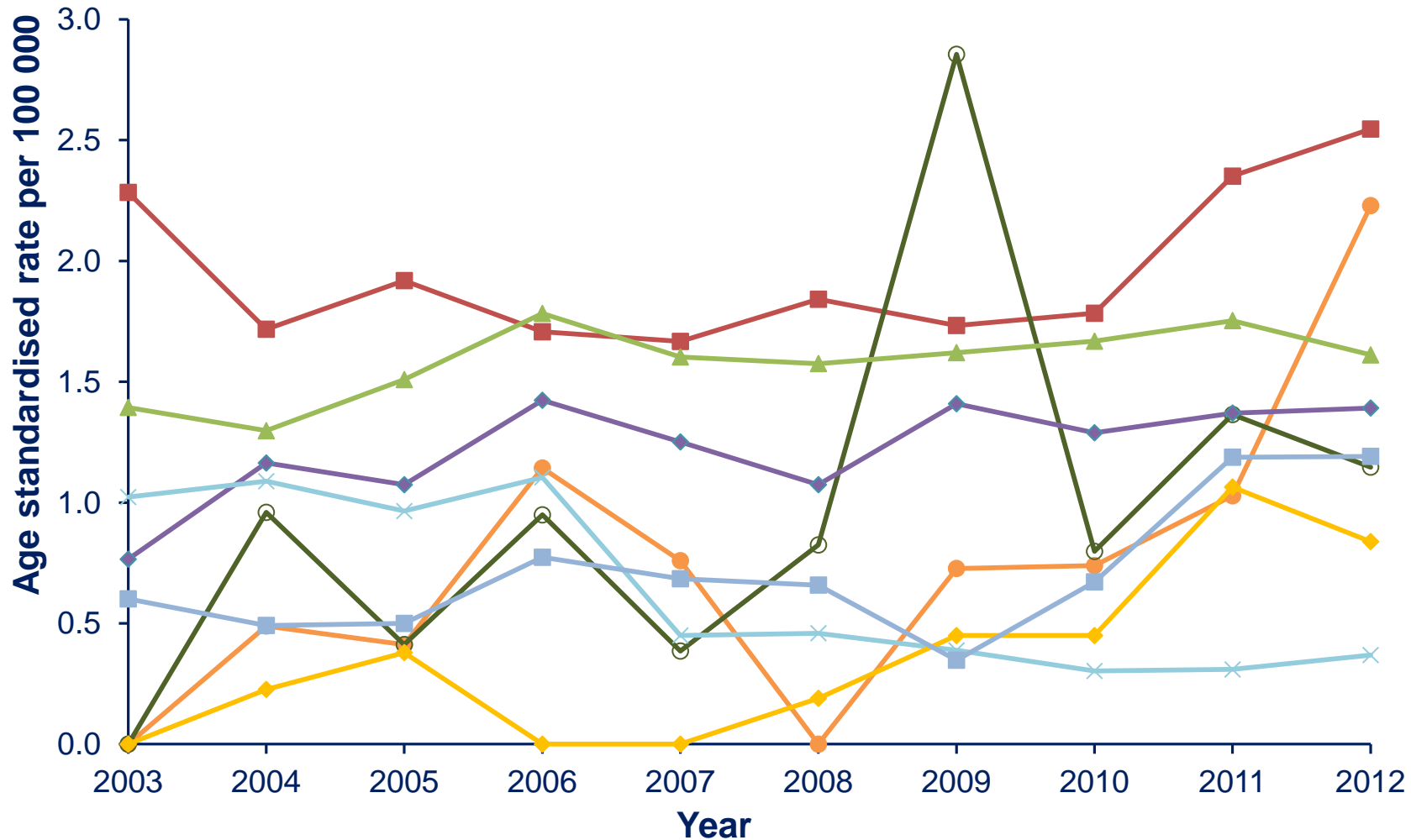


Figure 4
Newly acquired HIV infection, 2003 – 2012, by year and State/Territory

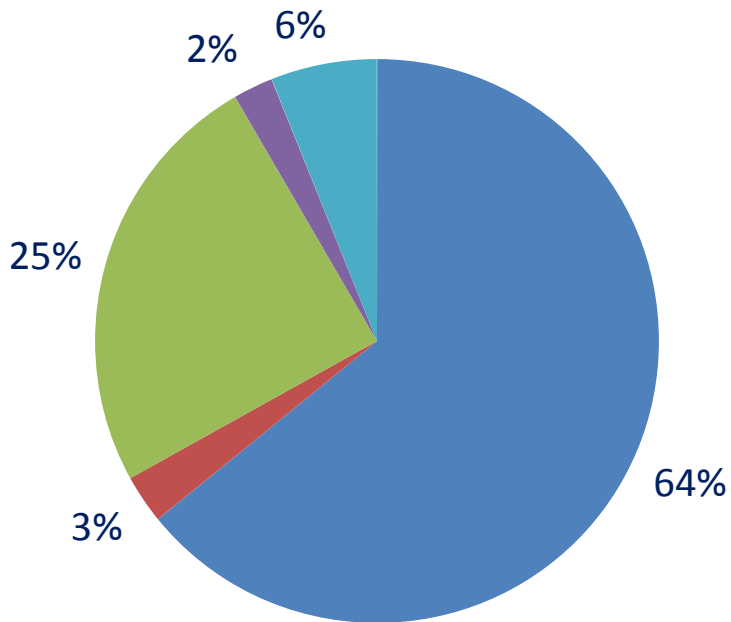


Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

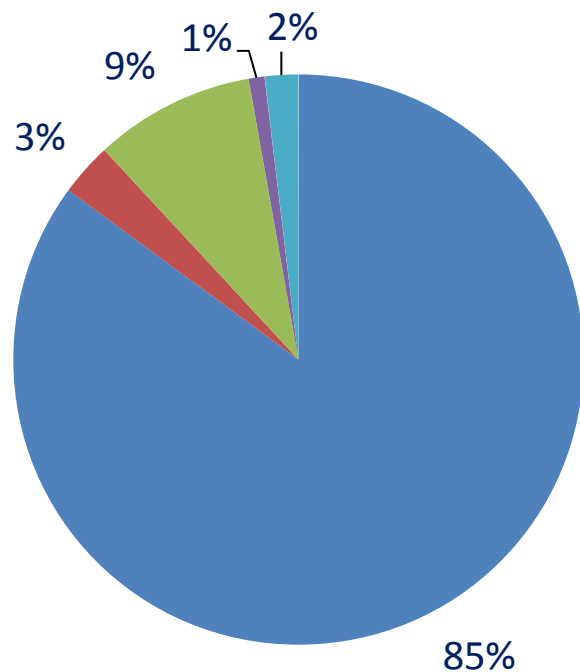
Figure 5

HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2008 – 2012, by HIV exposure category

Newly diagnosed HIV infection



Newly acquired HIV infection



- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Injecting drug use
- Other/undetermined

Figure 6
HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2003 – 2012, by year and region of birth

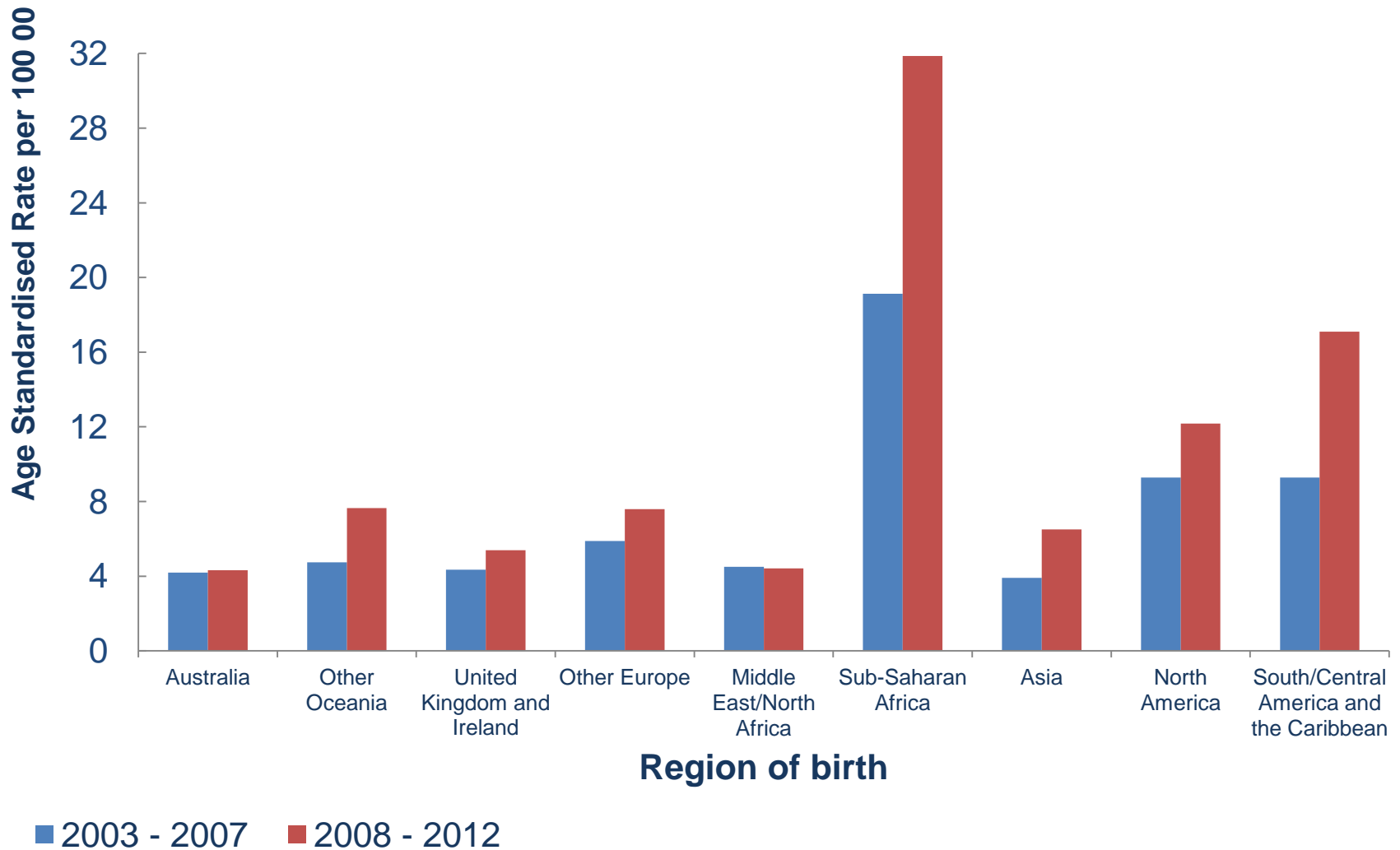


Figure 7
HIV prevalence in selected countries

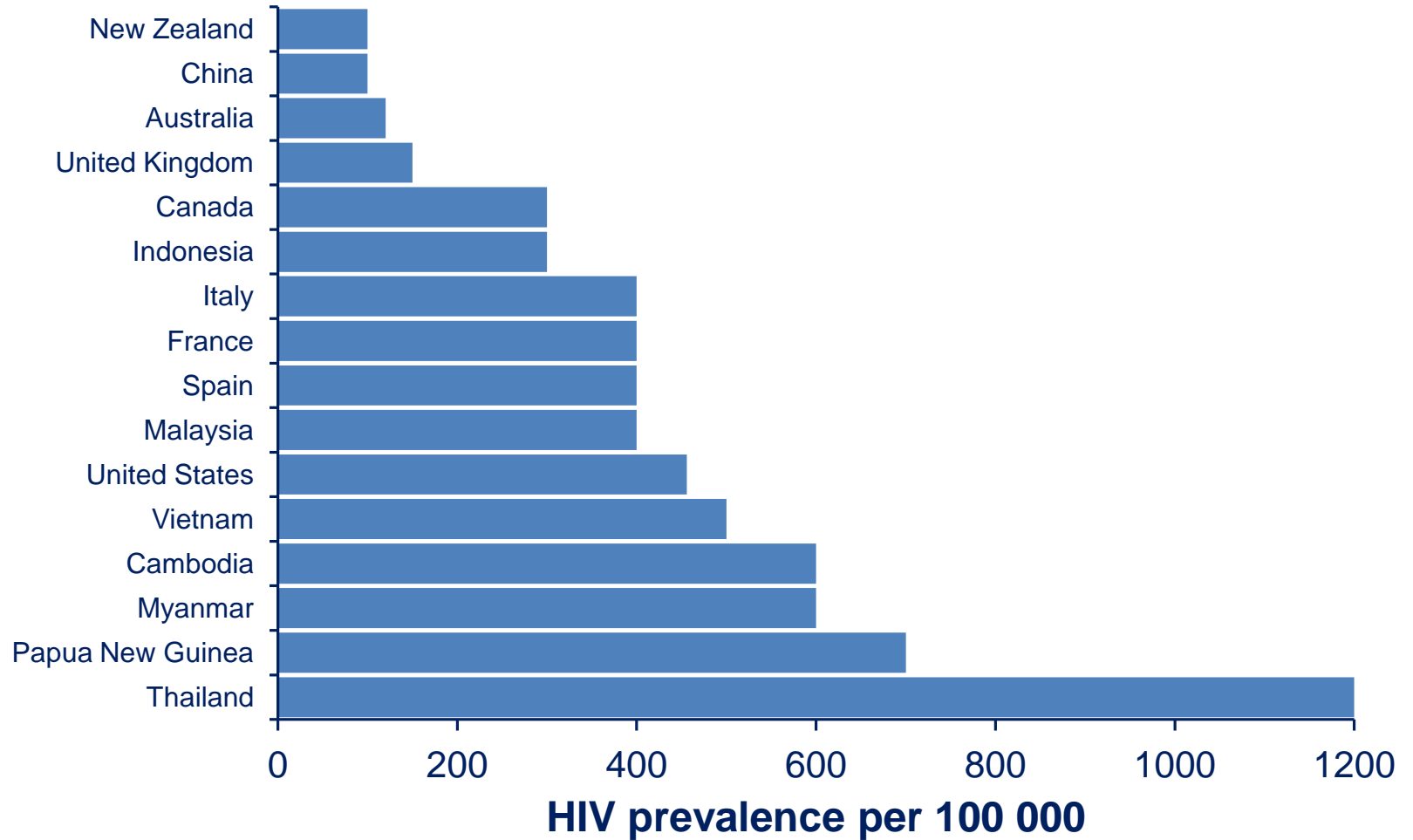


Figure 8
Hepatitis B notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and sex

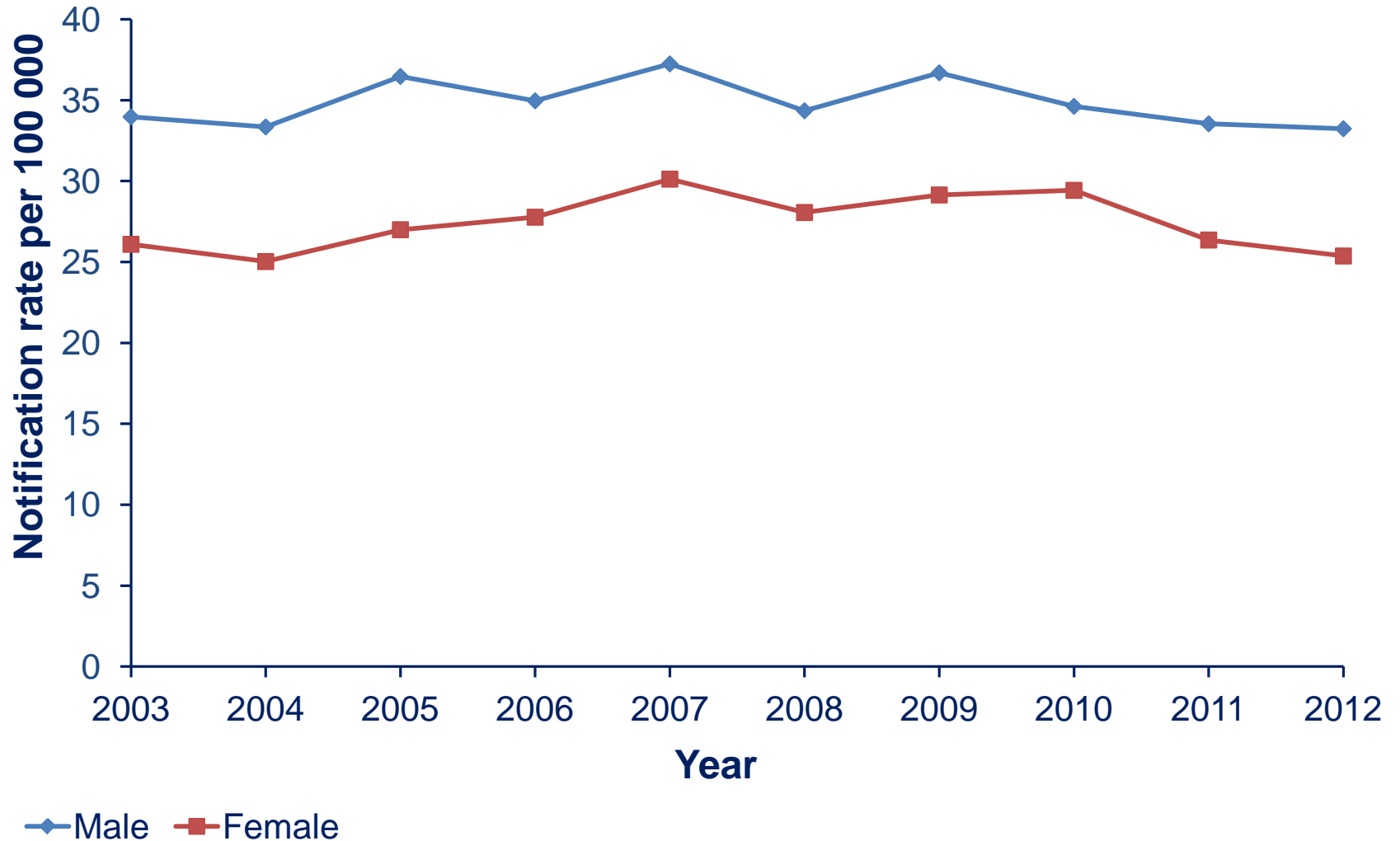
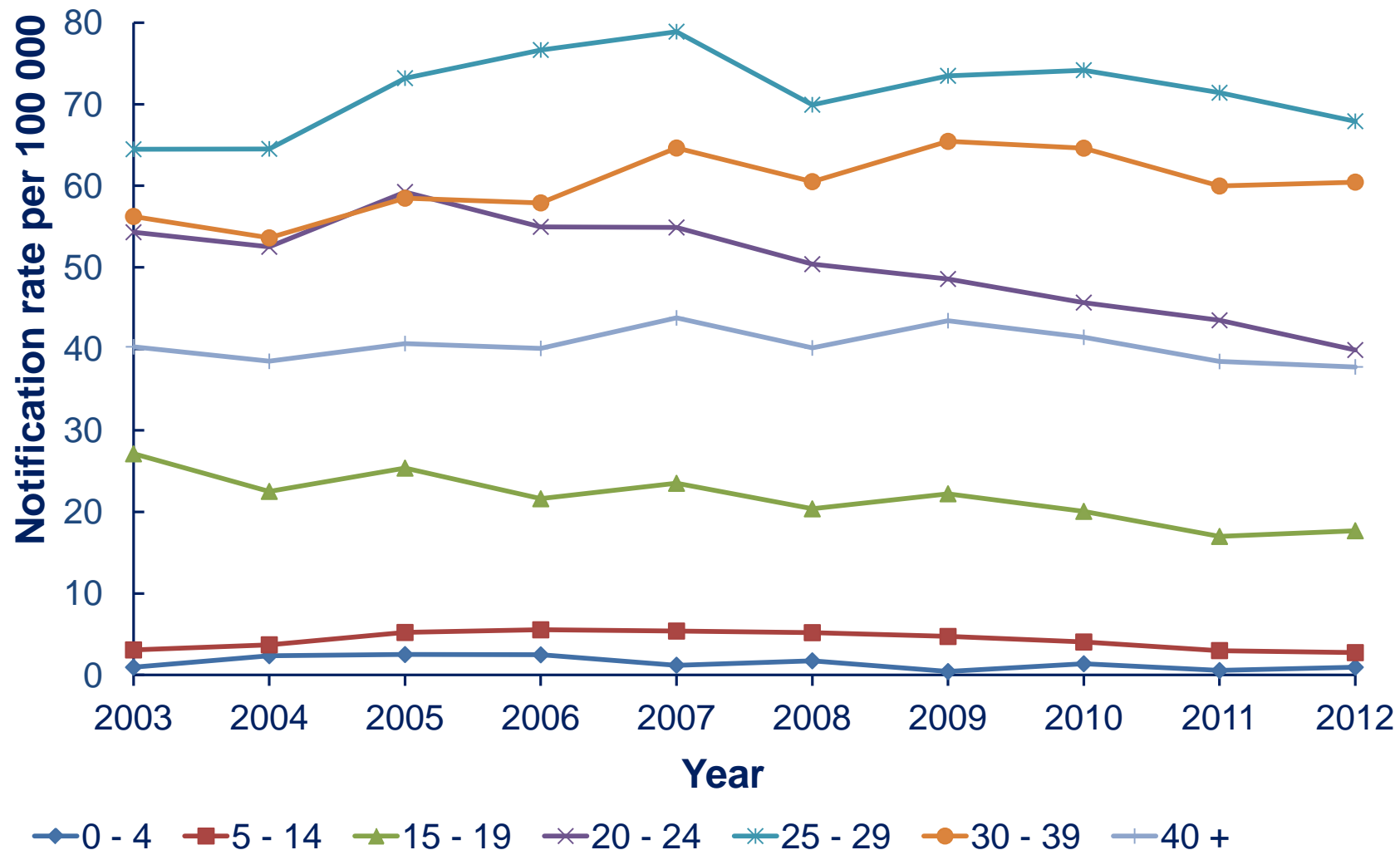


Figure 9
Hepatitis B notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 10
Newly acquired hepatitis B notifications, 2003 – 2012, by
year and sex

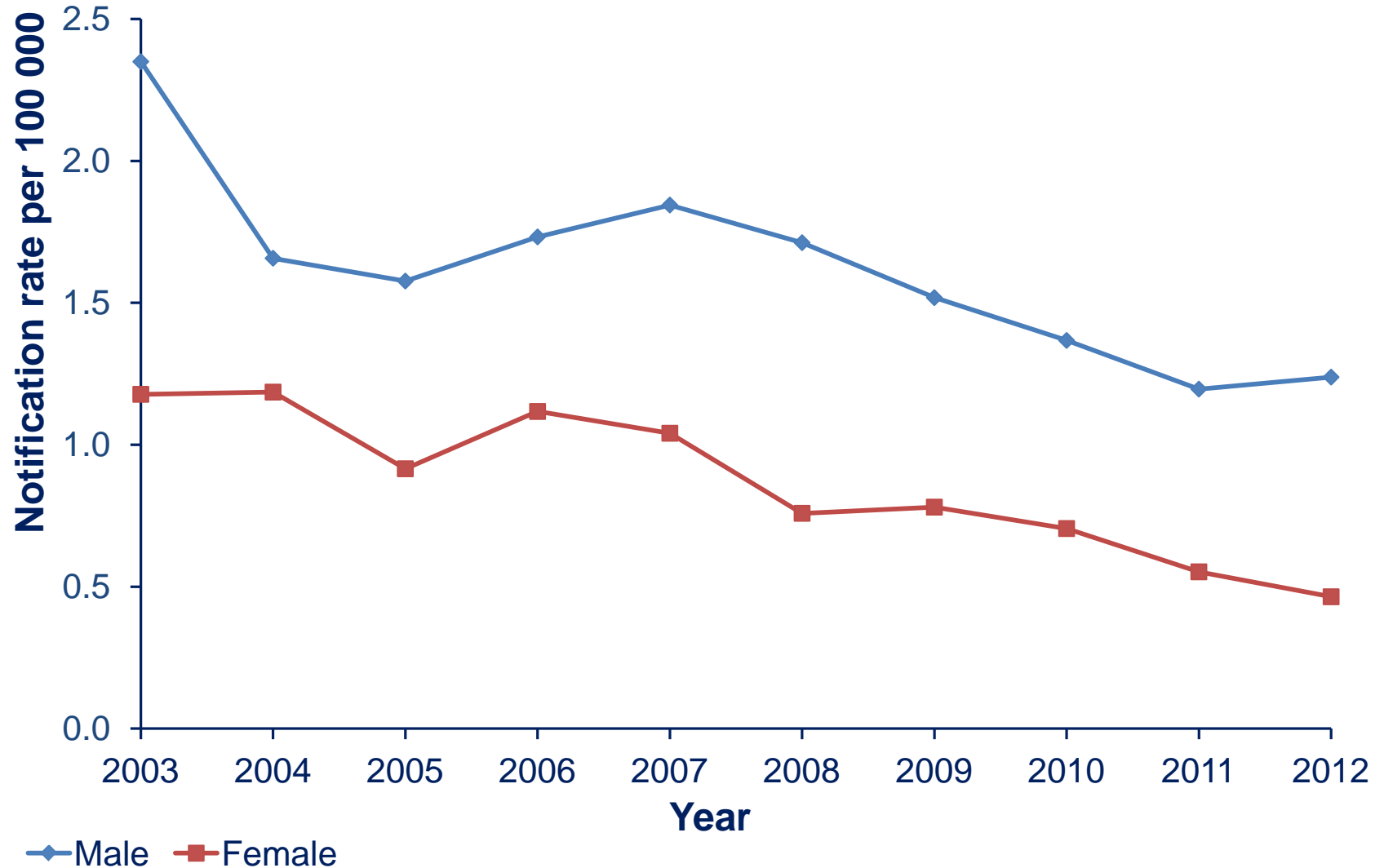
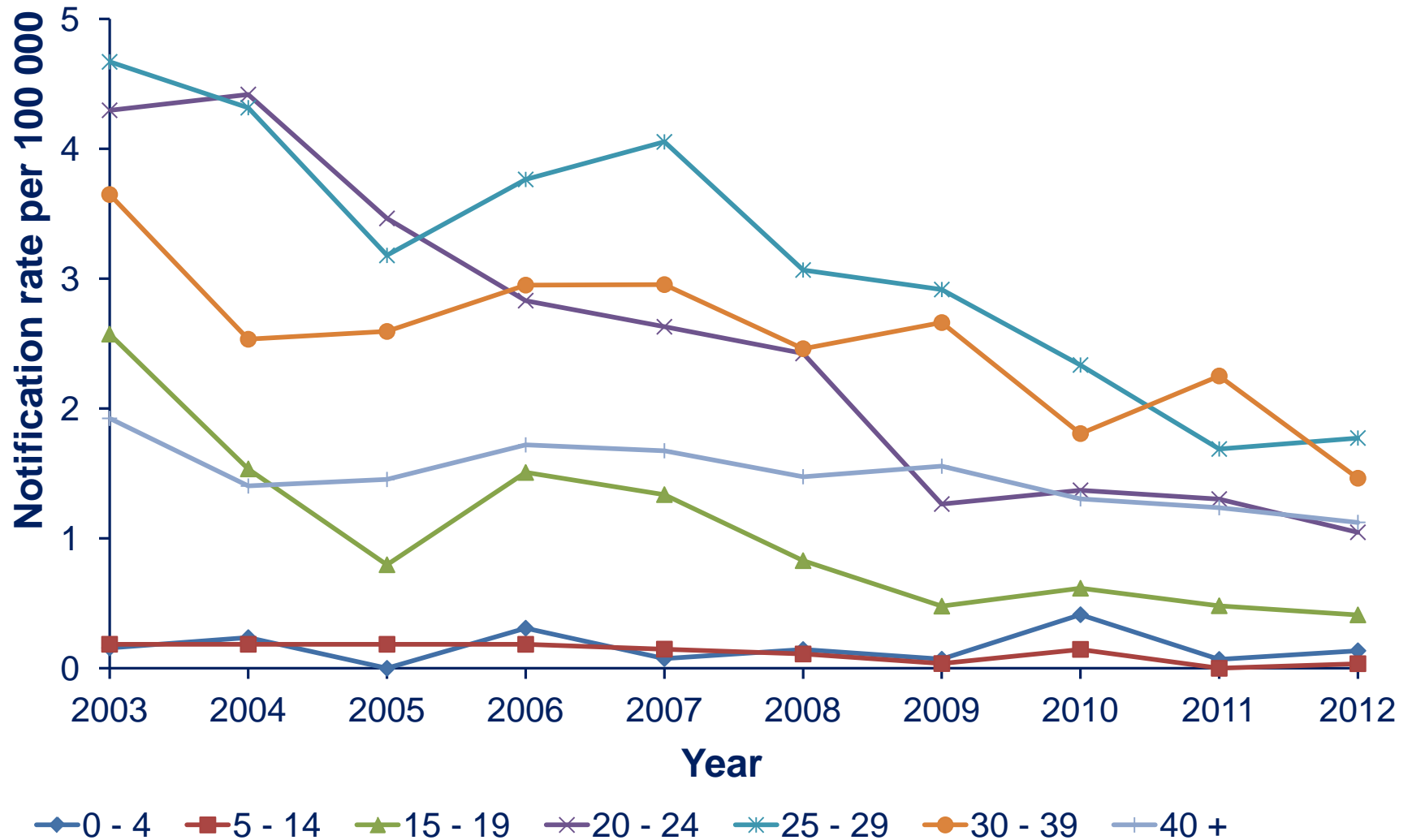
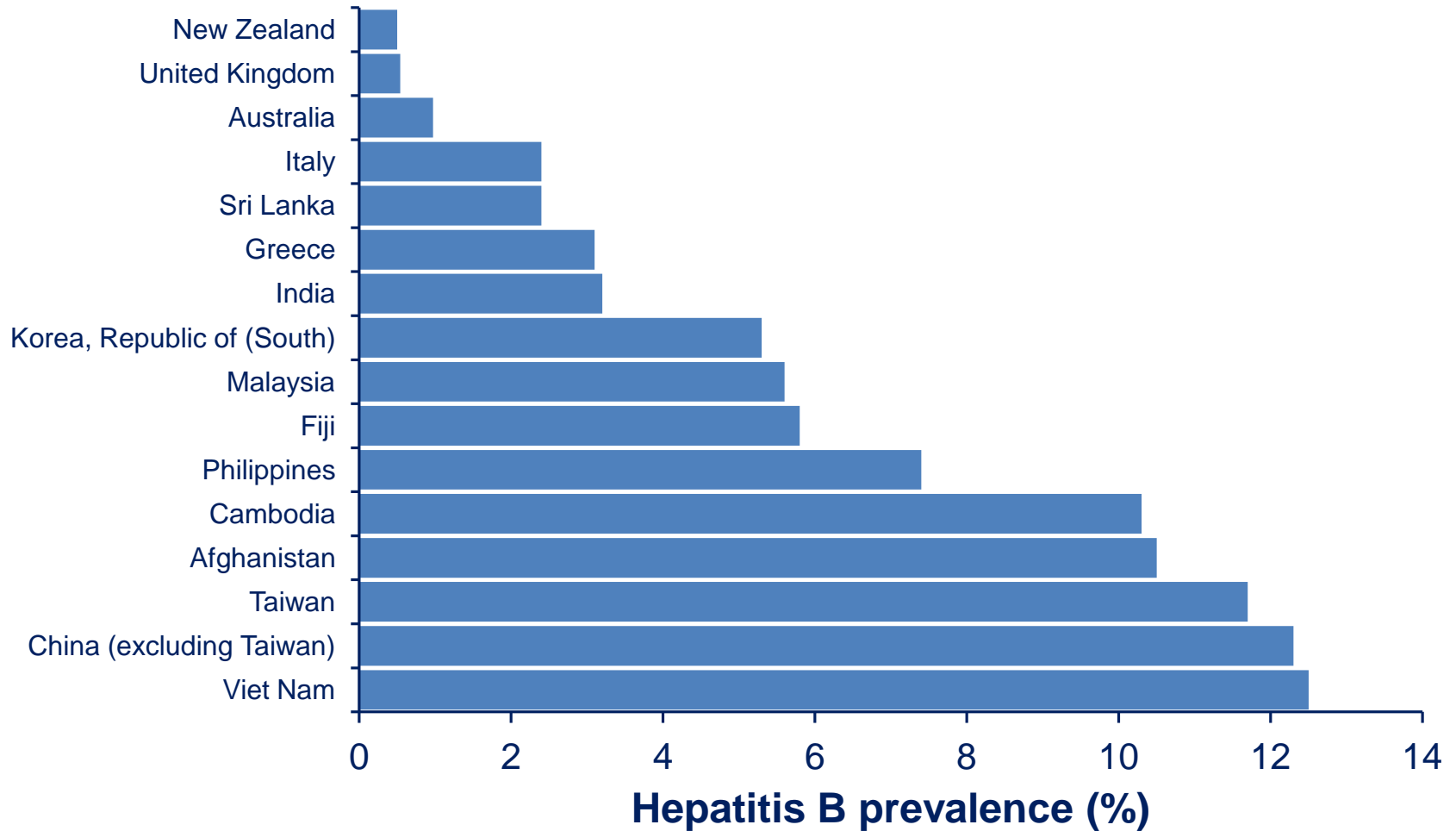


Figure 11
Newly acquired hepatitis B notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

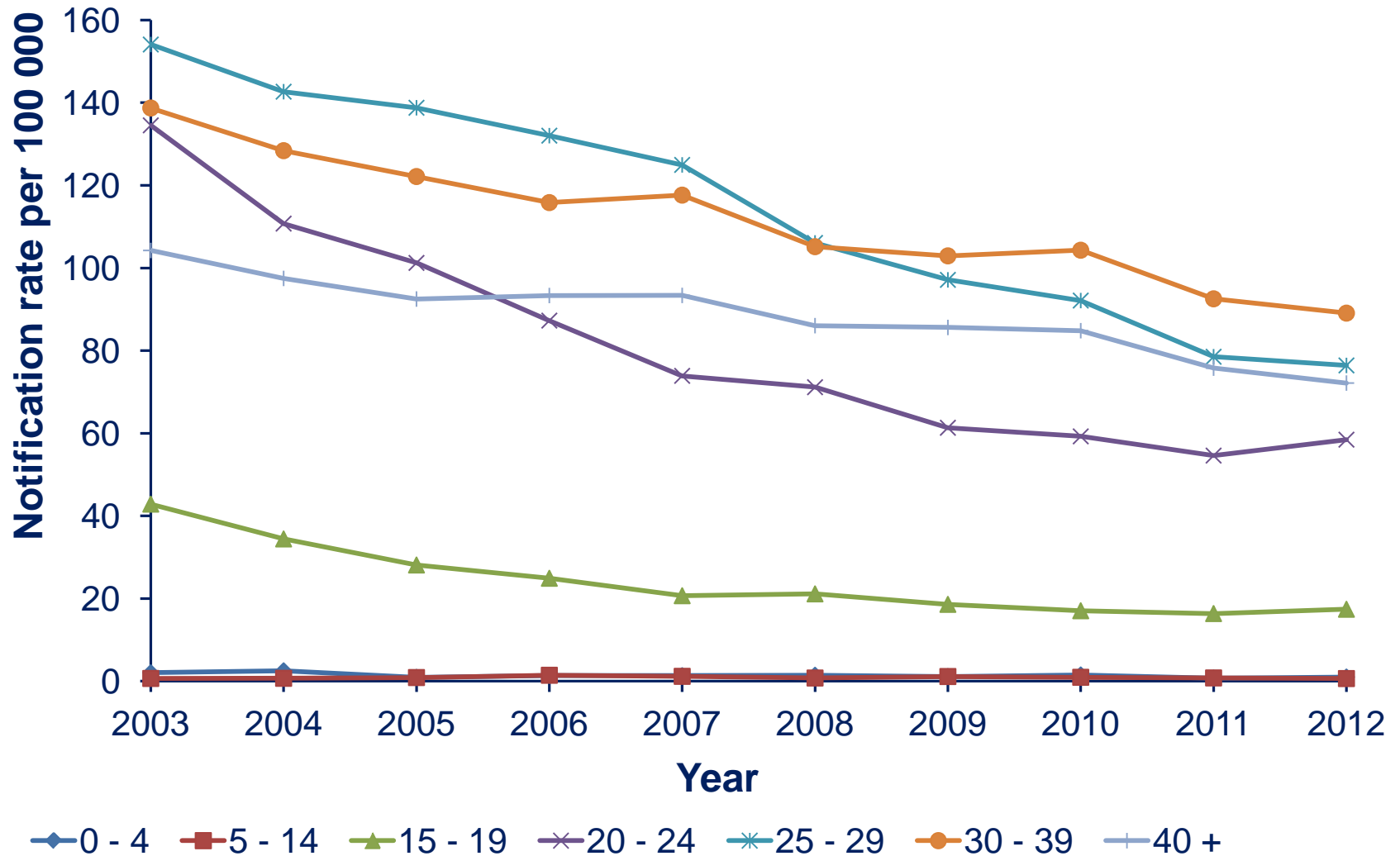
Figure 12
Estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis B infection in Australia by country of birth



Source: VIDRL/ASHM Hepatitis B Epidemiology Mapping Project

Figure 13

Hepatitis C notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 14

Newly acquired hepatitis C notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group

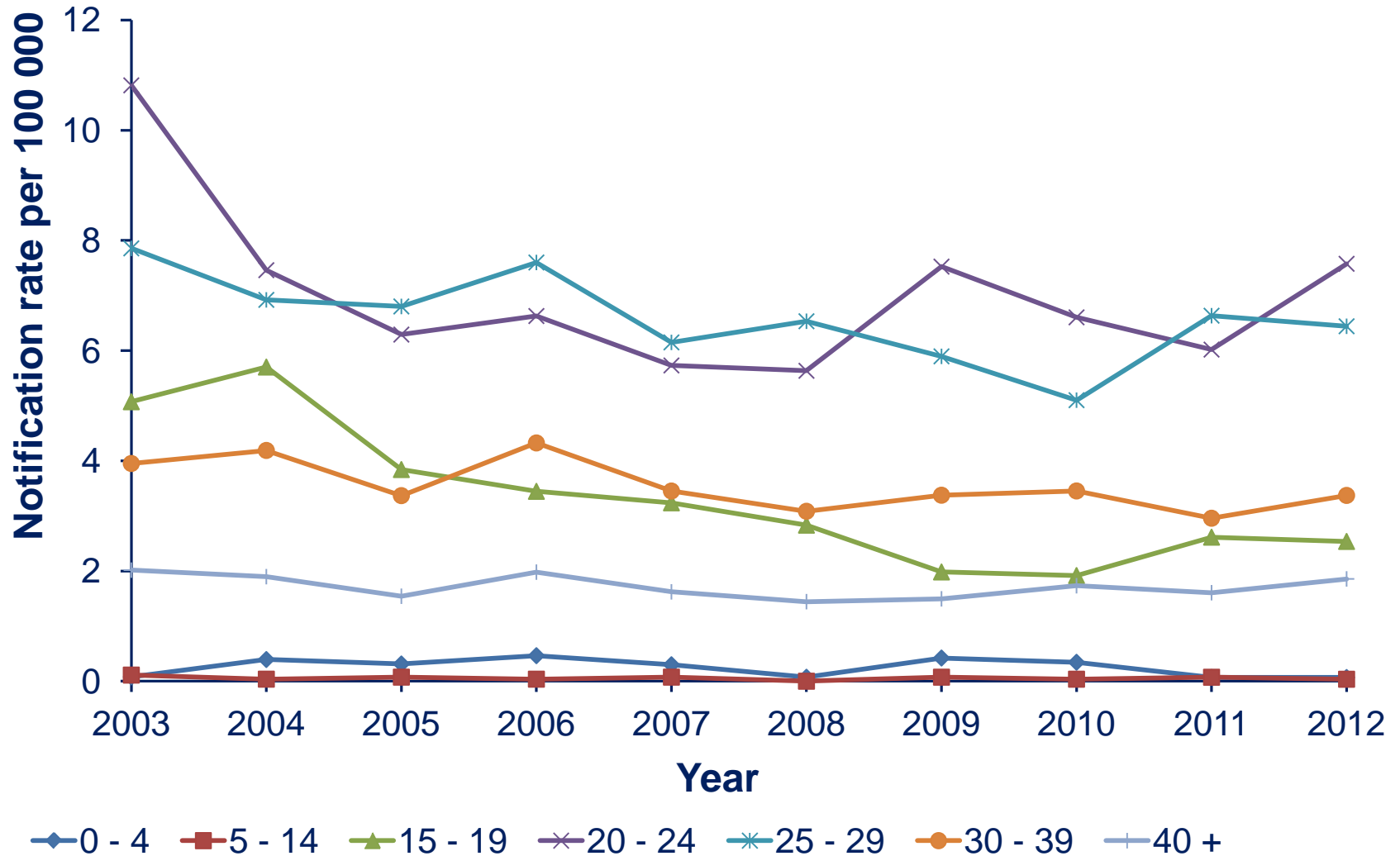


Figure 15
Chlamydia notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and sex

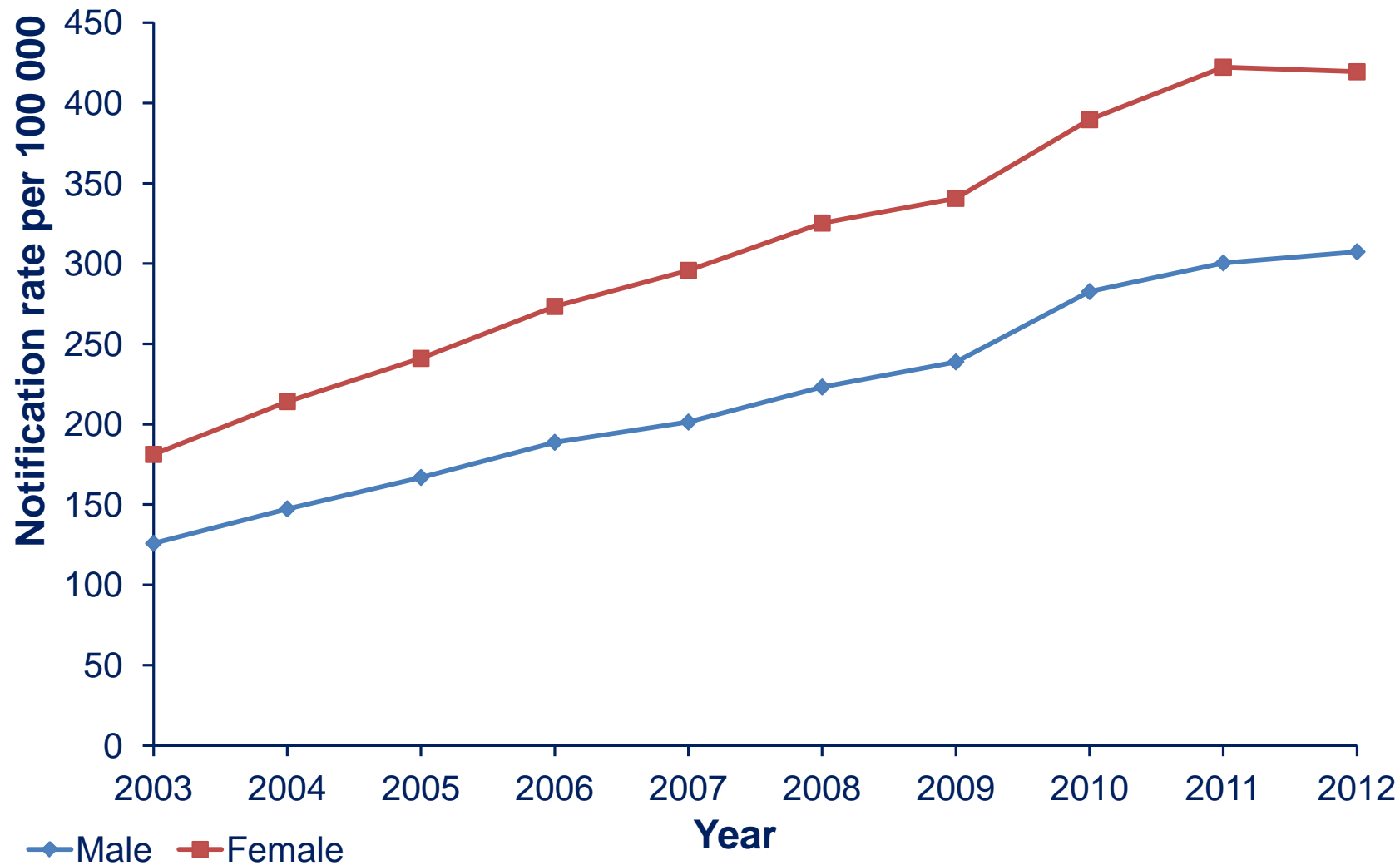
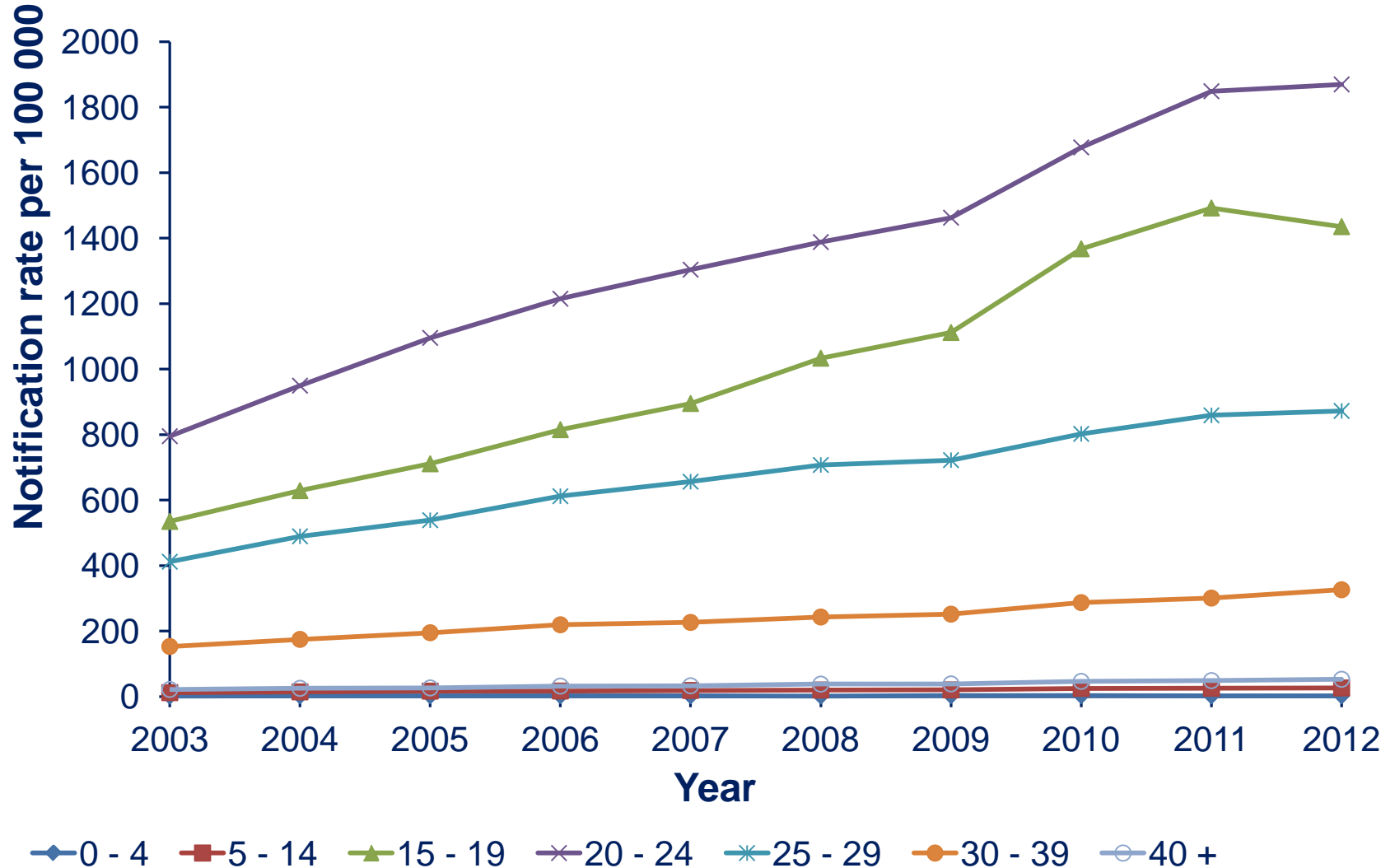


Figure 16
Chlamydia notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 17

Gonorrhoea notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year and sex

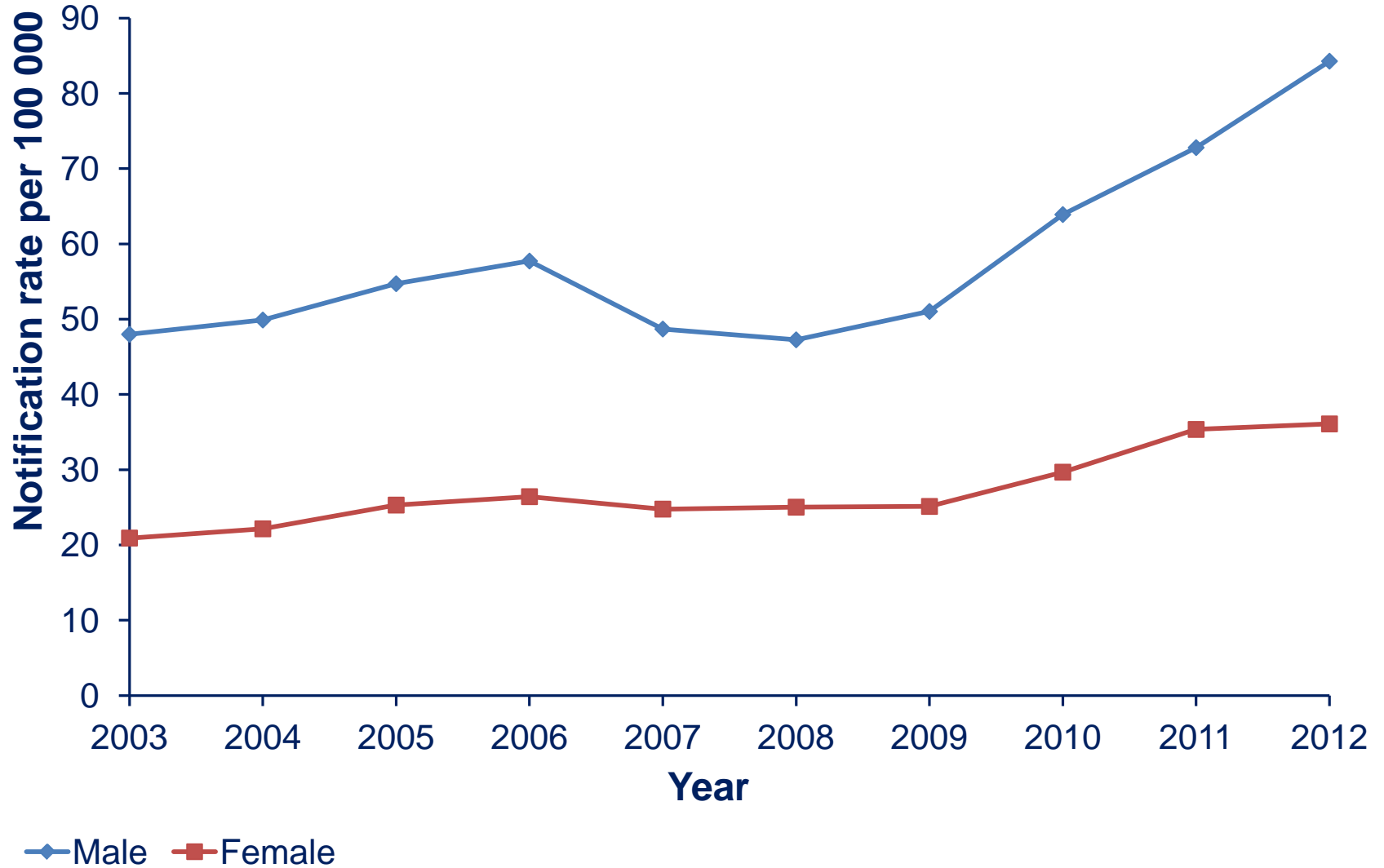
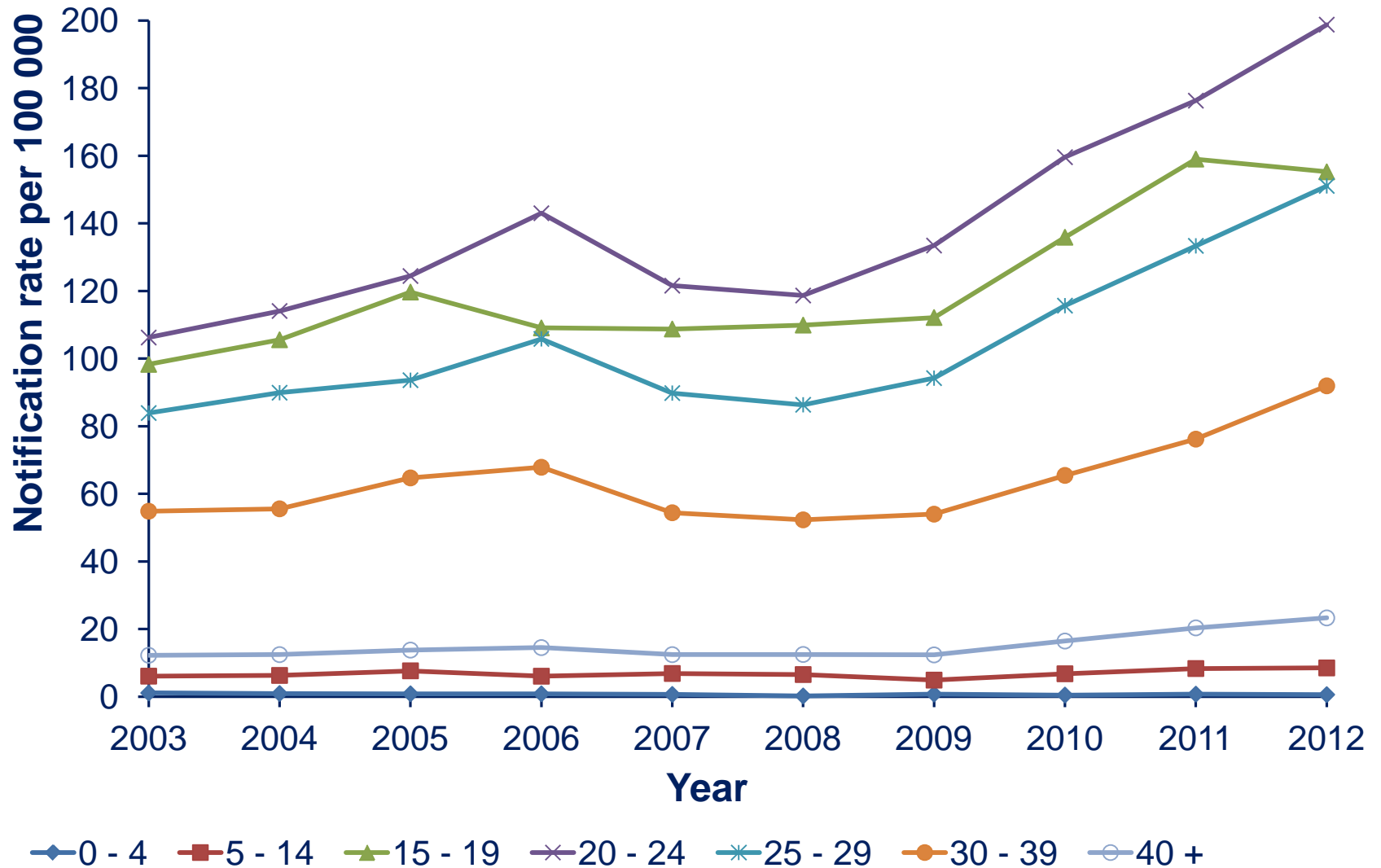


Figure 18
Gonorrhoea notifications, 2003 – 2012, by year
and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 19
Infectious syphilis notifications, 2004 – 2012, by year
and sex

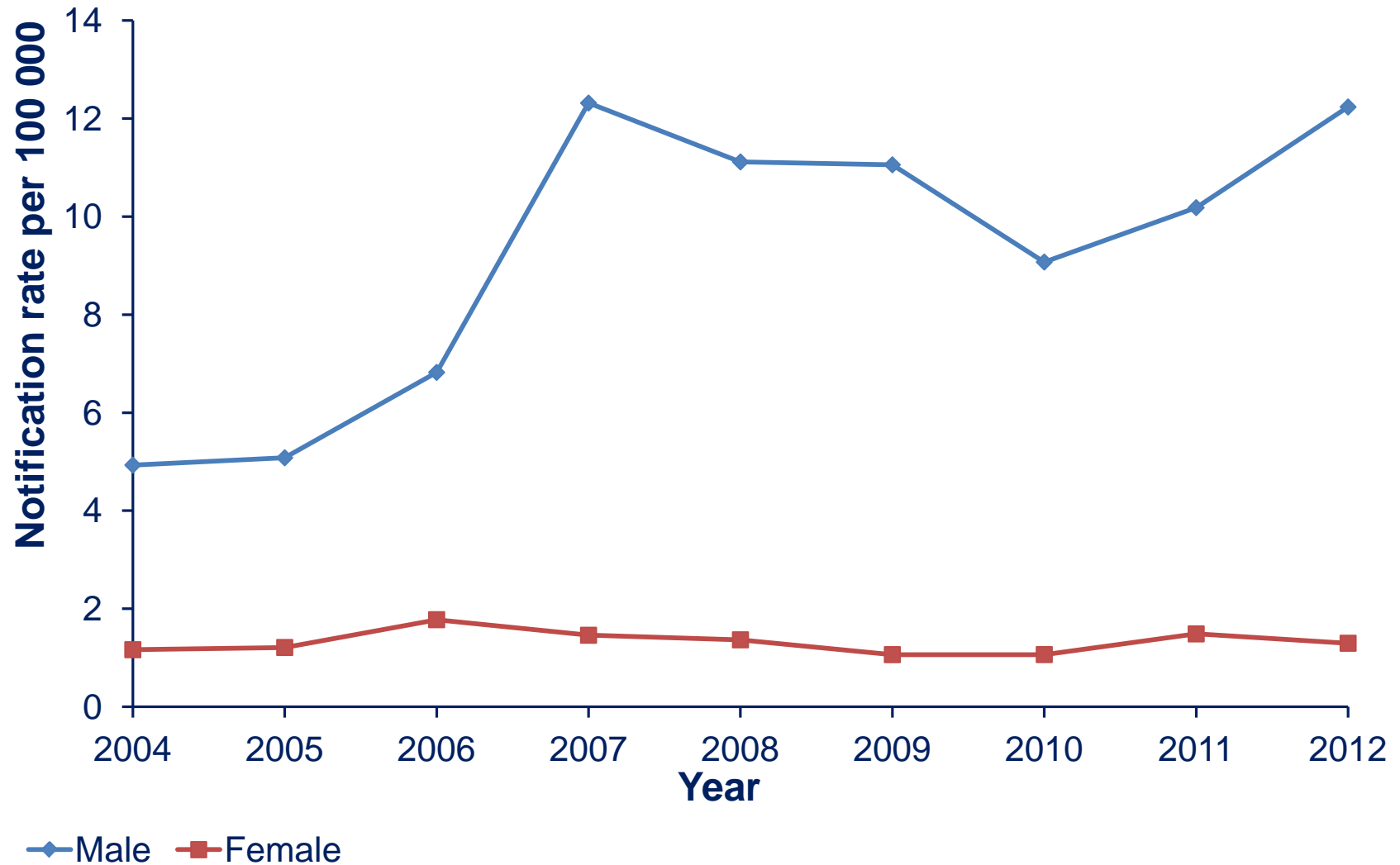
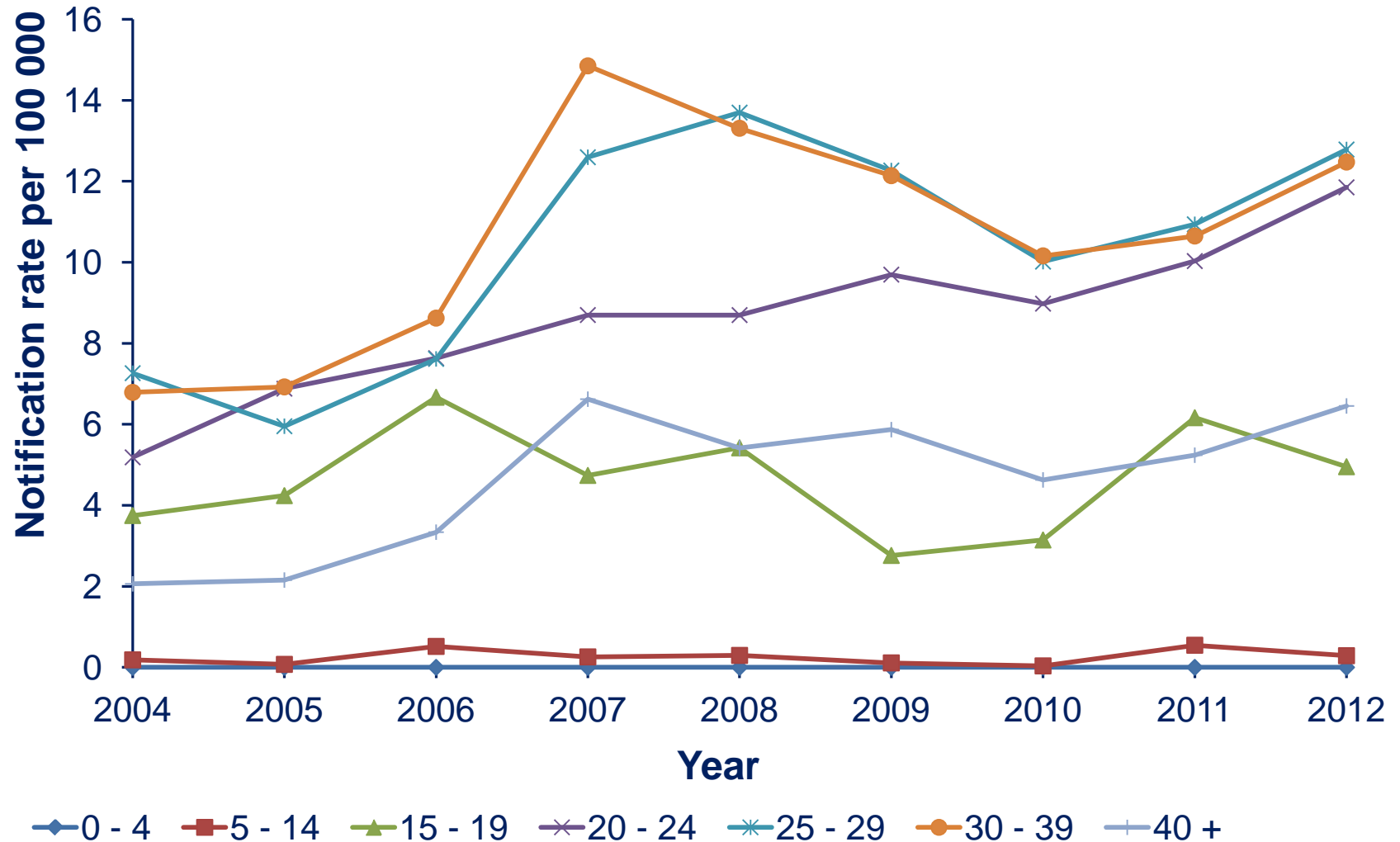


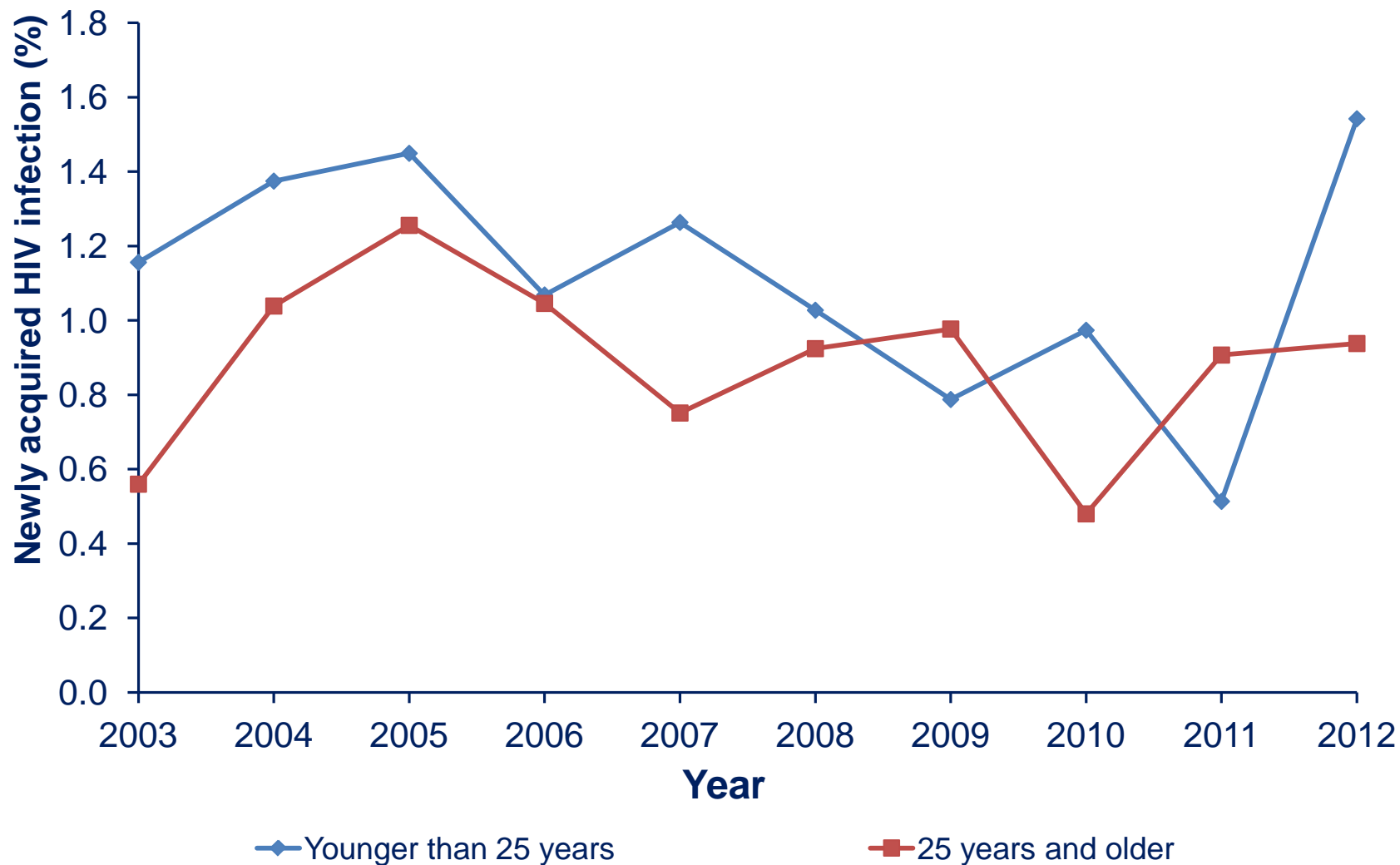
Figure 20
Infectious syphilis notifications, 2004 – 2012, by year
and age group



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 21

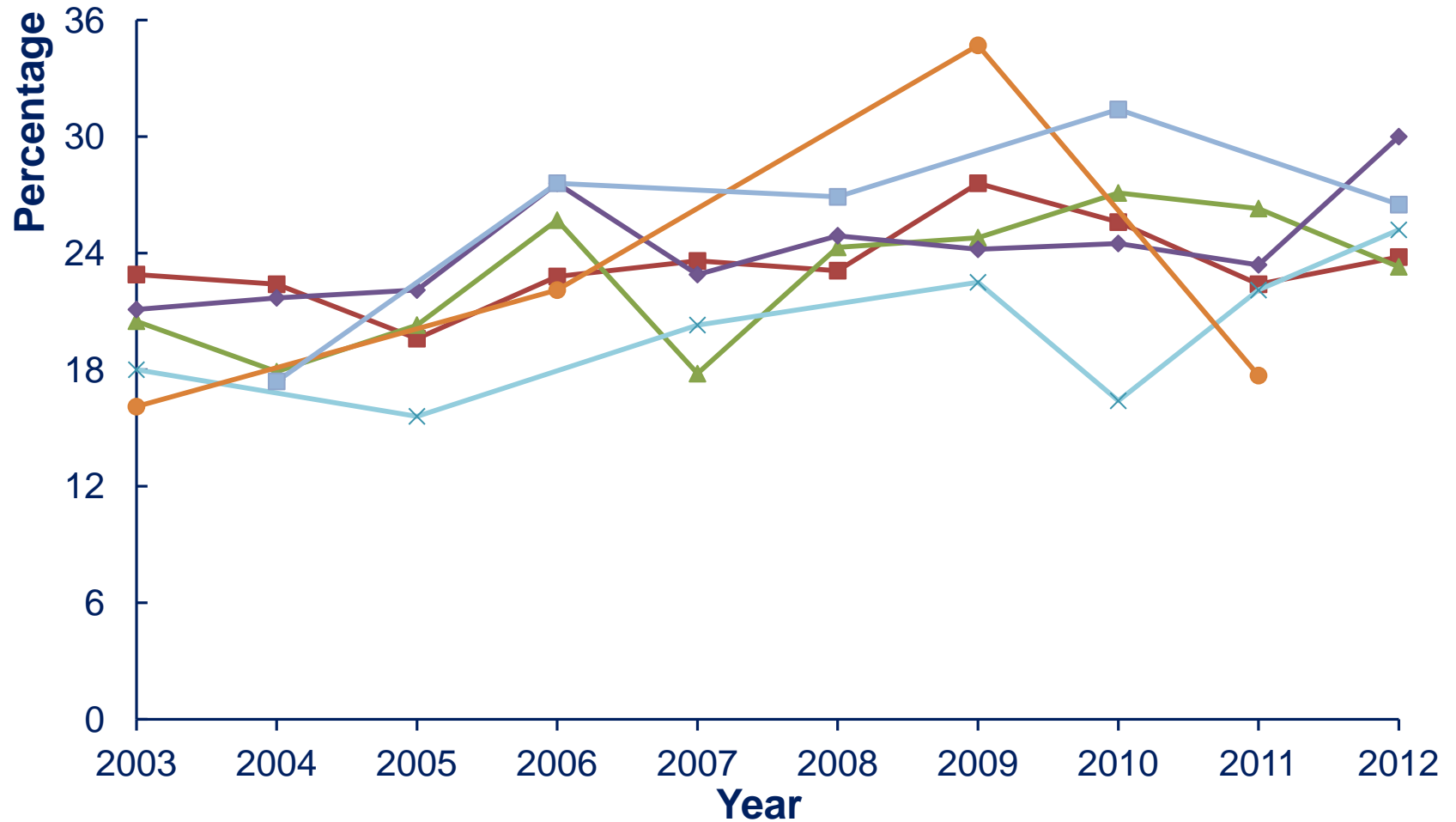
Newly acquired HIV infection among men who have sex with men seen at sexual health clinics, 2003 – 2012, by year and age group



Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Figure 22

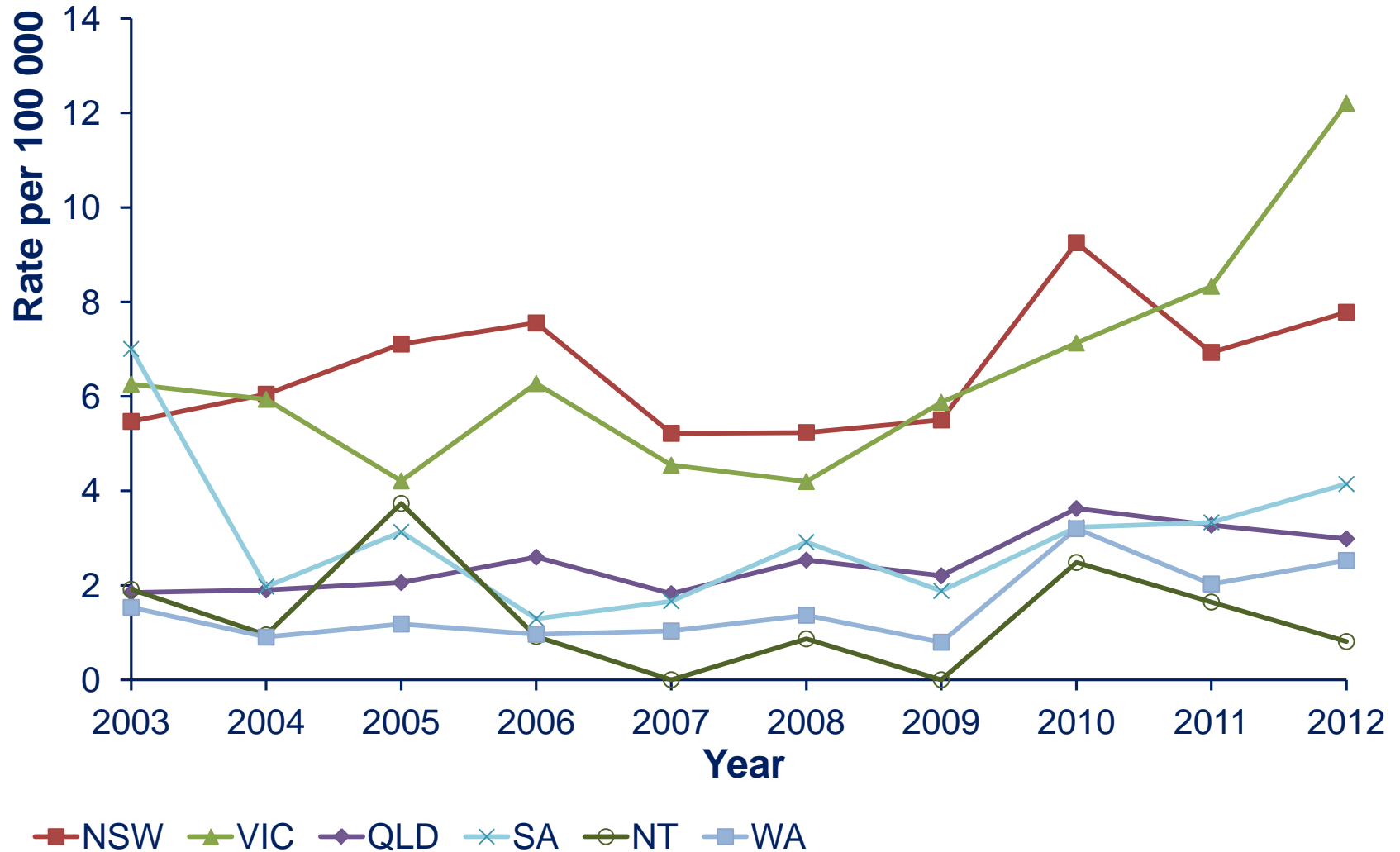
Prevalence of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, 2003 – 2012, reported by men in Gay Community Periodic Surveys



—■— Sydney —▲— Melbourne —◆— Queensland —×— Adelaide —●— Canberra —■— Perth

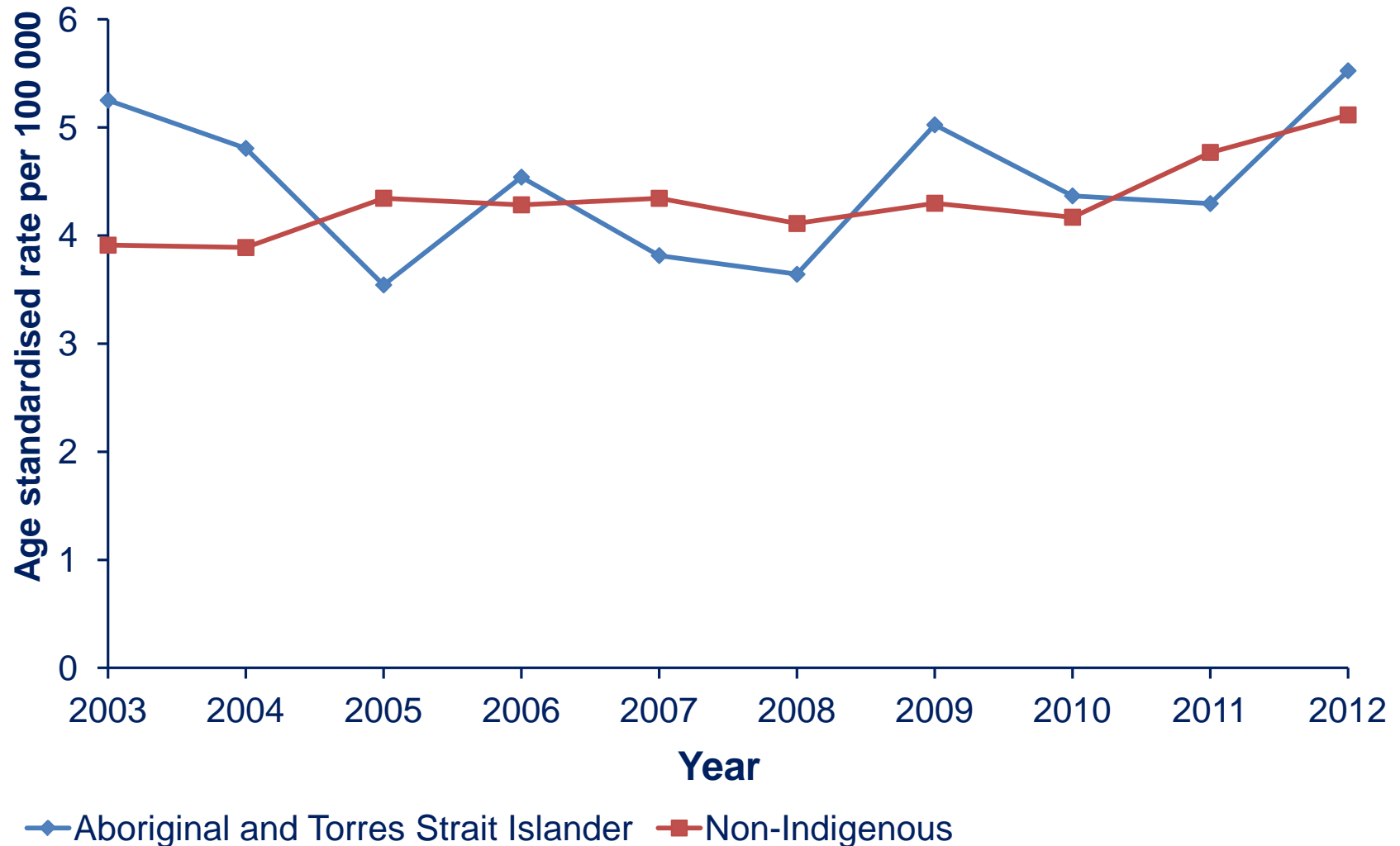
Source: Gay Community Periodic Surveys

Figure 23
Gonococcal rectal infection among men, 2003 – 2012, by
State/Territory and year



Source: Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Program

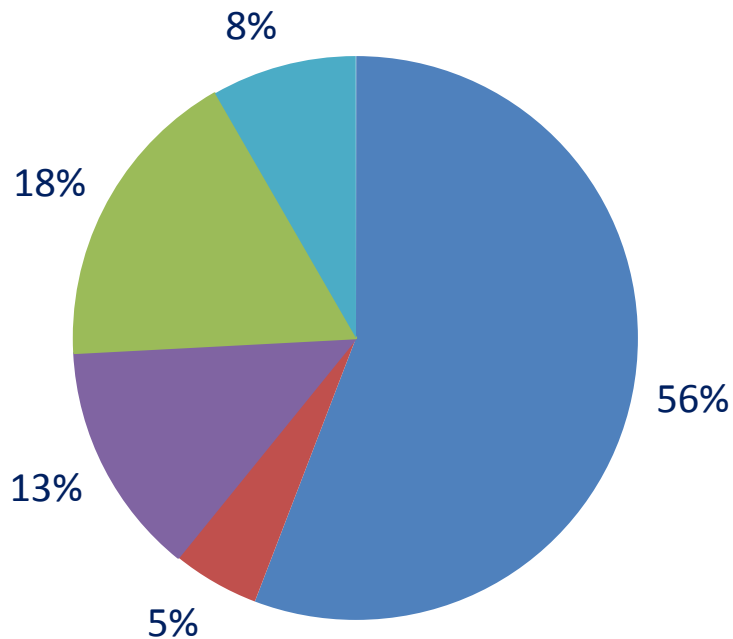
Figure 24
HIV diagnoses, 2003 – 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



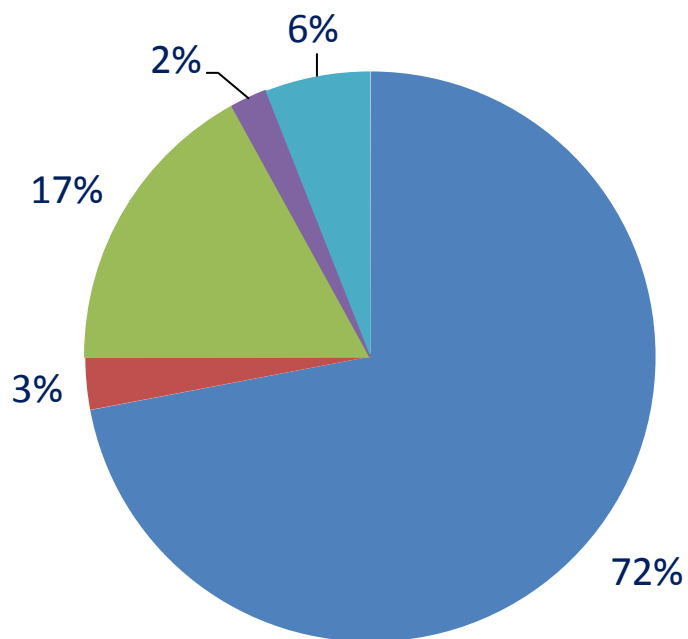
¹ The non-Indigenous category excludes cases and populations from high prevalence countries

Figure 25
HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2008 – 2012, by HIV exposure category

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Non-Indigenous¹



- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Other/undetermined

¹ The non-Indigenous category excludes cases from high prevalence countries

Figure 26

Hepatitis C notifications, 2008 – 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory and year

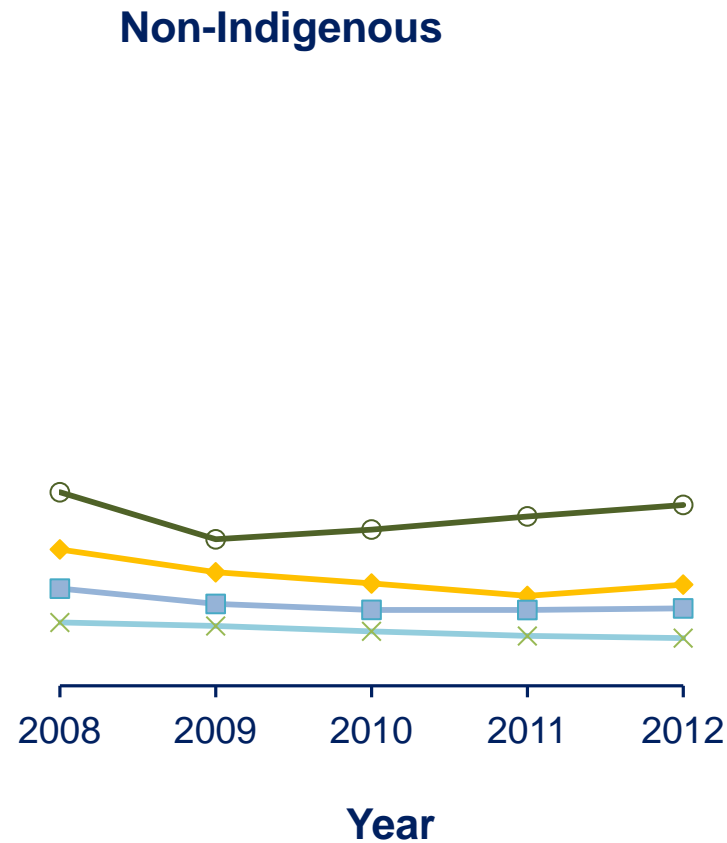
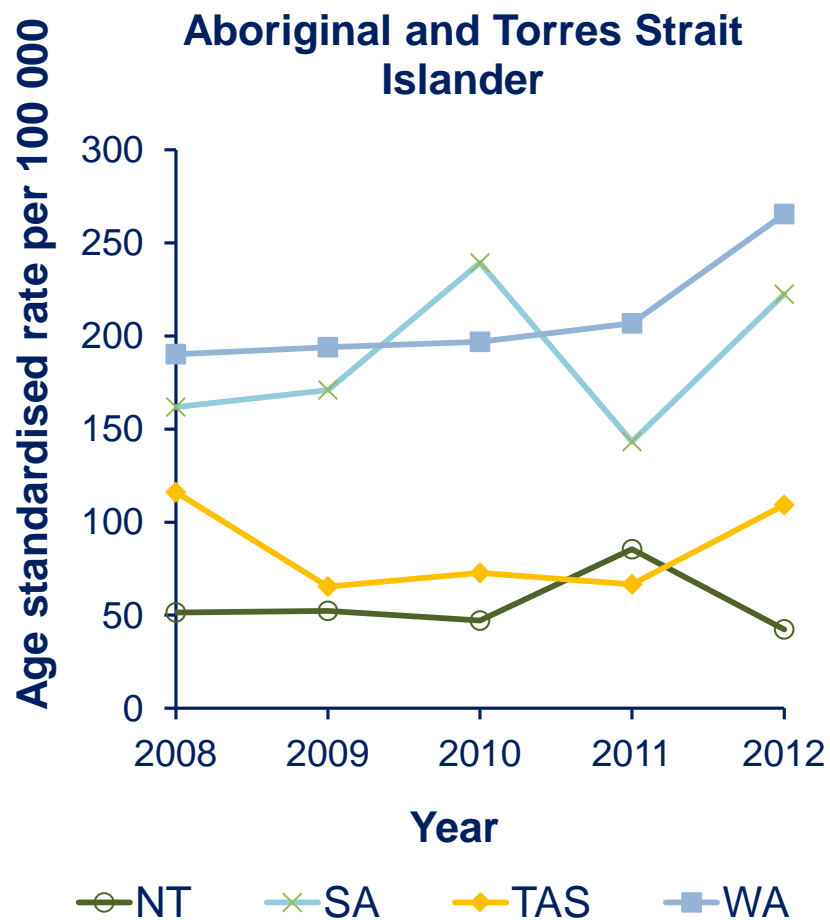


Figure 27

Chlamydia notifications, 2008 – 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory and year

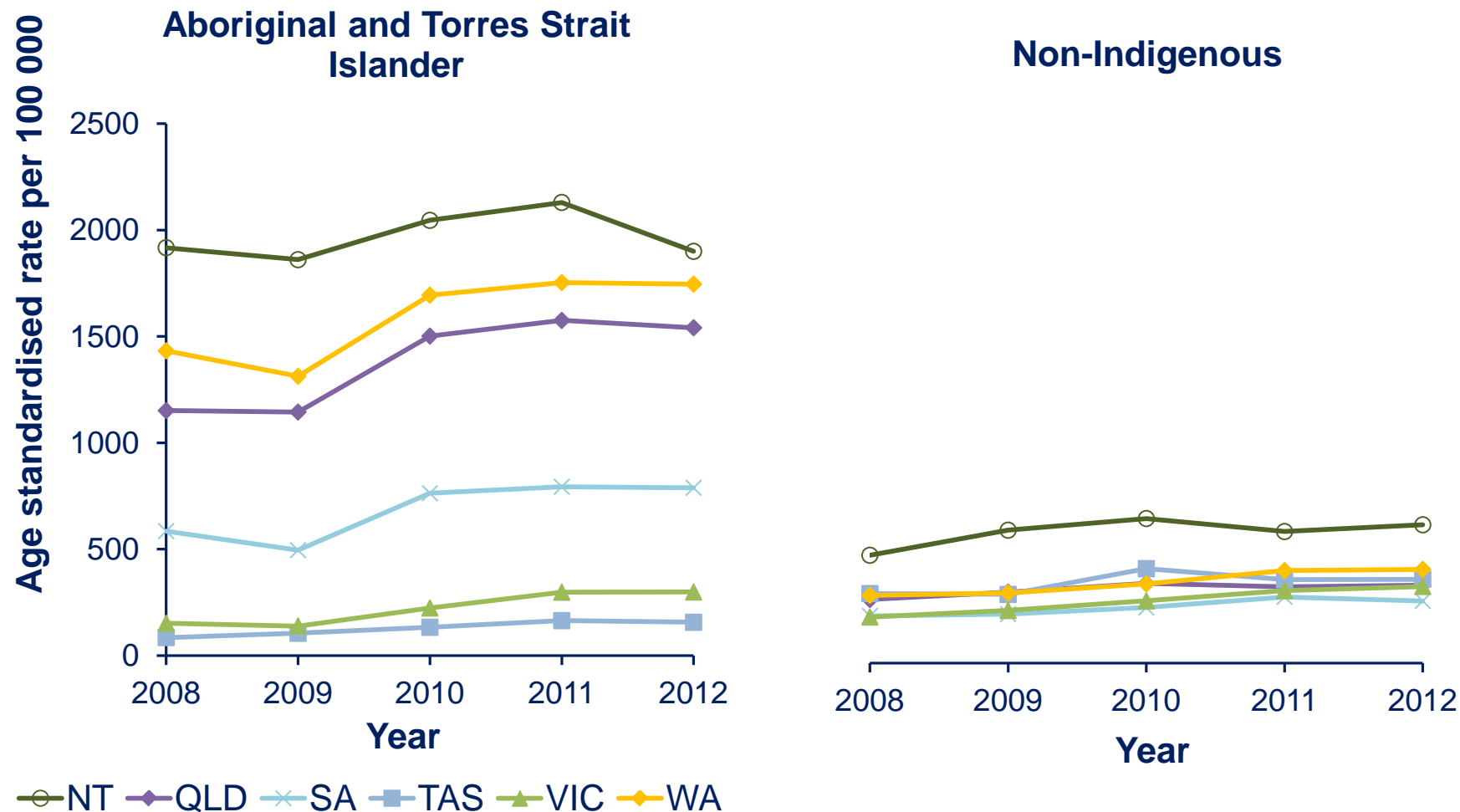
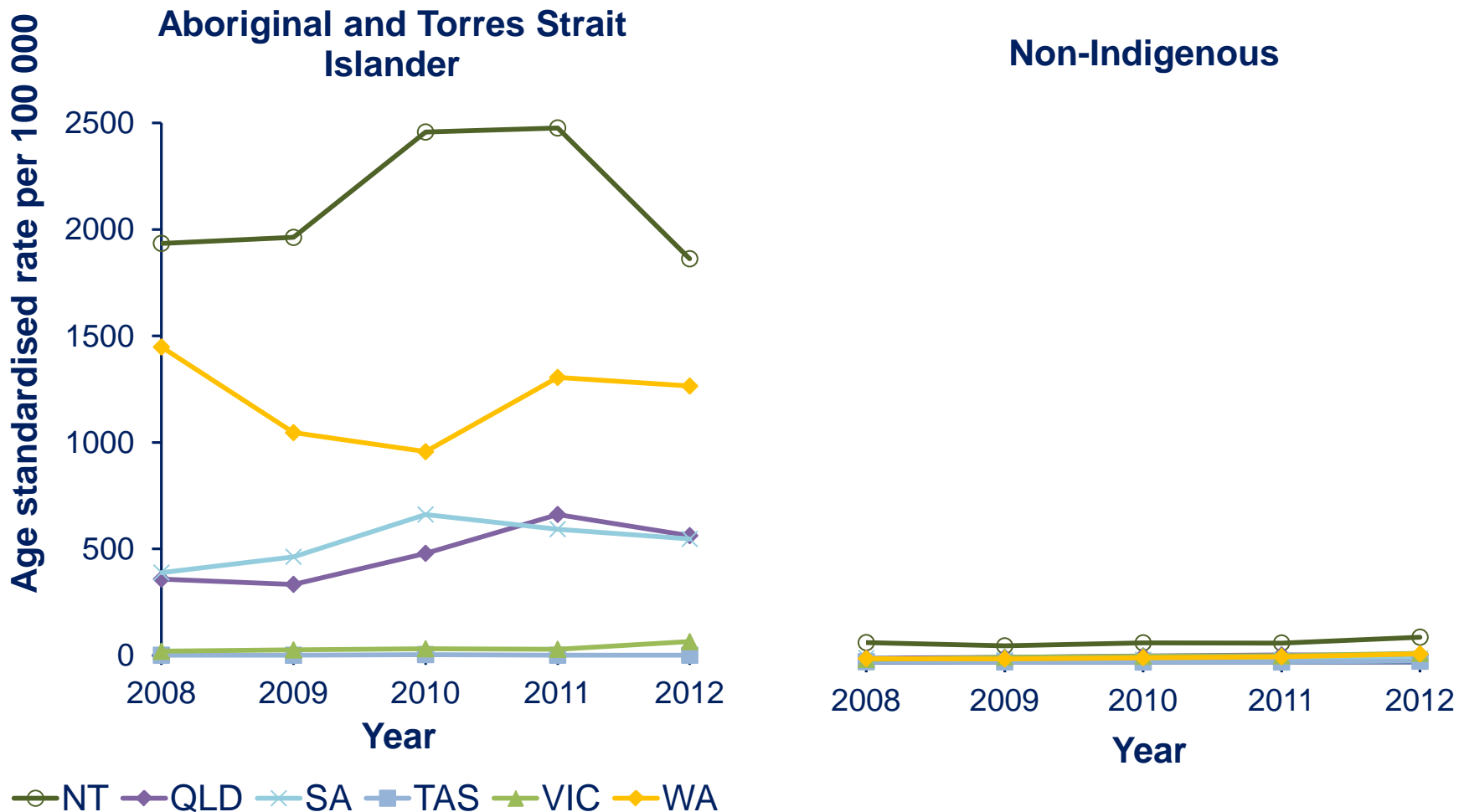


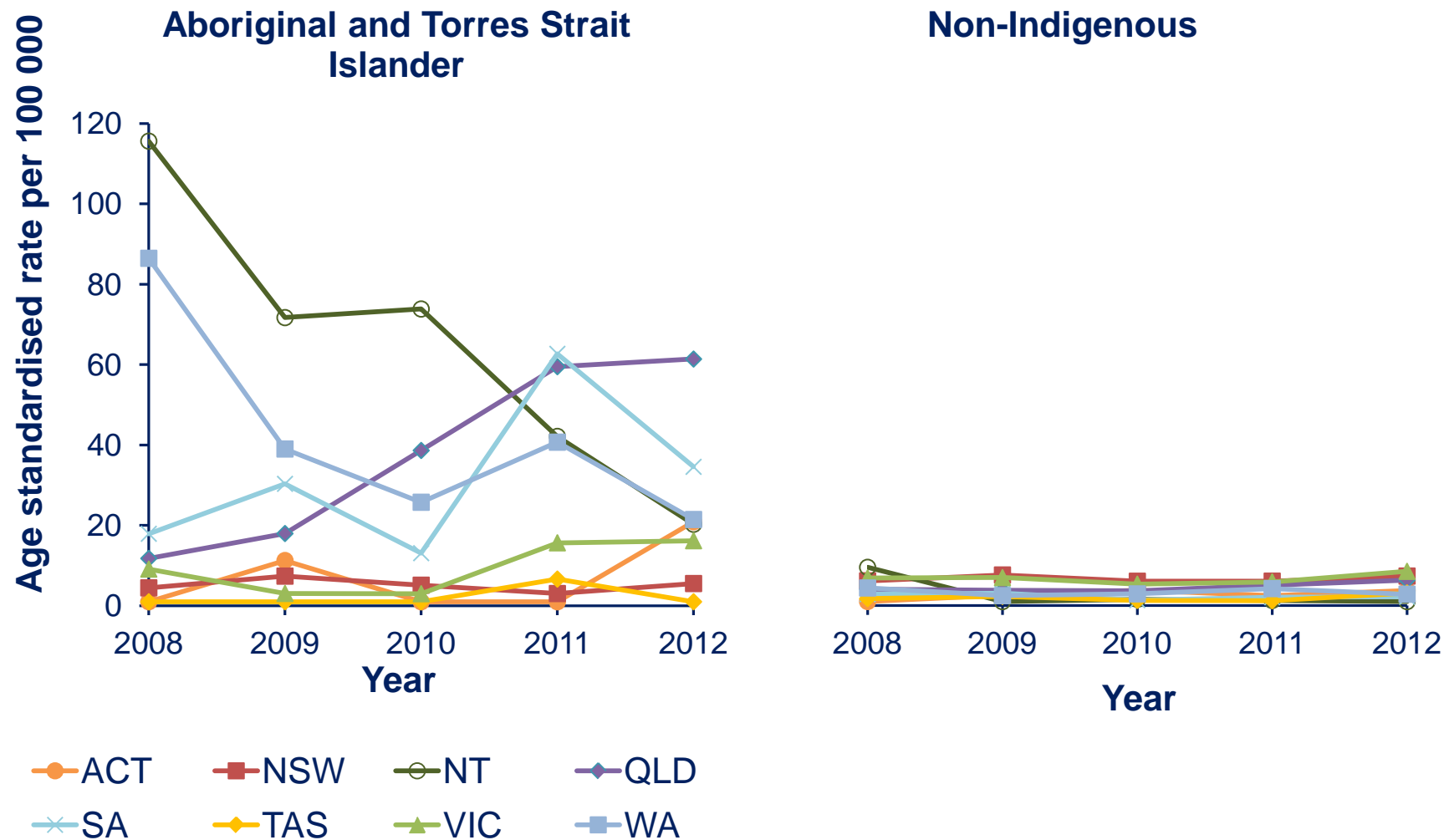
Figure 28
Gonorrhoea notifications, 2008 – 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory and year



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

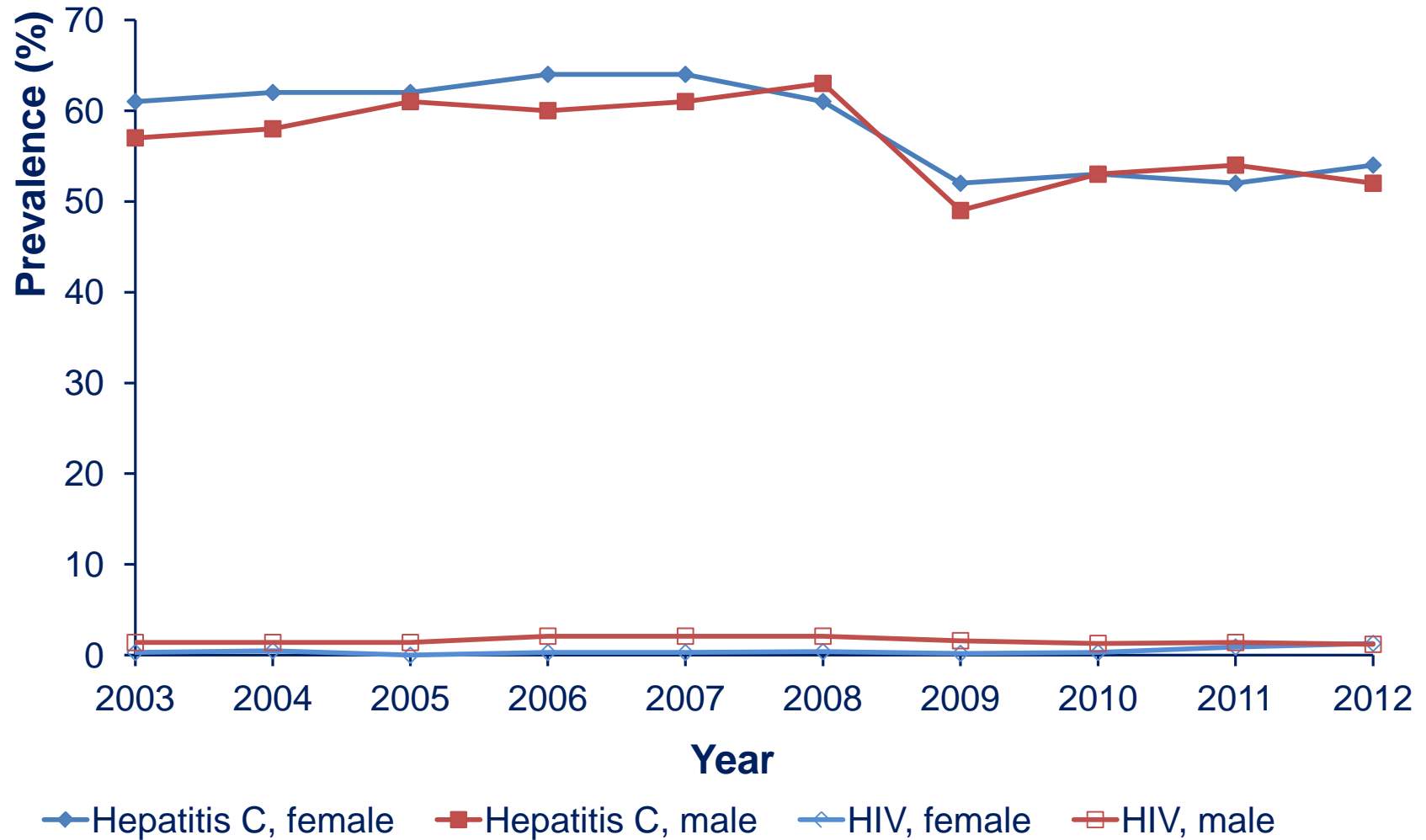
Figure 29

Infectious syphilis notifications, 2008 – 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory and year



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Figure 30
HIV and hepatitis C prevalence in needle and syringe programs, 2003 – 2012, by year and sex



Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

Figure 31
HIV prevalence at needle and syringe programs, 2012,
by sexual identity

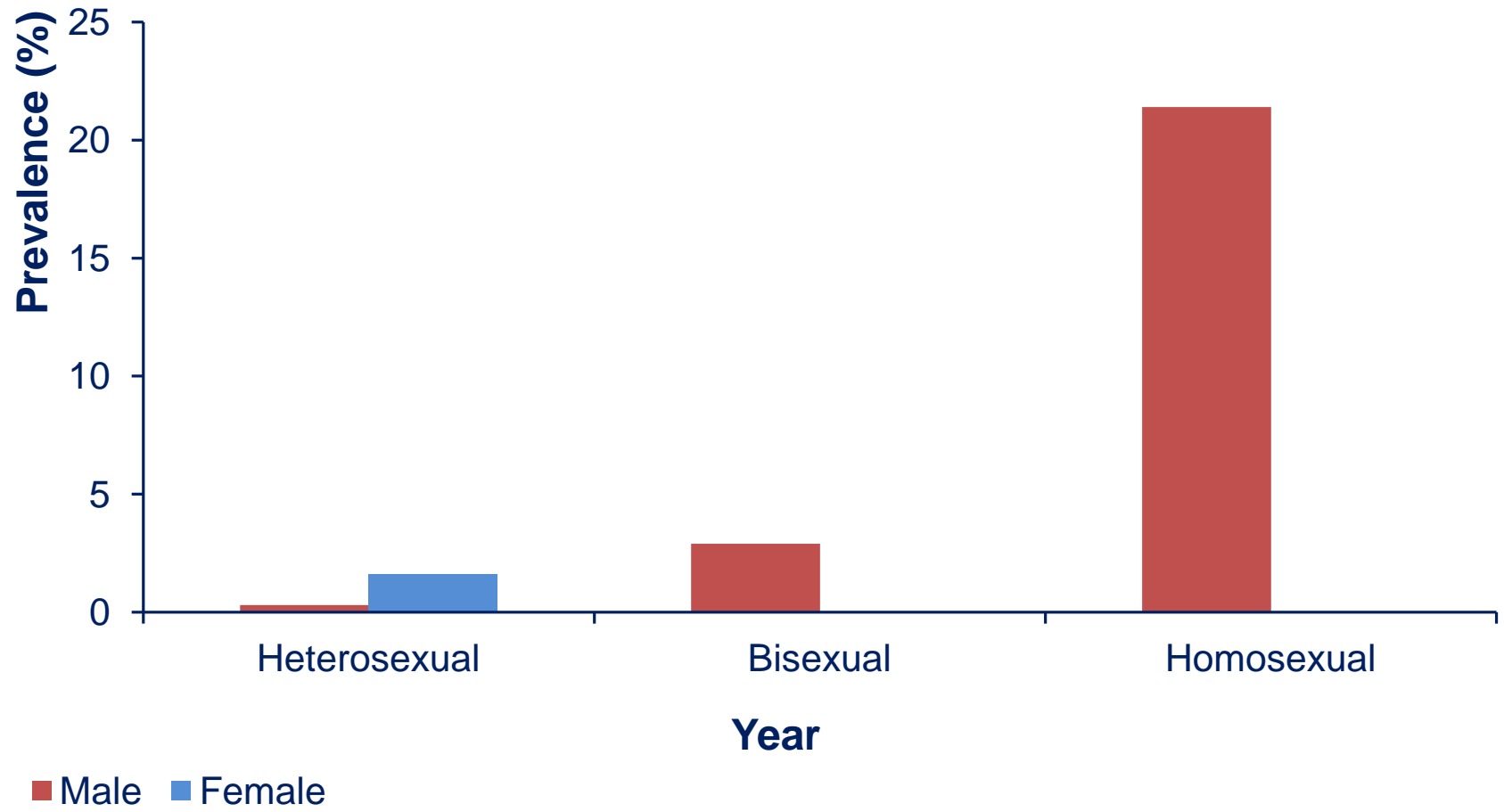
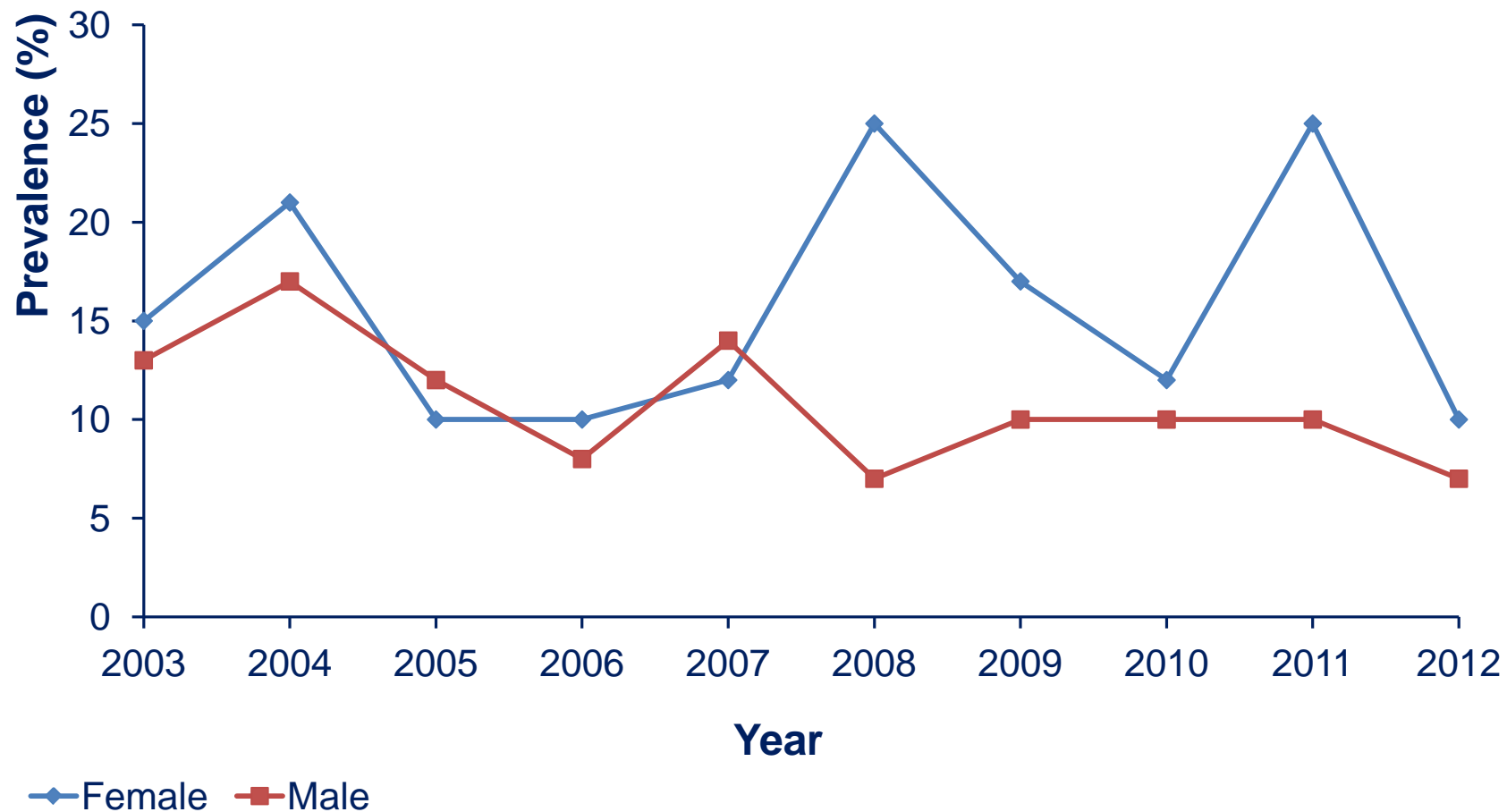


Figure 32

Prevalence of sharing among recent initiates to injecting¹ seen at needle and syringe programs, 2003 – 2012, by year and sex

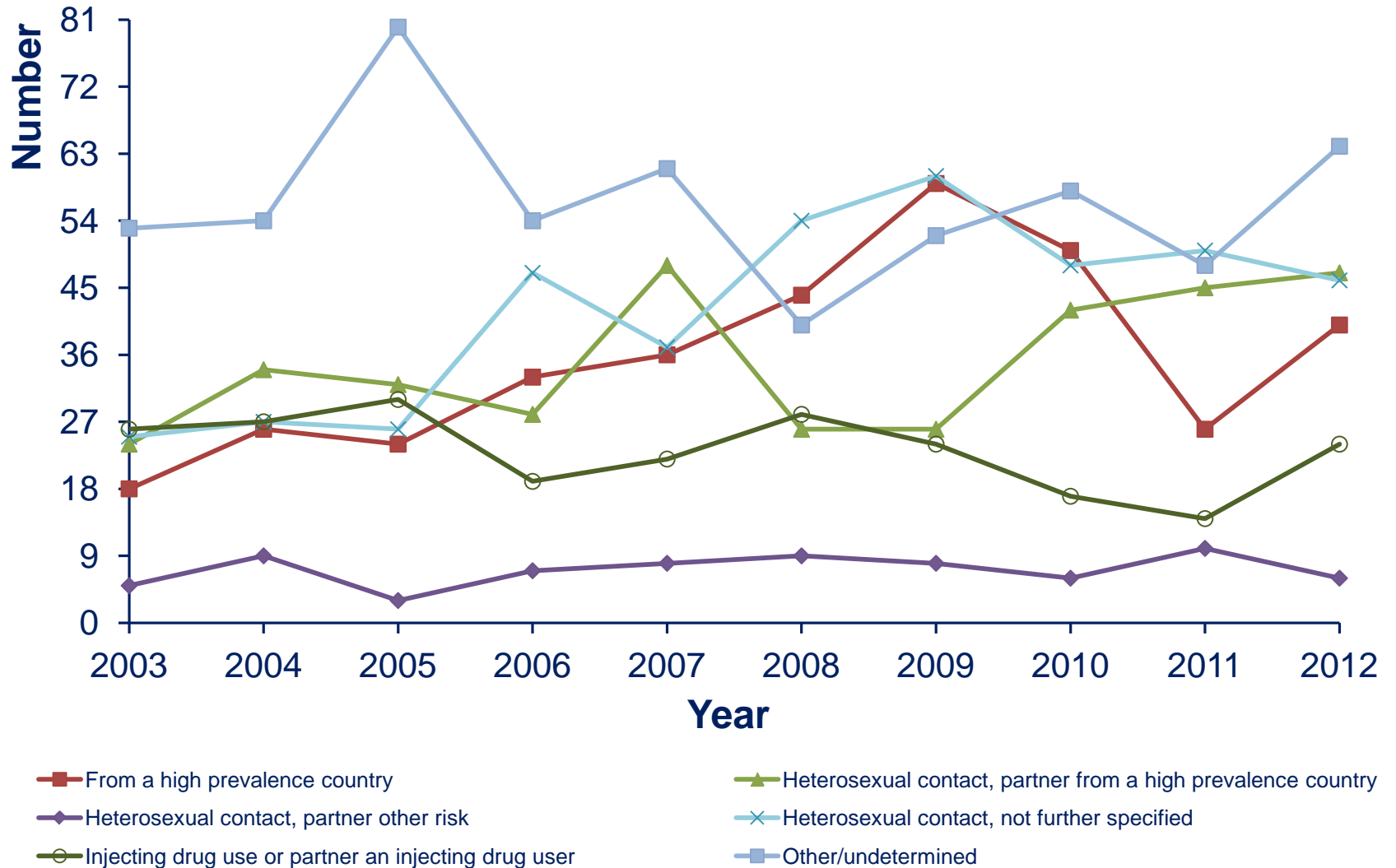


¹ With a history of injecting drug use less than five years who were tested for HIV or hepatitis C

Source: Collaboration of Australian Needle and Syringe Programs

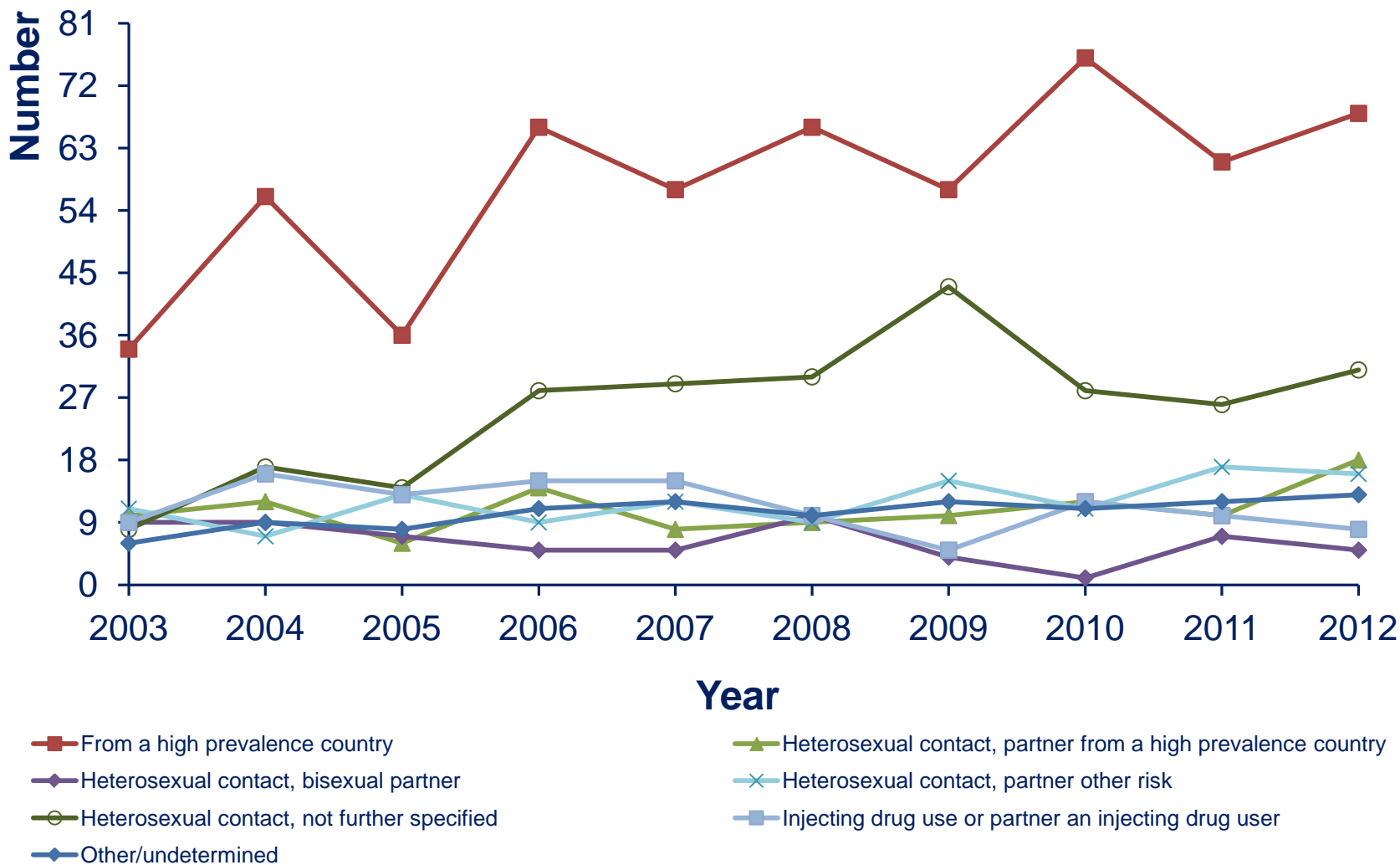
Figure 33

Newly diagnosed HIV among men who report an exposure other than sex with men, 2003 – 2012, by year and HIV exposure category



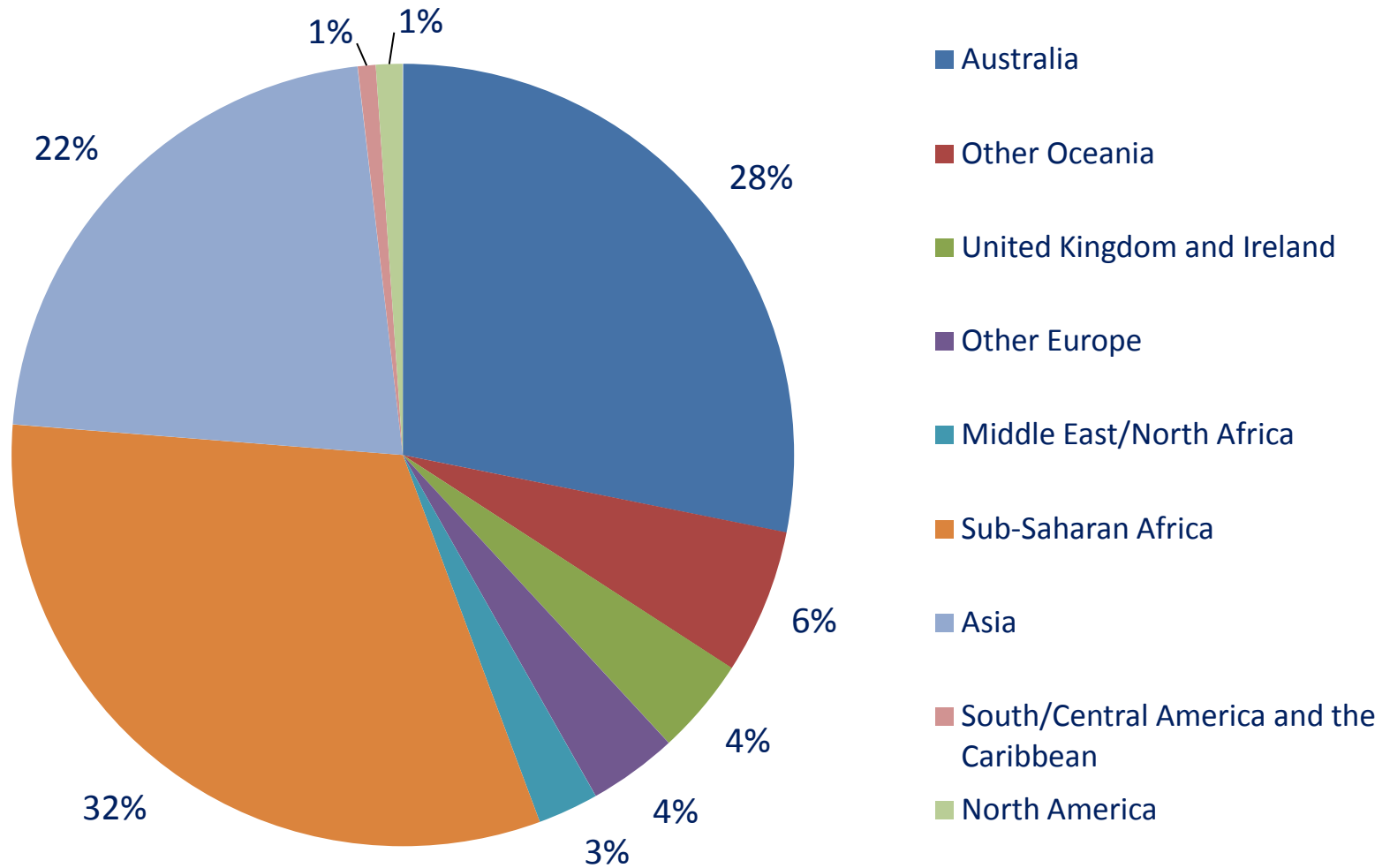
Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

Figure 34
Newly diagnosed HIV among women, 2003 – 2012, by year and HIV exposure category



Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

Figure 35
HIV infection attributed to heterosexual contact, 2008 – 2012,
by region of birth



Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

Figure 36

HIV prevalence among heterosexually active men seen at sexual health clinics, 2003 – 2012, by year and HIV exposure category

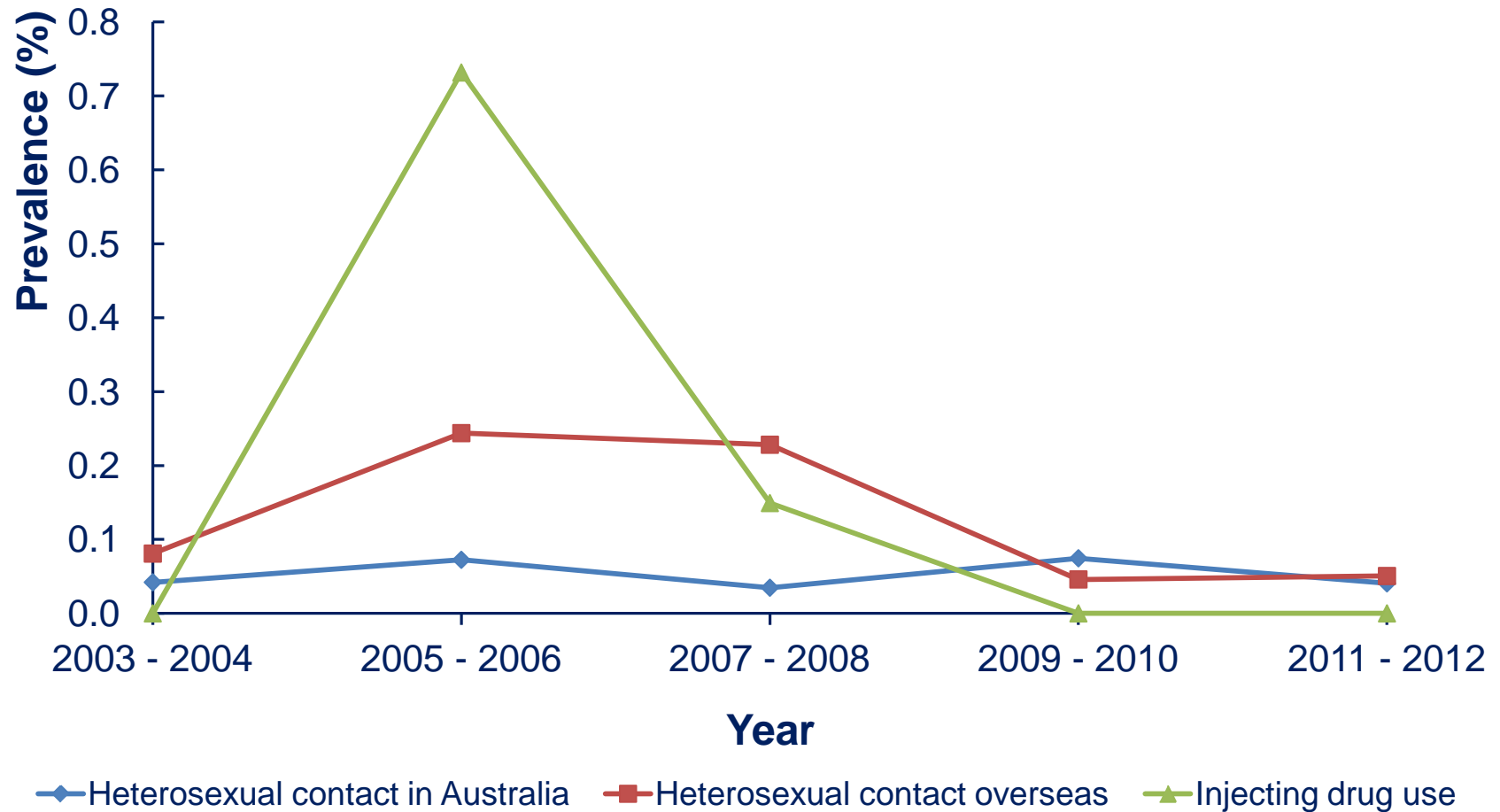
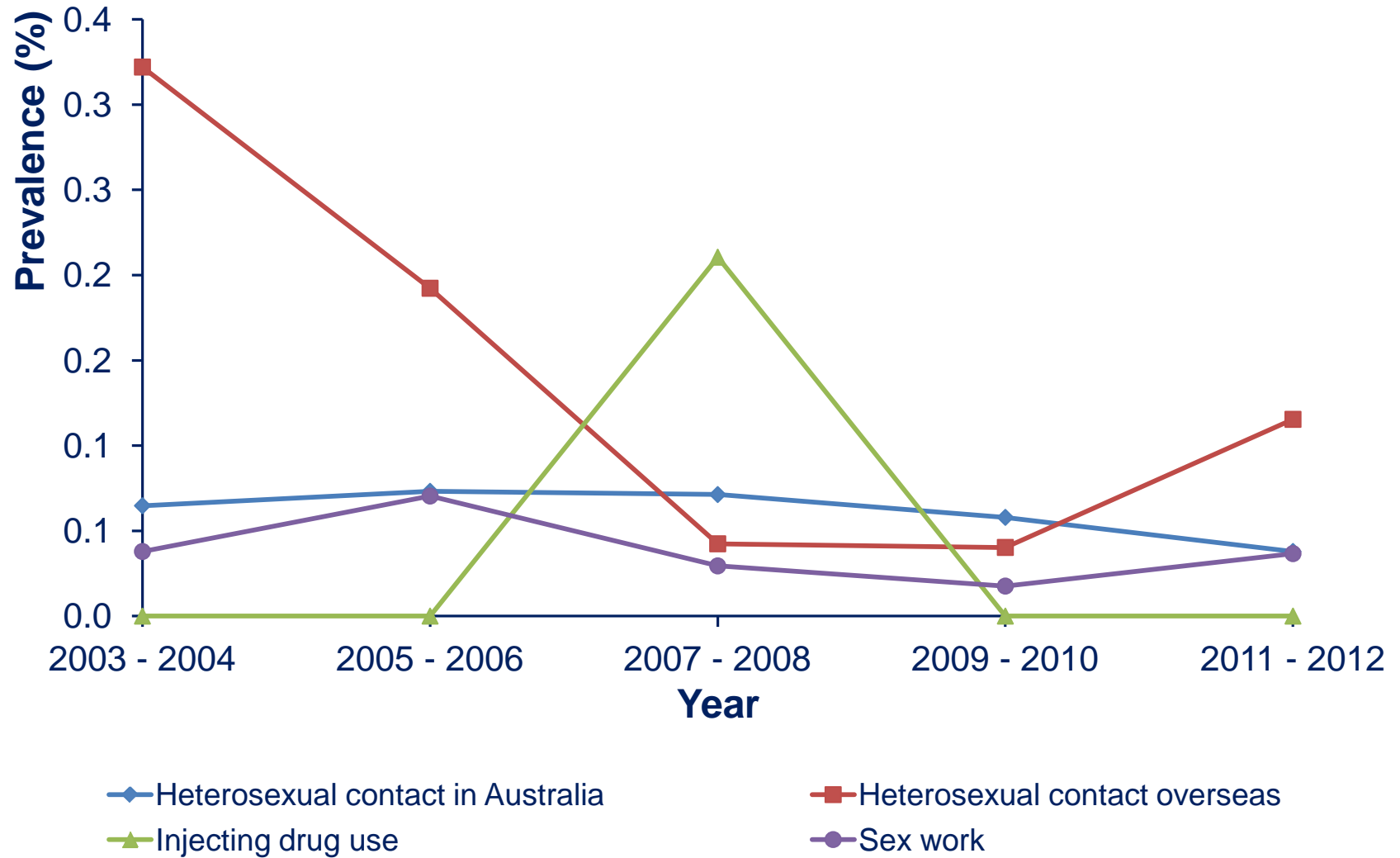


Figure 37

HIV prevalence among heterosexually active women seen at sexual health clinics, 2003 – 2012, by year and HIV exposure category



Source: Collaborative group on sentinel surveillance in sexual health clinics

Figure 38

HIV and hepatitis C prevalence per 100 000 donations in blood donors, 2003 – 2012, by year

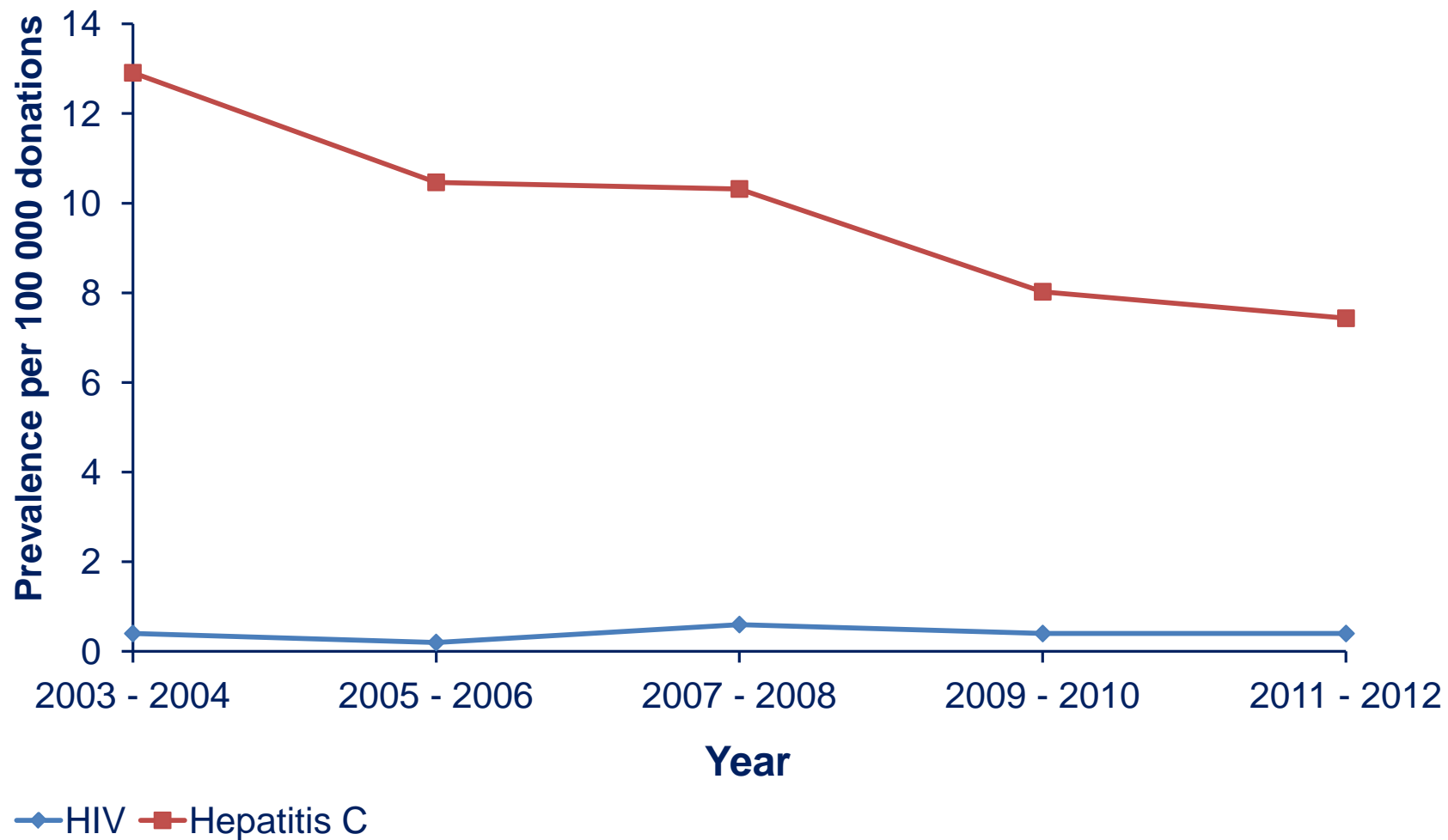
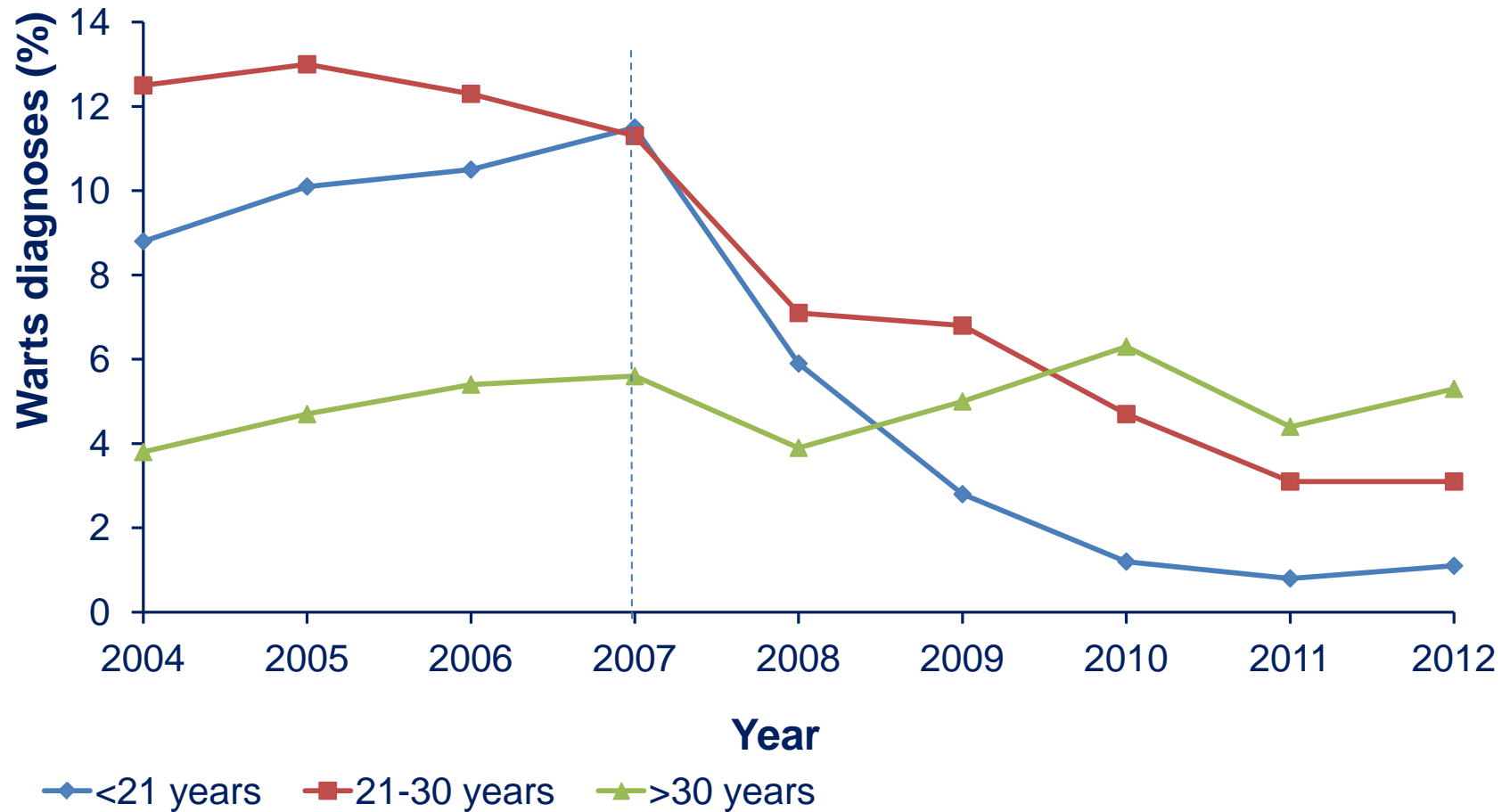


Figure 39
Proportion of Australian born women diagnosed with genital warts at first visit, by age group, 2004 - 2012

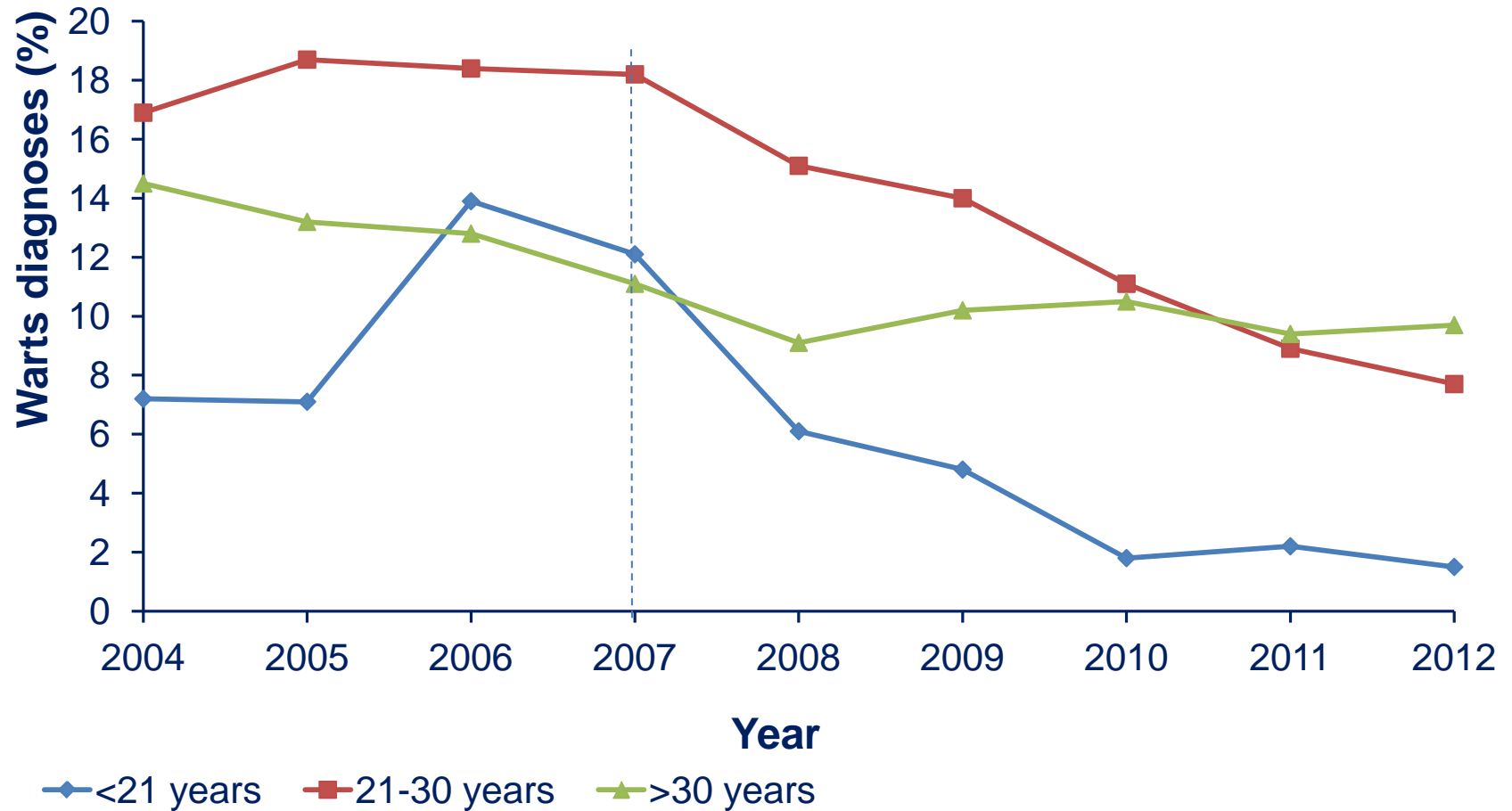


The dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program in mid-2007

Source: Genital Warts Surveillance Network

Figure 40

Proportion of Australian born heterosexual men diagnosed with genital warts at first visit, by age group, 2004 - 2012

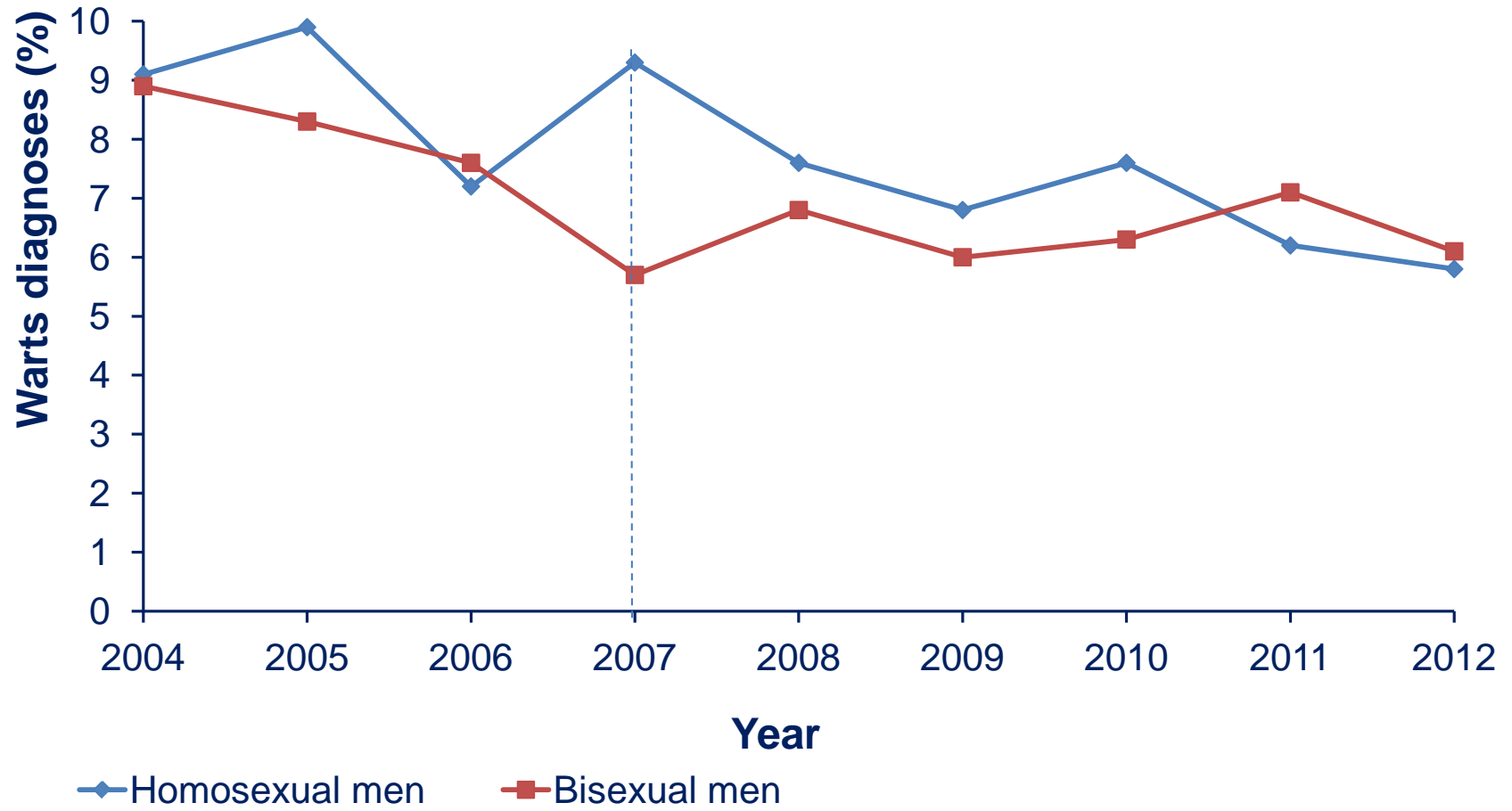


The dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program in mid-2007

Source: Genital Warts Surveillance Network

Figure 41

Proportion of Australian born homosexual and bisexual men diagnosed with genital warts at first visit, by exposure, 2004 - 2012



The dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program in mid-2007

Source: Genital Warts Surveillance Network

Figure 42
Diagnoses of recent HIV infection and CD4+ cell count
among other HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2010 – 2012, by year

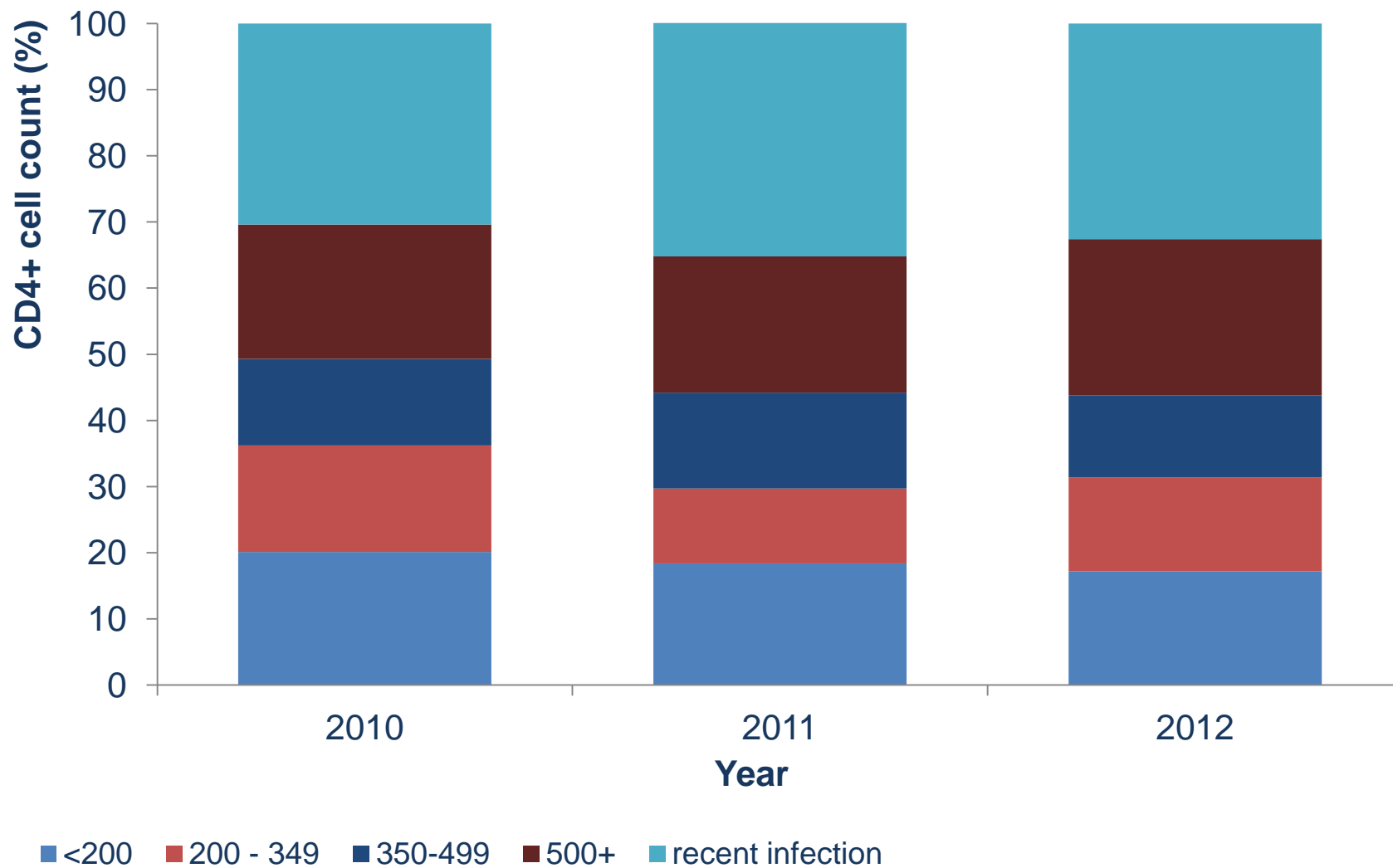
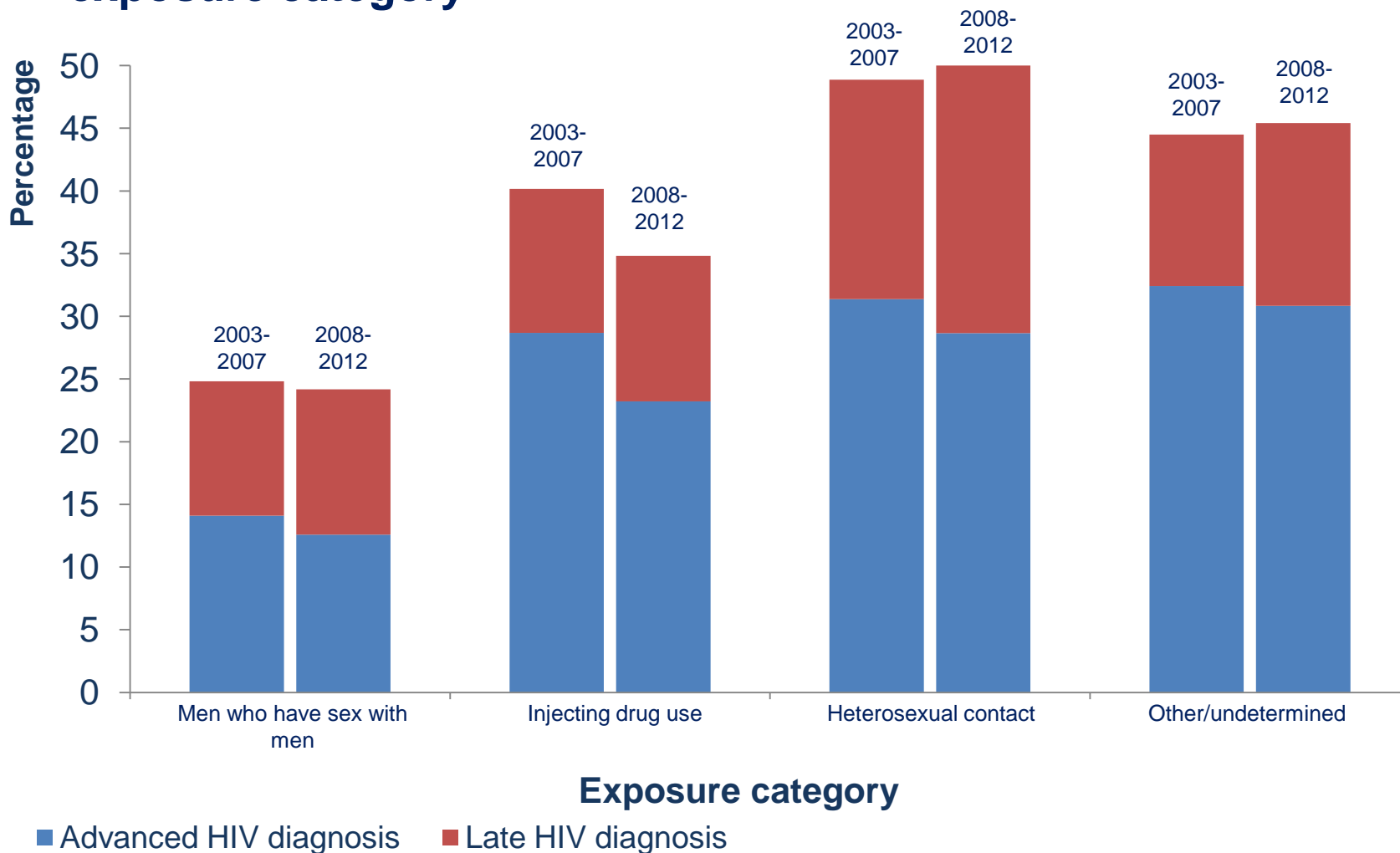


Figure 43

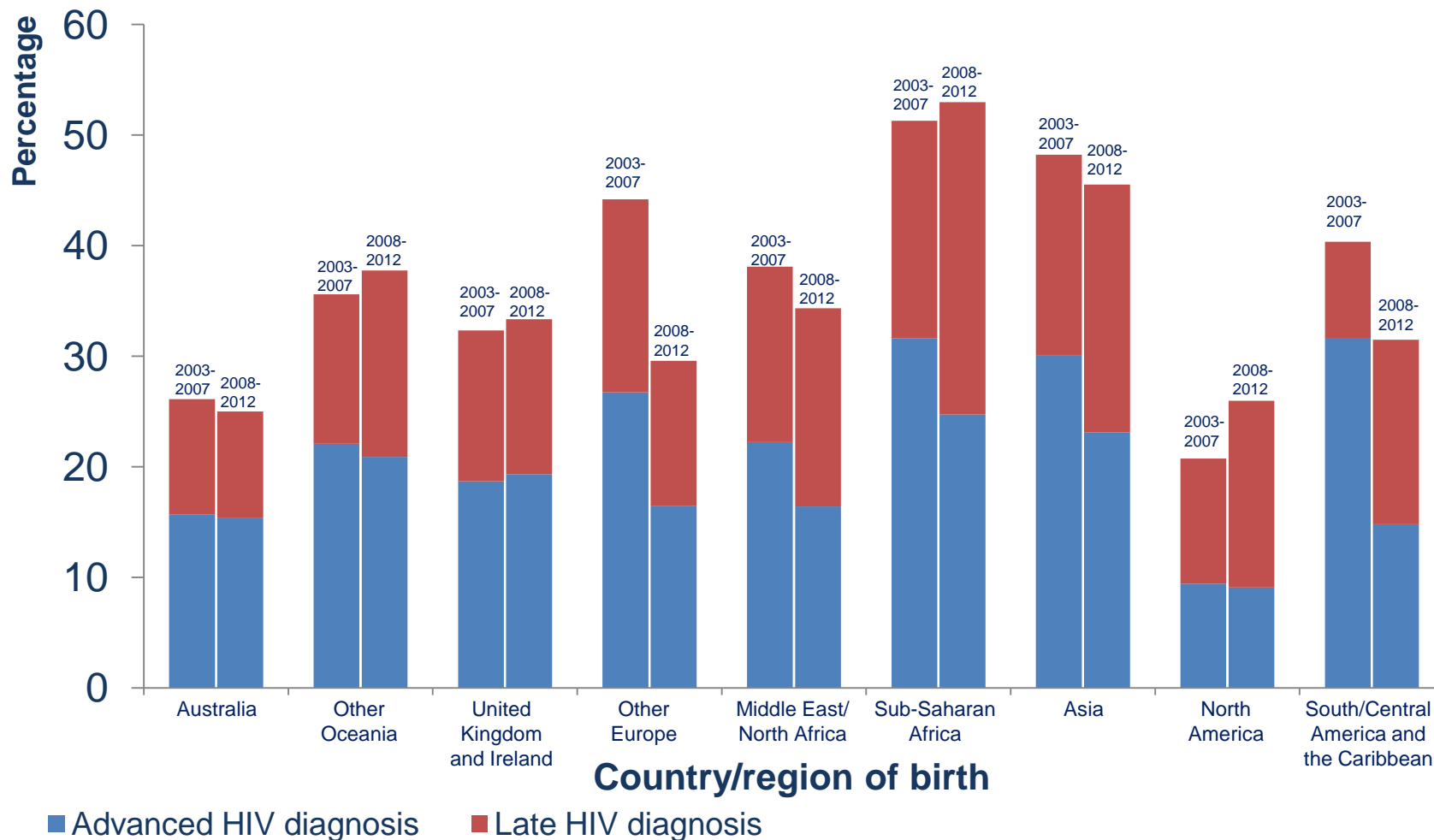
Late/advanced HIV diagnoses¹, 2003 – 2012, by year and exposure category



¹ A late diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a CD4 count of less than 350 cells/ μ l and advanced HIV infection as less than 200 cells/ μ l

Figure 44

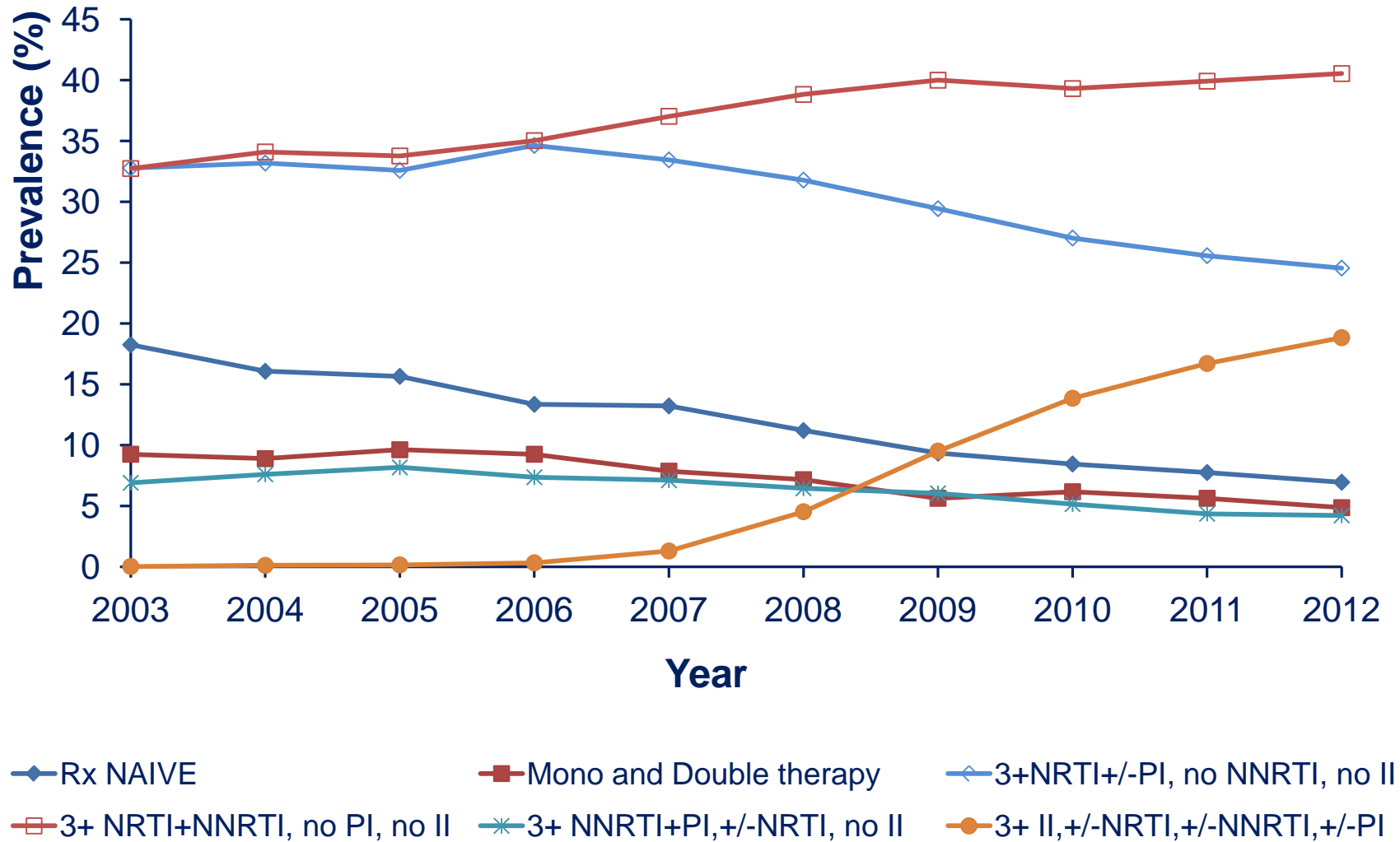
Late/advanced HIV diagnoses¹, 2003 – 2012, by year and region of birth



¹ A late diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a CD4 count of less than 350 cells/μl and advanced HIV infection as less than 200 cells/μl

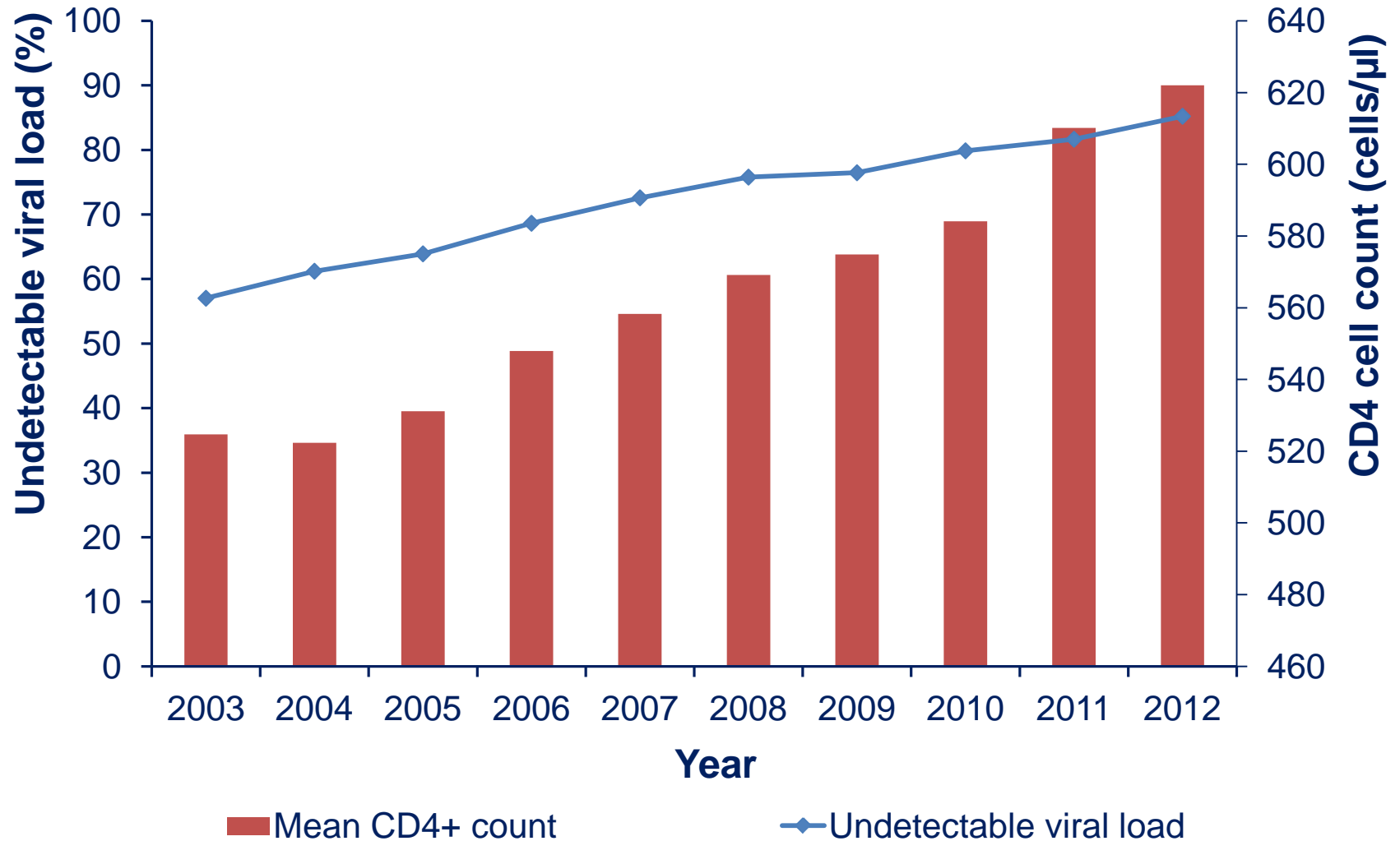
Figure 45

Treatment uptake among people enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database, 2003 – 2012



II = Integrase Inhibitor

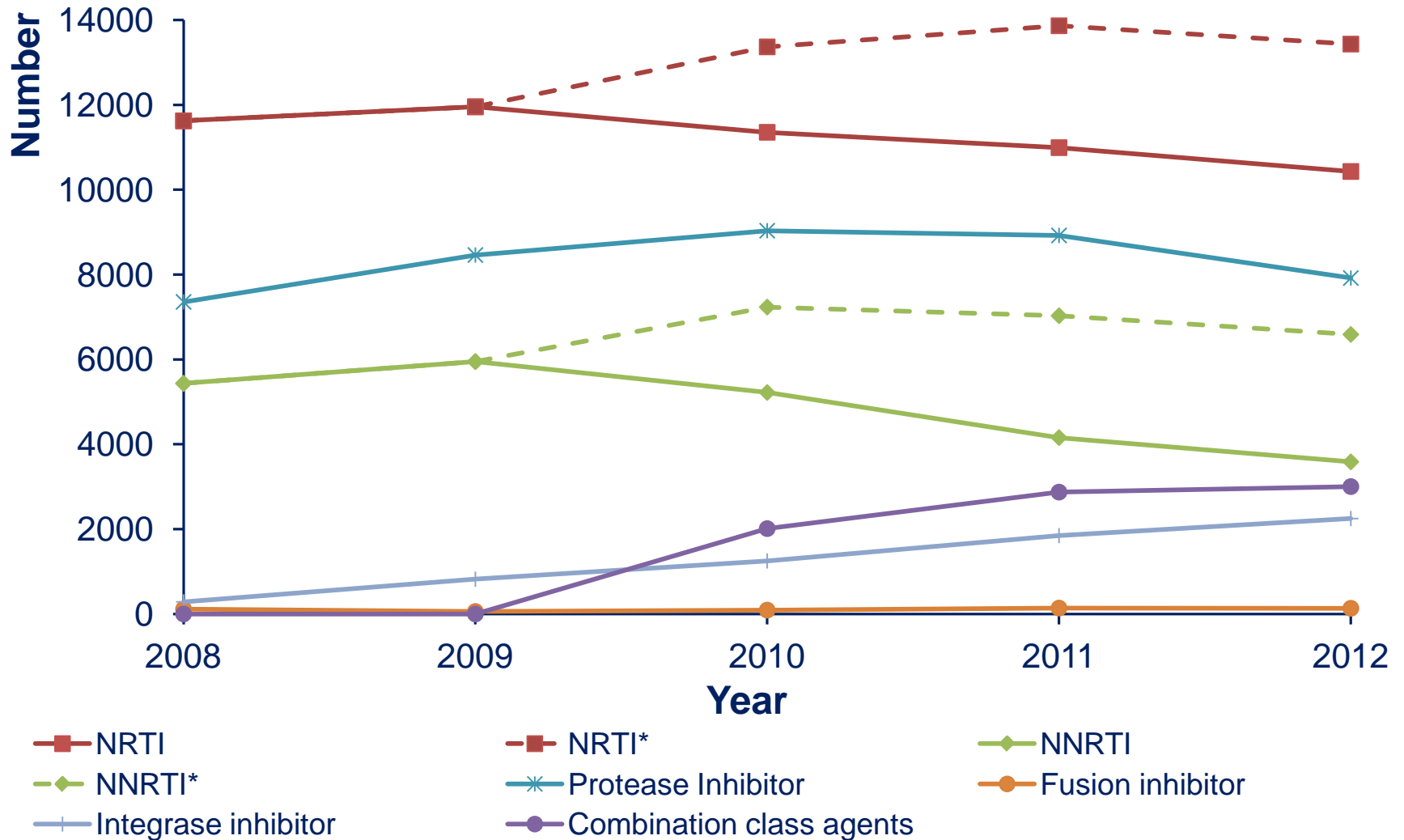
Figure 46
HIV viral load and CD4+ cell count, 2003 – 2012, by year



1. Undetectable viral load equals 50 copies/ml or less

Figure 47

Number of people dispensed drugs for HIV infection through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program, 2003 – 2012, by class of drug and year

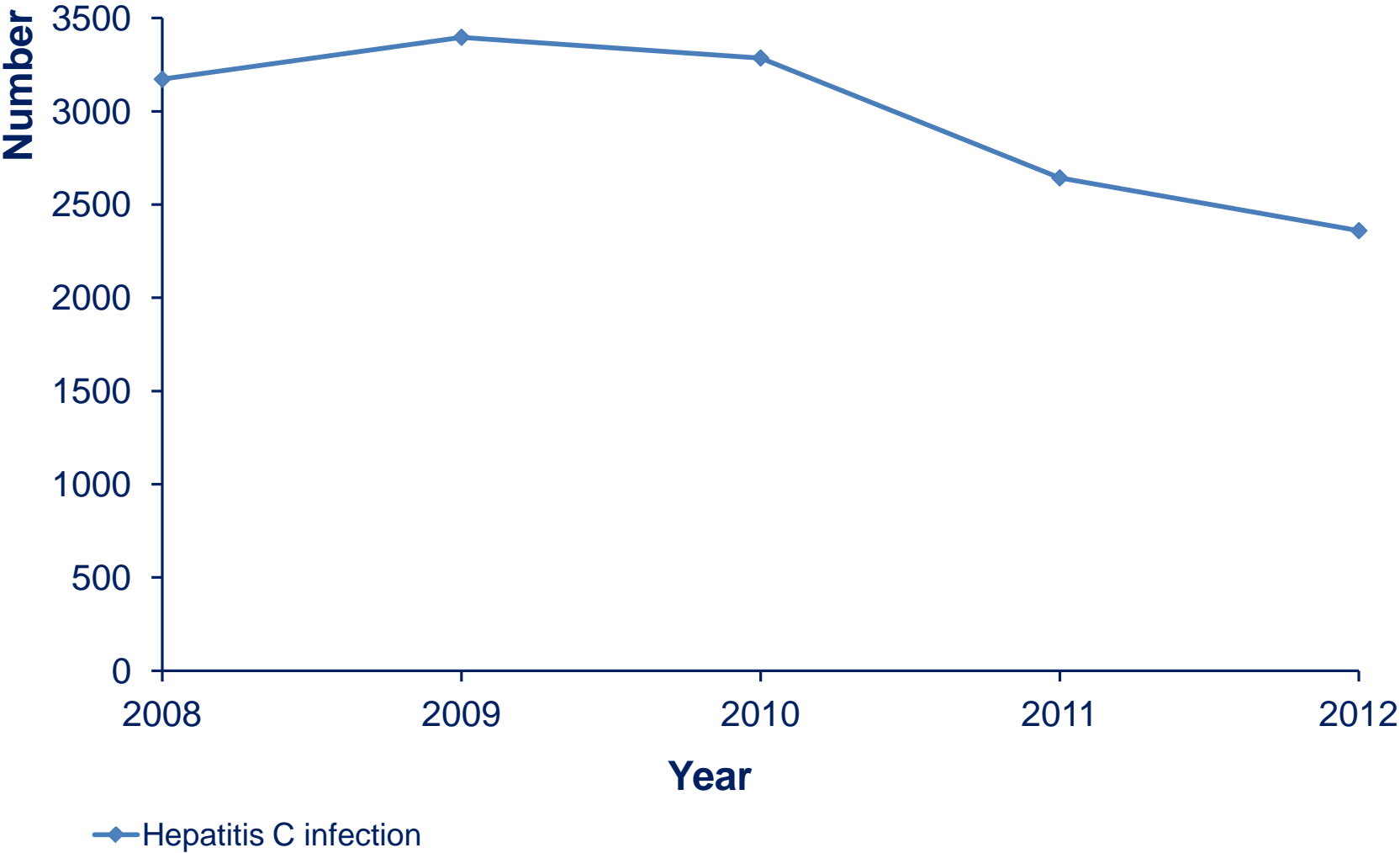


* Includes NRTI/NNRTIs in fixed dose combinations with other classes

Source: Highly Specialised Drugs Program

Figure 48

Number of people dispensed drugs for hepatitis C infection through the Highly Specialised Drugs Program, 2008 - 2012



Source: Highly Specialised Drugs Program