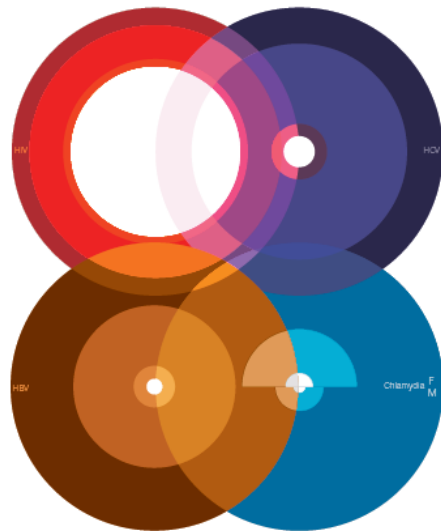


HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia
Annual Surveillance Report 2015



HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia Annual Surveillance Report 2015

Structure of the 2015 report

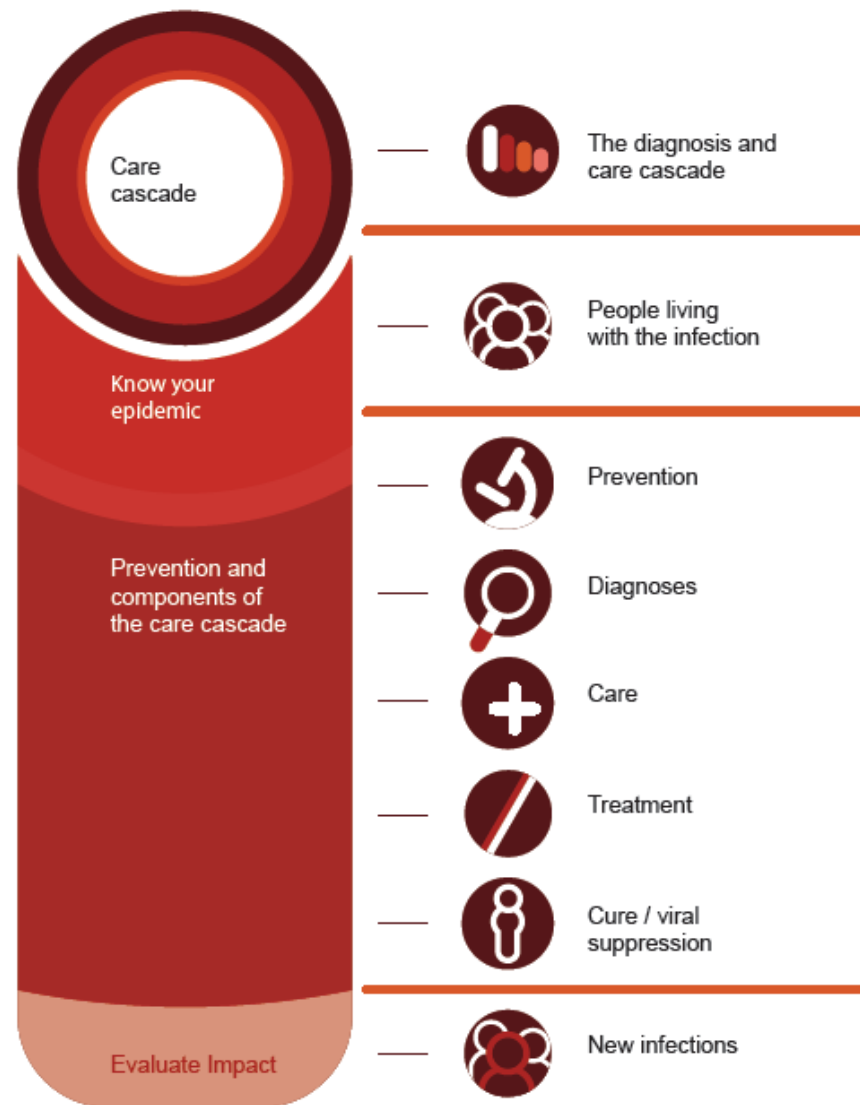


Figure 1: The 2014 HIV diagnosis and care cascade

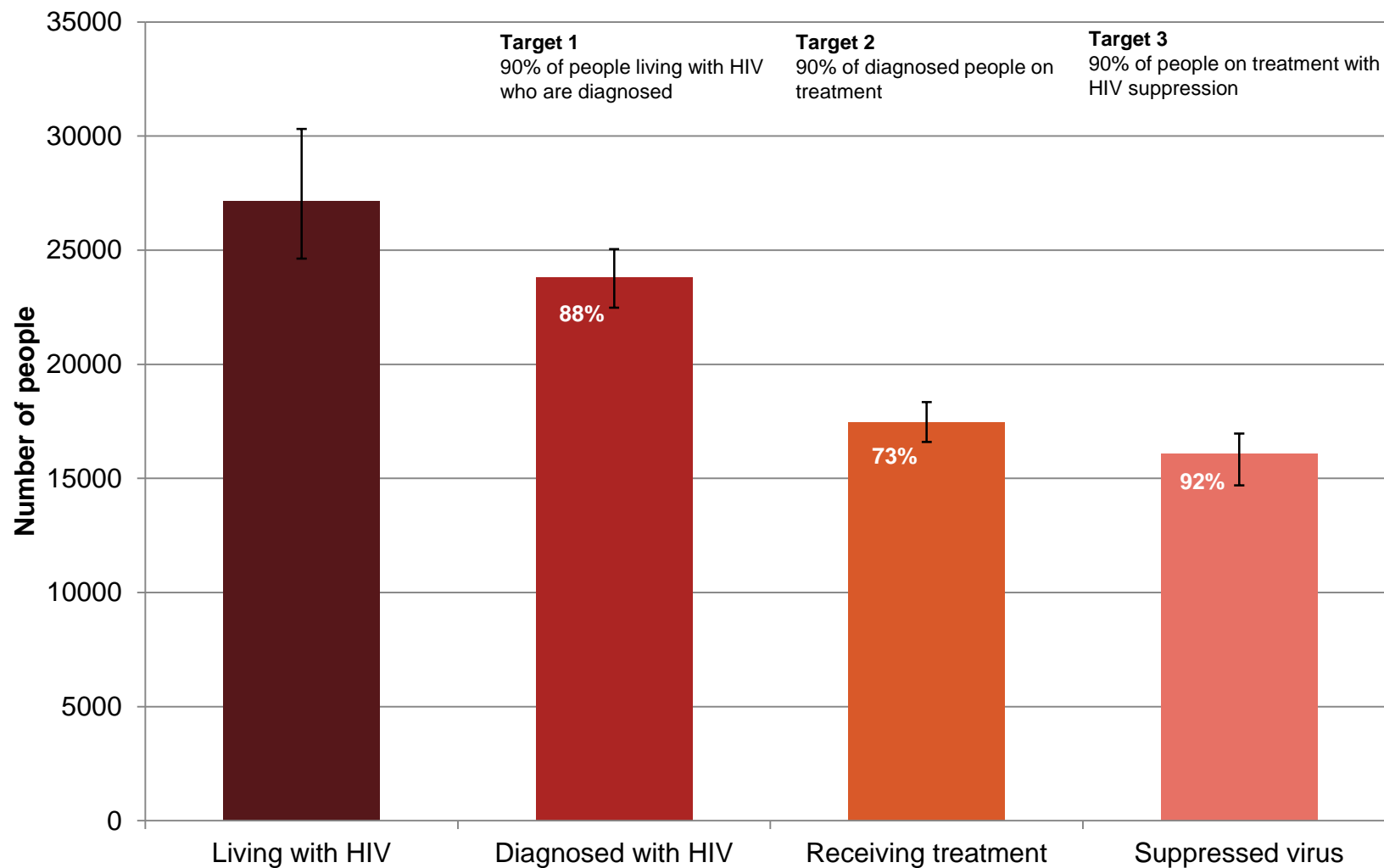


Figure 2: Estimated number of people living with HIV by reported exposure category, Australia, 2014

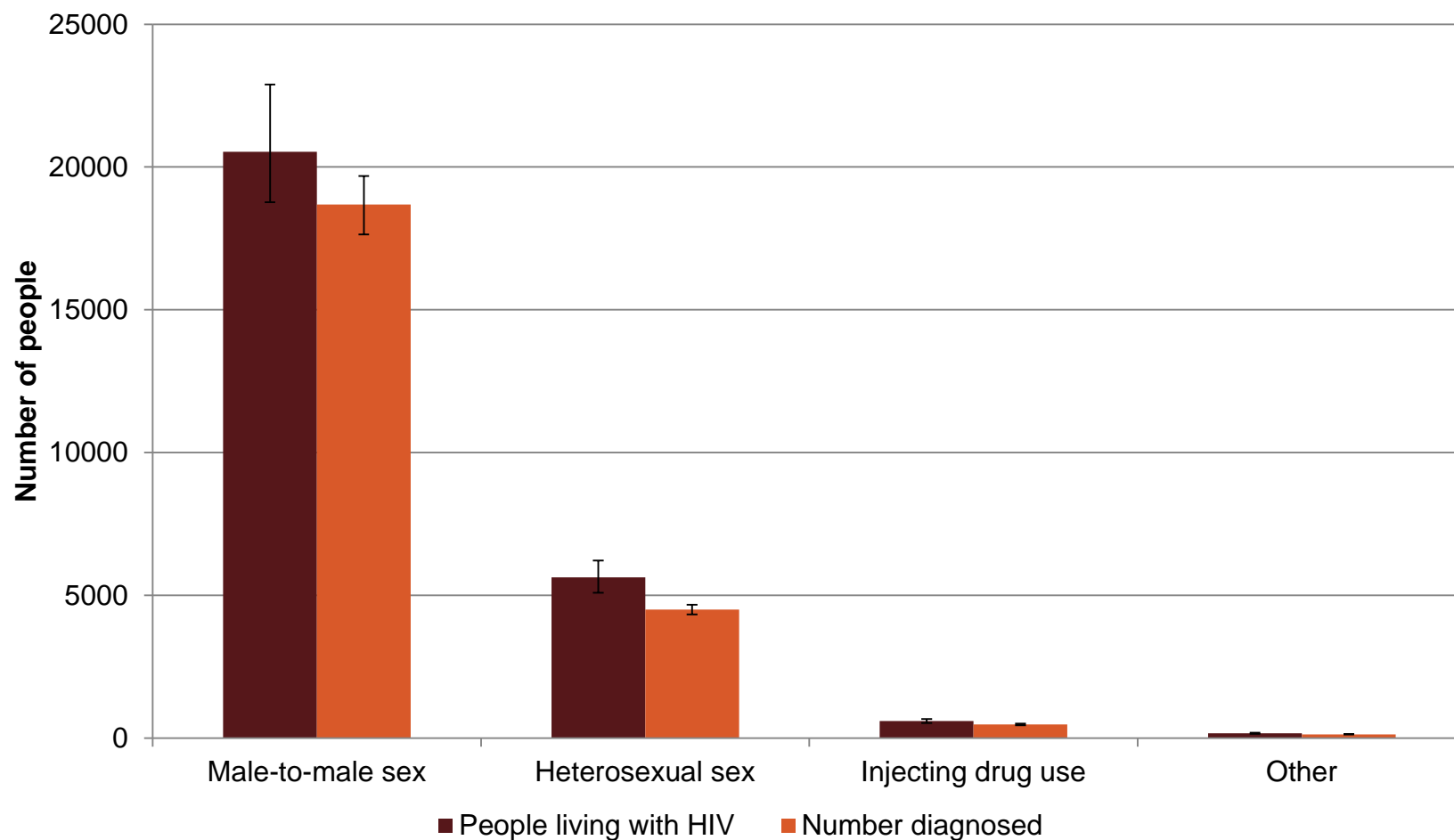


Figure 3: Estimated number of people living with HIV by country/region of birth, Australia, 2014

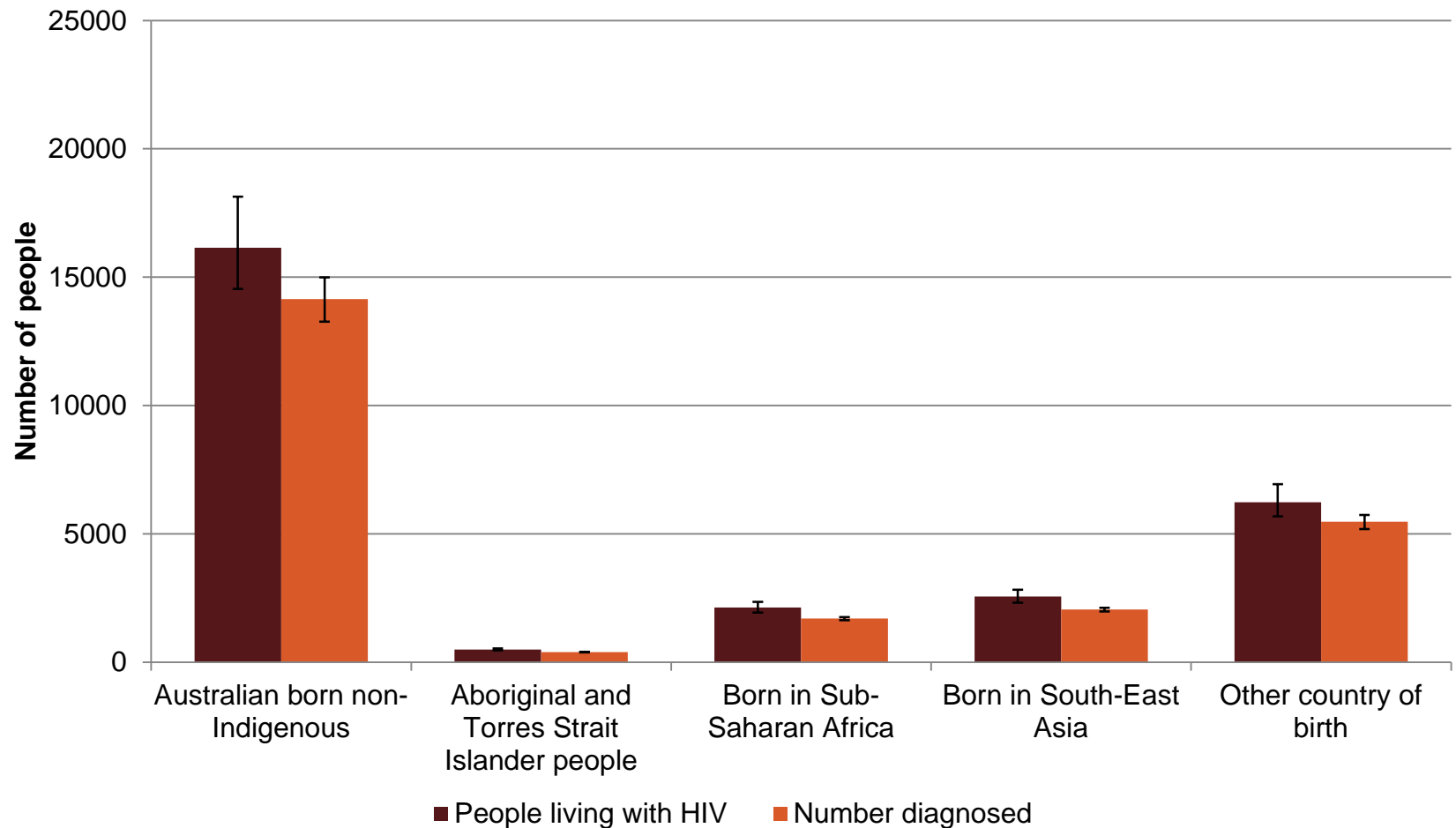


Figure 4: Estimated HIV prevalence in selected countries, 2014

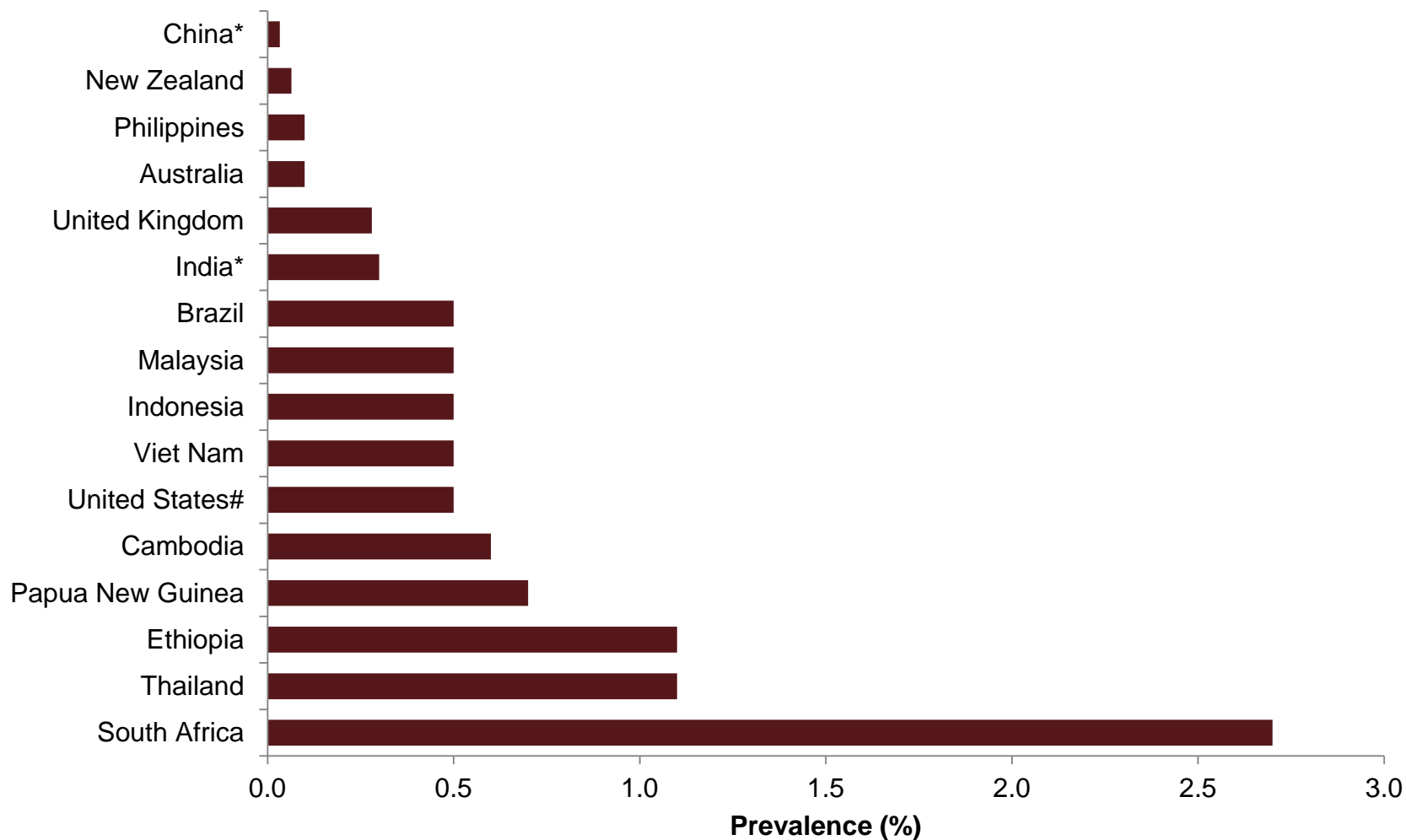
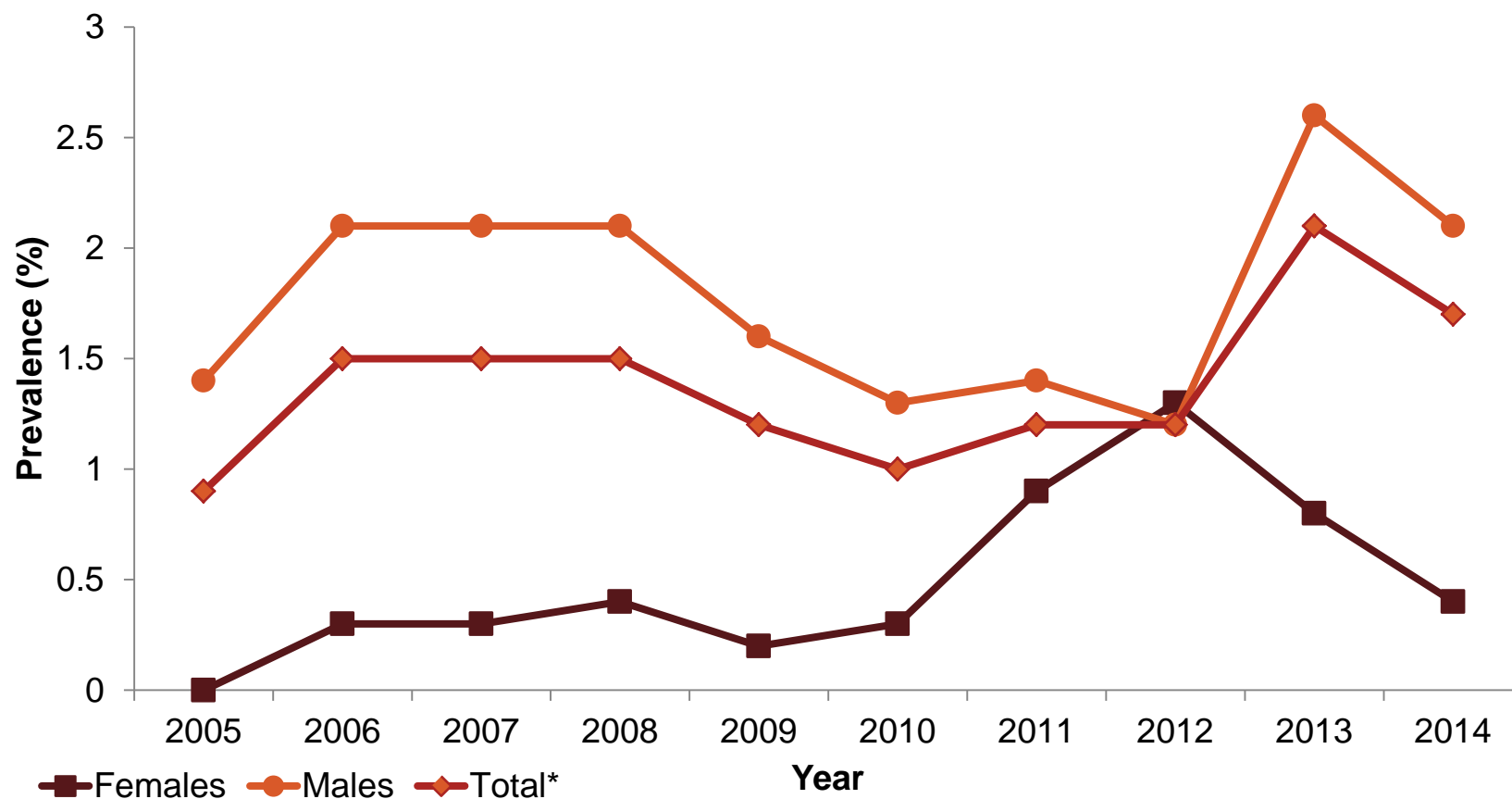


Figure 5: Self-report HIV prevalence among gay men, 2005-2014



1 Age standardised by ABS populations and weighted by different recruitment types

Figure 6: HIV prevalence among people seen at needle and syringe programs, 2005-2014, by sex



* Includes transgender

Figure 7: HIV prevalence among people seen NSPs, 2005-2014, by sexual identity



Figure 8: HIV prevalence in blood donors, 2005-2014, by new and repeat donor status

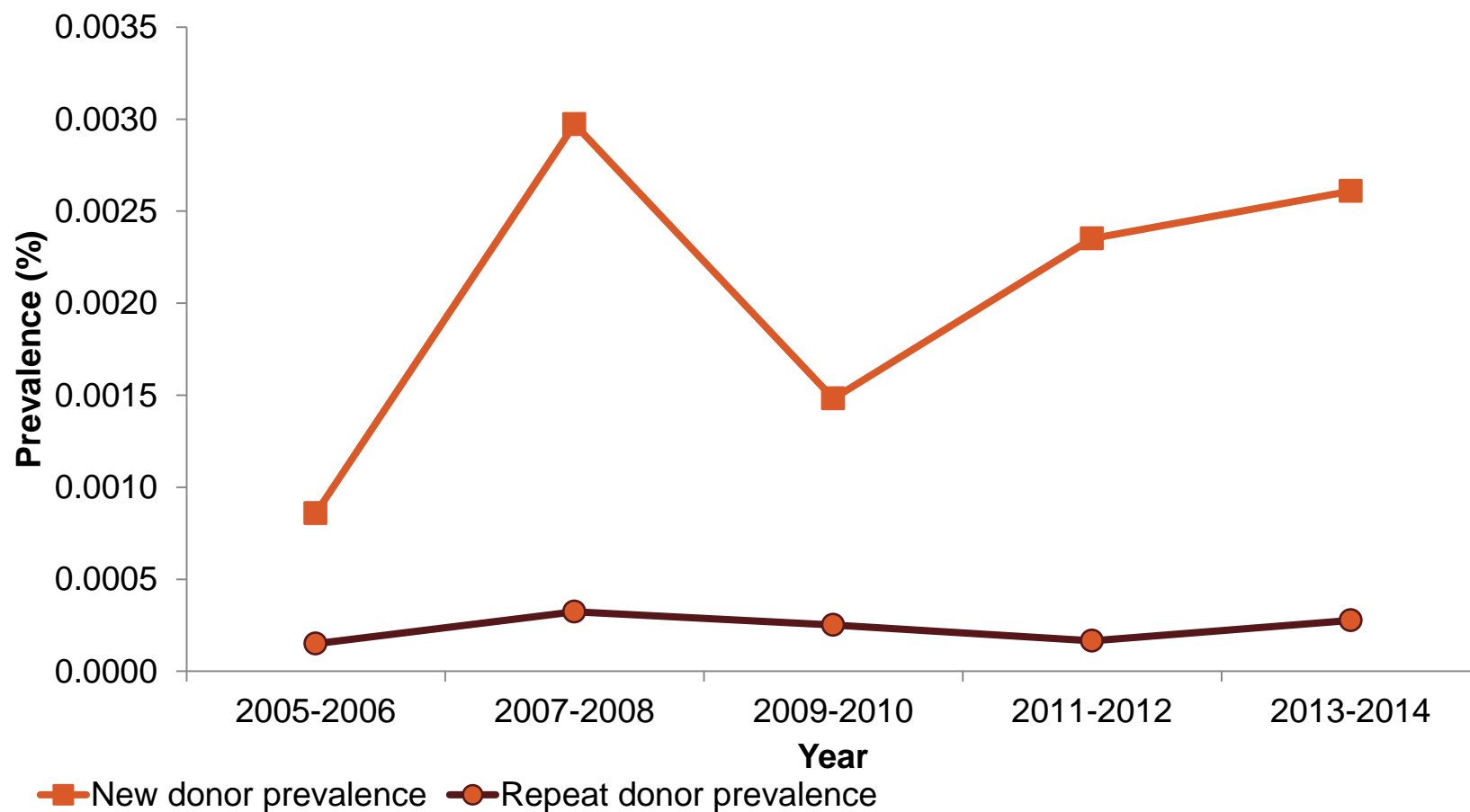


Figure 9: Proportion of gay men with casual partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse in the six months prior to the survey, 2005-2014

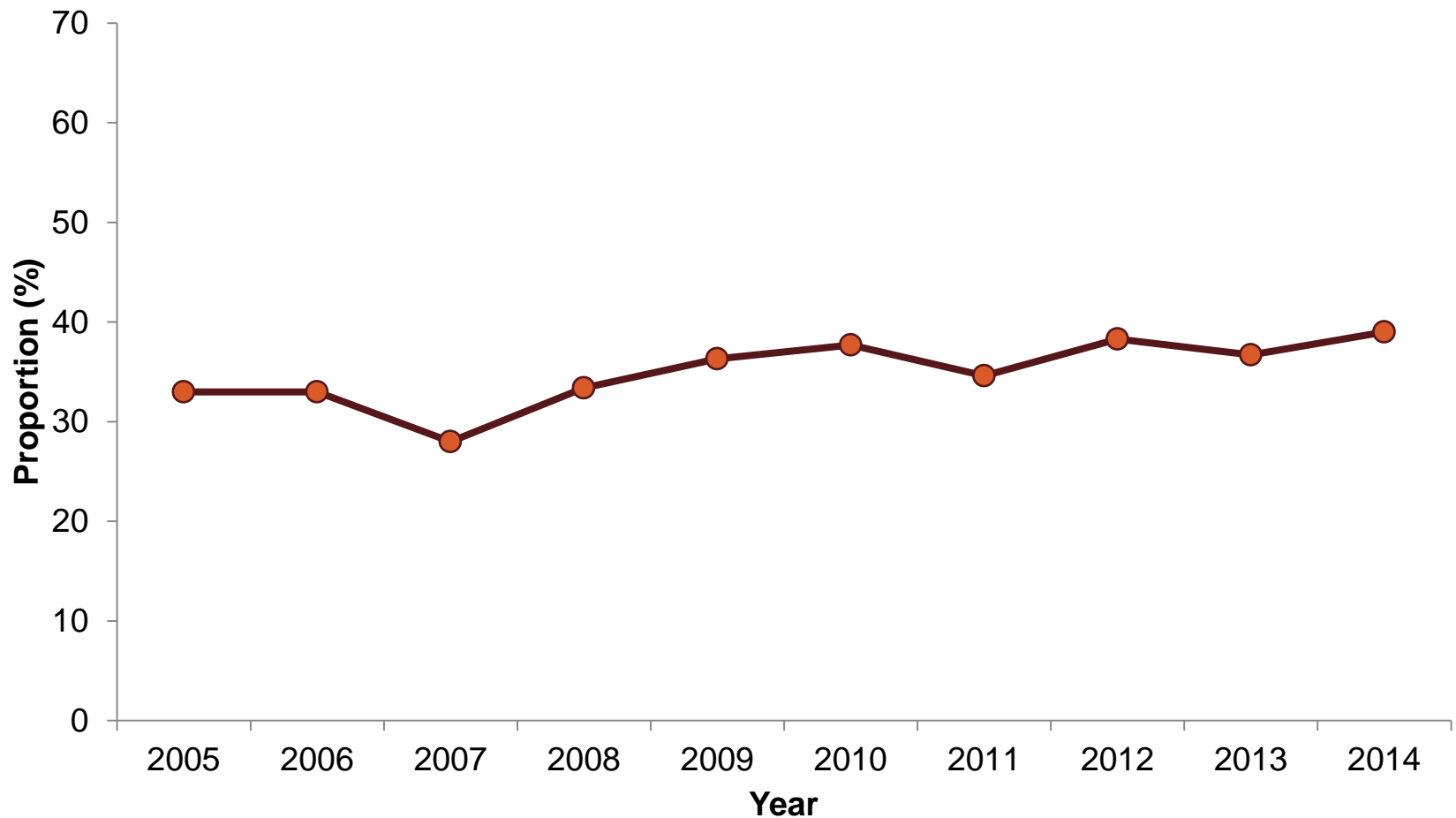
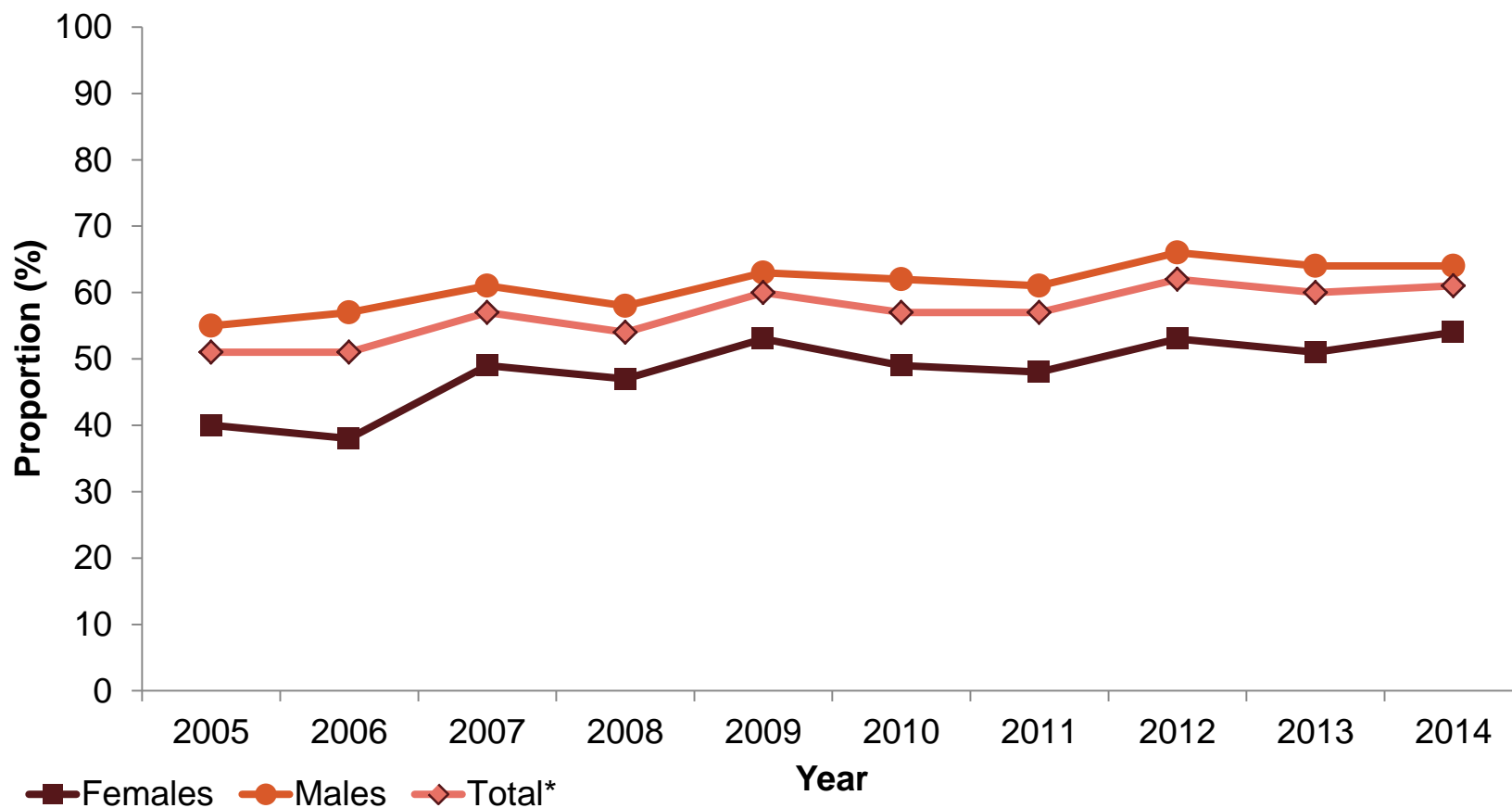


Figure 10: Proportion of people who inject drugs seen at needle and syringe programs, reporting inconsistent condom use in the last month with non-regular partners, 2005-2014, by sex



* Includes transgender

Figure 11: Proportion of people seen at needle and syringe programs reporting receptive syringe sharing (RSS) in the last month, 2005-2014, by sex

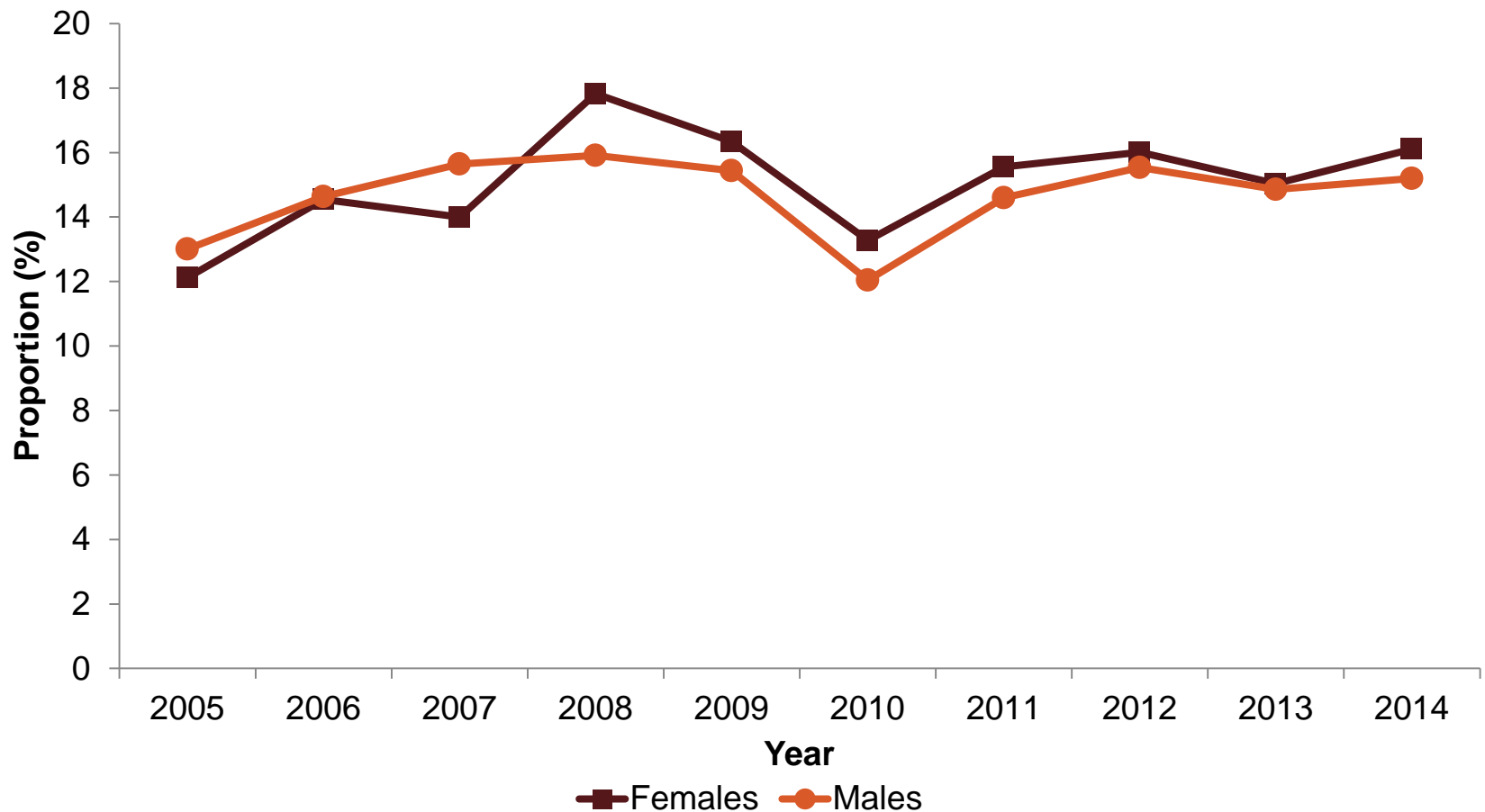


Figure 12: Proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in last 12 months, 2005-2014

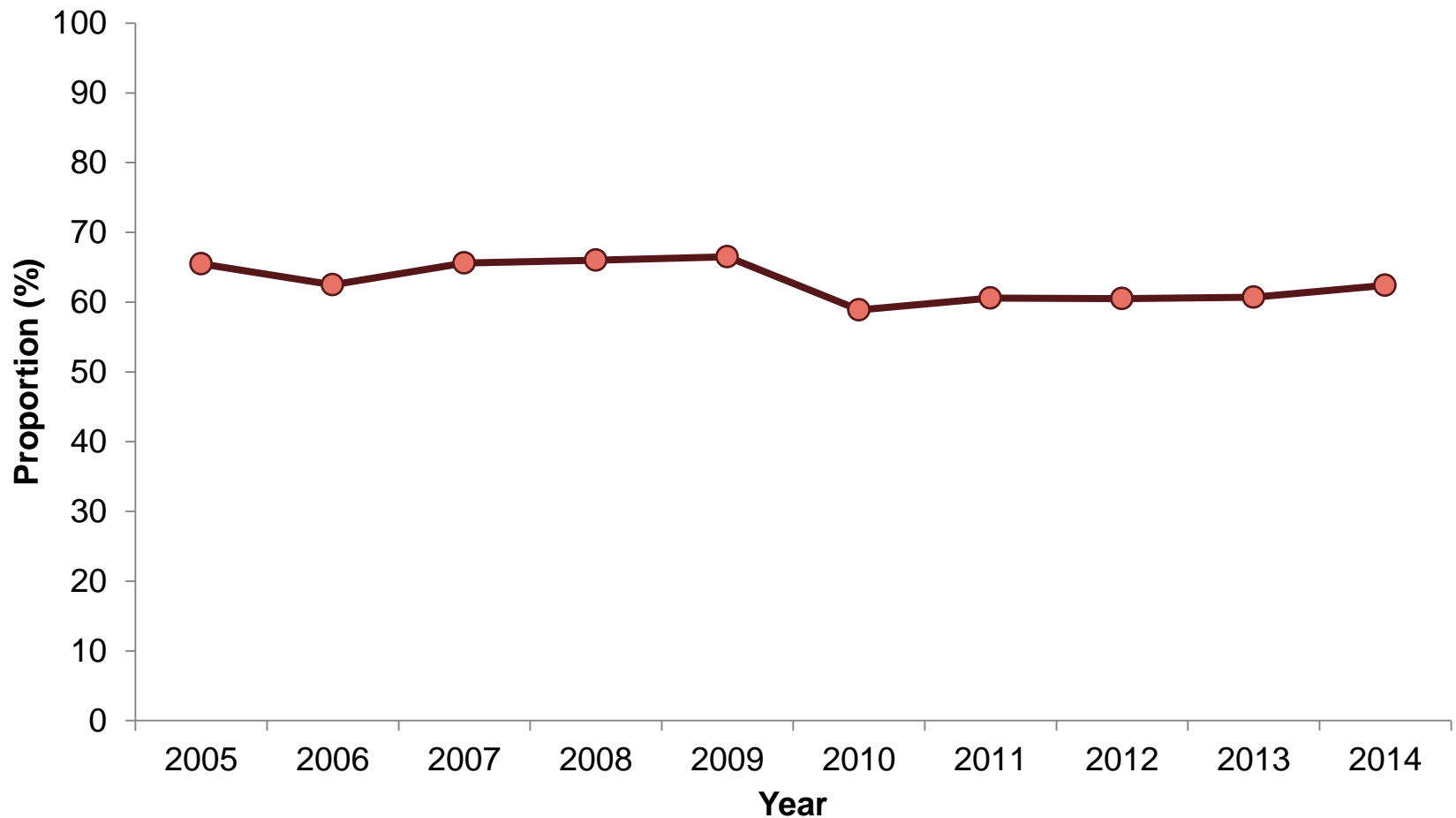


Figure 13: Number of HIV tests among gay and bisexual men attending high case load general practices, 2011-2014

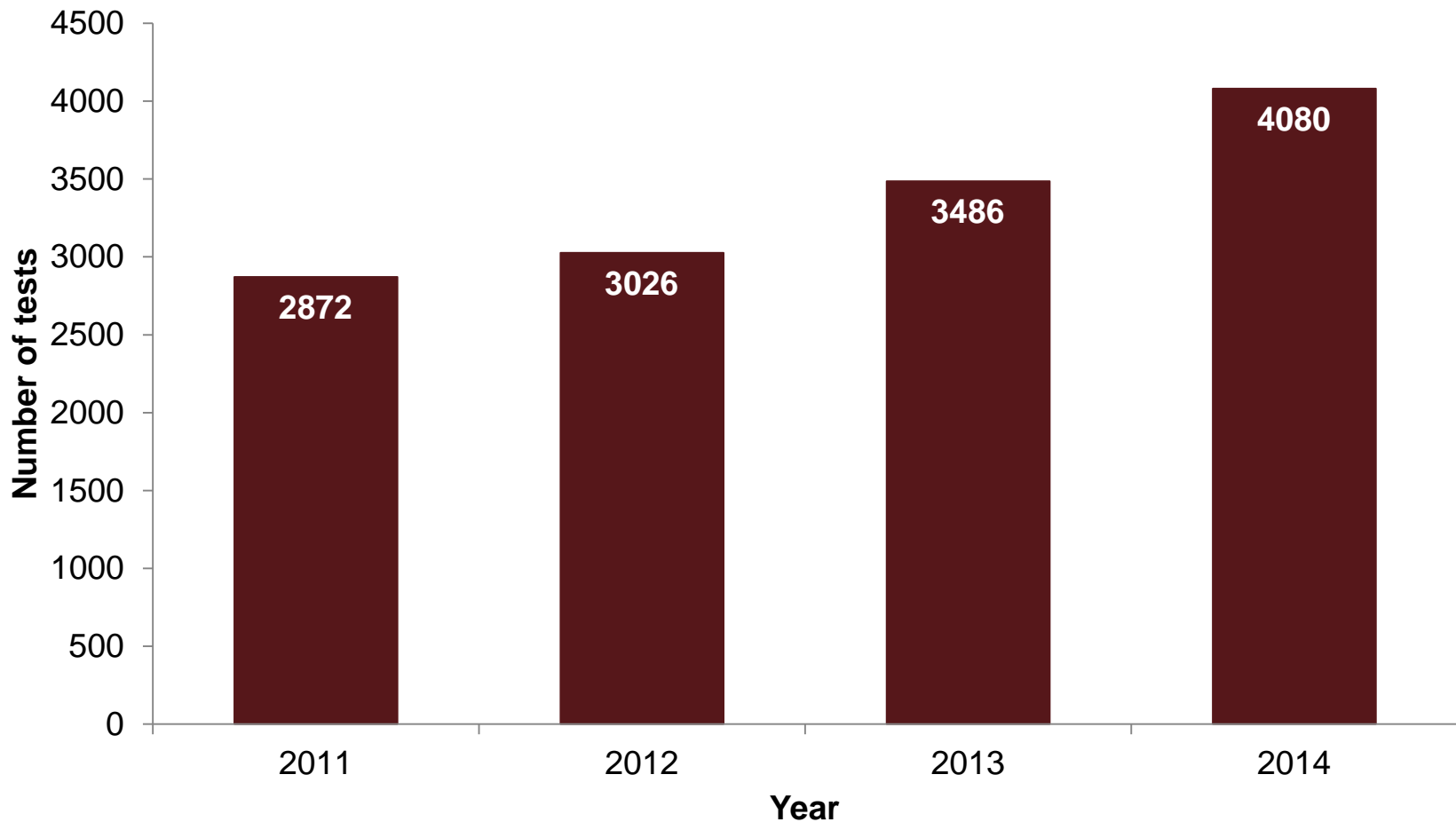


Figure 14: Number of HIV tests among gay and bisexual men attending sexual health clinics, 2011-2014

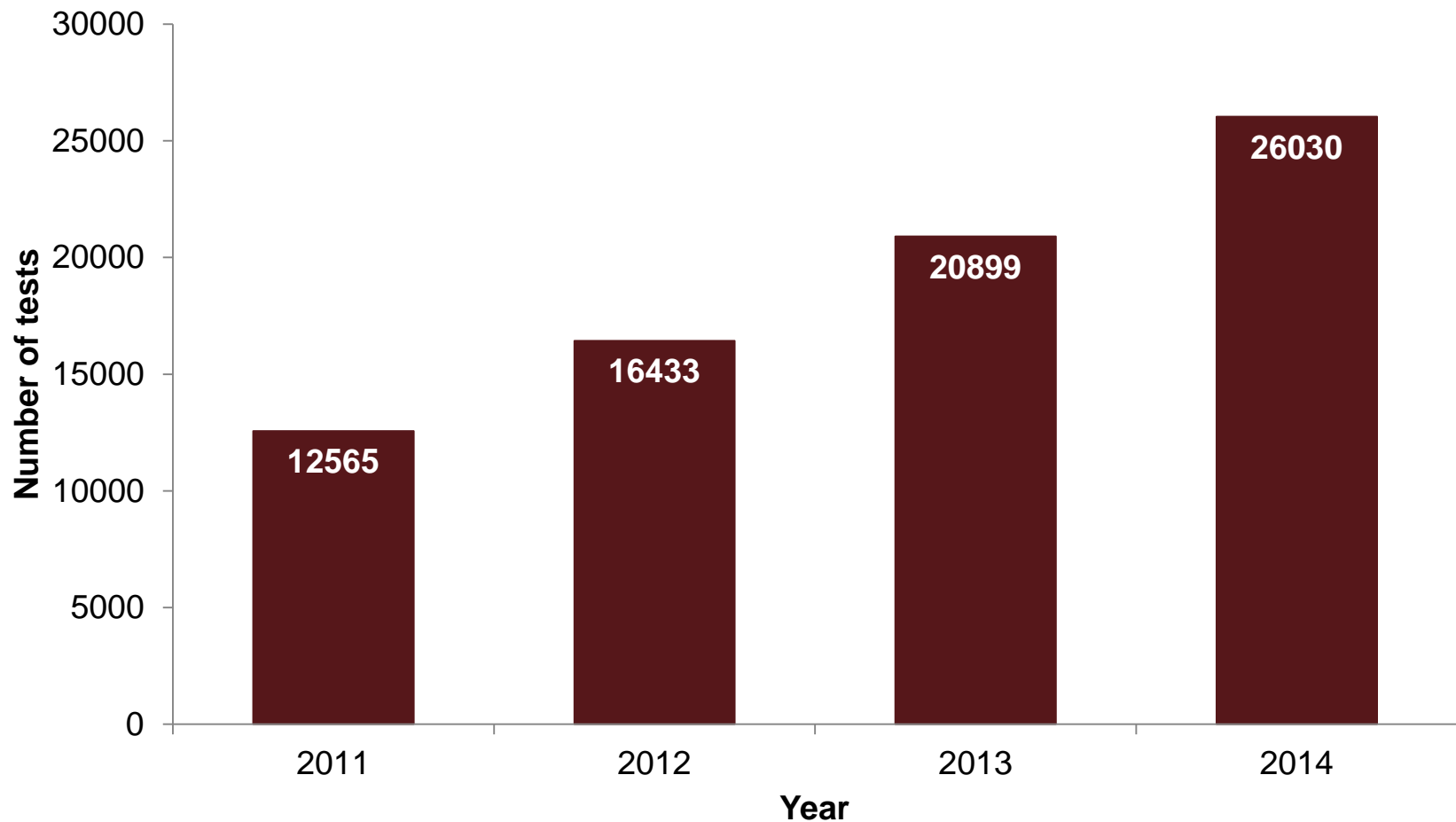


Figure 15: Proportion of people attending sexual health clinics and general practice clinics tested for HIV in a year, 2011-2014

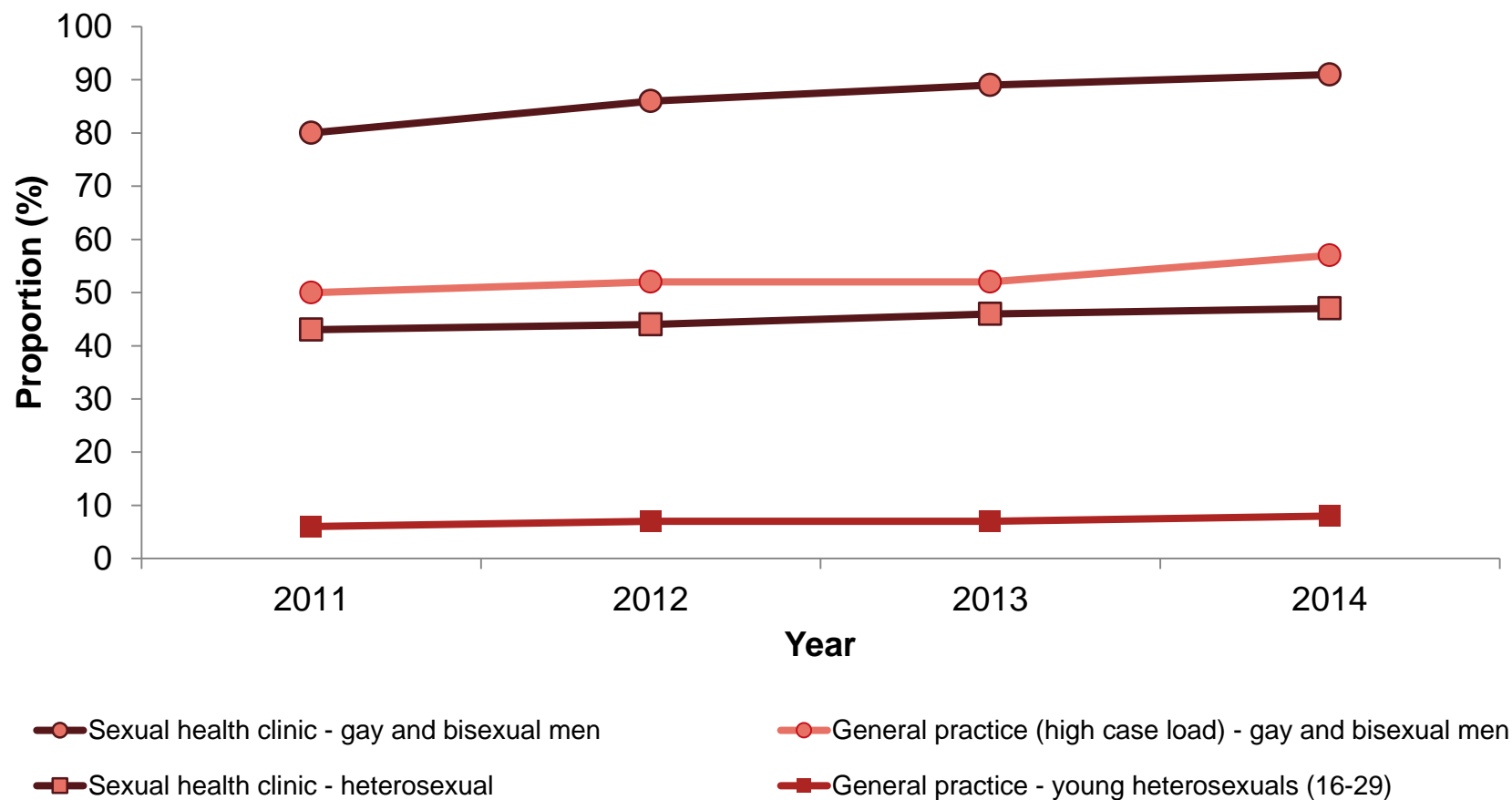


Figure 16: Proportion of sexual health clinic attendees tested for HIV in a year, 2011-2014

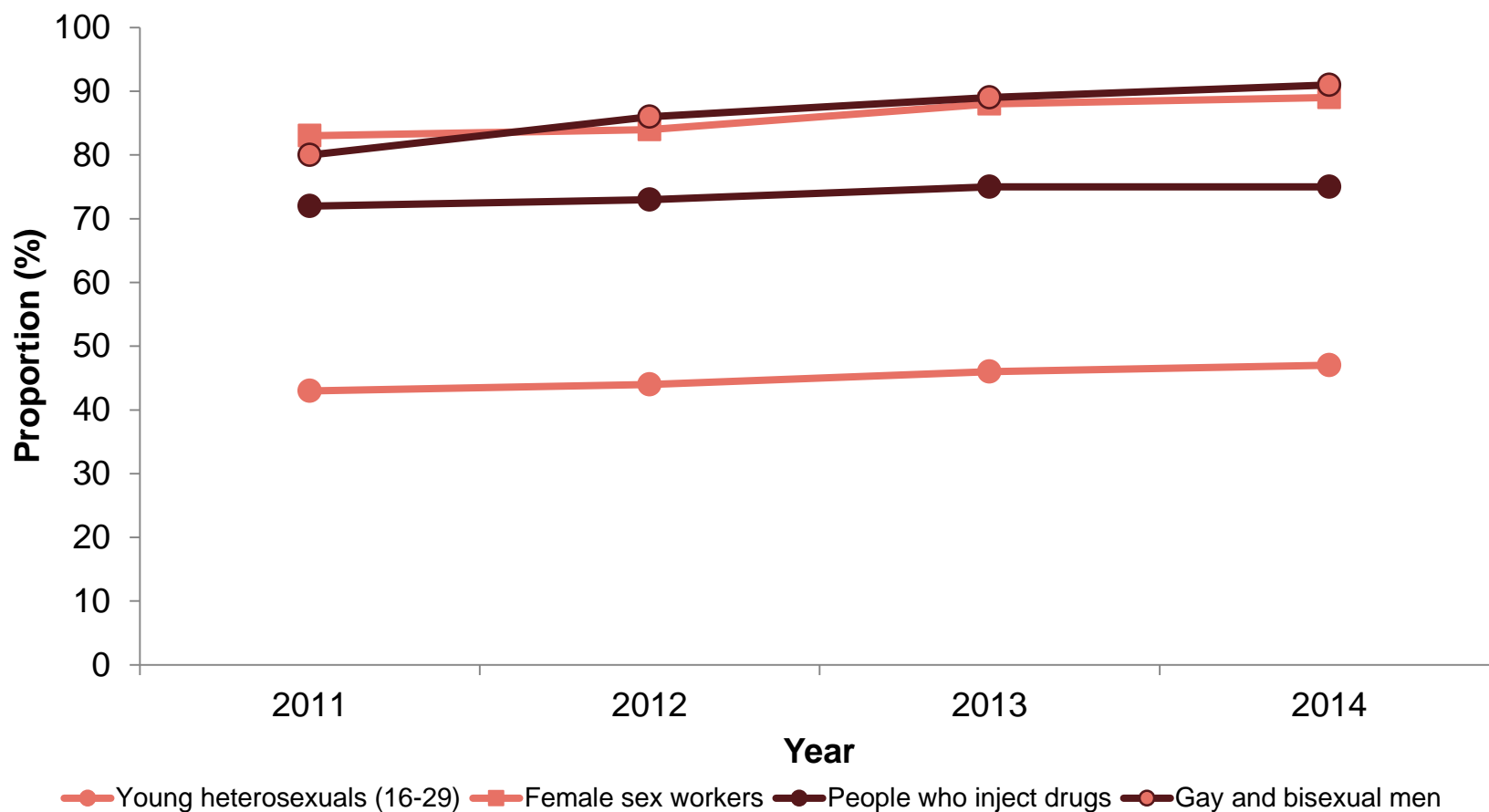


Figure 17: HIV re-testing among gay and bisexual men attending sexual health clinics, 2011-2013

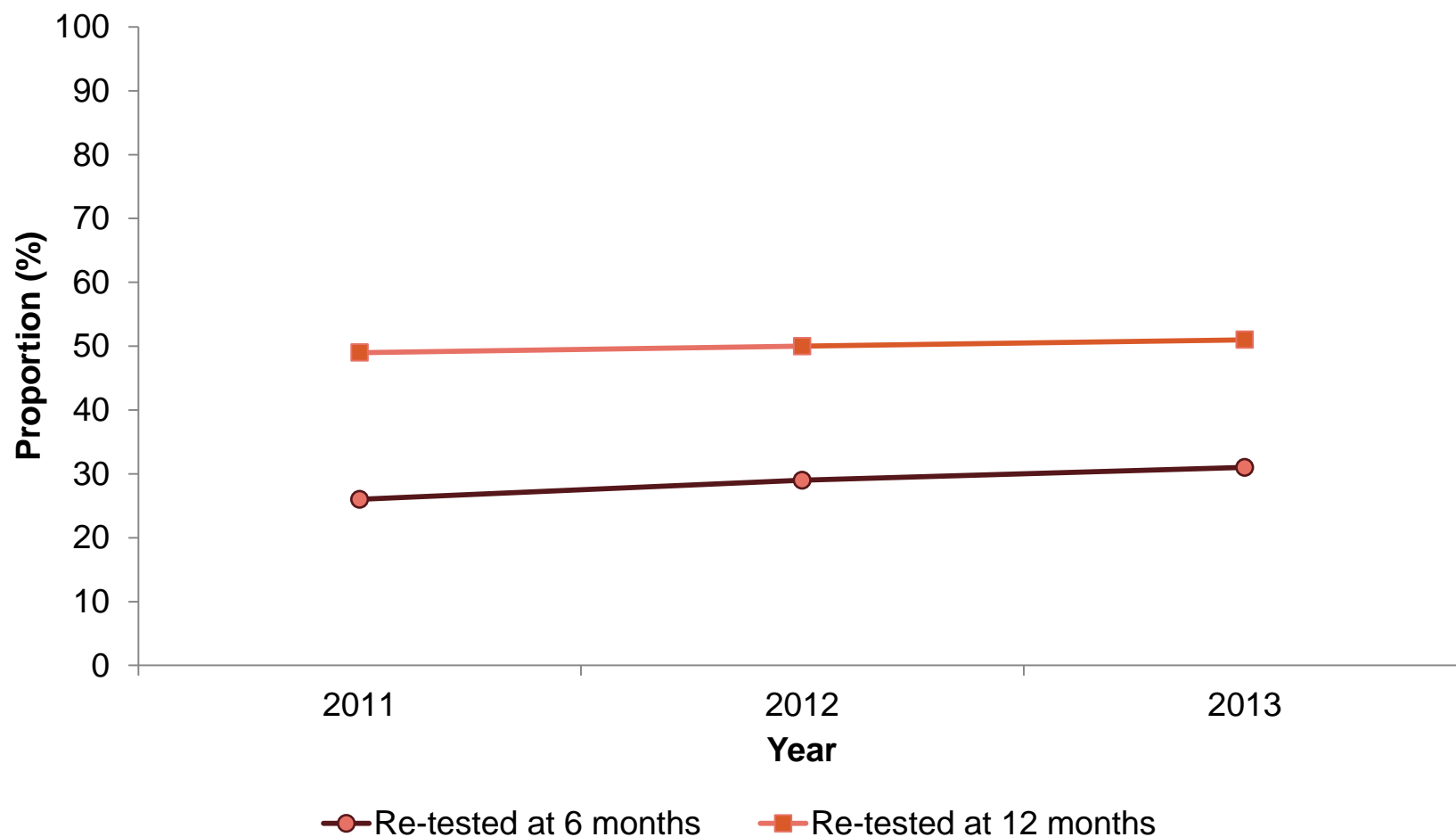


Figure 18: Proportion of people who inject drugs who attended needle and syringe programs and reported an HIV test in the past 12 months, 2005-2014, by sex

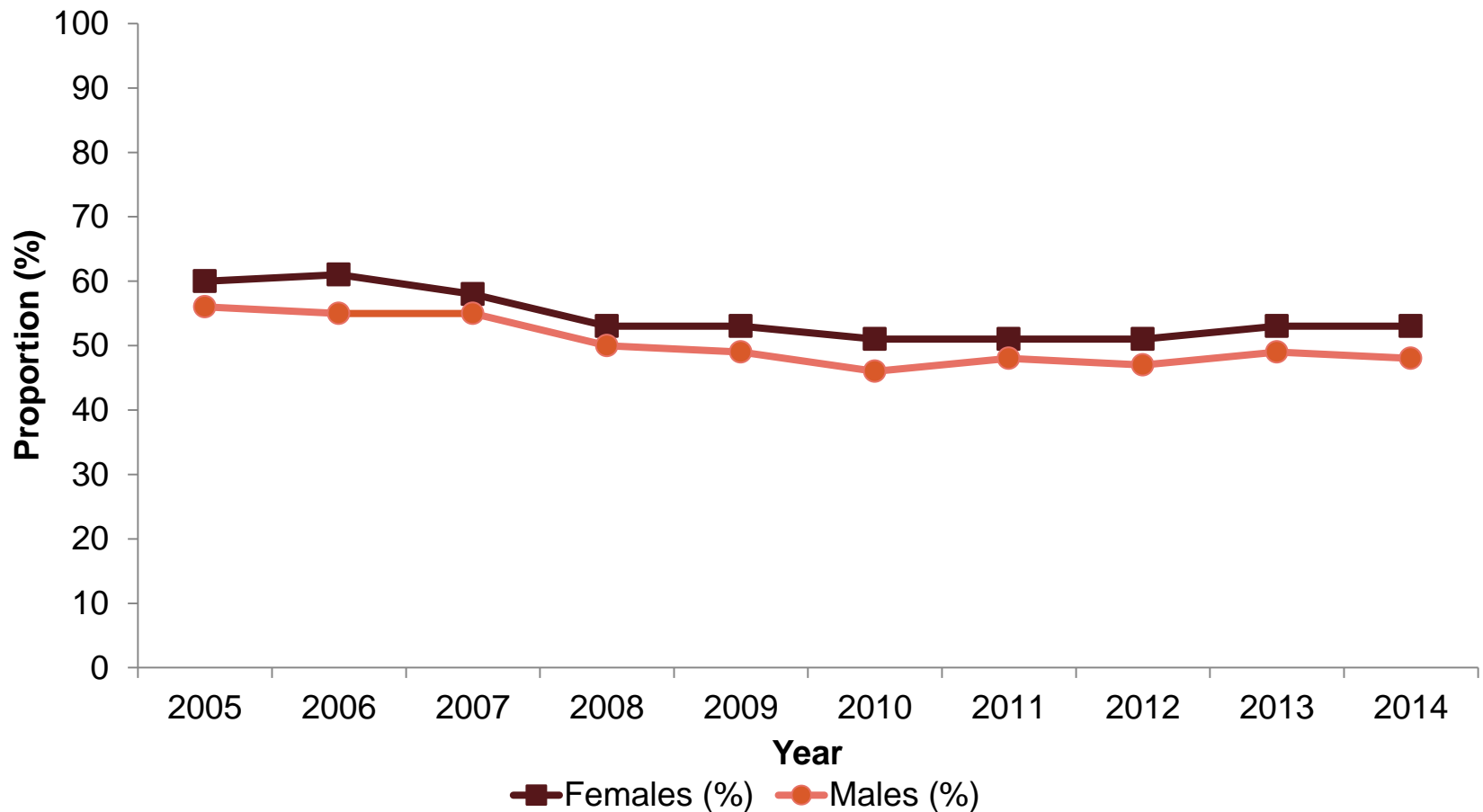
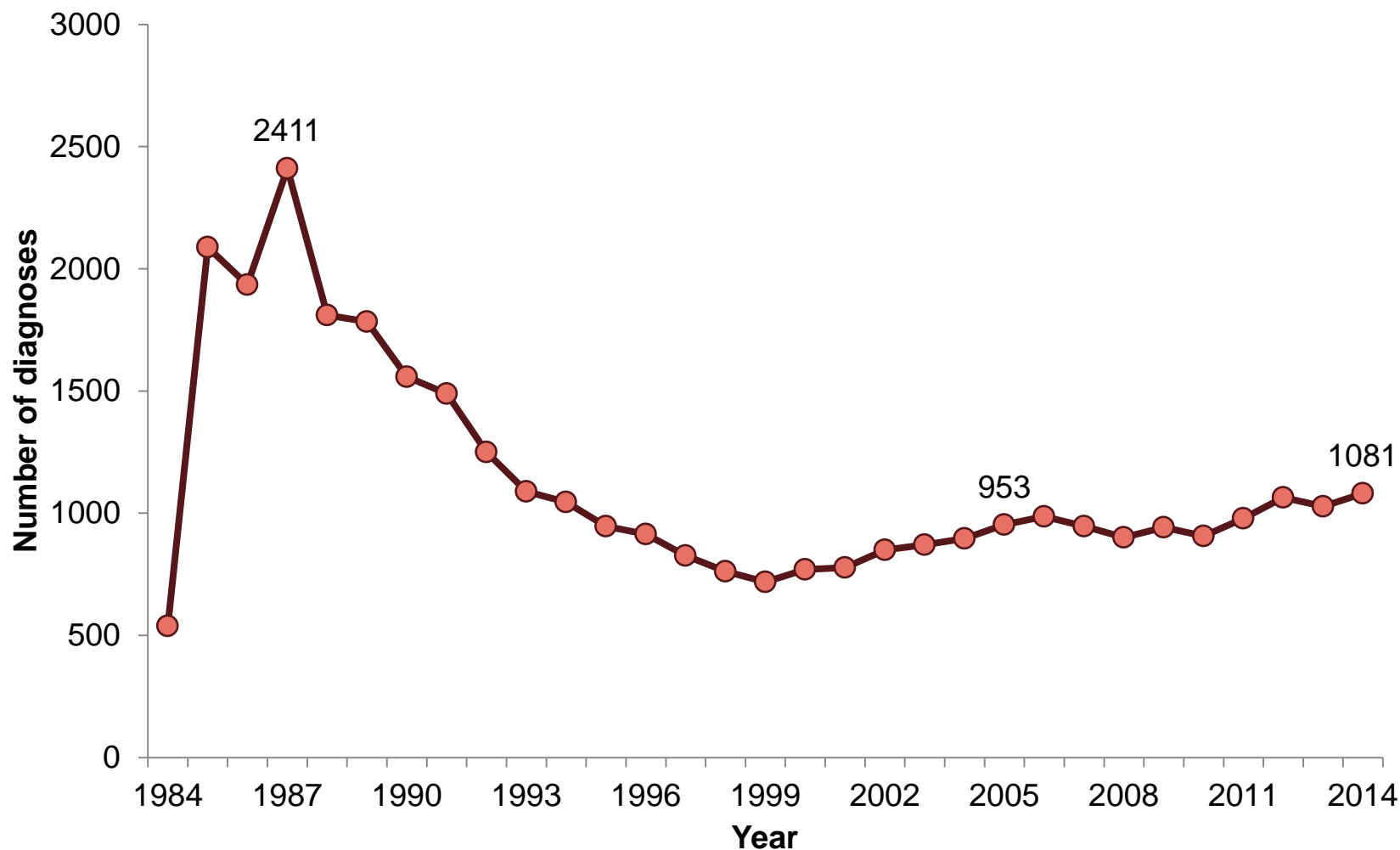


Figure 19: Newly diagnosed* HIV infections in Australia, 1984-2014

*Excludes people previously diagnosed overseas

Figure 20: Newly diagnosed HIV infections in Australia, 2005-2014 by exposure category

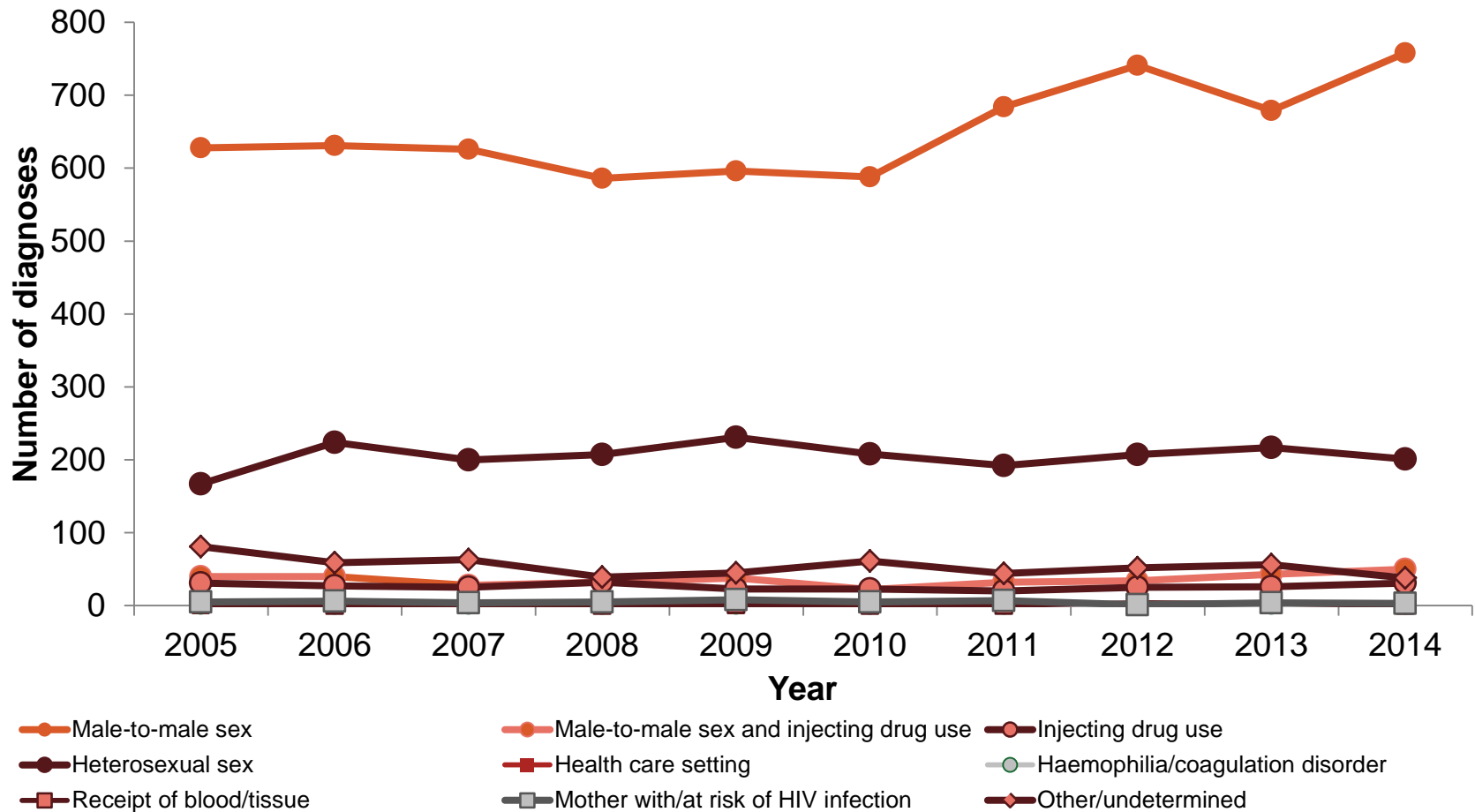


Figure 21: Newly diagnosed HIV notification, 2005-2014, by State/Territory

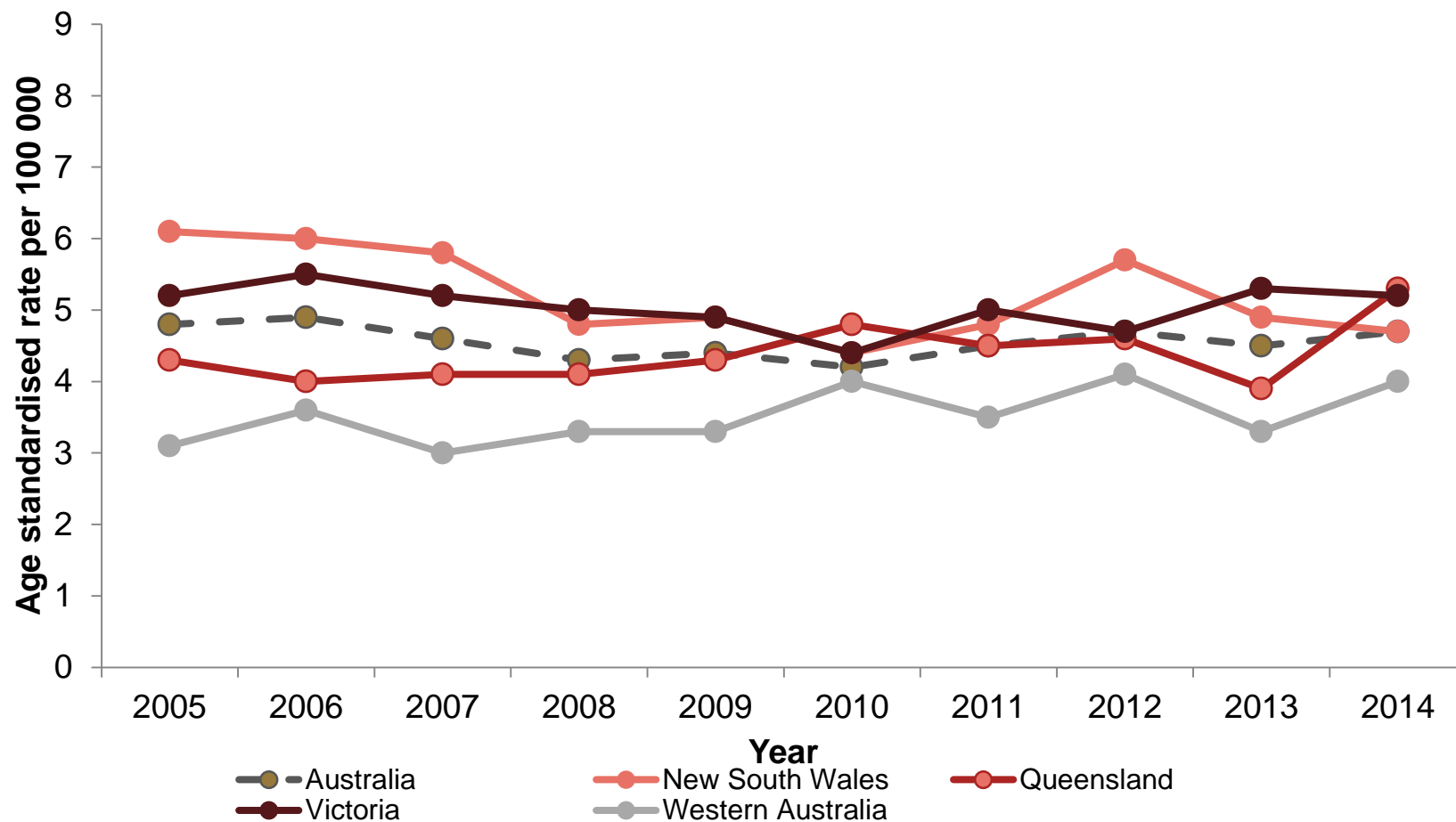


Figure 21: Newly diagnosed HIV notification, 2005-2014, by State/Territory

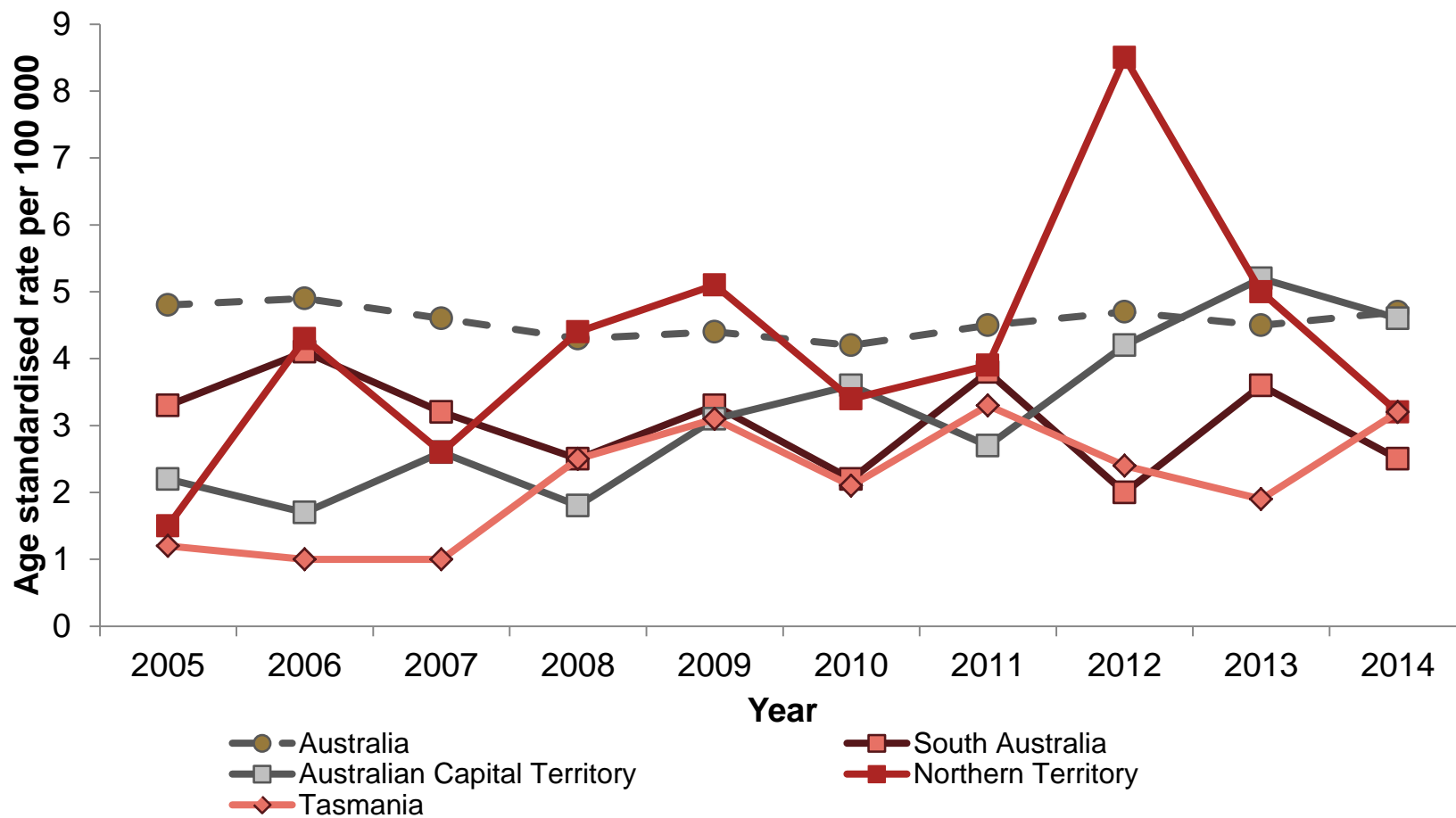


Figure 22: Annual new HIV diagnoses, and as proportion of the cumulative number of people estimated to be diagnosed and living with HIV, 2005-2014

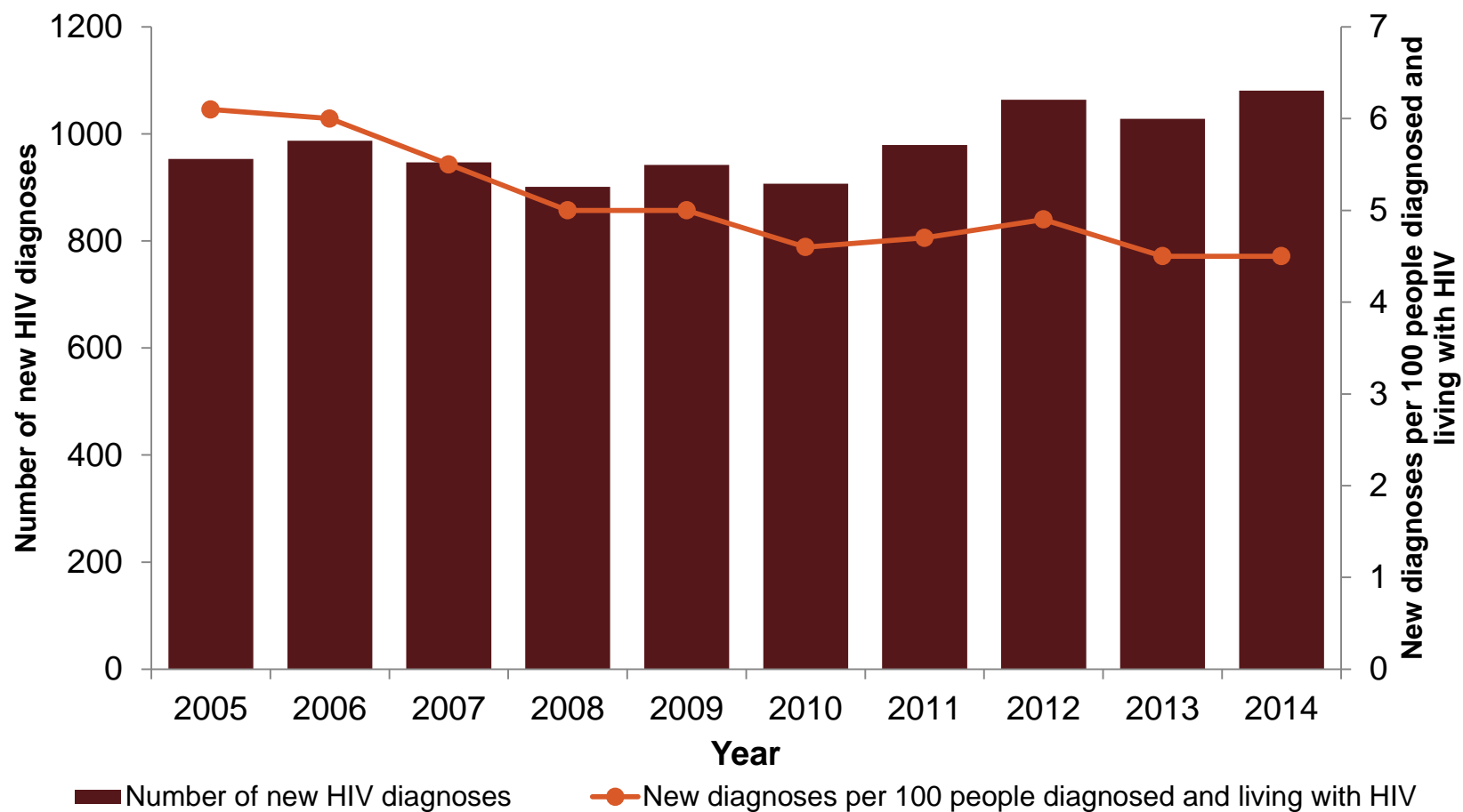


Figure 23: Annual new HIV diagnoses, and as proportion of the cumulative number of people estimated to be diagnosed and living with HIV, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/4)

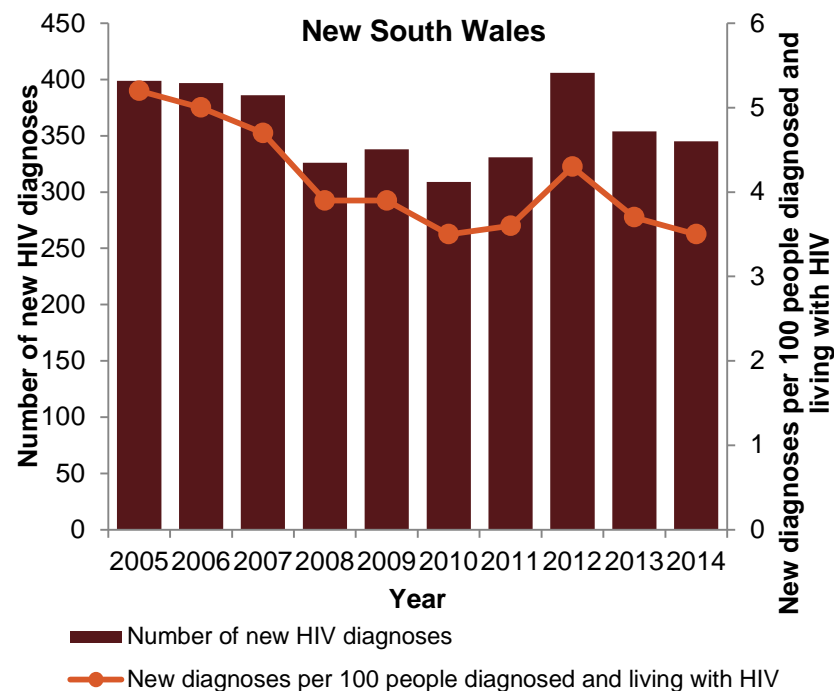
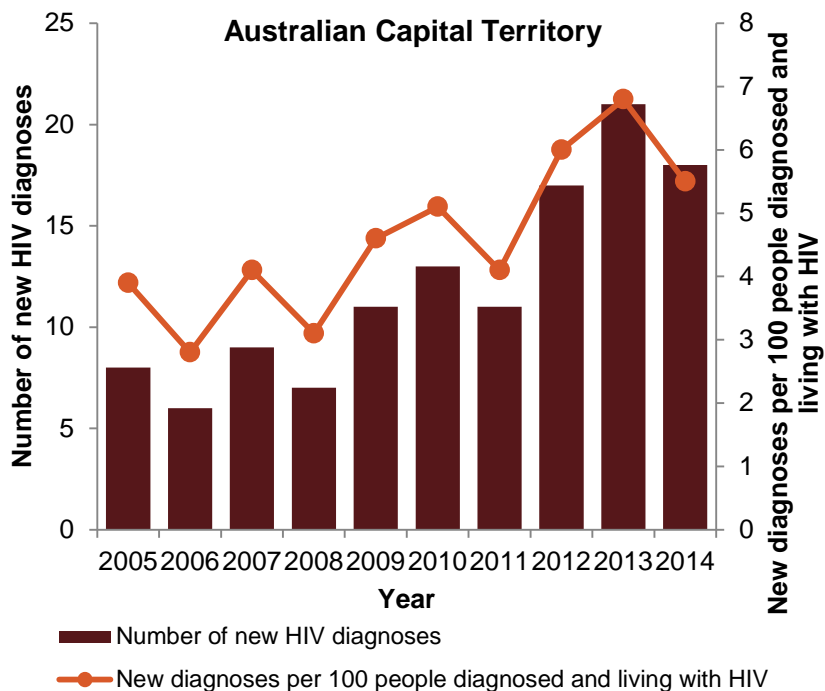


Figure 23: Annual new HIV diagnoses, and as proportion of the cumulative number of people estimated to be diagnosed and living with HIV, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/4)

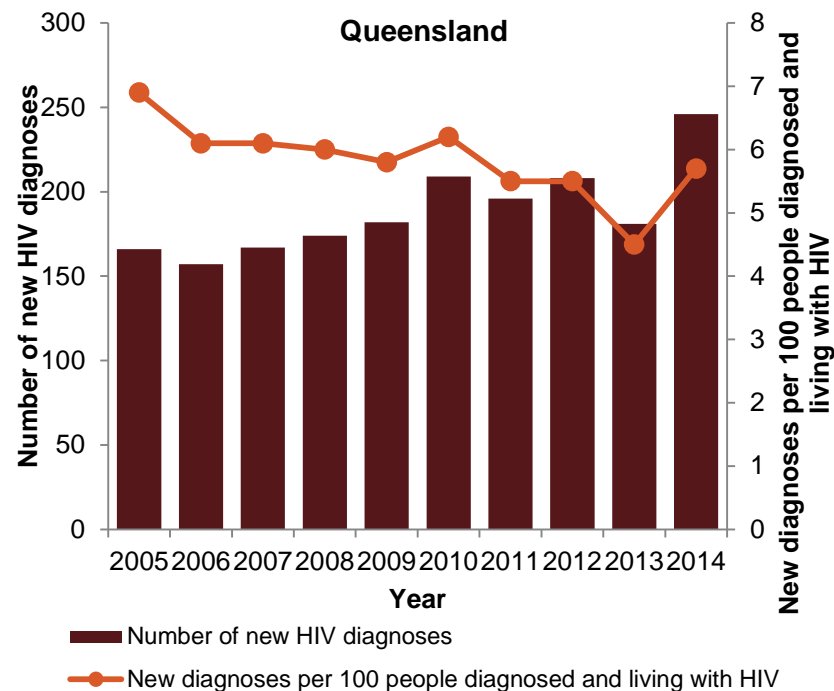
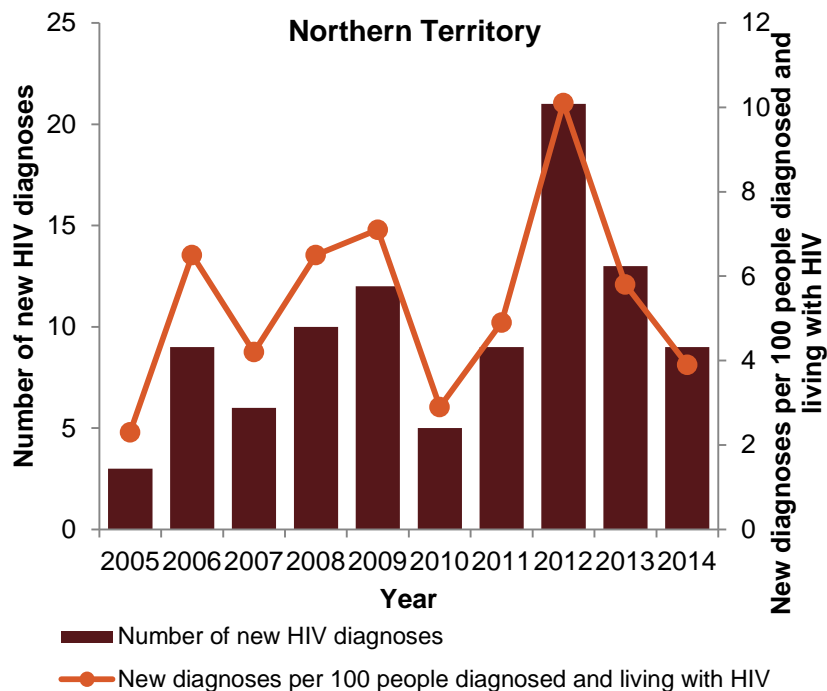


Figure 23: Annual new HIV diagnoses, and as proportion of the cumulative number of people estimated to be diagnosed and living with HIV, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (3/4)

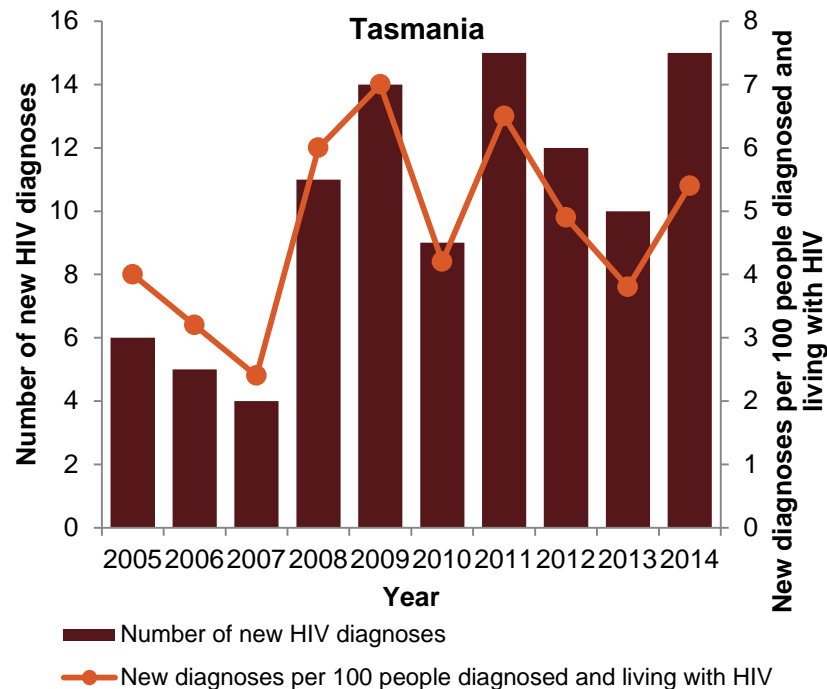
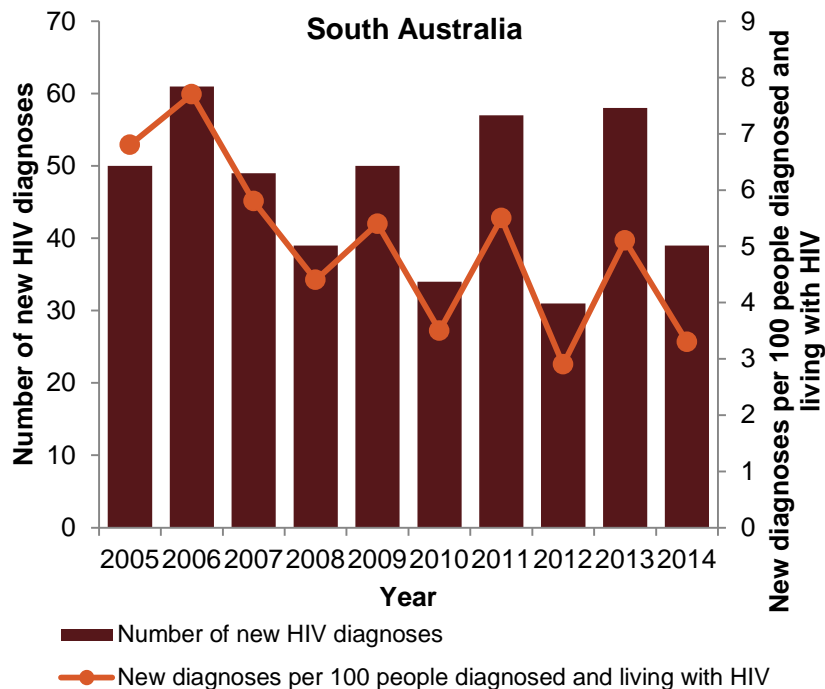


Figure 23: Annual new HIV diagnoses, and as proportion of the cumulative number of people estimated to be diagnosed and living with HIV, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (4/4)

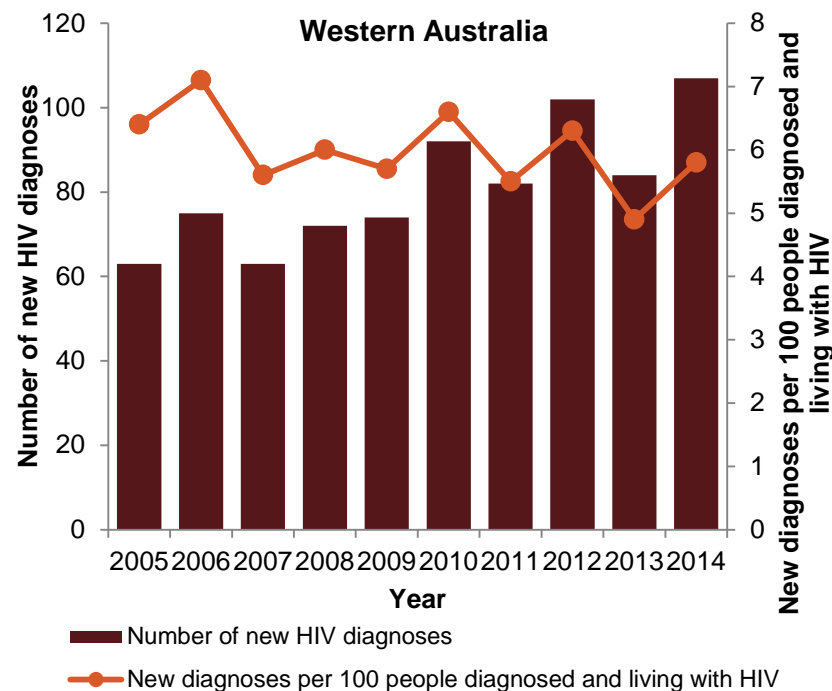
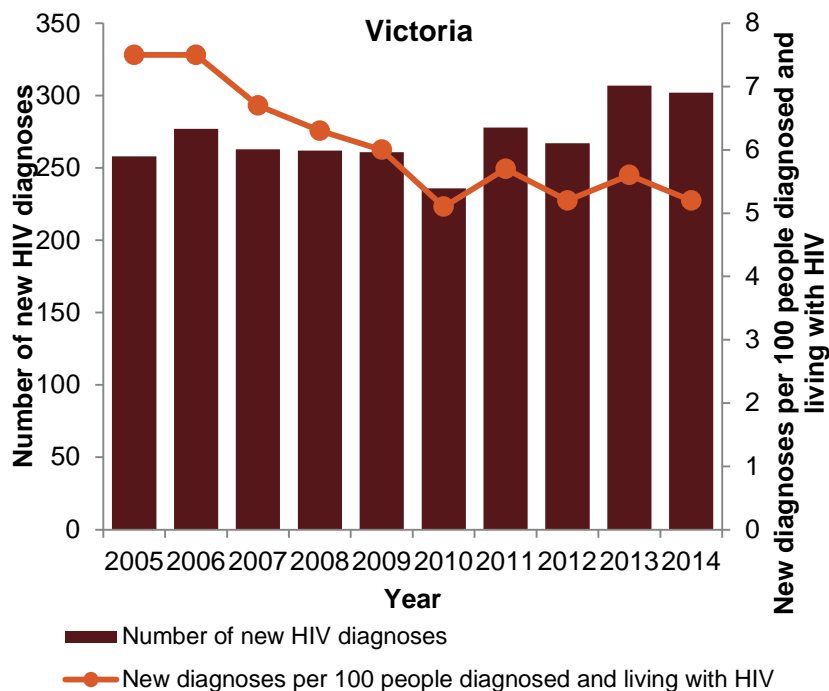


Figure 24: Proportion of diagnoses by country of birth (non-Australian born men), among diagnoses in men reporting male-to-male sex as risk exposure, 2005-2014

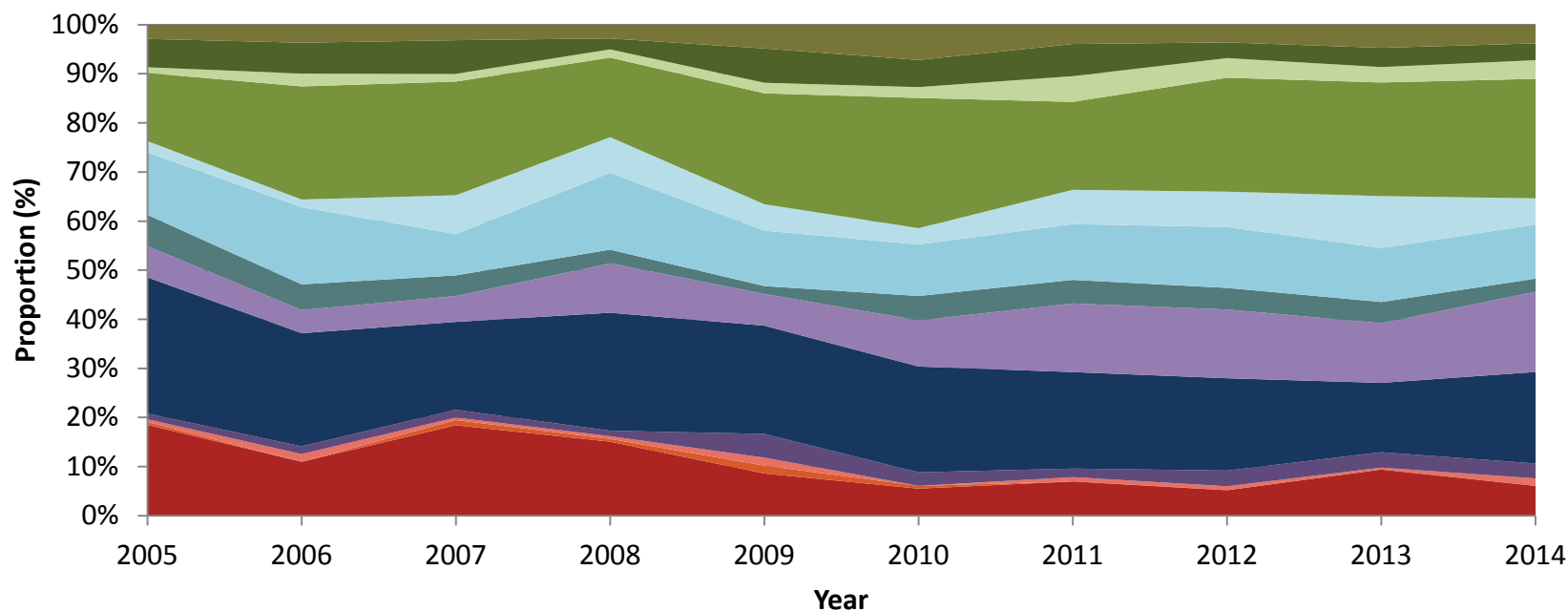


Figure 25: Number of new diagnoses in men (reporting an exposure risk other than male-to-male sex) 2005-2014, by risk exposure

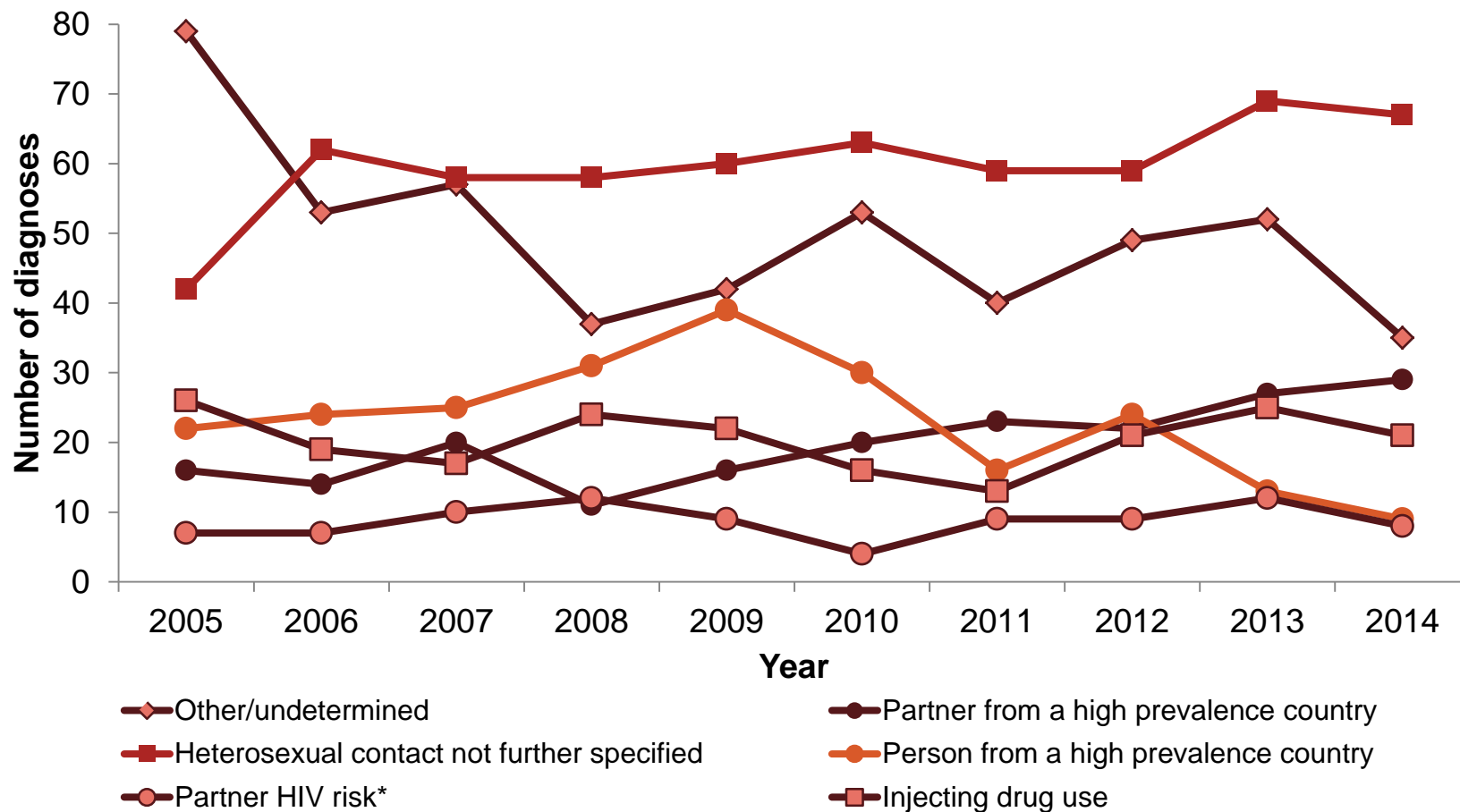


Figure 26: Number of new HIV diagnoses in women, 2005-2014, by risk exposure category

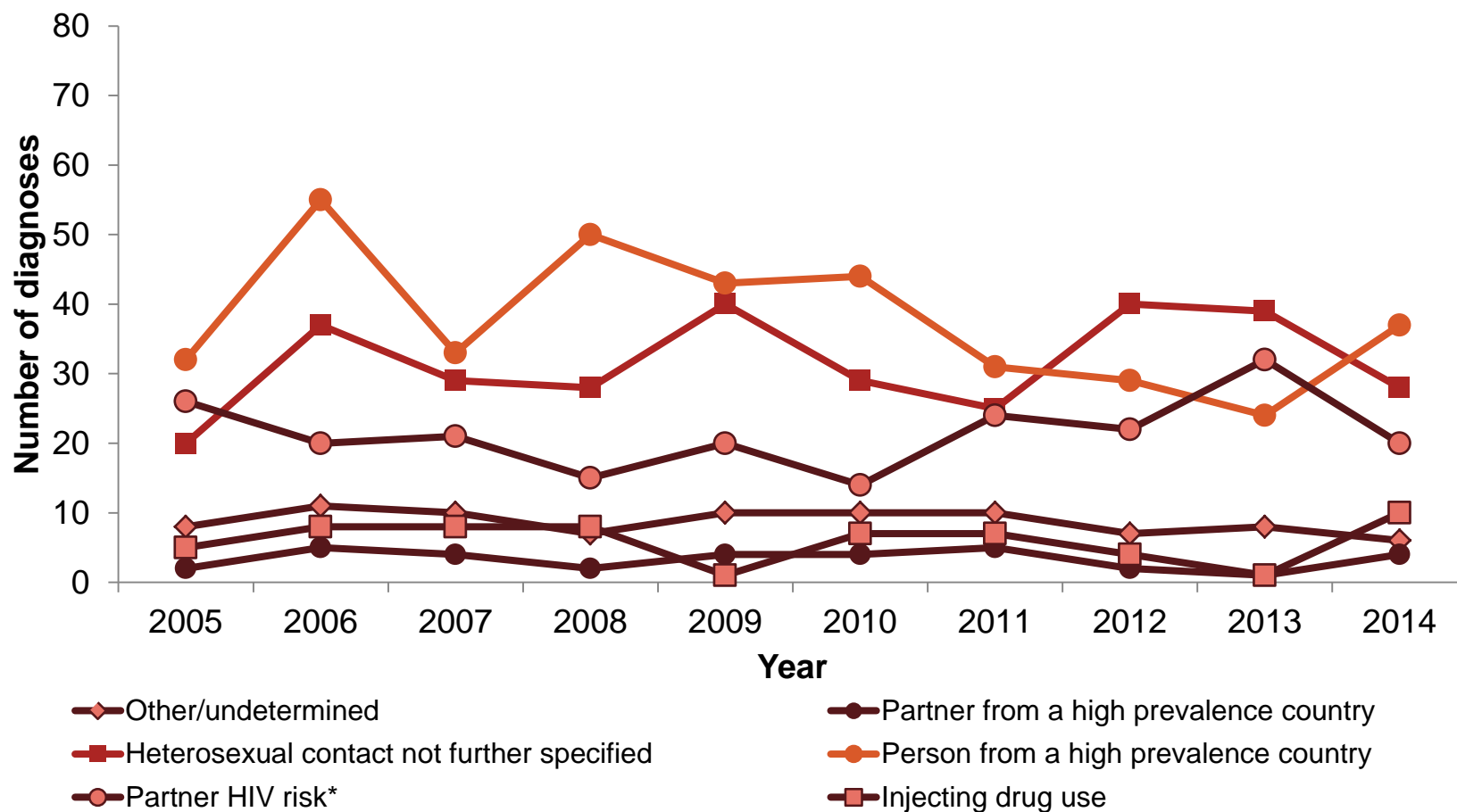


Figure 27: HIV diagnosis rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by country/region of birth

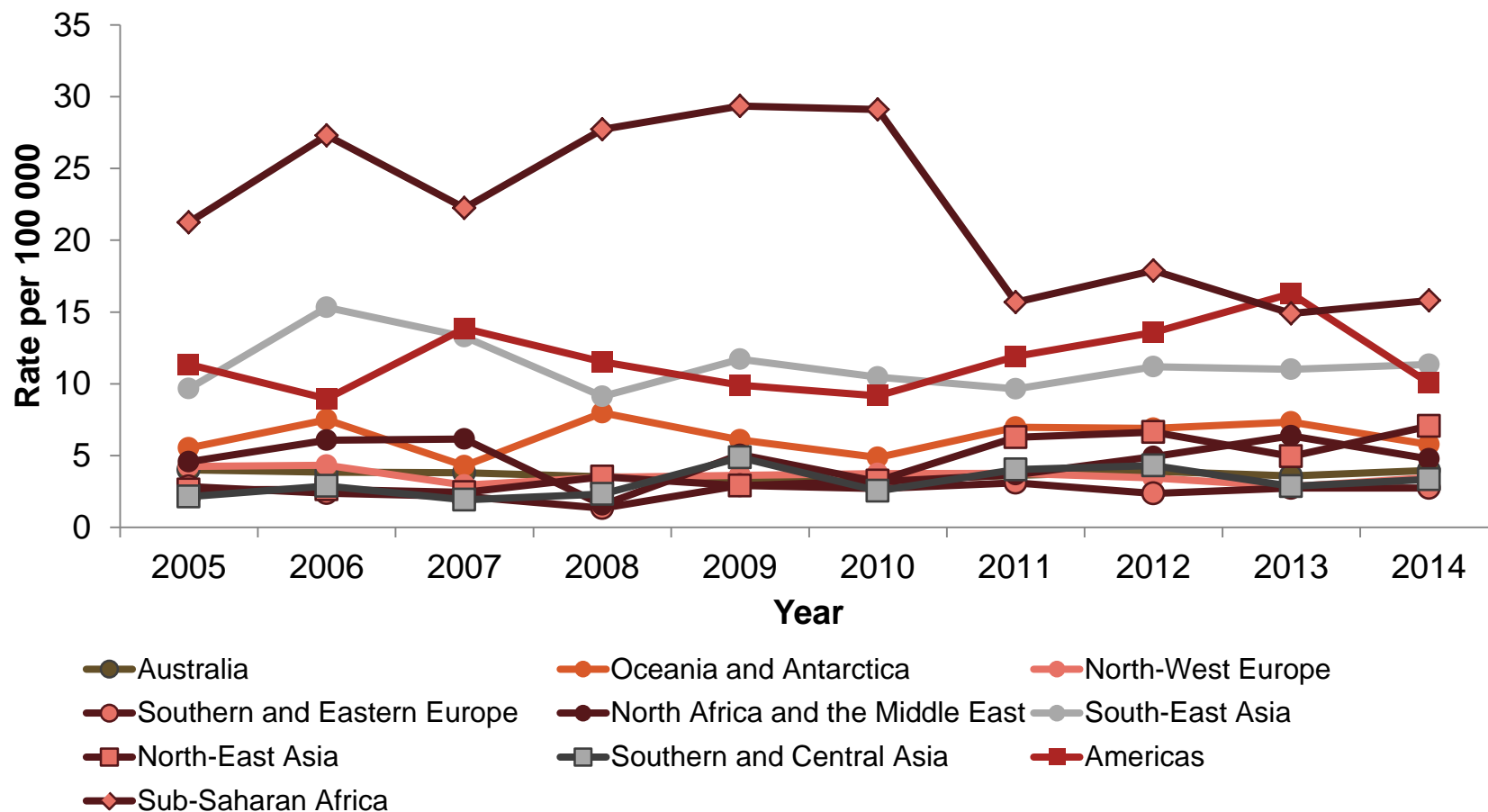


Figure 28: Rate of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 Australian born population, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year

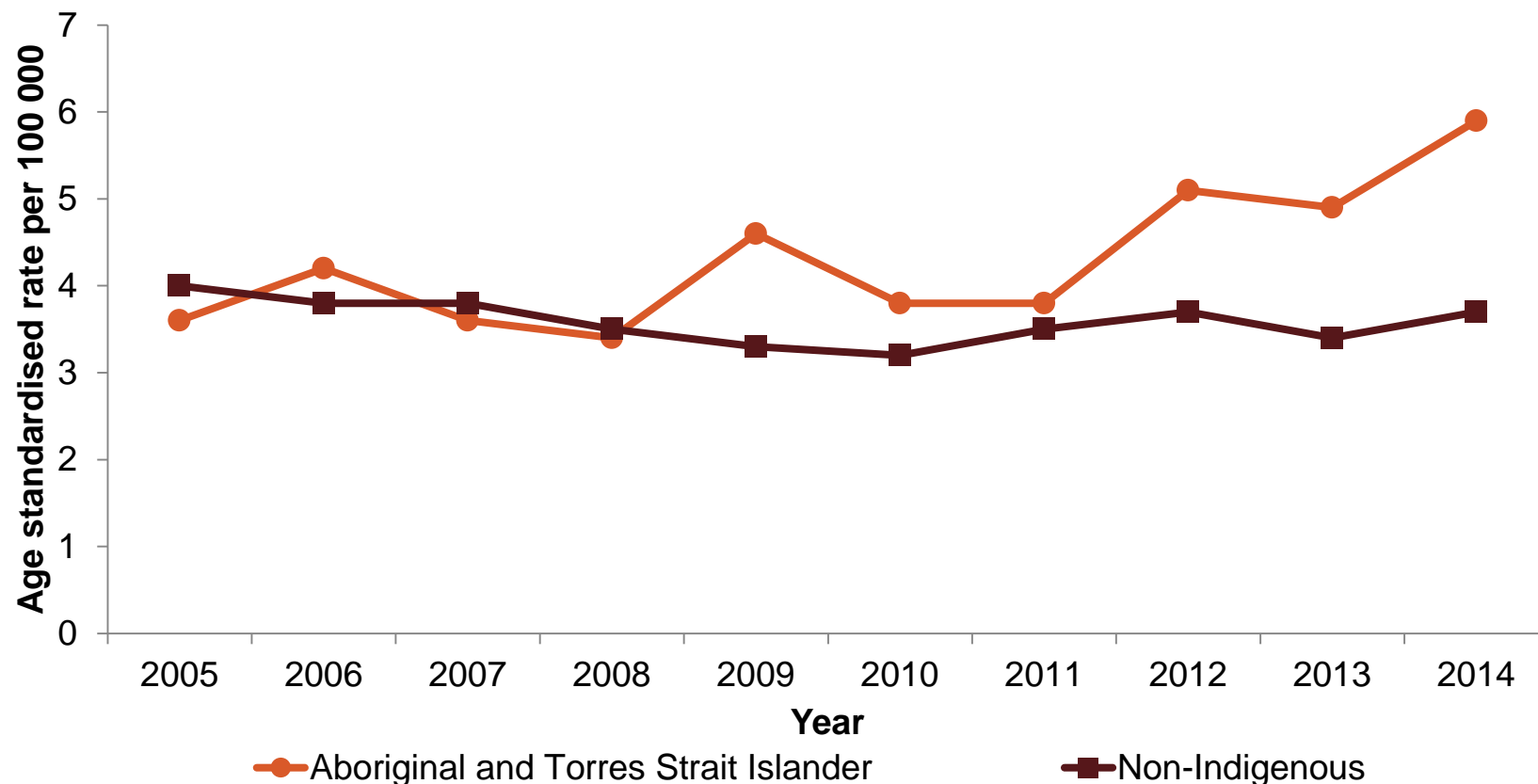
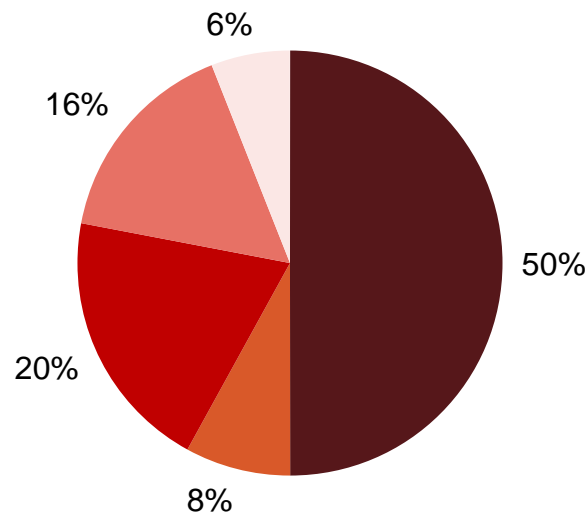


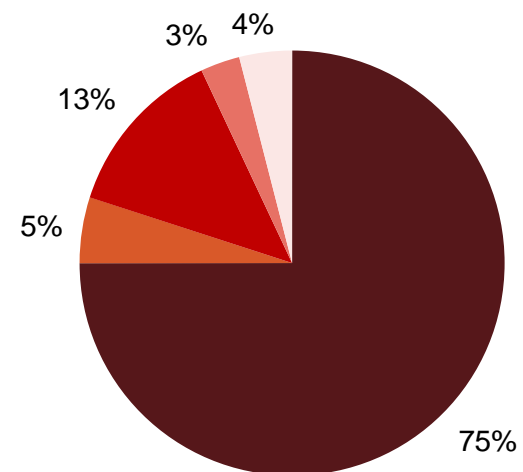
Figure 29: Newly diagnosed HIV infection and HIV exposure category, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



- Male-to-male sex
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use
- Heterosexual sex
- Injecting drug use
- Other/undetermined

Non-Indigenous



- Male-to-male sex
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use
- Heterosexual sex
- Injecting drug use
- Other/undetermined

Figure 30: Number of Australian-born children perinatally exposed to HIV and HIV positive, 1984-2014, by year of birth

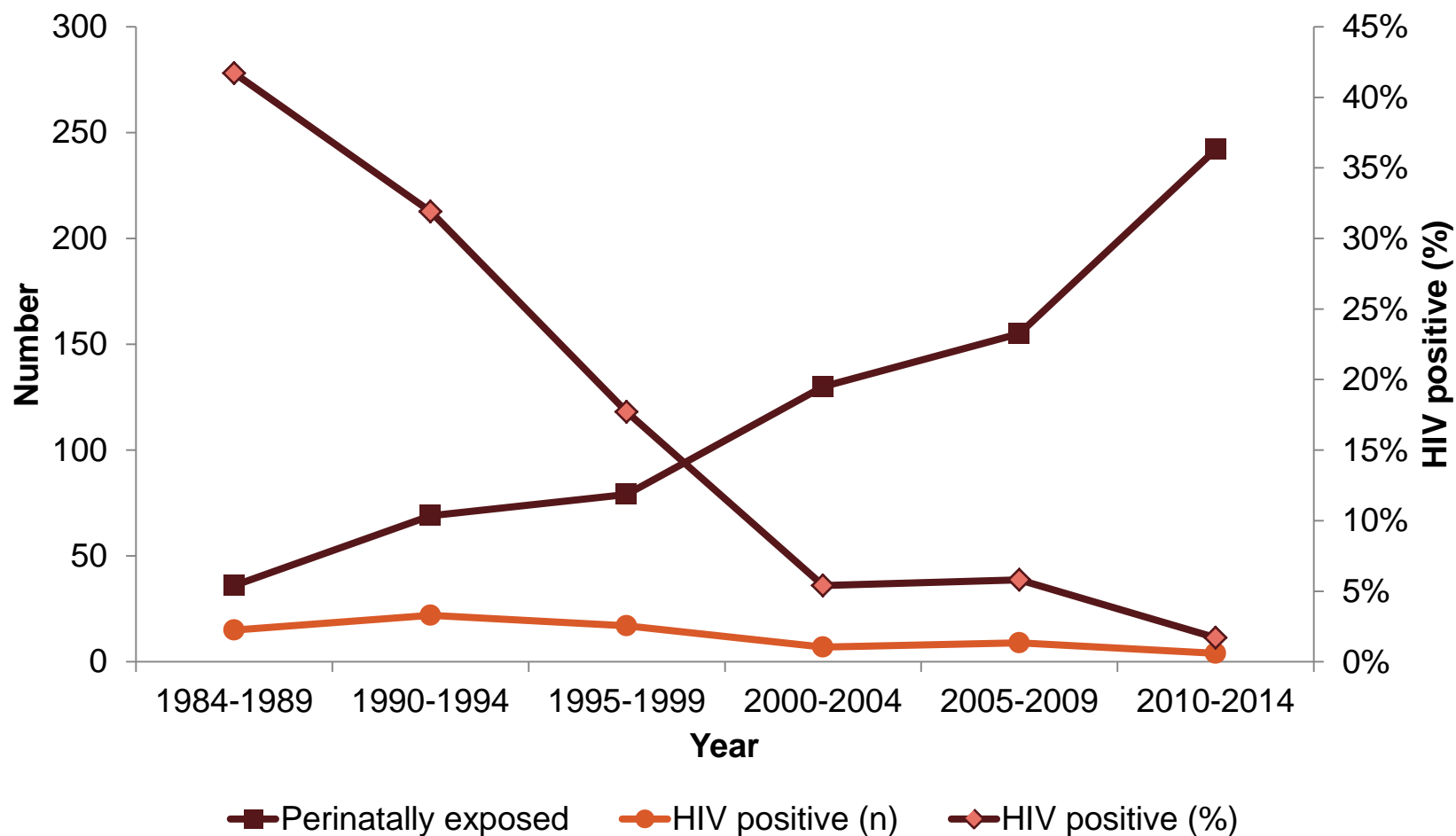


Figure 31: Number of perinatal exposures to HIV among children born in Australia, 2005-2014, by State/Territory

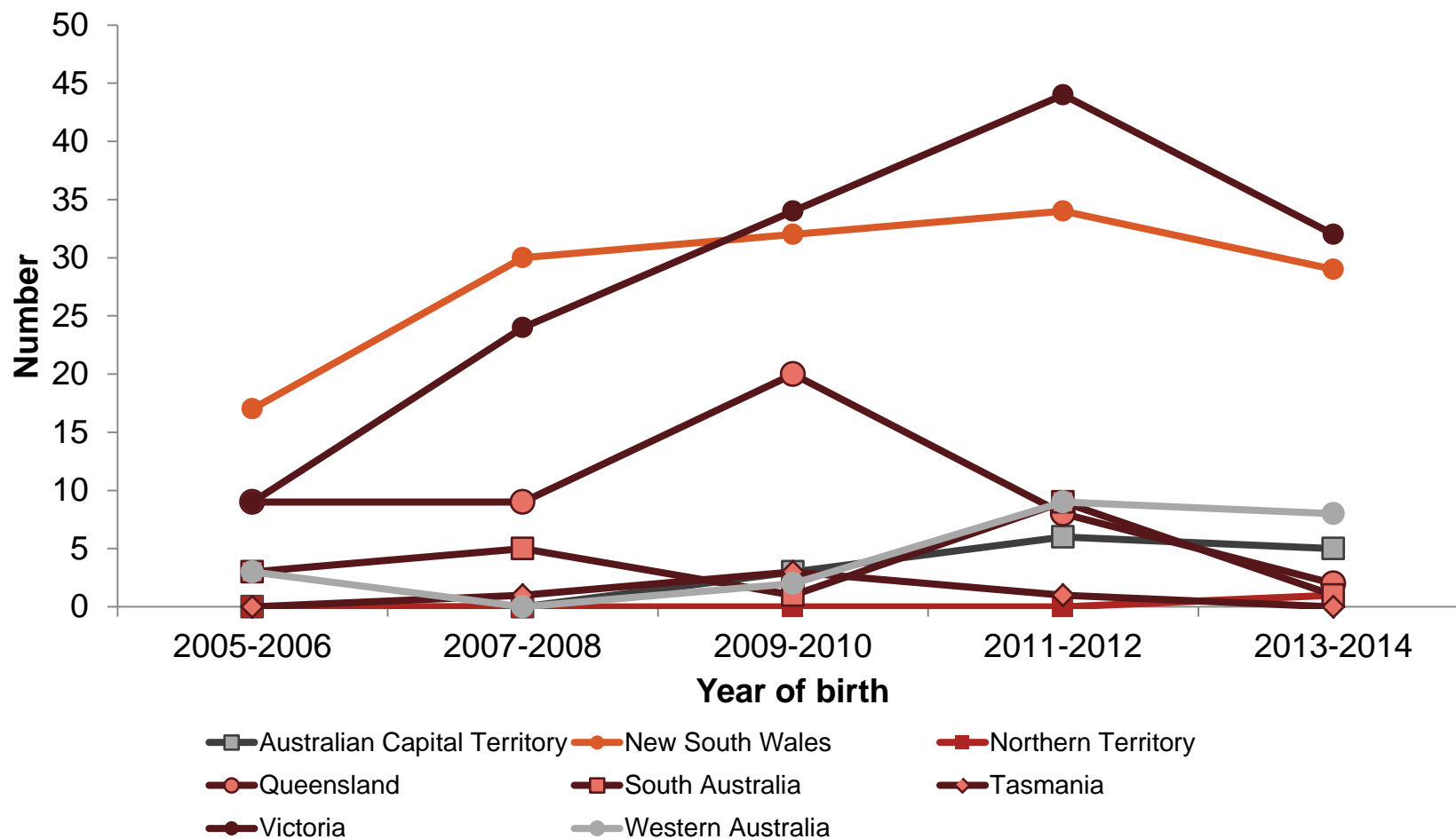
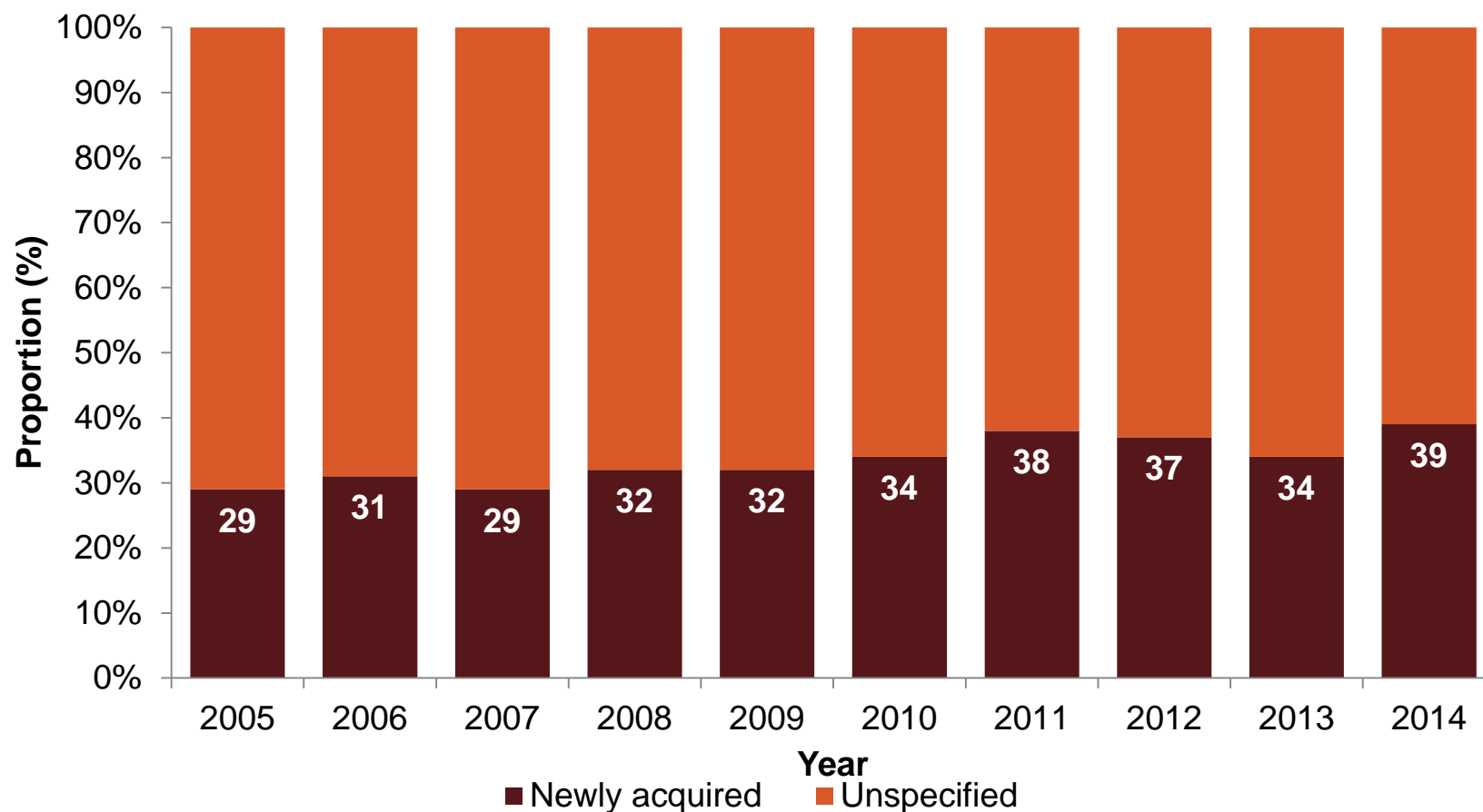
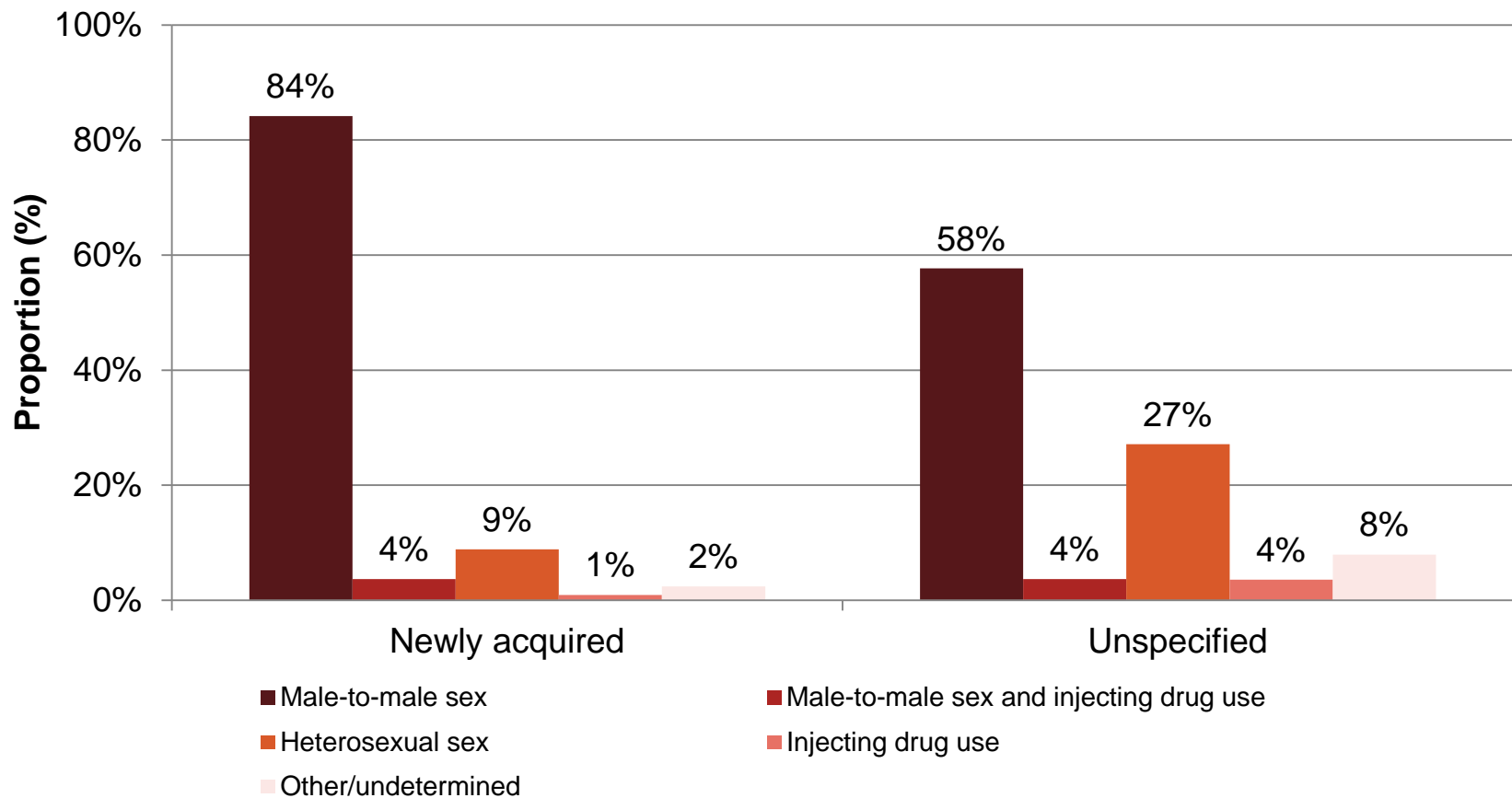


Figure 32: Newly diagnosed HIV infection in Australia, 2005-2014, by newly acquired¹ HIV status and year



¹ Newly acquired HIV infection was defined as newly diagnosed infection with a negative or indeterminate HIV antibody test result or a diagnosis of primary HIV infection within one year of HIV diagnosis. Unspecified diagnoses are all diagnoses that do not meet the definition for newly acquired HIV infection.

Figure 33: Exposure category of HIV diagnoses classified as newly acquired¹ or unspecified in Australia, 2005-2014



¹ Newly acquired HIV infection was defined as newly diagnosed infection with a negative or indeterminate HIV antibody test result or a diagnosis of primary HIV infection within one year of HIV diagnosis. Unspecified diagnoses are all diagnoses that do not meet the definition for newly acquired HIV infection.

Figure 34: Newly acquired HIV notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

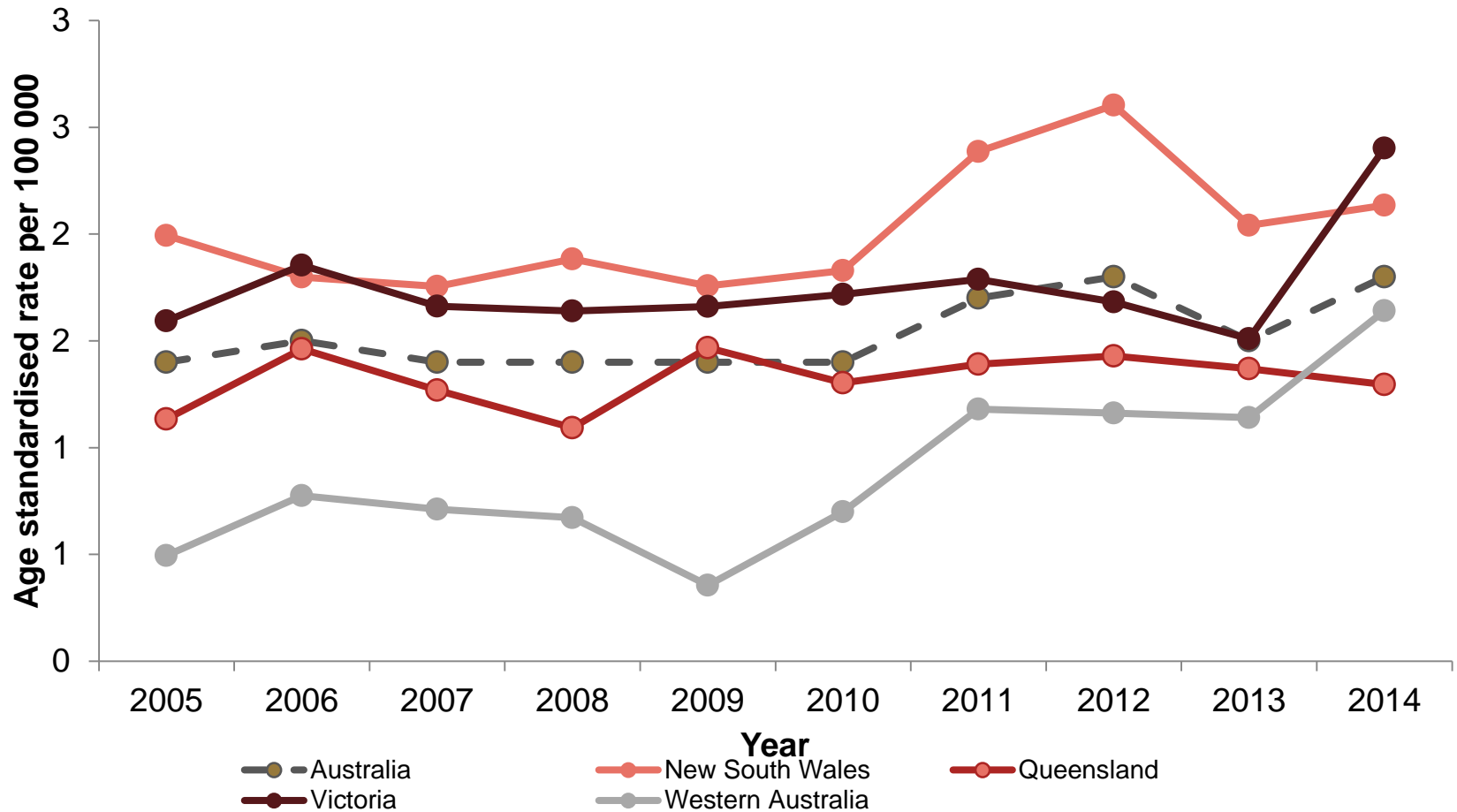


Figure 34: Newly acquired HIV notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

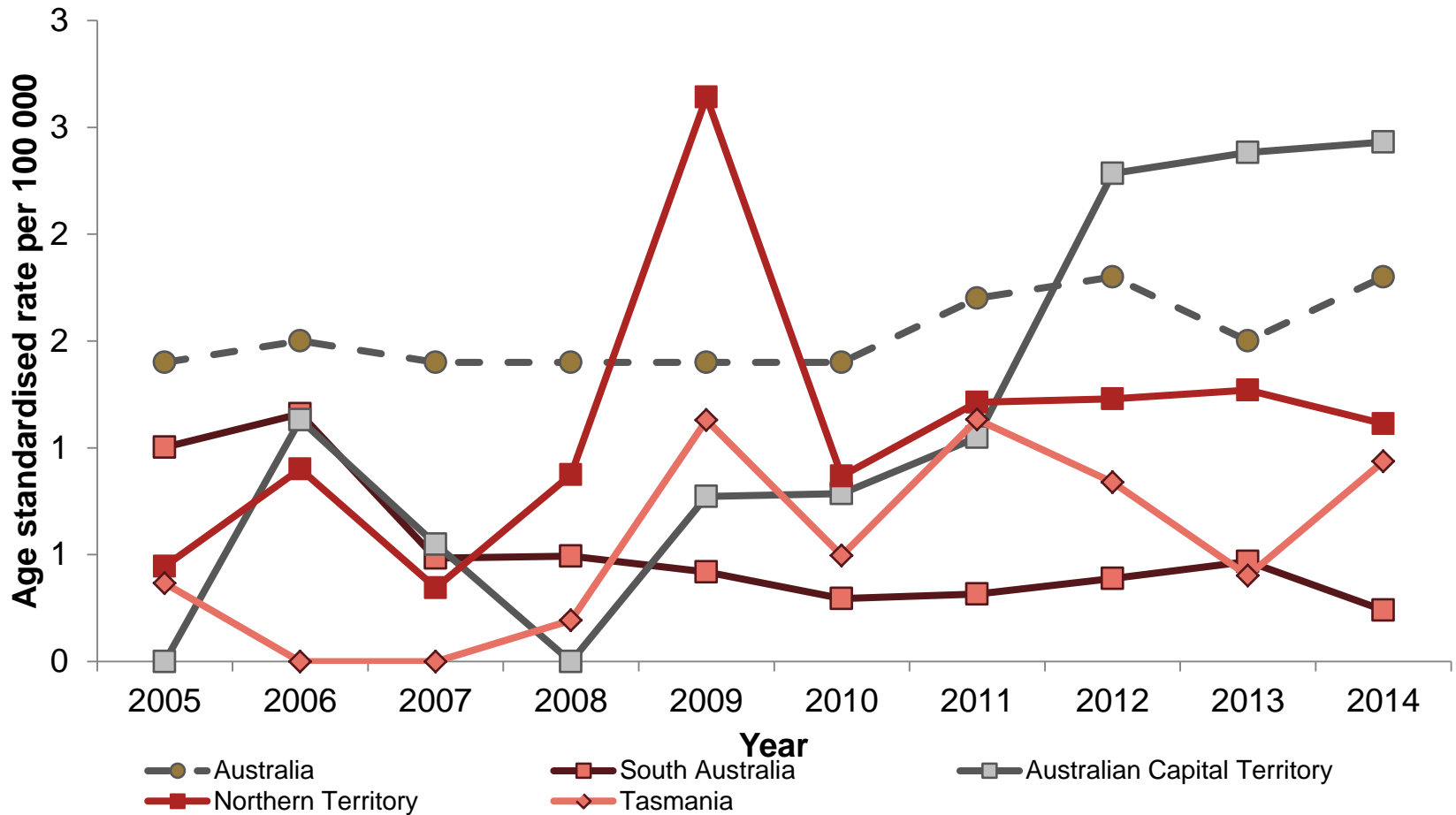
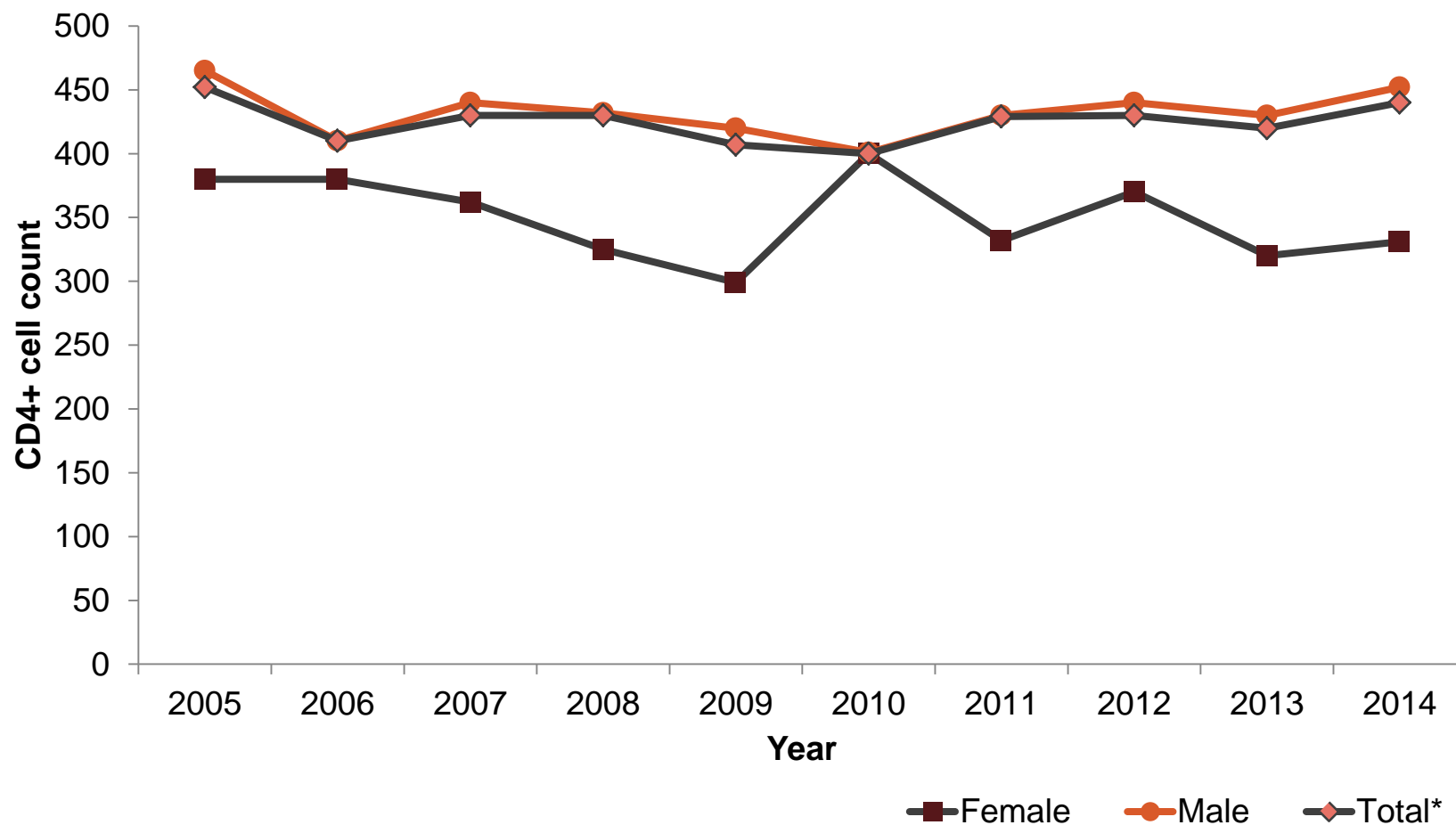
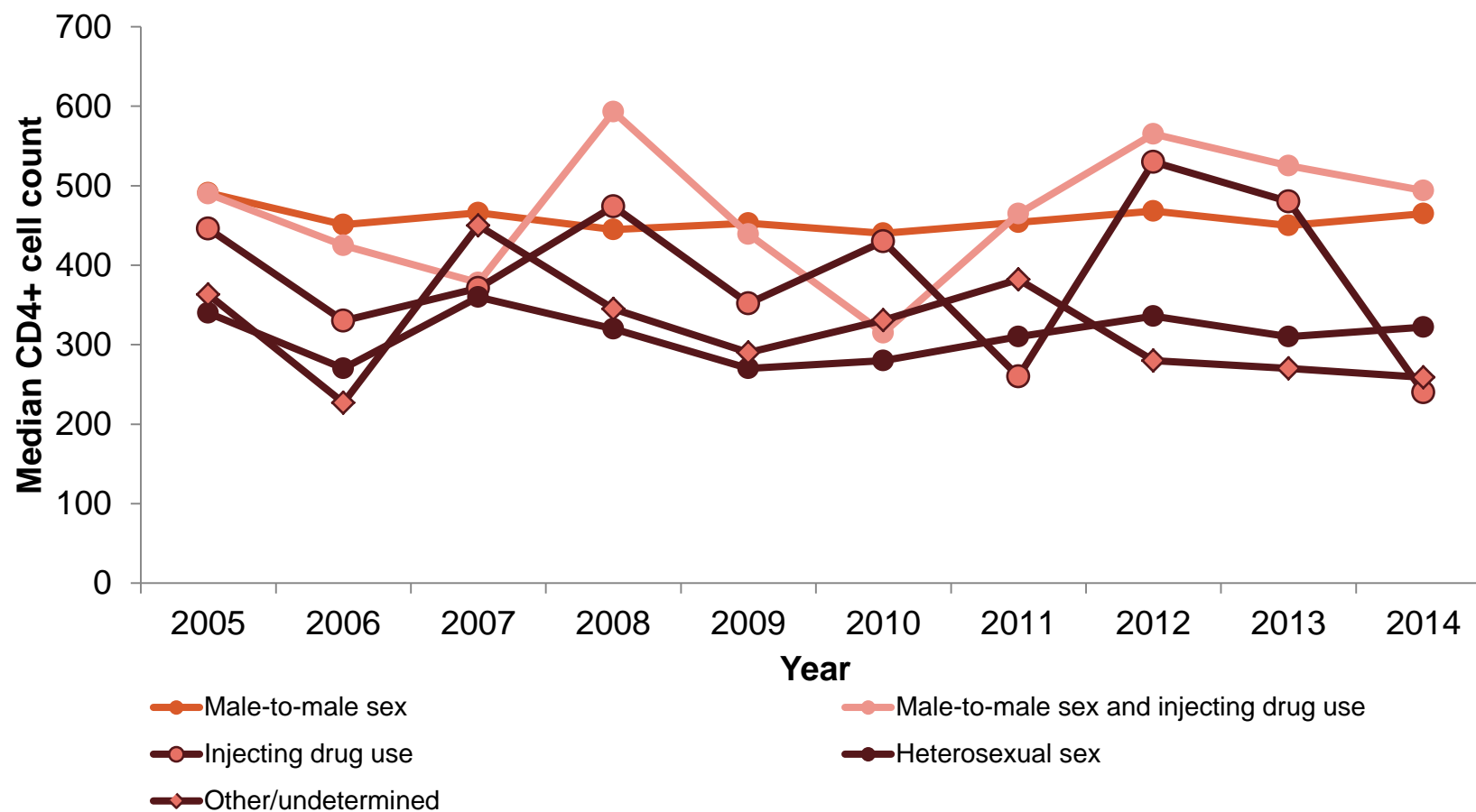


Figure 35: Median CD4+ cell count¹ for newly diagnosed HIV infections, 2005-2014, by sex



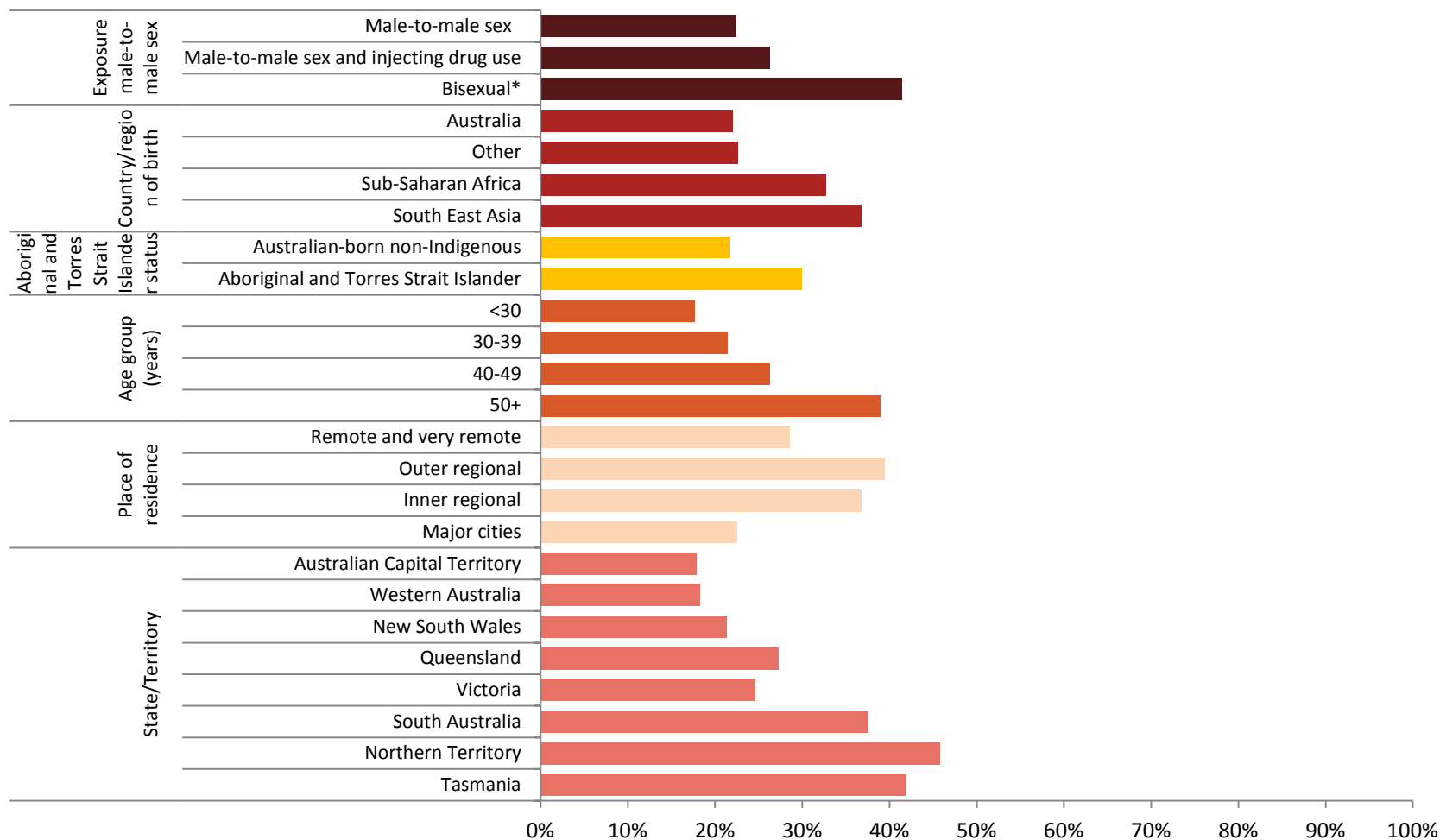
¹ Includes CD4+ cell count within three months of diagnosis; * Includes transgender

Figure 36: Median CD4+ cell count¹ for newly diagnosed HIV infections, 2005-2014, by exposure category



¹ Includes CD4+ cell count within three months of diagnosis

Figure 37: The proportion of late diagnoses in men who reported sex with men as an exposure risk, 2010-2014, by sub-category (n=3 159)



* Men who reported male-to-male sex and also sex with women

Figure 38: The proportion of late diagnoses in people who report heterosexual sex as an exposure risk, 2010-2014, by sub-category (n=891)

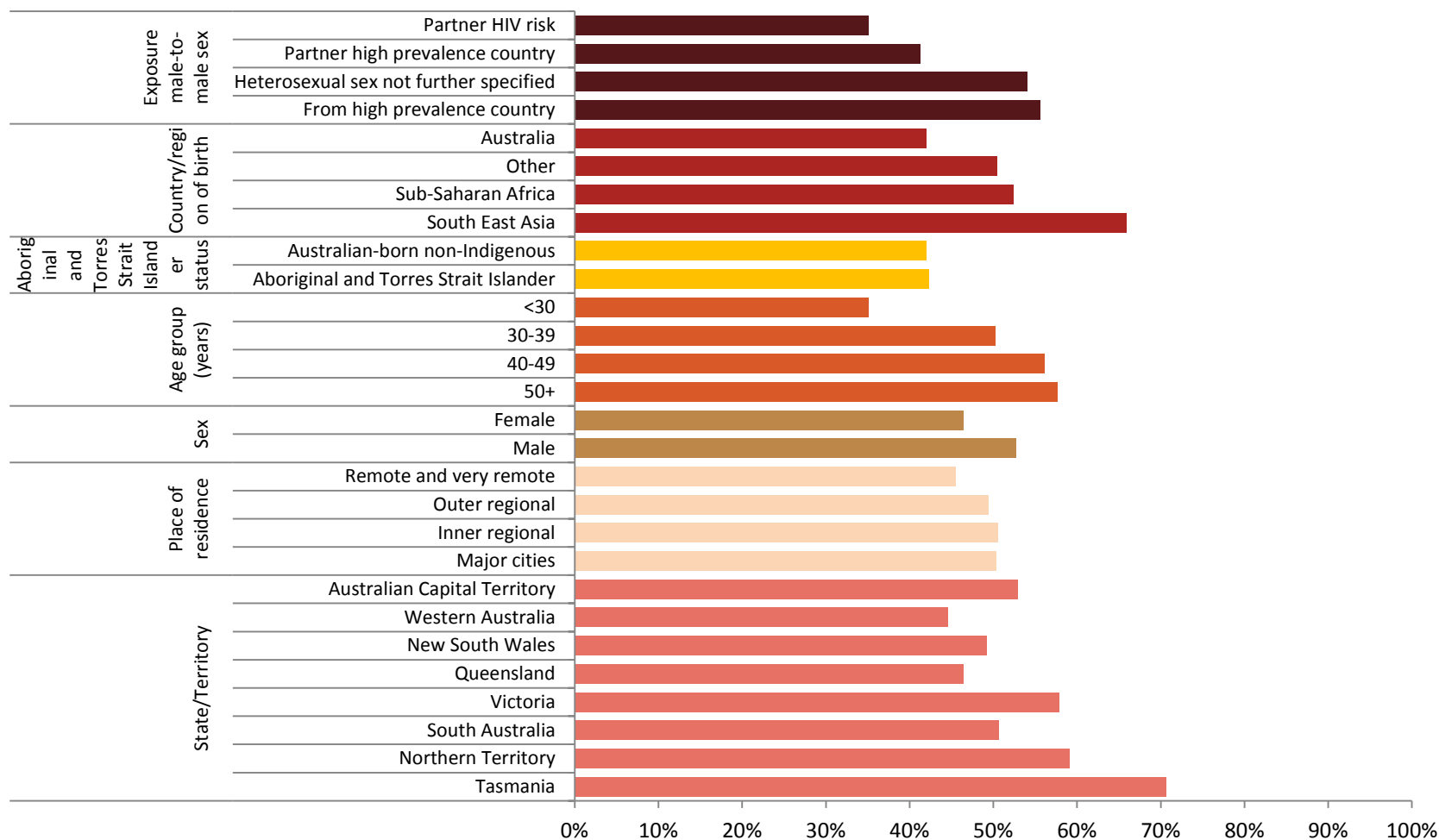
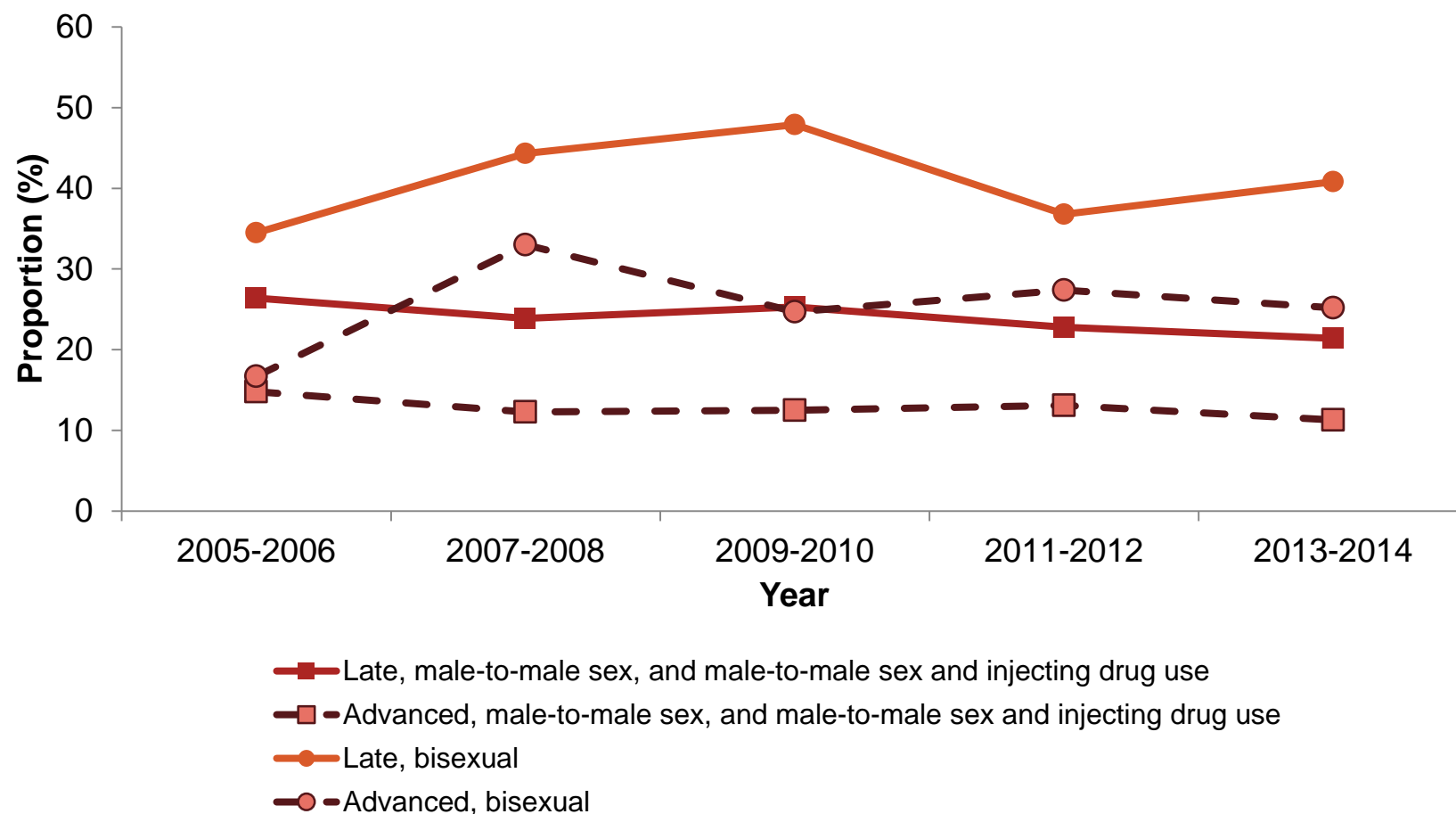
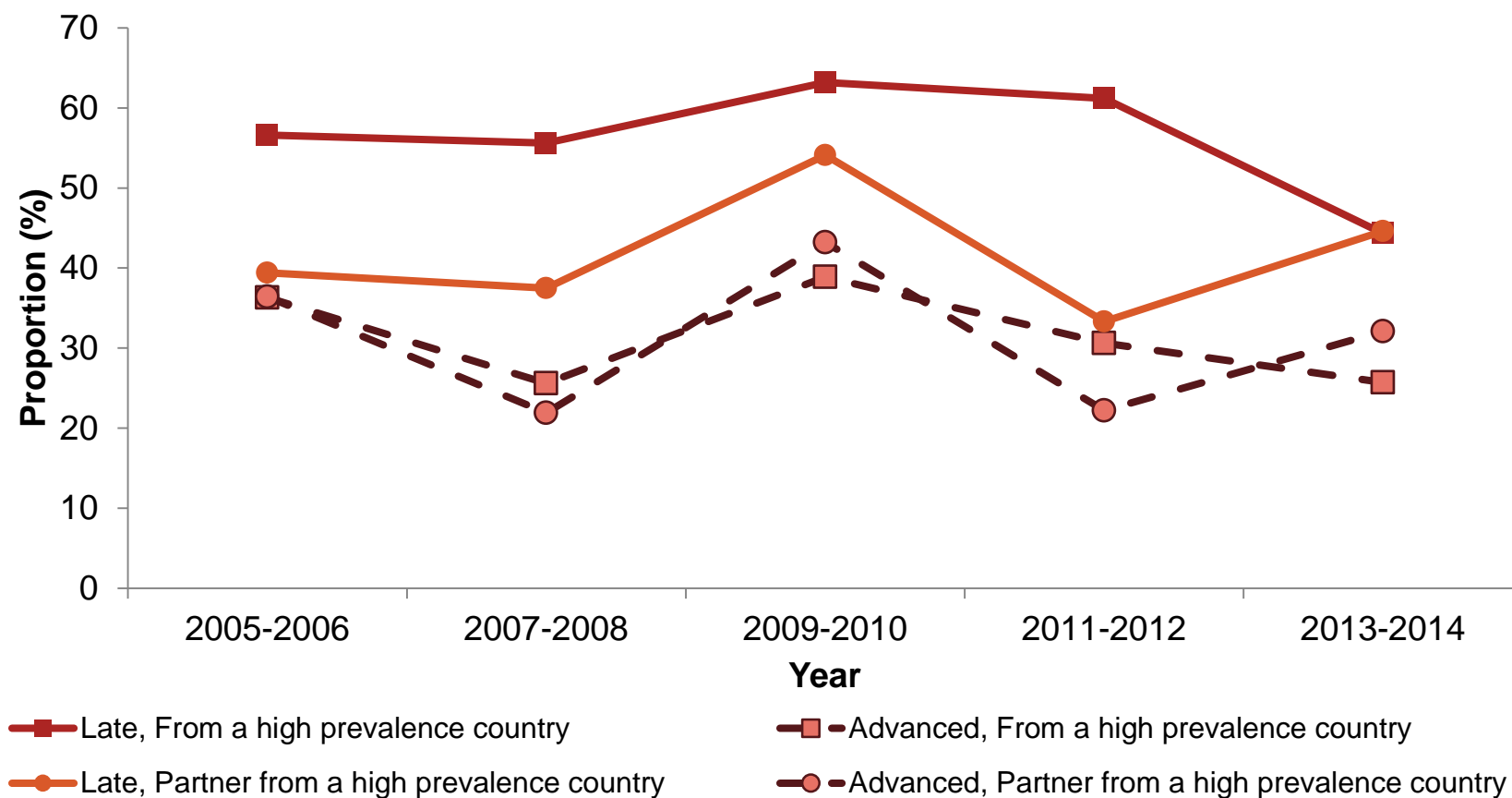


Figure 39: Proportion of late and advanced¹ HIV diagnoses, 2005-2014, by exposure category



¹ Late HIV diagnosis was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 350 cells/ μ l, and advanced HIV infection as newly diagnosed infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 200 cells/ μ l.

Figure 40: Proportion of late and advanced HIV diagnoses¹, 2005-2014, by exposure category



¹ Late HIV diagnosis was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 350 cells/ μ l, and advanced HIV infection as newly diagnosed infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 200 cells/ μ l.

Figure 41: Proportion of late and advanced HIV diagnoses¹, 2005-2014, by select region and country of birth

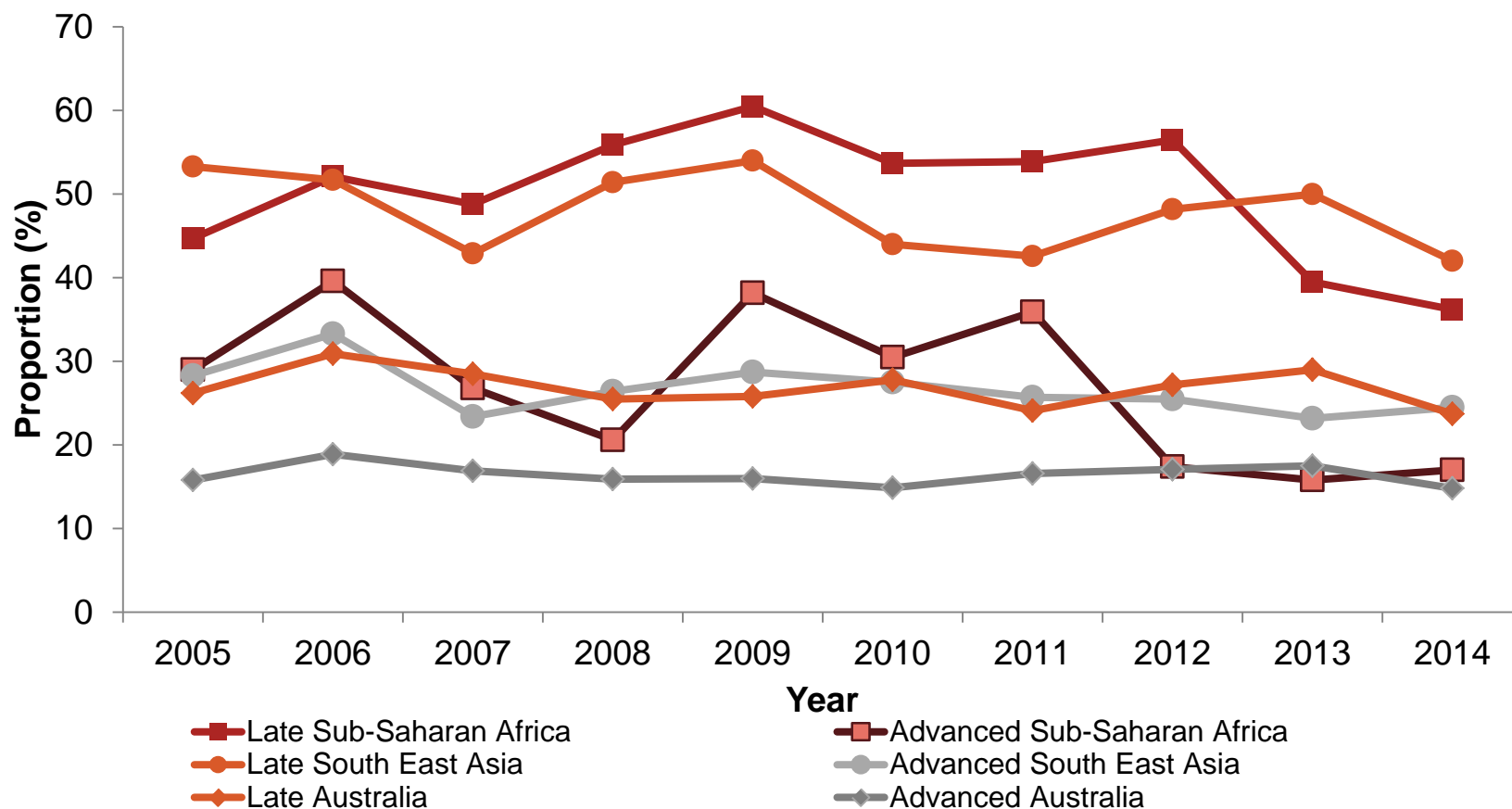


Figure 42: Proportion of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment in two data sources, 2005-2014

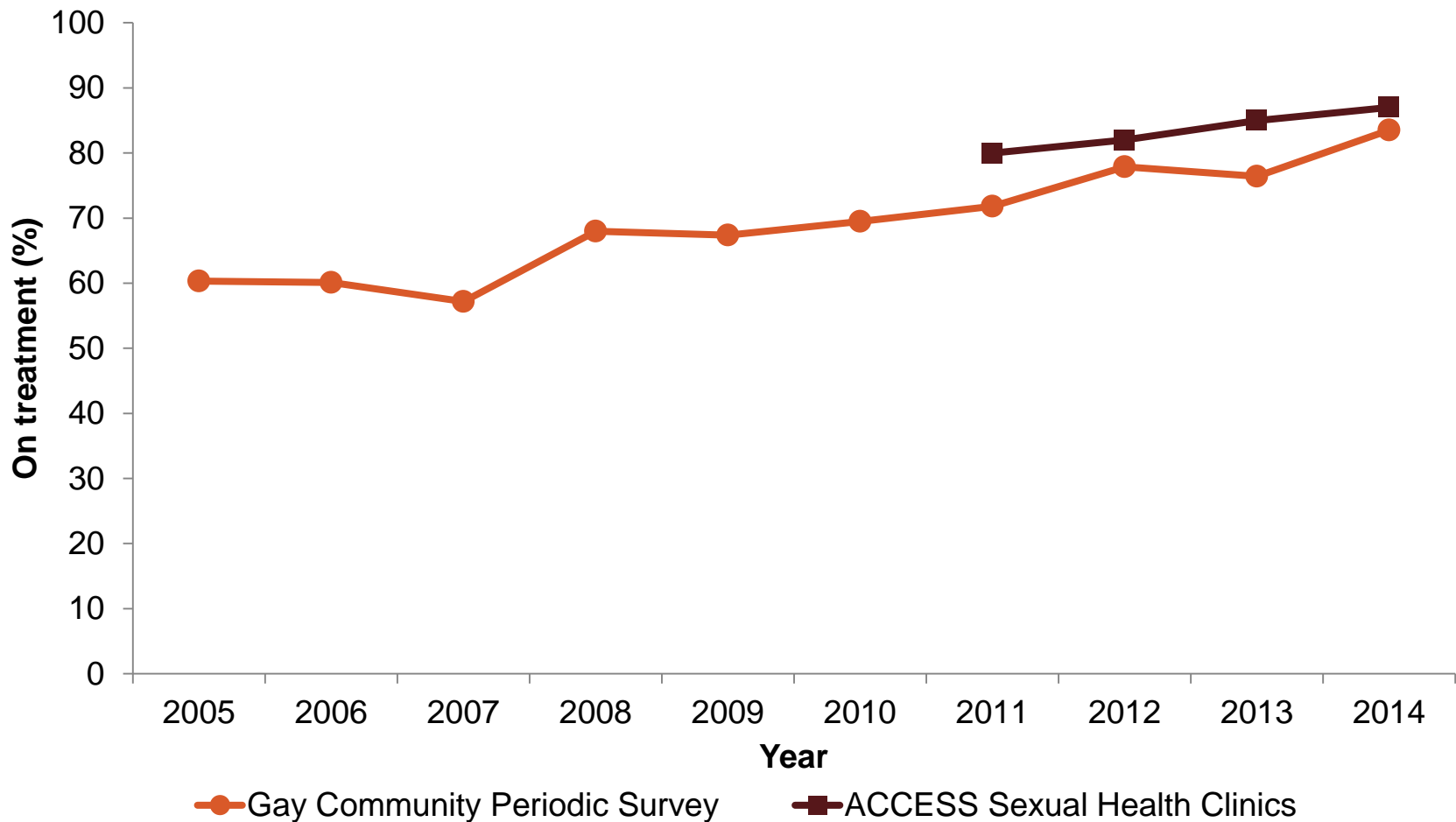
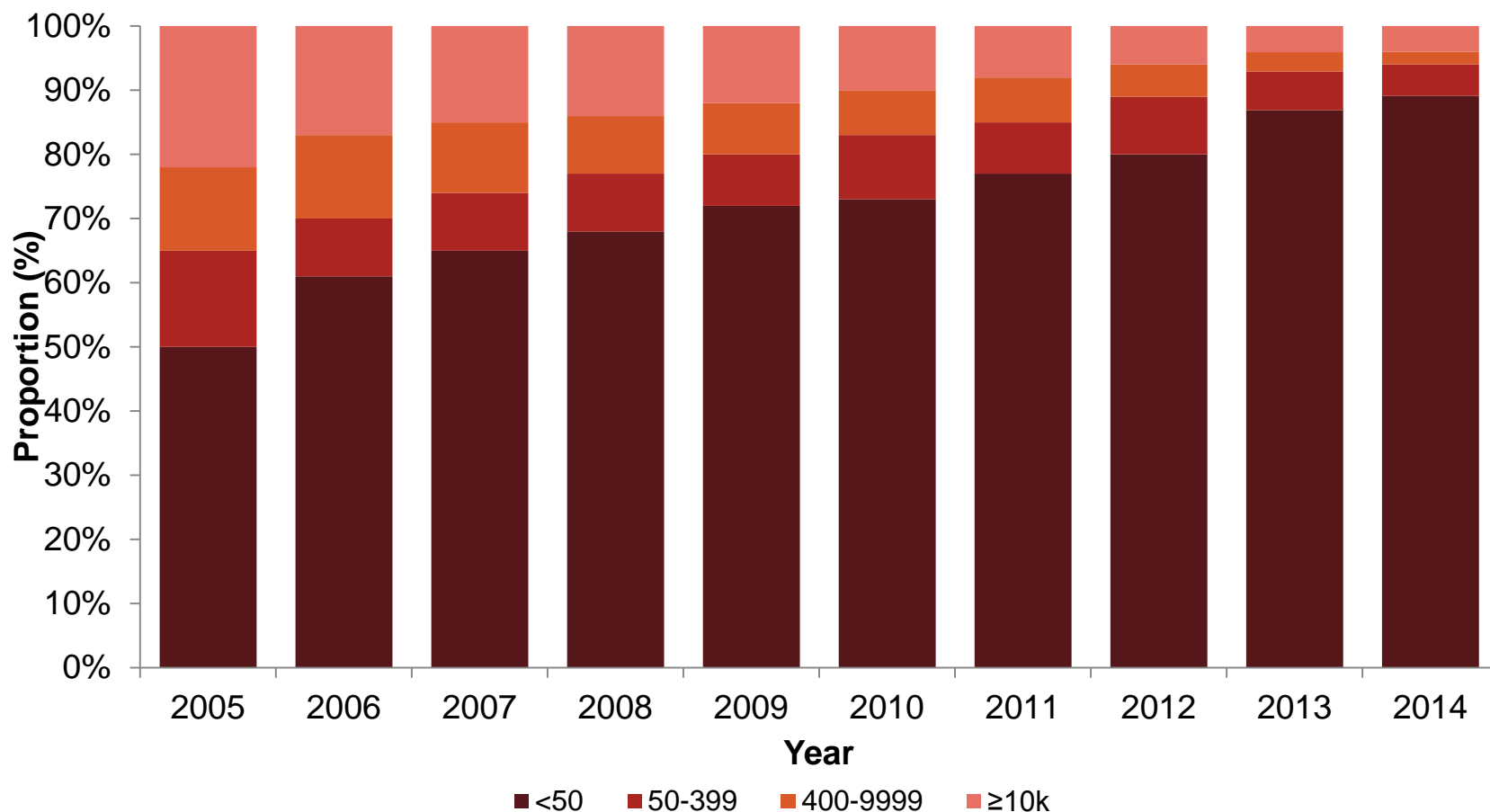
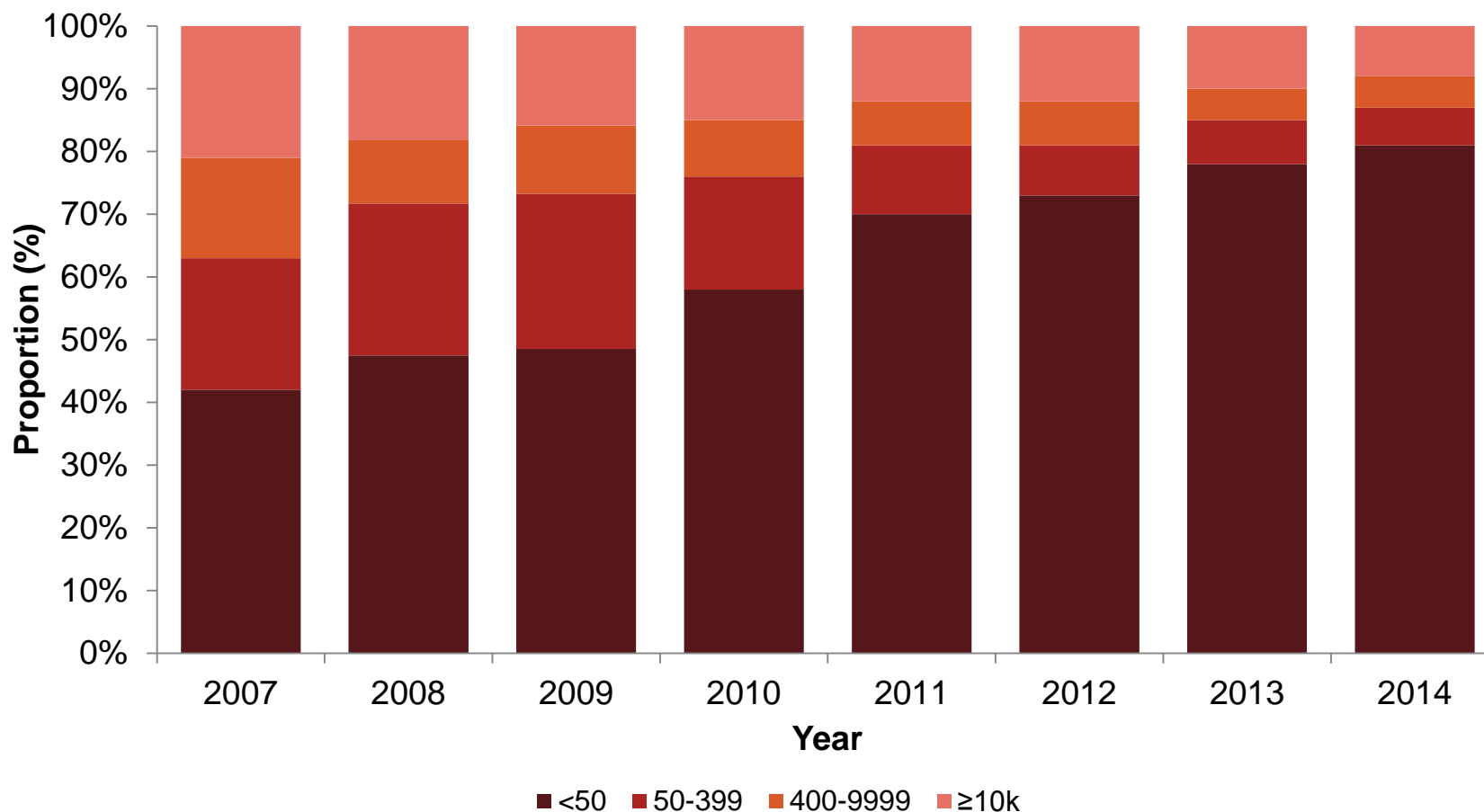


Figure 43: Last HIV viral load among people with HIV enrolled on the Australian HIV Observational Database, 2005-2014



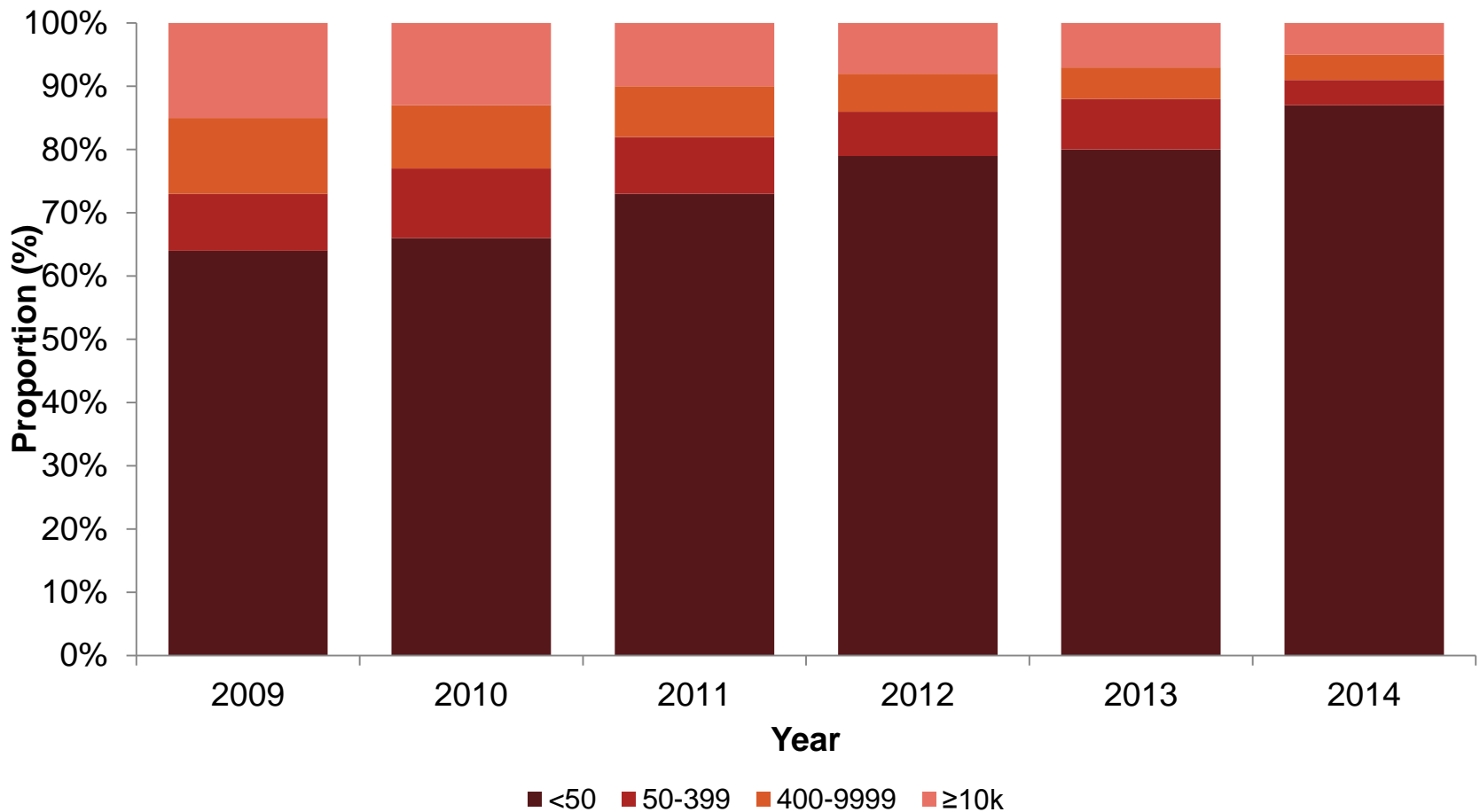
* Undetectable viral load equals 50 copies/ml or less

Figure 44: Last HIV viral load in HIV positive patients seen at sexual health clinics, 2007-2014



* Undetectable viral load equals 50 copies/ml or less

Figure 45: Last HIV viral load in HIV positive patients seen at high case load general practice clinics, 2009-2014



* Undetectable viral load equals 50 copies/ml or less

Figure 46: HIV incidence rate per 100 person years in gay and bisexual men and female sex workers attending sexual health clinics, 2011-2014

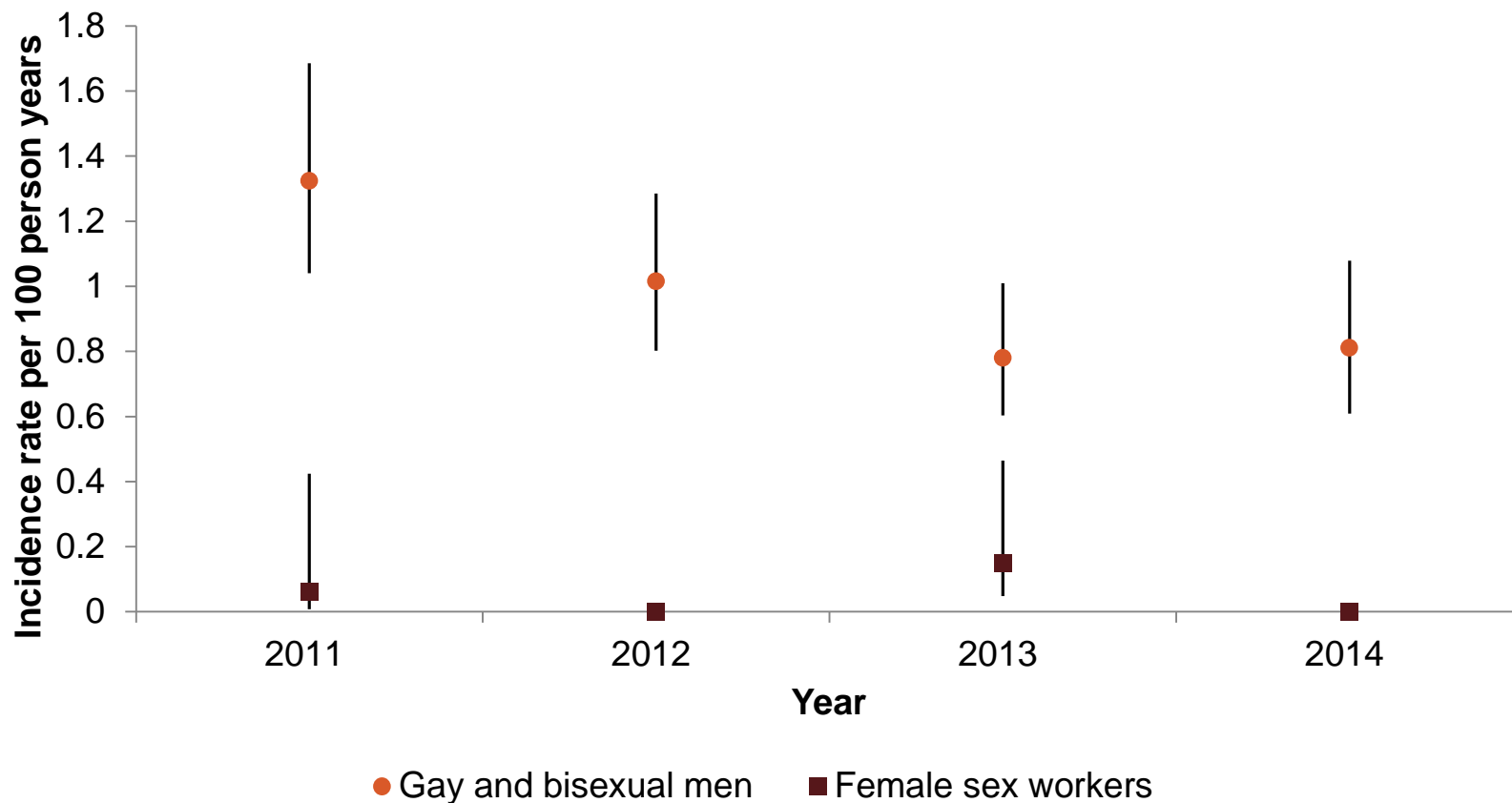


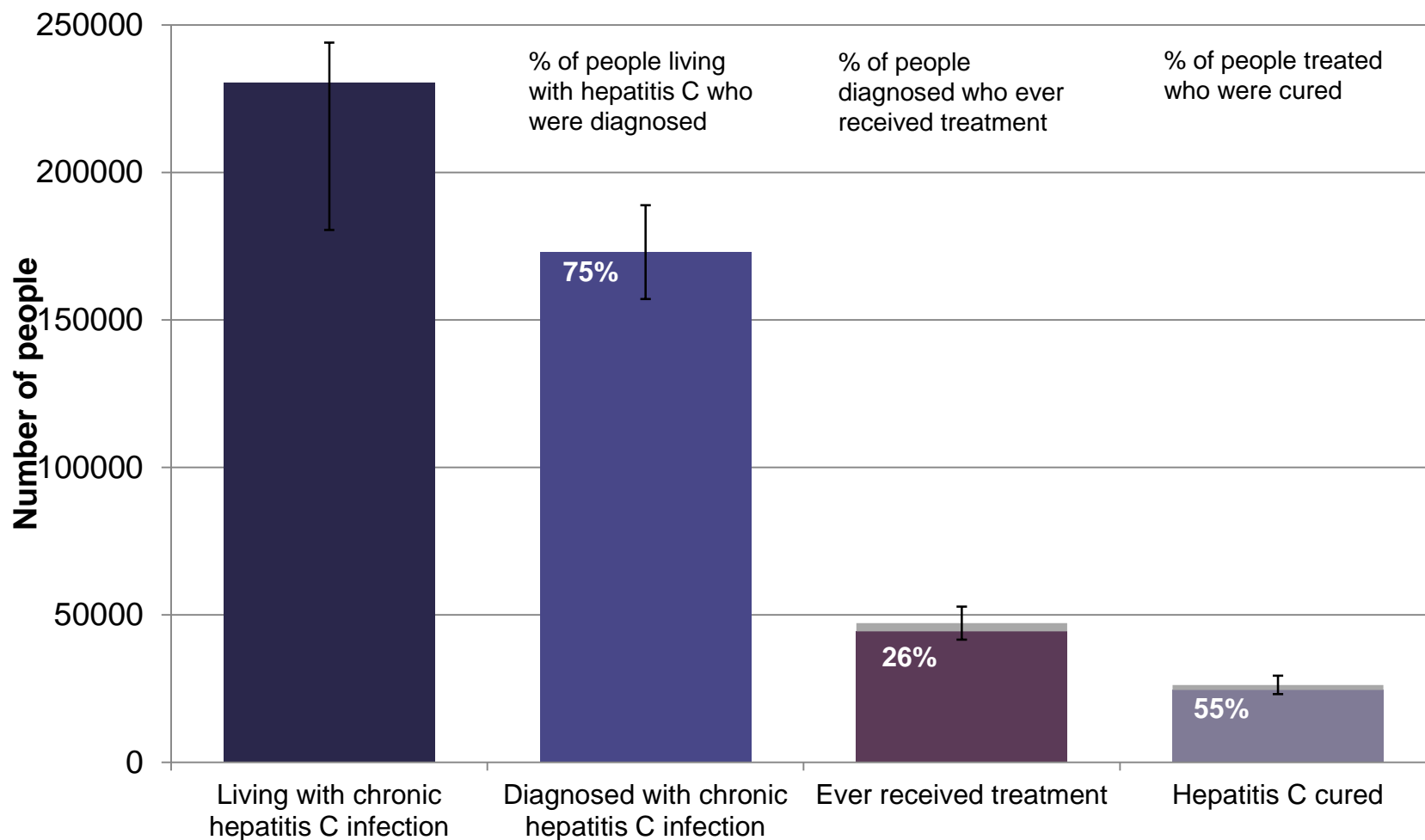
Figure 47: The 2014 hepatitis C diagnosis and care cascade

Figure 48: Estimates of the number of people with severe fibrosis/hepatitis C related cirrhosis, and estimated number of deaths, 2004, 2009, 2014

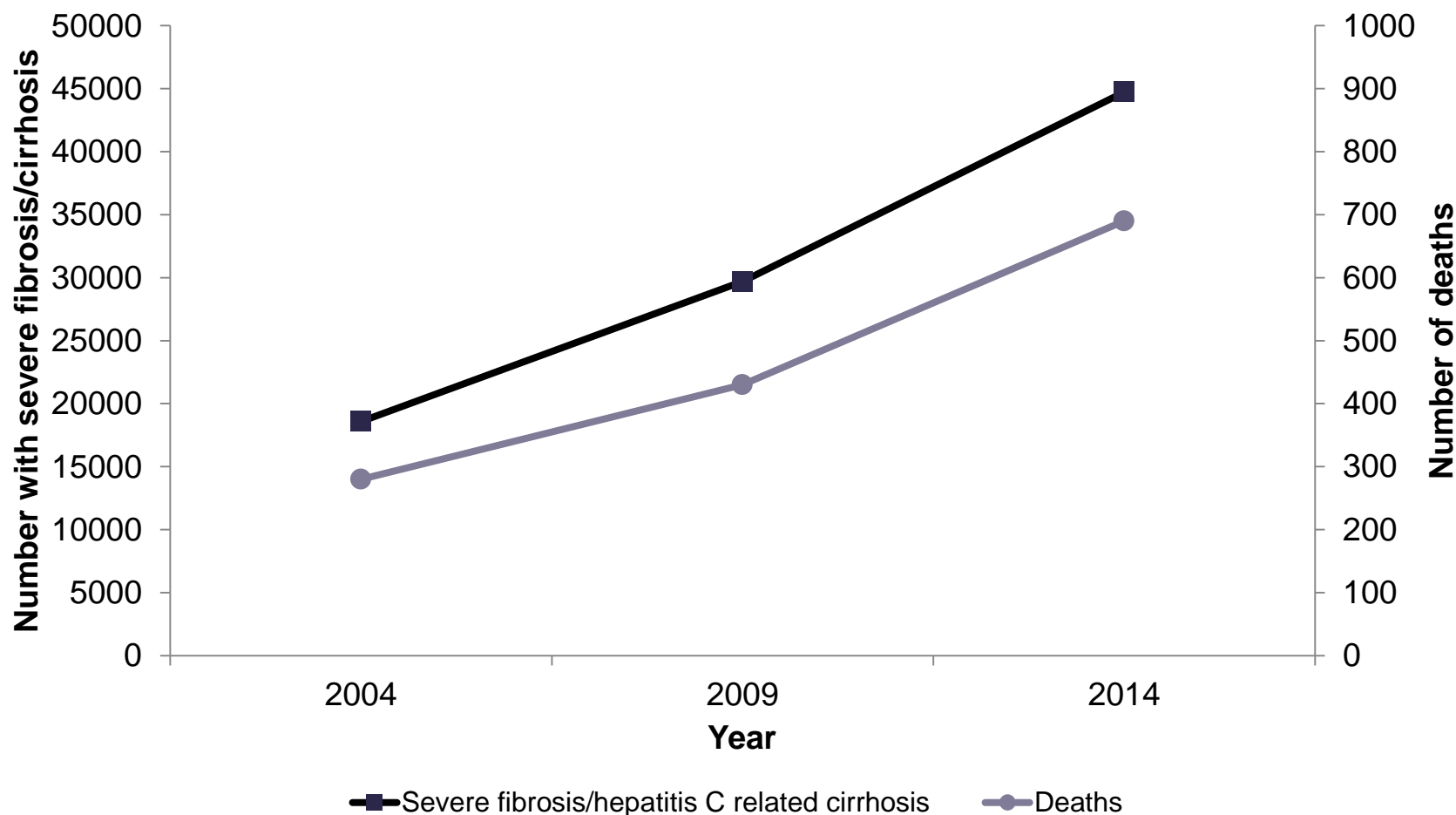


Figure 49: Hepatitis C prevalence among people seen at needle and syringe programs, 2005-2014, by year and sex

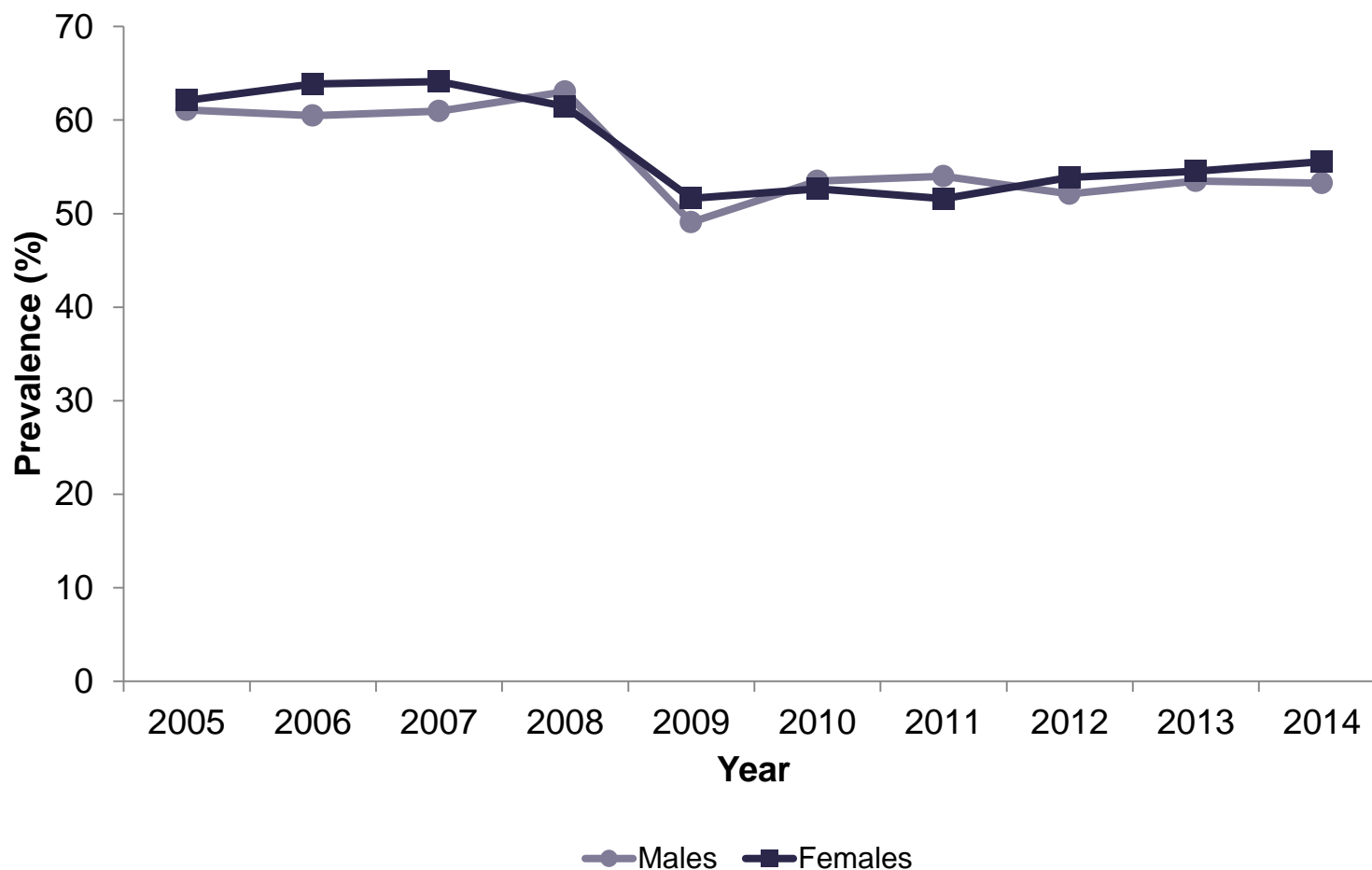


Figure 50: Hepatitis C prevalence among prison entrants, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013

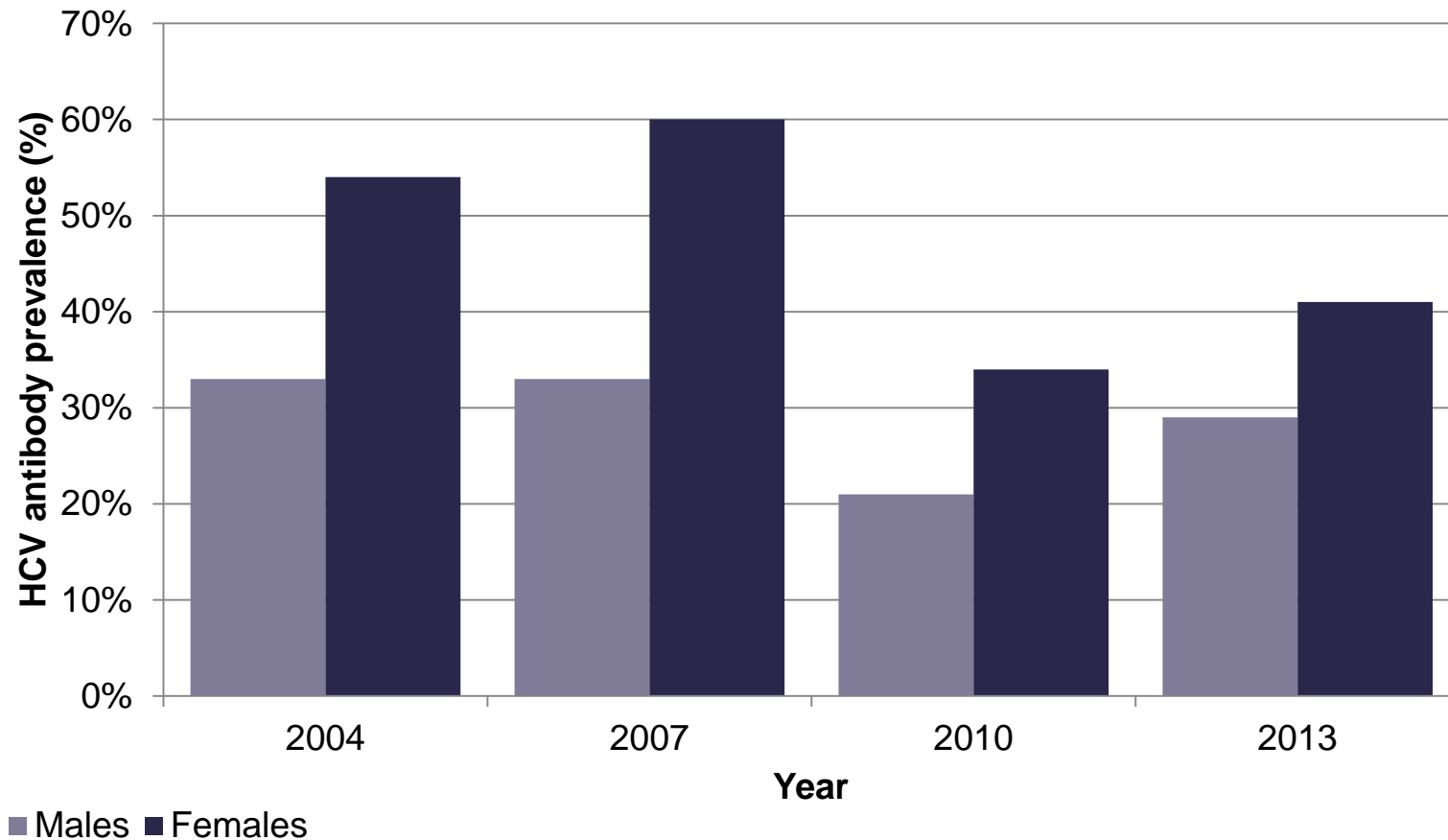


Figure 51: Hepatitis C prevalence in blood donors, 2005-2014, by new and repeat donor status

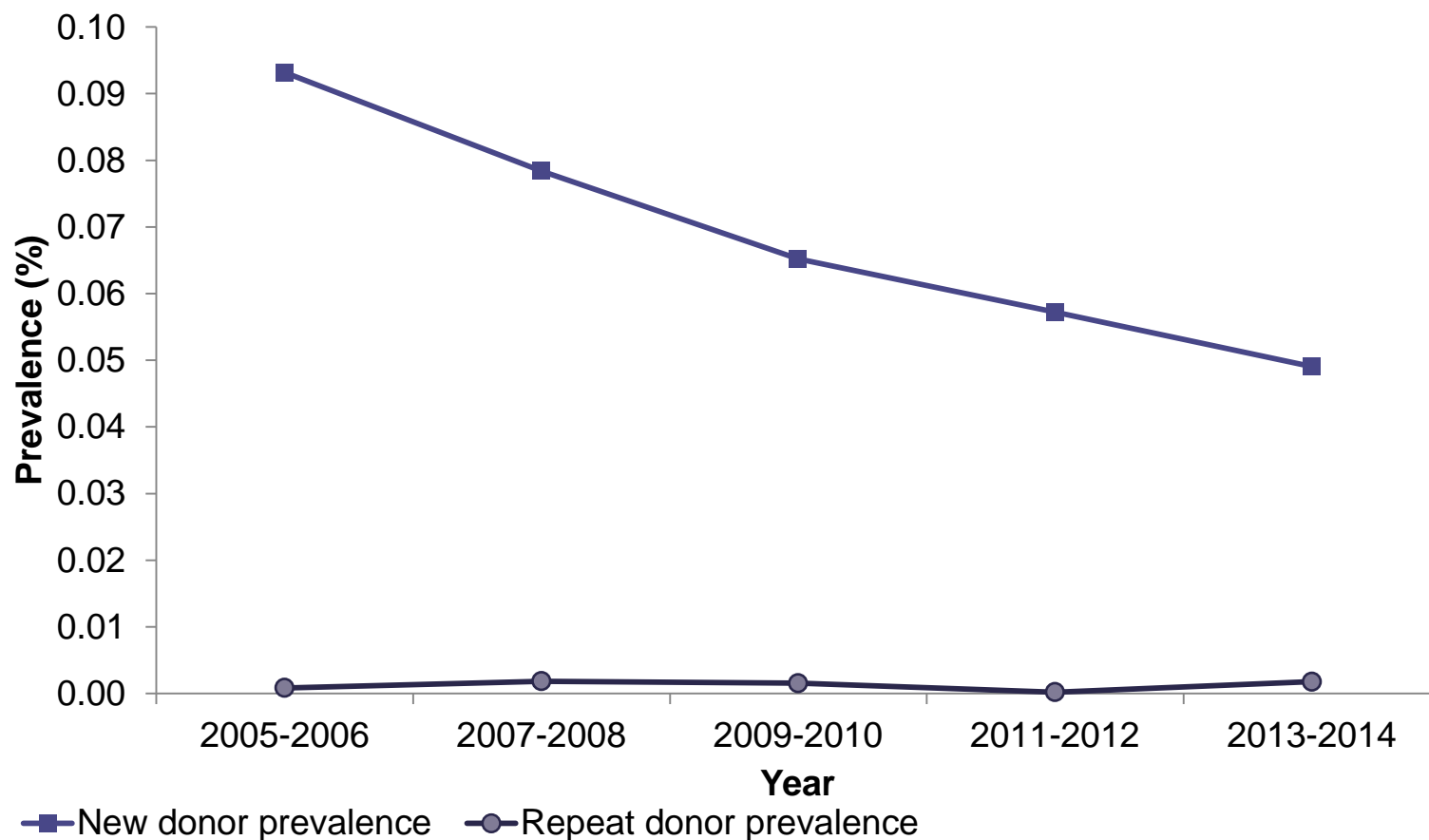


Figure 52: Proportion of people seen by needle and syringe programs reporting receptive syringe sharing (RSS) in the last month, 2005-2014, by time since first injection and sex

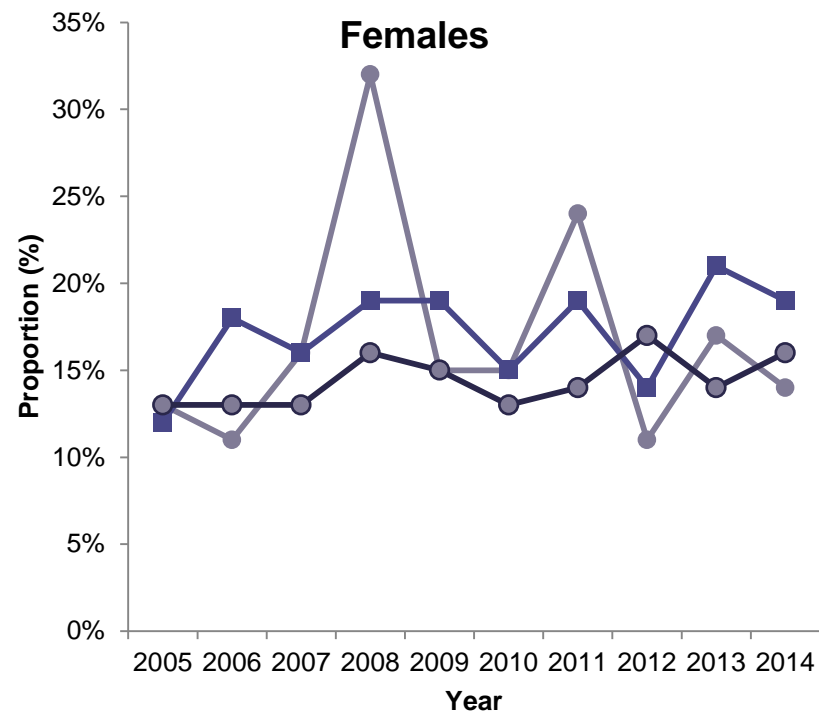
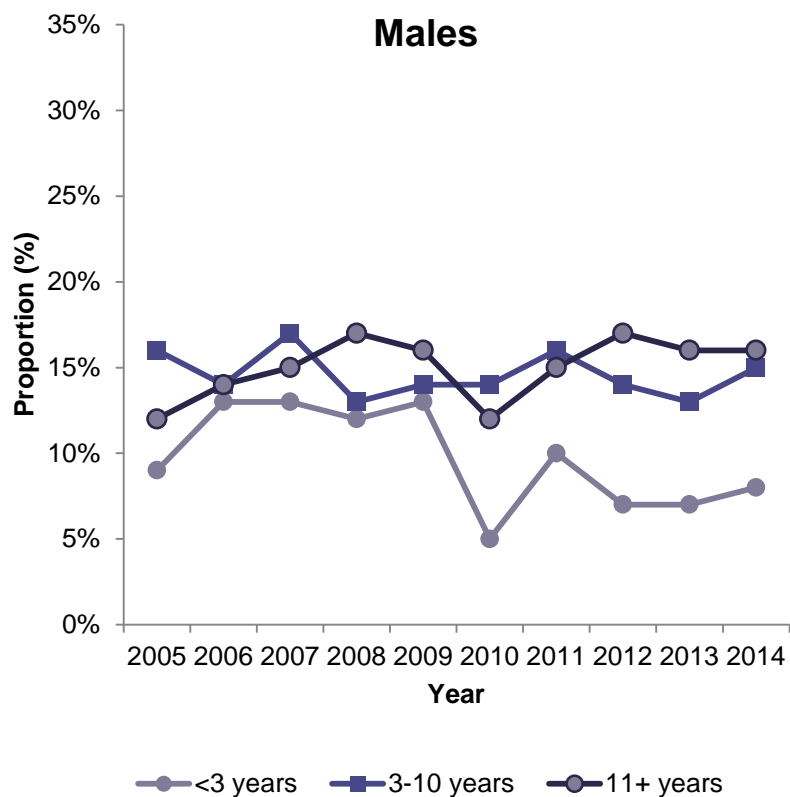


Figure 53: Prevalence of receptive syringe sharing (RSS) among people seen at needle and syringe programs, 2005-2014, by drug last injected and gender

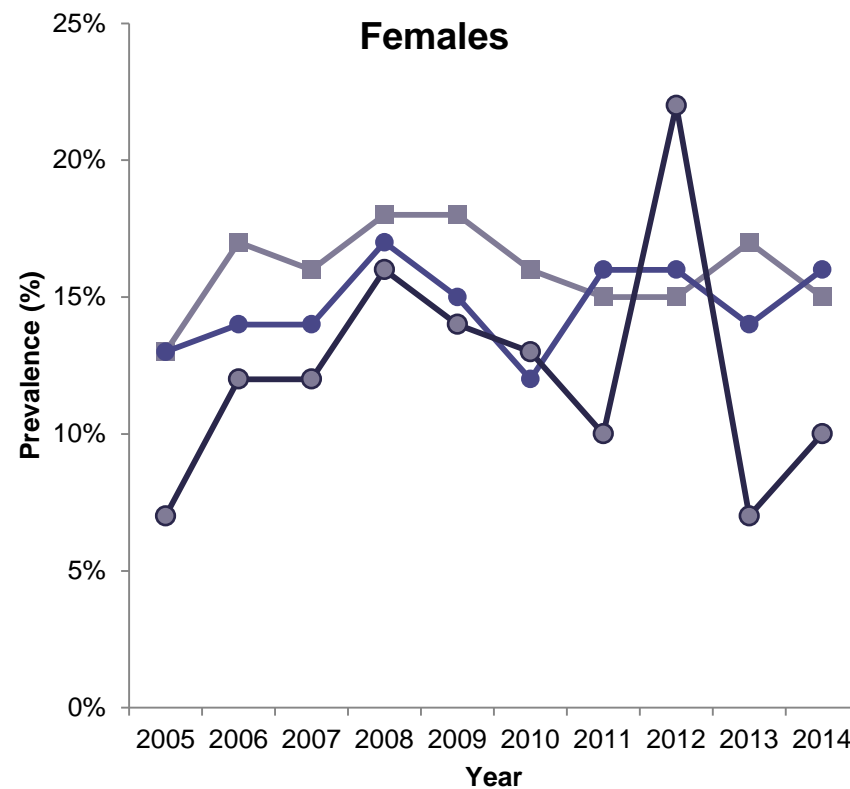
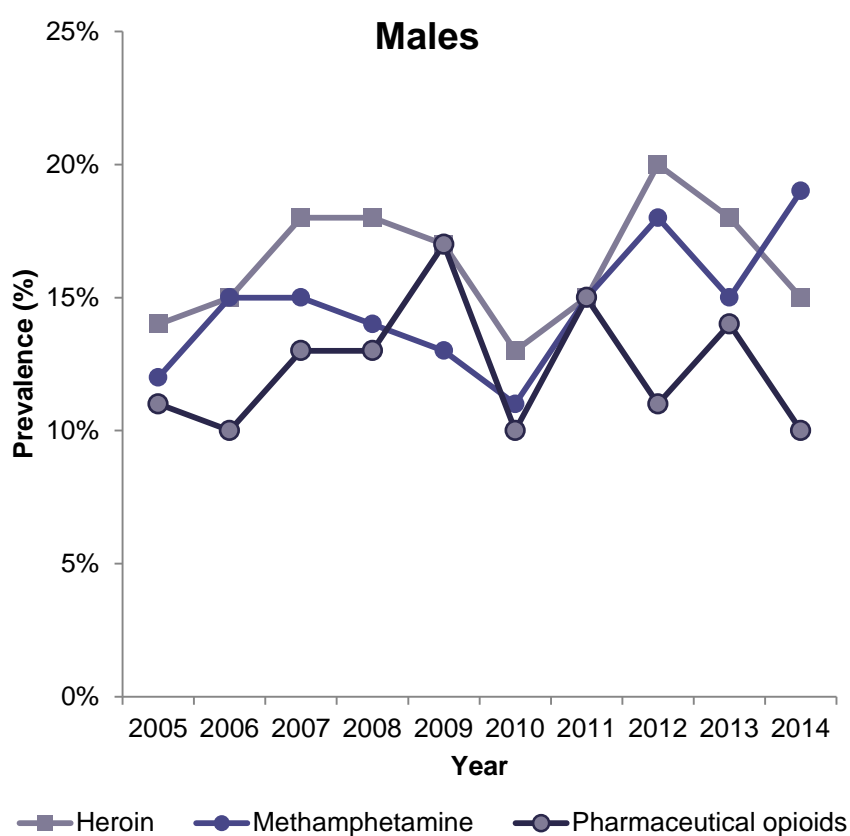


Figure 54: Proportion of people who inject drugs seen at needle and syringe programs who reported a hepatitis C antibody test in the past 12 months, 2005-2014

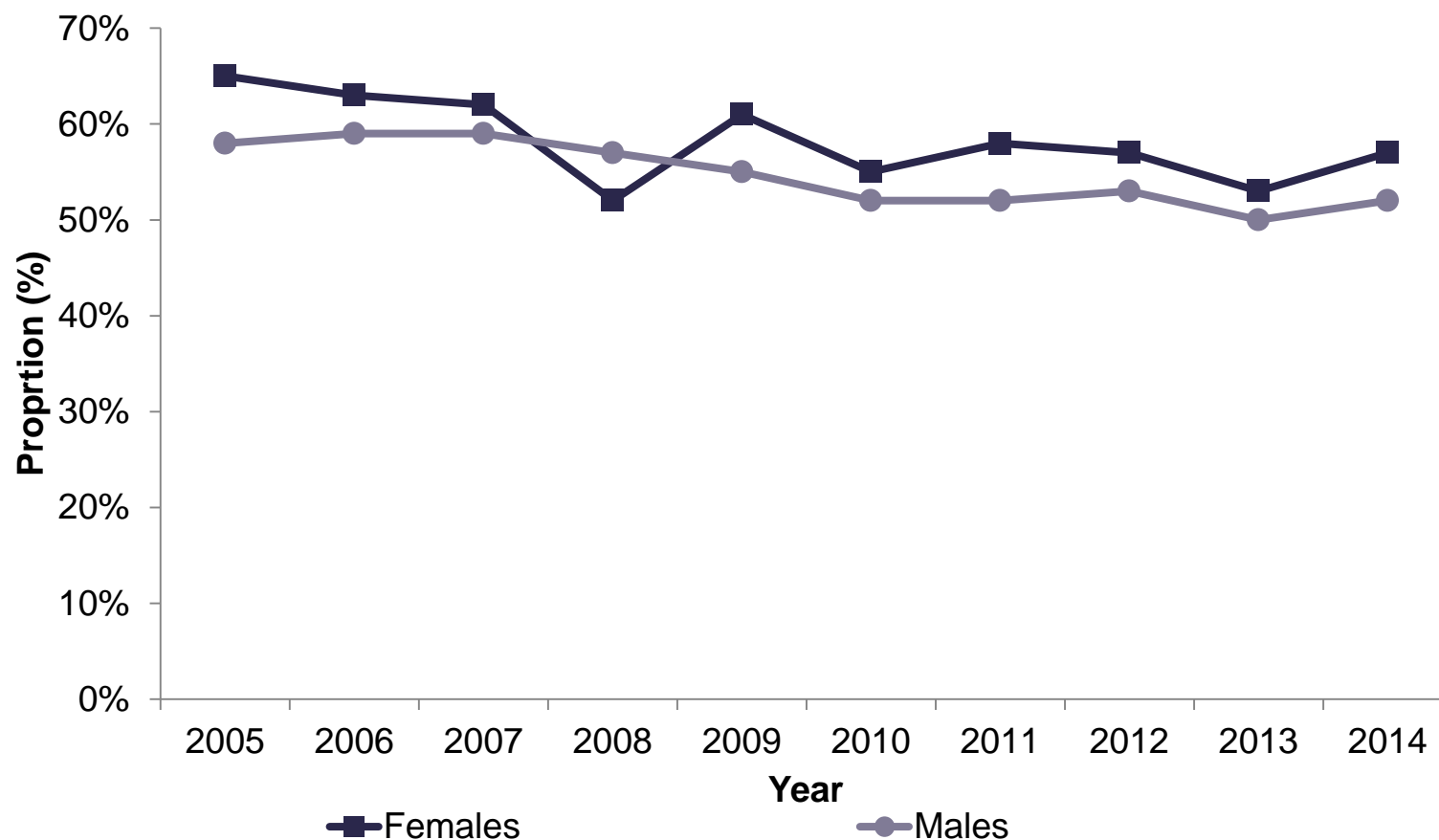


Figure 55: Proportion of sexual health clinic attendees tested for hepatitis C in a year, 2011-2014, by select population and year

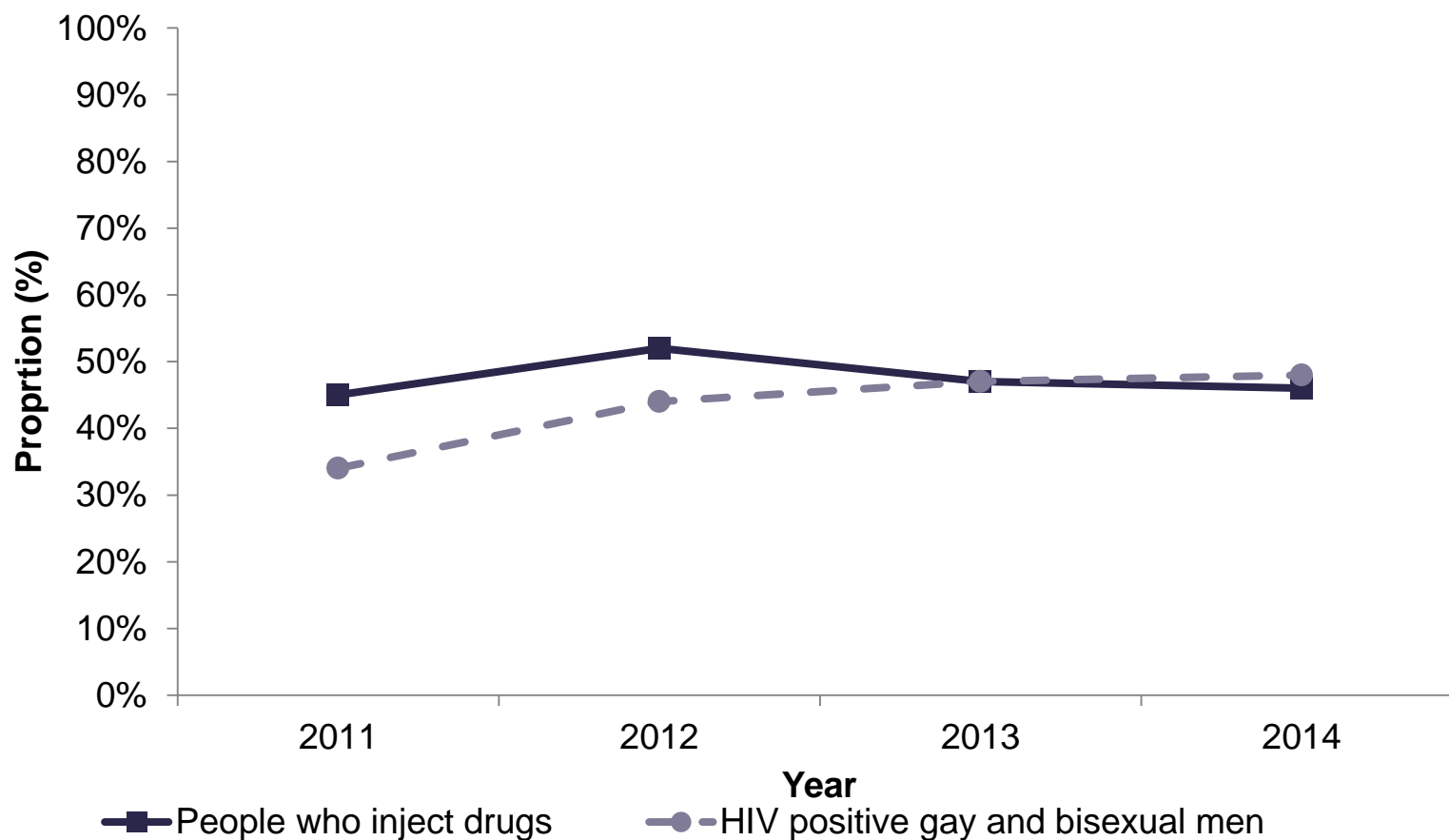


Figure 56: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by sex

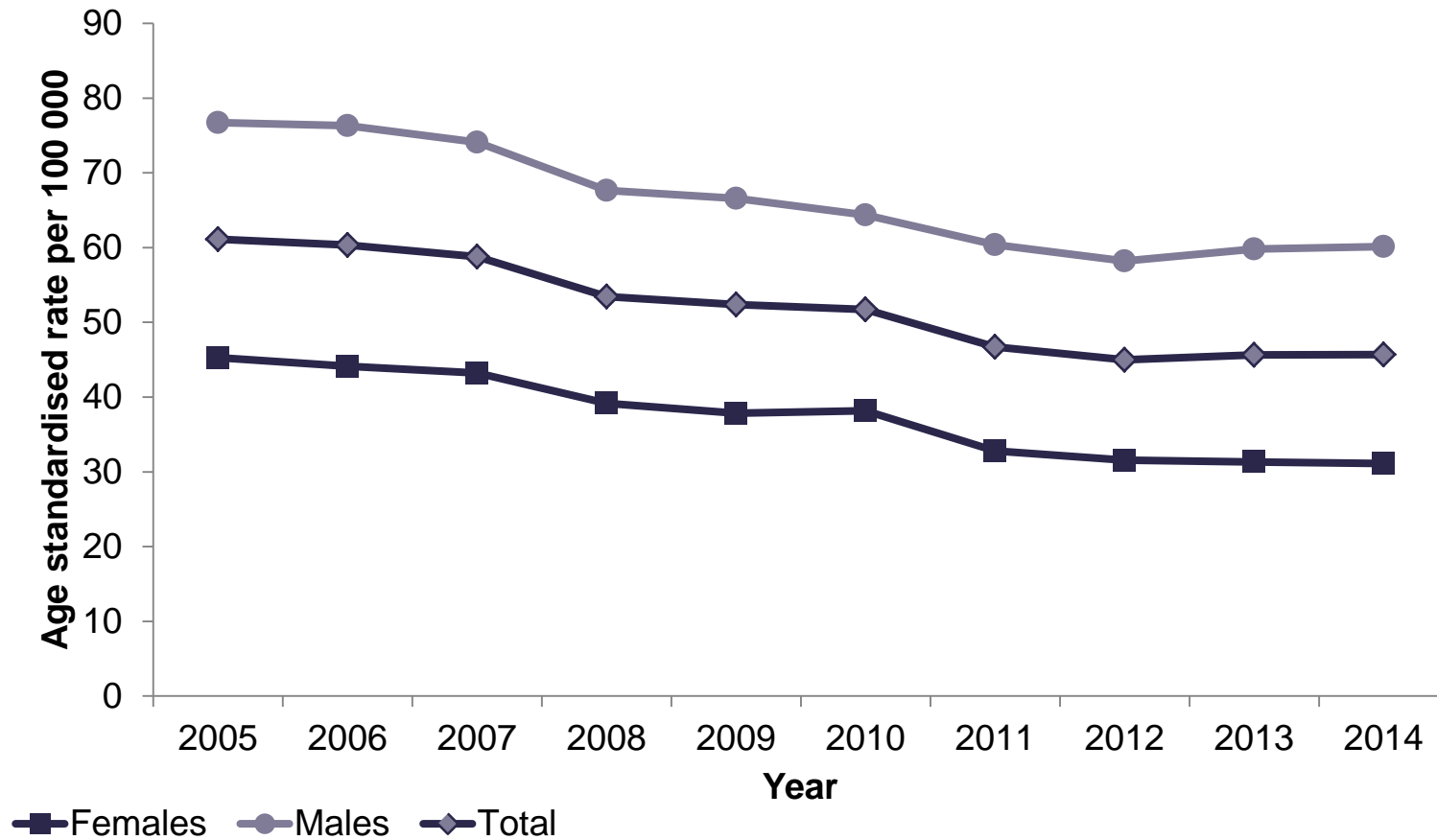


Figure 57: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group

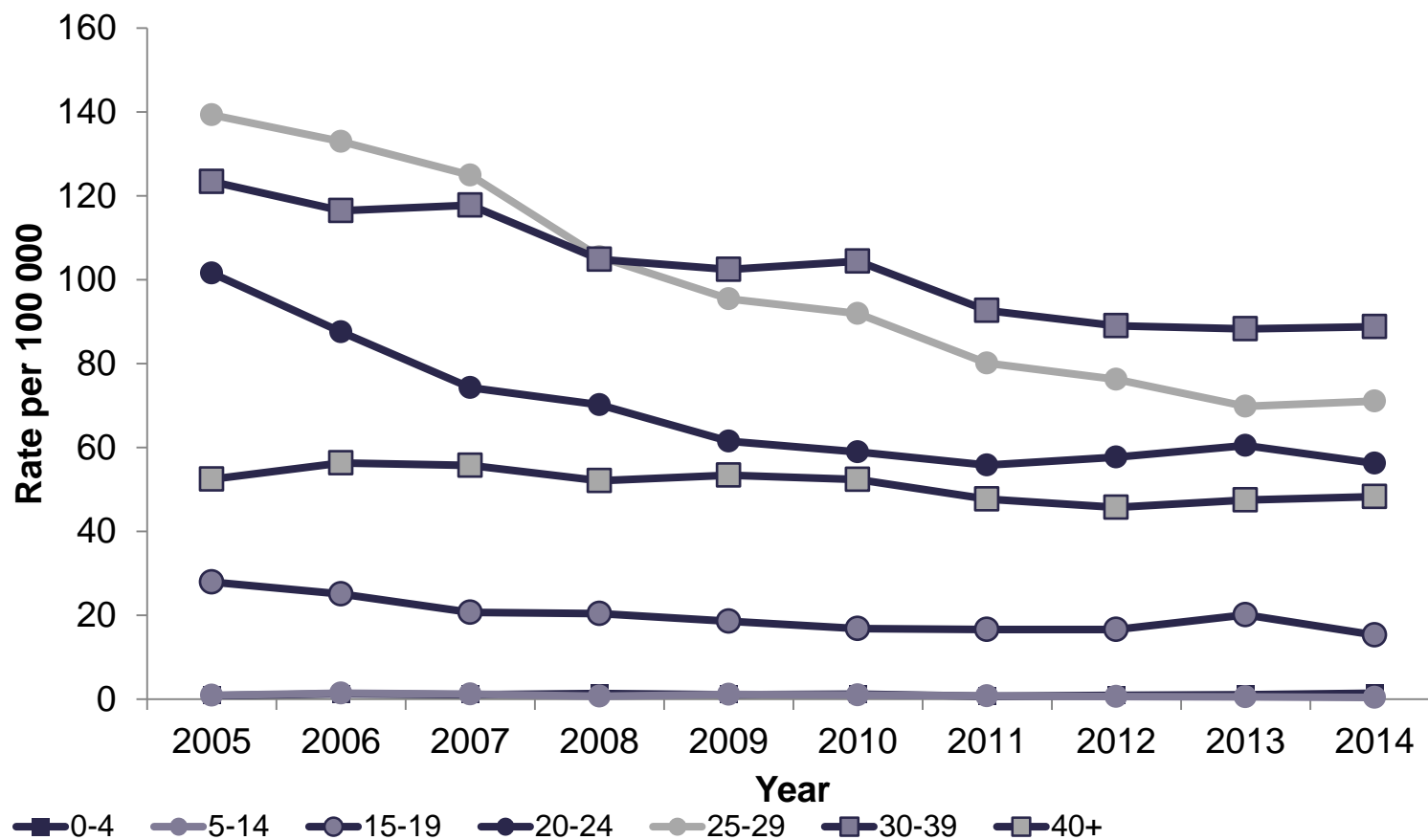


Figure 58: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group, males

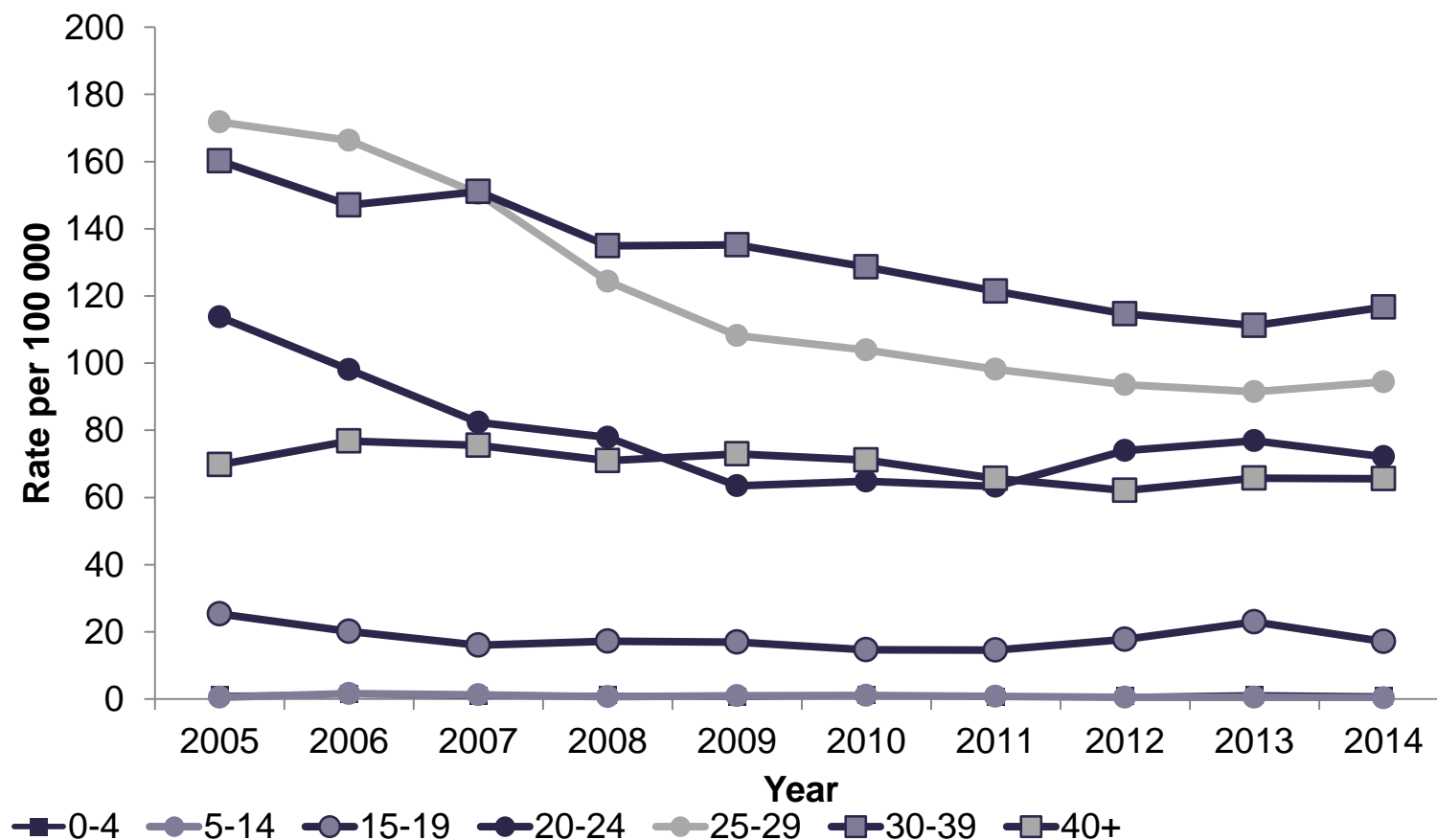


Figure 59: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group, females

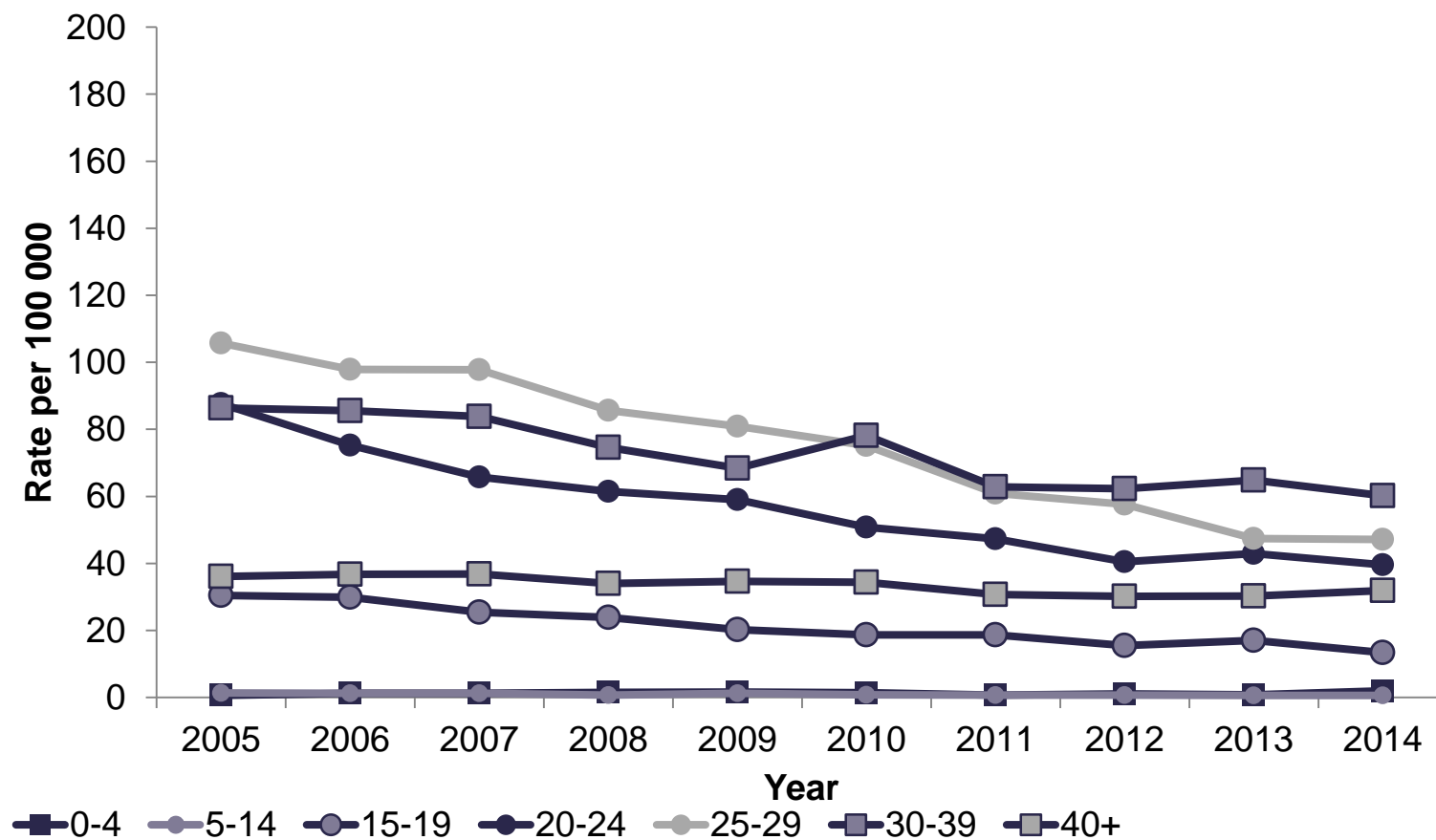


Figure 60: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

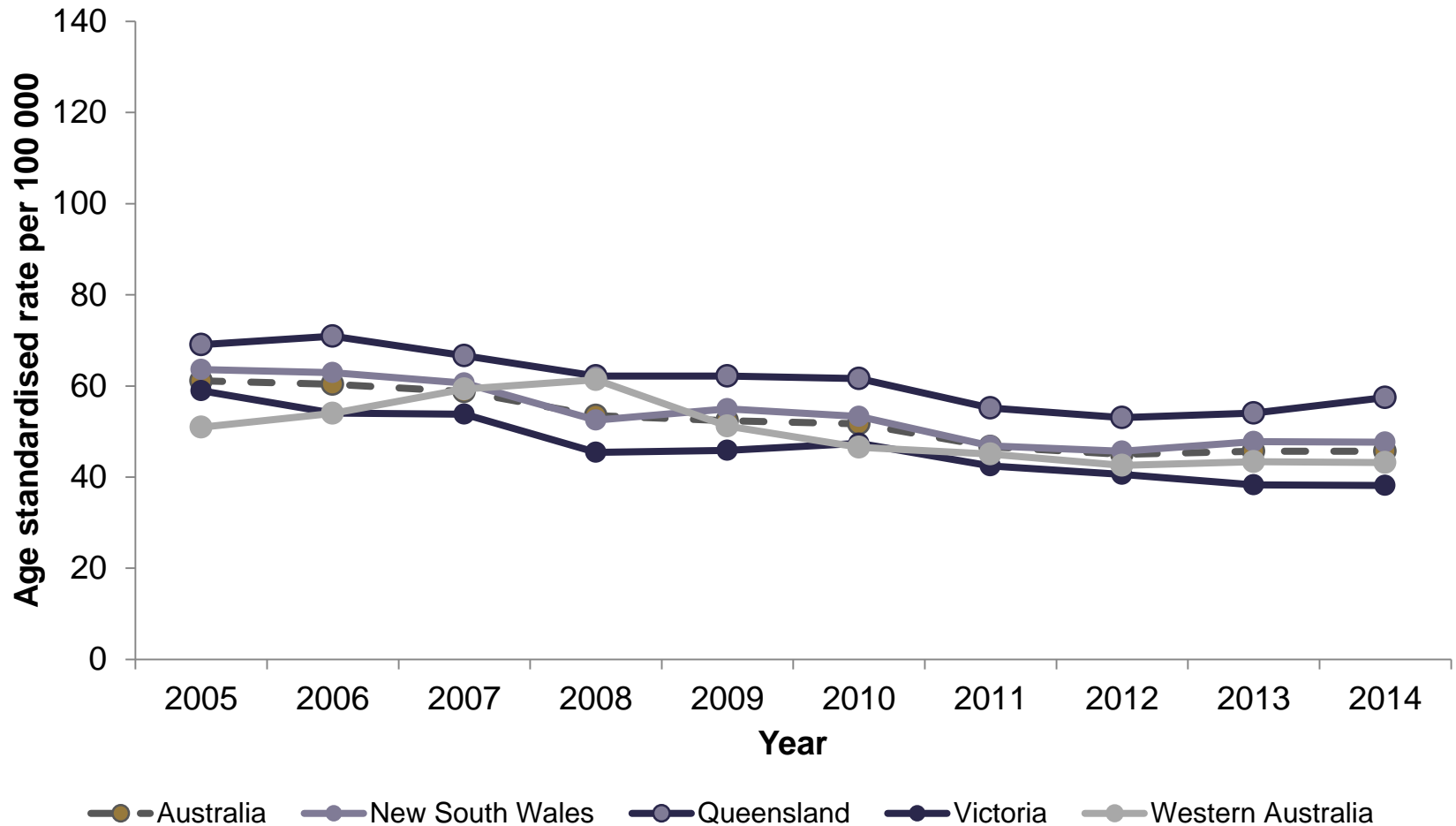


Figure 60: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

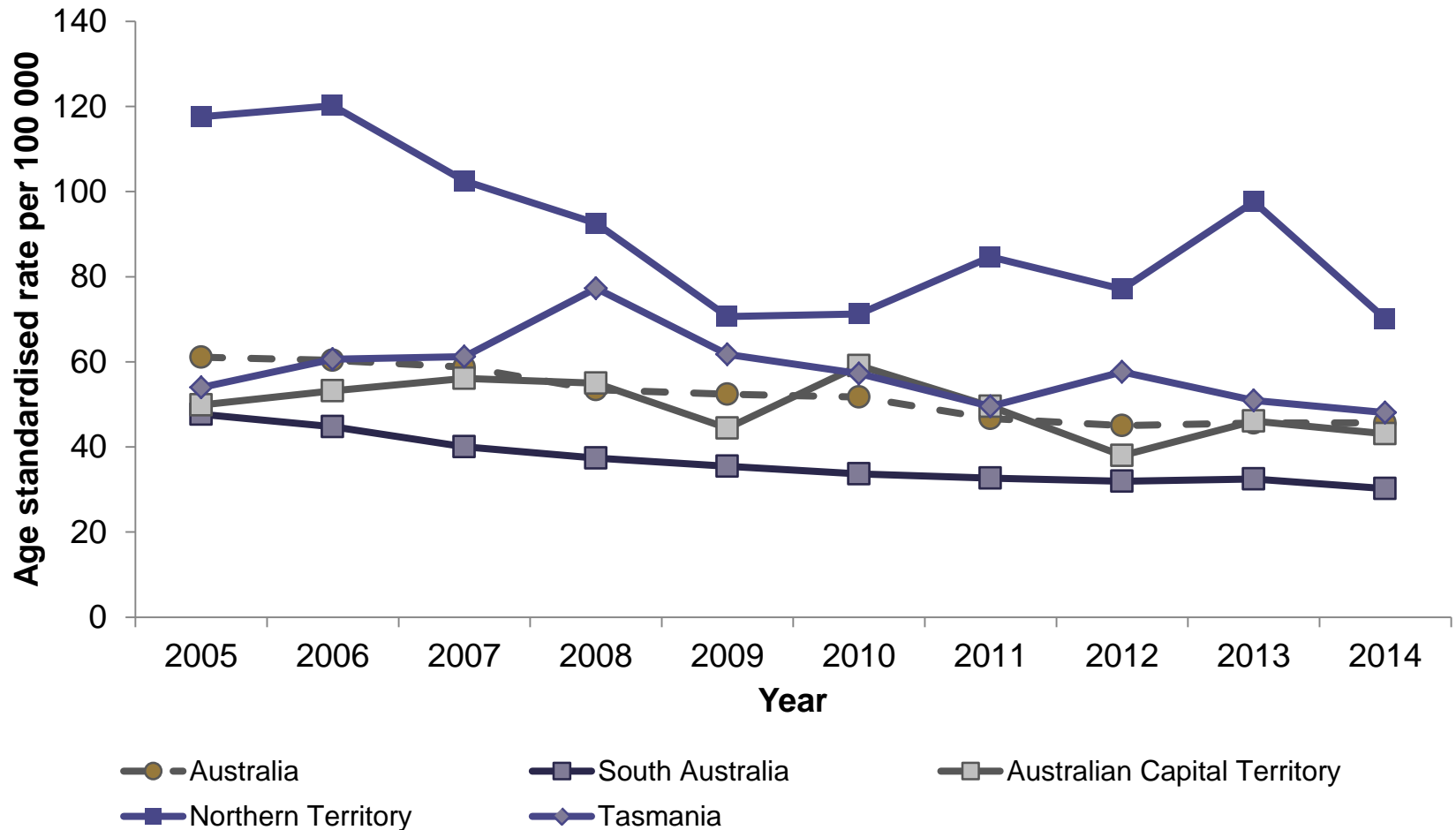


Figure 61: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, males

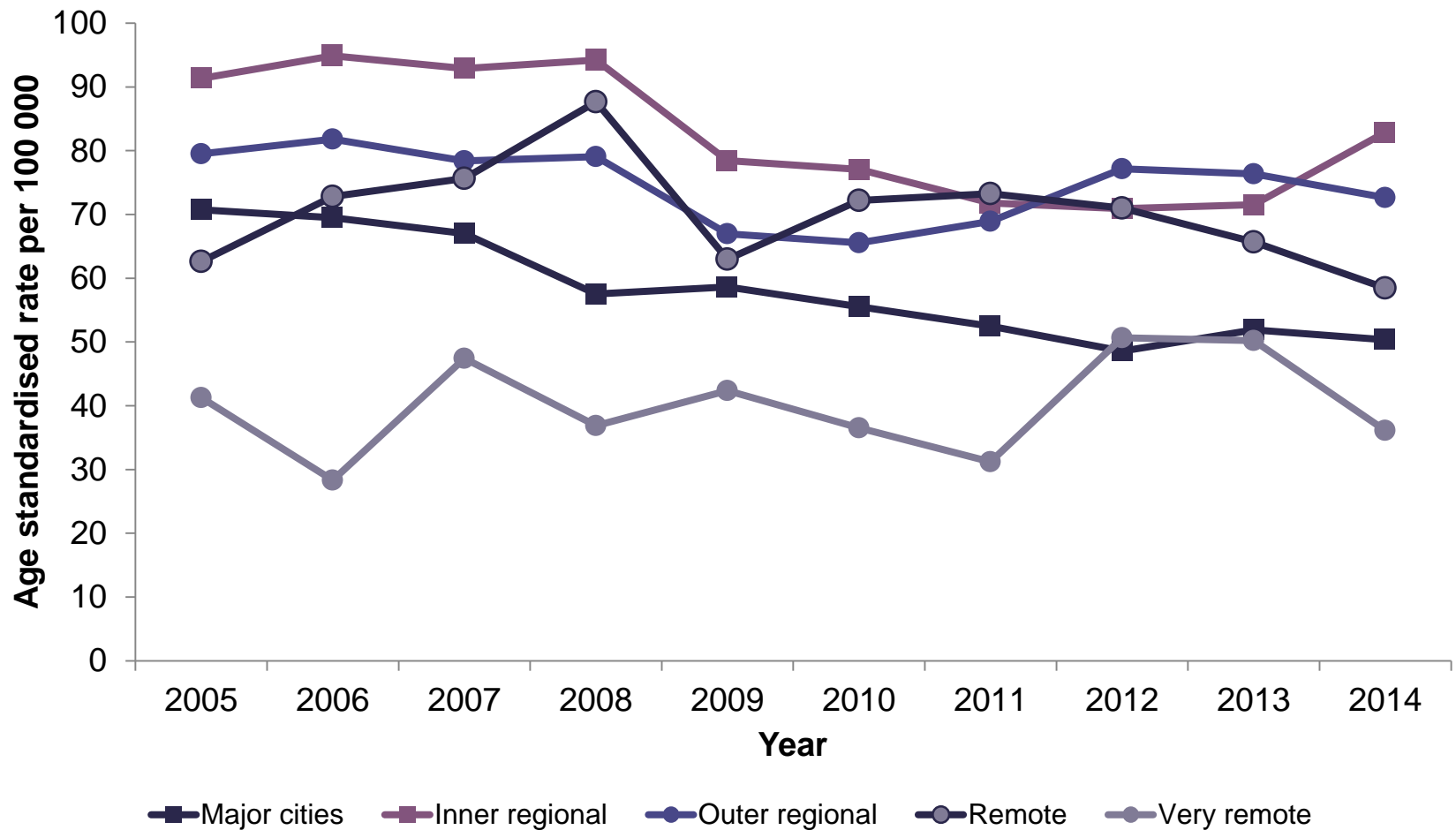


Figure 62: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, females

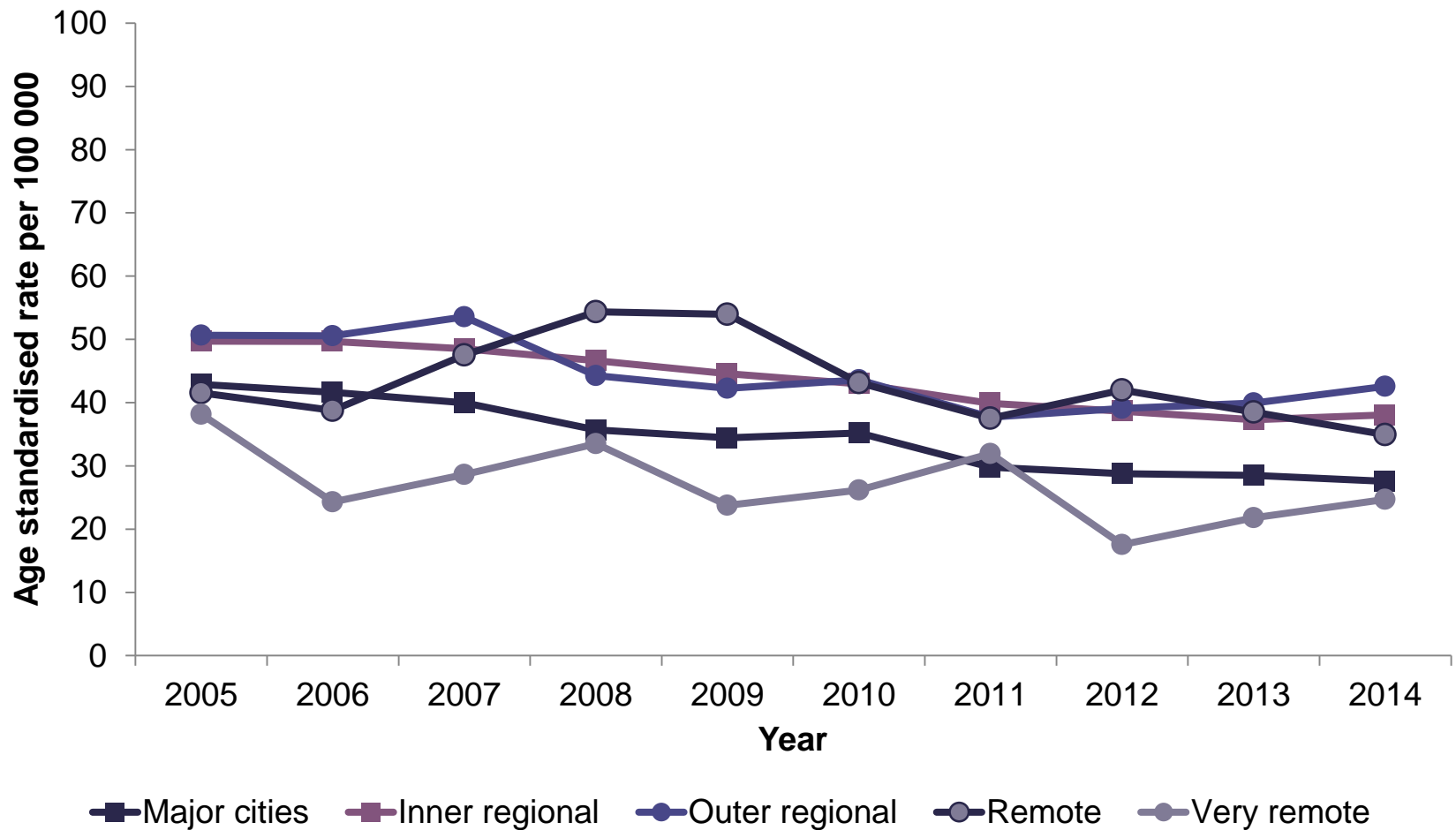


Figure 63: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

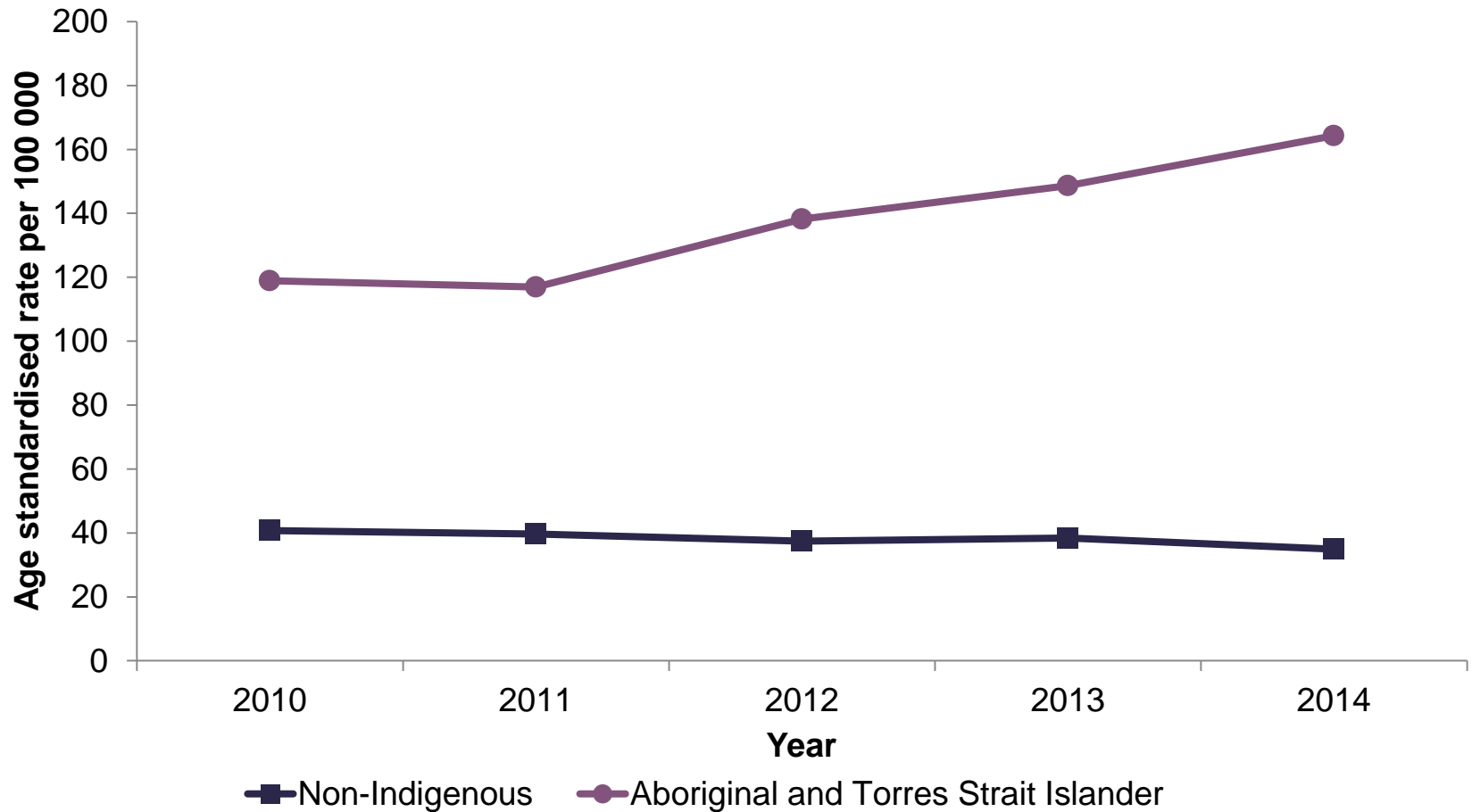


Figure 64: Hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

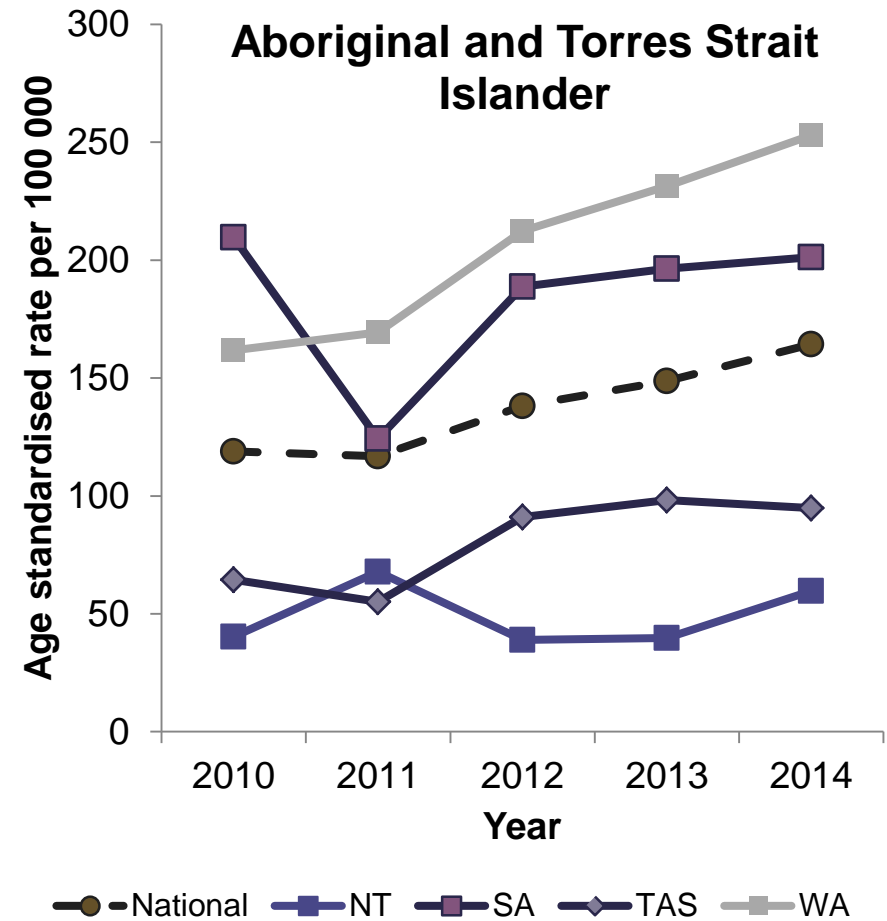
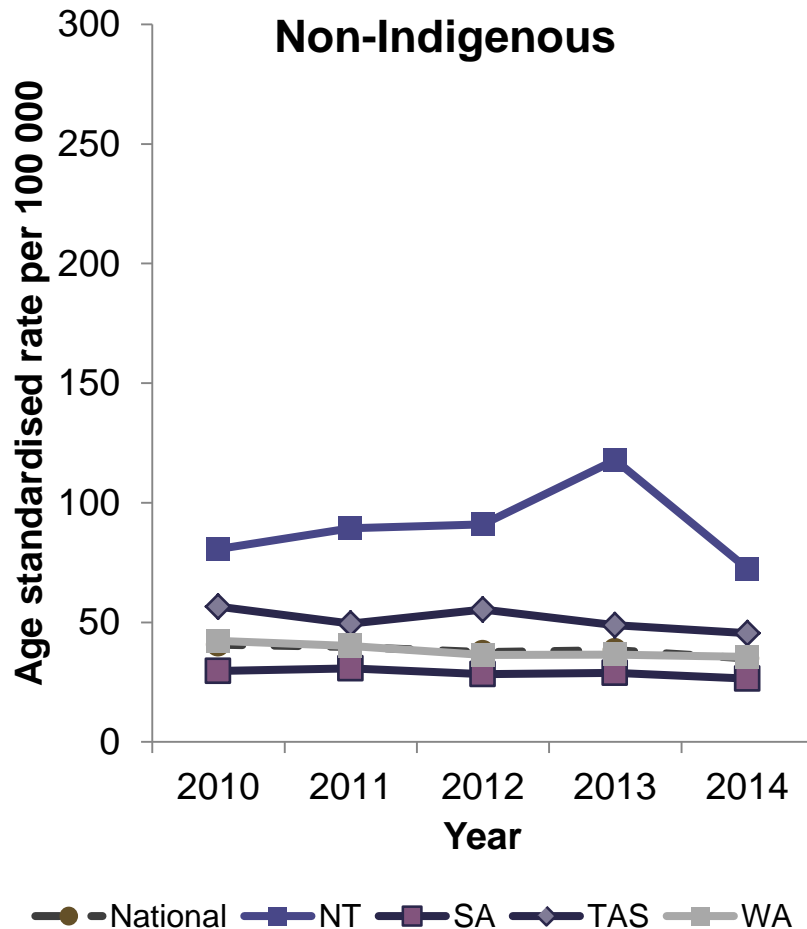


Figure 65: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group

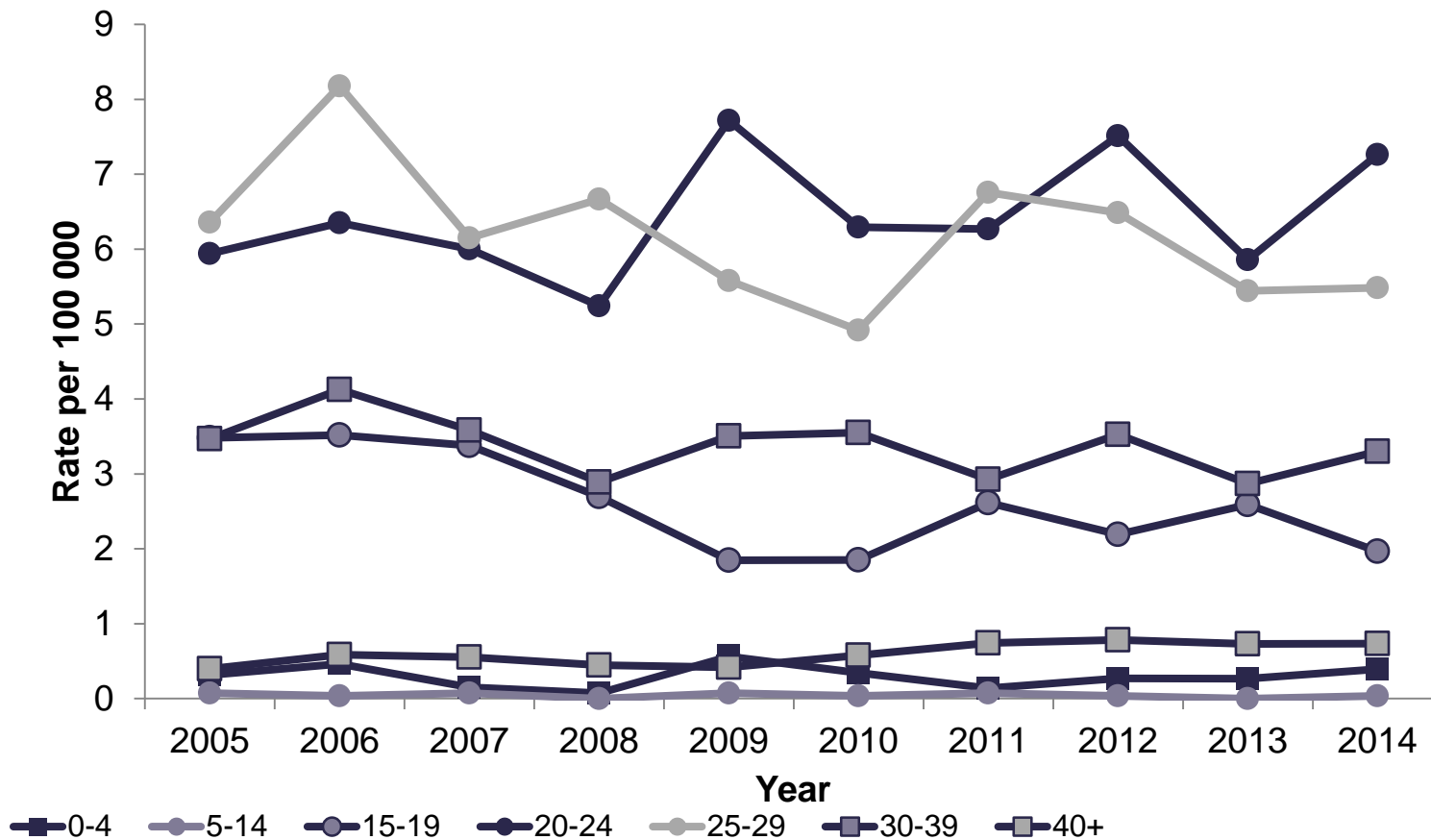
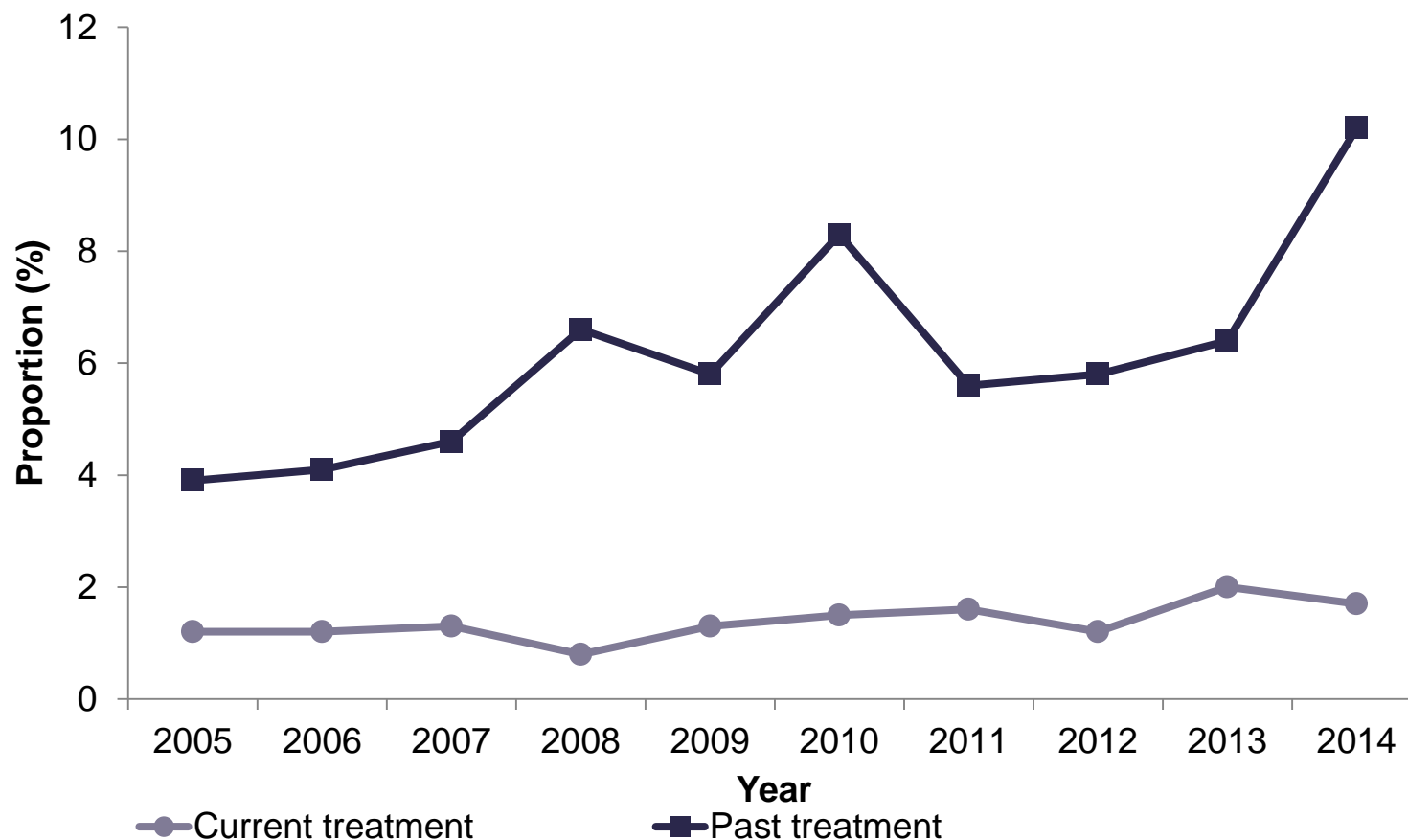


Figure 66: Proportion of hepatitis C antibody positive people seen at needle and syringe programs with a history of hepatitis C treatment, 2005-2014



Denominator restricted to people with hepatitis C antibody positive serology; from 2012 current changed to commenced in the last 12 months

Figure 67: Number of unique patients receiving treatment for hepatitis C, 2013-2014, by quarter

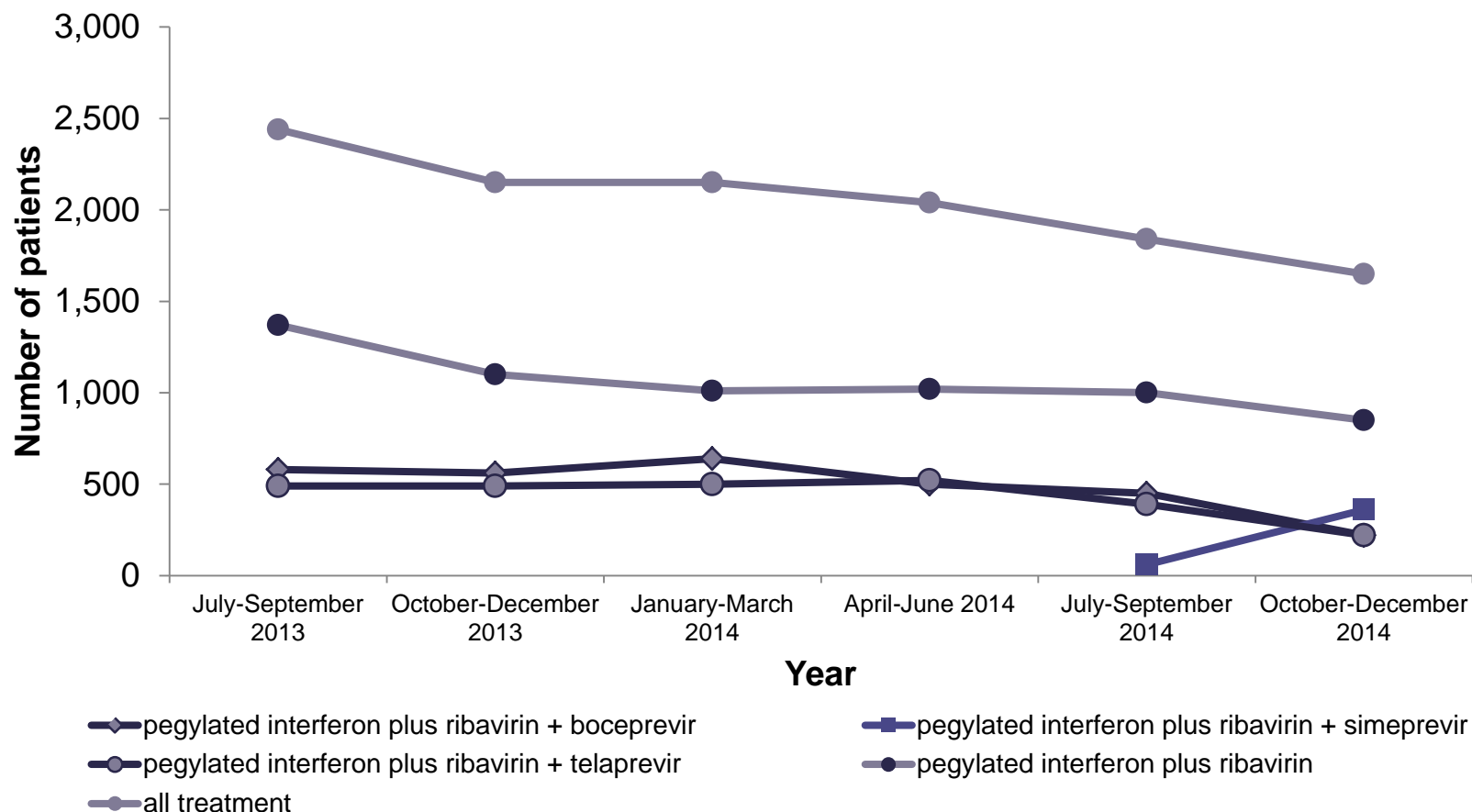


Figure 68: Estimated annual incidence of hepatitis C virus infection among people who inject drugs seen at needle and syringe programs, 2005-2013

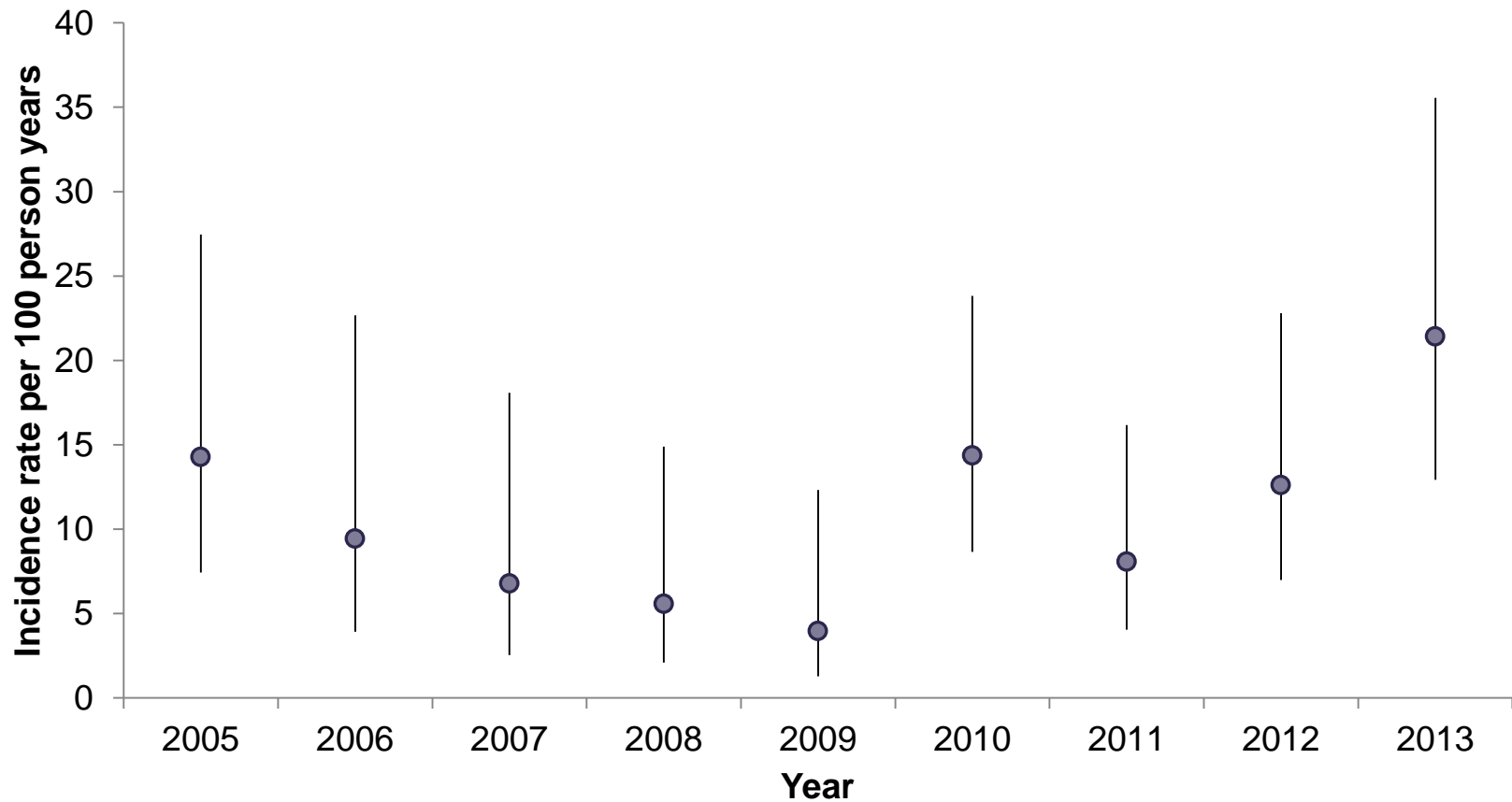


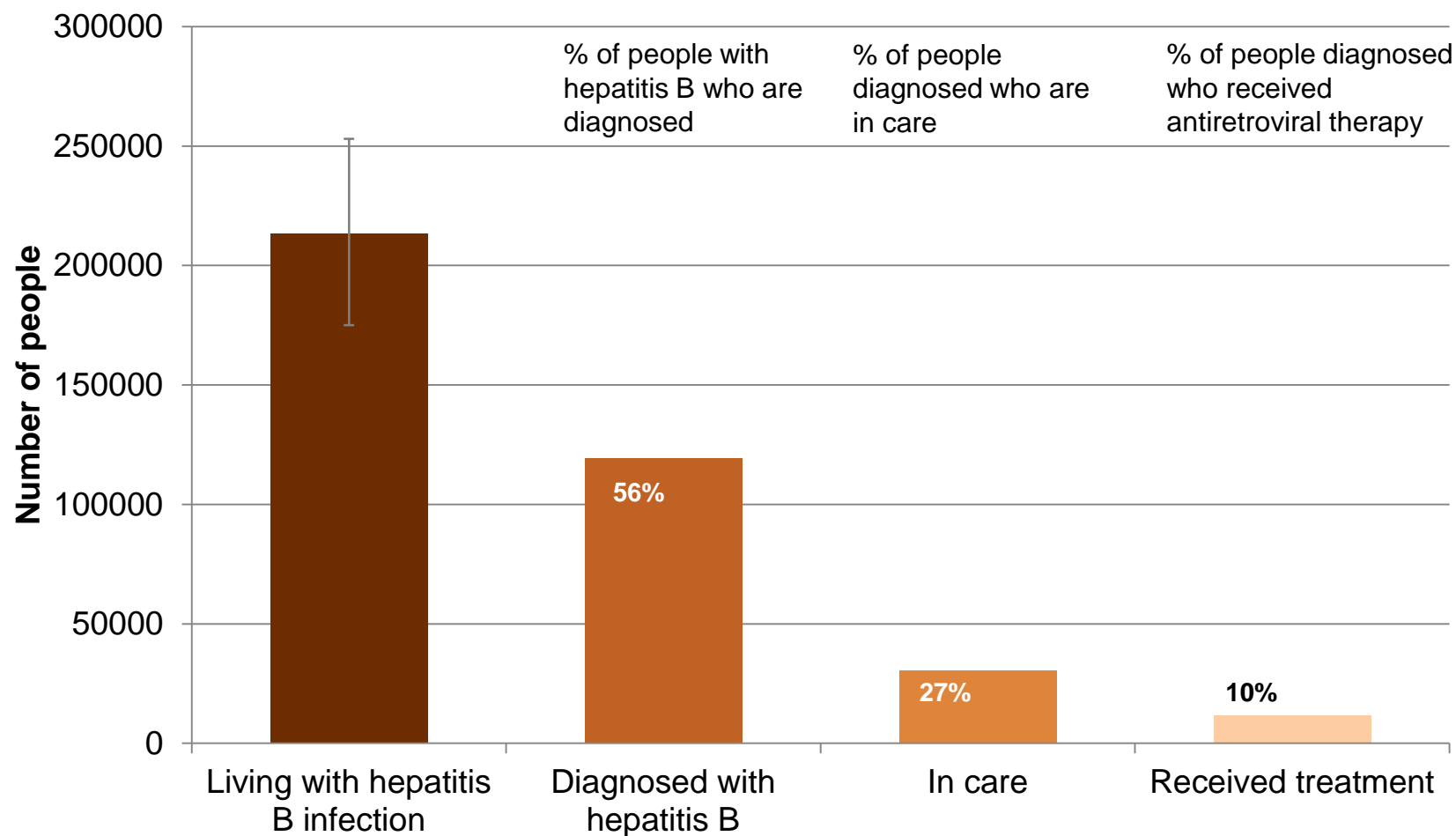
Figure 69: The 2013 hepatitis B diagnosis and care cascade

Figure 70: Estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis B infection in Australia, by country of birth

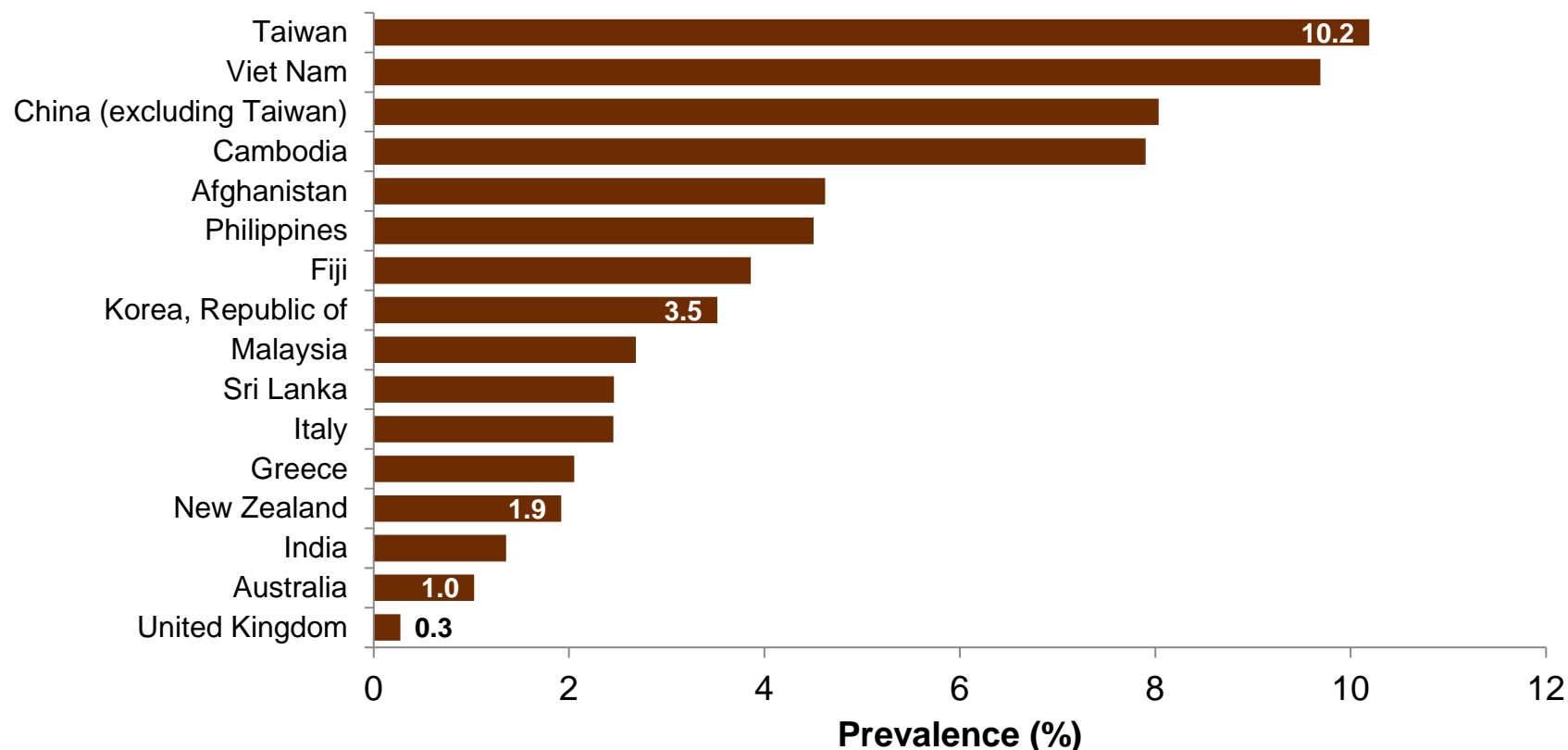


Figure 71: Chronic hepatitis B prevalence among prison entrants, 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2013

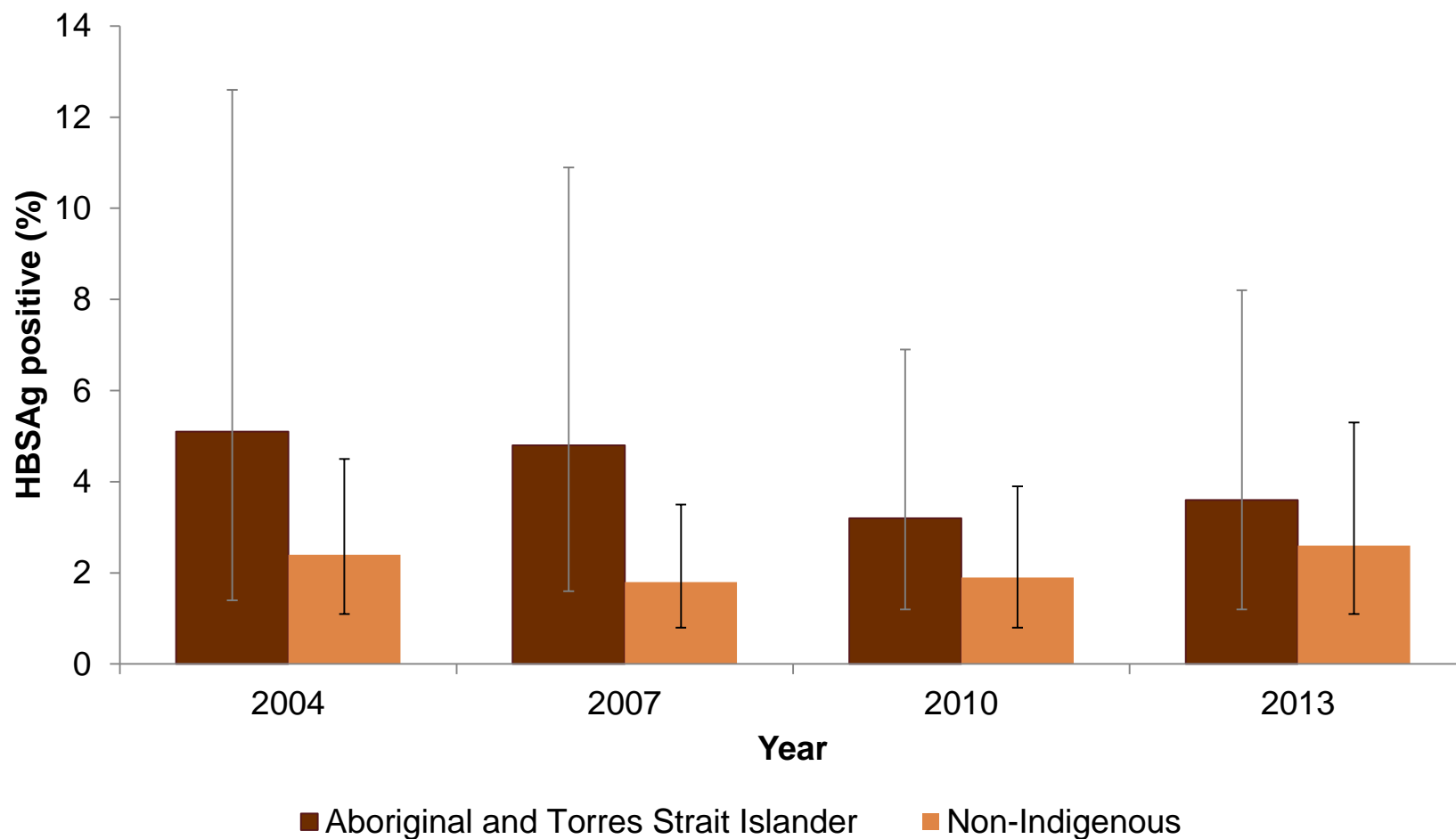


Figure 72: Hepatitis B prevalence among blood donors, 2005-2014, by new and repeat donor status

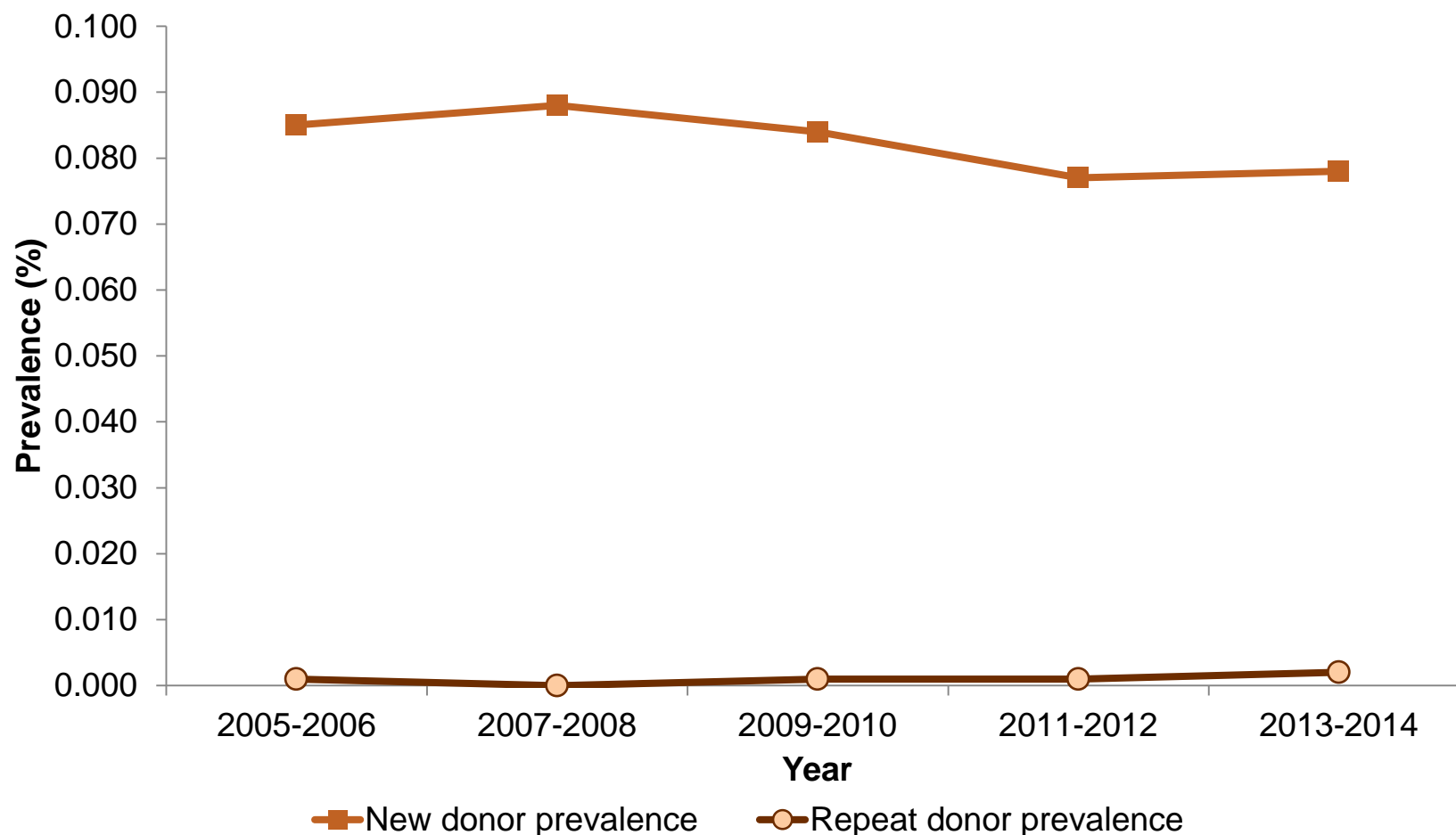


Figure 73: Hepatitis B vaccination coverage estimates at 12 and 24 months, 2010-2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

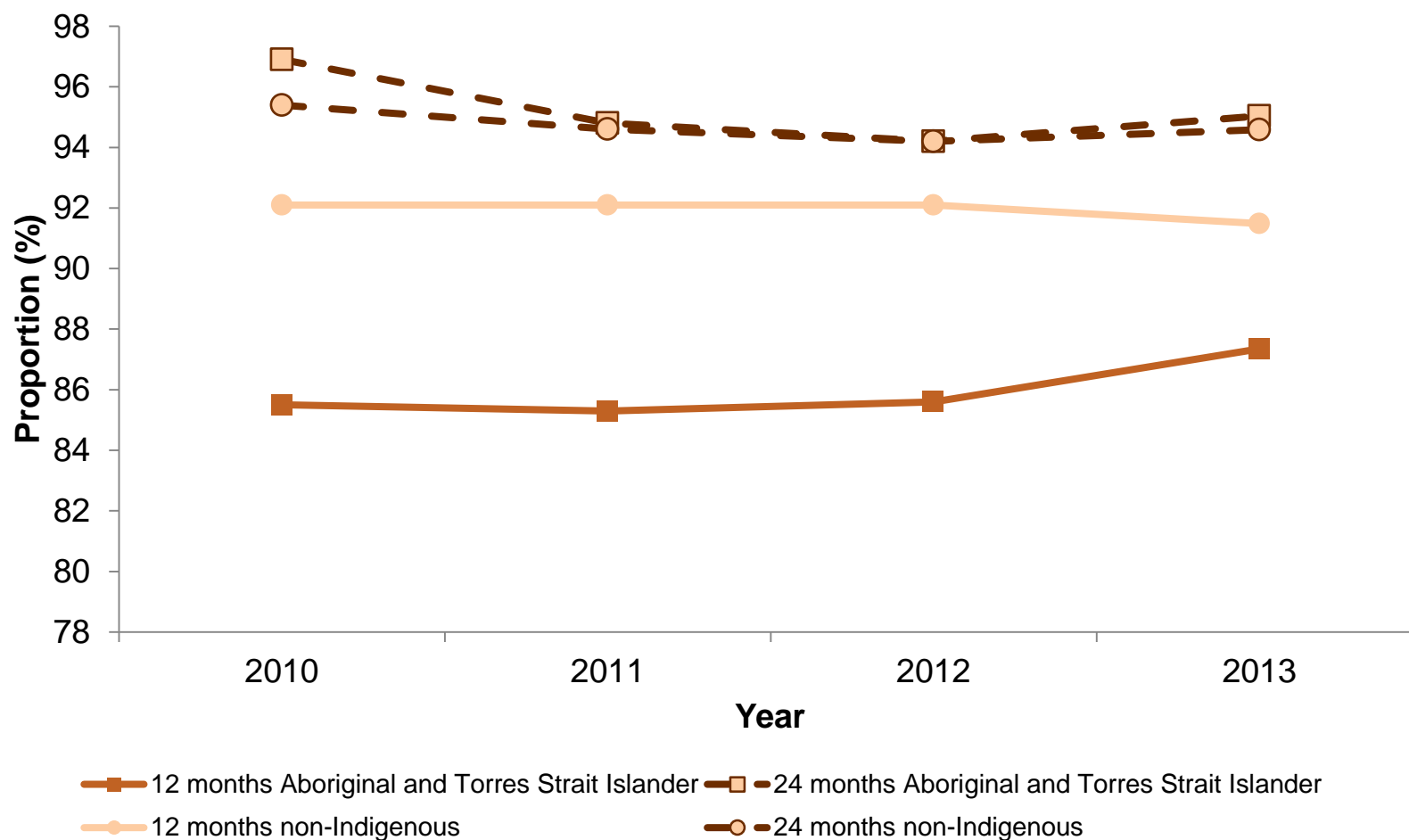


Figure 74: Hepatitis B status among people attending sexual health clinics based on vaccination documentation and serology, 2014 , by age group

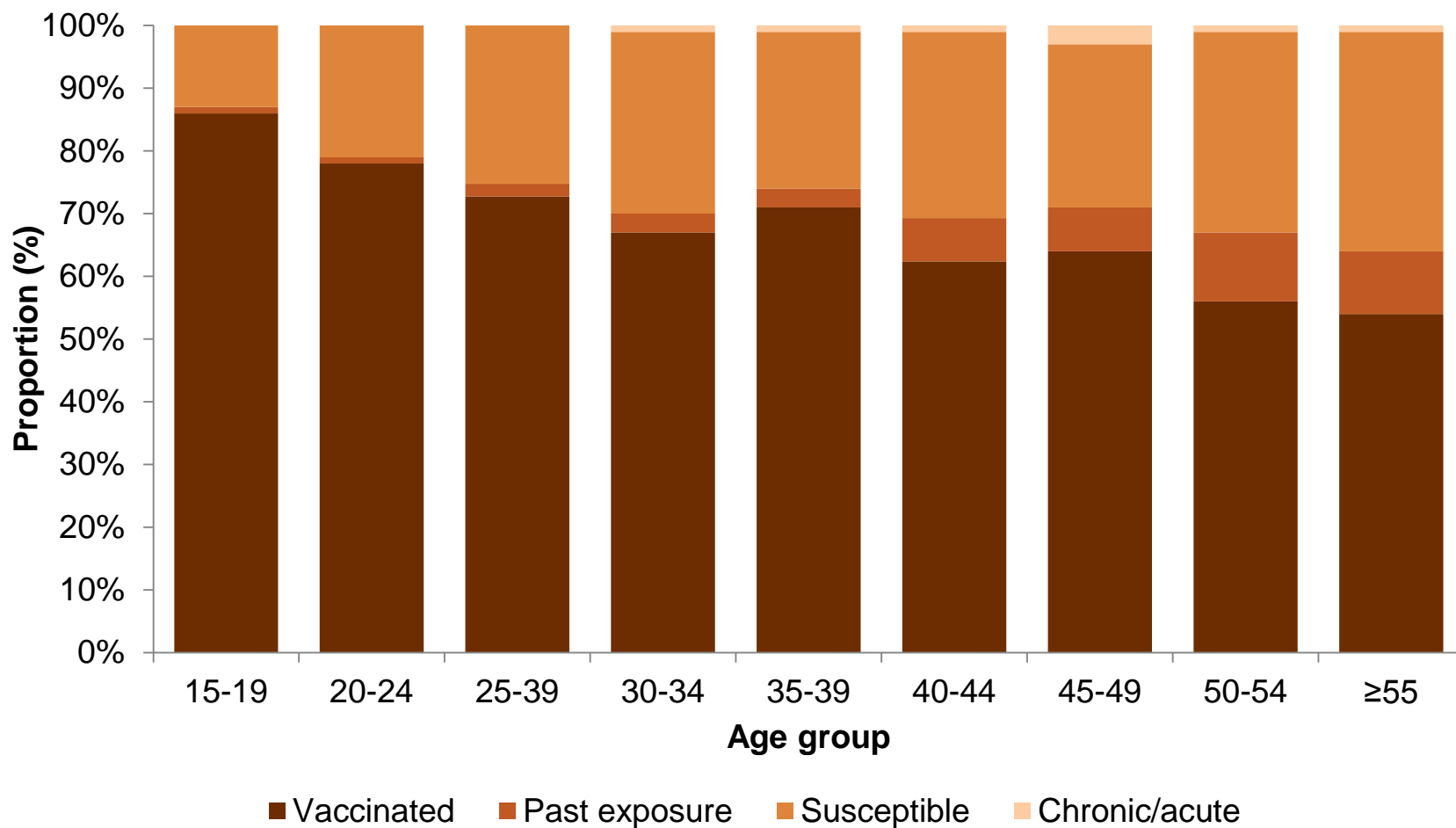


Figure 75: Hepatitis B susceptibility among a sample of incoming Australian prisoners, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013

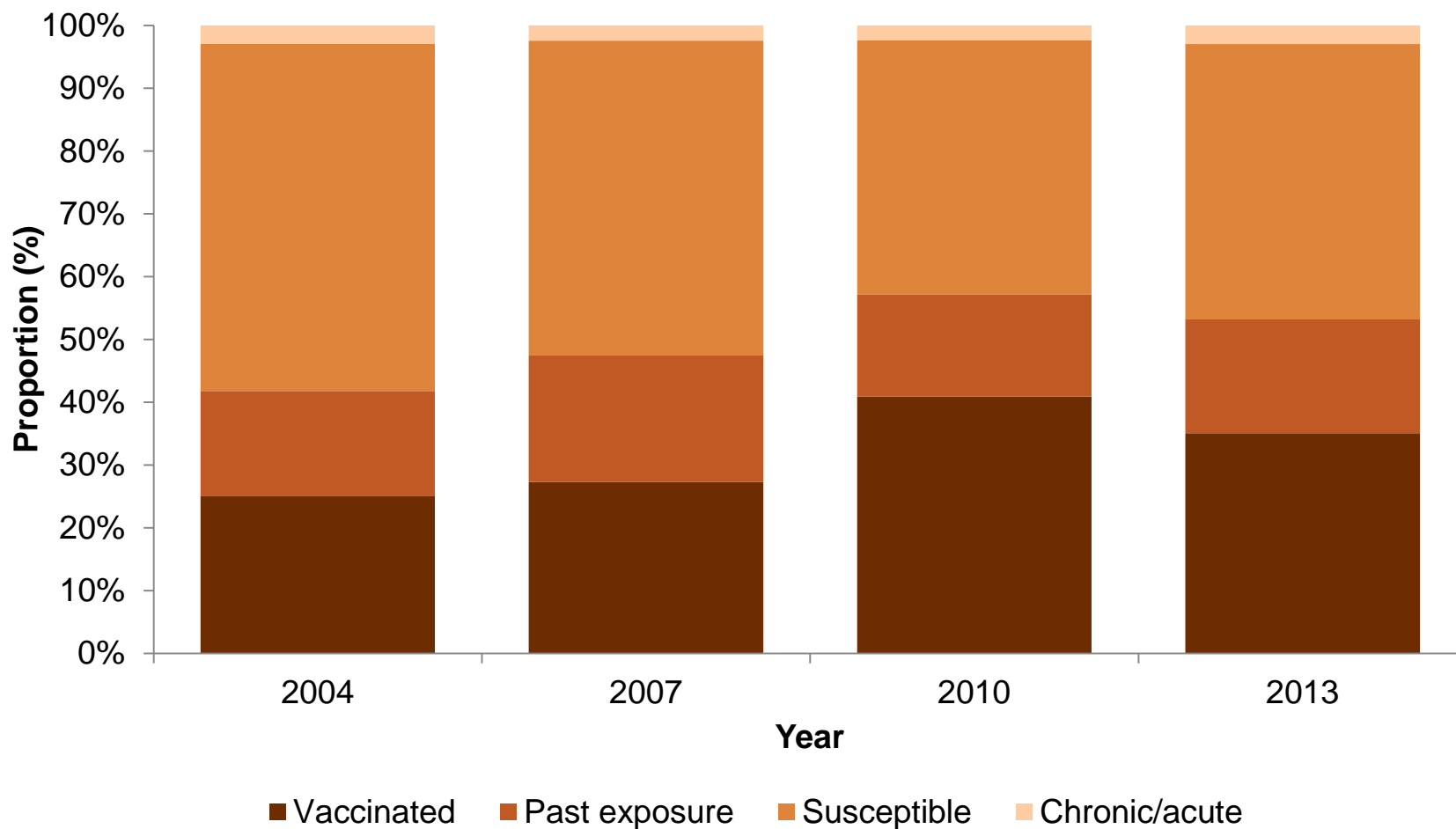


Figure 76: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and sex

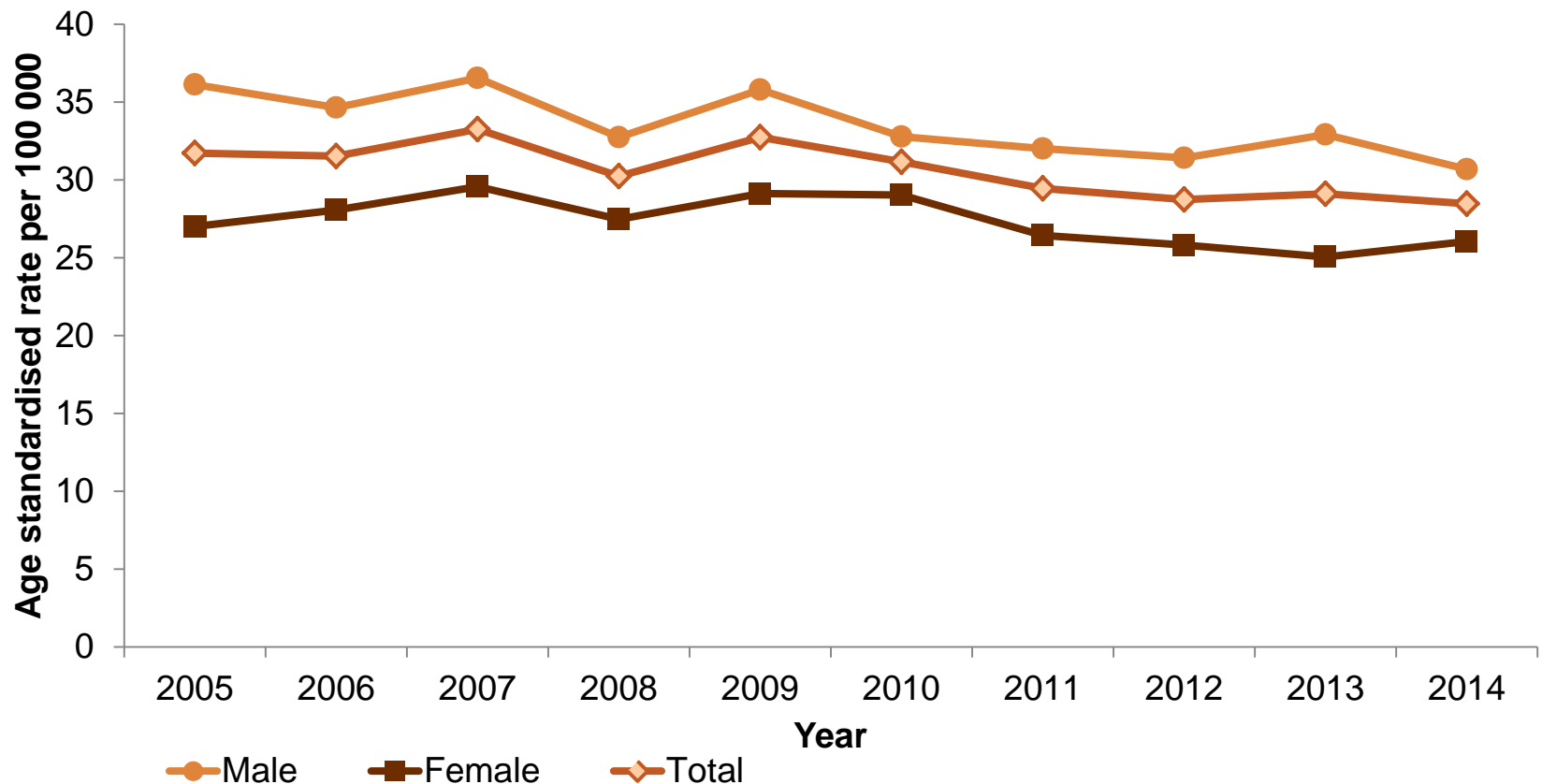


Figure 77: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group

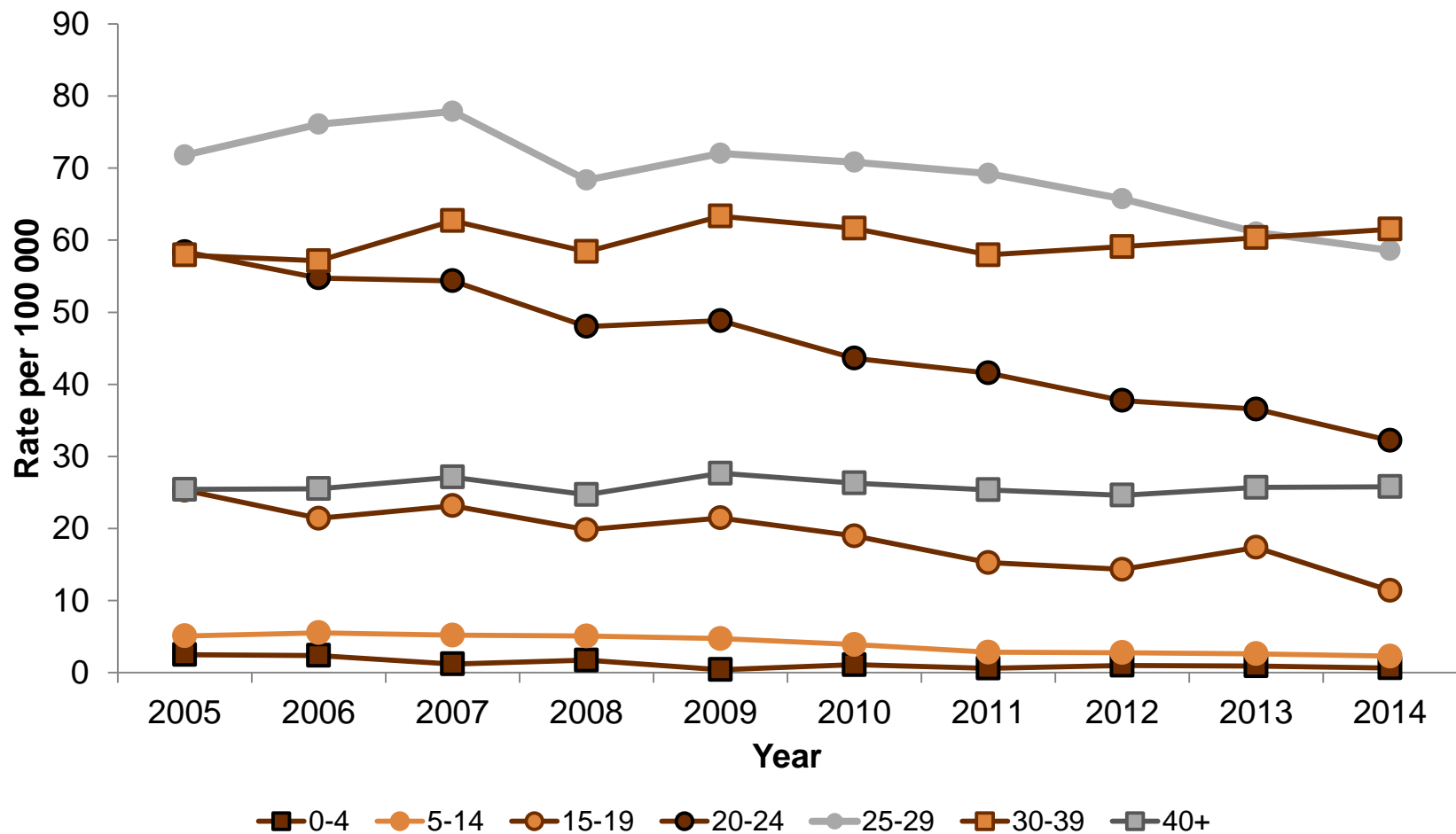


Figure 78: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, males

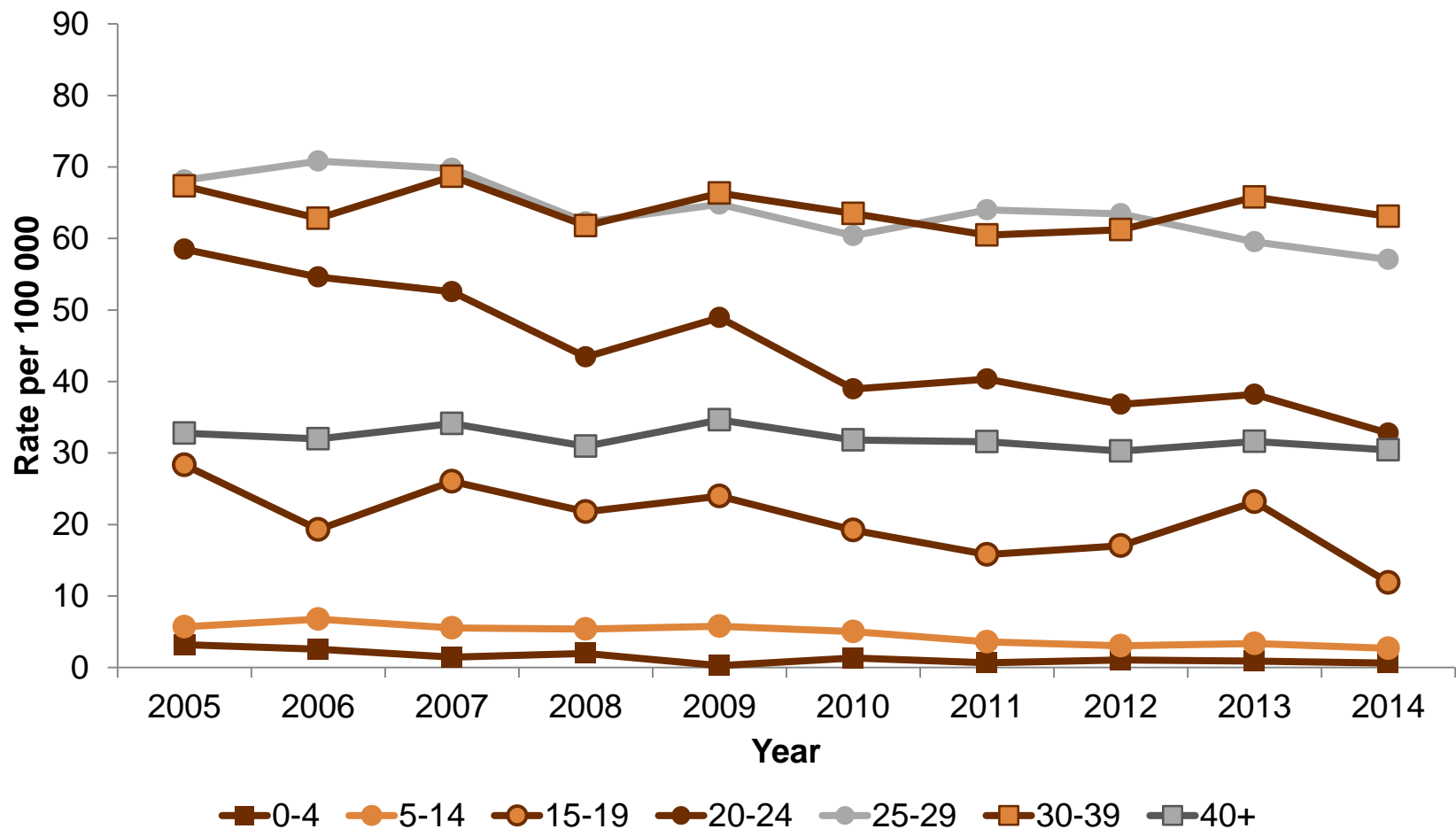


Figure 79: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, females

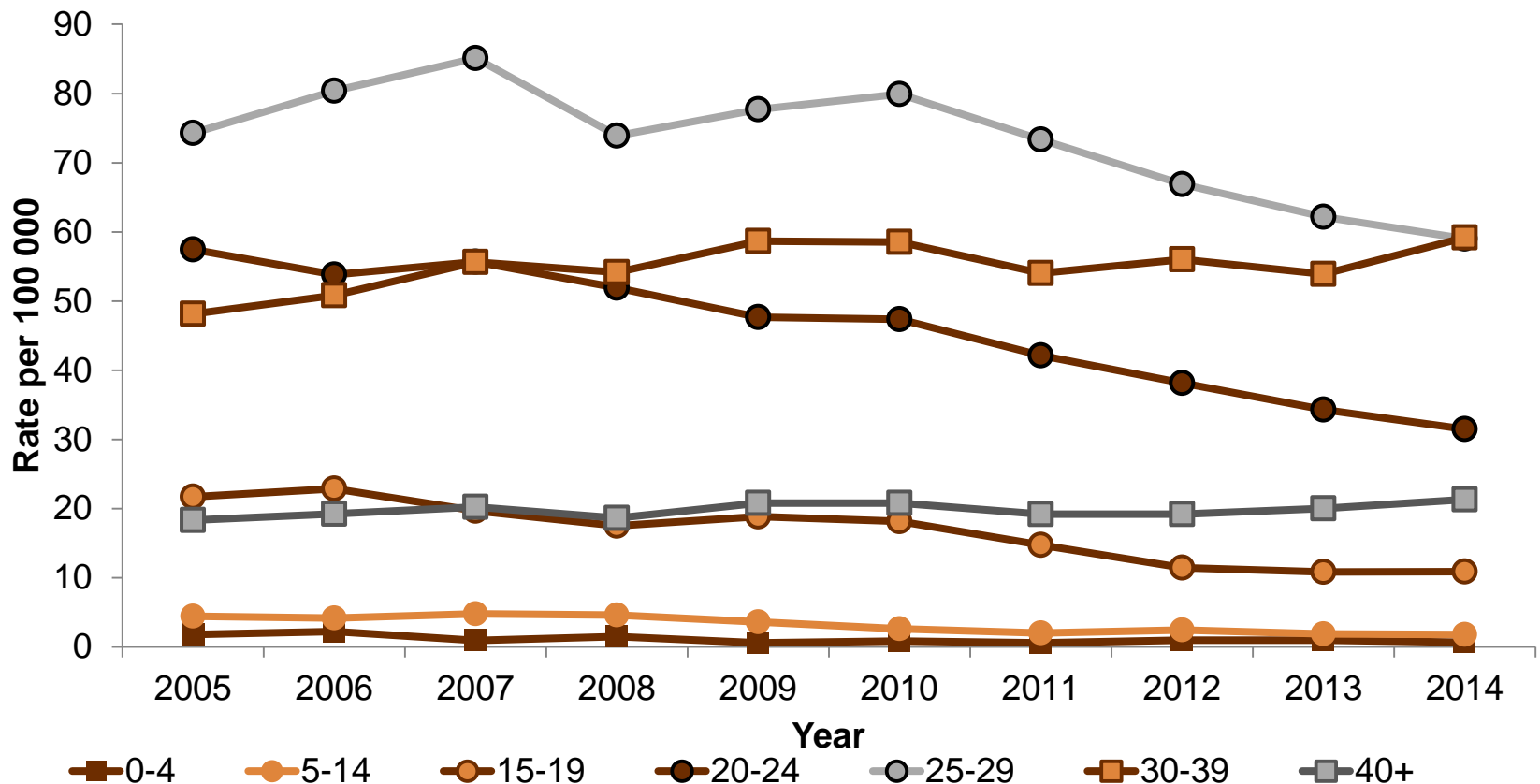


Figure 80: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

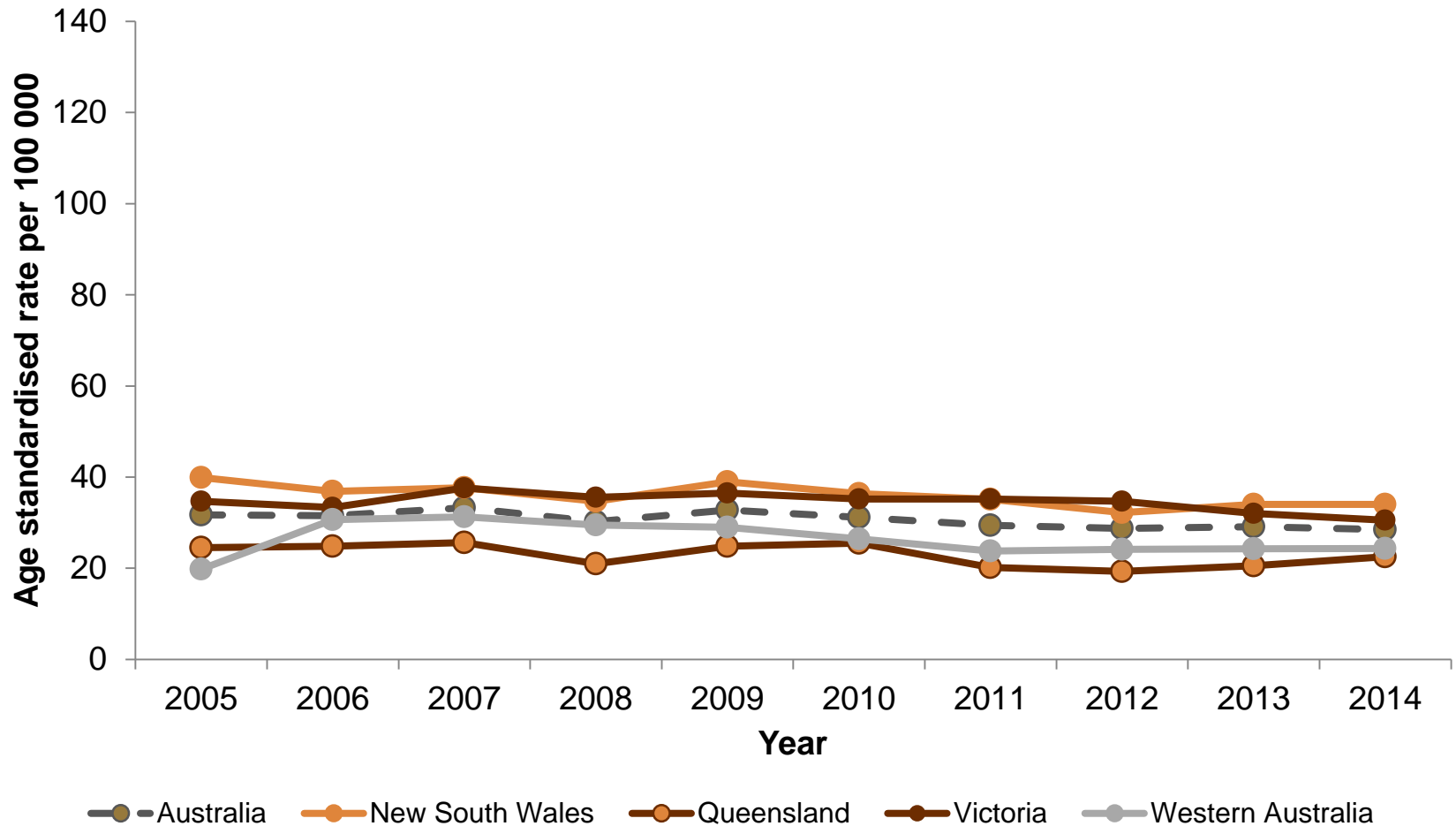


Figure 80: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

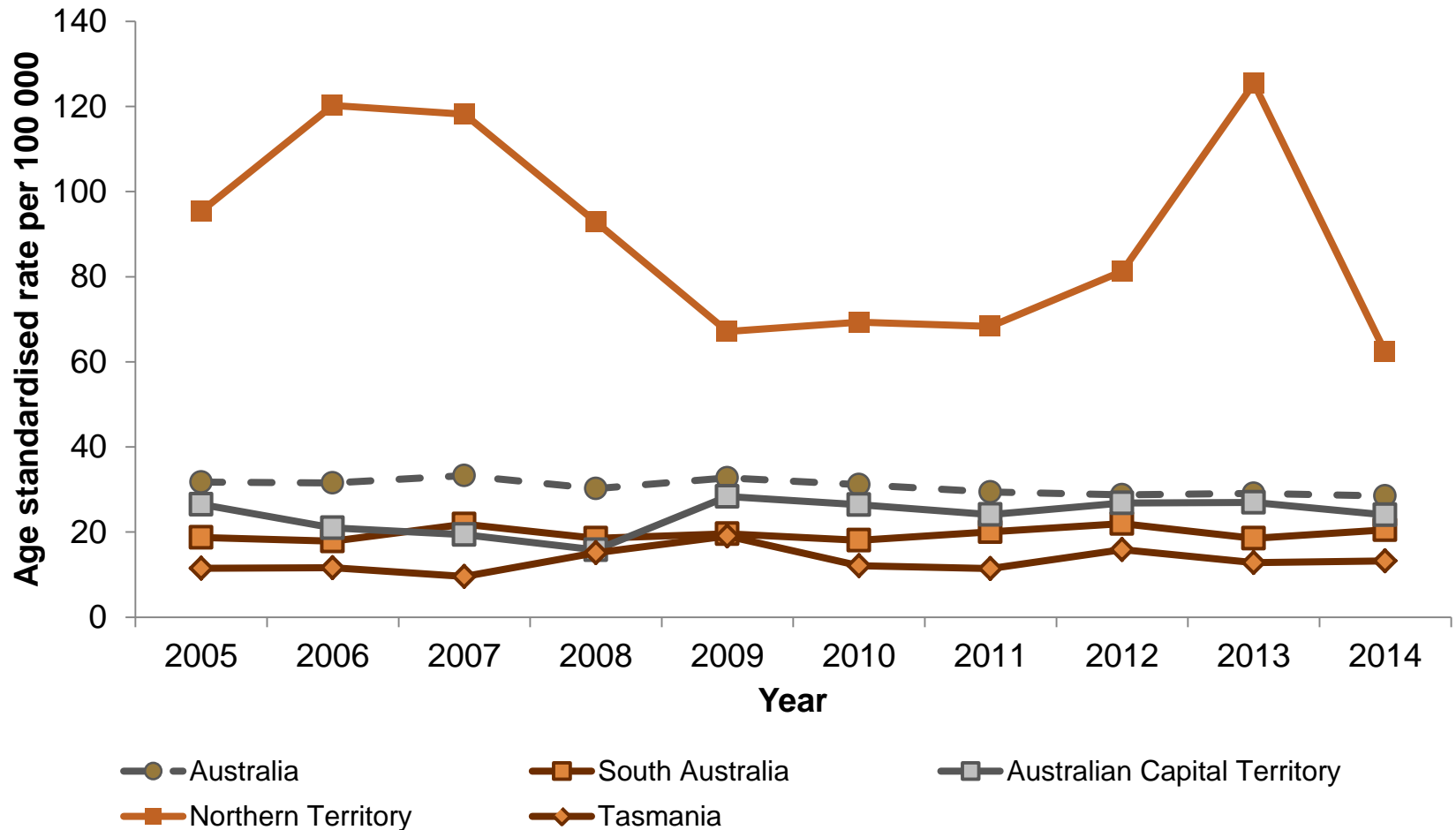


Figure 81: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, males

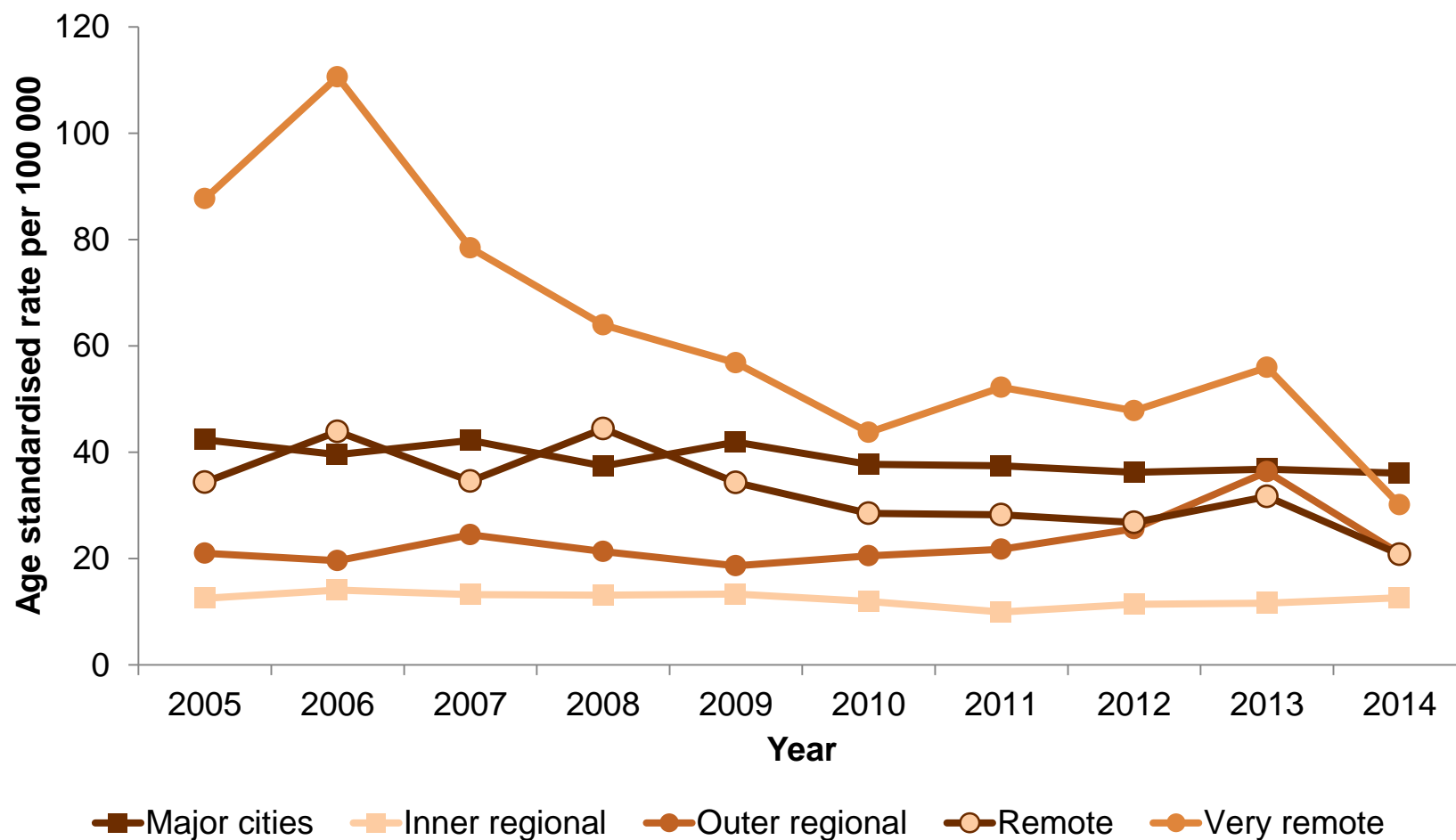


Figure 82: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, females

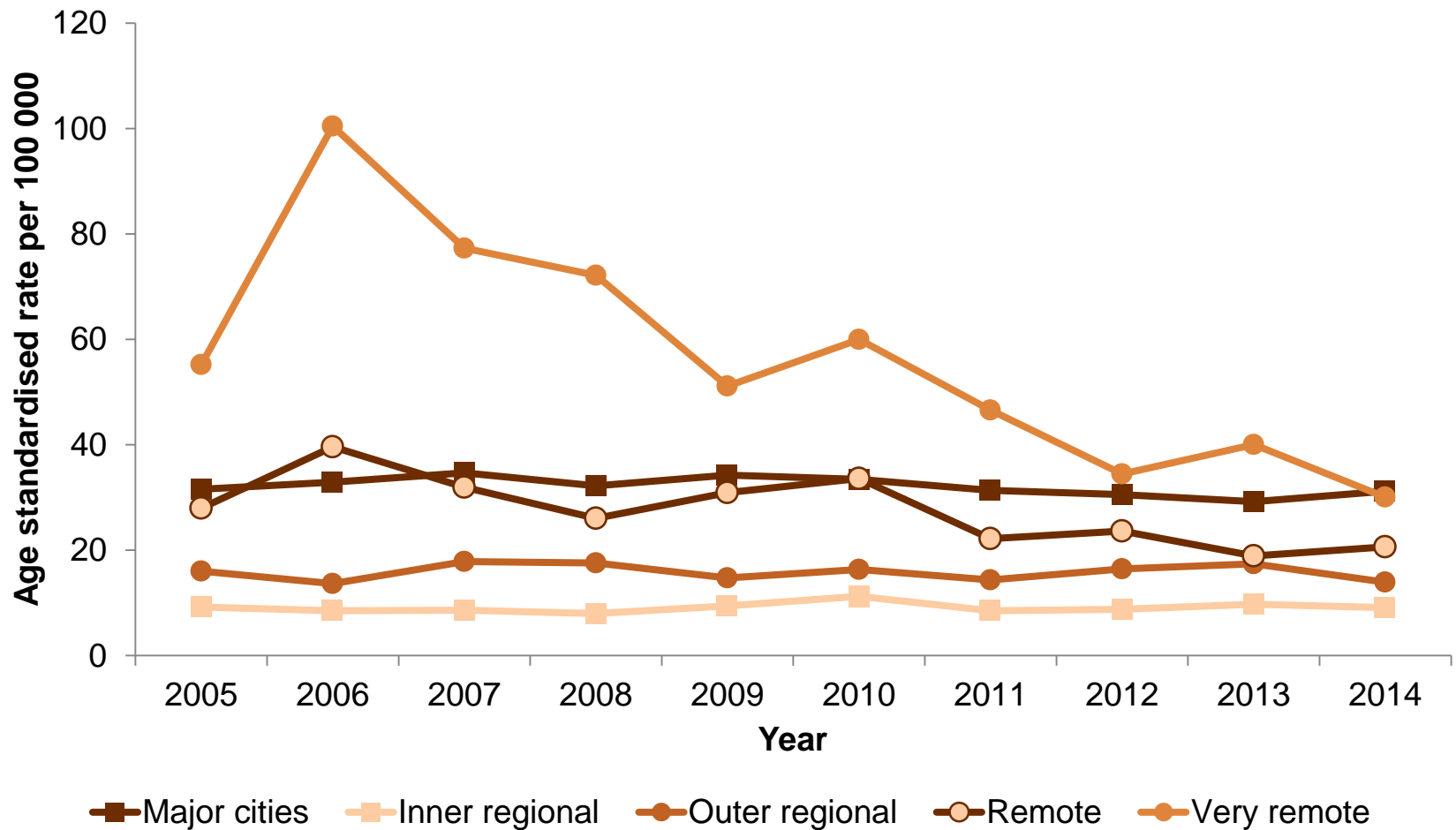


Figure 83: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

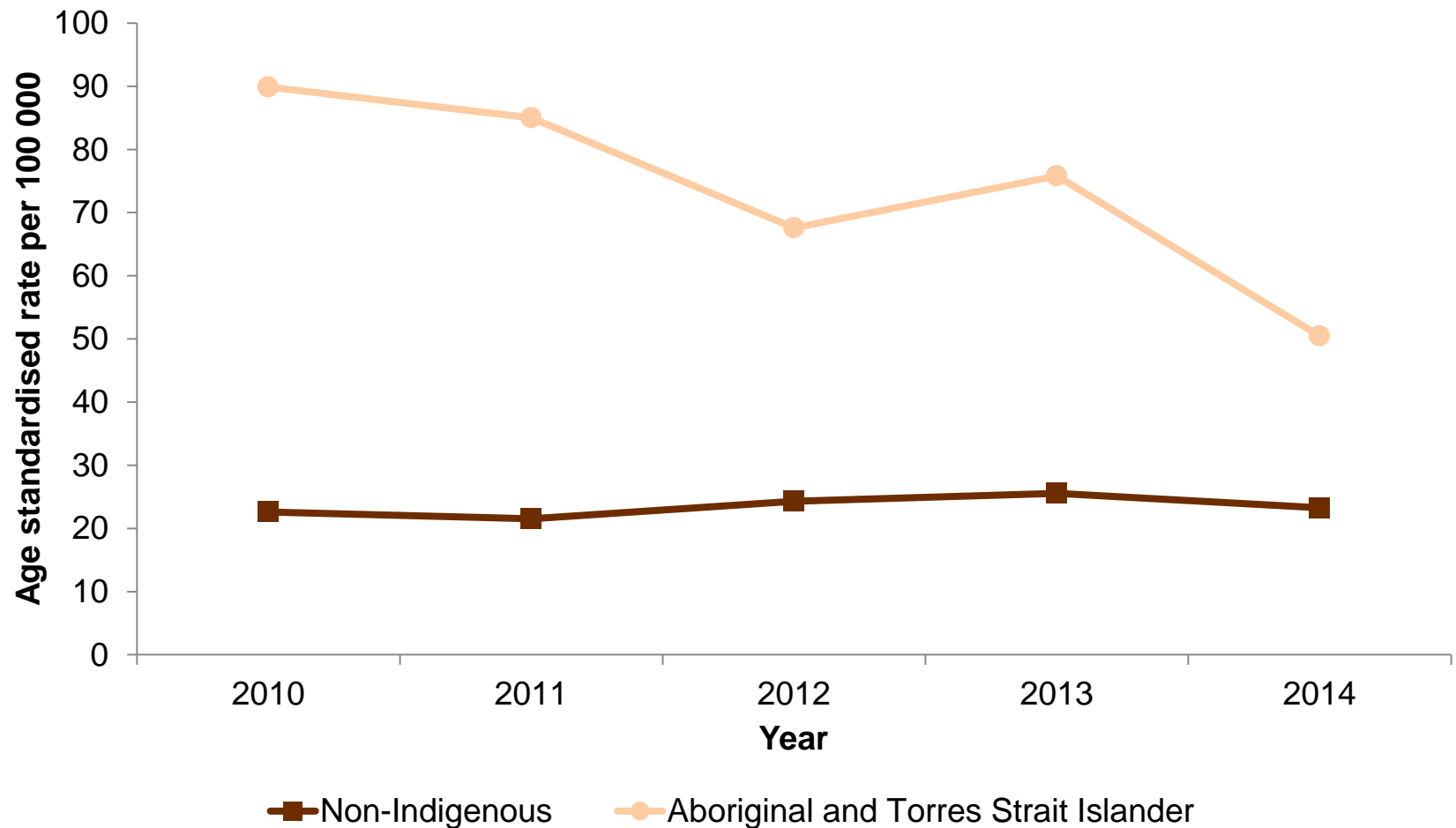
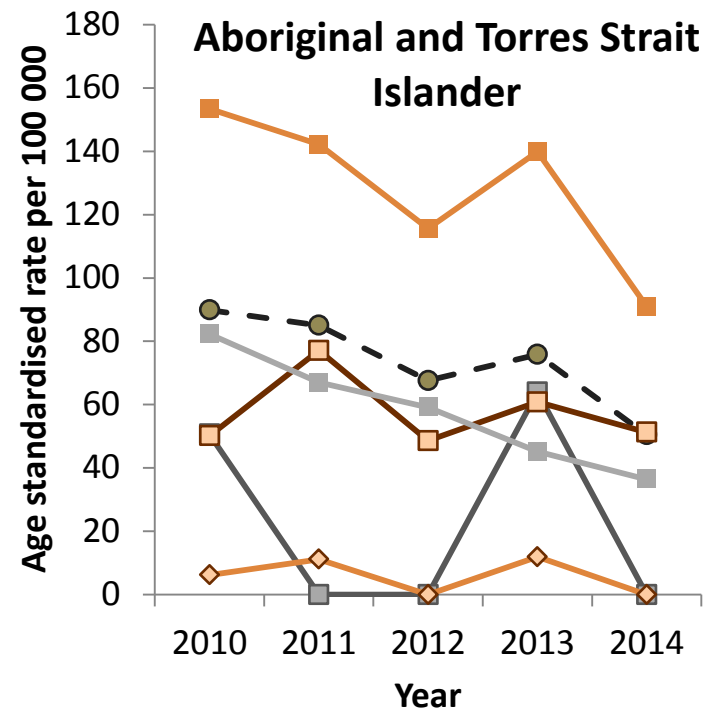
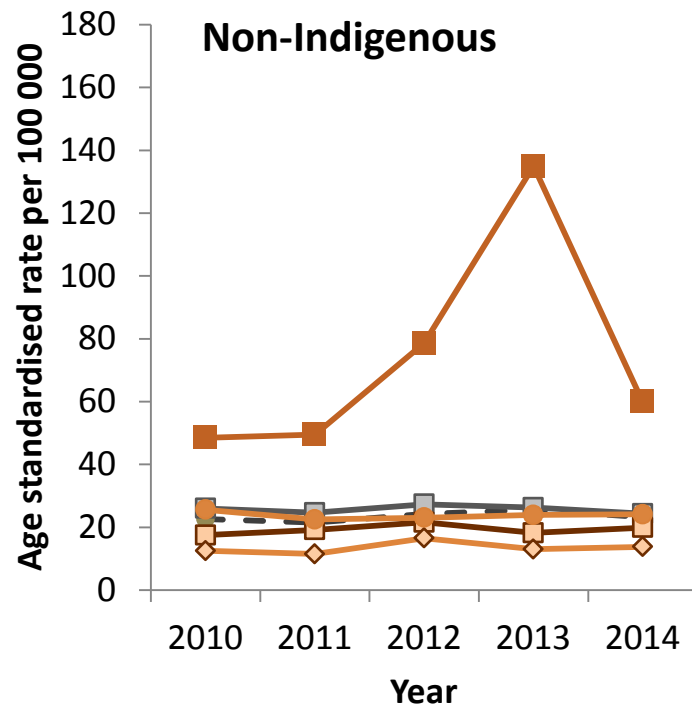


Figure 84: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



-●- National -■- ACT -■- NT
 -■- SA -◇- TAS -●- WA

-●- National -■- ACT -■- NT
 -■- SA -◇- TAS -■- WA

Figure 85: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by sex

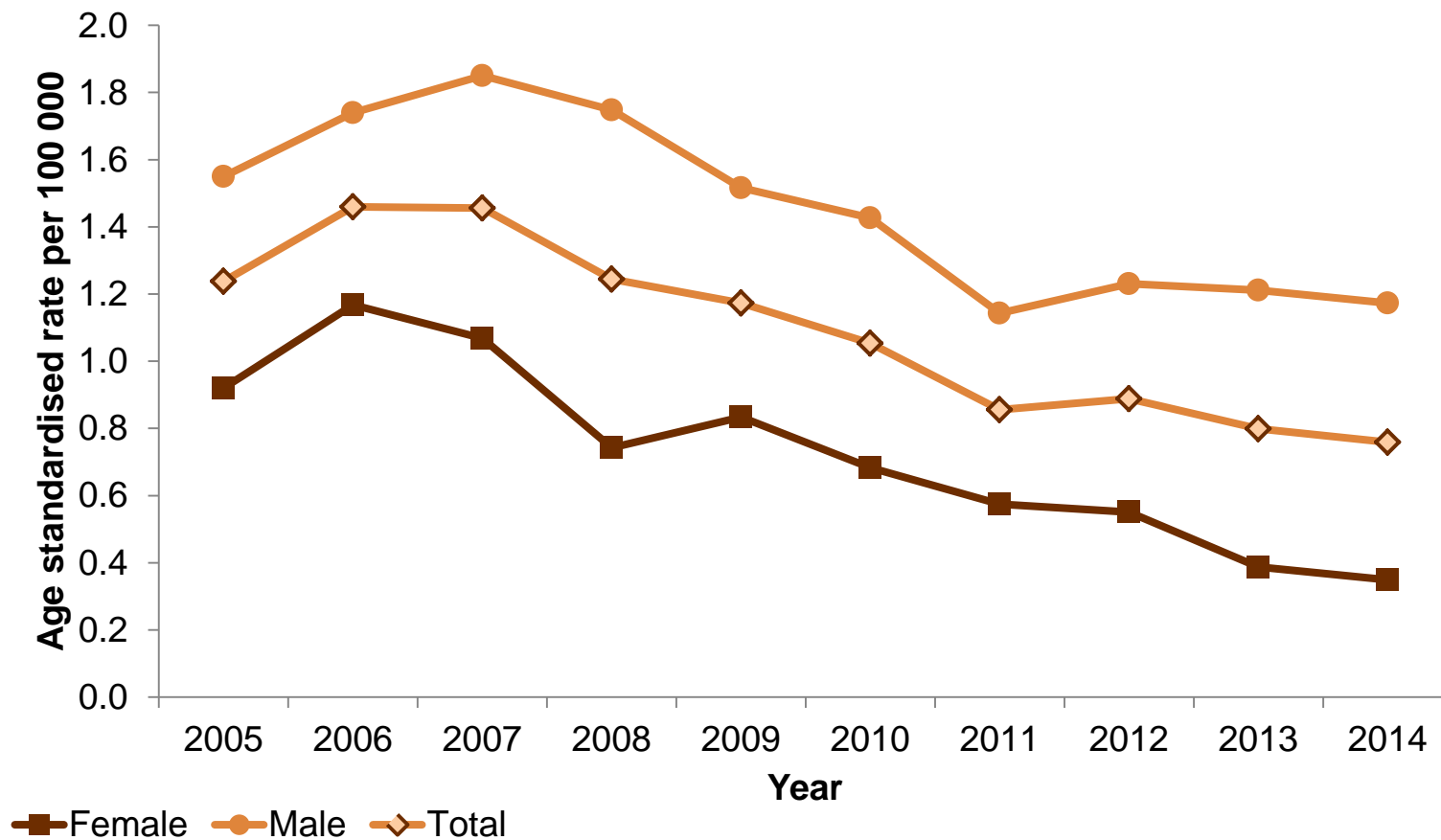


Figure 86: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group

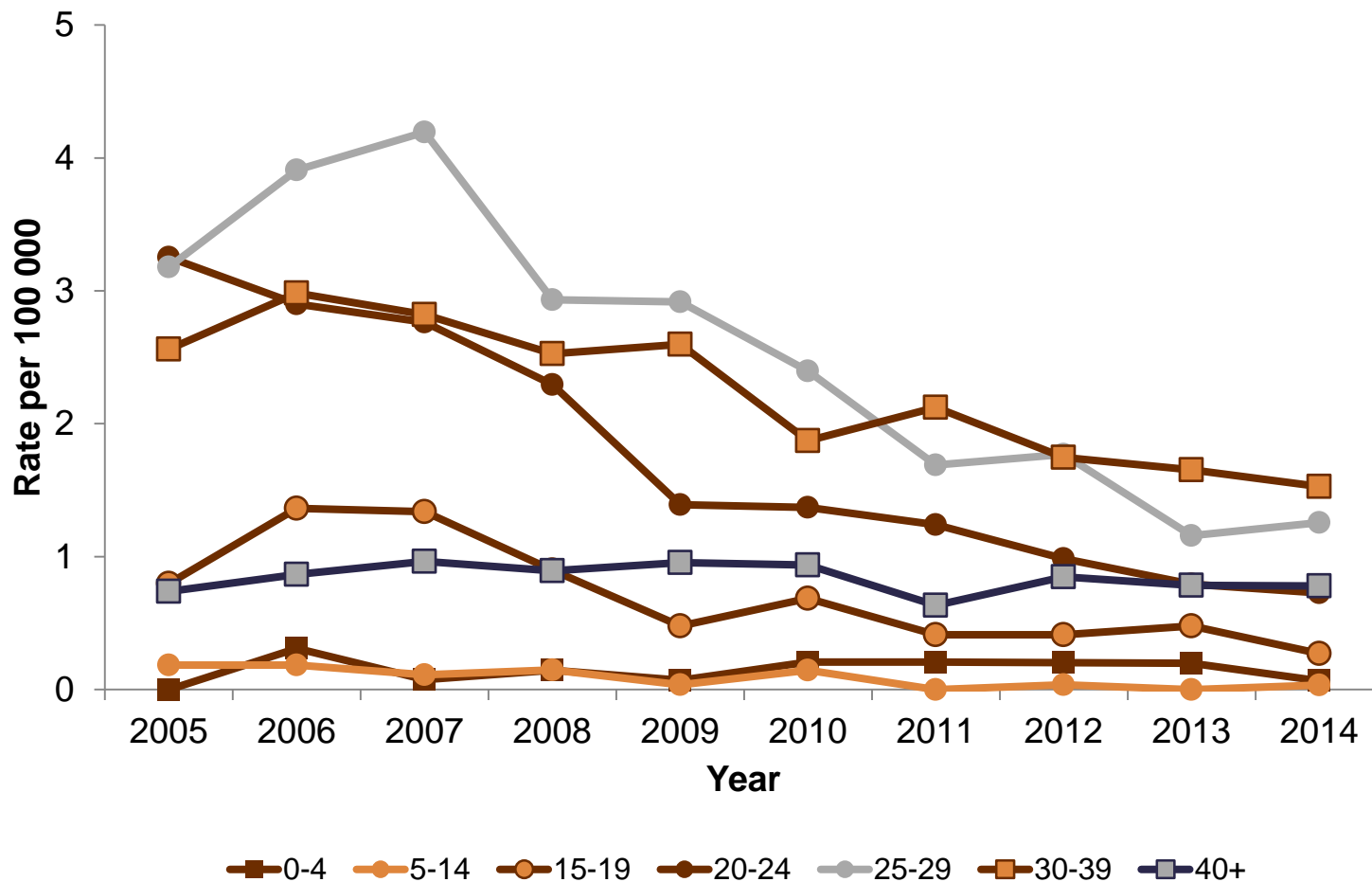


Figure 87: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group and sex (1/2)

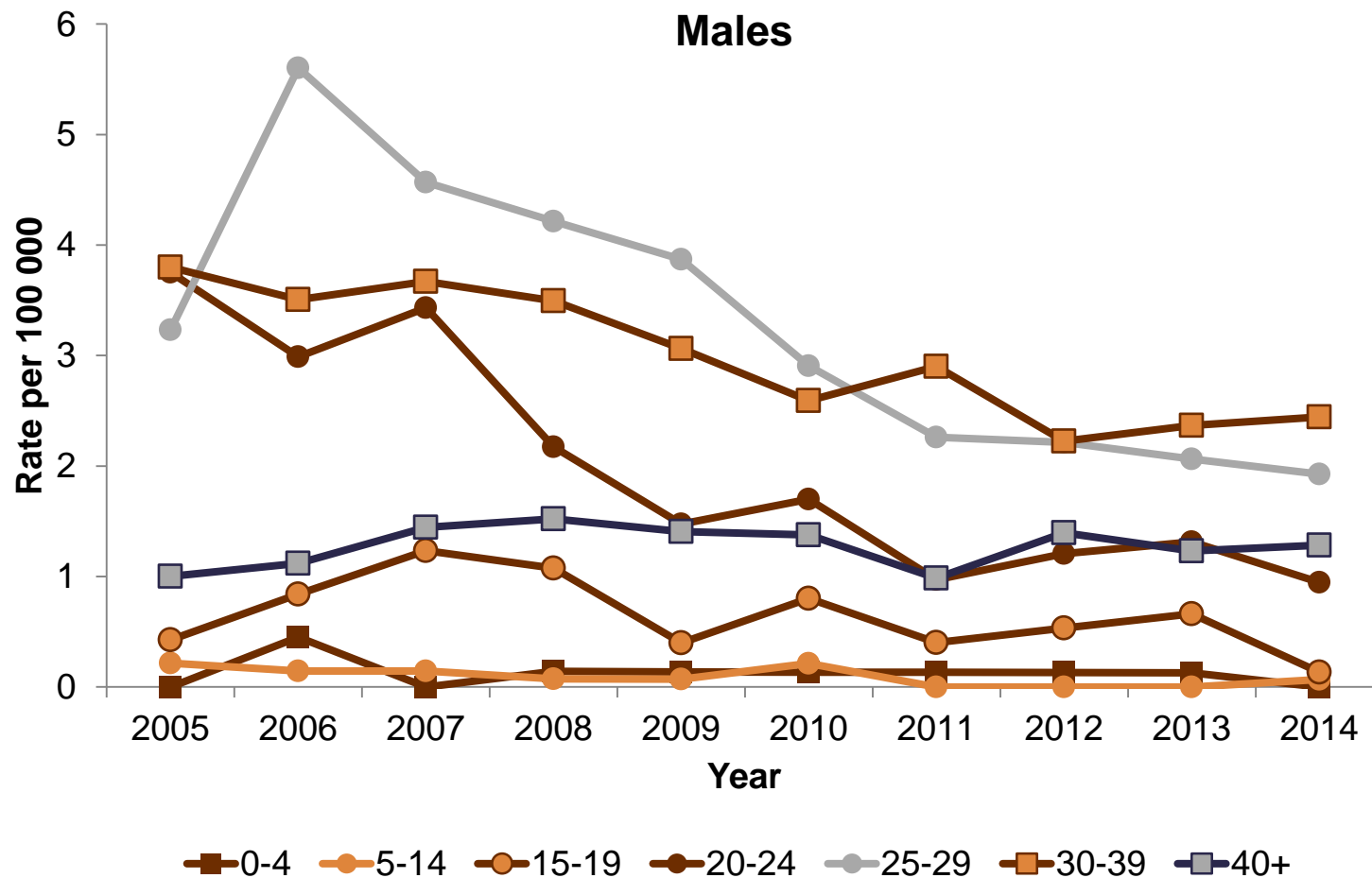


Figure 87: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group and sex (2/2)

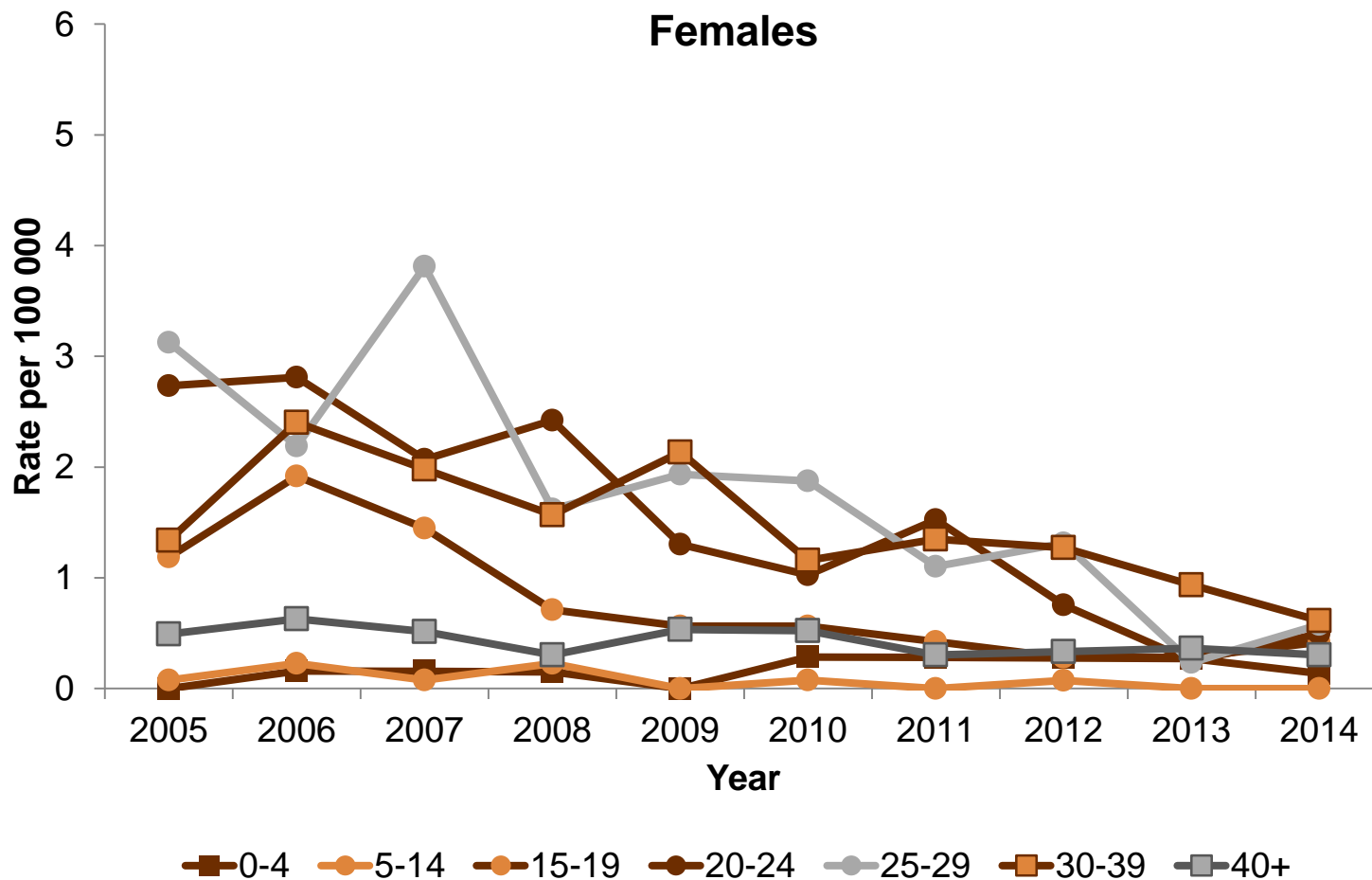


Figure 88: Number of unique patients receiving treatment for hepatitis B, 2013-2014, by quarter

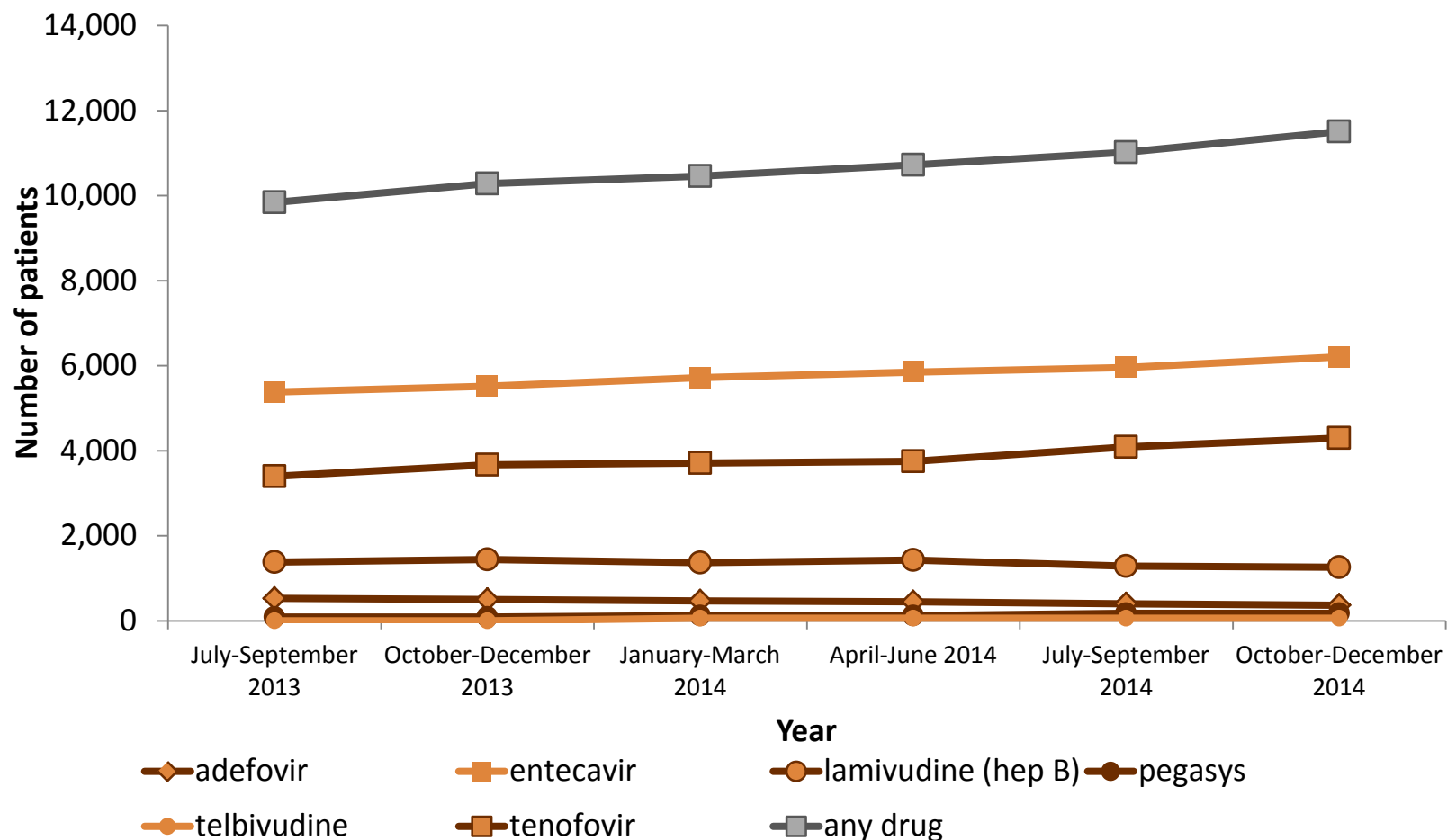


Figure 89: The 2014 chlamydia diagnosis and care cascade in 15-29 year olds

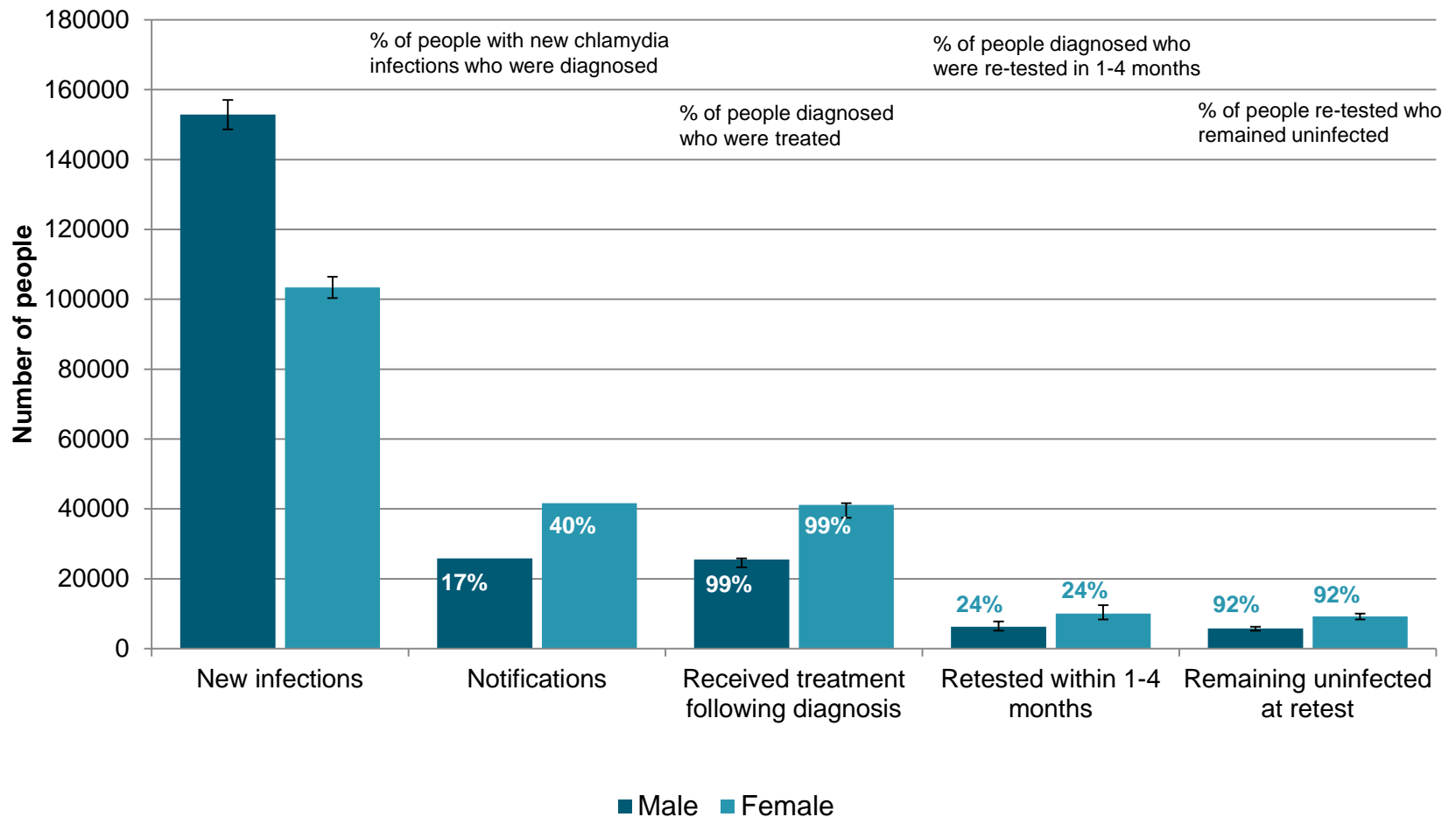


Figure 90: Number of Medicare-rebated chlamydia tests in Australia, 2008-2014

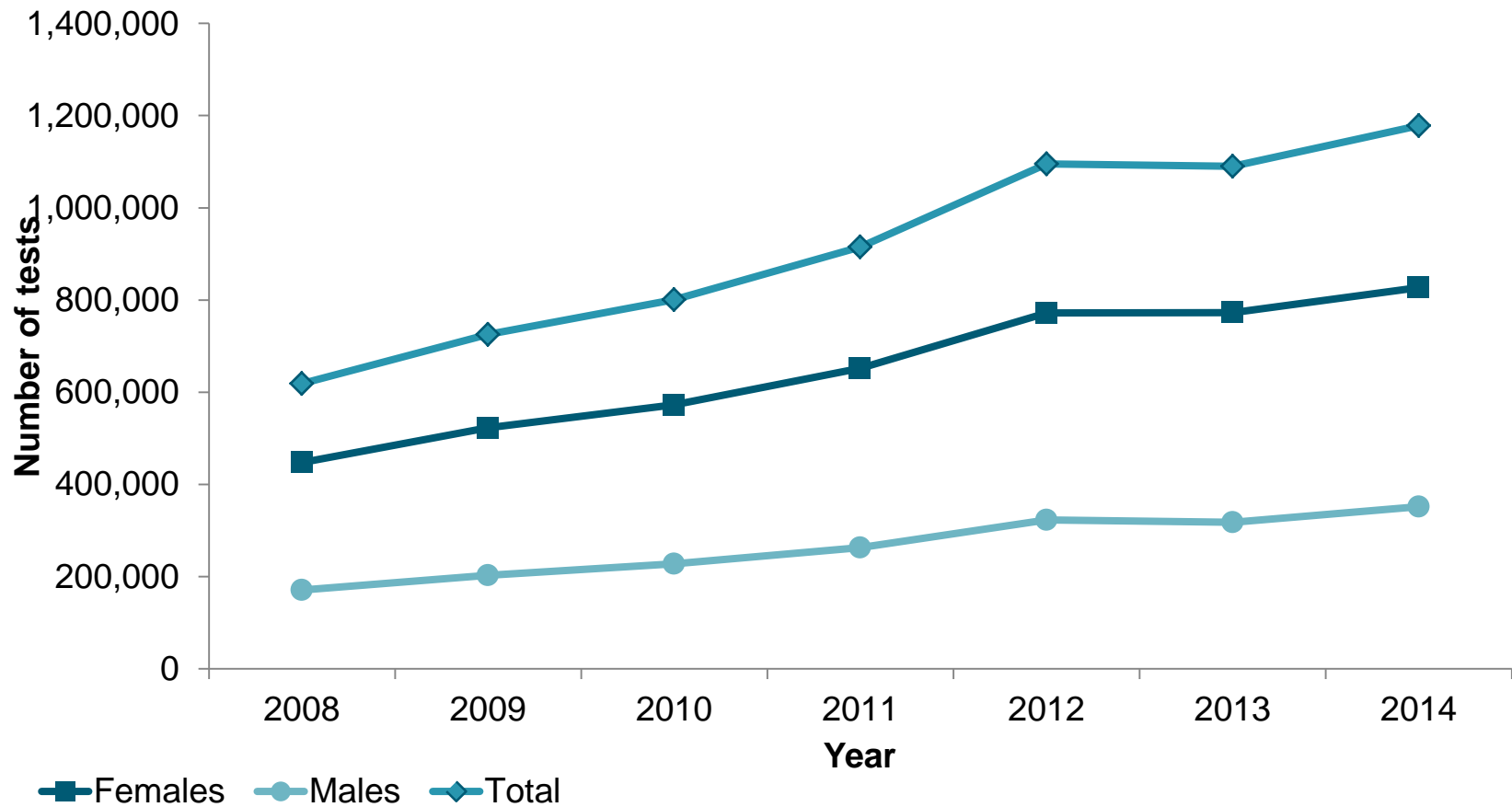


Figure 91: Number of Medicare-rebated chlamydia tests in Australia, 2008-2014, by age group

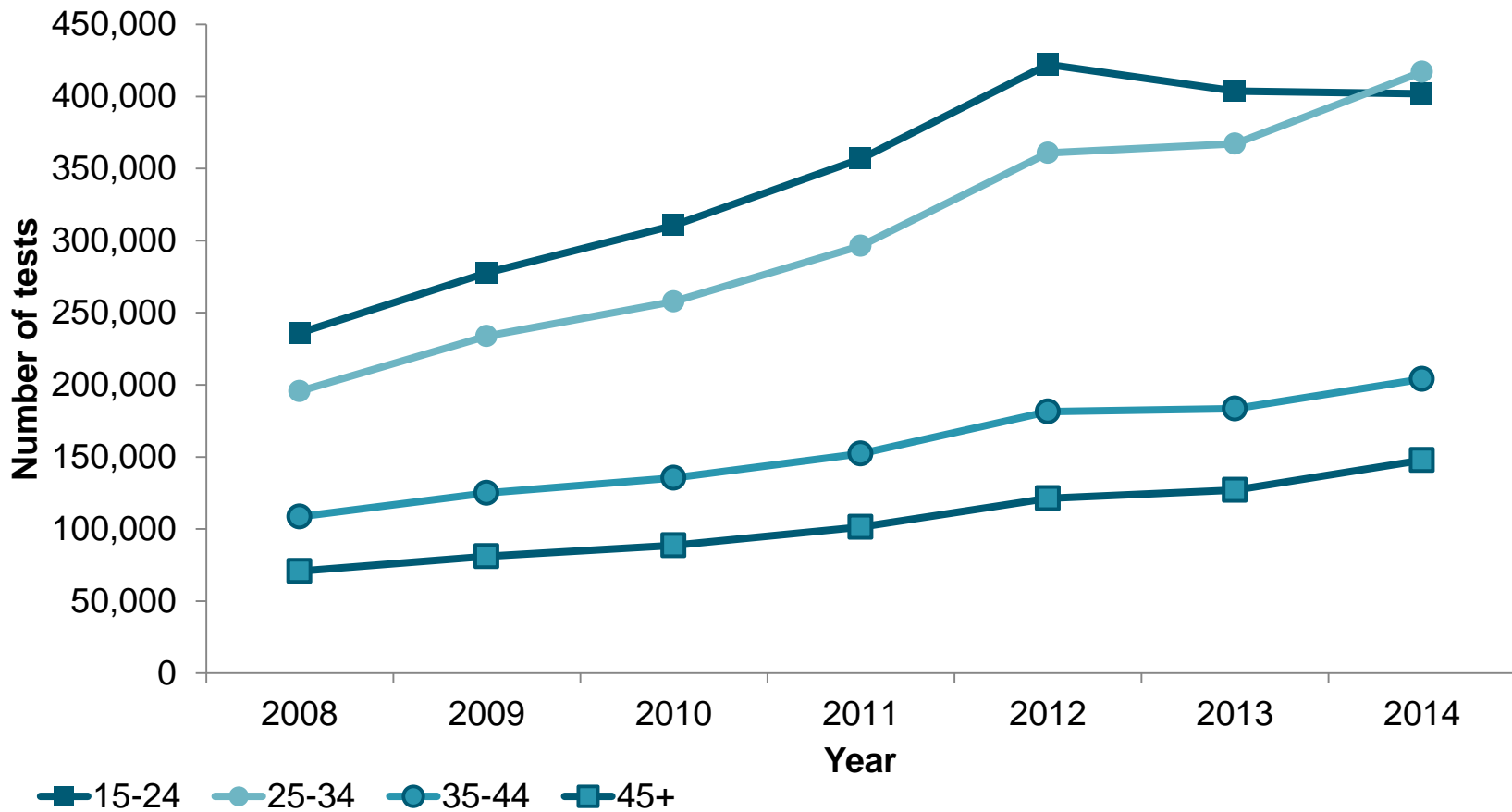


Figure 92: Proportion of people attending sexual health clinics and general practice clinics tested for chlamydia in a year, 2011-2014

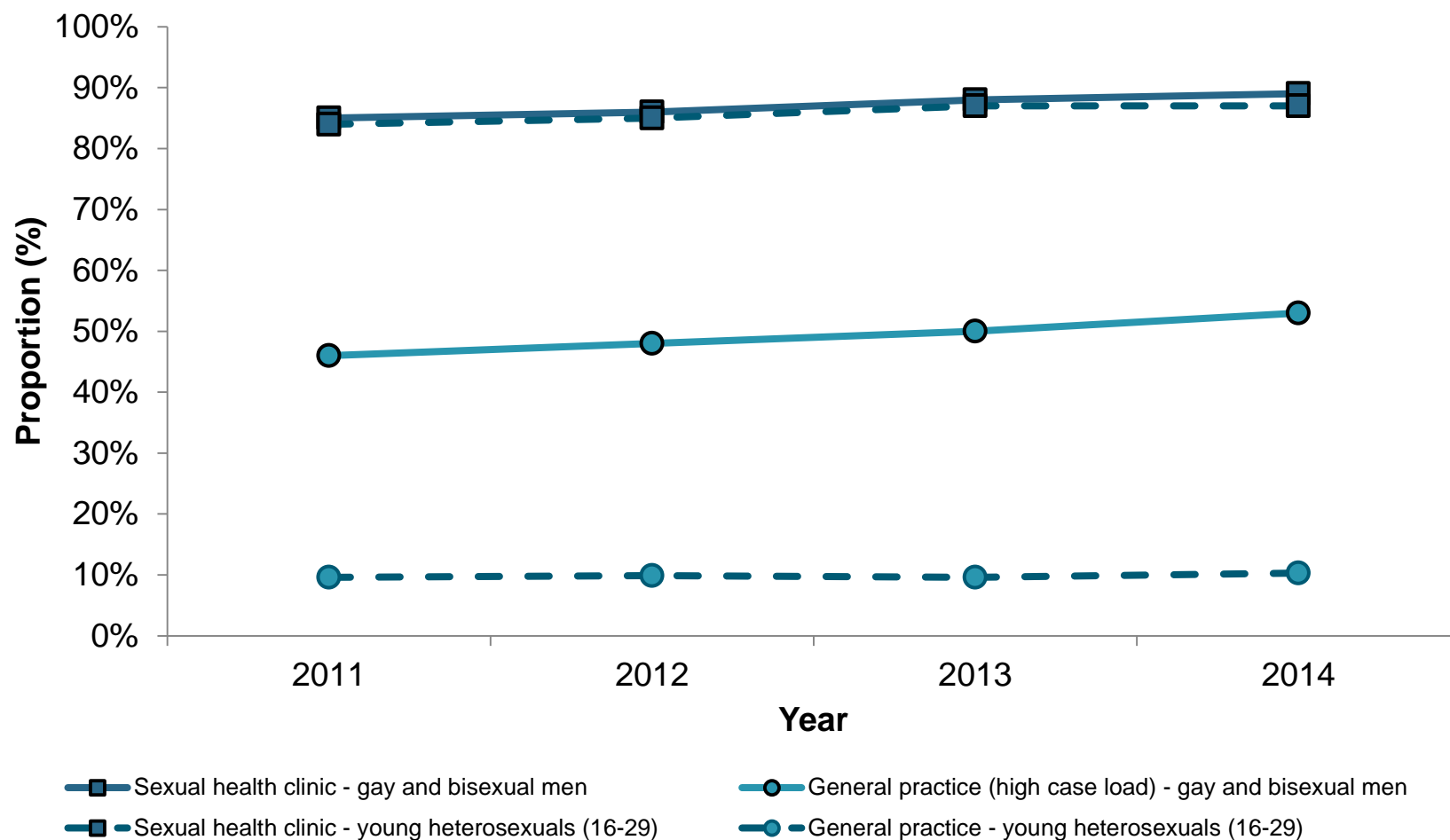


Figure 93: Proportion of people attending sexual health clinics and general practice clinics tested for gonorrhoea in a year, 2011-2014

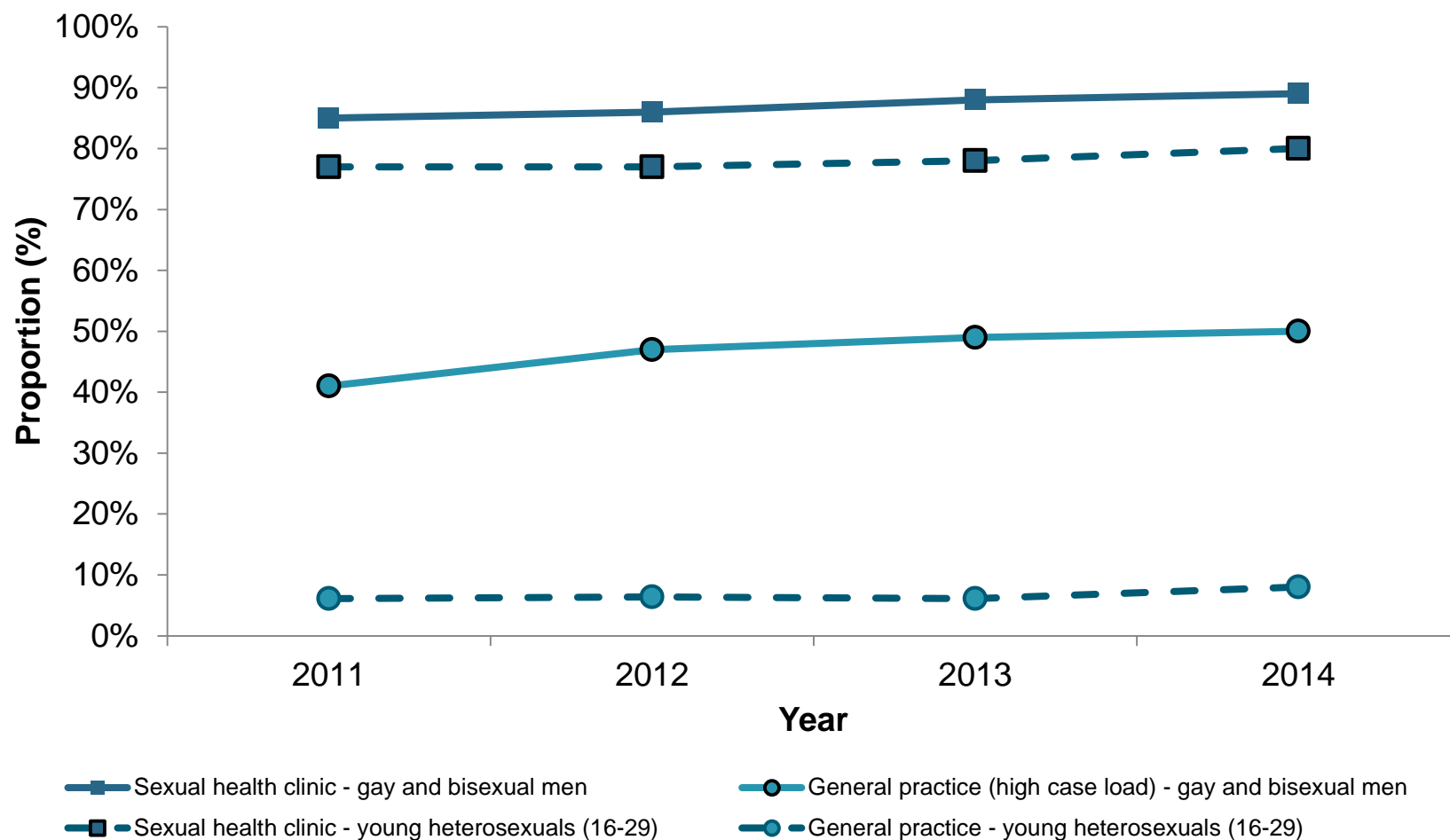


Figure 94: Proportion of people attending sexual health clinics and general practice clinics tested for syphilis in a year, 2011-2014

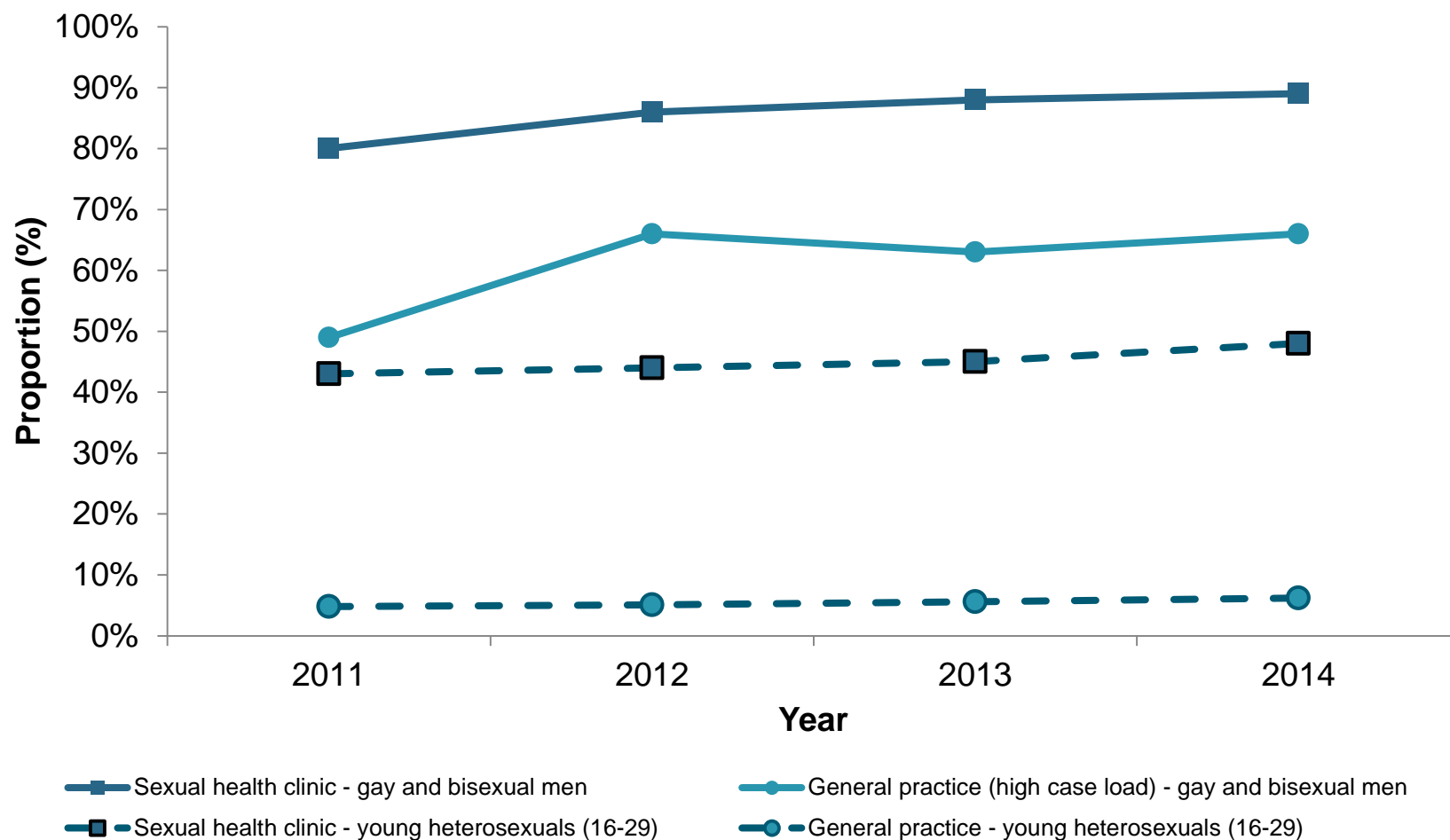


Figure 95: Proportion of sexual health clinic attendees tested for chlamydia in a year, 2011-2014

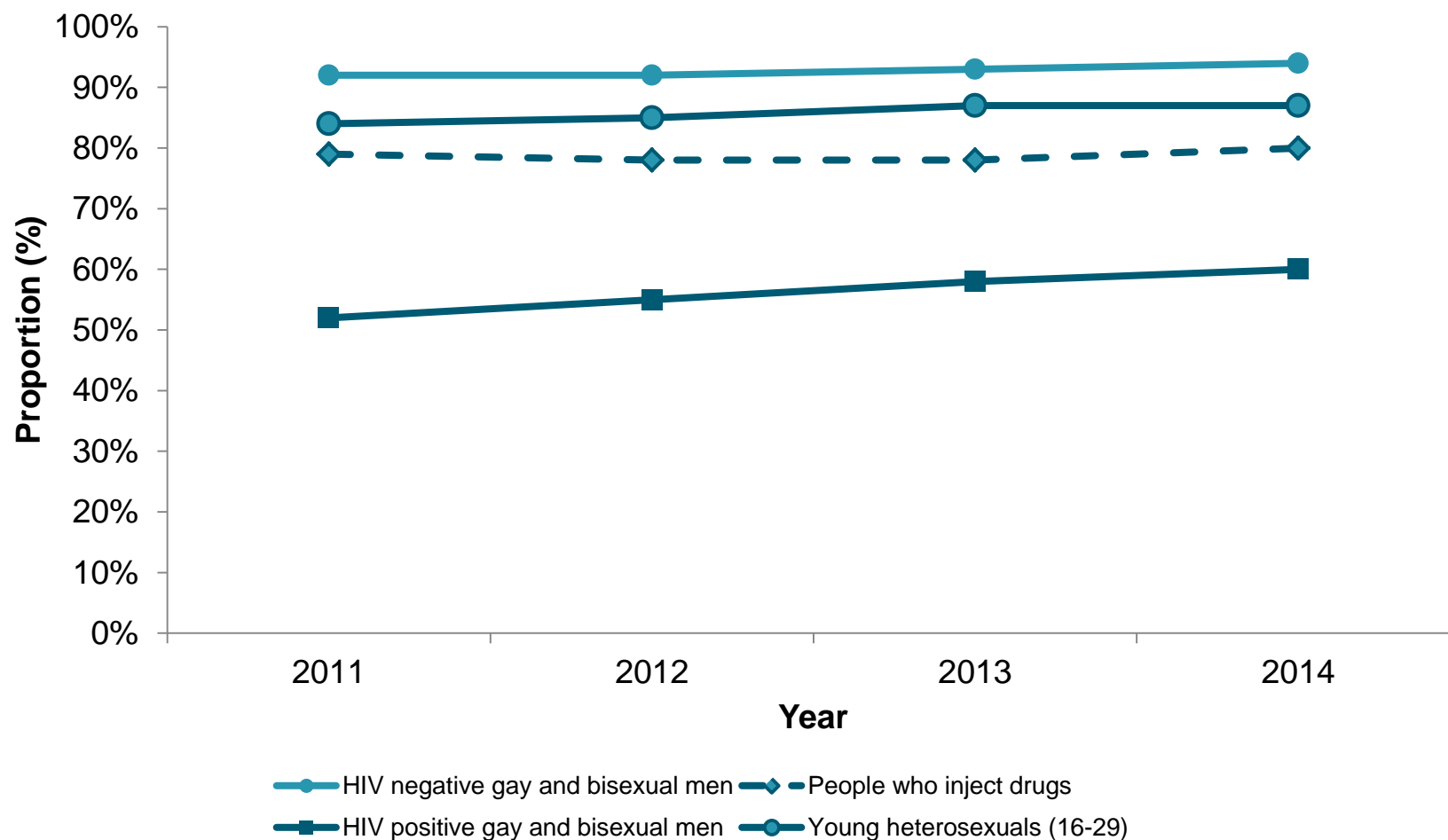


Figure 96: Proportion of sexual health clinic attendees tested for gonorrhoea in a year, by select population, 2011-2014

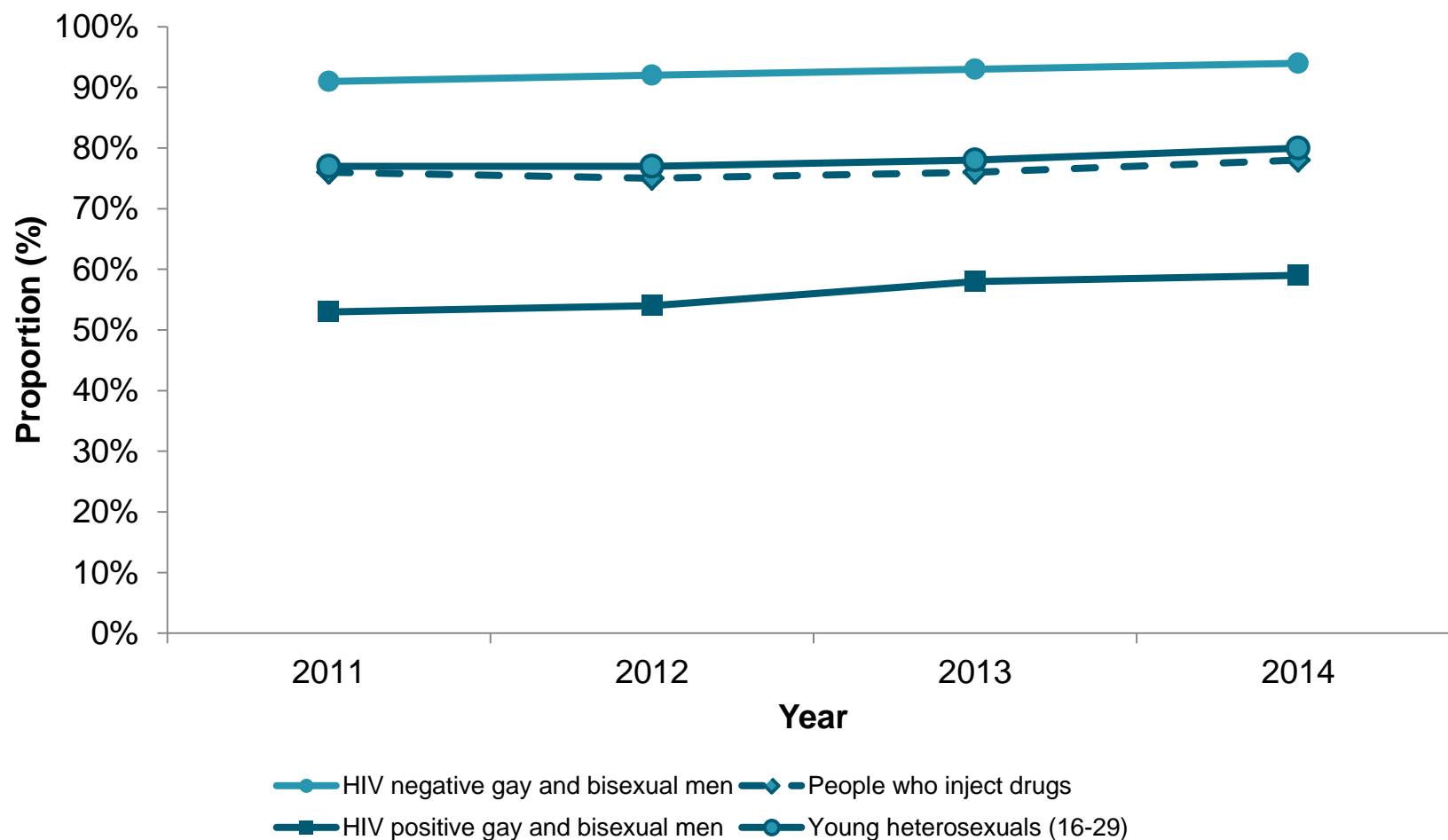


Figure 97: Proportion of sexual health clinic attendees tested for syphilis in a year, by select population, 2011-2014

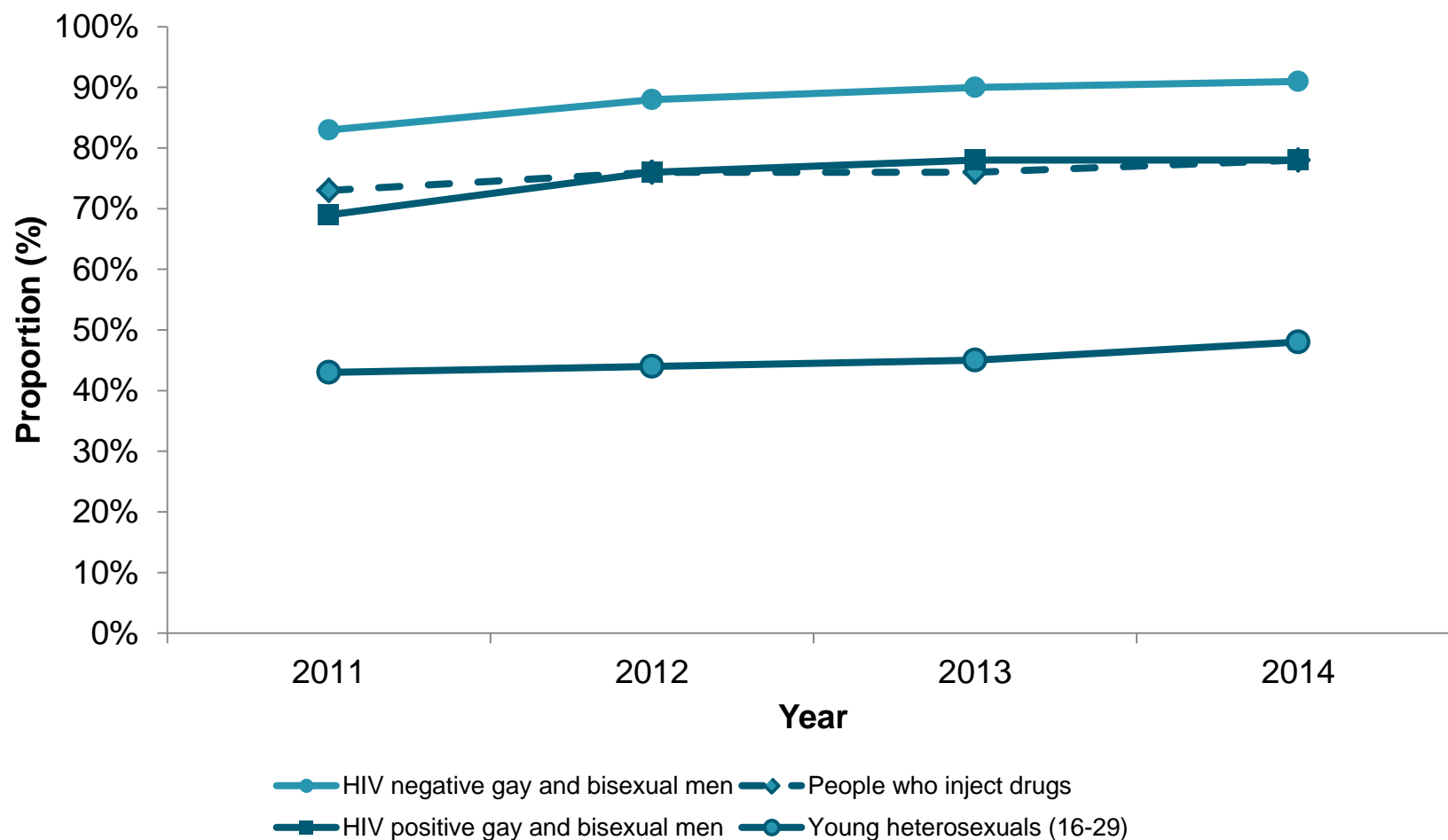


Figure 98: Testing for four different infections (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and where indicated HIV) in a year: sexual health clinic attendees, 2011-2014

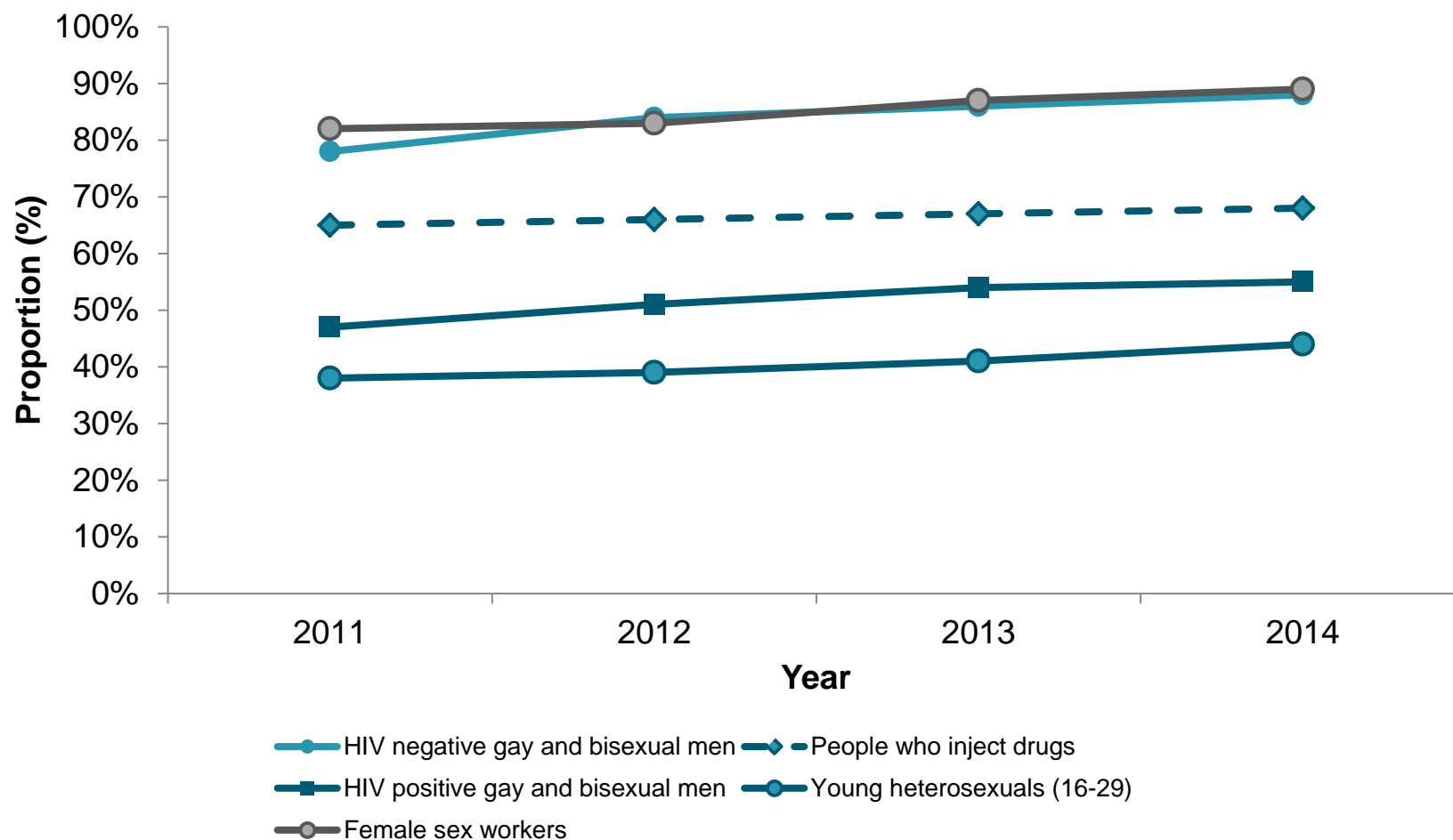


Figure 99: Testing for four different infections (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and where indicated HIV) in a year:
sexual health clinic and general practice attendees, 2011-2014

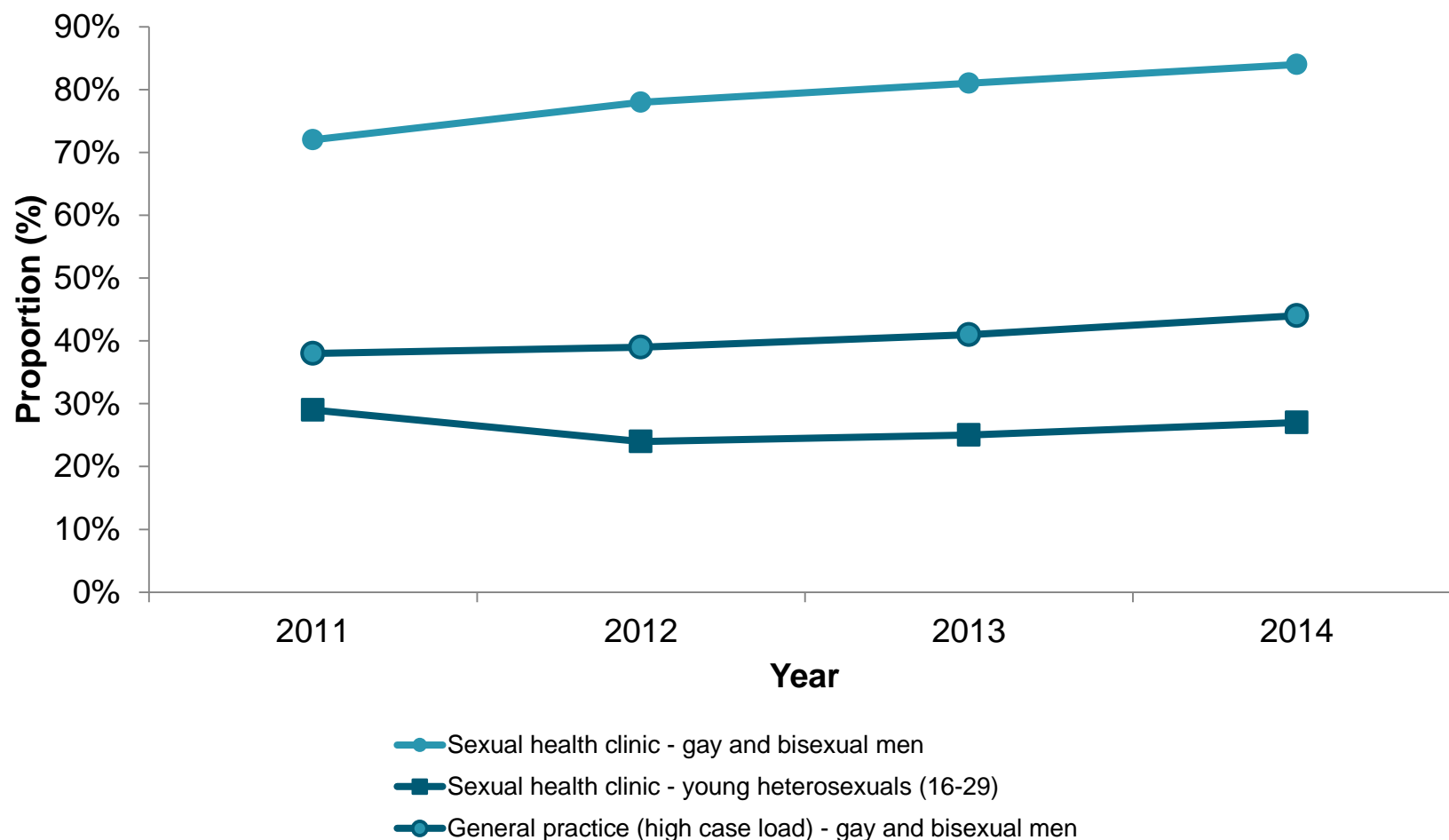


Figure 100: Gay men who reported having at least four samples collected for STI testing (anal swab, throat swab, penile swab, urine, blood test) in the 12 month prior to the survey: 2005-2014

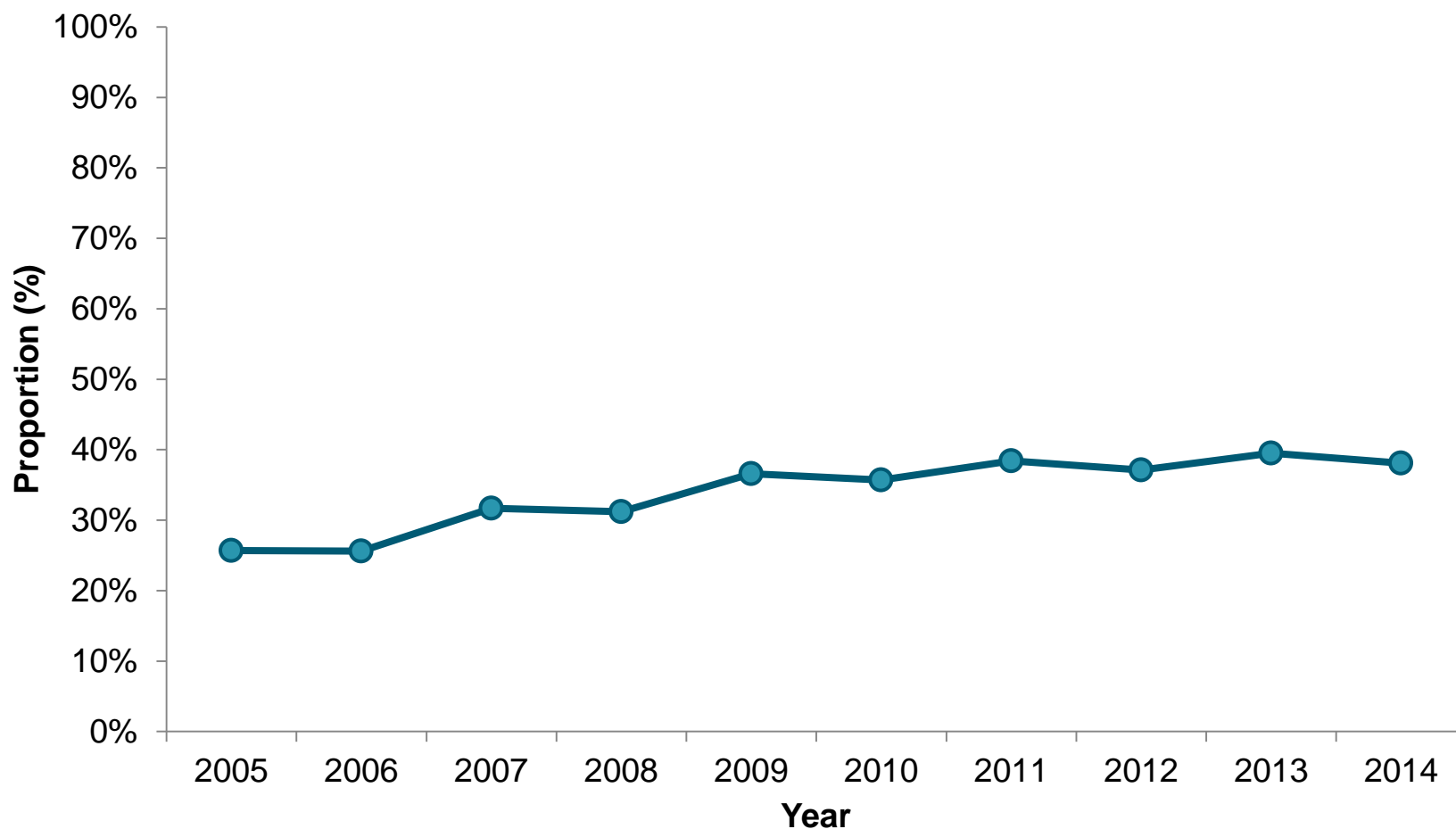


Figure 101: Repeat comprehensive screen (within 13 months) of sexual health clinic and general practice attendees, by select population

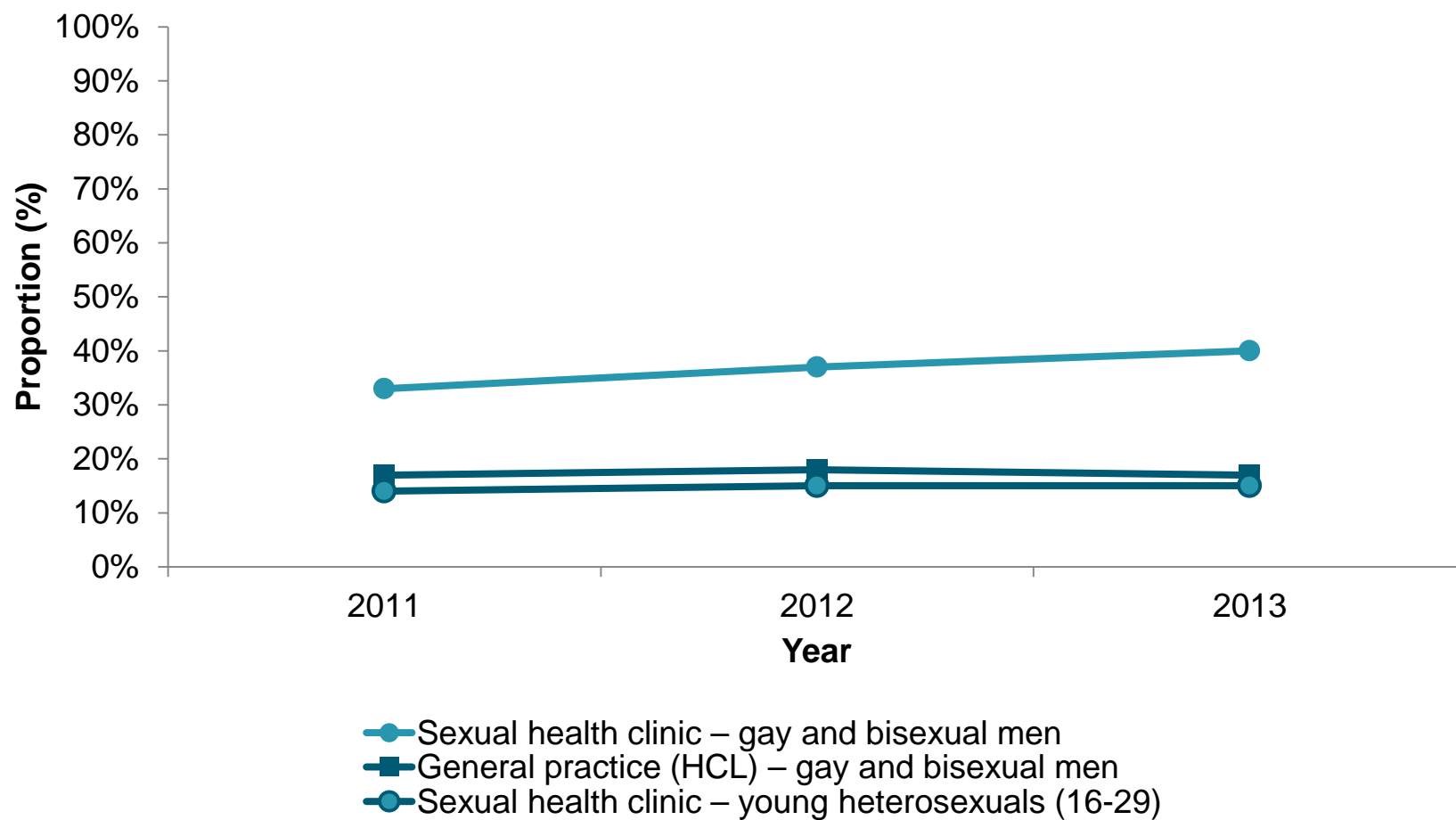


Figure 102: Repeat comprehensive screen (within 13 months) of sexual health clinic attendees, 2011-2013, by select population

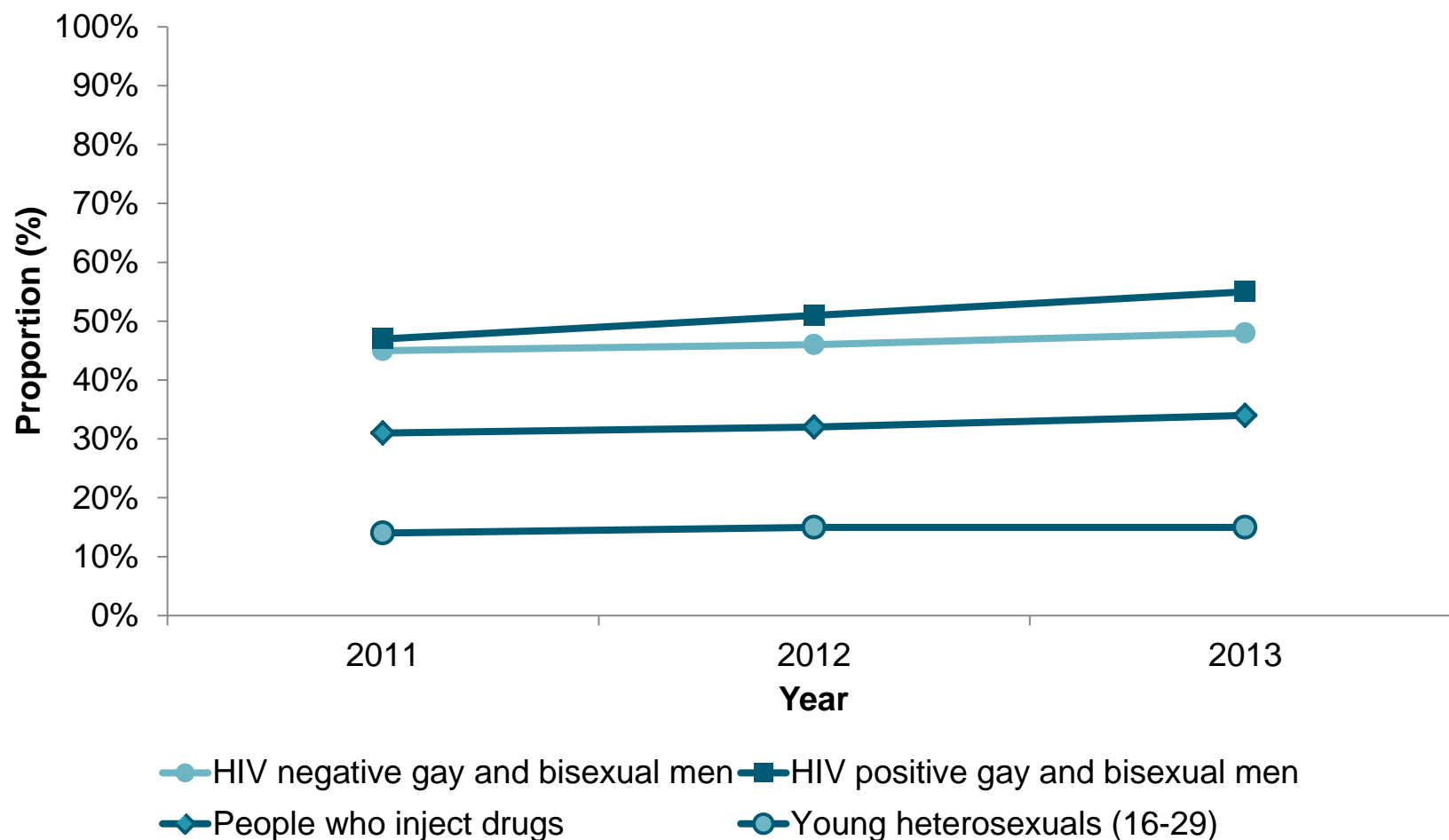


Figure 103: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and sex

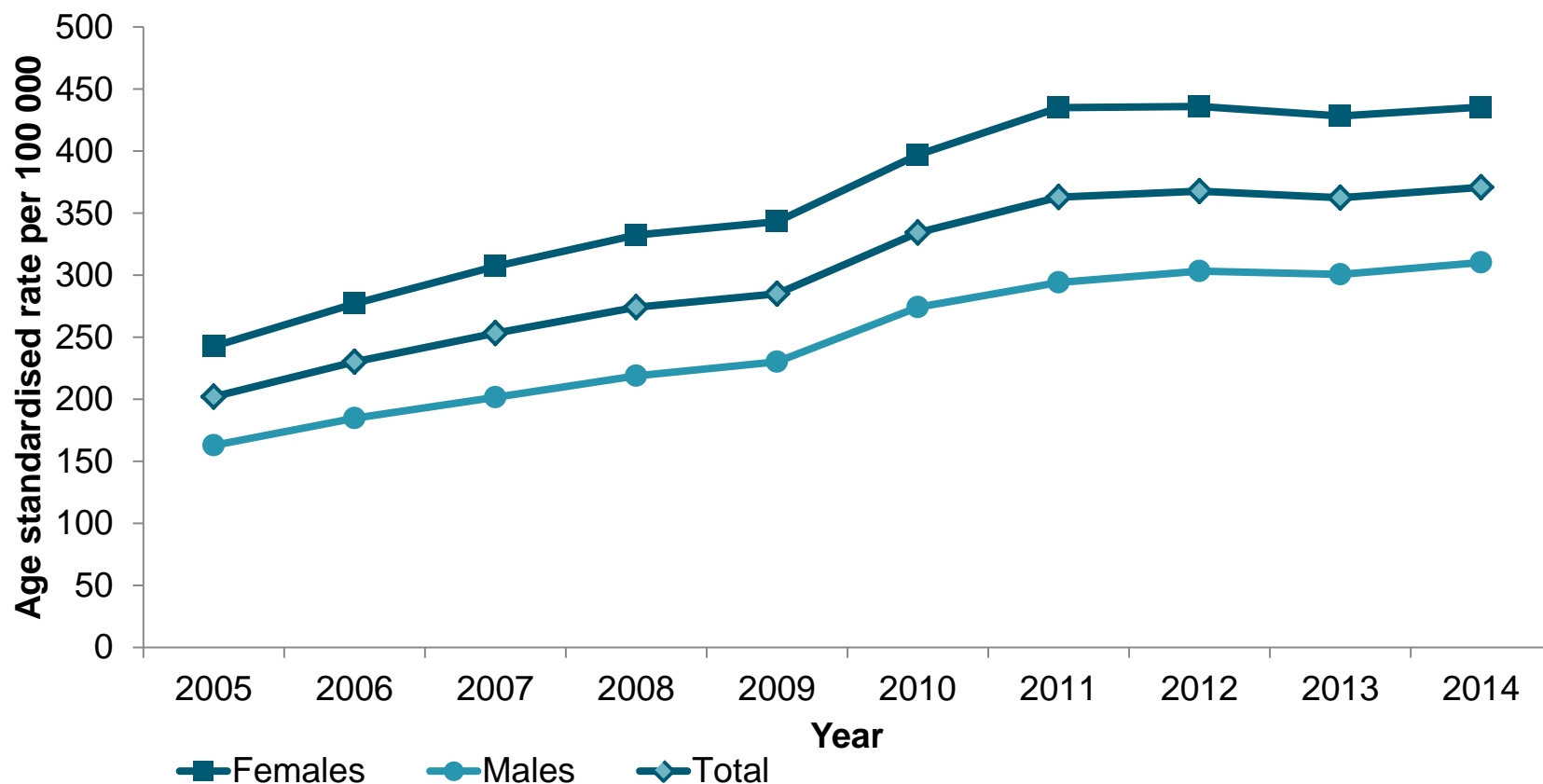


Figure 104: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group

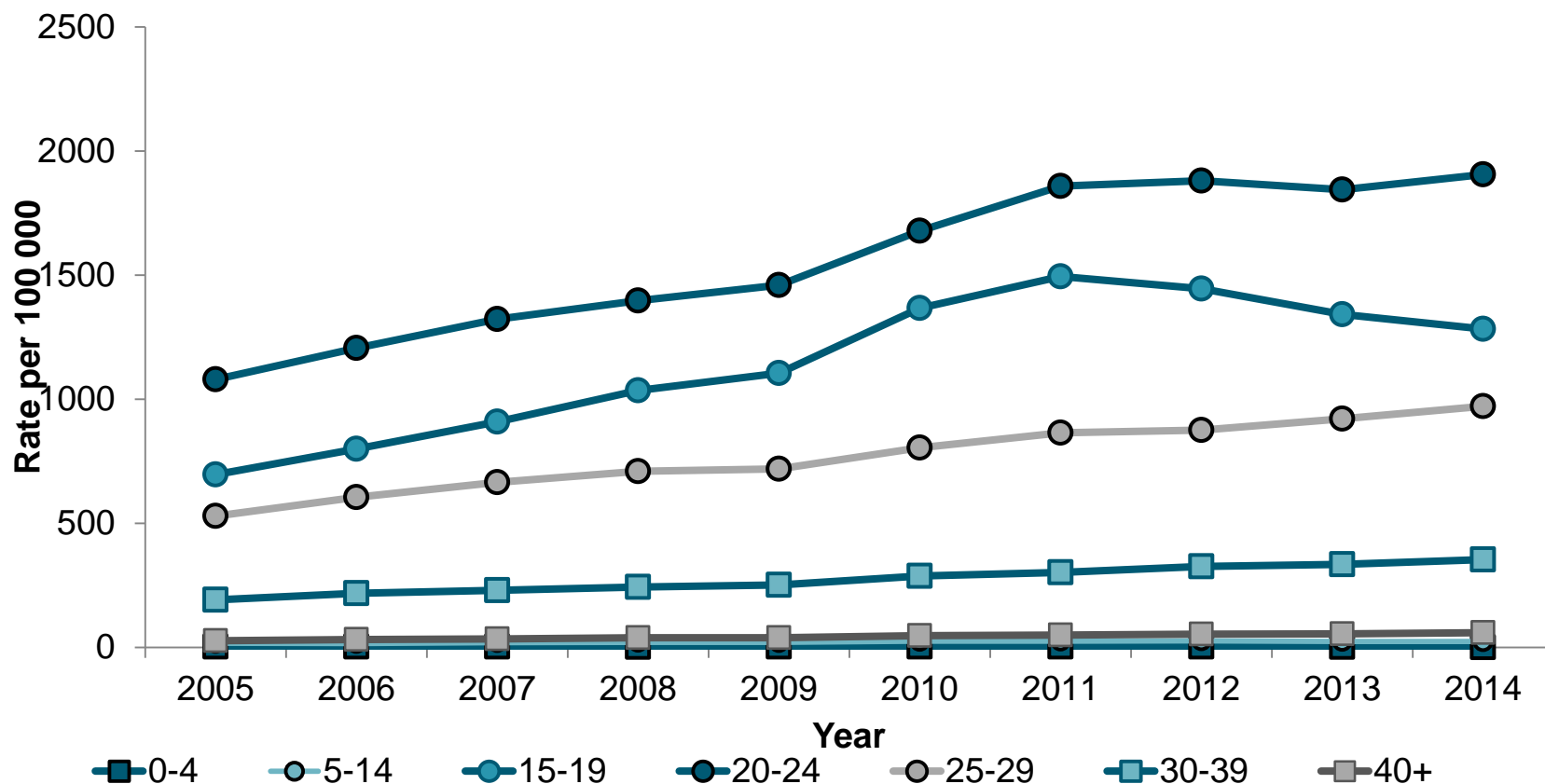


Figure 105: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, males

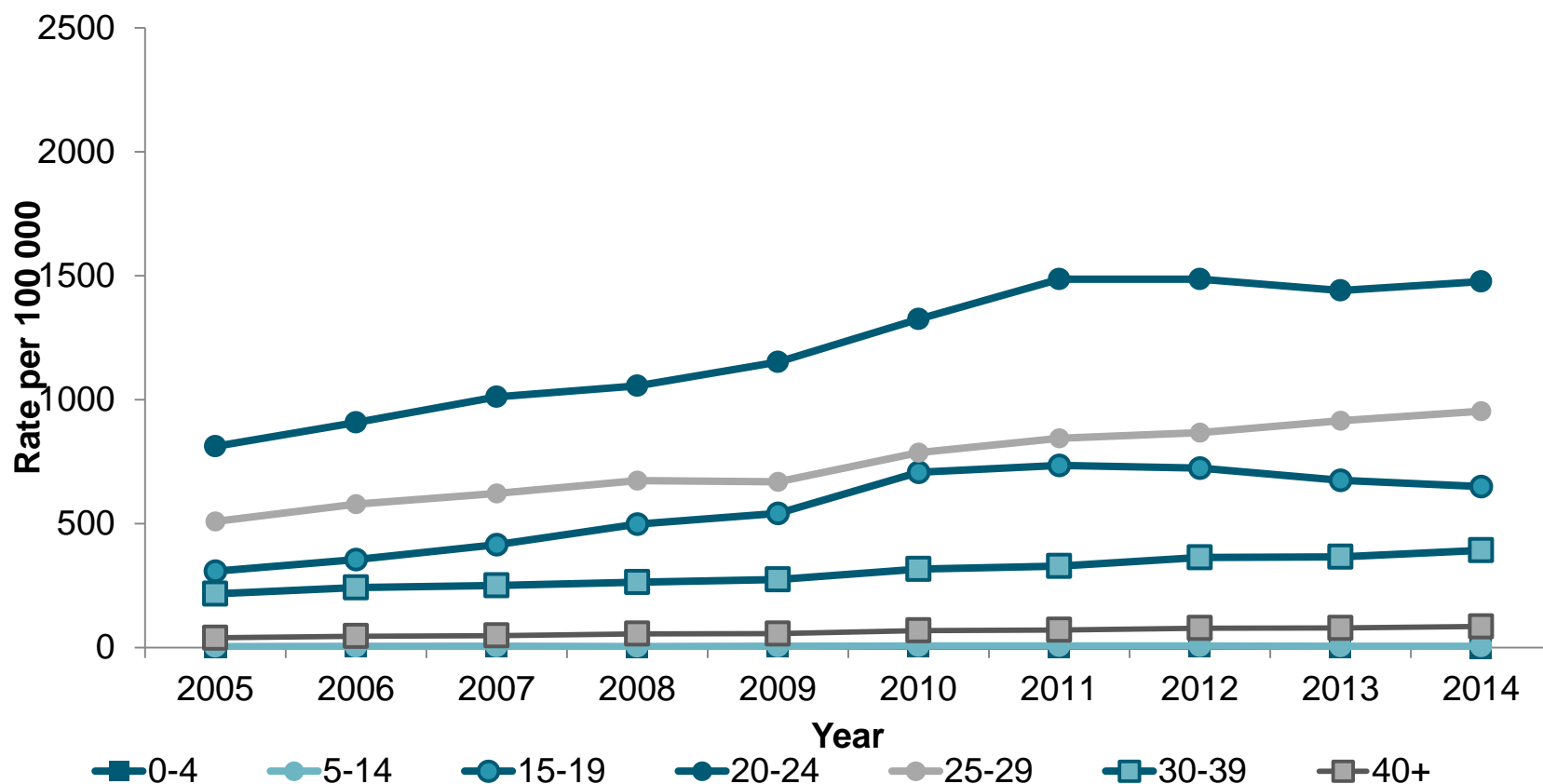


Figure 106: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, females

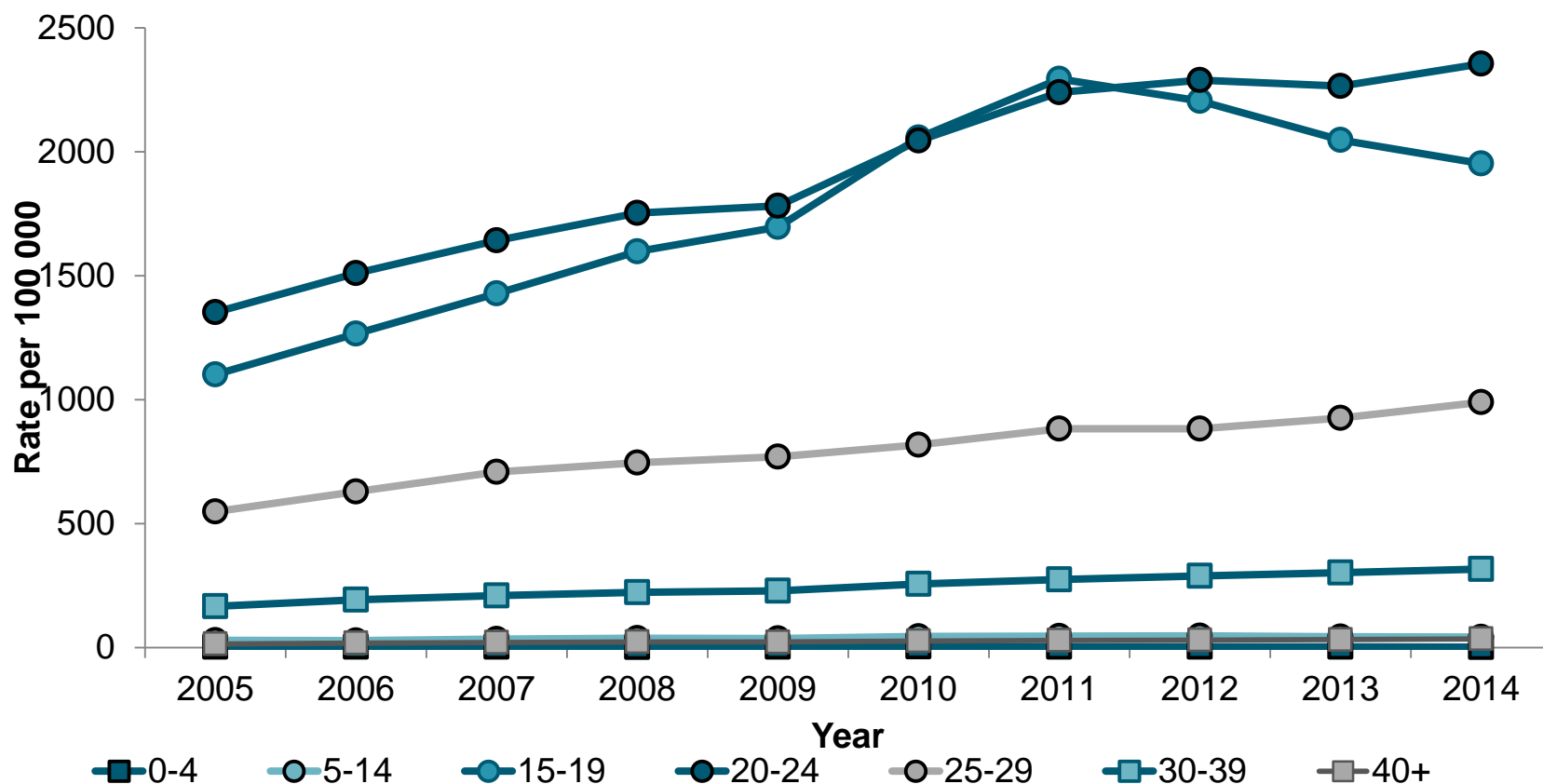


Figure 107: Chlamydia positivity, 2008-2014, by sex

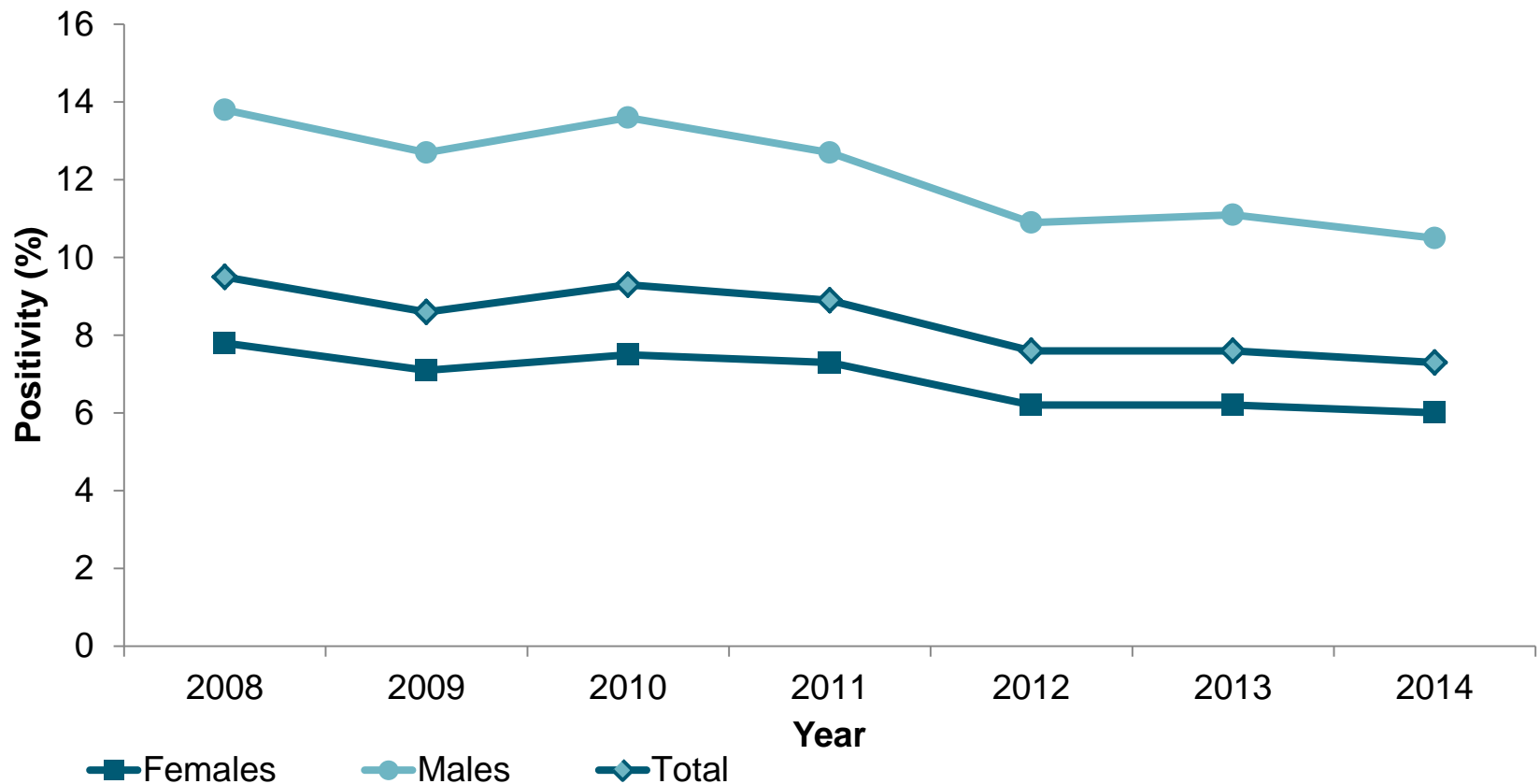


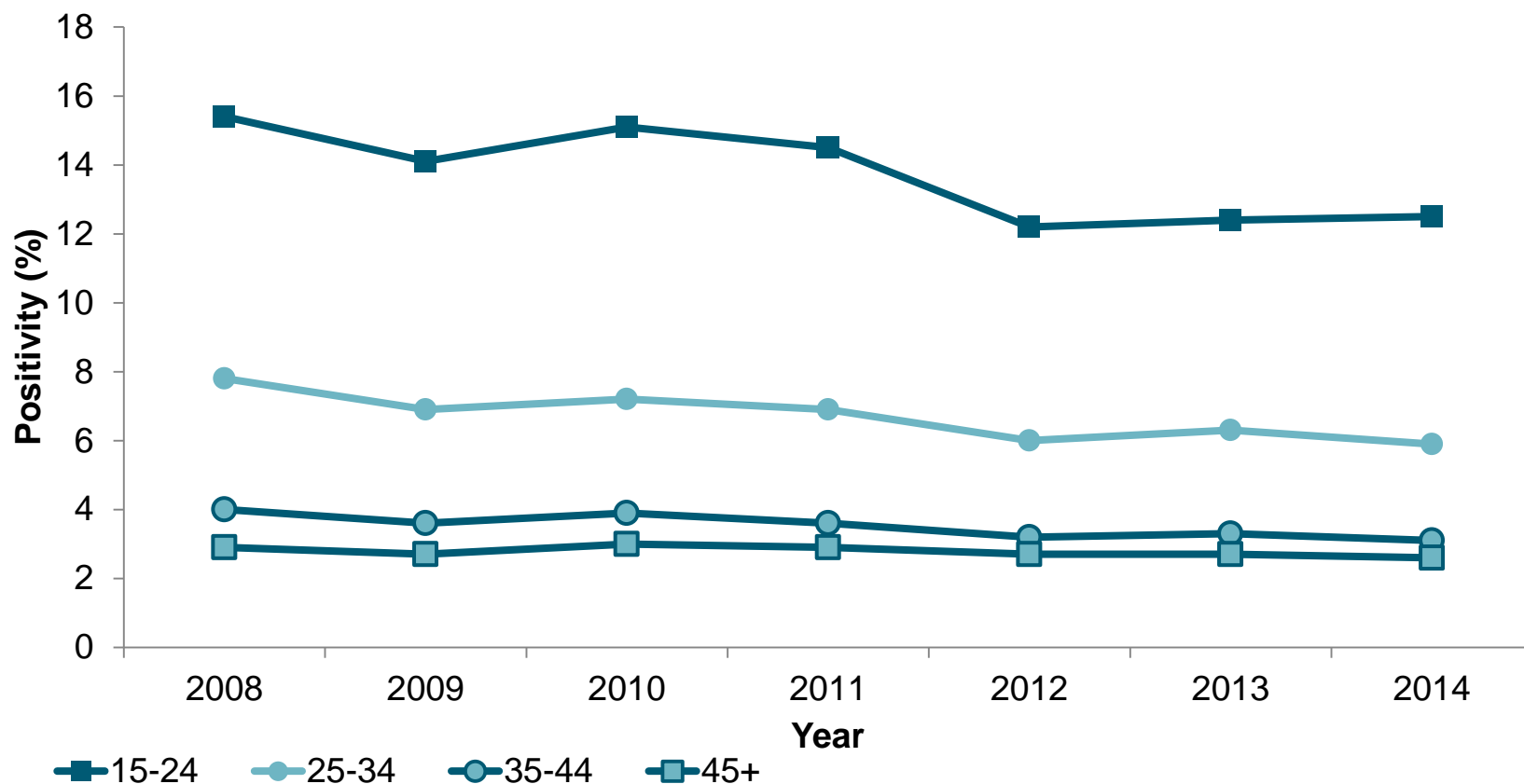
Figure 108: Chlamydia positivity, 2008-2014, by age group

Figure 109: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

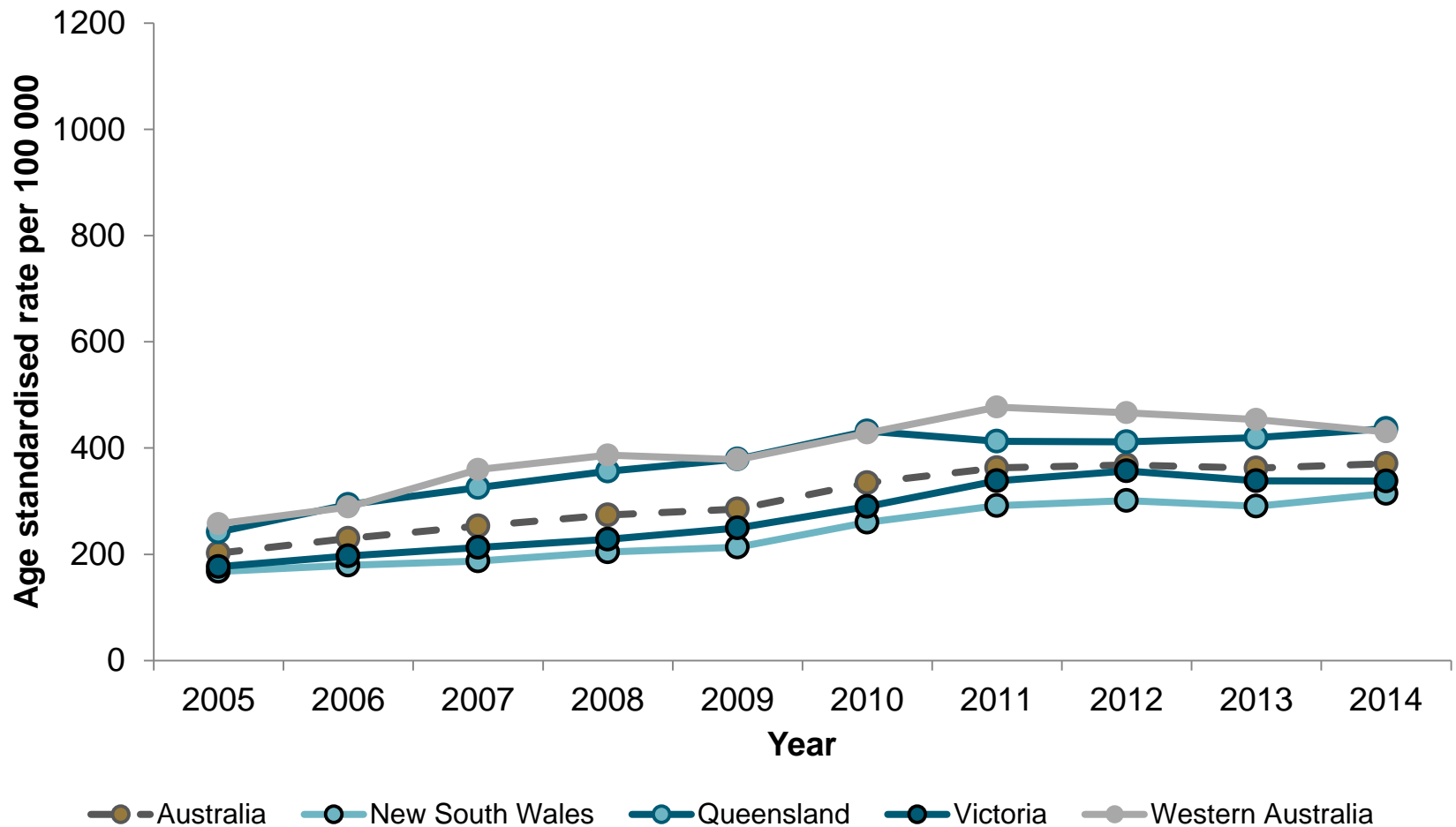


Figure 109: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

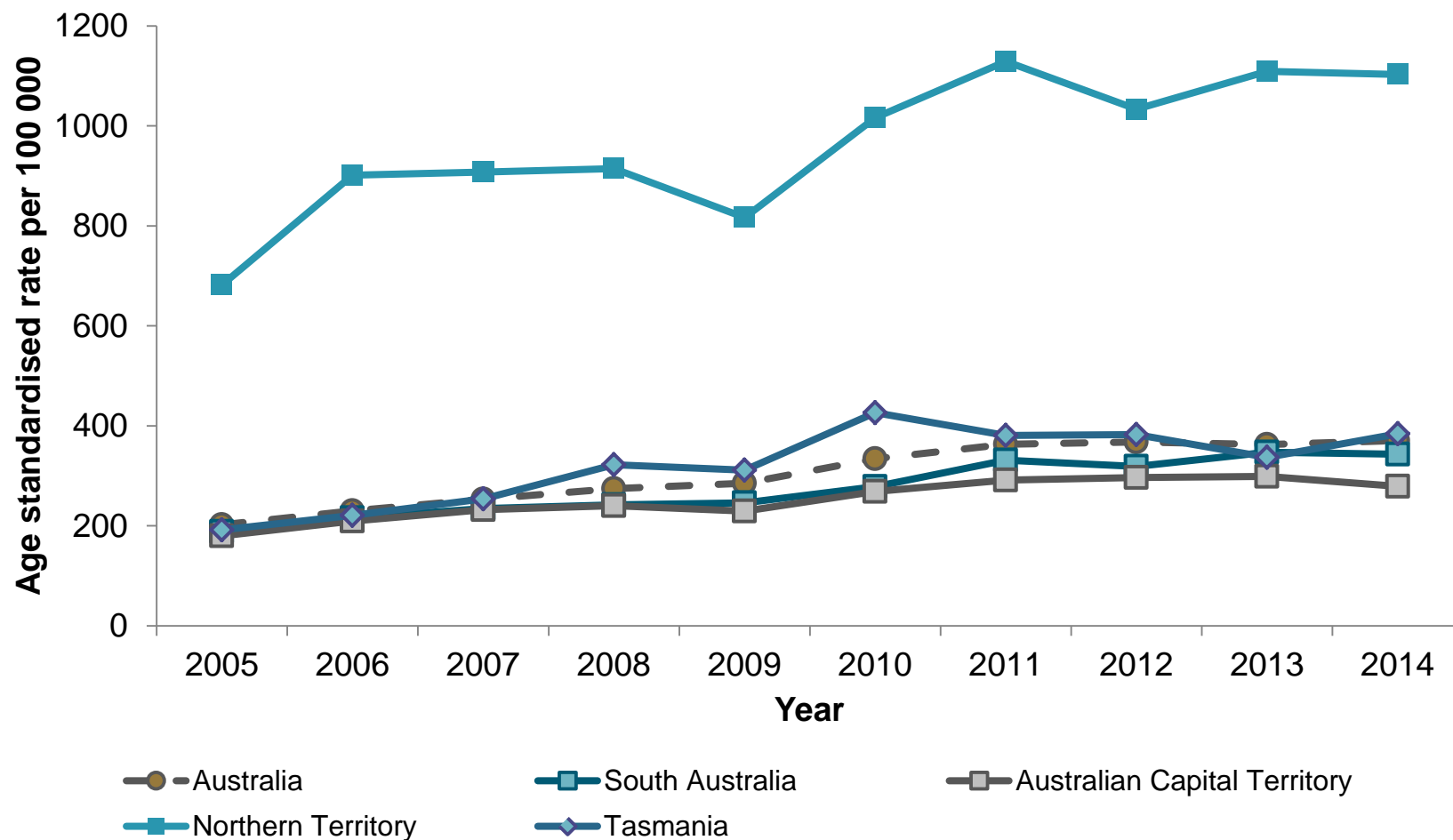


Figure 110: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, males

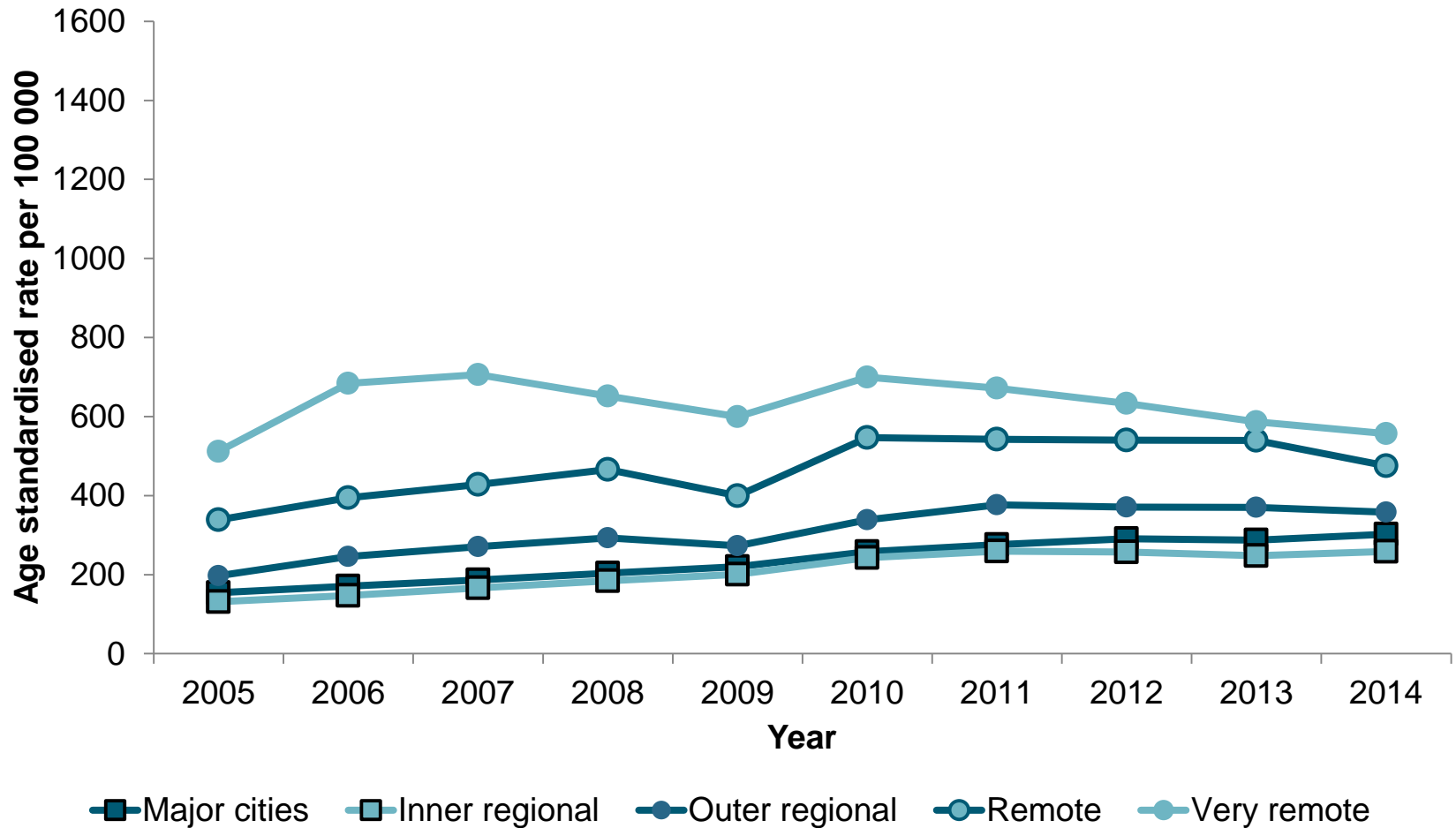


Figure 111: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, females

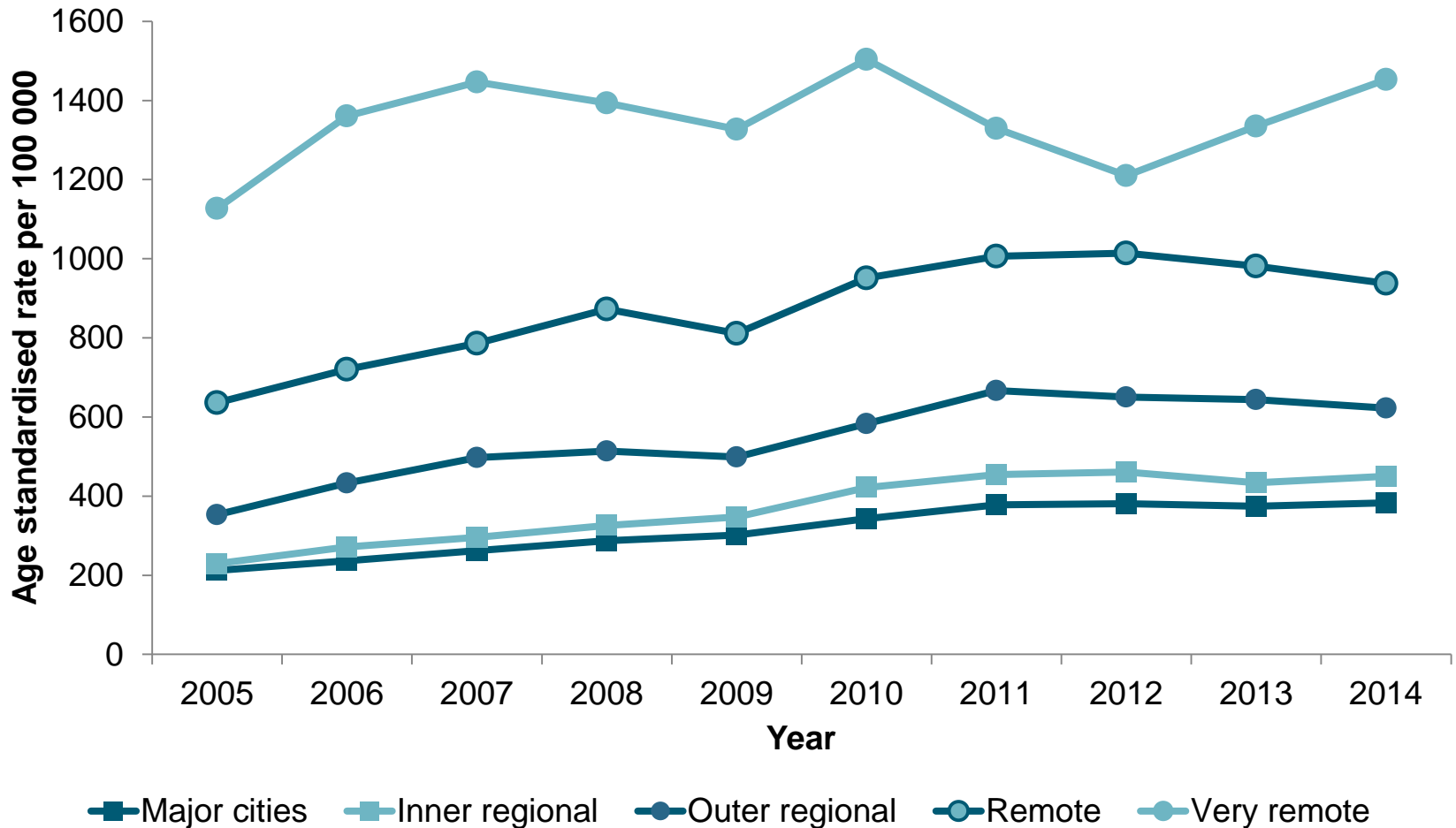
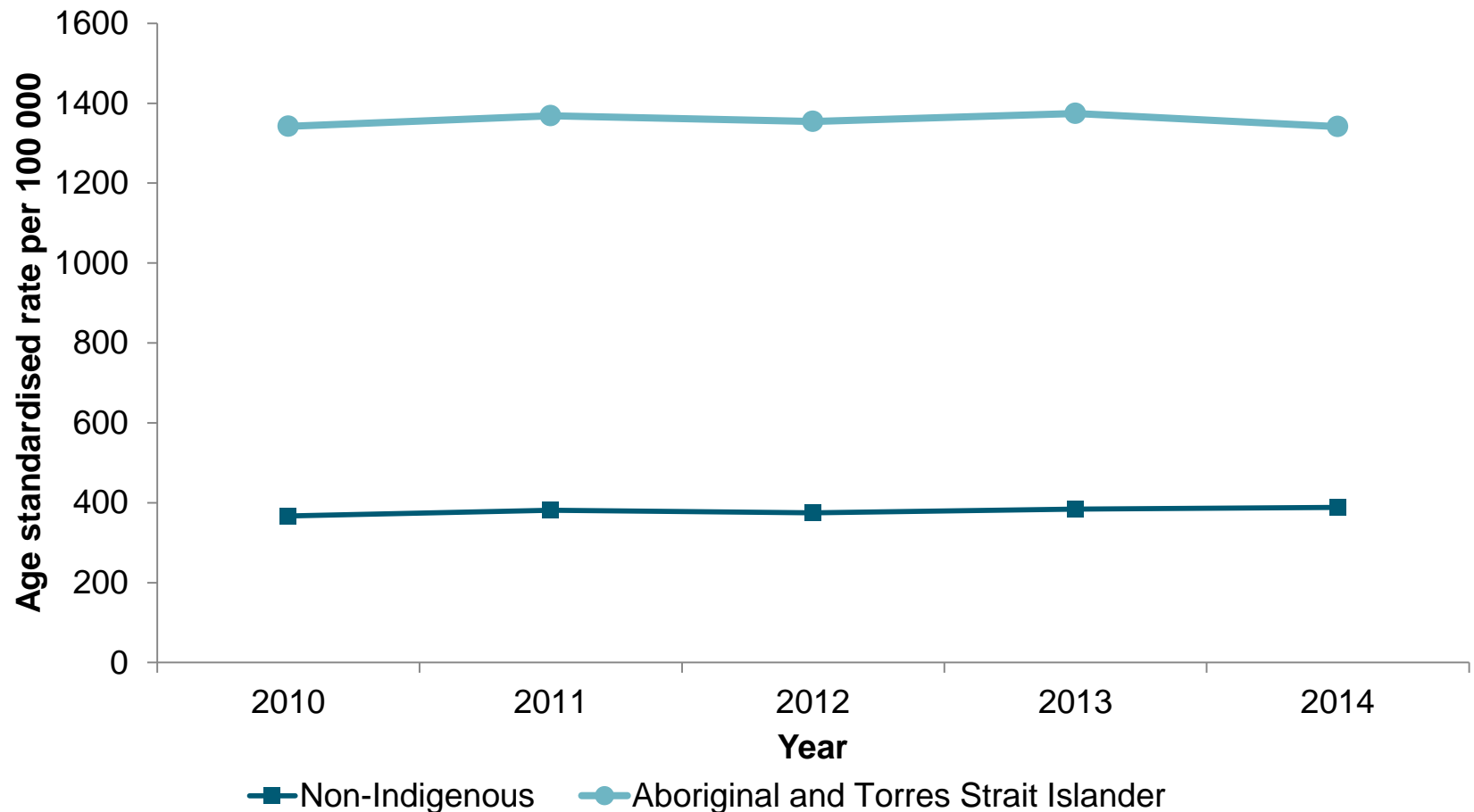
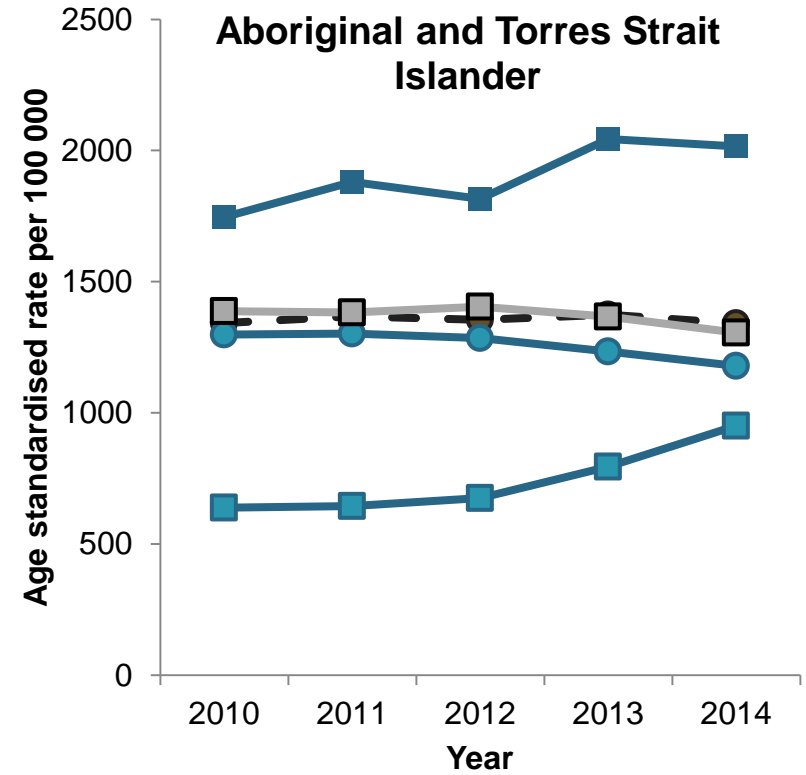
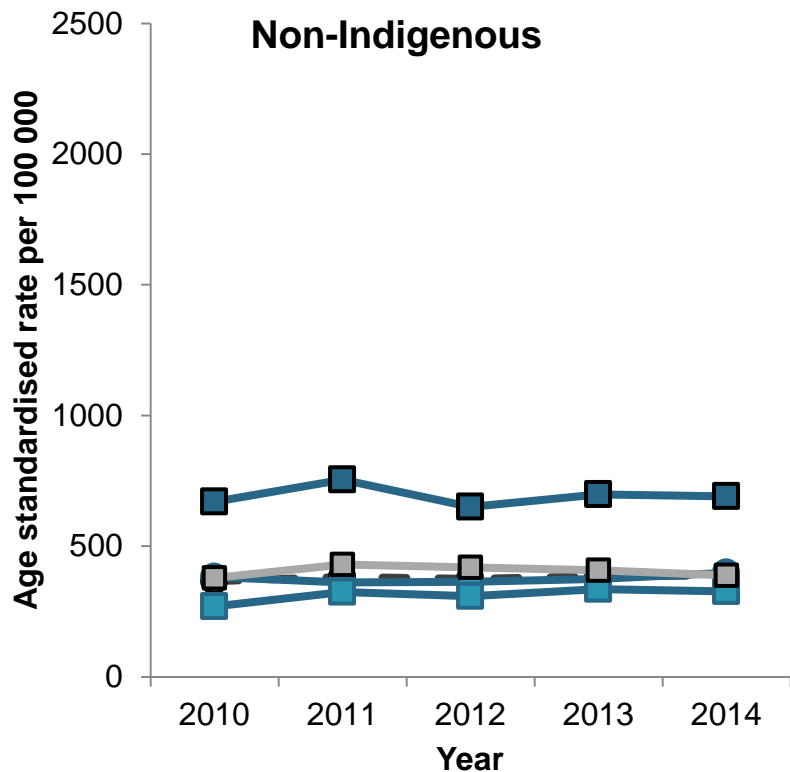


Figure 112: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year

Figure 113: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



● National ● QLD ■ NT ■ SA ■ WA

● National ● QLD ■ NT ■ SA ■ WA

Includes jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year

Figure 114: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by year and sex

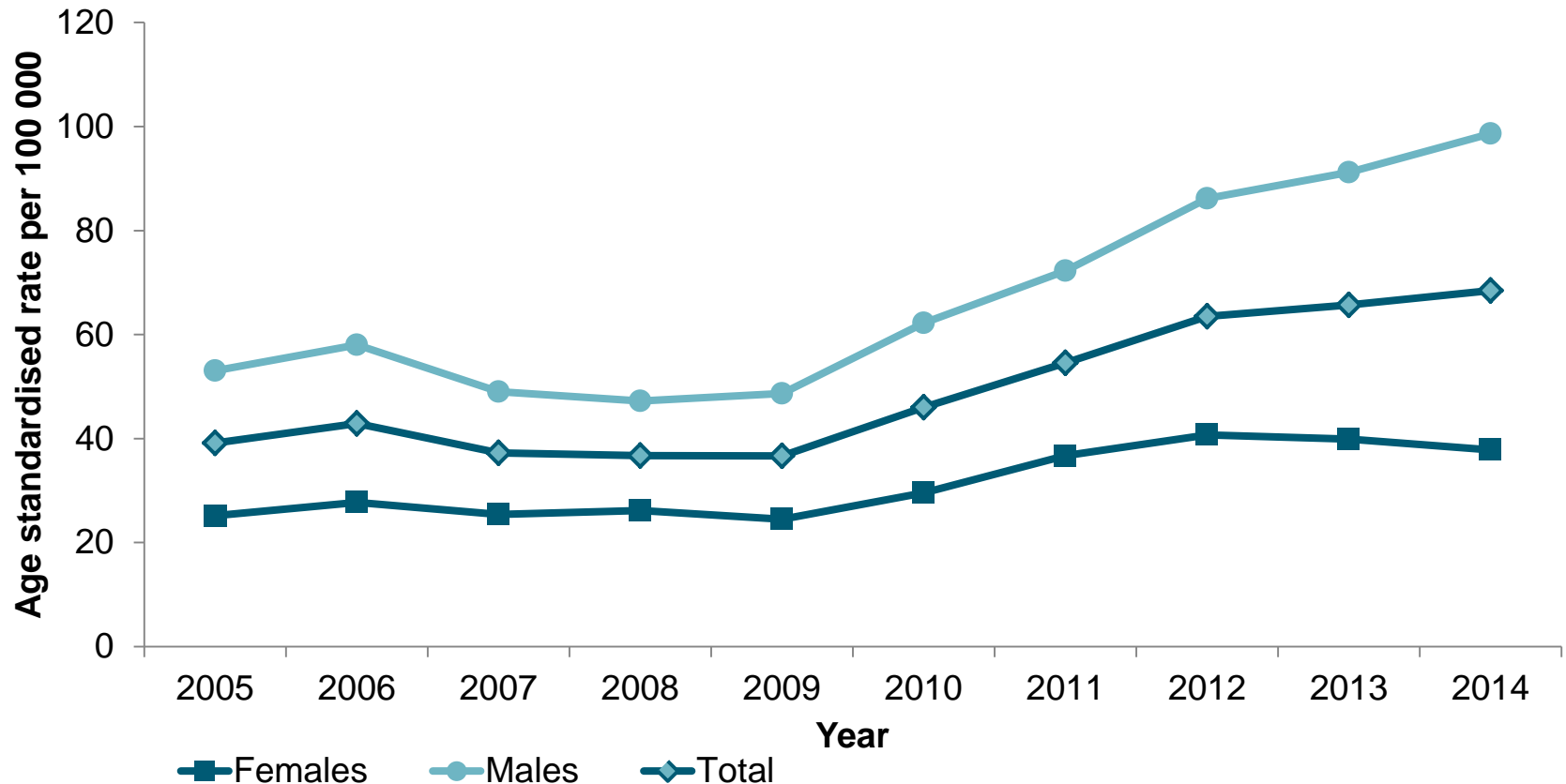


Figure 115: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group

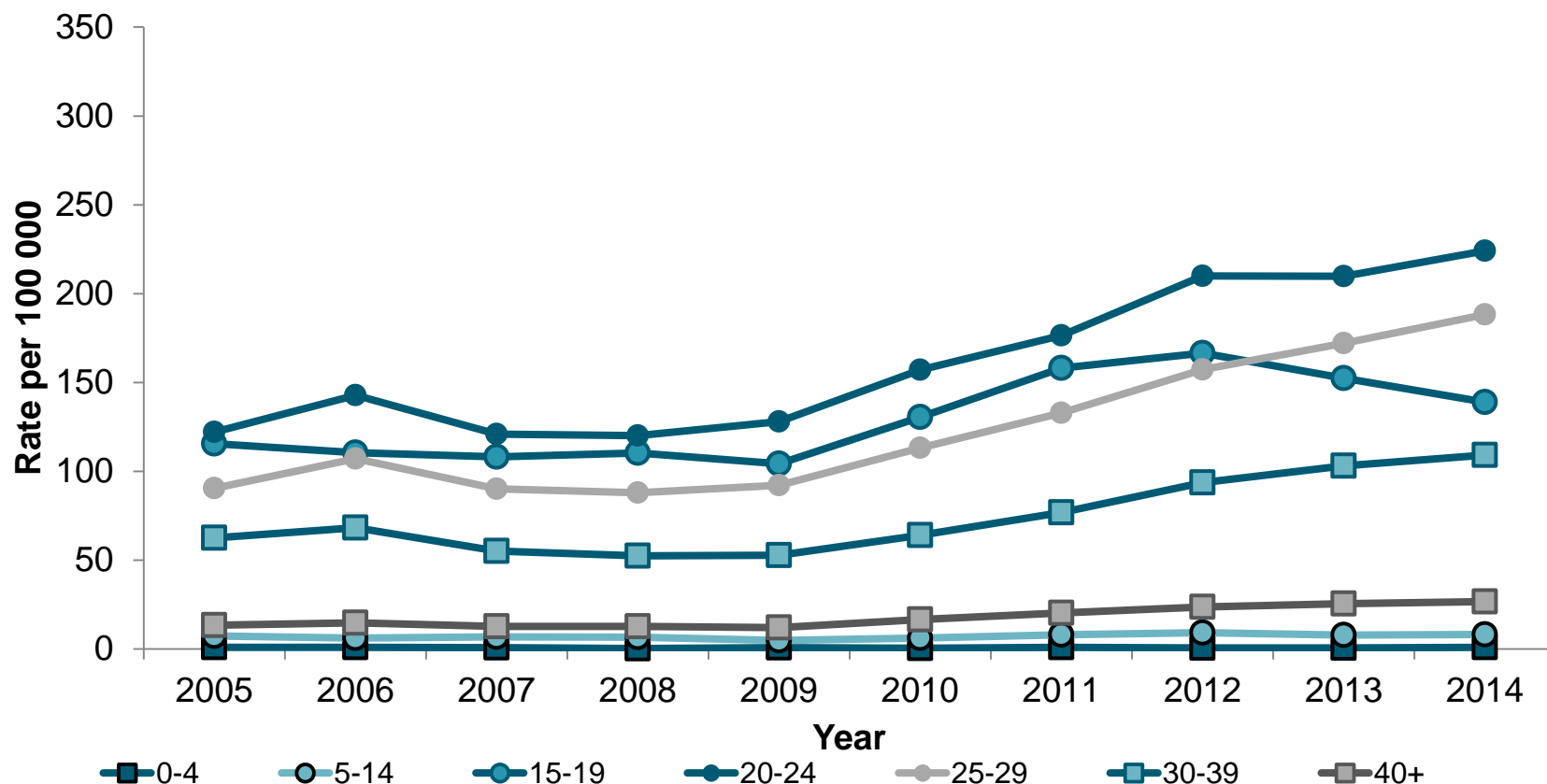


Figure 116: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, males

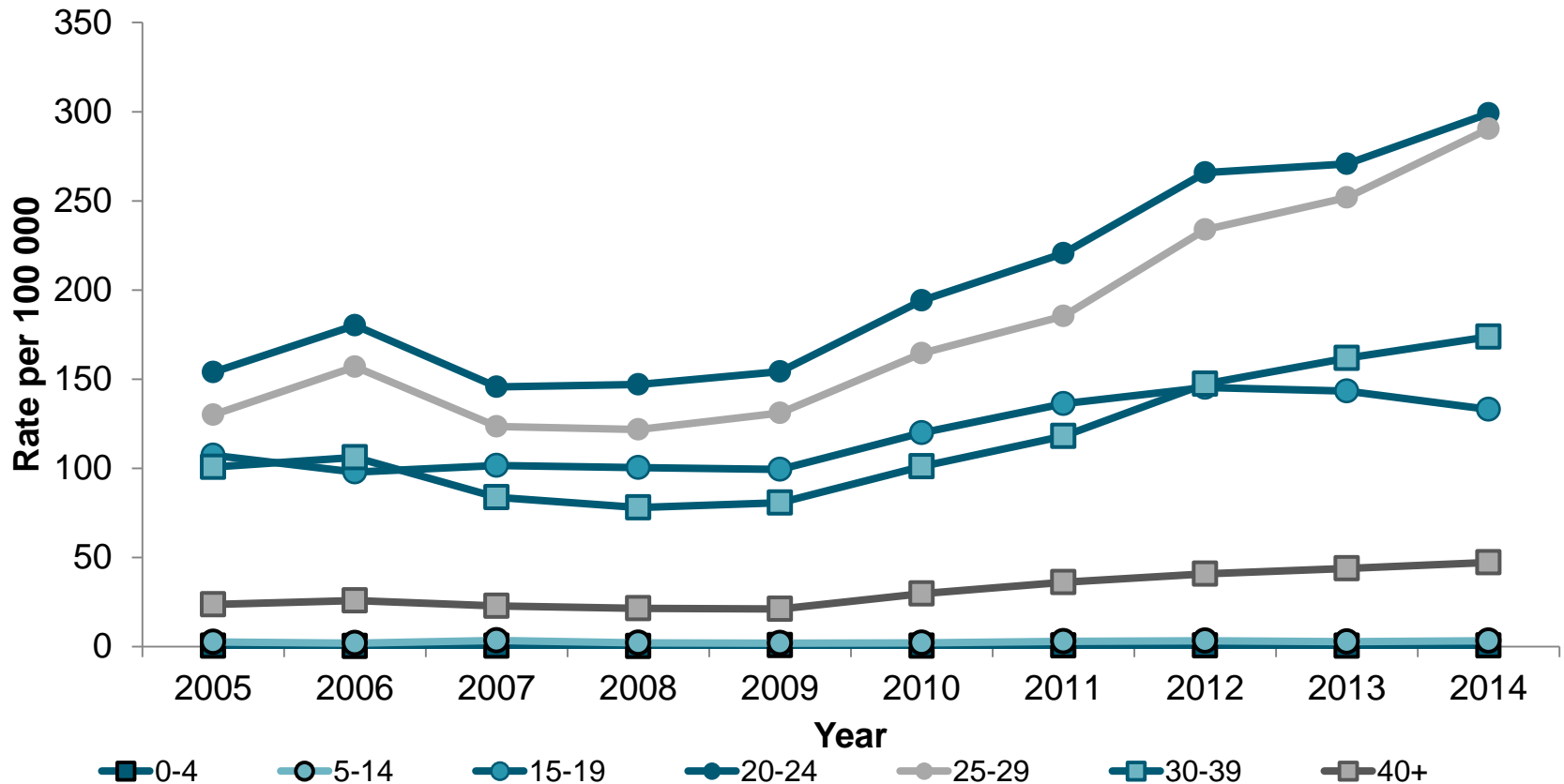


Figure 117: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and age group, females

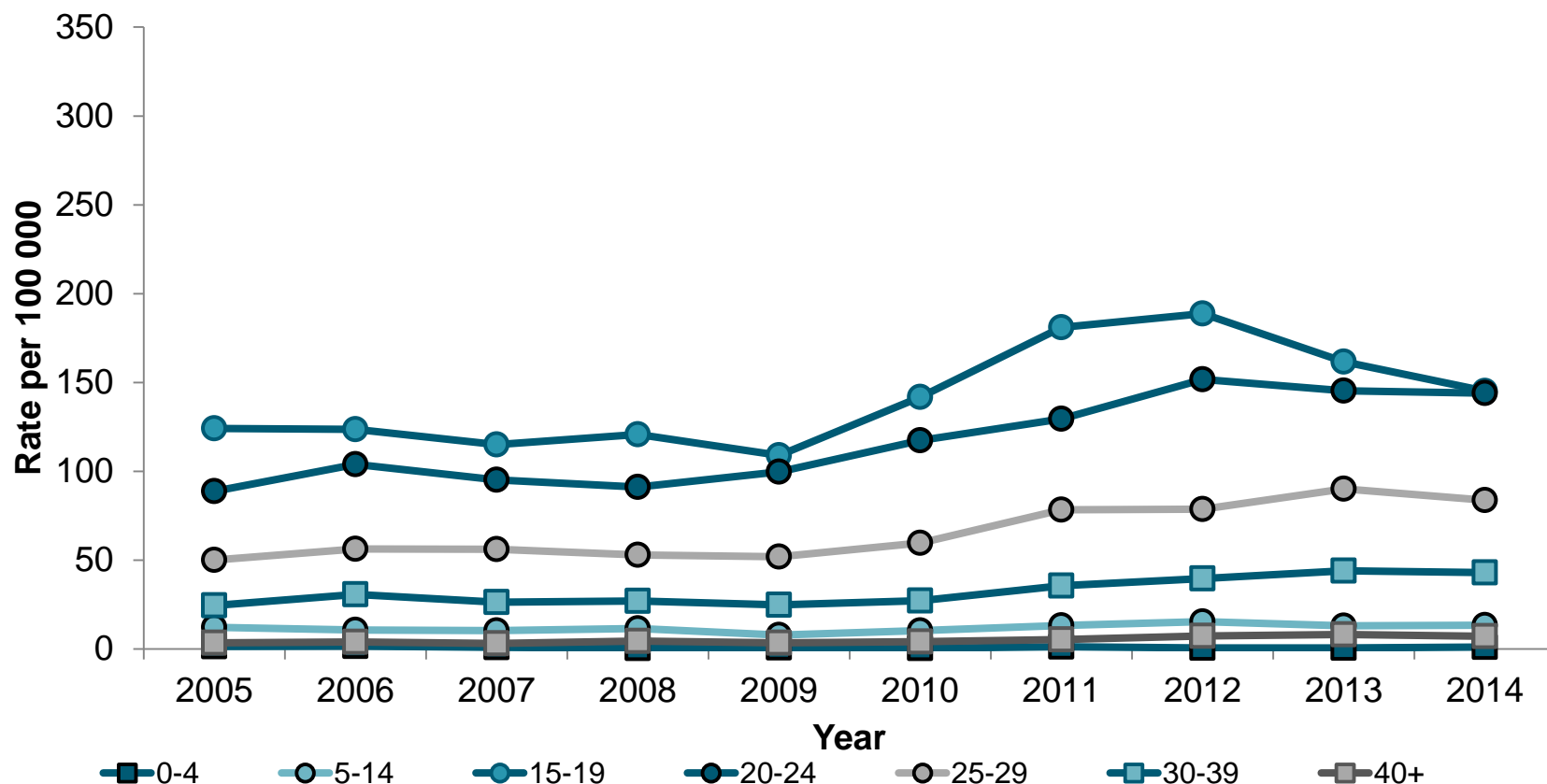


Figure 118: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

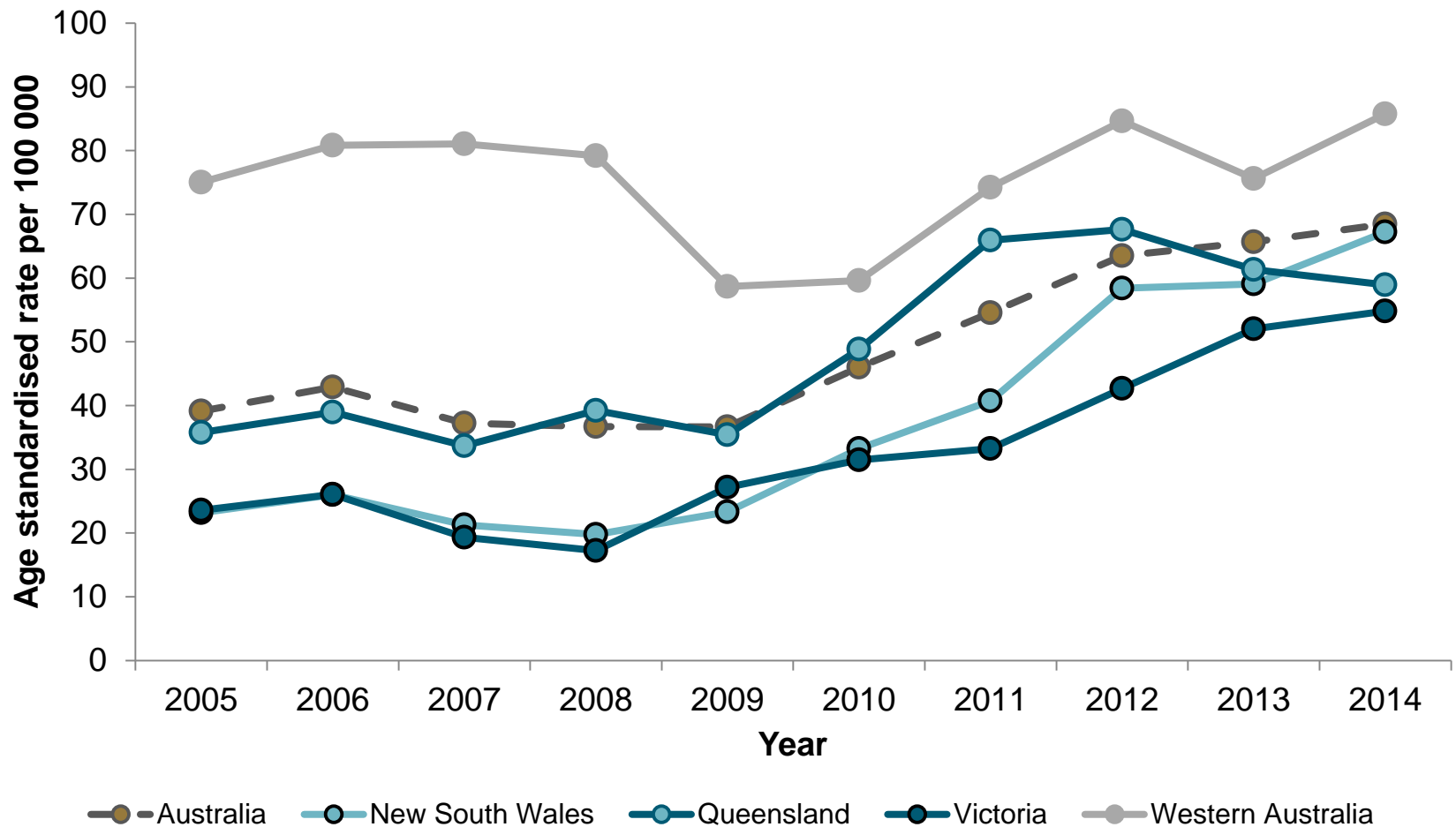
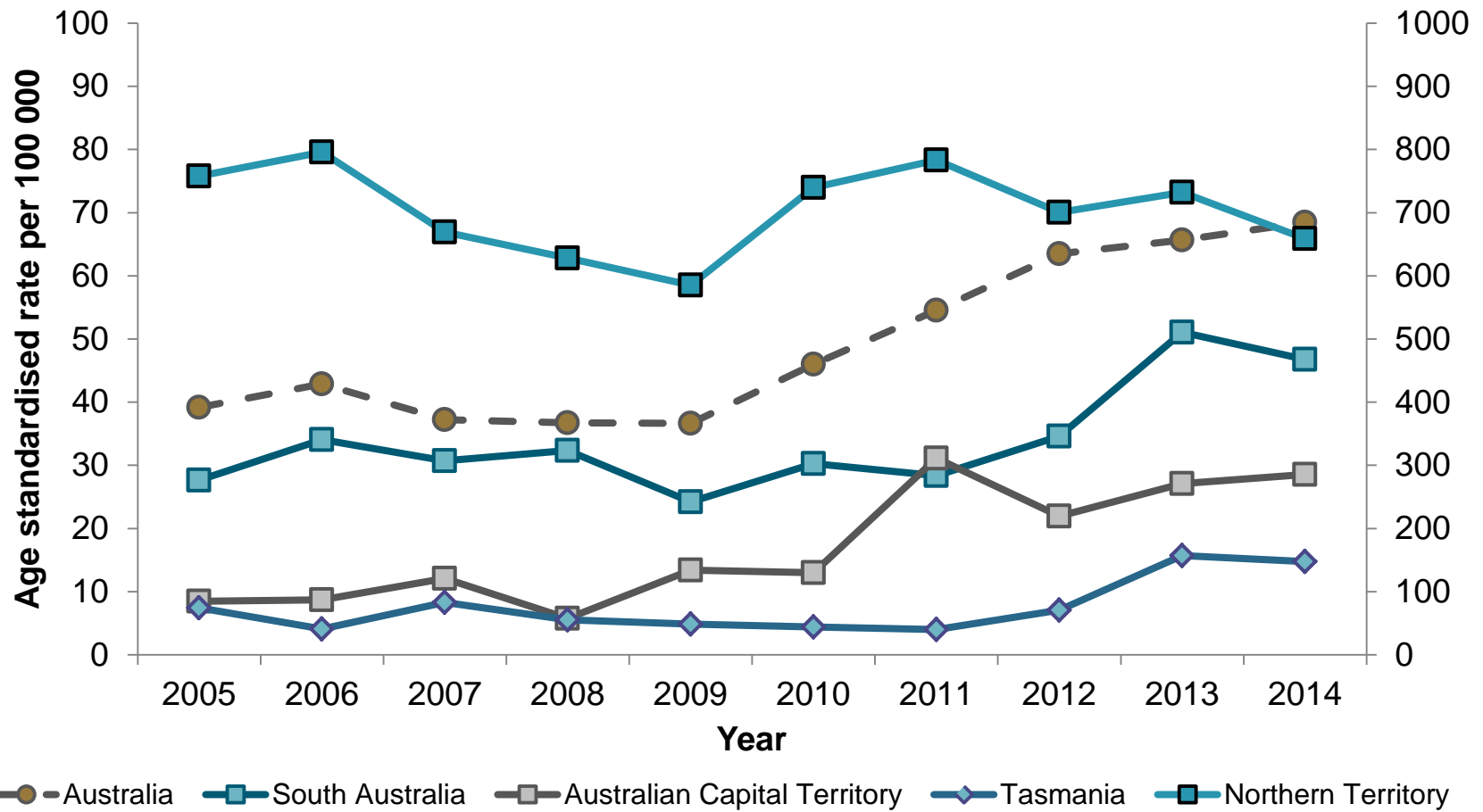
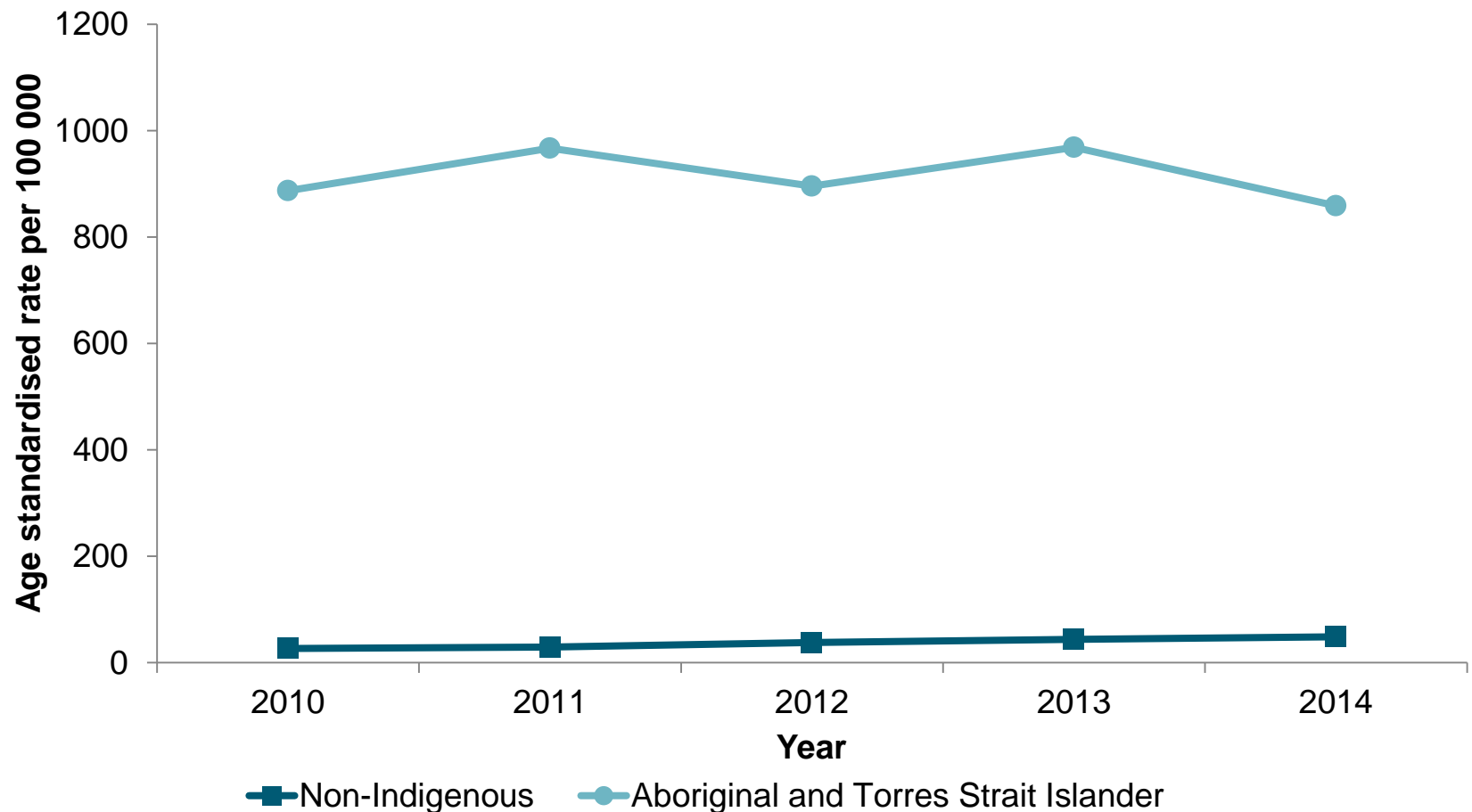


Figure 118: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)



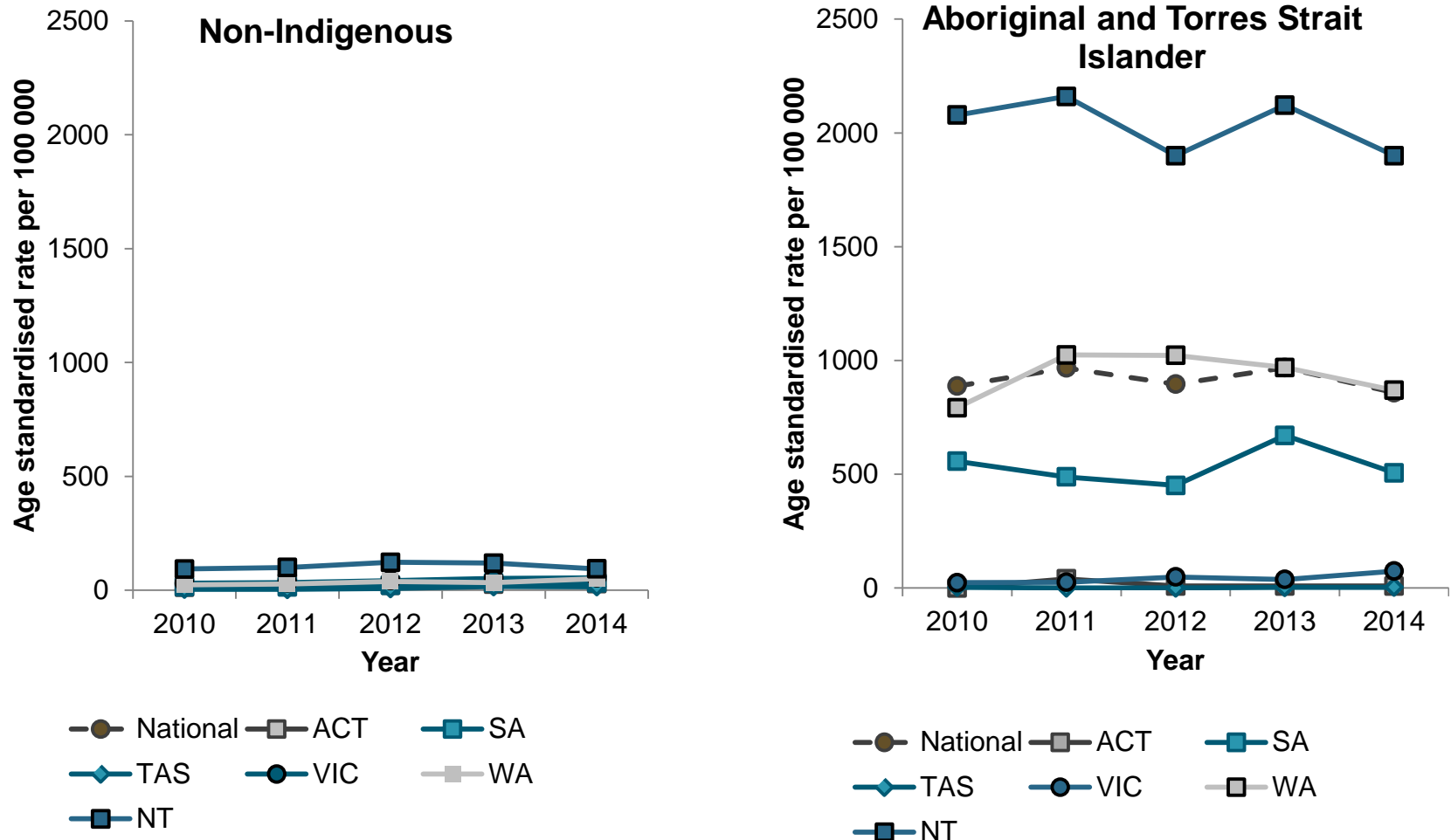
Note: Northern Territory is on the right axes

Figure 119: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes jurisdictions (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic., WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year

Figure 120: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes jurisdictions (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic., WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year

Figure 121: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, males

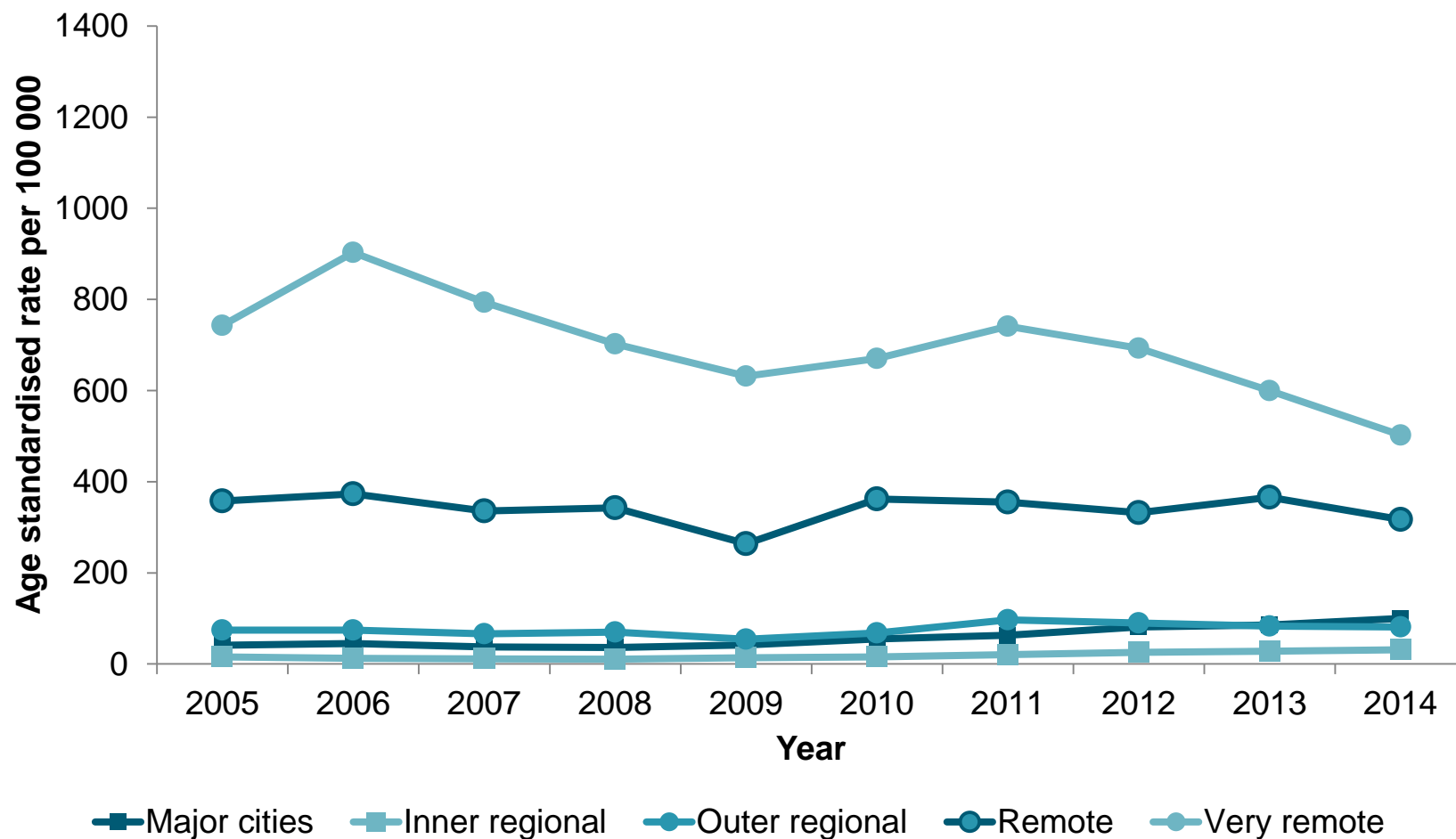


Figure 122: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, females

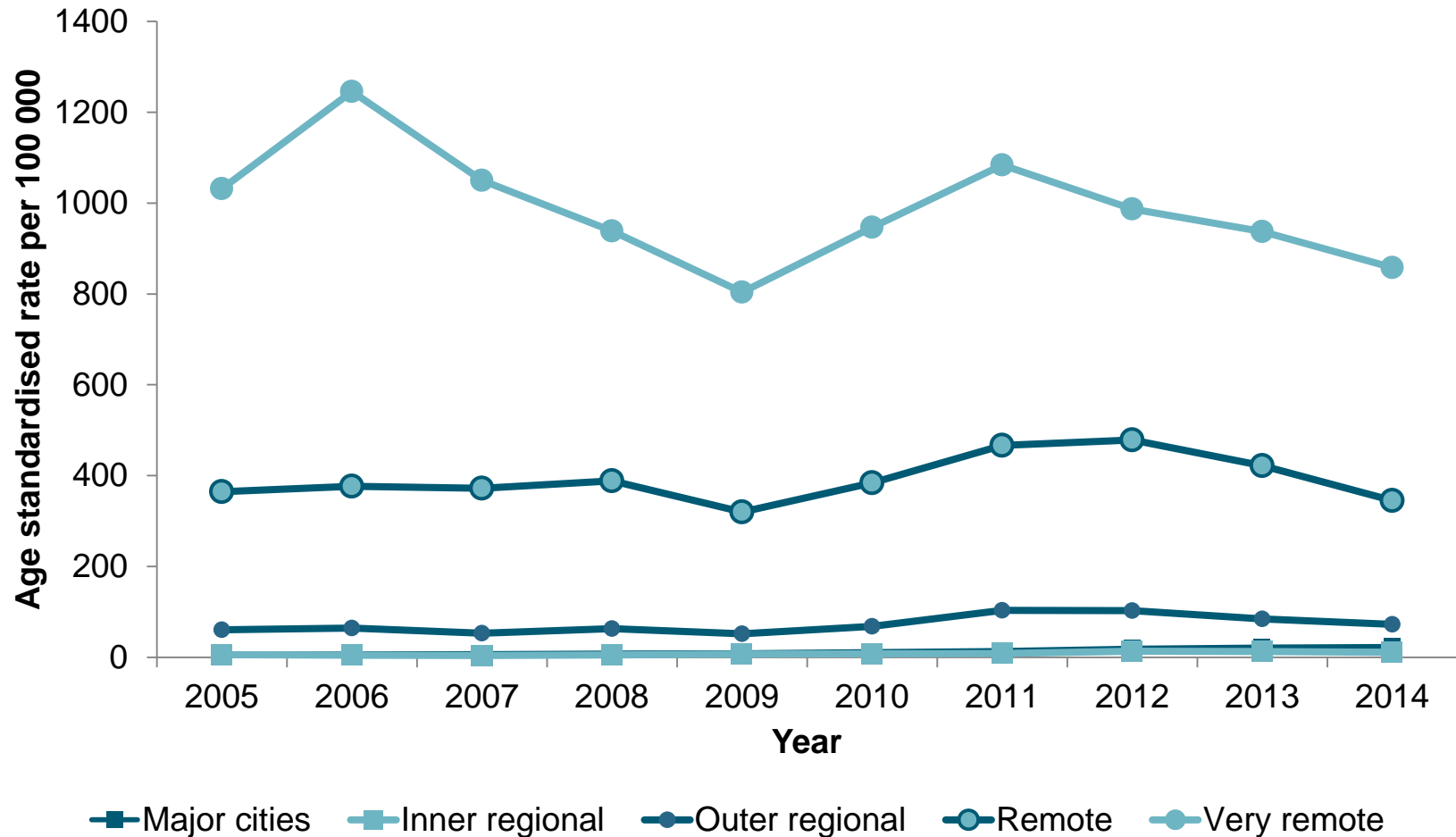


Figure 123: Proportion of gonococcal isolates referred to the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Program with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone (MIC 0.06 - 0.125mg/L), Australia, 2010 to 2014, by State/Territory

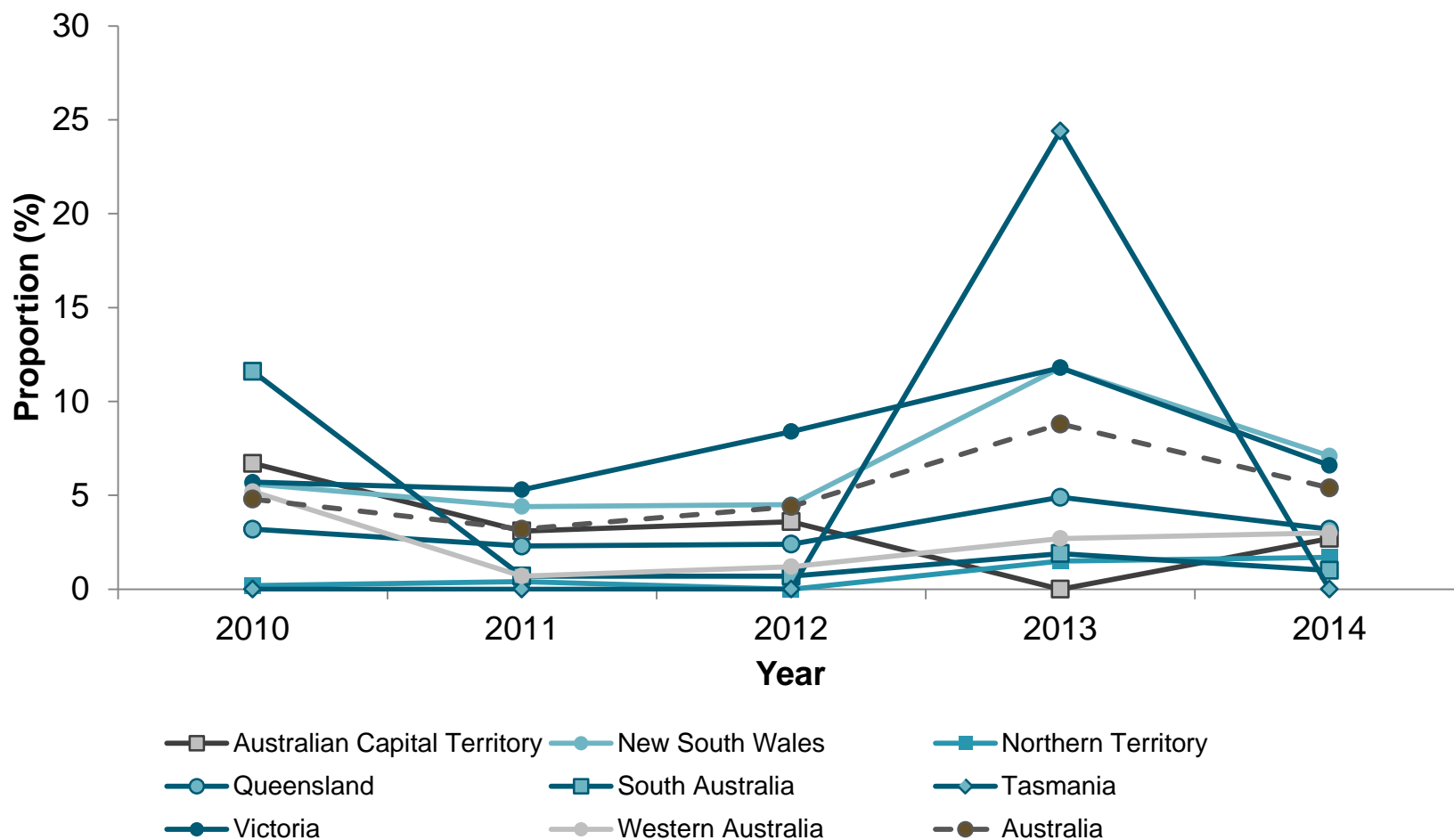


Figure 124: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by year and sex

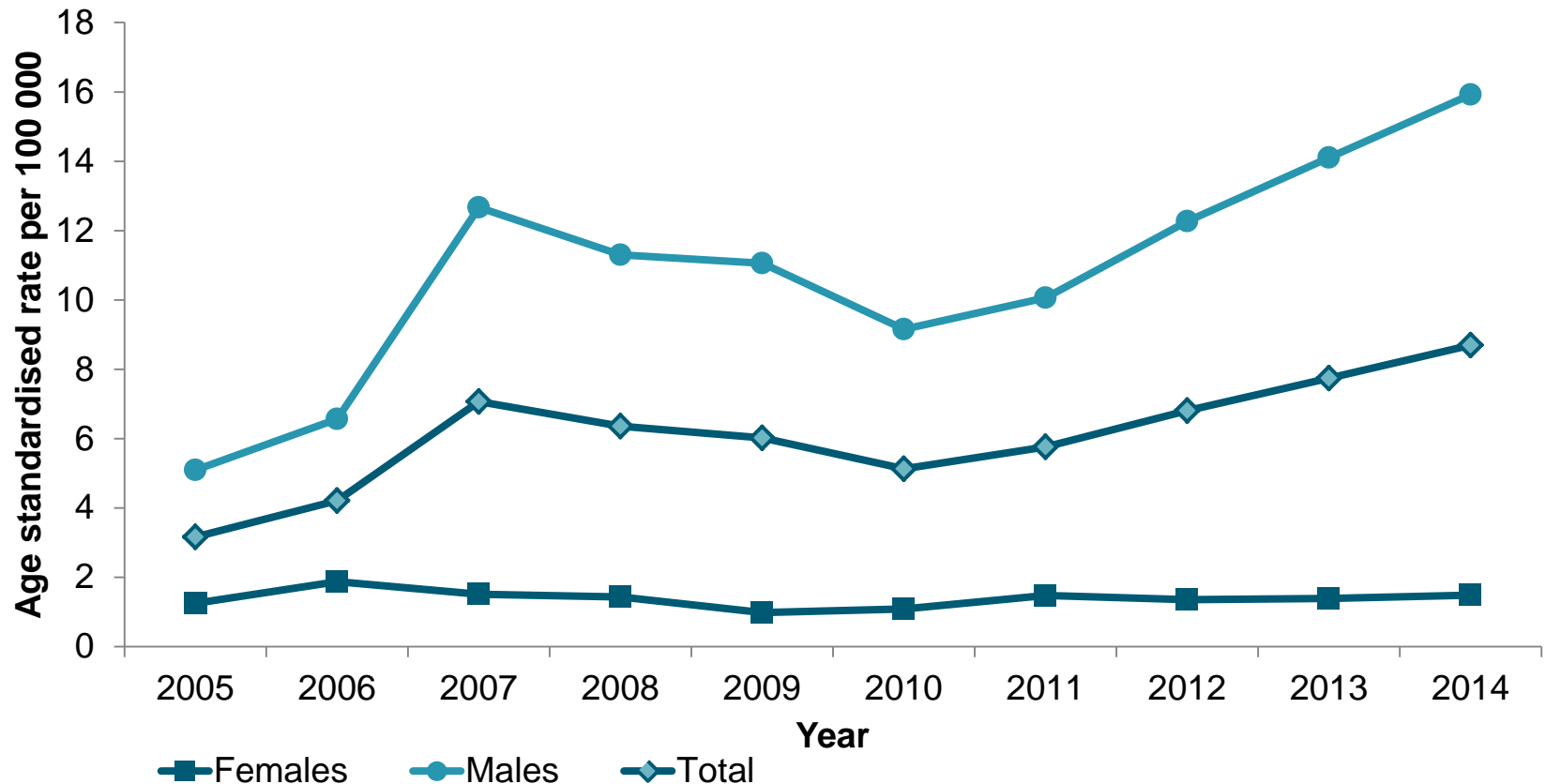


Figure 125: Infectious syphilis diagnoses among HIV positive and HIV negative gay and bisexual men attending sexual health clinics, 2011-2014

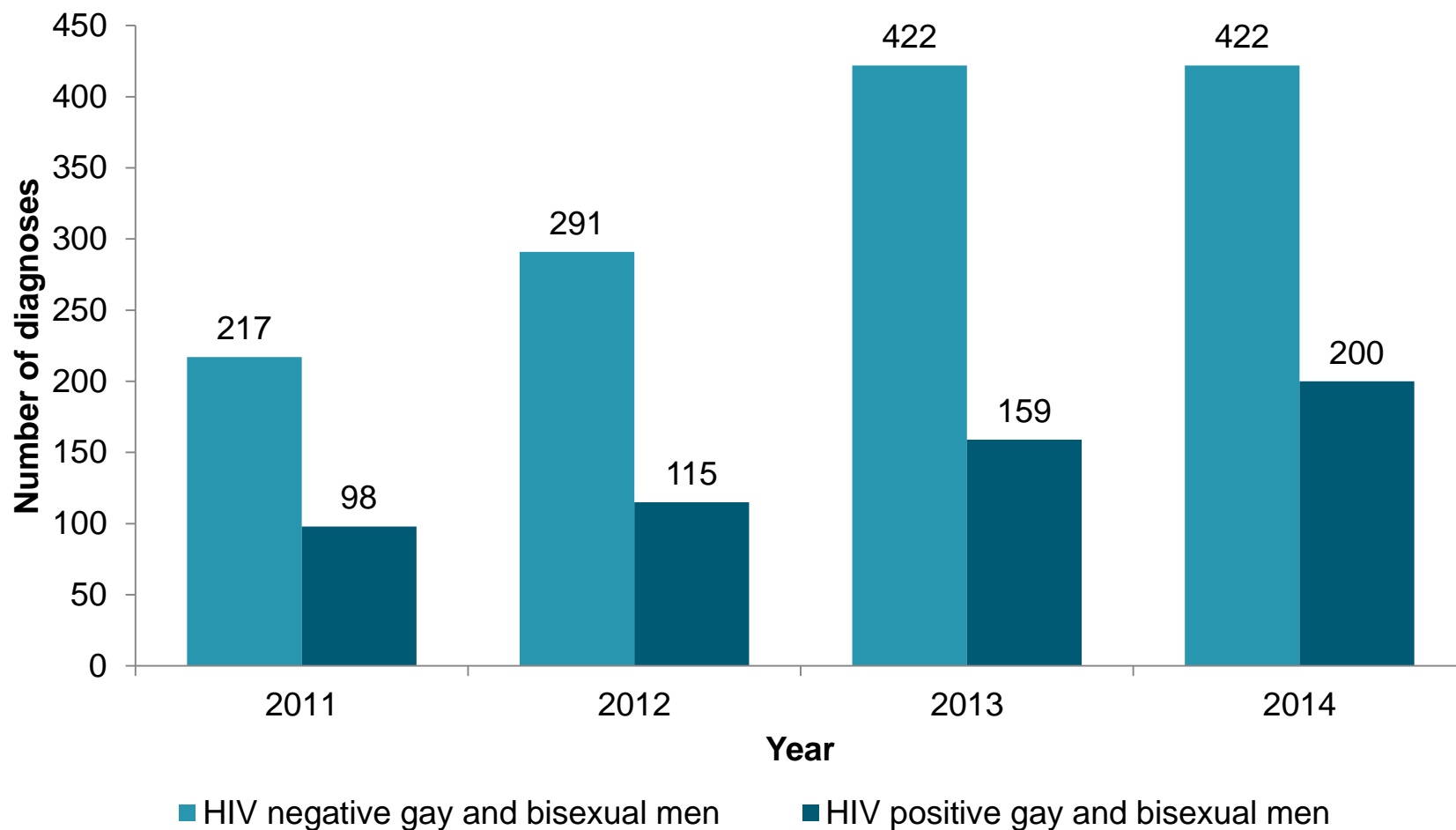


Figure 126: Infectious syphilis positivity among HIV positive and HIV negative gay and bisexual men attending sexual health clinics, 2011-2014

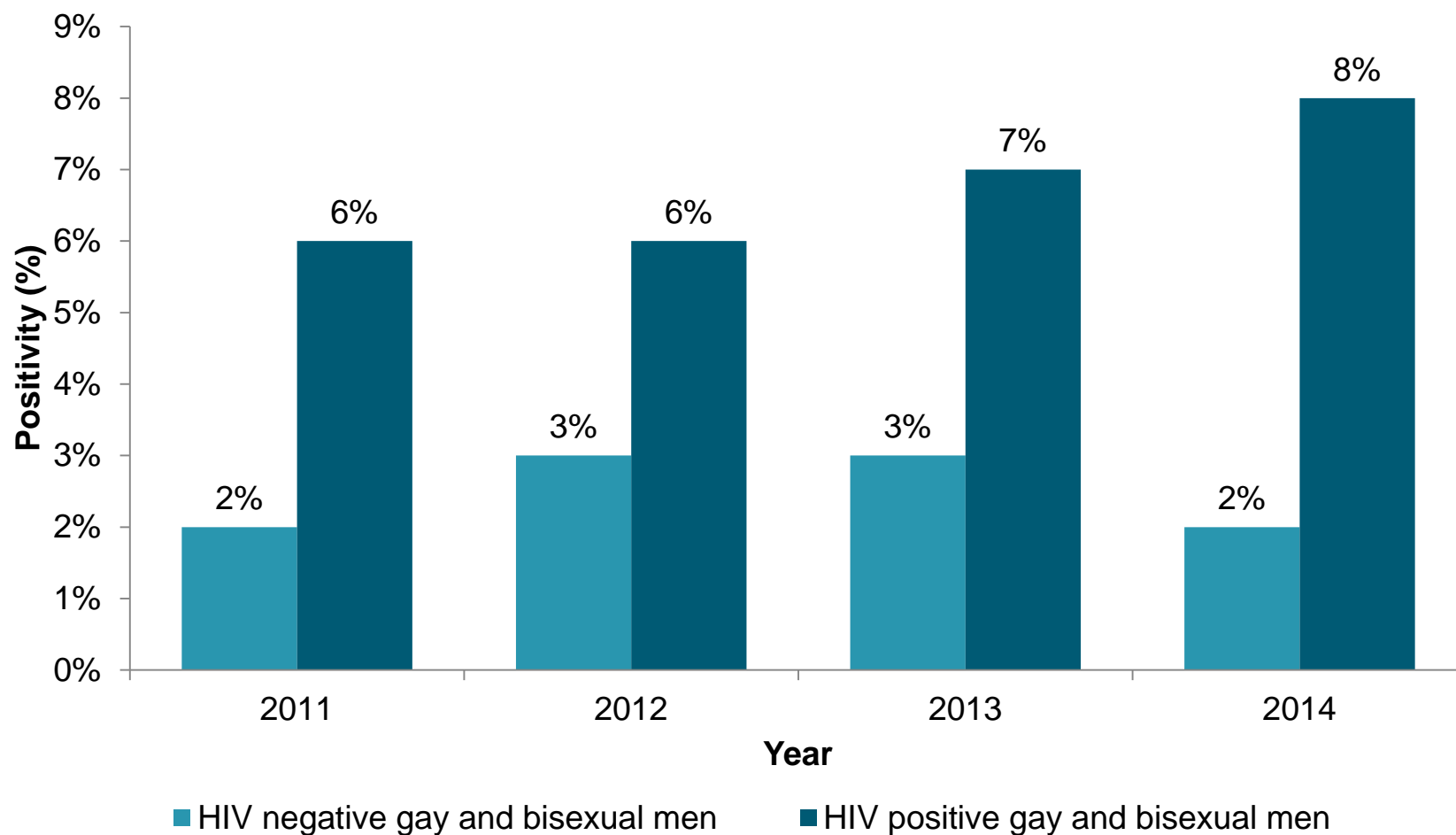


Figure 127: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group

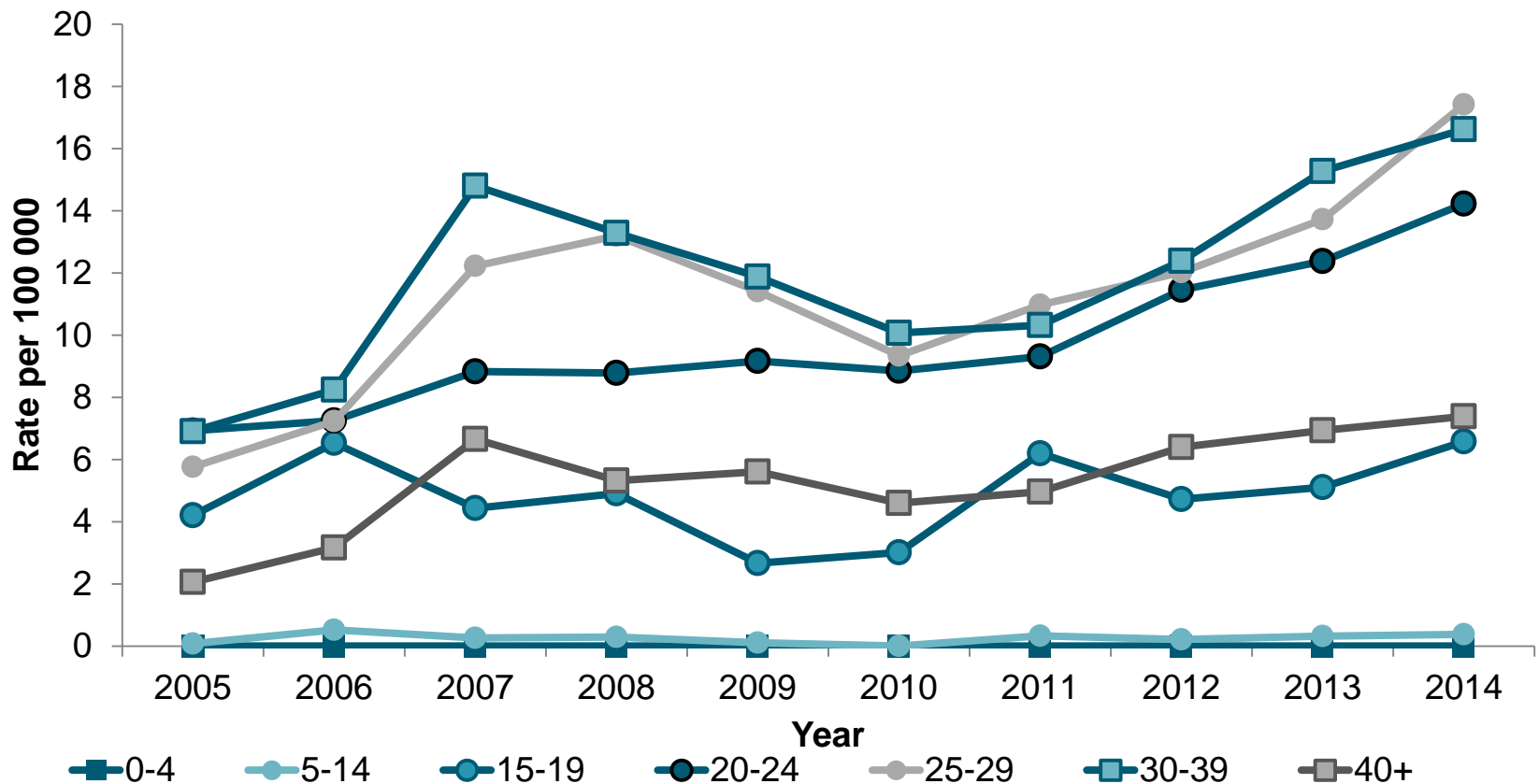


Figure 128: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group, males

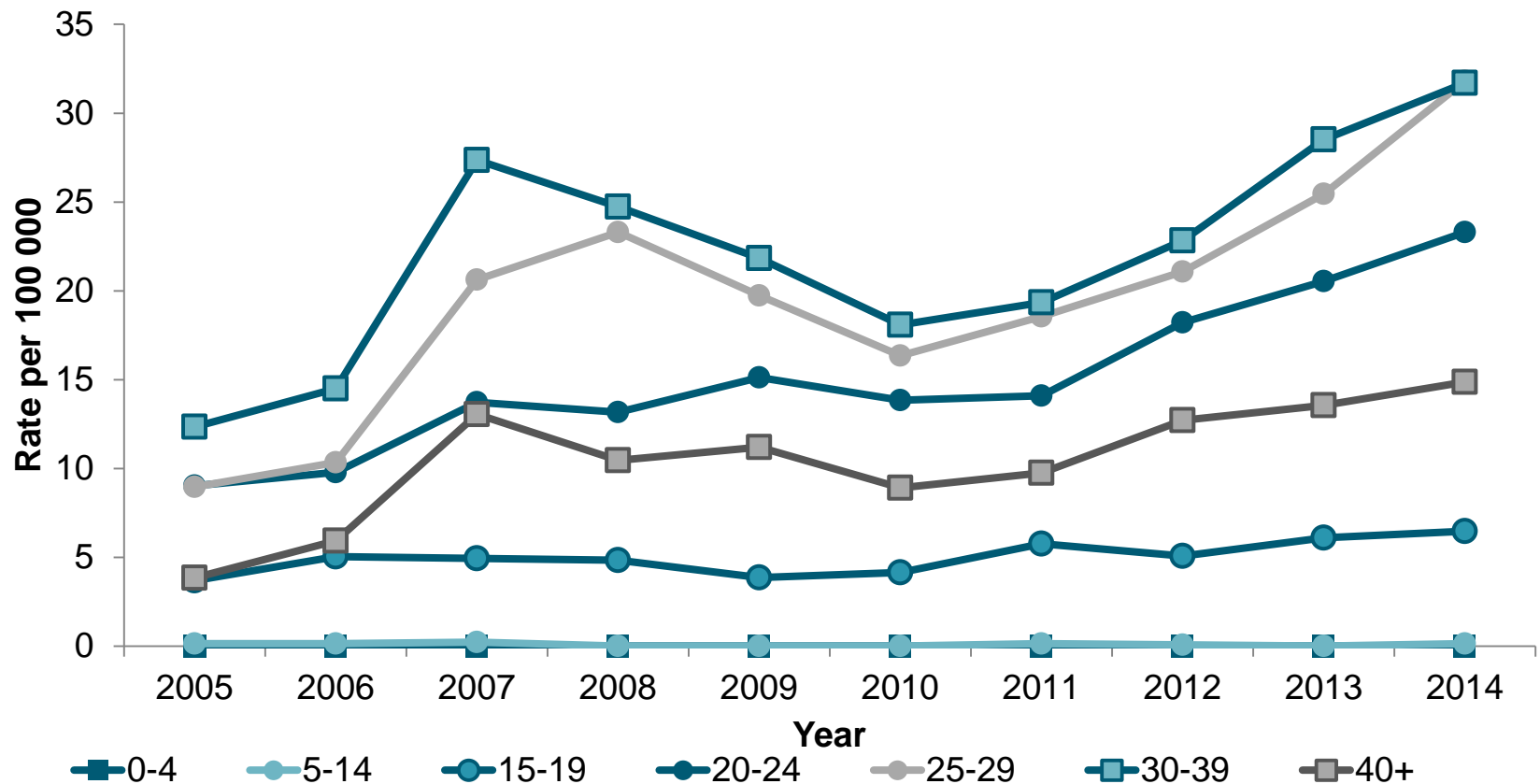


Figure 129: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by age group, females

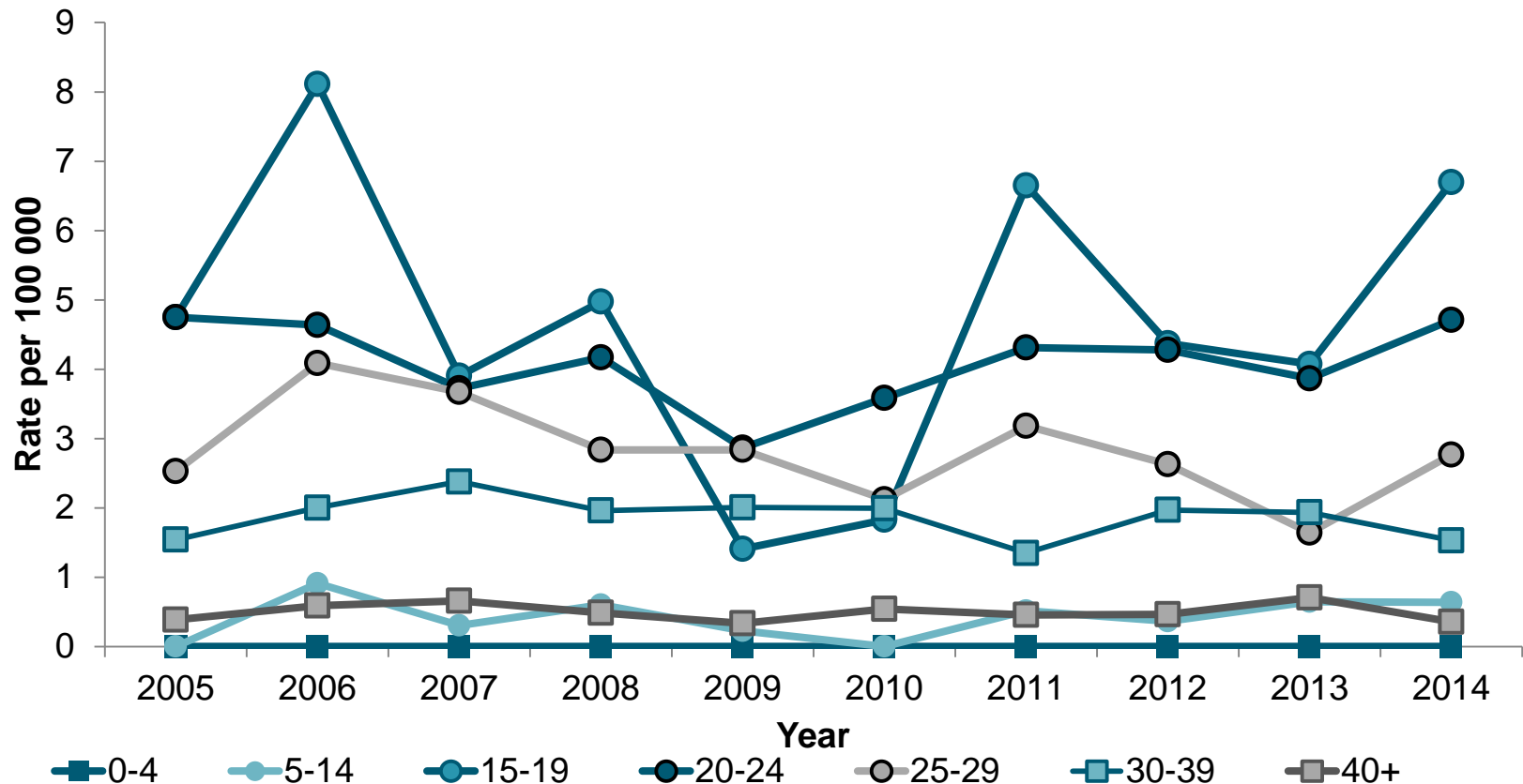


Figure 130: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)

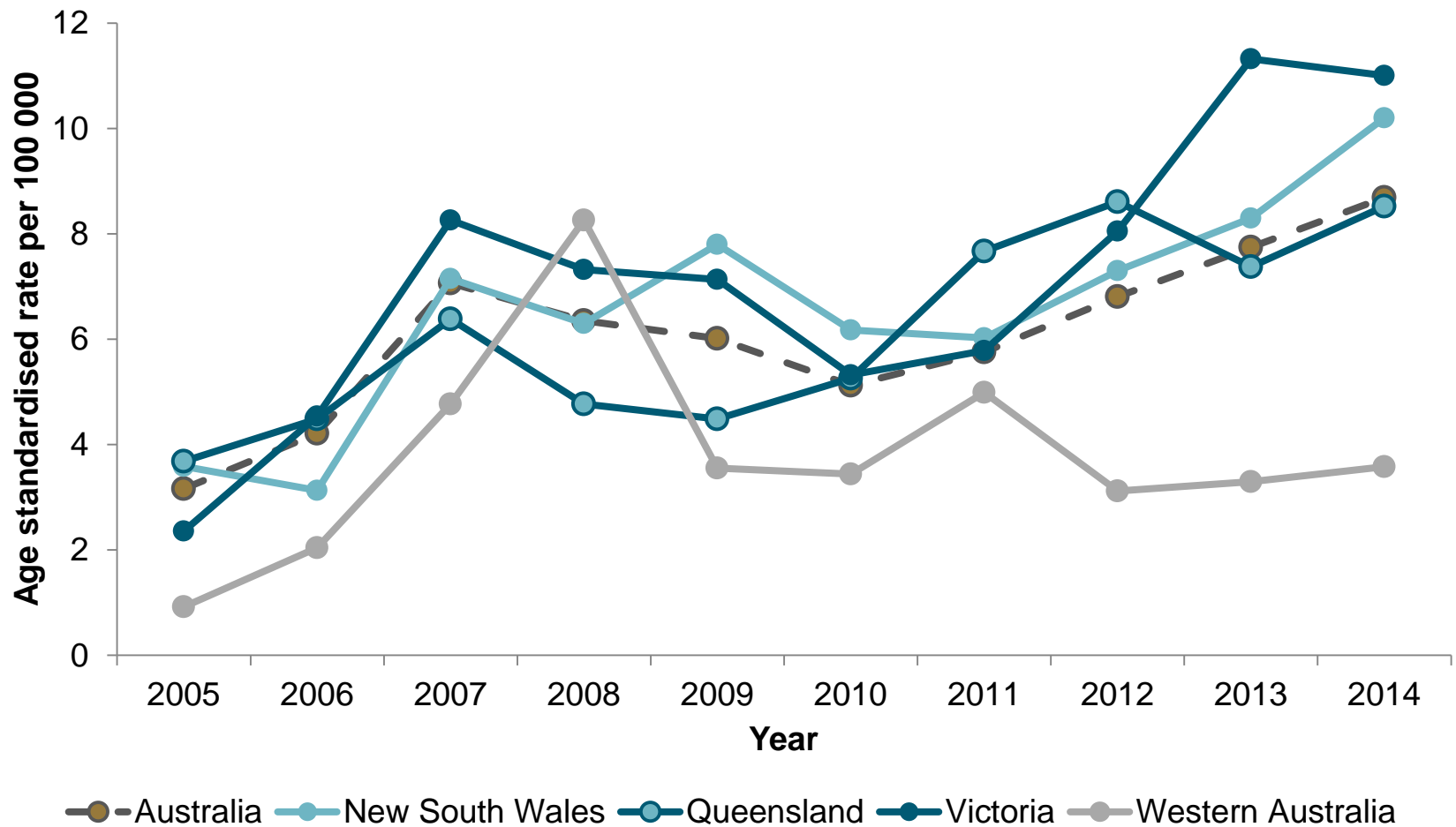


Figure 130: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

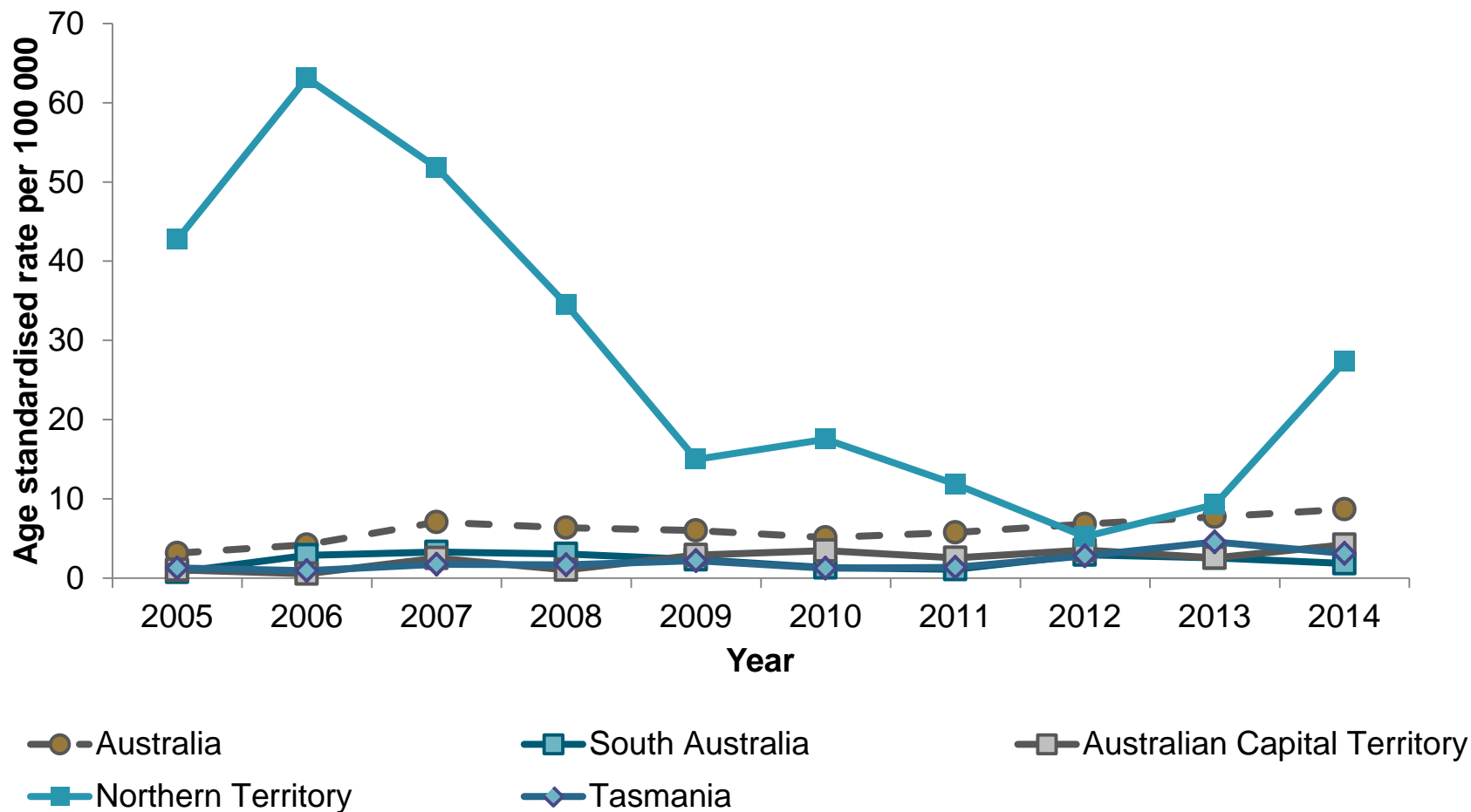
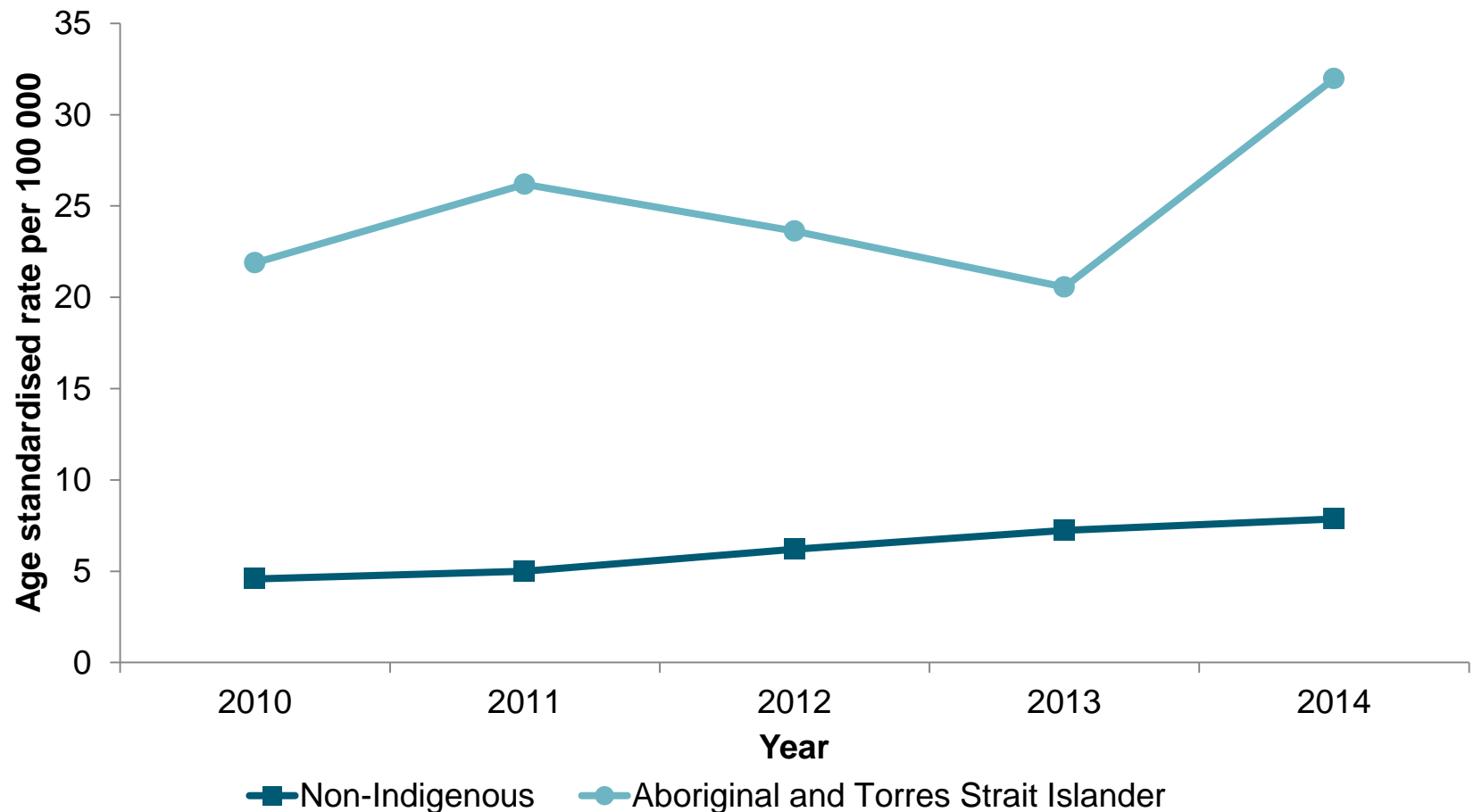
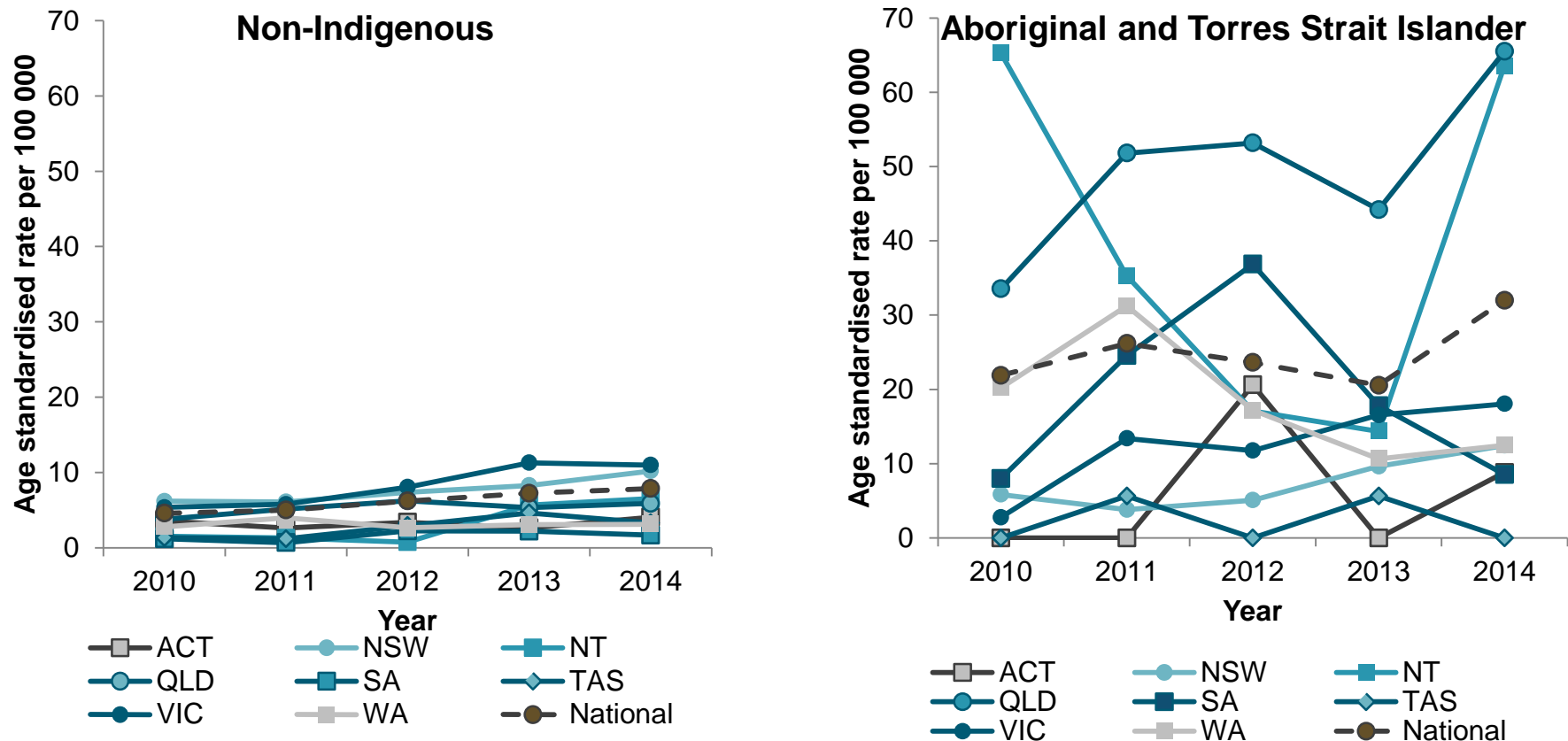


Figure 131: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas., Vic., WA)

Figure 132: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses for each year (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas., Vic., WA)

Figure 133: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, males

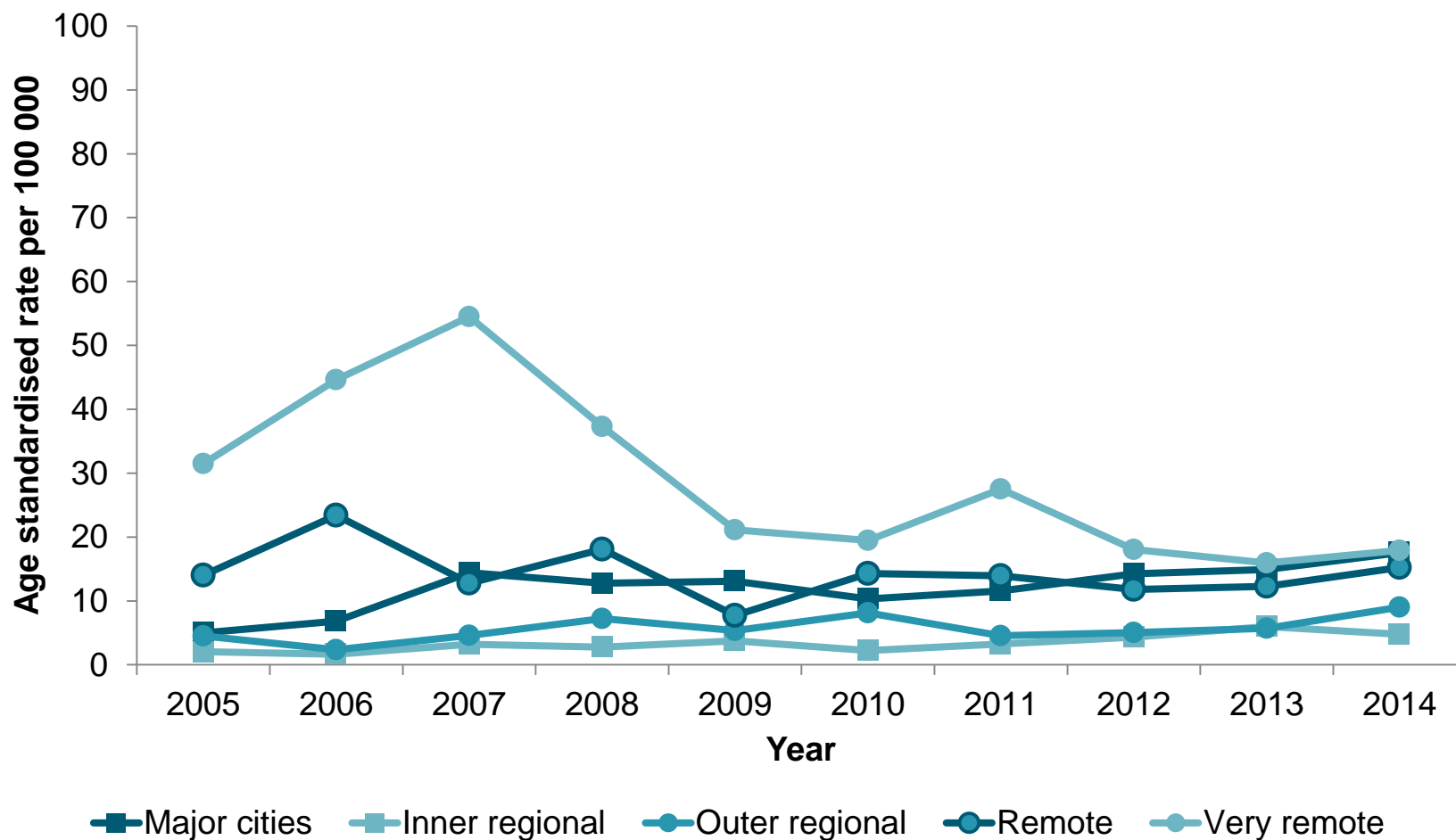


Figure 134: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by region of residence, females

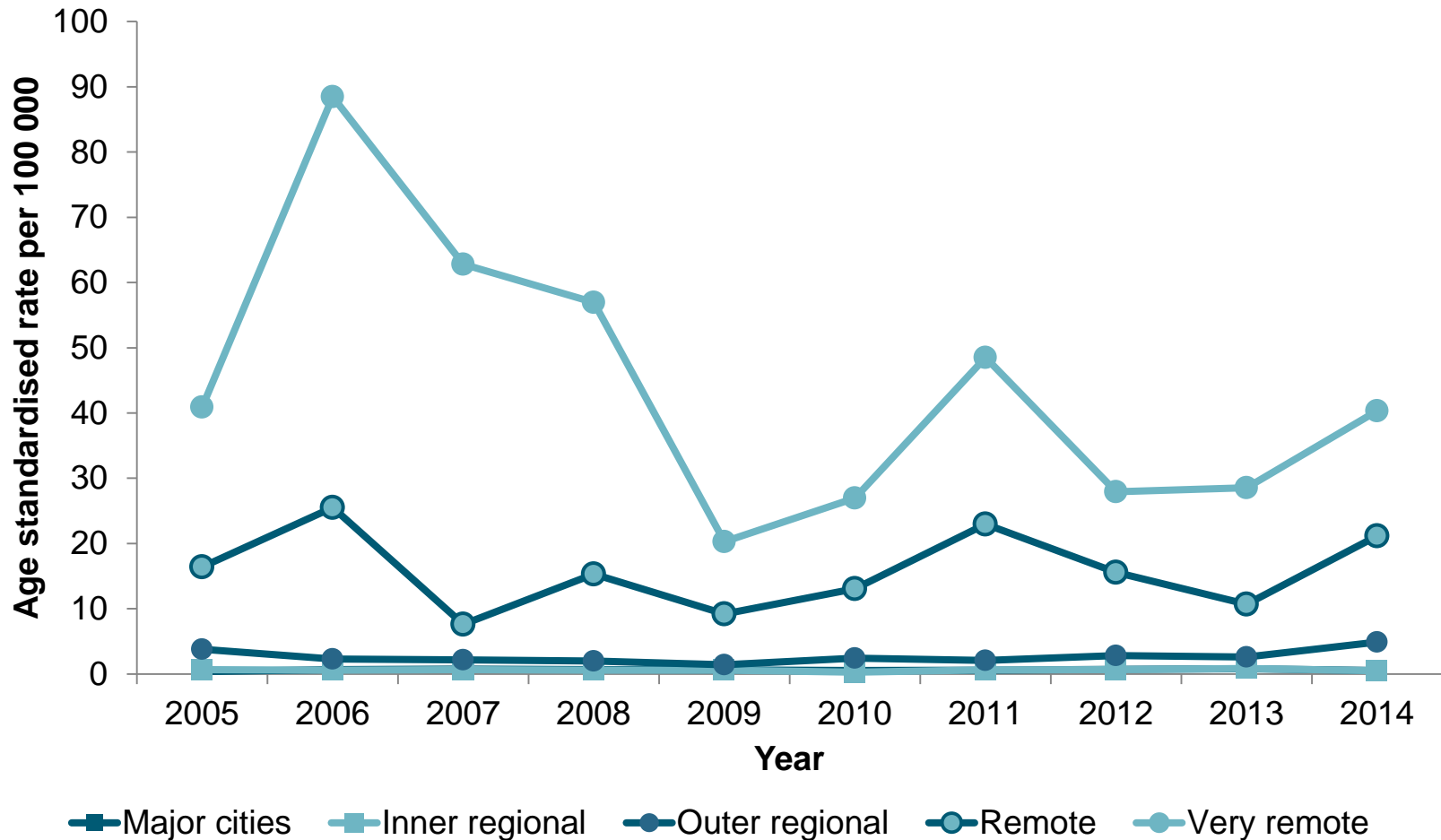


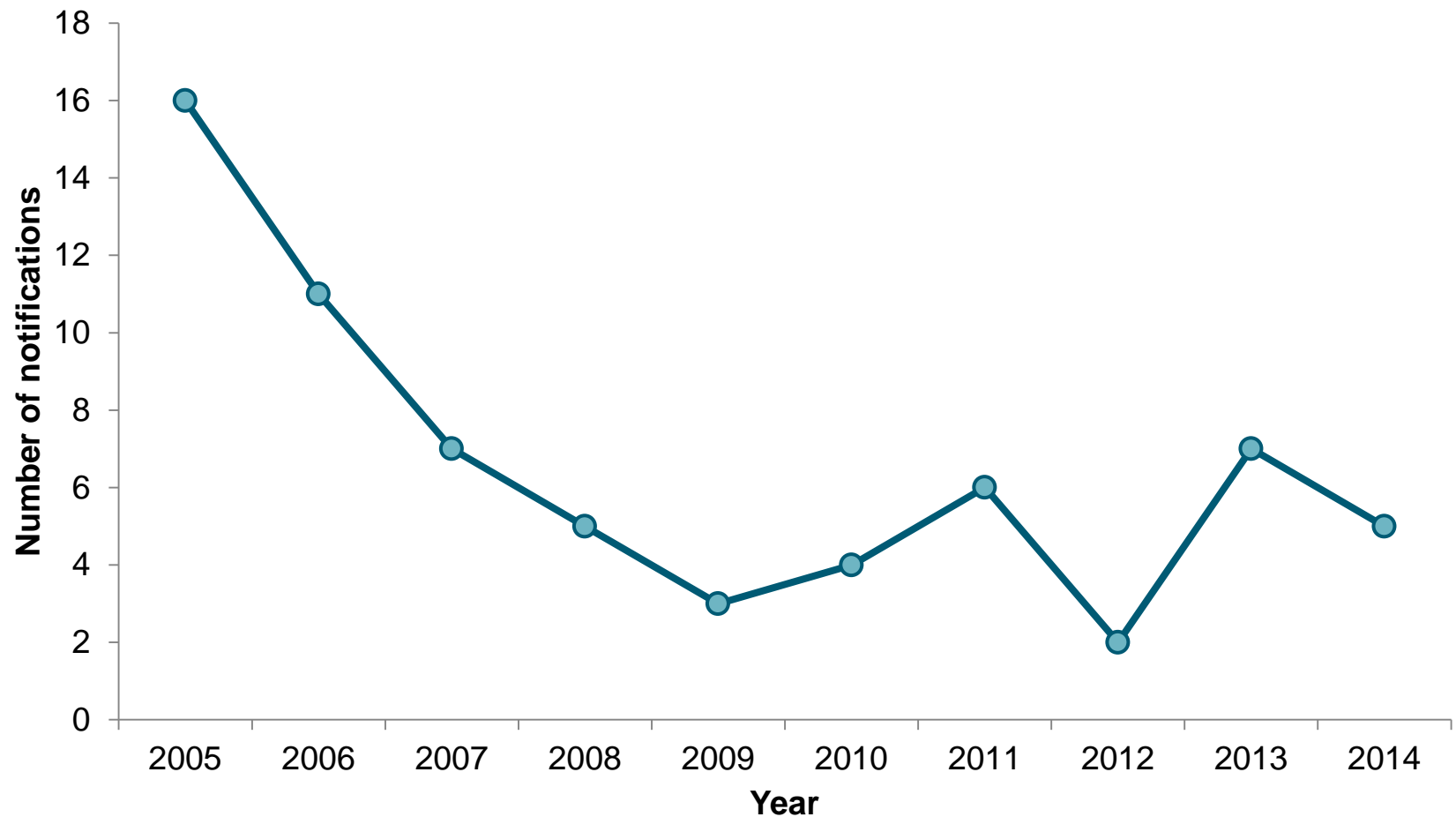
Figure 135: Congenital syphilis cases per year, 2005-2014

Figure 136: Donovanosis notifications 2005-2014

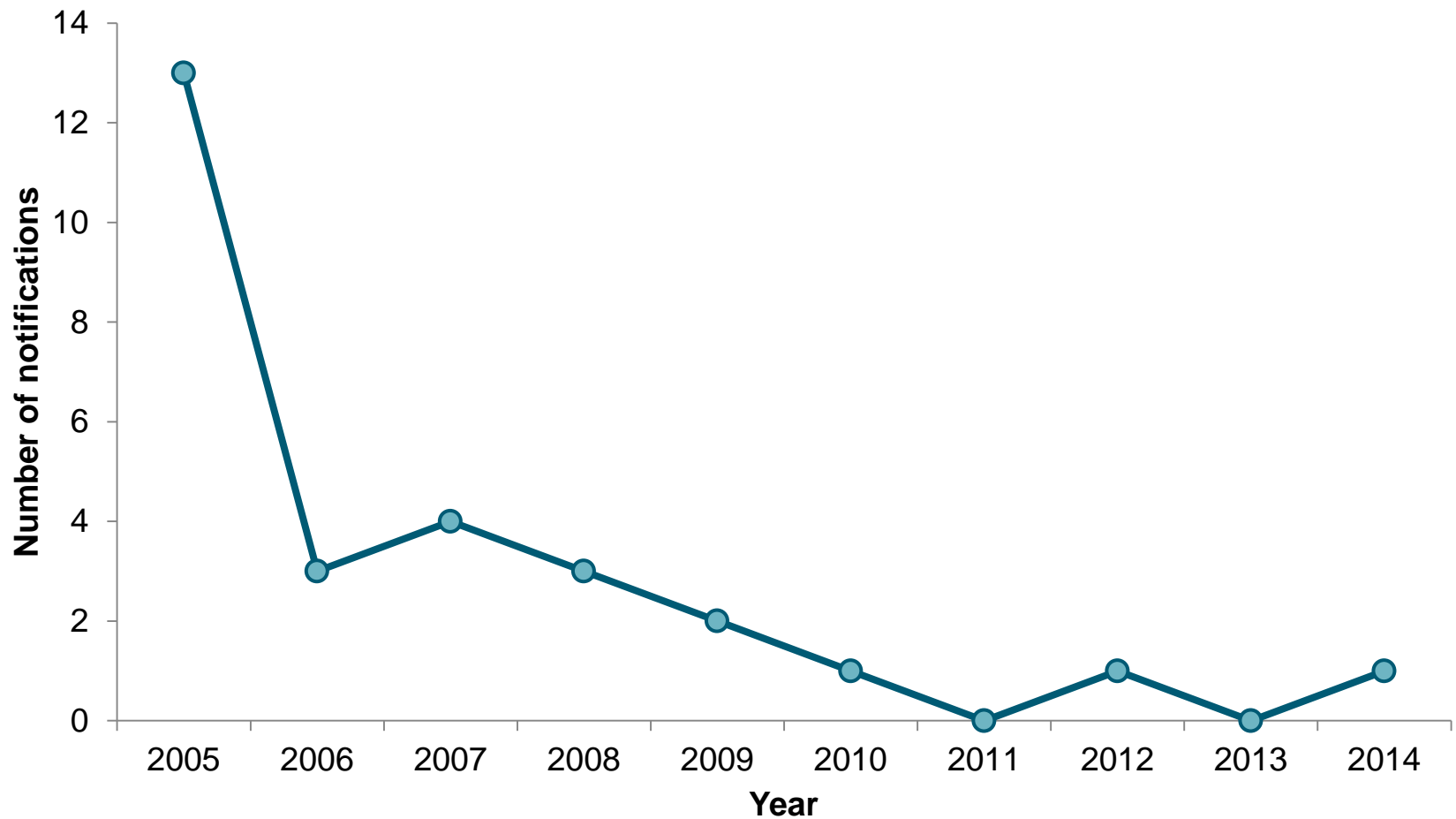
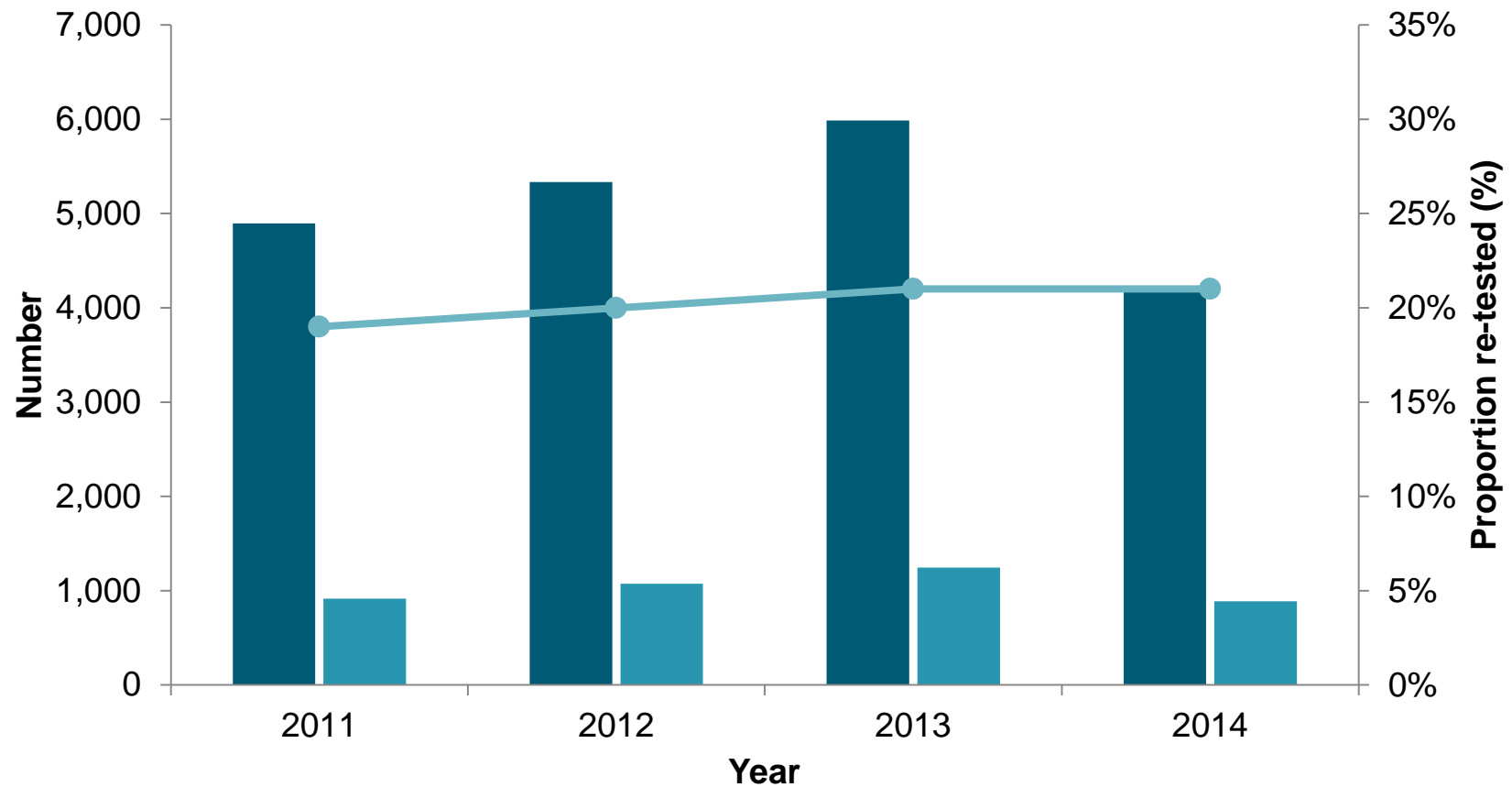


Figure 137: Chlamydia re-testing at sexual health clinics, 2011-2014



■ Number of diagnoses
 ■ Number re-tested in 1-4 months
 ● % re-tested in 1-4 months

In 2014, initial positive results are only included till the end of August, to allow time for re-testing

Figure 138: Chlamydia re-testing at general practice clinics, 2011-2014

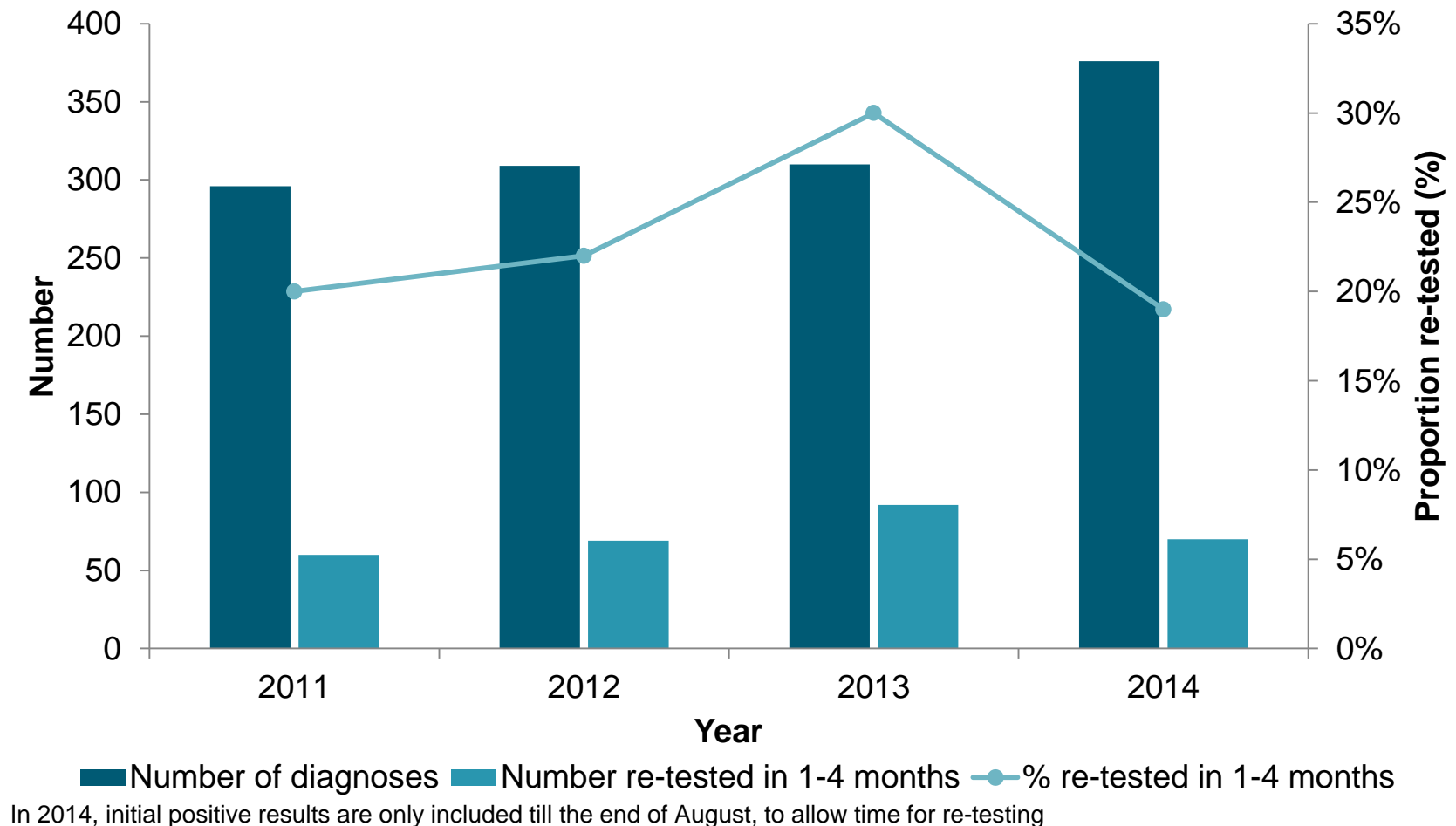


Figure 139: Three dose HPV vaccination coverage for all females turning 15 years of age, 2007-2014, by State/Territory (1/2)



Figure 139: Three dose HPV vaccination coverage for all females turning 15 years of age, 2007-2014, by State/Territory (2/2)

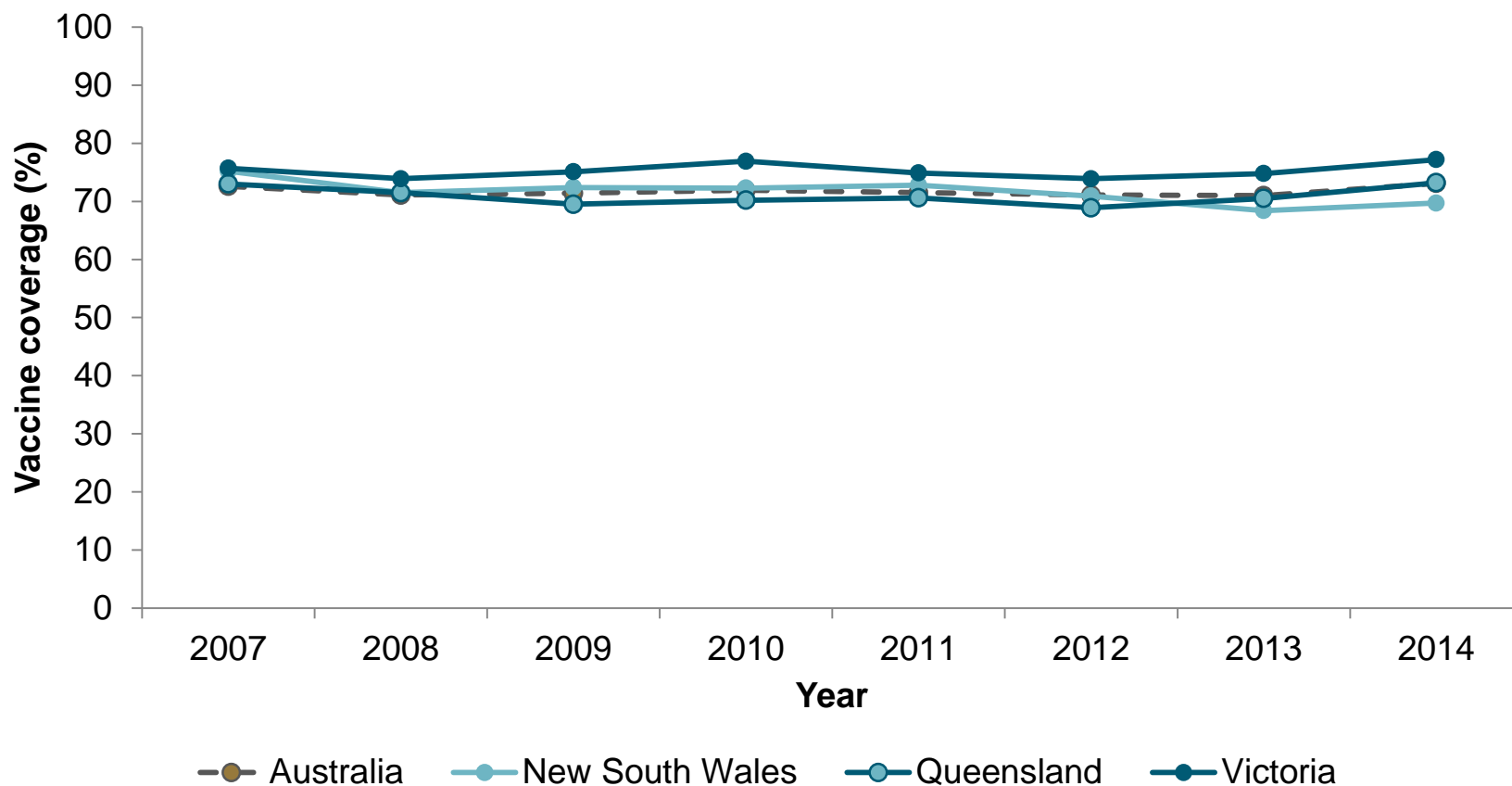
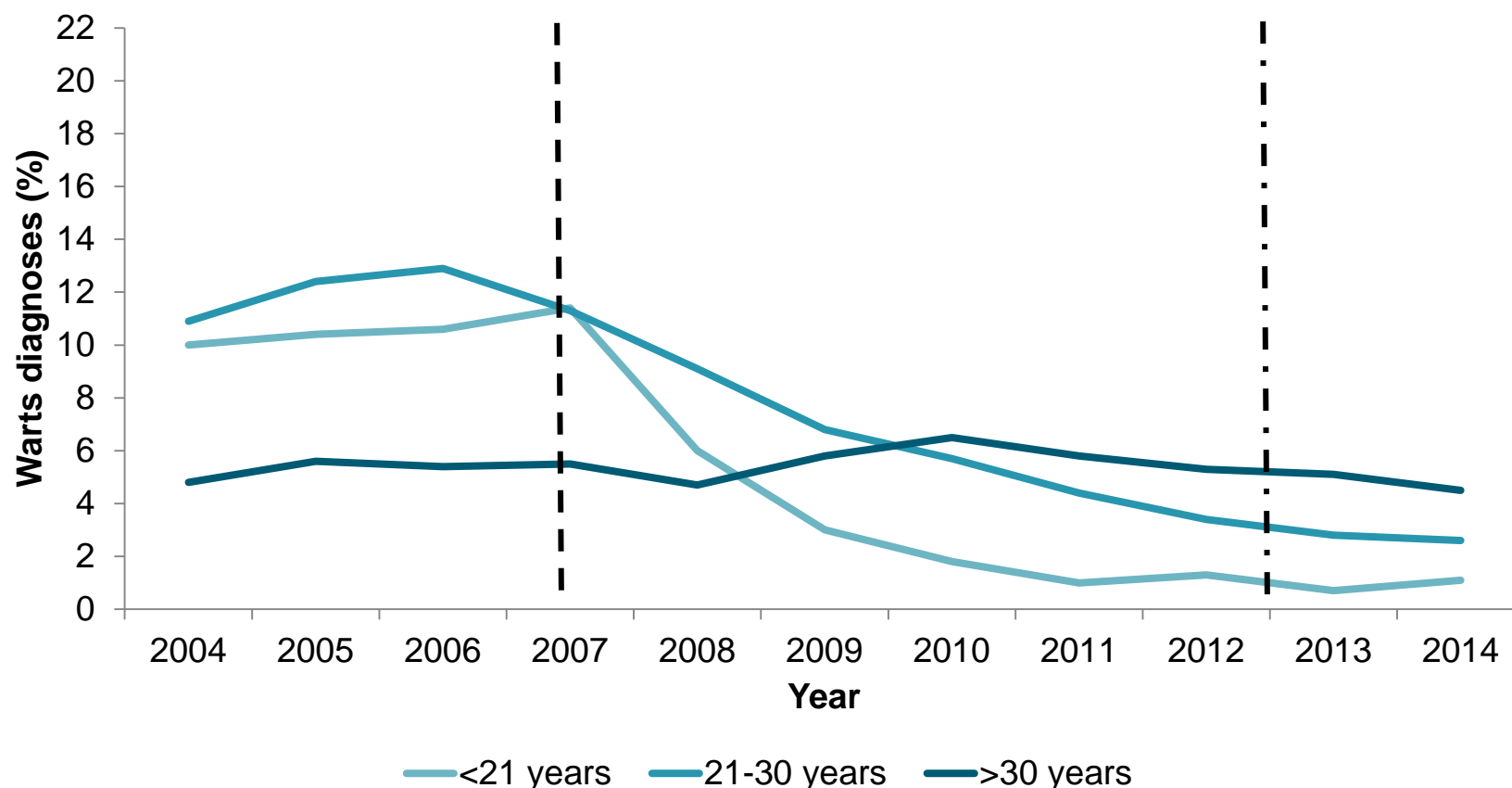


Figure 140: Three dose HPV vaccination coverage for all males and females turning 15 years of age, 2014

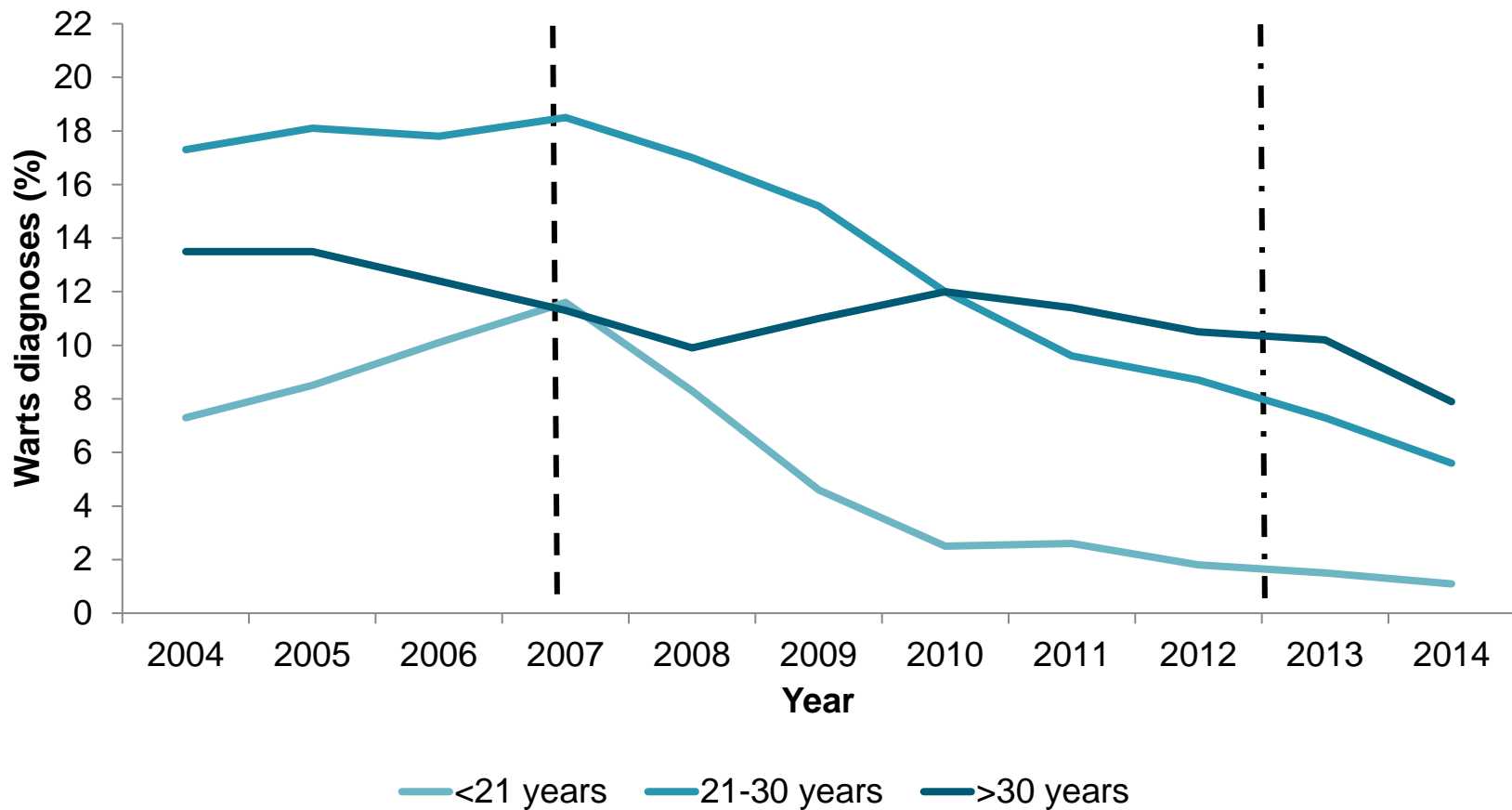


Figure 141: Proportion of Australian born women diagnosed with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004-2014, by age group



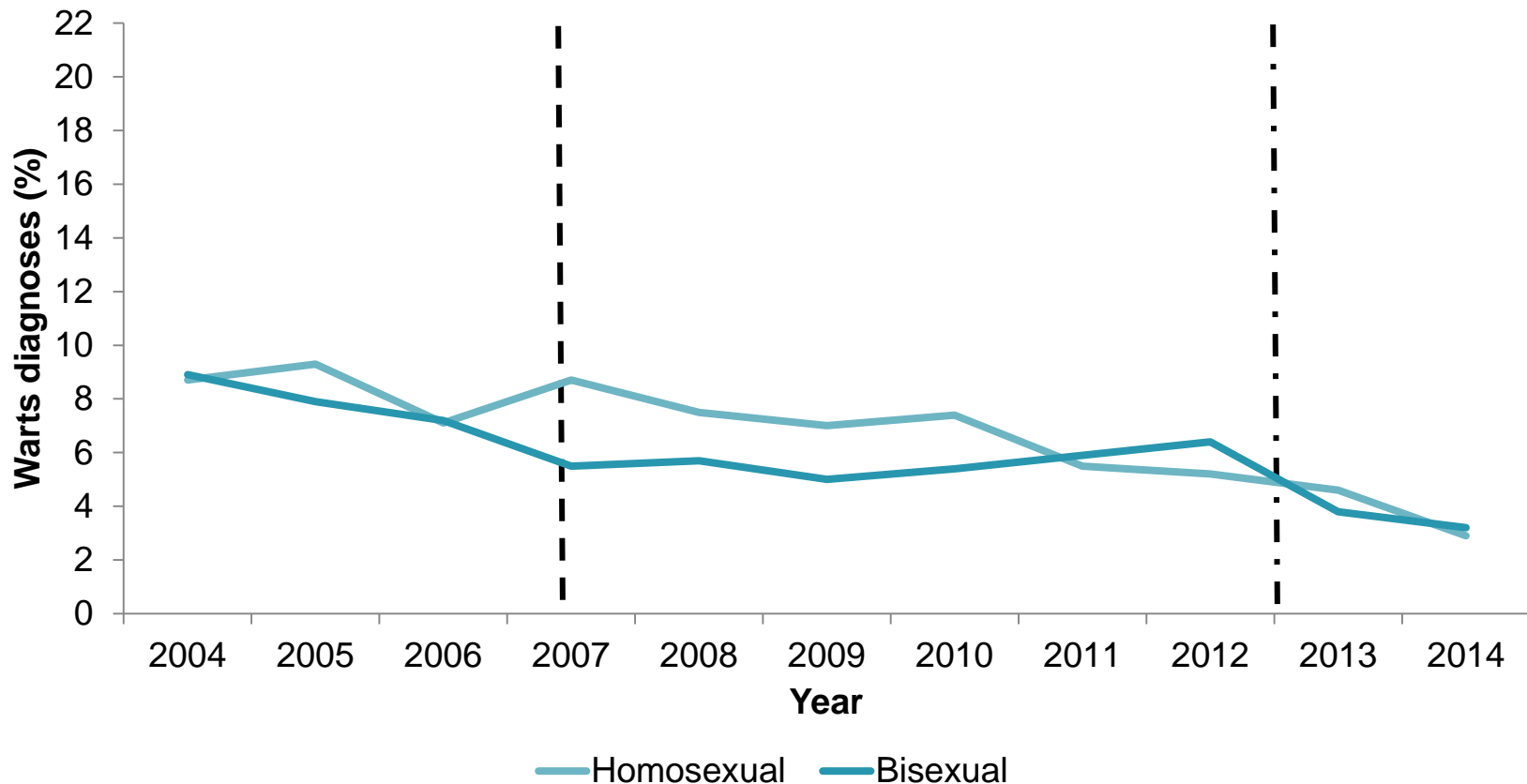
1 The first dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for women in mid-2007 and the second dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for men in 2013

Figure 142: Proportion of Australian born heterosexual men diagnosed with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004-2014, by age group



1 The first dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for women in mid-2007 and the second dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for men in 2013

Figure 143: Proportion of Australian born homosexual and bisexual men diagnosed with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004-2014



1 The first dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for women in mid-2007 and the second dotted line represents the start of the national HPV vaccination program for men in 2013