

# AUSTRALIAN HIV SURVEILLANCE UPDATE

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

Volume 10, Number 3

July 1994

## From 1 January to 31 March 1994:

- w 268 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- w 126 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- w 126 people died following AIDS.

## To 31 March 1994 there have been:

- w 18,037 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- w 4,930 diagnoses of AIDS.
- w 3,384 deaths following AIDS.

## From 1 January to 31 March 1993:

- w 281 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- w 184 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- w 129 people died following AIDS.

## To 31 March 1993 there were:

- w 17,024 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- w 4,296 diagnoses of AIDS.
- w 2,820 deaths following AIDS.

## HIV diagnoses

People diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 31 March 1994 had an average age of 34 years, and 2.4% were in the age group 13–19 years. 91% were male, 7% were female, and 2 people were reported as transsexual.

Of the people diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 31 March 1994 whose exposure to HIV was recorded, 77% were men who reported homosexual contact, 5% reported injecting drug use, and 15% reported heterosexual contact.

## New HIV infections

During the first quarter of 1994, 60 males and 4 females were reported as having newly acquired HIV infection, identified by a negative test within the 12 months prior to diagnosis or the diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness. Exposure to HIV for 4 cases of newly acquired HIV infection in males and 1 case in a female was attributed to heterosexual contact within Australia.

## HIV Testing in Sexual Health Clinics

Four sexual health clinics in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney tested 4693 people in the period 1 January to 31 March 1994 who were not previously known to have HIV infection.

- w 2036 were tested for the first time, and 12 (0.6%) were found to be HIV antibody positive.
- w 2657 were retested following a previous negative test, and 2 (0.1%) were found to be HIV antibody positive.
- w Of 1510 men and 1099 women reporting heterosexual contact within Australia only, 2 men (0.13%) and 1 woman (0.09%) was found to have HIV infection.