



Health

**Health Protection NSW  
Communicable Diseases Branch**

**Sexually Transmitted Infections Notification Data  
1st Quarterly Report 2015**

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## 1. Summary

This report includes notification data for four notifiable sexually transmitted infections (STIs): chlamydia, gonorrhoea, infectious syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), in NSW residents for the period 1 January to 31 March 2015. Information on HIV is reported separately and is available on the NSW Health website (<http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/endinghiv/Pages/tools-and-data.aspx>)

This report also includes testing data for chlamydia & gonorrhoea from 15 NSW laboratories for 2012 onwards. These laboratories account for approximately 90% of all chlamydia and gonorrhoea tests performed in NSW.

During this quarter, 6084 cases of chlamydia were reported. Chlamydia notifications show an increasing trend since 2010. Notifications are generally higher in the first quarter of the year compared to the following quarters. This quarter, notifications rose and are slightly higher than in the 1st quarter of 2014. Chlamydia notifications remain more common in females and in older teenagers/young adults.

There were 126,493 tests for chlamydia reported by the participating laboratories this quarter which is almost 13,000 more tests than the average tests per quarter for 2014 (113,535). The ratio of positive notifications to 100 tests performed has remained at around 5 notifications per 100 tests since 2013. This trend continues this quarter with 4.8 positive notifications per 100 tests performed. The increase in notifications since 2012 could reflect an increase in testing rather than an increase in transmission.

Gonorrhoea notifications and rates increased from late 2010 to mid-2012. Notifications plateaued in 2013 but rose sharply in 2014. This quarter notifications have risen sharply again with 1446 cases reported which is 18% higher than the first quarter of 2014. Gonorrhoea is predominantly notified in males, notably those aged 25 – 35 years, and is thought to be mainly associated with male to male sex. Most cases are notified in Sydney and South East Sydney Local Health Districts (LHD).

There were 183,236 tests for gonorrhoea reported by the participating laboratories this quarter which is over 16,000 more tests than the average tests per quarter for 2014 (166,894). The ratio of positive tests has remained steady at 0.8 positive notifications for every 100 tests.

Infectious syphilis notifications have shown an increasing trend from 2011 to 2014. This quarter 121 cases were notified which is 34% lower than the 1st quarter of 2014. This number is expected to increase as some notified syphilis cases from this quarter are yet to be classified as either 'infectious' or 'greater than 2 years or unknown duration' but is still likely to be lower than the numbers seen in 2014. There is a predominance of infections in adult males living in Sydney and South East Sydney Local Health Districts. In 2014 there was a marked increase in the rate of infections in Sydney LHD. Notifications remain highest in Sydney LHD this quarter.

Six cases of LGV were reported in this quarter, all in men from LHDs within the Sydney metropolitan area.

## Data Caveats

STI data are extracted from the New South Wales Notifiable Conditions Information Management System (NCIMS). Data entry may be completed several weeks after initial notification. Notification of a case some time after diagnosis, whilst uncommon, does occur.

Collection of laboratory testing data began in 2012 from 14 public and private laboratories for chlamydia and gonorrhoea. In 2015, retrospective data from a 15th laboratory was added. Please note that due to the addition of retrospective data the number of tests per quarter and the ratio of positive notifications has changed slightly from previous quarterly reports. Also, please note that there is some duplication of the number of tests undertaken where more than one method of testing is used or clinical specimens collected from more than one anatomical site.

Genital, rectal & pharyngeal specimens are tested for both chlamydia and gonorrhoea by nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT). Some patients may be tested for gonorrhoea by both NAAT and culture which accounts for the higher number of gonorrhoea tests performed than chlamydia. The laboratory testing data does not provide any information on whether there are repeat tests performed on the same individual.

Notification data for chlamydia and gonorrhoea were analysed for the period between 1 January 2012 and 31 March 2015, based on the specimen date. The ratio of positive notifications was calculated by dividing the overall positive results notified to NSW Health by all laboratories by the total number of tests performed as reported from the participating laboratories. The overall positive results included in the analysis are for individual people notified with each condition reported from all laboratories. However, the testing data are for individual tests reported from participating laboratories and may include multiple specimens per individual. As such, the ratio of positive notifications per test may be an underestimate of the per cent of people tested that are positive for the condition.

All data presented in this report is based on the onset date of illness. However, for the large majority of cases, date of onset is not reported and so the onset date field defaults to either clinical specimen collection date, laboratory report date or notification date, whichever is the earlier.

Local Health District (LHD) is reported according to the LHD of residence of the case, and does not necessarily reflect the place where infection was acquired. Population data are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census data.

Data for this report were extracted on 11 May 2015.

## 2. Chlamydia

*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection of any site is notified by laboratories. This report presents cases where the condition has been classified as 'chlamydia' on NCIMS, and excludes those that have been classified as 'chlamydia – congenital'. A confirmed case of chlamydia requires isolation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* or detection of *C. trachomatis* through NAAT, immunofluorescence, EIA (with blocking antibody) or culture.

Chlamydia infections are not routinely followed up by public health units so detailed information (eg Aboriginality, exposure) is not generally available.

Graph 2.1: Notified cases of chlamydia for NSW by quarter

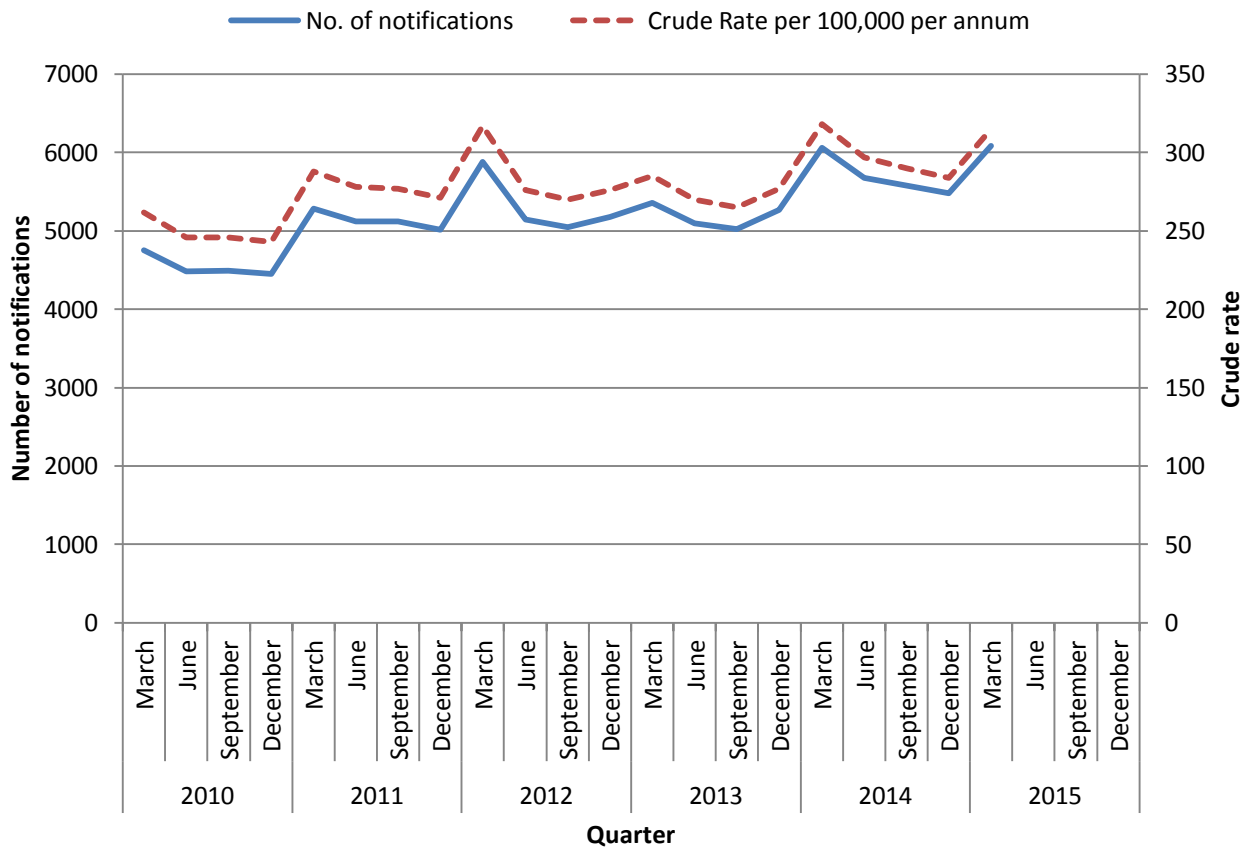


Table 2.1: Notified cases and rates of chlamydia for NSW by quarter

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>No. of notifications</b>	<b>Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum</b>
2010	March	4755	262
	June	4481	246
	September	4494	246
	December	4453	243
2011	March	5283	288
	June	5121	278
	September	5119	277
	December	5013	271
2012	March	5885	317
	June	5145	276
	September	5047	270
	December	5180	276
2013	March	5355	285
	June	5095	270
	September	5025	265
	December	5267	277
2014	March	6060	318
	June	5677	297
	September	5577	290
	December	5477	284
2015	March	6084	315
	June		
	September		
	December		

Graph 2.2: Number of chlamydia tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

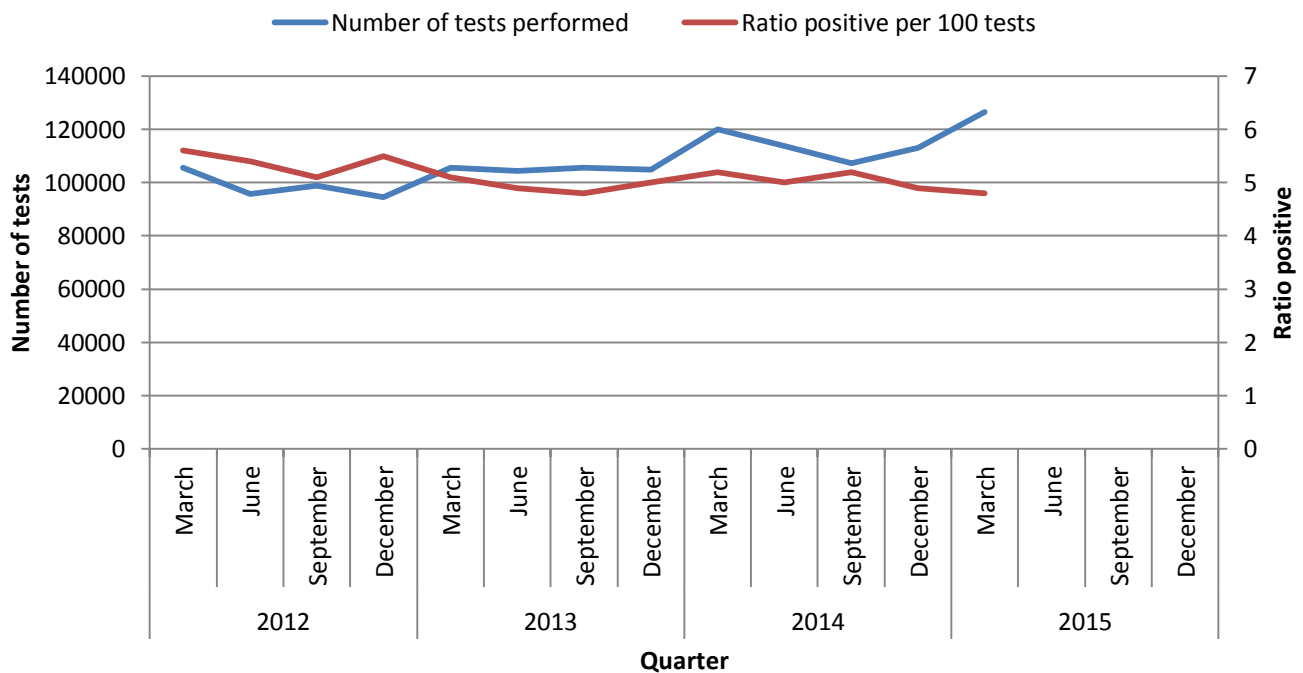


Table 2.2: Number of chlamydia tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Ratio positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	105,575	5.6
	June	95,783	5.4
	September	98,931	5.1
	December	94,446	5.5
2013	March	105,543	5.1
	June	104,387	4.9
	September	105,506	4.8
	December	104,943	5.0
2014	March	119,954	5.2
	June	113,752	5.0
	September	107,318	5.2
	December	113,115	4.9
2015	March	126,493	4.8
	June		
	September		
	December		

\*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories. In 2015, retrospective data from a 15th laboratory was added. These 15 laboratories account for approximately 90% of all tests performed in NSW.

Graph 2.3: Notified cases of chlamydia by sex and quarter

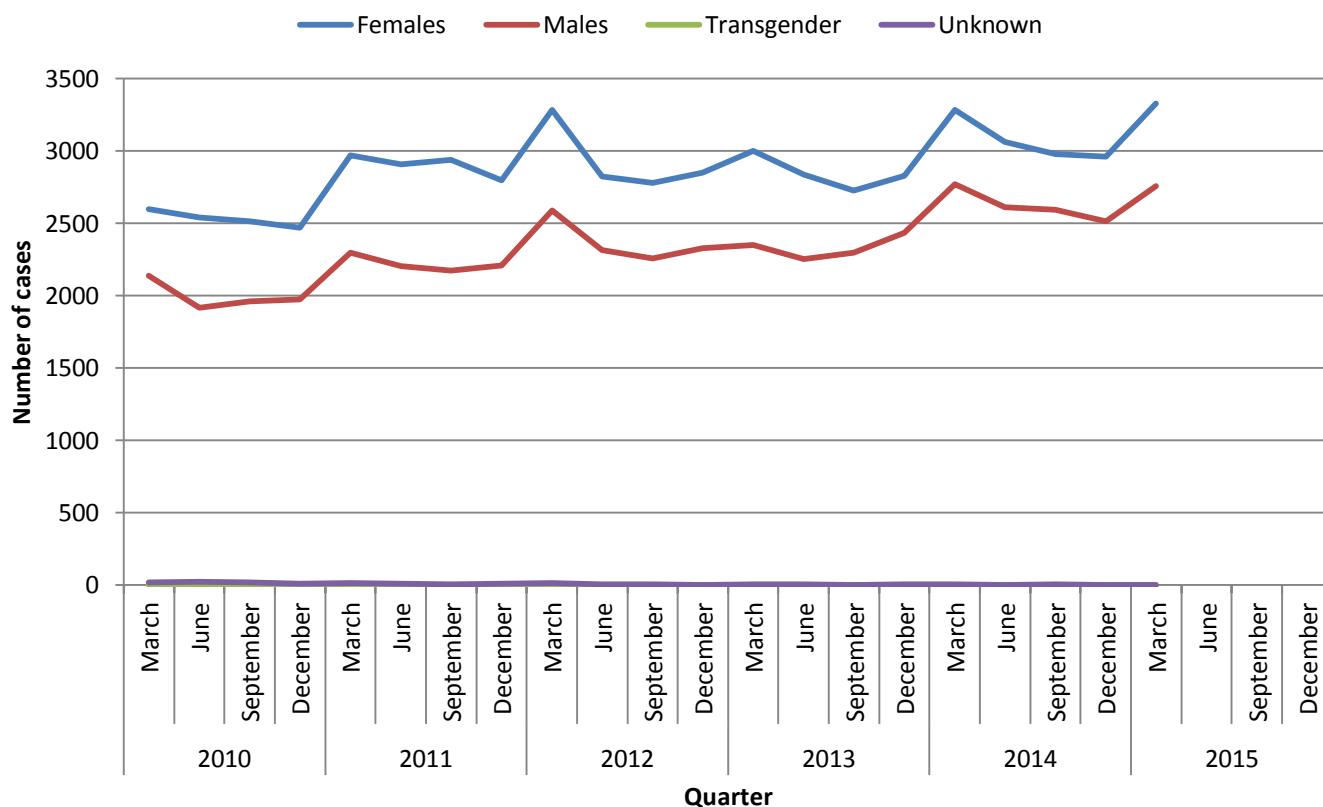


Table 2.3: Notified cases of chlamydia by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2010	March	2596	2139	0	20
	June	2541	1918	0	22
	September	2512	1962	0	20
	December	2471	1974	0	8
2011	March	2970	2298	2	13
	June	2906	2204	0	11
	September	2938	2175	1	5
	December	2796	2207	0	10
2012	March	3283	2588	1	13
	June	2823	2315	0	7
	September	2781	2259	0	7
	December	2848	2329	1	2
2013	March	2999	2348	1	7
	June	2838	2253	0	4
	September	2724	2299	0	2
	December	2828	2435	0	4
2014	March	3283	2771	0	6
	June	3064	2612	0	1
	September	2978	2594	0	5
	December	2960	2515	0	2
2015	March	3328	2755	0	1
	June				
	September				
	December				



Graph 2.4: Notified cases of chlamydia by age group and quarter

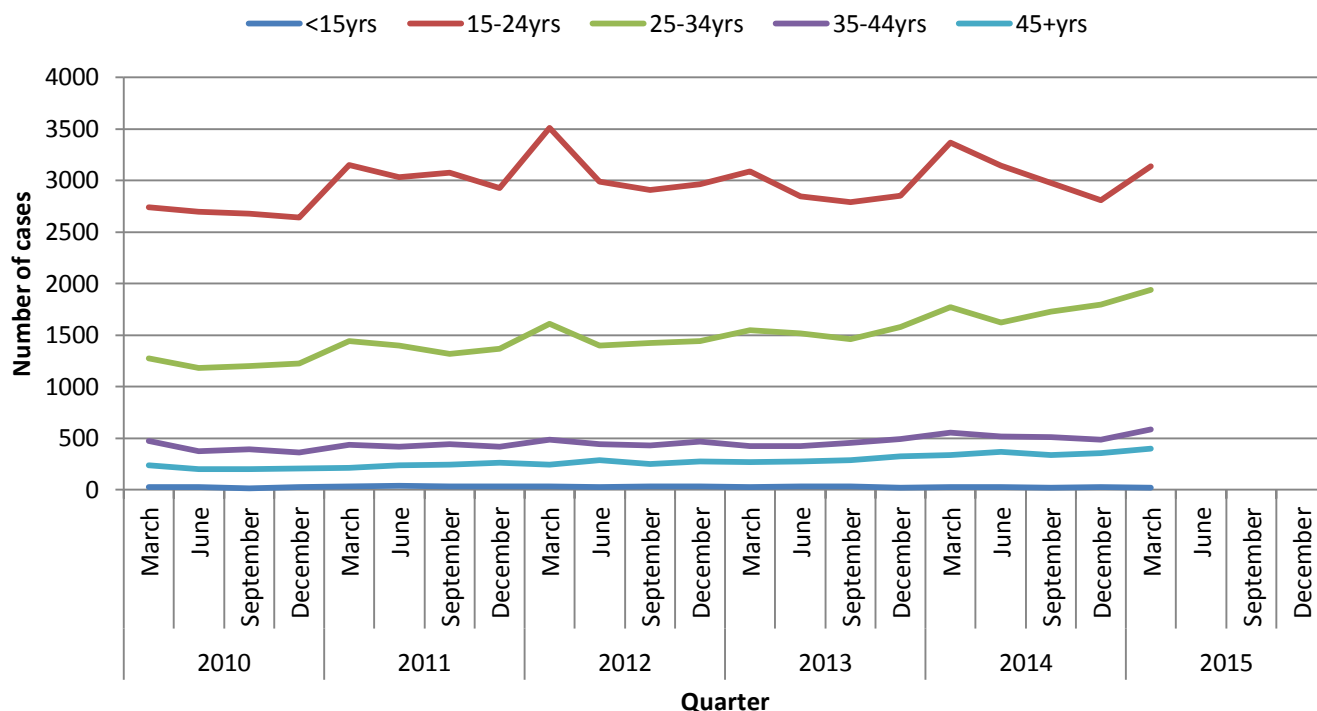
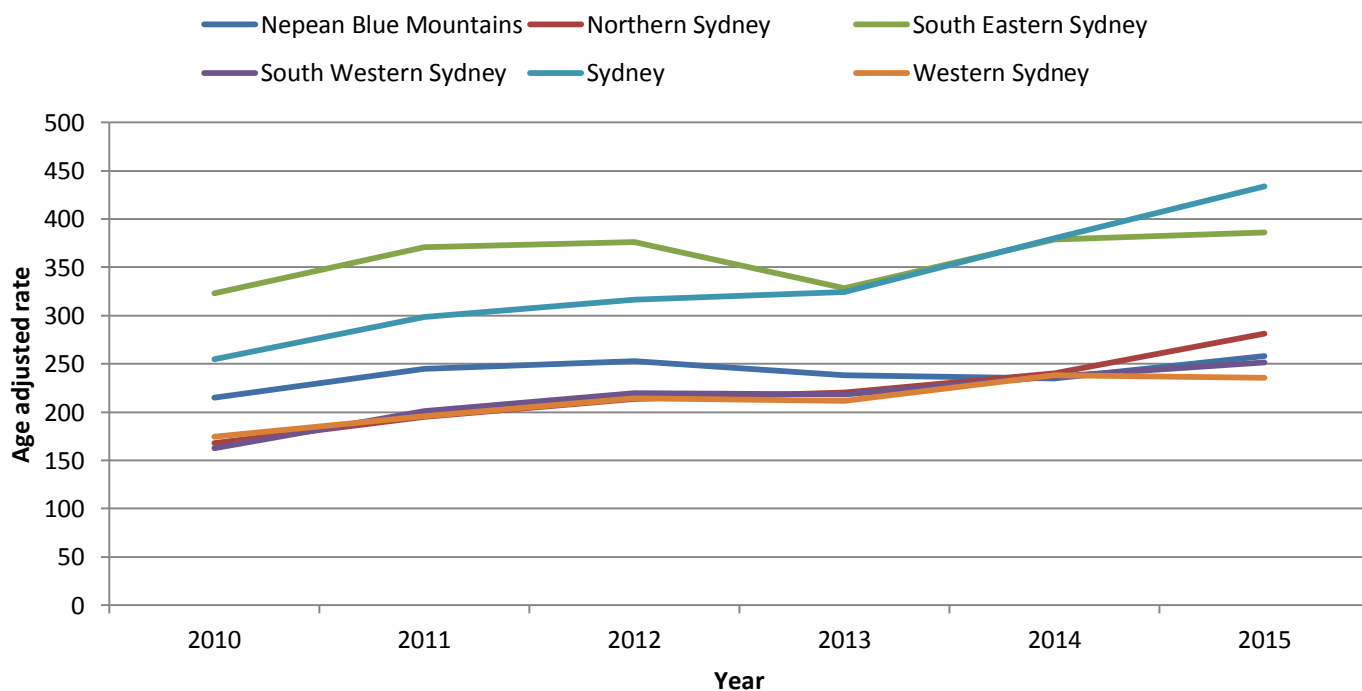


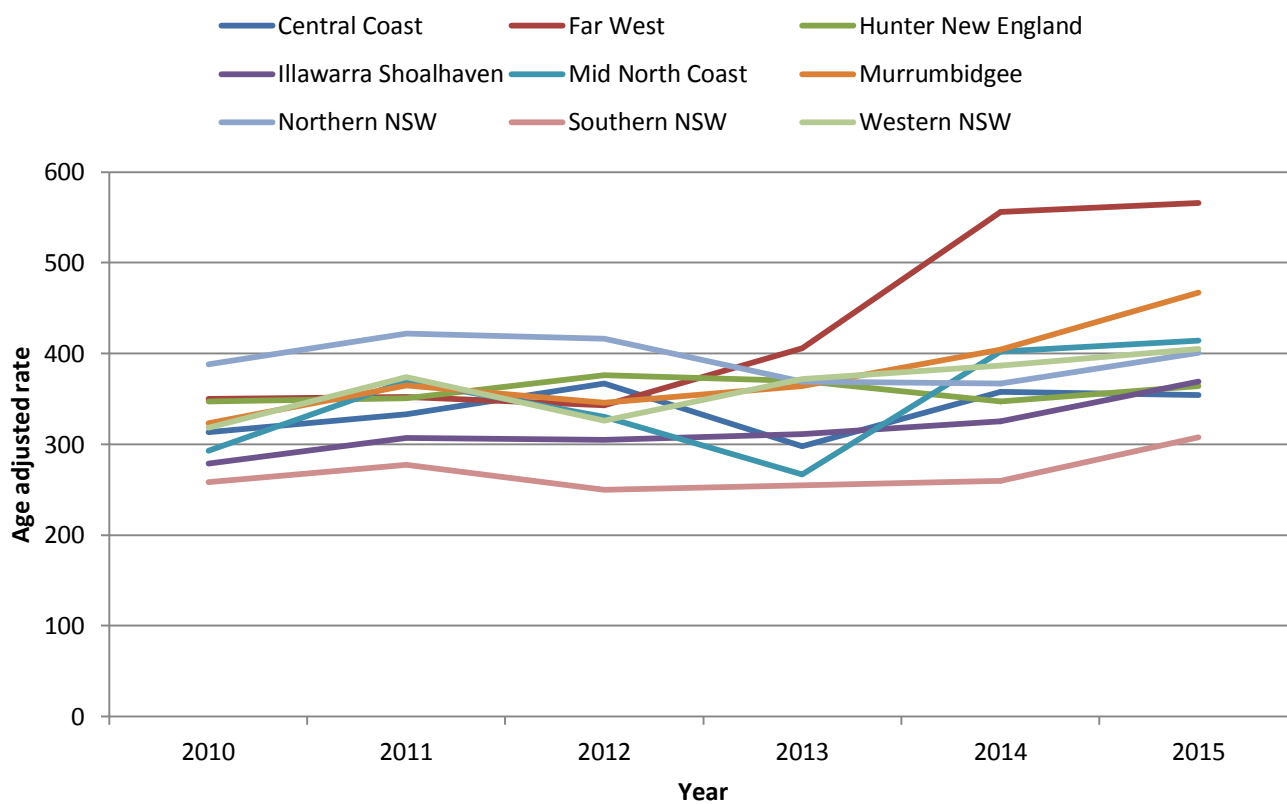
Table 2.4: Notified cases of chlamydia by age group and quarter

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2010	March	27	2743	1275	475	235
	June	26	2695	1180	376	203
	September	17	2681	1203	393	198
	December	26	2638	1224	359	205
2011	March	32	3153	1445	437	216
	June	38	3030	1398	420	235
	September	31	3076	1321	444	245
	December	35	2929	1366	419	262
2012	March	32	3512	1610	484	246
	June	28	2987	1396	444	288
	September	33	2906	1422	433	253
	December	30	2962	1443	470	274
2013	March	27	3088	1545	423	271
	June	33	2843	1516	424	277
	September	32	2789	1462	455	285
	December	19	2853	1576	495	322
2014	March	29	3369	1772	554	336
	June	27	3143	1620	520	367
	September	18	2979	1729	512	339
	December	28	2811	1798	485	353
2015	March	20	3139	1941	586	398
	June					
	September					
	December					

Graph 2.5: Notified rates of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 2.6: Notified rates of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Chlamydia notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2010 to 31 March 2015, (2015 rate annualised based on 1st quarter, subject to change).

Table 2.5: Number of notified cases of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2010	March	44	201	377	781	405	516	423
	June	50	174	344	753	335	350	416
	September	44	198	306	726	354	430	380
	December	40	182	337	779	351	412	347
2011	March	56	232	420	925	415	518	458
	June	48	210	394	840	473	484	431
	September	37	200	396	872	480	533	434
	December	55	214	377	889	428	500	433
2012	March	55	223	473	1016	570	581	524
	June	53	213	398	896	453	520	473
	September	34	220	416	839	480	521	466
	December	39	234	453	860	485	536	485
2013	March	35	221	454	756	535	541	525
	June	41	198	430	760	522	555	469
	September	34	203	505	810	457	546	473
	December	27	215	444	858	493	616	497
2014	March	52	221	527	982	599	674	543
	June	44	208	523	914	516	695	575
	September	46	213	453	889	572	727	531
	December	37	187	509	928	517	606	601
2015	March	41	226	586	952	586	773	555
	June							
	September							
	December							

Table 2.6: Number of notified cases of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW	Western NSW	
2010	March	247	21	684	220	141	176	220	0	114	185
	June	208	28	721	282	116	182	185	33	100	204
	September	229	27	737	241	128	163	216	27	107	181
	December	203	20	675	262	80	171	248	40	91	215
2011	March	235	24	723	272	165	202	255	34	117	232
	June	247	26	719	288	160	186	223	33	107	252
	September	237	25	736	271	145	182	210	27	114	220
	December	225	18	669	277	110	211	264	16	101	226
2012	March	317	22	885	310	135	193	249	8	102	222
	June	245	28	719	292	141	154	246	12	90	212
	September	234	16	727	231	153	193	225	5	88	199
	December	243	25	735	263	90	197	226	4	111	194
2013	March	228	25	848	330	100	198	208	9	117	225
	June	200	23	747	287	92	198	205	21	100	247
	September	181	24	723	238	107	179	198	12	94	241
	December	238	33	715	265	123	202	213	16	92	220
2014	March	294	48	810	312	162	224	226	10	121	255
	June	233	32	740	284	161	209	194	4	109	236
	September	268	36	624	306	171	213	199	5	90	234
	December	230	24	675	284	133	203	200	5	88	250
2015	March	251	35	742	336	160	243	223	2	120	253
	June										
	September										
	December										

### 3. Gonorrhoea

A confirmed case requires isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from culture or by NAAT.

Gonorrhoea infections are not routinely followed up by public health units so detailed information (e.g. Aboriginality, exposure) is not generally available. An enhanced surveillance project that was piloted in South East Sydney in early 2013 was rolled out to the rest of NSW in the second half of 2013. Analysis and evaluation is currently underway.

Graph 3.1: Notified cases and rates of gonorrhoea for NSW by quarter

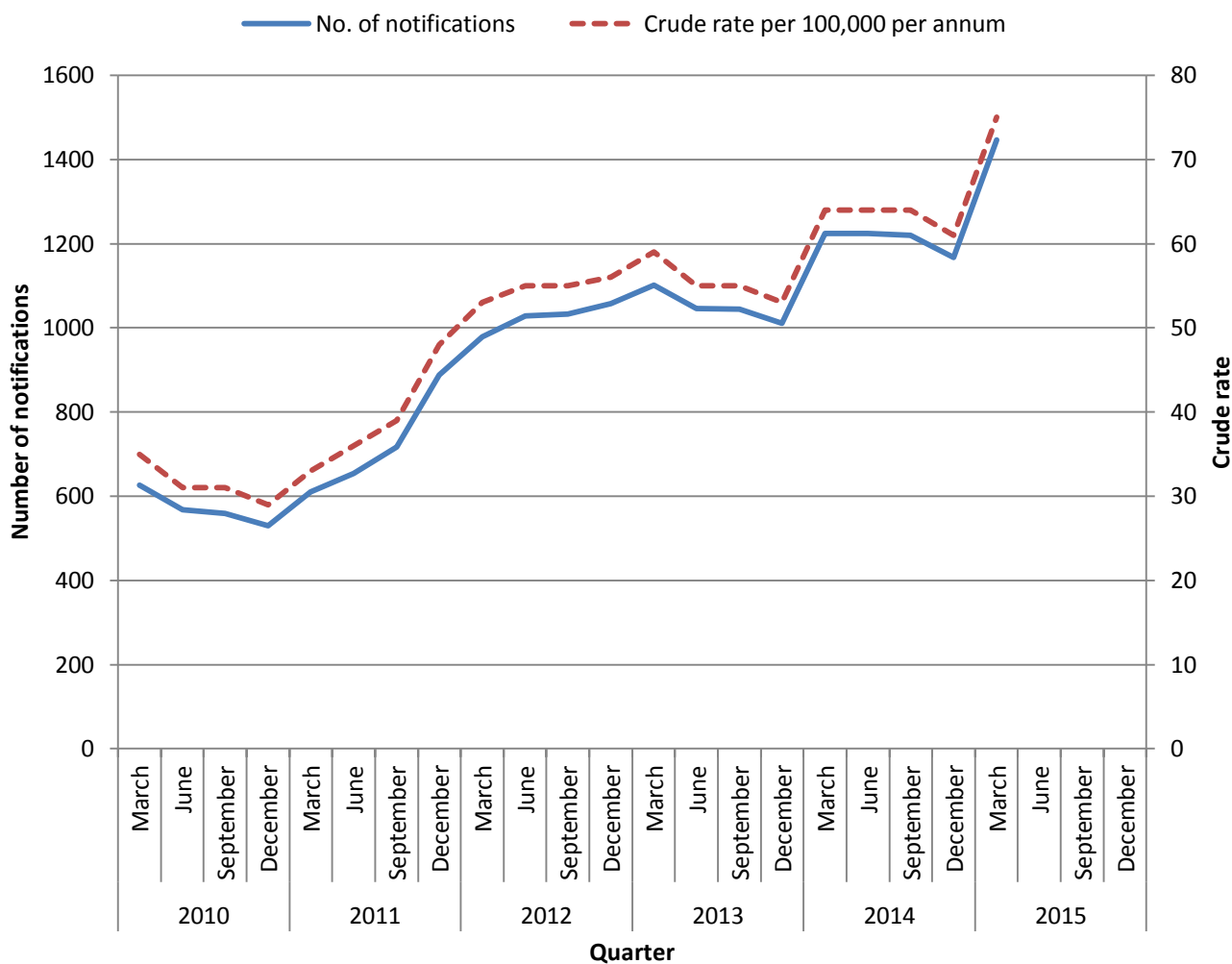


Table 3.1: Notified cases and rates of gonorrhoea for NSW by quarter

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>No. of notifications</b>	<b>Crude rate per 100,000 per annum</b>
2010	March	627	35
	June	568	31
	September	559	31
	December	530	29
2011	March	610	33
	June	654	36
	September	717	39
	December	888	48
2012	March	978	53
	June	1028	55
	September	1033	55
	December	1058	56
2013	March	1102	59
	June	1046	55
	September	1045	55
	December	1011	53
2014	March	1225	64
	June	1224	64
	September	1220	64
	December	1168	61
2015	March	1446	75
	June		
	September		
	December		

Graph 3.2: Number of gonorrhoea tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

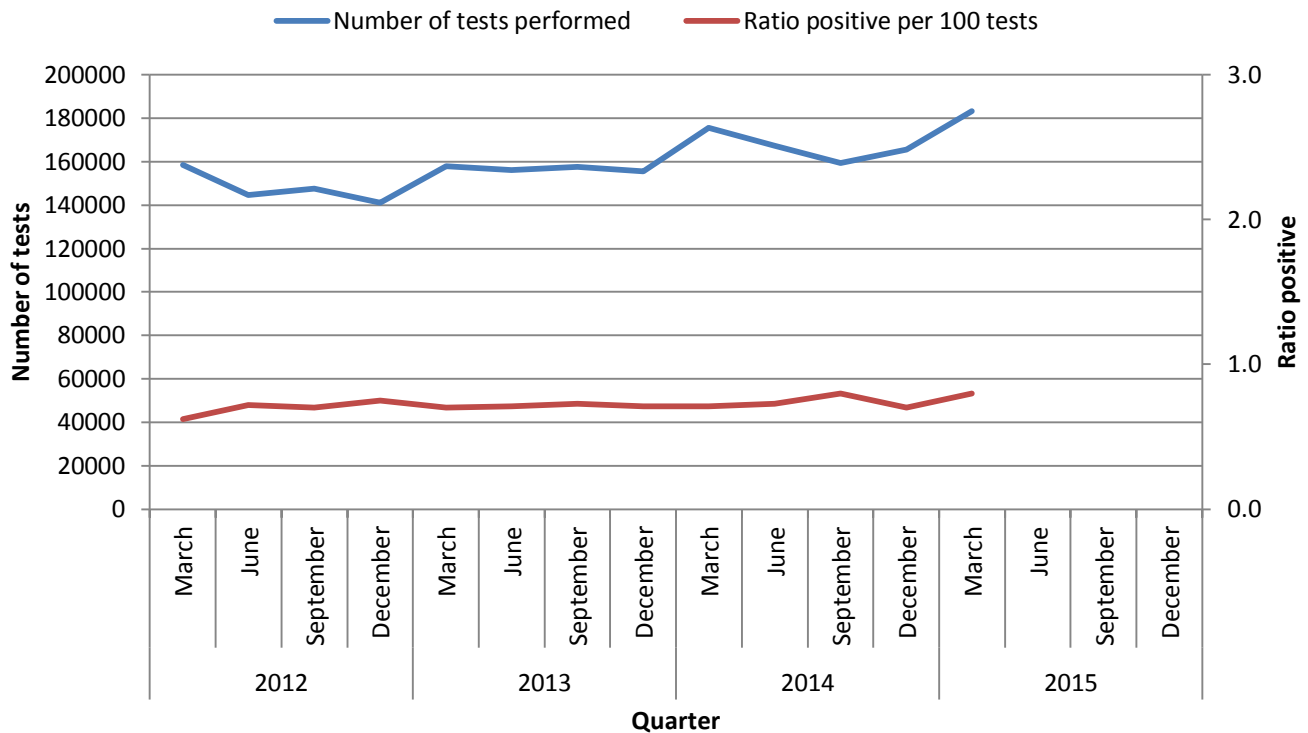


Table 3.2: Number of gonorrhoea tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Proportion positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	158,371	0.6
	June	144,757	0.7
	September	147,610	0.7
	December	141,027	0.8
2013	March	157,903	0.7
	June	156,105	0.7
	September	157,559	0.7
	December	155,628	0.7
2014	March	175,697	0.7
	June	167,222	0.7
	September	159,247	0.8
	December	165,411	0.7
2015	March	183,236	0.8
	June		
	September		
	December		

\*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories. In 2015, retrospective data from a 15th laboratory was added. These 15 laboratories account for approximately 90% of all tests performed in NSW.

Graph 3.3: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by sex and quarter

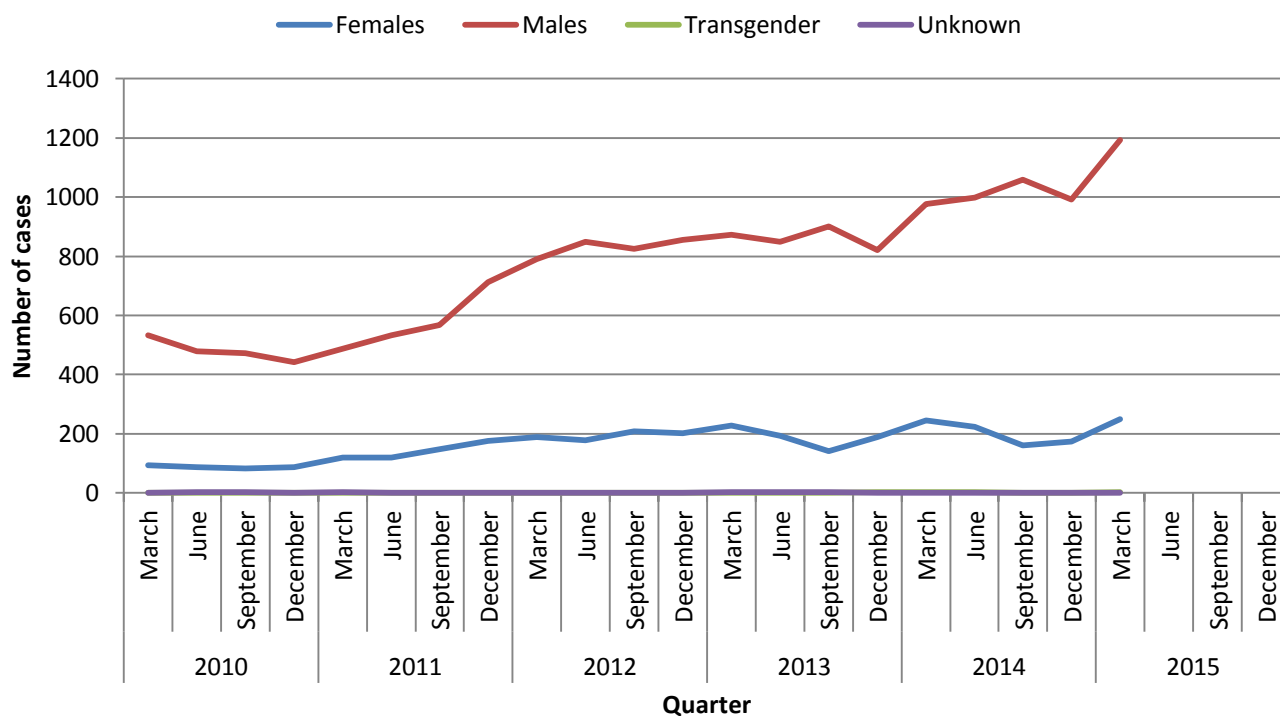


Table 3.3: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2010	March	94	532	0	1
	June	88	478	0	2
	September	84	472	0	3
	December	88	442	0	0
2011	March	119	488	1	2
	June	120	533	1	0
	September	148	568	0	1
	December	176	712	0	0
2012	March	188	790	0	0
	June	178	849	0	1
	September	209	824	0	0
	December	201	856	1	0
2013	March	227	872	1	2
	June	194	849	1	2
	September	142	901	0	2
	December	189	820	2	0
2014	March	246	977	2	0
	June	223	998	3	0
	September	160	1059	1	0
	December	175	992	1	0
2015	March	250	1193	3	0
	June				
	September				
	December				



Graph 3.4: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by age group and quarter

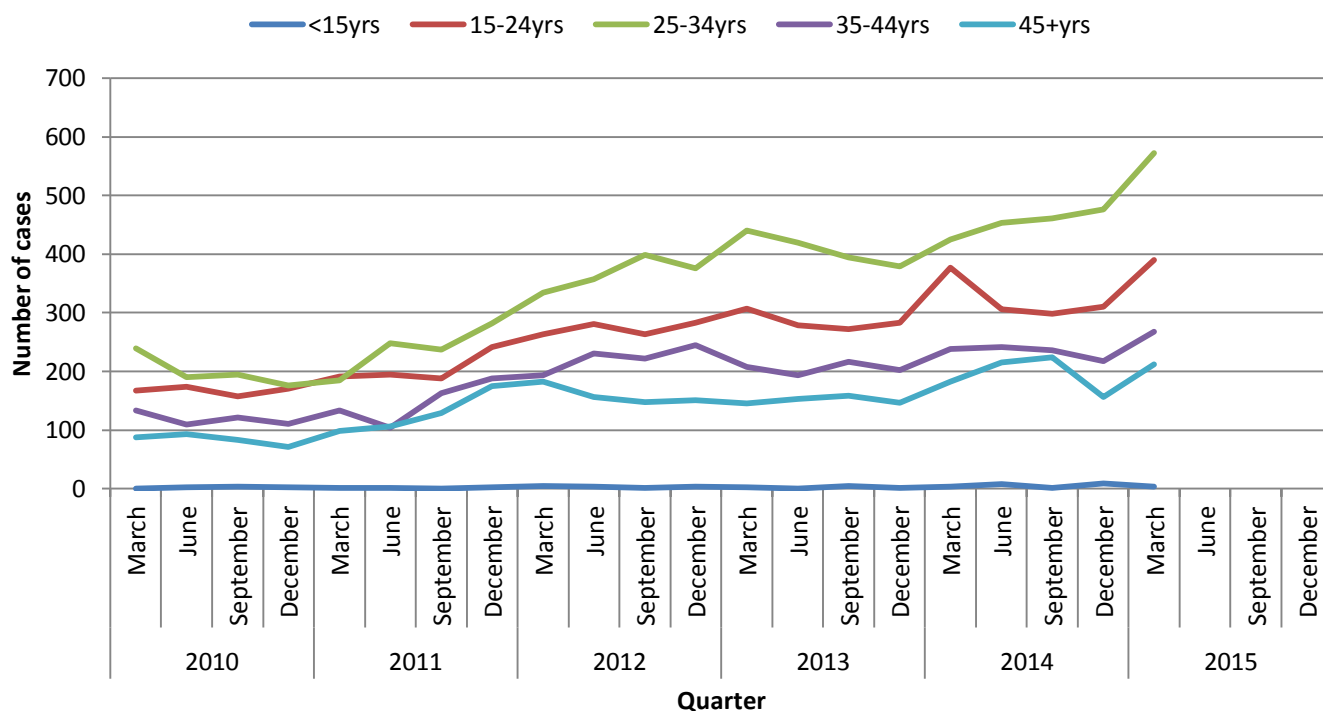
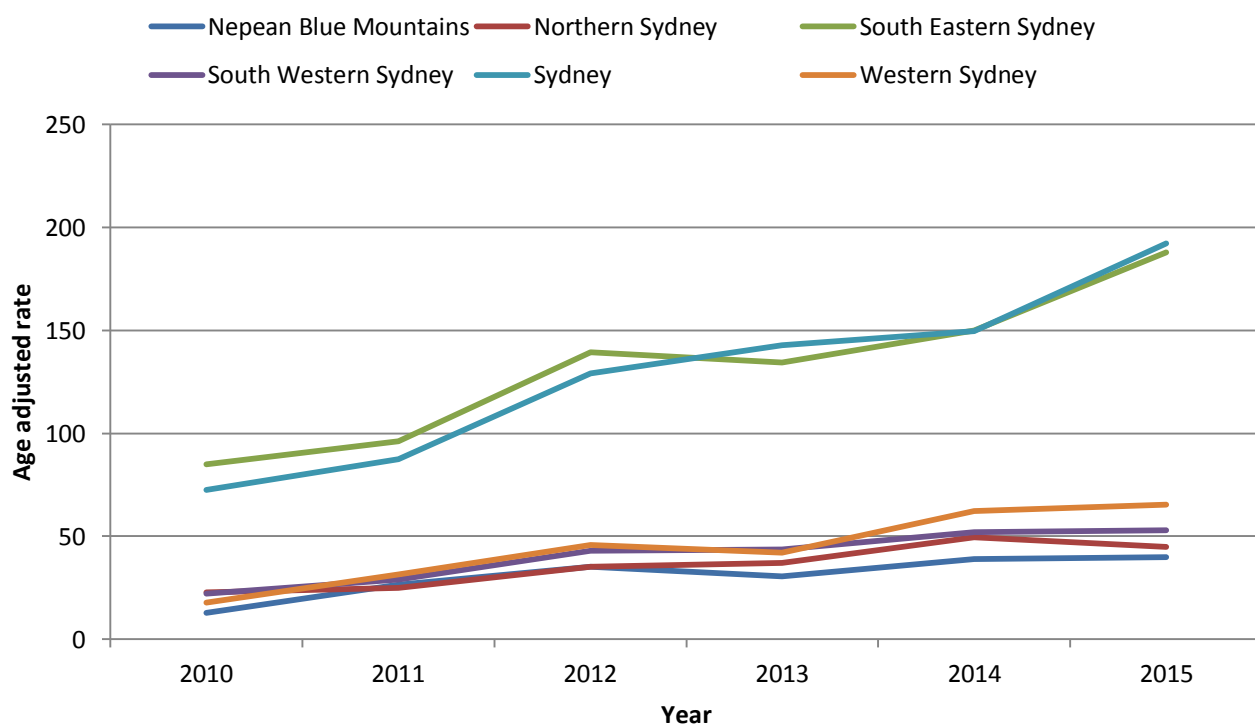


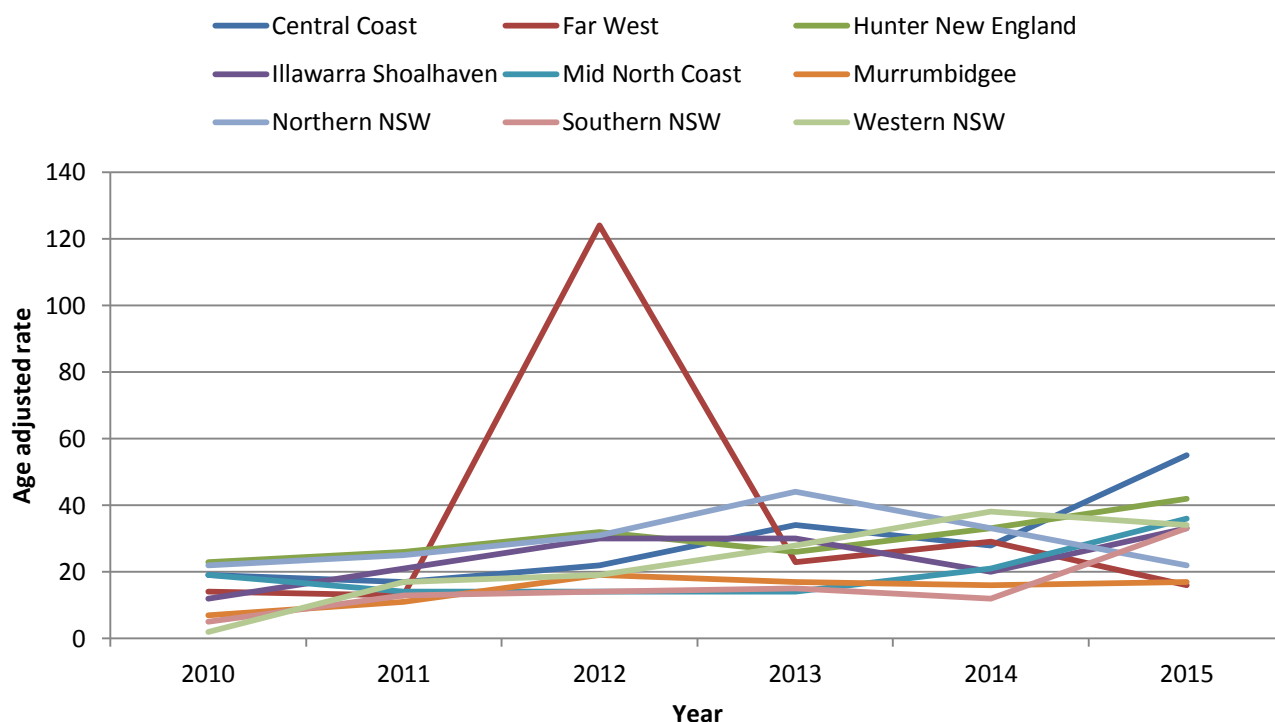
Table 3.4: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by age group and quarter

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2010	March	0	167	239	133	88
2010	June	2	174	190	109	93
2010	September	3	157	195	121	83
2010	December	2	171	176	110	71
2011	March	1	191	185	133	99
2011	June	1	195	248	104	106
2011	September	0	188	237	163	129
2011	December	2	241	282	188	175
2012	March	5	263	334	194	182
2012	June	3	281	357	231	156
2012	September	1	263	399	222	148
2012	December	3	283	376	245	151
2013	March	2	307	440	208	145
2013	June	0	279	420	193	153
2013	September	5	272	394	216	158
2013	December	1	283	379	202	146
2014	March	3	377	425	238	182
2014	June	8	306	453	242	215
2014	September	1	298	461	236	224
2014	December	9	310	476	217	156
2015	March	4	390	572	268	212
2015	June					
2015	September					
2015	December					

Graph 3.5: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 3.6: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Gonorrhoea notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2010 to 31 March 2015. (2015 rate annualised based on the 1st quarter, subject to change).

Some non-metropolitan LHDs have small populations and small number of gonorrhoea cases and as such the rates per 100,000 can be unstable.

Table 3.5: Number of notified cases of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2010	March	1	13	50	217	48	134	50
	June	2	8	41	194	53	119	37
	September	1	13	47	196	46	117	37
	December	0	10	49	183	45	123	35
2011	March	2	26	39	224	48	121	44
	June	3	19	64	194	43	156	60
	September	1	17	46	221	64	146	80
	December	5	30	63	255	97	172	100
2012	March	5	31	57	321	90	193	92
	June	4	27	69	312	110	236	96
	September	4	34	81	341	92	232	96
	December	4	29	91	343	85	230	129
2013	March	4	22	101	321	106	265	106
	June	3	29	82	323	103	242	88
	September	2	24	62	339	96	262	82
	December	6	29	71	316	87	239	119
2014	March	6	30	106	382	112	246	137
	June	9	44	105	343	125	283	147
	September	6	29	93	387	119	277	156
	December	2	33	118	338	117	255	145
2015	March	6	35	96	459	121	348	155
	June							
	September							
	December							

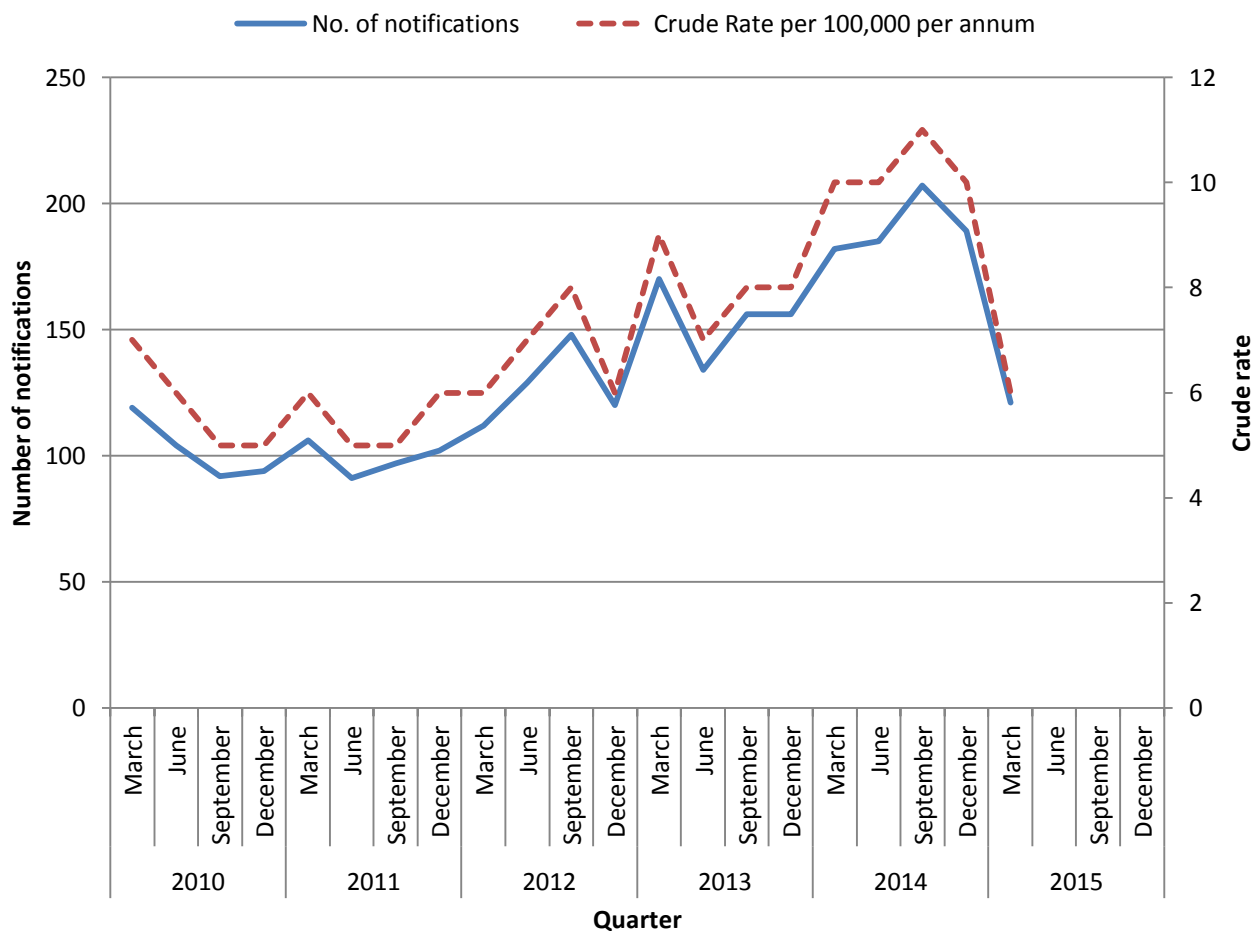
Table 3.6: Number of notified cases of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW	Western NSW	
2010	March	14	1	63	12	9	2	11	0	2	0
	June	13	3	45	11	13	6	14	5	0	4
	September	16	0	42	9	6	3	17	5	4	0
	December	11	0	36	10	3	4	8	10	2	1
2011	March	13	0	42	20	3	3	12	7	3	3
	June	10	1	47	11	8	6	11	3	5	13
	September	8	1	53	21	7	5	16	14	6	11
	December	16	1	70	22	5	9	21	3	7	12
2012	March	14	9	86	27	5	9	24	0	1	14
	June	11	10	68	31	9	13	14	2	5	11
	September	18	8	47	24	5	13	19	0	6	13
	December	19	6	59	19	4	4	17	1	9	9
2013	March	25	2	43	39	2	5	36	4	5	16
	June	34	0	52	37	5	8	22	1	6	11
	September	18	1	65	17	7	11	22	1	9	27
	December	18	3	49	14	10	10	21	2	4	13
2014	March	23	1	79	20	12	16	18	5	5	27
	June	14	1	63	16	16	6	21	1	4	26
	September	16	4	68	18	1	5	20	0	3	18
	December	24	1	54	18	8	6	17	1	7	24
2015	March	39	1	86	29	14	9	14	1	13	20
	June										
	September										
	December										

## 4. Syphilis

Syphilis is recorded in NCIMS as 'syphilis – congenital', 'syphilis – infectious' or 'syphilis - greater than 2 years or unknown duration'. Only infectious syphilis is included in this report.

Graph 4.1: Notified cases and rates of infectious syphilis for NSW by quarter\*



\* The number of infectious syphilis cases notified in the first quarter 2015 is expected to increase as some notified syphilis cases from this quarter are yet to be classified as either 'infectious' or 'greater than 2 years or unknown duration'.

Table 4.1: Notified cases and rates of infectious syphilis for NSW by quarter

Year	Quarter	No. of notifications	Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum
2010	March	119	7
	June	104	6
	September	92	5
	December	94	5
2011	March	106	6
	June	91	5
	September	97	5
	December	102	6
2012	March	112	6
	June	129	7
	September	148	8
	December	120	6
2013	March	170	9
	June	134	7
	September	156	8
	December	156	8
2014	March	182	10
	June	185	10
	September	207	11
	December	189	10
2015	March	121	6
	June		
	September		
	December		

Graph 4.2: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by sex and quarter

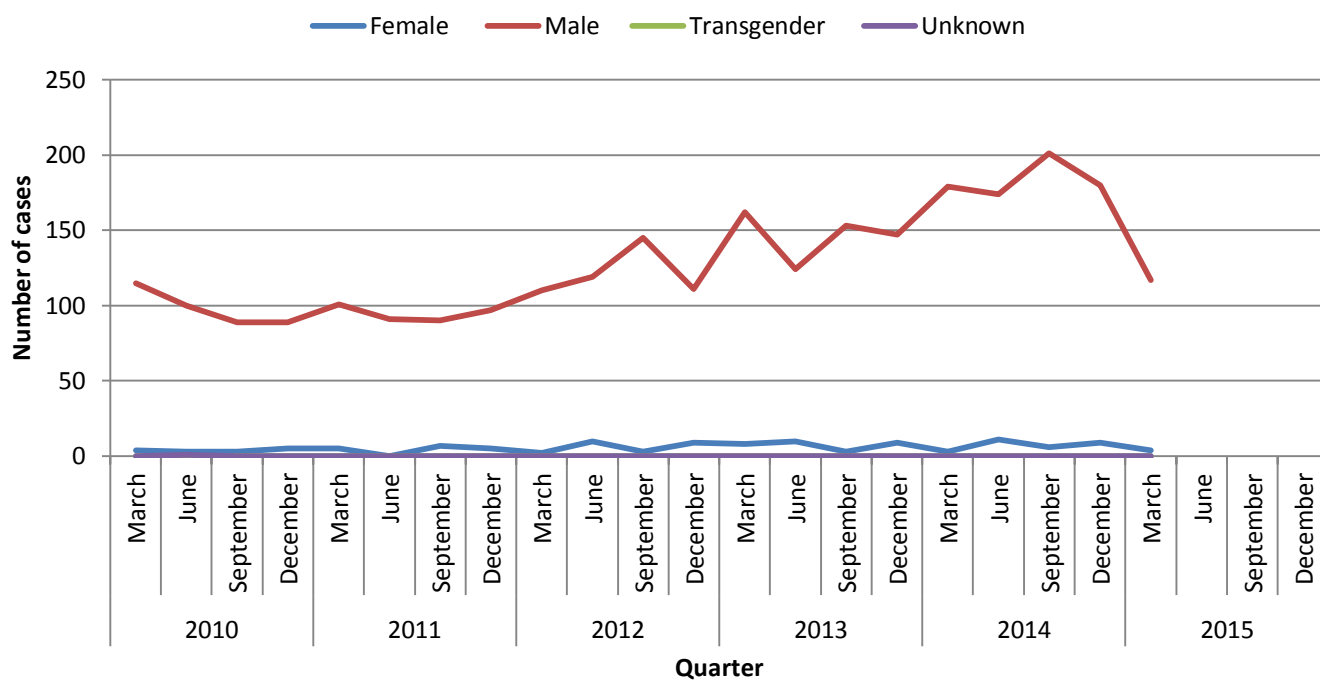


Table 4.2: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Female	Male	Transgender	Unknown
2010	March	4	115	0	0
	June	3	100	0	1
	September	3	89	0	0
	December	5	89	0	0
2011	March	5	101	0	0
	June	0	91	0	0
	September	7	90	0	0
	December	5	97	0	0
2012	March	2	110	0	0
	June	10	119	0	0
	September	3	145	0	0
	December	9	111	0	0
2013	March	8	162	0	0
	June	10	124	0	0
	September	3	153	0	0
	December	9	147	0	0
2014	March	3	179	0	0
	June	11	174	0	0
	September	6	201	0	0
	December	9	180	0	0
2015	March	4	117	0	0
	June				
	September				
	December				

Graph 4.3: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by age group and quarter

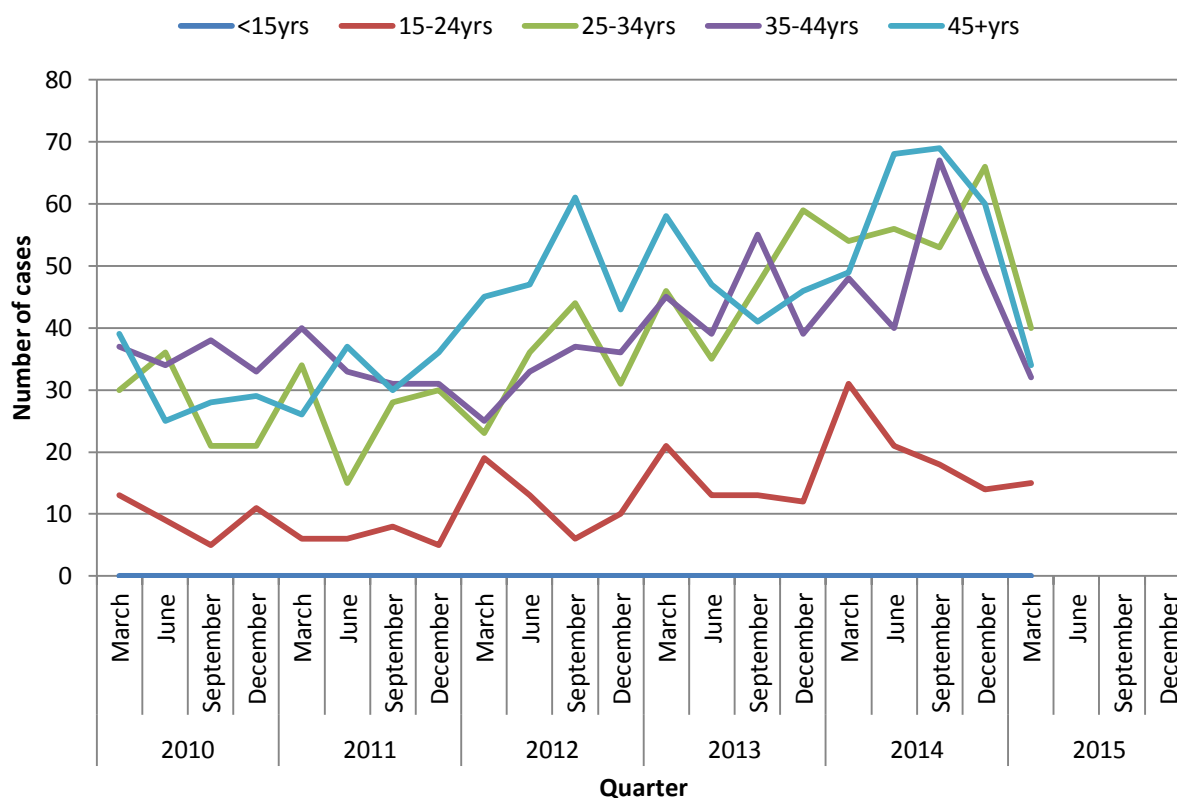
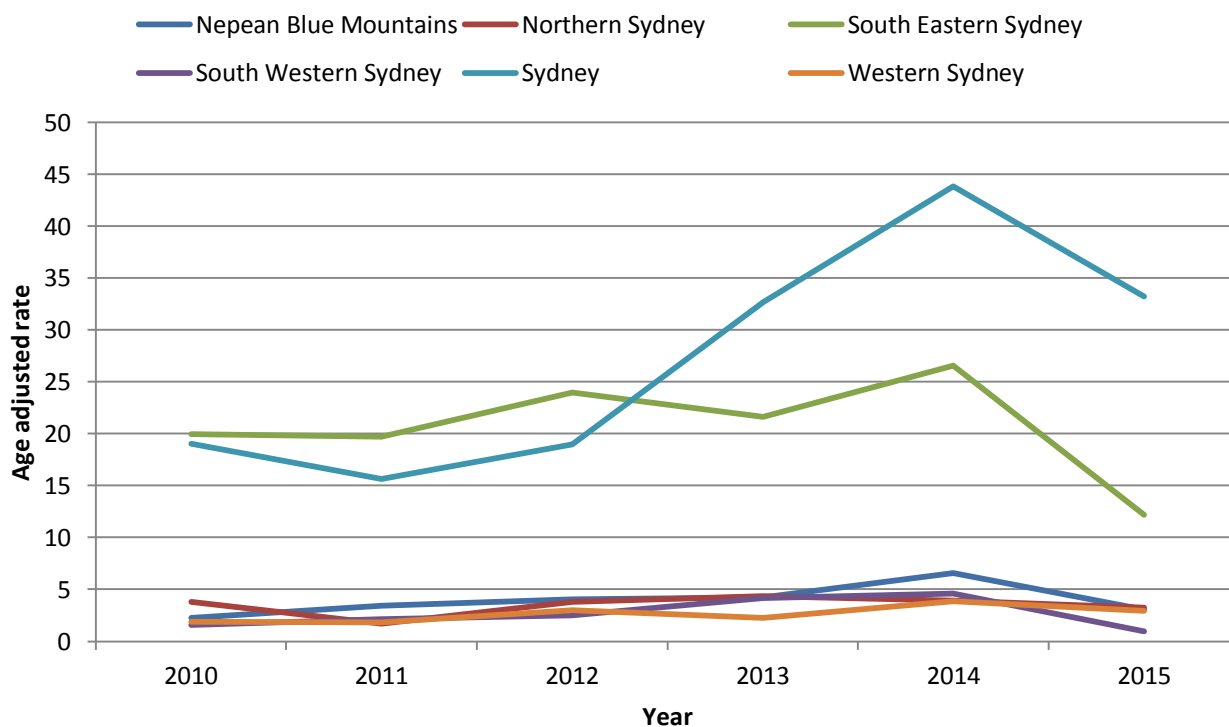


Table 4.3: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by age group and quarter

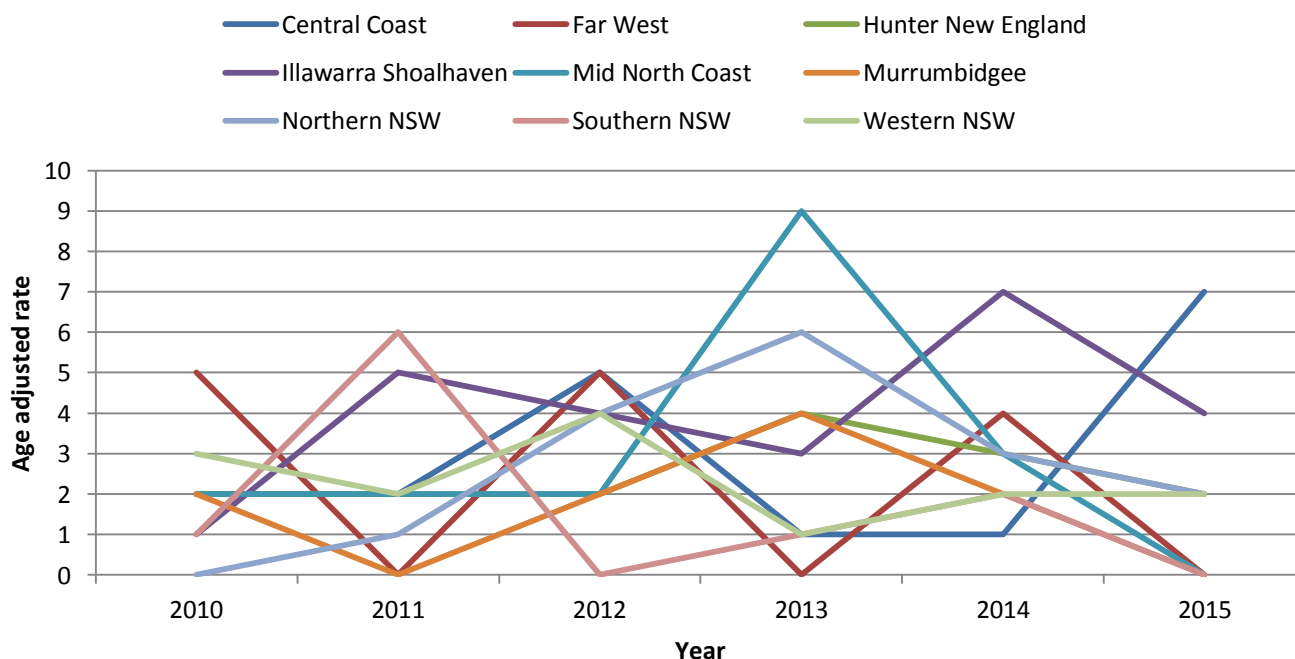
Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2010	March	0	13	30	37	39
2010	June	0	9	36	34	25
2010	September	0	5	21	38	28
2010	December	0	11	21	33	29
2011	March	0	6	34	40	26
2011	June	0	6	15	33	37
2011	September	0	8	28	31	30
2011	December	0	5	30	31	36
2012	March	0	19	23	25	45
2012	June	0	13	36	33	47
2012	September	0	6	44	37	61
2012	December	0	10	31	36	43
2013	March	0	21	46	45	58
2013	June	0	13	35	39	47
2013	September	0	13	47	55	41
2013	December	0	12	59	39	46
2014	March	0	31	54	48	49
2014	June	0	21	56	40	68
2014	September	0	18	53	67	69
2014	December	0	14	66	49	60
2015	March	0	15	40	32	34
2015	June					
2015	September					
2015	December					



Graph 4.4: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 4.5: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Syphilis notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2010 to 31 March 2015, (2015 rate is annualised base on the 1st quarter, subject to change).

Some non-metropolitan LHDs have small populations and small numbers of infectious syphilis cases and as such the rates per 100,000 can be unstable

Table 4.4: Number of notified cases of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2010	March	0	3	11	55	7	23	5
	June	0	0	5	48	2	35	3
	September	0	4	9	27	4	33	5
	December	0	1	7	44	1	32	3
2011	March	0	1	1	43	3	31	4
	June	0	3	3	45	8	22	2
	September	0	3	4	45	6	21	2
	December	0	5	6	42	2	26	8
2012	March	0	4	8	49	3	24	9
	June	0	2	5	61	6	23	10
	September	0	5	11	53	8	51	6
	December	0	3	9	53	5	22	2
2013	March	0	4	14	67	7	47	5
	June	0	5	8	48	9	46	3
	September	0	5	7	43	13	70	4
	December	0	1	9	41	9	56	8
2014	March	1	5	9	65	14	58	6
	June	0	9	7	59	9	68	15
	September	0	6	9	72	13	84	8
	December	0	4	9	53	6	84	8
2015	March	0	3	7	29	2	57	7
	June							
	September							
	December							

Table 4.5: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	NSW not further specified	Southern NSW	Western NSW
2010	March	5	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	June	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
	September	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	1
	December	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
2011	March	1	0	4	5	2	0	1	1	5	4
	June	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
	September	2	0	5	3	2	0	1	0	2	1
	December	1	0	3	5	0	0	1	1	2	0
2012	March	2	1	2	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
	June	2	1	6	2	3	3	1	0	1	3
	September	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	December	5	0	8	7	0	0	3	0	0	3
2013	March	1	0	11	2	3	1	5	0	1	2
	June	0	0	5	2	1	1	6	0	0	0
	September	0	0	4	1	4	3	1	0	0	1
	December	1	0	9	7	7	4	3	0	1	0
2014	March	0	0	10	6	1	2	2	0	1	2
	June	1	1	2	8	3	2	1	0	0	0
	September	2	0	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	0
	December	1	0	5	9	2	1	2	0	1	4
2015	March	5	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	1
	June										
	September										
	December										

## 5. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

All LGV notifications have been in men. 80% of cases have been notified by South East Sydney and Sydney LHDs.

Graph 5.1: Notified cases of LGV for NSW by quarter

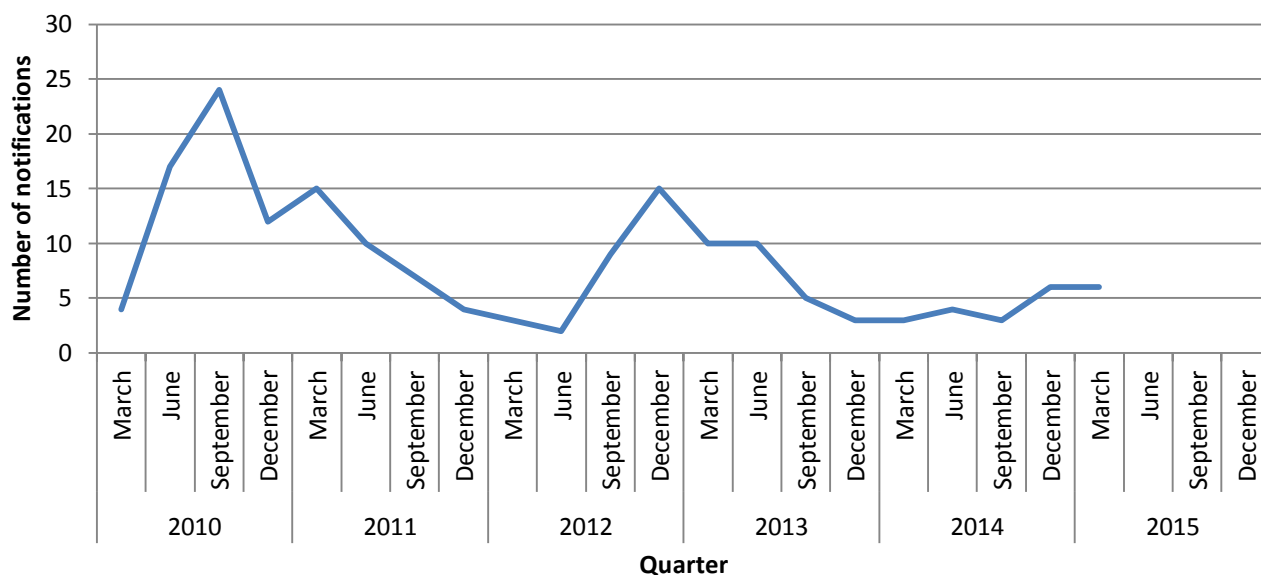


Table 5.1: Notified cases of LGV by age group and quarter.

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs	Total
2010	March	0	0	0	1	3	4
	June	0	0	3	9	5	17
	September	0	0	6	8	10	24
	December	0	0	4	1	7	12
2011	March	0	0	2	3	10	15
	June	0	0	6	2	2	10
	September	0	0	0	2	5	7
	December	0	0	2	1	1	4
2012	March	0	0	1	1	1	3
	June	0	0	1	0	1	2
	September	0	1	4	3	1	9
	December	0	2	3	3	7	15
2013	March	0	1	4	4	1	10
	June	0	0	5	5	0	10
	September	0	0	3	2	0	5
	December	0	0	1	2	0	3
2014	March	0	0	2	0	1	3
	June	0	0	1	0	3	4
	September	0	0	1	2	0	3
	December	0	0	0	2	4	6
2015	March	0	0	0	3	3	6
	June						
	September						
	December						