

**Health Protection NSW
Communicable Diseases Branch**

**Sexually Transmitted Infections Notification Data
2nd Quarterly Report 2014**

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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 April – 30 June 2014. 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 14 NSW laboratories for 2012 & 2013 and 15 NSW laboratories from 2014 onwards. These laboratories account for approximately 90% of all chlamydia and gonorrhoea tests performed in NSW.

During this quarter, 5,671 cases of chlamydia were reported. Chlamydia notifications show an increasing trend from 2008 to 2012. Notifications plateaued during 2012/2013 but rose sharply during the first quarter of 2014. This quarter, notifications dropped slightly but remain higher than the average notifications per quarter for 2012 and 2013 and were the highest recorded number of notifications for the second quarter of any year. Chlamydia notifications remain more common in females and in older teenagers/young adults.

This quarter, there were 113,752 tests for chlamydia reported. During the first half of 2014, the 14 original participating laboratories have performed approximately 20% (range 7% - 28%) more chlamydia tests per month than the previous two years. There has also been a 15th laboratory added to the testing data which accounts for 6.9% of the tests this year. The ratio of positive notifications per 100 tests performed has been on a slight downward trend since 2012 from just under 6 in the first quarter of 2012 to 5 this quarter. The increase in notifications in 2014 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 during the first quarter of 2014 and remain high this quarter with 1,217 cases notified. 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.

This quarter, there were 167,222 tests for gonorrhoea reported. Like chlamydia, in the first half of 2014 there has been an increase in testing of gonorrhoea by the original 14 laboratories by approximately 14% (range -26 – 42%) per month compared to the last two years. The 15th laboratory added this year accounts for 7.5% of the gonorrhoea tests reported so far in 2014. The ratio of positive tests this quarter has remained similar to previous quarters with around 0.7 positive notifications per 100 tests. The increase in notifications reported in the first two quarters this year could reflect an increase in testing rather than an increase in transmission.

Infectious syphilis notifications have shown an increasing trend since 2011 and 147 cases were notified this quarter. The predominance of infections in adult males living in Sydney and South East Sydney Local Health Districts is more pronounced than for gonorrhoea.

State wide enhanced surveillance of syphilis has been happening since 2009. Included in this report is some of this data. An average of 2% of syphilis cases reported each year

identify as Aboriginal, over 90% of cases each year are acquired in Australia and around 50% of cases report experiencing one or more symptom.

Four cases of LGV were reported in this quarter, all in men from Local Health Districts 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.

Laboratory testing data from 14 public and private laboratories is available for 2012 and 2013 for chlamydia and gonorrhoea. In January 2014, an additional private laboratory was added. Care should be taken when interpreting trends using data from 2014. In addition, 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. Please note that due to improvements in data processing the number of tests per quarter and the percentage of positive notifications has changed slightly from the first quarterly report 2014. However the trends remain the same.

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 30 June 2014, 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.

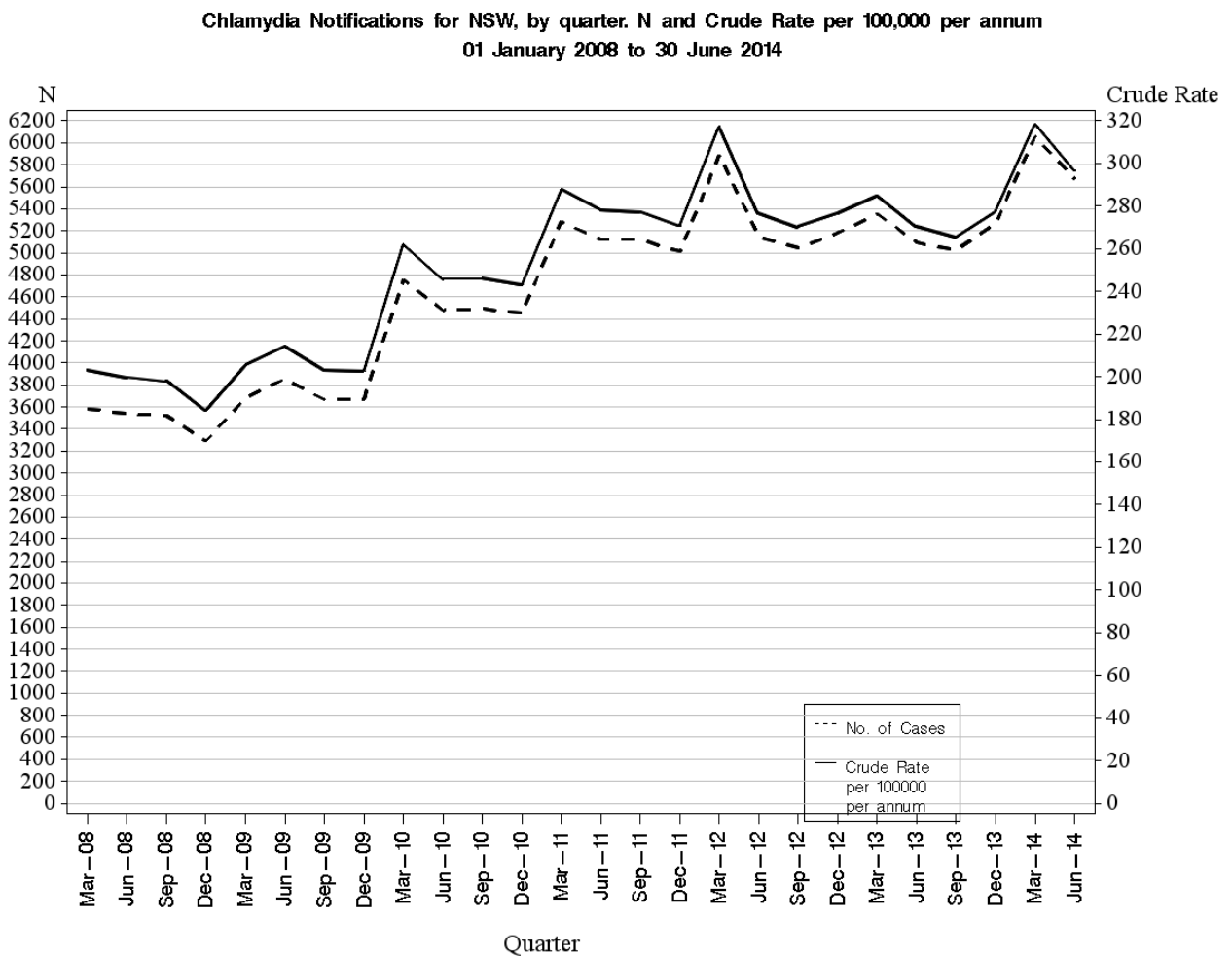
Data for this report were extracted on 19 August 2014.

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 and rates of chlamydia for NSW by quarter



Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	No. of notifications	Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum
2008	March	3585	203
	June	3538	200
	September	3525	198
	December	3291	184
2009	March	3683	205
	June	3853	214
	September	3665	203
	December	3674	203
2010	March	4756	262
	June	4480	246
	September	4494	246
	December	4453	243
2011	March	5283	288
	June	5121	278
	September	5119	277
	December	5012	271
2012	March	5885	317
	June	5145	276
	September	5047	270
	December	5179	277
2013	March	5354	285
	June	5095	270
	September	5024	266
	December	5267	278
2014	March	6058	318
	June	5671	297
	September		
	December		

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

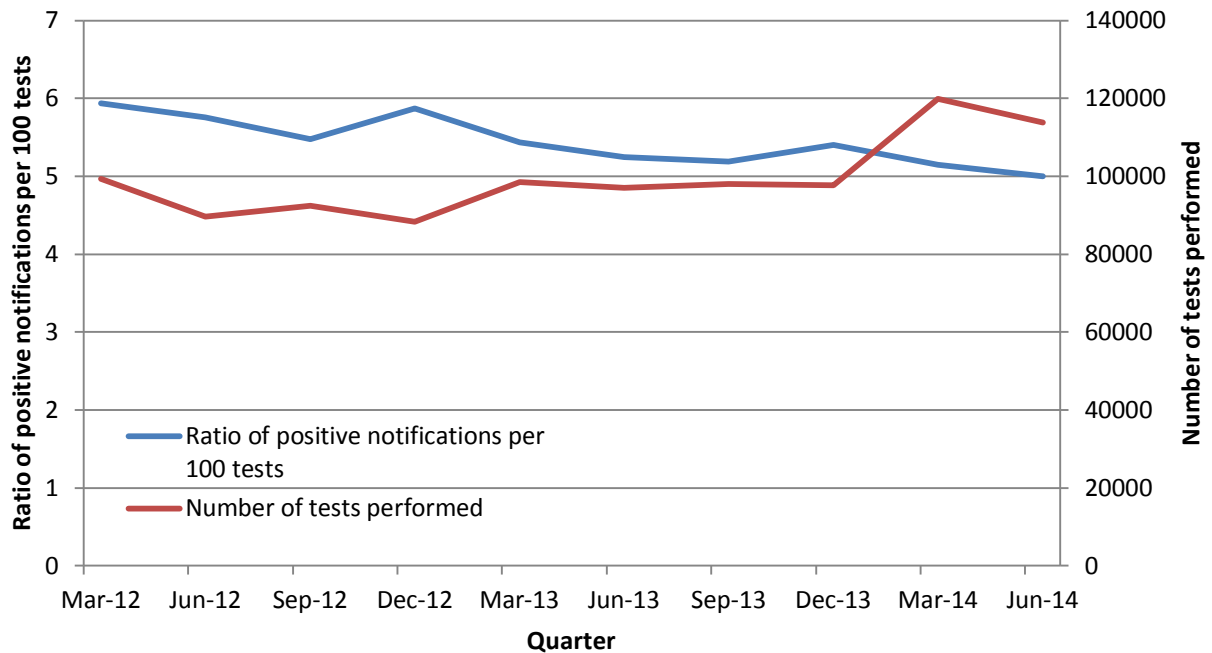


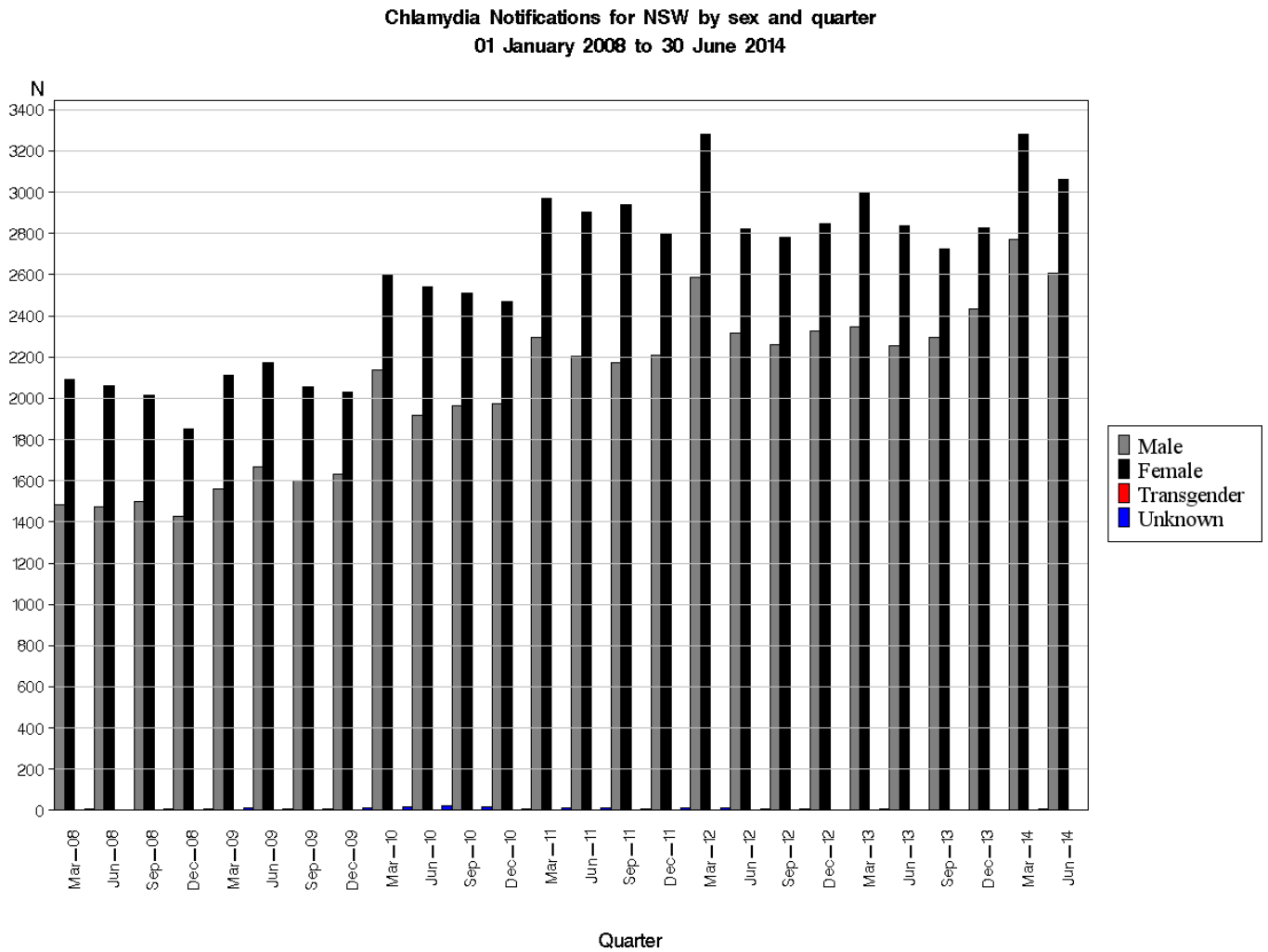
Table 2.2: Number of chlamydia tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Ratio positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	99,409	5.94
	June	89,707	5.76
	September	92,419	5.48
	December	88,303	5.87
2013	March	98,518	5.44
	June	97,108	5.25
	September	98,082	5.19
	December	97,655	5.40
2014 [^]	March	119,954	5.15
	June	113,752	5.00
	September		
	December		

*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories.

[^]In January 2014, an additional private 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



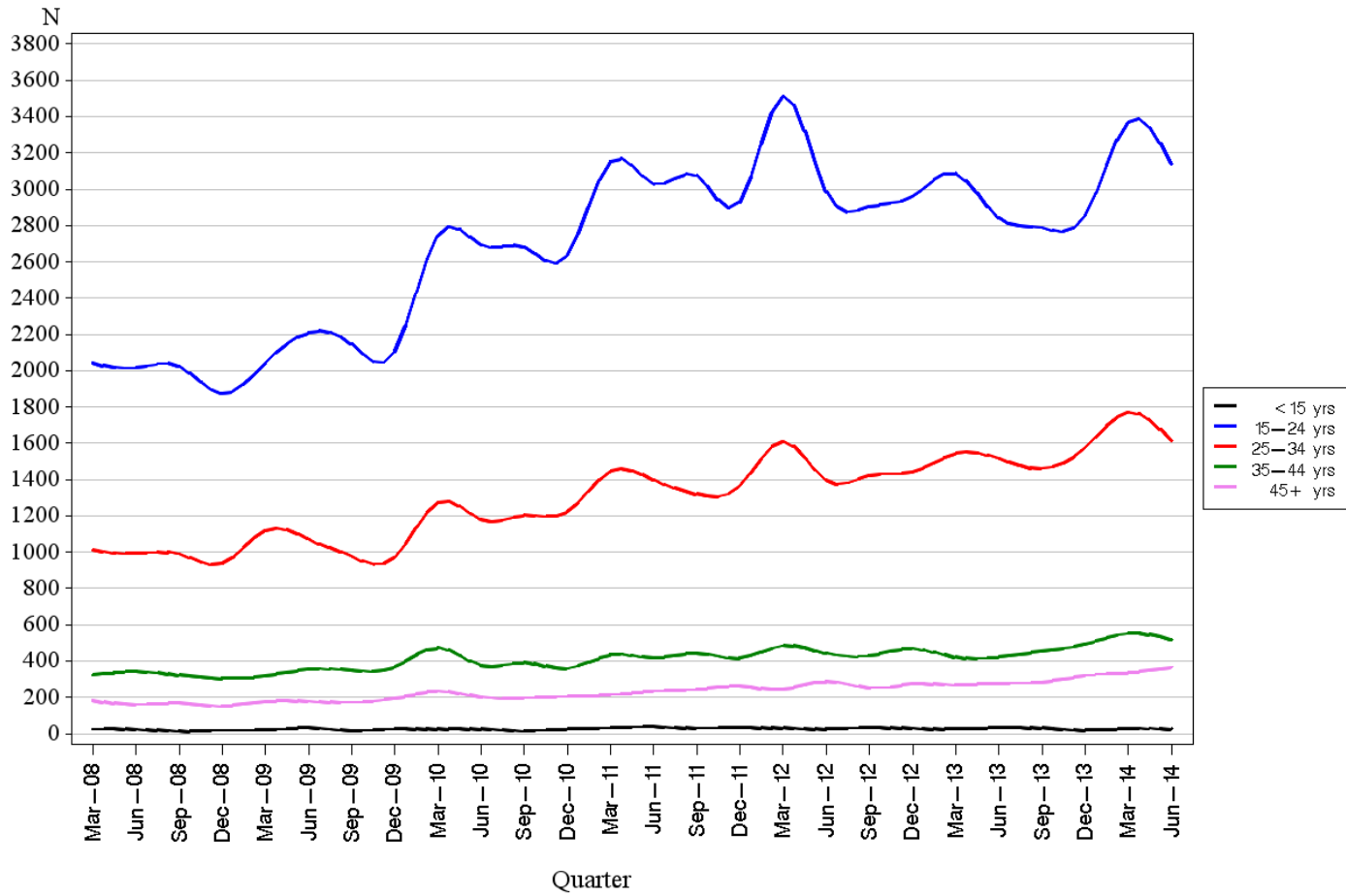
Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

Table 2.3: Notified cases of chlamydia by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2008	March	2089	1486	1	9
	June	2063	1472	0	3
	September	2016	1501	1	7
	December	1853	1430	1	7
2009	March	2112	1560	1	10
	June	2175	1670	0	8
	September	2054	1603	0	8
	December	2031	1633	0	10
2010	March	2596	2140	0	20
	June	2541	1918	0	21
	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	2795	2207	0	10
2012	March	3283	2588	1	13
	June	2824	2314	0	7
	September	2781	2259	0	7
	December	2848	2328	1	2
2013	March	2998	2348	1	7
	June	2838	2253	0	4
	September	2724	2297	0	3
	December	2828	2435	0	4
2014	March	3281	2771	0	6
	June	3060	2610	0	1
	September				
	December				

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

Chlamydia Notifications for NSW by age group and quarter
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014



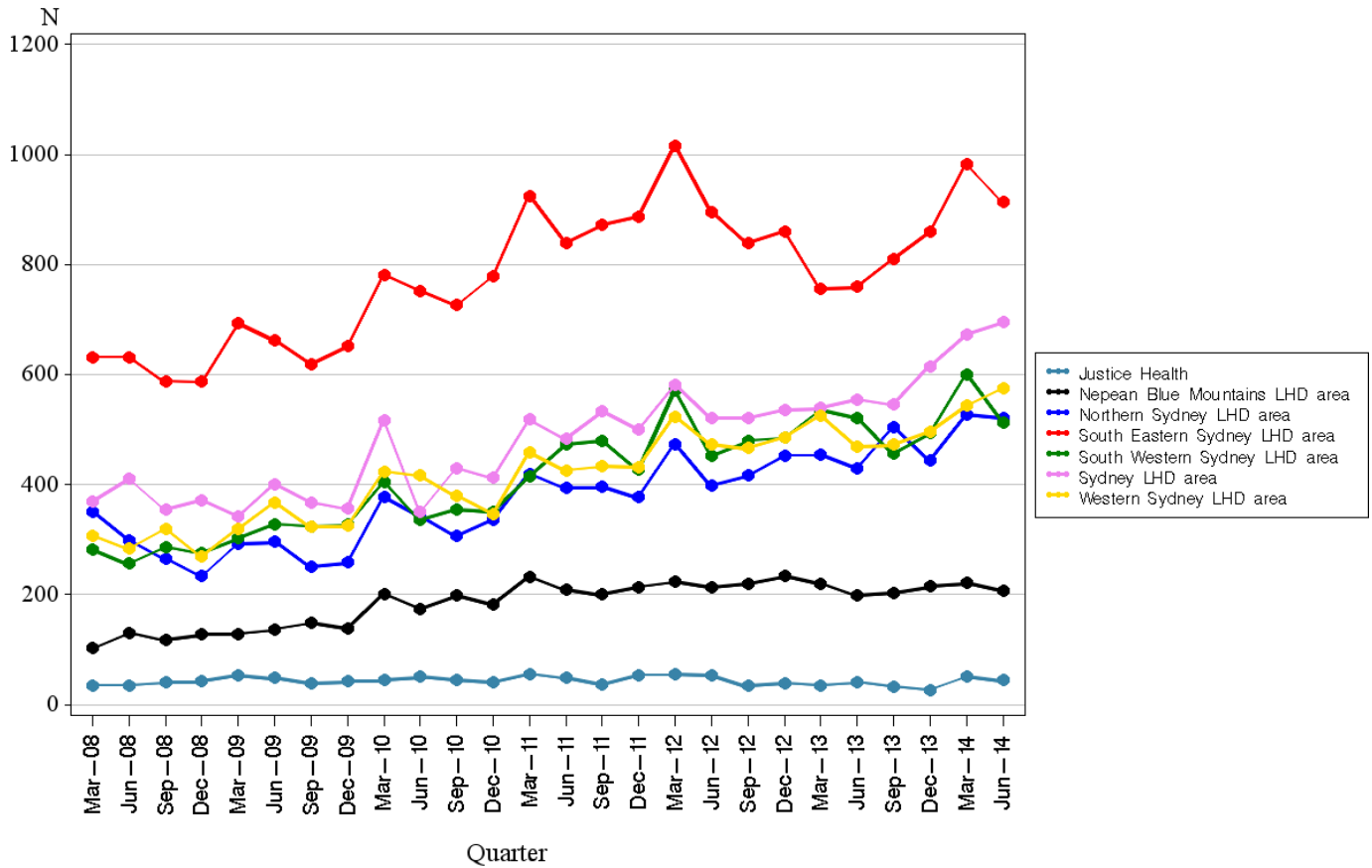
Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2008	March	25	2042	1011	324	183
	June	25	2016	993	343	161
	September	16	2026	992	323	168
	December	18	1876	938	306	153
2009	March	21	2044	1120	320	178
	June	33	2211	1073	356	179
	September	17	2147	977	351	173
	December	28	2106	973	370	197
2010	March	27	2744	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	2928	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	1442	470	274
2013	March	27	3088	1544	423	271
	June	33	2843	1516	424	277
	September	32	2789	1462	455	284
	December	19	2853	1576	495	322
2014	March	29	3368	1771	554	336
	June	27	3141	1616	520	367
	September					
	December					

Graph 2.5: Notified cases of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Chlamydia Notifications for NSW, by Sydney metropolitan LHD and quarter.
 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.



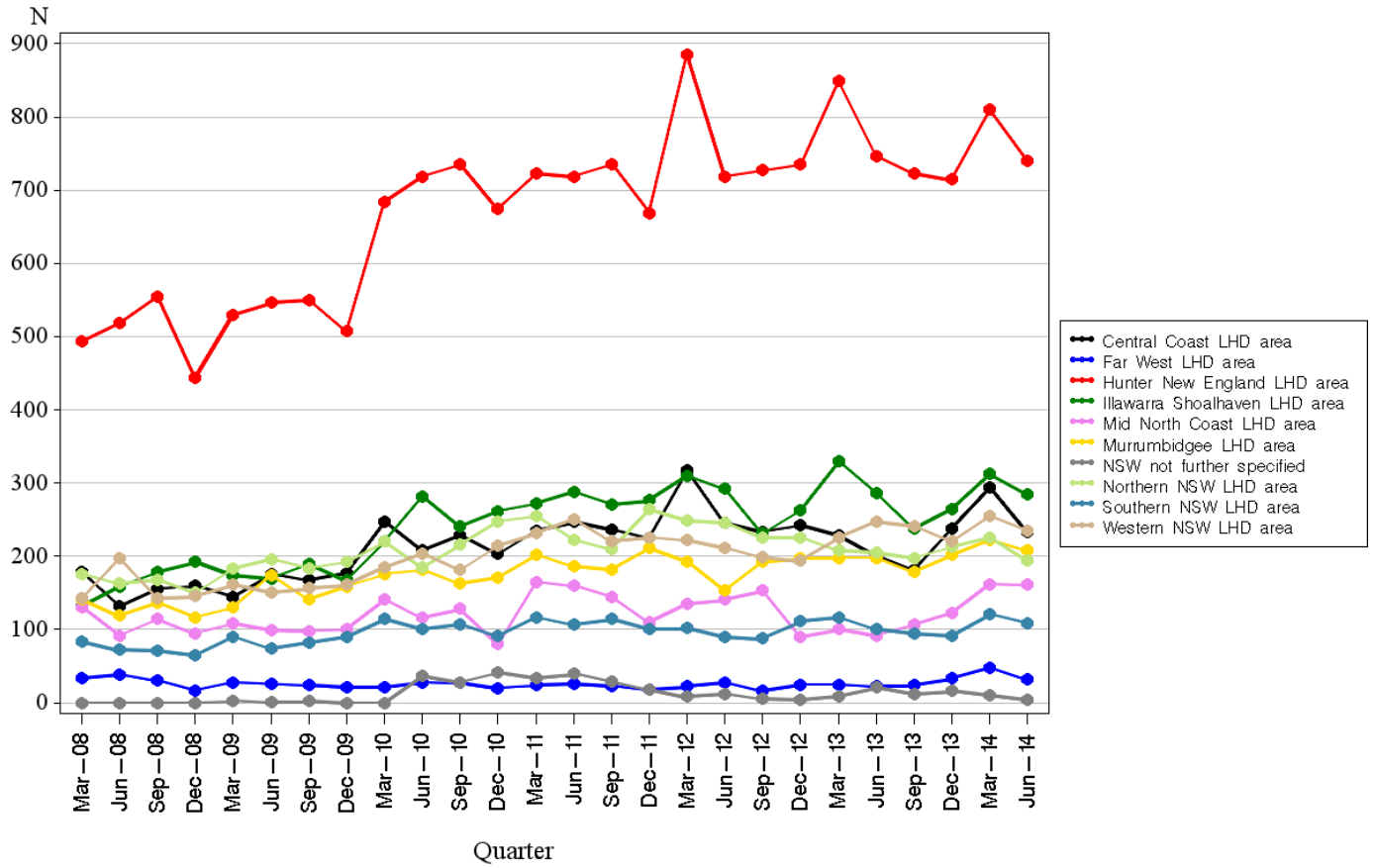
Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
 Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

Table 2.5: 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
2008	March	35	102	350	632	281	369	307
	June	35	131	299	632	256	410	283
	September	41	118	265	588	287	354	319
	December	42	127	233	587	276	371	269
2009	March	53	129	292	693	303	342	319
	June	48	137	296	662	328	401	368
	September	39	148	250	619	324	368	323
	December	42	138	258	652	327	357	325
2010	March	44	201	377	781	405	516	424
	June	50	174	343	752	335	350	416
	September	44	198	306	726	354	430	380
	December	40	182	336	779	351	412	347
2011	March	56	232	420	925	415	518	458
	June	48	209	394	840	473	484	426
	September	37	200	396	872	480	533	434
	December	54	214	377	888	428	500	432
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	220	454	756	535	540	525
	June	41	198	430	760	522	555	469
	September	33	203	505	810	457	546	473
	December	27	215	444	859	493	615	497
2014	March	51	221	527	982	600	673	543
	June	44	208	522	914	513	695	575
	September							
	December							

Graph 2.6: Notified cases of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Chlamydia Notifications for NSW, by non metropolitan LHD and quarter.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.

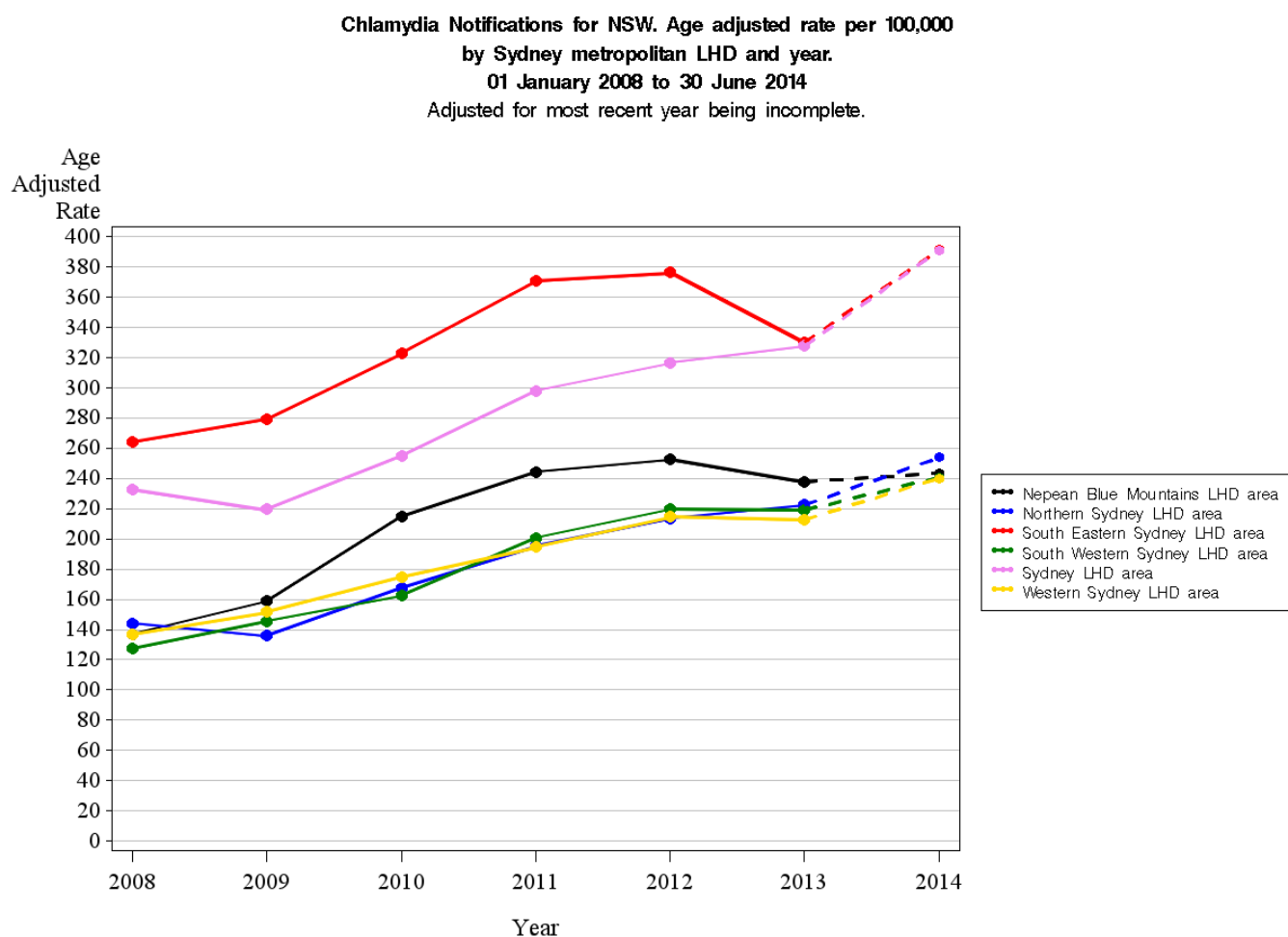


Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
 Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									Western NSW
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW		
2008	March	178	33	494	132	130	141	176	0	83	142
	June	132	39	519	159	92	119	163	0	72	197
	September	156	31	555	178	114	137	168	0	71	143
	December	160	17	444	192	95	117	150	0	65	146
2009	March	145	28	530	174	108	130	183	3	90	161
	June	176	26	546	170	99	174	196	1	74	151
	September	167	24	550	189	98	141	184	2	82	157
	December	177	21	507	167	101	159	192	0	90	161
2010	March	247	21	684	220	141	176	220	0	114	185
	June	208	28	719	282	116	182	185	36	100	204
	September	229	27	736	241	128	163	216	28	107	181
	December	203	20	675	262	80	171	248	41	91	215
2011	March	235	24	723	272	165	202	255	34	117	232
	June	247	26	719	288	160	186	223	40	107	251
	September	237	23	736	271	145	182	210	29	114	220
	December	225	18	669	277	110	211	264	18	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	242	25	735	263	90	197	226	4	111	194
2013	March	228	25	849	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	223	226	10	121	255
	June	233	32	740	284	161	208	194	4	109	235
	September										
	December										

Graph 2.7: Notified rates of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and year



Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
Source: NCIMS (SAPHARI)

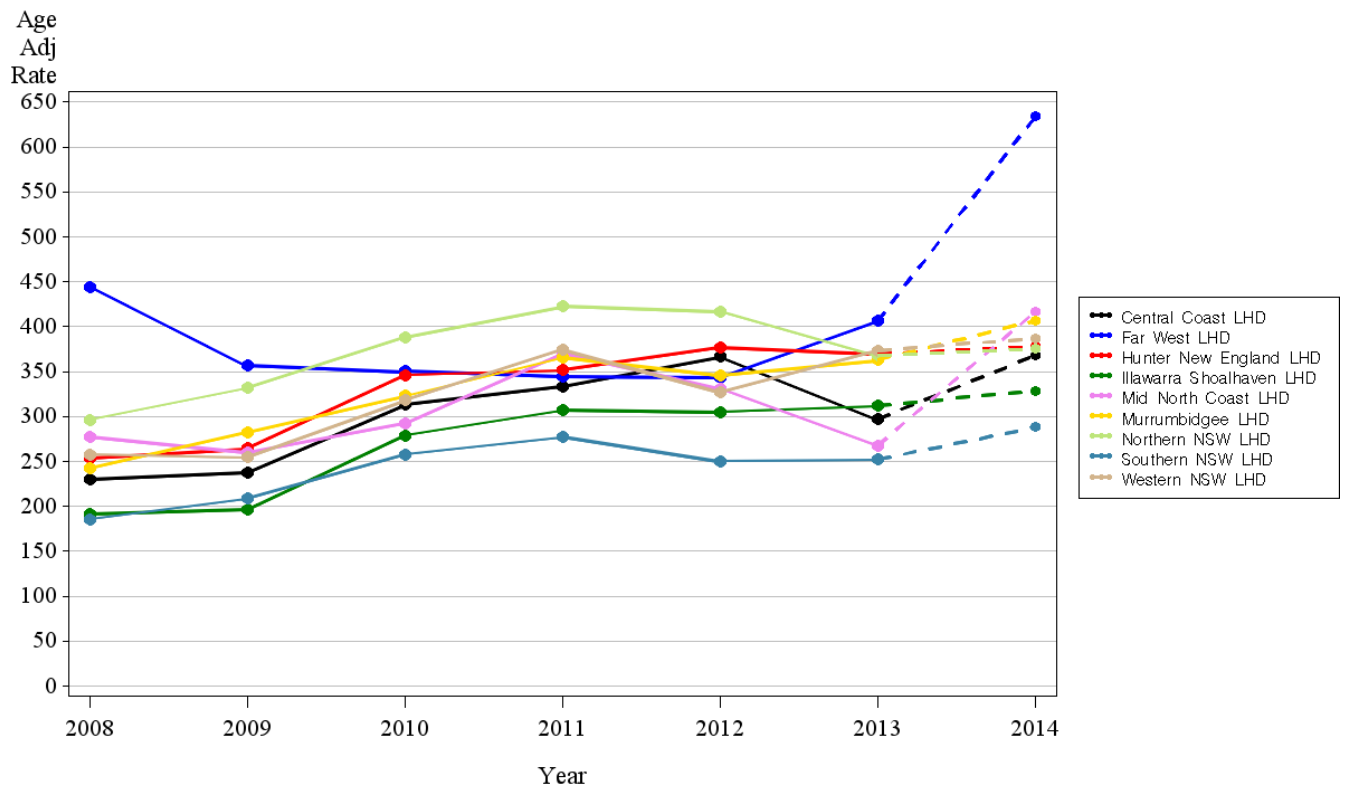
Table 2.7: Notified rates of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and year

Chlamydia notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by Sydney metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014 (2014 rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change)

Year	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2008	137	144	264	128	233	137
2009	159	136	279	146	220	152
2010	215	168	323	162	255	175
2011	244	195	371	201	298	195
2012	253	214	376	220	317	214
2013	238	222	330	219	328	213
2014	243	254	391	241	391	240

Graph 2.8: Notified rates of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and year

Chlamydia Notifications for NSW. Age adjusted rate per 100,000
 by non metropolitan LHD and year.
 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 Adjusted for most recent year being incomplete.



Note: Became notifiable in Aug 1998
 Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Table 2.8: Notified rates of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and year

Chlamydia notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014, rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change)

(2014

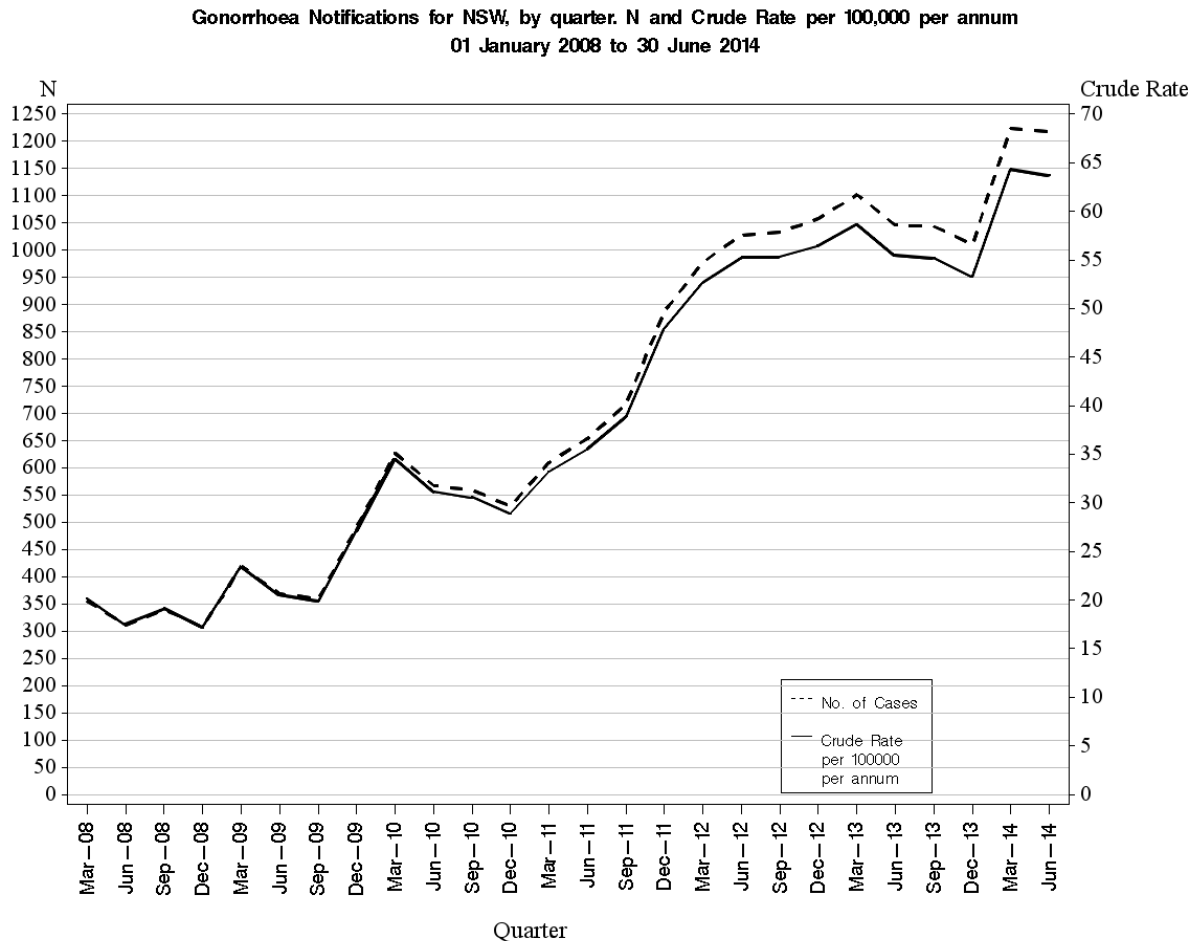
Year	Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW	Western NSW
2008	230	444	253	191	277	242	297	186	258
2009	238	357	265	197	260	282	332	209	255
2010	313	350	346	279	293	323	388	258	318
2011	333	344	351	307	370	365	423	277	374
2012	366	344	377	305	331	346	417	250	327
2013	297	406	370	312	268	363	368	252	374
2014	368	634	378	329	417	407	375	288	387

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



Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	No. of notifications	Crude rate per 100,000 per annum
2008	March	356	20
	June	310	18
	September	340	19
	December	307	17
2009	March	419	23
	June	369	21
	September	359	20
	December	492	27
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	57
2013	March	1102	59
	June	1046	56
	September	1044	55
	December	1011	53
2014	March	1224	64
	June	1217	64
	September		
	December		

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

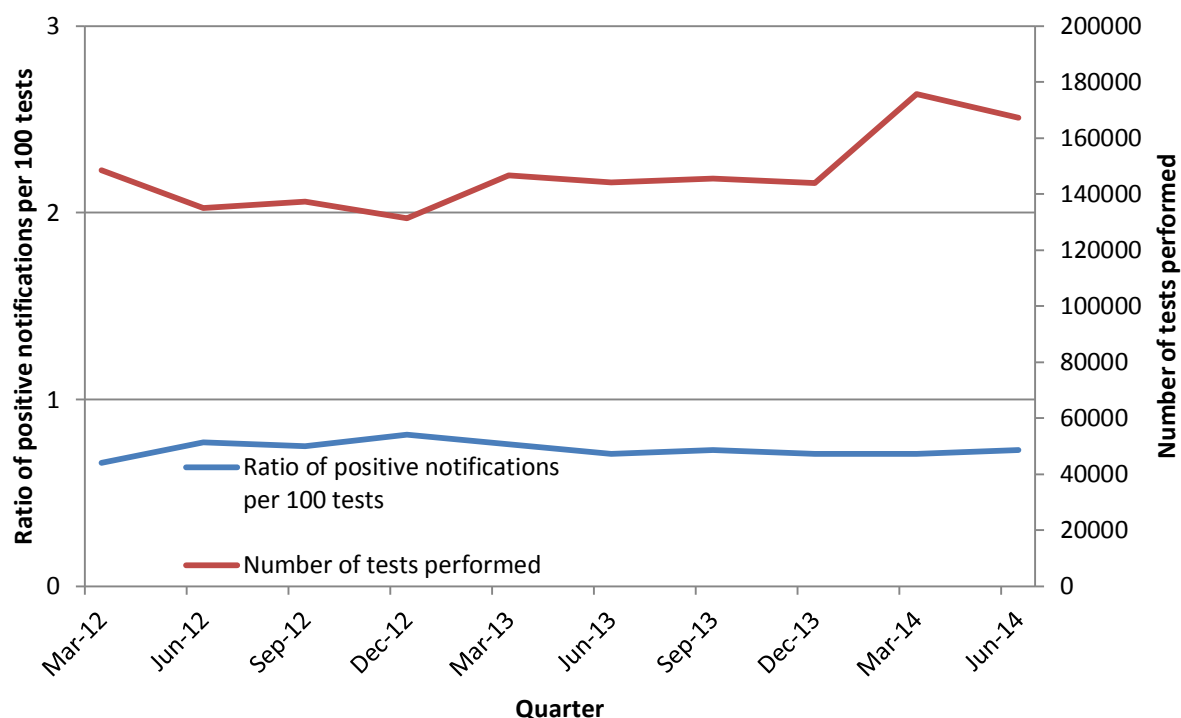


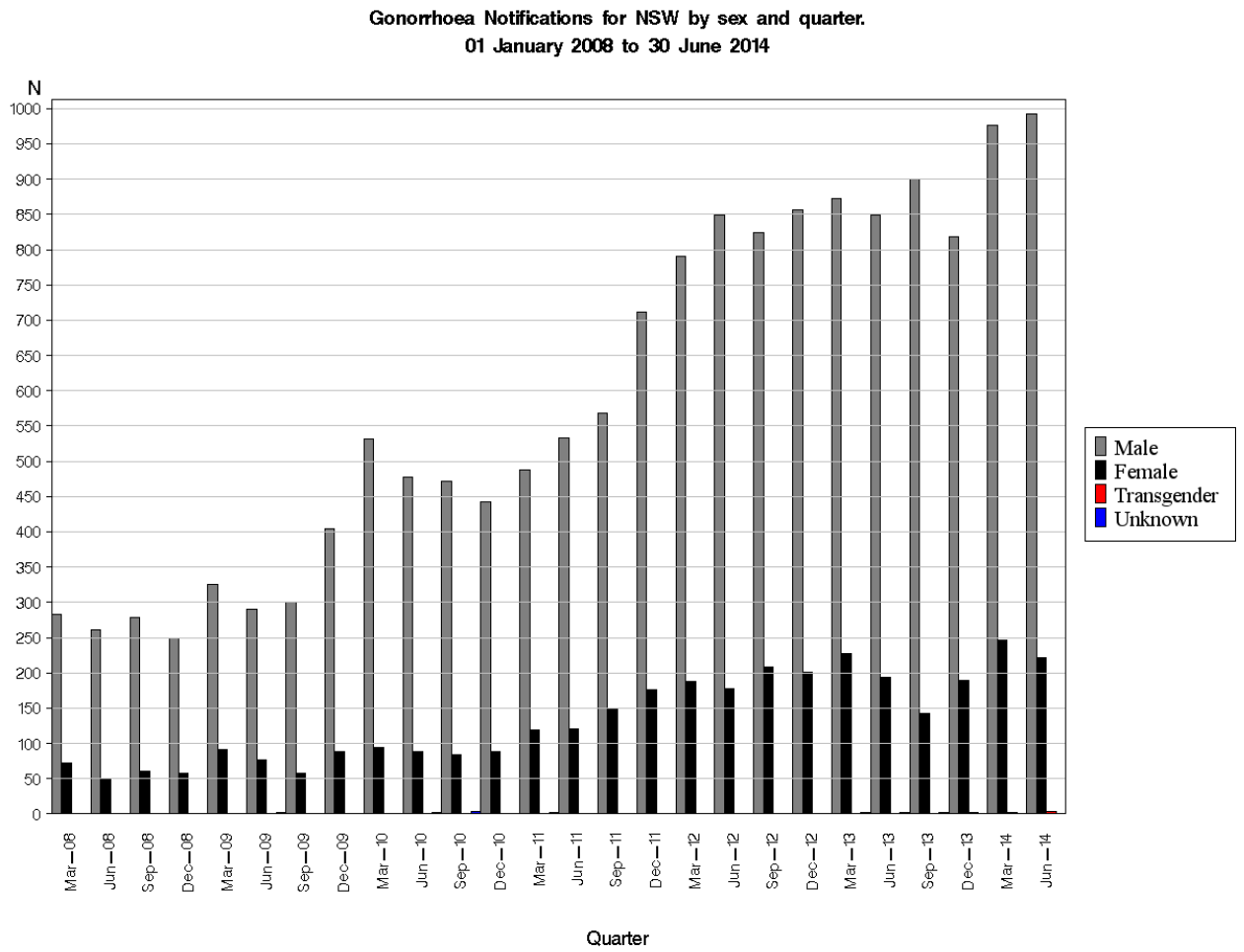
Table 3.2: Number of gonorrhoea tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Proportion positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	148,602	0.66
	June	135,031	0.77
	September	137,407	0.75
	December	131,274	0.81
2013	March	146,593	0.76
	June	144,128	0.71
	September	145,629	0.73
	December	144,045	0.71
2014 [^]	March	175,697	0.71
	June	167,222	0.73
	September		
	December		

*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories. There is some duplication for gonorrhoea tests as more than one method of testing is used.

[^]In January 2014, an additional private 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

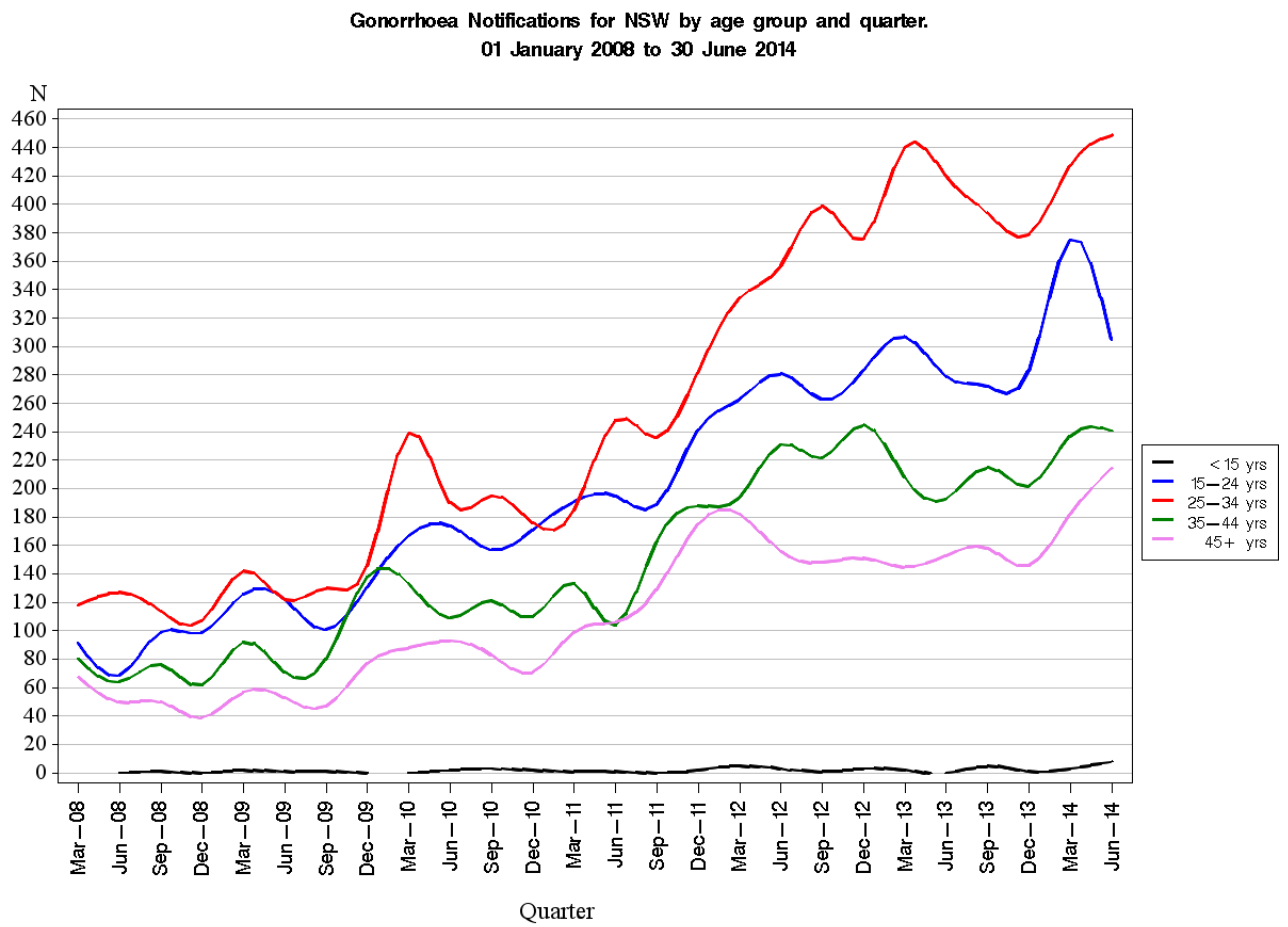


Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

Table 3.3: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2008	March	73	283	0	0
	June	49	261	0	0
	September	60	279	0	1
	December	57	250	0	0
2009	March	92	325	1	1
	June	77	290	0	2
	September	57	301	0	1
	December	88	404	0	0
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	900	0	2
	December	190	819	2	0
2014	March	246	976	2	0
	June	222	992	3	0
	September				
	December				

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



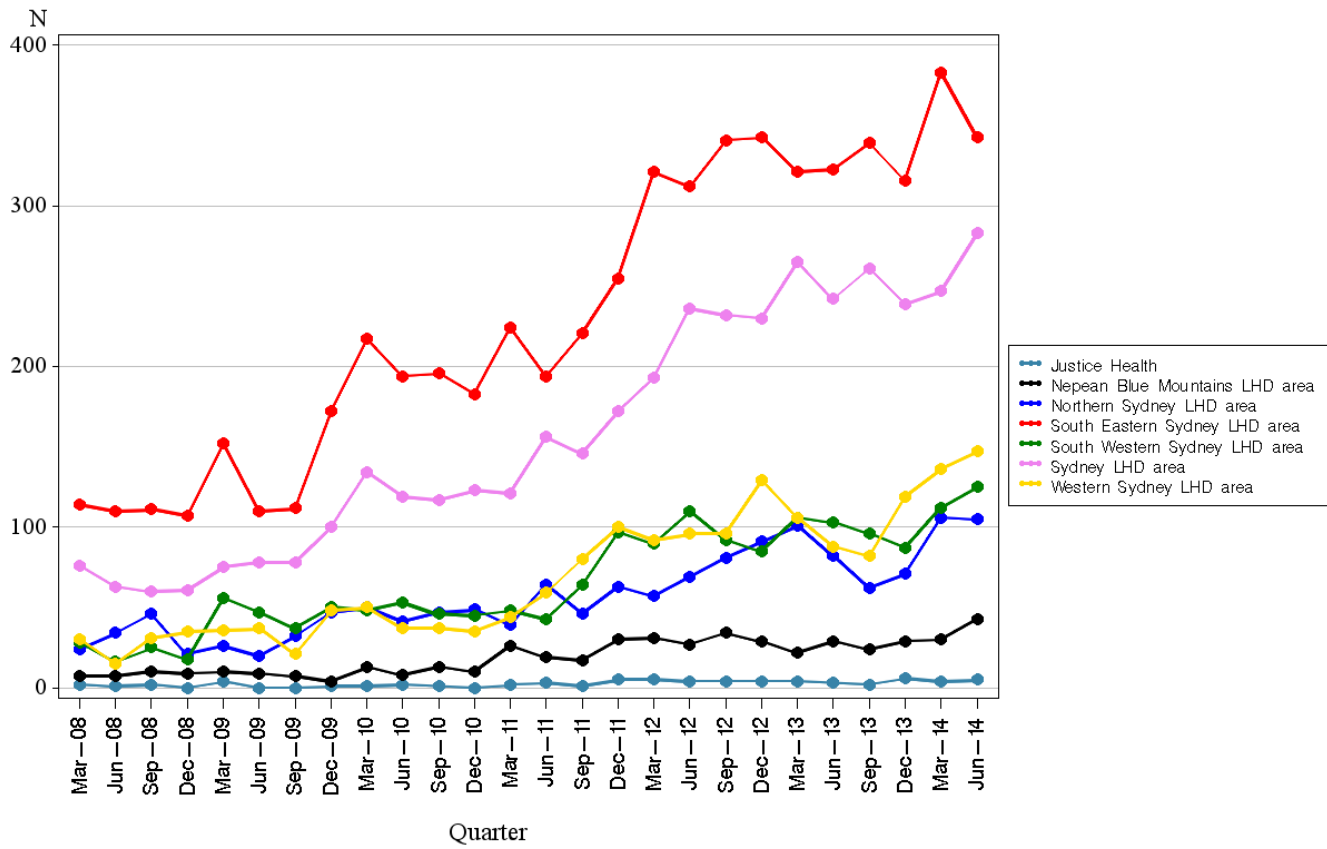
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2008	March	0	91	118	80	67
	June	0	69	127	64	50
	September	1	99	114	76	50
	December	0	99	107	62	39
2009	March	2	126	142	92	57
	June	1	122	122	71	53
	September	1	101	130	80	47
	December	0	131	146	138	77
2010	March	0	167	239	133	88
	June	2	174	190	109	93
	September	3	157	195	121	83
	December	2	171	176	110	71
2011	March	1	191	185	133	99
	June	1	195	248	104	106
	September	0	189	236	163	129
	December	2	241	282	188	175
2012	March	5	263	334	194	182
	June	3	281	357	231	156
	September	1	263	399	222	148
	December	3	283	376	245	151
2013	March	2	307	440	208	145
	June	0	279	420	193	153
	September	5	272	394	215	158
	December	1	283	379	202	146
2014	March	3	375	427	237	182
	June	8	305	449	241	214
	September					
	December					

Graph 3.5: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Gonorrhoea Notifications for NSW, by Sydney metropolitan LHD and year.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.



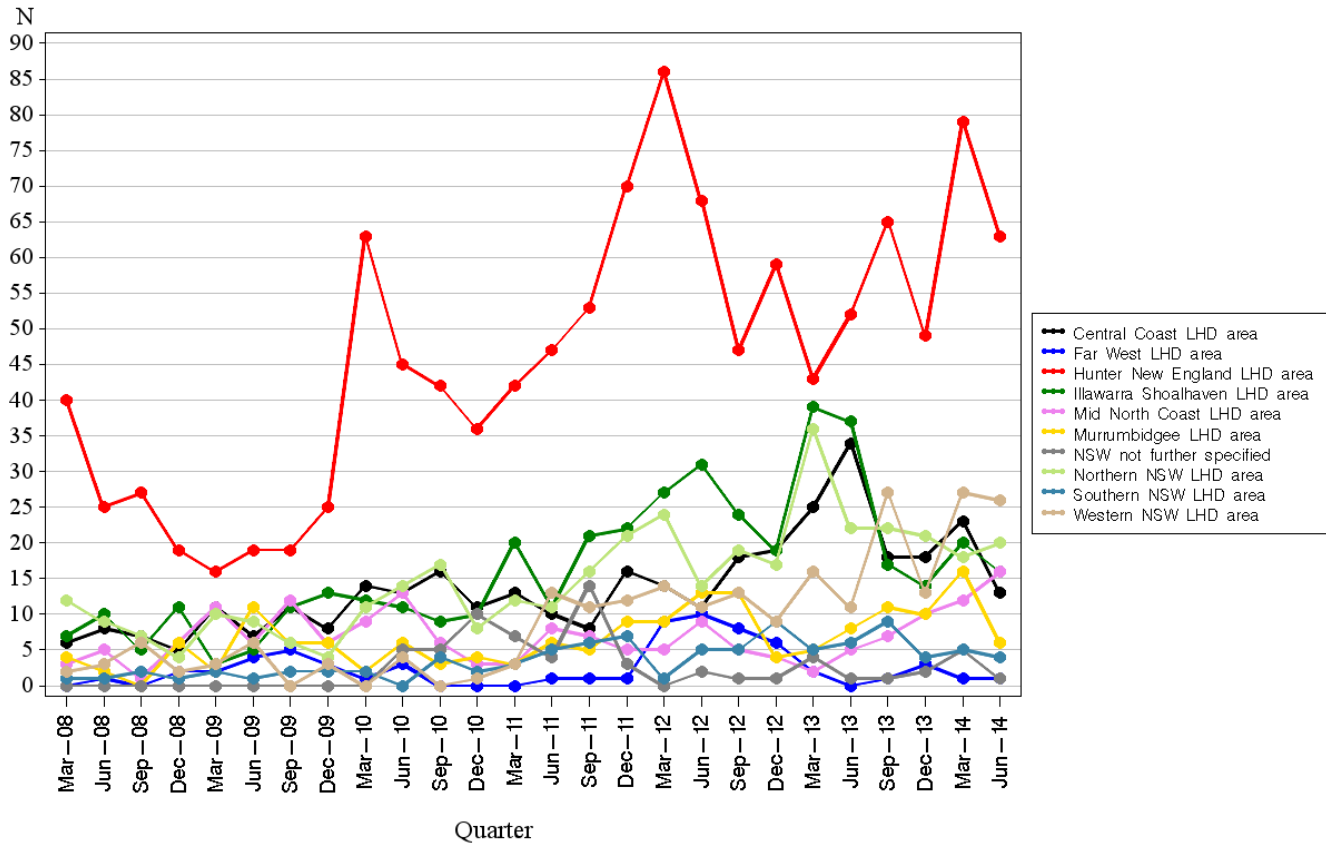
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

Table 3.5: 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
2008	March	2	7	24	114	28	76	30
	June	1	7	34	110	16	63	15
	September	2	10	46	111	25	60	31
	December	0	9	21	107	18	61	35
2009	March	4	10	26	152	56	75	36
	June	0	9	20	110	47	78	37
	September	0	7	32	112	37	78	21
	December	1	4	47	172	50	100	48
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	59
	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	261	82
	December	6	29	71	316	87	239	119
2014	March	4	30	106	383	112	247	136
	June	5	43	105	343	125	283	147
	September							
	December							

Graph 3.6: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Gonorrhoea Notifications for NSW, by non metropolitan LHD and year.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.

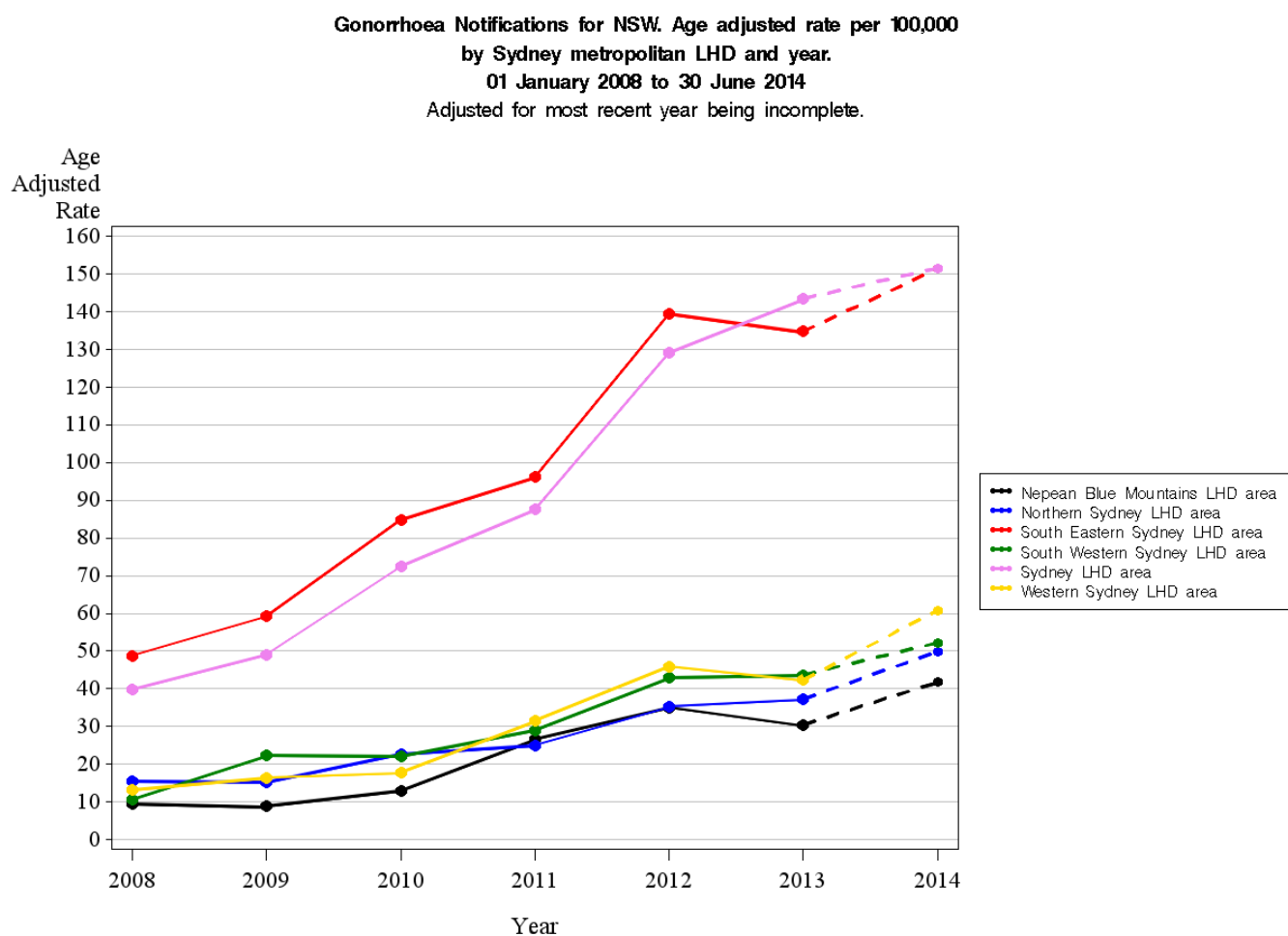


Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									Western NSW
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW		
2008	March	6	0	40	7	3	4	12	0	1	2
	June	8	1	25	10	5	2	9	0	1	3
	September	7	0	27	5	1	0	7	0	2	6
	December	5	2	19	11	6	6	4	0	1	2
2009	March	11	2	16	3	11	2	10	0	2	3
	June	7	4	19	5	6	11	9	0	1	6
	September	11	5	19	11	12	6	6	0	2	0
	December	8	3	25	13	6	6	4	0	2	3
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	4	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	1	5	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	13	1	63	16	16	6	20	1	4	26
	September										
	December										

Graph 3.7: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and year



Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

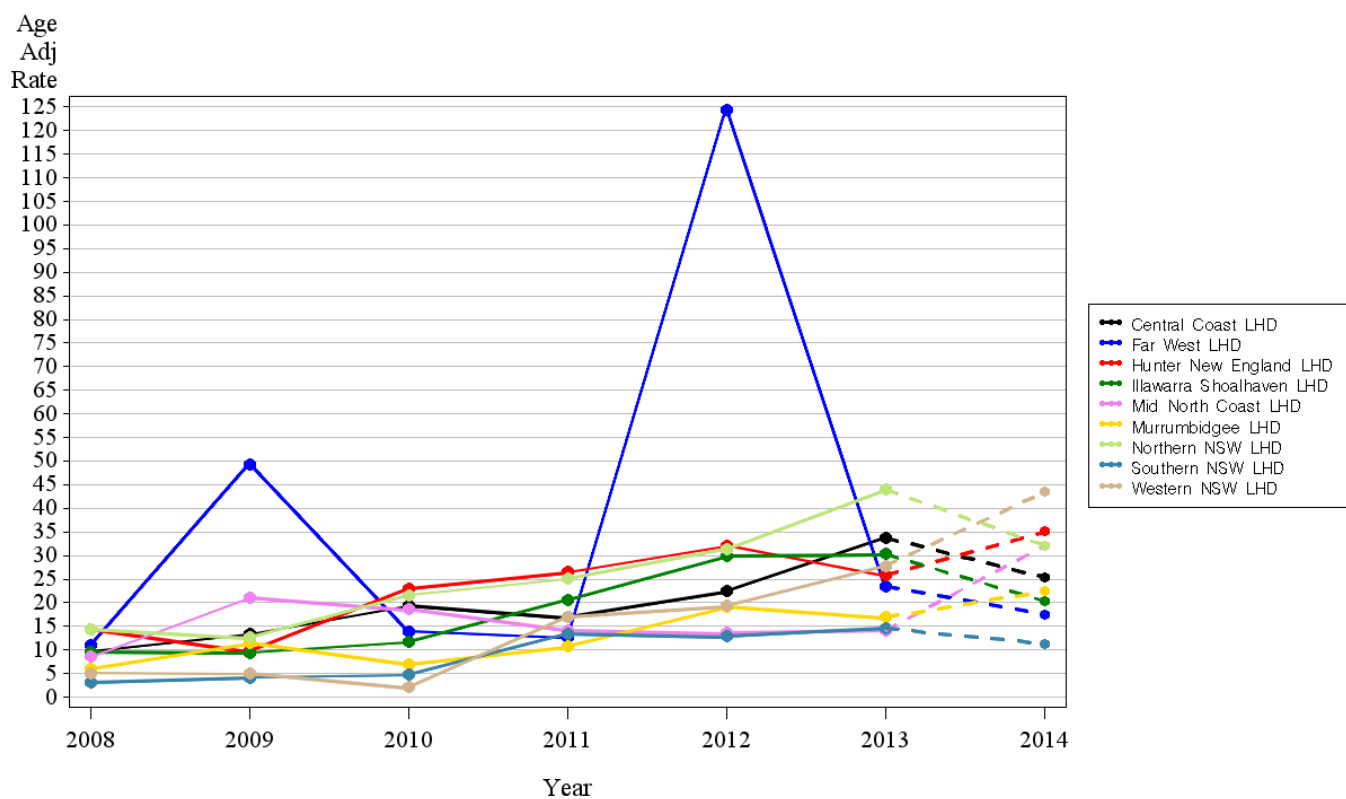
Table 3.7: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and year

Gonorrhoea notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by Sydney metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014 (2014 rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change). Rates for Justice Health are not available.

Year	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2008	9	15	49	10	40	13
2009	9	15	59	22	49	16
2010	13	23	85	22	72	18
2011	27	25	96	29	88	32
2012	35	35	139	43	129	46
2013	30	37	135	44	144	42
2014	42	50	151	52	152	61

Graph 3.8: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and year

**Gonorrhoea Notifications for NSW. Age adjusted rate per 100,000
by non metropolitan LHD and year.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014**
Adjusted for most recent year being incomplete.



Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

*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 3.8: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and year

Gonorrhoea notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014, (2014 rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change)

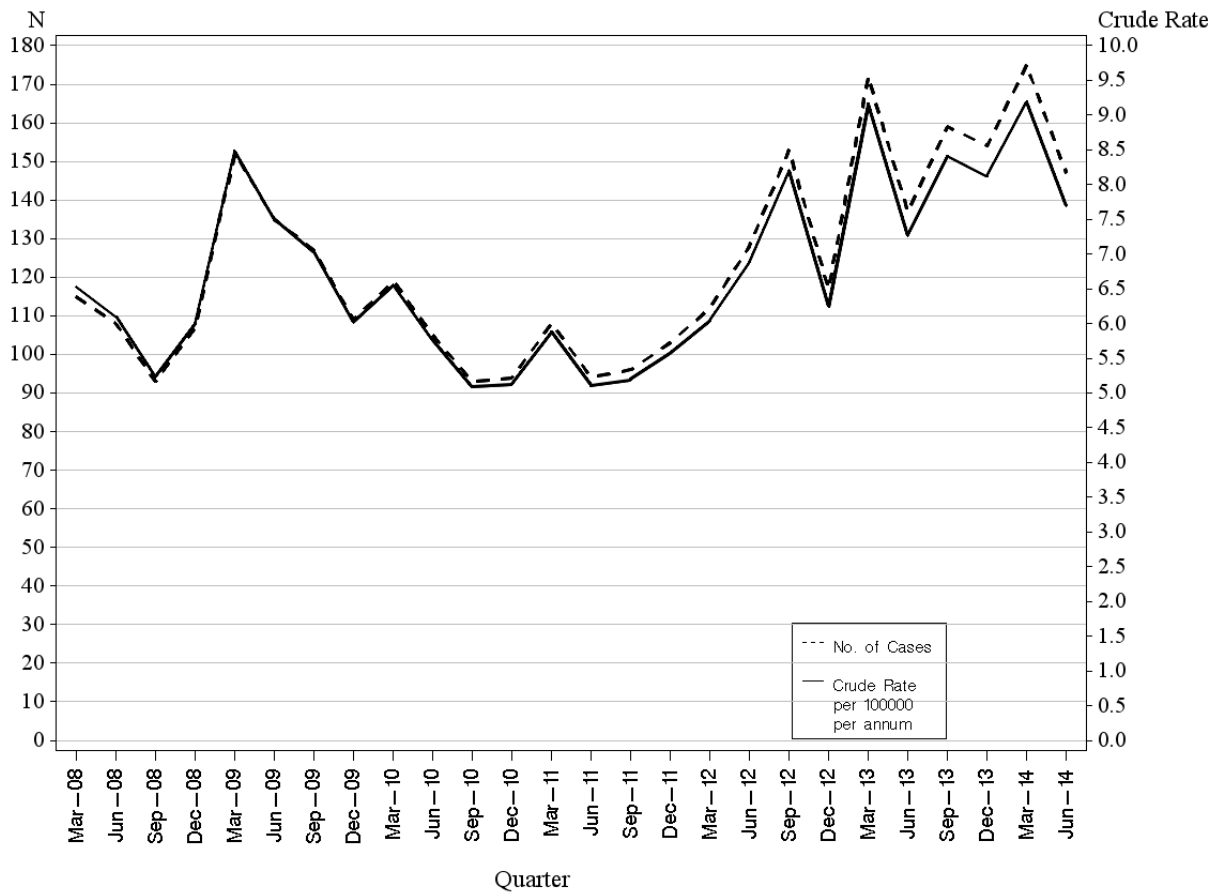
Year	Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW	Western NSW
2008	10	11	14	9	9	6	14	3	5
2008	13	49	10	9	21	11	13	4	5
2010	19	14	23	12	19	7	22	5	2
2011	17	13	26	21	14	11	25	13	17
2012	22	124	32	30	14	19	31	13	19
2013	34	23	26	30	14	17	44	15	28
2014	25	18	35	20	32	22	32	11	43

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

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW (excluding congenital infections), by quarter. N and Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014



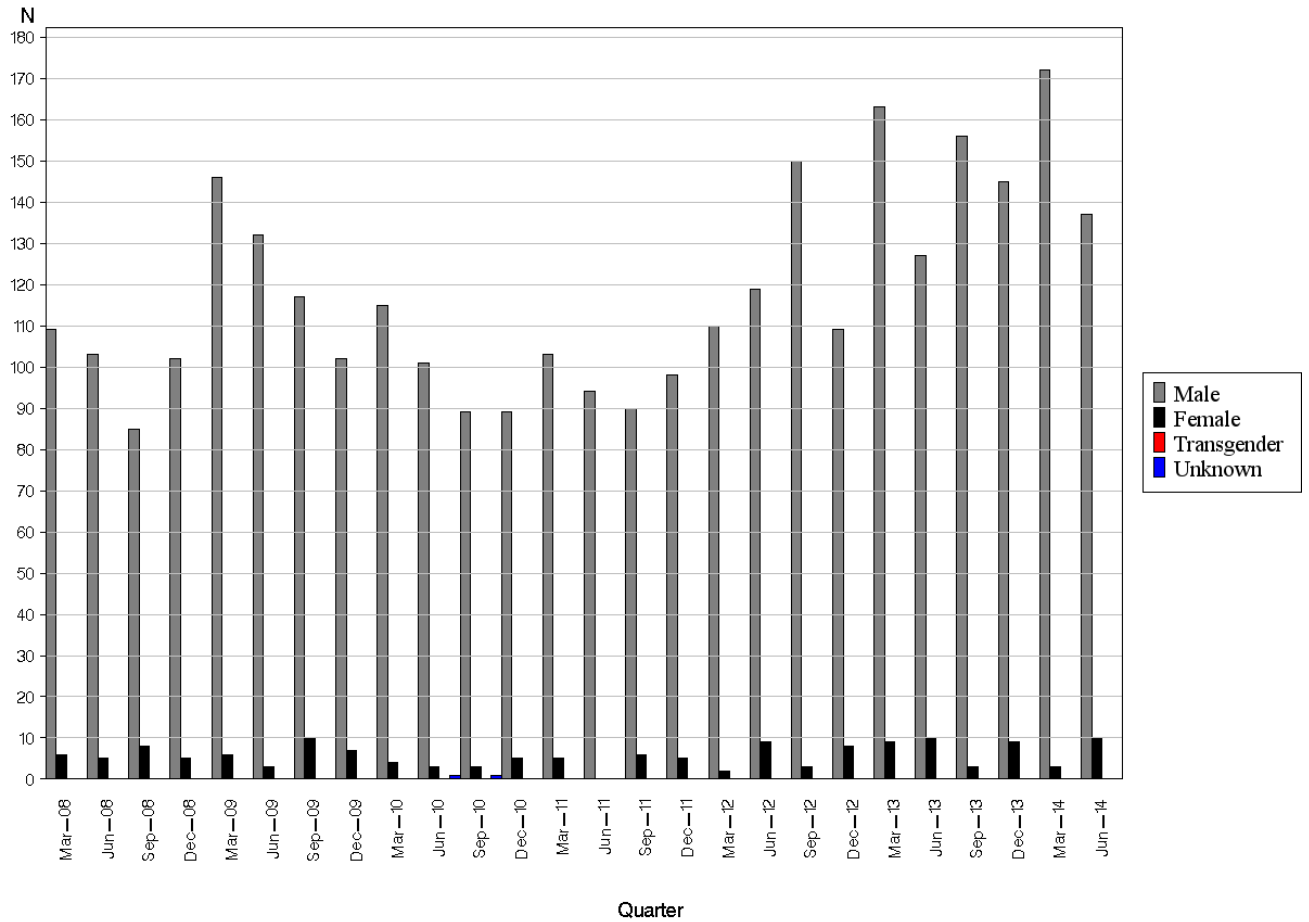
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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
2008	March	115	7
	June	108	6
	September	93	5
	December	107	6
2009	March	152	8
	June	135	8
	September	127	7
	December	109	6
2010	March	119	7
	June	105	6
	September	93	5
	December	94	5
2011	March	108	6
	June	94	5
	September	96	5
	December	103	6
2012	March	112	6
	June	128	7
	September	153	8
	December	117	6
2013	March	172	9
	June	137	7
	September	159	8
	December	154	8
2014	March	175	9
	June	147	8
	September		
	December		

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

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW (excluding congenital infections), by sex and quarter.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014



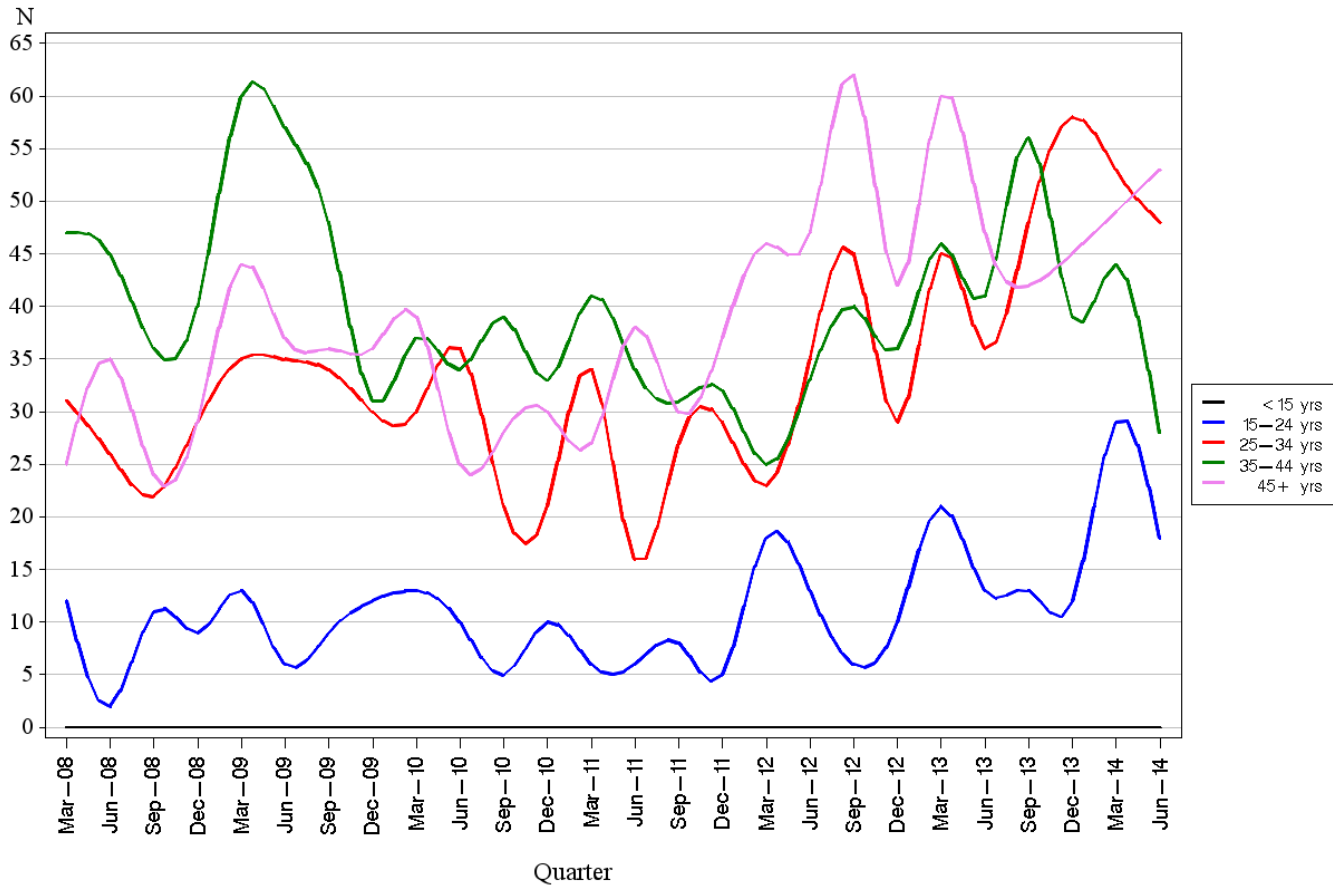
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	Female	Male	Transgender	Unknown
2008	March	6	109	0	0
	June	5	103	0	0
	September	8	85	0	0
	December	5	102	0	0
2009	March	6	146	0	0
	June	3	132	0	0
	September	10	117	0	0
	December	7	102	0	0
2010	March	4	115	0	0
	June	3	101	0	1
	September	3	89	0	1
	December	5	89	0	0
2011	March	5	103	0	0
	June	0	94	0	0
	September	6	90	0	0
	December	5	98	0	0
2012	March	2	110	0	0
	June	9	119	0	0
	September	3	150	0	0
	December	8	109	0	0
2013	March	9	163	0	0
	June	10	127	0	0
	September	3	156	0	0
	December	9	145	0	0
2014	March	3	172	0	0
	June	10	137	0	0
	September				
	December				

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

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW(excluding congenital infections), by age group and quarter.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014



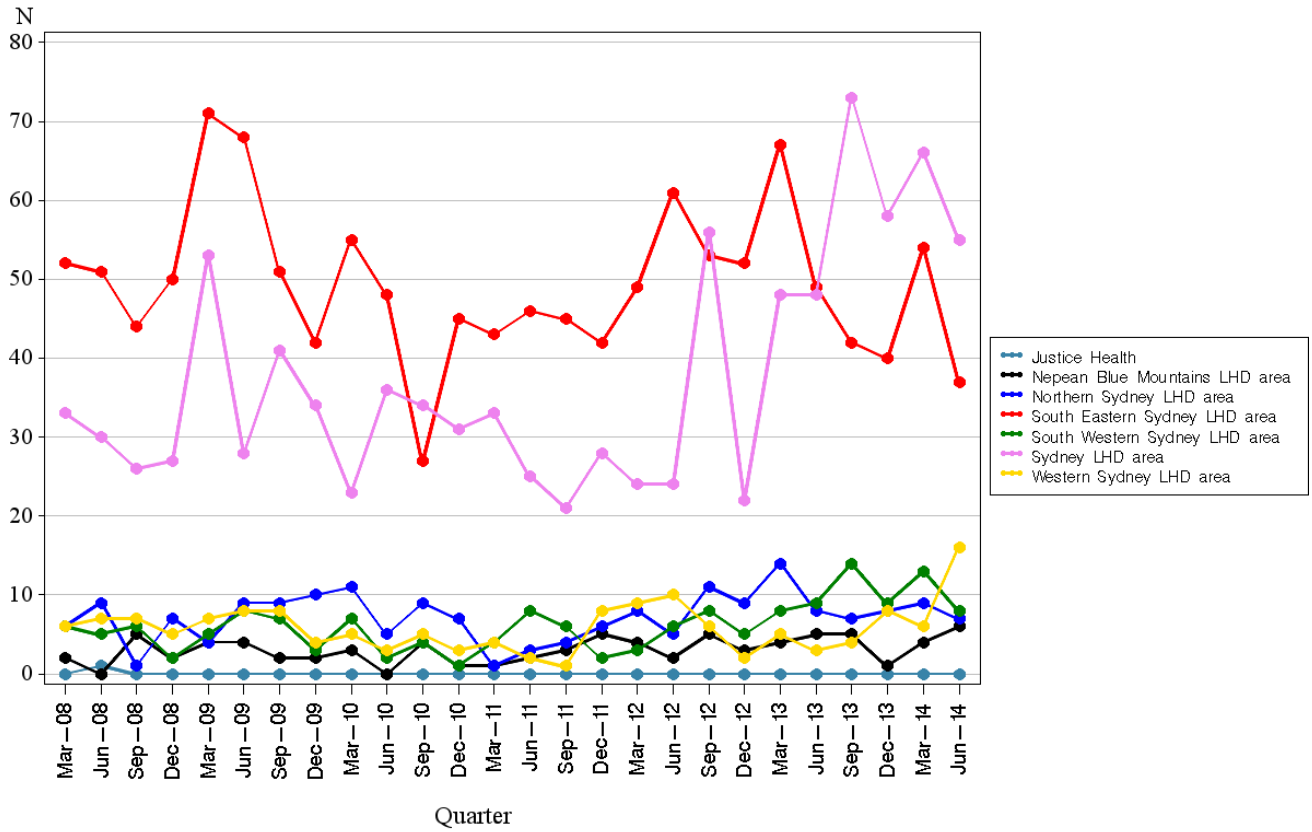
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2008	March	0	12	31	47	25
	June	0	2	26	45	35
	September	0	11	22	36	24
	December	0	9	29	40	29
2009	March	0	13	35	60	44
	June	0	6	35	57	37
	September	0	9	34	48	36
	December	0	12	30	31	36
2010	March	0	13	30	37	39
	June	0	10	36	34	25
	September	0	5	21	39	28
	December	0	10	21	33	30
2011	March	0	6	34	41	27
	June	0	6	16	34	38
	September	0	8	27	31	30
	December	0	5	29	32	37
2012	March	0	18	23	25	46
	June	0	13	35	33	47
	September	0	6	45	40	62
	December	0	10	29	36	42
2013	March	0	21	45	46	60
	June	0	13	36	41	47
	September	0	13	48	56	42
	December	0	12	58	39	45
2014	March	0	29	53	44	49
	June	0	18	48	28	53
	September					
	December					

Graph 4.4: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW (excluding congenital infections), by Sydney metropolitan LHD and quarter.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.



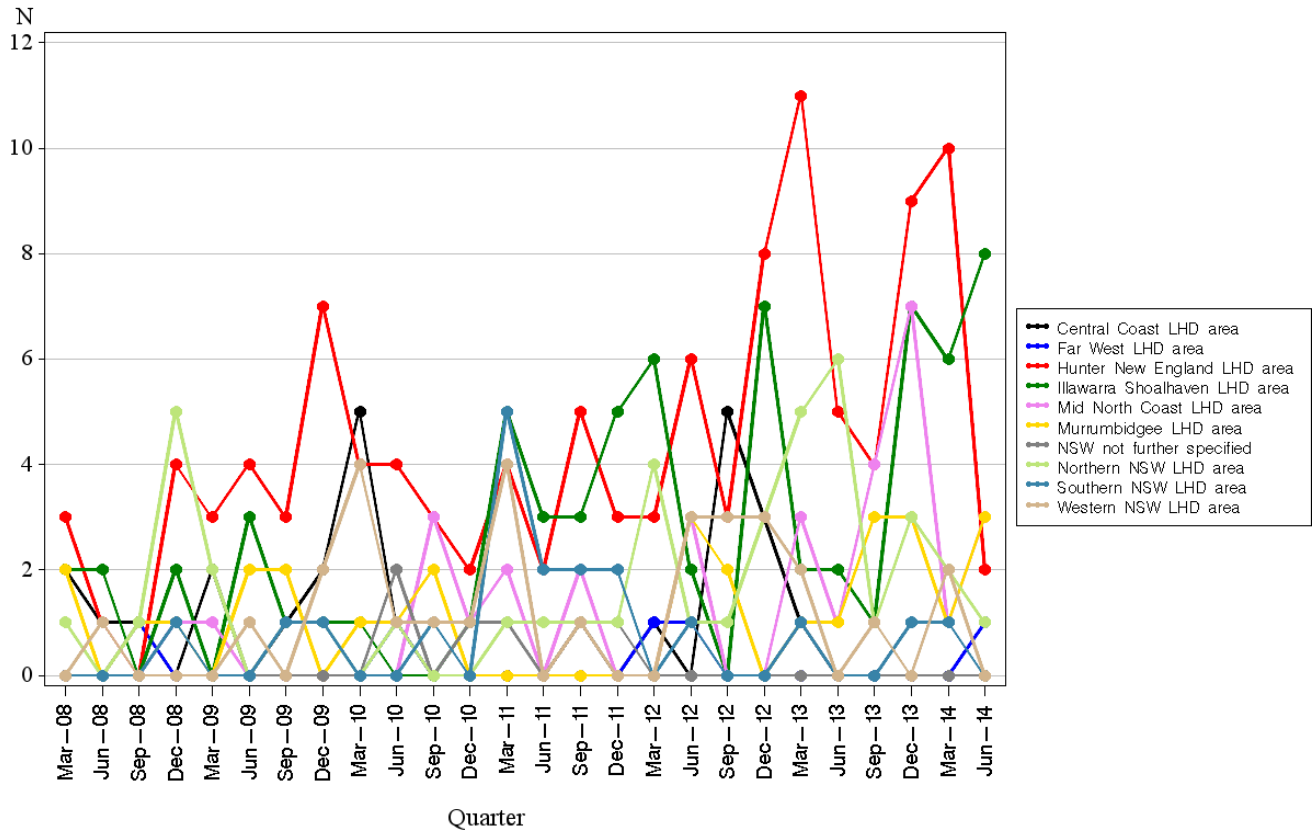
Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

Table 4.4: 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
2008	March	0	2	6	52	6	33	6
	June	1	0	9	51	5	30	7
	September	0	5	1	44	6	26	7
	December	0	2	7	50	2	27	5
2009	March	0	4	4	71	5	53	7
	June	0	4	9	68	8	28	8
	September	0	2	9	51	7	41	8
	December	0	2	10	42	3	34	4
2010	March	0	3	11	55	7	23	5
	June	0	0	5	48	2	36	3
	September	0	4	9	27	4	34	5
	December	0	1	7	45	1	31	3
2011	March	0	1	1	43	4	33	4
	June	0	2	3	46	8	25	2
	September	0	3	4	45	6	21	1
	December	0	5	6	42	2	28	8
2012	March	0	4	8	49	3	24	9
	June	0	2	5	61	6	24	10
	September	0	5	11	53	8	56	6
	December	0	3	9	52	5	22	2
2013	March	0	4	14	67	8	48	5
	June	0	5	8	49	9	48	3
	September	0	5	7	42	14	73	4
	December	0	1	8	40	9	58	8
2014	March	0	4	9	54	13	66	6
	June	0	6	7	37	8	55	16
	September							
	December							

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

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW (excluding congenital infections), by non metropolitan LHD and quarter.
01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014
 No adjustment made for incomplete quarter.

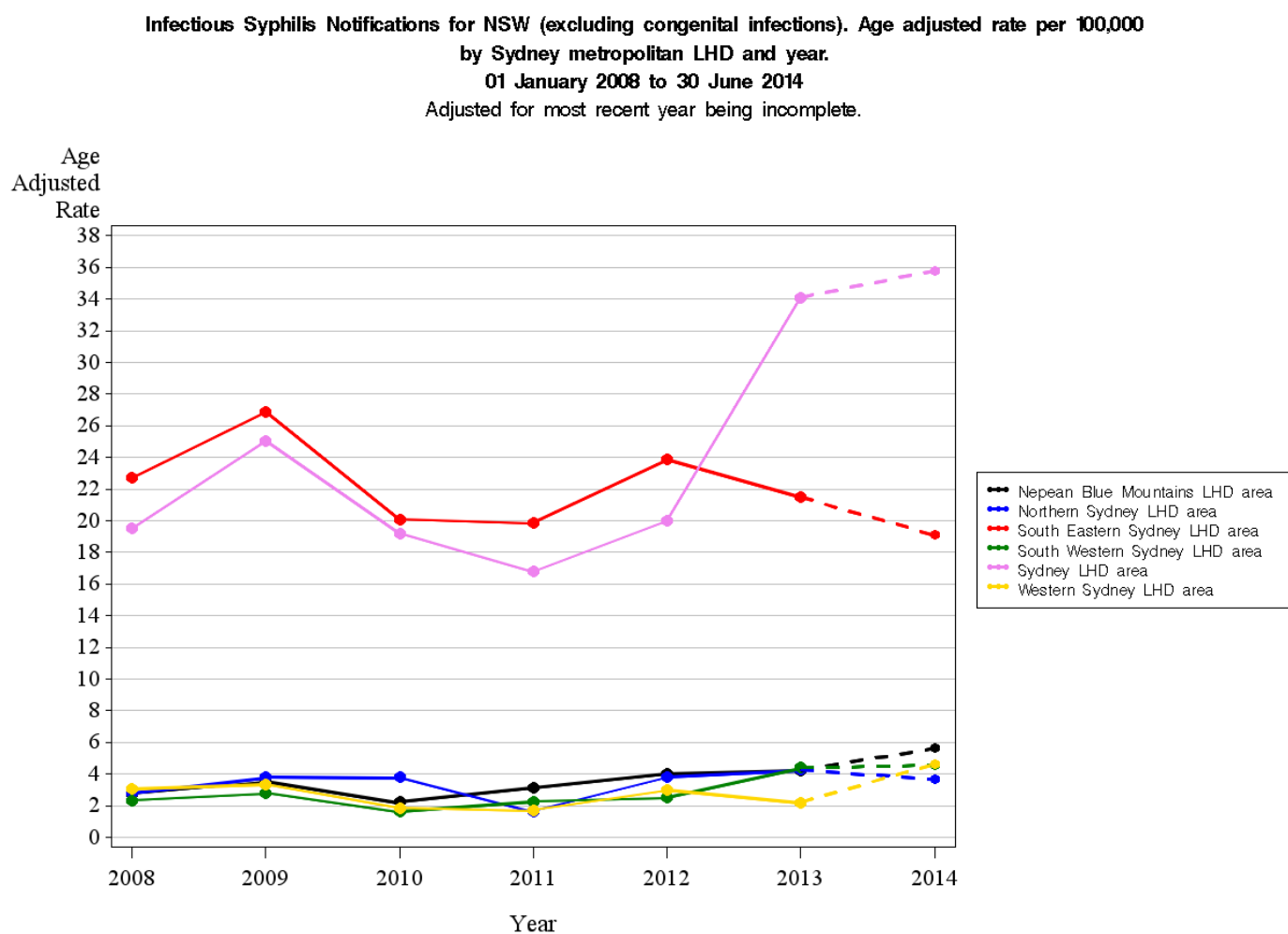


Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

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
2008	March	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
	June	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	September	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	December	0	0	4	2	1	1	5	0	1	0
2009	March	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	June	0	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
	September	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
	December	2	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
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	0	0	4	5	2	0	1	1	5	4
	June	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
	September	1	0	5	3	2	0	1	1	2	1
	December	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	1	2	0
2012	March	1	1	3	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
	June	0	1	6	2	3	3	1	0	1	3
	September	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	December	3	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	0	0	9	7	7	3	3	0	1	0
2014	March	0	0	10	6	1	1	2	0	1	2
	June	0	1	2	8	3	3	1	0	0	0
	September										
	December										

Graph 4.6: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and year



Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

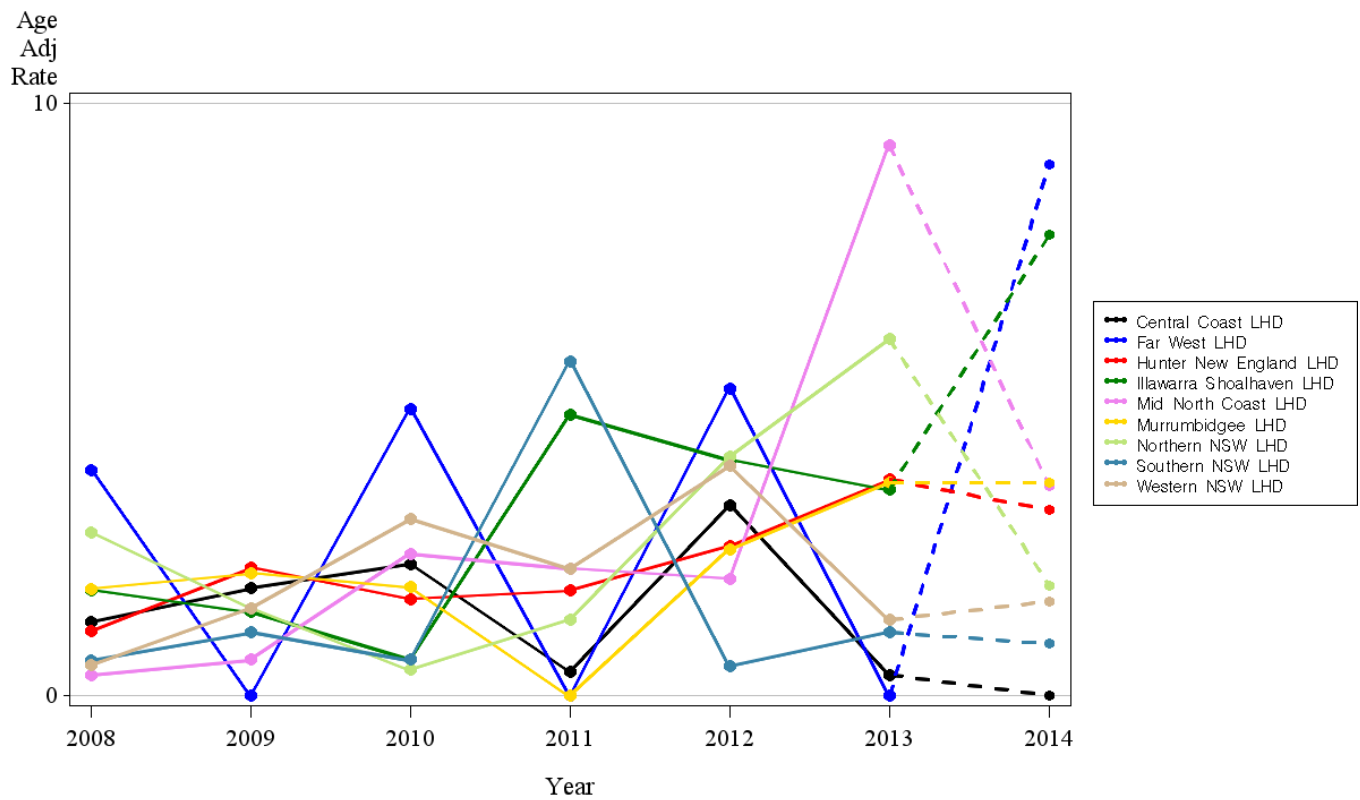
Table 4.6: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and year

Syphilis notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by Sydney metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014 (2014 rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change).

Year	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2008	3	3	23	2	20	3
2009	4	4	27	3	25	3
2010	2	4	20	2	19	2
2011	3	2	20	2	17	2
2012	4	4	24	2	20	3
2013	4	4	21	4	34	2
2014	6	4	19	5	36	5

Graph 4.7: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and year

Infectious Syphilis Notifications for NSW (excluding congenital infections). Age adjusted rate per 100,000 by non metropolitan LHD and year. 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014. Adjusted for most recent year being incomplete.



Source: NCIMS (SAPHaRI)

*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 4.7: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and year

Syphilis notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2008 to 30 June 2014, (2014 rate annualised based on 1st & 2nd quarters, subject to change)

Year	Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	NSW not further specified	Southern NSW	Western NSW
2008	1	4	1	2	0	2	3	1	1	2
2009	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
2010	2	5	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	1
2011	0	0	2	5	2	0	1	6	2	3
2012	3	5	3	4	2	2	4	0	4	2
2013	0	0	4	3	9	4	6	1	1	4
2014	0	9	3	8	4	4	2	1	2	2

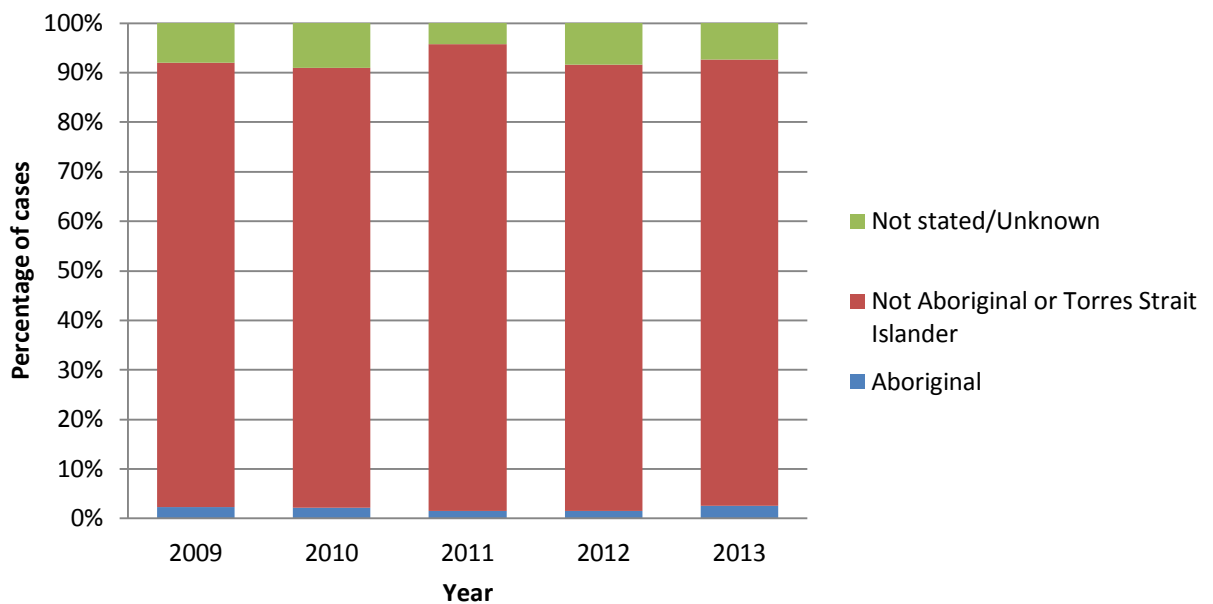
4a. Enhanced syphilis data

Since 2009 there has been state wide enhanced surveillance on syphilis. Public health units send out the enhanced data collection form for all new syphilis notifications or suspected re-infections. Cases are entered as 'infectious' on NCIMS if the diagnosing doctor classifies the case as being in the primary, secondary or early latent phase of the illness or if the case has been re-infected. There can be a delay in the classification of syphilis cases. Reported here is some of the data collected from the enhanced surveillance between 2009 and 2013.

Indigenous status

Over the 5 years from 2009 to 2013, Indigenous status was recorded for an average of 93% of cases. An average of 2% of cases reported each year identified as Aboriginal.

Graph 4.8: Infectious syphilis in NSW by Indigenous status, 2009 - 2013.



The highest proportion of notifications is in non-Aboriginal males.

Table 4.8: Infectious syphilis in NSW by gender and Indigenous status, 2009 to 2013.

Year	Indigenous status	Female	Male	Total
2009	Aboriginal	1	11	12
	Not Aboriginal	23	447	470
	Unknown	2	40	42
2010	Aboriginal	3	6	9
	Not Aboriginal	11	353	364
	Unknown	2	35	37
2011	Aboriginal	3	3	6
	Not Aboriginal	13	368	381
	Unknown	1	16	17
2012	Aboriginal	3	5	8
	Not Aboriginal	18	445	463
	Unknown	2	41	43
2013	Aboriginal	3	13	16
	Not Aboriginal	26	538	564
	Unknown	2	44	46

Place of acquisition

Between 2009 and 2013, the majority of cases acquired their infection in Australia. An average of 8% of cases each year acquired their infection overseas. In 2013, the most common countries of acquisition, after Australia, were USA, Thailand, Indonesia, China (including Hong Kong) & Vietnam.

Graph 4.9: Infectious syphilis by place of acquisition, 2009 to 2013

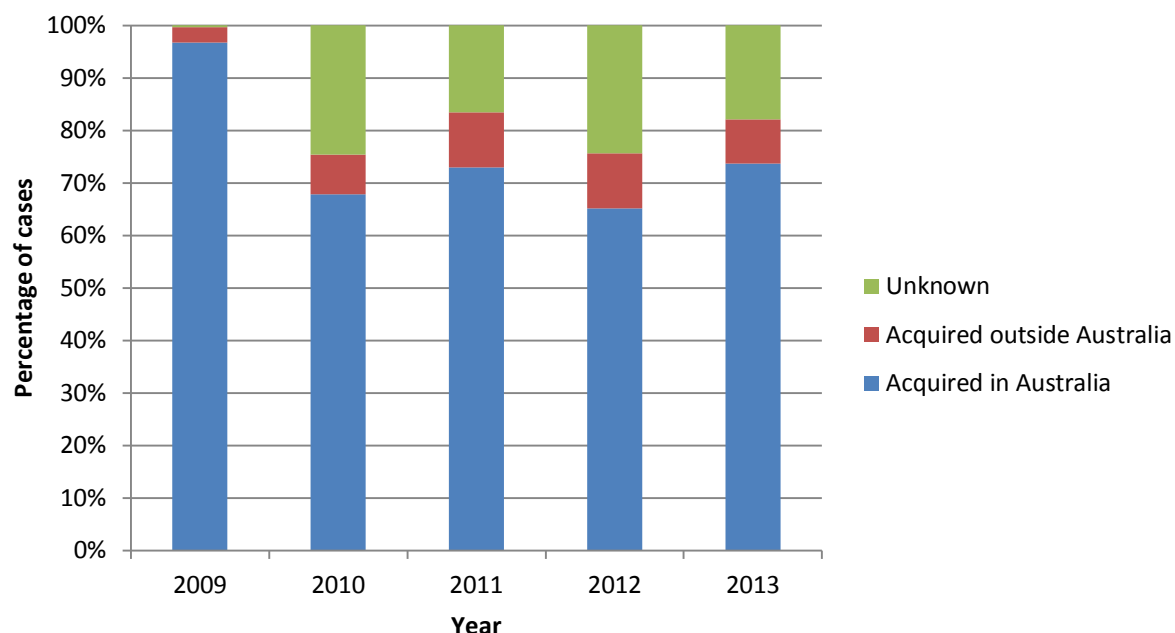


Table 4.9: Infectious syphilis in NSW by gender and place of acquisition, 2009 to 2013.

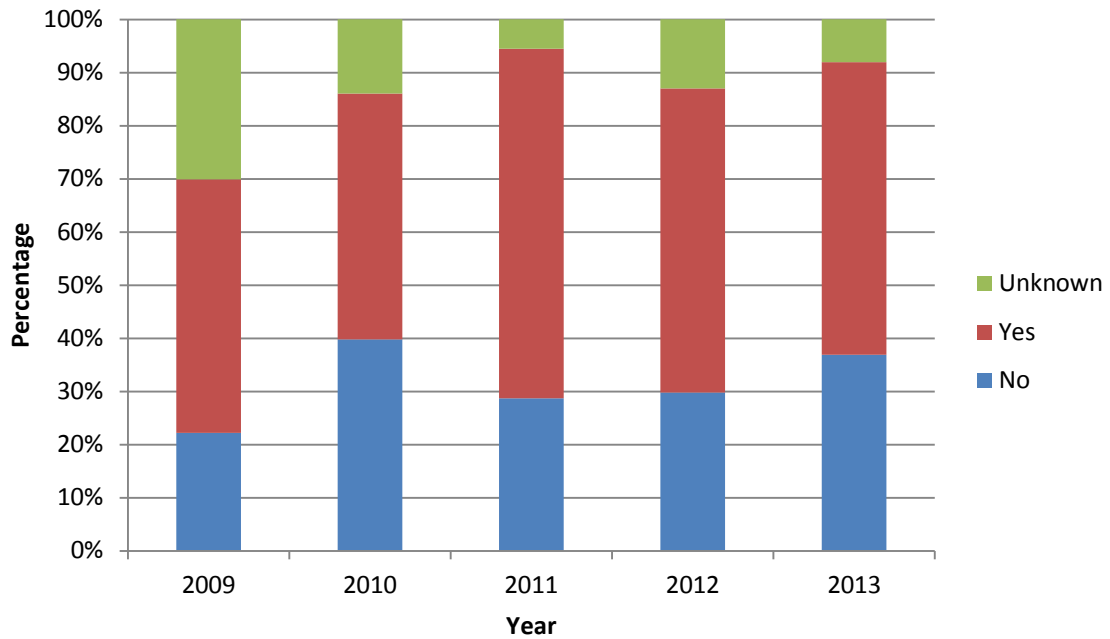
Year	Import status	Female	Male	Total
2009*	Acquired overseas	1	14	15
	Acquired in Australia	25	482	507
	Unknown	0	2	2
2010	Acquired overseas	0	31	31
	Acquired in Australia	10	268	278
	Unknown	6	95	101
2011	Acquired overseas	2	40	42
	Acquired in Australia	10	285	295
	Unknown	5	62	67
2012	Acquired overseas	3	51	54
	Acquired in Australia	10	325	335
	Unknown	10	115	125
2013	Acquired overseas	2	51	53
	Acquired in Australia	15	446	461
	Unknown	14	98	112

*In 2009 this field defaulted to 'acquired in NSW'

Symptoms

Between 2009 and 2013, around 50% of cases report experiencing symptoms.

Graph 4.10: Proportion of cases who report symptoms of syphilis.



In 2013, the most common symptom reported was chancre (n=195, 31%) followed by rash (n=139, 22%), lymphadenopathy (n=18, 3%) and neurological symptoms (n=12, 2%). Note: cases can have more than one symptom.

5. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

Since 2008, all LGV notifications have been in men and 80% of cases have been notified by South East Sydney and Sydney LHDs.

Graph 5.1: Notified cases of LGV for NSW by quarter

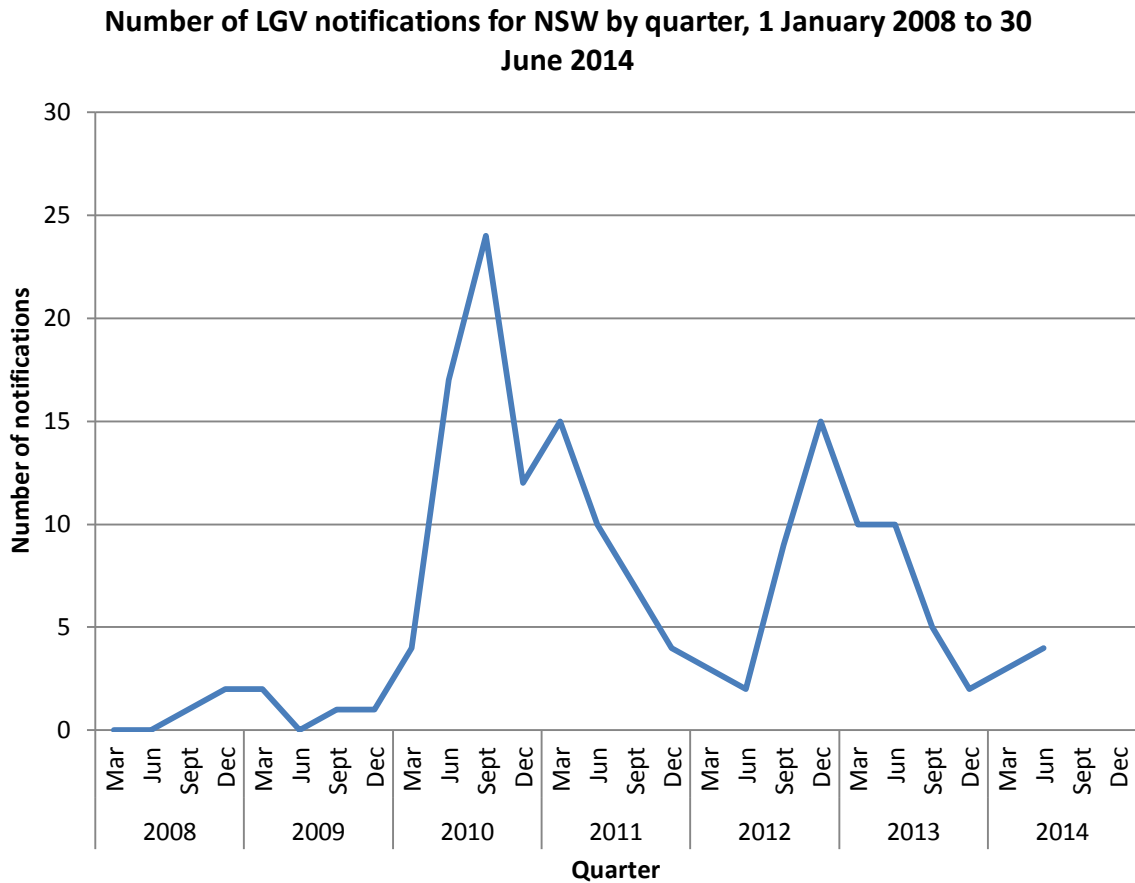


Table 5.1: Notified cases of LGV by age group and quarter.

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2008	March	0	0	0	0	0
	June	0	0	0	0	0
	September	0	0	0	1	0
	December	0	0	0	1	1
2009	March	0	0	1	1	0
	June	0	0	0	0	0
	September	0	0	0	0	1
	December	0	0	0	1	0
2010	March	0	0	0	1	3
	June	0	0	3	9	5
	September	0	0	6	8	10
	December	0	0	4	1	7
2011	March	0	0	2	3	10
	June	0	0	6	2	2
	September	0	0	0	2	5
	December	0	0	2	1	1
2012	March	0	0	1	1	1
	June	0	0	1	0	1
	September	0	1	4	3	1
	December	0	2	3	3	7
2013	March	0	1	4	4	1
	June	0	0	5	5	0
	September	0	0	3	2	0
	December	0	0	1	1	0
2014	March	0	0	2	0	1
	June	0	0	1	0	3
	September					
	December					