Introduction

National surveillance for HIV infection is coordinated by the Kirby Institute, in collaboration with state and territory health authorities and the Australian Government Department of Health. Cases of HIV infection are notified to the National HIV Registry on the first occasion of diagnosis in Australia, by either the diagnosing laboratory (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria) or by a combination of laboratory and doctor sources (Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia). Diagnoses of HIV infection are notified with the person’s date of birth and name code, to minimise duplicate notifications while maintaining confidentiality.

Tabulations of newly diagnosed HIV infections are based on data available 3 months after the end of the reporting interval indicated, to allow for reporting delay and to incorporate newly available information. More detailed information on diagnoses of HIV infection is published in the quarterly Australian HIV Surveillance Report, and annually in the HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexually Transmissible Infections in Australia, Annual Surveillance Report. The reports are available from the Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, SYDNEY NSW 2052. Internet: www.kirby.unsw.edu.au Telephone: +61 2 9385 0900, Facsimile: +61 2 9385 0920. For more information see Commun Dis Intell 2015;39(1):E181.

Results

Newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported for 1 October to 31 December 2014, are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection, 1 October to 31 December 2014, by sex and state or territory of diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Total 4th qtr 2014</th>
<th>Total 4th qtr 2013</th>
<th>YTD 2014</th>
<th>YTD 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>1,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.

Table 2: Cumulative number of new diagnoses of HIV infection since the introduction of HIV antibody testing, 1985 to 31 December 2014, by sex and state or territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Total 4th qtr 2014</th>
<th>Total 4th qtr 2013</th>
<th>YTD 2014</th>
<th>YTD 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>16,799</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>4,132</td>
<td>1,249</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>7,380</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>32,072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total*</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>18,189</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>4,569</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>7,978</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>35,122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Totals include people whose sex was reported as transgender.