

National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Report
Fortnight 23, 2024 Summary Notes for Selected Diseases
28 October 2024 to 10 November 2024

Infectious and congenital syphilis

Infectious syphilis notifications are continuing to increase across Australia. Detailed analysis of infectious and congenital syphilis trends in Australia are reported quarterly in the [National syphilis surveillance reports](#).

Syphilis response

The CDNA and BBV STI Standing Committee (BBVSS) are, in collaboration, developing priority public health actions, including those related to workforce and community engagement, to ensure progress is made towards reducing the incidence of syphilis and elimination of congenital syphilis in Australia. For further information on national activities related to syphilis, including the [Don't fool around with syphilis](#) campaign, refer to the [National Response to Syphilis](#) webpage on the Department's website.

Mpox

Mpox, or monkeypox virus infection, is a viral infection that can be transmitted from person-to-person through physical contact. It commonly presents as a mild illness with a rash, but can be severe. In the past 12 months (11 November 2023 – 10 November 2024), there have been 1,194 cases of mpox reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS). In the past 3 months (13 August 2024 – 10 November 2024), there have been 962 cases of mpox notified compared to 6 cases in the same time period in 2023. In this reporting period (28 October 2024 – 10 November 2024), 126 cases of mpox have been notified (76 in New South Wales, 38 in Victoria, 9 in Queensland and 3 in Western Australia). The increase in notifications in the past three months has been driven by an increase in locally acquired cases (cases that were acquired in Australia), predominately reported in New South Wales and Victoria.

Interpretative Notes

Selected diseases are chosen each fortnight based on either exceeding two standard deviations from the 90 day and/or 365 day five year rolling mean or other disease issues of significance identified during the reporting period. All diseases reported are analysed by notification receive date. Data are extracted each Monday of a CDNA week.

Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.

¹*The past quarter (90 day) surveillance period includes the date range (13/08/2024 to 10/11/2024).*

²*The quarterly (90 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 90 days up to 10/10/2023. The ratio is the notification activity in the past quarter (90 days) compared with the five year rolling mean for the same period.*

³*The past year (365 day) surveillance period includes the date range (11/11/2023 to 10/11/2024).*

⁴*The yearly (365 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 365 days up to 10/11/2023. The ratio is the notification activity in the past year (365 days) compared with the five year rolling mean for the same period.*

The five year rolling mean and the ratio of notifications compared with the five year rolling mean should be interpreted with caution. Changes in surveillance practice, diagnostic techniques and reporting may contribute to increases or decreases in the total notifications received over a five year period. Ratios are to be taken as a crude measure of current disease activity and may reflect changes in reporting rather than changes in disease activity.