

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL SYPHILIS OUTBREAK SURVEILLANCE REPORT: FEBRUARY 2020

This surveillance report has been authorised by Health Departments in outbreak affected jurisdictions and the Office of Health Protection.

The Multijurisdictional Syphilis Outbreak (MJSO) Working Group was formed by the Communicable Diseases Network of Australia (CDNA) in April 2015, in response to an ongoing outbreak of infectious syphilis among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living largely in remote and rural areas of northern Australia. Increased notifications associated with the outbreak in northern Australia were first reported in January 2011 in northwest Queensland (Qld), followed by the Northern Territory (NT) in July 2013, and the Kimberley region of Western Australia (WA) in June 2014. In March 2017, South Australia (SA) declared an outbreak in the Far North and Western and Eyre regions from November 2016. In August 2018, WA declared that the outbreak had spread to the Pilbara region with the first syphilis notification in this region in February 2018. In January 2019, SA declared the outbreak had spread to Adelaide with the first notification in this region reported in February 2018. In May 2019, WA declared the outbreak had spread to the Goldfields region with the first notification in this region reported in January 2019. In September 2019, Queensland declared the outbreak had spread to Central Queensland with the first notification in this region reported in June 2017.

This surveillance report summarises the outbreak epidemiological data as of 31 January 2020 (current status).

Please note: the MJSO Surveillance Report was formerly known as the MJSO Communique. Historical epidemiological data and MJSO activities are published in earlier MJSO Communiques available at <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-infectious-syphilis-outbreak.htm>

Current status

Outbreak data to 31 January 2020[†] are summarised in Figure 1, Table 1 and Table 2 below.

Outbreak cases are reported as either category 1 or category 2: category 1 cases include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people residing in an outbreak declared region[‡] at the time of diagnosis, and; category 2 cases include people who are a sexual contact of a confirmed outbreak case which includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who do not reside in an outbreak area at the time of diagnosis and non-Indigenous people regardless of where they reside.

Between 1 – 31 January 2020[‡], there were 44 outbreak cases (category 1 and 2 cases) reported from the four outbreak affected jurisdictions: 9 in Queensland; 13 in the Northern Territory; 18 in Western Australia and; 4 in South Australia (Figure 1, Table 1 and Table 2). From the commencement of the outbreak to 31 January 2020[‡], there were a total of 3349 outbreak cases (category 1 and 2 cases) reported across the four outbreak affected jurisdictions: 1548 in Queensland (from January 2011); 1247 in the Northern Territory (from July 2013); 452 in Western Australia (from June 2014), and; 102 in South Australia (from November 2016) (Table 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Epidemic curve showing category 1 infectious syphilis[‡] outbreak cases notified in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people residing in affected regions[‡] of Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia from commencement of the outbreak in each jurisdiction to 31 January 2020[‡]

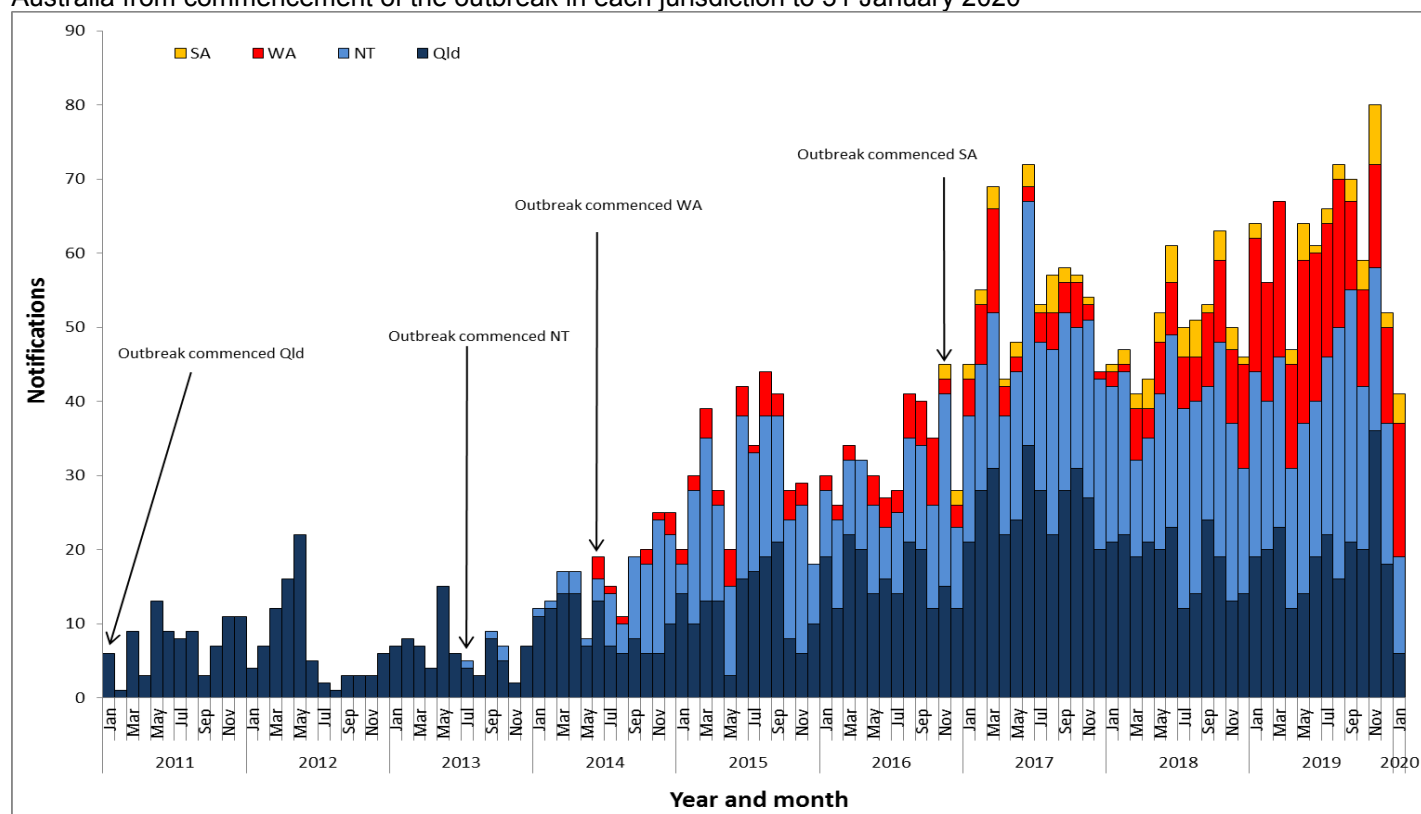


Table 1. Characteristics of category 1 infectious syphilis^a outbreak cases notified in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people residing in affected regions^b of Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia, to 31 January 2020^{†,v}

	North Qld (five HHSs ^b)	NT (seven regions ^b)	WA (three regions ^b)	SA (three regions ^b)
Situation to-date, 31 January 2020				
Outbreak commencement month/year	January 2011	July 2013	June 2014	November 2016
Total number of cases ^a	1504	1235	452	100
% Male / % Female	46% / 54%	46% / 54%	42% / 58%	53% / 47%
% 15-29 year age group	65%	60%	67%	47%
Congenital cases, confirmed (probable) ^c	4 (5)	2 (3)	1 (0)	1 (0)
-number of deaths in congenital cases, confirmed (probable)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Last reporting month, 1 – 31 January 2020				
Number of cases ^a	6	13	18	4
% Male / % Female	33% / 67%	46% / 54%	39% / 61%	50% / 50%
% 15-29 year age group	83%	38%	33%	50%

Table 2. Number of category 2 infectious syphilis^a cases, to 31 January 2020^{†,v}

	North Qld (five HHSs ^b)	NT (seven regions ^b)	WA (three regions ^b)	SA (three regions ^b)
Situation to-date, 31 January 2020				
Outbreak commencement month/year	January 2011	July 2013	June 2014	November 2016
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ^s	13	2	-	-
Non-Indigenous people ^u	31	10	-	2
Last reporting month, 1 – 31 January 2020				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ^s	-	-	-	-
Non-Indigenous people ^u	3	-	-	-

Notes:

[†] 'Diagnosis date' was used to define the period of analysis. This date represents either the onset date or where the date of onset was not known, the earliest of the specimen collection date, the notification date, or the notification receive date.

^a Cases defined as per the MJSO syphilis outbreak case definition:

Nationally, an infectious syphilis outbreak case is defined as: any person who is newly diagnosed with confirmed or probable infectious syphilis according to the CDNA national surveillance case definition for infectious syphilis, **AND**, is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person who resides in any of the following outbreak declared regions as defined and documented by that jurisdiction, at or after the dates indicated: **Qld** - North West Hospital and Health Service area (from 1 January 2011); Torres and Cape Hospital and Health Service area (from 1 December 2012); Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service area (from 1 August 2013); Townsville Hospital and Health Service area (from 1 January 2014); Central Queensland Hospital and Health Service area (from 1 June 2017) **NT** - Alice Springs Rural and Urban or Barkly district (from 1 July 2013); Katherine district (from 1 May 2014); East Arnhem district (from 1 November 2015); Darwin Rural and Urban (from 1 January 2017); **WA** - Kimberley region (from 1 June 2014); Pilbara region (from 1 February 2018); Goldfields region (from 1 January 2019); **SA** - Far North and Western and Eyre regions (from 15 November 2016); Adelaide (from 1 February 2018) (category 1 outbreak cases) **OR**, is a sexual contact of a confirmed outbreak case (category 2 outbreak cases).

^b Affected regions include Torres and Cape, Cairns and Hinterland, North West, Townsville and Central Queensland Hospital and Health Services in Queensland; Alice Springs Urban, Alice Springs Rural, Barkly, East Arnhem, Katherine, Darwin Urban and Darwin Rural regions in the Northern Territory; Kimberley, Pilbara and Goldfield regions in Western Australia, and; Far North, Western and Eyre and Adelaide regions in South Australia.

^c Cases defined as per the MJSO syphilis outbreak case definition: any newly diagnosed case of confirmed or probable congenital syphilis that meets the CDNA national surveillance case definition whose mother's syphilis infection prior to or during pregnancy meets the infectious syphilis outbreak case definition.

^s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are sexual contacts of a confirmed outbreak case and reside outside an outbreak declared region at the time of diagnosis.

^u Non-Indigenous people who are sexual contacts of a confirmed outbreak case and reside in or out of an outbreak declared region at the time of diagnosis.

^v Please note that **all data are provisional** and subject to change due to ongoing case investigation.