National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Report

Fortnight 10, 2020 Summary Notes for Selected Diseases

09 May to 22 May 2020

Infectious and congenital syphilis

Increases in infectious syphilis notifications are attributed to an on-going outbreak occurring in young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people residing in northern and central Australia, continued increases among men who have sex with men (MSM) in urban areas of Victoria (Vic) and New South Wales (NSW), and increases in non-Indigenous women residing in urban areas of Vic, NSW, Queensland (Qld) and Western Australia (WA).

Outbreak in remote Australia

In January 2011, an increase of infectious syphilis notifications among young (15-29 years) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was identified in the North West region of Qld, following a steady decline at a national level in remote communities. Subsequent increases in infectious syphilis notifications were reported in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2013, WA in 2014 and South Australia (SA) in 2016, following sustained periods of low notification rates. The outbreak is of significant public health concern given the: elevated rates of infectious syphilis among women of child-bearing age, increasing the risk of congenital syphilis; and the concomitant risk of HIV transmission. For the latest information on the infectious syphilis outbreak, refer to the <u>Department's website</u>.

Increases among MSM

Since 2010, increases in notifications of infectious syphilis have been reported in MSM, predominately 20-39 years of age, residing in urban areas of Vic and NSW.

Increases among non-Indigenous women

Since 2016, increases in notifications of infectious syphilis have been reported in non-Indigenous women aged predominately 20-39 years of age residing in urban areas of NSW, Vic, Qld and WA. As noted in the outbreak in remote Australia, increases in women of child-bearing age is of significant public health concern given the increased risk of congenital syphilis.

<u>Influenza</u>

In 2020 up to 22 May, there have been 20,994 laboratory confirmed influenza cases reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS). In the reporting period between 9 May and 22 May 2020 there have been 138 confirmed influenza cases. This is lower than the 5 year mean for this period (n=3,636), for the same period in 2019 (n= 12,467) and is the lowest number of notifications recorded for this period.

Elements of the COVID-19 response, including social distancing measures and the diversion of testing resources to COVID-19 diagnosis, are affecting the number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases notified to the NNDSS. These effects may differ by jurisdiction.

Legionellosis

This reporting period there were 28 notifications of legionellosis reported to the NNDSS. The cases were notified by NSW (11), Qld (5), Vic (4) and WA (8). These cases ranged in age from 26 to 101 years and 36% (10 cases) were female. All but one (1) of the cases were reported with species identification, 47% (13 cases) were Legionella longbeachae and 50% (14 cases) were L. pneumophila. Twenty (20) cases (72%) had place of acquisition reported. All of these cases were reported to be acquired in Australia.

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.

¹The past quarter (90 day) surveillance period includes the date range (23/02/2020 to 22/05/2020).

²The quarterly (90 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 90 days up to 22/05/2020. 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 (23/05/2019 to 22/05/2020).*

⁴The yearly (365 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 365 days up to 22/05/2020. 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.

AL	DT FN10/2020 Disease name				St	ate or	Territo	ory			Notification received dat Totals for Australia				Historical 90 Day Period				Historical Yearly Period			
Disease group		ase code			NT	Qld	SA					Previous	Same					Exceeds		Yearly		Excee
			ACT	MSP				Tas	Vic	WA	This reporting period	reporting Period	reporting period last year	Current year YTD	Past Quarter	Quarterly rolling 5 year	Ratio past quarter/5	quarterly rolling	Past Year	5 vear	Ratio past year/5 year	year r rolli
		Dise		_							09/05/2020	25/04/2020	09/05/2019	01/01/2020	23/02/2020	mean	year mean*	mean +2 SD bv	23/05/2019	23/05/2014	mean*	mean t
											22/05/2020	08/05/2020	22/05/2019	22/05/2020	22/05/2020	20.6			22/05/2020	22/05/2019		
Bloodborne diseases	Hepatitis B (newly acquired) Hepatitis B (unspecified)	039	- 3	59	- 1	3	- 1	· ·	- 21	1	5 136	5 149	4 233	46 1,902	34 1,095	38.6 1,538.8	0.9	-	144 5,297	153.4 6,121.2	0.9	_
	Hepatitis C (newly acquired)	040	-	-	-	14	-	· ·	-	7	21	23			153	165.4	0.9	-	805	698.4	1.2	
	Hepatitis C (unspecified)	053	6	115	2	104	1	9	39	37	313	245	341	2,956	1,825	2,545.8	0.7	-	8,008	9,979.2	0.8	
	Hepatitis D	050 045	-	1	-	- 1	-	· ·	1	-	3	-	4	- 18	6	14.4 0.2	0.4	-	60	67.6 1.2	0.9	
	Botulism Campylobacteriosis	045	- 16	227	- 15	250	- 90	35	180	- 83	896	725	1,264	12,282	6,250	6,218.8	1.0	-	34,379	26,850.6	1.3	_
	Cryptosporidiosis	061	-	19	2	20	7		9	8	65	72		1,775	983	1,570.6	0.6	-	3,043	3,954.8	0.8	
	Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)	055	-	-	-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	4.6	0.4	-	14	16.2	0.9	_
	Hepatitis A Hepatitis E	038	-		-	1	-	<u> </u>	-	-	1	- 4	4	84 29	54 21	70.6	0.8	- 2.0	209 58	242.8 47.2	0.9	-
	Listeriosis	018	-		-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	17.4	0.4	-	44	73.2	0.6	-
	Paratyphoid	080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	44	24	23.8	1.0	-	84	81.6	1.0	
	STEC	054	- 7	1 117	-	-	8 25	-	3 93	1 86	13 481	12 415	27 562	290 7,279	133 3,651	103.4 4,947.0	1.3	-	673 14,944	370.0 16,217.8	1.8	-
	Salmonellosis Shigellosis	030	1	117 5	14 4	135 4	25		93	5	481 27	415		1,199	3,651	4,947.0	0.7	-	2,912	16,217.8	0.9	-
	Typhoid Fever	035	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2			46	46.4	1.0	-	172	141.8	1.2	
Quarantinable diseases	Avian influenza in humans (AIH)	076	-	- 30	-	-	-	· ·	- 88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	COVID-19 Cholera	081	-	- 30	-	- 11	-		- 88	- 6	<u>136</u>	259	-	7,125	7,103	- 0.4	-	7,103.0	7,125	- 1.6	-	7,
	MERS-CoV	079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Plague	025	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Rabies Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	028	-		-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		+
	Smallpox	069	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Viral haemorrhagic fever (NEC)	036	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Yellow fever	041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Sexually transmissible infections	Chlamydial infection Donovanosis	007	- 56	793	- 57	900	219	25	- 11	426	2,487	2,241	4,357	30,503	17,344	25,323.0	0.7	-	90,234	96,746.4	0.9	
	Gonococcal infection	010	6		15	249	68	9	78	142	872	861	1,430	12,840	7,146	6,707.0	1.1	-	33,397	24,965.0	1.3	-
	Syphilis < 2 years	066	1	13	8	33	2	-	9	35	101	141	259	1,746	911	1,005.8	0.9	-	5,323	3,835.4	1.4	_
	Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration Syphilis congenital	067 047	- 1	4	-	- 8	- 1	<u> </u>	41	- 7	62 1	98 1	98	1,003	654 2	540.0 1.2	1.2 1.7	-	2,560 11	2,090.0 5.8	1.2 1.9	
Vaccine preventable diseases	Diphtheria	009	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-		-	3	2	1.2	1.7	-	8	6.8	1.2	-
	Haemophilus influenzae type b	012	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	2	4.0	0.5	-	19	19.2	1.0	_
	Influenza (laboratory confirmed) Measles	062	1	27	-	- 46	21	3	28	- 12	138	159	<u>12,467</u> 8	20,994 32	8,736 1	15,073.4 45.8	0.6 0.0	-	274,752 188	124,949.6 124.8	2.2 1.5	_
	Mumps	043	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	3			46	148.2	0.0	-	203	616.2	0.3	
	Pertussis	024	1	22	-	9	17	4	41	2	96	133	422	3,001	1,508	3,175.4	0.5	-	10,487	16,135.2	0.6	
	Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	065	-	6	3	4	-	· ·	5	3	21	15		416	211	317.6	0.7	-	1,986	1,800.2	1.1	-
	Poliovirus infection Rotavirus	026	- 4	- 5	- 1	- 7	- 13	-	NN	- 6	- 36	42	- 108	- 1,088	345	- 642.6	0.5	-	6,180	4,059.0	1.5	
	Rubella	029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5.8	-	-	5	16.2	0.3	
	Rubella congenital	046	-	-	-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	0.2	-	_
	Tetanus Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	033	-	- NN	- 1	-	- 12	- 3	- 9	- 7	- 32	- 32	- 140	1 884	- 383	1.6 688.8	- 0.6	-	2 3,891	3.8 3,208.4	0.5	
	Varicella zoster (shingles)	074	13		4	1	107			77	250	272			2,076	2,443.0	0.8	-	14,439	9,172.2	1.6	
	Varicella zoster (unspecified)	075	2	NN	6	389	41	16	-	69	523	558	623	6,194	4,538	3,455.0	1.3	337.7	13,612	14,289.4	1.0	
Vectorborne diseases	Barmah Forest virus infection	048	-	- 16	-	37	-	· ·	-	- 2	- 55	48	13		227	149.2	1.5 0.3	-	421 93	433.0	1.0	
	Chikungunya virus infection Dengue virus infection	0/8	-		-	-	- 1	<u> </u>	-	-	- 1	- 1	97		6 101	18.4 462.4	0.3	-	1,008	93.4 1,503.2	1.0 0.7	
	Flavivirus infection (unspecified)	001	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			7	7.8	0.9	-	19	31.6	0.6	
	Japanese encephalitis virus infection	059	-	-	-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	4	1.0	4.0	_
	Malaria Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection	020	-		-	- 4	-	<u>·</u>	-	-	- 4	- 6	- 14	- 114	- 52	69.4 0.6	0.7	-	355	329.8 0.6	- 1.1	
	Ross River virus infection	002	-	266	7	532	4	-	-	18	827	980	210		3,433	2,384.2	1.4	-	5,137	5,573.4	0.9	1
Zoonoses	West Nile/Kunjin virus infection	060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	2	1.4	1.4	
	Anthrax	058	-		-	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Australian bat lyssavirus infection Brucellosis	063	-	- 1	-	- 2	-	-	-	-	- 3	-	-	- 9	- 6	- 3.2	1.9	- 1.1	- 16	- 20.0	0.8	-
	Leptospirosis	017	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	6		-	20	34.4	0.6	-	84	114.8	0.7	
	Lyssavirus infection (NEC)	064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Ornithosis O fovor	023	-	3	-	- 19	1	· ·	-	- 1	4	4			10	2.4	4.2	4.6	26	20.6	1.3	-
	Q fever Tularaemia	027	-	- 9	-	- 18	-	-	-	- 1	- 28	12		202	115 1	133.4	0.9	- 1.0	518 1	538.0	1.0	+
Other bacterial infections	Legionellosis	015	-	11	-	5	-	-	4	8		21			169	99.4	1.7	54.1	512	398.4	1.3	
	Leprosy	016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	7	11.2	0.6	
	Meningococcal disease (invasive) Tuberculosis	022	-	- 20	-	1	-	· ·	- 15	- 3	43	2 40	11 61	40 534	20 335	46.2 323.2	0.4	-	185 1,487	256.0 1,383.0	0.7	_
				- 20					1 13	5	43	40		. 354	. <u>.</u>	343.4	T.U	-	1.40/	1.00.0.0	1.1	

Footnotes: * Ratio of the 90 day prior surveillance period to the past 90 day 5 year rolling mean, or ratio of the year period prior surveillance period to the year period 5 year rolling mean. NN = NO Notifiable, NEC = NOt Elsewhere Classified The data in this report are reliant on the provision of data from states and territories to the Australian Government Department of Health. Backlogs in notifications at the state or territory level may contribute to delays in reporting to the NNDSS. Notifications for some high volume conditions are only uploaded quarterly by some jurisdictions, which can result in apparent large variability over time. The NNDSS is a dynamic dataset, with data in this report representing data available on (25/05/2020). Data in this report are subject to retrospective revision and may vary from data reported in published NNDSS reports and reports of notification data by states and territories.