National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Report

Fortnight 22, 2021 Summary Notes for Selected Diseases

25 October to 07 November 2021

Infectious and congenital syphilis

Increases in infectious syphilis notifications are attributed to an on-going outbreak occurring in 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, and increases in women (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous) predominately residing in urban areas of Australia.

Outbreak in northern and central Australia

In January 2011, an increase of infectious syphilis notifications among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was identified in the North West region of Queensland, following a steady decline at a national level in remote communities. Subsequent increases in infectious syphilis notifications were reported in the Northern Territory in 2013, Western Australia in 2014 and South Australia 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 and related national activities, refer to the Department's website.

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 Australia.

Increases among women (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous)

Since 2016, increases in notifications of infectious syphilis have been reported in women (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous) aged predominately 20-39 years of age residing largely in urban areas in Australia. As noted in the outbreak in northern and central Australia, increases in women of childbearing age is of significant public health concern given the increased risk of congenital syphilis.

Syphilis response

On 23 March 2021, the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) endorsed the *National strategic approach for responding to rising rates of syphilis in Australia 2021* (Strategic Approach) prepared through the Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA) and BBV STI Standing Committee (BBVSS). The Strategic Approach builds on and intersects with existing national activities related to syphilis and provides specific focus for efforts towards rising rates of syphilis and adverse outcomes in Australia.

The CDNA and 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 refer to the Department's website.

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 (10/08/2021 to 07/11/2021).

[2]The quarterly (90 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 90 days up to 07/11/2021. 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 (08/11/2020 to 07/11/2021).

[4]The yearly (365 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 365 days up to 07/11/2021. 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.

ADT FN22/2021

Notification received date

Disease group	Disease name	Disease code	State or Territory								Totals for Australia				Historical 90 Day Period				Historical Yearly Period			
			ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	This reporting period 25/10/2021 07/11/2021	Previous reporting Period 11/10/2021 24/10/2021	Same reporting period last year 25/10/2020 07/11/2020	Current year YTD 01/01/2021 07/11/2021	Past Quarter 10/08/2021 07/11/2021	Quarterly rolling 5 year mean	Ratio past quarter/5 year mean*	Exceeds quarterly rolling mean +2 SD by	Past Year 08/11/2020 07/11/2021	Yearly rolling 5 year mean 08/11/2015 07/11/2020	Ratio past year/5 year mean*	Exceeds yearly rolling mean +2 SD by
Bloodborne diseases	Hepatitis B (newly acquired)	039	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	72	11	33.2	0.3	-	95	148.2	0.6	-
	Hepatitis B (unspecified)	052	2	77	-	43	-	1	58	22	203	187	188	4,084	1,183	1,409.6	0.8	-	4,760	5,742.0	0.8	-
	Hepatitis C (newly acquired)	040	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	11	31	28	622	163	178.0	0.9	-	704	702.4	1.0	-
	Hepatitis C (unspecified)	053	1	116	3	78	1	6	45	30	280	250	279	5,944	1,602	2,235.4	0.7	-	7,015	9,468.2	0.7	-
	Hepatitis D	050	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	73	17	21.2	0.8	-	81	70.6	1.1	-
Gastrointestinal diseases	Botulism	045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	3	1.0	3.0	-
	Campylobacteriosis	005	46	487	11	355	135	42	294	154	1,524	1,452	1,498	30,560	8,220	7,720.8	1.1	-	36,373	30,527.0	1.2	-
	Cryptosporidiosis	061	-	9	2	13	5	2	18	2	51	40	48	1,548	314	443.4	0.7	-	1,734	3,793.8	0.5	-
	Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)	055	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	3	3.2	0.9	-	7	15.6	0.4	-
	Hepatitis A	038	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	20	12	43.2	0.3	-	20	230.8	0.1	-
	Hepatitis E	051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	7.4	0.1	-	10	46.6	0.2	-
	Listeriosis	018	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	39	11	14.8	0.7	-	50	65.8	0.8	-
	Paratyphoid	080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10.0	-	-	3	80.2	0.0	-
	Salmonellosis	030	7	119	21	134	24	2	36	24	367	381	330	9,068	1,766	2,551.4	0.7	-	10,541	15,283.0	0.7	-
	Shigellosis	031	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	13	20	26	391	109	468.4	0.2	-	497	2,100.8	0.2	-
	STEC	054	-	7	-	2	7	-	6	7	29	16	27	493	131	119.8	1.1	-	579	512.6	1.1	-
	Typhoid Fever	035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	4	24.0	0.2	-	18	144.4	0.1	-
Quarantinable diseases	Avian influenza in humans (AIH)	076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Cholera	008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.4	2.5	-	1	1.2	0.8	-
	COVID-19	081	146	3,222	4	11	-	-	17,960	1	21,344	30,479	124	152,685	144,177	1,283.8	112.3	137,151.9	153,413	5,451.6	28.1	123,581.1
	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (M	079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Plague	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Rabies	028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Smallpox	069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Viral haemorrhagic fever (NEC)	036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Yellow fever	041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
Sexually transmissible infections	Chlamydial infection	007	45	806	66	937	230	55	344	411	2,894	2,951	3,358	74,120	19,099	24,070.4	0.8	-	86,480	100,506.4	0.9	-
	Donovanosis	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Gonococcal infection	011	8	218	51	216	42	7	184	106	832	804	997	22,582	5,466	7,108.2	0.8	-	26,295	29,467.8	0.9	-
	Syphilis < 2 years	066	1	28	3	39	2	-	45	28	146	181	193	4,749	1,223	1,239.4	1.0	-	5463	4808.8	1	-
	Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration	067	-	2	-	3	2	-	33	3	43	43	67	1,509	341	525.2	0.6	-	1,802	2,145.0	0.8	-
	Syphilis congenital	047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	2.4	1.3	-	17	7.8	2.2	-
Vaccine preventable diseases	Diphtheria	009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1.6	1.3	-	8	8.2	1.0	-
	Haemophilus influenzae type b	012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	3	4.0	0.8	-	18	19.2	0.9	-
	Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	062	-	4	3	6	2	-	3	1	19	28	21	621	156	70,589.4	0.0	-	741	147,678.6	0.0	-
	Measles	021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	-	-	-	120.4	-	-
	Mumps	043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	20	7	103.0	0.1	-	24	553.0	0.0	-
	Pertussis	024	-	4	1	4	-	-	8	5	22	19	13	497	132	3,059.8	0.0	-	582	13,321.0	0.0	-
	Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	065	-	8	2	10	9	1	7	2	39	44	39	1,210	322	576.4	0.6	-	1,392	1,804.0	0.8	-
	Poliovirus infection	026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Rotavirus	077	-	13	43	33	29	-	1	69	188	146	41	1,582	791	1,588.8	0.5	-	1,740	4,344.0	0.4	-
	Rubella	029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1.4	0.7	-	3	12.0	0.3	-
	Rubella congenital	046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Tetanus	033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	0.8	2.5	-	7	4.2	1.7	-
	Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	073	8	NN	1	3	6	4	11	23	56	66	164	1,686	397	1,087.0	0.4	-	2,174	3,625.8	0.6	-
	Varicella zoster (shingles)	074	33	NN	7	8	88	9	77	99	321	351	661	9,103	2,295	3,161.4	0.7	-	11,275	12,212.0	0.9	-
	Varicella zoster (unspecified)	075	4	NN	9	436	72	29	219	135	904	871	548	16,888	5,466	3,467.2	1.6	-	19,193	14,062.2	1.4	-
Vectorborne diseases	Barmah Forest virus infection	048	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	7	10	21	320	60	76.6	0.8	-	397	409.2	1.0	-
	Chikungunya virus infection	078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	21.8	-	-	2	77.4	0.0	-
	Dengue virus infection	003	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	206.4	0.0	-	5	1,243.8	0.0	-
	Flavivirus infection (unspecified)	001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	6.6	-	-	6	33.0	0.2	-
	Japanese encephalitis virus infection	059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	1.2	0.8	-
	Malaria	020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	39	11	76.2	0.1	-	45	332.4	0.1	-
	Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection	049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	0.2	5.0	-
	Ross River virus infection	002	-	8	3	11	1	-	1	16	40	39	82	3,002	251	467.2	0.5	-	3,487	4,619.4	0.8	-
	West Nile/Kunjin virus infection	060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
Zoonoses	Anthrax	058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Australian bat lyssavirus infection	063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Brucellosis	004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	5.0	0.8	-	19	19.0	1.0	-
	Leptospirosis	017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	2	243	24	18.6	1.3	-	255	119.0	2.1	74.4
	Lyssavirus infection (NEC)	064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	Ornithosis	023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	4	9.6	0.4	-	37	25.6	1.4	-
	Q fever	027	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	12	19	420	88	123.2	0.7	-	469	527.4	0.9	-
	Tularaemia	070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	0.4	-	-
Other notifiable diseases	iGAS	082	NN	NN	2	8	1	NN	NN	2	13	12	-	151	93	-		-	151			-
	Legionellosis	015	-	8	-	1	1	1	1	8	20	18	19	429	94	99.0	0.9	-	533	424.8	1.3	-
	Leprosy	016	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	12	7	3.4	2.1	-	14	10.4	1.3	-
	Meningococcal disease (invasive)	022	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	62	17	83.2	0.2	-	71	244.0	0.3	-
	RSV	083	NN	NN	42	24	7	NN	NN	5	78	90	-	673	454	-		-	673	-		-
	Tuberculosis	034	-	10	1	7	-	-	10	9	37	41	70	1,222	299	392.0	0.8	-	1,493	1,466.2	1.0	-
			301	5,149	235	2,376	660	160	19,352	1,156	29,389	38,477	8,814	344,971	194,087				378,611			

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 = Not 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 (08/11/2021). 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.