

National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Report
Fortnight 11, 2021 Summary Notes for Selected Diseases
24 May to 06 June 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) 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 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. These actions will be provided to AHPPC for endorsement in the coming months.

For further information on national activities related to STIs, including 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 (09/03/2021 to 06/06/2021).*

²*The quarterly (90 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 90 days up to 06/06/2021. 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 (07/06/2020 to 06/06/2021).*

⁴*The yearly (365 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 365 days up to 06/06/2021. 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 FN11/2021			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	Previous reporting Period	Same reporting period last year	Current year YTD	Past Quarter	Quarterly rolling 5 year mean	Ratio past quarter/5 year mean*	Exceeds quarterly rolling mean +2 SD by	Past Year	Yearly rolling 5 year mean	Ratio past year/5 year mean*	Exceeds yearly rolling mean +2 SD by	
											24/05/2021 06/06/2021	10/05/2021 23/05/2021	24/05/2020 06/06/2020	01/01/2021 06/06/2021	09/03/2021 06/06/2021					07/06/2020 06/06/2021	07/06/2015 06/06/2020		
Bloodborne diseases	Hepatitis B (newly acquired)	039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	34	12	38.4	0.3	-	94	151.4	0.6	-
	Hepatitis B (unspecified)	052	4	63	-	61	2	7	47	16	200	199	221	2,049	1,149	1,468.6	0.8	-	4,894	5,892.0	0.8	-	
	Hepatitis C (newly acquired)	040	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	29	281	144	160.8	0.9	-	649	712.2	0.9	-	
	Hepatitis C (unspecified)	053	1	94	3	161	2	12	48	34	352	293	273	3,195	1,815	2,457.6	0.7	-	7,377	9,676.4	0.8	-	
	Hepatitis D	050	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	3	3	37	19	14.2	1.3	-	86	67.2	1.3	-	
Gastrointestinal diseases	Botulism	045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	1.7	-	
	Campylobacteriosis	005	30	402	17	354	88	22	64	90	1,061	1,232	1,010	15,934	8,349	6,309.2	1.3	-	34,144	29,795.2	1.1	-	
	Cryptosporidiosis	061	-	18	12	36	4	1	15	11	92	80	63	898	468	1,288.4	0.4	-	1,509	3,885.0	0.4	-	
	Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)	055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4.2	0.2	-	13	15.8	0.8	-	
	Hepatitis A	038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	63.0	0.1	-	13	240.2	0.1	-	
	Hepatitis E	051	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	13.4	0.4	-	10	48.4	0.2	-	
	Listeriosis	018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	9	13.0	0.7	-	47	67.0	0.7	-	
	Paratyphoid	080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19.6	-	-	-	85.6	-	-	
	STEC	054	-	5	-	1	9	1	5	4	25	18	12	285	151	119.2	1.3	-	553	486.0	1.1	-	
	Salmonellosis	030	8	106	17	141	21	1	37	43	373	375	311	6,136	3,019	4,213.6	0.7	-	10,532	15,661.2	0.7	-	
	Shigellosis	031	-	2	7	2	4	-	1	6	22	16	25	215	114	463.0	0.2	-	647	2,116.4	0.3	-	
	Typhoid Fever	035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	39.6	0.1	-	17	151.2	0.1	-	
Quarantinable diseases	Avian influenza in humans (AIH)	076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	COVID-19	081	-	35	2	28	19	-	103	4	191	102	160	1,939	1,251	1,471.2	0.9	-	23,022	1,490.6	15.4	14,865.2	
	Cholera	008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	
	MERS-CoV	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	52	1,059	77	922	187	58	310	417	3,060	3,329	3,342	36,850	20,325	25,070.2	0.8	-	85,806	100,238.6	0.9	-	
	Donovanosis	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gonococcal infection	011	21	325	48	148	58	6	197	101	898	1,055	1,100	12,048	6,772	7,246.6	0.9	-	27,458	28,396.2	1.0	-	
	Syphilis < 2 years	066	-	50	8	21	9	1	84	27	200	221	228	2,414	1,390	1,171.6	1.2	-	5,300	4,581.8	1.2	-	
	Syphilis > 2 years or unspecified duration	067	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	43	4	54	68	84	768	434	540.8	0.8	-	1,909	2,190.4	0.9	-
	Syphilis congenital	047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	1.8	2.2	-	18	7.4	2.4	4.8	
Vaccine preventable diseases	Diphtheria	009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1.4	0.7	-	7	8.0	0.9	-	
	Haemophilus influenzae type b	012	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	6	3.2	1.9	-	23	19.2	1.2	-	
	Influenza (laboratory confirmed)	062	-	6	1	21	3	2	2	3	38	46	108	343	213	17,849.0	0.0	-	1,119	165,716.4	0.0	-	
	Measles	021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	-	125.0	-	-	
	Mumps	043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	137.0	0.0	-	43	616.0	0.1	-	
	Pertussis	024	-	4	-	11	-	-	18	1	34	26	111	265	149	2,611.6	0.1	-	806	15,213.4	0.1	-	
	Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	065	1	31	2	10	8	3	19	6	80	67	21	536	366	338.2	1.1	-	1,220	1,875.4	0.7	-	
	Poliovirus infection	026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rotavirus	077	-	23	-	17	11	2	NN	5	66	49	51	522	333	616.6	0.5	-	1,136	4,707.2	0.2	-	
	Rubella	029	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3.6	0.3	-	4	13.2	0.3	-	
	Rubella congenital	046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	
	Tetanus	033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1.2	0.8	-	8	3.6	2.2	1.7	
	Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	073	16	NN	3	-	20	2	16	15	72	80	83	835	448	688.8	0.7	-	2,552	3,599.4	0.7	-	
Varicella zoster (shingles)	074	27	NN	10	3	90	14	50	65	259	303	630	4,618	2,076	2,888.4	0.7	-	13,544	11,362.6	1.2	-		
Varicella zoster (unspecified)	075	4	NN	5	415	52	26	92	79	672	582	420	5,953	3,279	3,426.8	1.0	-	13,637	14,151.2	1.0	-		
Vectorborne diseases	Barmah Forest virus infection	048	-	3	1	11	-	-	-	-	15	17	46	200	119	146.4	0.8	-	581	387.4	1.5	29.4	
	Chikungunya virus infection	078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12.4	-	-	4	83.4	0.0	-	
	Dengue virus infection	003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	360.8	0.0	-	5	1,334.0	0.0	-	
	Flavivirus infection (unspecified)	001	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	8.6	0.1	-	9	33.0	0.3	-	
	Japanese encephalitis virus infection	059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	
	Malaria	020	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	16	8	71.4	0.1	-	46	345.8	0.1	-	
	Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection	049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	
	Ross River virus infection	002	-	27	3	85	2	-	18	40	175	177	618	2,312	1,079	2,145.8	0.5	-	4,004	4,705.0	0.9	-	
West Nile/Kunjin virus infection	060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	-		
Zoonoses	Anthrax	058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Australian bat lyssavirus infection	063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Brucellosis	004	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	9	7	3.4	2.1	-	19	19.2	1.0	-	
	Leptospirosis	017	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	11	19	6	163	110	35.4	3.1	56.0	208	117.4	1.8	56.0	
	Lyssavirus infection (NEC)	064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ornithosis	023	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	11	5	5.8	0.9	-	56	21.2	2.6	16.7	
	Q fever	027	-	4	-	8	1	-	1	2	16	27	28	244	146	133.8	1.1	-	465	544.0	0.9	-	
Tularaemia	070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	-		
Other bacterial infections	Legionellosis	015	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	8	22	18	23	263	145	115.0	1.3	-	537	419.4	1.3	-	
	Leprosy	016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	1.8	2.2	0.5	9	11.4	0.8	-	
	Meningococcal disease (invasive)	022	-	2	-																		