

Communicable Diseases Weekly Report

Week 38, 19 September to 25 September 2021

In summary, we report:

- [Condensed reporting](#) – until further notice
- [Novel coronavirus 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Summary of notifiable conditions activity in NSW](#)

For further information see NSW Health [infectious diseases page](#). This includes links to other NSW Health [infectious disease surveillance reports](#) and a [diseases data page](#) for a range of notifiable infectious diseases.

Condensed reporting

Due to increasing demand on public health staff and clinicians in NSW as a result of the COVID-19 response, the Communicable Diseases Weekly Report will be published in a condensed format until further notice.

The condensed CDWR (introduced in Week 11 2020) consists of the summary of notifiable conditions activity in NSW ([Table 1](#)), and links to the most up to date information on COVID-19. Full reports will be published in the event of high priority notifications, or events of significant interest.

Public health alerts will continue to be published on the [NSW Health Infectious Diseases Alerts Page](#).

Novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

For up-to-date information regarding the COVID-19 outbreak and the NSW response, please visit the [NSW Health COVID-19 page](#).

Summary of notifiable conditions activity in NSW

The following table summarises notifiable conditions activity over the reporting period (Table 1).

Table 1. NSW Notifiable conditions from 19 September – 25 September 2021, by date received*

| | | Weekly | | Year to date | | | Full Year | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | This week | Last week | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Enteric Diseases | Giardiasis | 21 | 24 | 1249 | 1420 | 2627 | 1869 | 3323 |
| | Rotavirus | 7 | 0 | 220 | 405 | 789 | 464 | 1754 |
| | Salmonellosis | 31 | 33 | 2267 | 2282 | 2699 | 2885 | 3556 |
| | Shigellosis | 1 | 0 | 49 | 431 | 626 | 494 | 867 |
| Respiratory Diseases | Influenza | 1 | 0 | 71 | 7441 | 109450 | 7485 | 116432 |
| | Legionellosis | 1 | 1 | 131 | 112 | 116 | 170 | 153 |
| | Tuberculosis | 4 | 9 | 424 | 426 | 412 | 624 | 590 |
| Sexually Transmissible Infections | Chlamydia | 376 | 313 | 19734 | 19783 | 23536 | 27264 | 32484 |
| | Gonorrhoea | 102 | 94 | 6123 | 7319 | 8695 | 9891 | 11692 |
| Vaccine Preventable Diseases | Haemophilus influenzae type b | 1 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| | Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive) | 7 | 4 | 347 | 263 | 481 | 359 | 690 |
| Vector Borne Diseases | Barmah Forest | 2 | 1 | 85 | 226 | 52 | 271 | 63 |
| | Ross River | 3 | 3 | 589 | 1874 | 518 | 1990 | 593 |
| Zoonotic Diseases | Q fever | 3 | 0 | 120 | 159 | 188 | 206 | 248 |

* Notes on Table 1: NSW Notifiable Conditions activity

- Only conditions which had one or more case reports received during the reporting week appear in the table.
- Due to the rapidly evolving nature of the situation, data on COVID-19 notifications can be found separately on the NSW Health [Latest Updates on COVID-19](#) page.
- Data cells represent the number of case reports received by NSW public health units and recorded on the NSW Notifiable Conditions Information Management System (NCIMS) in the relevant period (i.e. by report date).
- Note that [notifiable disease data](#) available on the NSW Health website are reported by onset date so case totals are likely to vary from those shown here.
- Cases involving interstate residents are not included.
- The shigellosis case definition changed on 1 July 2018 to include probable cases (PCR positive only), hence case counts cannot be validly compared to previous years.
- Chronic blood-borne virus conditions (such as HIV, hepatitis B and C) are not included here. Related data are available from the [Infectious Diseases Data](#), the [HIV Surveillance Data Reports](#) and the [Hepatitis B and C Strategies Data Reports](#) webpages.
- Notification is dependent on a diagnosis being made by a doctor, hospital or laboratory. Changes in awareness and testing patterns influence the proportion of patients with a particular infection that is diagnosed and notified over time, especially if the infection causes non-specific symptoms.