

Communicable Diseases Weekly Report

Week 28, 10 July to 16 July 2022

In this report we provide information regarding listeria, monkeypox and a summary of notifiable conditions activity in NSW over the reporting period, 10 July to 16 July 2022

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.

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

Information on notifiable conditions is available at the 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.

Listeria

Two new infections of *Listeria* (listeriosis) were reported this week ([Table 1](#)). Both cases are currently under investigation. Year to date there have been 19 listeria notifications which is above the 5 year average (10). Whole genome sequencing has not identified any clustering amongst cases notified this year.

Listeriosis is a rare illness caused by eating food contaminated with a bacterium called *Listeria monocytogenes*. This bacterium is widespread throughout nature, being commonly carried by many species of both domestic and wild animals. *Listeria* survive refrigeration but are killed at cooking temperatures.

Outbreaks of illness have been associated with raw milk, soft cheeses, pre-prepared salads (for example, from salad bars), unwashed raw vegetables, pâté, cold diced chicken, pre-cut fruit, fruit salad and most recently rockmelon.

Babies can be born with listeriosis if their mothers eat contaminated food during the pregnancy.

People at increased risk of listeriosis include pregnant women and their unborn child, newborns, older people and people with weakened immune systems, for example: people on cancer treatment or steroids, or people with diabetes, kidney disease, liver disease or living with HIV infection. Listeriosis may be severe in these individuals, and infections during pregnancy may cause still birth or premature delivery.

People at increased risk of listeriosis should not eat the following foods:

- rockmelon (cantaloupe)
- pre-cut fruit, including fruit salad
- pre-packed cold salads, including coleslaw
- frozen vegetables, unless cooked prior to consumption
- pre-cooked cold chicken, cold delicatessen meats, paté or meat spreads
- raw seafood, smoked seafood (unless cooked and served hot), chilled seafood
- unpasteurised milk or milk products
- soft cheeses such as brie, camembert, ricotta, or blue-vein cheese
- soft serve ice cream
- sprouted seeds.

Fruit and vegetables eaten raw should be thoroughly washed prior to eating.

Follow the links for further [listeriosis data](#), the [listeriosis factsheet](#) and the [NSW Food Authority Food safety during pregnancy brochure](#).

Summary of notifiable conditions activity in NSW

The following table summarises notifiable conditions activity over the reporting period alongside reports received in the previous week, year to date and in previous years (Table 1).

Table 1. NSW Notifiable conditions from 10 July - 16 July 2022, by date received*

		Weekly		Year to date				Full Year		
		This week	Last week	2022	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Enteric Diseases	Campylobacter	204	231	5700	6718	4877	6036	11954	10008	11482
	Cryptosporidiosis	7	7	246	314	408	426	444	549	669
	Giardiasis	18	20	679	1057	1169	2149	1504	1871	3328
	Listeriosis	1	0	17	12	9	6	22	20	16
	Paratyphoid	1	0	8	0	17	33	1	17	39
	Rotavirus	13	12	232	203	378	411	356	500	1777
	STEC/VTEC	1	1	77	67	52	36	126	115	79
	Salmonellosis	37	30	1877	1956	2034	2237	3096	2883	3555
	Shigellosis	7	21	177	43	379	473	60	494	867
Typhoid	1	3	26	1	32	41	2	37	64	
Other	Monkeypox	7	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiratory Diseases	Influenza	2714	5276	107516	54	7347	56495	124	7485	116429
	Legionellosis	2	3	140	116	86	97	213	170	153
Sexually Transmissible Infections	Tuberculosis	12	15	244	334	302	309	558	625	589
	Chlamydia	508	533	13603	15862	14912	17309	25370	27242	32475
	Gonorrhoea	189	226	5442	5031	5520	6430	7624	9882	11688
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	LGV	2	2	12	20	33	27	36	44	69
	Meningococcal Disease	1	0	10	14	12	21	23	22	59
	Pertussis	1	1	26	33	1343	3371	43	1400	6386
Vector Borne Diseases	Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive)	17	22	250	264	179	280	387	358	690
	Malaria	2	1	17	3	20	29	8	25	73
	Ross River	3	1	542	544	1772	421	659	1990	595
Zoonotic Diseases	Q fever	2	1	99	109	121	148	192	207	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.
- 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.