

**Health Protection NSW  
Communicable Diseases Branch**

**Sexually Transmitted Infections Notification Data  
4th Quarterly Report 2014**

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## 1. Summary

This report includes notification data for four notifiable sexually transmitted infections (STIs): chlamydia, gonorrhoea, infectious syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), in NSW residents for the period 1 October to 31 December 2014. Information on HIV is reported separately and is available on the NSW Health website (<http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/endinghiv/Pages/tools-and-data.aspx>)

This report also includes testing data for chlamydia & gonorrhoea from 14 NSW laboratories for 2012 & 2013 and 15 NSW laboratories from 2014 onwards. These laboratories account for approximately 90% of all chlamydia and gonorrhoea tests performed in NSW.

During this quarter, 5476 cases of chlamydia were reported. Chlamydia notifications show an increasing trend from 2008 to 2012. Notifications plateaued during 2012/2013 but rose sharply at the beginning of 2014. This quarter, notifications are slightly lower than the third quarter but are the highest recorded number of notifications for the fourth quarter of any year. Chlamydia notifications remain more common in females and in older teenagers/young adults.

There were 113,115 tests for chlamydia reported by the participating laboratories this quarter which is 5% more than in the 3rd quarter 2014 (107,318). The ratio of positive notifications to 100 tests performed has been on a slight downward trend since 2012. This trend continues this quarter with 4.9 positive notifications per 100 tests performed. The increase in notifications since 2012 could reflect an increase in testing rather than an increase in transmission.

Gonorrhoea notifications and rates increased from late 2010 to mid-2012. Notifications plateaued in 2013 but have risen sharply in 2014. There were 1168 cases notified this quarter which is similar to the first three quarters of 2014. Gonorrhoea is predominantly notified in males, notably those aged 25 – 35 years, and is thought to be mainly associated with male to male sex. Most cases are notified in Sydney and South East Sydney Local Health Districts.

There were 165,411 tests for gonorrhoea reported by the participating laboratories this quarter which is 4% more than in the 3rd quarter 2014 (159,247) but less than the first two quarters of 2014 (175,697 & 167,222 respectively). The ratio of positive tests has remained similar at around 1 positive notification for every 100 tests.

Infectious syphilis notifications have shown an increasing trend since 2011 and 173 cases were notified this quarter. There is a predominance of infections in adult males living in Sydney and South East Sydney Local Health Districts. In 2014 there was a marked increase in the rate of infections in Sydney Local Health District.

Six cases of LGV were reported in this quarter, all in men from Local Health Districts within the Sydney metropolitan area.

## Data Caveats

STI data are extracted from the New South Wales Notifiable Conditions Information Management System (NCIMS). Data entry may be completed several weeks after initial notification. Notification of a case some time after diagnosis, whilst uncommon, does occur.

Laboratory testing data from 14 public and private laboratories is available for 2012 and 2013 for chlamydia and gonorrhoea. In January 2014, an additional private laboratory was added. Care should be taken when interpreting trends using data from 2014. In addition, there is some duplication of the number of tests undertaken where more than one method of testing is used or clinical specimens collected from more than one anatomical site. Please note that due to improvements in data processing the number of tests per quarter and the percentage of positive notifications has changed slightly from the first quarterly report 2014. However the trends remain the same.

Genital, rectal & pharyngeal specimens are tested for both chlamydia and gonorrhoea by nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT). Some patients may be tested for gonorrhoea by both NAAT and culture which accounts for the higher number of gonorrhoea tests performed than chlamydia. The laboratory testing data does not provide any information on whether there are repeat tests performed on the same individual.

Notification data for chlamydia and gonorrhoea were analysed for the period between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2014, based on the specimen date. The ratio of positive notifications was calculated by dividing the overall positive results notified to NSW Health by all laboratories by the total number of tests performed as reported from the participating laboratories. The overall positive results included in the analysis are for individual people notified with each condition reported from all laboratories. However, the testing data are for individual tests reported from participating laboratories and may include multiple specimens per individual. As such, the ratio of positive notifications per test may be an underestimate of the per cent of people tested that are positive for the condition.

All data presented in this report is based on the onset date of illness. However, for the large majority of cases, date of onset is not reported and so the onset date field defaults to either clinical specimen collection date, laboratory report date or notification date, whichever is the earlier.

Local Health District (LHD) is reported according to the LHD of residence of the case, and does not necessarily reflect the place where infection was acquired. Population data are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census data.

Data for this report were extracted on 6 March 2015.

## 2. Chlamydia

*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection of any site is notified by laboratories. This report presents cases where the condition has been classified as 'chlamydia' on NCIMS, and excludes those that have been classified as 'chlamydia – congenital'. A confirmed case of chlamydia requires isolation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* or detection of *C. trachomatis* through NAAT, immunofluorescence, EIA (with blocking antibody) or culture.

Chlamydia infections are not routinely followed up by public health units so detailed information (eg Aboriginality, exposure) is not generally available.

Graph 2.1: Notified cases of chlamydia for NSW by quarter

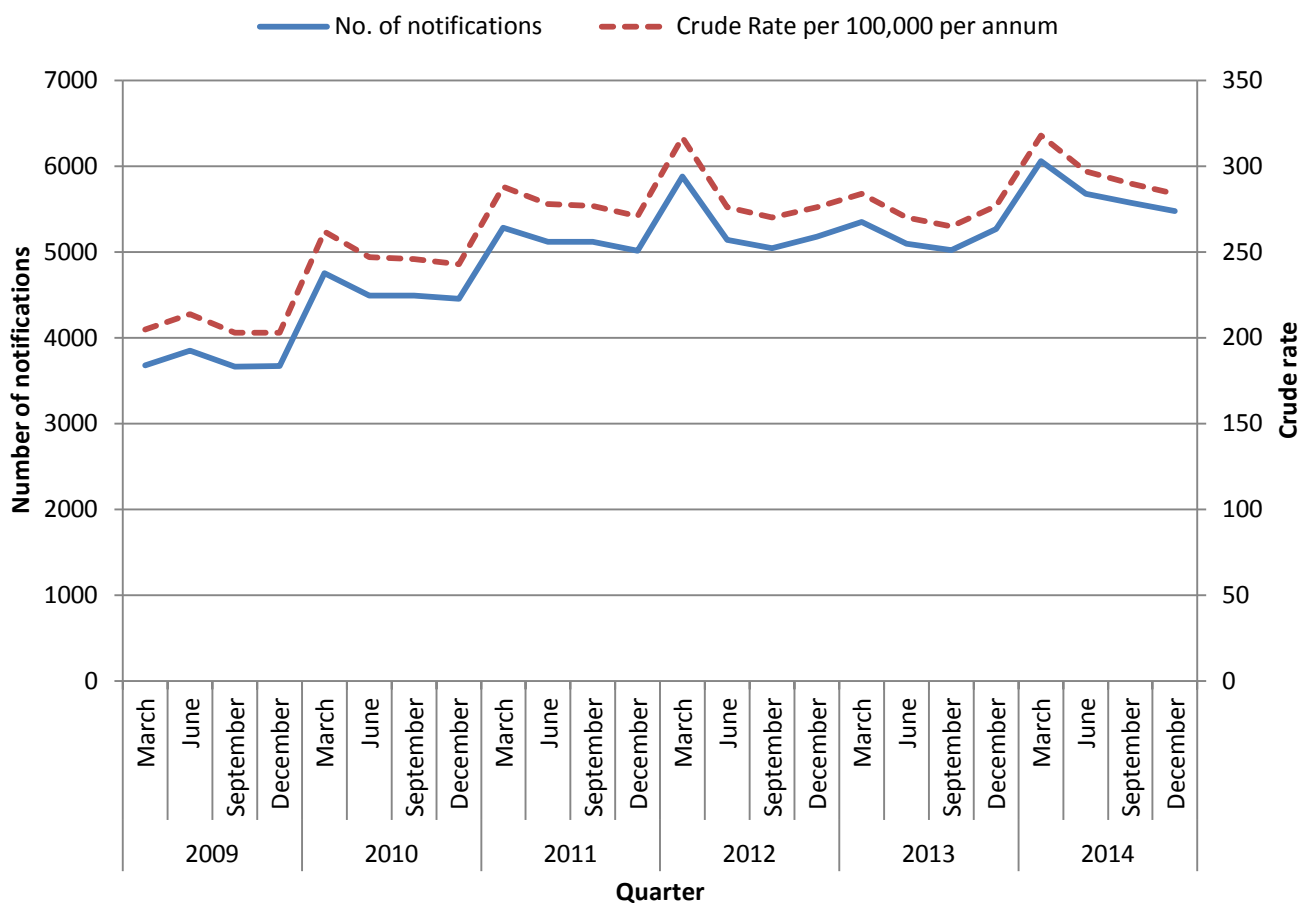


Table 2.1: Notified cases and rates of chlamydia for NSW by quarter

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>No. of notifications</b>	<b>Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum</b>
2009	March	3683	205
	June	3853	214
	September	3665	203
	December	3674	203
2010	March	4756	262
	June	4493	247
	September	4494	246
	December	4453	243
2011	March	5283	288
	June	5121	278
	September	5119	277
	December	5012	271
2012	March	5885	317
	June	5145	276
	September	5047	270
	December	5180	276
2013	March	5354	284
	June	5095	270
	September	5024	265
	December	5267	277
2014	March	6060	318
	June	5677	297
	September	5577	290
	December	5476	284

Graph 2.2: Number of chlamydia tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

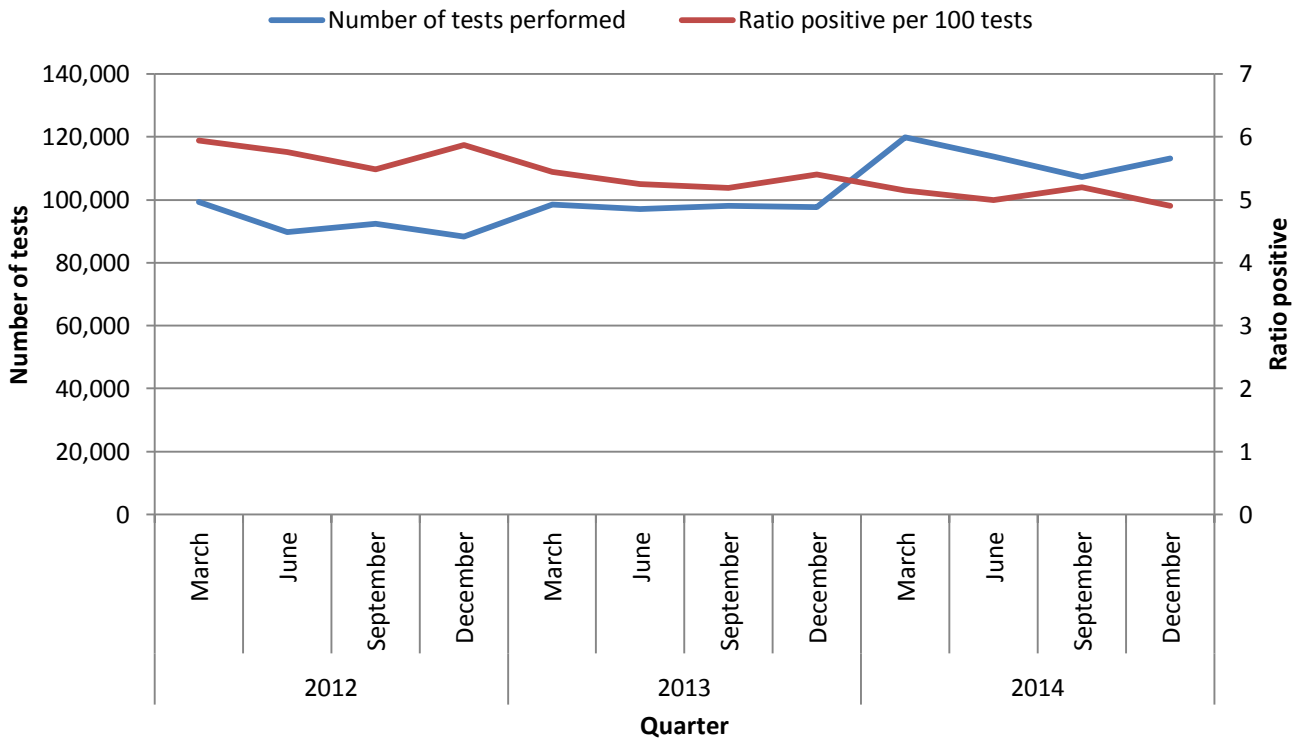


Table 2.2: Number of chlamydia tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Ratio positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	99,409	5.9
	June	89,707	5.8
	September	92,419	5.5
	December	88,303	5.9
2013	March	98,518	5.4
	June	97,108	5.3
	September	98,082	5.2
	December	97,655	5.4
2014 <sup>^</sup>	March	119,954	5.2
	June	113,752	5.0
	September	107,318	5.2
	December	113,115	4.9

\*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories.

<sup>^</sup>In January 2014, an additional private laboratory was added. These 15 laboratories account for approximately 90% of all tests performed in NSW.

Graph 2.3: Notified cases of chlamydia by sex and quarter

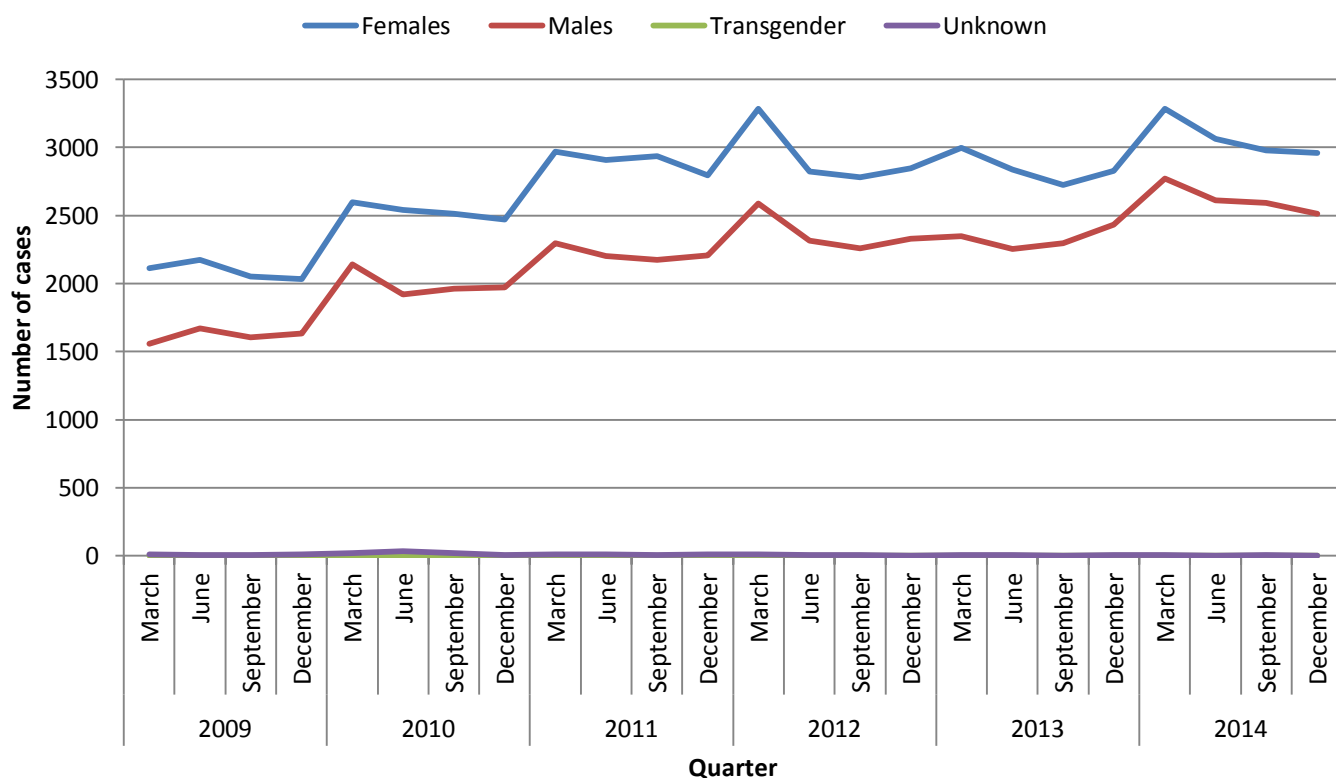


Table 2.3: Notified cases of chlamydia by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2009	March	2112	1560	1	10
	June	2175	1670	0	8
	September	2054	1603	0	8
	December	2031	1633	0	10
2010	March	2596	2140	0	20
	June	2541	1918	0	34
	September	2512	1962	0	20
	December	2471	1974	0	8
2011	March	2970	2298	2	13
	June	2906	2204	0	11
	September	2938	2175	1	5
	December	2795	2207	0	10
2012	March	3283	2588	1	13
	June	2823	2315	0	7
	September	2781	2259	0	7
	December	2848	2329	1	2
2013	March	2998	2348	1	7
	June	2838	2253	0	4
	September	2724	2297	0	3
	December	2828	2435	0	4
2014	March	3283	2771	0	6
	June	3064	2612	0	1
	September	2978	2594	0	5
	December	2959	2515	0	2



Graph 2.4: Notified cases of chlamydia by age group and quarter

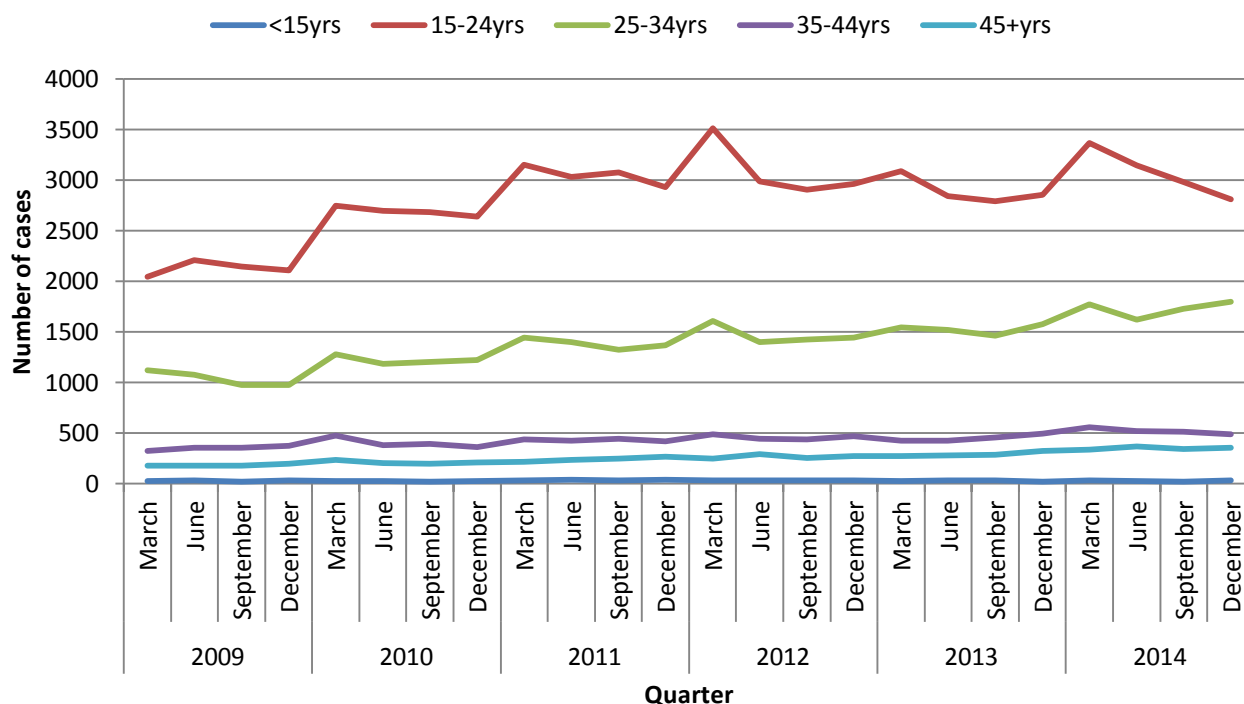
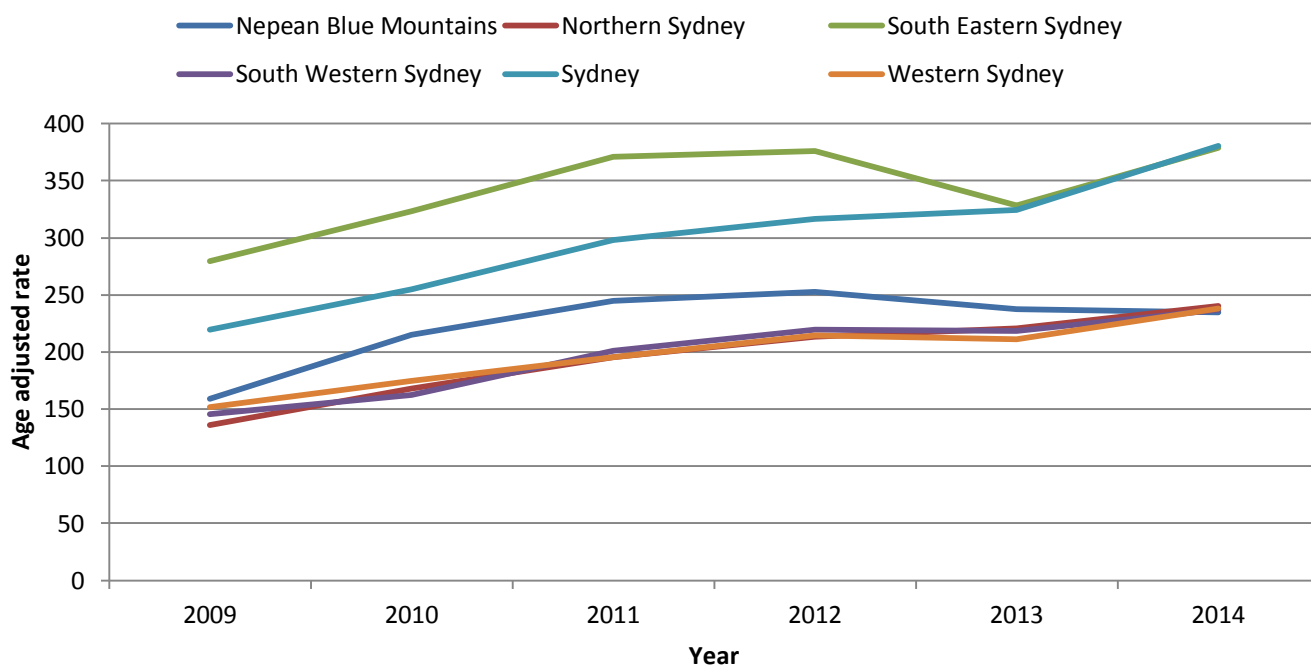


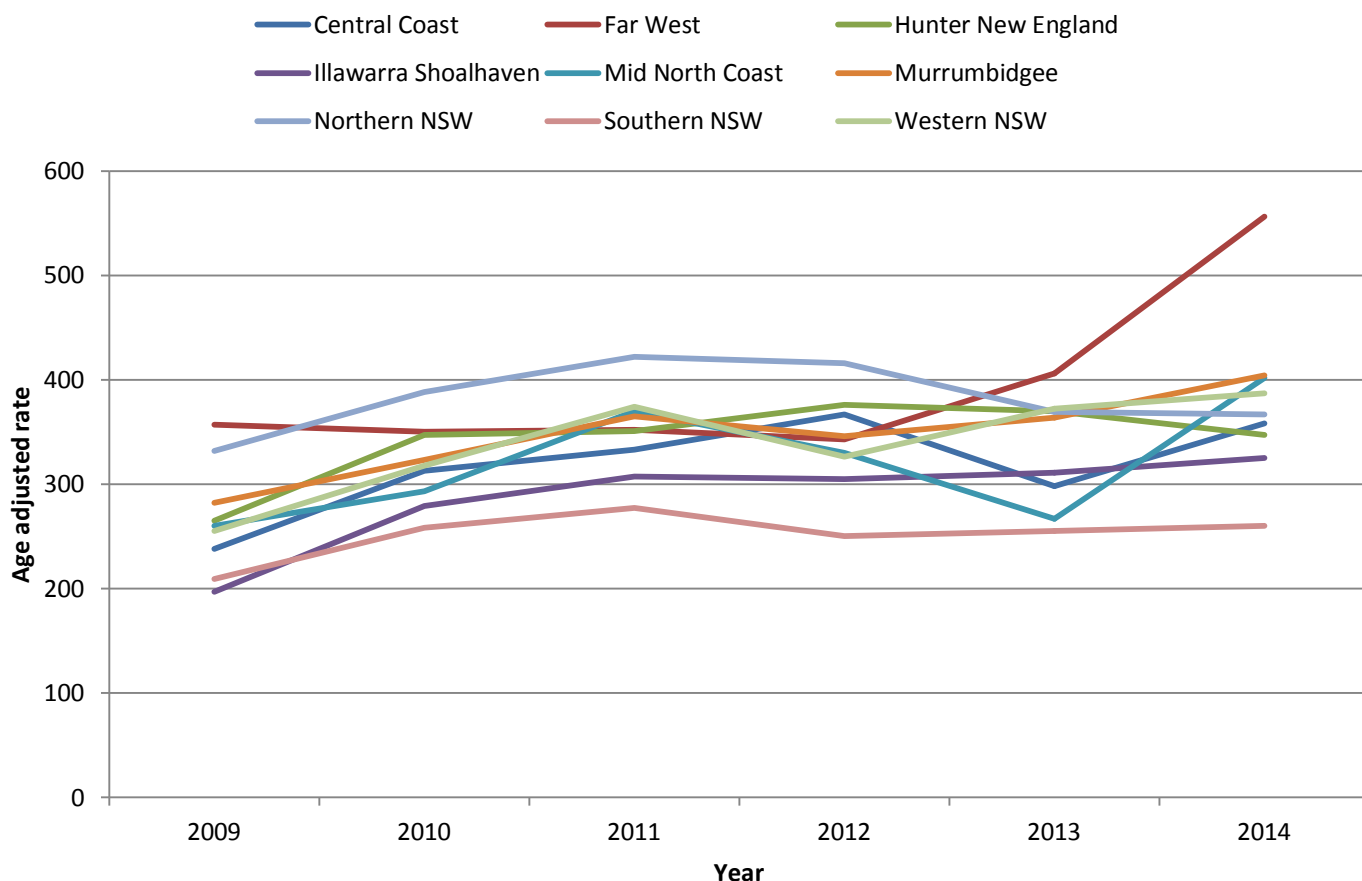
Table 2.4: Notified cases of chlamydia by age group and quarter

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2009	March	21	2044	1120	320	178
	June	33	2211	1073	356	179
	September	17	2147	977	351	173
	December	28	2106	973	370	197
2010	March	27	2744	1275	475	235
	June	26	2695	1180	376	203
	September	17	2681	1203	393	198
	December	26	2638	1224	359	205
2011	March	32	3153	1445	437	216
	June	38	3030	1398	420	235
	September	31	3076	1321	444	245
	December	35	2928	1366	419	262
2012	March	32	3512	1610	484	246
	June	28	2987	1396	444	288
	September	33	2906	1422	433	253
	December	30	2962	1443	470	274
2013	March	27	3088	1544	423	271
	June	33	2843	1516	424	277
	September	32	2789	1462	455	284
	December	19	2853	1576	495	322
2014	March	29	3369	1772	554	336
	June	27	3143	1620	520	367
	September	18	2979	1729	512	339
	December	28	2810	1798	485	353

Graph 2.5: Notified rates of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 2.6: Notified rates of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Chlamydia notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2014.

Table 2.5: Number of notified cases of chlamydia by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Western Sydney	Western Sydney
2009	March	53	129	292	693	303	342	319
	June	48	137	296	662	328	401	368
	September	39	148	250	619	324	368	323
	December	42	138	258	652	327	357	325
2010	March	44	201	377	781	405	516	424
	June	50	174	356	753	335	350	416
	September	44	198	306	726	354	430	380
	December	40	182	337	779	351	412	347
2011	March	56	232	420	925	415	518	458
	June	48	210	394	840	473	484	431
	September	37	200	396	872	480	533	434
	December	54	214	377	889	428	500	433
2012	March	55	223	473	1016	570	581	524
	June	53	213	398	896	453	520	473
	September	34	220	416	839	480	521	466
	December	39	234	453	860	485	536	485
2013	March	35	220	454	756	535	540	525
	June	41	198	430	760	522	555	469
	September	33	203	505	810	457	546	473
	December	27	215	444	858	493	616	497
2014	March	52	221	527	982	599	674	543
	June	44	208	523	914	516	695	575
	September	46	213	453	889	572	727	531
	December	37	187	509	928	516	606	601

Table 2.6: Number of notified cases of chlamydia by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									Western NSW
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW		
2009	March	145	28	530	174	108	130	183	3	90	161
	June	176	26	546	170	99	174	196	1	74	151
	September	167	24	550	189	98	141	184	2	82	157
	December	177	21	507	167	101	159	192	0	90	161
2010	March	247	21	684	220	141	176	220	0	114	185
	June	208	28	721	282	116	182	185	33	100	204
	September	229	27	737	241	128	163	216	27	107	181
	December	203	20	675	262	80	171	248	40	91	215
2011	March	235	24	723	272	165	202	255	34	117	232
	June	247	26	719	288	160	186	223	33	107	252
	September	237	25	736	271	145	182	210	27	114	220
	December	225	18	669	277	110	211	264	16	101	226
2012	March	317	22	885	310	135	193	249	8	102	222
	June	245	28	719	292	141	154	246	12	90	212
	September	234	16	727	231	153	193	225	5	88	199
	December	243	25	735	263	90	197	226	4	111	194
2013	March	228	25	849	330	100	198	208	9	117	225
	June	200	23	747	287	92	198	205	21	100	247
	September	181	24	723	238	107	179	198	12	94	241
	December	238	33	715	265	123	202	213	16	92	220
2014	March	294	48	810	312	162	224	226	10	121	255
	June	233	32	740	284	161	209	194	4	109	236
	September	268	36	624	306	171	213	199	5	90	234
	December	230	24	675	284	133	202	200	6	88	250

### 3. Gonorrhoea

A confirmed case requires isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from culture or by NAAT.

Gonorrhoea infections are not routinely followed up by public health units so detailed information (e.g. Aboriginality, exposure) is not generally available. An enhanced surveillance project that was piloted in South East Sydney in early 2013 was rolled out to the rest of NSW in the second half of 2013. Analysis and evaluation is currently underway.

Graph 3.1: Notified cases and rates of gonorrhoea for NSW by quarter

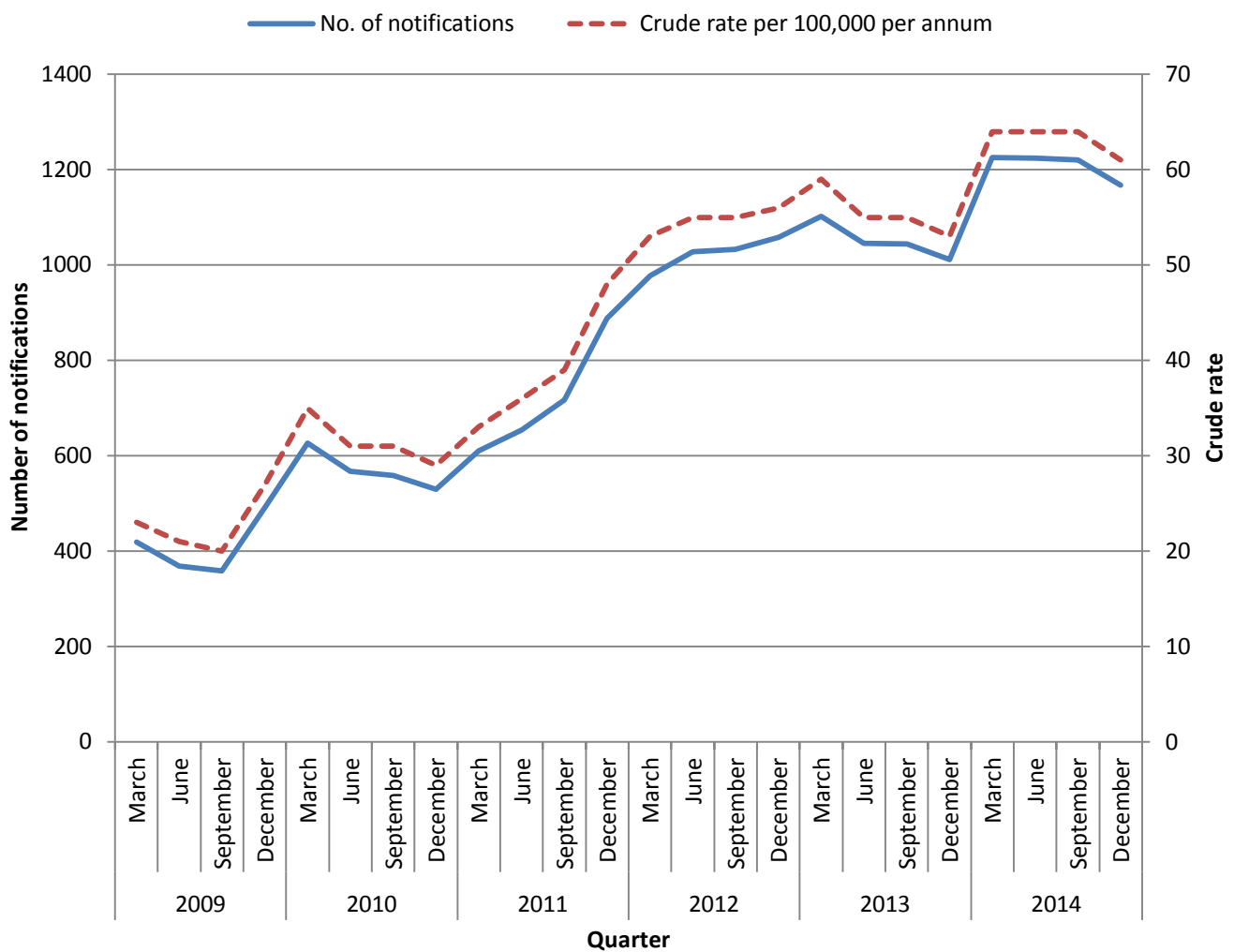


Table 3.1: Notified cases and rates of gonorrhoea for NSW by quarter

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>No. of notifications</b>	<b>Crude rate per 100,000 per annum</b>
2009	March	419	23
	June	369	21
	September	359	20
	December	492	27
2010	March	627	35
	June	568	31
	September	559	31
	December	530	29
2011	March	610	33
	June	654	36
	September	717	39
	December	888	48
2012	March	978	53
	June	1028	55
	September	1033	55
	December	1058	56
2013	March	1102	59
	June	1046	55
	September	1044	55
	December	1011	53
2014	March	1225	64
	June	1224	64
	September	1220	64
	December	1168	61

Graph 3.2: Number of gonorrhoea tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

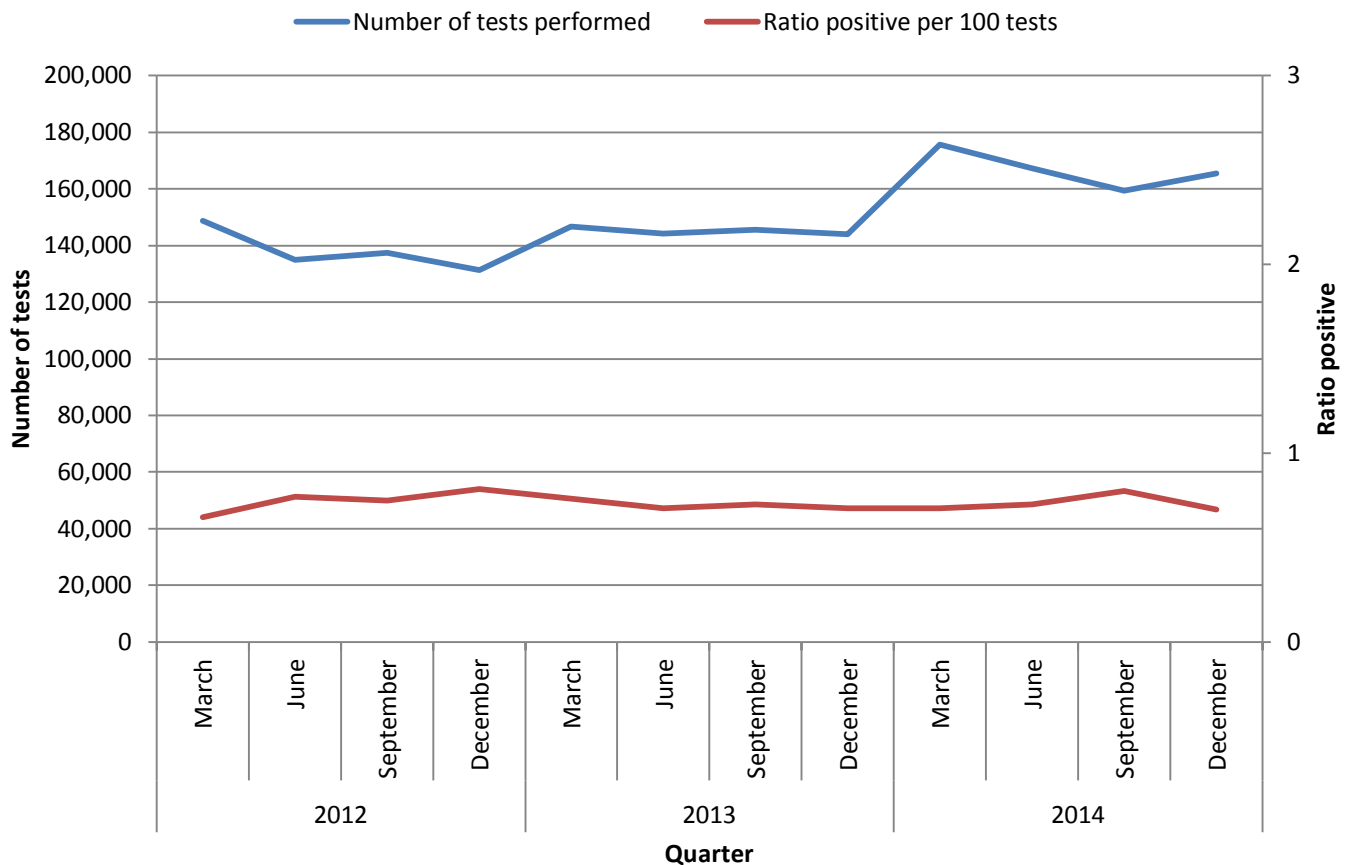


Table 3.2: Number of gonorrhoea tests performed by 15 NSW laboratories and ratio positive for NSW by quarter\*

Year	Quarter	No. of tests performed	Proportion positive per 100 tests performed
2012	March	148,602	0.7
	June	135,031	0.8
	September	137,407	0.8
	December	131,274	0.8
2013	March	146,593	0.8
	June	144,128	0.7
	September	145,629	0.7
	December	144,045	0.7
2014 <sup>^</sup>	March	175,697	0.7
	June	167,222	0.7
	September	159,247	0.8
	December	165,411	0.7

\*Data collection began in January 2012 with 14 public & private laboratories. There is some duplication for gonorrhoea tests as more than one method of testing is used.

<sup>^</sup>In January 2014, an additional private laboratory was added. These 15 laboratories account for approximately 90% of all tests performed in NSW.

Graph 3.3: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by sex and quarter

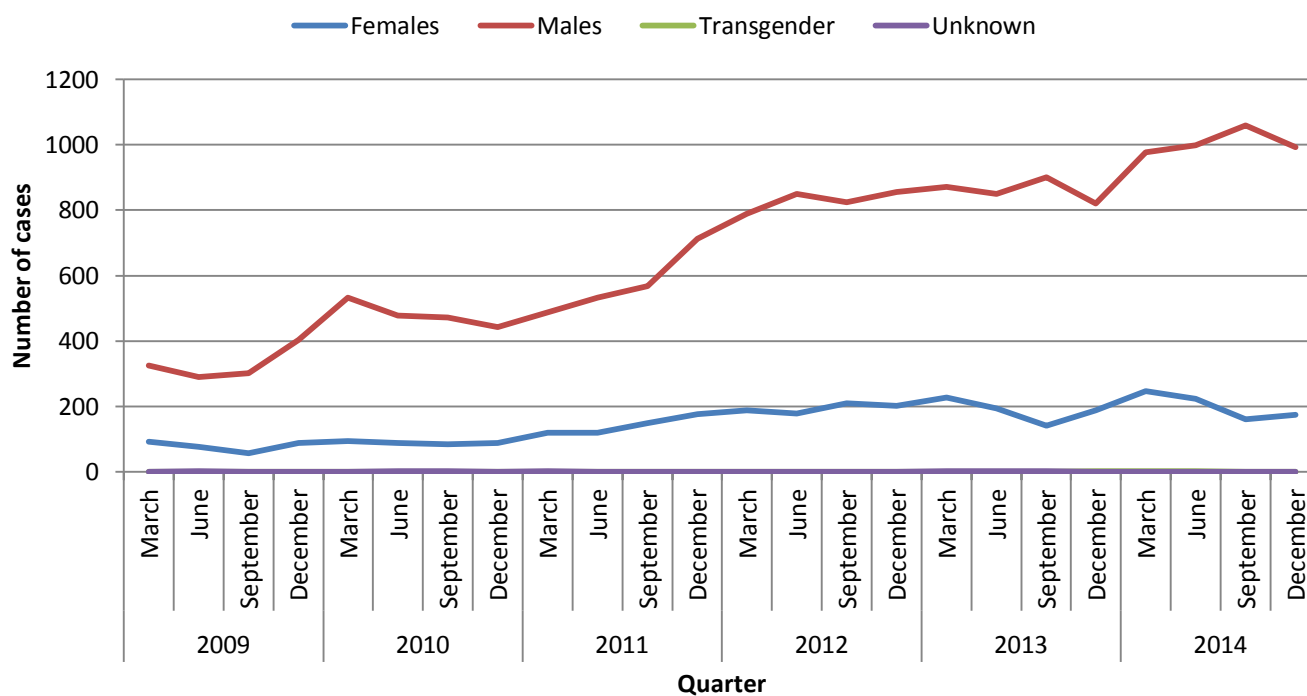


Table 3.3: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Females	Males	Transgender	Unknown
2009	March	92	325	1	1
	June	77	290	0	2
	September	57	301	0	1
	December	88	404	0	0
2010	March	94	532	0	1
	June	88	478	0	2
	September	84	472	0	3
	December	88	442	0	0
2011	March	119	488	1	2
	June	120	533	1	0
	September	148	568	0	1
	December	176	712	0	0
2012	March	188	790	0	0
	June	178	849	0	1
	September	209	824	0	0
	December	201	856	1	0
2013	March	227	872	1	2
	June	194	849	1	2
	September	142	900	0	2
	December	189	820	2	0
2014	March	246	977	2	0
	June	223	998	3	0
	September	160	1059	1	0
	December	175	992	1	0



Graph 3.4: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by age group and quarter

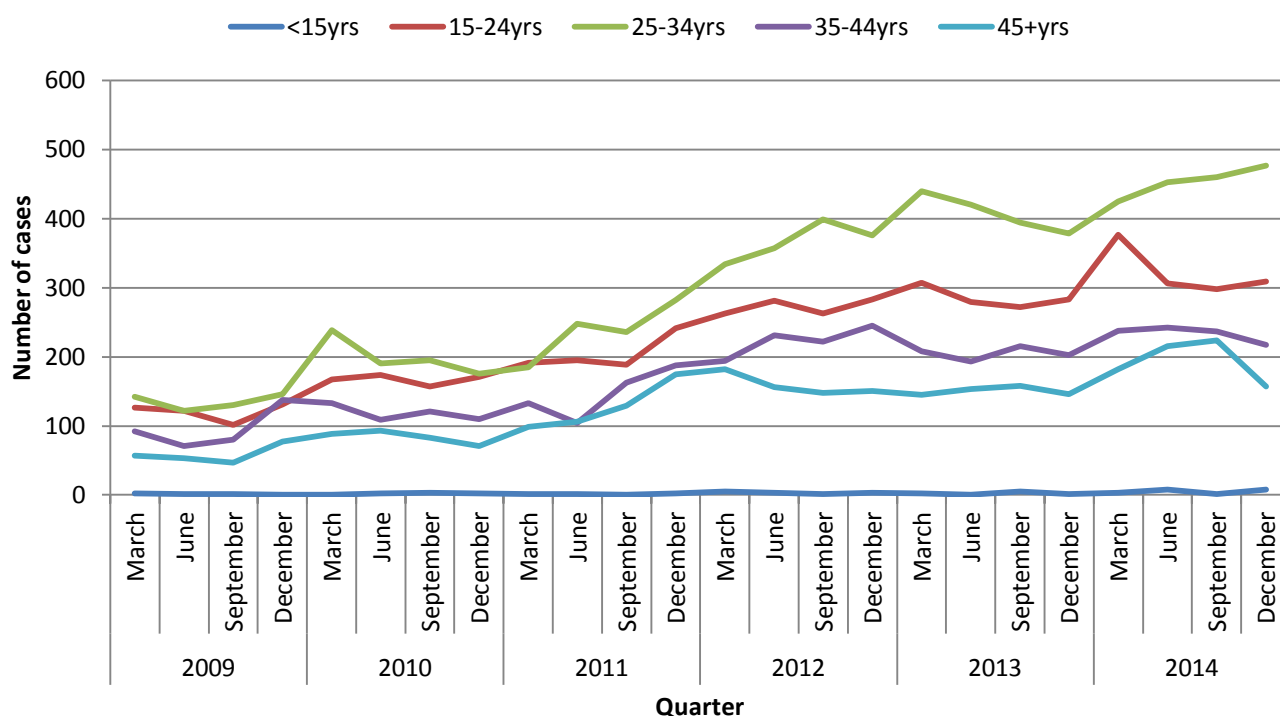
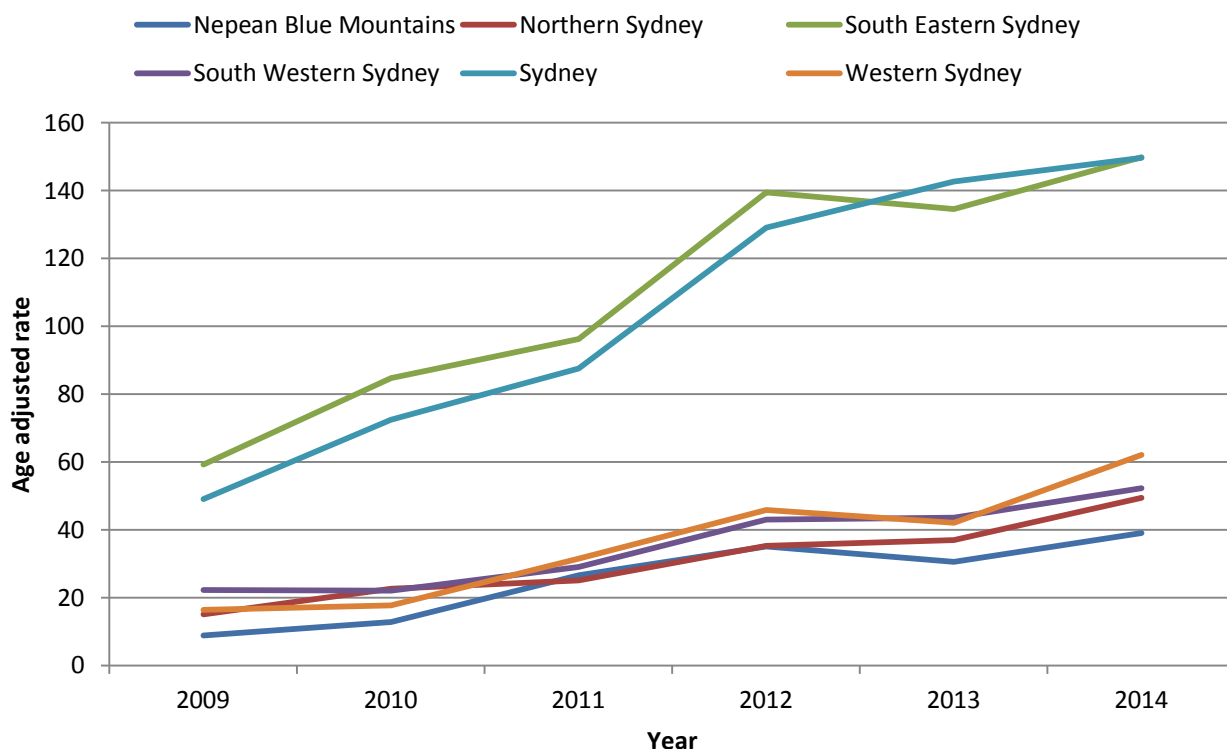


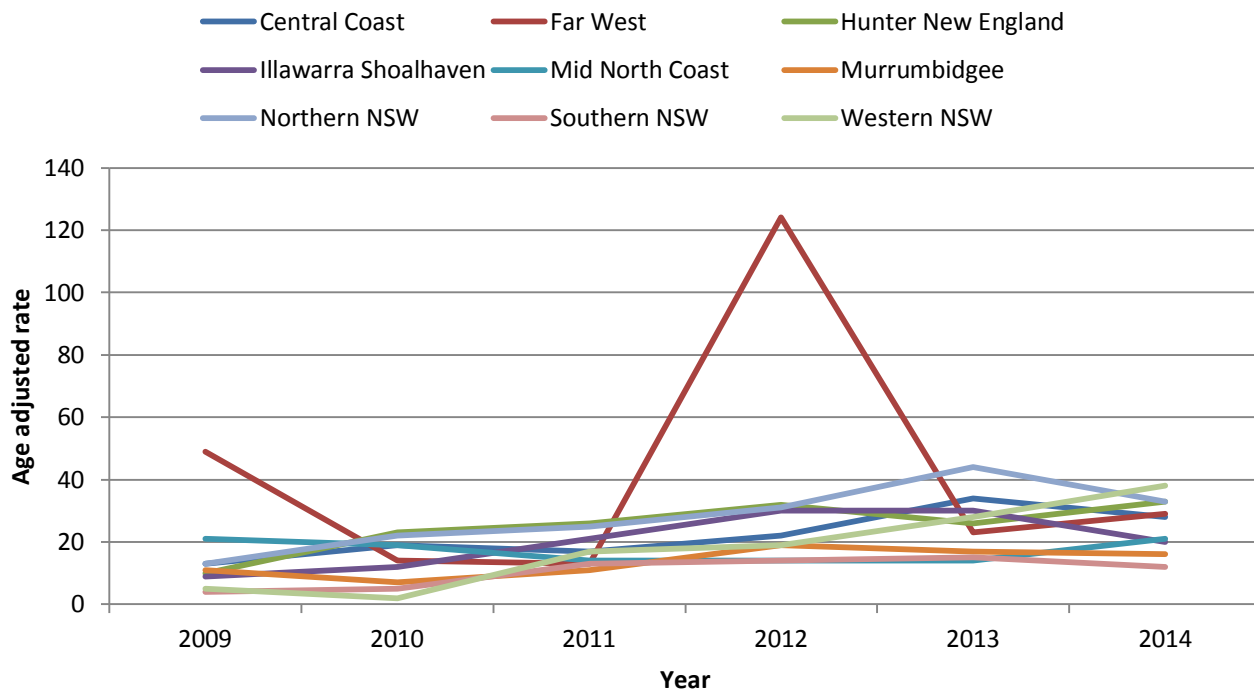
Table 3.4: Notified cases of gonorrhoea by age group and quarter

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2009	March	2	126	142	92	57
2009	June	1	122	122	71	53
2009	September	1	101	130	80	47
2009	December	0	131	146	138	77
2010	March	0	167	239	133	88
2010	June	2	174	190	109	93
2010	September	3	157	195	121	83
2010	December	2	171	176	110	71
2011	March	1	191	185	133	99
2011	June	1	195	248	104	106
2011	September	0	189	236	163	129
2011	December	2	241	282	188	175
2012	March	5	263	334	194	182
2012	June	3	281	357	231	156
2012	September	1	263	399	222	148
2012	December	3	283	376	245	151
2013	March	2	307	440	208	145
2013	June	0	279	420	193	153
2013	September	5	272	394	215	158
2013	December	1	283	379	202	146
2014	March	3	377	425	238	182
2014	June	8	306	453	242	215
2014	September	1	298	460	237	224
2014	December	8	309	477	217	157

Graph 3.5: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 3.6: Notified rates of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Gonorrhoea notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2014.

Some non-metropolitan LHDs have small populations and small number of gonorrhoea cases and as such the rates per 100,000 can be unstable

Table 3.5: Number of notified cases of gonorrhoea by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Sydney	Western Sydney
2009	March	4	10	26	152	56	75	36
	June	0	9	20	110	47	78	37
	September	0	7	32	112	37	78	21
	December	1	4	47	172	50	100	48
2010	March	1	13	50	217	48	134	50
	June	2	8	41	194	53	119	37
	September	1	13	47	196	46	117	37
	December	0	10	49	183	45	123	35
2011	March	2	26	39	224	48	121	44
	June	3	19	64	194	43	156	60
	September	1	17	46	221	64	146	80
	December	5	30	63	255	97	172	100
2012	March	5	31	57	321	90	193	92
	June	4	27	69	312	110	236	96
	September	4	34	81	341	92	232	96
	December	4	29	91	343	85	230	129
2013	March	4	22	101	321	106	265	106
	June	3	29	82	323	103	242	88
	September	2	24	62	339	96	261	82
	December	6	29	71	316	87	239	119
2014	March	6	30	106	382	112	246	137
	June	9	44	105	343	125	283	147
	September	6	29	93	387	119	277	156
	December	2	33	118	338	119	255	145

Table 3.6: Number of notified cases of gonorrhoea by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	NSW not further specified									
		Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	Southern NSW	Western NSW	
2009	March	11	2	16	3	11	2	10	0	2	3
	June	7	4	19	5	6	11	9	0	1	6
	September	11	5	19	11	12	6	6	0	2	0
	December	8	3	25	13	6	6	4	0	2	3
2010	March	14	1	63	12	9	2	11	0	2	0
	June	13	3	45	11	13	6	14	5	0	4
	September	16	0	42	9	6	3	17	5	4	0
	December	11	0	36	10	3	4	8	10	2	1
2011	March	13	0	42	20	3	3	12	7	3	3
	June	10	1	47	11	8	6	11	3	5	13
	September	8	1	53	21	7	5	16	14	6	11
	December	16	1	70	22	5	9	21	3	7	12
2012	March	14	9	86	27	5	9	24	0	1	14
	June	11	10	68	31	9	13	14	2	5	11
	September	18	8	47	24	5	13	19	0	6	13
	December	19	6	59	19	4	4	17	1	9	9
2013	March	25	2	43	39	2	5	36	4	5	16
	June	34	0	52	37	5	8	22	1	6	11
	September	18	1	65	17	7	11	22	1	9	27
	December	18	3	49	14	10	10	21	2	4	13
2014	March	23	1	79	20	12	16	18	5	5	27
	June	14	1	63	16	16	6	21	1	4	26
	September	16	4	68	18	1	5	20	0	3	18
	December	24	1	54	18	8	6	16	1	7	23

## 4. Syphilis

Syphilis is recorded in NCIMS as 'syphilis – congenital', 'syphilis – infectious' or 'syphilis - greater than 2 years or unknown duration'. Only infectious syphilis is included in this report.

Graph 4.1: Notified cases and rates of infectious syphilis for NSW by quarter

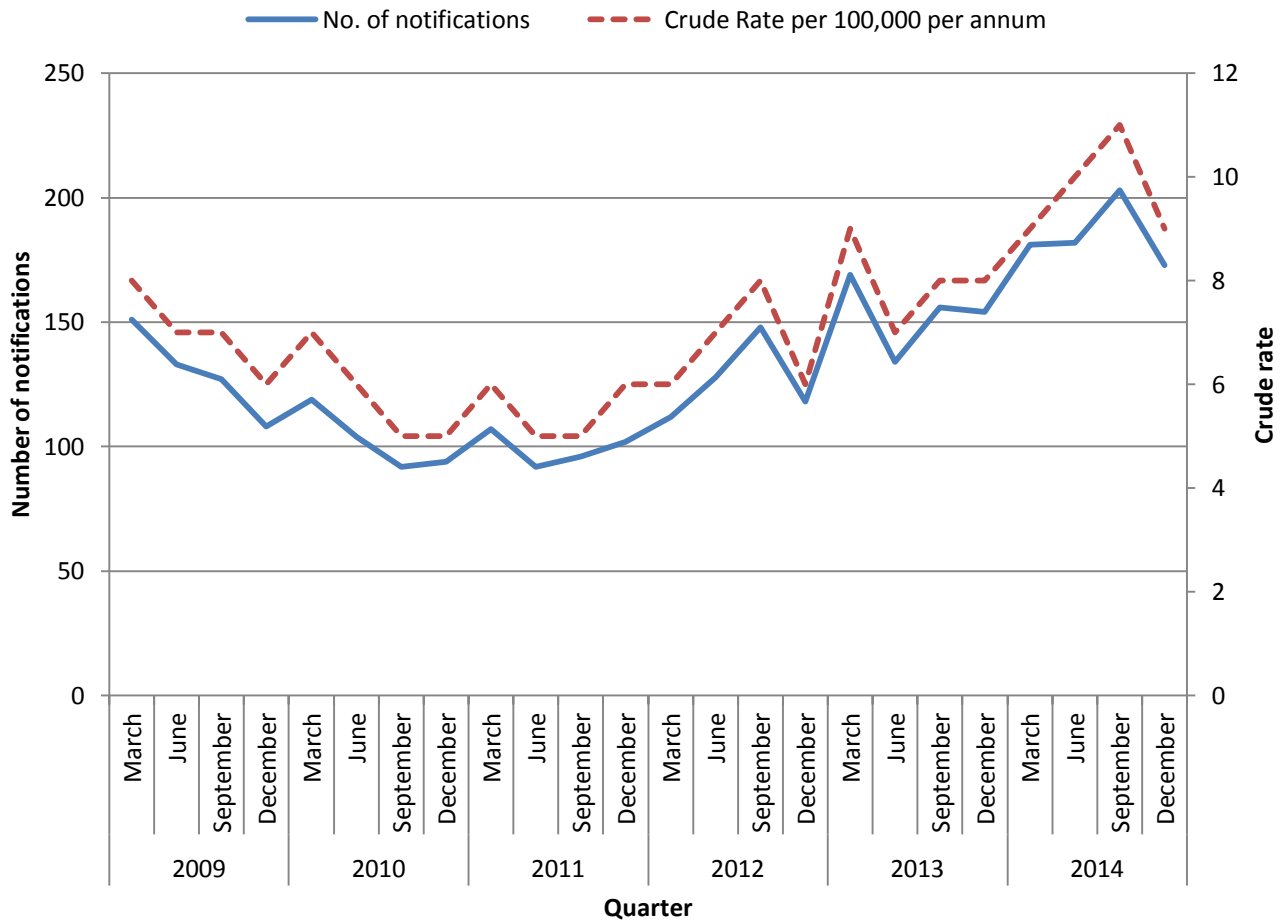


Table 4.1: Notified cases and rates of infectious syphilis for NSW by quarter

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>No. of notifications</b>	<b>Crude Rate per 100,000 per annum</b>
2009	March	151	8
	June	133	7
	September	127	7
	December	108	6
2010	March	119	7
	June	104	6
	September	92	5
	December	94	5
2011	March	107	6
	June	92	5
	September	96	5
	December	102	6
2012	March	112	6
	June	128	7
	September	148	8
	December	118	6
2013	March	169	9
	June	134	7
	September	156	8
	December	154	8
2014	March	181	9
	June	182	10
	September	203	11
	December	173	9

Graph 4.2: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by sex and quarter

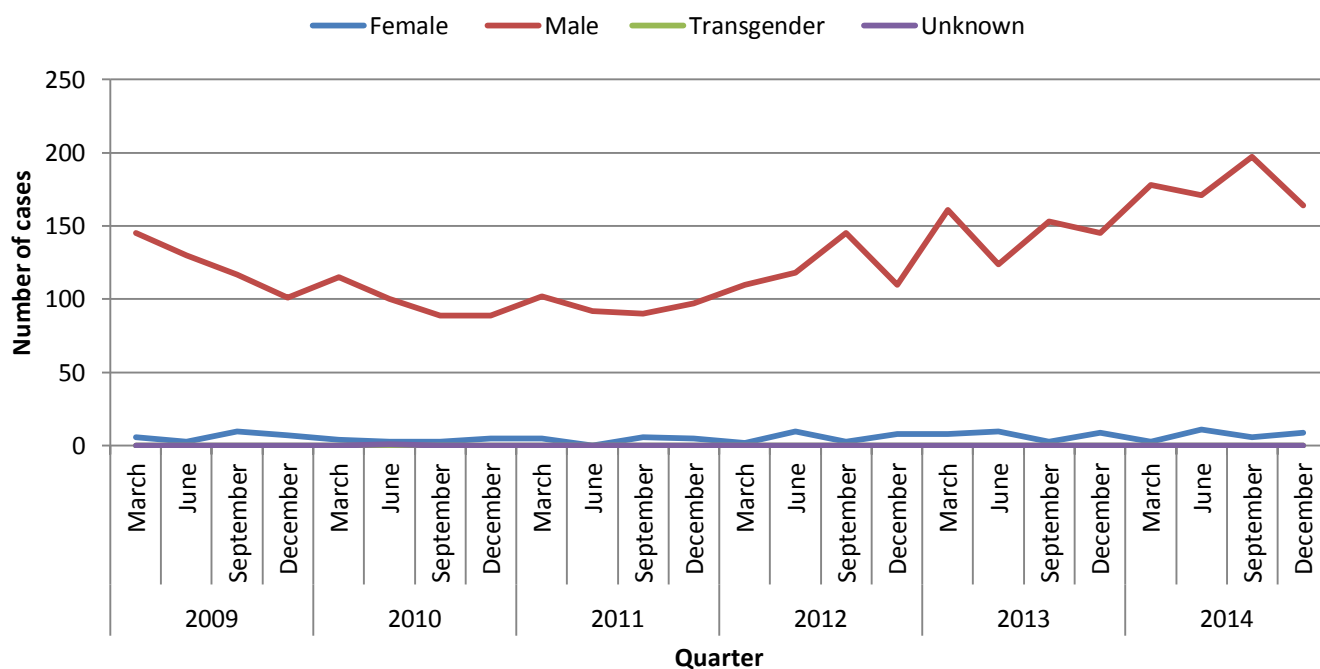


Table 4.2: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by sex and quarter

Year	Quarter	Female	Male	Transgender	Unknown
2009	March	6	145	0	0
	June	3	130	0	0
	September	10	117	0	0
	December	7	101	0	0
2010	March	4	115	0	0
	June	3	100	0	1
	September	3	89	0	0
	December	5	89	0	0
2011	March	5	102	0	0
	June	0	92	0	0
	September	6	90	0	0
	December	5	97	0	0
2012	March	2	110	0	0
	June	10	118	0	0
	September	3	145	0	0
	December	8	110	0	0
2013	March	8	161	0	0
	June	10	124	0	0
	September	3	153	0	0
	December	9	145	0	0
2014	March	3	178	0	0
	June	11	171	0	0
	September	6	197	0	0
	December	9	164	0	0

Graph 4.3: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by age group and quarter

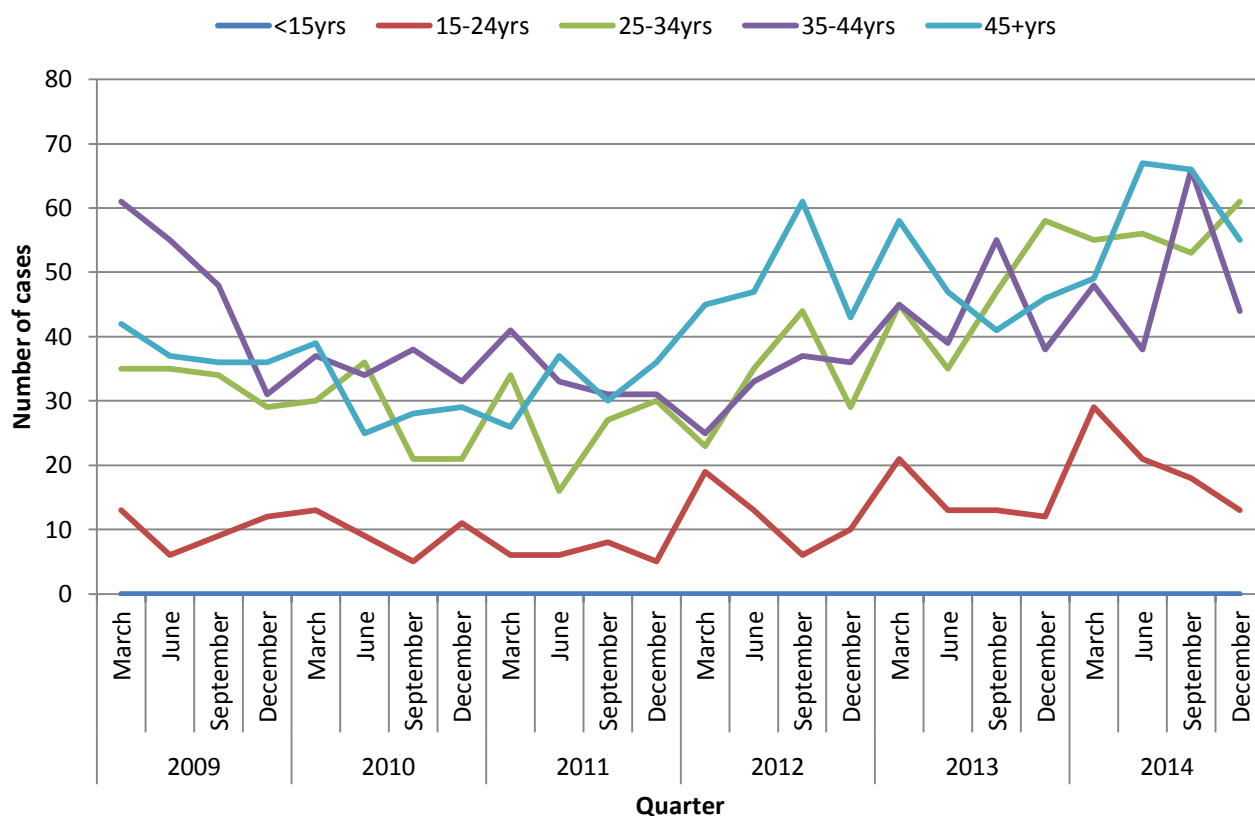
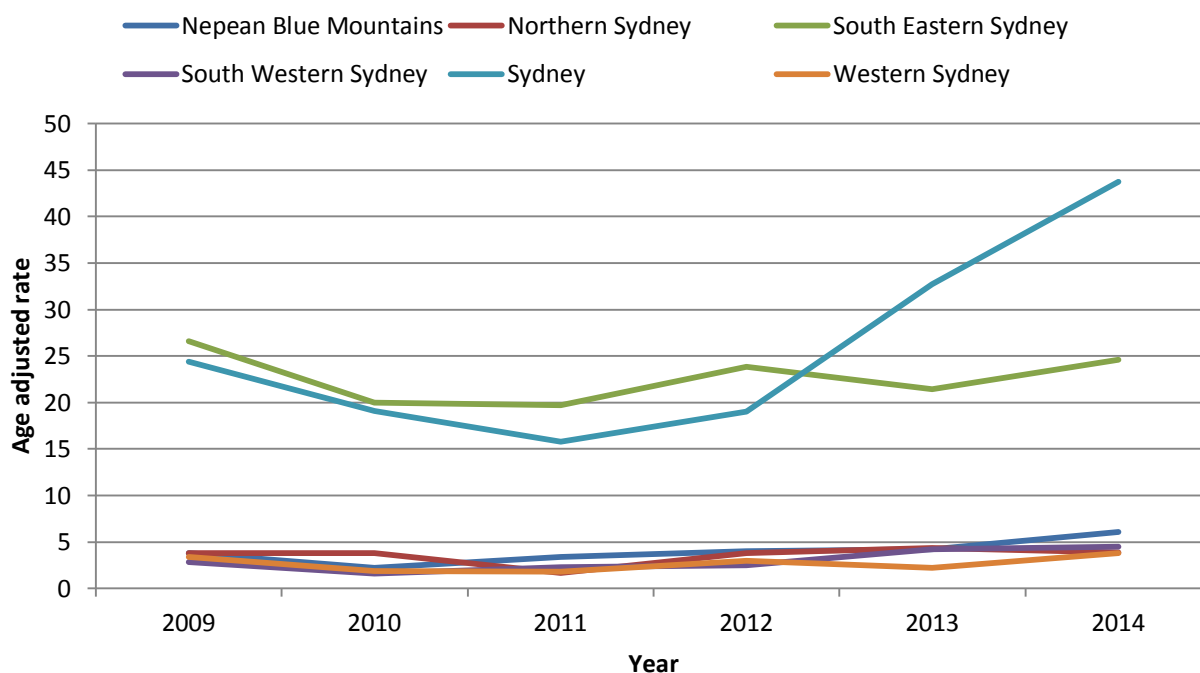


Table 4.3: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by age group and quarter

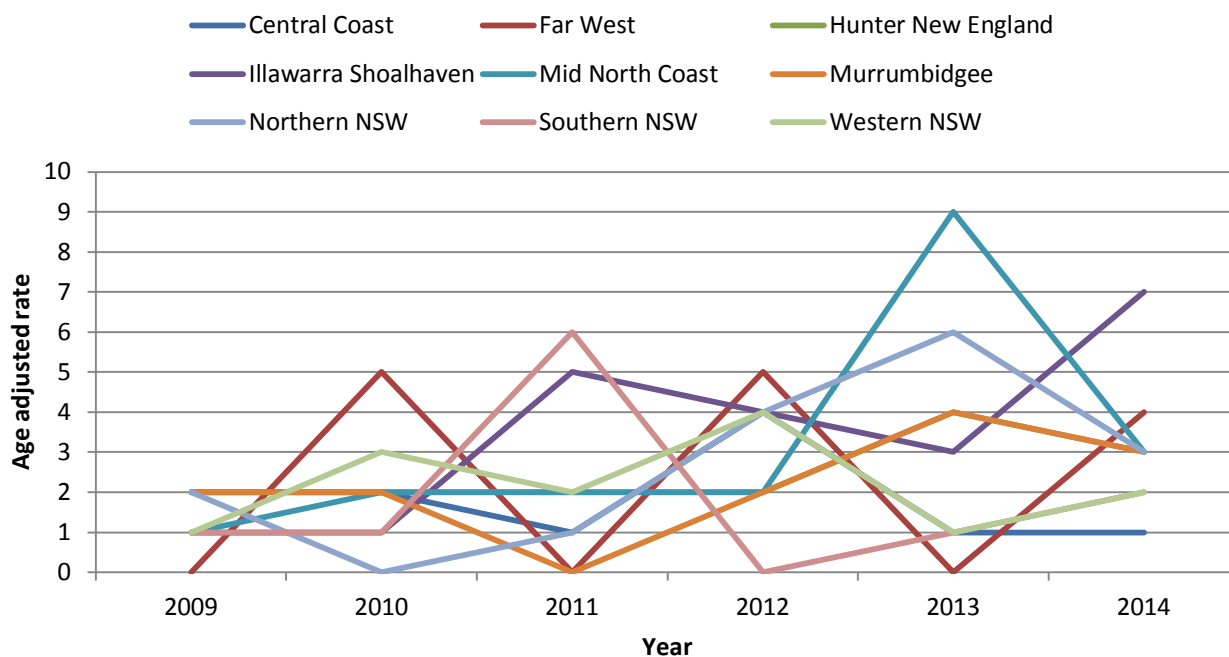
Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs
2009	March	0	13	35	61	42
	June	0	6	35	55	37
	September	0	9	34	48	36
	December	0	12	29	31	36
2010	March	0	13	30	37	39
	June	0	9	36	34	25
	September	0	5	21	38	28
	December	0	11	21	33	29
2011	March	0	6	34	41	26
	June	0	6	16	33	37
	September	0	8	27	31	30
	December	0	5	30	31	36
2012	March	0	19	23	25	45
	June	0	13	35	33	47
	September	0	6	44	37	61
	December	0	10	29	36	43
2013	March	0	21	45	45	58
	June	0	13	35	39	47
	September	0	13	47	55	41
	December	0	12	58	38	46
2014	March	0	29	55	48	49
	June	0	21	56	38	67
	September	0	18	53	66	66
	December	0	13	61	44	55



Graph 4.4: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and year



Graph 4.5: Notified rates of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and year



Syphilis notifications for NSW, age adjusted rate per 100,000 by metropolitan and non-metropolitan LHD and year, 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2014.

Some non-metropolitan LHDs have small populations and small numbers of infectious syphilis cases and as such the rates per 100,000 can be unstable

Table 4.4: Number of notified cases of infectious syphilis by metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Justice Health	Nepean Blue Mountains	Northern Sydney	South Eastern Sydney	South Western Sydney	Western Sydney	Western Sydney
2009	March	0	4	4	71	5	52	7
	June	0	5	9	67	8	26	8
	September	0	2	9	50	7	41	8
	December	0	2	10	42	3	33	4
2010	March	0	3	11	55	7	23	5
	June	0	0	5	48	2	35	3
	September	0	4	9	27	4	33	5
	December	0	1	7	44	1	32	3
2011	March	0	1	1	43	4	31	4
	June	0	3	3	45	8	23	2
	September	0	3	4	45	6	21	2
	December	0	5	6	42	2	26	8
2012	March	0	4	8	49	3	24	9
	June	0	2	5	61	6	23	10
	September	0	5	11	53	8	51	6
	December	0	3	9	52	5	22	2
2013	March	0	4	14	66	7	47	5
	June	0	5	8	48	9	46	3
	September	0	5	7	43	13	70	4
	December	0	1	9	40	9	56	8
2014	March	0	5	9	63	14	61	6
	June	0	9	7	55	9	69	15
	September	0	6	9	68	12	83	8
	December	0	2	9	45	6	80	8

Table 4.5: Notified cases of infectious syphilis by non-metropolitan LHD and quarter

Year	Quarter	Central Coast	Far West	Hunter New England	Illawarra Shoalhaven	Mid North Coast	Murrumbidgee	Northern NSW	NSW not further specified	Southern NSW	Western NSW
2009	March	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	June	0	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
	September	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	0
	December	2	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
2010	March	5	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	June	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
	September	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	1
	December	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
2011	March	1	0	4	5	2	0	1	1	5	4
	June	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
	September	1	0	5	3	2	0	1	0	2	1
	December	1	0	3	5	0	0	1	1	2	0
2012	March	2	1	2	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
	June	1	1	6	2	3	3	1	0	1	3
	September	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	December	4	0	8	7	0	0	3	0	0	3
2013	March	1	0	11	2	3	1	5	0	1	2
	June	0	0	5	2	1	1	6	0	0	0
	September	0	0	4	1	4	3	1	0	0	1
	December	1	0	9	7	7	3	3	0	1	0
2014	March	0	0	10	6	1	1	2	0	1	2
	June	0	1	2	8	3	3	1	0	0	0
	September	2	0	4	3	1	1	4	0	2	0
	December	0	0	4	9	2	1	2	0	1	4

## 5. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

All LGV notifications have been in men. 80% of cases have been notified by South East Sydney and Sydney LHDs.

Graph 5.1: Notified cases of LGV for NSW by quarter

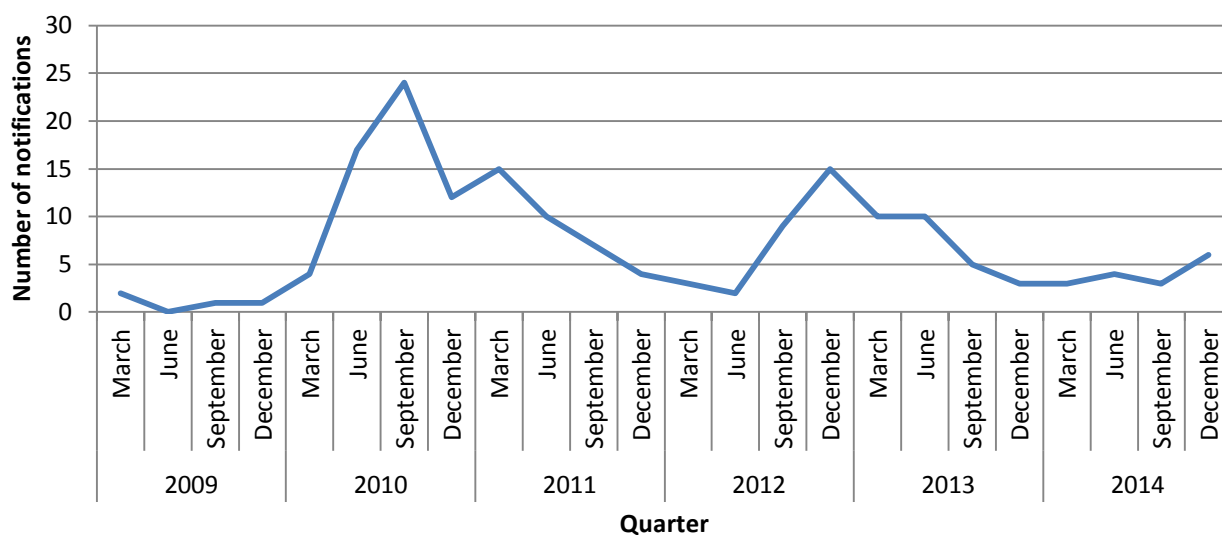


Table 5.1: Notified cases of LGV by age group and quarter.

Year	Quarter	<15yrs	15-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45+yrs	Total
2009	March	0	0	1	1	0	2
	June	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	0	0	0	0	1	1
	December	0	0	0	1	0	1
2010	March	0	0	0	1	3	4
	June	0	0	3	9	5	17
	September	0	0	6	8	10	24
	December	0	0	4	1	7	12
2011	March	0	0	2	3	10	15
	June	0	0	6	2	2	10
	September	0	0	0	2	5	7
	December	0	0	2	1	1	4
2012	March	0	0	1	1	1	3
	June	0	0	1	0	1	2
	September	0	1	4	3	1	9
	December	0	2	3	3	7	15
2013	March	0	1	4	4	1	10
	June	0	0	5	5	0	10
	September	0	0	3	2	0	5
	December	0	0	1	2	0	3
2014	March	0	0	2	0	1	3
	June	0	0	1	0	3	4
	September	0	0	1	2	0	3
	December	0	0	0	2	4	6