The close proximity of some outer western Sydney suburbs to natural woodlands, abundant macropod hosts and local vector breeding suggests that local residents may be at increased risk of RRV infection. General Practitioners in the area should consider the diagnosis of RRV infection in patients with consistent symptoms, even if there is no history of travel to endemic areas, and should encourage the collection of convalescent serology. Enhanced surveillance of human RRV infections and enhanced mosquito trapping activities in conjunction with local councils is being undertaken for the year 2000 season. Currently four traps are located within the Penrith region as part of the NSW Arbovirus Monitoring Program. The Werrington area is now included in the Program for the 1999-2000 season.

From a public health perspective there are a number of implications arising from these findings. Firstly, there is a greater realisation of the potential for RRV activity to spread to metropolitan areas. There is an increased need for collaboration between a number of agencies and professionals to provide enhanced disease surveillance and identification of mosquito vectors. Secondly, there is a health promotion component, which indicates a greater need for accessible community information regarding personal protection methods in areas not previously known to be endemic for RRV.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES, NSW: JULY 2000

TRENDS

Laboratory-confirmed cases of **mumps** have increased recently, with 24 notified in the three months to the end of May 2000. Twenty-five cases were notified in 1999, 39 in 1998, 29 in 1997 and 27 in 1996. Of the 24 cases notified in the last three months, 95 per cent were from Sydney, 71 per cent were aged between 5–24 years, and 62 per cent were males. Laboratory-confirmed cases of mumps are likely to represent only a small fraction of all infections occurring in the community.

Reports of **Ross River virus** infection rose in May 2000, with 295 cases notified from a number of rural Areas. Notifications of **legionnaires disease** increased with seven cases reported in April. Investigation of these seven cases showed no common causal links. No cases of **measles** were notified in May (see Table 7, Figure 8).

UPDATED INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION FORMS

Doctors, hospital and laboratory staff will be pleased to learn that forms for the confidential notification of scheduled medical conditions (that is, conditions reported in the Bulletin), including special forms for the notification of AIDS and death following HIV, have been updated and are available on the Internet. All forms are provided as Acrobat PDF files and are available from **www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/ forms**. Notifications of scheduled conditions should be made by telephone or mail to the local public health unit, and cannot be made via the Internet.



TABLE 7

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REPORTS OF NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS RECEIVED IN MAY 2000 BY AREA HEALTH SERVICES

																		1	
Condition	CSA	NSA	WSA	WEN	sws	CCA	Area HUN	Health S ILL	ervice (2 SES	2000) NRA	MNC	NEA	MAC	MWA	FWA	GMA	SA	T for May**	otal To date†
Blood-borne and sexually transmitte	ed																		
AIDS	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	60
HIV Infection [*]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Hepatitis B - acute vital Hepatitis B - other*	- 52	36	45	5	- 80	-	7	-	38	3	-	8	- 2	-	2	- 7	-	300	1 857
Hepatitis C - acute viral*	- 52	- 50	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<u>'</u> _	-	3	28
Hepatitis C - other*	75	25	115	39	45	25	51	23	92	37	13	11	11	37	2	21	19	648	3,787
Hepatitis D - unspecified*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hepatitis, acute viral (not otherwise sp	pecified) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chancroid*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiamydia (genitai)" Goporrhoea*	25 23	16	20	6	4		29	12	43 52	17	12	11	5	5	8	8	3	231	1,146
Synhilis	23	-	-	1	5	-		-	10	3	1	2	1	2	3		-	36	222
Vector borno				•	•				10	0		-	•	-	0			00	
Arboviral infection (BEV)*	-	-	-	-	_	1	2	2	_	7	20	-	1		1		-	34	102
Arboviral infection (RRV)*	-	-	-	2	-	7	37	2	1	11	27	36	35	9	22	11	5	205	476
Arboviral infection (Other)*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	22
Malaria*	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	76
Zoonoses																			
Brucellosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leptospirosis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	12	24
Q fever*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	48
Respiratory and other																			
Blood lead level*	7	1	-	2	13	-	138	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	167	421
Legionnaires' Longbeachae*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Legionnaires' Pneumophila*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	15
Legionnaires (Otner)"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningococcal infection (invasive)	1	1	2	_	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	69
Mycobacterial tuberculosis	3	7	2	1	1	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	26	167
Mycobacteria other than TB	5	7	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	29	141
Vaccine-preventable																			
Adverse event after immunisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
H.influenzae b infection (invasive)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10
Mumps*	1	1	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
Pertussis Puballa*	8	10	12	10	11	1	33	2	1	2	5	15	1	11	-	6	3	149	667
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	· ·
raecal-oral Botulism		_	_	_	-		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	
Cholera*	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cryptosporidiosis*	1	-	-	1	-		-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	61
Giardiasis*	9	10	10	4	1		5	2	13	13	1	6	4	3	-	1	-	90	459
Food borne illness (not otherwise spe	cified) -	-	-	-	-		-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	88
Gastroenteritis (in an institution)	-	-	-	-	-		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	55
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hepatitis A	3	2	3	-	-		-	-	4	-	.1	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	9/
Listeriosis*	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Salmonellosis (not otherwise specified	d)* 16	26	-	3	9	9	8	6	30	18	7	8	1	7	-	17	1	168	646
Typhoid and paratyphoid*	-	-	3	-	-	÷	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	17
Verotoxin producing Ecoli*	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* lab-confirmed cases only																			
CSA = Central Sydney Area	WEN = Wentworth Area HUN = Hunter Area NRA = Northern Rivers Area MAC = Macquarie Area GMA = Greater Murray Are												lurrav Area						
NSA = Northern Sydney Area	rea SWS = South Western Svdnev Area			=	ILL = Illawarra Area					MNC = North Coast Area				MWA = Mid Western Area				A = Southern Area	
WSA = Western Sydney Area CCA = Cen		st Area	SES	SES = South Eastern Sydney Area					NEA – New England Area				FWA = Far West Area				Cri - Coullon Alea		
				020	Joann		e, ano, n			Eng		~			55171104	•			