



Sentinel Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in South Australia, 2019

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Adelaide Sexual Health Centre (ASHC)



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Table of Contents

List of tables	i
List of Figures	iii
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
Executive Summary.....	1
Data Summary.....	1
1 Introduction	4
2 Characteristics of new registrants attending ASHC	5
3 Chlamydia.....	7
4 Gonorrhoea	9
5 Infectious Syphilis.....	11
6 Human Immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV).....	12
7 <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	13
8 Genital warts	14
9 Rates of STIs among priority populations	15
References.....	54

List of tables

Table 1 Summary statistics at ASHC, 2019	17
Table 2 Demographic characteristics of new registrants for the first time at ASHC, 2019	18
Table 3 Characteristics of clinic presentation of new registrants seen for the first time at ASHC, 2019	19
Table 4 Number of chlamydia diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019	20
Table 5 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by symptomatology at ASHC, 2019	20
Table 6 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by specimen site at ASHC, 2019	20
Table 7 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019	21
Table 8 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019	21
Table 9 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019	21
Table 10 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019	22
Table 11 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by symptomatology at ASHC, 2019	22
Table 12 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by specimen site at ASHC, 2019	22
Table 13 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019	23
Table 14 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019	23
Table 15 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019	23
Table 16 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019	24
Table 17 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019	24
Table 18 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019	24
Table 19 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019	25
Table 20 Number of HIV diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019	25
Table 21 Number of HIV diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019	25
Table 22 Number of HIV diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019	26
Table 23 Number of diagnoses of genital gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, NSU, Bacterial vaginosis, Herpes and Warts by gender at ASHC, 2010-2019	27
Table 24 Number of mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019	28
Table 25 Number of mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019	28
Table 26 Number of mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019	28
Table 27 Number of mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019	29
Table 28 Proportion of chlamydia diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019	30
Table 29 Proportion of gonorrhoea diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019	31
Table 30 Proportion of syphilis diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019	32

Table 31 Proportion of HIV diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019	33
Table 32 Proportion of Mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019.....	34
Table 33 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in MSM, 2010-2019	35
Table 34 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnosed in patients (<30 years), 2010-2019	36
Table 35 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in FSWs, 2010-2019	37
Table 36 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in patients born overseas, 2010-2019.....	38
Table 37 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in Aboriginal Australians, 2010-2019	39

List of Figures

Figure 1 Number of clients by attendance categories, 2010-2019.....	40
Figure 2 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019	40
Figure 3 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019	41
Figure 4 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019.....	41
Figure 5 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019.....	42
Figure 6 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019	42
Figure 7 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019	43
Figure 8 Number of HIV diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019	43
Figure 9 Proportion of STIs and HIV among MSM by episode of care, 2000-2019	44
Figure 10 Proportion of STIs and HIV among patients aged less than 30 years by episode of care, 2000-2019.....	45
Figure 11 Proportion of STIs and HIV among Aboriginal patients by episode of care, 2000-2019.....	46
Figure 12 Proportion of STIs and HIV among patients who were born overseas by episode of care, 2000-2019.....	47
Figure 13 Proportion of STIs and HIV among Female sex workers by episode of care, 2000-2019	48
Figure 14 Proportion of chlamydia diagnoses from all sites among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019	49
Figure 15 Proportion of gonorrhoea diagnoses from all sites among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019	50
Figure 16 Proportion of syphilis diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019.....	51
Figure 17 Proportion of HIV diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019	52
Figure 18 Proportion of mycoplasma genitalium diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019	53

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASHC	Adelaide Sexual Health Centre
BV	Bacterial vaginosis
CT	Chlamydia trachomatis
FSW	Female sex worker
GC	Gonococcal/Gonorrhoea
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HM	Heterosexual Men
IDU	Injecting drug users
LGV	Lymphogranuloma Venereum
MG	<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NGU	Non-gonococcal urethritis
NSU	Non-specific urethritis
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections

Executive Summary

This is the 11th sentinel surveillance report of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in South Australia. The data period in this report is between 1 Jan 2019 to 31 Dec 2019, as reported at September 2020. We do this work by making data-informed decisions and allocating valuable resources and expertise to where they are needed most. The main findings of the report are presented as text, supported by tables and figures. These data are subjective to revision if additional information becomes available and updated.

The findings of this 2019 report show that gonorrhoea continues to increase drastically and disproportionately impact certain groups, including men; gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) and Aboriginal Australians; These data highlight the need to maintain and strengthen strategies of STI and HIV testing, treatment and risk reduction, but also to expand and promote Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV and other forms of prevention to people who could benefit from these strategies and increase prevention initiatives in the priority population in South Australia.

Infectious syphilis has shown a dramatic increasing trend since 2002, affecting MSM and Aboriginal Australians attending ASHC. 2019 showed a small decrease in new infectious syphilis diagnoses at ASHC.

In 2019, ASHC ceased providing state-wide Partner Notification services for gonorrhoea diagnoses made outside ASHC, due to insufficient resources. ASHC continues to provide Partner Notification services for state-wide syphilis and HIV diagnoses and gonorrhoea and chlamydia cases diagnosed at ASHC.

Data Summary

- In 2019, there were 15730 clinic attendances, 12375 episodes of care, 3355 follow-ups and 8109 individual clients attending Adelaide Sexual Health Centre (ASHC).
- Clinic attendances and follow-up visits have marginally decreased reflecting the changes in testing and treatment services to people within “priority groups”, following the overwhelming demand for the service and the closure of other STI clinics in the previous year.
- Total Clinic attendances have decreased by 3.3% from 16272 in 2018 to 15730 in 2019.
- There has been a simultaneous decline in the follow-up visits, with 18.4% decline from 4111 in 2018 to 3355 in 2019.
- The number of episodes of care has marginally increased from 12161 in 2018 to 12375 in 2019.

Chlamydia

- Chlamydia is the most frequently diagnosed sexually transmitted infection (STI) at ASHC, which is consistent with the previous years.
- In 2019, a total of 1016 new chlamydia were diagnosed at ASHC – the highest number since 1987; this number of chlamydia diagnoses represents a 6.5% increase compared with 2018 (n=954).
- There were 2.5 times as many new chlamydia diagnoses in men than in women.
- In 2019, individuals aged 20-24 years old were the most frequently diagnosed group for chlamydia.
- In men, MSM accounted for approximately 54% of the new chlamydia diagnoses in 2019.
- The majority of males and females diagnosed with chlamydia were asymptomatic (55.1% and 57.3% respectively).
- The number of new chlamydia diagnoses was highest among Caucasian (730, 71.9%), followed by Asian (155, 15.3%); only 8 (0.8%) were Aboriginal Australian.

Gonorrhoea

- In 2019, a total of 593 new cases of gonorrhoea were diagnosed at ASHC– the highest number since 1987; the number of gonorrhoea diagnoses represents a striking increase (85%) compared with 2018 (n=321).
- There were 7.1 times as many new gonorrhoea diagnoses in men than in women.
- In 2019, individuals aged 25-29 years old were the most frequently diagnosed group for gonorrhoea.
- In men, MSM accounted for approximately 82.3% of the new gonorrhoea diagnoses in 2019.
- The number of new gonorrhoea diagnoses was highest among Caucasian (432, 73.7%), followed by Asian (83, 14.2%); and 10 (1.7%) were Aboriginal Australians.
- The majority of males and females diagnosed with gonorrhoea were asymptomatic (46.1% and 34.7% respectively).

Syphilis

- In 2019, a total of 74 all stages of syphilis were diagnosed with 63 being infectious syphilis in 2019, which is lower compared with 2018 (89 with all stages of syphilis and 73 with infectious syphilis).
- There were 11.2 times as many new infectious syphilis diagnoses in men than in women.
- In men, MSM accounted for approximately 84% of the new Infectious syphilis diagnoses in 2019.
- In 2019, individuals aged 25-29 years old were the most frequently diagnosed group for infectious syphilis.

HIV

- In 2019, a total of 15 new HIV diagnoses were reported at ASHC, predominantly in males (n=14) and only 1 in female.
- In 2019, individuals aged 25-29 years old (5, 33.3%) were the most frequently diagnosed group for HIV.
- In men, MSM (n=12) accounted for approximately 86% of the new Infectious syphilis diagnoses in 2019.

Mycoplasma genitalium

- In 2019, a total of 176 new *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses were made, predominantly in males (144, 81.8%) and 31 in females (17.6%).
- Individuals aged 20-24 years old (52, 29.7%) were the most frequently diagnosed group for *mycoplasma genitalium*, followed by 25-29 years of age (46, 26.3%).
- In men, heterosexuals accounted for approximately 60% of the new *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses.

1 Introduction

The Adelaide Sexual Health Centre (ASHC) of the Royal Adelaide Hospital is a sentinel surveillance site for STIs in South Australia. Sentinel surveillance is an active surveillance system that can provide early indication of an outbreak and provide accurate detailed data. We do this work by making data-informed decisions and allocating valuable resources and expertise to where they are needed most.

The clinic routinely records a standard sexual history and risk markers for infection as well as offering screening for STIs to all clients seen. Hence information is gathered not only on notifiable diseases but also for other STIs that are not notifiable.

Notifications alone may give a distorted view of the disease in the community. Notifications from the general medical community indicate twice as many women are infected with chlamydia as men but the Unit detects twice as many chlamydial infections in men as women. This is largely due to the high proportion of attendance by males, including men who have sex with men (MSM) at ASHC, as well as the policy of screening all symptomatic and asymptomatic patients attending ASHC. The main findings of only males and females in this epidemiological report are presented as text, tables and figures and transgender or other gender identities are not reported.

2 Characteristics of new registrants attending ASHC

Overview

In 2019, there were 15730 clinic attendances, 12375 episodes of care, 3355 follow-ups and 8109 individual clients attending the ASHC. The figures represent 1.8% and 1.5% increase in the number of episodes of care and individual clients. This is probably due to the increase in uptake of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) among gay and bisexual men, which has introduced to ASHC since May 2017. There were 3.3% and 18.4% decrease in the number of total clinic attendances and follow-ups respectively compared with 2018. The average number of visits per episode is 1.3 in 2019, similar to 2018 (Table 1).

New registrants accounted for 31% of all episodes of care and 47% of all patients attending the ASHC, which is similar to 2018. There has been a striking increase in the diagnoses of gonorrhoea (593, 85%), and a notable increase in the new diagnoses of chlamydia (1016, 6.5%) compared with 2018 (Table 1).

Nearly fourteen percent (2158/15730) of the overall attendances and forty percent (2258/5519) of males attending the ASHC reported homosexual or bisexual behaviour in the preceding twelve months.

New registrants at ASHC

There were 2368 new male registrants and 1489 new female registrants attending the ASHC in 2019. Among all the new registrants, the male to female ratio was 1.6:1 (2368/1489), similar to 2018.

New client registrations accounted for 31% of all the episodes of care and 47% of all the individual clients seen in 2019. 13.7% (2158/15730) of the overall attendances and nearly 40% (2158/5519) of the male clients attending the ASHC reported homosexual or bisexual behaviour in the preceding twelve months.

The median age of the new registrants was 26.0 years and 22.8 years for males and females respectively, similar to 2018 (Table 2). The proportion of new female registrants (22.8%) under 20 years of age exceeded that for males (10.5%) of the same age group by about 10% (Table 2).

Characteristics of the new male registrants

Among 2368 new male registrants who attended ASHC in 2019, 26.4% reported male-to-male sexual activity (Table 3).

Around half of the new male registrants were under 25 years old. The median age of the male new registrants was 26.0 years old. Most of the new registrants were Caucasian (73%) and only 1% of the new male registrants were Aboriginal Australians. Around 64% of the new registrants were born in the region of Oceania and Antarctic where data were available (Table 2).

30.8% of the new male registrants were symptomatic, 45.9% of them were asymptomatic. Only 3.3% of the new male registrants reported having 5 or more sexual partners in the prior 3 months (Table 3).

Among the new male registrants, 19.2% of them reported no previous HIV test ever, 2.3% of them reported a past history of injecting drug use and 0.9% of them reported current injecting drug use (Table 3).

Characteristics of the new female registrants

Amongst 1489 new female registrants who attended ASHC in 2019, about half of the new registrants were under 25 years old. The median age of the female new registrants was 22.8 years of age (Table 2).

Like male patients, most of the new female registrants were Caucasian (70.9%) and only 1.1% of them were Aboriginal Australians. 66.9% of them were born in the region of Oceania and Antarctic where data was available (Table 2).

39% of the new female registrants were symptomatic, 42.2% of them were asymptomatic. 2.1% of them reported having 5 or more sexual partners in the prior 3 months (Table 3).

Among the new female registrants, 19.4% reported no previous HIV test ever, 1.8% of the new female registrants reported a past history of injecting drug use and only 0.5% reported current injecting drug use (Table 3).

3 Chlamydia

Chlamydia (CT) was the most frequently diagnosed STI at ASHC, which is consistent with the previous years (Table 4).

There were 1016 chlamydia cases diagnosed at ASHC in 2019, a marginal increase compared with 2018 (n=954) (Table 4), with consistently more males than females diagnosed per year (Table 4, Figure 2).

Chlamydia by gender and sex preference

In 2019, there were 2.5 times as many new chlamydia diagnoses in men than women, with 726 (71.5%) cases reported among males, 286 (28.1%) cases reported among females and 4 (0.4%) cases reported among transgender or other gender identities (Table 4). The male to female ratio varied with age (Table 7, Figure 3). This disparity between the sexes is consistent with previous years and likely reflects a larger number of males screened for this infection.

In males, over half of the new chlamydia diagnoses were in MSM (391, 53.9%) and 42% of the chlamydia diagnoses were in heterosexual men (305) (Table 9).

Genital Chlamydia by symptomatology

Only 15.3% of males and 18.9% of females diagnosed with Chlamydia at ASHC in 2019 were symptomatic where data were available (Table 5). The low rate of symptomatic chlamydia in males may be related to the significant proportion of chlamydial infections diagnosed on extra-genital swabs among males (Table 6). Extra-genital (rectal and pharyngeal) chlamydia infections are typically asymptomatic in nature, as are the majority of cervical chlamydia infections in women.

Genital Chlamydia by specimen site

There were 1139 new chlamydia diagnoses from various specimen sites in 2019. About 55.5% of males were diagnosed with chlamydia using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from urine samples, while around 78% of females were diagnosed with chlamydia infection using the samples collected from cervix or vagina. The proportion of rectal chlamydia diagnosed was 38.7% in males and 19.3% in women. It has

been routine practice to ask female patients for history of anal sex since 2013. Rectal chlamydia testing has become routine in asymptomatic women reporting anal sex at ASHC since 2014 (Table 6).

Genital Chlamydia by age

In 2019, the highest age-specific rates of chlamydia diagnoses were among those aged 20-24 years for both genders. The number of chlamydia diagnoses among males and females aged 20-24 years were 235 (32.4% of males with chlamydia) and 147 (51.4% of females with chlamydia) respectively (Table 7, Figure 3).

Genital Chlamydia by ethnicity

Among the 1016 new chlamydia diagnoses at ASHC in 2019, Caucasians were the most frequently diagnosed population, representing 71.9% (728) of the new chlamydia diagnoses. The next population with the largest number of diagnoses were Asian, representing 15.1% of the new chlamydia diagnoses. There were 8 (0.8%) chlamydia diagnoses reported among people who were identified as Aboriginal Australians (Table 8).

4 Gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea (GC) was the second most frequently diagnosed STI at ASHC. In 2019, a total of 593 new cases were diagnosed with gonococcal infection, which represented a striking increase (85%) compared with 2018 (n=321) (Table 10). Figure 4 is a ten-year epidemic curve of gonorrhoea diagnoses at ASHC by sex demonstrating the increase in new gonorrhoea cases since 2010.

Gonorrhoea by gender and sex preference

As in previous years, the number of the new gonorrhoea diagnoses was predominantly in males. In 2019, there were 7.1 times as many new gonorrhoea diagnoses in men than women, with 514 (86.7%) cases reported among males, 72 (12.1%) cases reported among females and 7 (1.2%) cases reported among transgender or other gender identities (Table 10). The magnitude of diagnoses among males suggests either increased transmission or increased case ascertainment (e.g., through increased extra-genital screening among MSM).

In males, majority of the new gonorrhoea diagnoses were in MSM (423, 82.3%) and 12.5% of the gonorrhoea diagnoses were in heterosexual men (n=64) (Table 15).

Gonorrhoea by symptomatology

Of the 593 gonorrhoea diagnoses in 2019, 262 patients (44.7%, 25 females and 237 males) reported as asymptomatic infections and 122 (20.8%, 18 females and 104 males) were reported as symptomatic infections (Table 11).

The low rate of symptomatic gonorrhoea in males may be related to the significant proportion of gonorrhoea diagnosed on extra-genital swabs among males (Table 12). Extra-genital (rectal and pharyngeal) gonorrhoea infections are typically asymptomatic in nature, as are the majority of cervical or vaginal gonorrhoea infections in women.

Gonorrhoea by specimen site

There were 911 new gonorrhoea diagnoses from various specimen sites in 2019. About 34.5%, 35.4% and 29.8% of the male patients with newly diagnosed gonorrhoea were from uro-genital, rectal and pharyngeal or throat specimen sites respectively in males; 68.2%, 23.1% and 7.7% of females with newly diagnosed gonorrhoea were from uro-genital, rectal and pharyngeal or throat specimen sites respectively in females (Table 12).

Gonorrhoea by age

Similar to the chlamydia diagnoses, gonorrhoea diagnoses continued to be highest among adolescents and young adults. In 2019, individuals aged 25-29 years old were the most frequently diagnosed age group, representing 24.6% of all reported gonorrhoea cases. If this group were combined with those aged <20 and 20-24 years old, individuals <20 and 20-29 years represent nearly half of all the gonorrhoea diagnoses in 2019 (Table 13).

Gonorrhoea by ethnicity

In 2019, the number of gonorrhoea diagnoses remained highest among Caucasians, with 432 (73.7%) of the new gonorrhoea were diagnosed at ASHC. The next population with the largest number of diagnoses were Asian, representing 83 (14.2%) of the new gonorrhoea diagnoses. There were 10 (1.7%) gonorrhoea diagnoses reported among people who were identified as Aboriginal Australians (Table 14).

5 Infectious Syphilis

Infectious syphilis (Primary and secondary syphilis) are the most infectious stages of the infection that reflect symptomatic disease and are used as indicators of new infection. In 2019, a total of 74 new syphilis cases were diagnosed with 63 being infectious syphilis. The majority of syphilis cases were diagnosed in male patients and only 5 in female patients (Table 16).

Infectious syphilis by gender and sex preference

In 2019, the number of reported infectious syphilis diagnoses among men was 11.2 times higher than among females, with 56 (88.9%) reported among males, 5 (7.9%) reported among females and 2 (3.2%) in transgender or other gender identities (Table 16).

MSM continued to account for the majority of the infectious syphilis diagnoses in 2019, representing 47 of the 63 infectious syphilis diagnoses (Table 19).

Infectious syphilis by age

In 2019, individuals aged 25-29 years old were the most frequently diagnosed age group, representing 27.9% (17) of all the infectious syphilis diagnoses. However, unlike chlamydia and gonorrhoea diagnoses, older age groups also made up large percentages of the infectious syphilis diagnoses, with individuals over 50 years old representing 21.3% of all the infectious syphilis diagnoses (Table 17).

Infectious syphilis by ethnicity

Like with other reportable STIs, Caucasians were the most frequently diagnosed population, representing 65.6% (40) of the new infectious syphilis diagnoses in 2019. The next population with the largest number of diagnoses were Asian, representing 8 (13.1%) of the new infectious syphilis diagnoses. There were 2 (3.3%) infectious syphilis diagnoses reported among people who were identified as Aboriginal Australians (Table 18).

6 Human Immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV)

In 2019, there were 15 newly diagnosed HIV cases with 14 in males and only 1 in female patient; the male to female ratio was 14:1 (Table 1).

HIV by gender and sex preference

In 2019, MSM accounted for the majority (85.7%) of new HIV diagnoses. In the 14 males with newly diagnosed HIV, 12 of them were reported as MSM, and the other 2 of the new HIV cases were diagnosed among heterosexual men. Compared with other HIV transmission male groups, there were 6 times more new HIV diagnoses among MSM than those heterosexual males (Table 22).

HIV by age

The highest age-specific rates for new HIV diagnoses were among those aged 25-29 years of age, followed by those aged 35-39 (3, 20%) and over 50 years of age (3, 20%). The number of new HIV diagnoses among males aged 25-29 years were 5 (35.7% of males with newly diagnosed HIV (Table 20).

HIV by ethnicity

In 2019, Caucasians were the most frequently diagnosed population, representing 60% of new HIV diagnoses. When compared to the next populations with the largest number of reported cases, there were 1.8 times as many new HIV diagnoses among Caucasians than among Asians. Meanwhile, there was no new HIV diagnose in 2019 at ASHC were reported among Aboriginal Australians (Table 21).

7 *Mycoplasma genitalium*

In 2019, there were 176 newly diagnosed cases of *Mycoplasma genitalium*, 144 in males, 31 in females and 1 in transgender or other gender identities; the male to female ratio was 4.6:1 (Table 24).

***Mycoplasma genitalium* by age**

The highest age-specific rates for *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses were among those aged 20-24 years of age in females and 25-29 years of age in males. The number of *mycoplasma genitalium* among males aged 25-29 years of age were 42 (29.2%); the number of *mycoplasma genitalium* among females aged 20-24 years of age were 16 (51.6%) (Table 25).

***Mycoplasma genitalium* by ethnicity**

Among the new *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses in 2019, there were 106 (73.6%) males diagnosed with *mycoplasma genitalium* were Caucasian, 16 (11.1%) were Asians, and 9 (6.3%) were Africans (Table 26).

***Mycoplasma genitalium* by sexual preference**

Over half of men diagnosed with *Mycoplasma genitalium* were reported as heterosexual men (86, 59.7% of males) and 54 (37.5%) of the male patients were reported as MSM (Table 27).

8 Genital warts

Genital warts at first presentation have decreased in women under 30 years and heterosexual men under 30 years since 2007 (Table 23), concomitant with the introduction of the national human papillomavirus vaccination program.

9 Rates of STIs among priority populations

Figures 9-13 show the rates of STIs and HIV among priority groups attending ASHC in 2019. The denominator used is episodes of care for men who have sex with men (MSM), people under 30 years of age, Aboriginal Australians, people born overseas and female sex workers (FSWs). Note absolute numbers vary between priority groups, with relatively few episodes of care for Aboriginal Australians and female sex workers annually, while youth and MSM make up the majority of attendances at ASHC.

Figures 14-18 compare the rates of each STI and HIV among priority groups compared to the average rate for all attendances at ASHC (dotted line).

Chlamydia and gonorrhoea remain the most common STIs in every priority group (Fig 9-13) and chlamydia is far more common than any other STI affecting youth (Figure 10). Those at highest risk of chlamydia are MSM, adolescents and young adults (under 30 years of age), FSW and those who were born overseas (Table 28, Figure 11).

Unlike the data from state-wide chlamydia notification, which showed more women than men were diagnosed with chlamydia, we detected more than twice as many chlamydial infections in men than women. This disparity between the genders is consistent with previous years and likely reflects a larger number of males screened for this infection.

Groups at highest risk of gonorrhoea are MSM and Aboriginal Australians (Table 29, Figure 9 and 11). There was a peak of gonorrhoea diagnoses among sex workers attending ASHC in 2008. The rate of gonorrhoea among female sex workers attending ASHC has remained lower than the clinic average except 2014 since 2010 (Table 29, Figure 15). Targeted and extra-genital STI screening among MSM may have contributed, in part, to the overall increase in the number of reported gonorrhoea cases in recent years.

Infectious syphilis has disproportionately affected MSM and Aboriginal Australians attending ASHC (Table 30, Figure 16). Absolute numbers of Aboriginal Australians and FSW attending the ASHC are low, hence MSM represent the major group seen at ASHC with infectious syphilis.

HIV diagnoses remain consistently above the ASHC average in MSM and those who were born overseas in 2019 (Table 31, Figure 17). Over the past 10 years, very small numbers of cases of HIV have been

recorded among patients reporting former or current sex work. Most of these cases were in males reporting sexual contact with men. These cases do not necessarily represent occupational exposure, and absolute risk of HIV among FSW attending ASHC appears to be very low.

Due to the small number of some STIs, these results should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 1 Summary statistics at ASHC, 2019

Diagnoses	Male	Female	Undefined	Total
Bacterial vaginosis (BV)	na	144	na	144
Balanitis	69	na	na	69
Chlamydia	726	286	4	1016
Genital herpes	52	28	0	80
Genital warts	189	24	0	213
Gonorrhoea	514	72	7	593
Hepatitis B	2	0	0	2
Hepatitis C	1	1	0	2
HIV	14	1	0	15
Syphilis (all stages)	66	6	2	74
Infectious syphilis	56	5	2	63
Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV)	1	0	0	1
Molluscum contagiosum	63	27	0	90
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> (MG)	171	38	0	209
Non STI illness	36	16	0	52
Non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU)	88	na	0	88
Non-specific urethritis (NSU)	4	na	0	4
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	na	39	na	39
Scabies	7	0	0	7
Trichomoniasis	na	9	na	9
Urethral irritation	31	na	na	31
Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis	na	87	na	87
Clinic attendances	11526	4139	65	15730
Episodes of care	8943	3380	52	12375
Individual clients	5519	2560	30	8109
New registrations	2368	1489	10	3867
Follow-ups	2583	759	13	3355

na: not applicable

Table 2 Demographic characteristics of new registrants for the first time at ASHC, 2019

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	n	%	n	%
New registrants	2368	61.2	1489	38.5
Age				
<20	248	10.5	339	22.8
20-24	827	34.9	625	42.0
25-29	507	21.4	248	16.7
30-34	288	12.2	108	7.3
35-39	189	8.0	53	3.6
40-44	91	3.8	37	2.5
45-49	82	3.5	33	2.2
50+	136	5.7	46	3.1
Median age (years)	26.0		22.8	
Age range (years)	15.2-89.7		13.9-93.8	
Race				
Aboriginal	22	1.0	16	1.1
Asian	377	17.0	198	13.3
Caucasian	1621	73.0	1056	70.9
Other	129	5.8	66	4.4
African	73	3.3	63	4.2
Country of Birth				
Oceania and Antarctic	1518	64.1	996	66.9
North-West Europe	248	10.5	163	10.9
Southern and Eastern Europe	40	1.7	24	1.6
North Africa and the Middle East	43	1.8	19	1.3
South-East Asia	99	4.2	55	3.7
North-East Asia	129	5.4	67	4.5
Southern and Central Asia	106	4.5	30	2.0
American	91	3.8	68	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	2.6	50	3.4
Unknown	32	1.4	17	1.1

Table 3 Characteristics of clinic presentation of new registrants seen for the first time at ASHC, 2019

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	n	%	n	%
No previous HIV test	454	19.2	289	19.4
Reason for visit				
Asymptomatic	1088	45.9	628	42.2
Symptomatic	730	30.8	580	39.0
Other	500	21.1	256	17.2
Partners in last 3 months				
0	23	1.0	7	0.5
1	111	4.7	81	5.4
2	77	3.3	61	4.1
3	71	3.0	31	2.1
4	51	2.2	32	2.1
5 or more	79	3.3	32	2.1
Injecting drug use				
Past history – ever used IDU	55	2.3	27	1.8
Current use	21	0.9	8	0.5
Male-to-male sex*	626	26.4		

*: denominator is new male registrant

Table 4 Number of chlamydia diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	446	244	690
2011	513	313	826
2012	514	299	813
2013	545	309	854
2014	553	298	851
2015	583	301	884
2016	484	268	752
2017	733	272	1005
2018	658	296	954
2019	726	286	1012

Table 5 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by symptomatology at ASHC, 2019

<i>Symptomatology</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Symptomatic*	111	15.3	54	18.9	165	16.3
Asymptomatic	400	55.1	164	57.3	564	55.7
Unknown	215	29.6	68	23.8	283	28.0
Total	726	100	286	100	1012	100

*: Cases are classified as “symptomatic” if genital discharge and/or dysuria are reported in male; and genital discharge and /or dysuria and/or pelvic pain are reported in female

Table 6 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by specimen site at ASHC, 2019

<i>Specimen site *</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Cervix	0	0.0	105	31.2	105	9.2
Rectum	310	38.7	65	19.3	375	32.9
Throat/Pharynx	45	5.6	7	2.1	52	4.6
Urethra	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Urine	445	55.5	1	0.3	446	39.2
Vagina	0	0.0	159	47.2	159	14.0
Unknown	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	802	100	337	100	1139	100

*: Patients may have infections at multiple sites; hence the total number of infections might be more than the total number of diagnoses.

Table 7 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019

<i>Age groups (yrs)</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<20	32	4.4	64	22.4	96	9.5
20-24	235	32.4	147	51.4	382	37.7
25-29	177	24.4	33	11.5	210	20.8
30-34	104	14.3	17	5.9	121	12.0
35-39	58	8.0	9	3.1	67	6.6
40-44	29	4.0	6	2.1	35	3.5
45-49	24	3.3	4	1.4	28	2.8
50+	67	9.2	6	2.1	73	7.2
Total	726	100	286	100	1012	100

Table 8 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal	5	0.7	3	1.0	8	0.8
Asian	118	16.3	35	12.2	153	15.1
Caucasian	519	71.5	209	73.1	728	71.9
Other	46	6.3	9	3.1	55	5.4
African	21	2.9	22	7.7	43	4.2
Unknown	17	2.3	8	2.8	25	2.5
Total	726	100	286	100	1012	100

Table 9 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019

<i>Gender and sexual preference</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	391	53.9			391	38.6
Heterosexual Men	305	42.0			305	30.1
Female			266	93.0	266	26.3
Unknown	30	4.1	20	7.0	50	4.9
Total	726	100	286	100	1012	100

Table 10 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
2010	94		11		105	
2011	121		16		137	
2012	161		21		182	
2013	174		47		221	
2014	238		31		269	
2015	252		35		287	
2016	256		73		329	
2017	343		73		416	
2009	282		39		321	
2019	514		72		586	

Table 11 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by symptomatology at ASHC, 2019

<i>Symptomatology</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Symptomatic*	104	20.2	18	25.0	122	20.8
Asymptomatic	237	46.1	25	34.7	262	44.7
Unknown	173	33.7	29	40.3	202	34.5
Total	514	100	72	100	586	100

*: Cases are classified as “symptomatic” only if genital discharge and/or dysuria are reported

Table 12 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by specimen site at ASHC, 2019

<i>Specimen site *</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Cervix	0	0.0	37	40.7	37	4.1
Eye	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2
Penis	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rectum	290	35.4	21	23.1	311	34.1
Throat/Pharynx	244	29.8	7	7.7	251	27.6
Urethra	143	17.4	0	0.0	143	15.7
Urine	140	17.1	0	0.0	140	15.4
Vagina	0	0.0	25	27.5	25	2.7
Unknown	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	0.1
Total	820	100	91	100	911	100

*: Patients may have infections at multiple sites; hence the total number of infections might be more than the total number of diagnoses.

Table 13 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019

<i>Age groups (yrs)</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<20	10	1.9	16	22.2	26	4.4
20-24	89	17.3	19	26.4	108	18.4
25-29	130	25.3	14	19.4	144	24.6
30-34	81	15.8	9	12.5	90	15.4
35-39	73	14.2	7	9.7	80	13.7
40-44	40	7.8	2	2.8	42	7.2
45-49	38	7.4	5	6.9	43	7.3
50+	53	10.3	0	0.0	53	9.0
Total	514	100	72	100	586	100

Table 14 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal	6	1.2	4	5.6	10	1.7
Asian	79	15.4	4	5.6	83	14.2
Caucasian	378	73.5	54	75.0	432	73.7
Other	34	6.6	2	2.8	36	6.1
African	9	1.8	4	5.6	13	2.2
Unknown	8	1.6	4	5.6	12	2.0
Total	514	100	72	100	586	100

Table 15 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019

<i>Gender and sexual preference</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	423	82.3			423	72.2
Heterosexual Men	64	12.5			64	10.9
Female			68	94.4	68	11.6
Unknown	27	5.3	4	5.6	31	5.3
Total	514	100	72	100	586	100

Table 16 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
2010	16		6		22	
2011	17		1		18	
2012	23		2		25	
2013	33		2		35	
2014	25		1		26	
2015	42		5		47	
2016	63		4		67	
2017	67		4		71	
2018	72		1		73	
2019	56		5		61	

Table 17 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019

<i>Age groups (yrs)</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
<20	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	1.6
20-24	7	12.5	0	0.0	7	11.5
25-29	14	25.0	3	60.0	17	27.9
30-34	10	17.9	0	0.0	10	16.4
35-39	8	14.3	0	0.0	8	13.1
40-44	2	3.6	1	20.0	3	4.9
45-49	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	3.3
50+	13	23.2	0	0.0	13	21.3
Total	56	100	5	100	61	100

Table 18 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	3.3
Asian	6	10.7	2	40.0	8	13.1
Caucasian	39	69.6	1	20.0	40	65.6
Other	5	8.9	0	0.0	5	8.2
Unknown	3	5.4	2	40.0	5	8.2
Total	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.6

Table 19 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019

Gender and sexual preference	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	47	83.9			47	77.0
Heterosexual Men	6	10.7			6	9.8
Female			3	60.0	3	4.9
Unknown	3	5.4	2	40.0	5	8.2
Total	56	100	5	100	61	100

Table 20 Number of HIV diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019

Age groups (yrs)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	1	7.1	0	7.1	1	6.7
25-29	5	35.7	0	35.7	5	33.3
30-34	2	14.3	0	14.3	2	13.3
35-39	3	21.4	0	21.4	3	20.0
40-44	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	6.7
45-49	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
50+	3	21.4	0	21.4	3	20.0
Total	14	100.0	1	100	15	100

Table 21 Number of HIV diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019

Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	5	35.7	0	0.0	5	33.3
Caucasian	8	57.1	1	100.0	9	60.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
African	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	6.7
Total	14	100	1	100	15	100

Table 22 Number of HIV diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019

<i>Gender and sexual preference</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	12	85.7		0	12	80.0
Heterosexual Men	2	14.3		0	2	13.3
Female		0.0	1	100	1	6.7
Unknown	14	100	1	100	15	100
Total	14	85.7		0	12	80.0

Table 23 Number of diagnoses of genital gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, NSU, Bacterial vaginosis, Herpes and Warts by gender at ASHC, 2010-2019

Year	All episodes			New patient 1st presentation		
	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Chlamydia	NSU	Herpes	Warts
Male						
2010	94	16	446	83	56	242
2011	121	17	513	111	55	228
2012	161	23	514	109	60	209
2013	174	33	545	136	39	177
2014	238	25	553	130	49	175
2015	252	42	583	125	59	173
2016	256	63	484	119	49	188
2017	343	67	733	79	27	176
2018	282	72	658	5	24	80
2019	514	56	726	4	46	120
	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Chlamydia	Bacterial vaginosis	Herpes	Warts
Female						
2010	11	6	244	343	57	78
2011	16	1	313	273	67	80
2012	21	2	299	250	54	77
2013	47	2	309	271	53	62
2014	31	1	298	289	45	64
2015	35	5	301	301	47	53
2016	73	4	268	261	43	53
2017	73	4	272	177	19	41
2018	39	1	296	112	18	20
2019	72	5	286	144	22	20

Table 24 Number of *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses at ASHC, 2010-2019

Year	Male		Female		Total	
2010	13		3		16	
2011	34		4		38	
2012	66		12		78	
2013	58		5		63	
2014	62		7		69	
2015	82		5		87	
2016	95		17		112	
2017	122		3		125	
2018	171		38		209	
2019	144		31		175	

Table 25 Number of *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses by age groups at ASHC, 2019

Age groups (yrs)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<20	7	4.9	7	22.6	14	8.0
20-24	36	25.0	16	51.6	52	29.7
25-29	42	29.2	4	12.9	46	26.3
30-34	28	19.4	2	6.5	30	17.1
35-39	11	7.6	1	3.2	12	6.9
40-44	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.1
45-49	9	6.3	0	0.0	9	5.1
50+	9	6.3	1	3.2	10	5.7
Total	144	100.0	31	100.0	175	100.0

Table 26 Number of *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses by ethnicity at ASHC, 2019

Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Aboriginal	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	1.1
Asian	16	11.1	7	22.6	23	13.1
Caucasian	106	73.6	17	54.8	123	70.3
African	9	6.3	1	3.2	10	5.7
Other	9	6.3	3	9.7	12	6.9
Unknown	4	2.8	1	3.2	5	2.9
Total	144	100	31	100	175	100

Table 27 Number of *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses by gender and sexual preference at ASHC, 2019

Gender and sexual preference	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	54	37.5			54	30.9
Heterosexual Men	86	59.7			86	49.1
Female			29	93.5	29	16.6
Unknown	4	2.8	2	6.5	6	3.4
Total	144	100	31	100	175	100

*: denominator is new male registrants

Table 28 Proportion of chlamydia diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i><30 yrs</i>	<i>FSWs</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Aboriginal Australian</i>	<i>all attenders</i>
2010	8.3%	12.5%	2.9%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%
2011	10.7%	14.7%	5.5%	9.1%	15.5%	11.1%
2012	12.0%	14.3%	5.5%	9.8%	12.0%	10.8%
2013	12.6%	14.8%	9.5%	10.7%	11.0%	11.5%
2014	12.4%	12.4%	3.3%	11.1%	10.6%	10.4%
2015	11.7%	12.7%	12.0%	10.6%	7.9%	10.4%
2016	7.7%	10.2%	5.7%	6.0%	7.3%	8.6%
2017	17.6%	13.5%	7.9%	12.8%	10.7%	11.4%
2018	17.5%	13.7%	9.9%	12.1%	26.1%	11.9%
2019	18.1%	14.1%	13.7%	13.5%	9.8%	12.5%

Table 29 Proportion of gonorrhoea diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i><30 yrs</i>	<i>FSWs</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Aboriginal Australian</i>	<i>all attenders</i>
2010	5.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	4.0%	1.5%
2011	7.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	11.7%	1.8%
2012	10.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%	4.3%	2.4%
2013	8.7%	2.8%	1.2%	2.5%	3.7%	3.0%
2014	13.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.2%	4.8%	3.3%
2015	11.9%	2.8%	0.9%	3.3%	5.9%	3.4%
2016	8.8%	3.6%	3.4%	2.6%	6.3%	3.7%
2017	14.1%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	17.9%	4.7%
2018	11.3%	3.4%	5.0%	3.5%	8.7%	4.0%
2019	19.6%	5.8%	5.3%	7.2%	12.2%	7.3%

Table 30 Proportion of syphilis diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i><30 yrs</i>	<i>FSWs</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Aboriginal Australian</i>	<i>all attenders</i>
2010	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
2011	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%
2012	1.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
2013	1.8%	0.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%
2014	1.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%
2015	2.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
2016	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%
2017	2.5%	0.4%	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
2018	3.0%	0.6%	2.8%	1.0%	2.9%	0.9%
2019	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.8%

Table 31 Proportion of HIV diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i><30 yrs</i>	<i>FSWs</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Aboriginal Australian</i>	<i>all attenders</i>
2010	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%
2011	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
2012	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
2013	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%
2014	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
2015	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%
2016	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	0.3%
2017	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
2018	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.2%
2019	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%

Table 32 Proportion of *Mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses among risk groups and compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2010-2019

<i>Year</i>	<i>MSM</i>	<i><30 yrs</i>	<i>FSWs</i>	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Aboriginal Australian</i>	<i>all attenders</i>
2010	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
2011	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%
2012	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%
2013	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2014	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%
2015	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
2016	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%
2017	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	3.6%	1.4%
2018	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	1.4%	2.6%
2019	2.5%	2.3%	4.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%

Table 33 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in MSM, 2010-2019

Year	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			HIV			Mycoplasma genitalium		
	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%
2010	92	690	13.3%	58	105	55.2%	10	22	45.5%	7	11	63.6%	3	16	18.8%
2011	135	826	16.3%	93	137	67.9%	10	18	55.6%	15	22	68.2%	5	38	13.2%
2012	154	813	18.9%	136	182	74.7%	17	25	68.0%	13	20	65.0%	10	78	12.8%
2013	176	854	20.6%	121	221	54.8%	25	35	71.4%	17	23	73.9%	12	63	19.0%
2014	196	851	23.0%	209	269	77.7%	17	26	65.4%	14	20	70.0%	14	69	20.3%
2015	209	884	23.6%	212	287	73.9%	37	47	78.7%	17	23	73.9%	29	87	33.3%
2016	158	752	21.0%	181	329	55.0%	49	66	74.2%	19	28	67.9%	21	112	18.8%
2017	339	1005	33.7%	271	416	65.1%	49	71	69.0%	13	20	65.0%	35	125	28.0%
2018	355	954	37.2%	228	321	71.0%	61	73	83.6%	8	15	53.3%	50	209	23.9%
2019	391	1016	38.5%	423	593	71.3%	47	63	74.6%	12	15	80.0%	54	176	30.7%

Table 34 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnosed in patients (<30 years), 2010-2019

Year	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			HIV			Mycoplasma genitalium		
	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%
2010	514	690	74.5%	59	105	56.2%	7	22	31.8%	2	11	18.2%	8	16	50.0%
2011	646	826	78.2%	78	137	56.9%	6	18	33.3%	8	22	36.4%	20	38	52.6%
2012	634	813	78.0%	112	182	61.5%	5	25	20.0%	11	20	55.0%	51	78	65.4%
2013	667	854	78.1%	127	221	57.5%	14	35	40.0%	10	23	43.5%	42	63	66.7%
2014	625	851	73.4%	158	269	58.7%	3	26	11.5%	7	20	35.0%	45	69	65.2%
2015	650	884	73.5%	145	287	50.5%	20	47	42.6%	8	23	34.8%	42	87	48.3%
2016	534	752	71.0%	187	329	56.8%	28	66	42.4%	15	28	53.6%	78	112	69.6%
2017	707	1005	70.3%	226	416	54.3%	20	71	28.2%	9	20	45.0%	56	125	44.8%
2018	647	954	67.8%	162	321	50.5%	30	73	41.1%	3	15	20.0%	127	209	60.8%
2019	690	1016	67.9%	283	593	47.7%	26	63	41.3%	6	15	40.0%	113	176	64.2%

Table 35 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in FSWs, 2010-2019

Year	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			HIV			Mycoplasma genitalium		
	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%
2010	3	690	0.4%	1	105	1.0%	0	22	0.0%	0	11	0.0%	0	16	0.0%
2011	6	826	0.7%	0	137	0.0%	0	18	0.0%	0	22	0.0%	0	38	0.0%
2012	6	813	0.7%	3	182	1.6%	1	25	4.0%	0	20	0.0%	1	78	1.3%
2013	8	854	0.9%	1	221	0.5%	1	35	2.9%	0	23	0.0%	0	63	0.0%
2014	3	851	0.4%	4	269	1.5%	1	26	3.8%	0	20	0.0%	0	69	0.0%
2015	13	884	1.5%	1	287	0.3%	1	47	2.1%	0	23	0.0%	1	87	1.1%
2016	5	752	0.7%	3	329	0.9%	0	66	0.0%	0	28	0.0%	0	112	0.0%
2017	9	1005	0.9%	5	416	1.2%	2	71	2.8%	0	20	0.0%	0	125	0.0%
2018	14	954	1.5%	7	321	2.2%	4	73	5.5%	0	15	0.0%	4	209	1.9%
2019	18	1016	1.8%	7	593	1.2%	0	63	0.0%	0	15	0.0%	6	176	3.4%

Table 36 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in patients born overseas, 2010-2019

Year	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			HIV			Mycoplasma genitalium		
	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%
2010	126	690	18.3%	16	105	15.2%	8	22	36.4%	3	11	27.3%	4	16	25.0%
2011	149	826	18.0%	25	137	18.2%	10	18	55.6%	9	22	40.9%	19	38	50.0%
2012	168	813	20.7%	29	182	15.9%	7	25	28.0%	8	20	40.0%	25	78	32.1%
2013	201	854	23.5%	46	221	20.8%	13	35	37.1%	11	23	47.8%	18	63	28.6%
2014	228	851	26.8%	65	269	24.2%	11	26	42.3%	6	20	30.0%	23	69	33.3%
2015	226	884	25.6%	70	287	24.4%	13	47	27.7%	9	23	39.1%	19	87	21.8%
2016	123	752	16.4%	54	329	16.4%	11	66	16.7%	3	28	10.7%	14	112	12.5%
2017	255	1005	25.4%	82	416	19.7%	16	71	22.5%	10	20	50.0%	19	125	15.2%
2018	244	954	25.6%	70	321	21.8%	20	73	27.4%	5	15	33.3%	48	209	23.0%
2019	313	1016	30.8%	166	593	28.0%	19	63	30.2%	8	15	53.3%	54	176	30.7%

Table 37 Proportion of major STIs and HIV diagnoses in Aboriginal Australians, 2010-2019

Year	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			HIV			Mycoplasma genitalium		
	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%	n	Total	%
2010	15	690	2.2%	4	105	3.8%	0	22	0.0%	1	11	9.1%	0	16	0.0%
2011	16	826	1.9%	12	137	8.8%	1	18	5.6%	0	22	0.0%	2	38	5.3%
2012	11	813	1.4%	4	182	2.2%	0	25	0.0%	0	20	0.0%	0	78	0.0%
2013	9	854	1.1%	3	221	1.4%	1	35	2.9%	1	23	4.3%	0	63	0.0%
2014	11	851	1.3%	5	269	1.9%	1	26	3.8%	0	20	0.0%	0	69	0.0%
2015	8	884	0.9%	6	287	2.1%	0	47	0.0%	1	23	4.3%	1	87	1.1%
2016	7	752	0.9%	6	329	1.8%	1	66	1.5%	4	28	14.3%	2	112	1.8%
2017	9	1005	0.9%	15	416	3.6%	0	71	0.0%	0	20	0.0%	3	125	2.4%
2018	18	954	1.9%	6	321	1.9%	2	73	2.7%	1	15	6.7%	1	209	0.5%
2019	8	1016	0.8%	10	593	1.7%	2	63	3.2%	0	15	0.0%	2	176	1.1%

Figure 1 Number of clients by attendance categories, 2010-2019

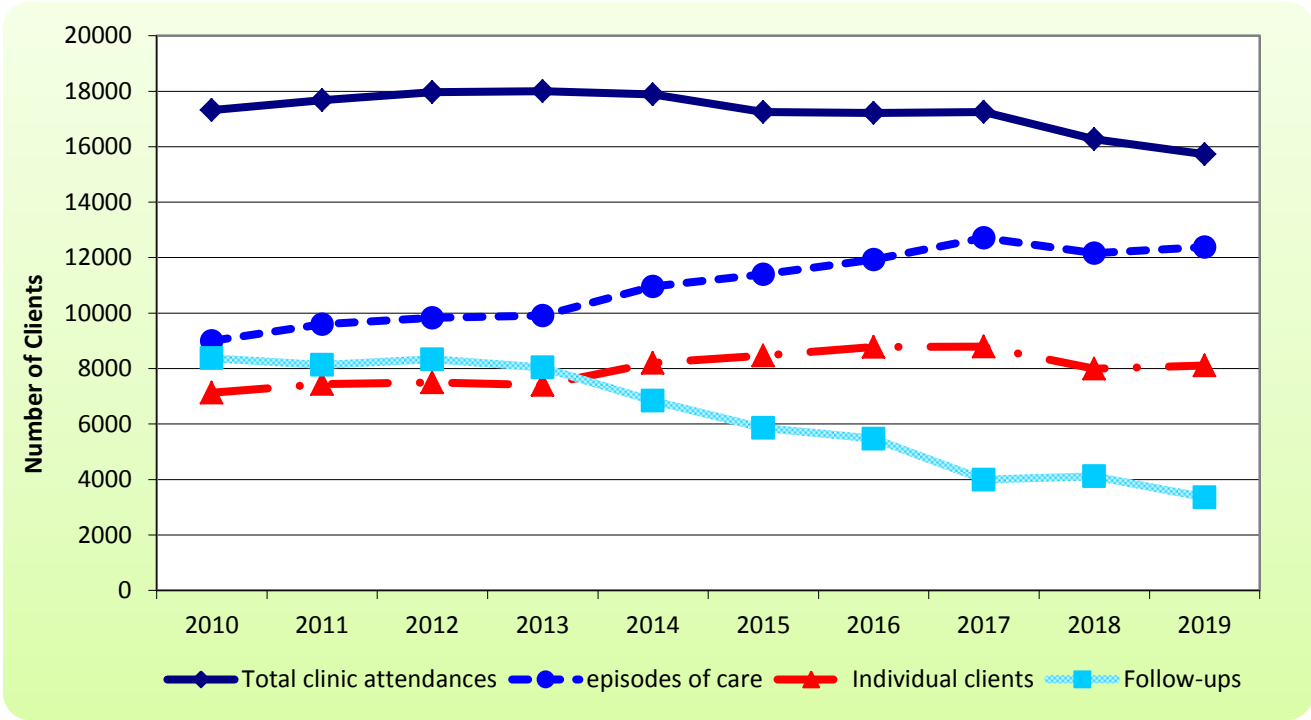


Figure 2 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019

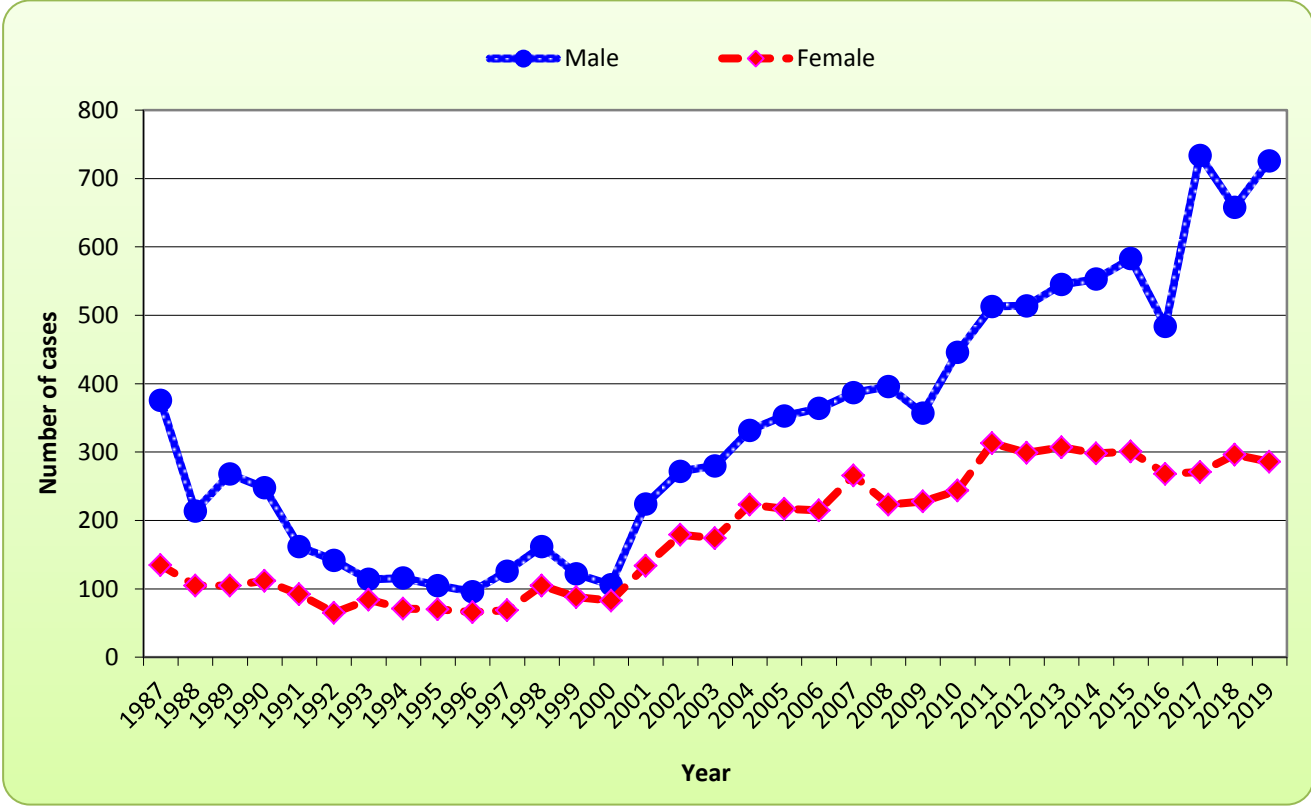


Figure 3 Number of chlamydia diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019

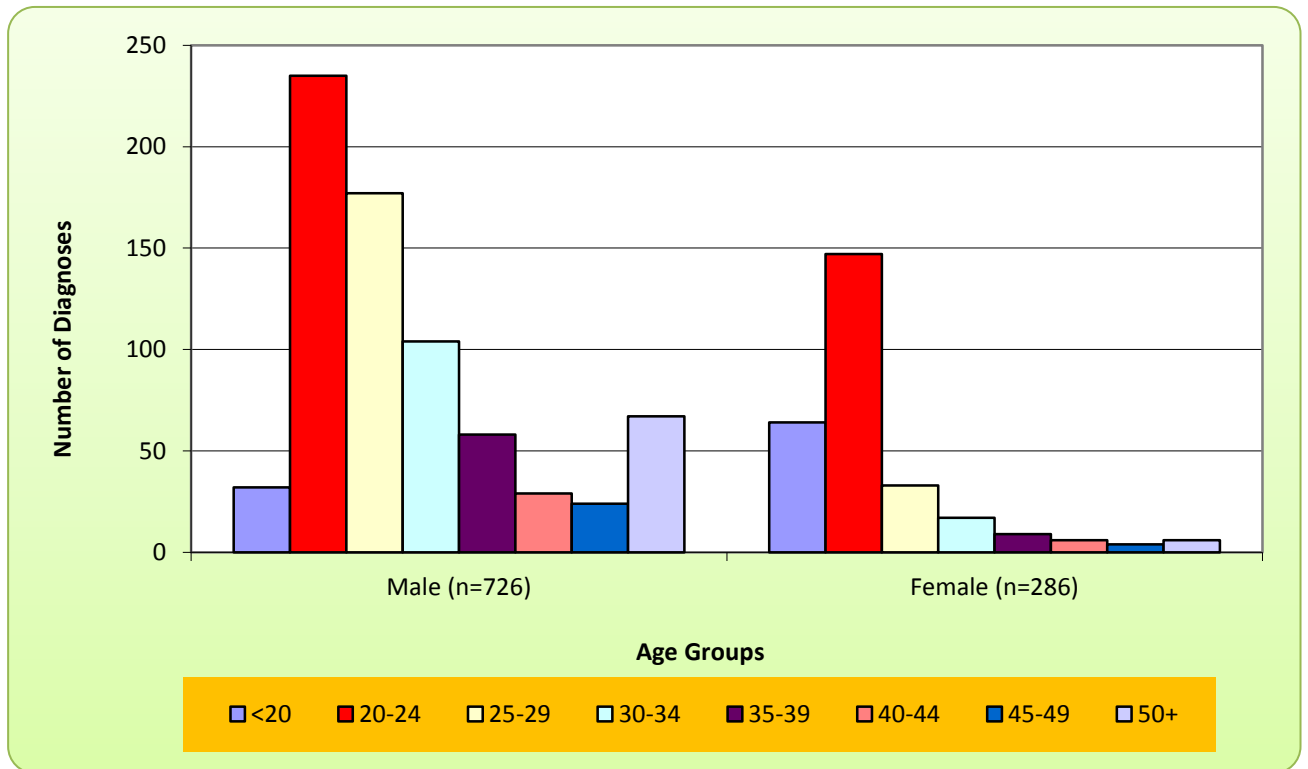


Figure 4 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019

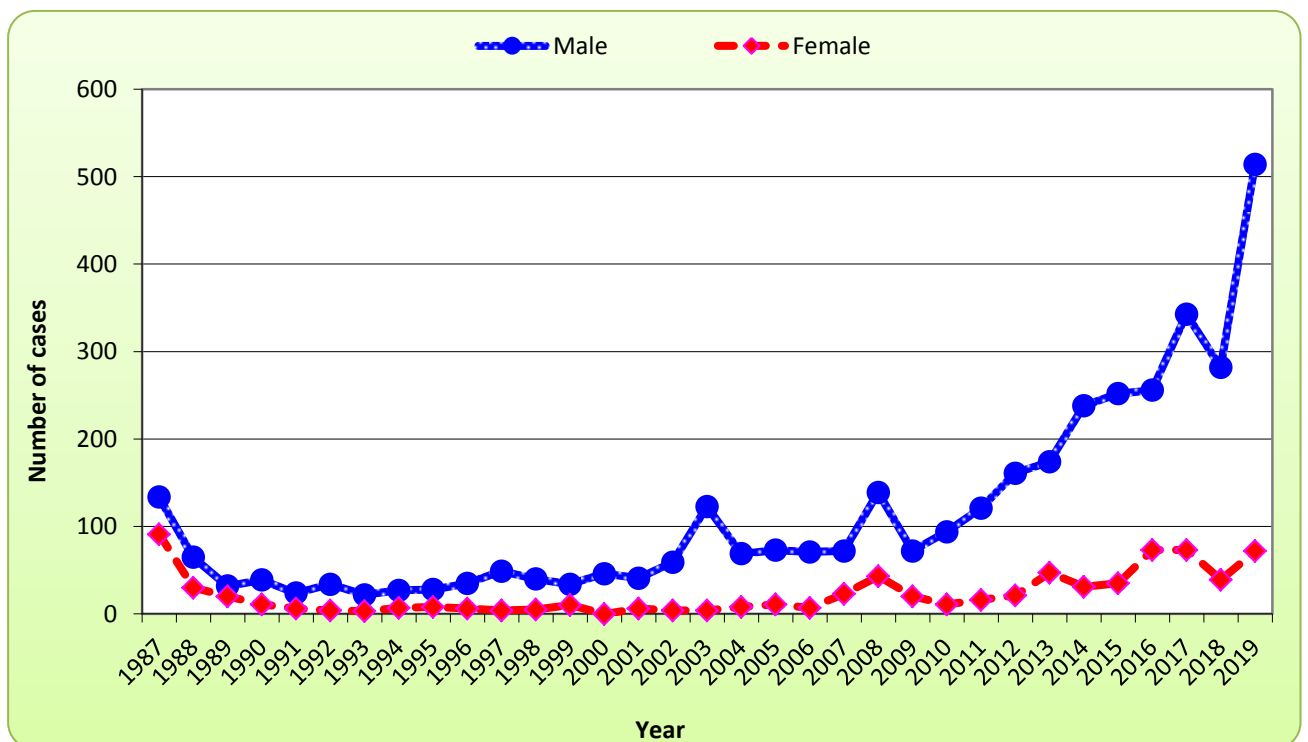


Figure 5 Number of gonorrhoea diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019

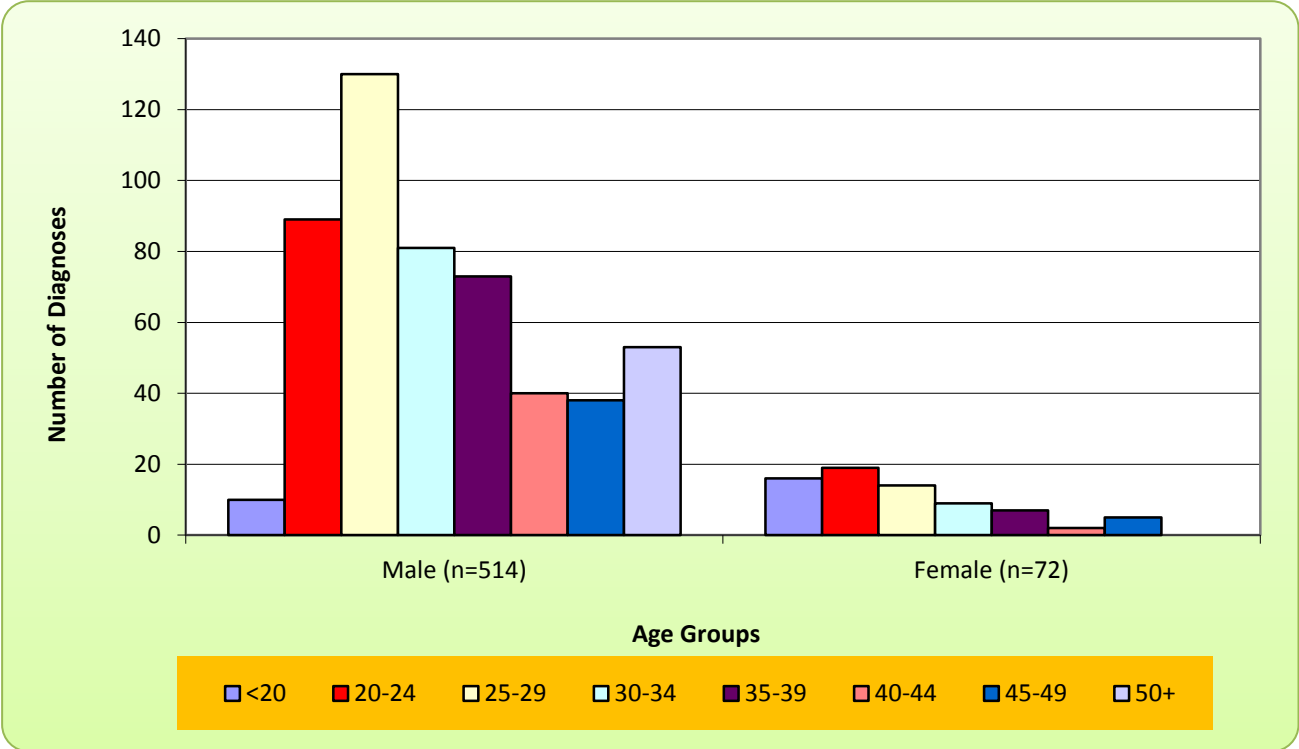


Figure 6 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019

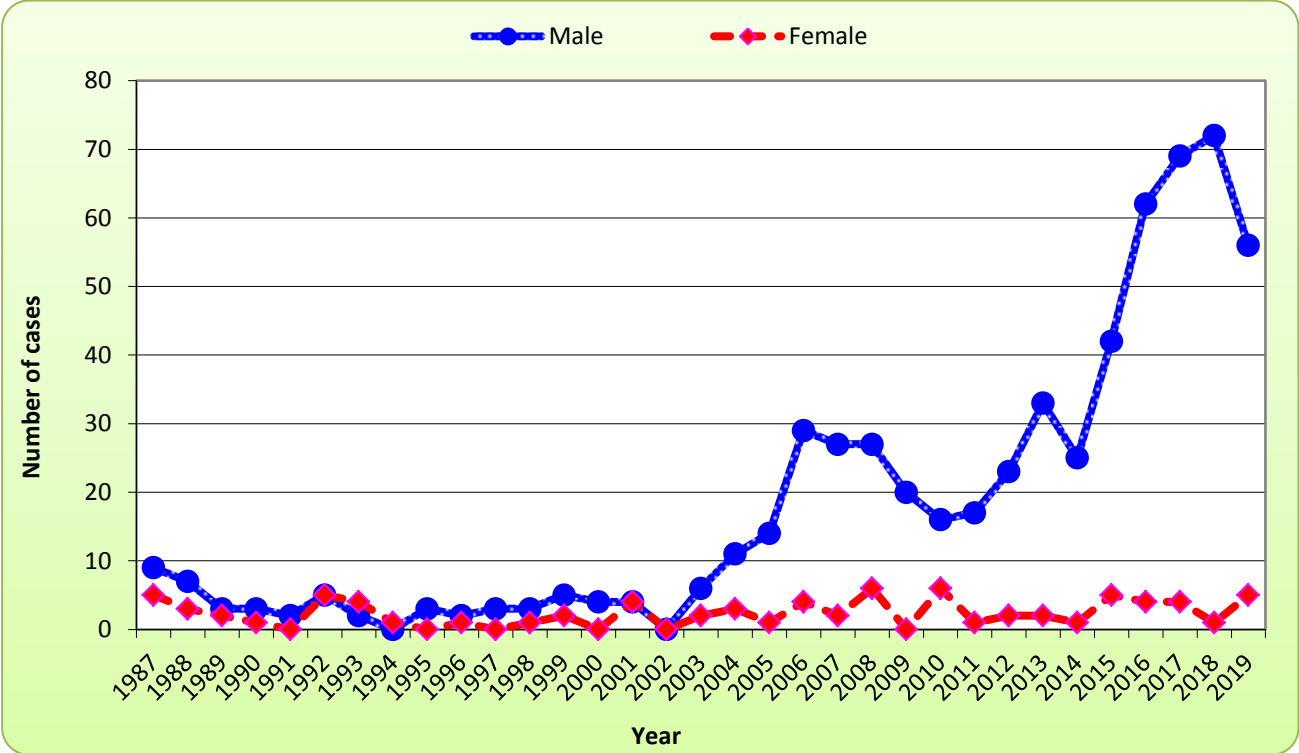


Figure 7 Number of infectious syphilis diagnoses by gender and age groups at ASHC, 2019

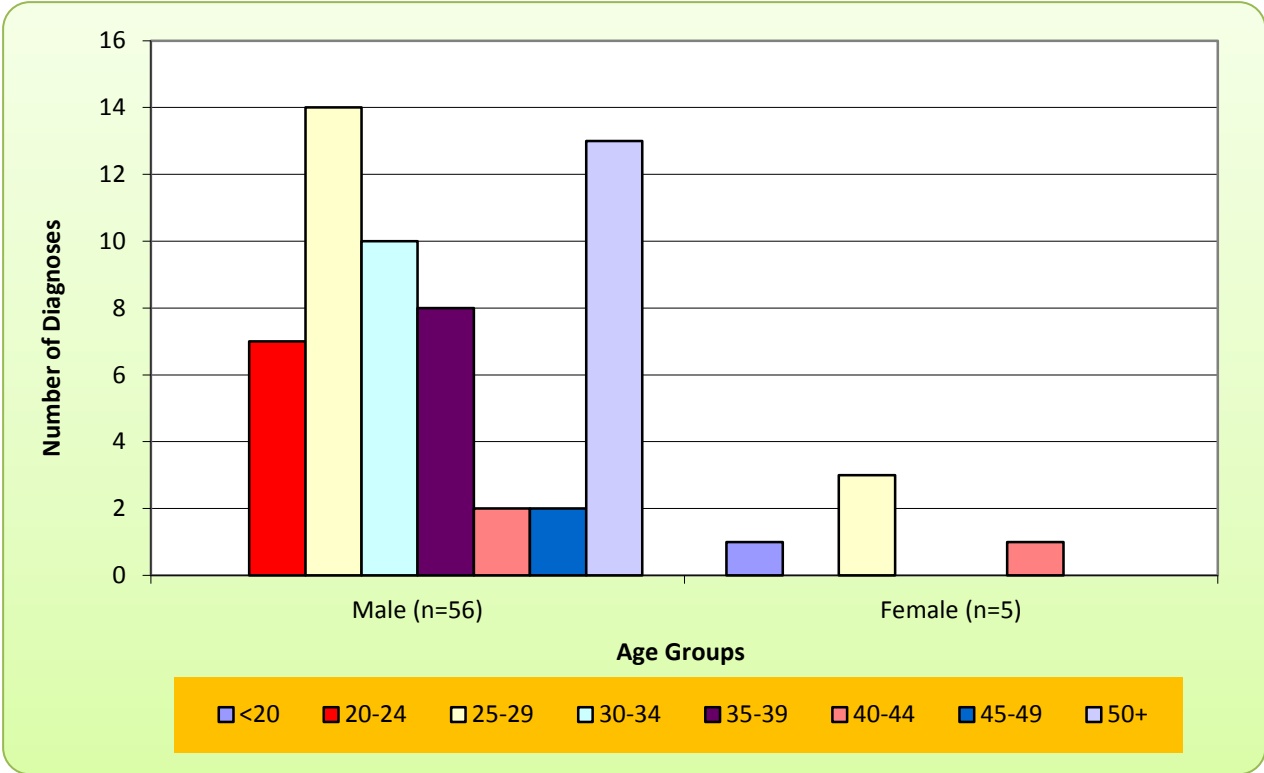


Figure 8 Number of HIV diagnoses by gender at ASHC, 1987-2019

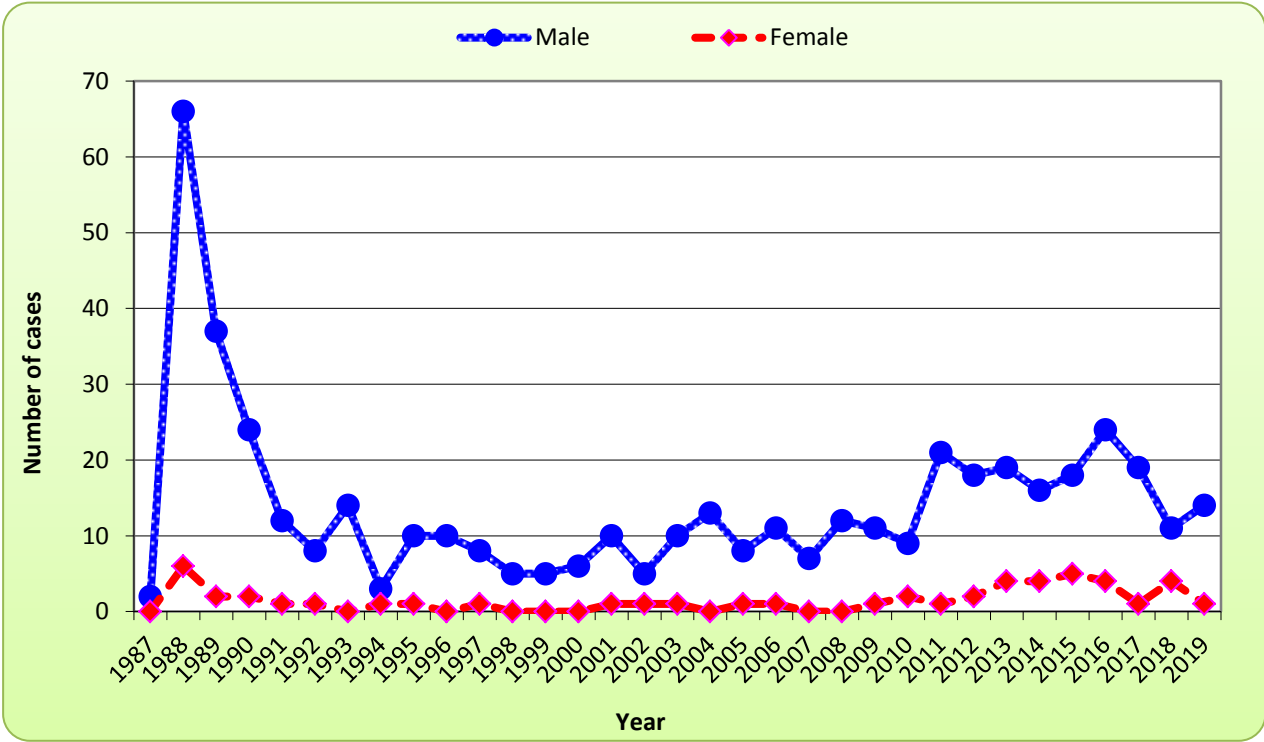
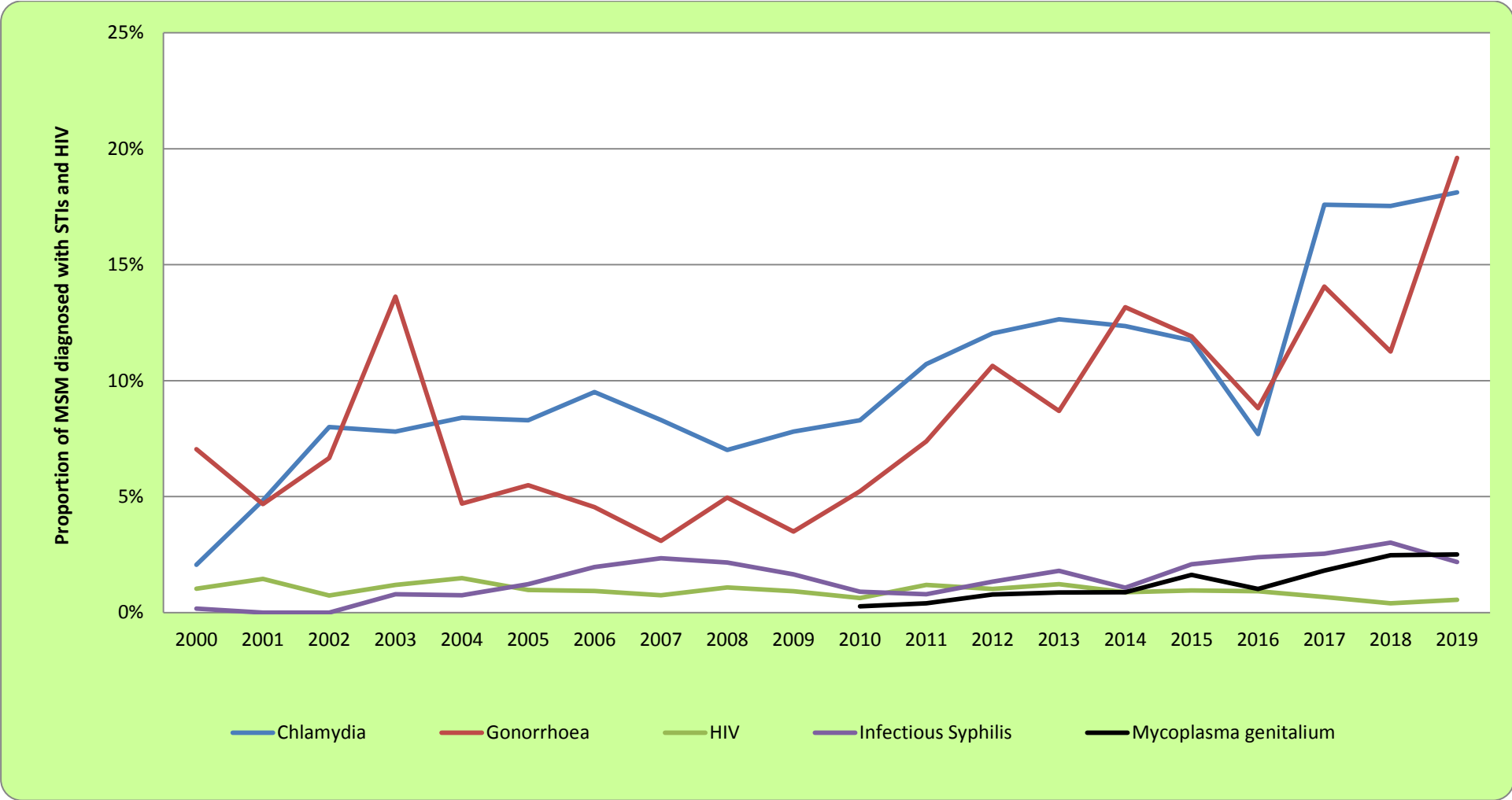
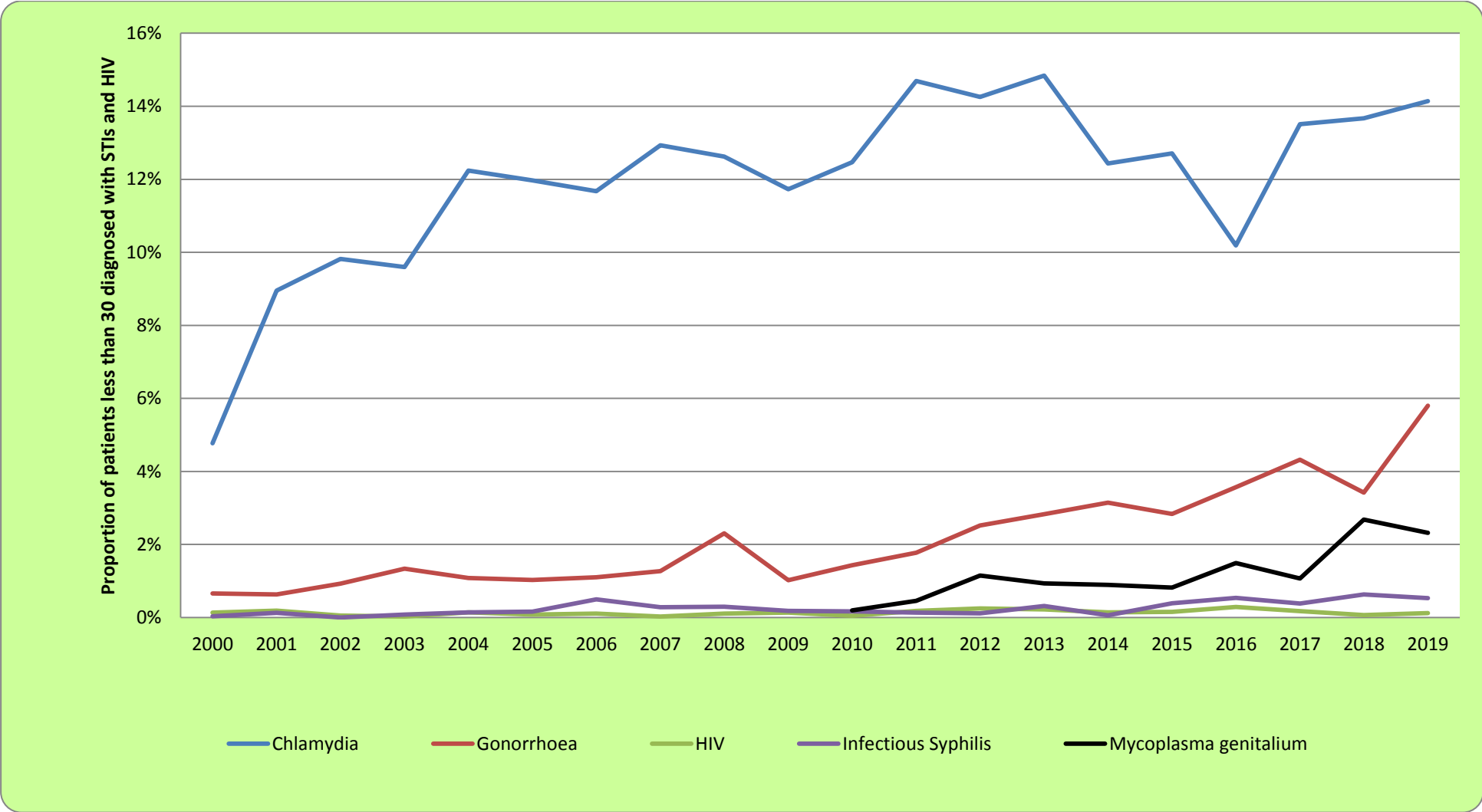


Figure 9 Proportion of STIs and HIV among MSM by episode of care, 2000-2019



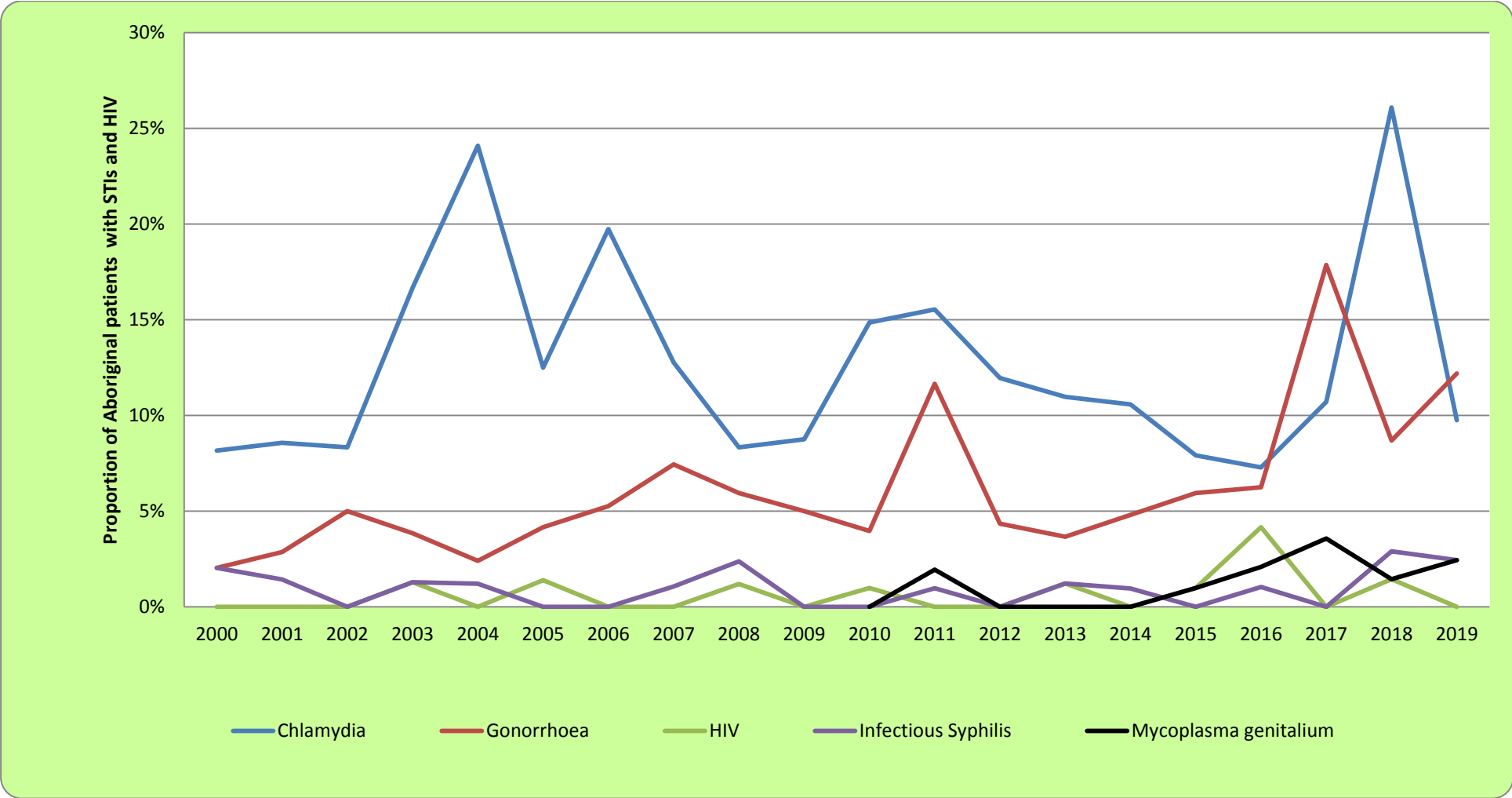
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 10 Proportion of STIs and HIV among patients aged less than 30 years by episode of care, 2000-2019



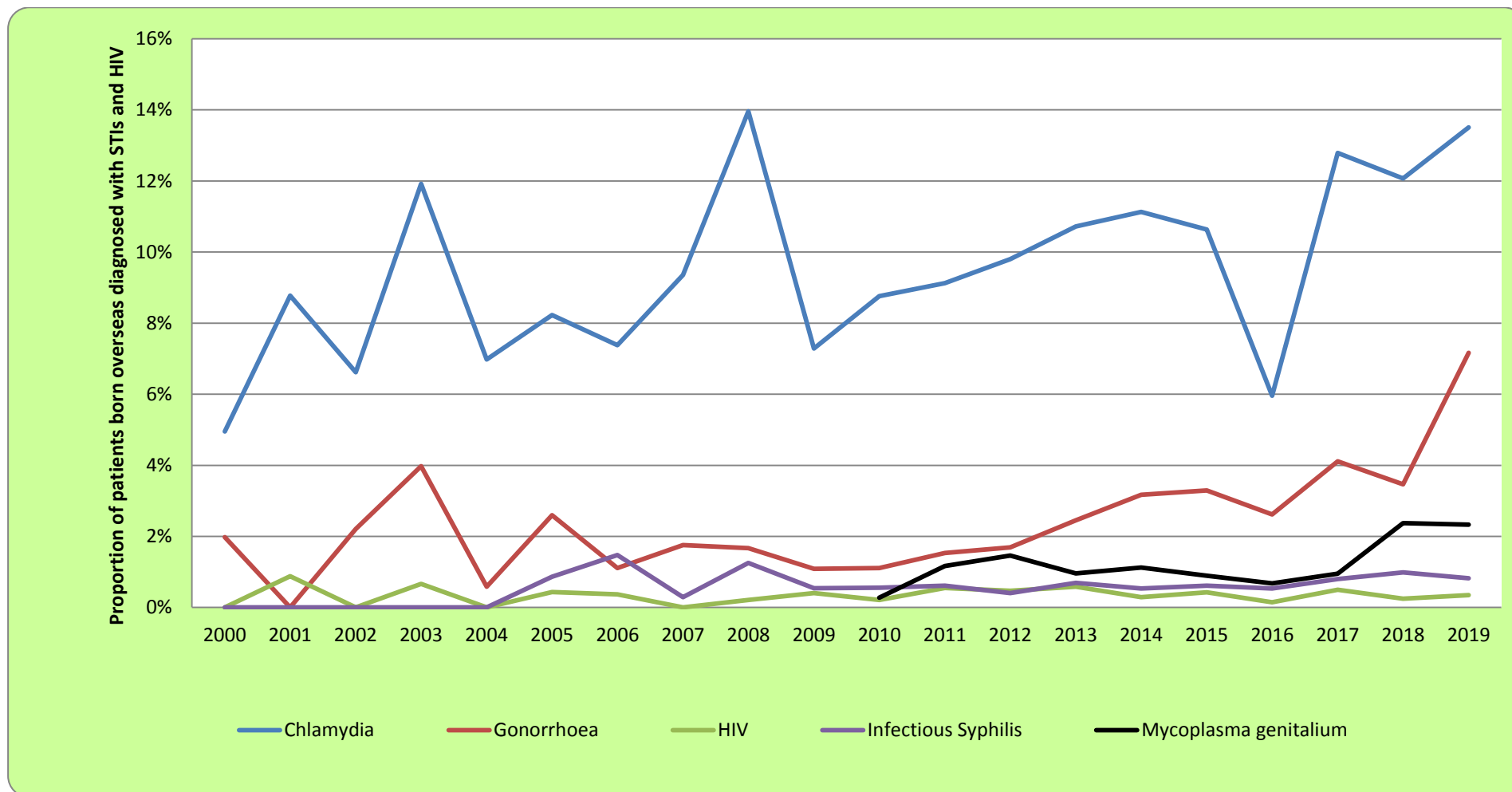
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 11 Proportion of STIs and HIV among Aboriginal patients by episode of care, 2000-2019



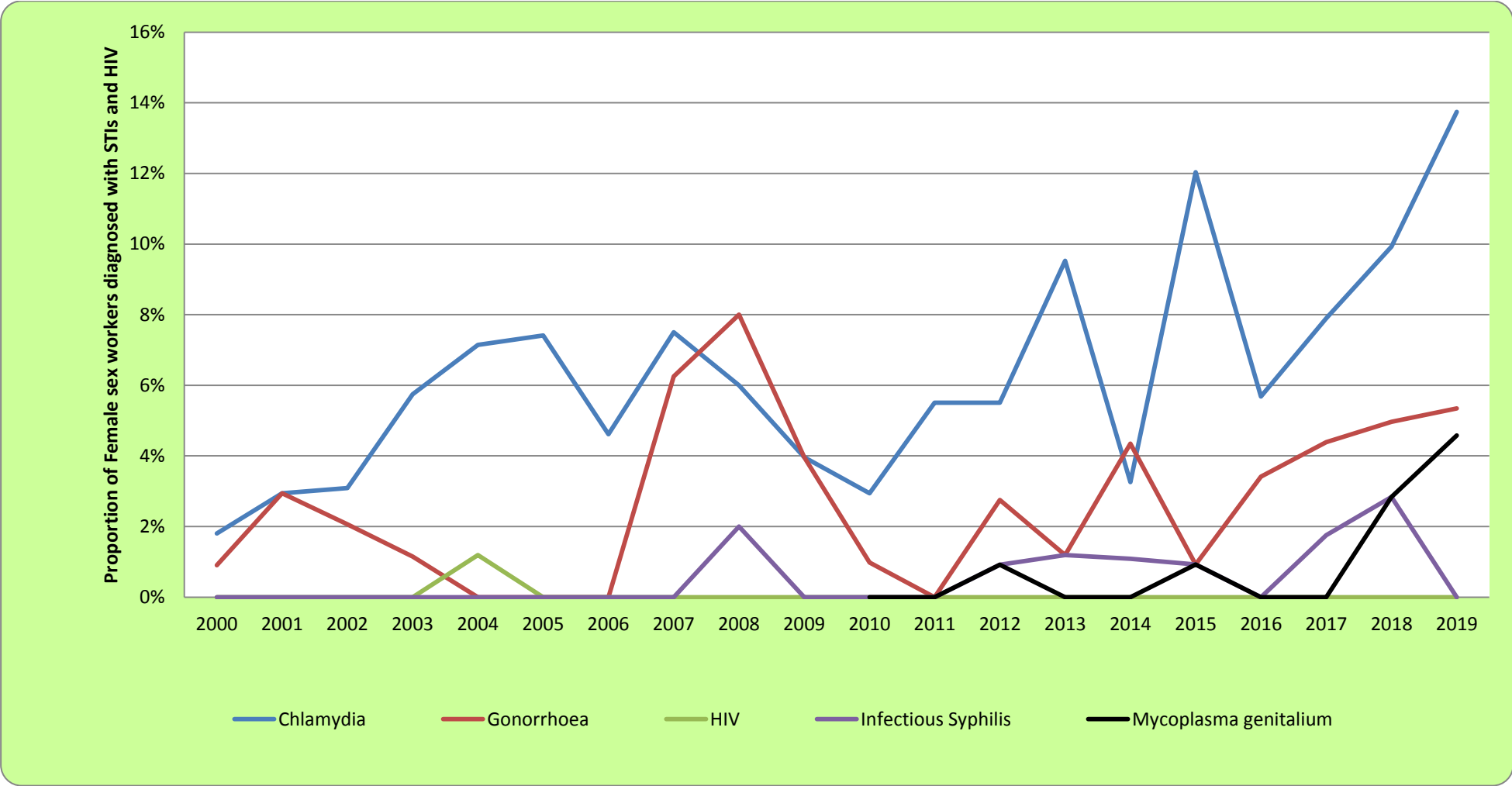
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 12 Proportion of STIs and HIV among patients who were born overseas by episode of care, 2000-2019



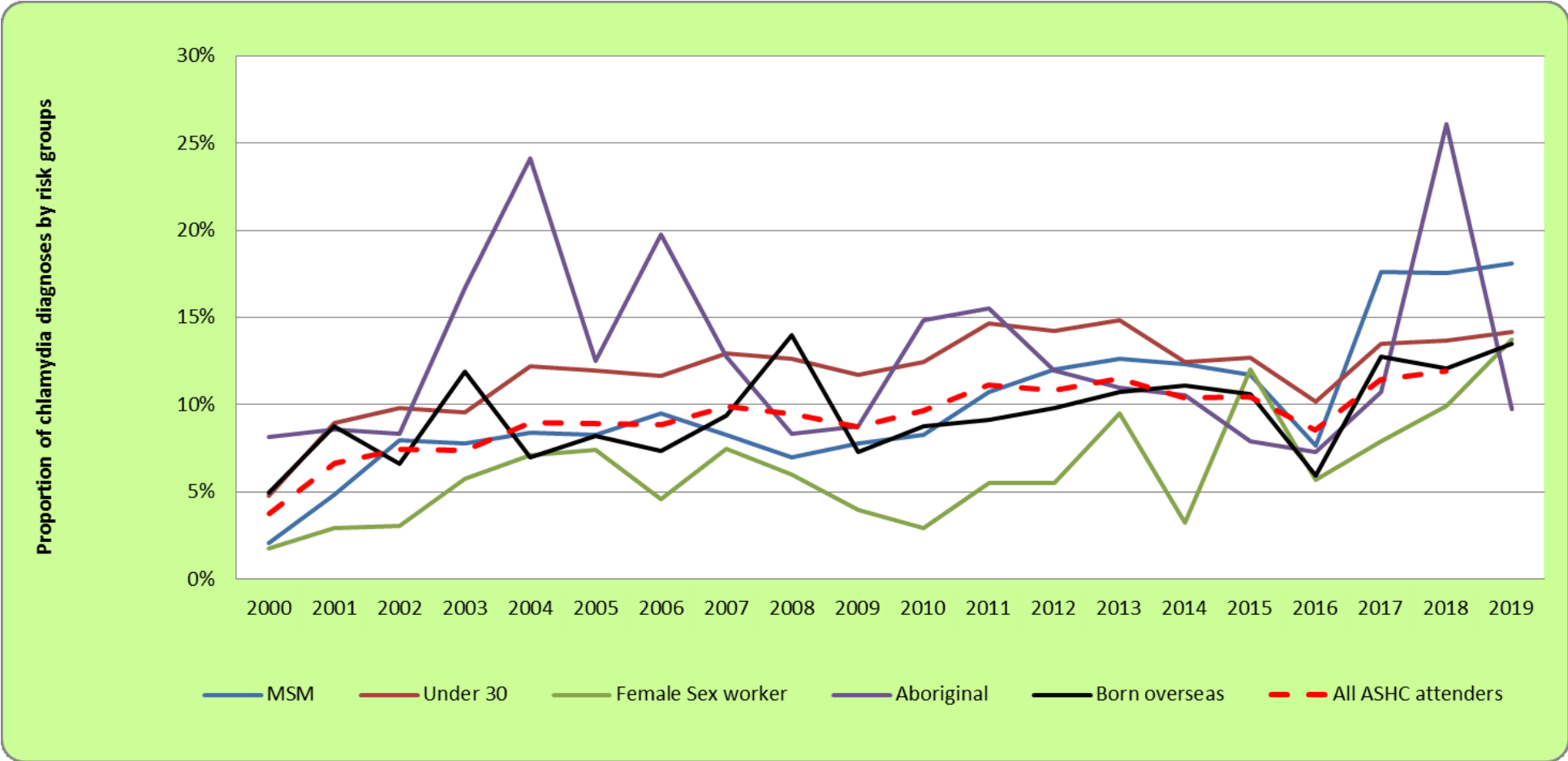
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 13 Proportion of STIs and HIV among Female sex workers by episode of care, 2000-2019



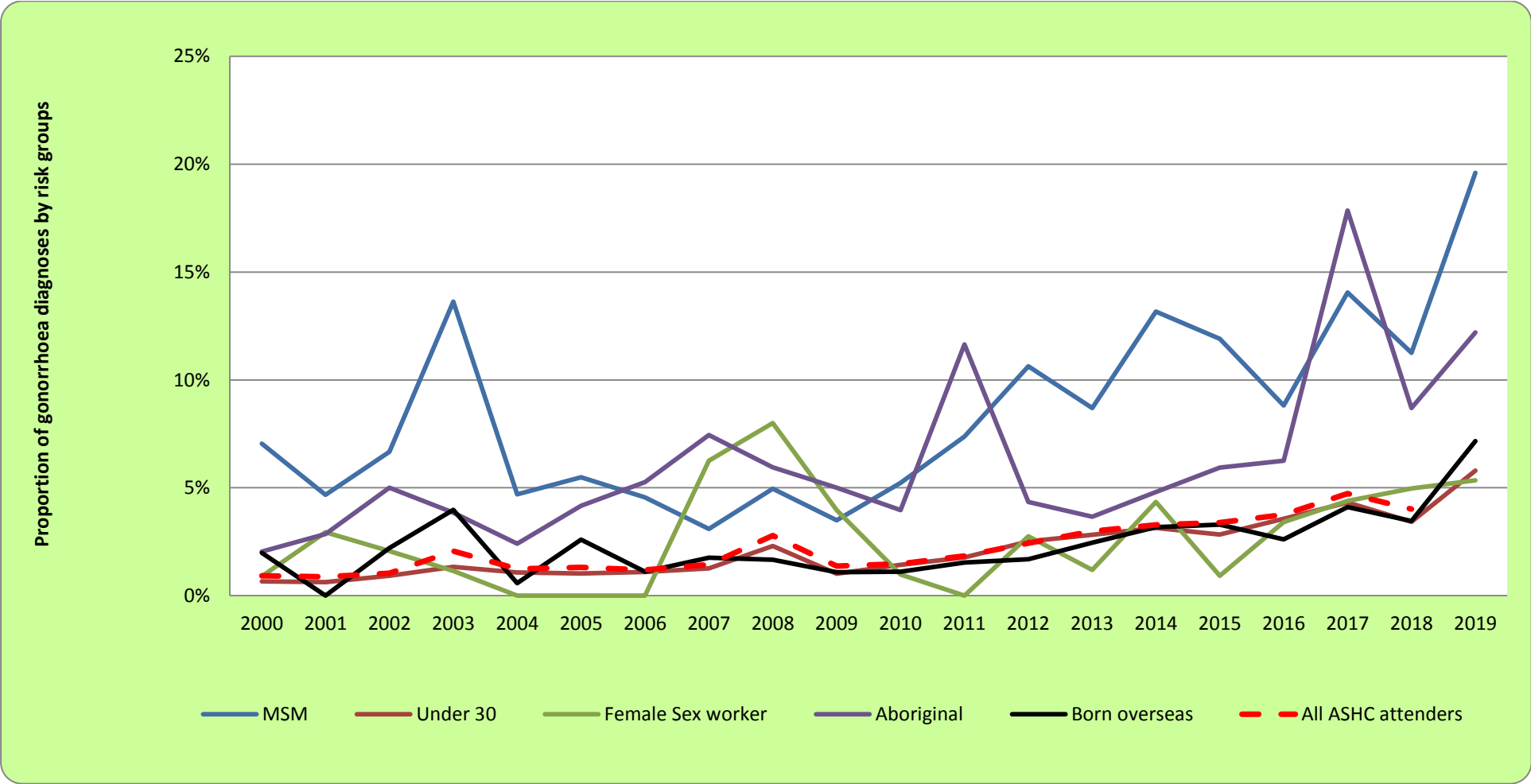
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 14 Proportion of chlamydia diagnoses from all sites among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019



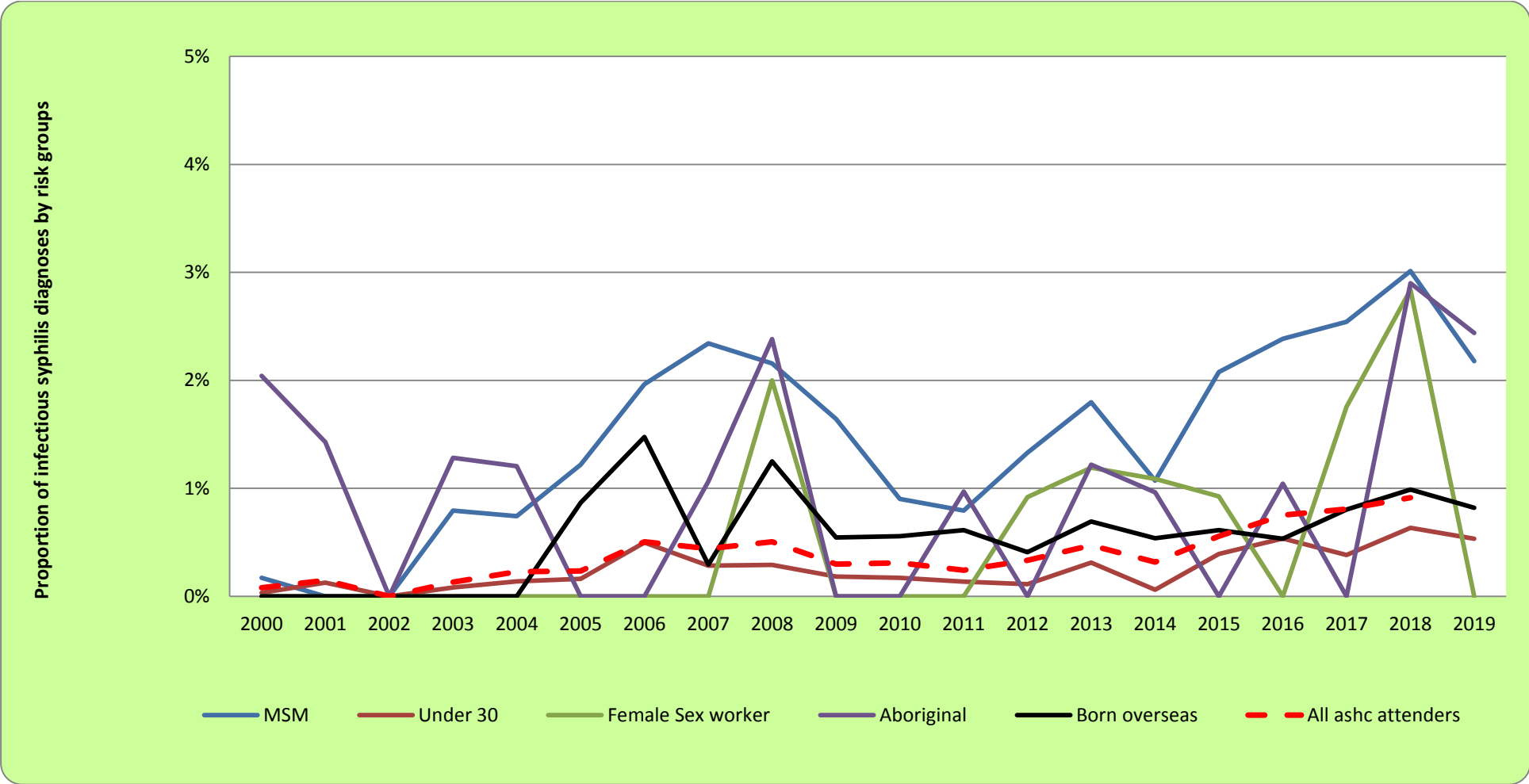
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 15 Proportion of gonorrhoea diagnoses from all sites among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019



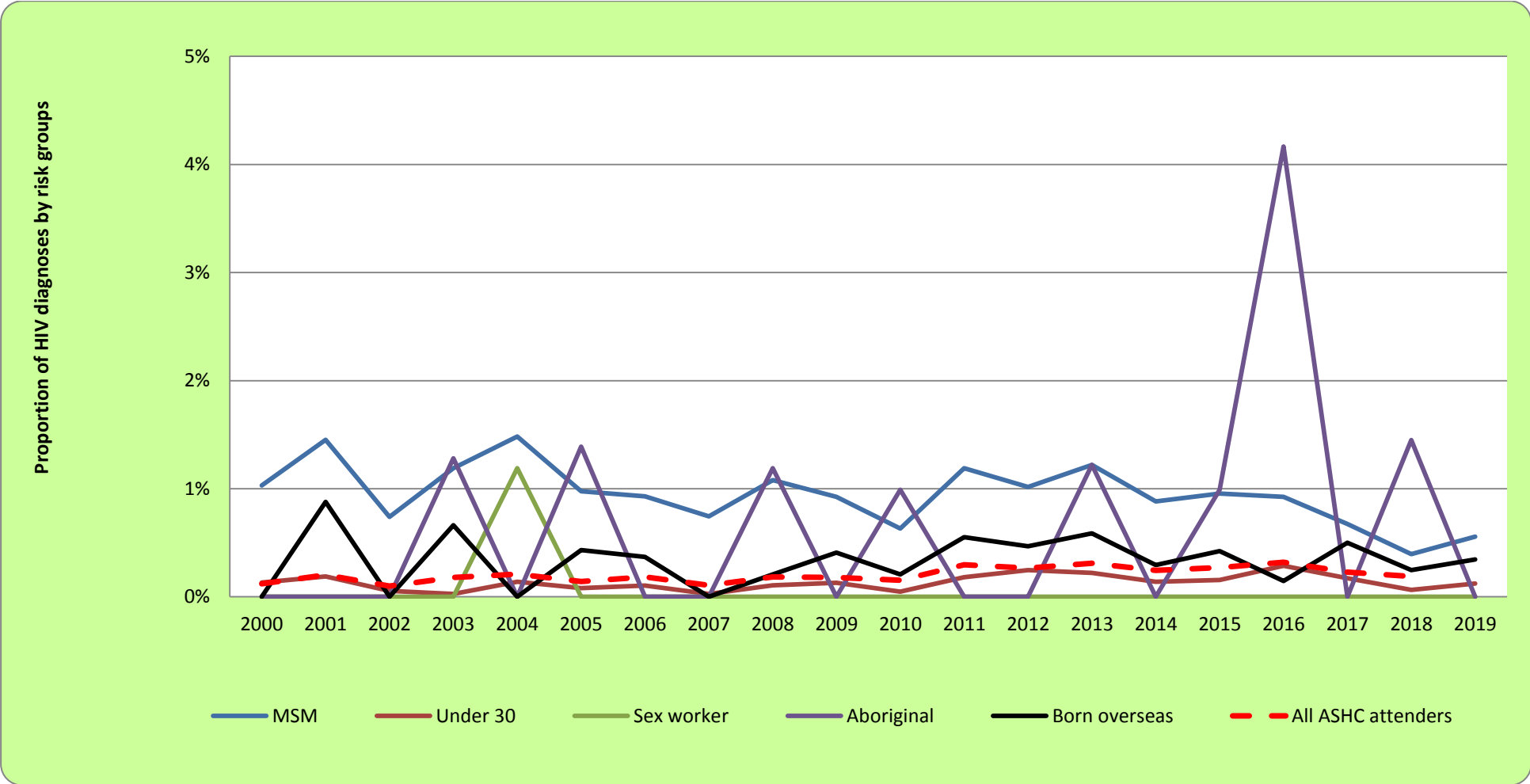
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 16 Proportion of infectious syphilis diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019



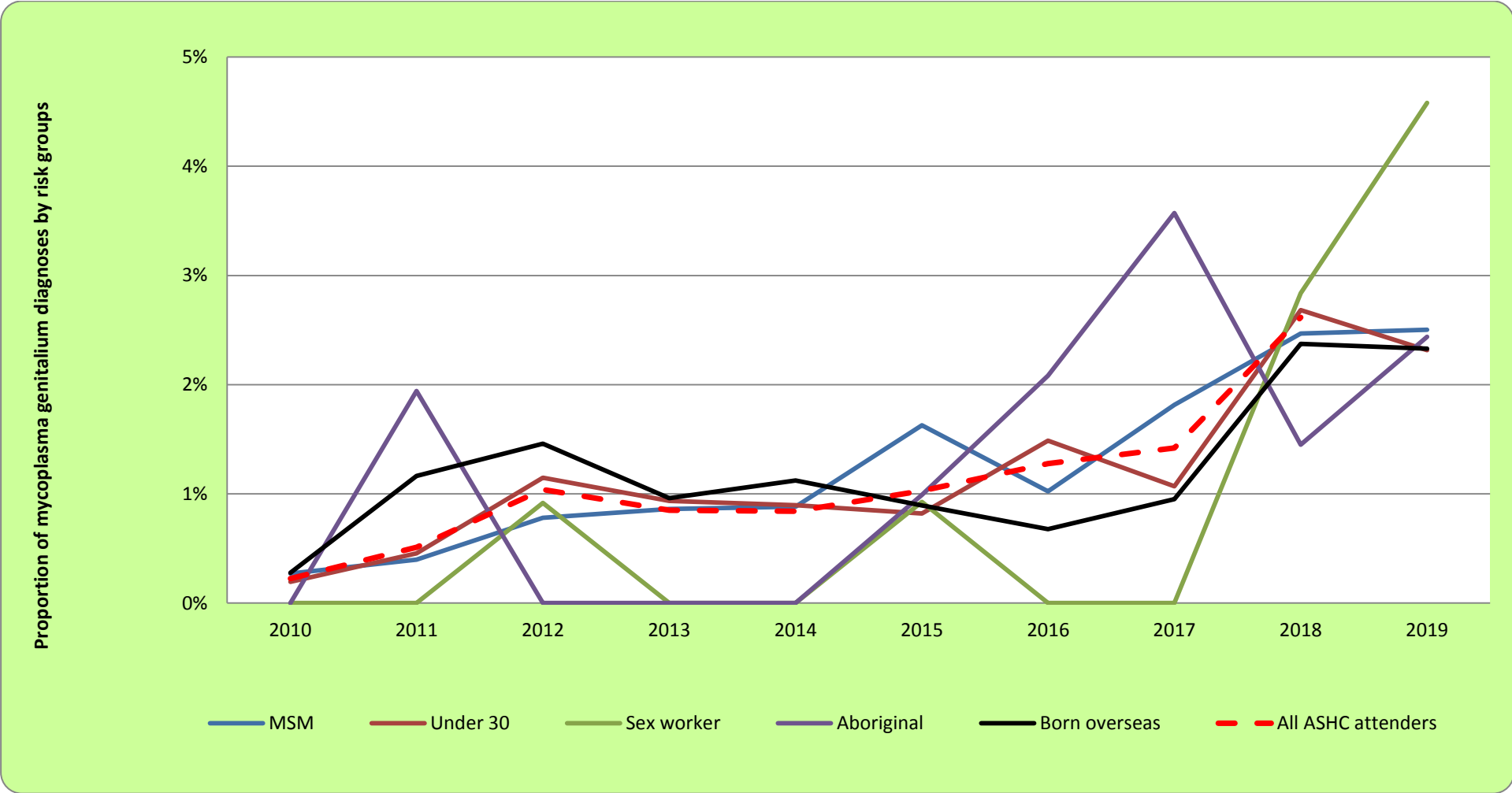
*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 17 Proportion of HIV diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019



*: Denominator is episodes of care

Figure 18 Proportion of *mycoplasma genitalium* diagnoses among relevant risk groups compared with all clinic attenders by episode of care, 2000-2019



*: Denominator is episodes of care

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1. Communicable Disease Control Branch, SA Health. Surveillance of sexually transmitted infections and blood-borne viruses in South Australia, 2018. Adelaide, 2018.
2. Kirby Institute. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia: annual surveillance report 2018. Sydney: Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney; 2018.