

Bug Bulletin



Health
Population
Health

Communicable Diseases Summary

July 2011

Thank you to all doctors notifying communicable diseases to the Public Health Unit. The list of notifiable diseases for the Sydney West region* is on the reverse side of this sheet.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

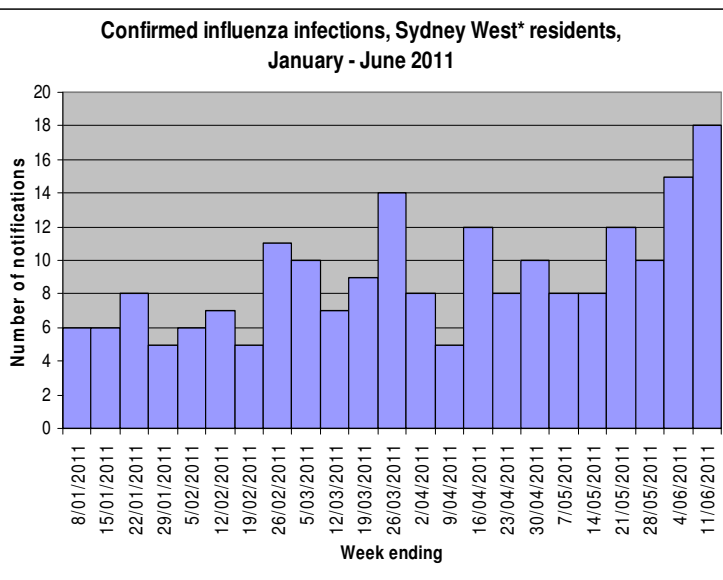
There have been a number of outbreaks of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) reported already this year in child care centres and aged-care facilities. RSV can be shed by patients for up to 10 days after the onset of symptoms in nasal secretions and air droplets. In aged-care facilities patients should be isolated, where possible, and infection control procedures adhered to. If you suspect a case of RSV in an aged-care facility please contact the public health unit.

RSV is a single-stranded RNA of the paramyxoviridae family. The name of the virus comes from the properties of the proteins on the virus surface causing nearby cell membranes to merge, forming syncytia. Case confirmation can be based on clinical symptoms which commence three to 10 days after exposure: rhinorrhoea, cough and pyrexia; or laboratory confirmed with a nasal/throat swab.

Children under the age of two may develop bronchiolitis caused by RSV with up to 3% of children requiring hospitalisation. The elderly can develop pneumonia which can be fatal. For all other age groups mild respiratory illness is observed. The peak circulation is late autumn and early winter. Since April RSV has been the most common virus isolated from respiratory swabs in NSW.

A fact sheet on RSV is available from: <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/factsheets/infectious/rsv.html>

It's that time of the year again...influenza



The rate of influenza-like illness presentations to emergency departments has increased to a level above the usual range for this time of year.

Laboratory data indicates influenza activity has increased substantially and to a level higher than is usual for this time of year: influenza A(H1N1)2009, influenza A(H3N2), and influenza B are all circulating. In western Sydney there have been over 195 laboratory confirmed influenza cases this year.

Your patients and practice staff can still benefit from influenza vaccination. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders over 50 years of age, pregnant women, people over 6 months of age with chronic diseases, and all others 65 years and over are at greatest risk from influenza and are eligible for free annual vaccination.

***Sydney West includes: Parramatta, Auburn, Holroyd, the Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith, Blue Mountains and Lithgow Local Government Areas**

Remember – vaccination is the best protection!

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After hours: telephone Westmead Hospital switch on 9845 5555 and page the Public Health Officer on-call

NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS FOR SYDNEY WEST*, 2011

Condition	2010		2011												
	May	YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Blood Borne Viruses															
Hepatitis B - Newly Acquired	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	64	337	54	67	71	57	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
Hepatitis C - Newly Acquired	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	33	246	48	30	49	35	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
Hepatitis D	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Diseases															
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cryptosporidiosis	4	33	3	7	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Giardiasis	27	162	19	44	46	29	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis A	1	13	5	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Hepatitis E	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Listeriosis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rotavirus	9	50	12	11	11	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
STEC/VTEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis	45	339	85	59	62	37	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
Shigellosis	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Typhoid	-	4	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Respiratory Diseases															
Influenza	16	85	26	29	46	36	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
Legionellosis	1	13	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tuberculosis	9	47	8	10	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Sexually Transmissible															
Chlamydia	226	1044	238	229	252	186	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1131
Gonorrhoea	14	1000	21	22	29	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
LGV	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Syphilis - >2 years or unk duration	2	16	4	3	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Syphilis - Infectious	1	9	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Vaccine Preventable															
Adverse Event Following Immunisation	-	20	-	3	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Haemophilus influenzae type b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	1	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Meningococcal Disease	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mumps	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pertussis	75	330	201	191	207	153	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945
Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive)	6	17	2	6	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vector Borne Diseases															
Barmah Forest	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chikungunya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dengue	1	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Malaria	2	4	1	1	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ross River	9	53	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Zoonoses															
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Q fever	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Conditions															
CJD (classic)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CJD (variant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlamydia - Congenital	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lead Poisoning	3	7	1	4	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis - Congenital	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: 2011 data is preliminary and subject to change