

# Australian HIV Surveillance Update

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

## THIS YEAR

### From 1 January to 31 March 1995:

- 235 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- 110 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- 143 people died following AIDS.

### To 31 March 1995 there have been:

- 18,989 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- 5,883 diagnoses of AIDS.
- 4,196 deaths following AIDS.

## LAST YEAR

### From 1 January to 31 March 1994:

- 262 people were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.
- 209 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS.
- 171 people died following AIDS.

### To 31 March 1994 there were:

- 18,032 diagnoses of HIV infection.
- 5,170 diagnoses of AIDS.
- 3,546 deaths following AIDS.

## HIV diagnoses

People diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 31 March 1995 had an average age of 33 years, and 2.7% were in the age group 13 – 19 years. 93% were male, 5% were female, and sex was not recorded for 2% of cases.

Of adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in the year to 31 March 1995 whose exposure to HIV was recorded, 79%, 3% and 15% reported a history of male homosexual contact, injecting drug use and heterosexual contact, respectively.

## New HIV infections

During the first quarter of 1995, 59 males and 1 female were reported as having newly acquired HIV infection, identified by a negative test within the 12 months prior to diagnosis or the diagnosis of HIV seroconversion illness. Exposure to HIV was attributed to heterosexual contact in 1 male and 1 female.

## HIV Testing in Sexual Health Clinics

Four sexual health clinics in Adelaide, Darwin, Melbourne, and Sydney tested 5,653 people in the period 1 January to 31 March 1995 who were not previously known to have HIV infection.

- Of 2,368 people reported as having been tested for the first time, 5 (0.2%) were found to have HIV infection.
- Of 3,285 people reported as having been retested following a previous negative test, 3 (0.1%) were found to have HIV infection.
- Of 1087 men and 870 women whose only reported risk for HIV infection was heterosexual contact, and who were retested following a previous negative test, none were newly diagnosed with HIV infection.

# The HIV epidemic in Australia

A cumulative profile to March 1995

