

Table 8. Cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection, AIDS and deaths following AIDS since the introduction of HIV antibody testing to 31 January 1998, by sex and State or Territory

		ACT	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Australia
HIV diagnoses	Female	20	538	7	120	51	4	191	82	1,013
	Male	178	10,204	93	1,772	621	75	3,682	840	17,465
	Sex not reported	0	258	0	0	0	0	28	1	287
	Total ¹	198	11,020	100	1,898	672	79	3,911	926	18,804
AIDS diagnoses	Female	7	157	0	44	19	2	62	23	314
	Male	80	4,330	30	753	318	41	1,516	336	7,404
	Total ¹	87	4,498	30	799	337	43	1,585	361	7,740
AIDS deaths	Female	2	112	0	28	14	2	43	15	216
	Male	52	3,034	23	524	215	27	1,198	241	5,314
	Total ¹	54	3,153	23	554	229	29	1,247	257	5,546

1. Persons whose sex was reported as transgender are included in the totals.

Corrections

Vol 22(5):91. Table 9. Adverse events following vaccination for the period 16 December 1997 to 27 April 1998. 'Total Death' should read 0, and 'Total Other' should read 25.

Vol 22(6):123. Table 9. Percentage of children immunised at 1 year of age, preliminary results by disease and State for the birth cohort 1 July 1996 to 30 September 1996; assessment date 30 September 1997. 'Total number of children Australia' should read 66,195.

Overseas briefs

Source: World Health Organization (WHO)

Enterovirus in Taiwan, China

Enterovirus 71 has been reported as the cause of the enterovirus outbreak in Taiwan, China. Autopsy revealed the presence of enterovirus 71 in the spinal cord and medulla of a fatal case. As of 17 June 1998, the outbreak had claimed 41 lives among infants and children. Health authorities estimate that up to 300,000 infants and children may have been infected with the virus throughout the island. An increased number of children have been hospitalised with aseptic meningitis or encephalitis. Of those hospitalised many had a febrile illness for 2 - 4 days before sudden deterioration and death within 12 - 24 hours.

As there is no vaccine for the virus, the health authorities recommend that parents keep their children away from public places and make sure they wash their hands often to reduce the risk of infection.

Cholera in United Republic of Tanzania

Following the breakdown of the main waterpipe in Dar es Salaam, Kinondoni district, a high number of cholera cases was reported in May. More than 1,000 cases occurred in a single week. Tanzania, where cholera is endemic, has been suffering from a major cholera outbreak since last year. In 1997, a total of 40,249 cases and 2,231 deaths were officially reported to the WHO. This year to 7 June, 11,512 cases and 321 deaths have been registered.

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