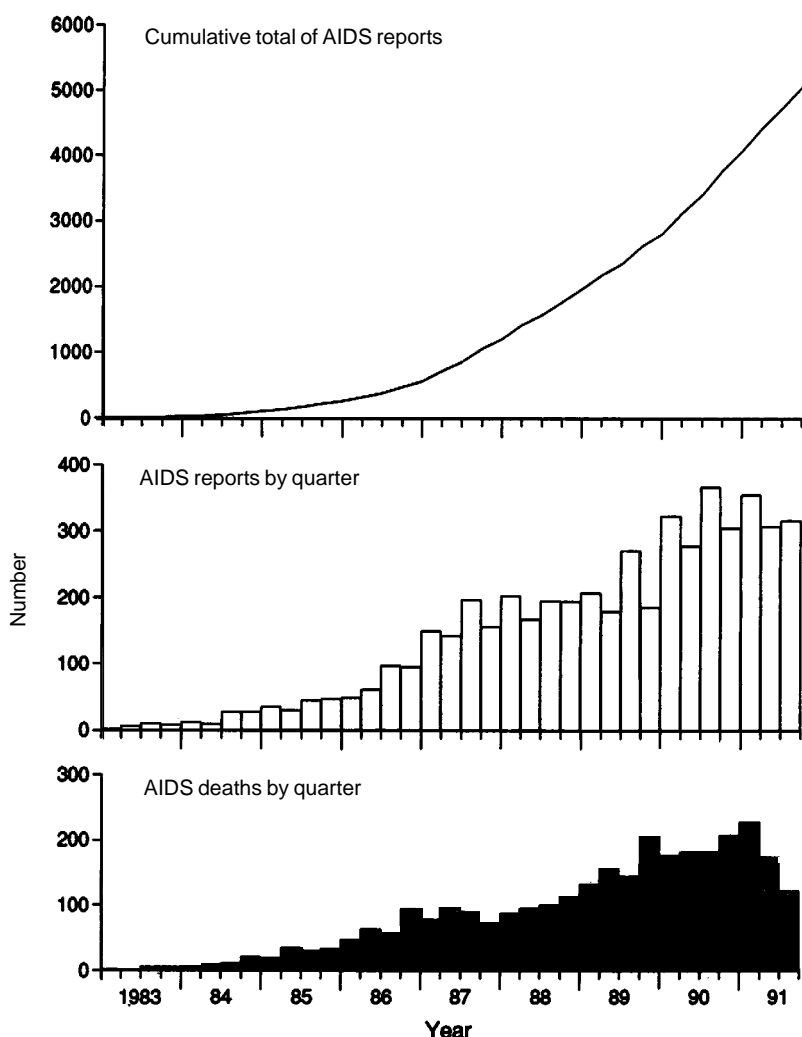


Communicable Disease Report

UK AIDS total passes 5000



A total of 5065 cases of AIDS were reported between 1982 and the end of September 1991, of whom 3156 are known to have died. A further 175 reports of deaths in HIV-1 infected persons without AIDS were received. Owing to reporting delay the number of recent deaths which have been documented will be an underestimate. Although the rate of increase in AIDS incidence has slowed, the incidence continues to rise so that the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in England and Wales in 1991 is expected to be 23% greater than in 1990. New reports of AIDS cases attributed to sexual intercourse between men and women are increasing at a faster rate than reports of cases in any other exposure category.

Clinicians in the United Kingdom are requested to report, directly to CDSC or CD(S)U on a special clinical report form, any newly diagnosed AIDS case defined by the presence of an indicator disease and any death in an HIV-1 infected person in whom no AIDS indicator disease was diagnosed either definitively or presumptively.

Hepatitis:
weeks 91/37 - 40

Miscellaneous viruses:
weeks 91/37 - 40

AIDS and HIV-1 infection in the United Kingdom:
monthly report

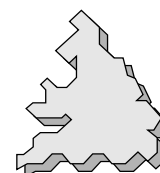
Sexually transmitted diseases:
weeks 91/37 - 40

Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis:
weeks 91/36 - 40

Imported infections:
weeks 91/37 - 40

Opportunist infections:
weeks 91/37 - 40

Notice



Hepatitis, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/37 – 40

| Laboratory reports | Number of reports received | | | | Total for weeks 91/37-40 | Cumulative total 1991 |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 91/37 | 91/38 | 91/39 | 91/40 | | |
| Hepatitis A (IgM) | 123 | 121 | 103 | 187 | 534 | 5609 |
| HBsAg total | 17 | 49 | 45 | 21 | 132 | 1524 |
| acute hepatitis B | 9 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 39 | 424 |
| other | 8 | 39 | 32 | 14 | 93 | 1100 |

Hepatitis A

A total of 534 reports was received. These include 22 further reports of cases (15 male, 7 female) from the Kettering community outbreak, small numbers of reports from the Durham and Cardiff community outbreaks, and an increased number of reports from urban areas of the Northern region. Family outbreaks were reported from Wales (2) and the following regions: Northern (3), Yorkshire (5, including an extended family of whom 5 developed acute hepatitis A),

NW Thames (1), NE Thames (1), W Midlands (1) and N Western (5).

A history of travel abroad was recorded in 61 (11%) reports: Indian subcontinent 24; Europe/Mediterranean 16; Africa 5; Middle East 5 (Egypt 3); SE Asia 3; Central/South America 2; other 6.

Also included: adult male who worked with hepatitis A virus in the laboratory.

| Laboratory reports | Age (years) | | | | | Not stated | Total |
|--------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-----|------------|-------|
| | <1 | 1-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | ≥65 | | |
| Hepatitis A (IgM) | – | 188 | 272 | 44 | 9 | 21 | 534 |
| HBsAg total | – | 10 | 80 | 27 | 5 | 10 | 132 |
| acute hepatitis B | – | 1 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 39 |
| other | – | 9 | 51 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 93 |

Hepatitis B

Thirty-nine reports of cases (33 male, 6 female) of acute hepatitis B infection were received. Risk exposure information was given on 24 (60%) of these: homosexual contact 7;

heterosexual contact 3 (1 female, 2 male); injecting drug use 4 (males); transfusion/blood product recipient M 22y; no recognised risk 3 (males); other 6 (2 female, 4 male).

Miscellaneous viruses, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/37 – 40

| Laboratory reports | Number of reports received | | | | Total for weeks 91/37-40 | Cumulative total 1991 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 91/37 | 91/38 | 91/39 | 91/40 | | |
| Cytomegalovirus | 35 | 25 | 20 | 31 | 111 | 946 |
| Molluscum contagiosum | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| Varicella zoster | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 128 |
| HTLV-1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 16 |

Cytomegalovirus: 4 regions reported more than 10% of cases: E Anglia (12 cases), NW Thames (18), SW Thames (22) and W Midlands (15).

Ages: 27 babies aged less than one year, of whom 8 were neonates, including one of premature twins who had been transfused and whose mother was CMV IgM negative, M 3m with congenital heart defect, F 3m (post mortem lung) and M 4m (post mortem kidney); 5 children aged 1-4 years; 1, 5-9 years and 1, 10-14 years; 44 adults aged 15-44 years; 16, 45-64 years and 5, 65 years or more; 20 age not stated.

Thirty-three patients were transplant recipients (bone marrow 12, cardiac 7, heart/lung 3, liver 3, renal 8 including CMV-

negative recipient of CMV-positive donor kidney); 6 were known to be HIV-1 antibody positive; 5 patients had hepatitis including M 1m with congenital infection. Five patients had glandular fever-like illness, one of whom subsequently developed Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Molluscum contagiosum: 2 adults.

Herpes simplex: F 26y after liver transplant (urine isolate).

Varicella zoster: F 5y with encephalitis after chickenpox (serol); M 46y, a renal transplant patient with pneumonia, hepatitis and vesicular rash (serol, vesicle); 7 adult females with chickenpox in pregnancy.

Papovavirus: M 50y after transplant (urine).

AIDS and HIV-1 infection in the United Kingdom: monthly report

During September 1991, 92 new cases of AIDS were reported. Sixty-three were probably infected through sexual intercourse between men (3 died), 13 through sexual intercourse between men and women (3 died), three through injecting drug use (1 died), one through either injecting drug use or sexual intercourse between men, 6 through blood factor treatment (1 died), and one, who died, was infected through transmission from mother to infant. The exposure categories of five cases (2 died) were undetermined.

Since reporting began in 1982, a total of 5065 AIDS cases (4777 men and 288 women) have been reported of whom 3156 are known to have died (Table 1). The large increase of 255 deaths reported in September 1991 was due to the inclusion of 195 deaths ascertained through follow-up during 1991 of adult AIDS cases diagnosed in September 1990 or earlier whose death had not been previously reported.

Between week 45 in 1984 and week 39 in 1991, 16,248 reports of HIV-1 infected persons (14,265 males, 1848 females, and 135 whose sex was not stated) were received (Table 2). In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the number of newly recognised HIV-1 infections attributed to sexual intercourse between men and women has been increasing in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total. The relevant figures are 169 (10%) in 1988, 227 (13%) in 1989, 375 (17%) in 1990, and 314 (20%) during the first nine months of 1991.

The potential for HIV-1 transmission through heterosexual intercourse is indicated by the number of known infected adults who are heterosexual (Tables 3 and 4) ie, 910 (19%) of known AIDS cases and 4998 (34%) of known HIV-1 infected persons.

The geographical distribution of AIDS and known HIV-1 infections for the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man is shown in tables 5 and 6. The ratio of reported AIDS cases to known HIV-1 infected persons in Scotland (1:7.2) is much lower than England and Wales (1:3).

Paediatric data

A total of 69 AIDS cases were reported by the end of July 1991 of whom 31 are known to have died (Table 7). Two-thirds of the cases were in the mother to infant exposure category. Of the 357 reports of HIV-1 infected children, 237 (66%) were infected through blood factor treatment for haemophilia and 97 (27%) were in the mother to infant exposure category (Table 8). Twenty (8%) of the children infected through blood factor treatment have developed AIDS and 150 (63%) are now aged 15 years or over.

Children born to HIV-1 infected women (Table 9) pose difficulties for surveillance and diagnosis. Most will not be infected but, because of the persistence of maternal antibody, serum samples from a non-infected infant may contain HIV-1 antibody for many months. Therefore the infection status of these infants is classified as *indeterminate* until definite evidence of the presence or absence of infection is available. A definitively or presumptively diagnosed AIDS indicator disease, or detection of HIV-1 antibody at age 18 months or over, or detection of virus at any age, is regarded as evidence of infection. As sufficient time has elapsed, the infection status of children born to infected mothers in 1989 or earlier could be established by antibody testing but for some of these the information is not available. Therefore a few children aged 18 months or over remain in the indeterminate category.

Table 1 AIDS cases and deaths by exposure category and date of report: United Kingdom to 30 September 1991

| How persons probably acquired the virus | Oct 89 - Sept 90 | | Oct 90 - Sept 91 | | Jan 82 - Sept 91 | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Deaths | Female | Deaths |
| Sexual intercourse | | | | | | | | |
| between men | 872 | — | 909 | — | 3925 | 2475 | — | — |
| between men and women | | | | | | | | |
| "high risk" partner ¹ | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 18 |
| other partner abroad ² | 63 | 25 | 77 | 46 | 206 | 110 | 101 | 45 |
| other partner UK | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| Injecting drug use (IDU) | 51 | 12 | 57 | 31 | 161 | 84 | 62 | 36 |
| IDU & sexual intercourse between men | 17 | — | 21 | — | 79 | 52 | — | — |
| Blood | | | | | | | | |
| blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia) | 52 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 268 | 193 | 4 | 3 |
| blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion) | | | | | | | | |
| abroad | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 26 | 18 |
| UK | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 10 |
| Mother to infant | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 28 | 14 |
| Other/undetermined | 9 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 56 | 39 | 7 | 3 |
| Total | 1078 | 75 | 1176 | 109 | 4777 | 3003 | 288 | 153 |

1. Men and women who had sex with injecting drug users, or with those infected through blood factor treatment or blood transfusion, and women who had sex with bisexual men.

2. Includes persons without other identified risks from, or who have lived in, countries where the major route of HIV-1 transmission is through sexual intercourse between men and women.

Table 2 HIV-1 infected persons by exposure category and date of report: United Kingdom to week 91/39

| How persons probably acquired the virus | Weeks 89/40 - 90/39 | | | Weeks 90/40 - 91/39 | | | Weeks 84/45 - 91/39 | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | NS ⁴ | Male | Female | NS ⁴ | Male | Female | NS ⁴ |
| Sexual intercourse | | | | | | | | | |
| between men | 1392 | - | - | 1440 | - | - | 9587 | - | - |
| between men and women | | | | | | | | | |
| "high risk" partner ¹ | 8 | 42 | - | 14 | 34 | - | 39 | 220 | 1 |
| other partner abroad ² | 147 | 118 | 1 | 154 | 161 | 2 | 537 | 431 | 9 |
| other partner UK | 13 | 16 | - | 20 | 20 | - | 57 | 64 | 2 |
| under investigation | 18 | 24 | - | 40 | 36 | - | 129 | 155 | - |
| Injecting drug use (IDU) | 157 | 42 | 1 | 157 | 64 | - | 1465 | 684 | 30 |
| IDU & sexual intercourse between men | 21 | - | - | 19 | - | - | 180 | - | - |
| Blood | | | | | | | | | |
| blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia) | 27 | - | - | 42 | - | - | 1266 | 8 | 1 |
| blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion) | | | | | | | | | |
| abroad/UK | 5 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 11 | - | 72 | 74 | 2 |
| Mother to infant ³ | 12 | 15 | - | 17 | 9 | - | 46 | 49 | 2 |
| Other/undetermined | 62 | 16 | 5 | 106 | 30 | 5 | 887 | 163 | 88 |
| Total | 1862 | 286 | 8 | 2014 | 365 | 7 | 14265 | 1848 | 135 |

1 and 2. As for table 1.

3. By date of report that established infected status.

4. Sex not stated on report.

Table 3 Sexual orientation of adult (15 years or over) AIDS cases: United Kingdom to 30 September 1991

| Sexual orientation | Oct 89 - Sept 90 ¹ | | Oct 90 - Sept 91 | | Jan 82 - Sept 91 | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Cases | (%) | Cases | (%) | Cases | (%) |
| Homosexual men | 769 | (68) | 795 | (65) | 3396 | (69) |
| Bisexual men | 120 | (11) | 136 | (11) | 611 | (12) |
| Heterosexual men and women | 236 | (21) | 291 | (24) | 910 | (19) |
| Total ² | 1125 | (100) | 1222 | (100) | 4917 | (100) |

1. Period during which reports were received.

2. Excludes some cases under investigation.

Table 4 Sexual orientation of adult (15 years or over) HIV-1 infected persons: United Kingdom to week 91/39

| Sexual orientation | Weeks 89/40 - 90/39 ¹ | | Weeks 90/40 - 91/13 ¹ | | Weeks 84/45 - 91/39 | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Number | (%) | Number | (%) | Number | (%) |
| Homosexual men/bisexual men | 1413 | (69) | 1458 | (66) | 9762 | (66) |
| Heterosexual men and women ² | 631 | (31) | 759 | (34) | 4998 | (34) |
| Total | 2044 | (100) | 2217 | (100) | 14760 | (100) |

1. Period during which reports were received.

2. Includes those exposed through injecting drug use or infected through blood factor treatment or blood transfusion who were not known to be homosexual or bisexual men.

Tables 1-6 were prepared from voluntary confidential reports by clinicians and microbiologists sent directly to the PHLS AIDS Centre at CDSC (081 200 6868) and to the Communicable Diseases (Scotland) Unit (041 946 7120), from returns by Haemophilia Centre Directors to the Oxford Haemophilia Centre (0865 225316), and monthly returns by paediatricians to the British Paediatric Surveillance Unit.

Table 5 Geographical distribution of AIDS cases and deaths by date of report: to 30 September 1991

| Country or region of first report | Oct 89 – Sept 90 | | Oct 90 – Sept 91 | | Cumulative total since 1982 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Cases | Related deaths ¹ | Cases | Related deaths ¹ | Cases | Related deaths ¹ |
| England: | | | | | | |
| Northern | 24 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 91 | 56 |
| Yorkshire | 32 | 22 | 33 | 11 | 131 | 85 |
| Trent | 23 | 15 | 25 | 12 | 98 | 67 |
| E Anglia | 8 | 4 | 21 | 3 | 61 | 34 |
| NW Thames | 477 | 238 | 410 | 80 | 1941 | 1186 |
| NE Thames | 136 | 60 | 281 | 70 | 912 | 540 |
| SE Thames | 149 | 75 | 140 | 45 | 559 | 353 |
| SW Thames | 47 | 33 | 54 | 11 | 193 | 128 |
| Wessex | 30 | 23 | 29 | 10 | 114 | 81 |
| Oxford | 24 | 11 | 35 | 12 | 110 | 66 |
| S Western | 17 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 106 | 69 |
| W Midlands | 31 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 115 | 63 |
| Mersey | 14 | 6 | 21 | 11 | 69 | 48 |
| N Western | 60 | 32 | 45 | 22 | 198 | 140 |
| Wales | 14 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 77 | 61 |
| Northern Ireland | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 22 |
| Scotland | 60 | 32 | 87 | 38 | 265 | 157 |
| United Kingdom total | 1153 | 601 | 1285 | 364 | 5065 | 3156 |
| Ch. Islands/Isle of Man | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |

1. These deaths are of patients referred to in the previous column and known to have occurred at any time up to 30 September 1991. Reporting of recent deaths is incomplete.

Table 6 Geographical distribution and exposure category of HIV-1 infected persons: to week 91/39

| Country or region of first report | Sexual intercourse | | | | | | | | | | | Cumulative total Weeks 84/45–91/39 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | between men | between men and women | | | Injecting ¹ drug use | | | Blood | Other/Undetermined | | | |
| | | M | F | NS ² | M | F | NS ² | | M | F | NS ² | |
| England: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 160 | 23 | 14 | – | 46 | 11 | 1 | 100 | 11 | – | – | 366 |
| Yorkshire | 221 | 27 | 34 | – | 34 | 20 | – | 73 | 11 | 2 | – | 422 |
| Trent | 220 | 34 | 22 | – | 43 | 15 | – | 77 | 5 | 6 | – | 422 |
| E Anglia | 97 | 18 | 7 | – | 28 | 12 | – | 39 | 7 | 2 | – | 210 |
| NW Thames | 3813 | 132 | 195 | – | 295 | 99 | 2 | 83 | 197 | 49 | 17 | 4882 |
| NE Thames | 1770 | 141 | 162 | 8 | 142 | 81 | 2 | 185 | 298 | 30 | 26 | 2845 |
| SE Thames | 1144 | 86 | 100 | 1 | 148 | 62 | – | 146 | 67 | 15 | 1 | 1770 |
| SW Thames | 258 | 47 | 54 | 1 | 37 | 10 | – | 32 | 65 | 8 | 1 | 513 |
| Wessex | 214 | 15 | 20 | – | 33 | 8 | – | 41 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 352 |
| Oxford | 186 | 21 | 37 | 1 | 46 | 14 | – | 119 | 10 | 2 | – | 436 |
| S Western | 209 | 30 | 25 | – | 38 | 6 | – | 32 | 5 | 2 | – | 347 |
| W Midlands | 238 | 25 | 31 | – | 25 | 5 | – | 157 | 53 | 10 | – | 544 |
| Mersey | 95 | 11 | 6 | – | 10 | 8 | – | 47 | 14 | 1 | – | 192 |
| N Western | 449 | 40 | 22 | – | 48 | 24 | – | 123 | 6 | 3 | – | 715 |
| Wales | 116 | 25 | 17 | – | 10 | 2 | – | 62 | 8 | 1 | – | 241 |
| Northern Ireland | 44 | 7 | 10 | – | 2 | 3 | – | 17 | 2 | – | – | 85 |
| Scotland | 353 | 80 | 114 | 1 | 660 | 304 | 25 | 90 | 161 | 76 | 42 | 1906 |
| United Kingdom total | 9587 | 762 | 870 | 12 | 1645 | 684 | 30 | 1423 | 933 | 212 | 90 | 16248 |
| Ch. Islands/Isle of Man | 12 | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | 28 |

1. Includes 180 male drug users who also had sexual intercourse with other men.

2. Sex not stated on report.

Table 7 AIDS cases and deaths in children¹ by exposure category: to 31 July 1991

| How children probably acquired the virus | Aug 89 - Jul 90 | | Aug 90 - Jul 91 | | Jan 82 - Jul 91 | | 15 years or over at death or by 31 July 1991 | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|----------|
| | Diagnosis ² | Report ² | Diagnosis ² | Report ² | Total | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Mother to infant | 9 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 43 | 20 | – | – |
| Blood | | | | | | | | |
| blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia) | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion) | 1 | – | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | – | – |
| Other/undetermined | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 16 | 9 | 15 | 27 | 69 | 31 | 6 | 1 |

1. All were aged 14 years or under when AIDS was first diagnosed.

2. Differences between timing of diagnosis and timing of report are due to reporting delay.

Table 8 HIV-1 infections¹ and deaths² in children³ by sex and exposure category cumulative to 31 July 1991

| How children probably acquired the virus | England, Wales and N. Ireland | | | Scotland | | | Total | Deaths | 15 years or over at death or by 31 July 1991 | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--|----------|
| | Male | Female | NS | Male | Female | NS | | | Infections | Deaths |
| Mother to infant | 38 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 97 | 19 | – | – |
| Blood | | | | | | | | | | |
| blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia) | 219 | – | – | 18 | – | – | 237 | 13 | 150 | 4 |
| blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion) | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 18 | 2 | 3 | – |
| Other/undetermined | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | – |
| Total | 268 | 47 | 2 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 357 | 34 | 158 | 4 |

1. Includes all children with AIDS, or with virus detected, or with HIV-1 antibody at age 18 months or over.

2. Deaths in HIV-1 infected children without AIDS are included.

3. All were aged 14 years or under when infection was first diagnosed.

Table 9 HIV-1 infection status and deaths¹ by year of birth of children born to HIV-1 infected mothers²

| Year of birth | Infected ³ | | | | Indeterminate ⁴ | | Not infected | | Total | Deaths ¹ |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| | England, Wales and N. Ireland | | Scotland | | England, Wales and N. Ireland | Scotland | England, Wales and N. Ireland | Scotland | | |
| | AIDS | not AIDS | AIDS | not AIDS | | | | | | |
| 1979-82 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 1 |
| 1983-84 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 16 | 3 |
| 1985-86 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 27 | 82 | 8 |
| 1987-88 | 12 | 12 | – | 2 | 23 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 93 | 3 |
| 1989-90 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 94 | 9 |
| 1991 | – | 1 | – | – | 16 | 7 | – | – | 24 | – |
| Not known | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 8 | – |
| Total | 39 | 39 | 4 | 15 | 88 | 51 | 22 | 65 | 323 | 24 |

1. Deaths in HIV-1 infected children without AIDS are included.

2. Due to ascertainment bias the rate of vertical transmission cannot be estimated from surveillance data.

3. See footnote 1, table 8.

4. Aged less than 18 months when last tested positive for HIV-1 antibody and without other evidence of HIV-1 infection.

Tables 7-9 were produced through collaboration between the Institute of Child Health, London, the PHLS AIDS Centre at CDSC (081 200 6868) and the Communicable Diseases (Scotland) Unit (041 946 7120). Data sources include regular returns by obstetricians to the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' register of HIV positive pregnant women, monthly returns by paediatricians to the British Paediatric Surveillance Unit, returns by Haemophilia Centre Directors to the Oxford Haemophilia Centre (0865 225316), and voluntary confidential reports by clinicians and microbiologists to the PHLS AIDS Centre and CD(S)U.

Sexually transmitted diseases, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/37 – 40

| Laboratory reports | Male | Female | Not stated | Total for weeks 91/37-40 | Cumulative total 1991 |
|--|------|--------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> | | | | | |
| β-lactamase producing | 6 | 5 | – | 11 | 164 |
| other antibiotic-resistant strains | 8 | 2 | – | 10 | 93 |
| extra-genital isolates | 30 | 14 | – | 44 | 211 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum (<6 weeks) | | | | | |
| gonococcal | – | 1 | – | 1 | 12 |
| chlamydia | 13 | 28 | 3 | 44 | 376 |
| <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> | 839 | 1401 | 31 | 2271 | 22702 * |
| Herpes simplex | 288 | 477 | 19 | 784 | 7656 * |

* includes previously unreported data for weeks 32-36

Comment

***Neisseria gonorrhoeae*: β-lactamase producing strains.** Country of infection: UK 7, Thailand 2, Cambodia and Sudan, one each.

Other antibiotic-resistant strains: 6 penicillin resistant, 4 tetracycline resistant and 1 ciprofloxacin resistant.

Extra-genital isolates: 18 from throat (12 male, 6 female), of which one was β-lactamase producing and penicillin resistant. ***Chlamydia trachomatis*:** eye infections: 44 babies aged less than 6 weeks; one child aged 6 weeks or more; 22 adults and 2 patients, age not stated. One woman with infertility.

Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/36 – 40

| Laboratory reports | No. of reports received | | Age | | Total for weeks 91/33-35 | Cumulative total 1991 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Blood only | CSF only or CSF & blood | <1m | ≥65y | | |
| <i>Bacteroides sp</i> | 90 | – | – | 46 | 90 | 713 |
| <i>Clostridium sp</i> | 30 | – | – | 15 | 30 | 236 |
| Anaerobic cocci | 9 | – | – | 3 | 9 | 126 |
| <i>Acinetobacter sp</i> | 36 | – | – | 8 | 36 | 308 |
| <i>Aeromonas sp</i> | 14 | – | – | 7 | 14 | 38 |
| <i>Pseudomonas sp</i> | 169 | 2 | 6 | 71 | 171 | 1063 |
| <i>Serratia sp</i> | 22 | – | 2 | 10 | 22 | 144 |

Bacteraemia

***Bacteroides sp*:** *B. distasonis* 1; *B. fragilis* 61; *B. intermedius* 1; *B. melaninogenicus* 2; *B. oralis* 1; *B. ovatus* 1; *B. ruminicola* 1; *B. thetaiotaomicron* 1; *B. vulgatus* 3; *B. ureolyticus* 1. *B. fragilis*, M 61y with leukaemia, M 67y with renal transplant and M 67y with lymphoma (all blood isolates).

***Fusobacterium sp* 3:** *F. necrophorum*, F 21y with biliary tract disease/surgery; M 73y with pneumonia.

***Clostridium sp*:** *C. butyricum* 1; *C. clostridiiforme* 1; *C. difficile* 1;

C. fallax 1; *C. paraputrificum* 1; *C. perfringens* (untyped) 14; *C. ramosum* 1; *C. septicum* 5; *C. sporogenes* 2. *C. clostridiiforme*, F 59y with ovarian malignancy. *C. septicum*, male, age not stated, with aplastic anaemia. *C. sporogenes*, F 44y with leukaemia. *C. perfringens*, F 36y had liver failure; M 75y with pacemaker. *Clostridium sp*, immunocompromised F 69y.

Anaerobic cocci: anaerobic streptococcus 4; *Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus* 2; *Peptostreptococcus sp* 3.

| Laboratory reports | Total bacteraemia | Gastrointestinal tract | Biliary tract (ERCP) | UTI/GU (pregnant) | Ischaemic/pressure sores |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Bacteroides sp</i> | 90 | 30 | 7 (–) | 7 (–) | 2 |
| <i>Clostridium sp</i> | 30 | 3 | – | 2 (–) | – |
| Anaerobic cocci | 9 | 1 | – | 1 (–) | – |

***Eubacterium lentum*:** M 87y with genitourinary tract infection (blood isolate).

***Acinetobacter sp*:** *A. calcoaceticus (anitratu)* 13; *A. junii* 1; *A. lwofii* 7; *Acinetobacter sp* 15. *Acinetobacter sp*, M 64y with lymphoma; female, age not stated, on haemodialysis; M 62y with prosthetic joint. *A. calcoaceticus*, F 2y with neuroblastoma.

***Aeromonas sp*:** *A. caviae* 3; *A. hydrophila* 9; *Aeromonas sp* 2. *A. hydrophila*, M 63y had liver failure.

***Alcaligenes sp*:** *A. faecalis*, M 25y who was an intravenous drug user, and F 34y had IV-line (both blood isolates).

***Achromobacter xylosoxidans (Alcaligenes xylosoxidans)*:** male, age not stated (blood isolate).

| Laboratory reports | Total bacteraemia | UTI/GU (pregnant) | Burns | Intravascular lines | Leukaemia/bone marrow suppression (IV-lines) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|--|
| <i>Acinetobacter sp</i> | 36 | – | – | 8 | 7 (3) |
| <i>Aeromonas sp</i> | 14 | – | 1 | – | 3 (–) |
| <i>Pseudomonas sp</i> | 171 | 29 (–) | 1 | 14 | 47 (7) |
| <i>Serratia sp</i> | 22 | 4 (–) | – | 1 | 1 (1) |

Pseudomonas sp: *P. aeruginosa* 133; *P. cepacia* 4; *P. fluorescens* 2; *P. maltophilia* 11; *P. paucimobilis* 1; *P. pickettii* 1; *P. putida* 1; *P. stutzeri* 1; *P. vesicularis* 3; *Pseudomonas sp* 14. *P. aeruginosa*, HIV-1 antibody positive M 24y, M 82y with multiple organ failure, F 43y on haemodialysis and M 61y with prosthetic aortic valve. *P. maltophilia*, M 65y on haemodialysis.
Serratia sp: *S. liquefaciens* 5; *S. marcescens* 10; *Serratia sp* 7.

S. liquefaciens, female, age not stated, on haemodialysis. *S. marcescens*, M 1y with liver transplant and F 67y with sickle cell trait.

Meningitis

Pseudomonas aeruginosa: F 58y had cerebral tumour with lumbar drain; F 31y with CSF shunt (both CSF isolates).

Imported infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/37 – 40

Dengue 1: M 27y with fever, thrombocytopenia and neutropenia.

Filaria: *Loa loa* 1.

Hookworms 25 (Indian subcontinent 6).

Leishmania sp 3: 2 patients with cutaneous infections (both skin) and adult male (splenic aspirate).

Plasmodium sp 41: *P. falciparum* 24 (Ghana 5, Nigeria 3, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Africa, 1 each); *P. malariae* 1 (Nigeria); *P. ovale* 1; *P. vivax* 15 (Indian subcontinent 8, Zambia, Africa, 1 each).

Schistosoma 15: *S. haematobium* 5 (Ghana, Malawi, 1 each); *S. mansoni* 10 (Ghana, Sierra Leone, Zambia, 1 each).

Strongyloides stercoralis 2 (West Africa 1).

Opportunist infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports weeks 91/37 – 40

Actinomyces sp 3: *A. israelii* 2; *A. odontolyticus* 1. *A. israelii*, male, age not stated, with lung abscess and F 42y. *A. odontolyticus*, M 38y with oro-facial infection.

Aspergillus sp 2: *A. nidulans*, M 11y with maxillary and ethmoidal sinus infection (sinus isolate).

Candida sp 31 (all blood isolates): *C. albicans* 25; *C. parapsilosis* 1; *C. tropicalis* 2. Thirteen patients had IV-lines; 3 were immunocompromised; 2 were premature births.

Cryptococcus neoformans 4 (2 blood, 3 CSF isolates): 3 were

HIV-1 antibody positive, including 2 with CSF isolates.

Malassezia furfur: F 1m with IV-line (blood isolate).

Nocardia sp 2: M 38y with foot abscess and M 13y with abscess, site unspecified (both pus).

Pneumocystis carinii 18 (13 sputum isolates, 5 BAL isolates): 14 males were HIV-1 antibody positive.

Torulopsis glabrata 6 (all blood isolates): 2 patients had IV-lines.

Molecular typing techniques

A three day workshop covering theoretical and practical aspects of molecular typing techniques will be held at the Central Public Health Laboratory on 13-15 November 1991. The course is designed for those wishing to establish and apply these techniques in their own laboratories for epidemiological purposes and the majority of the course will consist of 'hands-on' practical work. For further information contact Rita Legros, Central Public Health Laboratory, 61 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT (telephone 081 200 4400, ext 3839).

From week 91/01, data in CDR will be from England and Wales only, unless otherwise stated.

Weekly numbers are provisional and should not be used to indicate trends