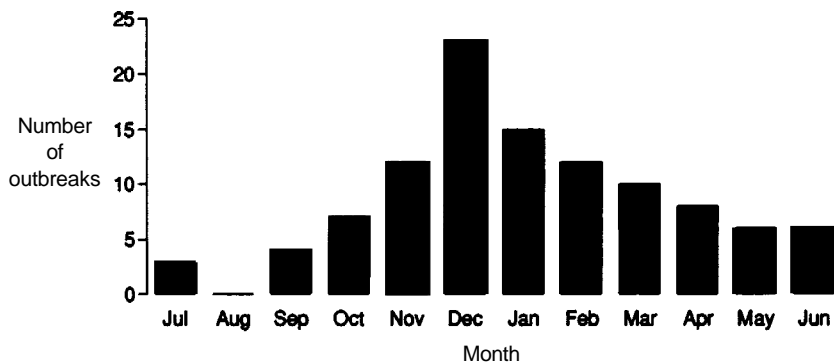


Communicable Disease Report

Gastroenteritis associated with shellfish

Oysters have been associated with four incidents of gastroenteritis occurring in individuals who ate at restaurants in London or the Midlands in October. Vomiting, diarrhoea, fever and headache developed after 30-40 hours, with recovery 24-48 hours later. This is consistent with infection with small round structured viruses which are associated with eating raw or inadequately processed bivalve molluscs. Data for England and Wales indicate that most outbreaks of this type occur between October and April (Figure), when shellfish (and oysters, in particular) are readily available. CDSC will be grateful for details of any similar incidents as they occur.

Outbreaks due to molluscan shellfish, 1981-1990



Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Inaba

A faecal isolate of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 has been obtained from a 36 year old man recently returned from a two-week holiday in Mexico. The Division of Enteric Pathogens has identified the isolate as the first in the UK of the El Tor biotype and Inaba serotype ie, that responsible for the current epidemic in South and Central America. The patient reported abdominal discomfort and night sweats on his return and developed diarrhoea several days later. Forty-eight isolations of *V. cholerae* O1 have been reported in England and Wales since 1981. All of these infections were imported: 32 from the Far East, 4 from the Middle East, 10 from North Africa, and one each from elsewhere in Africa and the Philippines. This year has seen a major shift in the global distribution of notified cases of cholera, with more than 300,000 cases from the Americas and more than 100,000 cases from Africa compared with 10,000 cases from Asia. These changes are likely to be reflected in the pattern of imported cases in the future.

Legionellosis in Newcastle

Two recent cases of infection with *Legionella bozemanii* have been identified among patients of the cardiothoracic centre at the Freeman Hospital, Newcastle. Both cases had serious underlying illness, associated with immunosuppression, and subsequently died. Although legionella infection was identified in both cases, it is not clear to what extent the infection contributed to their deaths. Control measures have been instituted and a search for further cases has been carried out among recent patients. The hospital microbiology department would be pleased to hear of any other possible cases that could be associated with the unit.

Hepatitis:
weeks 91/41 - 44

Miscellaneous viruses:
weeks 91/41 - 44

AIDS in the United Kingdom: monthly report

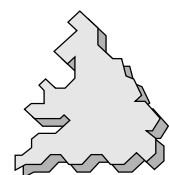
Sexually transmitted diseases:
weeks 91/41 - 44

Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis:
weeks 91/41 - 44

Unusual infections

Imported infections:
weeks 91/41 - 44

Opportunist infections:
weeks 91/41 - 44



Hepatitis, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Laboratory reports	Number of reports received				Total for weeks 91/41-44	Cumulative total 1991
	91/41	91/42	91/43	91/44		
Hepatitis A (IgM)	169	95	184	203	651	6260
HBsAg total	36	39	36	53	164	1688
acute hepatitis B	9	9	16	12	46	470
other	27	30	20	41	118	1218

Hepatitis A

A total of 651 reports was received, an increase of 22% on the total for the previous four-week period, but approximately the same as the number of infections reported in weeks 90/41-44. The total includes 32 further reports from the Kettering/Corby community outbreak, and small numbers of reports from continuing community outbreaks in Cardiff, Liverpool, Durham and Nuneaton. Family outbreaks were reported from Wales (1) and the

following regions: Northern (14), Yorkshire (8, particularly affecting urban areas in Humberside), Trent (3), SE Thames (2), Wessex (1), S Western (2), W Midlands (4) and Mersey (1). A history of recent travel abroad was recorded in 62 (9.5%) reports: Mediterranean/Europe 23 (including M 54y, F 52y and F 52y who had visited Turkey together); Indian subcontinent 20; Africa 7; Middle East 2; SE Asia 2; other 8 (including M 43y who worked as an aircraft lavatory cleaner).

Laboratory reports	Age (years)					Not stated	Total
	<1	1-14	15-44	45-64	≥65		
Hepatitis A (IgM)	–	231	362	27	10	21	651
HBsAg total	–	4	122	22	6	10	164
acute hepatitis B	–	1	39	3	1	2	46
other	–	3	83	19	5	8	118

Hepatitis B

Forty-six cases (28 male, 17 female, 1 sex not stated) of acute hepatitis B infection were reported. Risk exposure information was given for only 26 (57%): homosexual contact 2; heterosexual contact 9 (5 male, 4 female), including 4 who

probably acquired hepatitis B virus abroad (Africa 2, SE Asia 2); sexual contact 1 (male); injecting drug use 8 (3 female, 5 male); other 2; no recognised risk 4 (2 male, 2 female).

Miscellaneous viruses, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Laboratory reports	Number of reports received				Total for weeks 91/41-44	Cumulative total 1991
	91/41	91/42	91/43	91/44		
Cytomegalovirus	29	26	26	30	111	1057
Molluscum contagiosum	–	–	2	1	3	31
Varicella zoster	3	2	4	1	10	138
HTLV-1	–	–	–	–	–	16

Cytomegalovirus: 3 regions reported more than 10% of cases: Trent (12 cases), E Anglia (14) and SW Thames (12).

Ages: 14 babies aged less than one year, of whom 3 were neonates, including 4 with congenital infection; 4 children aged 1-4 years and 1, 10-14 years; 49 adults aged 15-44 years, including 3 pregnant women with fetal abnormalities; 28, 45-64 years and 8, 65 years or more; 7 age not stated.

Thirty patients had organ transplants (renal 14, bone marrow 7, heart 4, heart/lung 1, liver 3, not stated 1); 7 were known to be HIV-1 antibody positive; 3 had leukaemia and 2 had systemic lupus erythematosus; 10 patients had hepatitis; 14 had respiratory tract infection; 1 had fever/lymphadenopathy.

Adult male with hepatitis developed Guillain-Barré syndrome. F 24y and F 30y with cervical isolates.

Epstein-Barr virus: M 27y with meningitis.

Molluscum contagiosum: 3 adults, including M 35y with eye infection (eye).

Herpes simplex: F 28y with encephalitis (serology); F 9y with Bell's palsy (serology).

Varicella zoster: F 19y with encephalitis (serology); F 23y with chickenpox pneumonia (serology).

Papovavirus: F 16y with lymphoma (urine).

Polyomavirus: M 35y and F 45y, both with bone marrow transplants (both urine).

AIDS in the United Kingdom: monthly report

During **October 1991**, 128 new cases of AIDS were reported. Seventy-six were probably infected through sexual intercourse between men (10 died), 23 through sexual intercourse between men and women (3 died), 8 through injecting drug use (1 died), 12 through blood factor treatment (4 died), three through blood/tissue transfer (1 died), and one through transmission from mother to infant. The exposure categories of five cases (3 died) were undetermined.

Since reporting began in 1982, a total of 5191 AIDS cases (4889 males, 302 females) have been reported of whom 3247 are known to have died (Table 1). There was an increase of 10% in the number of cases reported in the two consecutive twelve month periods from November 1989 to October 1991.

The proportion of cases in the sexual intercourse between men and women exposure category was 13% between November 1990 and October 1991 compared with 9% in the previous twelve month period (Table 1). The proportion of adult AIDS cases reported as heterosexual, which includes those exposed through injecting drug use or infected by contaminated blood, increased to 25% in the past twelve months (Table 2).

Two-thirds of AIDS cases have been reported from three of the Thames Regions (Table 3). Over 90% of the cases reported in 1987 and earlier are known to have died (Table 4). Of the total of 3156 known deaths to end of September 1991, 1925 (61%) have occurred in 1989 or later (Table 5).

Table 1 AIDS cases and deaths by exposure category and date of report: United Kingdom to 31 October 1991

How persons probably acquired the virus	Nov 89 - Oct 90		Nov 90 - Oct 91		Jan 82 - Oct 91			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Deaths	Female	Deaths
Sexual intercourse								
between men	882	—	922	—	4002	2540	—	—
between men and women								
"high risk" partner ¹	2	9	5	8	14	7	31	19
other partner abroad ²	64	24	84	53	215	114	108	46
other partner UK	3	6	14	6	27	14	16	7
Injecting drug use (IDU)	51	15	61	29	168	88	63	40
IDU & sexual intercourse between men	19	—	19	—	79	52	—	—
Blood								
blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia)	57	1	64	1	280	200	4	3
blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion)								
abroad	2	9	1	3	14	10	27	18
UK	3	4	1	6	15	13	18	11
Mother to infant	4	7	6	9	17	8	29	14
Other/undetermined	9	1	31	2	58	39	6	4
Total	1096	76	1208	117	4889	3085	302	162

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 Sexual orientation of adult (15 years or over) AIDS cases: United Kingdom to 31 October 1991

Sexual orientation	Nov 89 - Oct 90 ¹		Nov 90 - Oct 91 ¹		Jan 82 - Oct 91	
	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)
Homosexual men	785	(69)	808	(64)	3460	(69)
Bisexual men	114	(10)	134	(11)	622	(12)
Heterosexual men and women	237	(21)	320	(25)	953	(19)
Total²	1136	(100)	1262	(100)	5035	(100)

1. Period during which reports were received.

2. Excludes some cases under investigation.

Tables 1-5 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 3 Geographical distribution of AIDS cases and deaths by date of report: to 31 October 1991

Country or region of first report	Nov 89 – Oct 90		Nov 90 – Oct 91		Cumulative total since 1982	
	Cases	Related deaths ¹	Cases	Related deaths ¹	Cases	Related deaths ¹
England:						
Northern	27	14	14	3	94	60
Yorkshire	31	22	33	13	132	88
Trent	22	12	24	12	99	68
E Anglia	8	4	25	3	65	34
NW Thames	491	244	416	82	1981	1211
NE Thames	151	71	288	66	935	548
SE Thames	149	74	147	47	577	362
SW Thames	45	32	63	14	202	134
Wessex	29	23	31	11	117	84
Oxford	27	14	34	10	113	68
S Western	18	12	37	10	111	70
W Midlands	32	17	32	9	119	70
Mersey	15	7	18	10	69	49
N Western	51	30	47	24	202	145
Wales	12	7	21	17	79	64
Northern Ireland	7	6	6	4	26	23
Scotland	57	35	89	38	270	169
United Kingdom total	1172	624	1325	373	5191	3247
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 31 October 1991. Reporting of recent deaths is incomplete.

Table 4 AIDS cases by date of report and number known to have died: United Kingdom to 30 September 1991

Year ¹	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Annual Total	
	Reports	Related deaths ²	Reports	Related deaths ²	Reports	Related deaths ²	Reports	Related deaths ²	Reports	Related deaths Number (%)
1985	35	34	31	28	45	39	47	43	158	144 (91)
1986	49	46	61	59	97	87	95	87	302	279 (92)
1987	149	138	143	131	197	170	156	143	645	582 (90)
1988	203	183	167	146	194	154	194	154	758	637 (84)
1989	208	153	178	120	272	174	185	108	843	555 (66)
1990	323	181	278	145	367	167	305	121	1273	614 (48)
1991	355	112	308	70	317	61	–	–	980	243 (25)

1. The three cases reported in 1982, 25 of the 26 reported in 1983 and 74 of the 77 reported in 1984 are known to have died.

2. 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 5 AIDS cases by date of diagnosis and AIDS deaths by date of death: United Kingdom to 30 September 1991

Year ¹	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Annual Total	
	Diagnosis	All Deaths ²	Diagnosis	All Deaths ²	Diagnosis	All Deaths ²	Diagnosis	All Deaths ²	Diagnosis	All Deaths ²
1985	45	19	36	34	69	30	72	33	222	116
1986	89	47	114	63	104	61	129	94	436	265
1987	142	78	157	99	169	90	185	76	653	343
1988	185	88	221	96	228	101	216	117	850	402
1989	245	132	231	160	267	145	238	209	981	646
1990	277	176	244	182	268	184	278	207	1067	749
1991	238	228	213	174	132	122	–	–	583	524

1. For 116 diagnoses and 40 deaths the quarter of occurrence is unknown; 18 cases were diagnosed in 1982 or earlier, 33 in 1983, and 106 in 1984; 8 cases died in 1982 or earlier, 16 in 1983, and

47 in 1984. Reporting of recent cases and deaths is incomplete.
2. This includes all deaths occurring in this quarter. These do not necessarily relate to cases diagnosed in the same period.

Sexually transmitted diseases, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Laboratory reports	Male	Female	Not stated	Total for weeks 91/41-44	Cumulative total 1991
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>					
β-lactamase producing	NA	NA	NA	NA	164
other antibiotic-resistant strains	2	1	–	3	96
extra-genital isolates	3	–	–	3	214
Ophthalmia neonatorum (<6 weeks)					
gonococcal	1	–	–	1	13
chlamydia	14	17	2	33	409
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	761	1217	37	2015	24717
Herpes simplex	263	418	16	697	8353

NA Not available

Comment

Neisseria gonorrhoeae: other antibiotic-resistant strains: 3 penicillin resistant.

Extra-genital isolates: 2 from throat and 3 from rectum (all male).

Chlamydia trachomatis: eye infections: 33 babies aged less than 6 weeks; 3 children aged 6 weeks or more; 29 adults and 4 patients, age not stated. Three women with infertility.

Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Laboratory reports	No. of reports received		Age		Total for weeks 91/41-44	Cumulative total 1991
	Blood only	CSF only or CSF & blood	<1m	≥65y		
<i>Bacteroides sp</i>	73	–	–	53	73	786
<i>Clostridium sp</i>	19	–	2	15	19	255
Anaerobic cocci	9	–	–	6	9	135
<i>Acinetobacter sp</i>	13	–	–	4	13	321
<i>Aeromonas sp</i>	6	–	–	5	6	44
<i>Pseudomonas sp</i>	144	1	3	84	145	1208
<i>Serratia sp</i>	11	–	1	7	11	155

Bacteraemia

Bacteroides sp: *B. asaccharolyticus* 1; *B. bivius* 2; *B. fragilis* 52; *B. melaninogenicus* 1; *B. oralis* 1; *B. ureolyticus* 1; *B. vulgatus* 1; *Bacteroides sp* 14. *B. fragilis*, M 40y, F 56y and F 57y with leukaemia, M 58y with renal transplant, M 65y with myeloma and F 75y on haemodialysis (all blood isolates).

Also reported: *Bacteroides sp*, F 22y with traumatic wound (wound isolate).

Fusobacterium sp 3: *F. necrophorum* 2; *Fusobacterium sp* 1.

F. necrophorum, male, age not stated, on haemodialysis; F 6y.

Clostridium sp: *C. perfringens* type A, 1; *C. perfringens* (untyped) 11; *C. ramosum* 1; *C. septicum* 2; *C. sporogenes* 1; *Clostridium sp* 3. *C. perfringens* type A, M 22y with AIDS. *C. perfringens* (untyped), F 70y with myelodysplasia. *Clostridium sp*, M 66y with leukaemia.

Also reported: *C. septicum*, M 58y with generalised dermal necrosis (skin isolate).

Laboratory reports	Total bacteraemia	Gastrointestinal tract	Biliary tract (ERCP)	UTI/GU (pregnant)	Ischaemic/pressure sores
<i>Bacteroides sp</i>	73	10	2 (–)	10 (1)	1
<i>Clostridium sp</i>	19	1	2 (–)	3 (–)	–
Anaerobic cocci	9	2	–	2 (–)	–

Achromobacter sp 3: *A. xylosoxidans* 1; *Achromobacter sp* 2. *A. xylosoxidans*, F 53y with leukaemia. *Achromobacter sp*, M 49y with myeloma and IV-line, and F 32y with IV-line who had *Pseudomonas maltophilia* also.

Acinetobacter sp: *A. baumannii* 1; *A. calcoaceticus (anitratu)* 6; *A. junii* 1; *Acinetobacter sp* 5.

Aeromonas sp: *A. hydrophila* 6 (all blood isolates).

Also reported: *A. hydrophila*, M 78y (pleural fluid isolate).

Alcaligenes piechaudi: M 61y with leukaemia and IV-line.

Pseudomonas sp: *P. acidovorans* 1; *P. aeruginosa* 104; *P. fluorescens* 4; *P. maltophilia* 18; *P. putida* 1; *P. stutzeri* 2; *P. vesicularis* 1;

Pseudomonas sp 13. Three patients with biliary tract disease/surgery (2 ERCP). *P. aeruginosa*, M 41y with prosthetic joint, also on haemodialysis; M 71y after bypass surgery; F 57y with prosthetic heart valve, also on haemodialysis. *P. maltophilia*, M 59y with pleural empyema; F 67y with prosthetic heart valve. Also reported: *P. aeruginosa*, M 10y (joint isolate).

Serratia sp: *S. liquefaciens* 3; *S. marcescens* 7; *Serratia sp* 1.

Meningitis

Pseudomonas aeruginosa 1: F 58y with CSF shunt (CSF isolate).

Laboratory reports	Total bacteraemia	UTI/GU (pregnant)	Burns	Intravascular lines	Leukaemia/bone marrow suppression (IV-lines)
<i>Acinetobacter sp</i>	13	–	1	2	9 (2)
<i>Aeromonas sp</i>	6	1 (–)	–	–	3 (1)
<i>Pseudomonas sp</i>	144	29 (–)	1	18	33 (7)
<i>Serratia sp</i>	11	2 (–)	–	3	1 (1)

Unusual infections

Aerococcus viridans 2: F 67y and F 88y (both blood isolates).

Agrobacterium radiobacter: F 29y with lymphoma and IV-line (blood isolate).

Bacillus sp 6: *B. cereus* 3: M 36y with compound fracture (fascia isolate), anorexic F 35y on total parenteral nutrition (blood isolate) and F 77y with carcinoma of mandible (blood isolate). *Bacillus sp* 3: M 1m with arterial line, M 33y with leukaemia and M 47y on CAPD (all blood isolates).

Campylobacter sp 8: *C. jejuni* 3: F 75y and two females, ages not stated (one with ulcerative colitis), all presented with fever (no gastrointestinal symptoms) (all blood isolates). *Campylobacter sp* 5: 4 patients aged 21-89 years presented with fever and abdominal pain, including M 78y with leukaemia (all blood isolates); M 22y had D & V following return from India (blood and faecal isolates).

Corynebacterium sp 5: *C. diphtheriae mitis* (non toxigenic), M 9y with sore throat had recently returned from Bangladesh (throat swab). *C. jeikeium* 3: M 57y, M 69y and F 44y (all blood isolates). *Corynebacterium sp*, F 65y (blood isolate).

Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae (insidiosa): F 43y (blood isolate).

Flavimonas oryzihabitans: F 34y with leukaemia and IV-line (blood isolate).

Flavobacterium sp: F 70y with faecal peritonitis (blood isolate).

Gardnerella vaginalis: F 18y after caesarean section (blood).

Gemella sp 3: *G. haemolysans* 2: M 70y had osteomyelitis (bone marrow specimen) and F 20y had bone marrow transplant (blood isolate). *Gemella sp*, M 49y with endocarditis (blood).

Hafnia alvei 2: immunosuppressed F 3y with IV-line (blood isolate); F 62y had peritonitis following perforated uterus and bowel (blood and peritoneal fluid).

Moraxella sp 2: *M. nonliquefaciens*, M 62y (blood isolate).

Moraxella sp, F 72y (blood isolate).

Pasteurella multocida: M 79y following dog bite (blood).

Propionibacterium acnes: immunosuppressed F 49y (blood).

Shigella sonnei: F 2y had D & V (blood and faecal isolates).

Yersinia sp 2: *Y. enterocolitica*, M 49y (blood isolate). *Y. pseudotuberculosis*, M 10y had mesenteric lymphadenitis (lymph node).

Imported infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Dengue 2 (Malaysia, Thailand).

Hookworms 35 (Pakistan 2; Bangladesh, Brunei, Nigeria, 1 each).

Plasmodium sp 10: *P. falciparum* 4 (Liberia, Kenya, Nigeria, 1 each); *P. malariae* 1; *P. vivax* 5 (Pakistan 3).

Rickettsia mooseri: F 22y with murine typhus, works in Malta.

Sandfly fever virus 1: F 37y with fever and lethargy, was bitten by sandflies during a holiday in the Caribbean.

Schistosoma haematobium 1: Africa.

Strongyloides sp 1: Malta.

Opportunist infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 91/41 – 44

Actinomyces sp 3: *A. israelii* 2: F 28y with IUCD and M 73y with abdominal abscess. *Actinomyces sp*, M 65y with abscess on left iliac fossa.

Aspergillus sp 5: *A. fumigatus* 2: F 59y and M 51y (both sputum isolates). *A. niger* 2: M 78y and M 49y (both middle ear isolates). *A. planis*, M 67y (outer ear isolate).

Candida sp 31 (29 blood, 2 faecal isolates): *C. albicans* 25; *C. krusei* 1; *C. parapsilosis* 3. Ten patients had IV-lines; 1 had endocarditis; 2 had leukaemia; 1 had lymphoma; 1 was a liver transplant recipient.

Cryptococcus neoformans 4 (2 CSF isolates only, 2 CSF and blood isolates): M 25y and M 33y HIV-1 antibody positive; M 36y from Ethiopia.

Histoplasma sp 1: female, age not stated (blood isolate).

Nocardia otitidis-caviarum 1: M 12y (synovial isolate).

Pneumocystis carinii 13 (5 sputum, 8 broncho-alveolar lavage): one HIV-1 antibody positive male; one patient with renal transplant and one with cardiac transplant; one with lymphoma; and one with systemic lupus erythematosus.

Torulopsis glabrata 2 (both blood isolates).

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