

## Communicable Disease Report

### Virological surveillance of influenza A

Influenza A virus isolates were first confirmed this winter in England and Wales at the end of November 1991 but few reports were subsequently received. In view of numerous reports of influenza-like illness and other minor respiratory illness received from many areas of England and Wales (see the last two issues of the CDR weekly), a request was made to all Public Health Laboratories (PHLs) in England and Wales to provide information on the number of specimens examined for influenza A infection in each week from the end of November 1991, and the number of positive results among those specimens. The results for the first six weeks are summarised in the table. The enquiry was restricted to specimens from patients above the age of one year because of the large number of specimens examined for RSV infection in infants. These results do not include serological investigations of influenza A infection.

Week beginning	Culture		Immunofluorescence		Total	
	Specimens examined	Number positive	Specimens examined	Number positive	Specimens examined	Number positive
30.11.91	433	1	127	1	560	2
7.12.91	404	3	99	3	503	6
14.12.91	329	—	66	—	395	—
21.12.91	188	2	46	1	234	3
28.12.91	306	8	62	1	368	9
4.1.92	392	6	75	1	467	7
Total	2052	20	475	7	2527	27

**Comment:** about 450 specimens were examined per week in the 50 PHLs from whom results were available by 15 January 1992. The number of specimens dropped over the holiday period but over 200 were examined in the Christmas week. Twenty-seven of the specimens (1%) were reported positive overall, although the proportion was higher in the last three week period (1.7%) compared with the first (0.5%). These findings suggest that, despite the drop in the number of specimens examined over the holiday period, the small number of reports of influenza infection was due to the limited activity of this virus in the community. Although influenza-like illness and other minor respiratory illness continue in the community, associated with RSV and other respiratory viruses, there is no evidence at present of an increase of influenza virus infection to suggest the development of an epidemic. Nevertheless, active surveillance continues and colleagues are encouraged to report details of influenza and influenza-like illness to CDSC.

### *Escherichia coli* O157 in Stockport

An outbreak of dysenteric illness has occurred in a self-contained unit (of 18 beds) in a hospital for the adult mentally handicapped in Stockport. *Escherichia coli* O157 has been isolated from four (and diagnosed serologically in one other) of eight patients presenting with diarrhoea between early December and early January, three of whom have died. The Division of Enteric Pathogens has reported that all four isolates are phage type 2 and produce verotoxin. Control measures, including enteric precautions, increased hand washing, and restriction on the movement of patients within the hospital, were instituted in mid-December. No further cases have occurred since 5 January.

**Hepatitis:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

**Miscellaneous viruses:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

**Sexually transmitted diseases:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

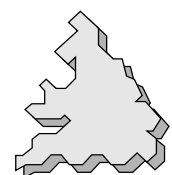
**Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

**Unusual infections**

**Imported infections:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

**Opportunist infections:**  
weeks 92/01 - 03

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



## Hepatitis, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 92/01 – 03

Laboratory reports	Number of reports received			Total for weeks 92/01-03	Cumulative total 1992
	92/01	92/02	92/03		
Hepatitis A (IgM)	172	262	128	562	562
HBsAg total	31	36	58	125	125
acute hepatitis B	11	10	10	31	31
other	20	26	48	94	94

### Hepatitis A

A total of 562 reports was received in the three week period reported here. This compares with 503 for the equivalent period in 1991, and 332 for that in 1990. There is, as yet, no sign of a sustained downturn in cases reported.

Reports include four male patients aged 25-63 years who developed acute liver failure, one of whom required a liver transplant; and a child with hepatitis after a bone marrow transplant.

Family outbreaks were reported from Wales (2) and the

following regions: Northern (4), Yorkshire (3), Trent (2), E Anglia (2), NW Thames (1), SE Thames (4), SW Thames (1), Oxford (1), S Western (2) and W Midlands (2).

Also reported were M 44y, sewage worker and M 34y, social worker to homeless community with HAV.

A history of travel was recorded in 22 of the 562 reports (4%): Indian subcontinent 10, Mediterranean/Europe 4, Middle East 3, Africa 1, other 4, including wildlife photographer exposed to heavily polluted water in Mexico.

Laboratory reports	Age (years)					Not stated	Total
	<1	1-14	15-44	45-64	≥65		
Hepatitis A (IgM)	1	194	292	47	8	20	562
HBsAg total	1	5	86	22	5	6	125
acute hepatitis B	1	–	21	7	1	1	31
other	–	5	65	15	4	5	94

### Hepatitis B

Thirty-one cases of acute hepatitis B were reported (23 male, 7 female, 1 sex not stated). Risk exposure information was given for 19 of these: homosexual contact 6 (males, including 2 who were HIV-1 antibody positive); heterosexual contact 1

(male); injecting drug use 4 (2 male, 2 female); no recognised risk 5 (3 male, 2 female); other 3, including M 18y who received blood transfusion abroad and F 10m, Romanian orphan.

## Miscellaneous viruses, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 92/01 – 03

Laboratory reports	Number of reports received			Total for weeks 92/01-03	Cumulative total 1992
	92/01	92/02	92/03		
Cytomegalovirus	49	41	22	112	112
Molluscum contagiosum	1	–	1	2	2
Varicella zoster	4	3	3	10	10
HTLV-1	–	–	1	1	1

**Cytomegalovirus:** two regions reported more than 10% of cases: SW Thames (20 cases) and NW Thames (17).

Ages: 18 babies aged less than one year, including two with congenital infection and one neonate. Five children aged 1-4 years; 2, 5-9 years and 10, 10-14 years; 42 adults aged 15-44 years, including 3 pregnant women; two of these had spontaneous abortion and one had intra-uterine death; 28 aged 45-64 years; 5, 65 years or more and 7 age not stated.

Thirty-five patients had organ transplants (renal 10, heart 10, bone marrow 8, liver 6, not stated 1). Six patients were known to be HIV-1 antibody positive. Seven patients had leukaemia; one had systemic lupus erythematosus; 21 had respiratory tract infection; 10 had hepatitis; 6 had glandular fever and one

patient had lymphadenopathy.

**Epstein-Barr virus:** F 15y had meningitis.

**Molluscum contagiosum:** 2 adults.

**Herpes simplex:** M 71y with myeloma (bronchial aspirate isolate). F 49y had encephalitis (serum and CSF serology).

**Varicella zoster:** F 9y and M 28y (both serology) and M 27y (skin isolate) all had neurological symptoms. Premature M 1m had pustules on left arm and foot, chorioretinitis and a history of maternal chickenpox at fourteen weeks of gestation (skin isolate).

**HTLV-1:** F 59y, West Indian origin, had neurological symptoms (serum and CSF serology).

**Polyomavirus:** M 55y with AIDS (urine isolate).

## Sexually transmitted diseases, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 92/01 – 03

Laboratory reports	Male	Female	Not stated	Total for weeks 92/01-03	Cumulative total 1992
<b><i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i></b>					
β-lactamase producing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
other antibiotic-resistant strains	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
extra-genital isolates	–	–	2	2	2
<b><i>Ophthalmia neonatorum</i></b> (<6 weeks)					
gonococcal	–	–	–	–	–
chlamydia	15	13	1	29	29
<b><i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i></b>	532	1060	18	1610	1610
<b>Herpes simplex</b>	262	385	4	651	651

NA not available

### Comment

***Neisseria gonorrhoeae*: extra-genital isolates:** throat: 2. than 6 weeks; 6 children aged 6 weeks or more; 21 adults  
***Chlamydia trachomatis*:** eye infections: 29 babies aged less and 4 patients, age not stated.

## Bacteraemia and bacterial meningitis, England and Wales: weeks 92/01 – 03

Laboratory reports of blood and CSF isolates of bacteria are grouped into four categories and published in a weekly sequence:

1. Staphylococci and streptococci (excluding anaerobic cocci).
2. Enterobacteriaceae ie, *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus* and *Salmonella species*.
3. Environmental and anaerobic bacteria ie, *Bacteroides*, *Clostridia*, *Acinetobacter*, *Aeromonas*, *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia* and anaerobic cocci.
4. *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Haemophilus species* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

This week's CDR contains reports for category 3. Less commonly reported causes of bacteraemia or bacterial meningitis are listed under **unusual infections**.

Laboratory reports	No. of reports received		Age		Total for weeks 92/01-03	Cumulative total 1992
	Blood only	CSF only or CSF & blood	<1m	≥65y		
<b><i>Bacteroides sp</i></b>	54	–	–	35	54	54
<b><i>Clostridium sp</i></b>	29	–	–	15	29	29
<b>Anaerobic cocci</b>	13	–	–	9	13	13
<b><i>Acinetobacter sp</i></b>	27	2	1	7	29	29
<b><i>Aeromonas sp</i></b>	3	–	–	2	3	3
<b><i>Pseudomonas sp</i></b>	114	1	4	48	115	115
<b><i>Serratia sp</i></b>	9	–	–	3	9	9

### Bacteraemia

***Bacteroides sp*:** *B. buccae* 1; *B. disiens* 2; *B. distasonis* 2; *B. fragilis* 35; *B. thetaiotaomicron* 5; *B. ureolyticus* 1. *B. fragilis*, F 53y with fistula after thyroidectomy; M 68y after abdomino-perineal resection.

***Eikenella corrodens*:** M 7m with sternal abscess (abscess isolate only).

***Eubacterium lentum* 1.**

***Fusobacterium necrophorum* 1.**

***Clostridium sp*:** *C. bifermentans* 1; *C. perfringens* 24; *C. ramosum* 1; *C. septicum* 2; *Clostridium sp* 1. *C. perfringens*, F 81y with suspected endocarditis and M 32y with perforated intraperitoneal abscess and pancreatitis.

Also reported: *C. difficile*, F 66y with fractured fibula and gangrene (wound isolate).

**Anaerobic cocci:** *Peptostreptococcus sp*, F 36y with chorio-amnionitis.

Laboratory reports	Total bacteraemia	Gastrointestinal tract	Biliary tract (ERCP)	UTI/GU (pregnant)	Ischaemic/pressure sores
<b><i>Bacteroides sp</i></b>	54	5	2 (–)	3 (–)	7
<b><i>Clostridium sp</i></b>	29	3	2 (–)	1 (1)	1
<b>Anaerobic cocci</b>	11	–	–	2 (2)	1

***Acinetobacter sp*:** *A. baumannii* 1; *A. calcoaceticus (anitratu)* 9; *A. junii* 1; *A. lwoffii* 3. *A. calcoaceticus*, M 1y with severe burns and Hickman line in situ; M 58y and male, age not stated, with

leukaemia; F 51y with T-cell lymphoma. *A. junii*, M 47y with myeloma. *Acinetobacter sp*, M 18y, F 65y and F 89y with leukaemia; M 44y with myeloma.

***Aeromonas hydrophila* 2.*****Alcaligenes* sp:** F 58y with leukaemia.***Pseudomonas* sp:** *P. aeruginosa* 86; *P. cepacia* 2; *P. fluorescens* 2; *P. maltophilia* 14; *P. paucimobilis* 2; *P. stutzeri* 1. *P. aeruginosa*, 4 patients had biliary tract disease (ERCP, 1); male, age not stated, had orbital cellulitis. *P. maltophilia*, M 31y with endocarditis (*Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Staphylococcus aureus*

also isolated).

***Serratia* sp:** *S. liquefaciens* 2; *S. marcescens* 7. Premature baby, age not stated, had hydrocephalus.**Meningitis*****Acinetobacter* sp:** M 54y with head injury had CSF shunt (*Pseudomonas maltophilia* also isolated); F 40y with CSF shunt.

Laboratory reports	Total bacteraemia	UTI/GU (pregnant)	Burns	Intravascular lines	Leukaemia/bone marrow suppression (IV-lines)
<b><i>Acinetobacter</i> sp</b>	27	3 (-)	2	4	9 (4)
<b><i>Aeromonas</i> sp</b>	3	-	-	-	-
<b><i>Pseudomonas</i> sp</b>	114	6 (-)	2	6	34 (6)
<b><i>Serratia</i> sp</b>	9	1 (-)	-	-	1 (-)

**Unusual infections*****Aerococcus viridans*:** F 88y had stone in common bile duct (blood isolate).***Bacillus* sp 3:** *B. cereus*, M 1y with IV-line (blood isolate). *B. pumilis*, M 71y with prosthetic heart valve had lung resection for carcinoma (blood isolate). *Bacillus* sp, F 41y with bone marrow transplant (blood isolate).***Branhamella catarrhalis* 2:** F 1y and F 21y (both blood isolates).***Campylobacter* sp 2:** *C. jejuni*, M 64y had gastrointestinal symptoms (blood and faecal isolates). *Campylobacter* sp, female, age not stated, with lymphoma and splenic atrophy (blood isolate).***Citrobacter* sp 6:** *C. freundii* 4: diabetic M 77y, female, age notstated, with leukaemia, and F 79y (all blood isolates). M 48y with lymphoma (blood isolate; *Klebsiella aerogenes* also isolated). *Citrobacter* sp 2: F 3y and M 75y (both blood isolates).***Corynebacterium* sp 5:** *C. jeikeium*, HIV-1 antibody positive M 38y had IV-line (blood isolate). *C. striatum*, M 61y with leukaemia (blood isolate). *Corynebacterium* sp 3: M 4y, and F 66y with leukaemia, both had IV-lines (both blood isolates); M 32y (blood isolate).**Diphtheroids:** M 33y with lymphoma had IV-line (blood isolate).***Flavobacterium meningosepticum*:** M 48y was ventilated for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection (blood and sputum isolates).***Hafnia alvei*:** M 78y with cholangiocarcinoma (blood isolate).**Imported infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 92/01 – 03****Arbovirus 6:** Dengue virus 3: type 1, 1 (Thailand); type 2, 3 (all India); untyped 2 (India 1).**Filaria 5:** *Mansonella (Dipetalonema) perstans* 2; *Loa loa* 2; *Onchocerca volvulus* 1.**Hookworms 7** (Bangladesh, Cameroun, 1 each).***Leishmania* sp 2:** including Italian F 56y, who had lived in Africa, with visceral leishmaniasis and a history of scleroderma

and previous splenectomy; she died of pneumococcal septicaemia (PM liver).

***Plasmodium* sp 5:** *P. falciparum* 3 (Ghana, India, Zambia) including M 68y from India with *P. vivax* also; *P. vivax* 2.***Schistosoma* sp 6:** *S. haematobium* 3 (Cameroun 1); *S. mansoni* 2; *Schistosoma* sp 1.**Opportunist infections, England and Wales: laboratory reports, weeks 92/01 – 03*****Actinomyces* sp 4:** *A. israelii* 2; *A. naeslundii* 1; *Actinomyces* sp 1. *A. israelii*, F 39y (IUCD isolate); F 71y (parotid isolate). *A. naeslundii*, F 21y (blood isolate). *Actinomyces* sp, M 54y with sternal abscess (abscess isolate).***Aspergillus* sp:** *A. fumigatus* 3; *A. niger* 1; *A. terreus* 1. *A. fumigatus*, M 34y with leukaemia (blood isolate); F 69y (sputum isolate); M 72y with pelvic abscess, on peritoneal dialysis (catheter and peritoneal isolates).***Candida* sp 29** (26 blood isolates): *C. albicans* 17; *C. krusei* 2;*C. parapsilosis* 6; *C. tropicalis* 1. Five patients were immunosuppressed due to leukaemia/BMT; 11 patients had IV-lines. *C. albicans*, immunosuppressed M 24d and F 1m both had IV-lines (CSF isolates).***Cryptococcus neoformans* 5** (3 blood isolates): M 30y with HIV infection, male, age not stated, with AIDS and M 65y with Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (all CSF isolates).***Nocardia asteroides*:** F 16y (sputum isolate).***Torulopsis glabrata*:** M 43y (abscess isolate).

Data are for England and Wales only, unless otherwise stated.

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

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

During **December 1991**, 105 new cases of AIDS were reported. Seventy-five were probably infected through sexual intercourse between men (10 died), 16 through sexual intercourse between men and women (2 died), seven through injecting drug use (3 died), one through either injecting drug use or sex between men, one through blood factor treatment, and two through blood/tissue transfer. The exposure categories of three cases were undetermined.

Three hundred and ninety-one AIDS cases were reported in the fourth quarter of 1991. The 1370 cases reported throughout 1991 represent an increase of 8% on the previous year's total, compared with a 51% increase in 1990 over 1989 reports. Of the 391 cases, 87 (22%) were diagnosed between 4 and 12 months prior to reporting and 51 (13%) were diagnosed more than 12 months earlier. Since reporting began in 1982, 5451 AIDS cases (5085 men, 288 women, and 78 children aged under 15 years at diagnosis) have been reported, 3391 (62%) of whom are known to have died (Table 1).

Reports of AIDS cases in persons infected through sex between men and women increased by 49% (59 cases) between 1990 and 1991 (Table 1). Much of the increase (40 cases) was accounted for by persons exposed abroad. There were 20 reports in 1991 of AIDS cases in men, thought to be infected heterosexually in the UK, whose partners were not known to have major risk factors for infection. These are being followed up which may result in the reclassification of some cases.

Since laboratory reporting of HIV-1 infection began, 16,828 reports of HIV-1 infected persons have been received. Fewer reports were received in 1991 than in 1990 (Table 2), but the number of reports of infections in females increased by 27% (from 308 in 1990 to 390 in 1991) and reports of males infected through sex between men and women increased by 33% (from 202 to 269). The proportions of adults with AIDS or HIV-1 infection who are reported to be heterosexual have continued to increase (Tables 3 and 4).

There was a fall in the number of AIDS cases reported from five English regions and N Ireland between 1990 and 1991, but large increases in reports received from E Anglia and S Western regions (Table 5). Of 2417 reports of HIV-1 infection in injecting drug users, 998 (41%) were received from Scotland and account for 52% of that country's total (Table 6).

## Paediatric data

A total of 76 AIDS cases in children aged 14 years or less were reported by the end of October 1991, 36 of whom are known to have died (Table 7). Forty-nine (64%) were infected perinatally and 27 (36%) through contaminated blood or blood factor treatment. Forty-four of the 370 HIV-1 infected children are known to have died (Table 8). Of the 345 children born to known HIV-1 infected mothers, 107 are known to be infected, 93 are not infected, and the infection status of the remaining 145 is undetermined at present (Table 9).

## HIV-2 infection

There were 16 reports of HIV-2 infection in the UK up to the end of September 1991. Five infections were identified through unlinked anonymous surveys which may have included some of the known HIV-2 infected persons. Three of those infected are known to have progressed to AIDS<sup>1</sup>. One child with HIV-2 infection appears among the AIDS case reports (Table 7) but does not appear among reports of HIV-1 infected children (Tables 8 and 9).

## Reference

1. Evans BG, Gill ON, Gleave SR, Mortimer PP, Parry JV. HIV-2 in the United Kingdom - A Review. *Communicable Disease Report* 1991; 1: R19-23.

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

How persons probably acquired the virus	Jan 90 - Dec 90		Jan 91 - Dec 91		Jan 82 - Dec 91			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Deaths	Female	Deaths
Sexual intercourse								
between men	941	—	965	—	4197	2650	—	—
between men and women								
"high risk" partner <sup>1</sup>	3	9	6	8	16	8	32	21
other partner abroad <sup>2</sup>	70	30	86	54	228	117	116	50
other partner UK	3	6	20	6	33	15	17	7
Injecting drug use (IDU)	63	18	54	31	176	98	69	43
IDU & sexual intercourse between men	22	—	19	—	83	53	—	—
Blood								
blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia)	60	1	62	1	286	206	4	3
blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion)								
abroad	2	10	1	4	14	11	28	18
UK	2	6	1	4	16	14	18	11
Mother to infant	6	7	5	10	18	8	31	14
Other/undetermined	12	1	29	4	61	40	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1248</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5128</b>	<b>3220</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>171</b>

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 91/52**

How persons probably acquired the virus	Weeks 90/01 - 90/52			Weeks 91/01 - 91/52			Weeks 84/45 - 91/52		
	Male	Female	NS <sup>4</sup>	Male	Female	NS <sup>4</sup>	Male	Female	NS <sup>4</sup>
Sexual intercourse									
between men	1500	-	-	1374	-	-	9954	-	-
between men and women									
"high risk" partner <sup>1</sup>	7	40	-	13	35	-	41	234	1
other partner abroad <sup>2</sup>	157	130	1	191	181	4	612	485	11
other partner UK	15	22	-	15	22	-	57	76	2
under investigation	23	27	-	50	35	-	148	154	-
Injecting drug use (IDU)	166	46	1	145	61	-	1501	693	30
IDU & sexual intercourse between men	31	-	-	17	-	-	193	-	-
Blood									
blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia)	57	-	-	4	-	-	1259	8	-
blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion)									
abroad/UK	3	13	-	7	14	-	74	80	1
Mother to infant <sup>3</sup>	17	17	-	12	9	-	51	55	1
Other/undetermined	59	13	6	107	33	2	856	167	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14746</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>130</b>

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 31 December 1991**

Sexual orientation	Jan 90 - Dec 90 <sup>1</sup>		Jan 91 - Dec 91		Jan 82 - Dec 91	
	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)	Cases	(%)
Homosexual men	841	(68)	843	(65)	3630	(69)
Bisexual men	123	(10)	141	(11)	653	(12)
Heterosexual men and women	269	(22)	319	(24)	1003	(19)
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>5286</b>	<b>(100)</b>

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 91/52**

Sexual orientation	Weeks 90/01 - 90/52 <sup>1</sup>		Weeks 91/01 - 91/52 <sup>1</sup>		Weeks 84/45 - 91/52	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Homosexual men/bisexual men	1531	(68)	1391	(64)	10146	(66)
Heterosexual men and women <sup>2</sup>	706	(32)	773	(36)	5208	(34)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2237</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>2164</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>15354</b>	<b>(100)</b>

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 31 December 1991**

Country or region of first report	Jan 90 – Dec 90		Jan 91 – Dec 91		Cumulative total since 1982	
	Cases	Related deaths <sup>1</sup>	Cases	Related deaths <sup>1</sup>	Cases	Related deaths <sup>1</sup>
England:						
Northern	28	14	14	3	96	63
Yorkshire	39	23	24	9	136	91
Trent	24	15	25	10	104	70
E Anglia	7	1	26	4	68	36
NW Thames	501	252	430	81	2049	1256
NE Thames	216	100	306	57	1028	580
SE Thames	152	79	146	43	600	377
SW Thames	43	33	71	15	212	137
Wessex	31	25	26	9	118	86
Oxford	28	12	38	9	121	68
S Western	19	13	41	11	117	72
W Midlands	33	18	33	8	123	74
Mersey	16	8	19	11	71	51
N Western	48	30	60	28	216	152
Wales	16	11	17	13	81	65
Northern Ireland	8	7	4	2	26	23
Scotland	63	36	90	45	285	190
United Kingdom total	1272	677	1370	358	5451	3391
Ch. Islands/Isle of Man	2	2	–	–	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 December 1991.

**Table 6 Geographical distribution and exposure category of HIV-1 infected persons: to week 91/52**

Country or region of first report	Sexual intercourse											Cumulative total Weeks 84/45–91/52
	between men	between men and women			Injecting <sup>1</sup> drug use			Blood	Other/ Undetermined			
		M	F	NS <sup>2</sup>	M	F	NS <sup>2</sup>		M	F	NS <sup>2</sup>	
England:												
Northern	164	25	14	–	48	11	1	97	10	–	–	370
Yorkshire	226	35	36	–	36	20	–	74	11	2	–	440
Trent	225	35	23	–	44	15	–	77	4	7	–	430
E Anglia	103	24	10	–	33	13	–	40	8	3	–	234
NW Thames	3912	141	205	–	313	101	2	84	206	52	16	5032
NE Thames	1848	178	193	10	145	82	2	181	261	29	22	2951
SE Thames	1218	96	108	1	152	64	–	145	74	18	1	1877
SW Thames	282	57	64	1	39	11	–	33	61	10	1	559
Wessex	222	16	21	–	33	8	–	41	13	5	3	362
Oxford	193	26	39	1	46	14	–	119	7	1	–	446
S Western	220	30	27	–	40	6	–	32	6	3	–	364
W Midlands	252	27	33	–	27	5	–	158	48	9	–	559
Mersey	99	11	6	–	10	9	–	46	13	1	–	195
N Western	451	40	22	–	48	24	–	124	6	3	–	718
Wales	127	28	20	–	10	2	–	62	10	–	–	259
Northern Ireland	47	7	10	–	2	3	–	18	2	–	–	89
Scotland	365	82	118	1	668	305	25	91	167	79	42	1943
United Kingdom total	9954	858	949	14	1694	693	30	1422	907	222	85	16828
Ch. Islands/Isle of Man	14	1	2	–	4	3	–	3	2	–	–	29

1. Includes 193 male drug users who also had sexual intercourse with other men.

2. Sex not stated on report.

**Table 7 AIDS cases and deaths in children<sup>1</sup> by exposure category: to 31 October 1991**

How children probably acquired the virus	Nov 89 - Oct 90		Nov 90 - Oct 91		Jan 82 - Oct 91		15 years or over at death or by 31 Oct 1991	
	Diagnosis <sup>2</sup>	Report <sup>2</sup>	Diagnosis <sup>2</sup>	Report <sup>2</sup>	Total	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Mother to infant	13	11	8	18	49	22	–	–
Blood								
blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia)	6	7	3	5	20	11	7	3
blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion)	1	1	1	1	7	3	–	–
Other/undetermined	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

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 infection<sup>1</sup> and deaths<sup>2</sup> in children<sup>3</sup> by sex and exposure category cumulative to 31 October 1991**

How children probably acquired the virus	England, Wales and N Ireland			Scotland			Total	Deaths	15 years or over at death or by 31 Oct 1991	
	Male	Female	NS	Male	Female	NS			Infections	Deaths
Mother to infant	43	45	–	8	10	1	107	27	–	–
Blood										
blood factor (e.g. for haemophilia)	219	–	–	18	–	–	237	15	157	6
blood/tissue transfer (e.g. transfusion)	8	11	1	2	–	–	22	2	4	–
Other/undetermined	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	4	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>6</b>

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 deaths<sup>1</sup> by year of birth of children born to HIV-1 infected mothers<sup>2</sup>**

Year of birth	Infected <sup>3</sup>				Indeterminate <sup>4</sup>		Not infected		Total	Deaths <sup>1</sup>
	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	2
1983-84	3	5	2	3	–	1	–	1	15	4
1985-86	9	12	2	6	4	14	6	30	83	10
1987-88	12	16	–	2	21	7	12	25	95	6
1989-90	14	7	1	2	38	18	7	12	99	9
1991	2	1	–	–	26	10	–	–	39	2
Not known	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	8	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>33</b>

1. All deaths in children born to HIV-1 infected mothers 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.