



2019

Metropolitan Communicable Disease Control

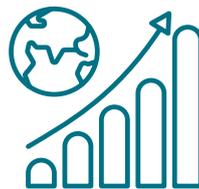
Notifiable diseases in Perth Snapshot

Metropolitan Communicable Disease Control has responsibility for the public health management of notifiable infectious diseases, to protect the community and prevent disease outbreaks.



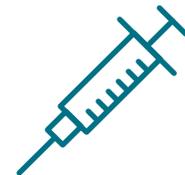
42,649

infectious disease notifications in metropolitan Perth in 2019
(↑ of 53% from 2018)



On the rise

Influenza
Sexually Transmitted Infections
Measles



94.1%

of 1-year-olds fully immunised across metropolitan Perth
(benchmark 95%)

Enteric (gastrointestinal) diseases: 5,191

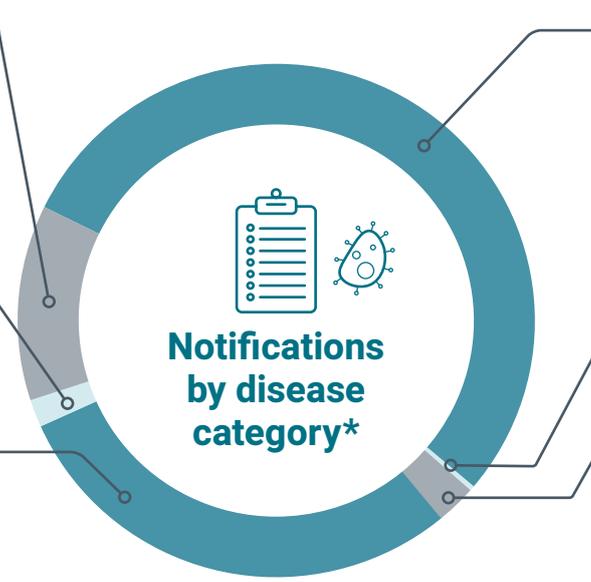
- Campylobacter - 2,881
- Salmonella - 1,698

Vector-borne diseases: 622

- Dengue virus - 275
- Malaria - 52
- Ross River virus - 261

Sexually transmitted infections: 12,566

- Chlamydia - 9,173
- Gonorrhoea - 2,910
- Infectious syphilis - 328



Vaccine preventable diseases: 23,006

- Influenza - 18,466
- Measles - 42
- Meningococcal disease - 12
- Whooping cough - 440
- Chicken pox/shingles - 3,419

Other diseases (including zoonotic diseases): 174

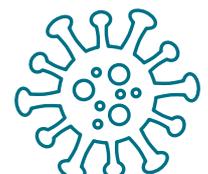
Blood-borne viruses: 1,090

- Hepatitis B - 390 (newly-acquired 16)
- Hepatitis C - 690 (newly-acquired 88)

Key issues

• The **2019 influenza season** was unprecedented, with higher than average rates of inter-seasonal influenza, an earlier start and peak to the season, and peak notification numbers over four times those reported in any other year.

• **Infectious syphilis notifications** reached their highest recorded levels. Of particular concern is an insidious rise in the number of cases of infectious syphilis among vulnerable and high priority groups – homeless people, Aboriginal people, pregnant women, and women of childbearing age. This is a new issue for metropolitan Perth and has led to the formulation of a public health outbreak response.



*Selected infectious diseases listed only; disease category totals may be more than the sum of the listed individual diseases.