



Metropolitan Communicable Disease Control

Notifiable diseases in Perth – 2018 snapshot

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



27 980

Notifiable infectious diseases in metropolitan Perth in 2018

(↓ of 2.4% from 2017)



On the rise:

Sexually Transmitted Infections
Measles
Influenza
Varicella



93.7%

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

Enteric (gastrointestinal) diseases: 4660

- Campylobacter - 2728
- Salmonellosis - 1602

Vector-borne diseases: 1530

- Dengue fever - 118
- Ross River virus - 347
- Malaria - 44

Sexually transmitted infections: 11 821

- Chlamydia - 9020
- Gonorrhoea - 2327
- Infectious syphilis - 304



Vaccine preventable diseases: 9594

- Measles - 33
- Meningococcal disease - 23
- Influenza - 4665
- Whooping cough - 917
- Chicken pox/shingles - 3577

Other diseases (including zoonotic diseases): 171

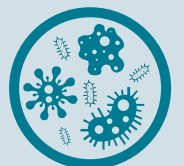
Blood-borne viruses: 1204

- Hepatitis B - 441 (newly-acquired 20)
- Hepatitis C - 756 (newly-acquired 96)

Key issues:

Syphilis is becoming more common, including in women.

- Previously only common in men who have sex with men, Perth has had an increase in cases of infectious syphilis in women.
- Syphilis in pregnant women can lead to death and severe disability in the child.



Measles cases in metropolitan Perth more than doubled in 2018, following international trends.

- Measles is not endemic to Australia. Outbreaks can occur when travellers return from overseas with the virus.
- The WA Department of Health has announced a free measles vaccine for adults who were born since 1966 and have not previously received two doses of measles-containing vaccine.

