



2019

Metropolitan Communicable Disease Control

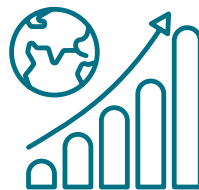
# Notifiable diseases in Perth Snapshot

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**

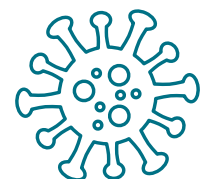
**Blood-borne viruses: 1,090**

- 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.