

MONTHLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT

This monthly report contains data and commentary on disease trends and events up to and including the end of June 2003 (see also forthcoming issues of the *New Zealand Public Health Report*). Its purpose is to provide timely information for use by designated officers and public health service staff. Data contained within is based on information recorded on EpiSurv by public health service staff up until 8 July 2003. As this information may be updated over time, the results should be regarded as provisional only.

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1. Major surveillance issues

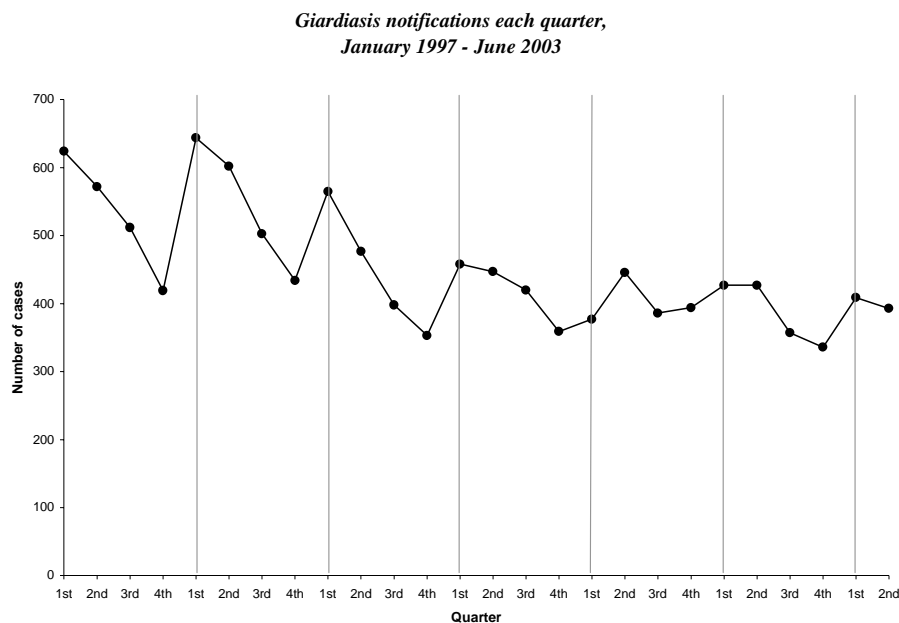
- *Haemophilus Influenzae type b disease (Hib)*: One laboratory confirmed case of Hib in an unvaccinated baby was notified in June 2003. This brings the number of laboratory-confirmed cases of Hib in children (notified this year to date) to four.
- *Listeriosis*: 14 cases of listeriosis, including two deaths in persons aged over 60 years, have been notified this year to date.
- *Meningococcal disease*: 56 cases (including two fatalities) were reported in June 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 227 cases. Incidence rates in June were highest in Lakes DHB.
- *Norovirus*: Final reports for 16 Norovirus outbreaks accounting for 325 cases were received in June 2003.
- *Pertussis*: 63 cases (including 9 hospitalisations) were notified in June 2003, compared to just 26 cases the previous month. Incidence rates in June were highest in Hawke's Bay DHB.
- *Salmonellosis*: An unusually high number (5 cases) of the 79 cases notified in June 2003 were identified as *S. Montevideo*.

2. Key disease trends

Giardiasis

A total of 153 cases of giardiasis was notified in June 2003, compared to 128 cases during the same month the previous year. Age-specific rates were highest in the '1 to 4 years' age group with a monthly rate of 14.8 per 100 000, compared to an overall rate of 4.1 per 100 000. Hawke's Bay DHB experienced the highest monthly rate of 7.0 per 100 000 (10 cases), followed by Waikato and Canterbury DHBs with monthly rates of 5.7 (18 cases) and 5.4 per 100 000 (23 cases), respectively. Of the 51 cases for whom travel information was recorded, 11 (22%) had been overseas during the incubation period. Information on human contact was recorded for 43 cases, of whom 27 (63%) reported contact with other symptomatic people, and 20 reported contact with a confirmed case of disease.

The following graph shows the number of cases of giardiasis notified each quarter since 1997.



Haemophilus Influenzae type b disease

There was one laboratory-confirmed case of *Haemophilus Influenzae* type b disease (Hib) notified in June 2003, that of an unvaccinated two-month-old European male from Bay of Plenty DHB. The case was hospitalised. This brings the number of laboratory-confirmed cases of Hib in children notified this year to date to four. In contrast, there were no notified cases of Hib in children during 2002.

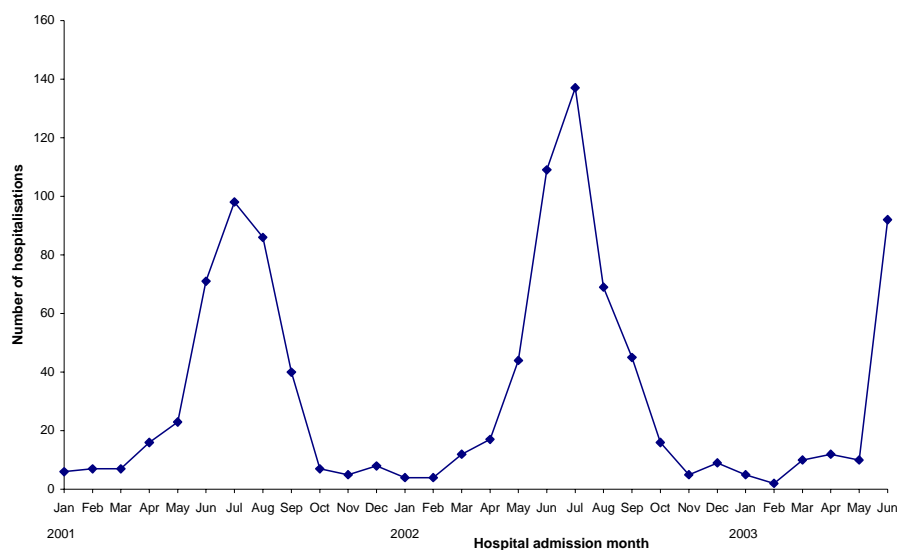
Influenza

During June (weeks 23 – 26), 806 consultations for influenza-like illness were reported from 87 general practices (on average) in 21 out of 24 health districts. The average weekly consultation rate for June was 70.7 per 100 000 patient population. Among health districts, South Auckland had the highest consultation rate (181.9 per 100 000), followed by Hutt (179.2 per 100 000).

A total of 233 influenza swabs were sent for testing during June from sentinel surveillance. Among the 215 swabs received by the regional virology laboratories, 73 influenza A isolates were identified. Of these, 24 were identified as influenza A/Moscow/10/99 (H3N2)-like virus. A further 190 influenza A isolates were identified from laboratory-based (non-sentinel) surveillance in June, of which 63 were sub-typed as influenza A/Moscow/10/99 (H3N2)-like virus.

Hospital discharge data recorded a total of 92 influenza hospitalisations in June, although due to inevitable lags in reporting, this is most likely an underestimate of the true figure. The following graph shows the number of influenza hospitalisations (with the primary diagnosis ICD9 code of 487) each month since January 2001.

*Influenza hospitalisations by month,
January 2001 - June 2003*



Listeriosis

Two cases of listeriosis were notified in June 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 14 cases. In comparison, a total of 19 cases of listeriosis was notified in 2002. Both June cases were males aged over 50 years. One case had been hospitalised due to an

underlying illness for which he was receiving immunosuppressive drugs. The other case was also hospitalised and later died.

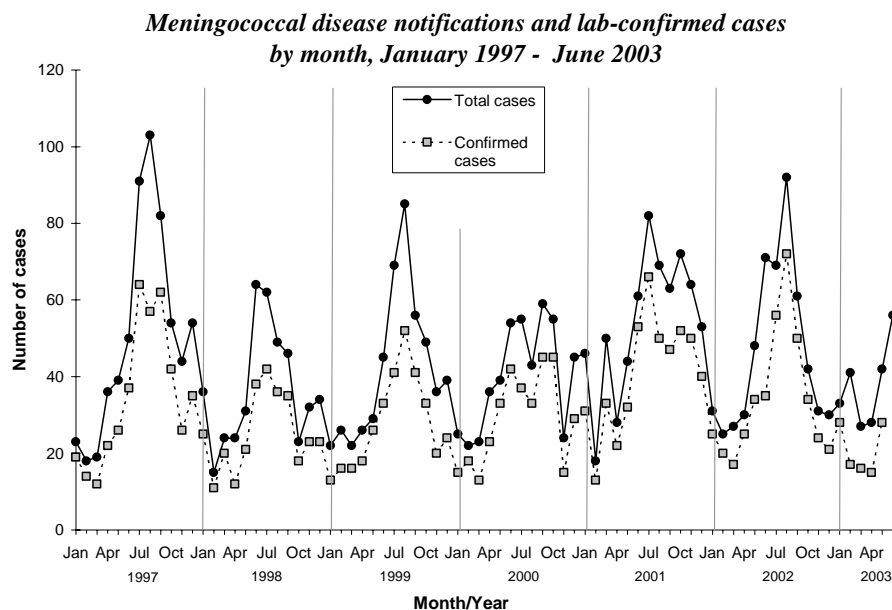
Measles

There were five cases of measles notified during June 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 27 cases. Two cases each were reported from MidCentral and Nelson-Marlborough DHBs, while one case was reported from Hawke's bay DHB. The cases ranged in age from 8 months to 15 years. Vaccination status was recorded for three cases (aged 6, 14 and 15 years respectively), all of whom had received at least one dose of vaccine. The fifteen-year-old case was laboratory-confirmed. There was one further laboratory-reported yet un-notified case of measles in June, that of a 28-year-old male from Wanganui DHB.

Meningococcal disease

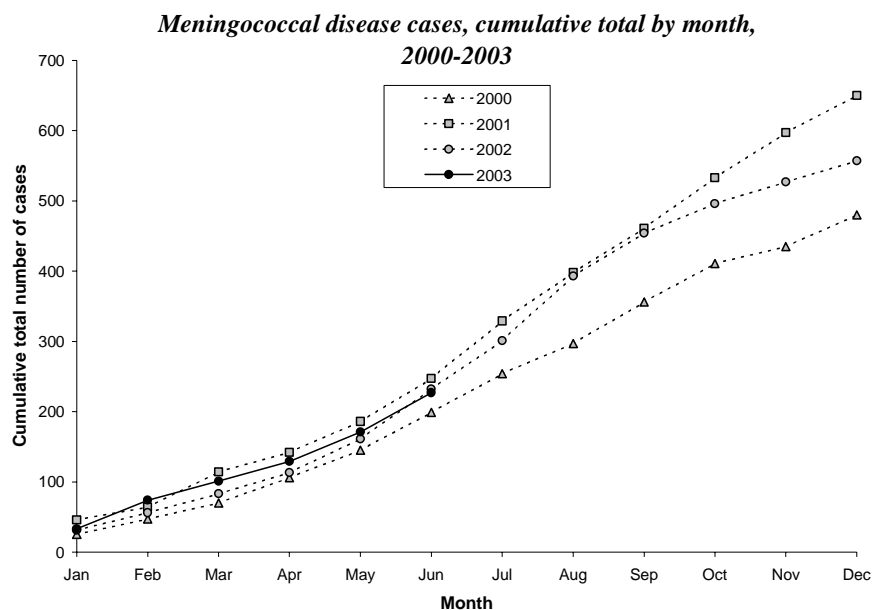
Based on the earliest¹ date available, 56 cases of meningococcal disease were notified during June 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 227 cases. At the time of this report the number of laboratory-confirmed cases was unavailable. In comparison, a total of 72 cases was notified during the same month last year.

The following graph displays the number of notified and laboratory-confirmed meningococcal disease cases each month since January 1997.



¹ The 'earliest' date refers to the earliest recorded date among the following: the report date, the onset date, the hospitalisation date and the death date. 'Earliest' date, as opposed to 'report date' alone, is used throughout the analysis of meningococcal disease notification data in this section.

The graph below shows the cumulative number of meningococcal disease cases by month since January 2000.



There were two fatalities reported among June notifications: an 18-year-old male based at Waiouru Army Camp and a 25-year-old female from Wellington. All 53 cases for whom hospitalisation information was recorded were hospitalised. Cases ranged in age from four months to 50 years. Age-specific rates were highest in the '1 to 4 years' with a monthly rate of 10.2 per 100 000 (22 cases), followed by the 'less than one year' and '5 to 9 years' age categories, with rates of 7.3 (4 cases) and 3.5 per 100 000 (10 cases) respectively. Ethnicity was recorded for 52 of the 56 cases. Of these, 23 (44%) were European, 16 (31%) were of Maori ethnicity and 13 (25%) were Pacific Peoples¹. The NZDep2001 index of socioeconomic deprivation could be linked to 47 cases whose addresses could be geocoded to at least street level. On a scale of one to ten, with ten representing the most deprived score, it was found that a score of 9 or 10 was associated with 26 (55%) cases.

Monthly incidence rates in June were highest in Lakes DHB with a rate of 4.2 per 100 000 (4 cases), nearly three times the national monthly rate of 1.5 per 100 000. The next highest monthly rates were experienced by Northland and Auckland DHBs with rates of 3.6 per 100 000 (5 cases) and 3.3 per 100 000 (12 cases) respectively. Annual notification rates over the 12-month period ending 30 June were highest in Lakes DHB with a rate of close to 50 cases per 100 000 population.

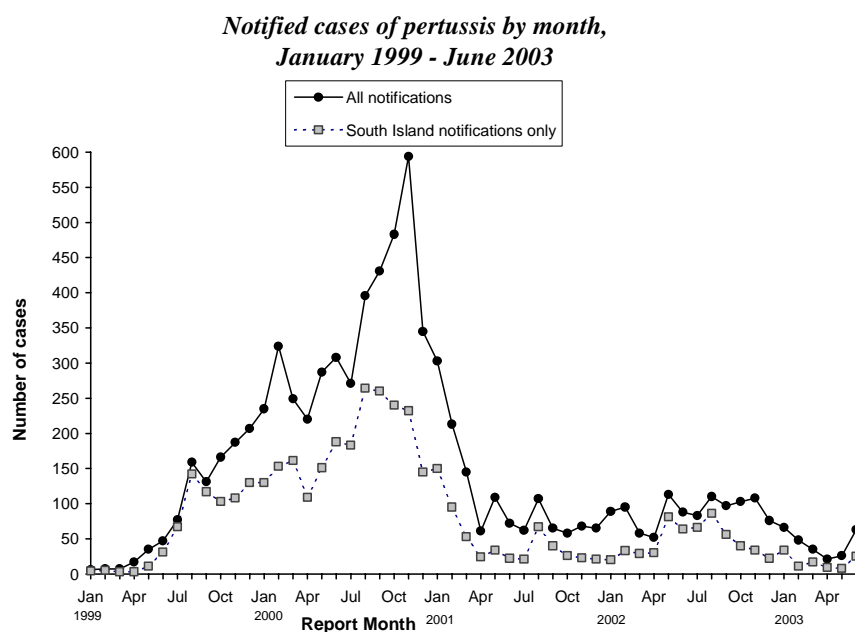
¹ By convention the 'prioritised' classification of ethnicity is used throughout this report - whereby, irrespective of the number of responses to the ethnicity question, cases are assigned to a *single* ethnic group based on the following hierarchy: Maori, Pacific Peoples, Other ethnicity, European. This can frequently lead to an undercount of the number of cases identifying themselves as Pacific Peoples, since cases identifying with both Maori and Pacific Peoples are classified as Maori.

Pertussis

During June 2003 there were 63 cases of pertussis notified, compared to just 26 cases the previous month. This is the highest monthly notification total since January 2003 when 66 cases were notified, and brings the year-to-date total to 259 cases. Among June cases, 36 (57%) were either confirmed by serological means, by PCR or by isolation of *Bordetella pertussis*. Two cases were epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case and the remaining cases were notified on clinical grounds alone.

Hospitalisation information was recorded on EpiSurv for 60 cases in June, of whom 9 (15%) cases were hospitalised. Hospital discharge data indicate that the number of pertussis hospitalisations this year to date totals 39 cases, of whom 30 (75%) were aged under one year. Among hospitalised cases, 13 (33%) were of Maori ethnicity and 6 (15%) were Pacific Peoples. In contrast, just 13% of cases notified this year to date were Maori and 3% were Pacific Peoples.

Among all District Health Boards, Hawke's Bay reported the greatest number of cases (11 cases), followed by Waikato (10 cases). Hawke's Bay DHB also experienced the highest monthly incidence rate of 7.7 per 100 000, compared to a national rate of just 1.7 per 100 000. A total of 25 cases was notified from the South Island – the greatest number since January 2003. The following graph shows the number of cases of pertussis notified nationally and from the South Island, each month since January 1999.



Notification rates in June were highest in the 'less than one year' and the '1 to 4 years' age groups with monthly rates of 12.8 per 100 000 (5 cases) and 8.8 per 100 000, respectively. The female to male ratio was 1.2:1.

The following table shows the number of doses of pertussis vaccine given to cases in each relevant age group. Note that since May 2003, EpiSurv has recorded dosage information for up to five doses of vaccine.

Age and vaccination status of pertussis notifications, June 2003

Age group	Total Cases	Vaccination Status ¹							
		Vaccinated (no dose info)	One dose	Two doses	Three doses	Four doses	Five doses	Not vaccinated	Unknown status
0-<6 weeks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6 wks-<3 mths	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
3-<5 months	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-<15 months	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
15 mths-<5 yrs	18	4	0	0	2	6	1	3	2
5+ years	37	6	0	0	3	7	1	2	18
Total	63	11	1	0	7	13	2	9	20

¹ Bracketed numbers indicate cases ineligible for vaccination

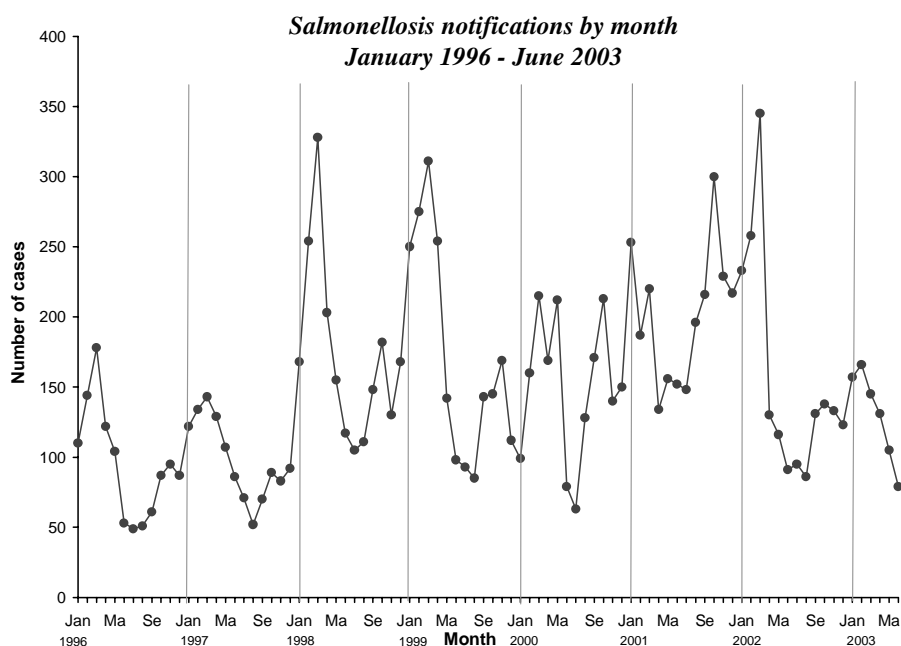
Rubella

Five cases of rubella were notified in June 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 14 cases. Two June cases were notified from Hawke's Bay DHB, and one case each was notified from Capital and Coast, Hutt and Nelson-Marlborough DHBs. The cases ranged in age from 7 months to 27 years. Two cases, aged 11 years and 27 years respectively, were laboratory-confirmed. The 11-year-old girl had received at least one dose of vaccine. Of the four cases with recorded ethnicity, two cases were Maori, one case was European, and was one case was of Pacific ethnicity.

Salmonellosis

There were 79 cases of *Salmonella* notified in June 2003. This is the lowest monthly notification total since July 2000 when 63 cases were notified. Hospitalisation information was recorded for 36 cases, of whom 7 (19%) were hospitalised. Age-specific rates were highest in the 'less than one year' and the '1 to 4 years' age groups, with monthly rates of 14.6 and 8.8 notifications per 100 000 respectively, compared to an overall monthly rate of 2.1 per 100 000. Midcentral DHB experienced the highest monthly incidence rate of 5.2 cases per 100 000.

The following graph shows the number of Salmonellosis notifications each month since January 1996.



Of the 32 June cases for whom overseas travel information was recorded, 6 (19%) had been overseas during the incubation period. The implicated overseas destinations were Indonesia (2 cases), Rarotonga (2), Cambodia (1) and Australia (1).

A total of 72 (91%) June notifications could be matched to human cases identified by the ESR Enteric Reference Laboratory (ERL). Among these 72 cases, the most frequently identified serotype was *S. Typhimurium* (53%). Other frequently identified types among June notifications included *S. Enteritidis* phage type 9a (8 cases) and *S. Montevideo* (5 cases). In contrast, there was a total of 19 isolations of *S. Montevideo* among notified cases in 2002, and just three isolations of *S. Montevideo* among notified cases in 2001.

3. Deaths from notifiable diseases

The table below lists all deaths from notifiable diseases (with the exception of AIDS and CJD) that have been reported in 2003. Note that the 'notification date' (referring to the date on which the relevant Public Health Unit was first notified of the case) is not necessarily the same as the date on which the death was first reported. For a given disease, cases are listed in the order that the deaths were reported.

Disease	Health district	Age group (yrs)	Sex	Notification date	Death date
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	Canterbury	1-4	female	21 Mar 03	16 Mar 03
Legionellosis	Central Auckland	70+	male	22 Jan 03	2 Jan 03
Listeriosis	Hutt	70+	female	10 Mar 03	26 Feb 03
	Manawatu	60-69	male	10 Jun 03	12 Jun 03
Listeriosis – perinatal	Central Auckland	20+ wks gestation	N/A	6 Jan 03	24 Dec 02
Meningococcal disease	Southland	50-59	female	20 Jun 02	11 Aug 02
	Ruapehu	15-19	male	26 Jun 03	24 Jun 03
	Wellington	20-29	female	26 Jun 03	26 Jun 03
Pertussis	South Auckland	<1	male	6 Mar 03	4 Feb 03
Salmonellosis	Otago	40-49	female	24 Dec 02	31 Dec 02
Tuberculosis disease	Central Auckland	70+	female	7 Jan 03	21 Dec 02
	North West Auckland	70+	female	17 Jan 03	23 Jan 03
	Wellington	20-29	male	30 Jan 03	10 Jan 03
	Waikato	70+	male	4 July 02	4 Jul 02
	Canterbury	50-59	female	18 Feb 03	25 Mar 03
	South Auckland	1-4	female	28 Jan 03	4 May 03

4. Outbreaks

This Monthly Surveillance Report includes data on outbreaks for which final reports had been entered into EpiSurv during June 2003, and on outbreaks that were initially reported during June 2003 but were still listed as 'interim' as of the 8th July 2003. Details of interim outbreaks will be provided once final reports have been received.

Final outbreak reports

Summary of final reported outbreaks, June 2003

Organism/Toxin/Illness	Number of outbreaks	Total number of cases
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	1	6
Campylobacter	4	24
Gastroenteritis	24	79
<i>Giardia</i>	2	8
Legionellosis	1	3
Norovirus	16	325
<i>Salmonella</i>	2	8
<i>Shigella</i>	1	10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1	3
VTEC / STEC	1	3
Total	53	469

Details of final reported outbreaks June 2003¹

Pathogen/ toxin/ illness	Health district ²	Month ³	No. ill	Lab Conf ⁴	No. Hosp	Setting	Mode of transmission (vehicle/source)	Evidence ⁵
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	OT	Mar03	6	1		Restaurant / cafe	Unknown	Nil
Campylobacter	WC	May03- Jun03	4	4	0	Home	Person to person	Epi-H
Campylobacter	CB	Feb03	16	5	1	Sports tournament	Foodborne	Epi-H Epi-S
Campylobacter	SO	May03	2	2	0		Unknown	Nil
Campylobacter jejuni	WC	Apr03	2	2	1	Home	Person to person; unknown	Nil
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 0157	SC	Apr03	3	3	0	Home	Person to person	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	3	0	0	Takeaways	Foodborne (delivery meal chicke+)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (butter chicken, naan+)	Epi-H Env
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (happy meal)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	5	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (ham, egg & tomato sa+)	Epi-H Env
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	3	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (meal of seafood past+)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	3	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	2	0	0		Unknown	Nil
Gastroenteritis	AK	Apr03	3	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (smorgasbord meal)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	3	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	2	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	3	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (scallops)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	2	0	0	Supermarke t / delicatessen	Foodborne (butter chicken pie)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (antipasto meal)	Epi-H Env
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	5	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	May03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (bacon, egg, tomato m+)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2	0	0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne (seafood chowder & mu+)	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2	0	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	GS	Jun03	20		1	Tangi	Foodborne (bread rolls made fro+)	Epi-H Oth
Gastroenteritis	WN	Apr03	3		0	Restaurant / cafe	Foodborne	Epi-H
Gastroenteritis	OT	May03	2			Home		
<i>Giardia</i>	AK	Mar03- Apr03	5	3	0	Home	Person to person	Epi-H

<i>Giardia</i>	WN	Apr03	3	3		Fiji or PNG	Unknown	Nil
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> serogroup 2	AK	Dec02	3	3	3		Environmental	Epi-H Lab
Norovirus	AK	Apr03	3	2	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	Apr03	32	4	0	Play centre	Person to person; environmental	Epi-H Env
Norovirus	AK	Apr03	5	1	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	Apr03	20	5	0	Restaurant / cafe	Unknown	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03	4	1	0		Unknown	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03	5	1	0	Hospital (acute care)	Person to person; environmental	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03	3	3	0	Hospital (acute care)	Person to person	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03-Jun03	21	2	0	Hospital (acute care)	Person to person	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03	16	4		Hospital (acute care)	Person to person	Epi-H
Norovirus	AK	May03-Jun03	52	2		Hospital (acute care)	Person to person	Epi-H
Norovirus	TK	Apr03	32	4	0	Barbeque and after function ca	Unknown	Epi-H
Norovirus	SO	Apr03	10	1	0	Home; school	Person to person	Nil
Norovirus RT-PCR	SO	Feb03	41	8	0	Restaurant / cafe; tourist resort & cafeteria	Foodborne (person to person - p+); person to person	Epi-S Env
Norovirus unknown	NN	May03-Jun03	3	3	0	Hospital (acute care)	Person to person; environmental	Epi-H Epi-S Oth
Norovirus	WN	May03	61	3	1	Rest home	Person to person	Epi-H
Norovirus	CB	May03	17	2	11	Hospital (acute care)	Person to person	Epi-H
<i>Salmonella</i>	AK	Apr03-May03	6	2	0	Home	Person to person	Epi-H
<i>Salmonella</i>	AK	May03	2	1	0		Unknown	Epi-H
<i>Shigella</i>	AK	Apr03-May03	10	2	0	Home	Person to person	Epi-H
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	AK	Feb03	3	0	0	Super-market / delicatessen	Foodborne (barbecued pork)	Epi-H Lab Env
Gastroenteritis	OT	May03	2			Home		

1 Blank fields indicate that no information had been entered in the applicable field in the outbreak report.

2 Health district of the PHU that reported the outbreak: AK=Auckland, NL=Northland, WN=Wellington, RO=Rotorua, WG=Wanganui, GS=Gisborne, SC=South Canterbury, CB=Canterbury, SO=Southland, OT=Otago, TK=Taranaki, NN=Nelson

4 Number of microbiologically-confirmed cases.

5 Evidence for mode of transmission and vehicle/source: Epi-H=cases had history of exposure to implicated source; Epi-S=statistical evidence from cohort or case-control study; Env=evidence from environmental investigation; Lab=pathogen/toxin/chemical suspected to have caused illness identified in implicated source or from investigation of food handler; Oth=other; Nil=no evidence collected.

Interim outbreak reports

Interim reported outbreaks, June 2003¹

Pathogen/toxin/ illness	Health district ²	Month ³	No. ill	Lab Conf ⁴	No. Hosp	Setting	Evidence ⁵
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	SO	Jun03					
Campylobacter	AK	Jun03	2	1			
Campylobacter	AK	Jun03	2	2			
Campylobacter	AK	Jun03	2	1			
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	3				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	3				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	0		0		
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	2				
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	0		0		
Gastroenteritis	AK	Jun03	0		0		
Gastroenteritis	WK	Jun03				Rest home	
Gastroenteritis	CB	Jun03			0	Rest home	
Gastroenteritis	SO	May03	0		0		
Gastroenteritis	SO	Jun03					
<i>Giardia</i>	AK	Jun03	3				
Norovirus	CB	Jun03				Rest home	
Norovirus	CB	Jun03	16			Rest home	
<i>Salmonella</i>	AK	May03	2	1			
<i>Salmonella</i>	AK	Jun03	0		0		
VTEC/STEC	AK	Jun03		1			

¹ Blank fields indicate that no information had been entered in the applicable field in the outbreak report.

² Health district of the PHU that reported the outbreak: AK=Auckland, OT=Otago, MB=Marlborough, WC=West Coast, TK=Taranaki, SO=Southland.

³ Month outbreak commenced.

⁴ Microbiologically-confirmed cases.

⁵ Evidence for mode of transmission and vehicle/source: Epi-H=cases had history of exposure to implicated source; Epi-S=statistical evidence from cohort or case-control study; Env=evidence from environmental investigation; Lab=pathogen/toxin/chemical suspected to have caused illness identified in implicated source or from investigation of food handler; Oth=other; Nil=no evidence collected.

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An electronic version of this report and previous month's reports may be downloaded from the Public Health Surveillance section on ESR's Website (www.esr.cri.nz).

5. National surveillance data and trends

Disease incidence and rates

Disease ¹	Current year - 2003 ²			Previous year - 2002		
	Jun 2003 cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current rate ³	Jun 2002 cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Previous rate ³
AIDS	3	16	0.6	1	10	0.6
Campylobacteriosis	749	6465	354.5	820	5711	317.9
Cryptosporidiosis	28	243	27.5	29	190	23.4
Dengue fever	3	50	2.2	8	39	3.4
Gastroenteritis ⁴	106	510	28.8	143	523	29.1
Giardiasis	153	802	40.0	128	854	43.7
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b disease	1	6	0.2	1	3	0.2
Hepatitis A	5	37	1.5	7	88	3.2
Hepatitis B (acute) ⁵	5	33	1.8	7	35	1.6
Hepatitis C (acute) ⁵	2	16	1.1	5	27	1.6
Hydatid disease	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Influenza ⁶	72	83	15.4	151	206	17.4
Lead absorption	11	73	3.1	7	49	2.9
Legionellosis	8	33	1.6	2	24	1.0
Leprosy	0	2	0.1	1	2	0.1
Leptospirosis	8	55	3.2	9	76	3.5
Listeriosis	2	14	0.7	0	7	0.5
Malaria	3	21	1.2	5	38	1.6
Measles	5	27	1.0	0	10	1.7
Meningococcal disease ⁷	53	227	14.8	68	229	17.0
Mumps	3	25	1.6	6	31	1.6
Paratyphoid	0	8	0.4	3	10	0.7
Pertussis	63	259	22.4	88	491	24.5
Rheumatic fever	2	57	2.6	2	53	2.6
Rickettsial disease	0	0	0.1	1	2	0.2
Rubella	5	14	0.7	5	22	1.0
Salmonellosis	79	790	40.1	91	1172	66.3
SARS	0	1	0	0	0	0
Shigellosis	7	45	2.4	10	67	3.5
Tetanus	1	2	0.1	0	1	0.1
Tuberculosis	31	193	11.1	22	162	9.4
Typhoid	1	12	0.5	1	17	0.7
VTEC / STEC infection	4	63	2.5	4	41	2.0
Yersiniosis	18	200	11.0	33	265	13.0

Notes: ¹ Other notifiable infectious diseases reported in June :Nil

² These data are provisional

³ Rate is based on the cumulative total for the current year (12 months up to and including June 2003) or the previous year (12 months up to and including June 2002), expressed as cases per 100 000

⁴ Cases of gastroenteritis from a common source or foodborne intoxication eg, staphylococcal intoxication or toxic shellfish poisoning

⁵ Only acute cases of this disease are currently notifiable

⁶ Surveillance data based on laboratory-reported cases only

⁷ These totals and rates are based on the EpiSurv report date as opposed to the earliest available date used in the meningococcal disease section

Monthly totals for June 2003 and preceding 12 months

Disease	Jun 2003	May 2003	Apr 2003	Mar 2003	Feb 2003	Jan 2003	Dec 2002	Nov 2002	Oct 2002	Sep 2002	Aug 2002	Jul 2002	Jun 2002
AIDS	3	2	1	2	4	4	0	2	0	4	1	1	1
Campylobacteriosis	749	706	767	1190	1266	1787	1273	1042	1162	1176	1124	1006	820
Cryptosporidiosis	28	31	48	52	60	24	45	95	261	241	90	53	29
Dengue fever	3	15	10	7	7	8	1	9	0	0	8	13	8
Gastroenteritis ²	106	119	75	97	64	49	143	68	154	69	69	62	143
Giardiasis	153	117	123	148	130	131	114	110	112	107	122	128	128
Haemophilus influenzae type b	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hepatitis A	5	4	2	8	12	6	3	8	3	2	2	1	7
Hepatitis B (acute) ³	5	6	7	3	4	8	10	3	3	5	6	6	7
Hepatitis C (acute) ³	2	1	6	2	0	5	5	3	1	7	7	3	5
Hydatid disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Influenza ⁴	72	6	0	5	0	0	0	1	22	103	136	230	151
Lead absorption	11	13	4	24	16	5	3	9	6	5	10	8	7
Legionellosis	8	8	6	2	4	5	4	5	1	4	3	8	2
Leprosy	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Leptospirosis	8	7	7	9	8	16	8	14	10	13	6	14	9
Listeriosis	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	0
Malaria	3	3	2	1	9	3	2	3	3	6	3	6	5
Measles	5	10	2	7	0	3	0	2	2	0	4	3	0
Meningococcal disease ⁵	53	41	30	28	41	34	33	28	42	72	87	65	68
Mumps	3	2	6	3	5	6	3	6	10	6	4	4	6
Paratyphoid	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	3
Pertussis	63	26	21	35	48	66	76	108	103	97	110	83	88
Rheumatic Fever	2	7	19	13	2	14	4	12	8	4	8	4	2
Rickettsial disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Rubella	5	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	5
Salmonellosis	79	105	132	149	167	158	123	135	138	131	86	95	91
SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shigellosis	7	10	9	3	6	10	9	4	8	4	8	12	10
Tetanus	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	31	31	39	27	30	35	36	34	47	28	37	40	22
Typhoid	1	2	0	2	6	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	1
VTEC/STEC infection	4	19	19	10	8	3	5	3	5	6	6	7	4
Yersiniosis	18	21	18	44	43	56	31	49	45	26	30	30	33

Notes: ¹ Later data are provisional

² Cases of gastroenteritis from a common source or foodborne intoxication eg, staphylococcal intoxication or toxic shellfish poisoning

³ Only acute cases of this disease are currently notifiable

⁴ Surveillance data based on laboratory-reported cases only

⁵ These totals are based on the EpiSurv report date as opposed to the earliest available date used in the meningococcal disease section

Surveillance data by District Health Board - June 2003

Cases this month

Current rate¹

Disease	Cases for June 2003, ² and current rate ^{1,2} by District Health Board ^{3,4}																				
	Northland	Waitemata	Auckland	Counties Manukau	Waikato	Lakes	Bay of Plenty	Tairāwhiti	Taranaki	Hawke's Bay	Whanganui	MidCentral	Hutt	Capital and Coast	Wairarapa	Nelson-Marlborough	West Coast	Canterbury	South Canterbury	Otago	Southland
AIDS ⁵	1	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.7	1.4			0.6	0	0.6	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.8	0.3	4.4	0	0	0
Campylobacteriosis	15	114	108	85	61	17	18	3	10	35	5	14	23	63	7	19	10	91	9	32	10
	199.8	414.4	424.5	340.3	383.6	329.2	242.5	259.2	313.5	340.7	257.9	168.4	375.4	553.9	267.0	213.1	316.9	363.9	424.4	334.4	353.1
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	6	0	1	1
	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.3	37.1	31.3	12.9	13.6	37.9	42.5	29.9	37.4	22.8	92.3	20.9	21.2	56.1	27.6	75.8	48.6	42.6
Dengue fever	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1.4	1.9	7.6	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.1	0	1.0	0	0	0.6	2.0	3.3	2.6	0	0	2.6	0	0.6	1.0
Gastroenteritis	0	13	8	3	26	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	20	0	22	0	3	3
	22.1	25.6	34.3	17.0	19.8	37.5	2.2	38.7	9.7	2.8	25.2	0.6	28.1	36.2	39.3	27.8	9.9	63.0	130.7	22.3	37.7
Giardiasis	1	17	17	20	18	3	5	0	0	11	1	7	3	12	1	4	0	23	1	6	3
	19.3	40.7	65.0	32.5	53.5	42.7	37.6	18.2	10.7	61.3	33.0	29.7	40.2	61.0	18.3	27.8	23.1	33.7	24.6	31.6	17.4
<i>H. influenzae</i> type b disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.9	1.3	0	1.1	0	0	2.8	0	0.6	0.8	2.4	0	0	0	0.9	1.9	0	0
Hepatitis B	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	13.6	2.9	1.4	3.1	2.0	2.3	0.8	7.9	2.4	0	0.7	0	1.0	1.0
Hepatitis C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.4	1.0	0	2.1	2.0	2.6	0	2.0	2.6	0	6.6	0.9	0	0	0
Hydatids disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead absorption	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	3.6	1.6	3.0	0.8	4.1	0	0	1.0	7.8	5.6	1.6	8.4	0	2.8	7.9	3.3	0	3.5	3.8	6.4	1.9
Legionellosis	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	0	2.8	0	1.9	2.1	1.0	0	3.0	2.4	5.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0	1.2	1.0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	5.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.7	0	3.4	9.1	4.9	13.2	7.9	5.8	0	0	2.6	10.6	0	2.1	7.6	4.7	1.9
Listeriosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	2.6	0.8	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	1.0
Malaria	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	0	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.4	0	0	0	1.9	0	2.0	1.0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0.9	0	2.0	0.3	0	1.0	0	0	2.1	0	7.0	1.5	0.4	0	4.1	16.5	1.6	0	0	0
Meningococcal disease ⁶	5	4	9	9	4	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	1	2	2
	24.3	8.4	15.0	22.6	13.2	49.0	26.4	11.4	8.7	16.0	15.7	3.9	10.6	12.6	5.2	1.6	23.1	8.4	13.3	24.6	13.5
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	0	1.0	3.5	0	0	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.3	1.4	0	5.9	1.0
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1.2	1.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0
Pertussis	1	4	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	5	3	7
	3.6	17.7	6.5	6.1	20.5	3.1	10.7	0	20.4	19.5	73.9	23.2	34.9	12.6	10.5	70.2	135.3	37.2	180.0	3.5	20.3
Rheumatic fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3.6	1.9	3.3	8.8	2.8	4.2	1.7	4.5	0	2.8	1.6	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	0	0.2	0	0	0
Rickettsial disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.7	2.3	0	4.2	0	0	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.4	6.6	0.2	0	0.6	0
Salmonellosis	2	15	5	8	4	0	2	0	4	4	1	8	3	8	0	1	0	11	0	3	0
	33.5	40.3	37.3	31.4	53.2	36.5	29.7	52.3	27.2	41.8	47.2	29.7	33.4	47.2	47.1	27.8	23.1	46.8	47.4	38.1	67.7
SARS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shigellosis	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1.4	1.9	7.1	4.0	1.6	2.1	0.6	0	0	2.1	1.6	0	0.8	1.2	5.2	0.8	0	3.5	0	2.9	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	7	9	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	1.0	14.0	30.0	17.0	5.0	0	7.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	4.0	13.0	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Typhoid	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0.2	0.8	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.8	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
VTEC / STEC	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	5.7	0.9	2.0	2.1	6.3	1.0	5.1	0	4.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	0	0.8	0	0	1.0	2.8	17.1	3.5	2.9
Yersiniosis	0	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0
	2.9	15.4	15.2	8.0	12.9	9.4	9.0	18.2	1.9	8.4	7.9	3.2	10.6	15.5	20.9	0.8	56.1	11.2	24.6	7.6	4.8

1 Current rate is based on the cumulative total for the 12 months up to and including June 2003 expressed as cases per 100 000

2 These data are provisional

3 AIDS data is reported for the greater Auckland and Wellington areas, rather than by District Health Board

4 Further data are available from the local medical officer of health

5 Surveillance data based on laboratory-reported cases only

6 These totals and rates are derived from the EpiSurv report date as opposed to the earliest available date used in the meningococcal disease section.