
MONTHLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT

This monthly report contains data and commentary on disease trends and events up to and including the end of May 2003. 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.

Note: In contrast to previous monthly reports, the May 2003 report aggregates notification data by District Health Board (DHB), as opposed to Health District. The Appendix of this report provides a comparison of DHB and former Health District boundaries.

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1. Major surveillance issues

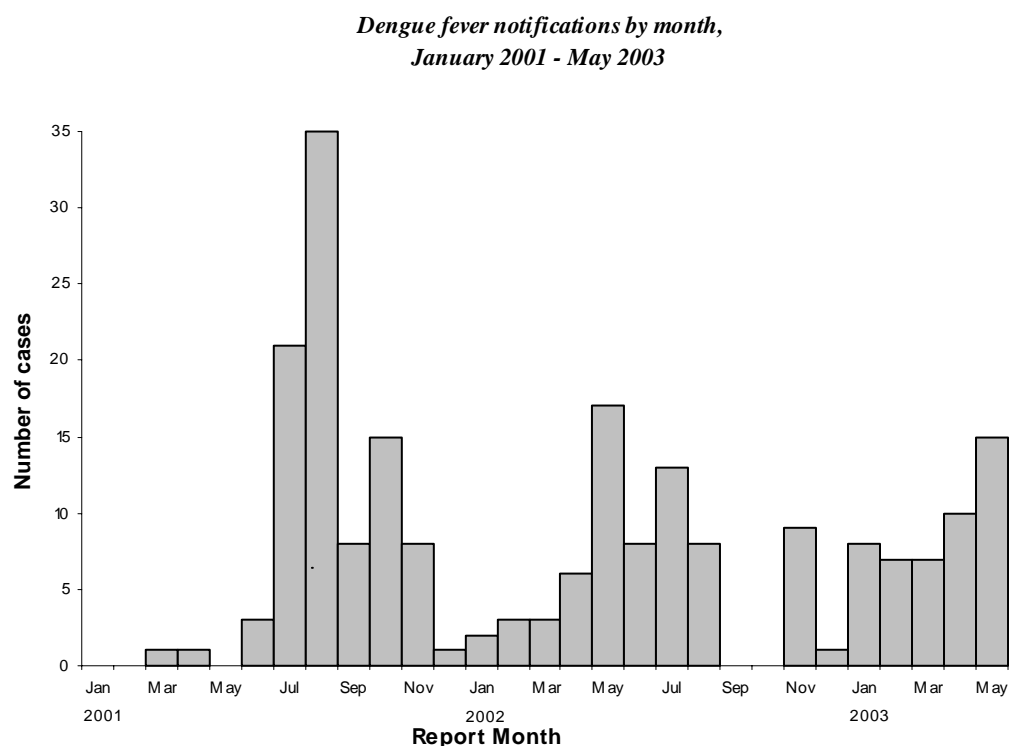
- *Dengue fever*: 15 cases of dengue fever were notified in May 2003. The most frequently implicated overseas destination was Fiji (9 cases), followed by Tonga (5 cases).
- *Haemophilus Influenzae type b disease (Hib)*: One laboratory confirmed case of Hib in a Northland infant was notified in May 2003. The case had received three doses of vaccine.
- *Measles*: 10 cases were notified in May 2003, half of whom were reported from MidCentral DHB.
- *Meningococcal disease*: 42 cases were reported in May 2003, bringing the year-to-date total to 171 cases. Monthly incidence rates in May were highest in Counties Manukau and Northland DHBs.
- *VTEC/STEC*: 19 cases of VTEC/STEC infection were notified during May 2003, of whom 18 were laboratory-confirmed. Nineteen cases were also notified during April 2003. The April and May notification totals are the highest on record.

2. Key disease trends

Dengue

Fifteen cases of dengue fever were notified in May 2003, of whom 13 cases were laboratory-confirmed. This is the greatest monthly notification total since May 2002 when 17 cases were notified. All fifteen May 2003 cases reported travelling overseas during the incubation period for the disease. The most frequently implicated overseas destination was Fiji (9 cases), followed by Tonga¹ (5 cases), and Malaysia (1 case). Among the 47 cases notified this year to date, 32 reported travel to Fiji, six to Tonga, four to Thailand, and one each to India and Malaysia. May cases ranged in age from 15 to 65 years. Nine cases were male, five were female, and one was of unrecorded gender. Hospitalisation status was recorded for 14 cases, of whom 7 (50%) were hospitalised.

The following graph shows the number of dengue fever notifications each month since January 2001.



At the time of this report, three dengue fever notifications for the month of June 2003 had been received.

¹ Near the end of June 2003, a dengue fever outbreak was declared on Tongatapu, the most populous island of Tonga.

***Haemophilus Influenzae* type b disease**

There was one laboratory-confirmed case of *Haemophilus Influenzae* type b disease (Hib) notified in May 2003. The case, a one-year-old European male from Northland DHB, had received three doses of Hib vaccine and was hospitalised with Hib meningitis. This brings the number of laboratory-confirmed cases of Hib in children notified this year to date to three. At the time of this report one further laboratory-confirmed case of Hib meningitis in a two-month-old case from Bay of Plenty DHB had been notified. In contrast, there were no notified cases of Hib in children during 2002.

Influenza

During May (weeks 18 – 22), 244 consultations for influenza-like illness were reported from 81 general practices (on average) in 21 out of 24 health districts. The average weekly consultation rate for May was 22.4 per 100 000 patient population. Tauranga had the highest consultation rate (171.9 per 100 000), followed by Otago (75.9 per 100 000).

A total of 79 influenza swabs were sent for testing during May from sentinel surveillance. Among the 76 swabs received by the regional virology laboratories, 12 were identified as influenza A/Moscow/10/99 (H3N2)-like virus. A further 13 influenza A isolates were identified from laboratory-based (non-sentinel) surveillance in May, of which 6 were sub-typed as influenza A/Moscow/10/99 (H3N2)-like virus.

Measles

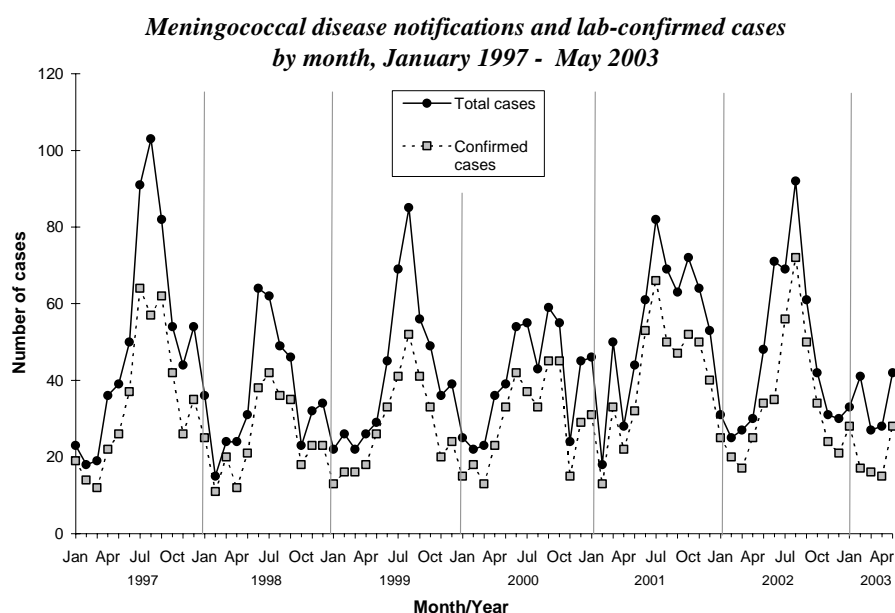
There were ten cases of measles notified during May 2003. This is the highest monthly notification total since October 2001 when 19 cases were notified. Five cases in May were reported from MidCentral DHB, two from Counties Manukau DHB, two from Nelson-Marlborough DHB, and one from Waitemata DHB. The cases ranged in age between 3 months and 47 years. Vaccination status was recorded for seven cases, of whom three (aged 6,7 and 8 years, respectively) had received at least one dose of vaccine. One 35-year-old female from MidCentral DHB, with unknown vaccination status, was laboratory-confirmed. There was one further laboratory-reported yet un-notified case of measles in May, that of a 14-year-old male from MidCentral DHB.

At the time of this report, five notifications for the month of June 2003 had been received.

Meningococcal disease

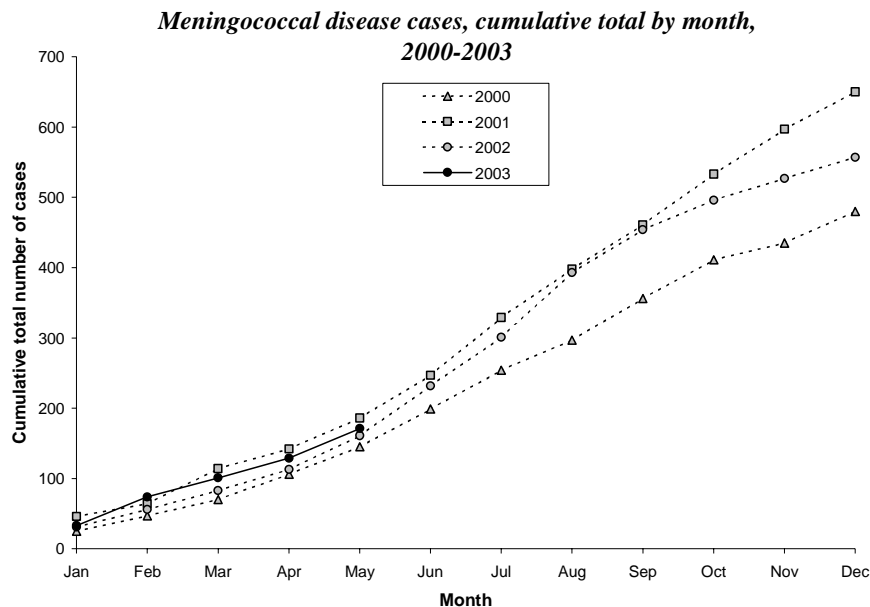
Based on the earliest¹ date available, 42 cases of meningococcal disease were notified during May 2003, of whom 28 (67%) were laboratory-confirmed. In comparison, a total of 46 cases was notified during the same month last year. Updated figures indicate that 28 cases were notified in April 2003, of whom 15 (54%) were laboratory confirmed. This brings the year-to-date total to 171 cases.

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



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

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.



There were no fatalities reported among May notifications, although 40 of the 42 notified cases were hospitalised. Age-specific rates were highest in the 'less than one year' age group with a monthly rate of 9.1 per 100 000 (5 cases), followed by the '15 to 19 years' and the '1 to 4 years' age groups with monthly rates of 3.4 (9 cases) and 3.2 per 100 000 (7 cases) respectively. Ethnicity was recorded for all 42 cases, of whom 22 (52%) were European, 10 (24%) were Pacific Peoples¹, and 10 (24%) were of Maori ethnicity.

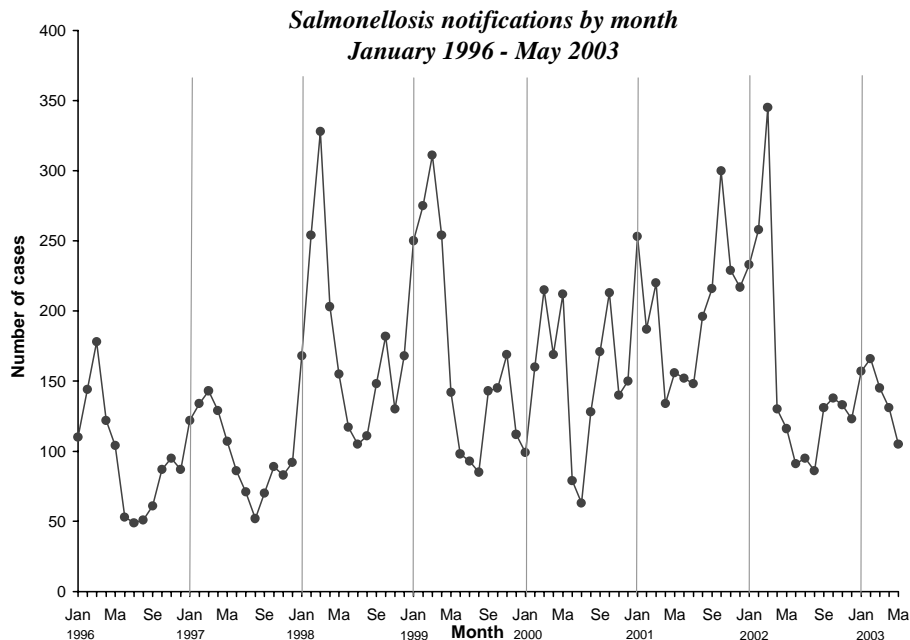
Monthly incidence rates in May were highest in Counties Manukau DHB with a rate of 3.7 per 100 000, over three times the national monthly rate of 1.1 per 100 000. The next highest monthly rate was experienced by Northland DHB (3.6 per 100 000). Annual notification rates over the 12-month period ending 31 May were highest in Lakes DHB with an incidence rate of approximately 45 per 100 000.

Salmonellosis

There were 105 cases of *Salmonella* notified in May 2003, compared to 132 cases the previous month, and 116 cases during the same month the previous year. Age-specific rates were highest in the '1 to 4 years' and the 'less than one year' age groups, with monthly rates of 11.1 (24 cases) and 9.1 per 100 000 (5 cases) respectively, compared to an overall monthly rate of 2.8 per 100 000. Hospitalisation information was recorded for 67 cases, of whom 13 (19%) were hospitalised.

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.

As in April, May notifications were highest in Waikato Health District (19 cases). Waikato also experienced the highest monthly incidence rate of 6.0 cases per 100 000. The following graph shows the number of Salmonellosis notifications each month since January 1996.

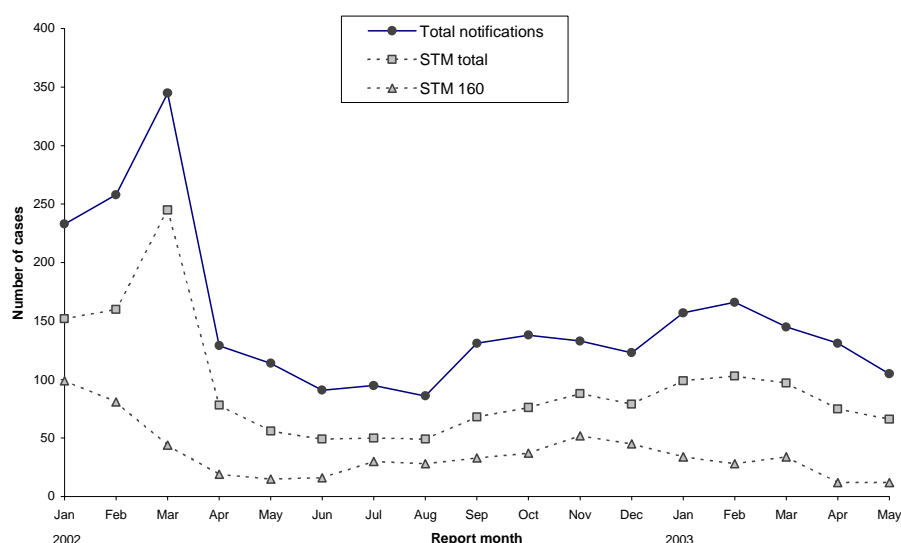


Of the 56 May cases for whom overseas travel information was recorded, 8 (14%) had been overseas during the incubation period. The implicated overseas destinations were South East Asia (2 cases), Australia (2), Fiji (2), Kiribati (1) and Noumea (1).

A total of 103 (98%) May notifications could be matched to human cases identified by the ESR Enteric Reference Laboratory (ERL). *S. Typhimurium* was the most frequently identified serotype, with 63% of May notifications identified as such, compared to 49% during the same month last year. Other frequently identified types among May 2003 notifications included *S. Infantis* (7 cases) and *S. Enteritidis* phage type 9a (7 cases). Isolations of *S. Infantis* were nevertheless considerably lower than in April (22 cases). Waikato DHB reported no cases of *S. Infantis* in May, compared to 11 cases in April 2003.

The following graph illustrates the trend in the number of *S. Typhimurium* isolations among notified cases, since January 2002.

*Salmonella notifications by month,
January 2002 - May 2003*



At the time of this report, 79 notifications for the month of June 2003 had been received.

Taeniasis

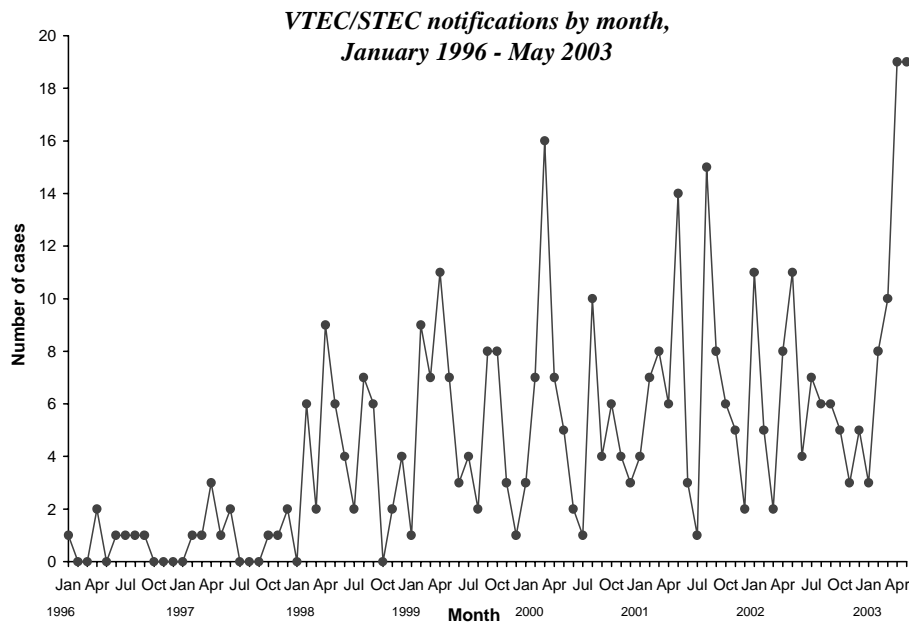
One confirmed case of taeniasis in a 32-year-old female was notified in May 2003. The case had arrived in New Zealand from Thailand approximately two months prior to notification. The case was not hospitalised. A single case of taeniasis was notified in 2002, that of a 27-year-old male who had recently returned to New Zealand after spending several years in China.

VTEC/STEC infection

A total of 19 cases of VTEC/STEC infection was notified during May 2003, of whom 18 cases could be matched to isolates identified by the ESR Enteric Reference Laboratory (ERL). Nineteen cases of VTEC/STEC were also notified in April 2003. The April and May notification totals are the highest ever recorded. Hospitalisation status was recorded for all 19 May cases, of whom one (5%) was hospitalised.

As in April, the greatest number of May notifications was from Waikato DHB (5 cases), followed by Northland DHB (4 cases), Otago (3) and South Canterbury (3) DHBs. Twelve (63%) cases were aged between one and three years, and all but two cases were aged under 6 years. Ethnicity was recorded for 18 cases, of whom 15 were European, and three were Maori.

Of the 16 cases for whom this information was recorded, 15 (94%) cases reported contact with animals. Of these 15 cases, just five reported contact with farm animals. Three cases reported consuming homekill meat, and three cases consumed raw milk during the incubation period. Among the 18 cases whose addresses could be accurately geocoded, 6 (33%) lived in areas classified as 'rural'. In comparison, approximately 14% of the total New Zealand population resides in 'rural' areas, based on a classification system adopted by Statistics New Zealand. The following graph shows the number of notifications each month since January 1996.



At the time of this report, four notifications for the month of June 2003 had been received.

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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| | Wellington | 70+ | male | 16 May 03 | unknown |

4. Outbreaks

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

Final outbreak reports

Summary of final reported outbreaks, May 2003

| Organism/Toxin/Illness | Number of outbreaks | Total number of cases |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Bacillus cereus</i> | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> | 2 | 5 |
| Campylobacter | 5 | 18 |
| <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> | 1 | 14 |
| Gastroenteritis | 12 | 77 |
| <i>Giardia</i> | 2 | 8 |
| Histamine poisoning | 1 | 2 |
| Lead absorption | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> | 1 | 61 |
| Norovirus | 9 | 170 |
| <i>Salmonella</i> | 3 | 9 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 1 | 8 |
| VTEC/STEC 0157:H7 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 42 | 383 |

Details of final reported outbreaks May 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> | AK | Feb03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Takeaways | Foodborne (combination fried rice) | Epi-H Env |
| <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> | HB | Oct02-Dec02 | 3 | 2 | 0 | School | Person to person | Epi-H |
| <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> | WC | Mar03 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Campylobacter | AK | Feb03 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | Unknown | Nil |
| Campylobacter | AK | Apr03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Campylobacter | HB | Dec02 | 5 | 2 | 0 | Farm | Foodborne; waterborne | Epi-H Env |
| Campylobacter | MW | Jan03-Feb03 | 9 | 4 | 0 | Organic river festival, Levin | Waterborne; person to person | Epi-H Lab |
| Campylobacter | CB | Jan03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Music festival in rural location | Waterborne | Epi-H Env Oth |
| <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 2 | | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (chicken nachos) | Epi-H |
| <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> | CB | Feb03 | 14 | 5 | 0 | Farm | Waterborne | Epi-H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------------|----|---|---|--|--|------------------|
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Takeaways | Foodborne (seafood salad) | Epi-H Env |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 2 | | | Home; takeaways | Foodborne; person to person | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (butter chicken and lamb korma) | Epi-H Env |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (meal eaten together) | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (chicken) | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Mar03 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (beef burgers) | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (chicken ciabatta) | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (sweet & sour pork with rice) | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | Unknown | |
| Gastroenteritis | TK | May03 | 17 | | | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | NN | Mar03 | 37 | 0 | 1 | Hotel / motel | Unknown | Nil |
| <i>Giardia</i> | AK | Jan03- Feb03 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| <i>Giardia</i> | OT | Nov02- Feb03 | 6 | 5 | 0 | Home | Person to person; unknown | |
| Histamine poisoning | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Fish shop | Foodborne (smoked kingfish) | Epi-H Lab Env |
| Lead absorption | MW | Mar03 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Home | | Oth |
| <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> | HB | Aug02 | 61 | 3 | 4 | Home; abattoir | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | NL | May03 | 19 | 4 | | Rest home | Person to person | Nil |
| Norovirus | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | TG | Feb03 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Rest home | Unknown | |
| Norovirus | WN | Apr03 | 11 | 4 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe; caterers | Unknown | Nil |
| Norovirus | CB | Feb03 | 33 | 2 | 0 | Rest home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | CB | Feb03 | 29 | 2 | 0 | Rest home | Person to person; airborne? | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | CB | Apr03 | 12 | 2 | 0 | Hostel; school; hotel / motel | Person to person | Nil |
| Norovirus | CB | May03 | 47 | 0 | 1 | Rest home | Person to person | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | OT | Oct02 | 14 | 2 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne; person to person | Epi-H |
| <i>Salmonella</i> | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | Unknown | Epi-H |
| <i>Salmonella</i> Heidelberg | AK | Mar03 | 5 | 3 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Foodborne (various chinese) | Epi-H Env |
| <i>Salmonella</i> | AK | May03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | | Unknown | Epi-H |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | AK | Feb03 | 8 | 1 | 4 | Home; supermarket / delicatessen | Foodborne (barbecued pork) | Epi-H Lab Env |
| VTEC/STEC 0157:H7 | AK | Apr03 | 2 | 2 | | Home | Person to person; environmental | Epi-H |
| <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> | AK | Mar03 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Food at multi culture work day | Foodborne (home made pork dumplings) | Epi-H |

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, MW=Manawatu, HB=Hawke's Bay, CB=Canterbury, OT=Otago, NN=Nelson, TK=Taranaki, WC=West Coast

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, May 2003¹

| Pathogen/toxin/ illness | Health district ² | Month ³ | No. ill | Lab Conf ⁴ | No. Hosp | Setting | Evidence ⁵ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Campylobacter | RO | Mar03-Apr03 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Restaurant / cafe | Epi-H Env |
| Campylobacter | WC | May03 | 3 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Campylobacter | CB | May03 | 3 | 2 | | Home | Epi-H Lab |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> 0157 | SC | Apr03 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Home | Epi-H |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | Apr03 | 37 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 3 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 2 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 3 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 6 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 2 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 2 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 9 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 2 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 15 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 9 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 3 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 4 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | AK | May03 | 2 | | | | |
| Gastroenteritis | RO | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Gastroenteritis | SC | May03 | | | | | |
| <i>Giardia</i> | AK | May03 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Glandular Fever | CB | May03 | 15 | 15 | | School | Epi-H |
| Histamine | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> | AK | Feb03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> | HB | May03 | 9 | 1 | 0 | Home; school | Epi-H |
| Norovirus | AK | May03 | | | | | |
| Norovirus | AK | May03 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| <i>Shigella</i> | AK | May03 | 2 | 2 | | | |

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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5. National surveillance data and trends

Disease incidence and rates

| Disease ¹ | Current year - 2003 ² | | | Previous year - 2002 | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | May 2003 cases | Cumulative total since 1 January | Current rate ³ | May 2002 cases | Cumulative total since 1 January | Previous rate ³ |
| AIDS | 2 | 13 | 0.6 | 1 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 706 | 5716 | 356.4 | 675 | 4891 | 308.1 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 31 | 215 | 27.5 | 42 | 161 | 24.3 |
| Dengue fever | 15 | 47 | 2.3 | 17 | 31 | 3.3 |
| Gastroenteritis ⁴ | 119 | 404 | 29.8 | 84 | 380 | 27.1 |
| Giardiasis | 117 | 649 | 39.3 | 167 | 726 | 44.1 |
| <i>H. influenzae</i> type b disease | 1 | 5 | 0.2 | 2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Hepatitis A | 4 | 32 | 1.6 | 9 | 81 | 3.1 |
| Hepatitis B (acute) ⁵ | 6 | 28 | 1.8 | 7 | 28 | 1.5 |
| Hepatitis C (acute) ⁵ | 1 | 14 | 1.2 | 6 | 22 | 1.6 |
| Hydatid disease | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Influenza ⁶ | 6 | 11 | 17.5 | 30 | 55 | 18.5 |
| Lead absorption | 13 | 62 | 2.9 | 14 | 42 | 2.9 |
| Legionellosis | 8 | 25 | 1.4 | 8 | 22 | 1.0 |
| Leprosy | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Leptospirosis | 7 | 47 | 3.2 | 16 | 67 | 3.5 |
| Listeriosis | 2 | 12 | 0.6 | 0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Malaria | 3 | 18 | 1.2 | 6 | 33 | 1.6 |
| Measles | 10 | 22 | 0.9 | 2 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Meningococcal disease ⁷ | 41 | 174 | 15.2 | 45 | 161 | 16.7 |
| Mumps | 2 | 22 | 1.6 | 7 | 25 | 1.6 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 8 | 0.5 | 3 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Pertussis | 26 | 196 | 23.0 | 112 | 403 | 24.0 |
| Rheumatic fever | 7 | 55 | 2.6 | 9 | 51 | 2.9 |
| Rickettsial disease | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Rubella | 0 | 9 | 0.7 | 8 | 17 | 0.9 |
| Salmonellosis | 105 | 711 | 40.4 | 116 | 1081 | 67.9 |
| SARS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shigellosis | 10 | 38 | 2.5 | 13 | 57 | 3.6 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Tuberculosis | 31 | 162 | 10.9 | 28 | 140 | 9.5 |
| Typhoid | 2 | 11 | 0.5 | 3 | 16 | 0.7 |
| VTEC / STEC infection | 19 | 59 | 2.5 | 11 | 37 | 2.0 |
| Yersiniosis | 21 | 182 | 11.4 | 42 | 232 | 12.7 |

Notes: ¹ Other notifiable infectious diseases reported in May : Taeniasis

² These data are provisional

³ Rate is based on the cumulative total for the current year (12 months up to and including May 2003) or the previous year (12 months up to and including May 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 May 2003 and preceding 12 months

| Disease | May 2003 | Apr 2003 | Mar 2003 | Feb 2003 | Jan 2003 | Dec 2002 | Nov 2002 | Oct 2002 | Sep 2002 | Aug 2002 | Jul 2002 | Jun 2002 | May 2002 |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| AIDS | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 706 | 767 | 1190 | 1266 | 1787 | 1273 | 1042 | 1162 | 1176 | 1124 | 1006 | 820 | 675 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 31 | 48 | 52 | 60 | 24 | 45 | 95 | 261 | 241 | 90 | 53 | 29 | 42 |
| Dengue fever | 15 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 17 |
| Gastroenteritis ² | 119 | 75 | 97 | 64 | 49 | 143 | 68 | 154 | 69 | 69 | 62 | 143 | 84 |
| Giardiasis | 117 | 123 | 148 | 130 | 131 | 114 | 110 | 112 | 107 | 122 | 128 | 128 | 167 |
| Haemophilus influenzae type b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Hepatitis A | 4 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Hepatitis B (acute) ³ | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Hepatitis C (acute) ³ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Hydatid disease | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Influenza ⁴ | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 103 | 136 | 230 | 151 | 30 |
| Lead absorption | 13 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| Legionellosis | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Leprosy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Leptospirosis | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 16 |
| Listeriosis | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaria | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Measles | 10 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Meningococcal disease ⁵ | 41 | 30 | 28 | 41 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 42 | 72 | 87 | 65 | 68 | 45 |
| Mumps | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Pertussis | 26 | 21 | 35 | 48 | 66 | 76 | 108 | 103 | 97 | 110 | 83 | 88 | 112 |
| Rheumatic Fever | 7 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Rickettsial disease | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rubella | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Salmonellosis | 105 | 132 | 149 | 167 | 158 | 123 | 135 | 138 | 131 | 86 | 95 | 91 | 116 |
| SARS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shigellosis | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 31 | 39 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 47 | 28 | 37 | 40 | 22 | 28 |
| Typhoid | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| VTEC/STEC infection | 19 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Yersiniosis | 21 | 18 | 44 | 43 | 56 | 31 | 49 | 45 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 42 |

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 - May 2003

Cases this month

Current rate¹

| | Cases for May 2003, ² and current rate ^{1,2} by District Health Board ^{3,4} | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|----------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Disease | 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 | 0 | 2 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 1.3 | | | 0.9 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | | 0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 15 | 103 | 81 | 51 | 42 | 11 | 20 | 9 | 16 | 33 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 60 | 5 | 27 | 8 | 115 | 15 | 34 | 17 | |
| | 211.2 | 425.8 | 435.4 | 346.7 | 386.2 | 325.0 | 247.5 | 261.5 | 316.4 | 322.5 | 256.3 | 164.5 | 377.7 | 550.7 | 248.6 | 204.1 | 307.0 | 354.5 | 439.5 | 335.6 | 366.6 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 36.8 | 30.2 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 37.9 | 39.7 | 29.9 | 37.4 | 23.5 | 94.4 | 18.3 | 22.9 | 56.1 | 27.4 | 75.8 | 48.0 | 43.5 | |
| Dengue fever | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1.4 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | |
| Gastroenteritis | 19 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
| | 22.1 | 24.7 | 34.0 | 17.3 | 11.6 | 36.5 | 2.2 | 38.7 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 26.7 | 20.0 | 27.3 | 37.4 | 39.3 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 76.8 | 130.7 | 20.5 | 37.7 | |
| Giardiasis | 0 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | 20.0 | 38.9 | 66.9 | 29.8 | 53.2 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 20.5 | 10.7 | 62.7 | 39.3 | 25.8 | 44.7 | 59.8 | 15.7 | 25.3 | 26.4 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 31.6 | 16.4 | |
| <i>H. influenzae</i> type b disease | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hepatitis A | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hepatitis B | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 15.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | |
| Hepatitis C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 0 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 1.9 | |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0 | 2.8 | 0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | |
| Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Leptospirosis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 0 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 18.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 10.6 | 0 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | |
| Listeriosis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | |
| Malaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0 | 1.0 | |
| Measles | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0 | 2.4 | 16.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Meningococcal disease ⁶ | 5 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 23.6 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 25.6 | 12.6 | 46.9 | 28.1 | 13.6 | 8.7 | 20.2 | 14.2 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 23.1 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 24.6 | 13.5 | |
| Mumps | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0 | 5.9 | 1.9 | |
| Paratyphoid | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | |
| Pertussis | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 2.9 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 0 | 20.4 | 12.5 | 77.0 | 23.9 | 34.9 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 70.2 | 194.8 | 39.1 | 214.1 | 1.8 | 18.4 | |
| Rheumatic fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 0 | 2.1 | 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 | 1.2 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0 | 4.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | |
| Salmonellosis | 4 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| | 34.3 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 31.4 | 56.0 | 36.5 | 29.2 | 54.6 | 27.2 | 40.4 | 47.2 | 28.4 | 32.6 | 45.6 | 47.1 | 28.6 | 23.1 | 47.3 | 51.2 | 39.2 | 75.5 | |
| 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 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | 1.4 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 0 | 3.5 | 0 | 2.9 | 0 | |
| Tetanus | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | 1.0 | 7.0 | 21.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 6.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | |
| Typhoid | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| VTEC / STEC | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | 5.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 0 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 15.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | |
| Yersiniosis | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 2.9 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 18.2 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 1.6 | 52.8 | 11.2 | 24.6 | 8.8 | 6.8 | |

1 Current rate is based on the cumulative total for the 12 months up to and including May 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.

6. Appendix

This report provides numbers and rates for District Health Boards (DHBs). The 21 DHBs were created through the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 on 1 January 2001. In contrast to the former 24 Health Districts, not all DHBs follow Territorial Authority (TLA) boundaries. Six DHBs are split across TLA boundaries. In the following table, Health Districts are listed alongside DHBs to which they most closely correspond. In those instances where DHB and corresponding Health District boundaries do not coincide, a brief description of the difference is provided.

A comparison of District Health Boards and Health Districts

| District Health Board (DHB) | Corresponding Health District(s) | Difference in boundaries |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Northland | Northland (NL) | None |
| Waitemata | North West Auckland (NW) | None |
| Auckland | Central Auckland (CA) | None |
| Counties Manukau | South Auckland (SA) | None |
| Waikato | Waikato (WK) | Waikato DHB includes part of Ruapehu District Territorial Authority, whereas Waikato Health District does not. |
| Bay of Plenty | Tauranga (TG) and Eastern Bay of Plenty (BE) health districts combined | None |
| Lakes | Rotorua (RO) and Taupo (TP) health districts combined | None |
| Tairāwhiti | Gisborne (GS) | None |
| Taranaki | Taranaki (TK) | None |
| Wanganui | Wanganui (WG) | Wanganui DHB includes part of Ruapehu District Territorial Authority, whereas Wanganui Health District does not. |
| MidCentral | Manawatu (MW) | MidCentral DHB contains part of Kapiti Coast District Territorial Authority, whereas Manawatu Health District does not. |
| Hawke's Bay | Hawke's Bay (HB) | None |
| Wairarapa | Wairarapa (WR) | None |
| Hutt | Hutt (HU) | None |
| Capital and Coast | Wellington (WN) | Capital and Coast DHB excludes part of Kapiti Coast District Territorial Authority, whereas Wellington Health District includes the entire TA. |
| Nelson-Marlborough | Nelson-Marlborough (NM) | None |
| West Coast | West Coast (WC) | None |
| Canterbury | Canterbury (CB) | Canterbury DHB includes Ashburton District Territorial Authority, whereas Canterbury Health District does not. |
| South Canterbury | South Canterbury (SC) | South Canterbury DHB excludes Ashburton District Territorial Authority, whereas South Canterbury Health District includes the TA. |
| Otago | Otago (OT) | Otago DHB includes part of Queenstown-Lakes District Territorial Authority, whereas Otago Health District does not. |
| Southland | Southland (SO) | Southland DHB excludes part of Queenstown-Lakes District Territorial Authority, whereas Southland Health District includes the entire TA. |

New Zealand District Health Boards

