

Presenter: A snapshot of the nation's sexual health paints a very unhealthy picture. The annual report card found a massive jump in chlamydia and gonorrhoea particularly in young people. Doctors are calling for better awareness and prevention programmes to stop the infections increasing. Medical reporter Sophie Scott has more.

Sophie Scott: Educating people about safe sex has never been easy and now it seems many young people are not getting the message. The latest report card on the nation's sexual health shows infections like chlamydia are rising.

Prof Wilson: We've seen over the last ten years a very substantial increase and over 74,000 people in Australia were diagnosed with chlamydia in 2010.

Scott: That's up almost 20% from the previous year. Most people with the infection will have no symptoms but if left unchecked, chlamydia can lead to problems such as infertility.

Prof Wilson: We are seeing an epidemic, the epidemic is particularly among young people, both males and females between the ages of about 15 to 30.

Scott: Experts say many are not heeding safe sex messages and want to see more targeted prevention programmes.

Prof Wilson: We are seeing increases in syphilis, in chlamydia, in gonorrhoea. All these infections need to be protected and the best way of doing that is through condom use.

Scott: Indigenous communities are particularly hard hit mainly due to a large pool of existing infections and a young mobile population.

James Ward: 36% of all the gonorrhoea in Australia was notified among Aboriginals and stray people.

Scott: But there was some good news, HIV rates have remained stable with around a thousand new infections a year.

Levinia Crooks: The make-up of that number changes somewhat, we're seeing more heterosexual infections than we did earlier on.

Scott: There's more good news too with rates of the human papilloma virus decreasing since the introduction of the cervical cancer vaccine in 2007.

Sophie Scott ABCnews.

Translation:

1. Le taux d'infection par le VIH s'est stabilisé ces dernières années.
2. En revanche, les IST ont augmenté de façon spectaculaire, notamment la syphilis qui avait pratiquement disparu du pays.
3. En ce qui concerne le virus du papillome humain, il a régressé depuis la mise en place de la vaccination contre le cancer du col de l'utérus.
4. Il s'agit bien d'une épidémie de chlamydia, car les jeunes en particulier ne tiennent pas compte des mises en gardes des autorités.
5. Les populations indigènes sont les plus frappées par les maladies infectieuses en raison de leur mode de vie nomade.

1. The HIV infection has stabilised in recent years.
2. However, STIs have increased dramatically, in particular syphilis that had almost disappeared from this country.
3. As far as HPV is concerned, it has decreased/declined since the implementation of the vaccination against cervical cancer.
4. There really/definitely is a chlamydia epidemic, for young people in particular do not heed the warnings by the authorities/officials.
5. Indigenous populations are the hardest hit by infectious diseases, on account of their mobile/nomadic lifestyle.