

**NATIONAL PRIMARY CARE INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT**

Combining data from The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network (ASPREN)\*  
and the Victorian Sentinel Practitioners Influenza Network (VicSPIN)\*

No. 15, 2020 - 13th July — 26th July 2020

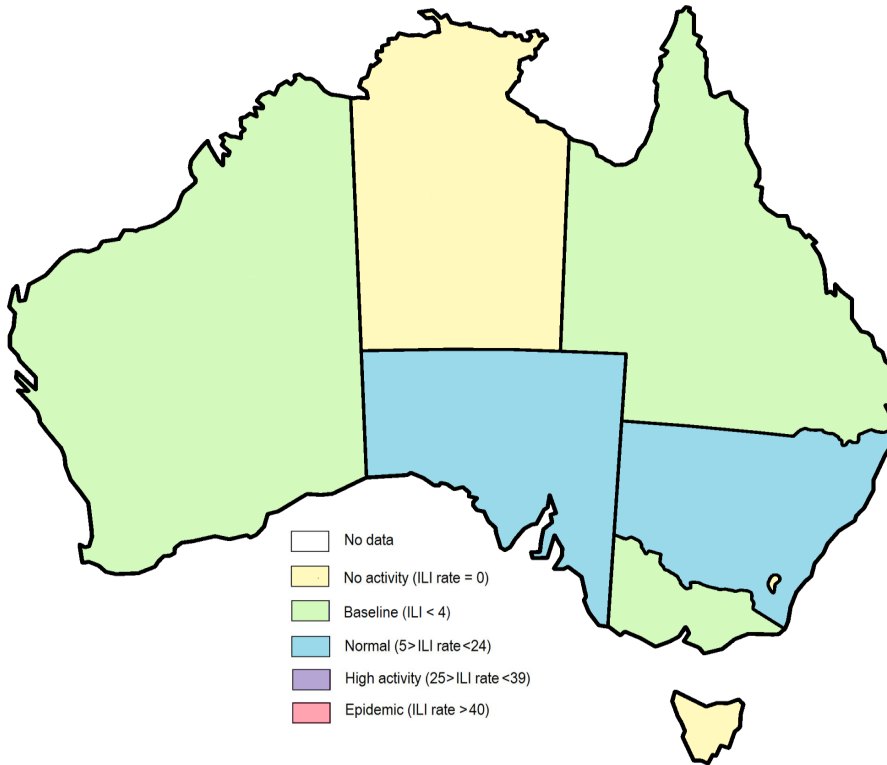


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, weeks 29 - 30, 2020.

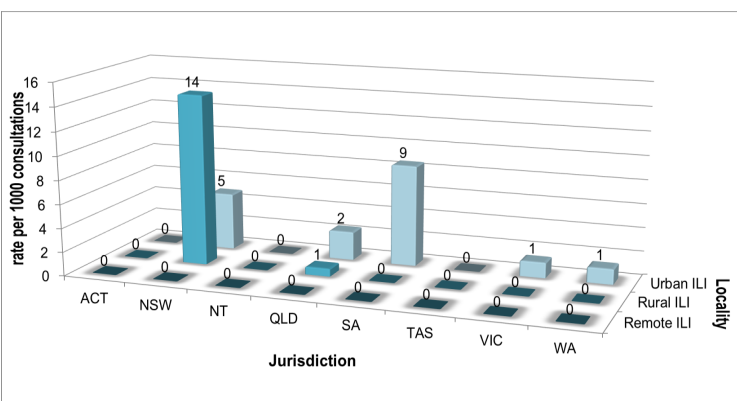


Figure 2. ASPREN + VicSPIN rate of ILI by locality and jurisdiction, weeks 29 - 30, 2020.

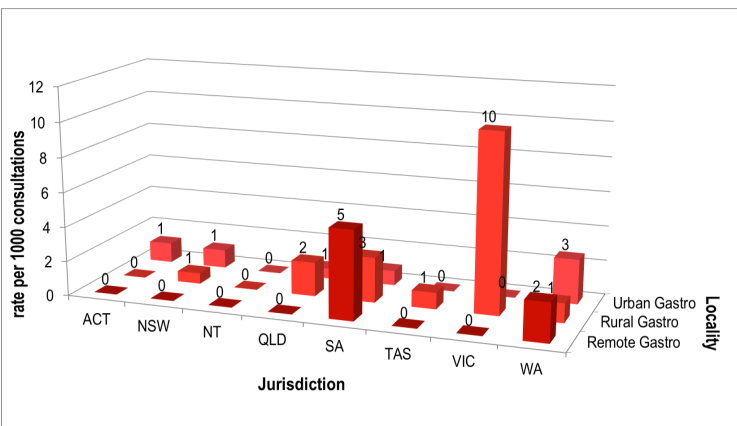


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by locality and jurisdiction, weeks 29 - 30, 2020.

**NATIONAL SUMMARY**

**█** Influenza-like-illness levels remain steady at baseline levels

**0** Case of influenza have been detected in this reporting period  
0 x Influenza A  
0 x Influenza B

**0%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

**21** Cases of influenza have been detected this year:  
19 x Influenza A  
2 x Influenza B

**█** Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline levels

**SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE  
REPORTING**

Reports were received from 201 reporters from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 29 and 30 reporters saw a total of 33,483 patients.

**INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)**

Nationally, ILI notifications remained steady during the period with 73 notifications being reported in weeks 29—30. ILI rates reported in this period remained steady at 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations (weighted). This was similar to the previous fortnight where rates were 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2019, ILI rates were higher at 12 and 14 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30 respectively (see Fig. 5).

**GASTROENTERITIS**

Nationally, gastroenteritis notifications remained steady over the period with 34 notifications reported. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 2 cases per 1000 consultations in both weeks 29 and 30, compared to 1 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 (respectively see Fig. 5).

\* ASPREN is funded by the Commonwealth's Department of Health, Office of Health Protection, Vaccine Preventable Disease Surveillance Section.

\* VicSPIN is funded by Melbourne Health and the Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory.

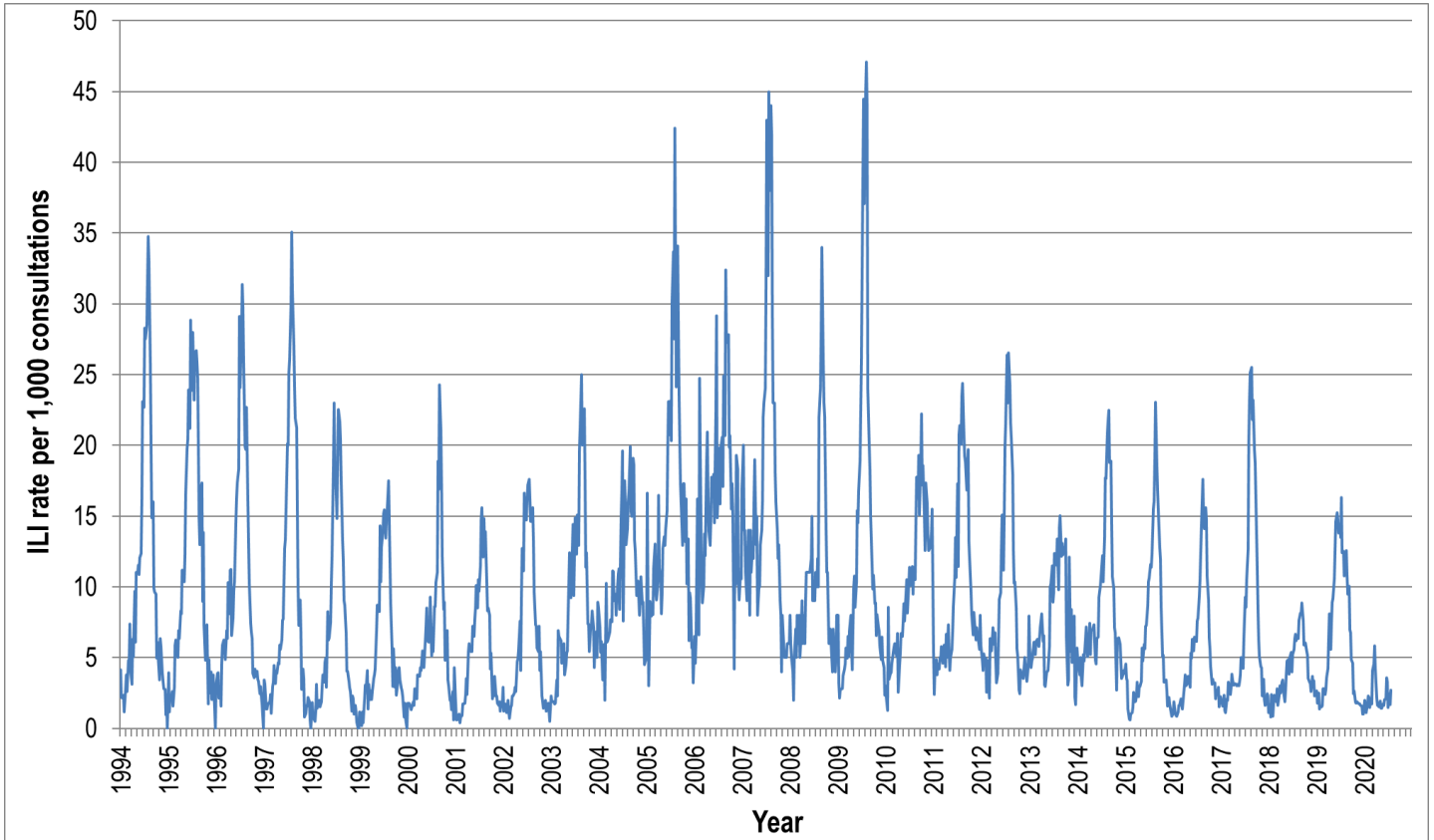


Figure 4. ASPREN ILI rates 1994 - 2020.

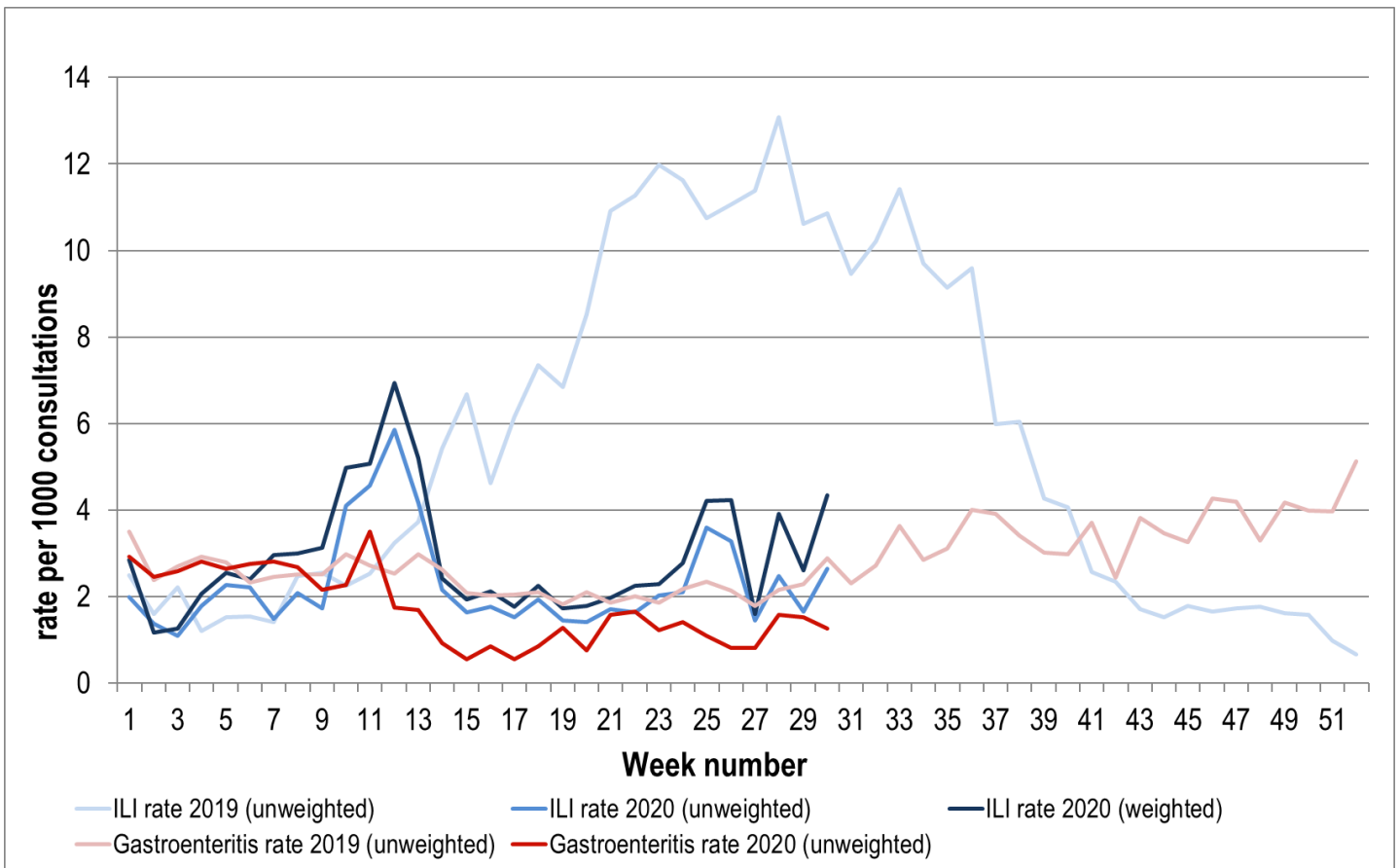


Figure 5. ASPREN + VicSPIN ILI and ASPREN gastroenteritis rates 2019-20. Weighted rates are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

### VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

81% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 29 and 30 (see Figure 6).

No cases of Influenza were detected during this period. There were 19 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

# Viral laboratory data are provided by SA Pathology and VicSPIN laboratories.

	Reporting Period	YTD
	13 July - 26 July 2020	1 Jan - 26 July 2020
Total number of ILI notifications	73	1352
Number of swab tests performed	59	710
% ILI patients tested	81%	53%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	0%	3%

Figure 6. ASPREN + VicSPIN virological surveillance results overview for 2020 #

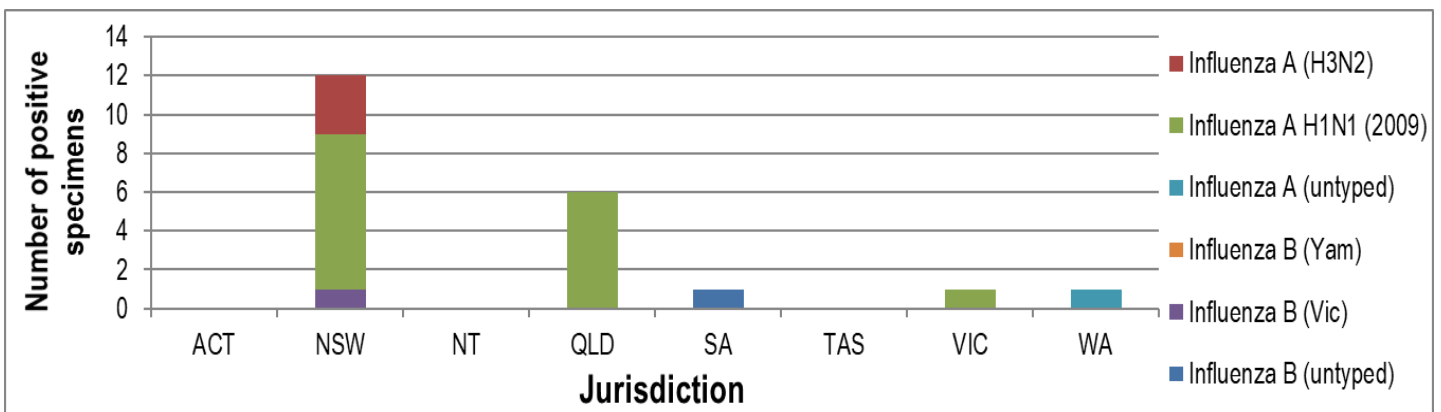


Figure 7. ASPREN + VicSPIN influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2020 #

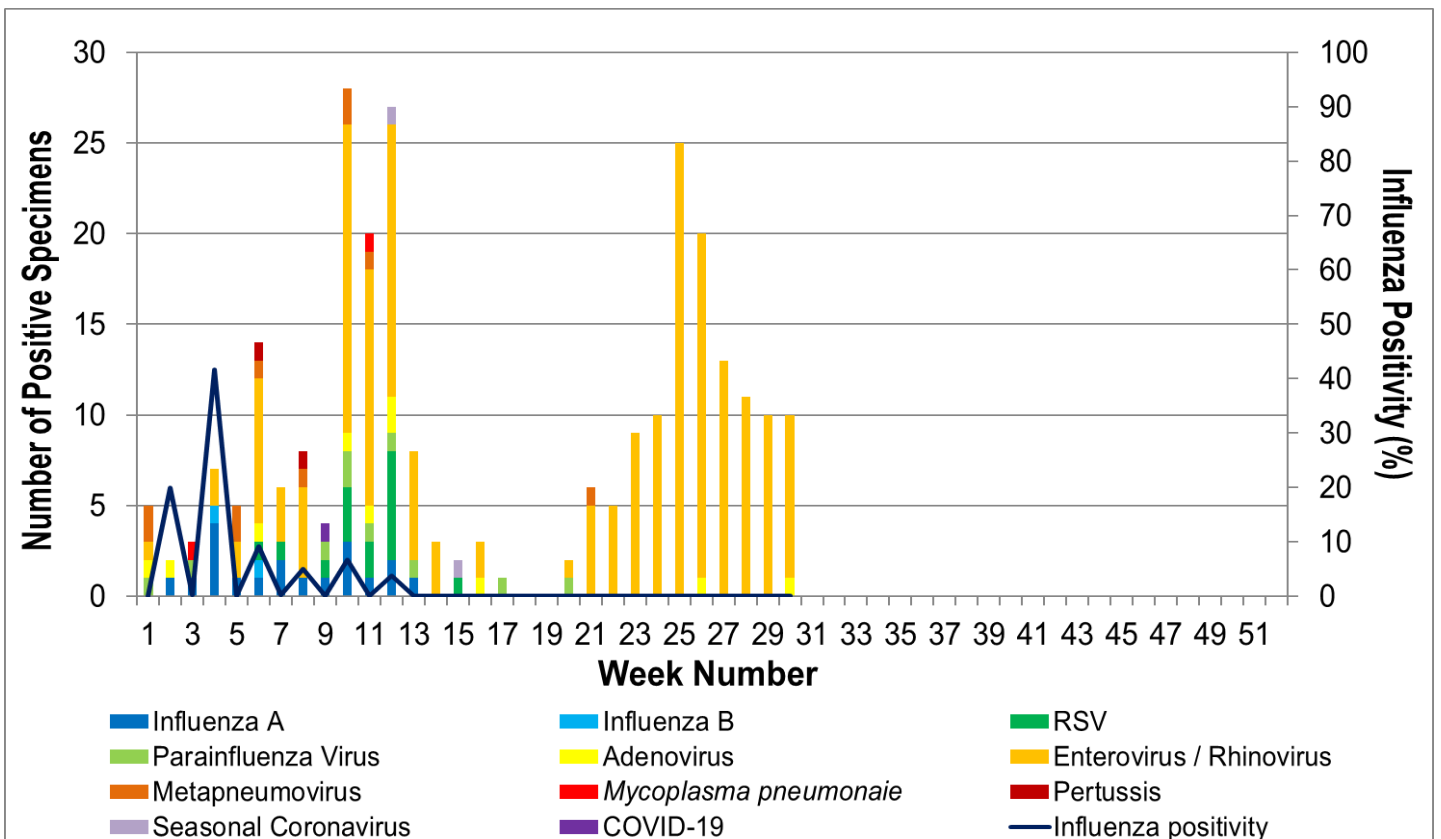


Figure 8. ASPREN, VicSPIN laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses for 2020 #

The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network is supported by the Australian Government Department of Health (the Department). The opinions expressed in this paper are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 6 August 2020. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.