

**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. 16, 2019 - 29th July — 11th August 2019



Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, weeks 31 - 32, 2019.

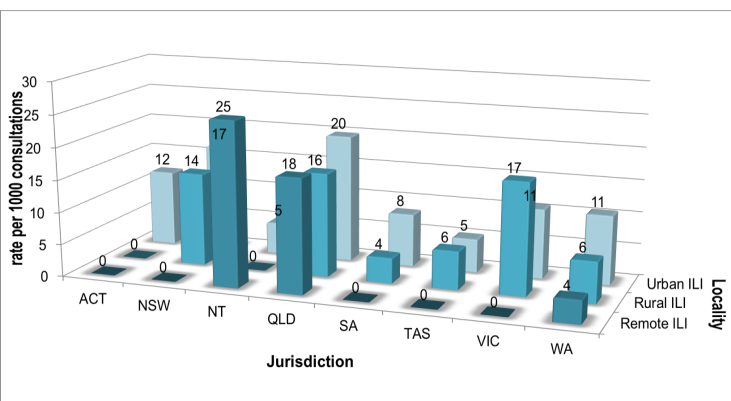


Figure 2. ASPREN + VicSPIN rate of ILI by locality and jurisdiction, weeks 31 - 32, 2019.

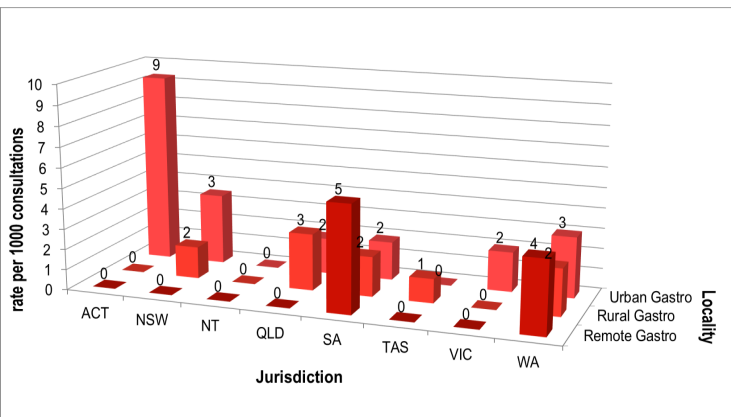


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by locality and jurisdiction, weeks 31 - 32, 2019.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels are decreasing

97

Case of influenza have been detected in this reporting period
68 x Influenza A
29 x Influenza B

34%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

971

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
797 x Influenza A
174 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady at baseline levels

**SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE
REPORTING**

Reports were received from 372 reporters from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 31 and 32 reporters saw a total of 56,124 patients.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased during the period with 573 notifications being reported in weeks 31–32. ILI rates reported in this period decreased to 12 cases per 1000 consultations (weighted) in weeks 31 and 32. This was lower than the previous fortnight where rates were 13 and 15 cases per 1000 consultations. For the same reporting period in 2018, ILI rates were lower at 5 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 (see Fig. 5).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastroenteritis notifications slightly increased over the period with 115 notifications reported. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 2 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations in both weeks 31 and 32, compared to 2 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 (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.

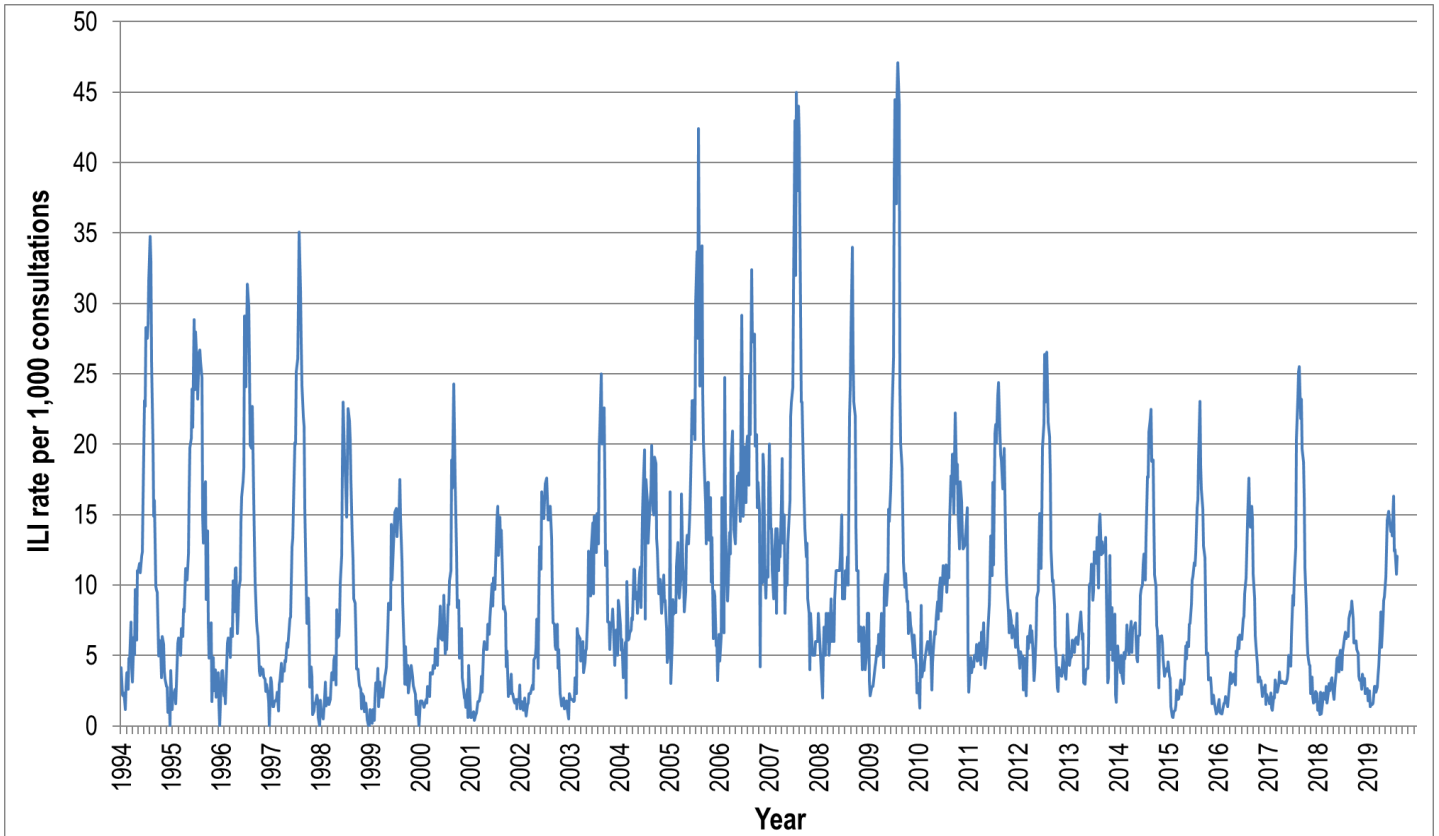


Figure 4. ASPREN ILI rates 1994 - 2019.

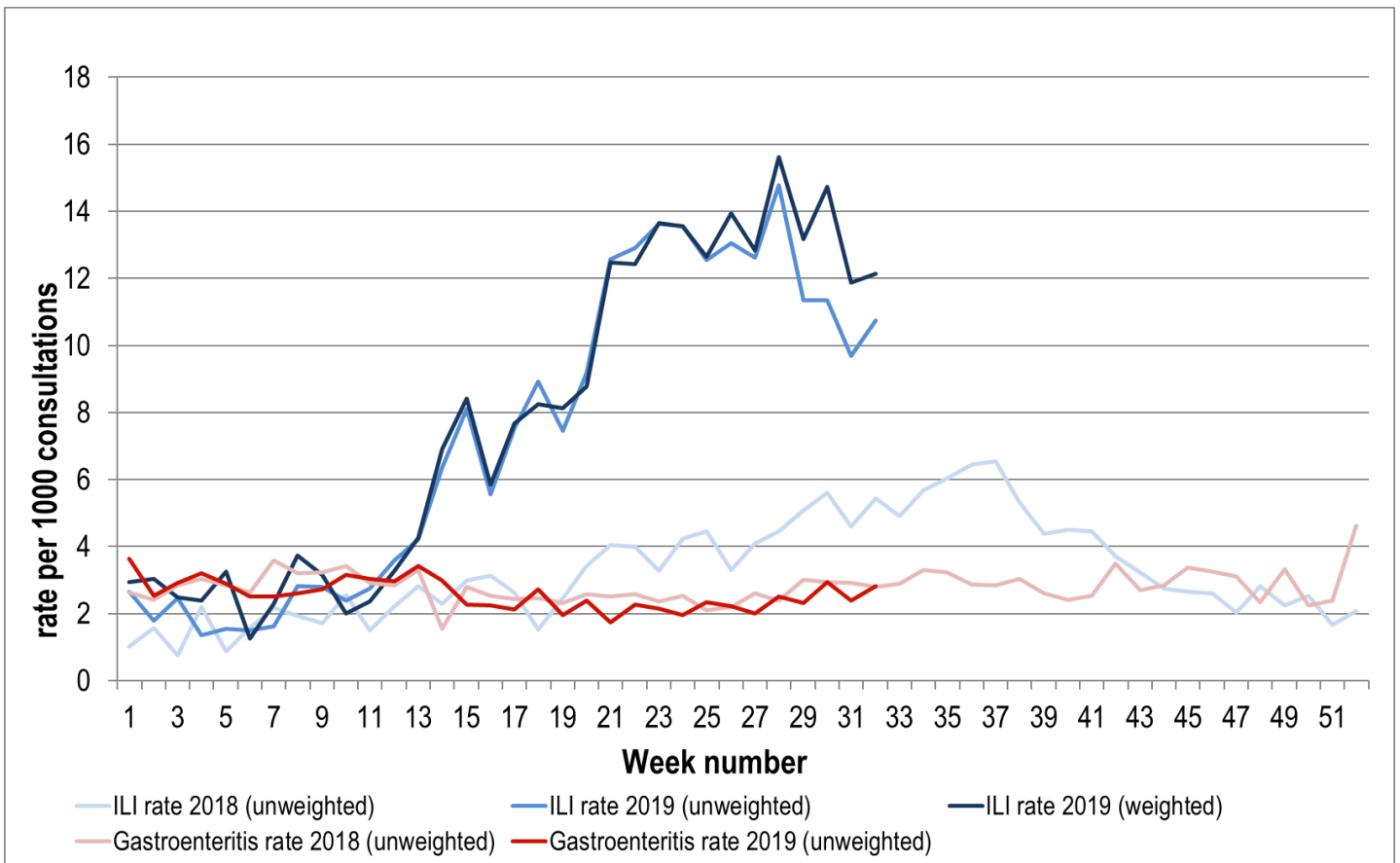


Figure 5. ASPREN + VicSPIN ILI and ASPREN gastroenteritis rates 2018-19. Weighted rates are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

50% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 31 - 32 (see Figure 6).

97 cases of Influenza were detected during this period. There were also 48 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second 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 29 July - 11 Aug 2019	YTD 1 Jan - 11 Aug 2019
Total number of ILI notifications	573	5528
Number of swab tests performed	289	2864
% ILI patients tested	50%	52%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	34%	34%

Figure 6. ASPREN + VicSPIN virological surveillance results overview for 2019 #

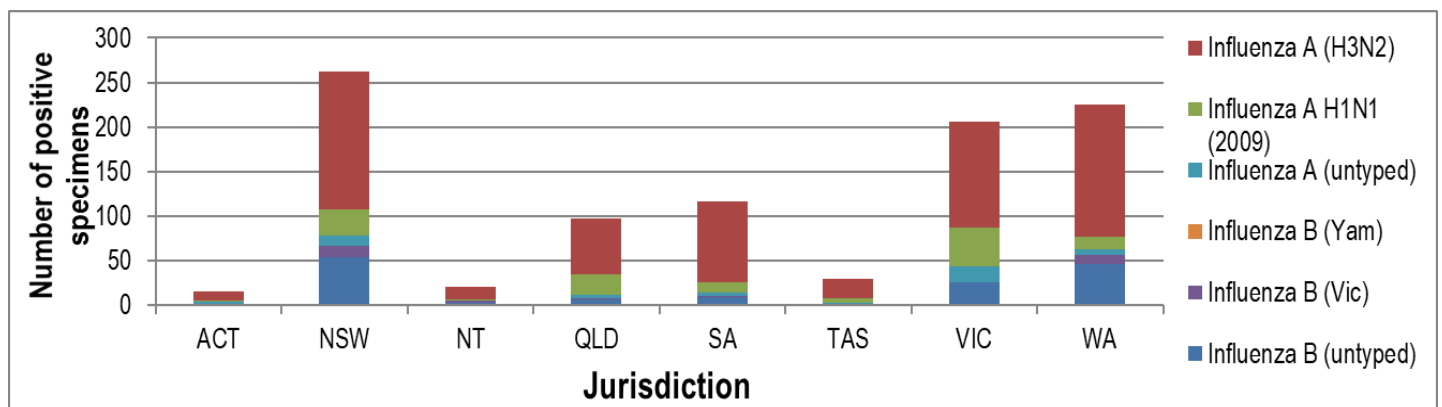


Figure 7. ASPREN + VicSPIN influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2019 #

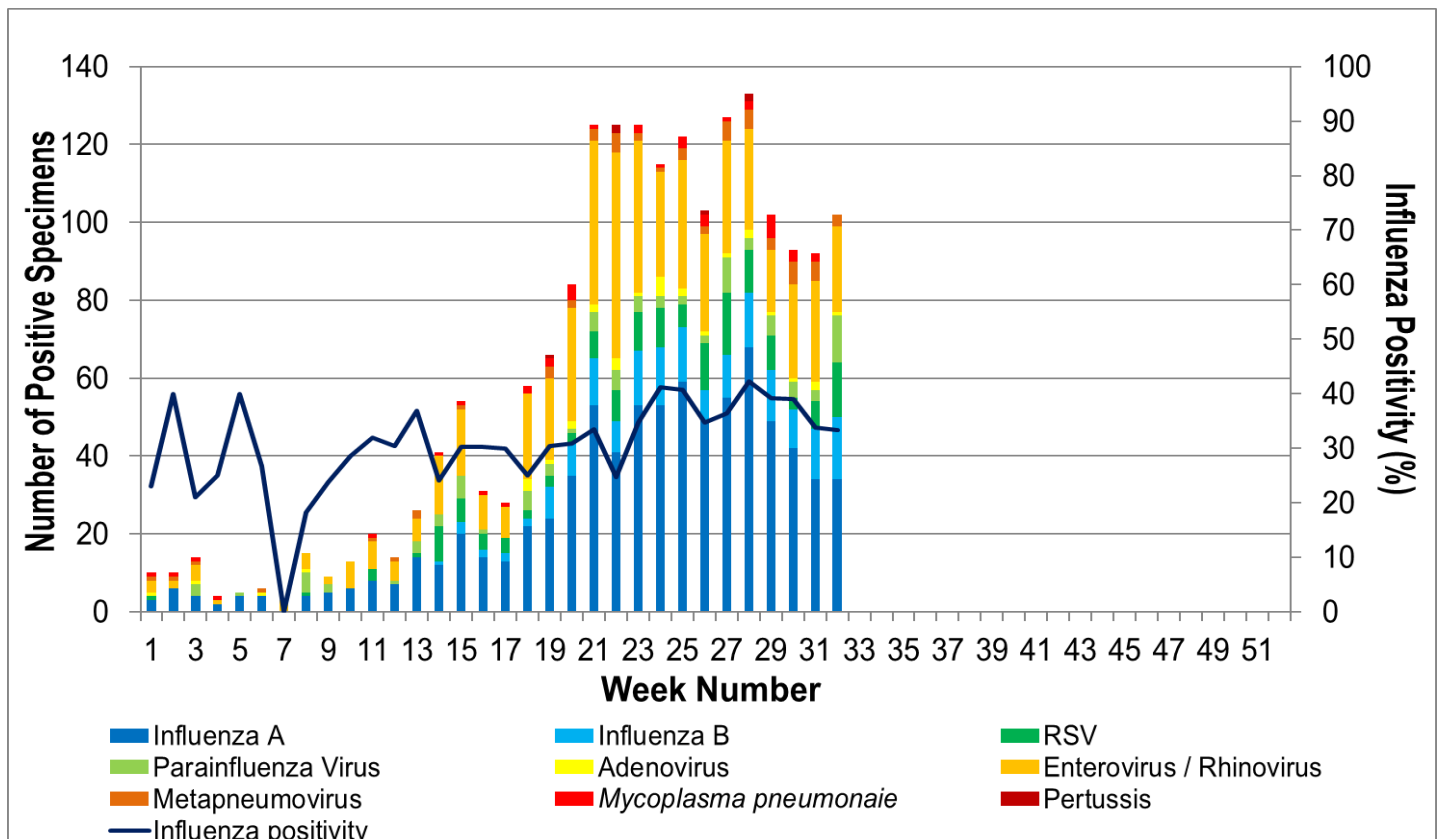


Figure 8. ASPREN, VicSPIN laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses for 2019 #

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 22 August 2019. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.