

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

Combining data from The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network and jurisdictional surveillance systems SPN(WA), TISS-NT and VIDRL

No. 1, 2016
28th December 2015 - 10th January 2016

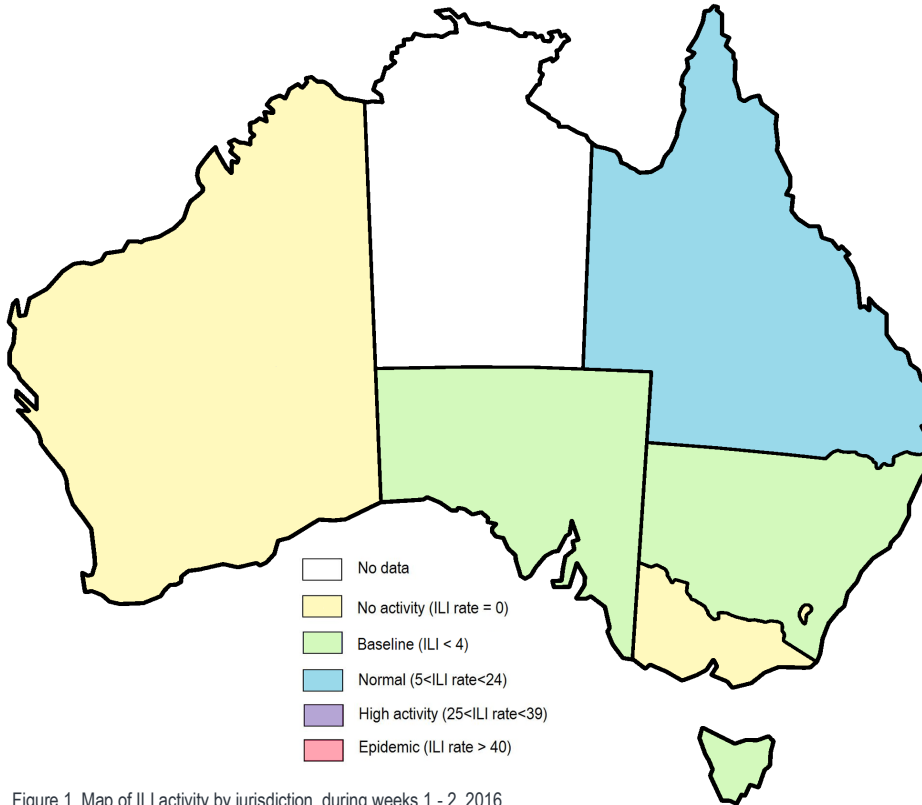


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 1 - 2, 2016.

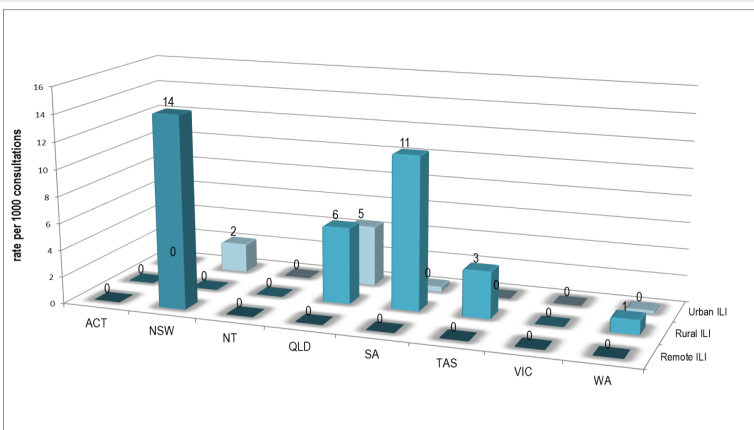


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 1 - 2, 2016.

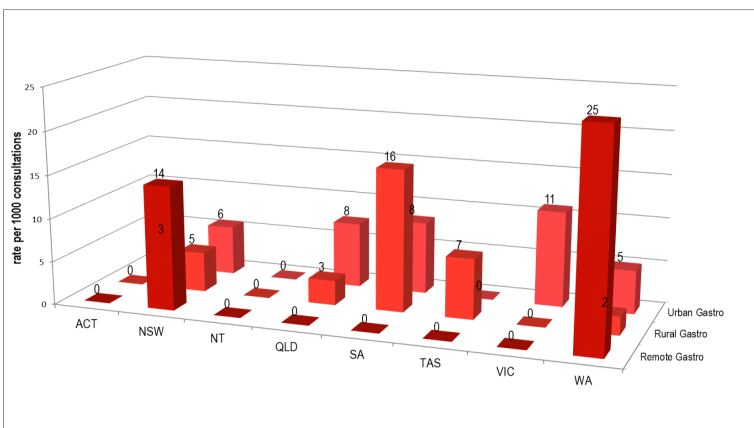


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 1 - 2, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

█ Influenza-Like-Illness levels remained steady below baseline level.

1

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
1 x Influenza A
0 x Influenza B

11%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

1

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
1 x Influenza A
0 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 218 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 1 and 2 a total of 7,502 and 15,379 consultations were made.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 23 and 20 notifications in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased slightly with 3 and 1 per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2 of 2016 respectively, compared to 1 case per 1000 consultations in weeks 51 and 52 of 2015. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were higher at 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Remote NSW (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased over the period with 79 and 55 notifications in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased with 12 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 1 and 2 of 2016 respectively, compared to 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 51 and 52 of 2015 respectively (see Figure 3).

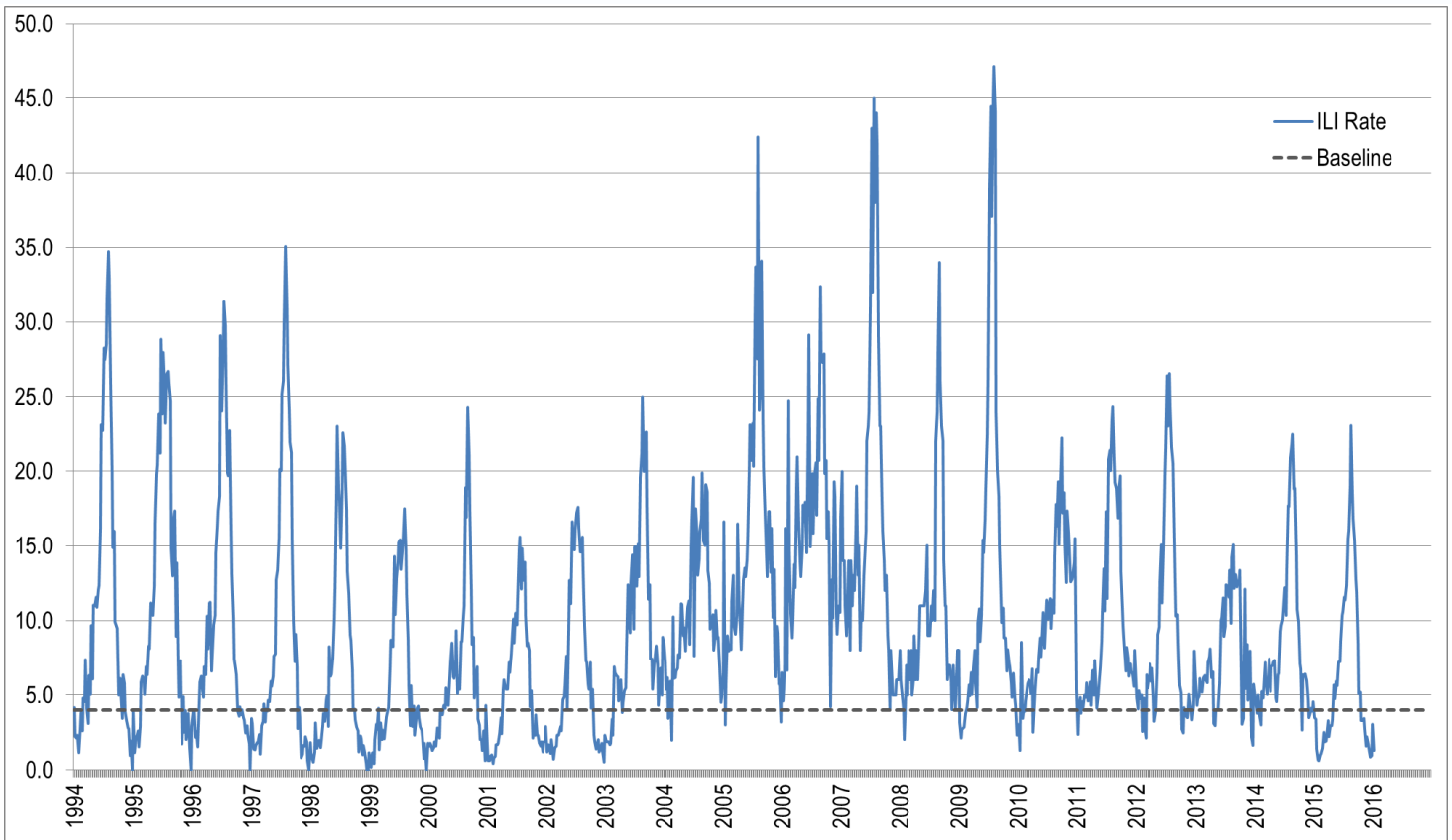


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

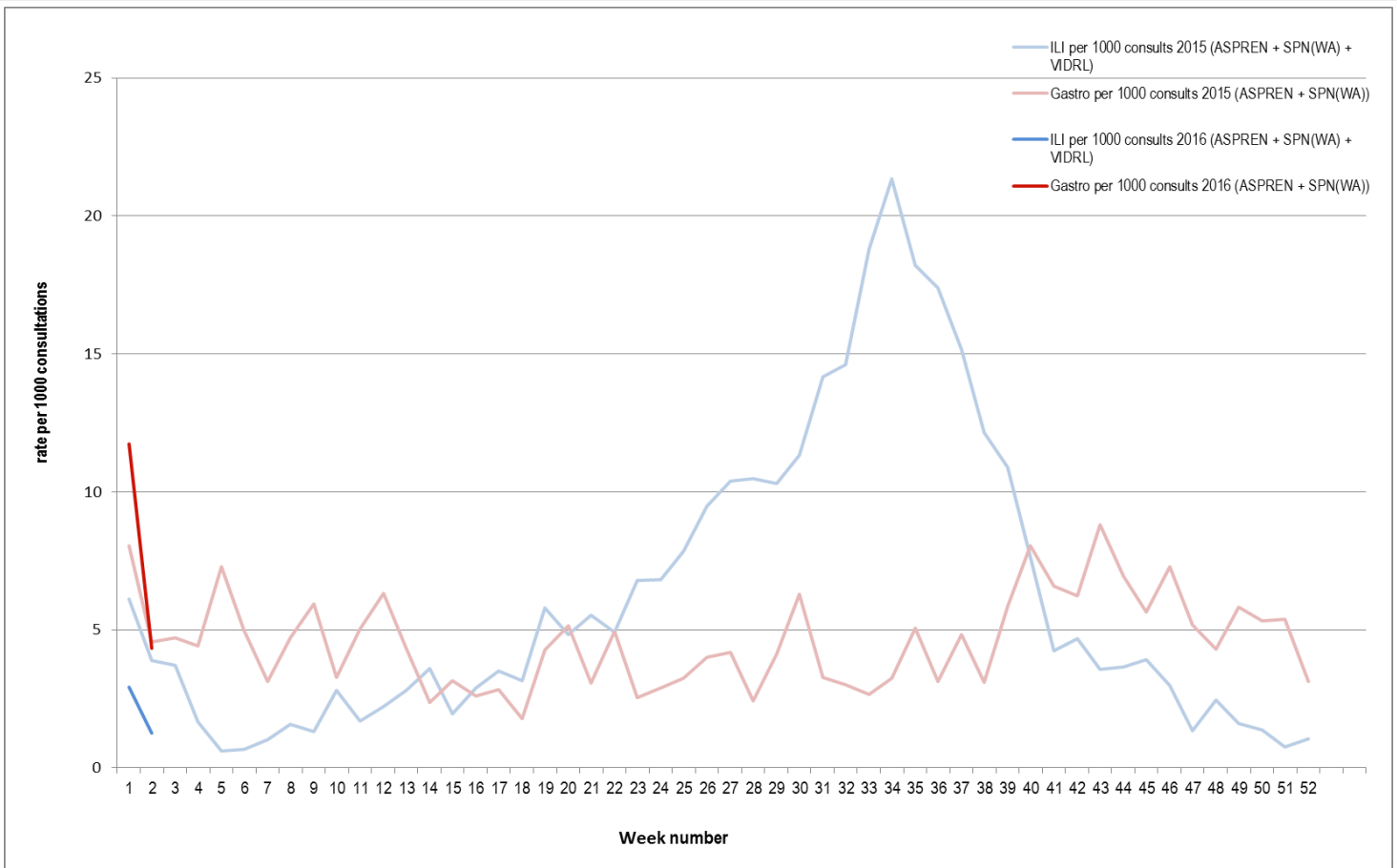


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 9 February 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

21% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 1 - 2 (see Figure 6). Notably, there was 1 case of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There was 1 case each of Adenovirus and Parainfluenza Virus Type 3 detected, making them the equal most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	28 December 2015 - 10 January 2016	28 December 2015 - 10 January 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	43	43
Number of swab tests performed	9	9
% ILI patients tested	21%	21%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	11%	11%

Figure 6. ASPREN + SPN(WA) swab testing results overview for 2016.



Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

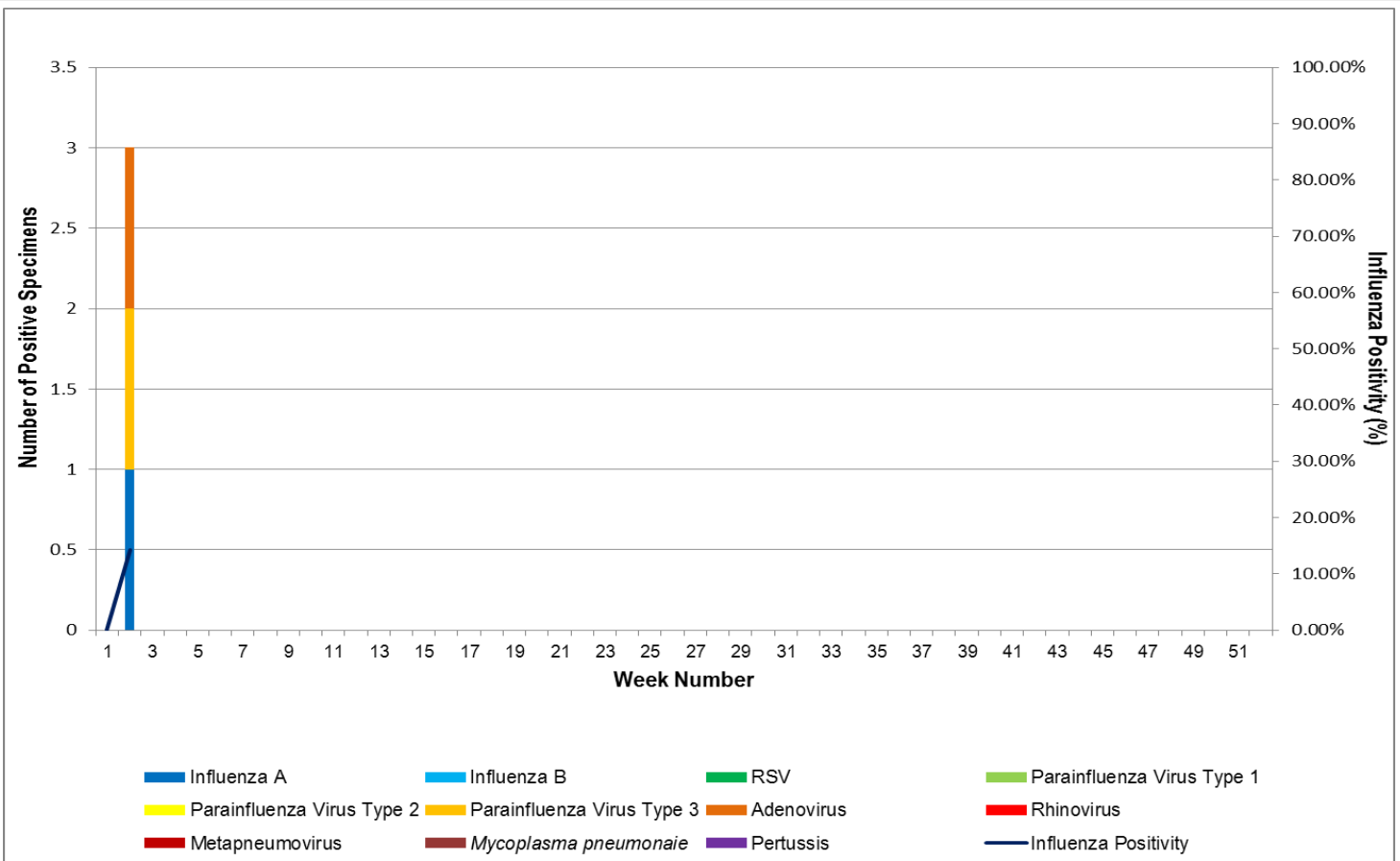


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.