

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. 2, 2016
11th January - 24th January 2016

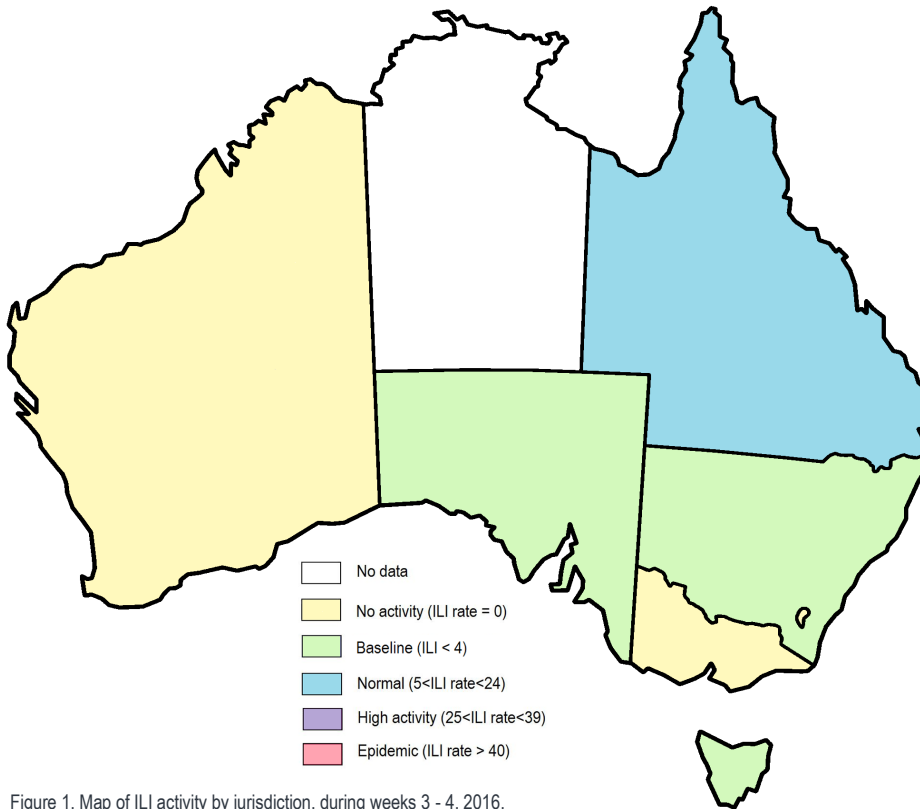


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 3 - 4, 2016.

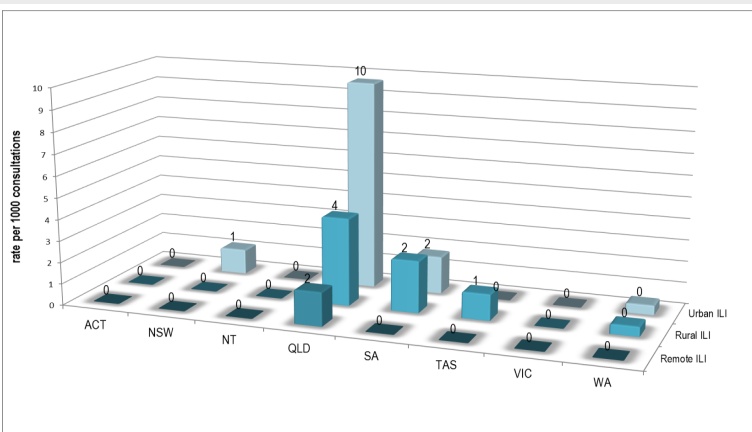


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 3 - 4, 2016.

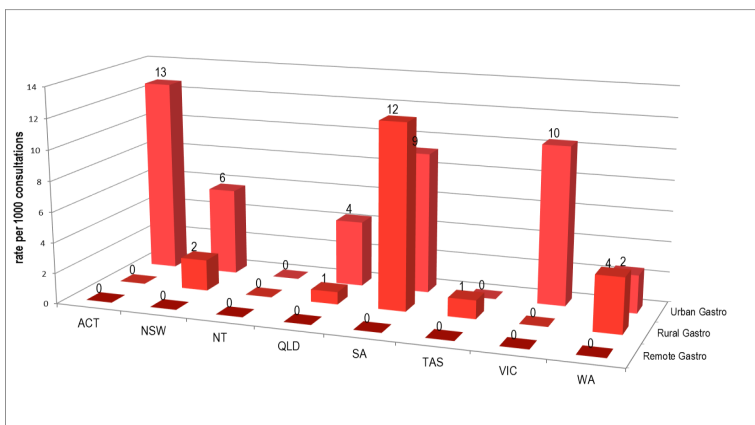


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 3 - 4, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

0

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

0%

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 decreased remaining above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 218 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 3 and 4 a total of 15,490 and 14,387 consultations were made.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications remain steady over

the period with 32 and 16 notifications in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period remain steady with 2 and 1 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 of 2016 respectively, compared to 3 and 1 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were higher at 4 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban QLD (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remain steady over the period with 68 and 74 notifications in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased with 5 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4 respectively, compared to 12 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 1 and 2 respectively (see Figure 3).

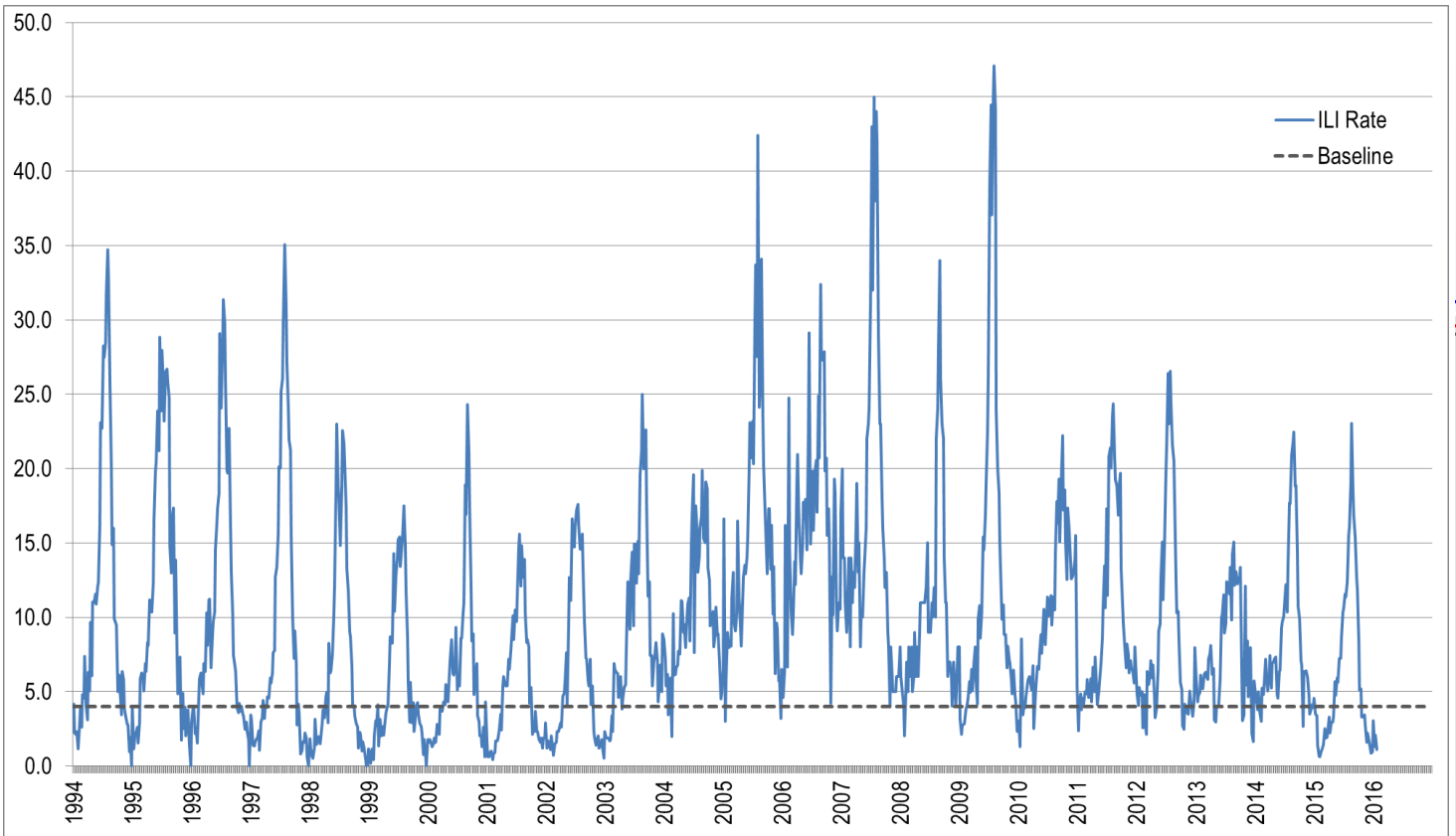


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

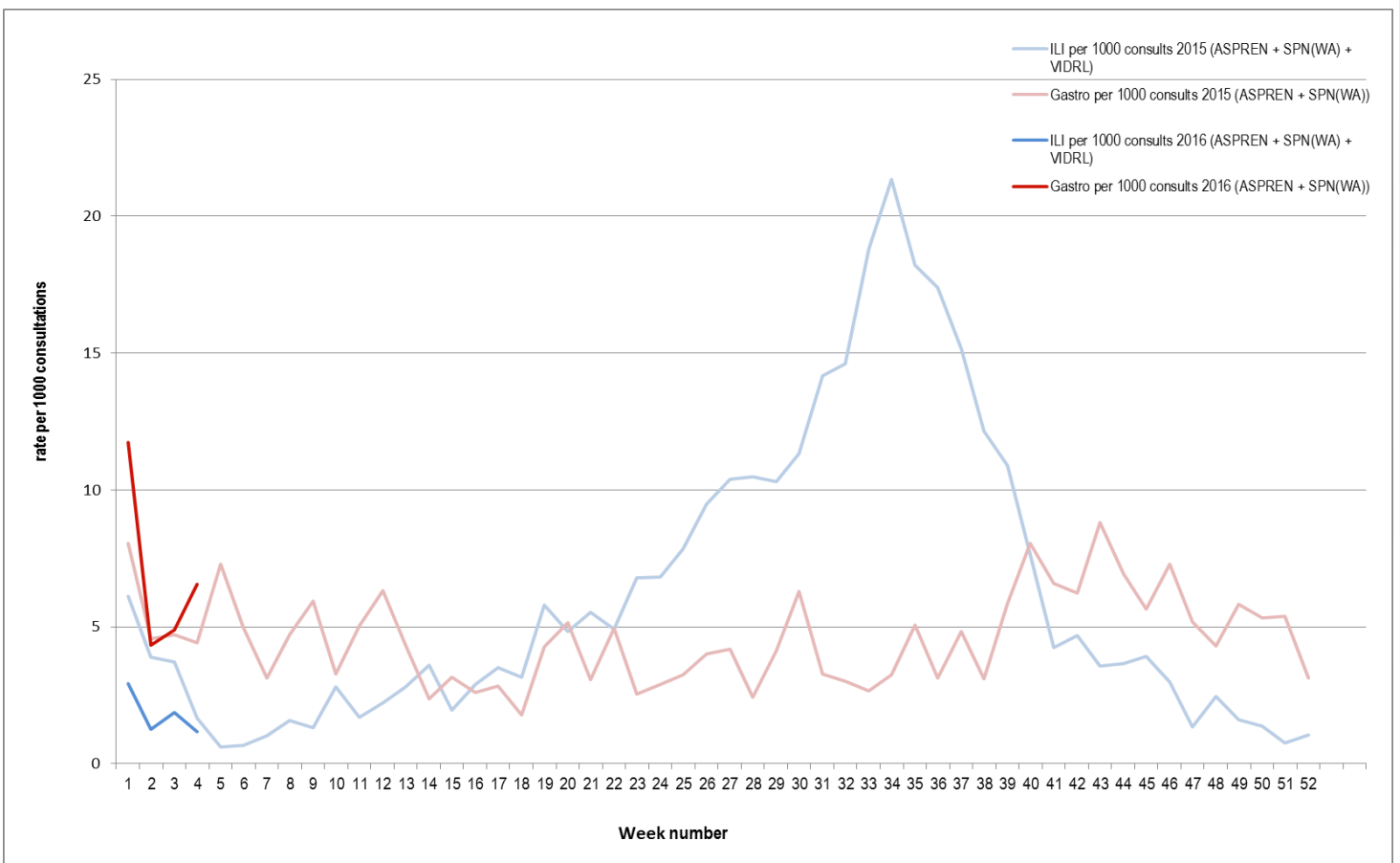


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

29% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 3 - 4 (see Figure 6). Notably, there was 0 case of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There was 2 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	11 January 2016 - 24 January 2016	01 January 2016 - 24 January 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	48	91
Number of swab tests performed	14	23
% ILI patients tested	29%	25%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	0%	4%

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



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

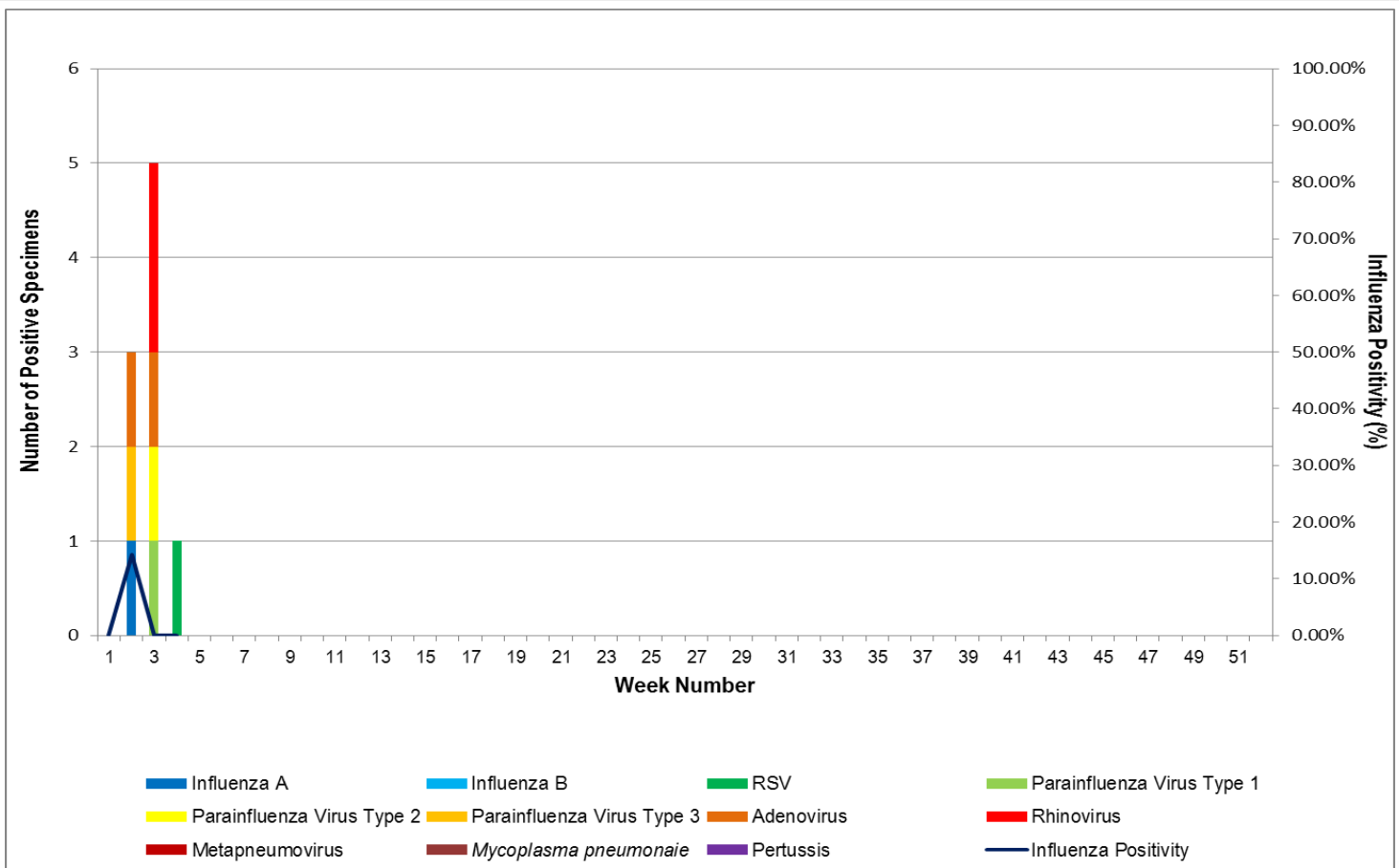


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.