

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. 3, 2016
25th January - 7th February 2016

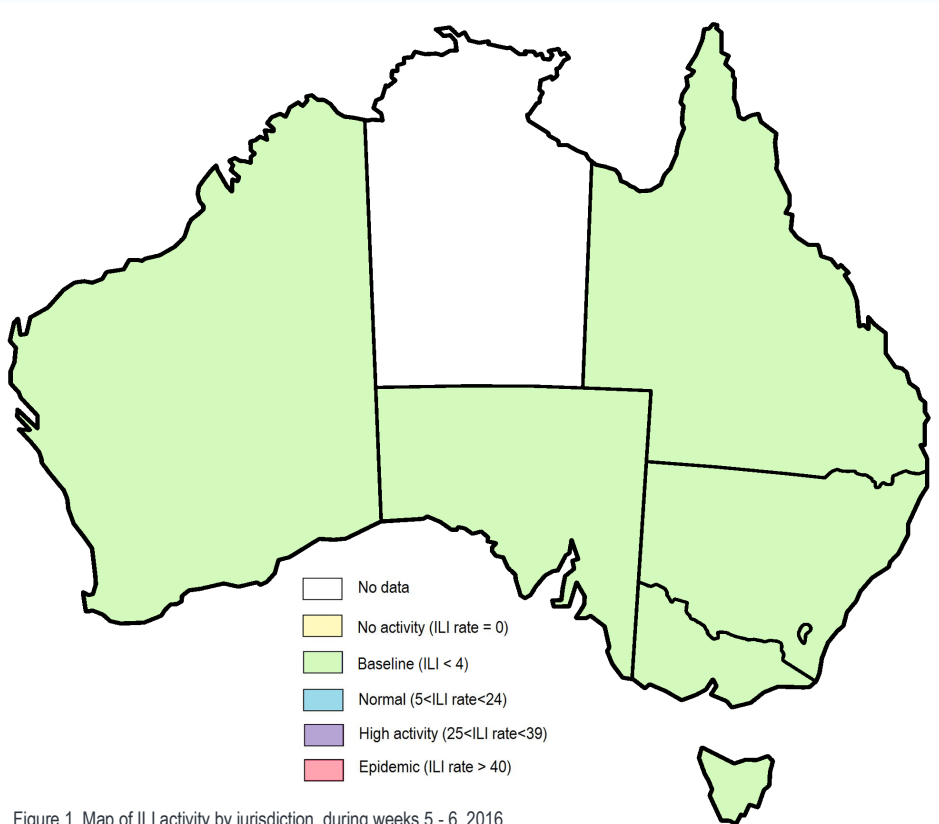


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 5 - 6, 2016.

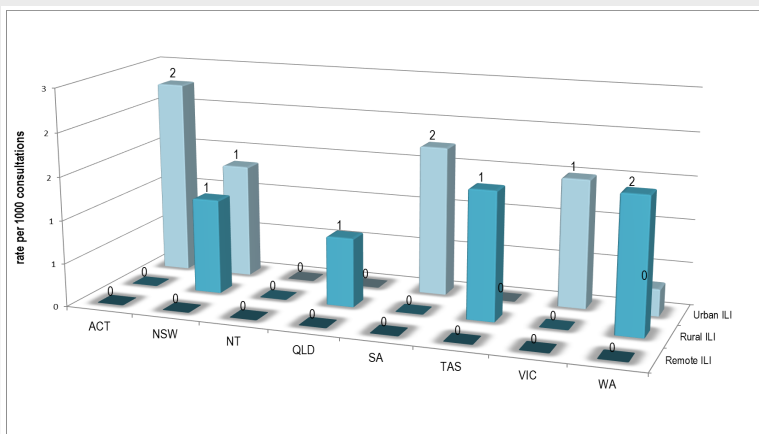


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 5 - 6, 2016.

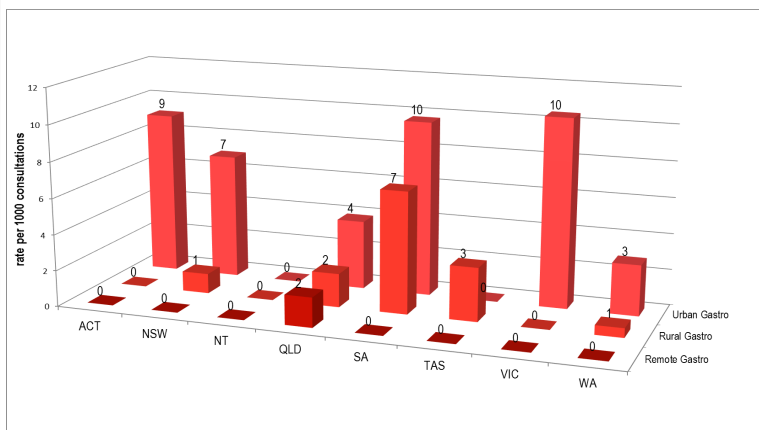


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 5 - 6, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

- Influenza-Like-Illness levels remained steady below baseline level.
- 3** Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
0 x Influenza A
3 x Influenza B
- 17%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.
- 4** Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
1 x Influenza A
3 x Influenza B
- Gastroenteritis levels remain steady above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 212 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 5 and 6 a total of 11,956 and 15,496 consultations were made.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 13 and 14 notifications in weeks 5 and 6 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased slightly with 1 case per 1000 consultations in weeks 5 and 6, compared to 2 and 1 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were the same at 1 case per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban ACT (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased slightly over the period with 53 and 79 notifications in weeks 5 and 6 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 6 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 5 and 6 respectively, compared to 5 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4 respectively (see Figure 3).

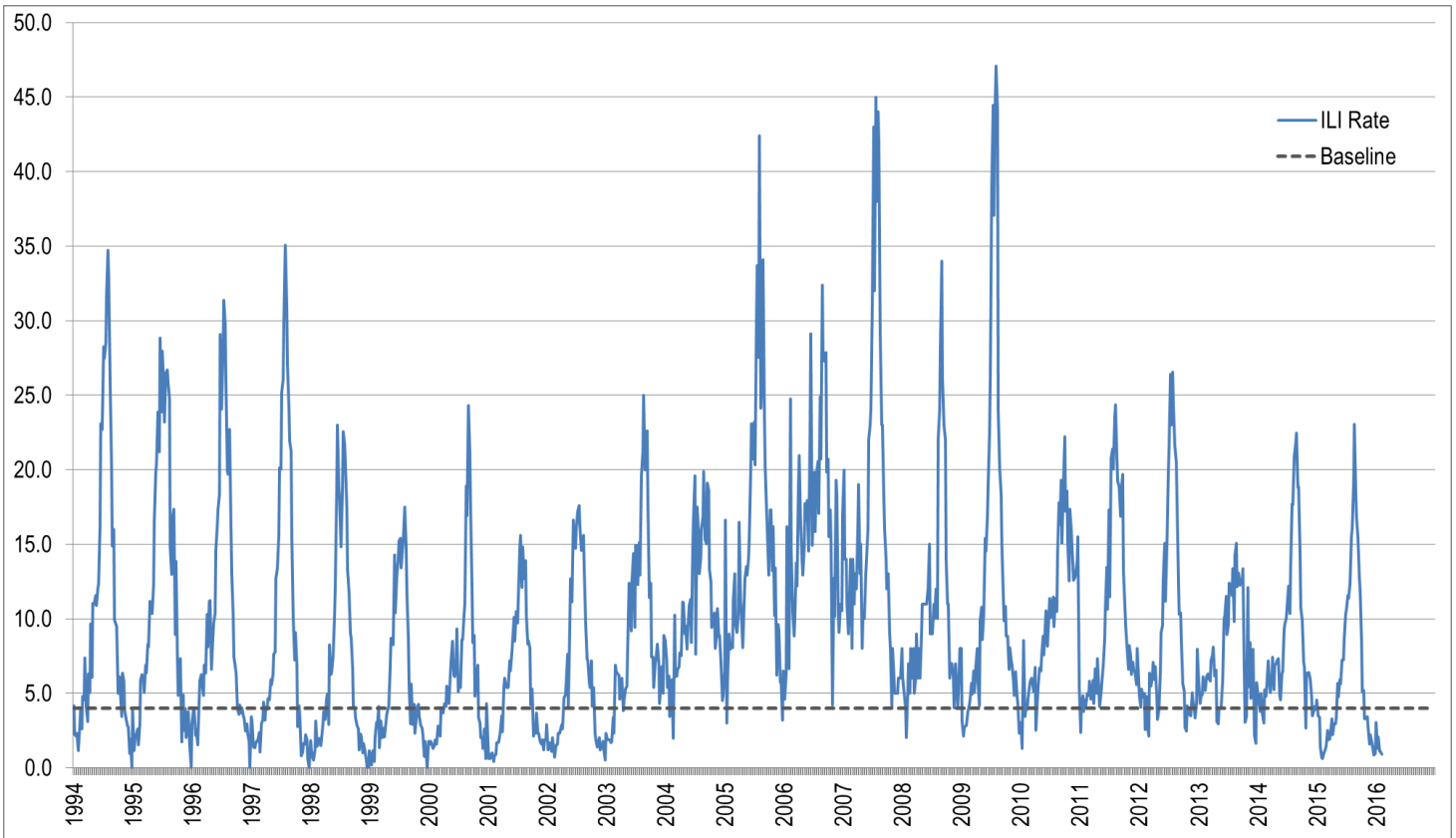


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

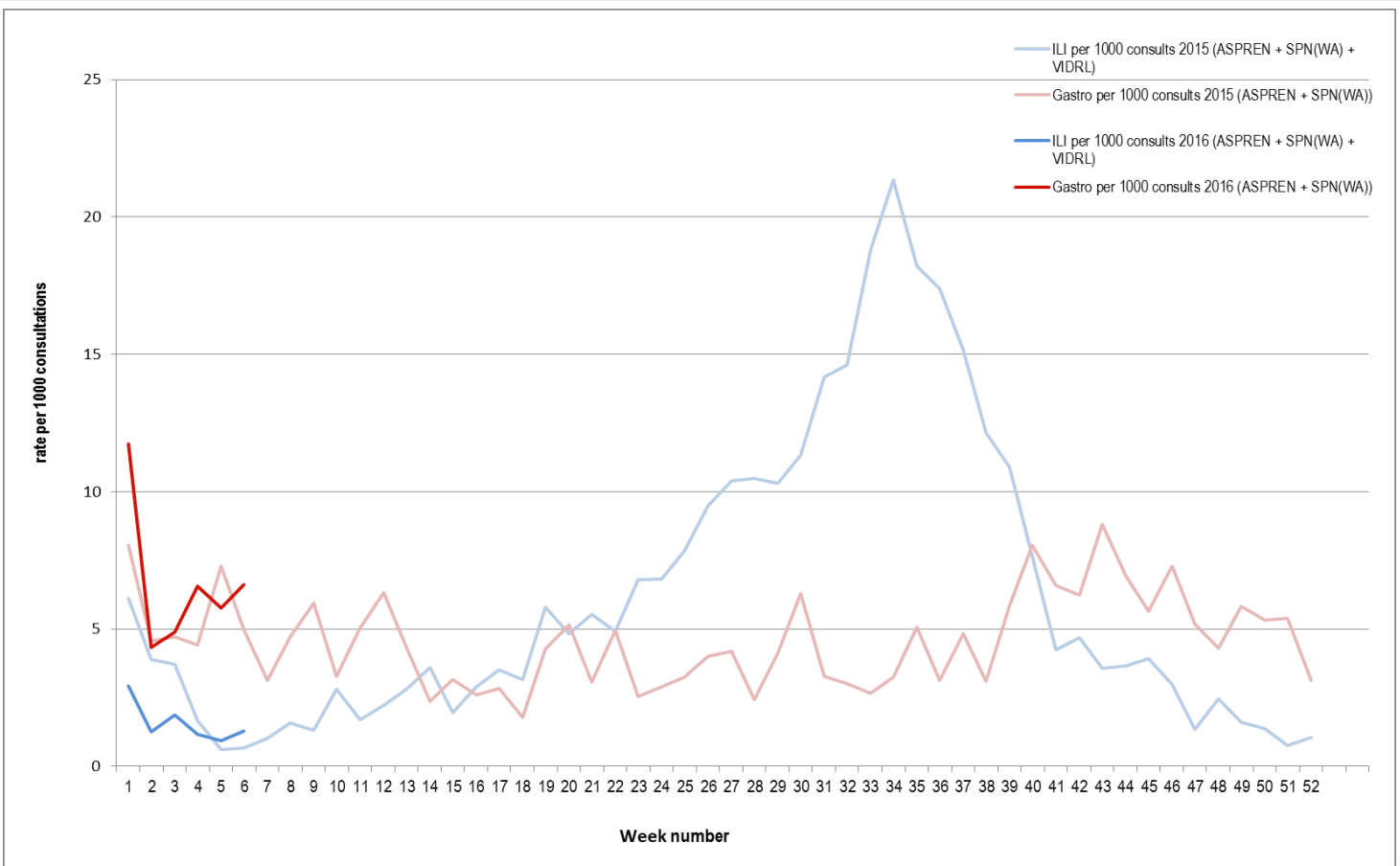


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

67% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 5 - 6 (see Figure 6). Notably, there was 3 case of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 3 Flu B. There were no other viruses detected circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	25 January 2016 - 7 February 2016	01 January 2016 - 7 February 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	27	118
Number of swab tests performed	18	41
% ILI patients tested	67%	35%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	17%	10%

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

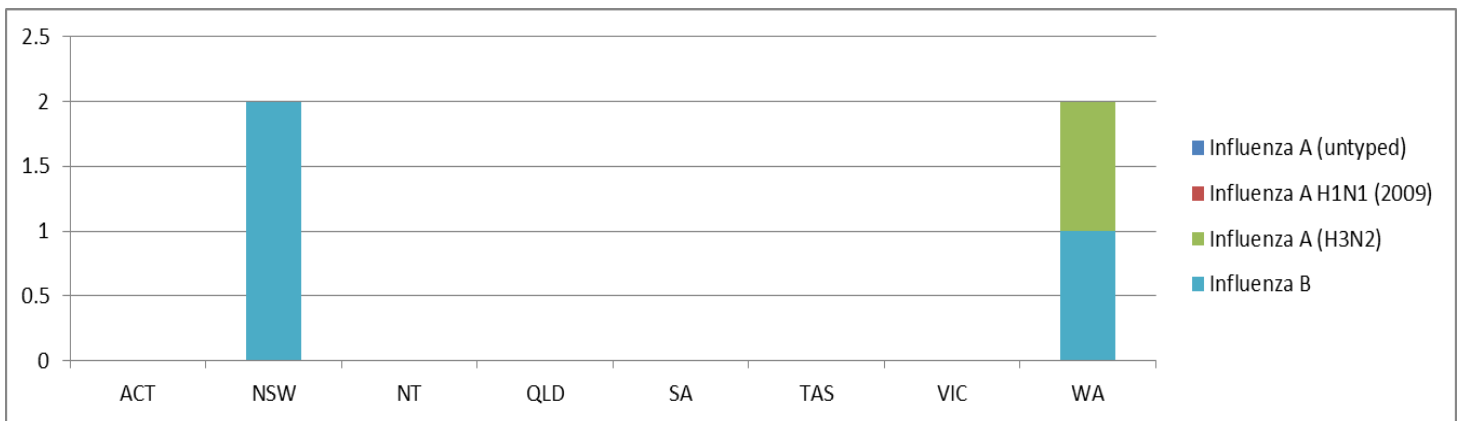


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

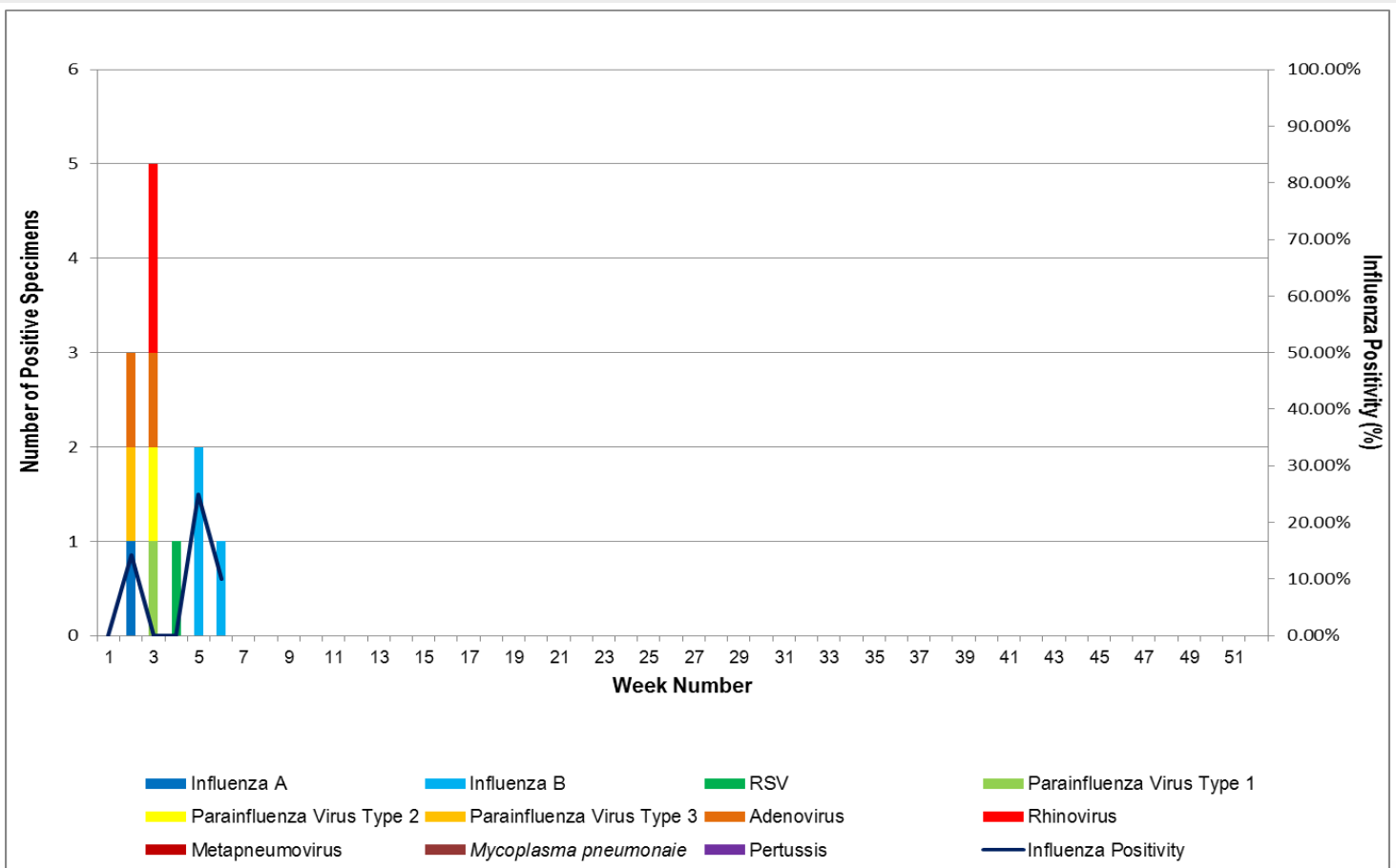


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.