

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. 5, 2016

22nd February - 6th March 2016

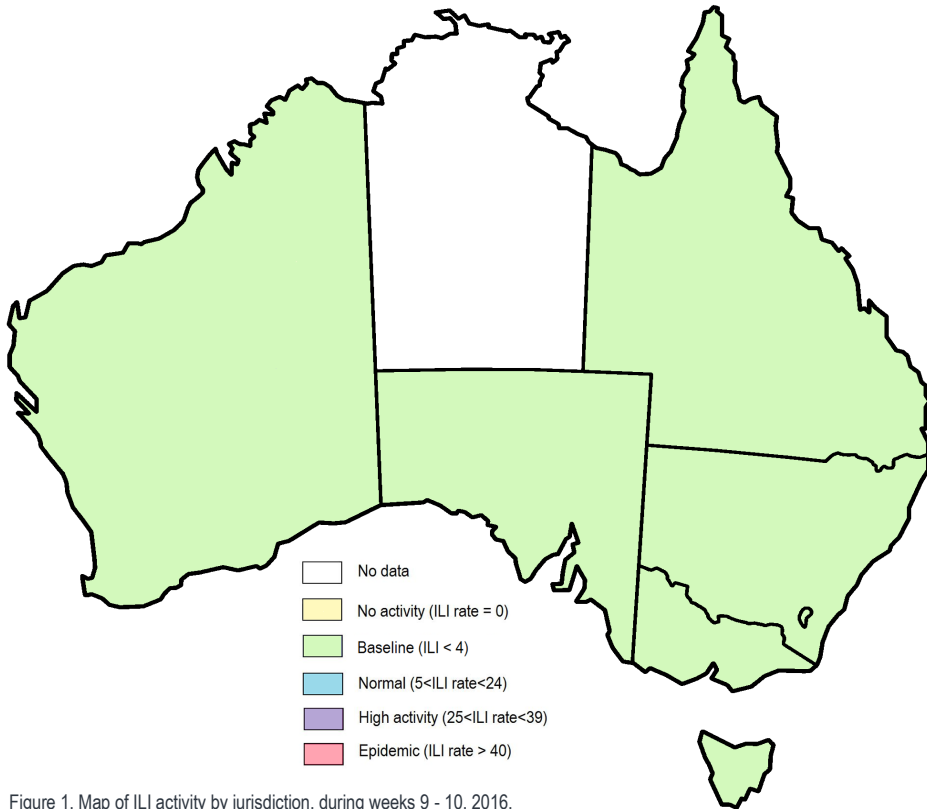


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 9 - 10, 2016.

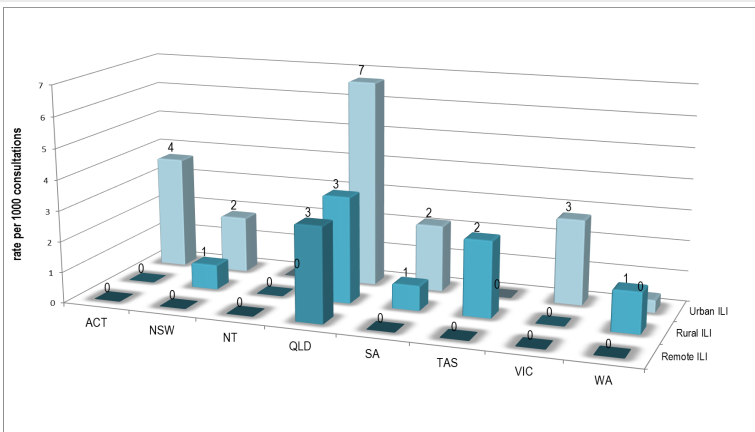


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 9 - 10, 2016.

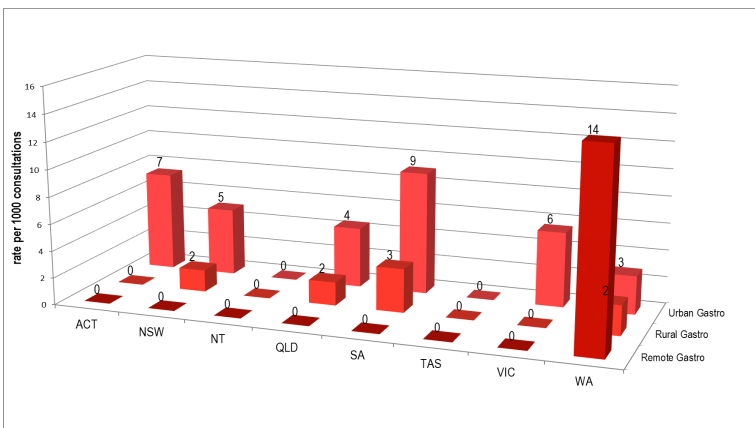


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 9 - 10, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased slightly remaining below baseline

1

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

5%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

6

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
2 x Influenza A
4 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remained steady above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 211 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 9 and 10 a total of 15,654 and 14,986 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 26 and 31 notifications in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased slightly with 2 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8 respectively, compared to 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were similar at 1 and 3 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 remained steady over the period with 59 and 62 notifications in weeks 9 and 10. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained the same at 4 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 respectively, compared to 4 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 7 and 8 respectively (see Figure 3).

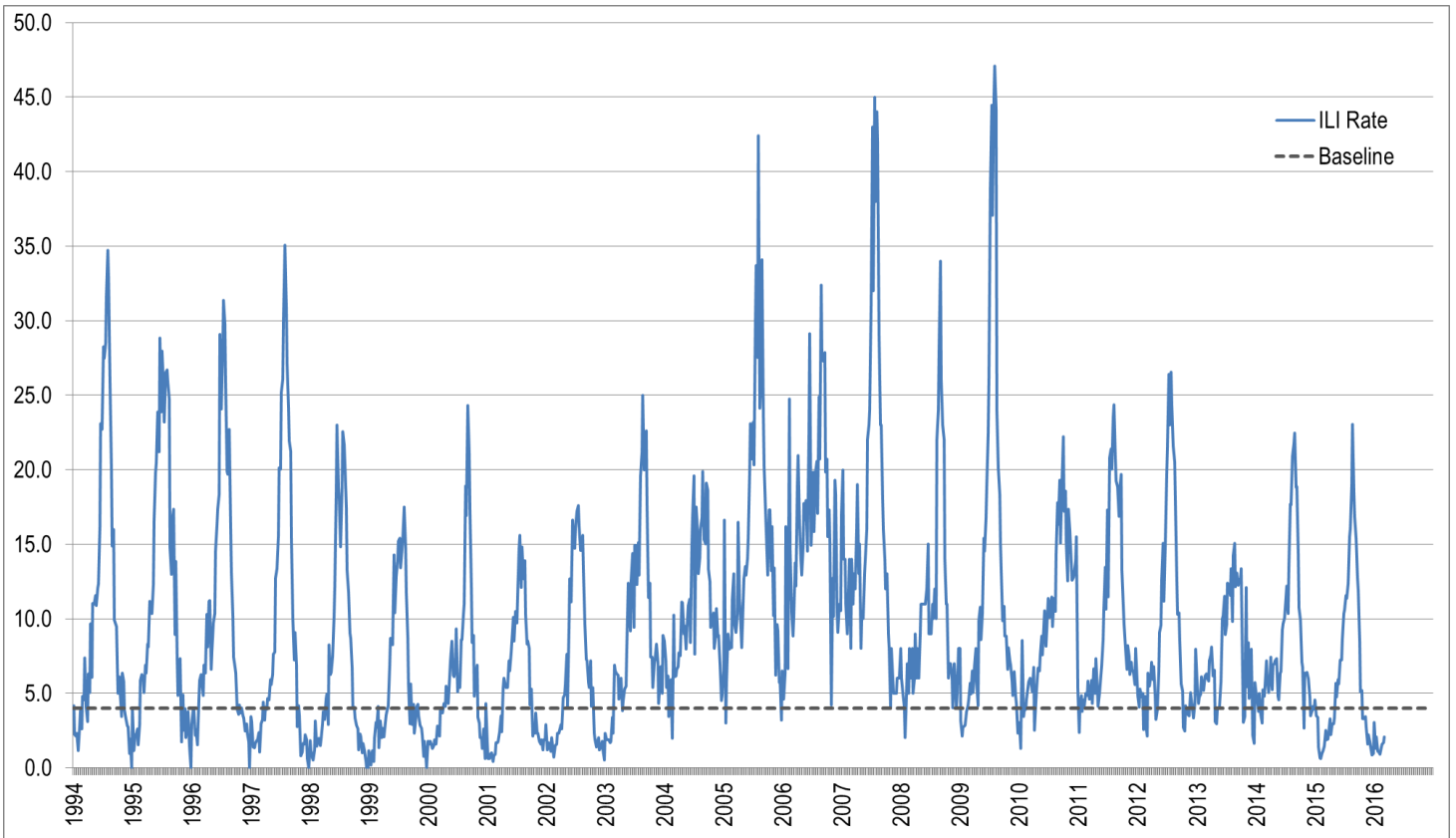


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

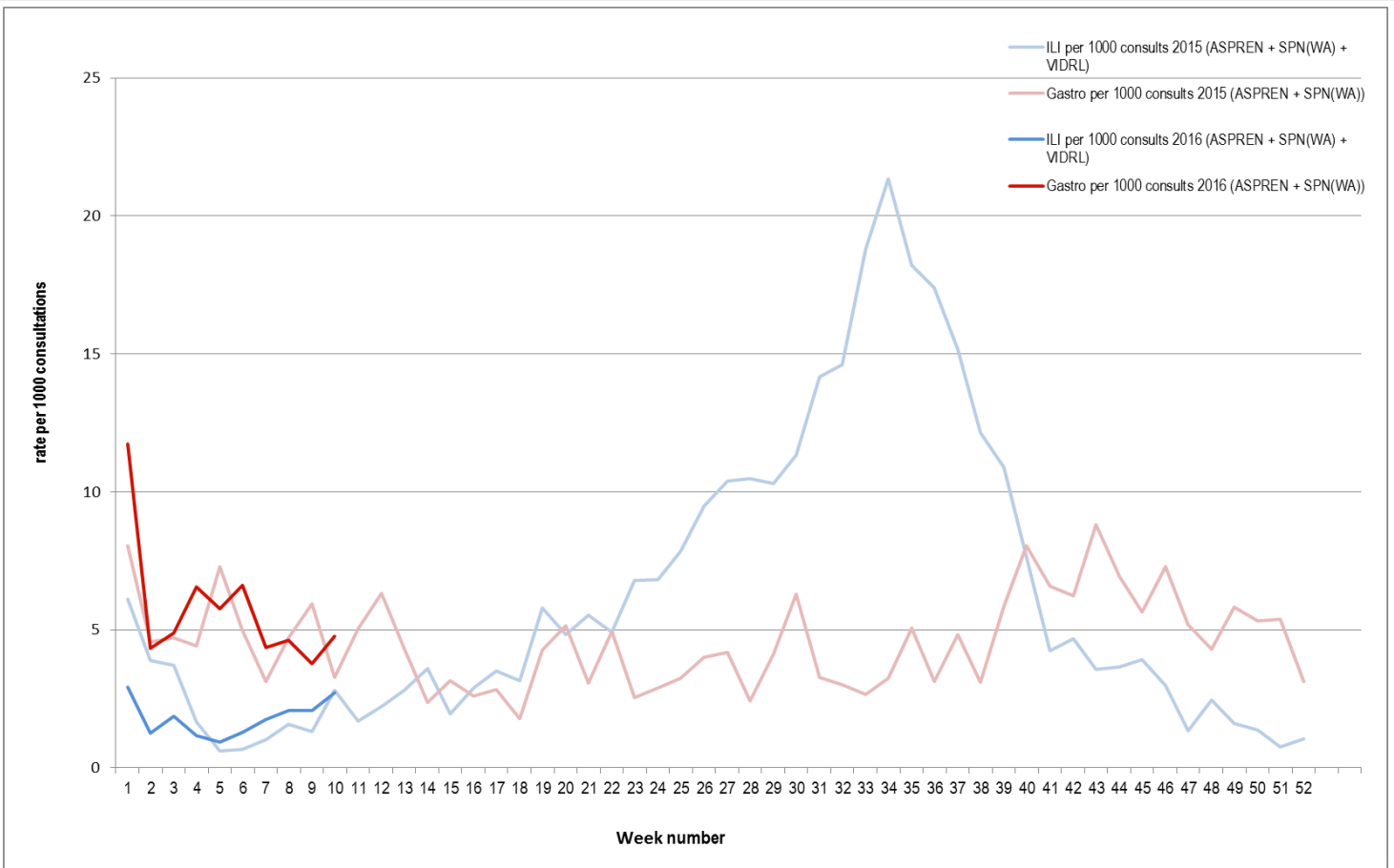


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 16 March 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

37% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 9 - 10 (see Figure 6). Notably, there was 1 case of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were 4 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	22 February 2016 - 6 March 2016	01 January 2016 - 6 March 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	57	220
Number of swab tests performed	21	73
% ILI patients tested	37%	33%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	5%	8%

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

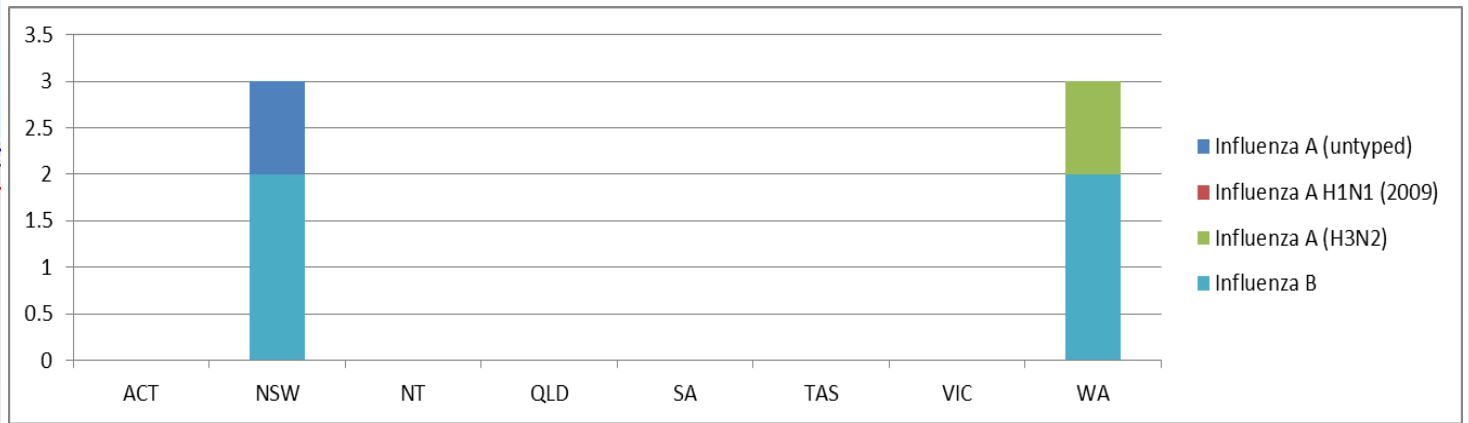


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

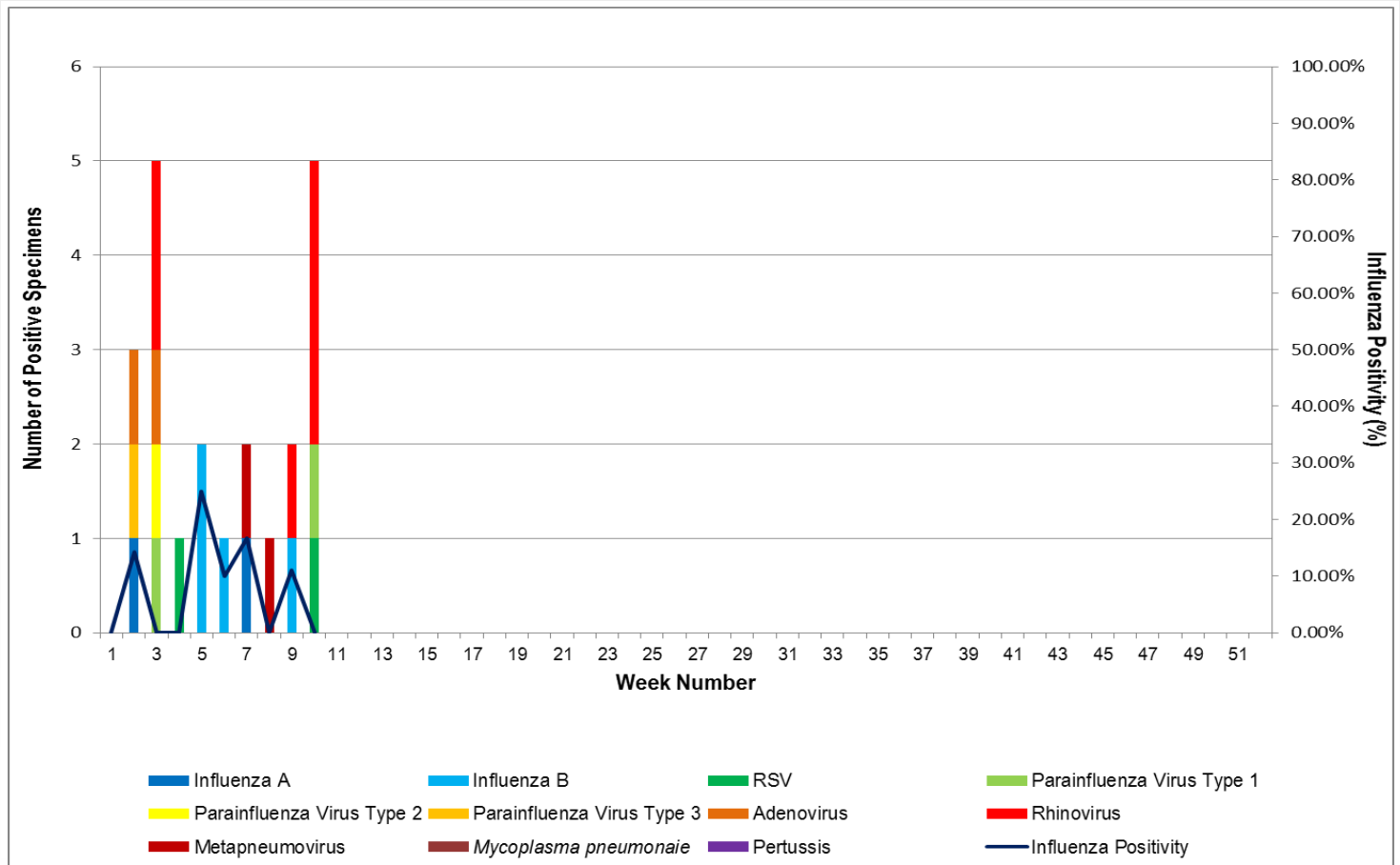


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 16 March 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.