

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. 6, 2016
7th March - 20th March 2016

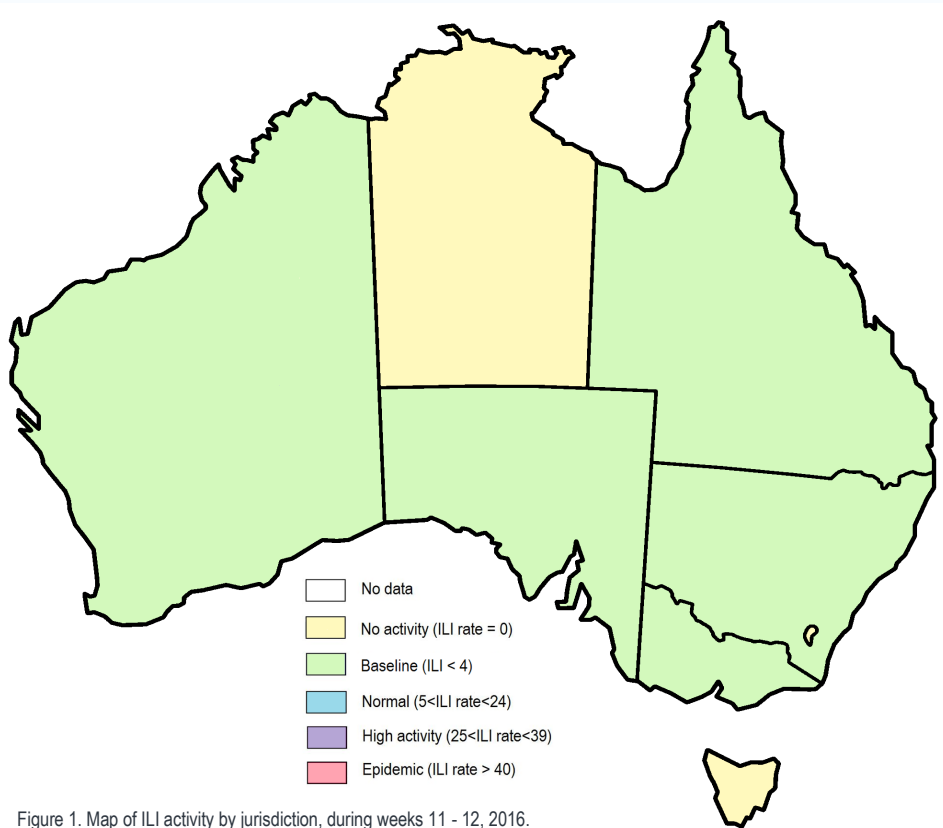


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 11 - 12, 2016.

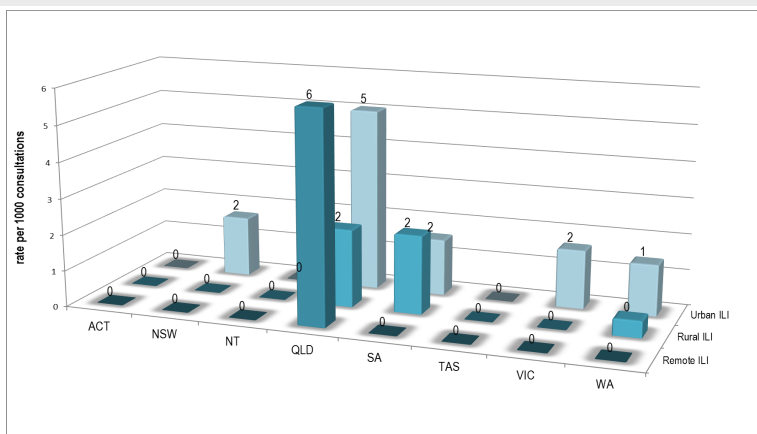


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 11 - 12, 2016.

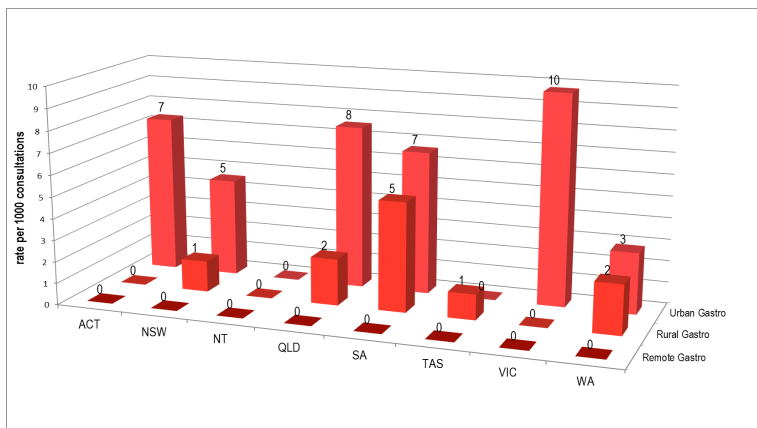


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 11 - 12, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased remaining below baseline

2

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

11%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

8

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
3 x Influenza A
5 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased remaining above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 219 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 11 and 12 a total of 16,033 and 15,125 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications remained steady over the period with 30 and 23 notifications in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased slightly with 2 and 1 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 11 and 12 respectively, compared to 2 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were similar at 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 and Remote QLD (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remained steady over the period with 60 and 65 notifications in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased slightly with 5 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 11 and 12 respectively, compared to 4 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 respectively (see Figure 3).

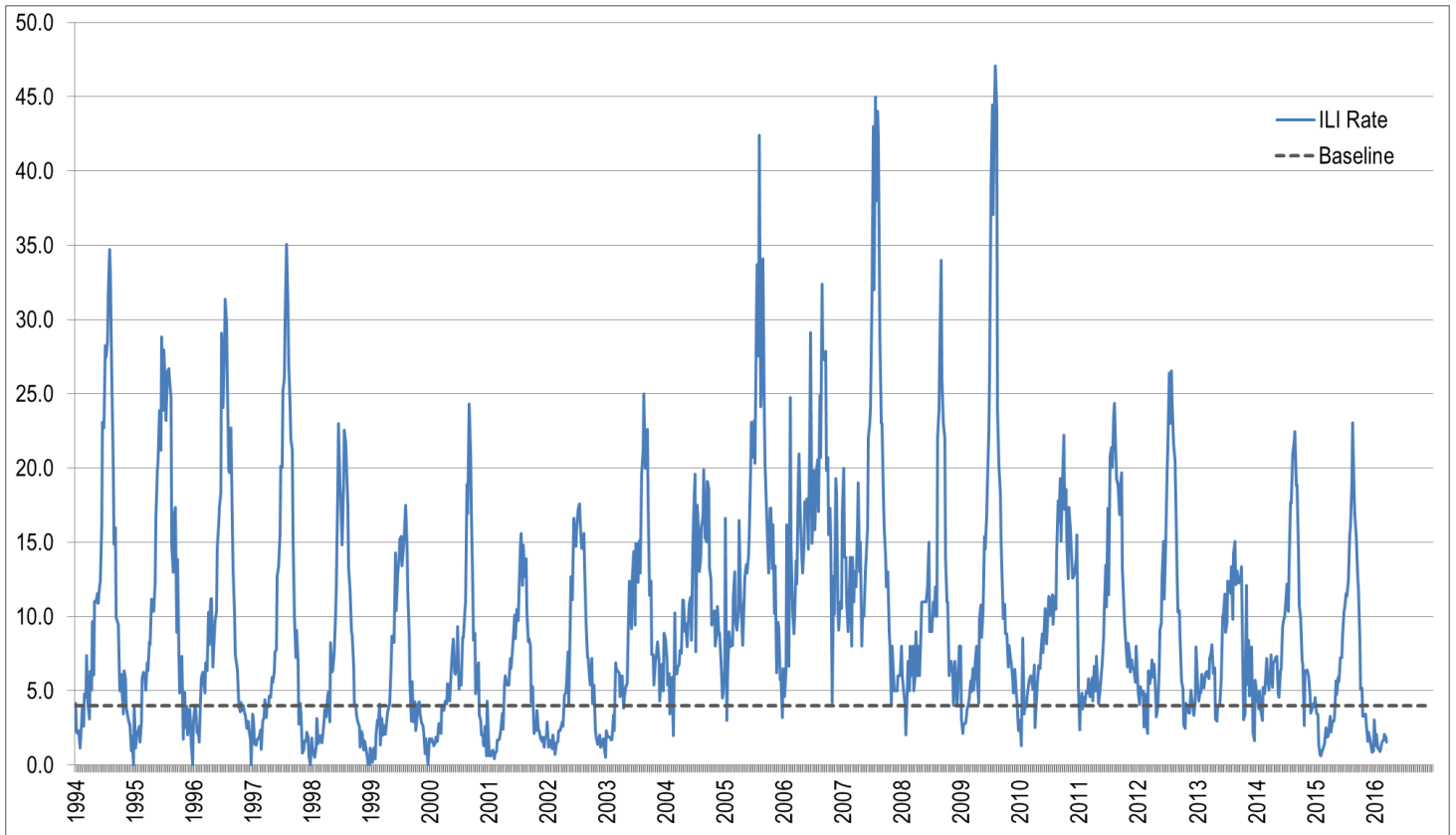


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

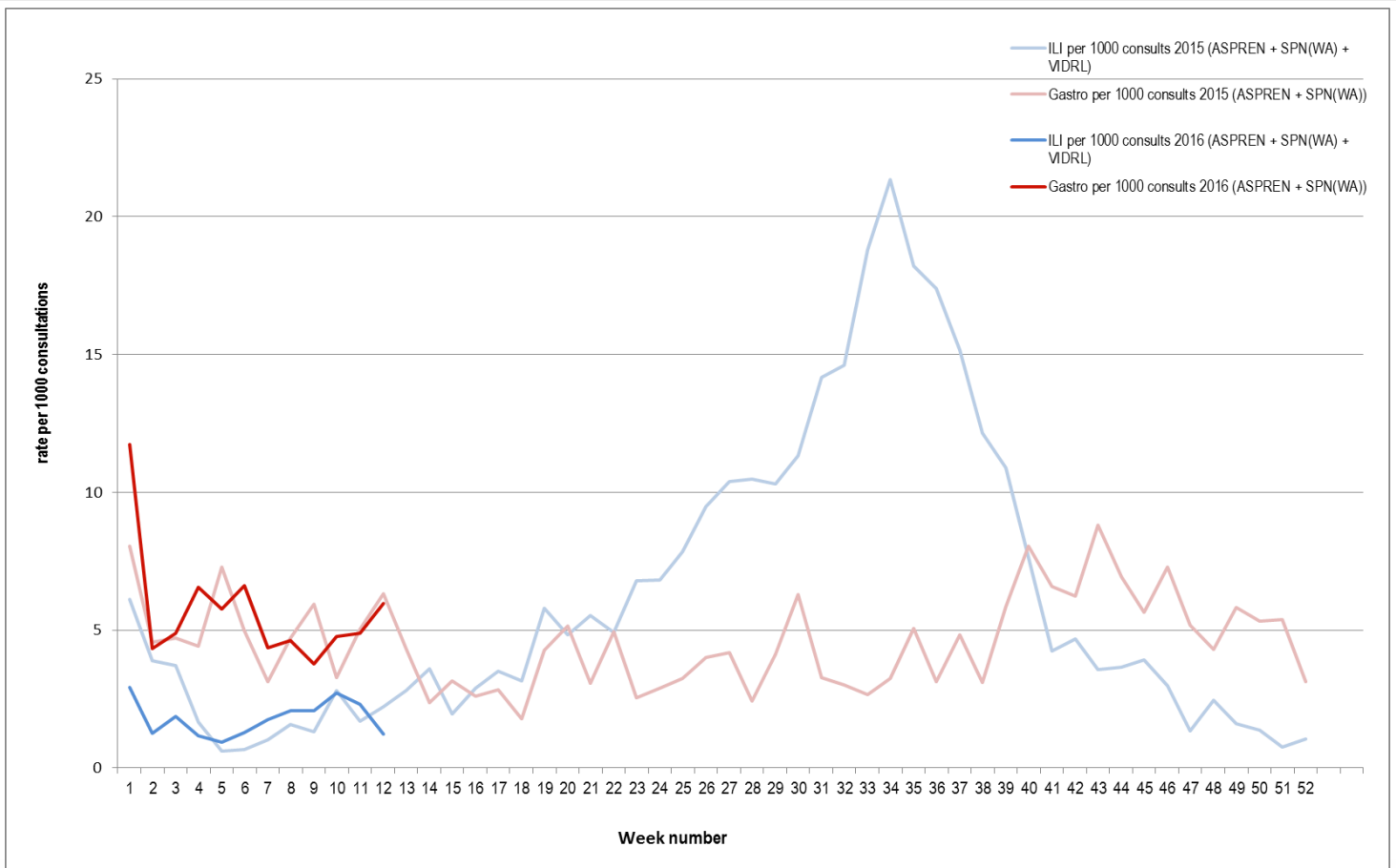


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 5 April 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

36% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 11 - 12 (see Figure 6). Notably, 2 cases of Influenza detected were during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 3 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	7 March 2016 - 20 March 2016	01 January 2016 - 20 March 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	53	273
Number of swab tests performed	19	92
% ILI patients tested	36%	34%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	11%	9%

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



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

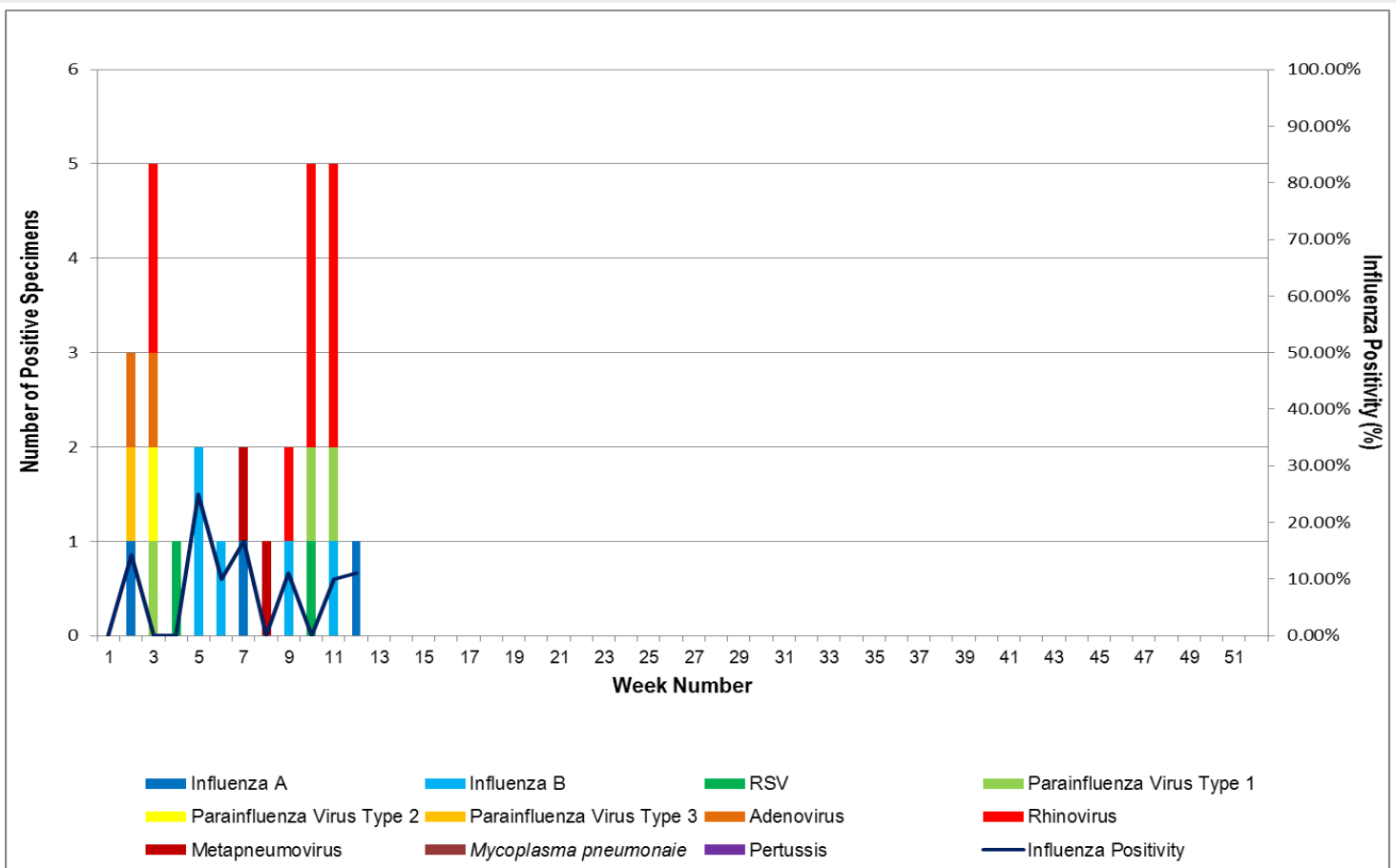


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.