

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. 8, 2016
4th April - 17th April 2016

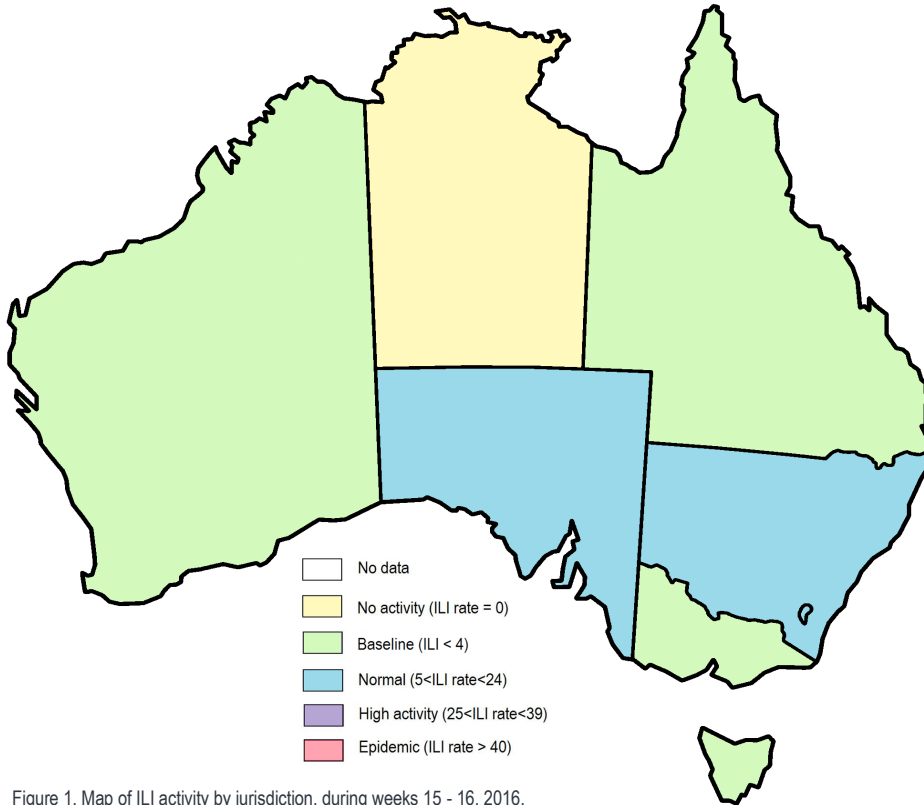


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 15 - 16, 2016.

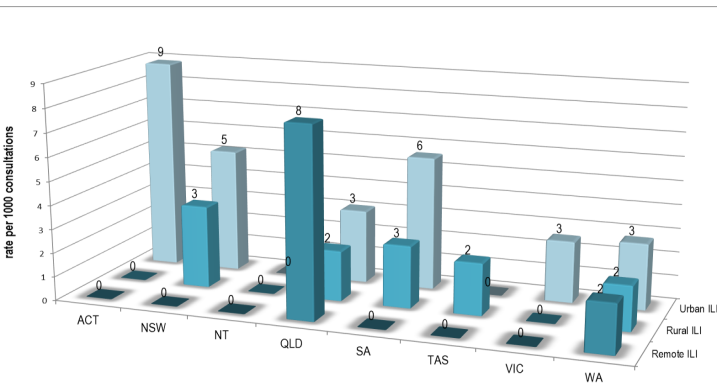


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 15 - 16, 2016.

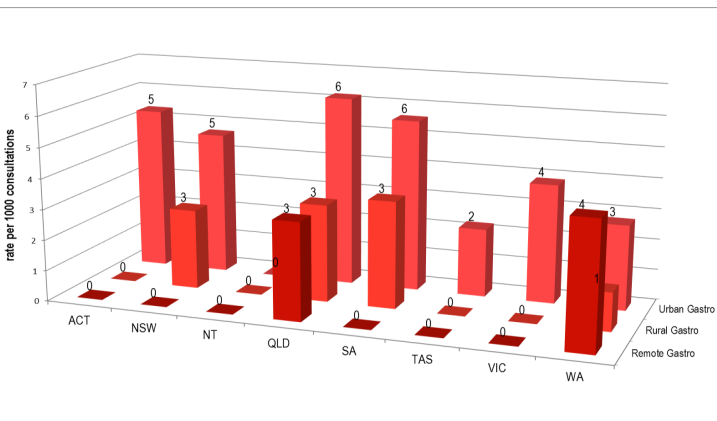


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 15 - 16, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady at baseline level.

2

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

5%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

17

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
8 x Influenza A
9 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased to baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 208 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 15 and 16 a total of 15,829 and 15,760 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 66 and 51 notifications in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period remain steady at 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 15 and 16, compared to 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 13 and 14 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were lower at 2 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 ACT (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remained steady over the period with 59 and 55 notifications in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remain steady with 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 15 and 16, compared to 4 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 13 and 14 respectively (see Figure 3).

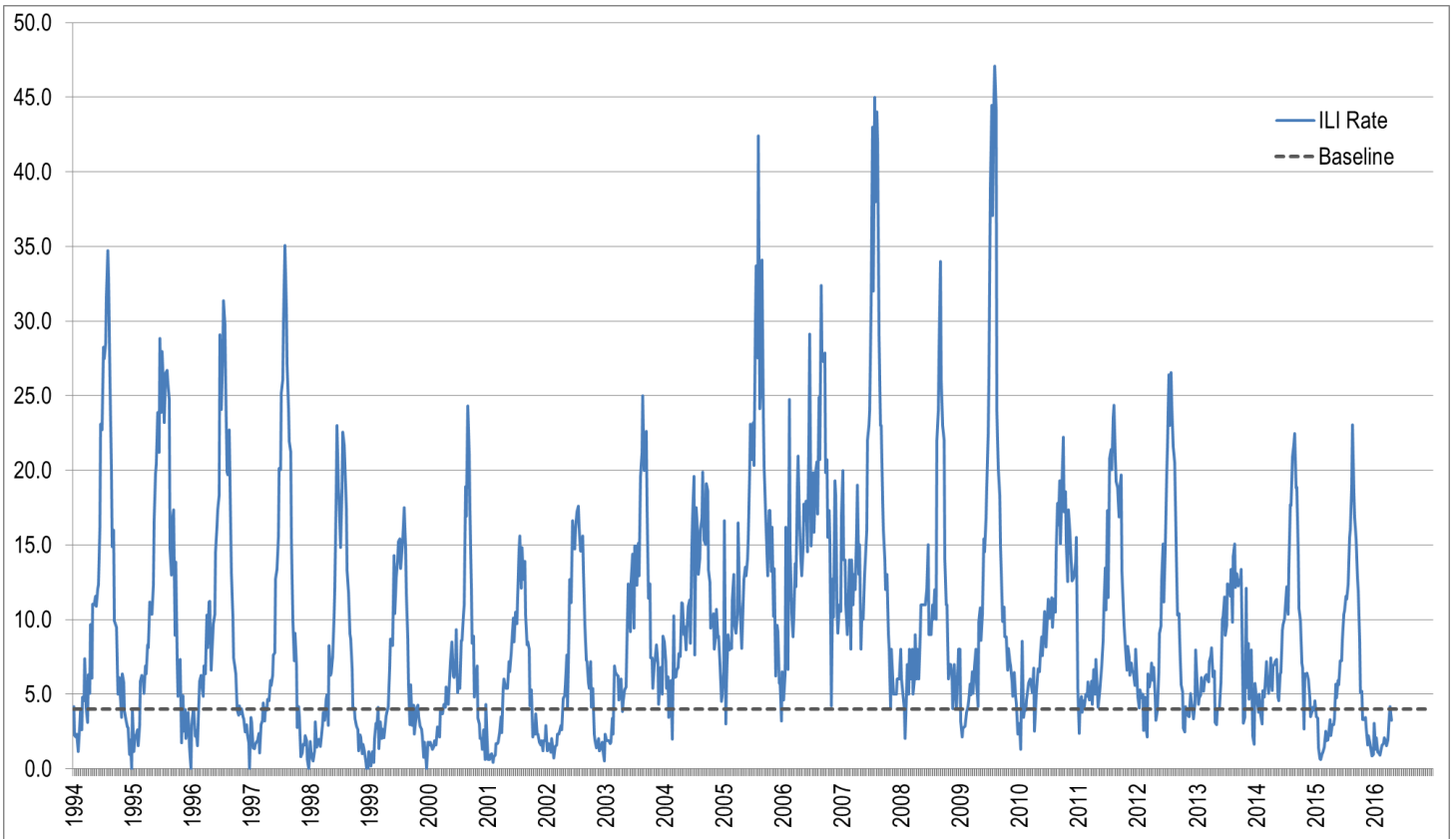


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

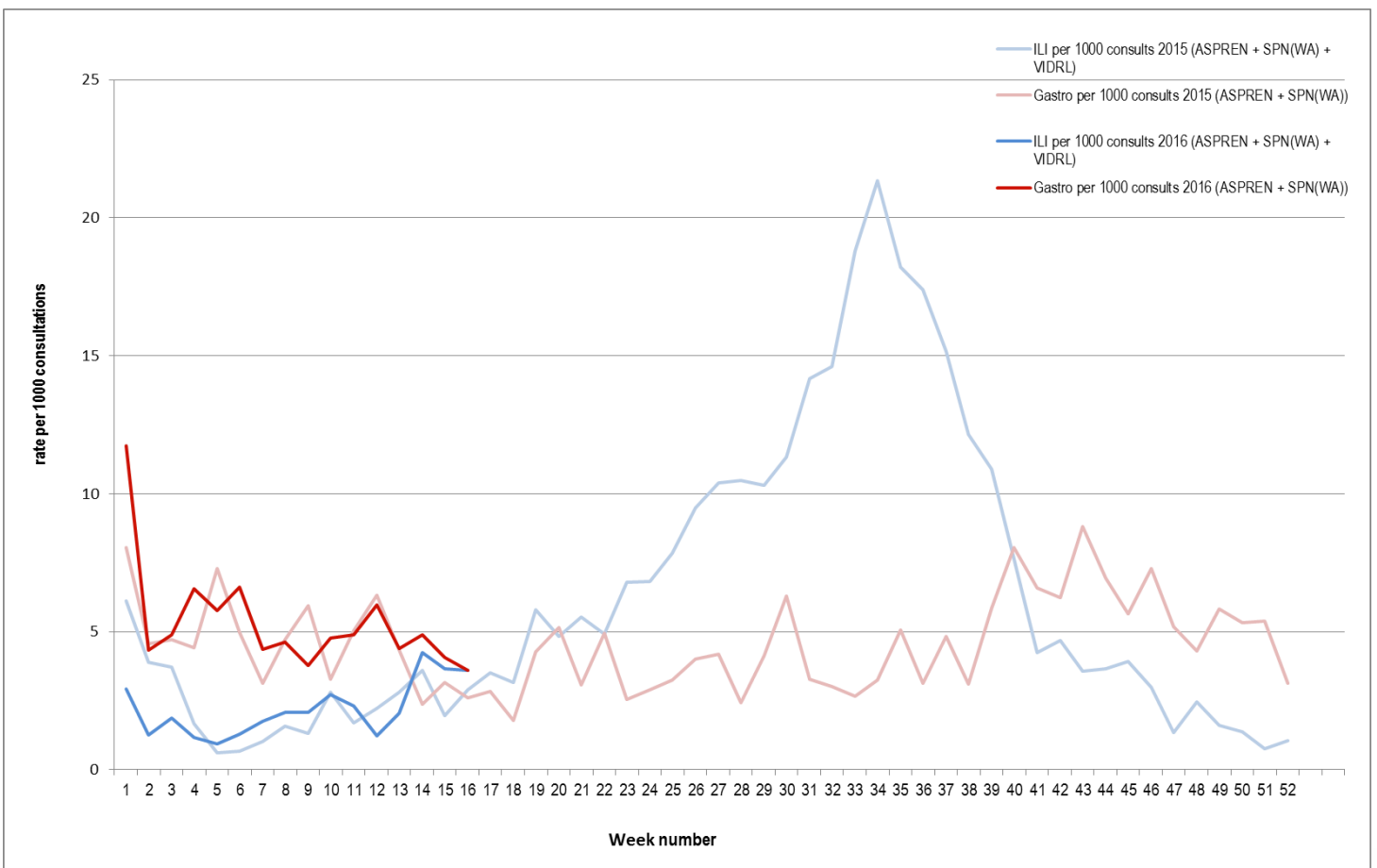


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 10 May 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

33% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 15 - 16 (see Figure 6). Notably, 2 cases of Influenza detected were during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 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 4 April 2016 - 17 April 2016	YTD 01 January 2016 - 17 April 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	117	457
Number of swab tests performed	39	168
% ILI patients tested	33%	37%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	5%	10%

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

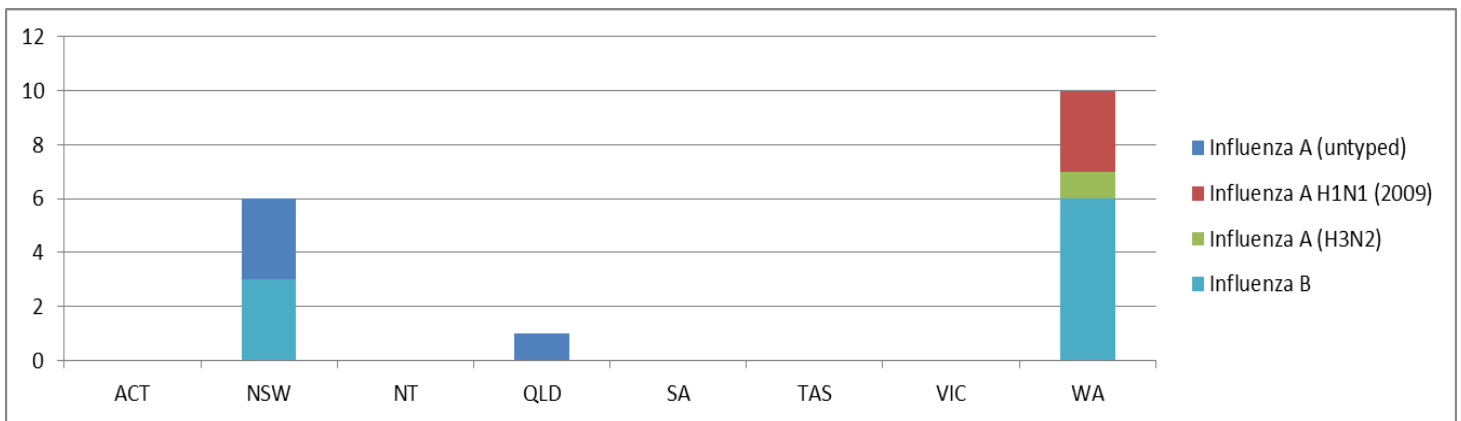


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

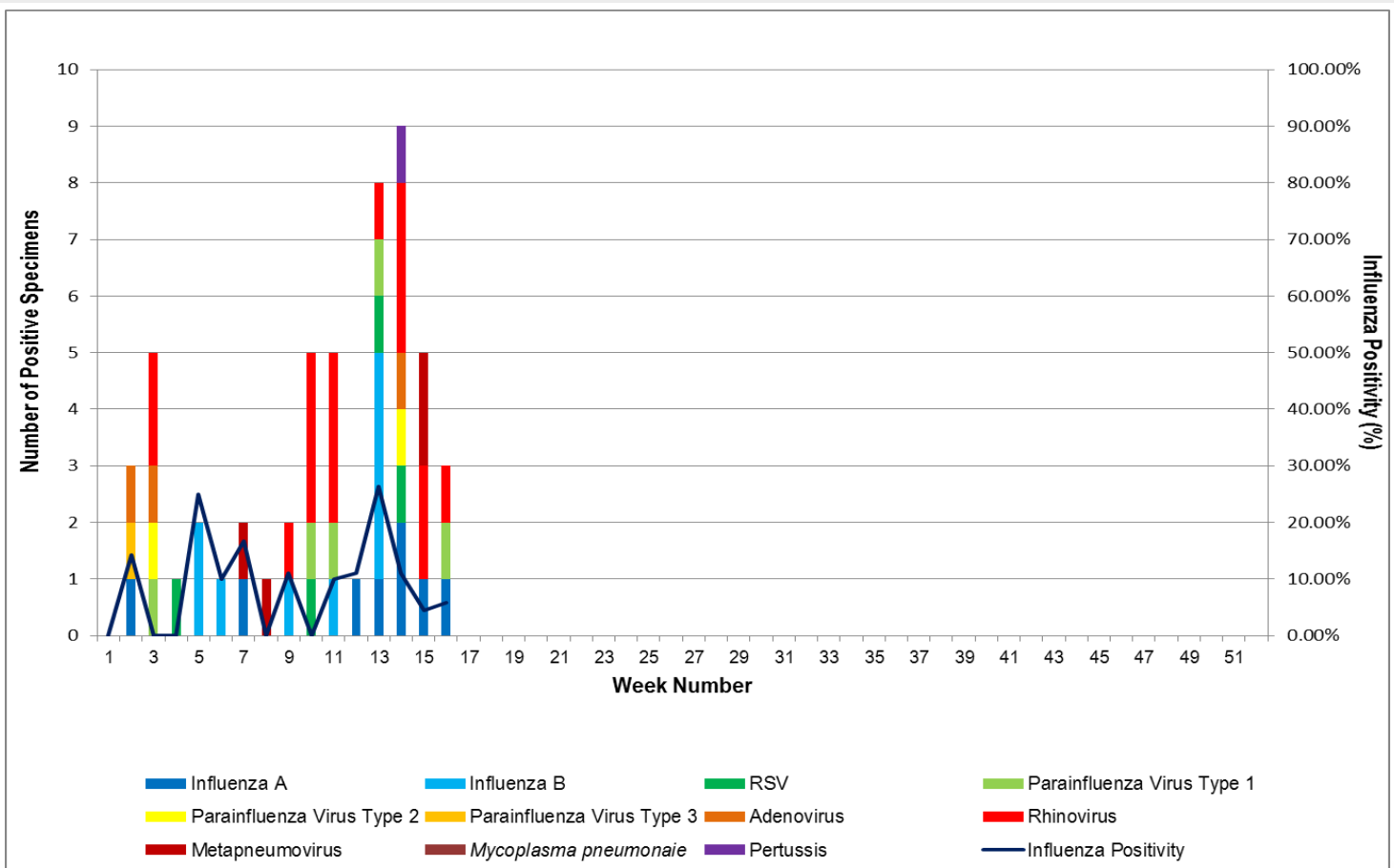


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.