

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

Combining data from The Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network and jurisdictional surveillance systems, TISS-NT and VIDRL

No. 14, 2016
4th July - 17th July 2016

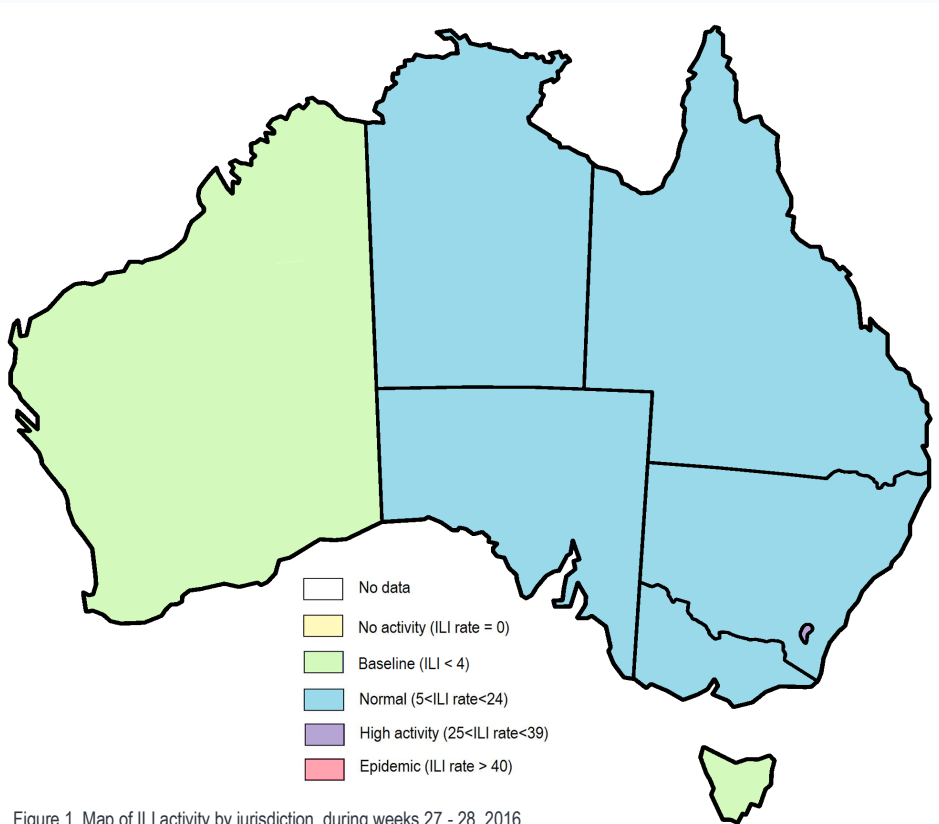


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 27 - 28, 2016.

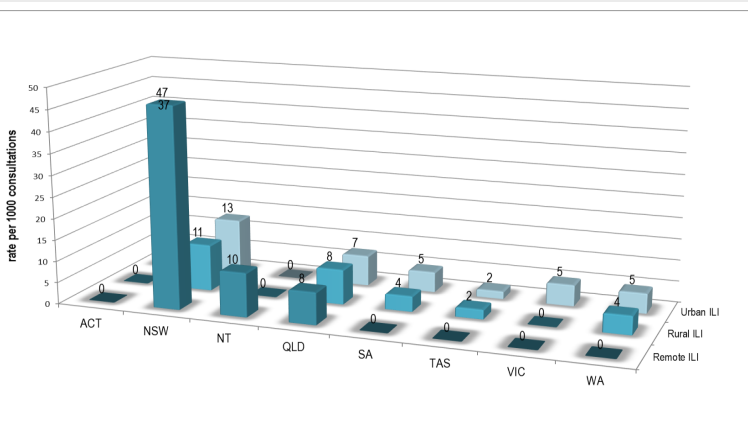


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 27 - 28, 2016.

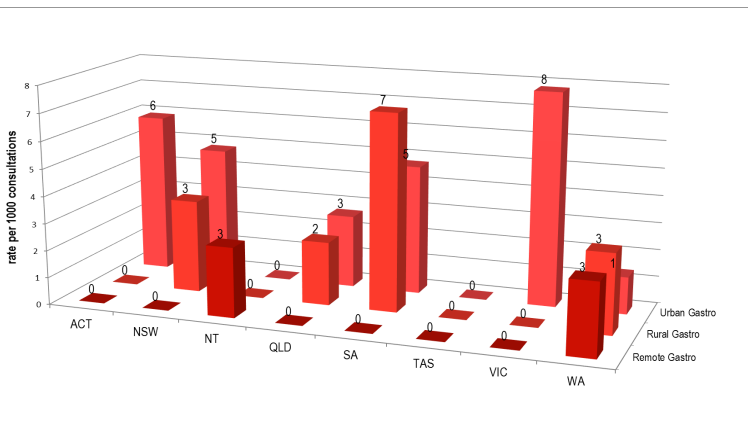


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 27 - 28, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels increased remaining above baseline

23

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

17%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

85

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
47 x Influenza A
38 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 303 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 27 and 28 a total of 18,577 and 21,035 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 129 and 155 notifications in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were slightly higher with 8 and 9 cases weighted / 7 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 7 and 8 cases weighted / 6 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 25 and 26 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were slightly higher at 10 cases weighted / 9 unweighted per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Remote NSW (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 54 and 48 notifications in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 5 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 25 and 26 respectively (see Figure 3).

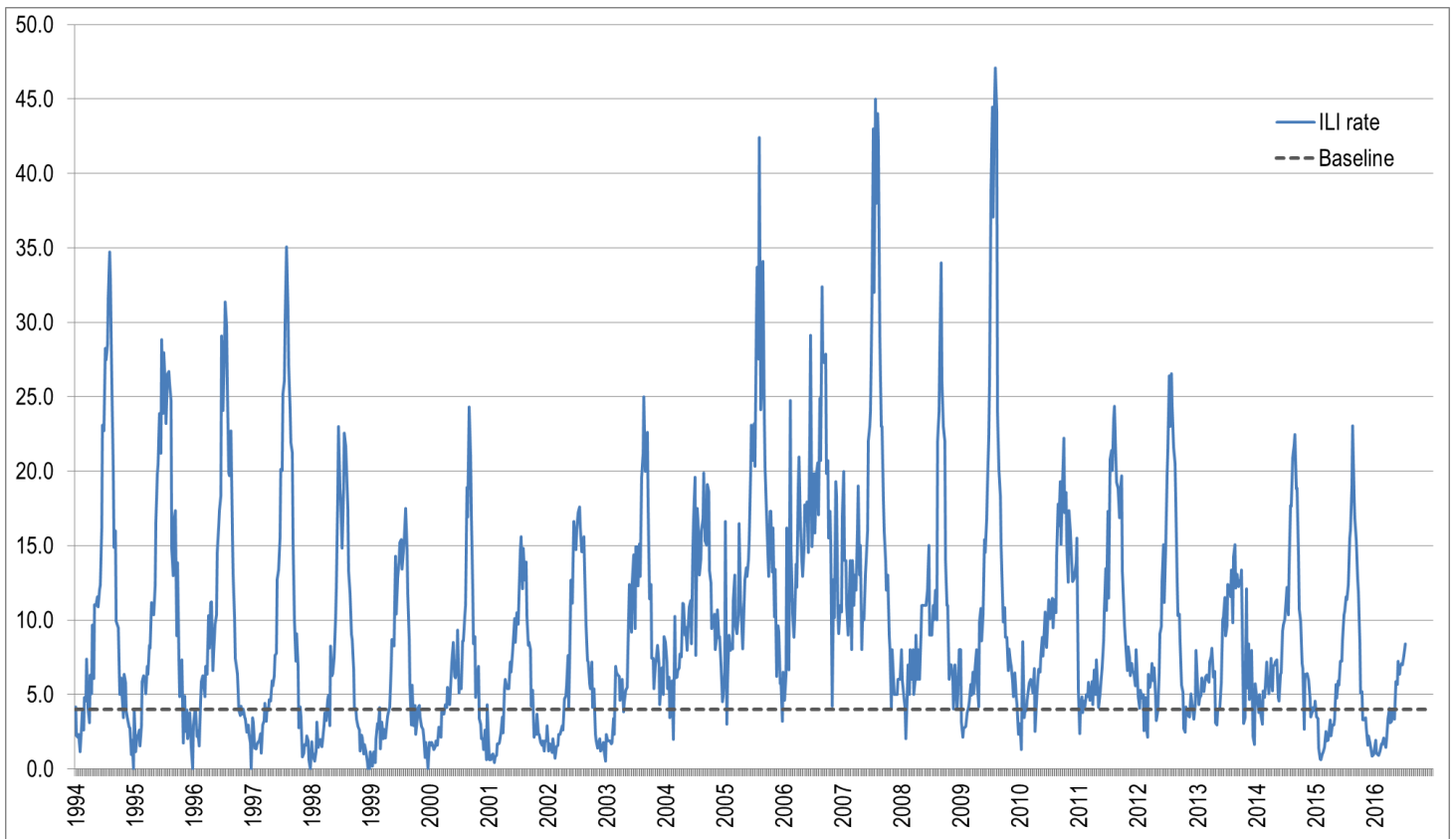


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

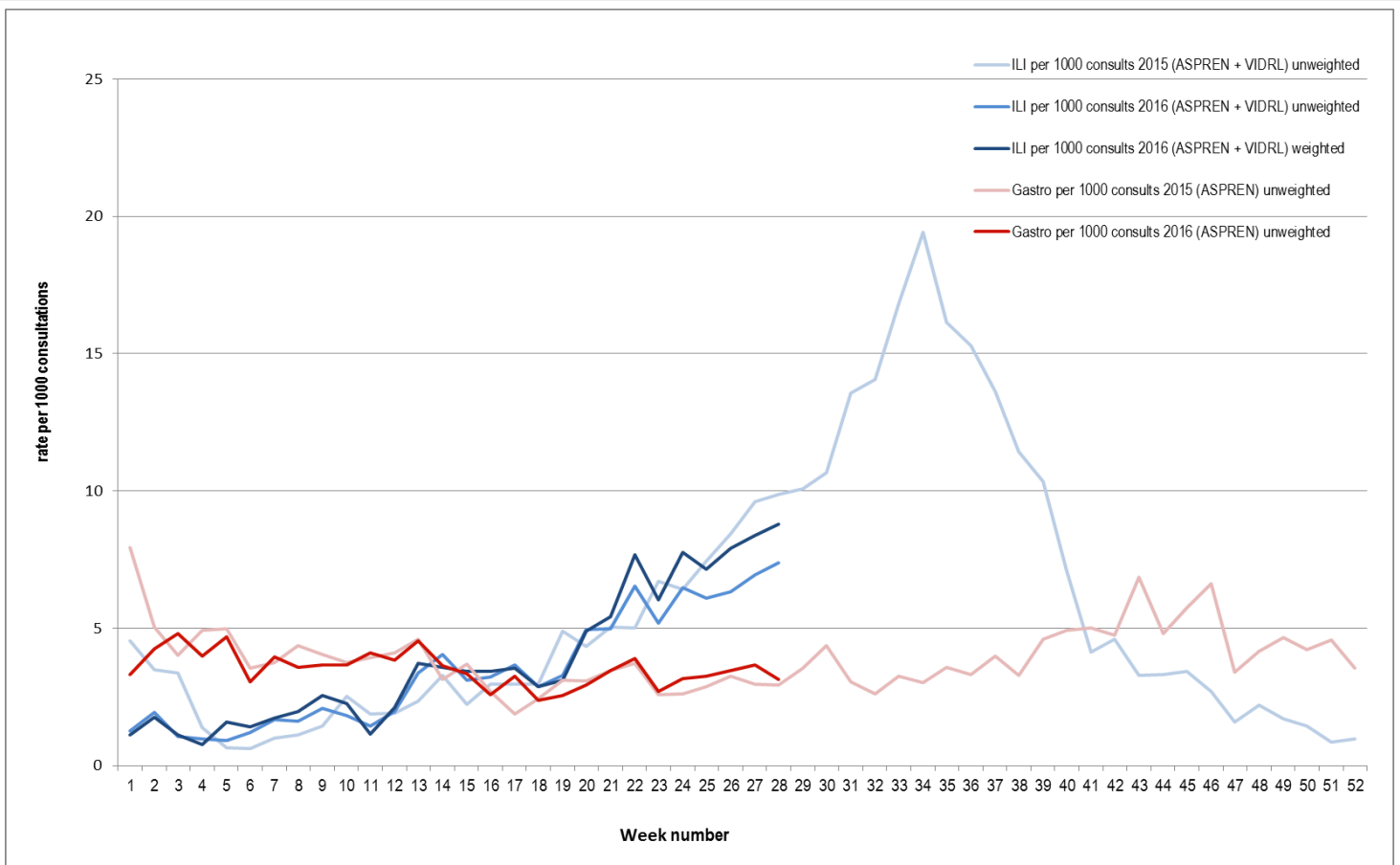


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 11 August 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

48% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 27 - 28 (see Figure 6). Notably, 23 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 6 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 9 Flu A (H3N2), and 6 Flu B. There were also 13 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 04 July 2016 - 17 July 2016	YTD 01 January 2016 - 17 July 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	284	1820
Number of swab tests performed	136	892
% ILI patients tested	48%	49%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	17%	10%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

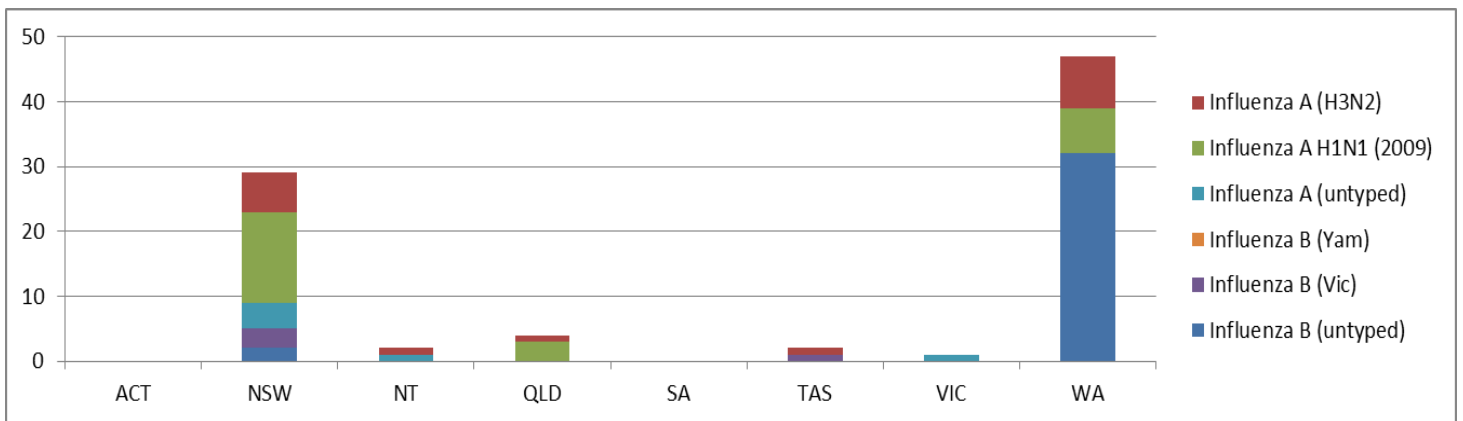


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

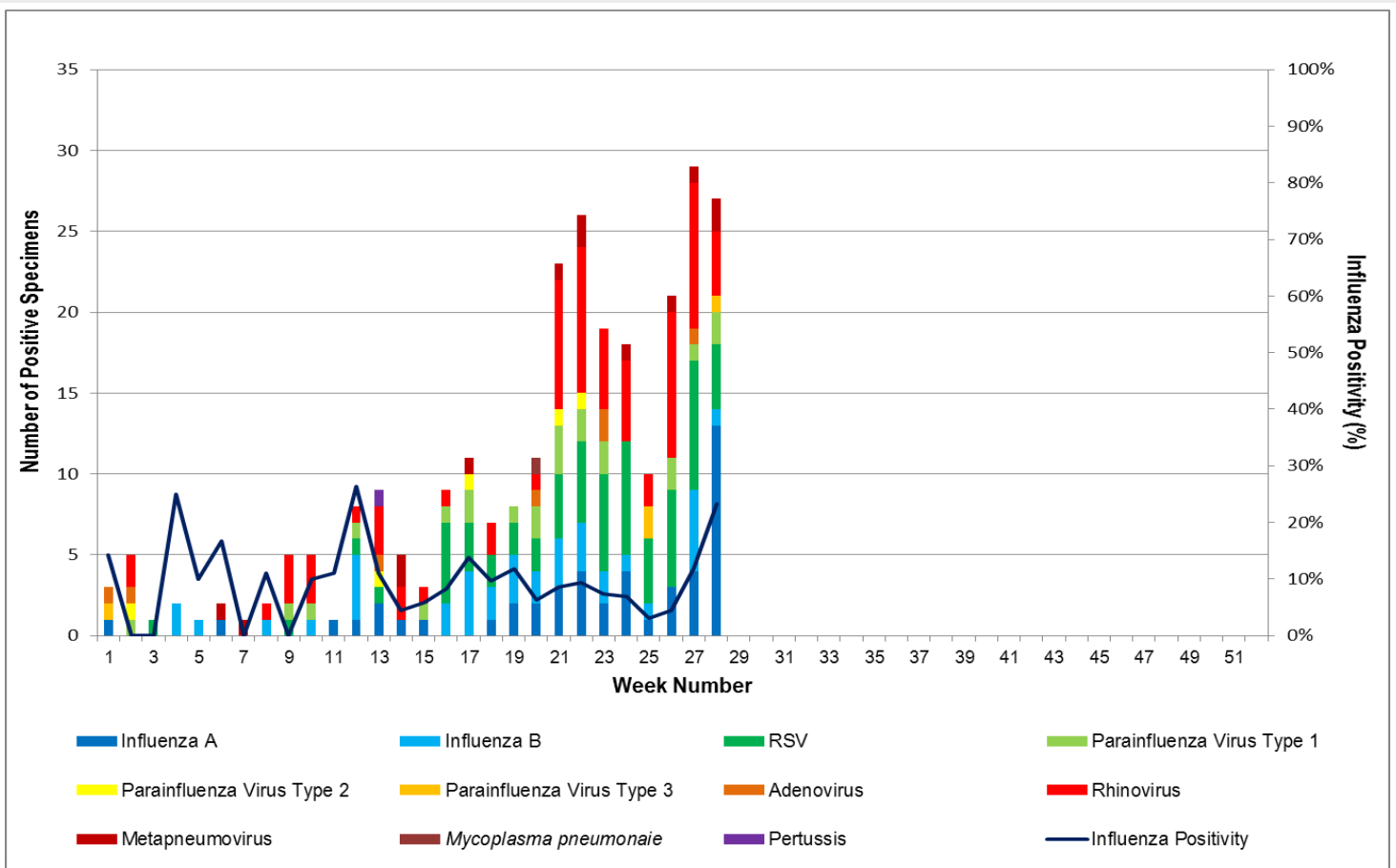


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.