

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 15, 2016
18th July - 31st July 2016

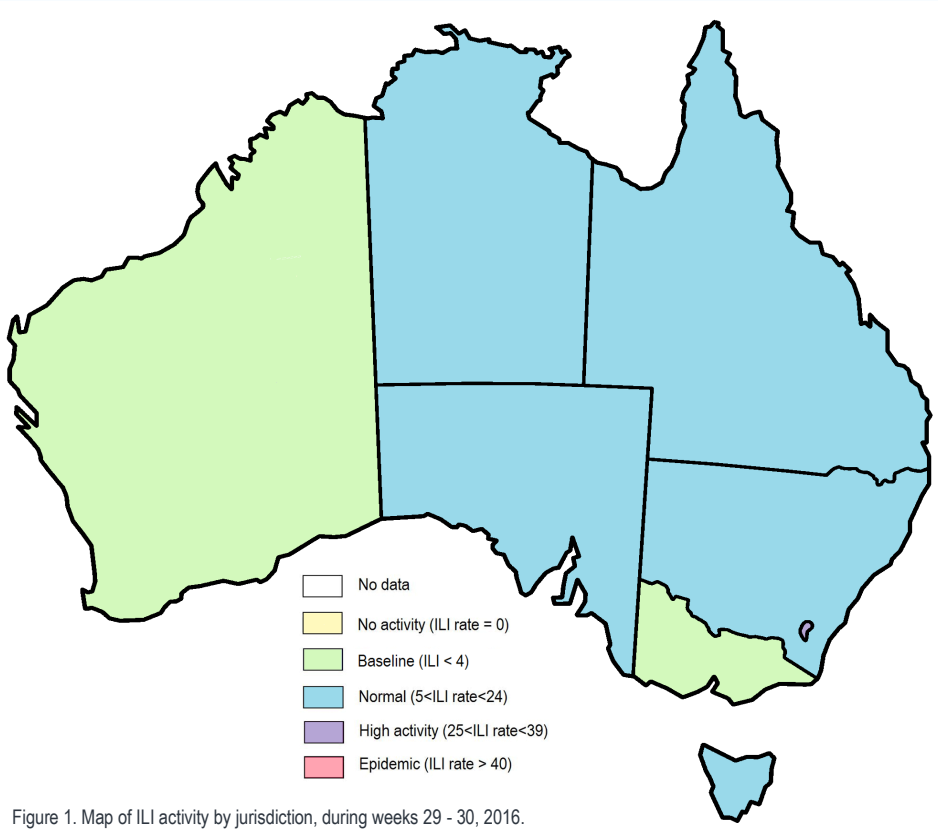


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 29 - 30, 2016.

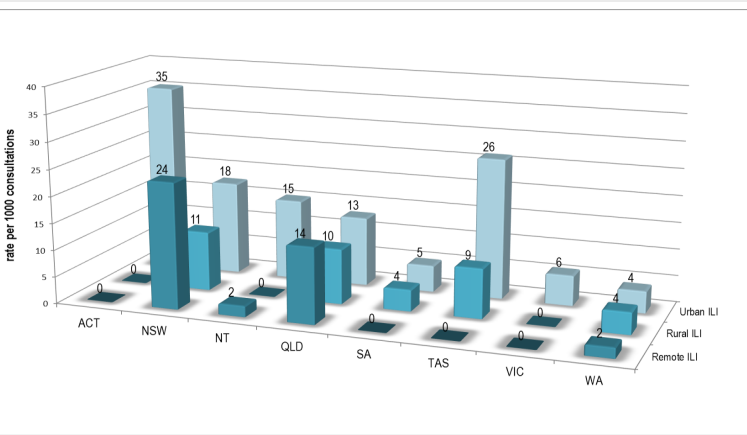


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 29 - 30, 2016.

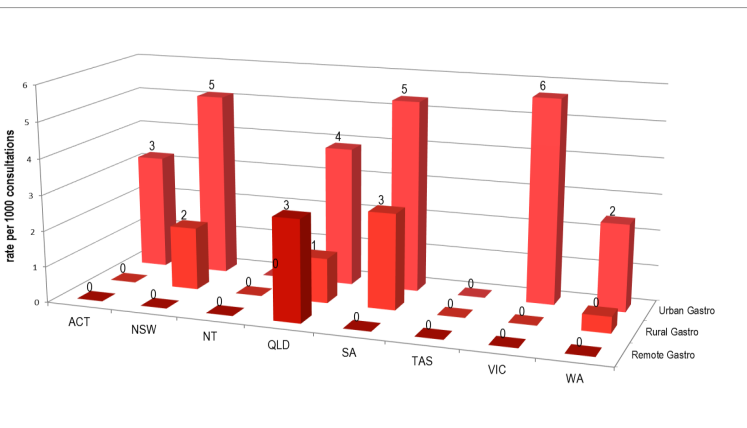


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 29 - 30, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels increased remaining above baseline

33

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

21%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

119

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
77 x Influenza A
42 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 289 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 29 and 30 a total of 19,906 and 21,013 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 169 and 188 notifications in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were higher with 11 and 10 cases weighted / 8 and 9 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively, compared to 8 and 9 cases weighted / 7 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were similar at 10 and 11 cases weighted / 10 and 11 unweighted 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 decreased slightly over the period with 45 and 49 notifications in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30, compared to 5 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively (see Figure 3).

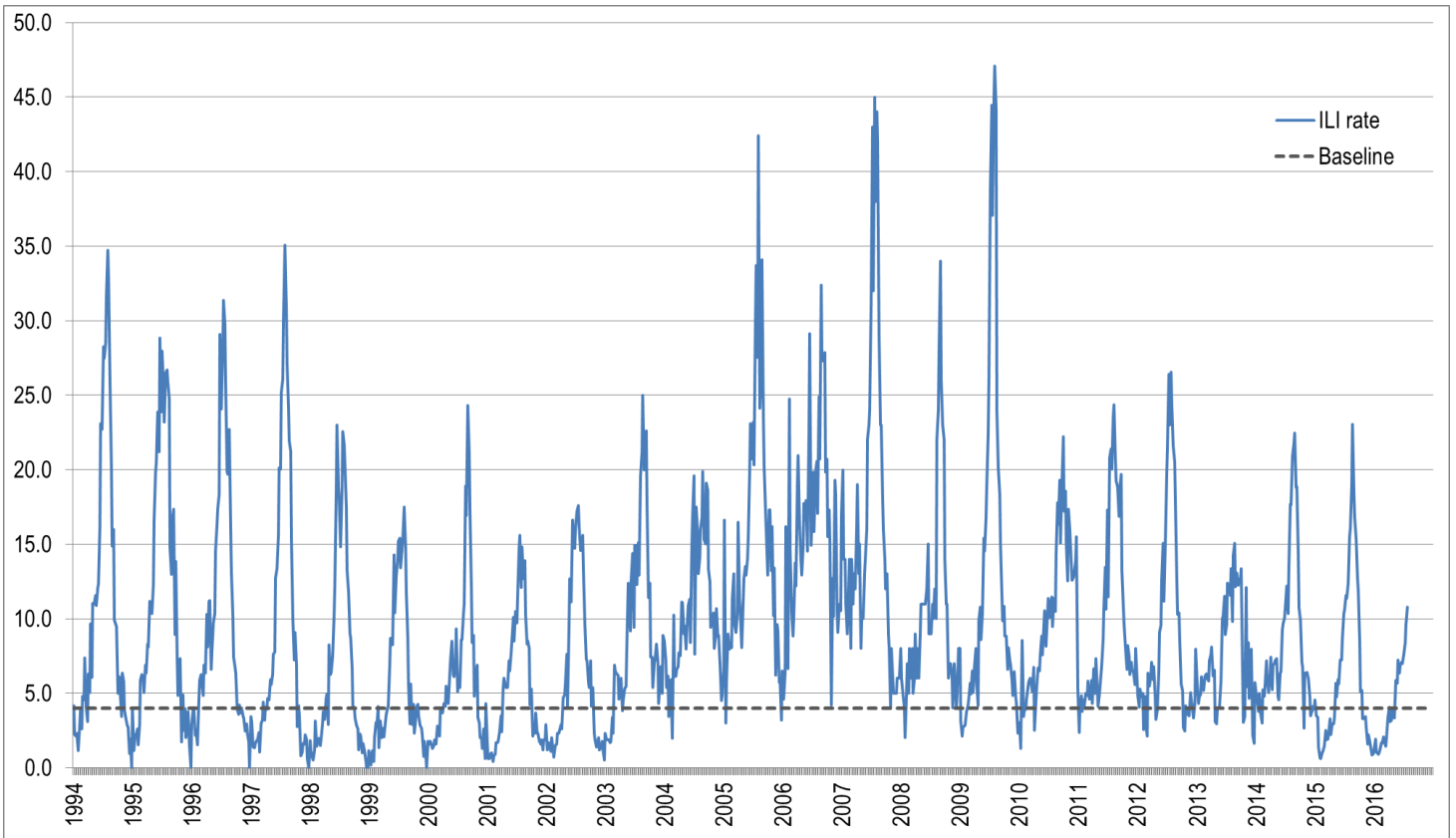


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

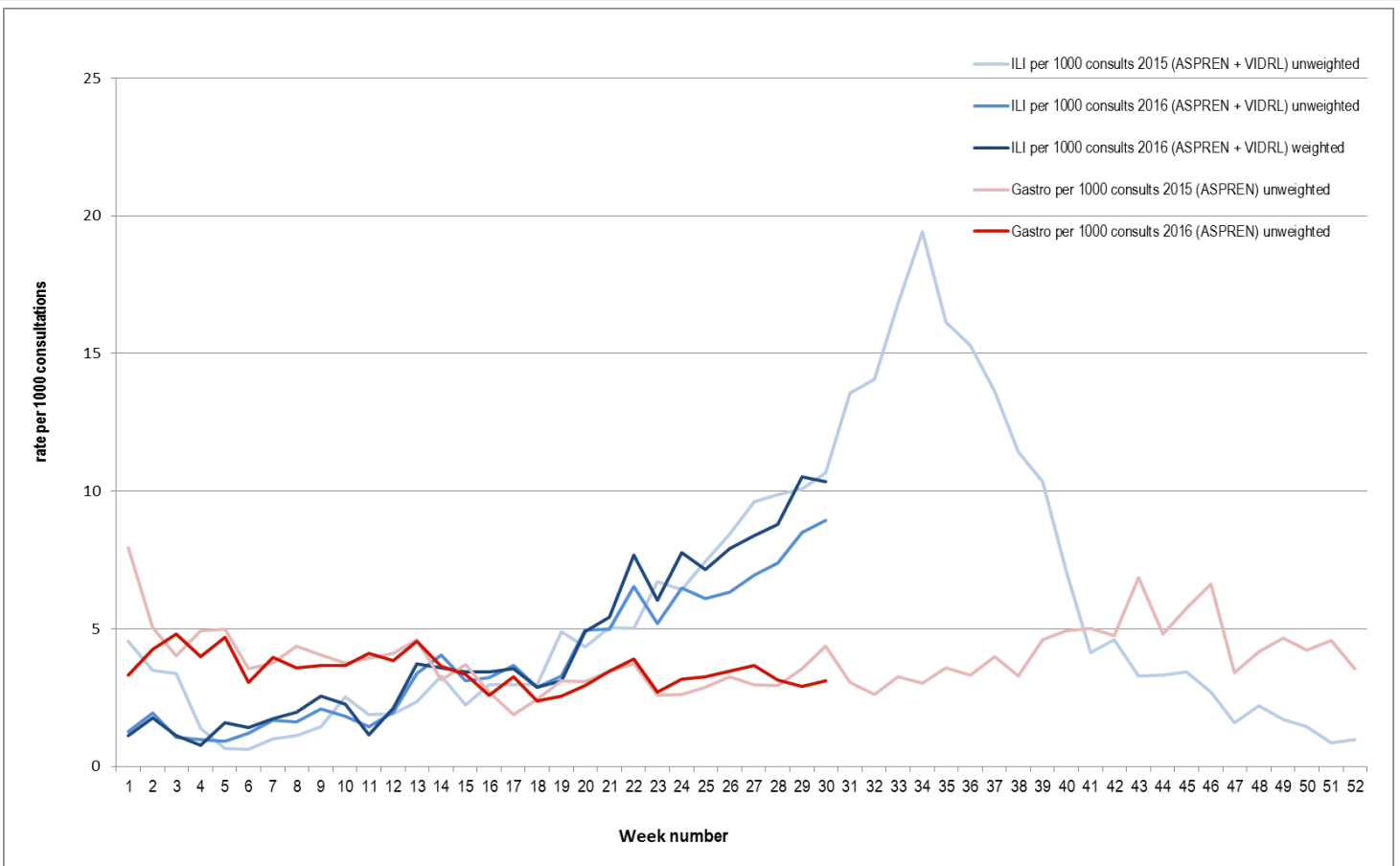


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 24 August 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

45% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 29 - 30 (see Figure 6). Notably, 33 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 19 Flu A (Untyped), 2 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 8 Flu A (H3N2), and 4 Flu B. There were also 17 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 18 July 2016 - 31 July 2016	YTD 01 January 2016 - 31 July 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	357	2177
Number of swab tests performed	160	1054
% ILI patients tested	45%	48%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	21%	11%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

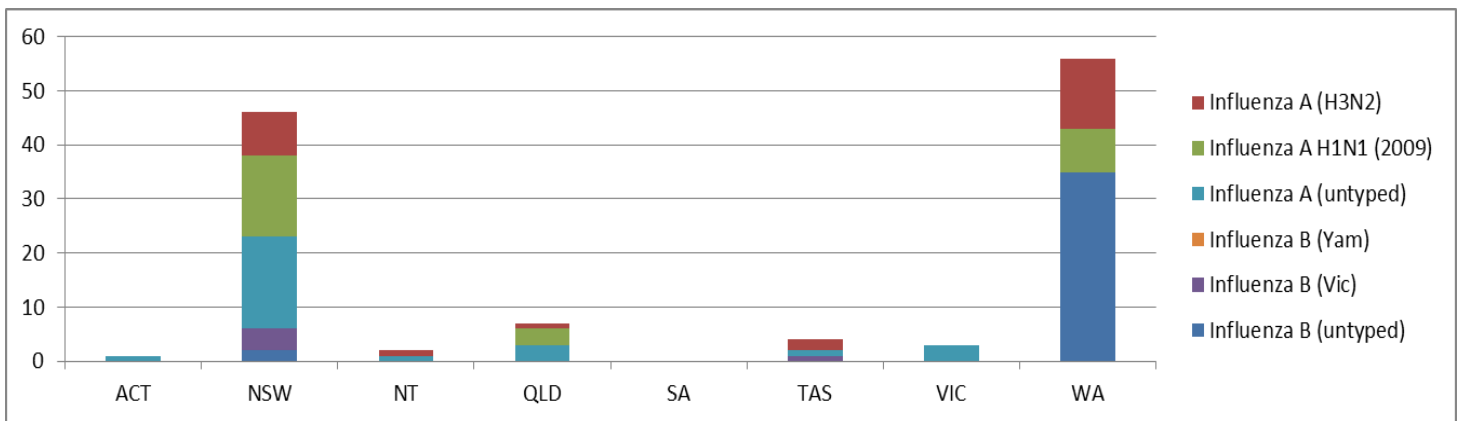


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

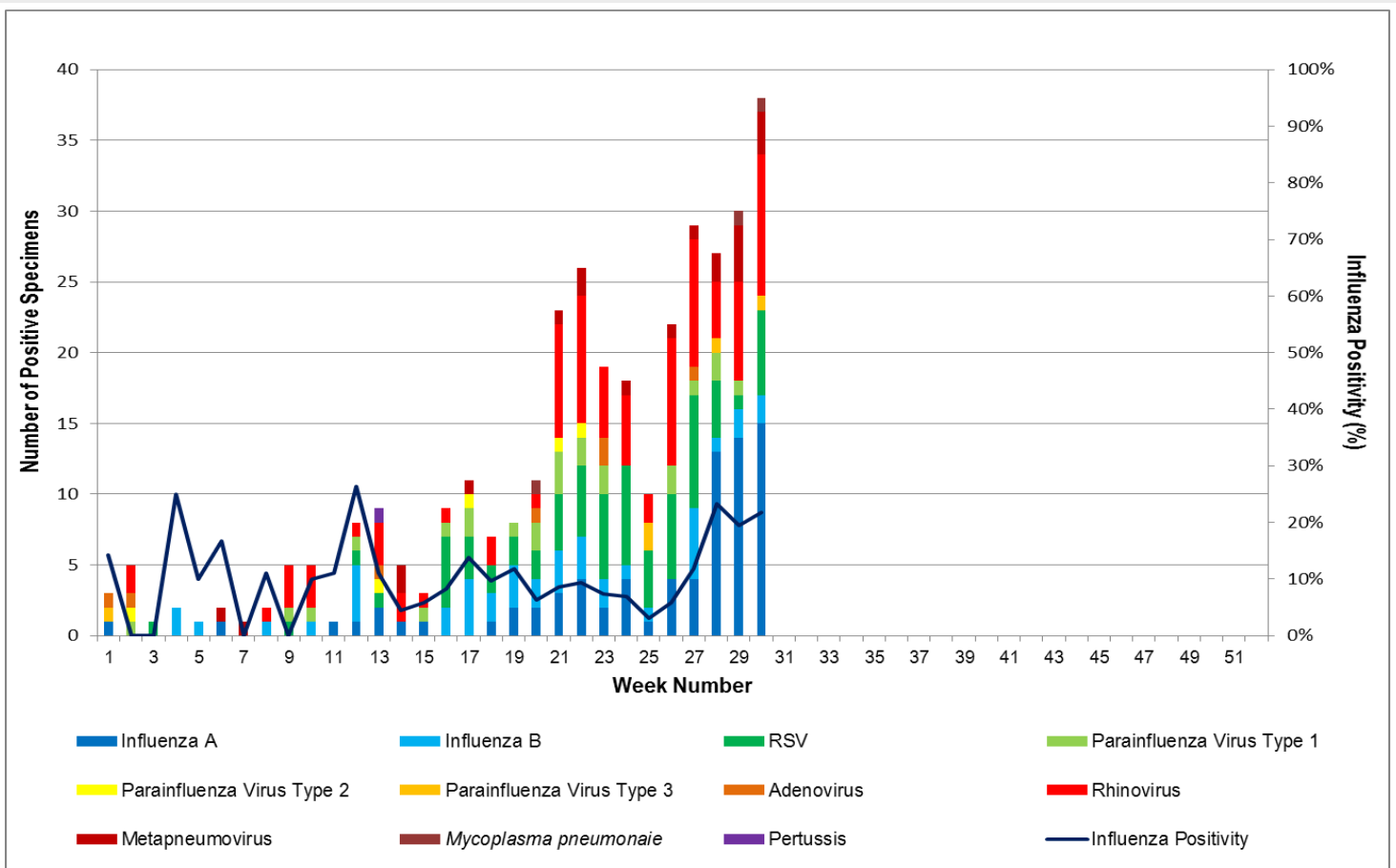


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.