

## NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 16, 2016  
1st August - 14th August 2016

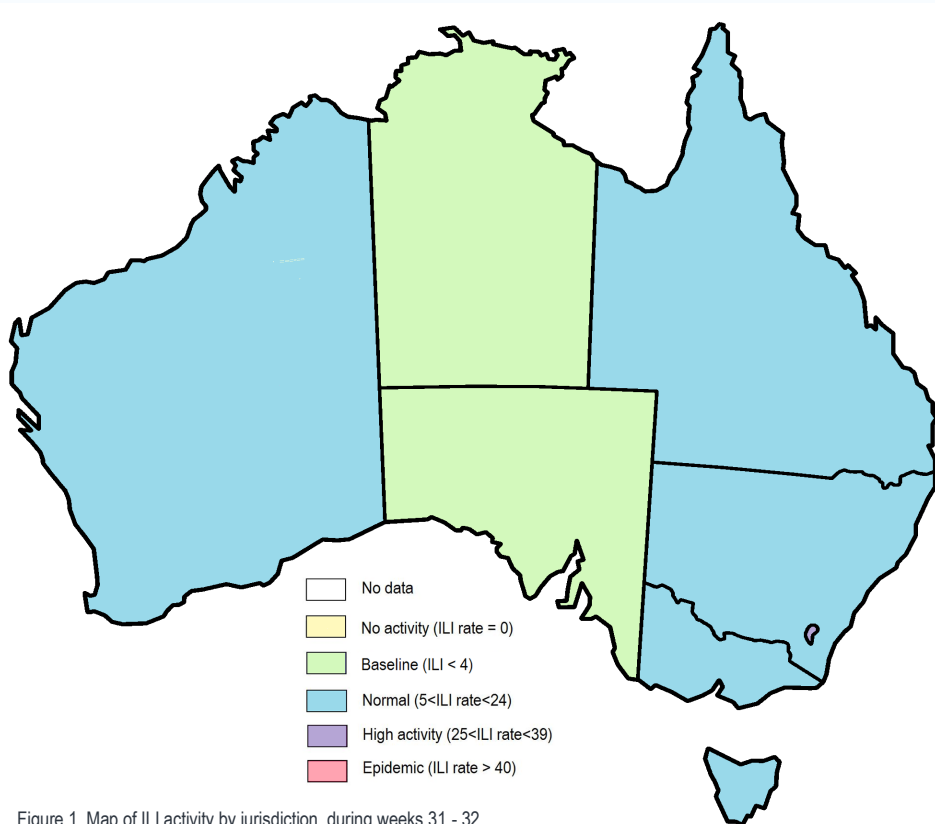


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 31 - 32

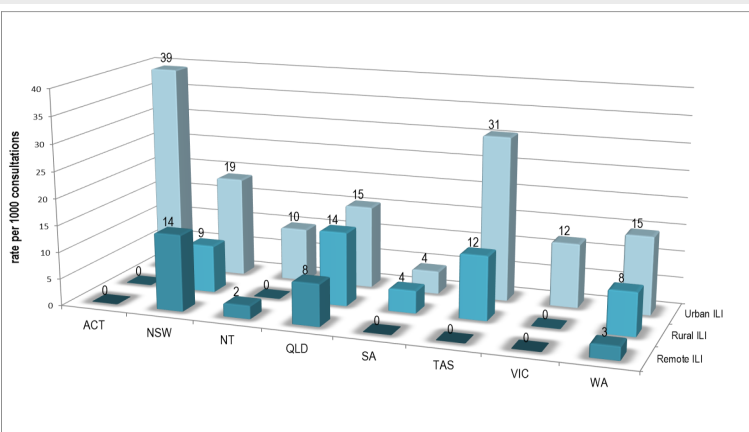


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 31 - 32, 2016.

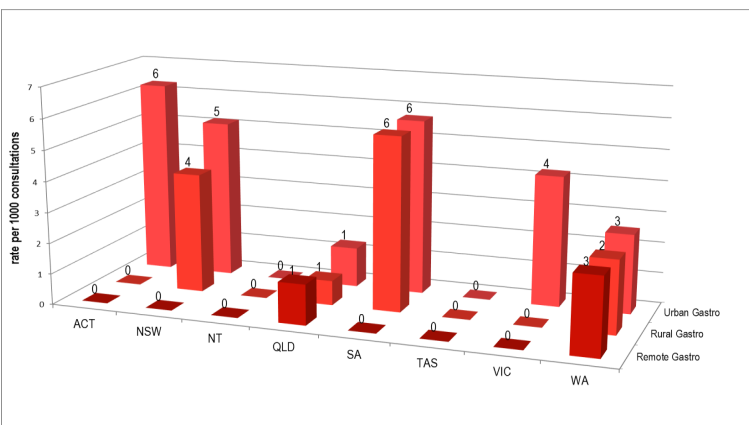


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 31 - 32, 2016.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels increased remaining above baseline

85

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

37%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

204

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:  
152x Influenza A  
52 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 293 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 31 and 32 a total of 21,960 and 21,025 consultations were made respectively.

#### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 255 and 265 notifications in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were higher with 13 cases weighted / 12 and 13 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32 respectively, compared to 11 and 10 cases weighted / 8 and 9 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were the higher at 14 and 15 cases weighted / 14 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 increased over the period with 59 and 54 notifications in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 30 and 31 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30 respectively (see Figure 3).

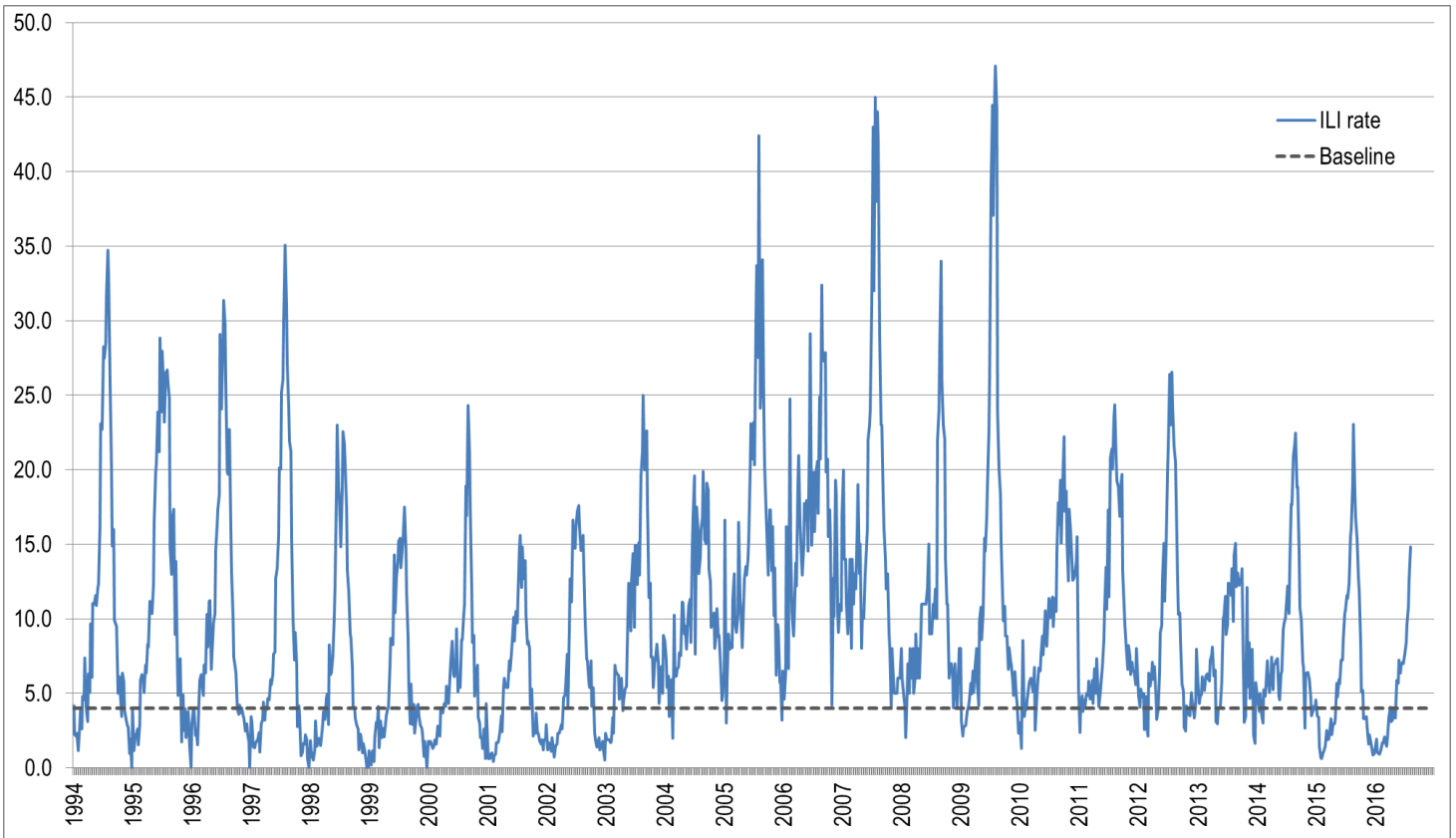


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

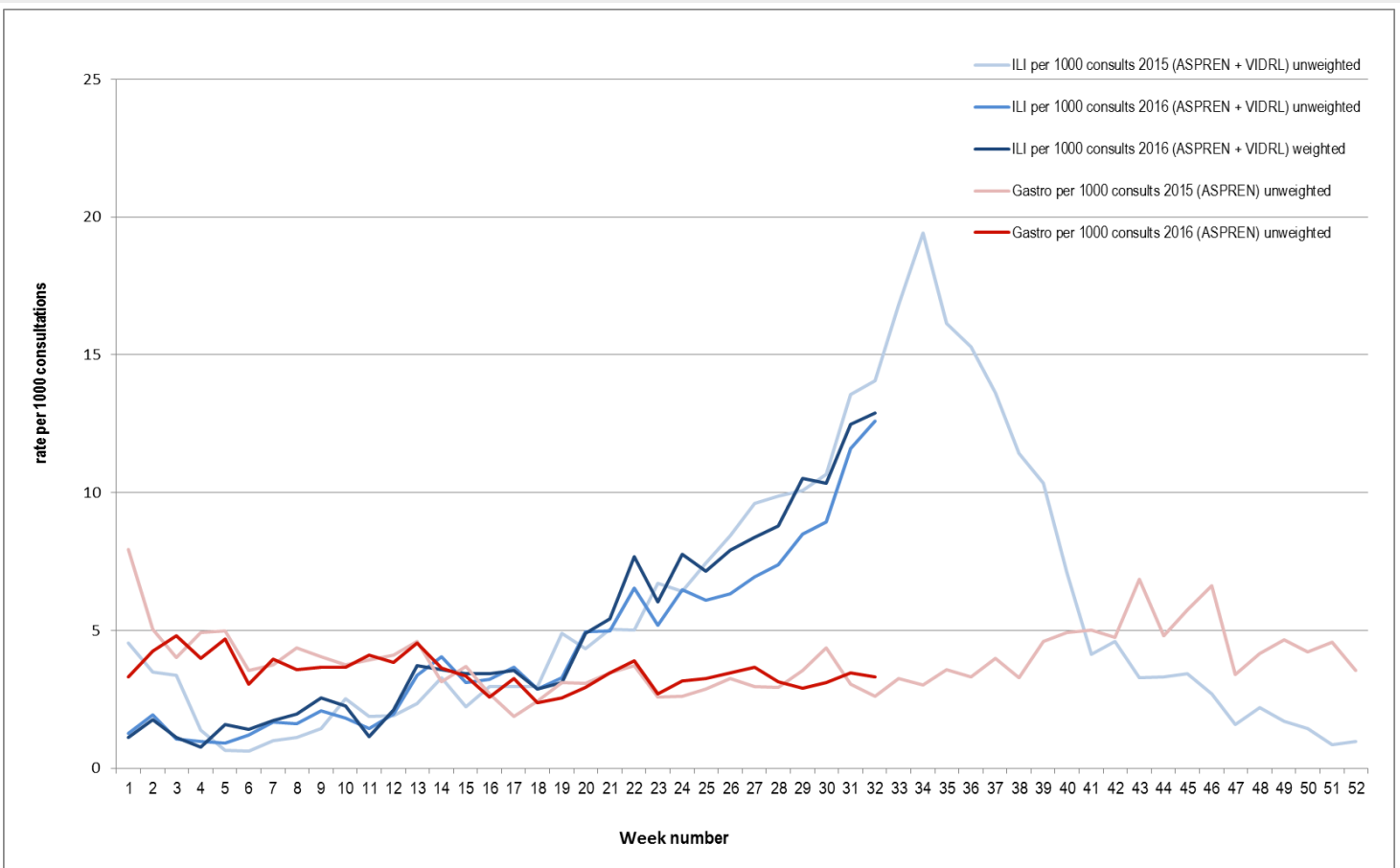


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 1 September 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

**VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE**

44% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 31 - 32 (see Figure 6). Notably, 85 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 47 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 27 Flu A (H3N2), and 10 Flu B. There were also 12 cases of Rhinovirus and RSV detected making them equally the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 1 August 2016 - 14 August 2016	YTD 01 January 2016 - 14 August 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	520	2697
Number of swab tests performed	229	1283
% ILI patients tested	44%	48%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	37%	16%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

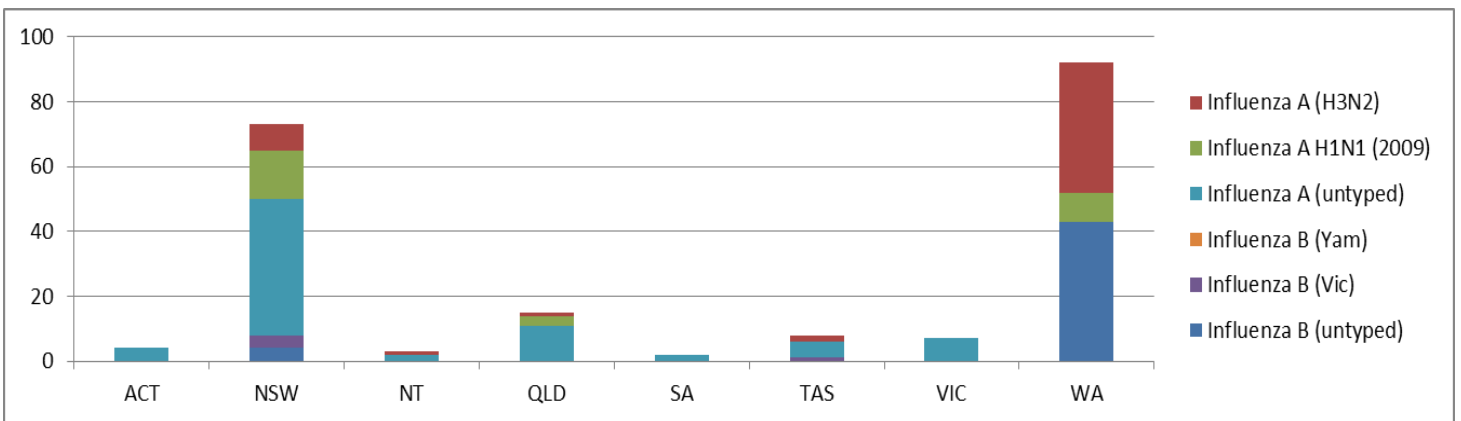


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

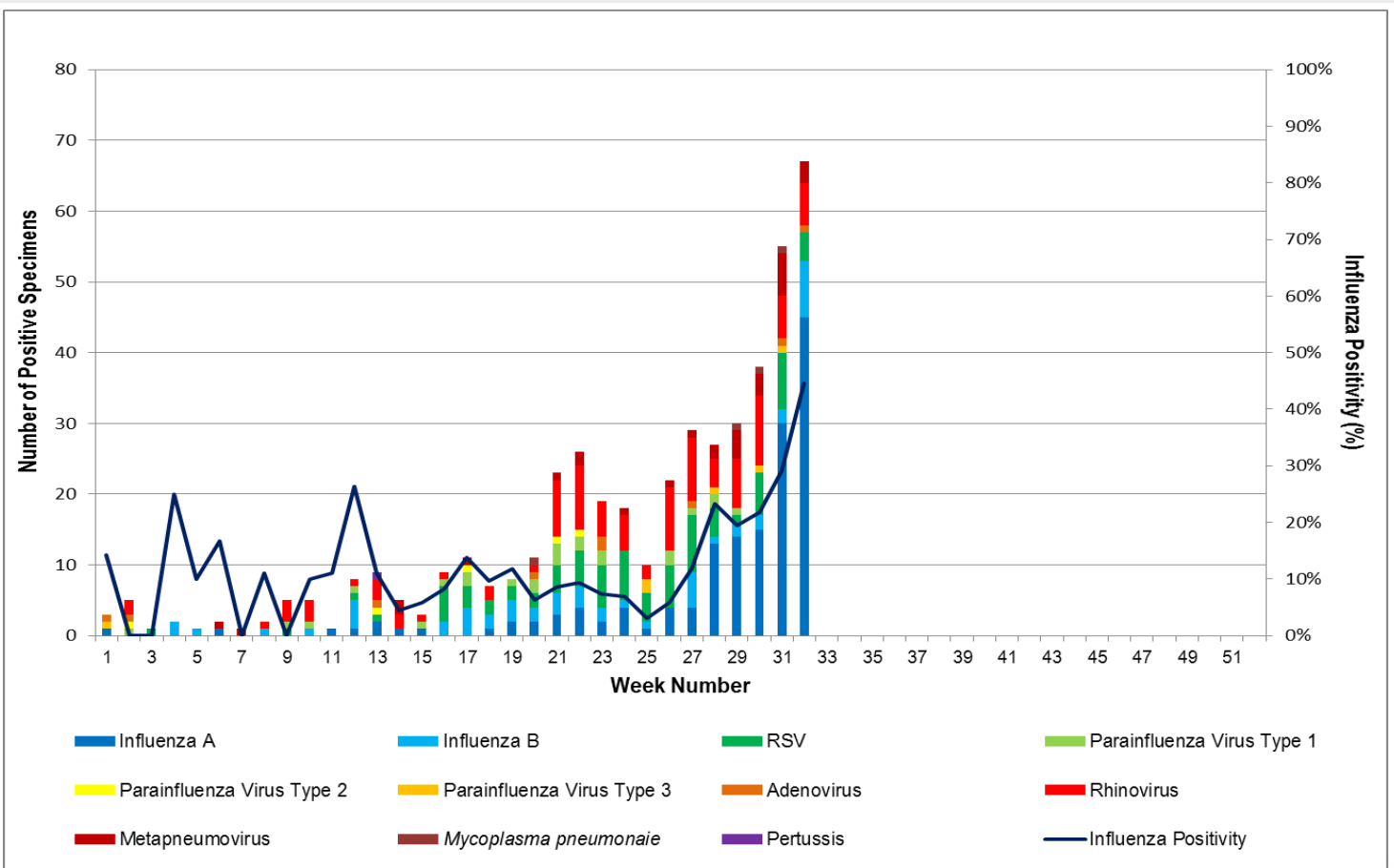


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.