

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 17, 2016
15th August - 28th August 2016

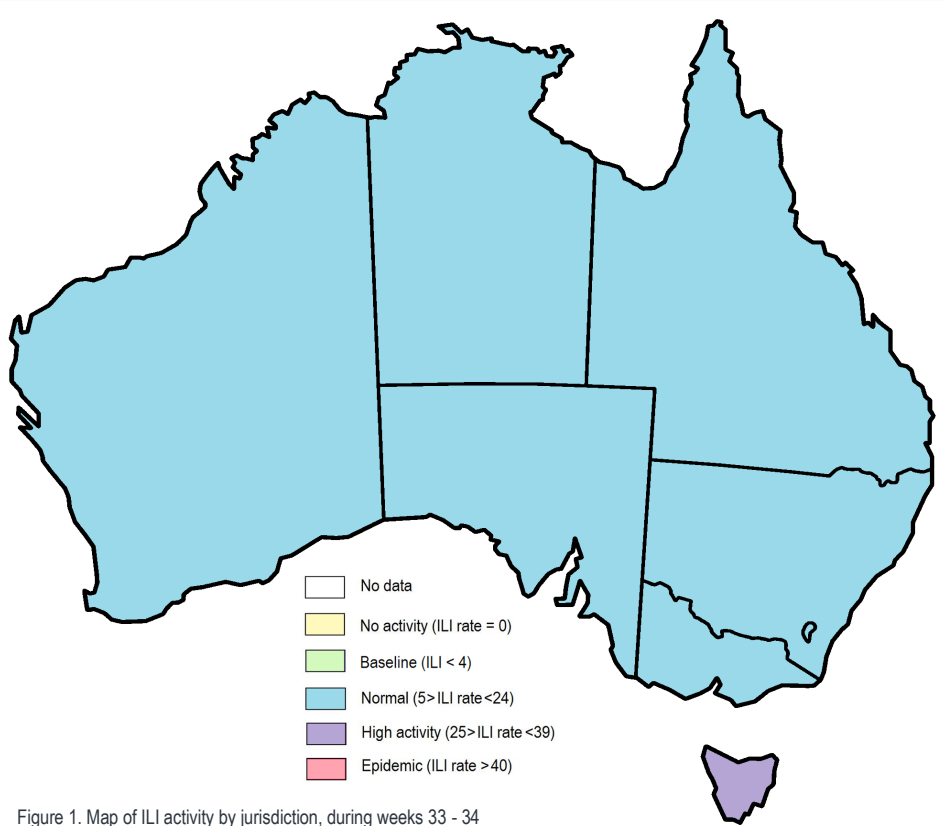


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 33 - 34

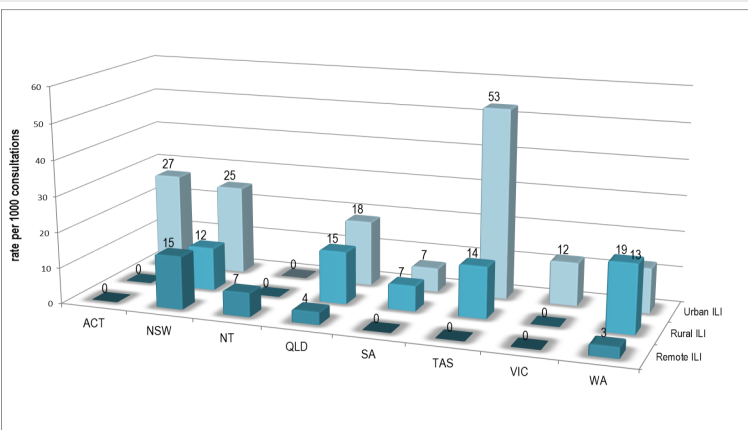


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 33 - 34, 2016.

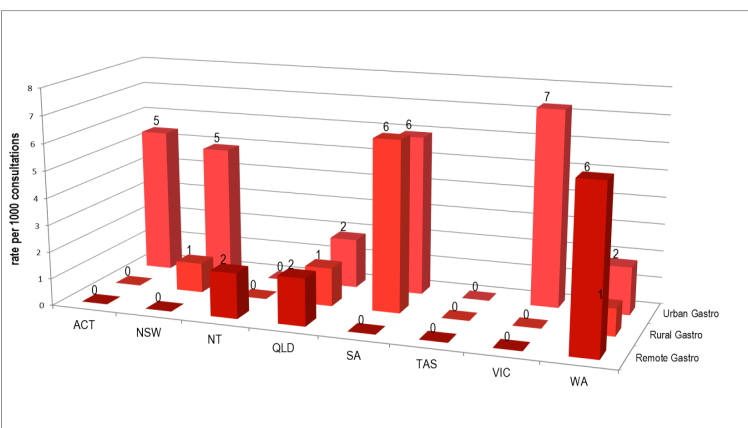


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 33 - 34, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels decreased slightly remaining above baseline

62

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

30%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

266

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
208 x Influenza A
58 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 33 and 34 a total of 21,235 and 20,911 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 321 and 266 notifications in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were higher with 16 and 13 cases weighted / 15 and 13 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively, compared to 12 and 13 cases weighted / 12 and 13 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were the higher at 19 and 21 cases weighted / 17 and 19 unweighted per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban TAS (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 54 and 48 notifications in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 3 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 and 34 respectively, compared to 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 respectively (see Figure 3).

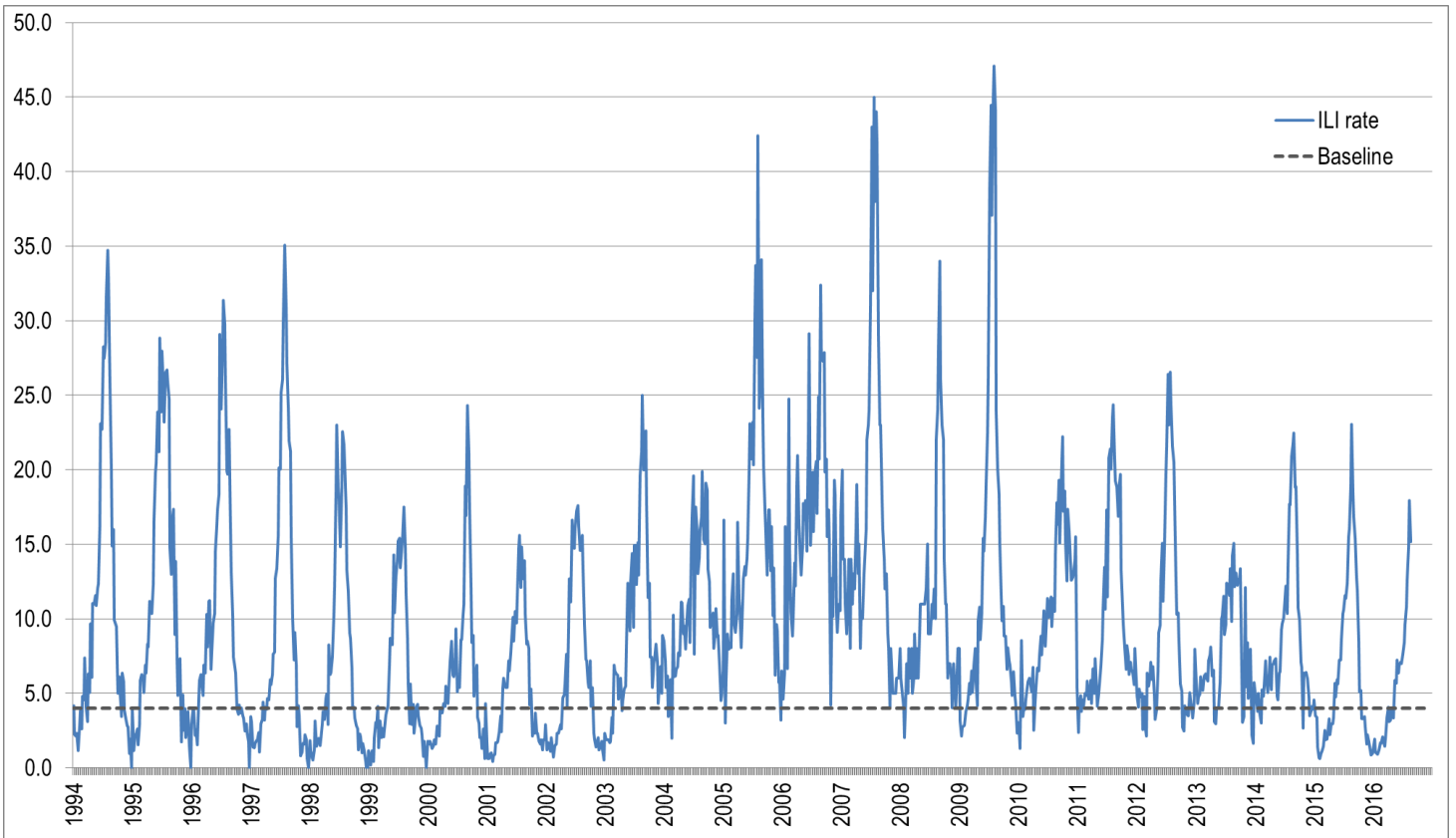


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

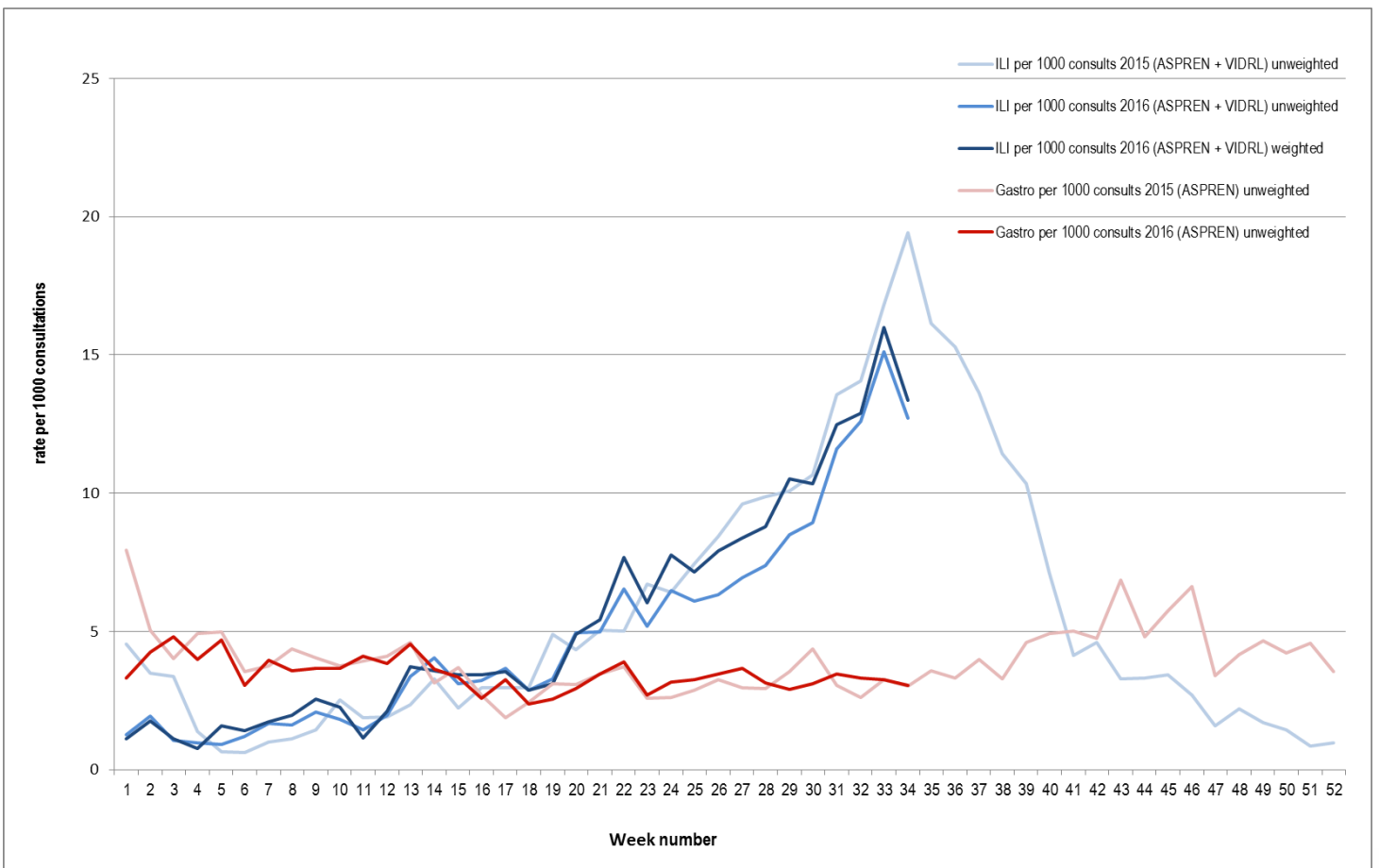


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 27 September 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

35% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 33 - 34 (see Figure 6). Notably, 62 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 4 Flu A (Untyped), 9 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 43 Flu A (H3N2), and 6 Flu B (3 Yamagata). There were also 28 cases of Rhinovirus it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

| | Reporting Period 15 August 2016 - 28 August 2016 | YTD 01 January 2016 - 28 August 2016 |
|--|---|---|
| Total number of ILI notifications | 587 | 3284 |
| Number of swab tests performed | 204 | 1487 |
| % ILI patients tested | 35% | 45% |
| % of swab tests positive for influenza | 30% | 18% |

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

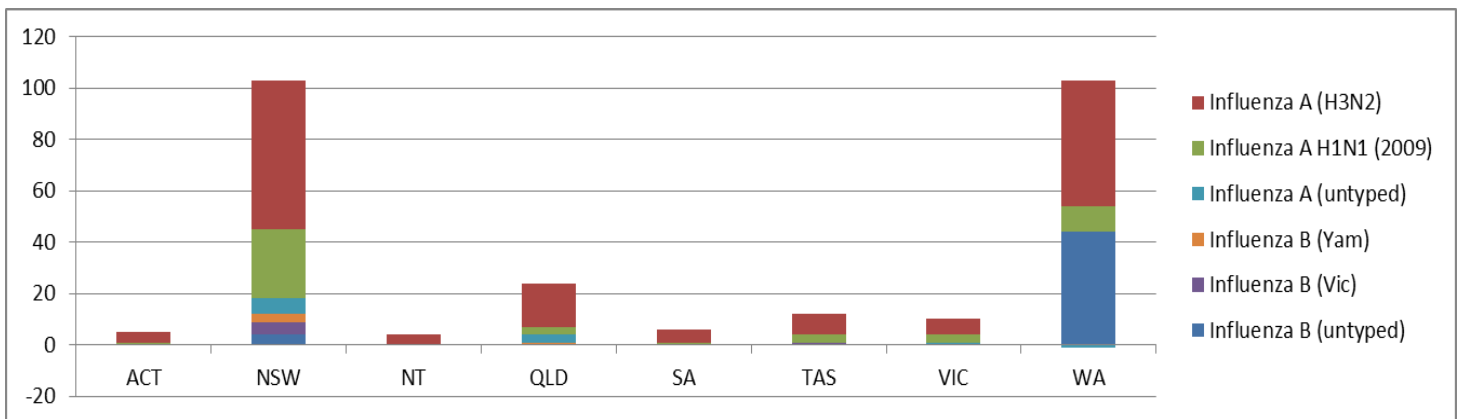


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

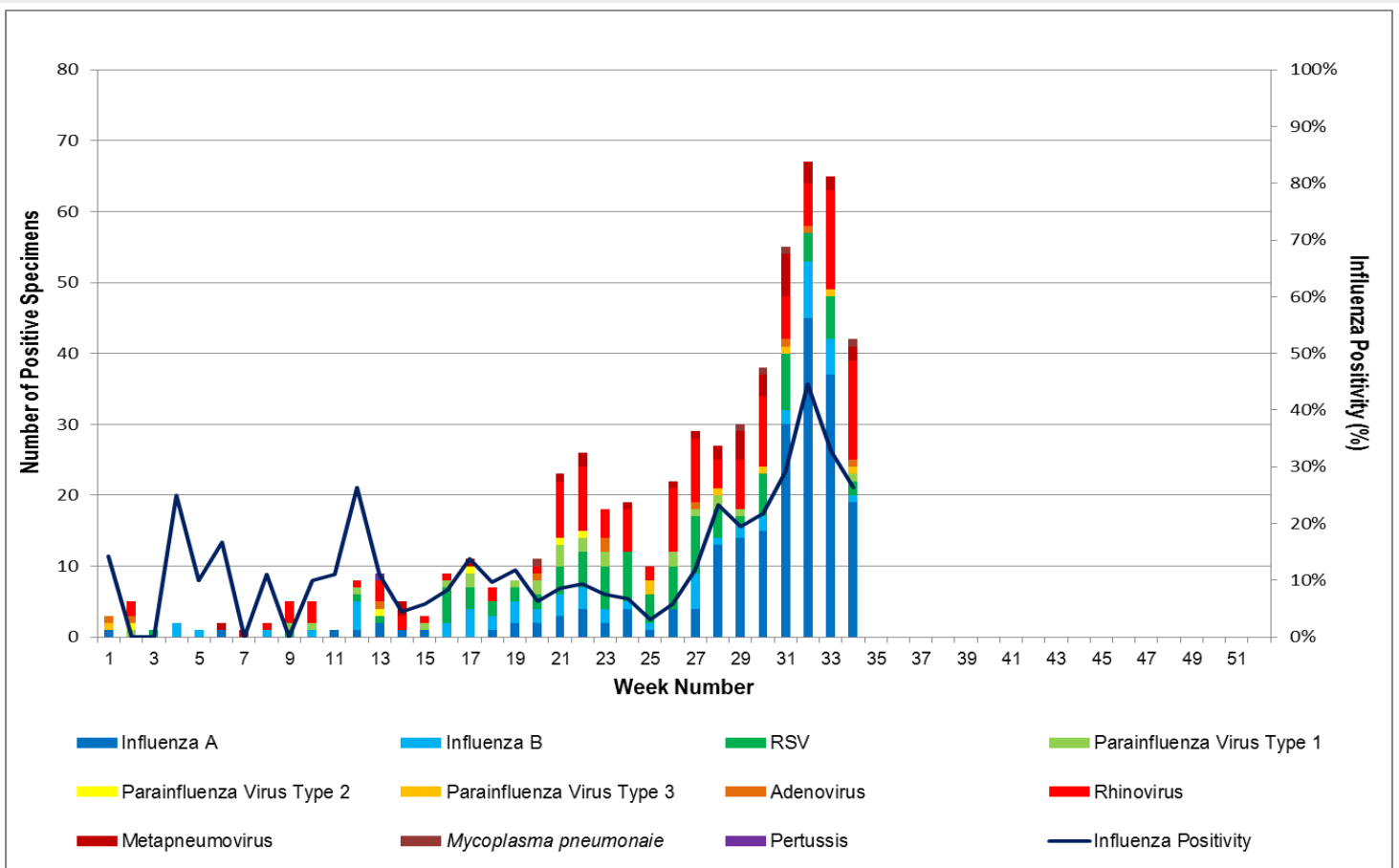


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.