

## NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 18, 2016  
29th August - 11th September 2016

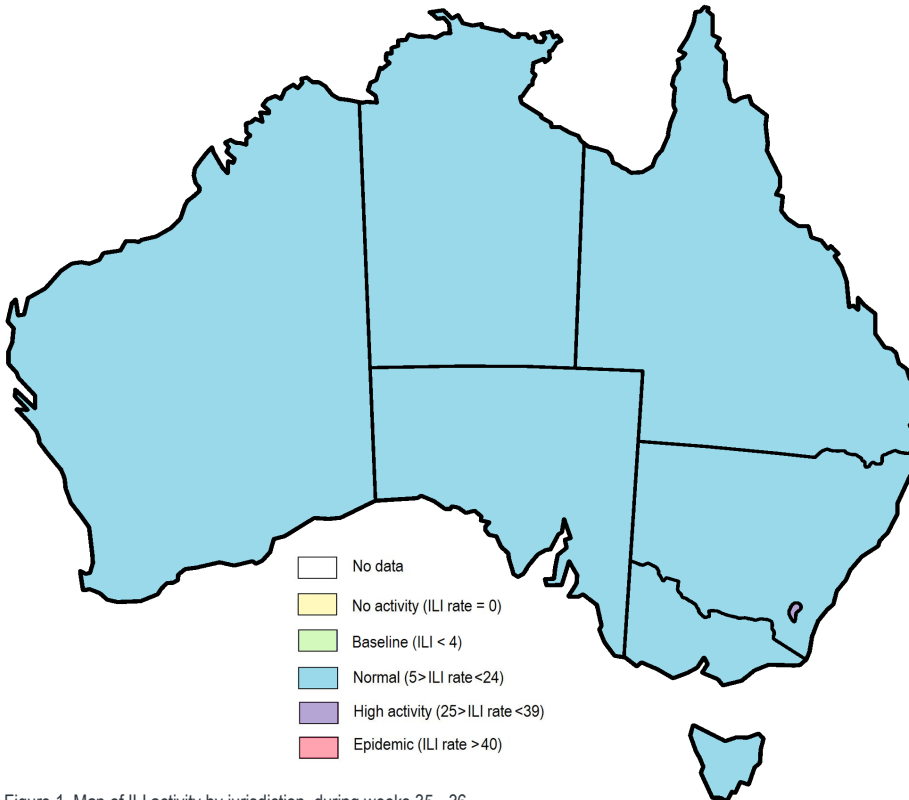


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 35 - 36

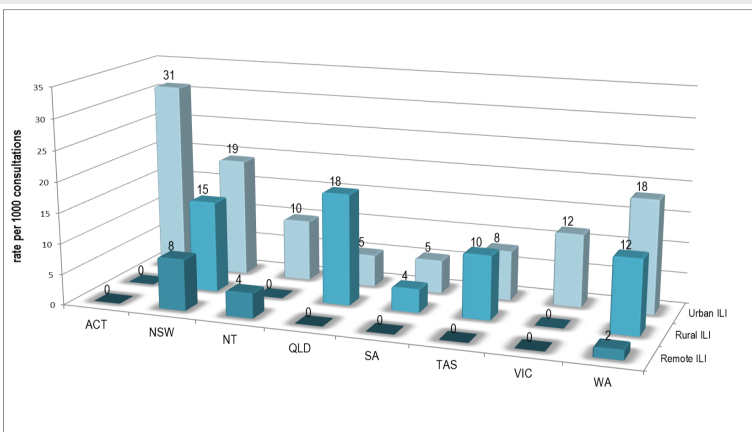


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 35 - 36, 2016.

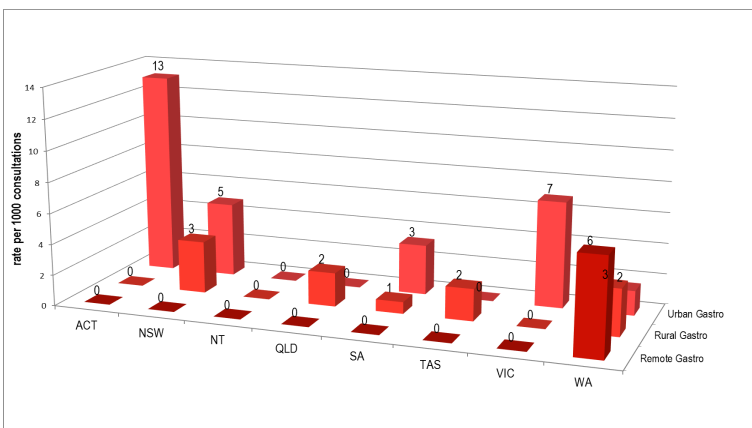


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 35 - 36, 2016.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels decreased slightly remaining above baseline

**72**

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

**35%**

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

**355**

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:  
283 x Influenza A  
72 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 285 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 35 and 36 a total of 20,170 and 21,456 consultations were made respectively.

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

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 250 and 254 notifications in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were higher with 14 and 12 cases weighted / 12 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 35 and 36 respectively, compared to 16 and 13 cases weighted / 15 and 13 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were the higher at 18 and 17 cases weighted / 16 and 15 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 remained steady over the period with 44 and 55 notifications in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 3 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 35 and 36 respectively, compared to 3 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 & 34 respectively (see Figure 3).

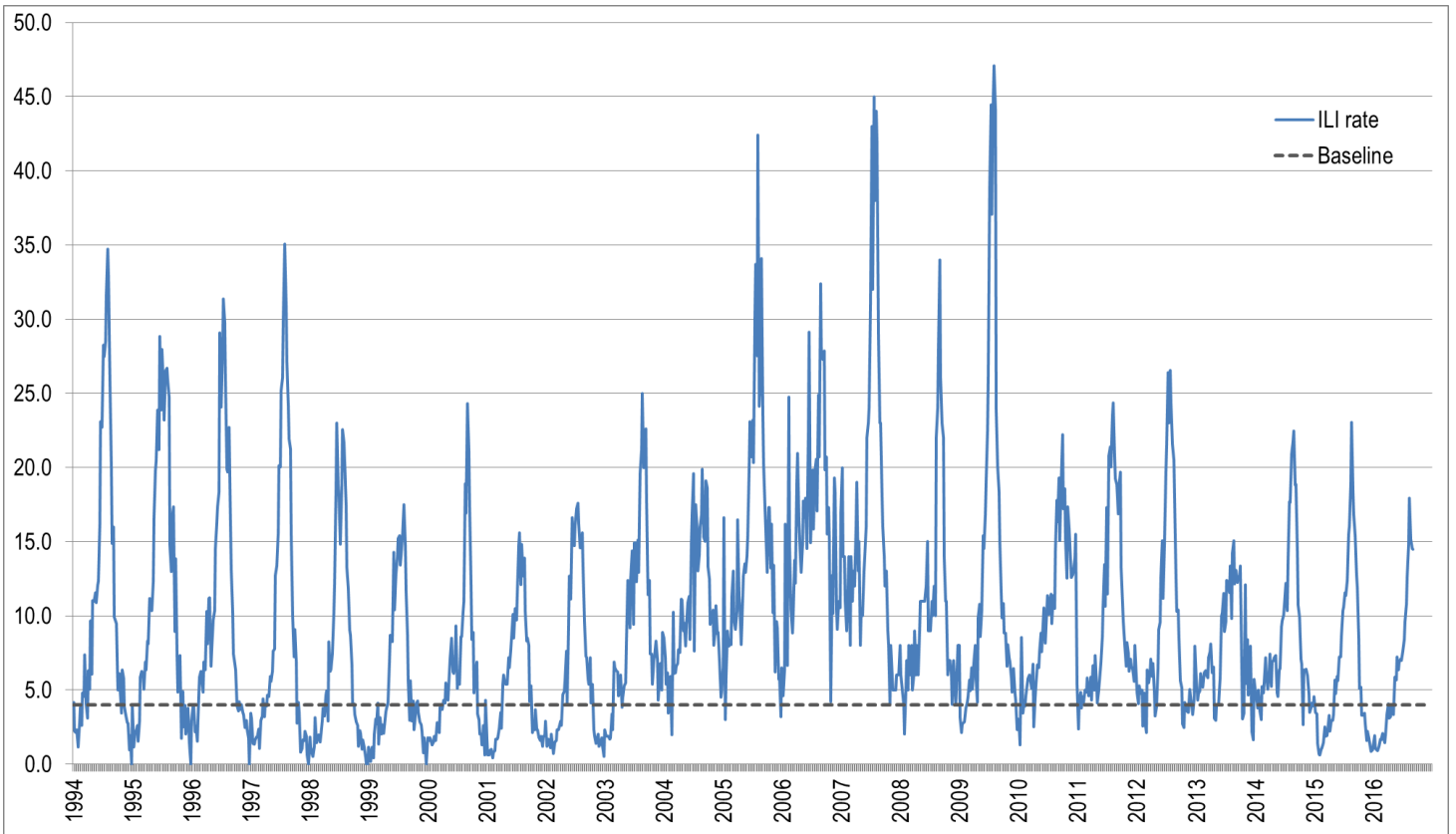


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

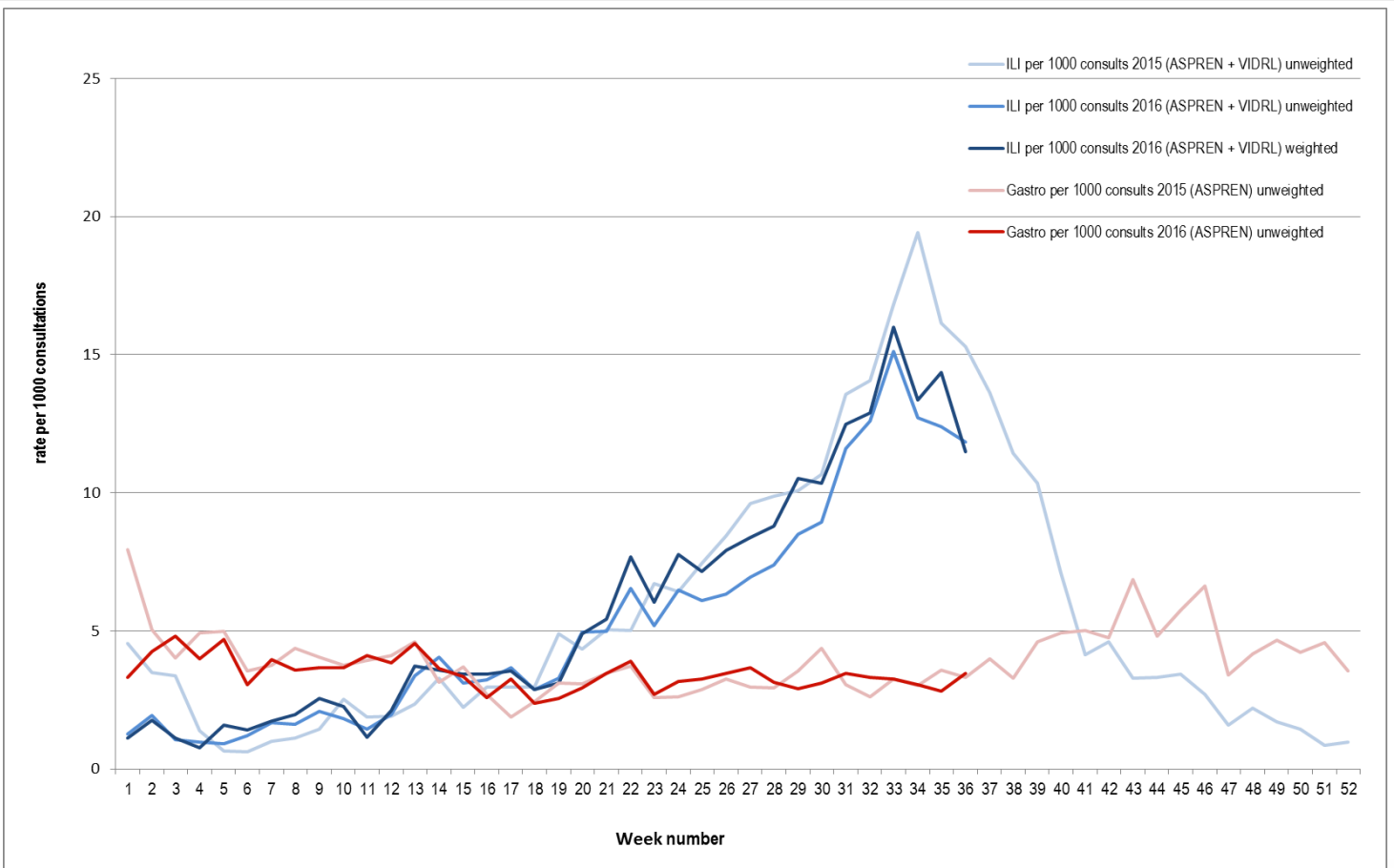


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 28 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 35 - 36 (see Figure 6). Notably, 72 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 38 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 23 Flu A (H3N2), and 10 Flu B (Untyped). There were also 15 cases of Rhinovirus it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	29 August 2016 - 11 September 2016	YTD 01 January 2016 - 11 September 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	504	3788
Number of swab tests performed	206	1723
% ILI patients tested	41%	45%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	35%	21%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

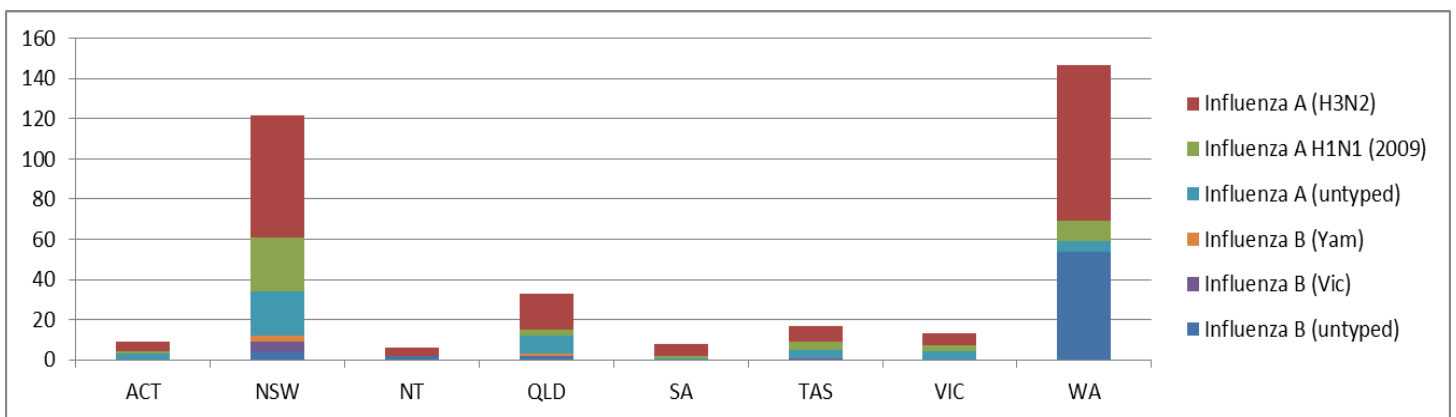


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

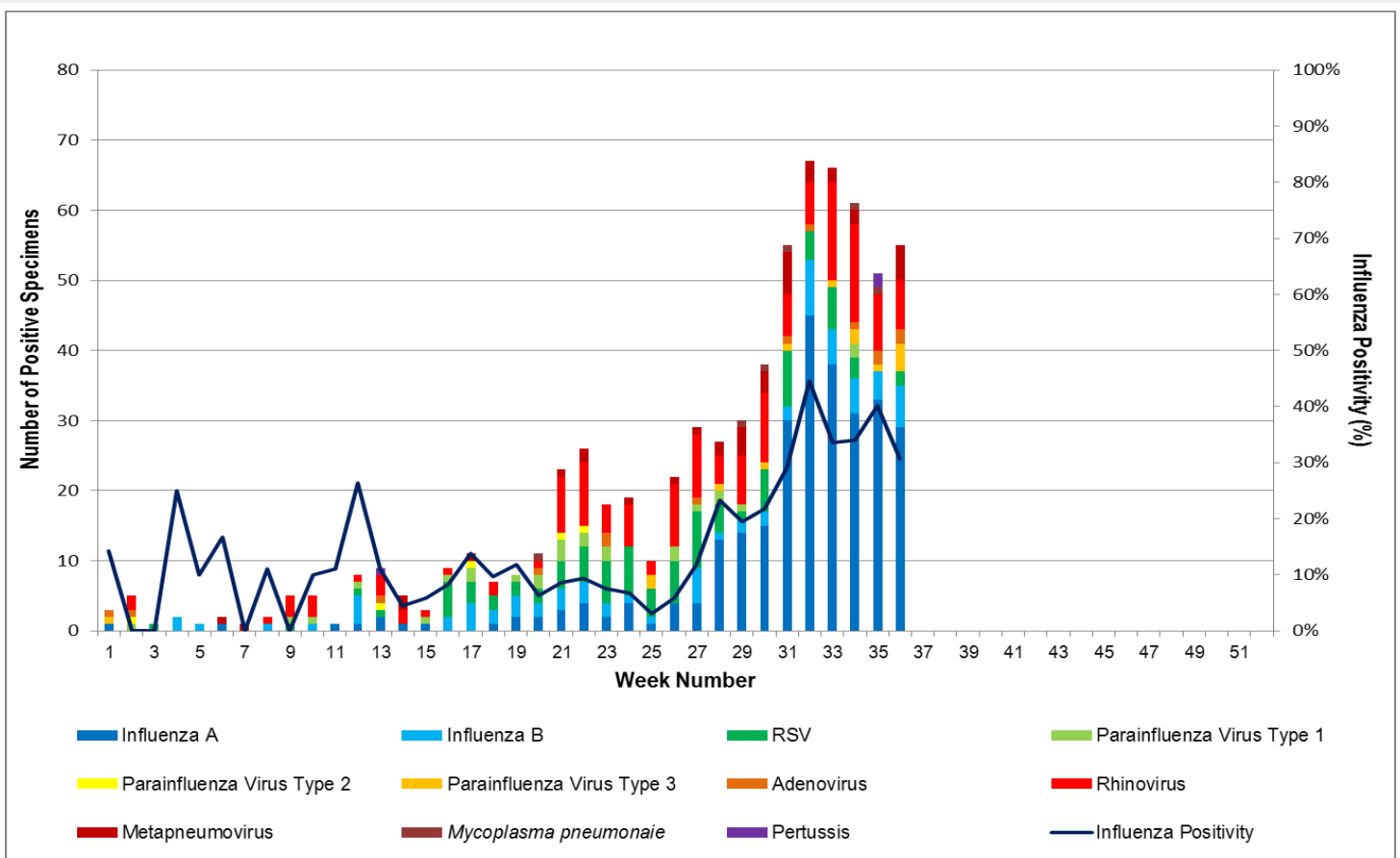


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.