

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 19, 2016
12th September - 25th September 2016

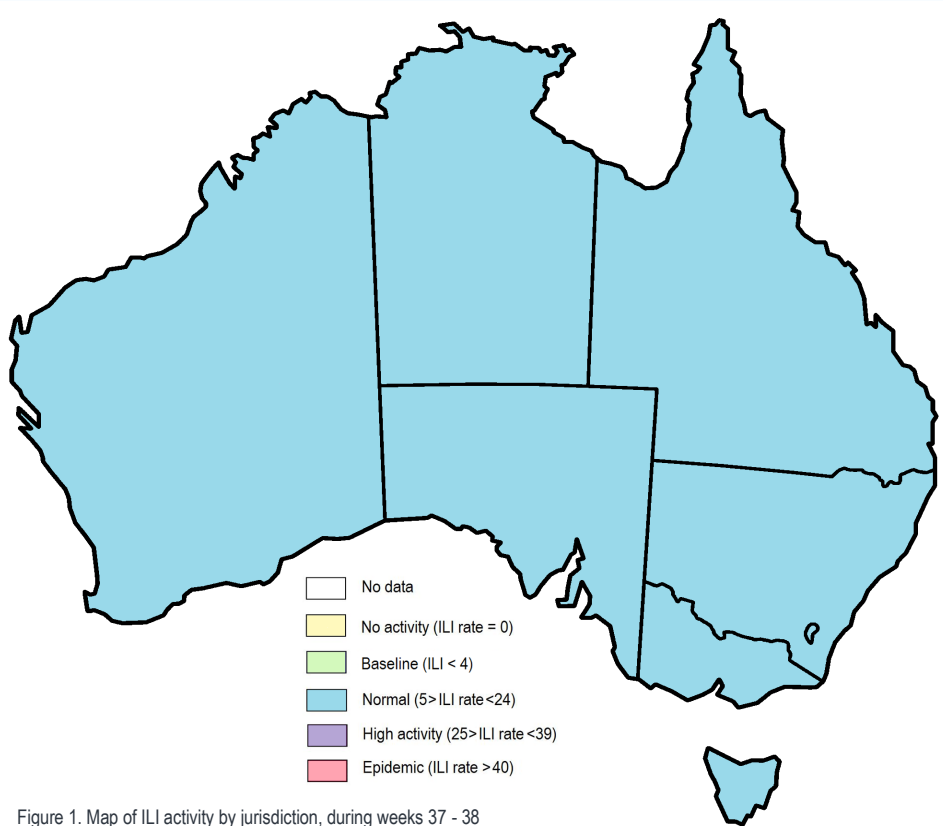


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 37 - 38

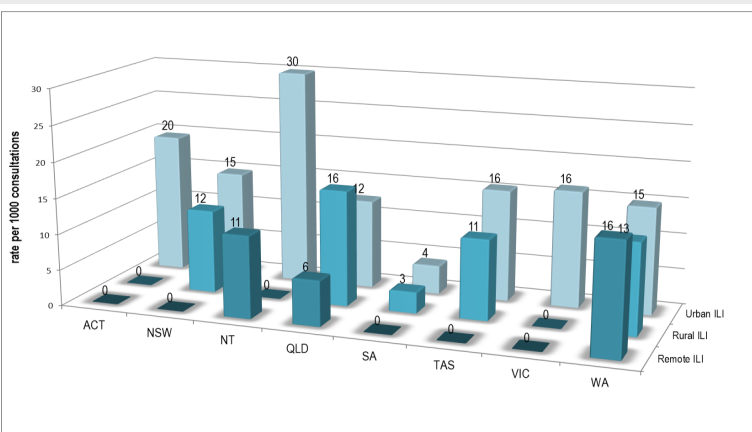


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 37 - 38, 2016.

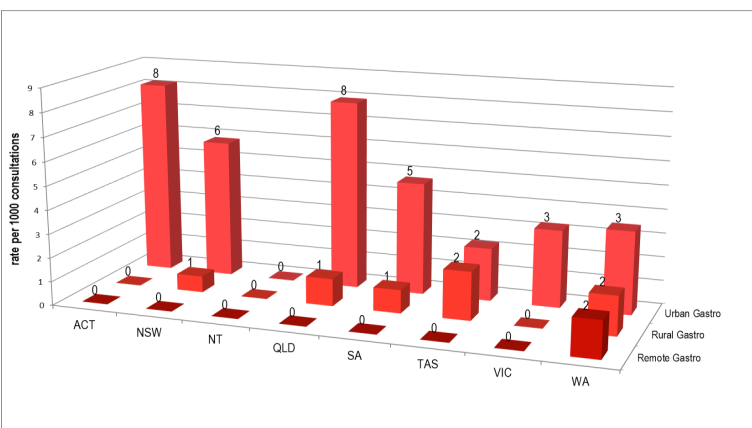


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 37 - 38, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-like-illness levels remain steady above baseline level.

43

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

36%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

404

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
319 x Influenza A
85 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 200 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 37 and 38 a total of 12,671 and 14,632 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 134 and 222 notifications in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were higher with 11 and 16 cases weighted / 11 and 15 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 37 and 38 respectively, compared to 14 and 12 cases weighted / 12 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were the similar at 15 and 12 cases weighted / 14 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 NT (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remained steady over the period with 46 and 48 notifications in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 37 and 38 respectively, compared to 3 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 35 & 36 respectively (see Figure 3).

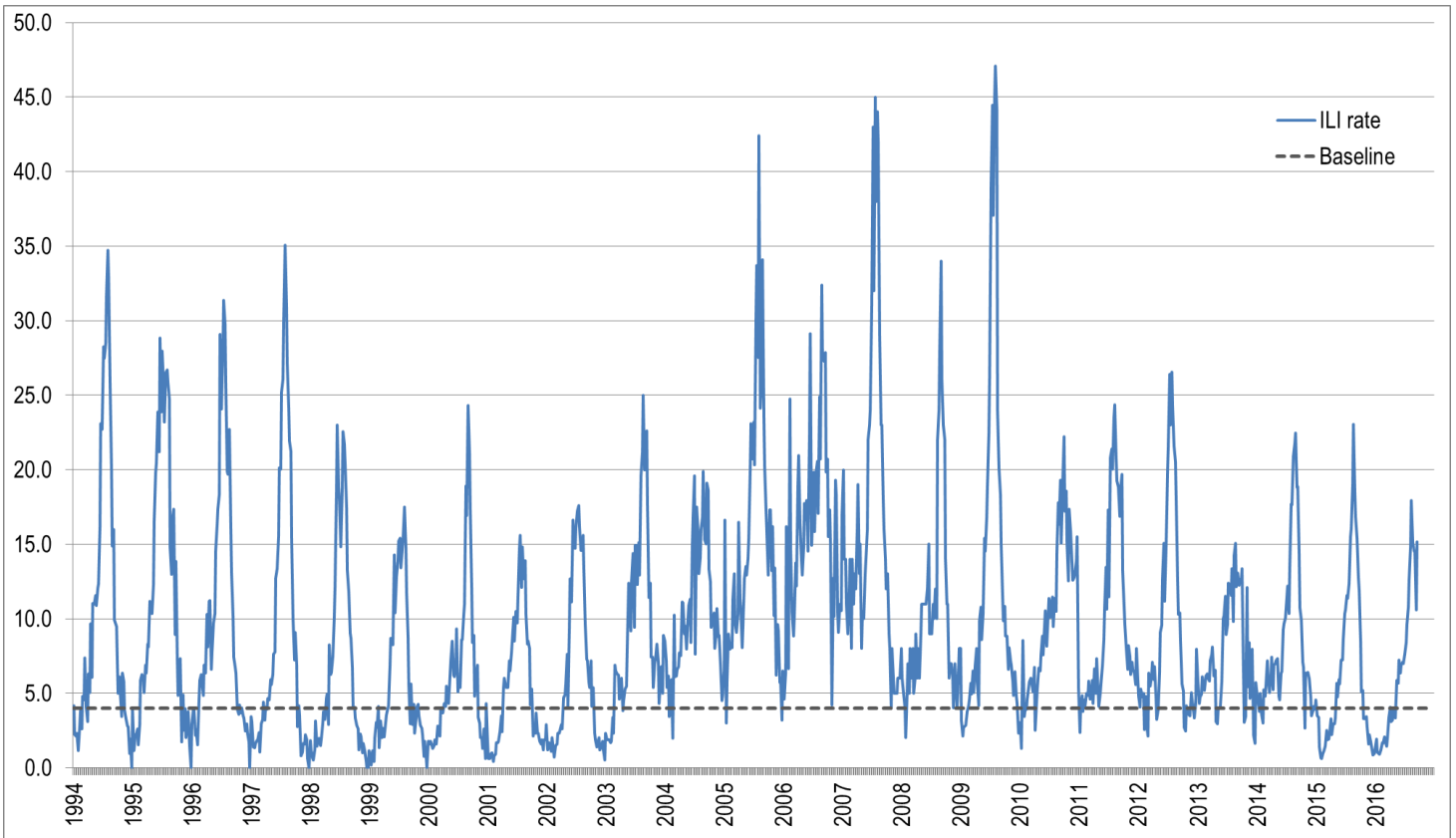


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

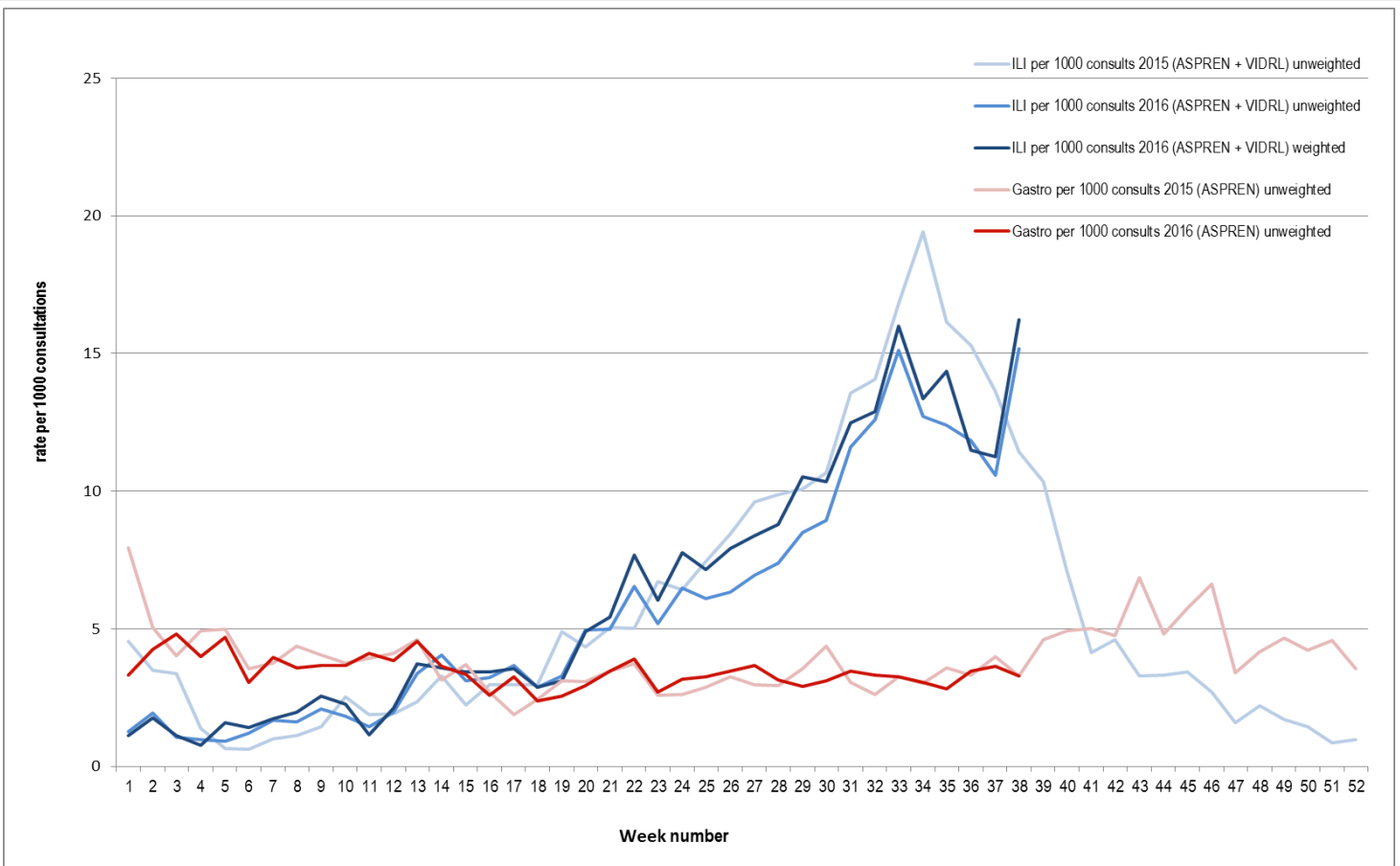


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 7 October 2016. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

34% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 37 - 38 (see Figure 6). Notably, 43 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 16 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 17 Flu A (H3N2), and 10 Flu B (Untyped). There were also 12 cases of Metapneumovirus it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	12 September 2016 - 25 September 2016	01 January 2016 - 25 September 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	356	4144
Number of swab tests performed	121	1856
% ILI patients tested	34%	45%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	36%	22%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

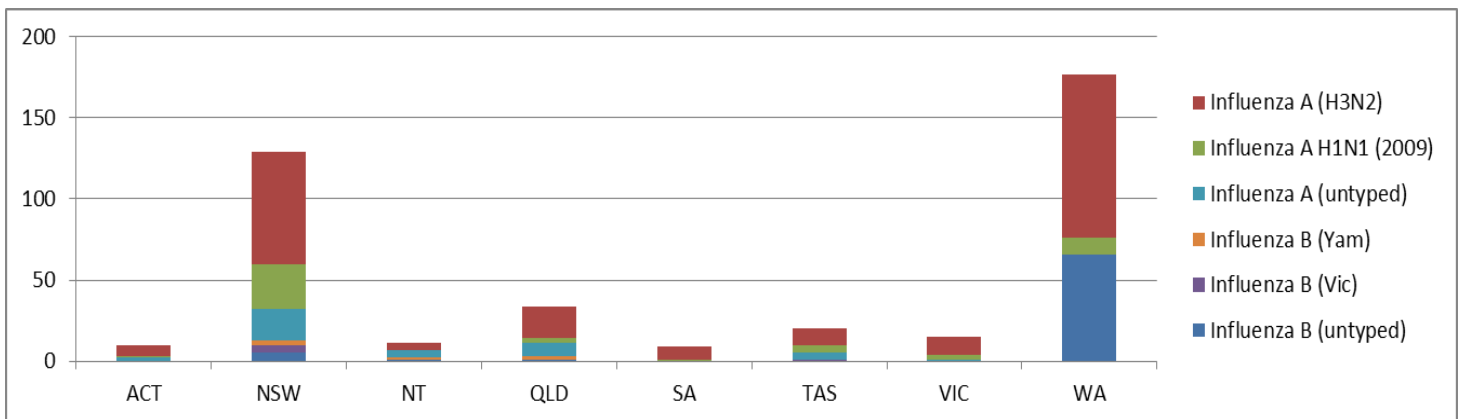


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

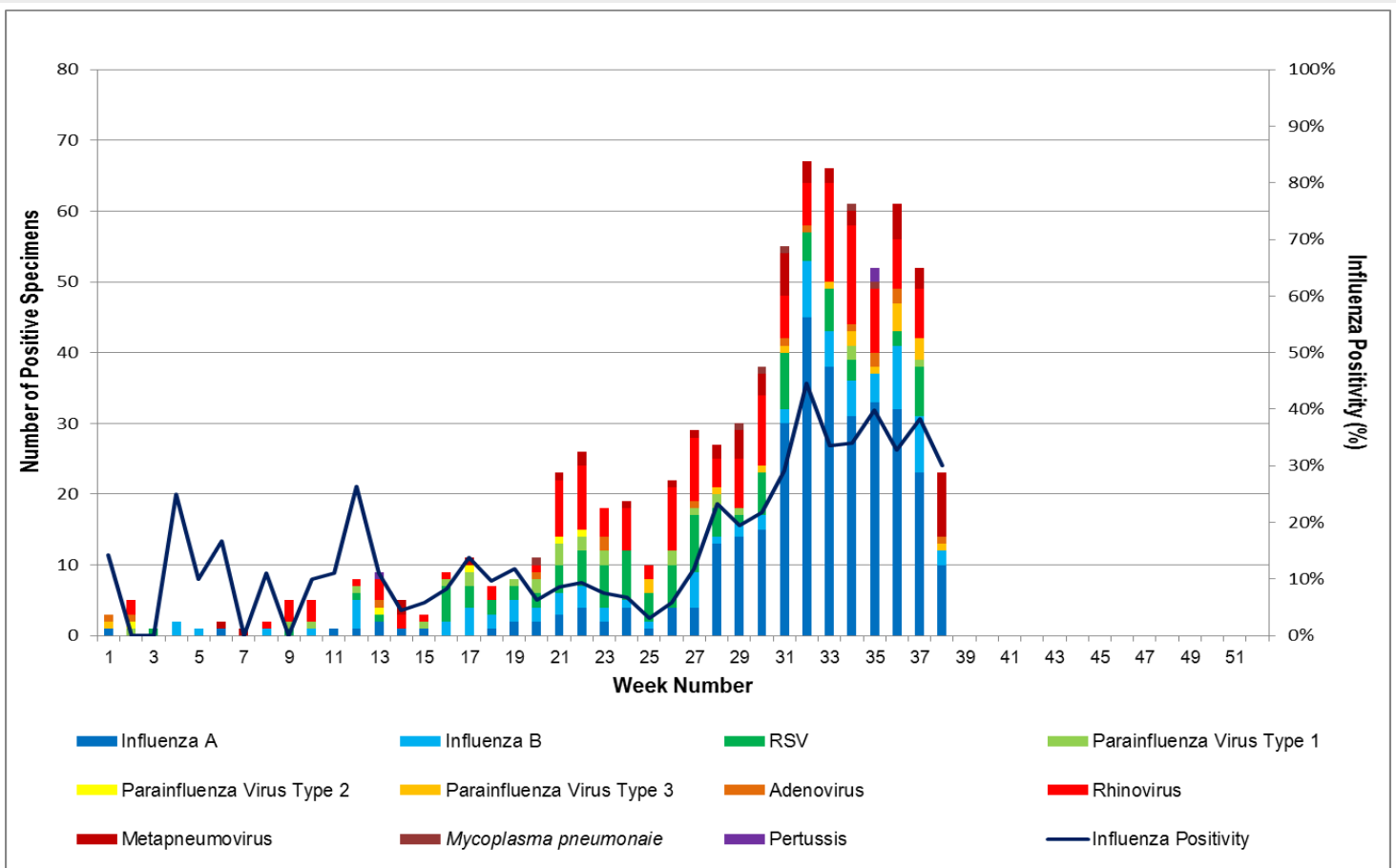


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.