

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 20, 2016
26th September - 9th October 2016

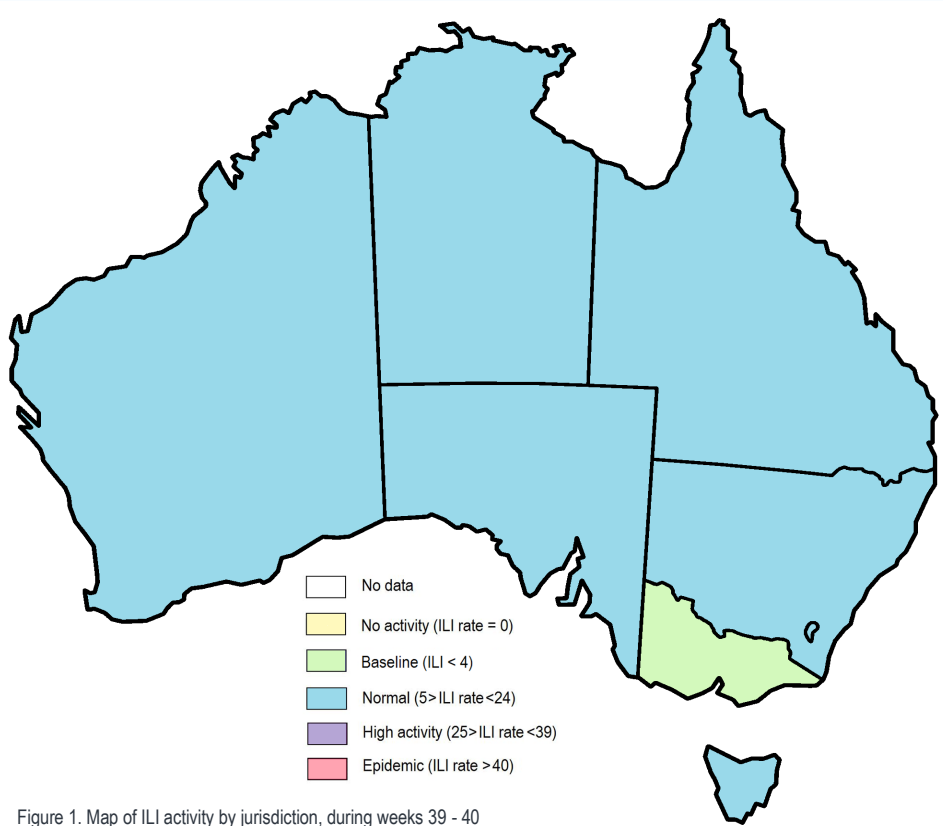


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 39 - 40

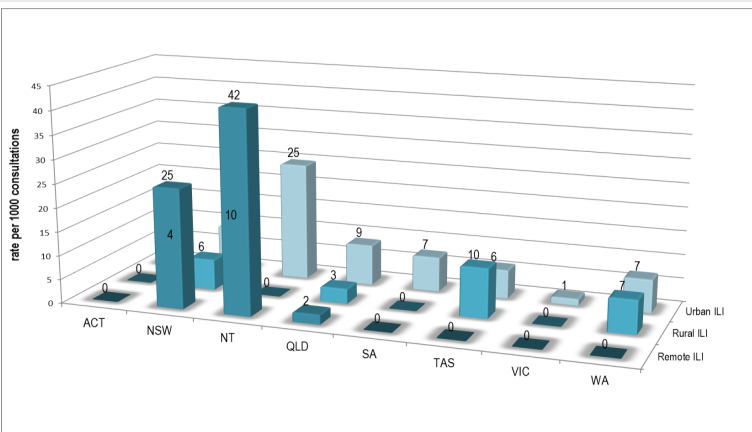


Figure 2. ASPREN rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 39 - 40, 2016.

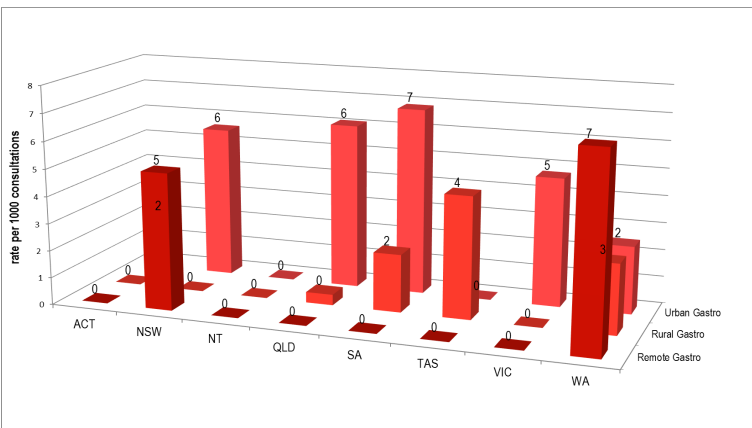


Figure 3. ASPREN rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 39 - 40, 2016.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

24

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
22 x Influenza A
2 x Influenza B

32%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

433

Cases of influenza have been detected this year:
345 x Influenza A
88 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 276 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 39 and 40 a total of 17,291 and 16,198 consultations were made respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 85 and 112 notifications in weeks 39 and 40 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period were lower with 5 and 7 cases weighted / 5 and 7 cases unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 39 and 40 respectively, compared to 11 and 16 cases weighted / 11 and 15 unweighted per 1000 consultations in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2015, ILI rates were higher at 11 and 8 cases weighted / 10 and 7 unweighted per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Remote NT (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remained steady over the period with 43 and 47 notifications in weeks 39 and 40 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period were similar with 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 39 and 40 respectively, compared to 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 37 & 38 respectively (see Figure 3).

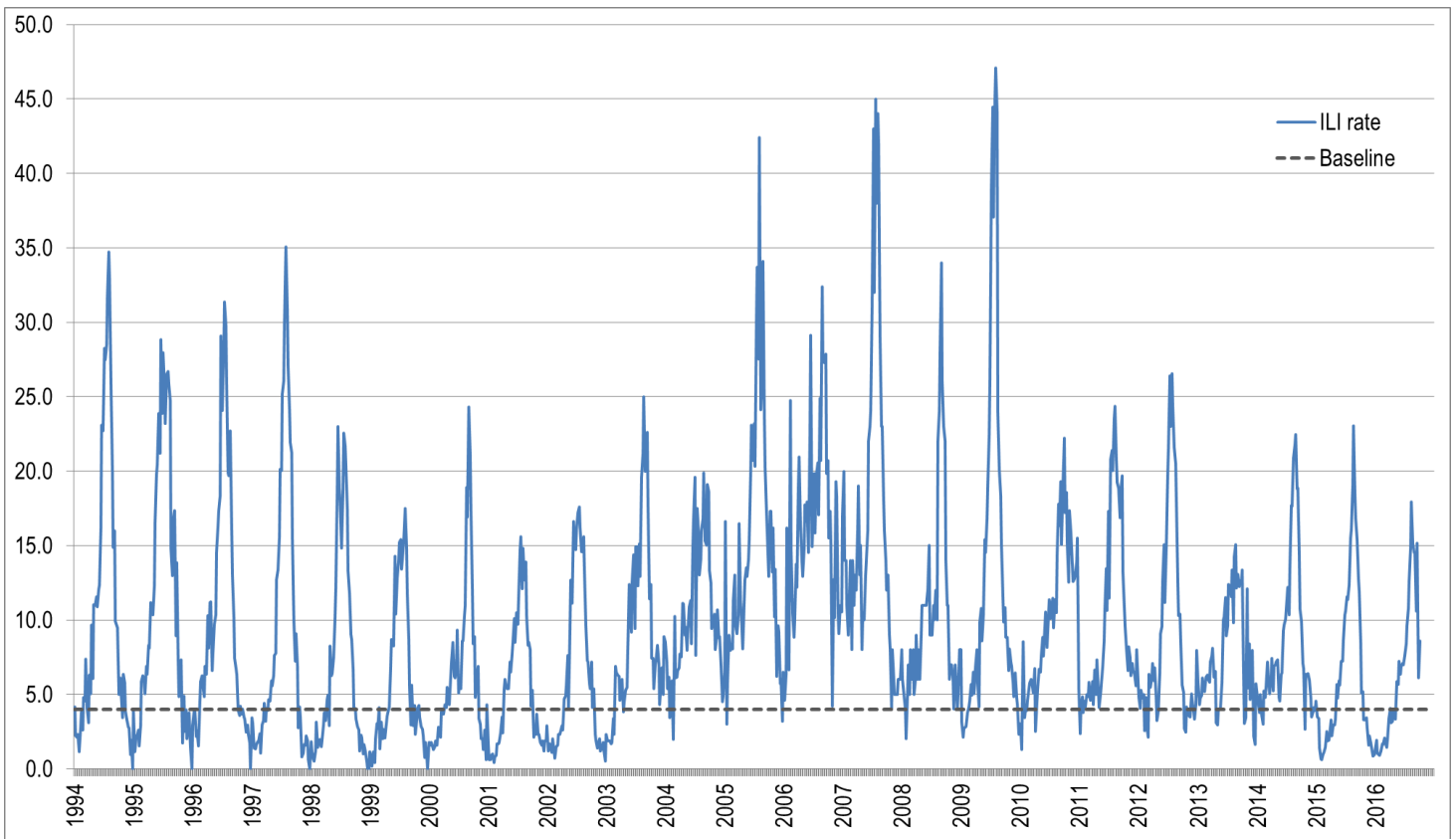


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + VIDRL during 1994 - 2016.

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

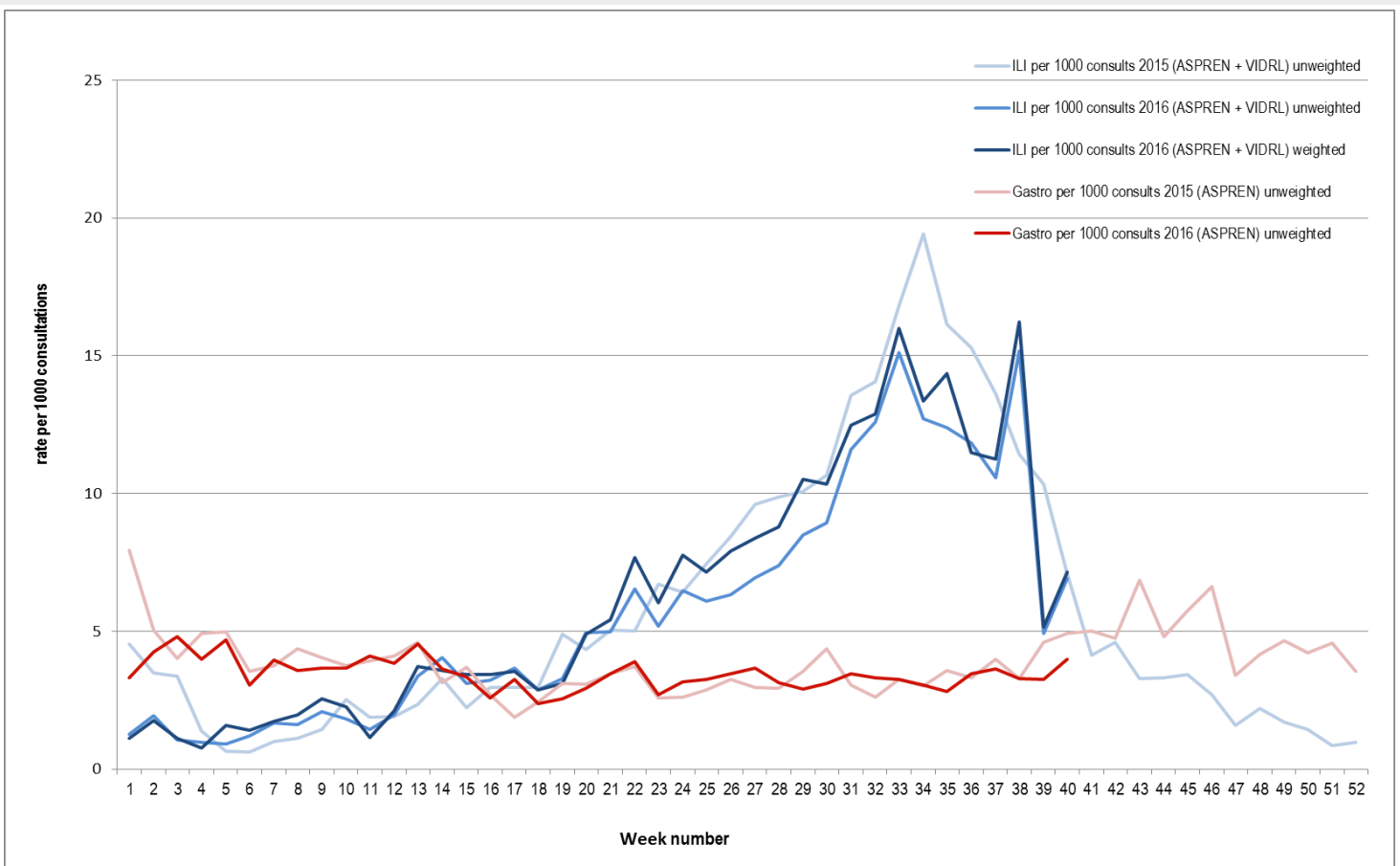


Figure 5. ILI and gastroenteritis rates 2015-16.

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

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

38% of all ILI patients were swab tested during 39 - 40 (see Figure 6). Notably, 24 cases of Influenza were detected during this period, 14 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 8 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B (Untyped). There were also 10 cases of Rhinovirus it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	26 September 2016 - 9 October 2016	01 January 2016 - 9 October 2016
Total number of ILI notifications	197	4341
Number of swab tests performed	74	1983
% ILI patients tested	38%	46%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	32%	22%

Figure 6. ASPREN swab testing results overview for 2016.

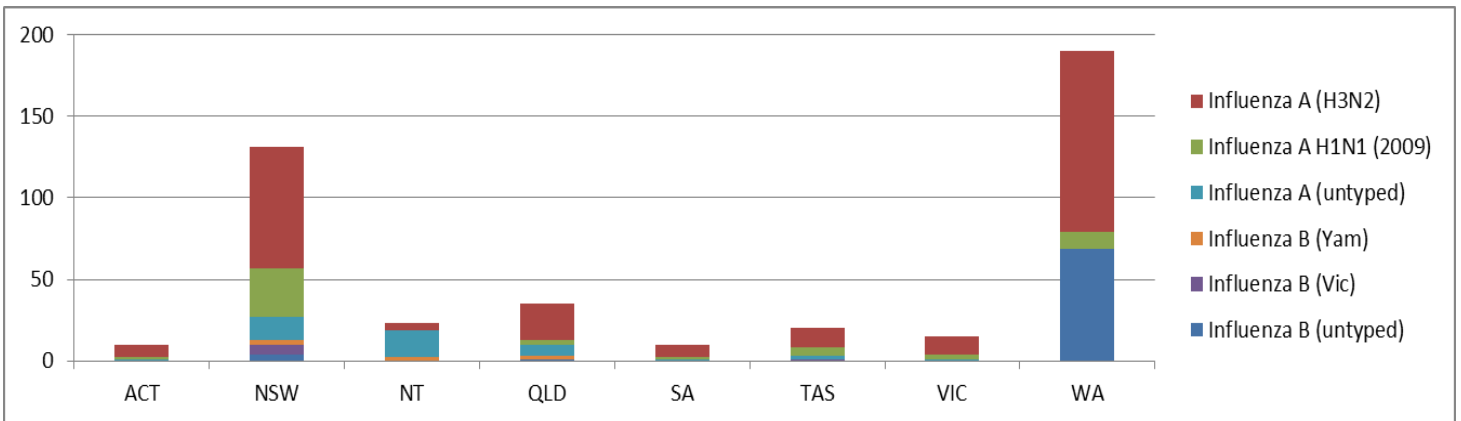


Figure 7. ASPREN + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2016.

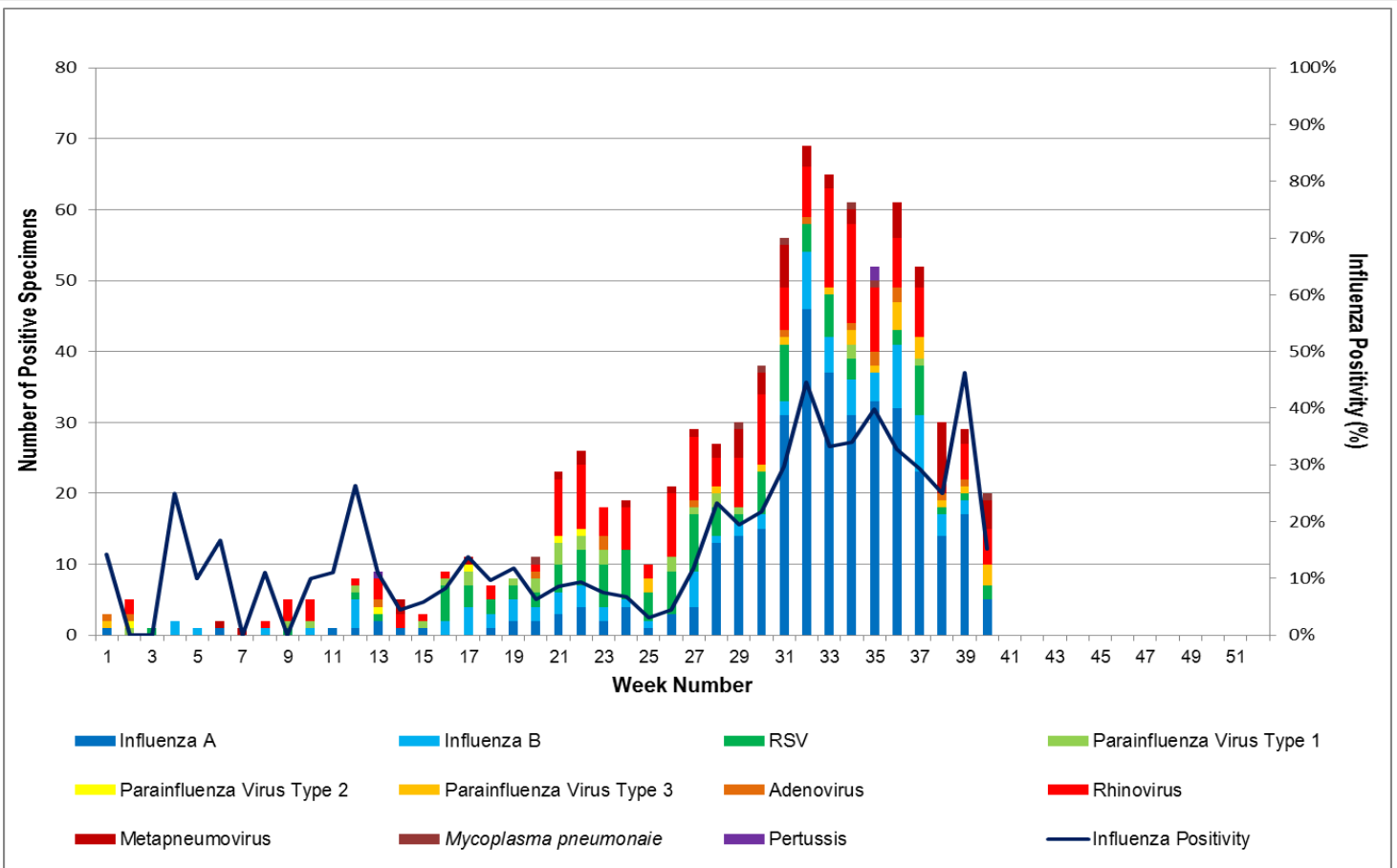


Figure 8. ASPREN + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2016.

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