

NATIONAL GP SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

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

No. 2, 2015
12th January 2015 — 25th January 2015

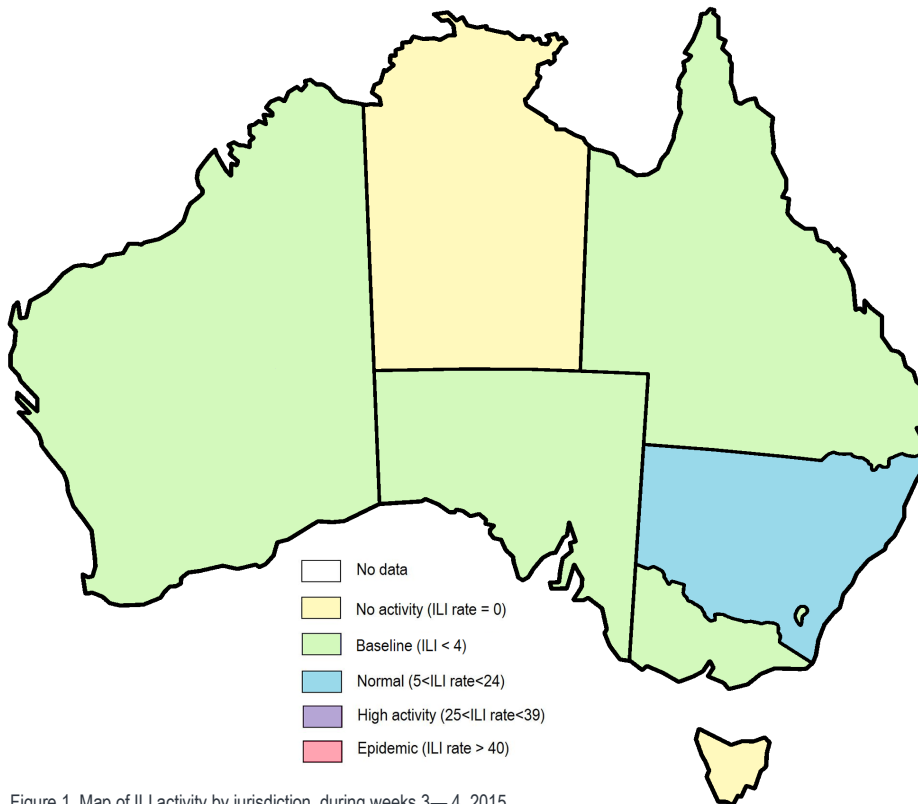


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 3—4, 2015.

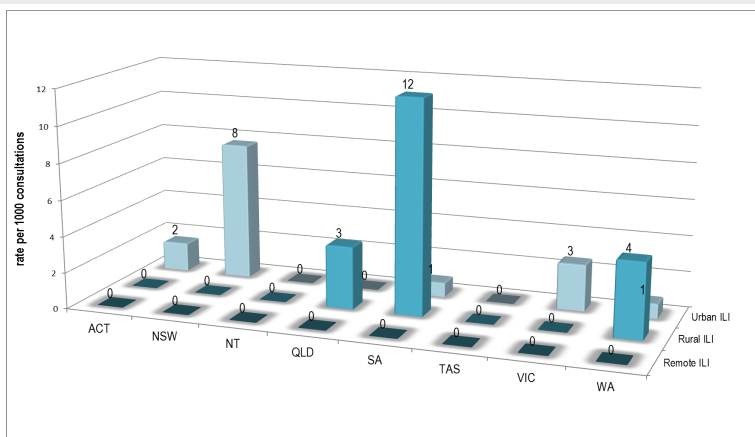


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 3—4, 2015.

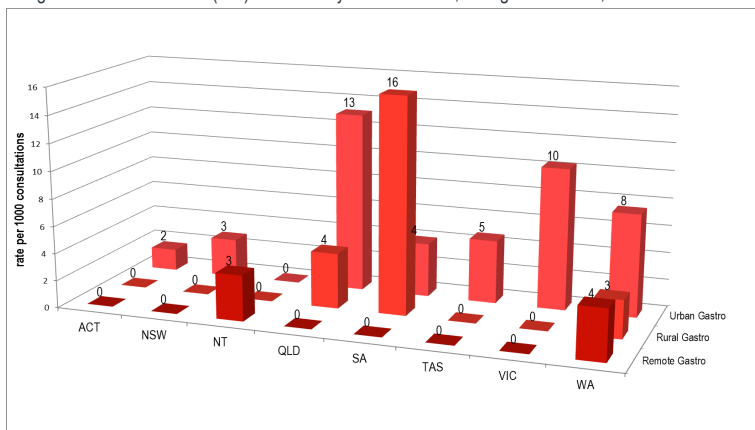


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 3—4, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 30 January 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

1 Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline

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

18% Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

3 Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
1 x Influenza A
2 x Influenza B

1 Gastroenteritis levels remain steady above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 182 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 3 and 4 a total of 14,796 and 11,882 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 67 and 27 notifications in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 5 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 respectively, compared to 9 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were slightly higher at 4 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations respectively (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban NSW (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 85 and 72 notifications in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4, compared to 10 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 1 and 2 respectively (see Figure 3).

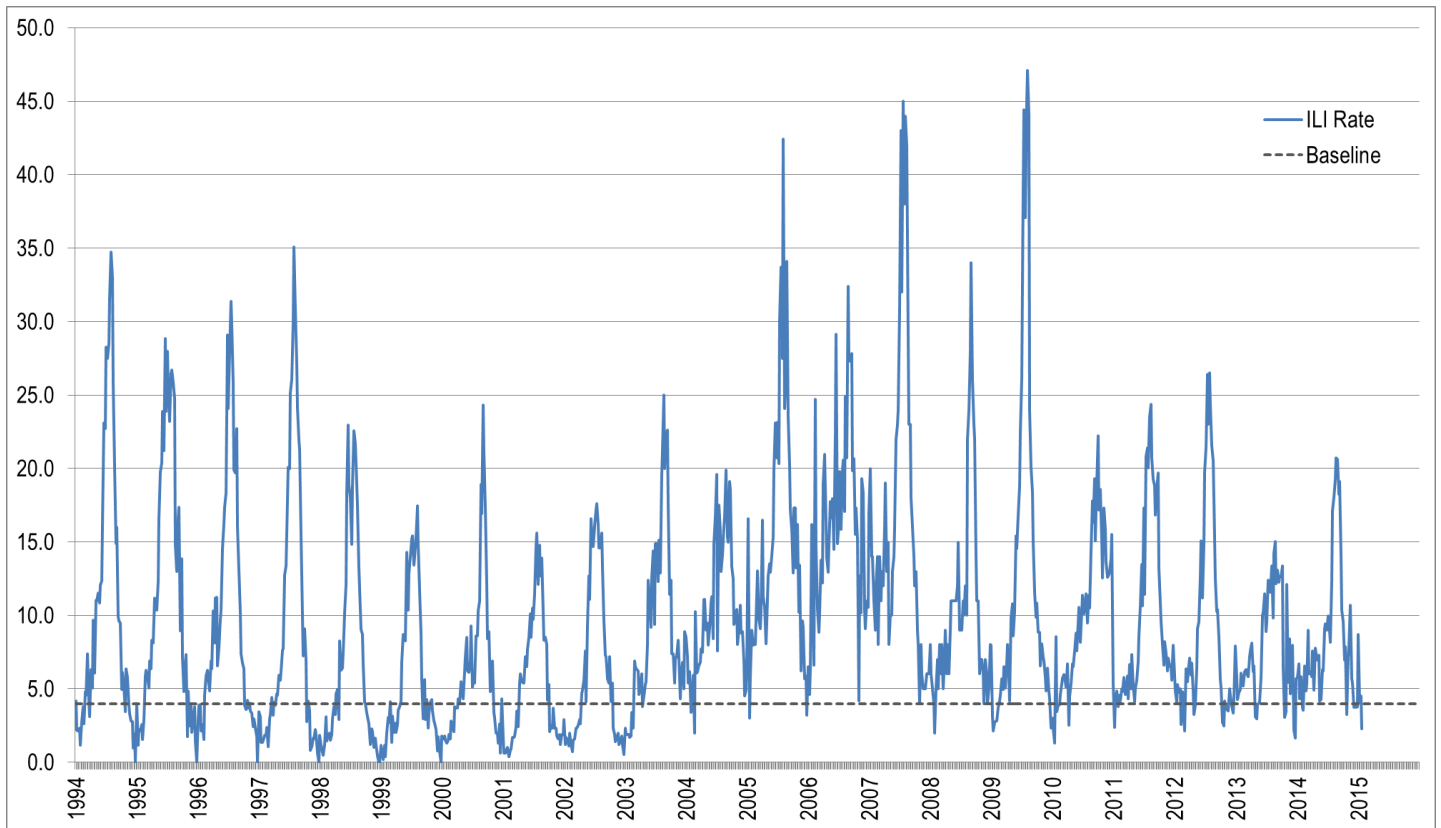


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

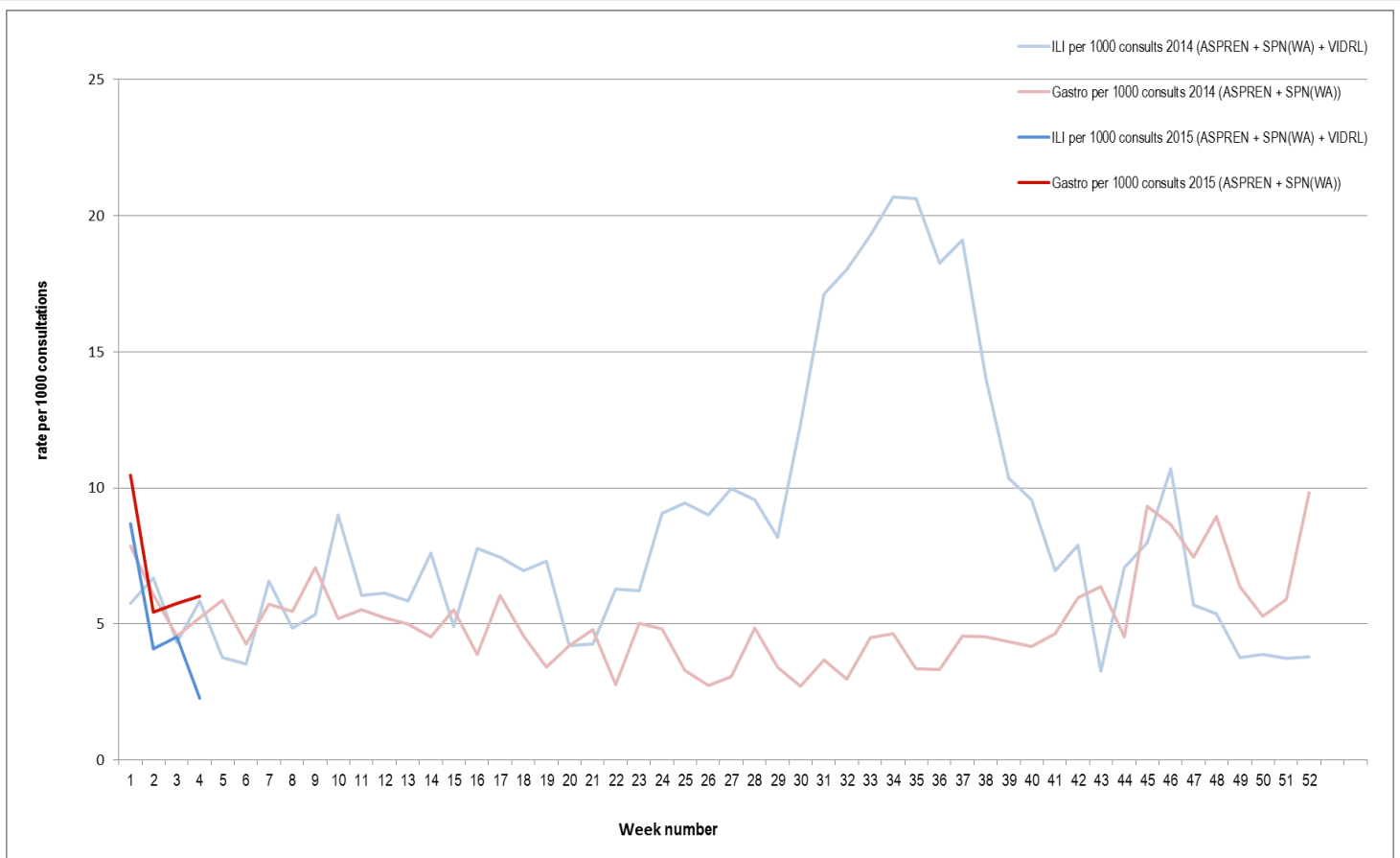


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

18% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 3–4 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 2 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B. There were also 3 cases of Parainfluenza Virus Type 3, detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	12 Jan 2015 - 25 Jan 2015	1 Jan 2014 - 25 Jan 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	94	224
Number of swab tests performed	17	23
% ILI patients tested	18%	10%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	12%	13%

Figure 6. ASPREN + SPN(WA) swab testing results overview for 2015.

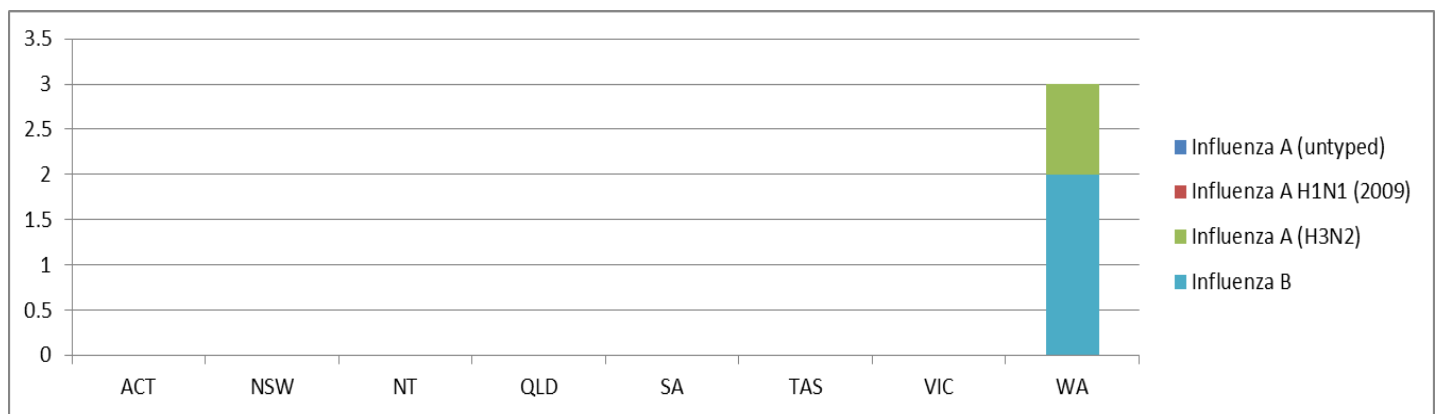


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

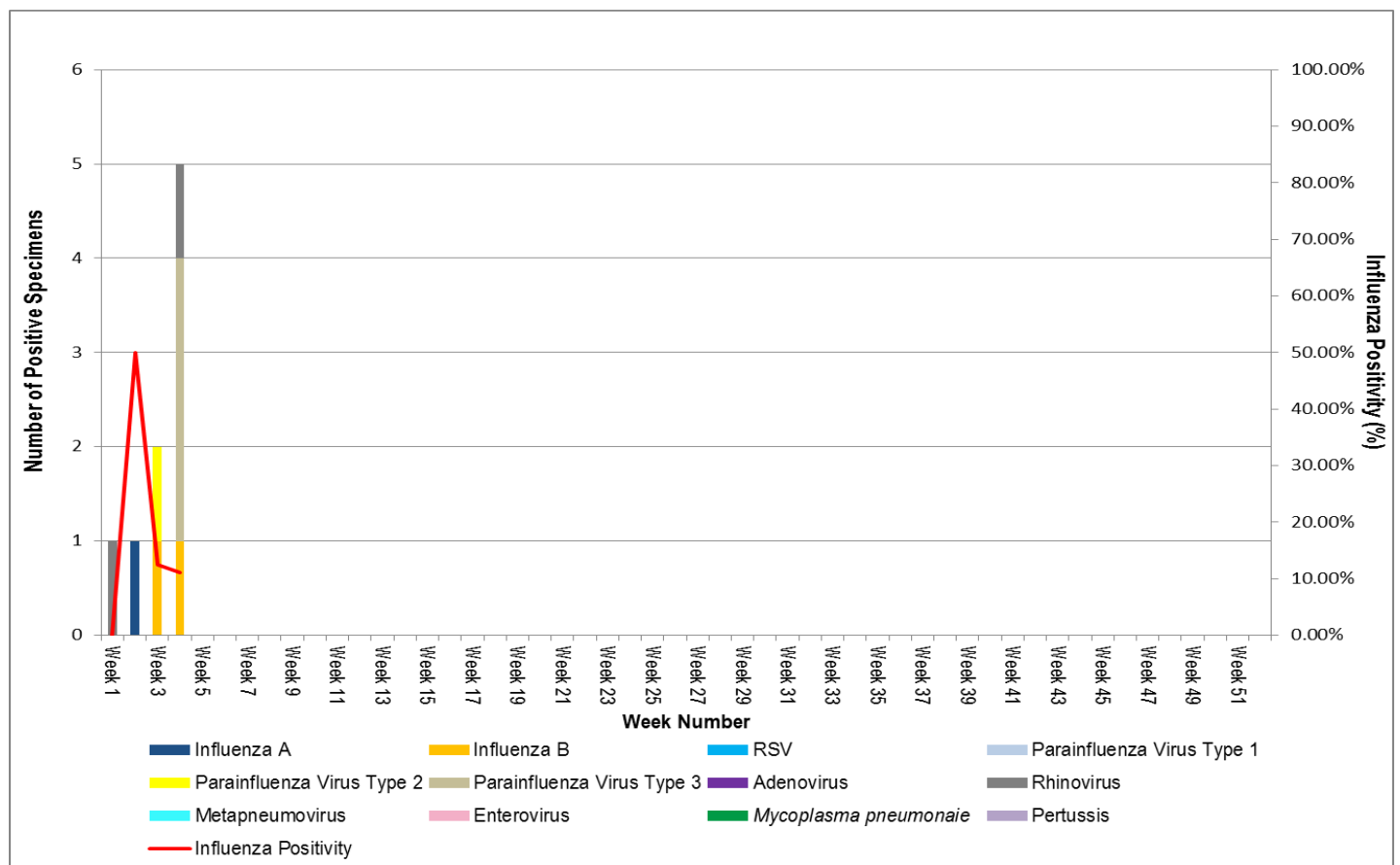


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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