

## 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. 3, 2015  
26th January 2015 — 8th February 2015

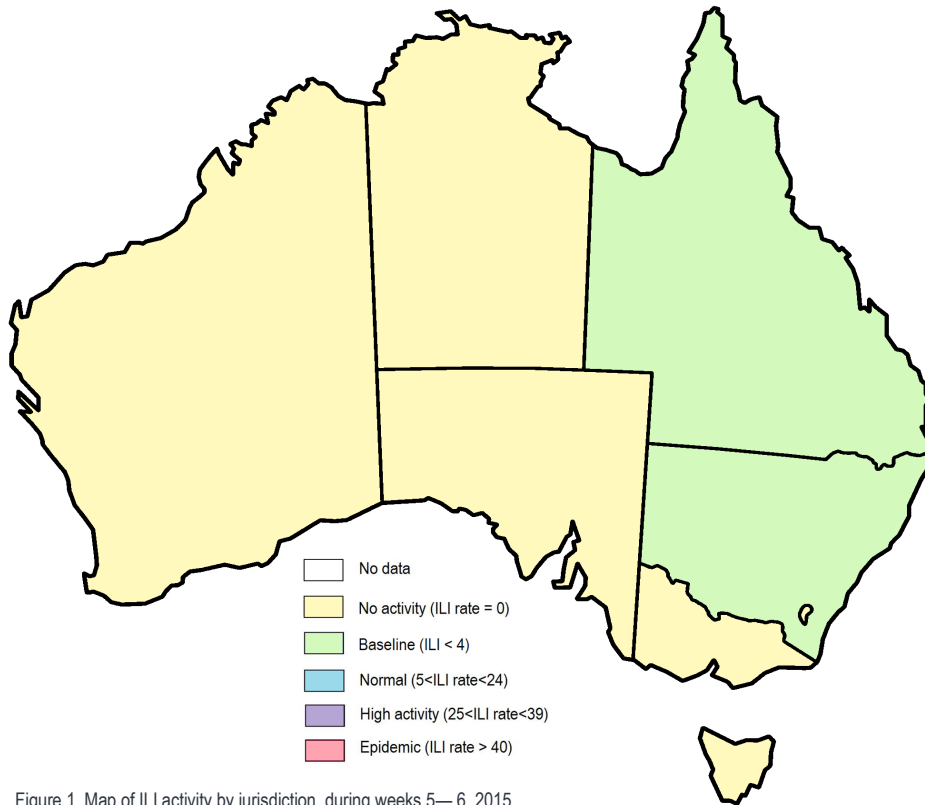


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 5—6, 2015.

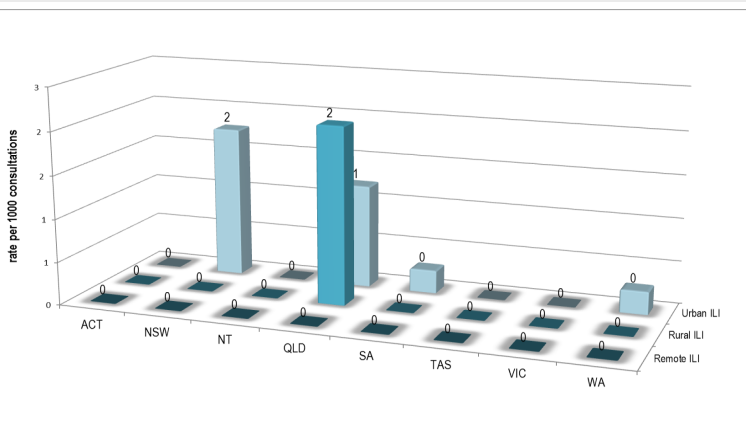


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 5—6, 2015.

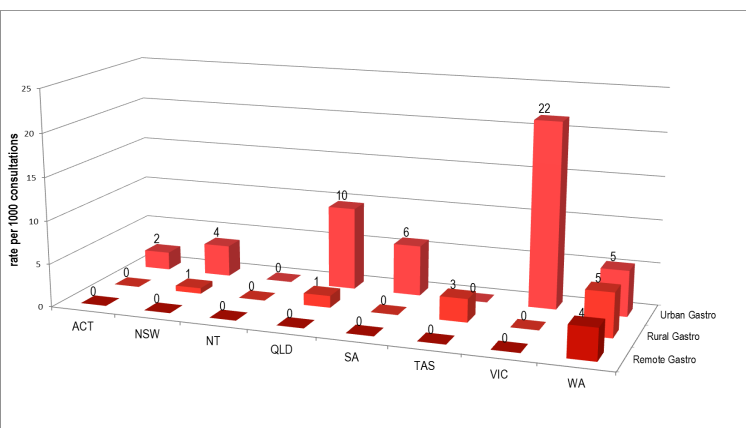


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 5—6, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 26 February 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY

**1** Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline

**4** Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:  
1 x Influenza A  
3 x Influenza B

**33%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

**7** Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:  
2 x Influenza A  
5 x Influenza B

**1** Gastroenteritis levels remain steady above baseline level.

## SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

### REPORTING

Reports were received from 178 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 5 and 6 a total of 12,896 and 14,558 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased greatly over the period with 10 and 11 notifications in weeks 5 and 6 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 1 case per 1000 consultations in weeks 5 and 6, compared to 4 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 4 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations respectively (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Rural QLD (see Figure 2).

### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 73 and 54 notifications in weeks 5 and 6 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased at 11 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 5 and 6 respectively, compared to 6 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4 respectively (see Figure 3).

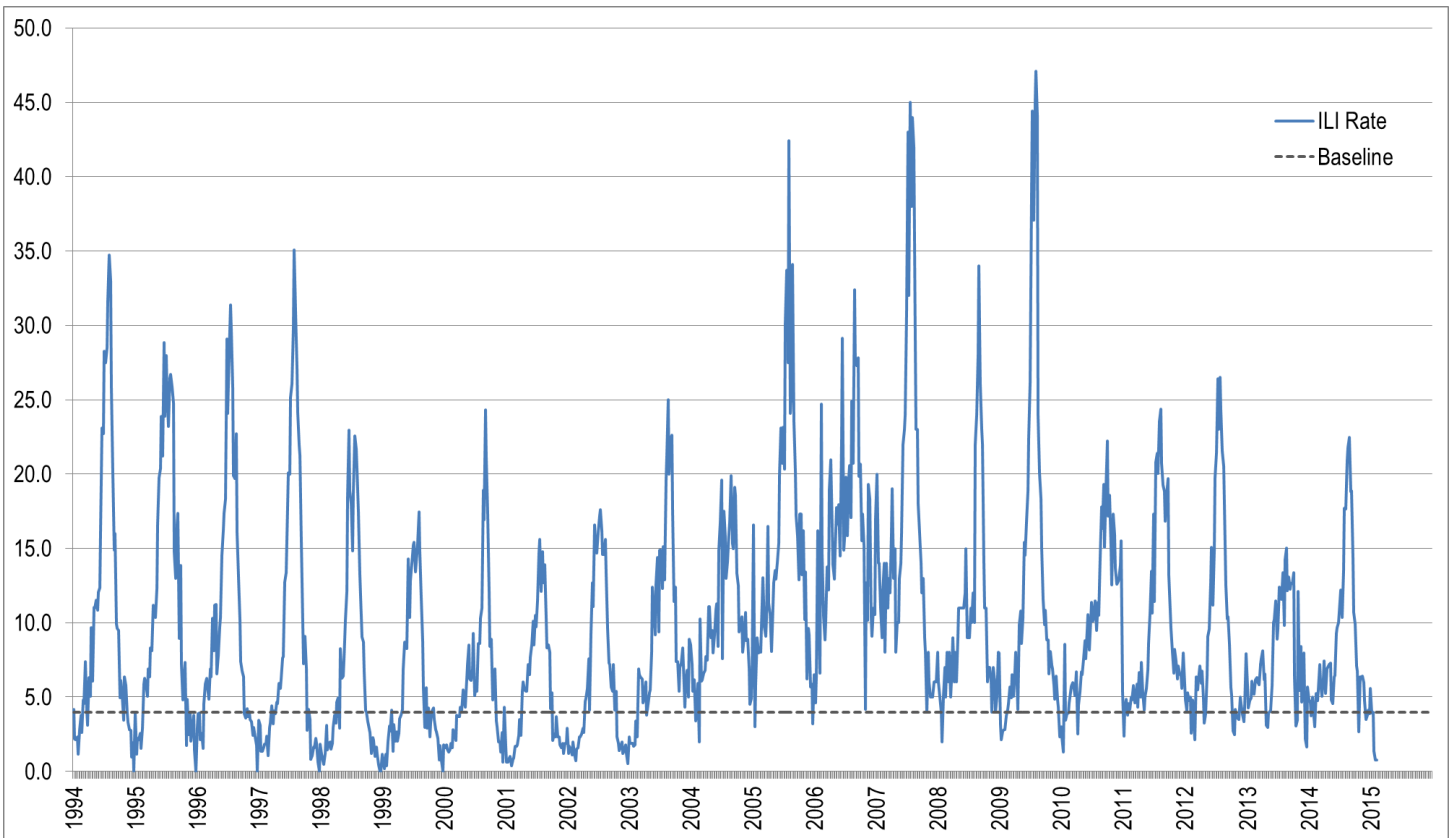


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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.

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**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

57% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 5–6 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 4 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 3 Flu B. There were also 1 case each of Adenovirus, Rhinovirus and Metapneumovirus, detected making them the second most common respiratory viruses circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	26 Jan 2015 - 8 Feb 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 8 Feb 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	21	205
Number of swab tests performed	12	35
% ILI patients tested	57%	17%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	33%	20%

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

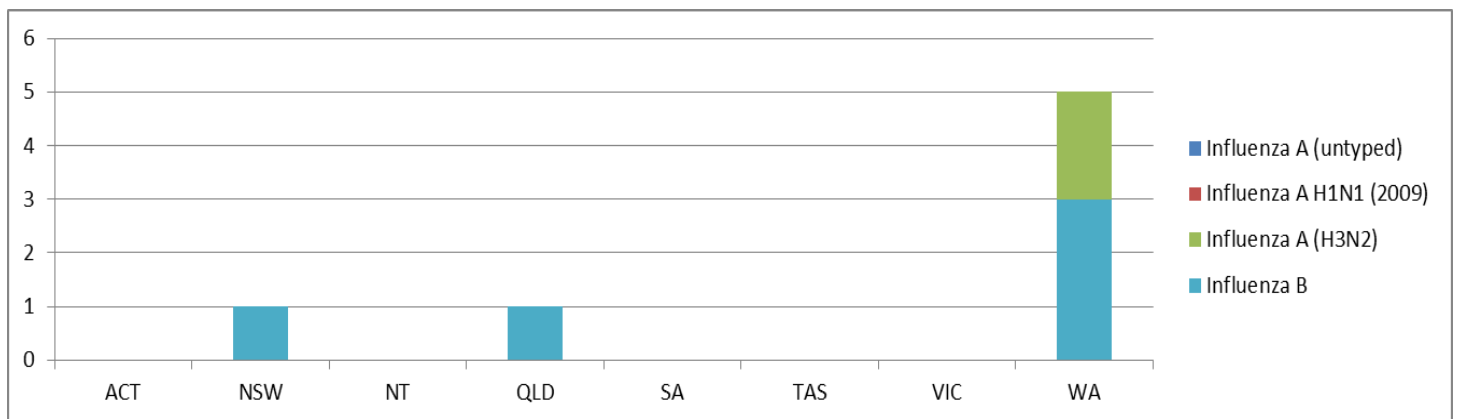


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

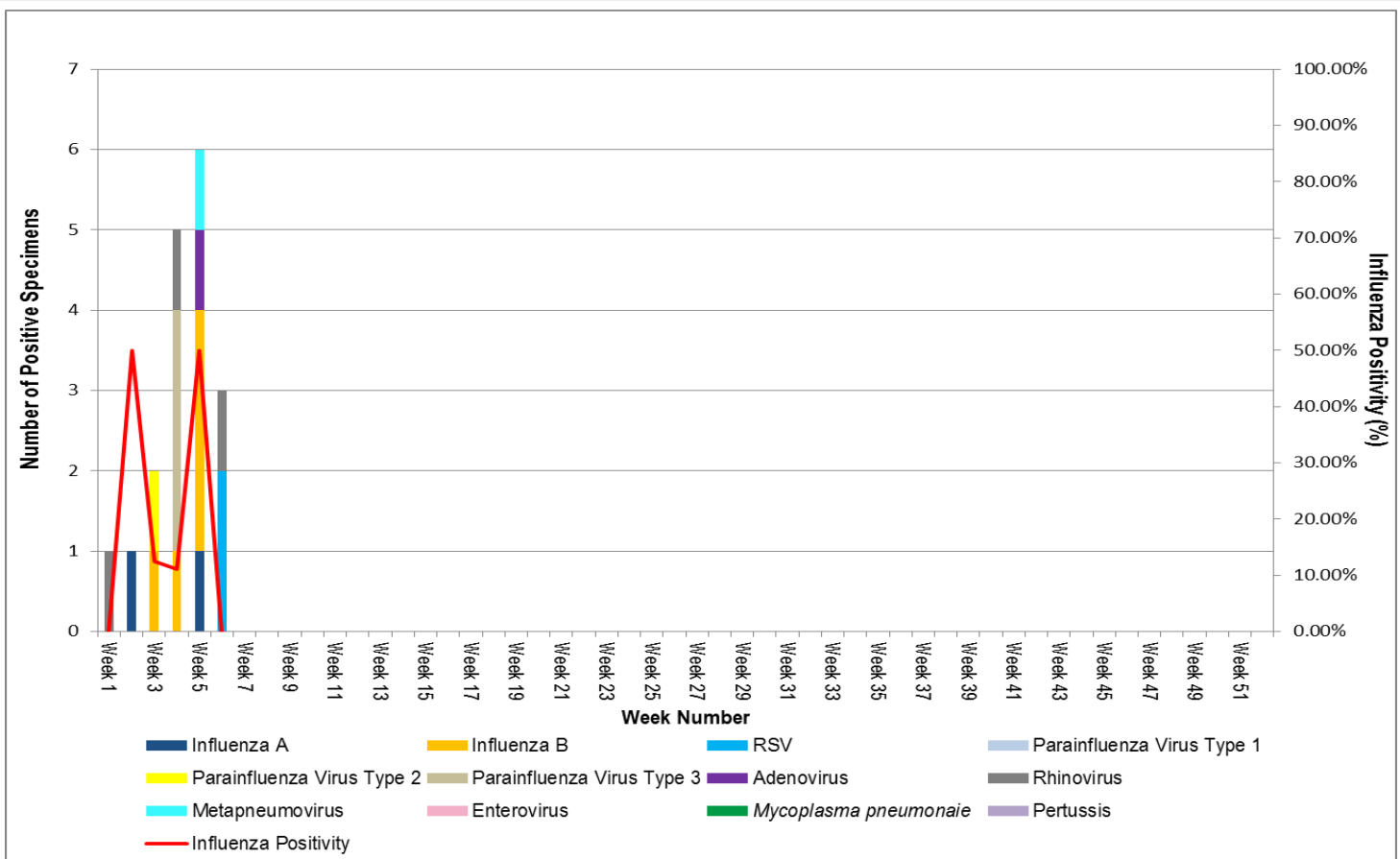


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.