

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. 4, 2015
9th February 2015 — 22nd February 2015

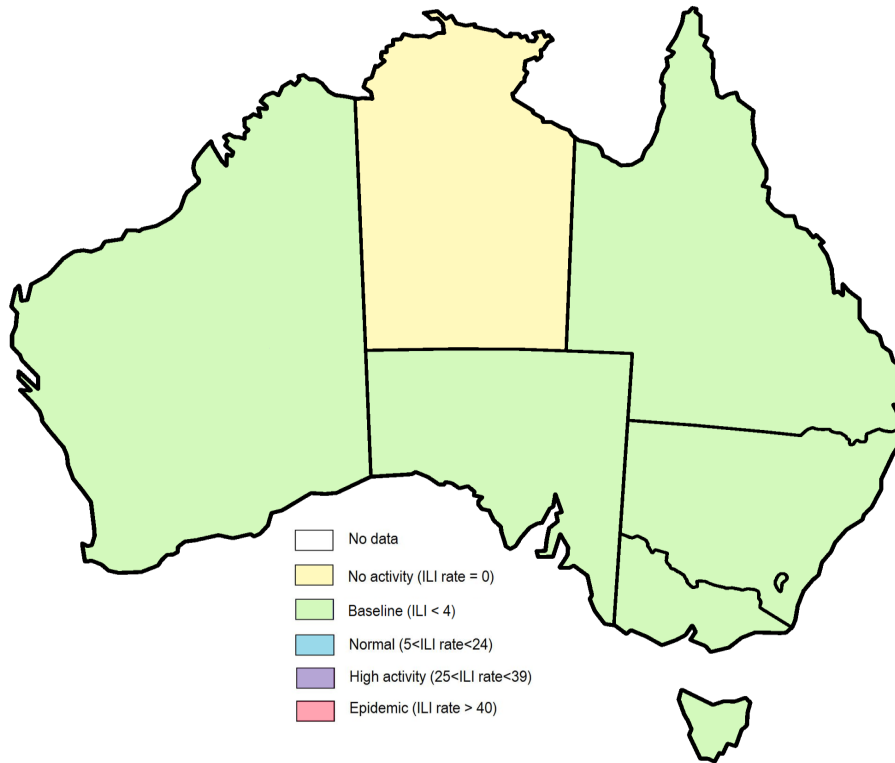


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 7—8, 2015.

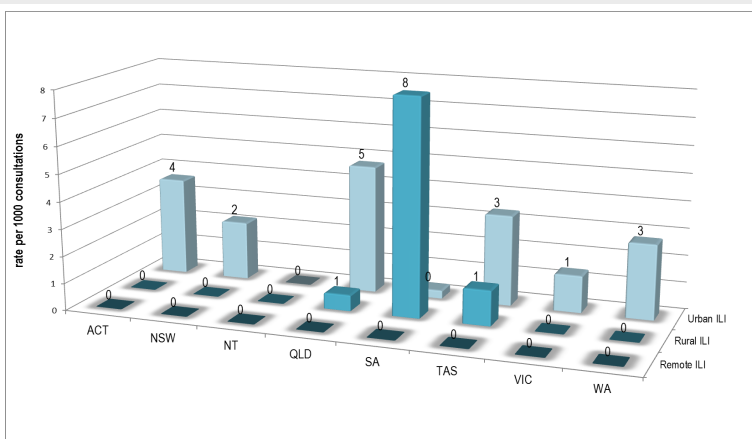


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 7—8, 2015.

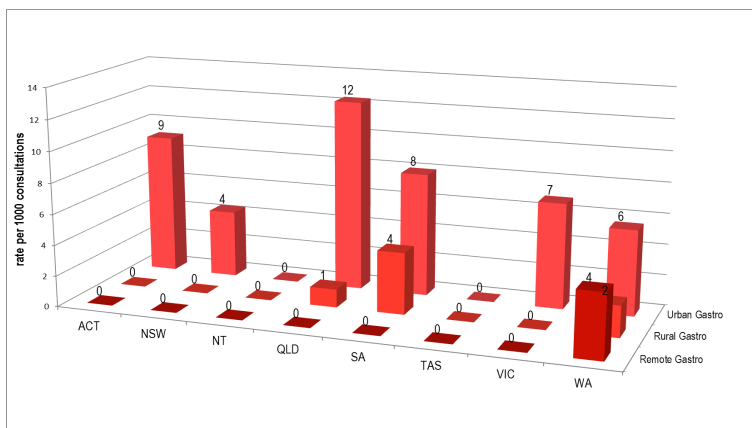


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 7—8, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 3 March 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

█ Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline

4

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

11%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

11

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
6 x Influenza A
5 x Influenza B

█ Gastroenteritis levels remain steady above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 176 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 7 and 8 a total of 13,992 and 13,978 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 24 and 19 notifications in weeks 7 and 8 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased slightly with 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8, compared to 1 case per 1000 consultations in weeks 5 and 6. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 6 and 5 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 SA (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 65 and 73 notifications in weeks 7 and 8 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 4 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 7 and 8, compared to 11 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 5 and 6 respectively (see Figure 3).

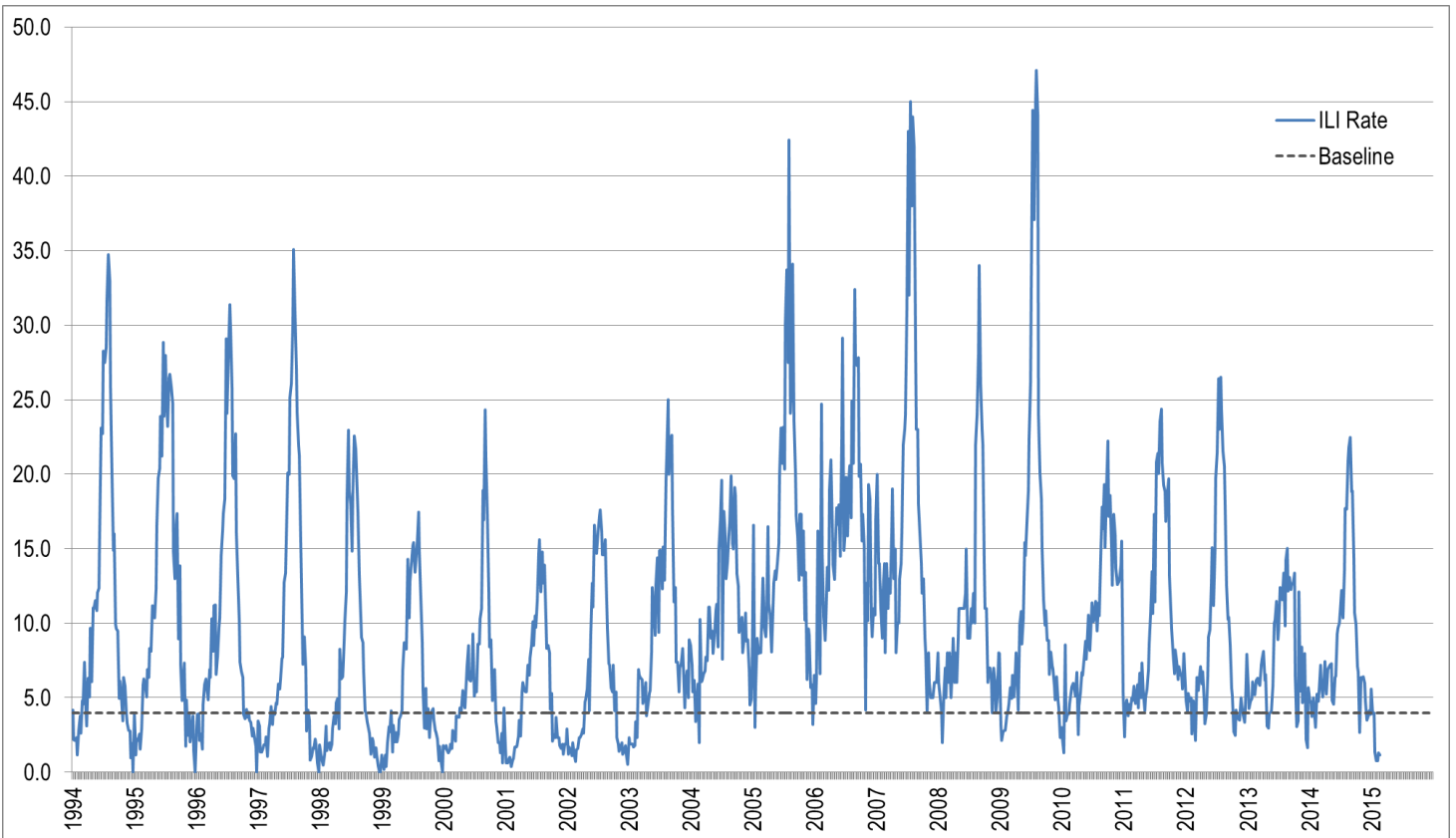


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

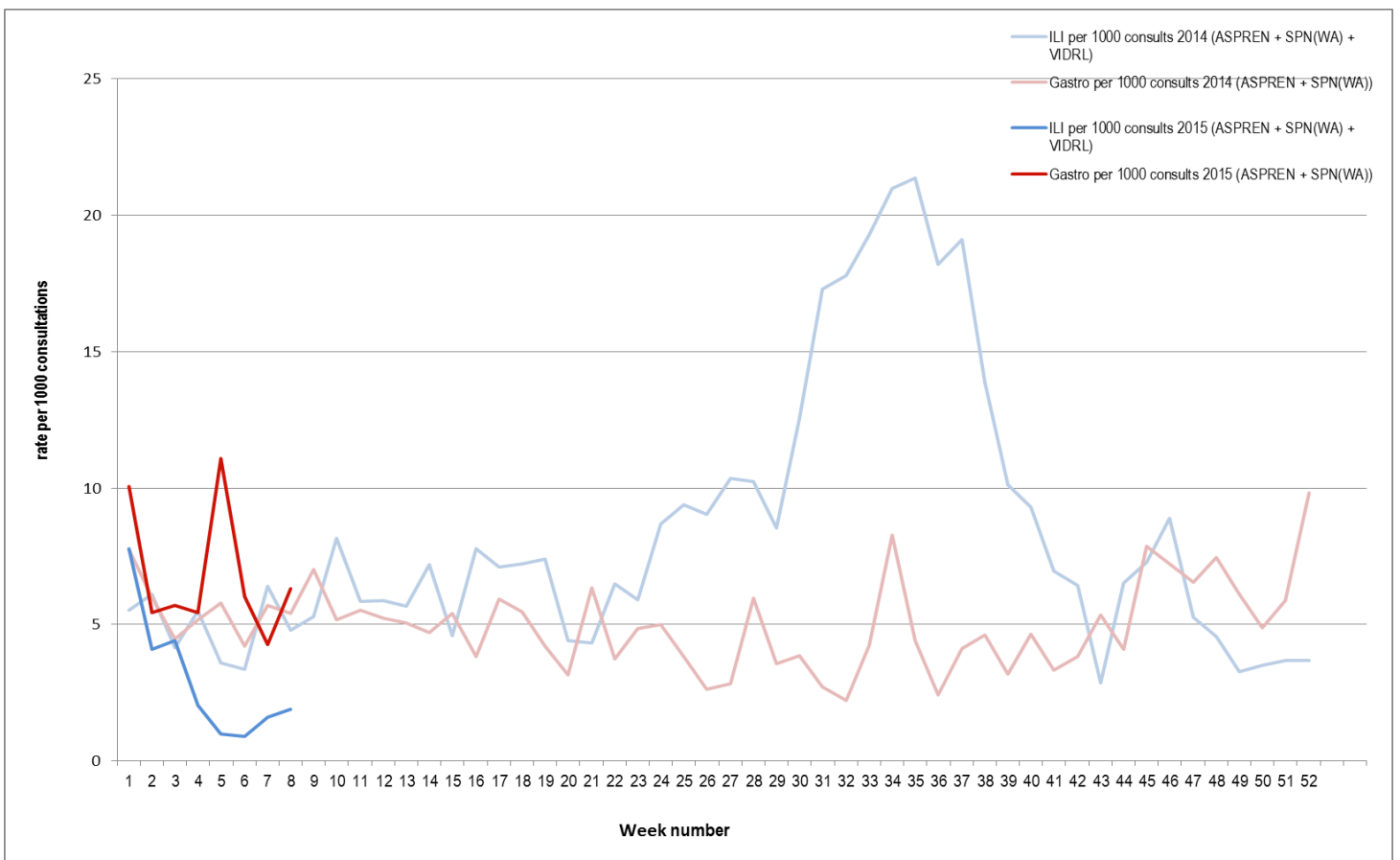


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

66% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 7–8 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 4 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 4 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There were also 4 cases of Rhinovirus, detected making it the equal most common respiratory viruses circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	9 Feb 2015 - 22 Feb 2015	1 Jan 2014 - 22 Feb 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	53	258
Number of swab tests performed	35	70
% ILI patients tested	66%	27%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	11%	16%

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

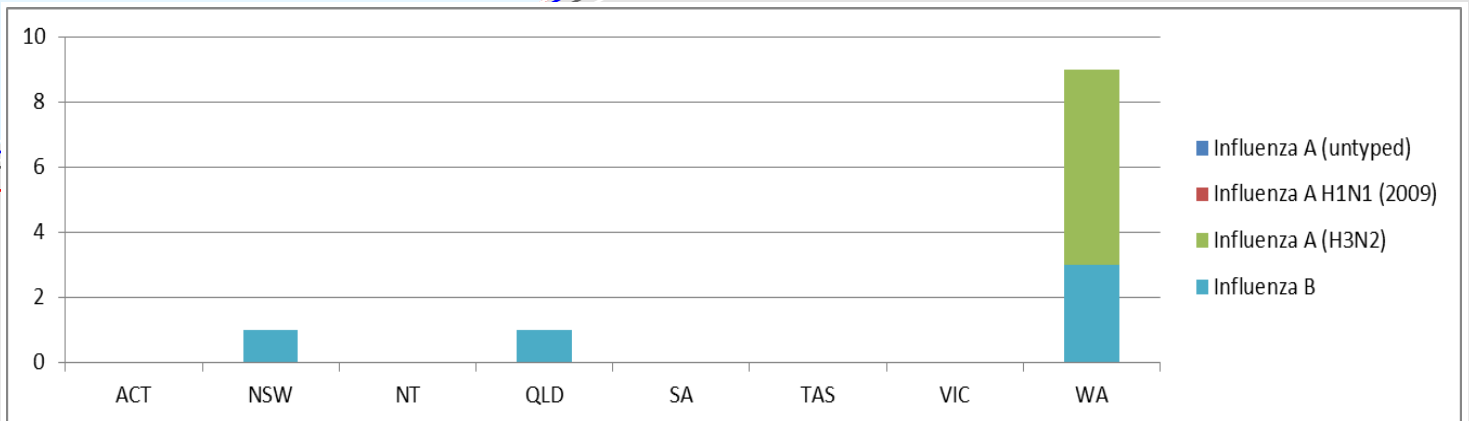


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

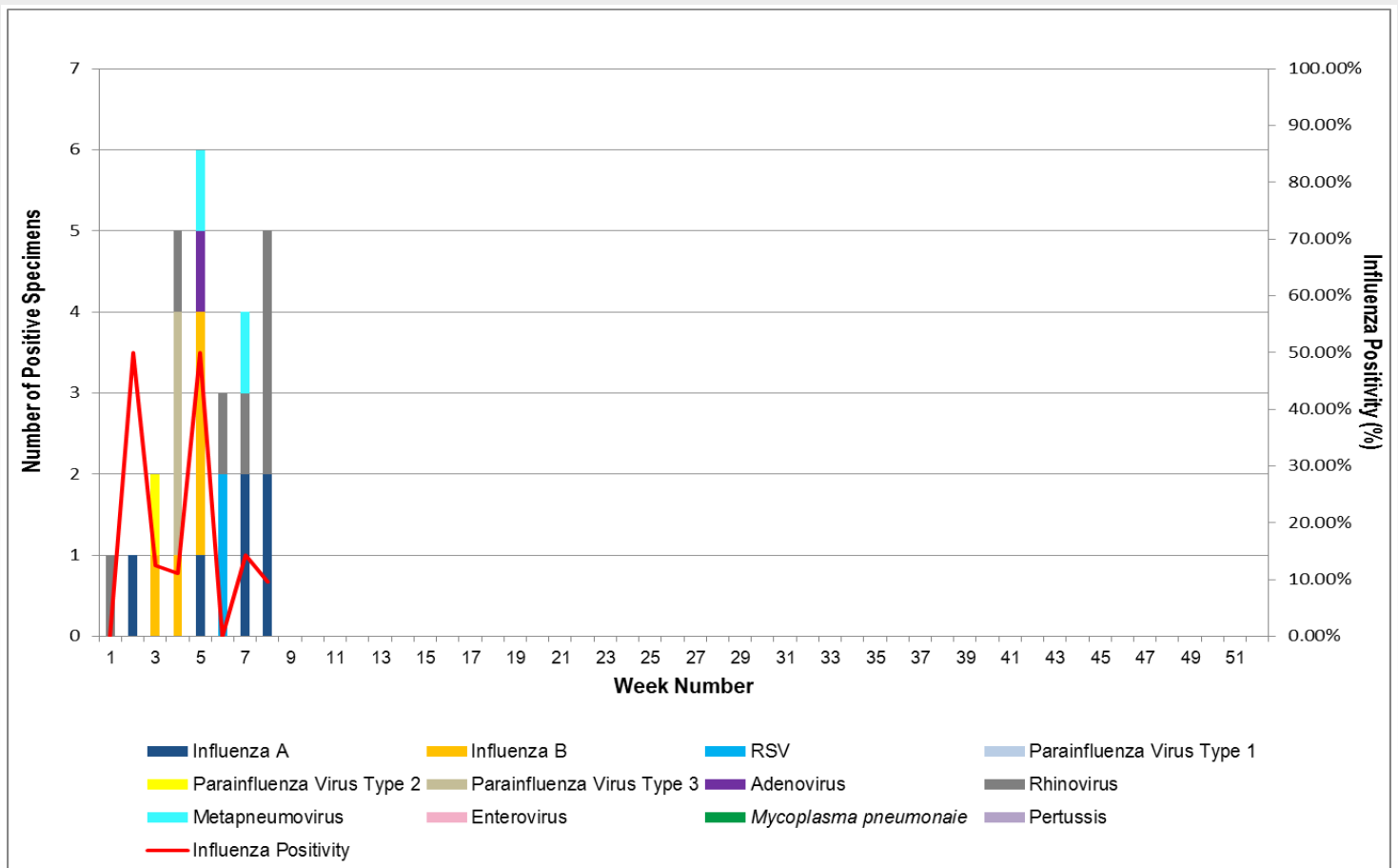


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.