

## 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. 5, 2015  
23rd February 2015 — 8th March 2015

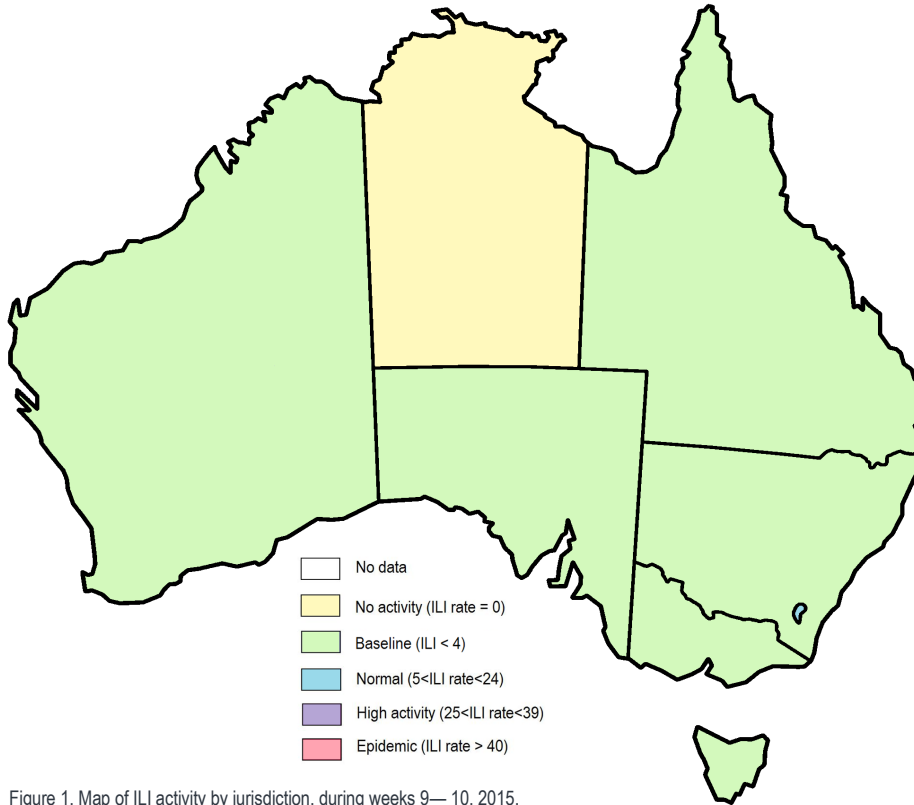


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 9—10, 2015.

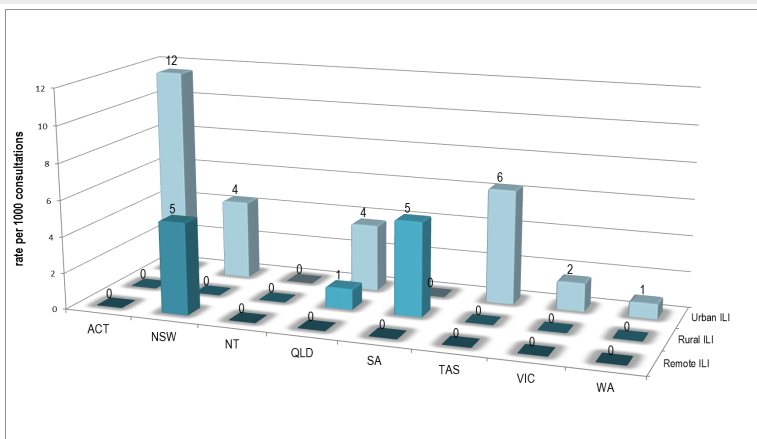


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 9—10, 2015.

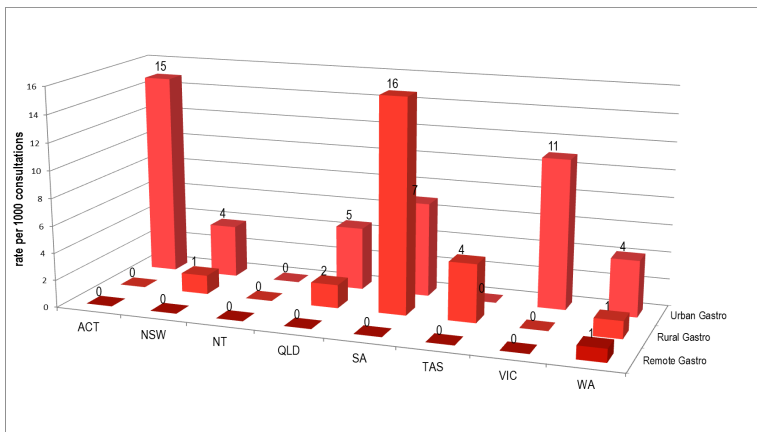


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 9—10, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 18 March 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY

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

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

**18%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

**17** Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:  
10 x Influenza A  
7 x Influenza B

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

## SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

### REPORTING

Reports were received from 181 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 9 and 10 a total of 15,245 and 12,357 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 26 and 32 notifications in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased slightly with 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 9 and 10 respectively, compared to 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 5 and 8 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 ACT (see Figure 2).

### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 59 and 54 notifications in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remain steady at 7 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 respectively, compared to 4 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 7 and 8 respectively (see Figure 3).

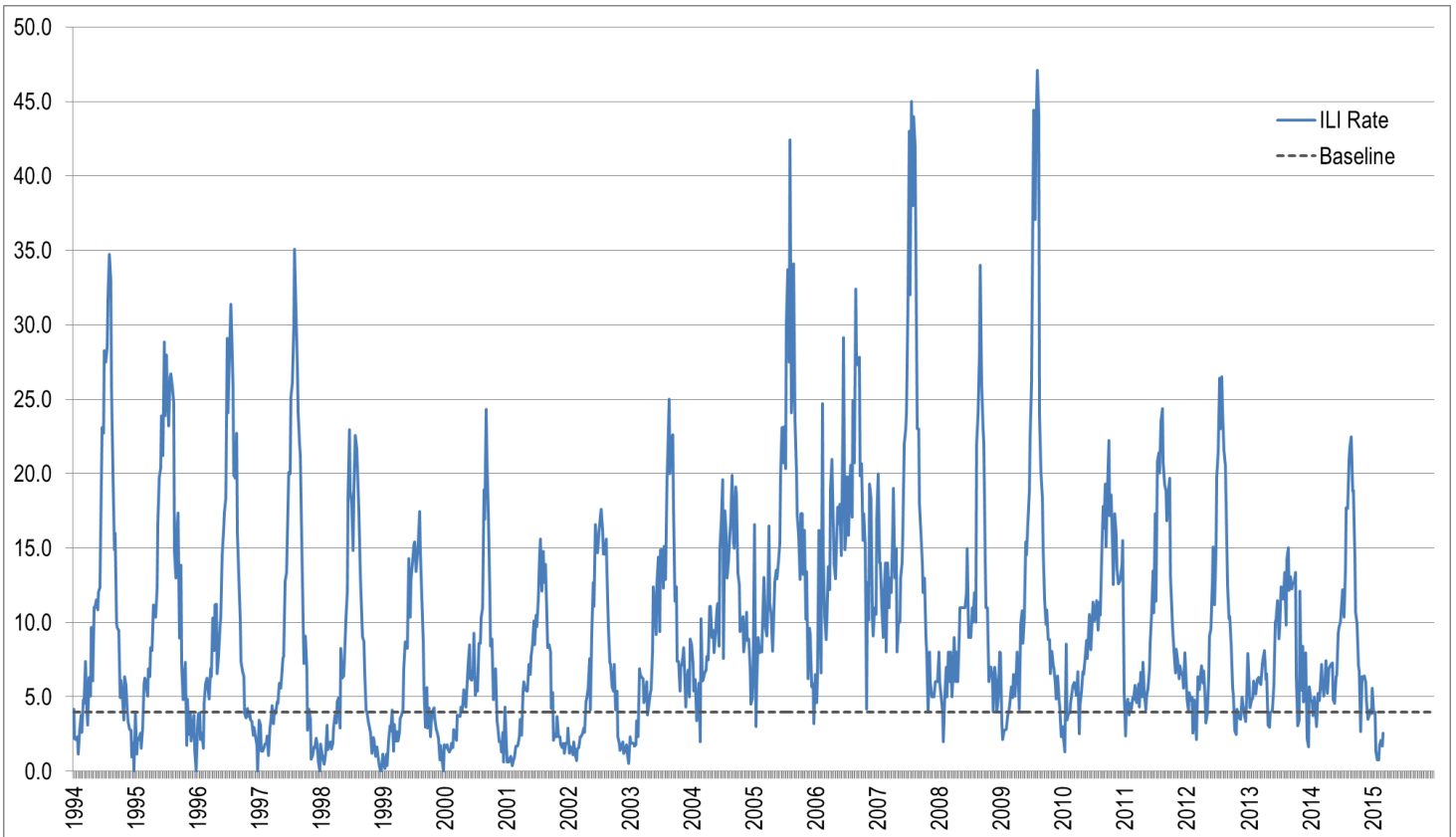


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

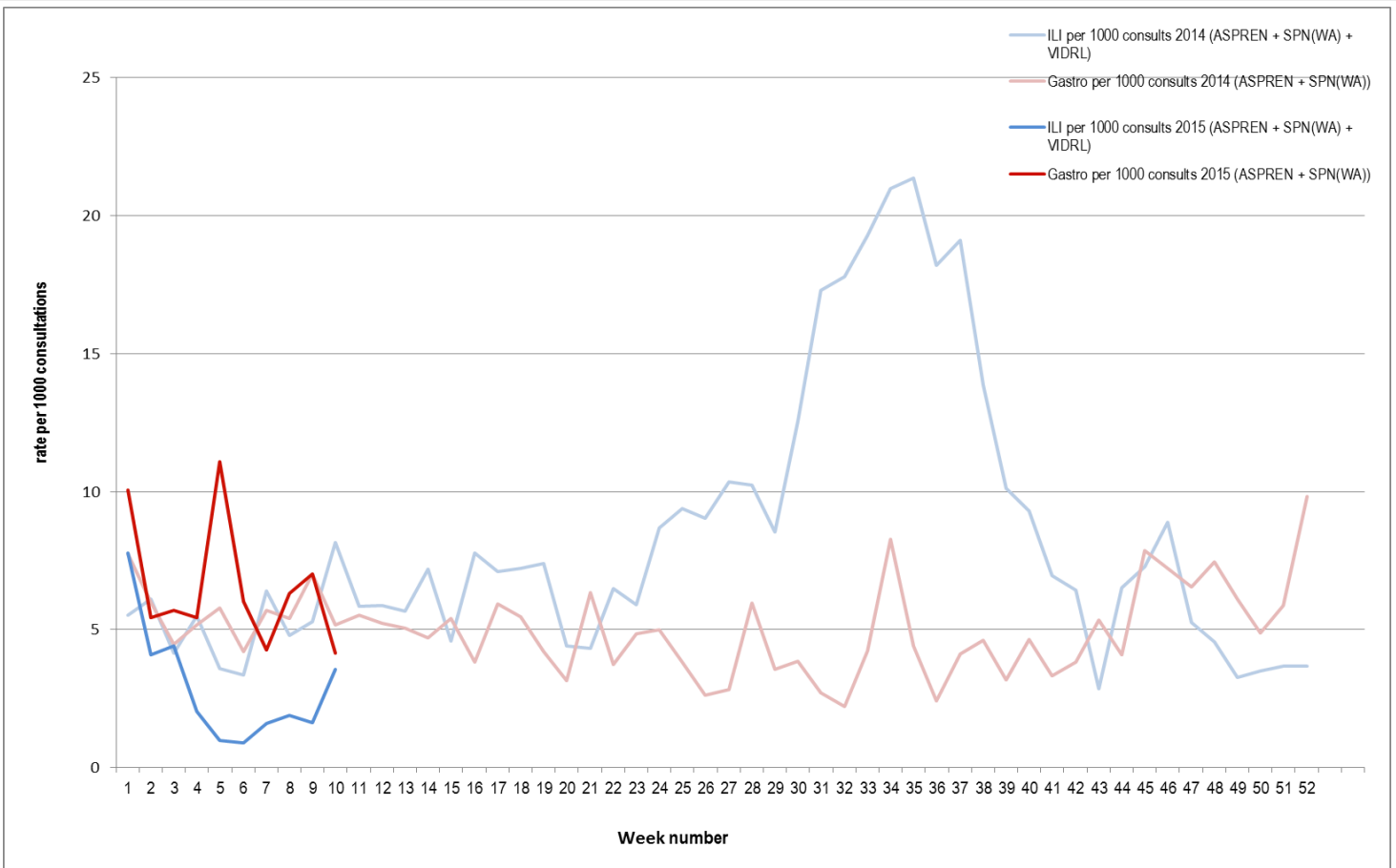


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

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**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

57% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 9–10 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 6 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 3 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B. There were also 6 cases of Rhinovirus, detected making it the equal most common respiratory viruses circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 23 Feb 2015 - 8 Mar 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 8 Mar 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	58	316
Number of swab tests performed	33	103
% ILI patients tested	57%	33%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	18%	17%

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

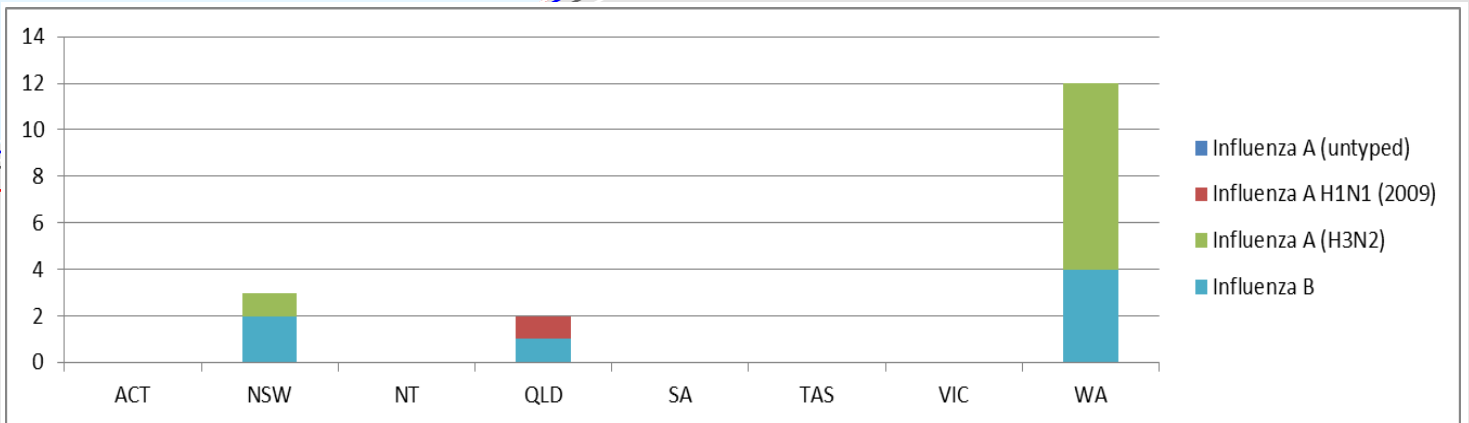


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

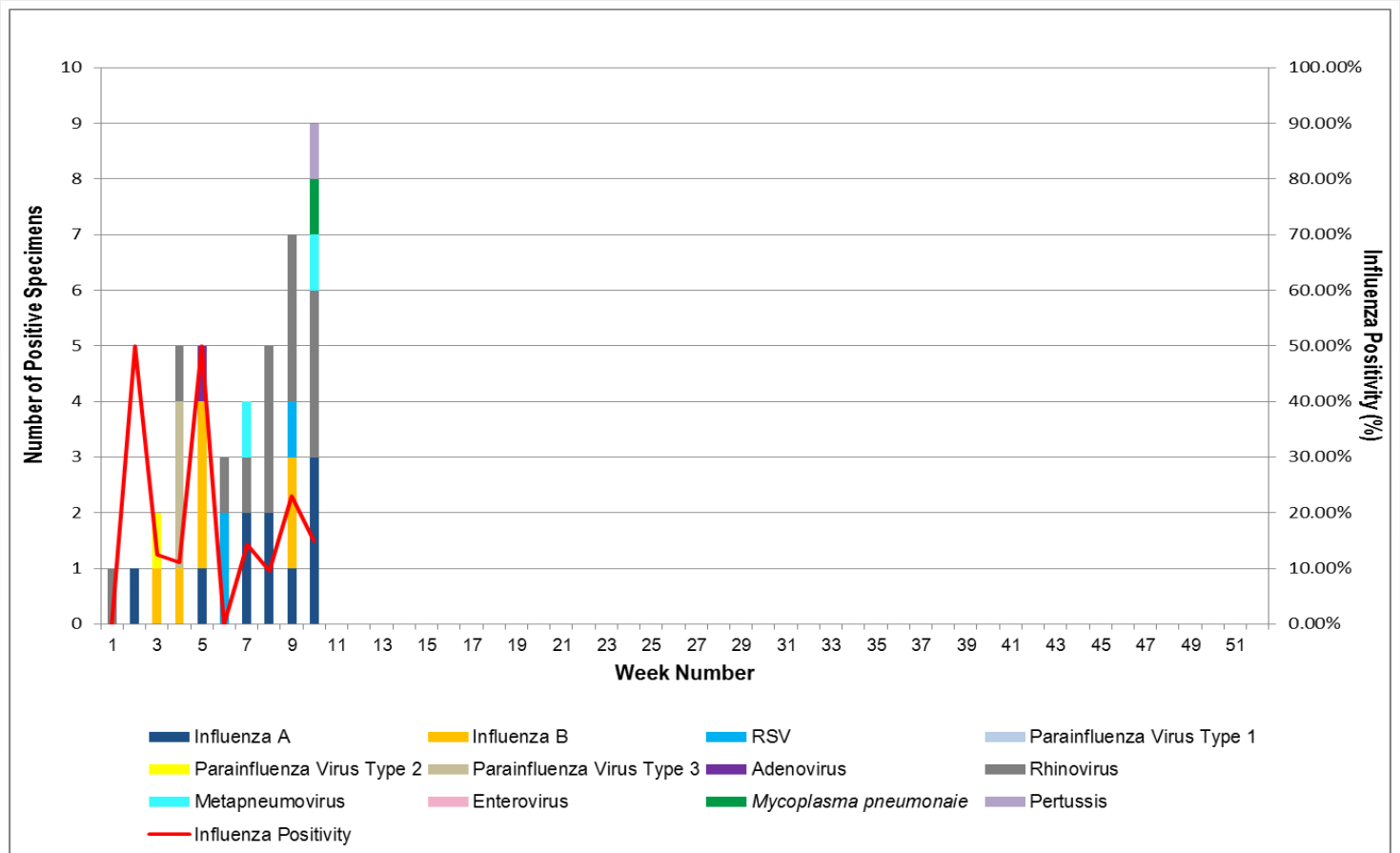


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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