

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. 6, 2015
9th - 22nd March 2015

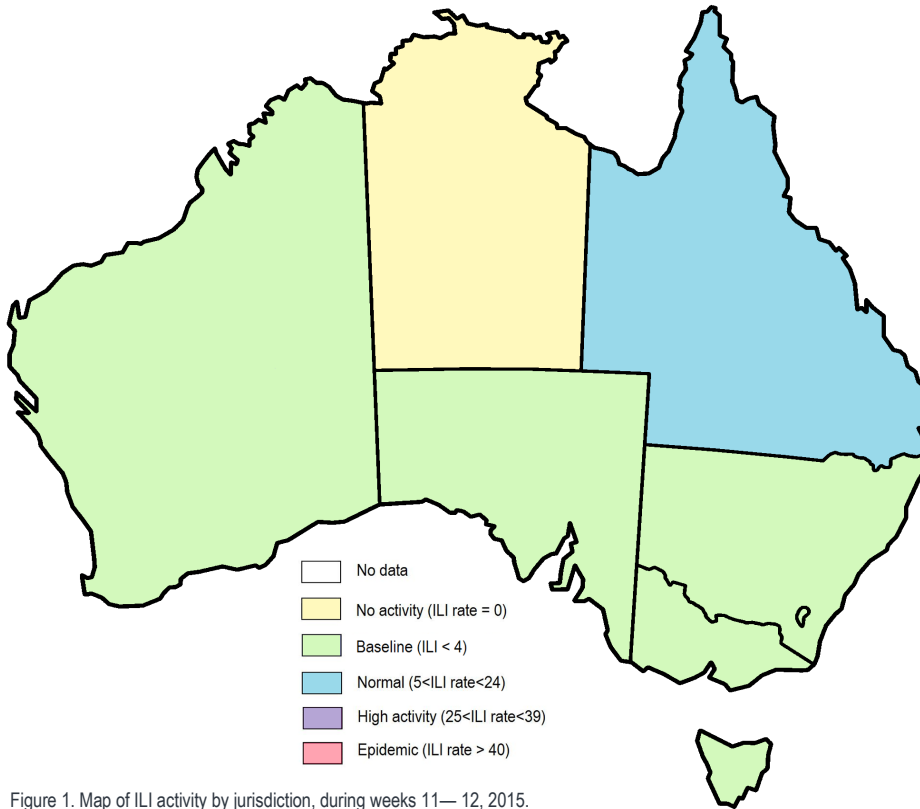


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 11–12, 2015.

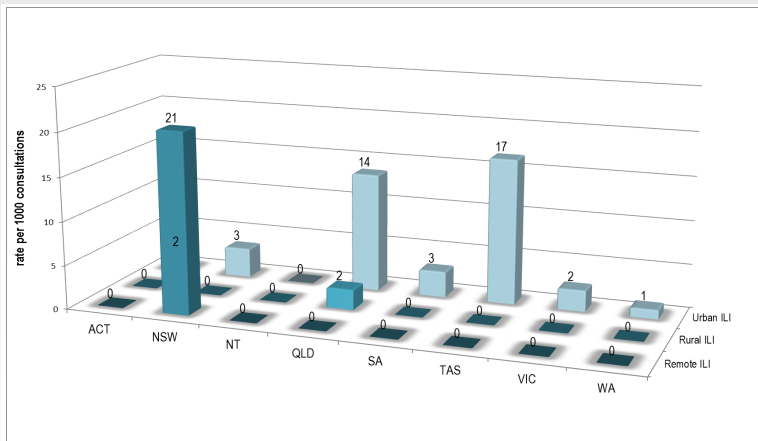


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 11–12, 2015.

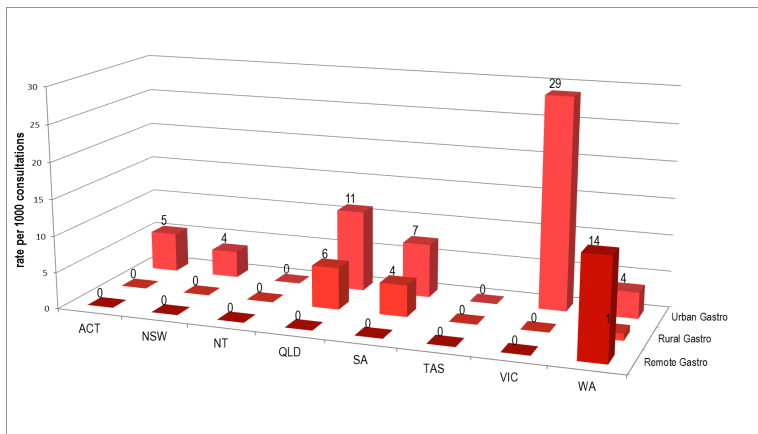



Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 11–12, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 26 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:
2 x Influenza A
0 x Influenza B

11%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

21

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
14 x Influenza A
7 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 166 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 11 and 12 a total of 12,678 and 11,288 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 32 and 25 notifications in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased slightly with 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 11 and 12 respectively, compared to 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 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 Remote NSW (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 49 and 56 notifications in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased at 7 and 14 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 11 and 12 respectively, compared to 7 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 respectively (see Figure 3).

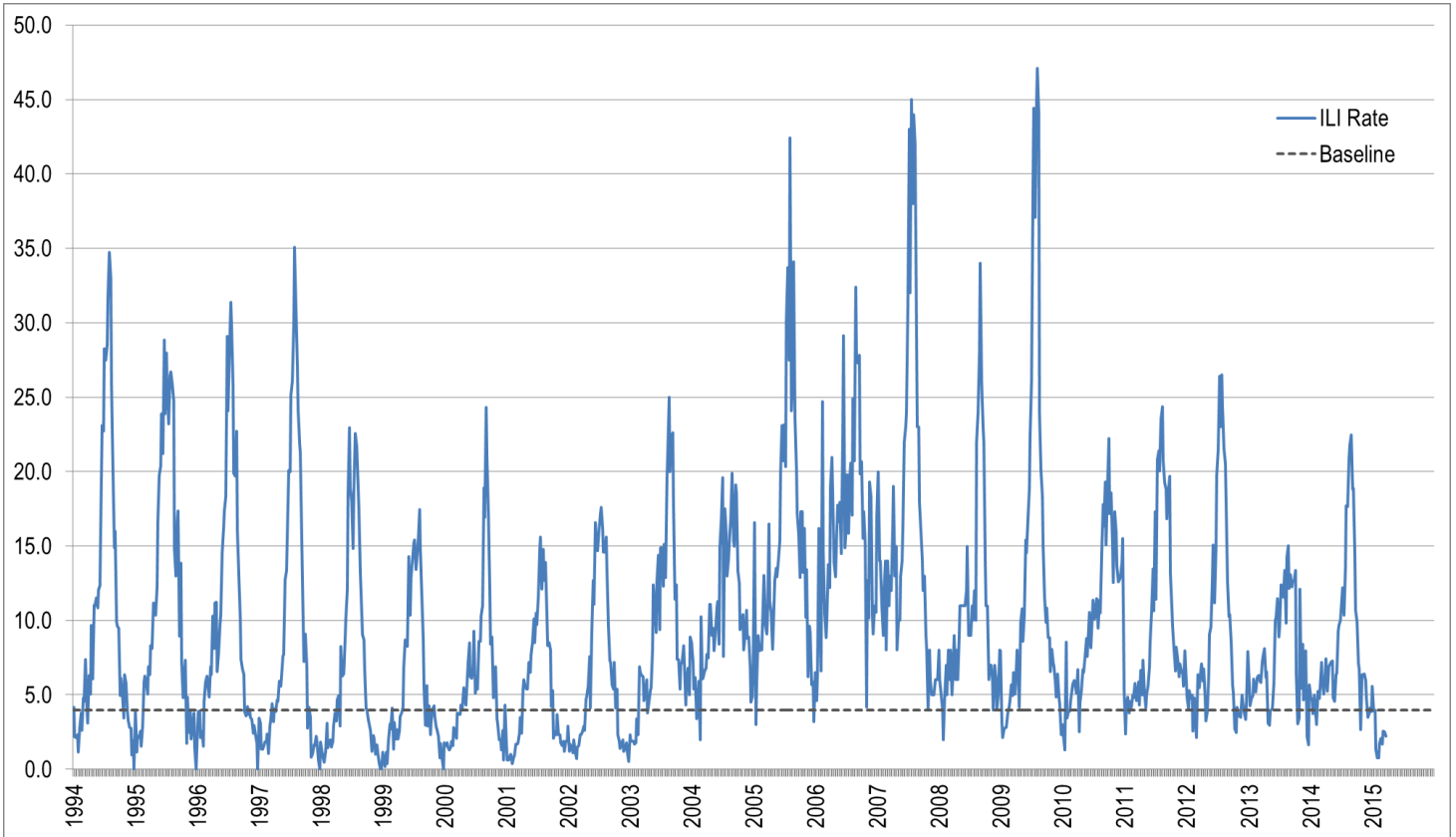


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

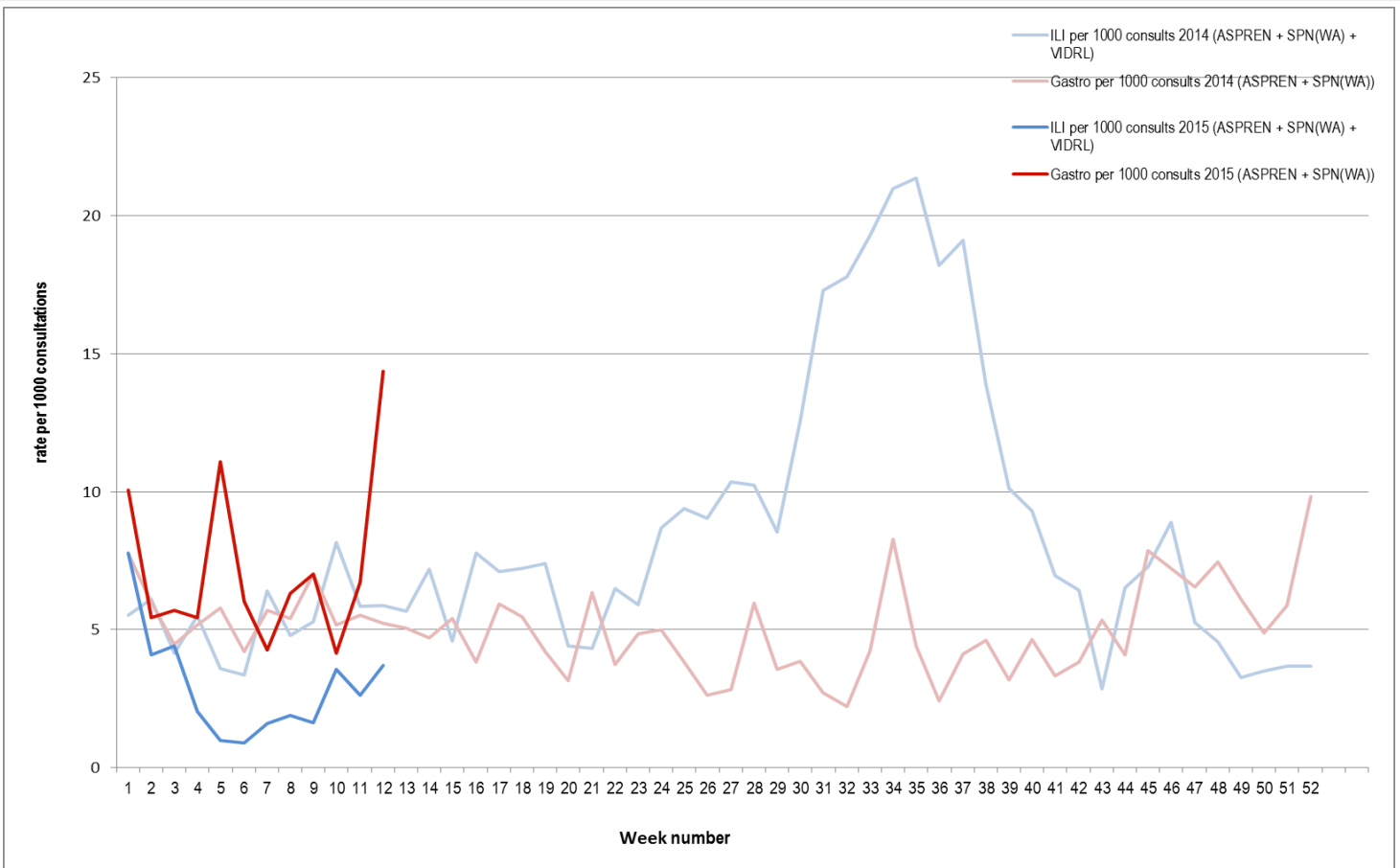


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

63% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 11–12 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 4 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 3 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There were also 4 cases of Rhinovirus, detected making it the equal most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	9 Mar 2015 - 22 Mar 2015	1 Jan 2014 - 22 Mar 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	57	373
Number of swab tests performed	36	141
% ILI patients tested	63%	38%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	11%	15%

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

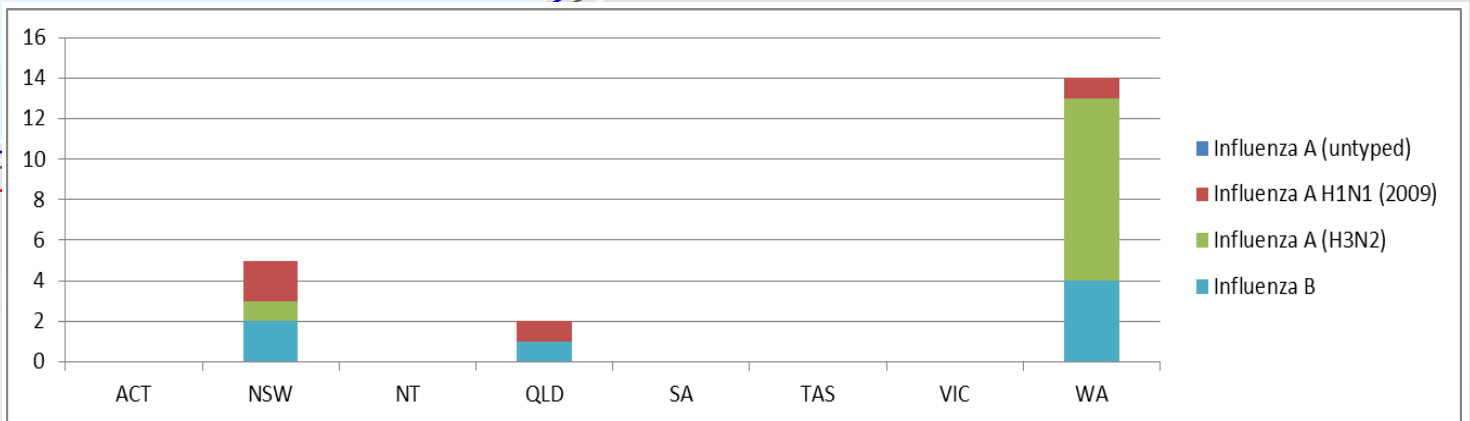


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

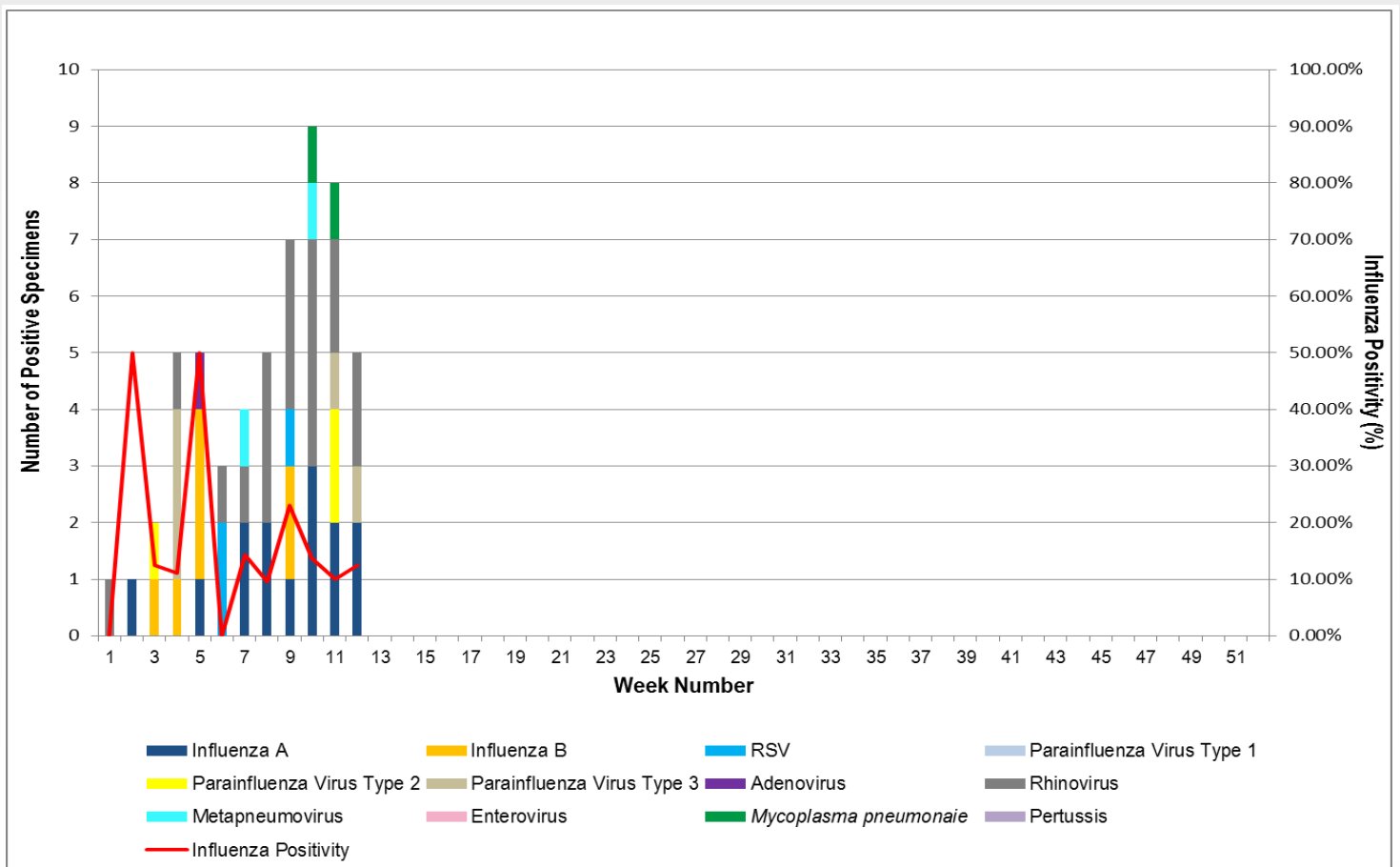


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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