

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. 7, 2015
23rd March - 5th April 2015

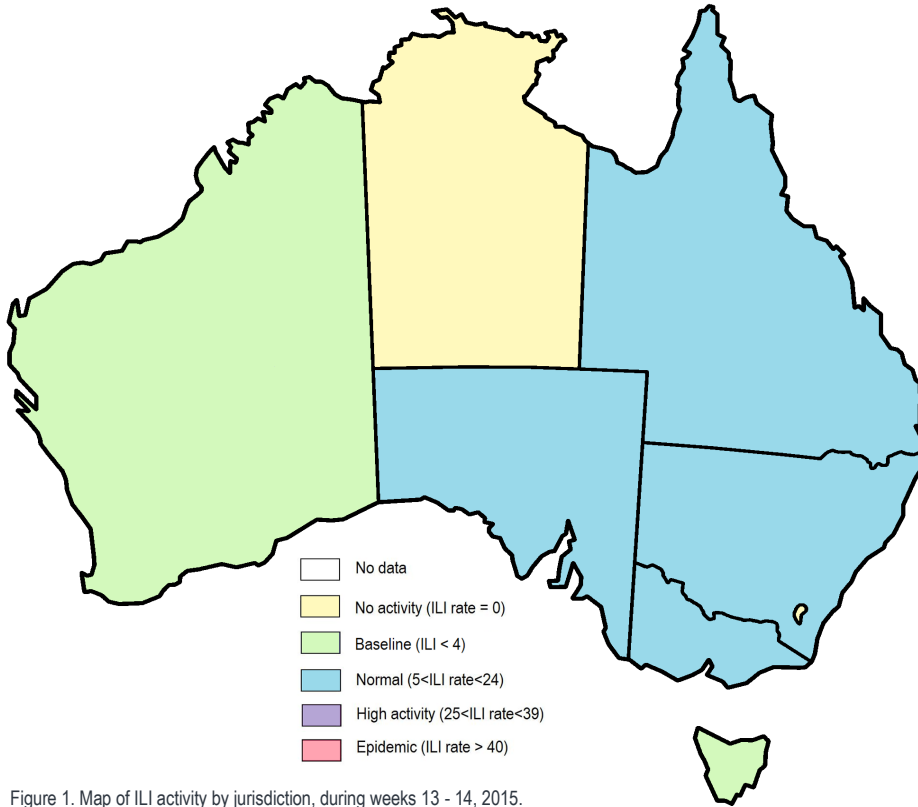


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 13 - 14, 2015.

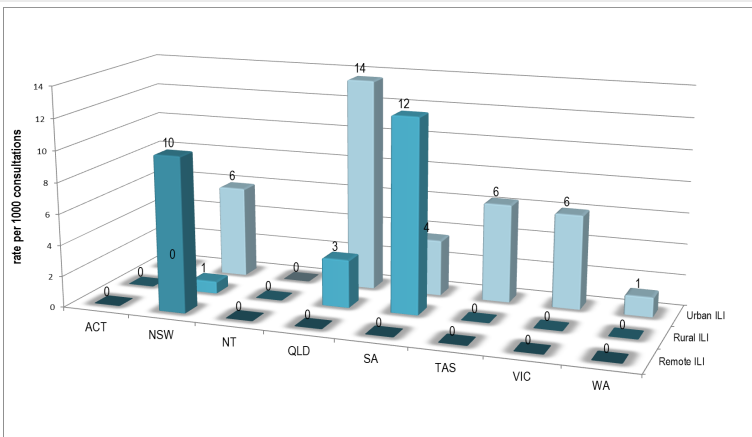


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 13 - 14, 2015.

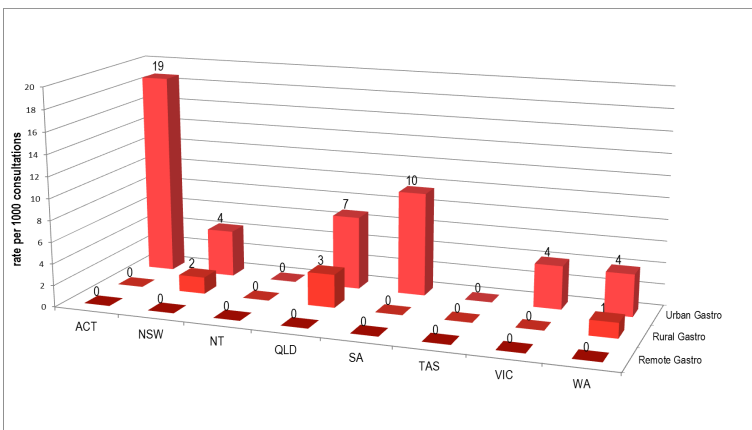


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 13 - 14, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 10 April 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline

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

9% Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

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

↓ Gastroenteritis levels decreased below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 161 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 13 and 14 a total of 13,017 and 8,645 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 36 and 33 notifications in weeks 13 and 14 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 4 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 13 and 14 respectively, compared to 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 6 and 7 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 QLD (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 60 and 31 notifications in weeks 13 and 14 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 13 and 14 respectively, compared to 7 and 14 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 11 and 12 respectively (see Figure 3).

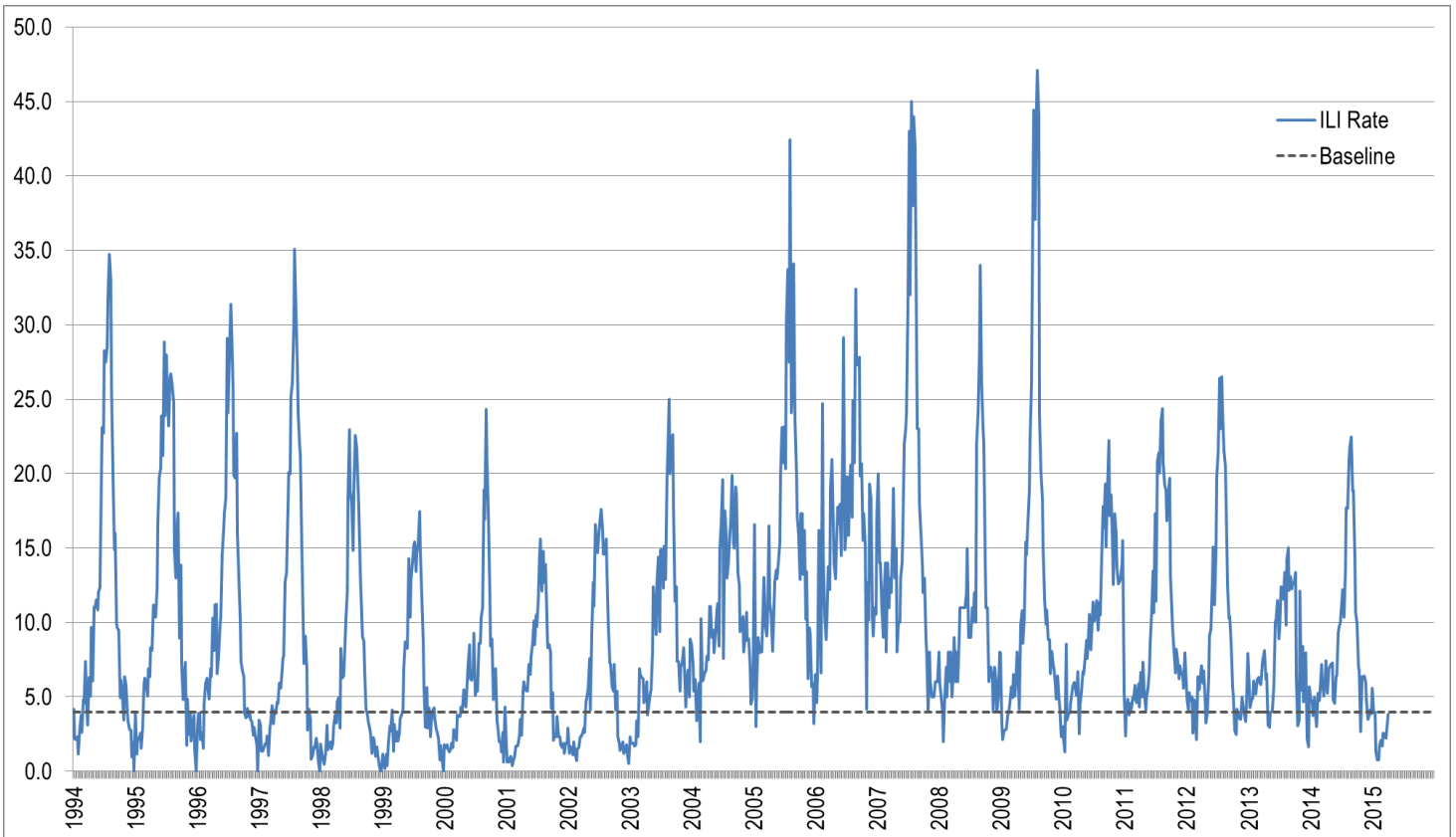


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

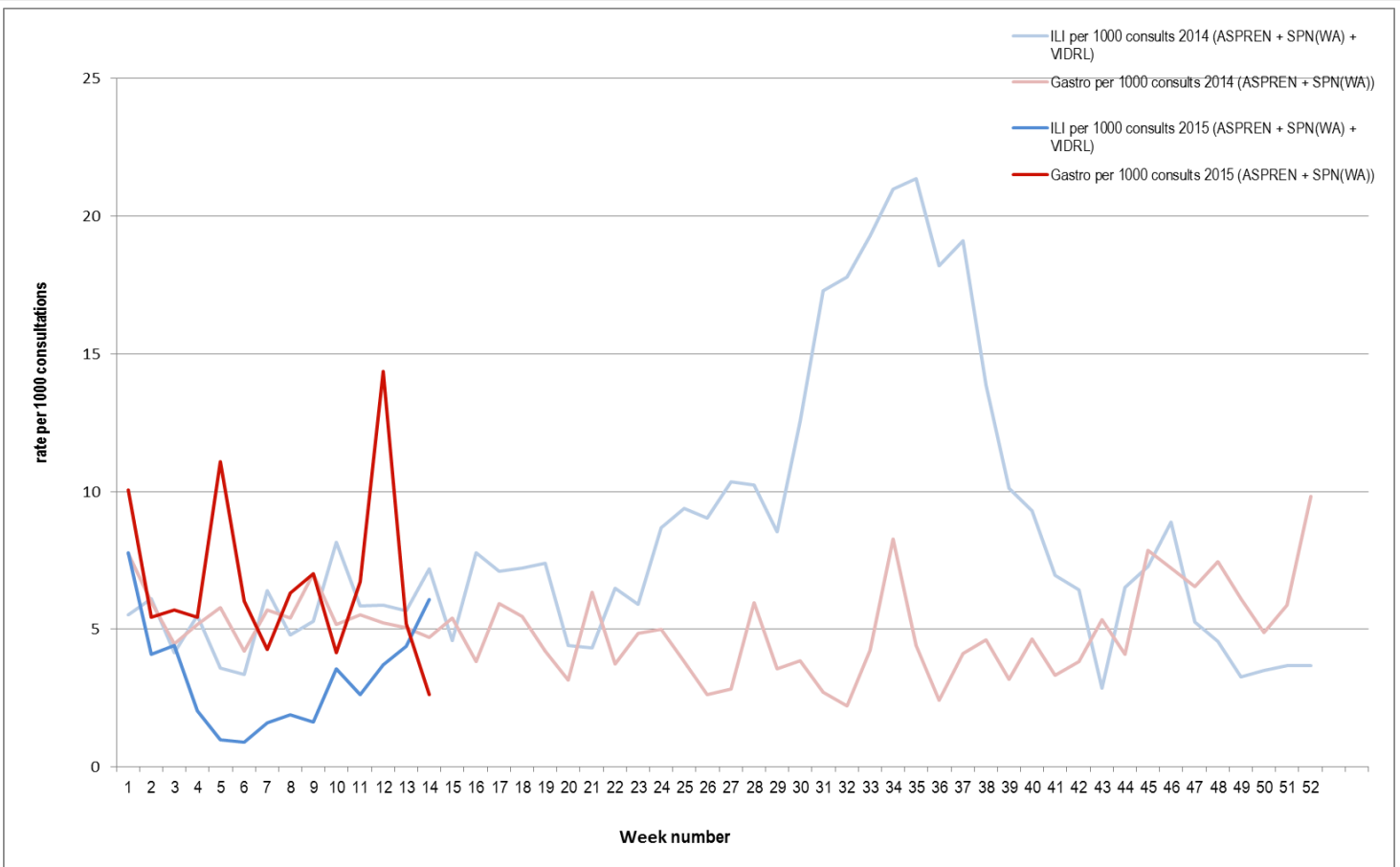


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

51% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 13 - 14 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 3 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 3 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
	23 Mar 2015 - 5 Apr 2015	1 Jan 2014 - 5 Apr 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	69	442
Number of swab tests performed	35	183
% ILI patients tested	51%	41%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	9%	14%

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

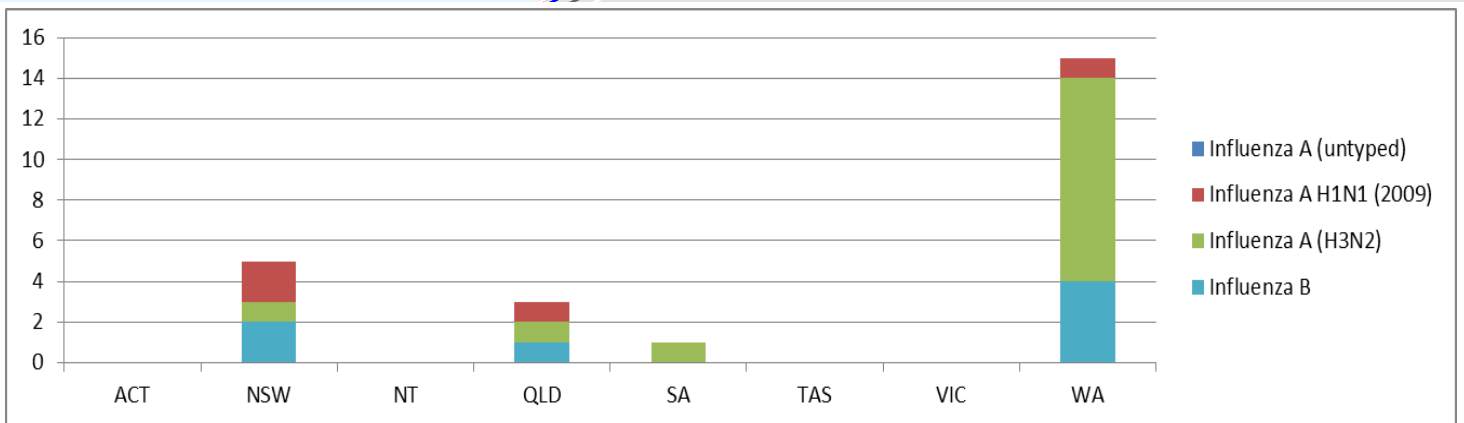


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

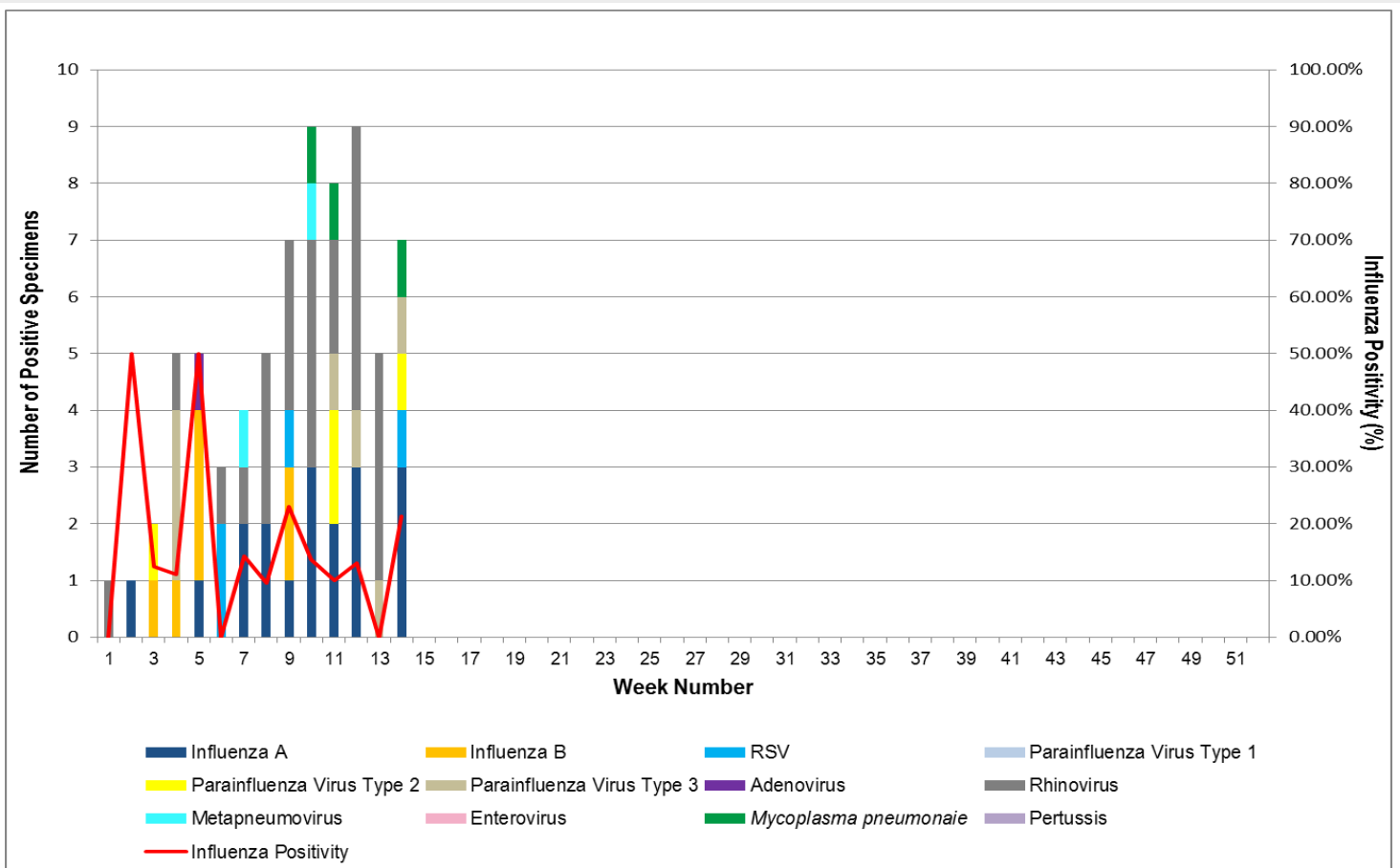


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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