

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. 8, 2015
6th April - 19th April 2015

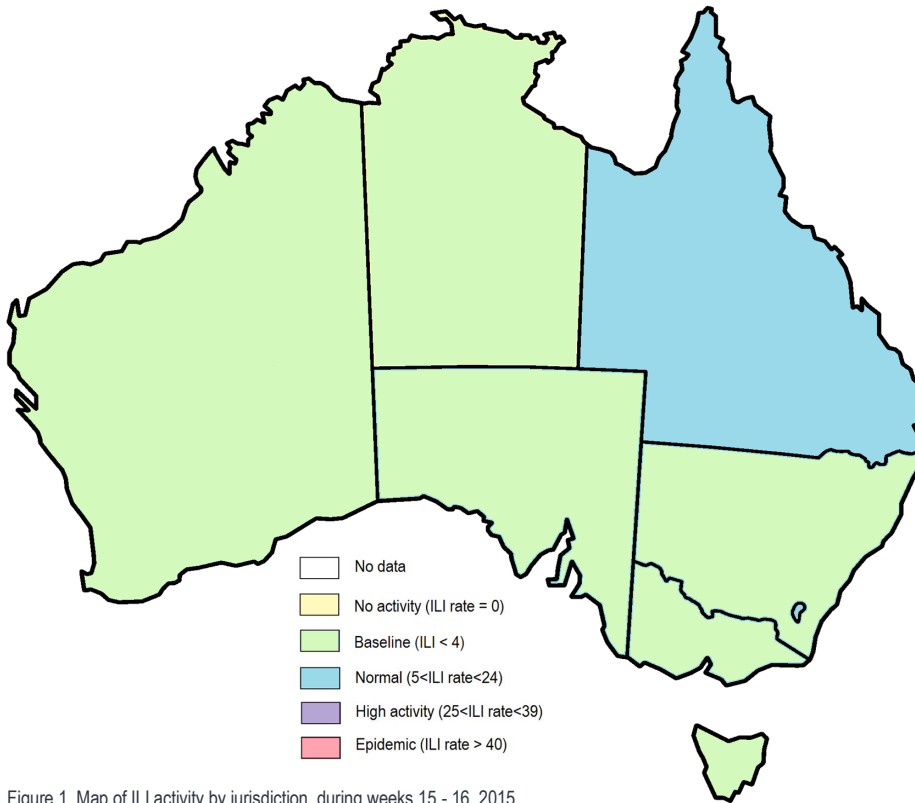


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 15 - 16, 2015.

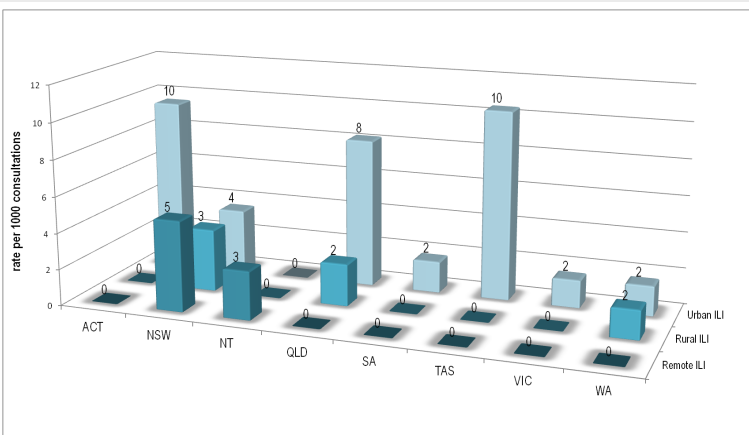


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 15 - 16, 2015.

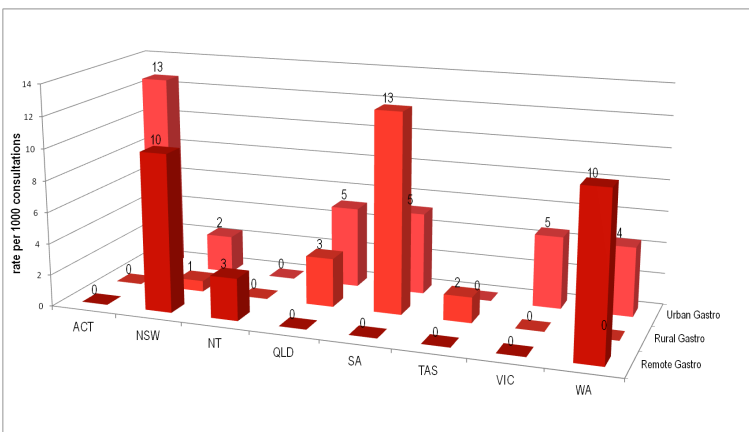



Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 15 - 16, 2015.

NATIONAL SUMMARY

 Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline

3

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

9%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

28

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
20 x Influenza A
8 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased to baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 166 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 15 and 16 a total of 10,562 and 12,725 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 28 and 39 notifications in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 3 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 15 and 16, compared to 4 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 13 and 14 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 and Urban TAS (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 41 and 43 notifications in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased slightly at 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 15 and 16 respectively, compared to 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 13 and 14 respectively (see Figure 3).

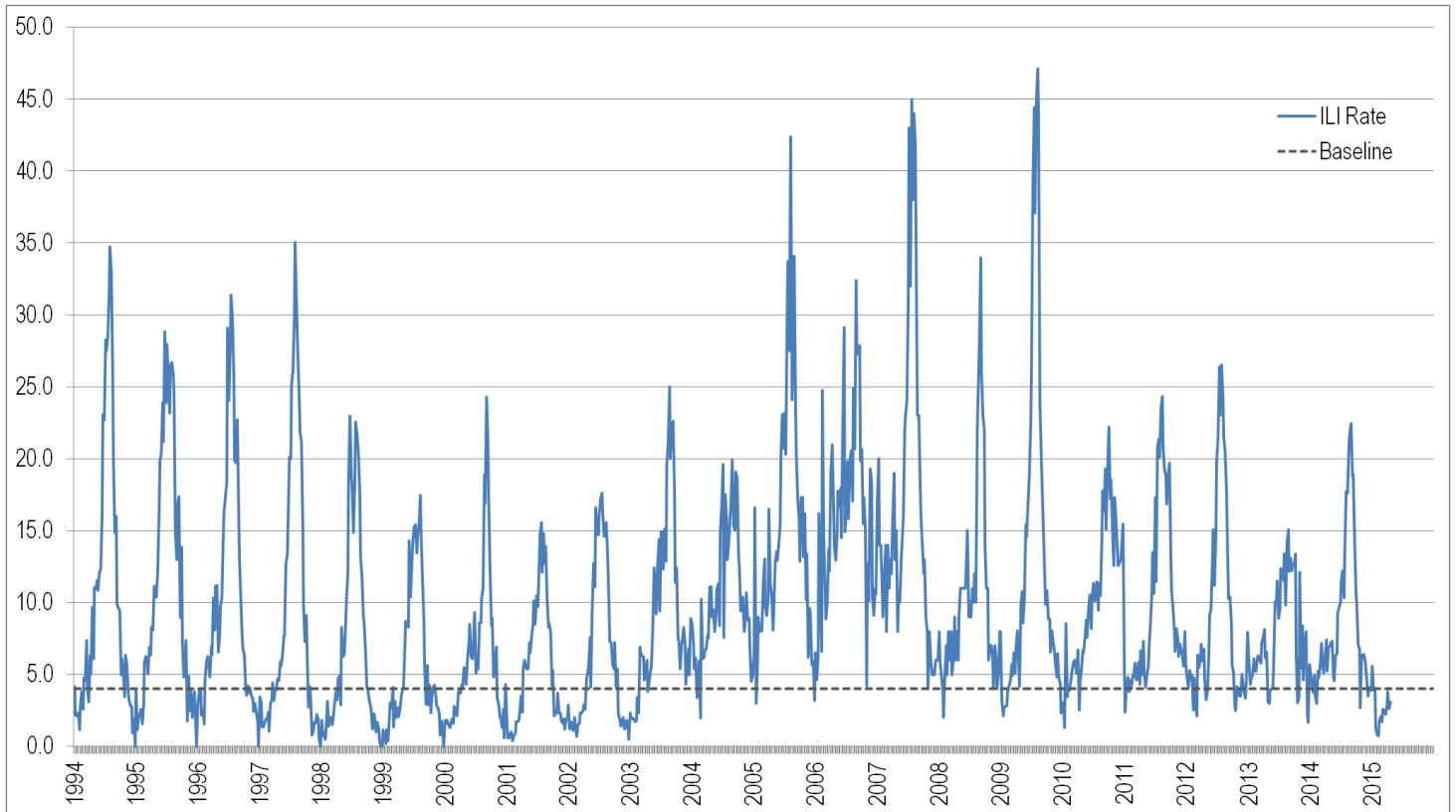


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

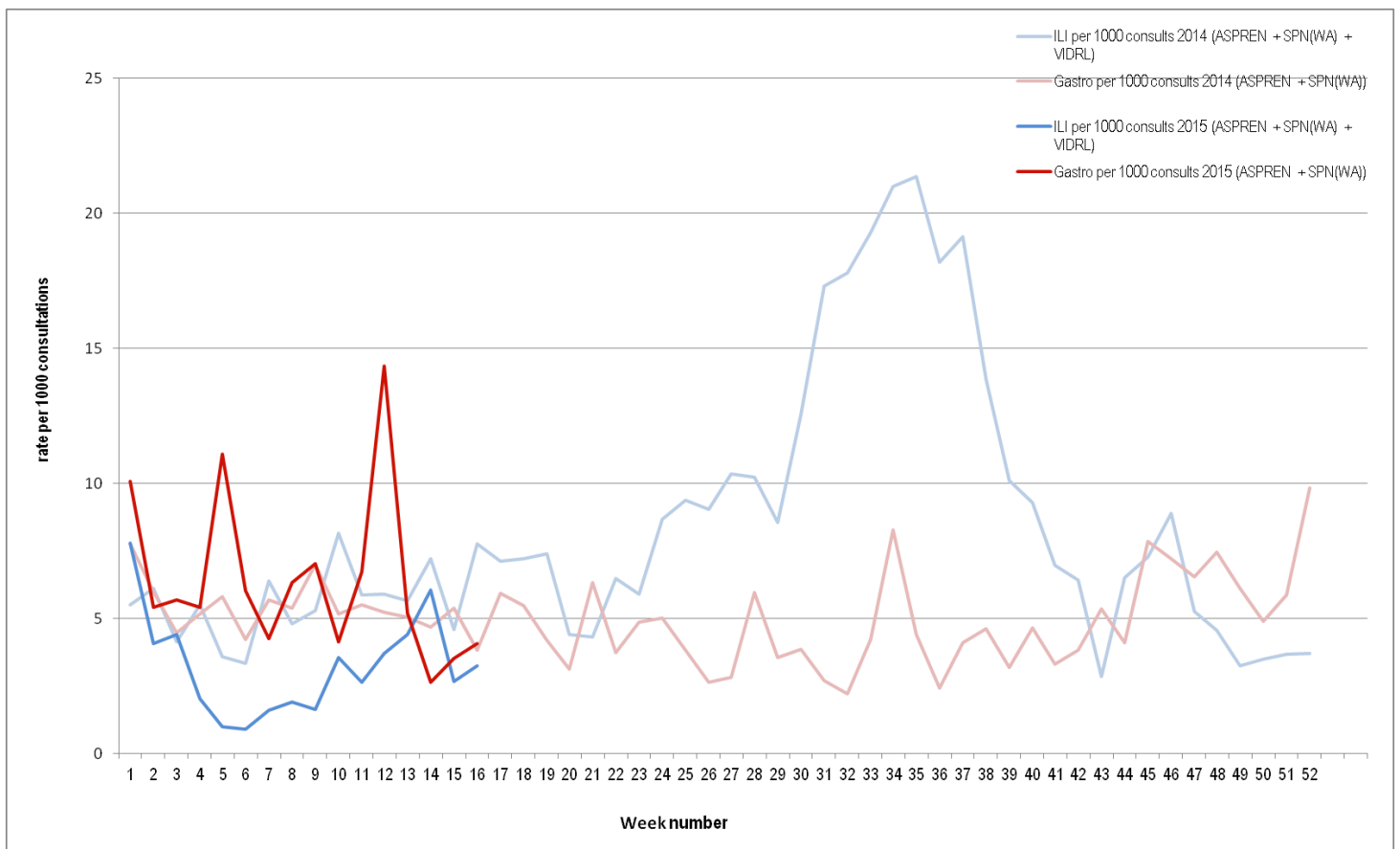


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

52% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 15 - 16 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 3 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 2 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 6 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	6 Apr 2015 - 19 Apr 2015	1 Jan 2014 - 19 Apr 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	67	509
Number of swab tests performed	35	225
% ILI patients tested	52%	44%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	9%	12%

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

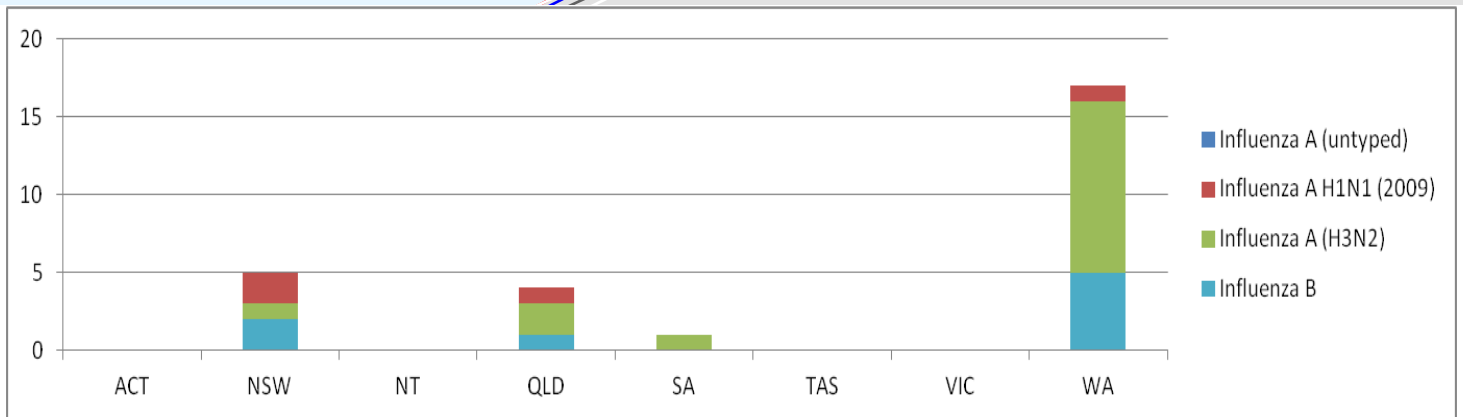


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

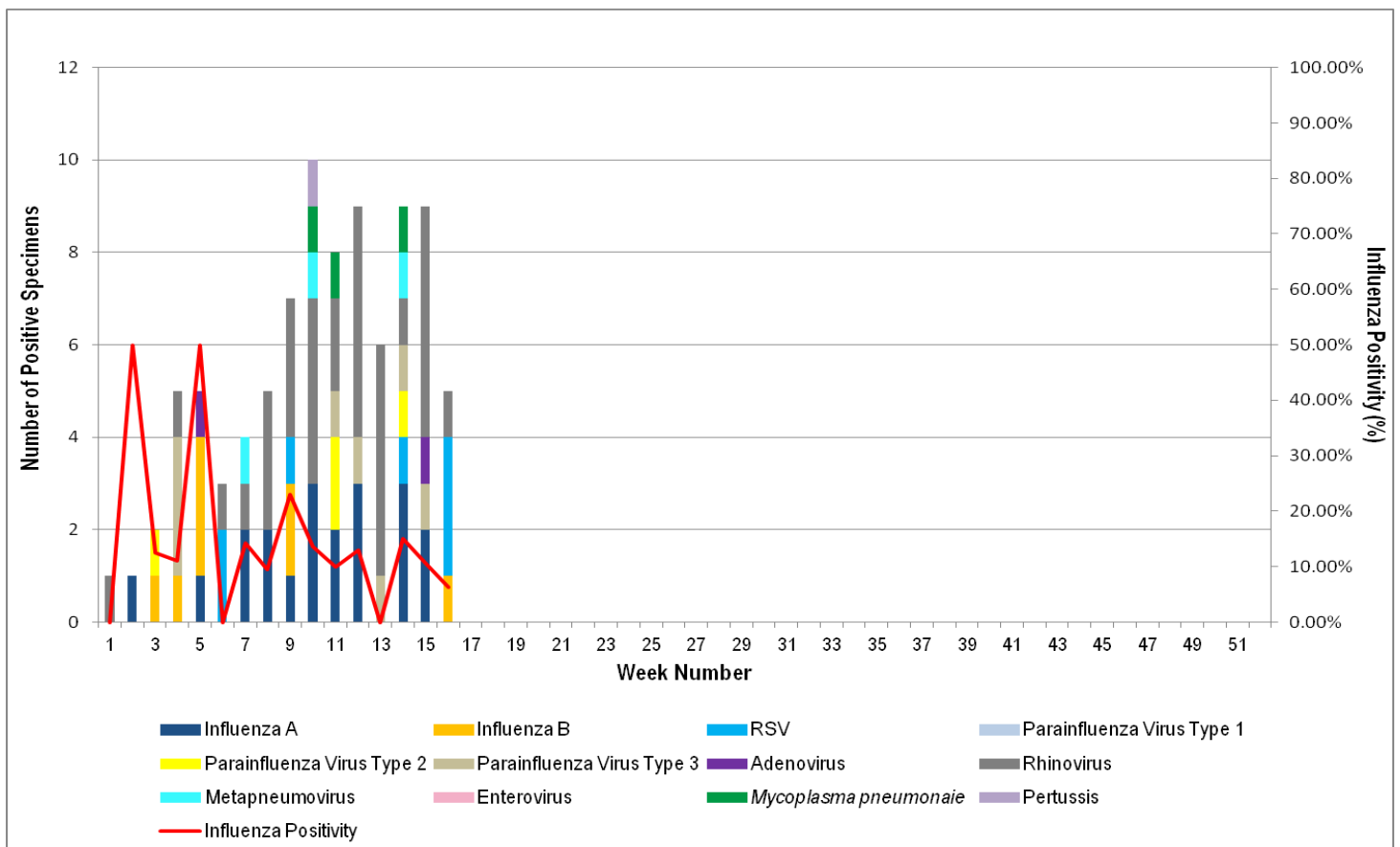


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.