

## 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. 9, 2015  
20th April - 3rd May 2015

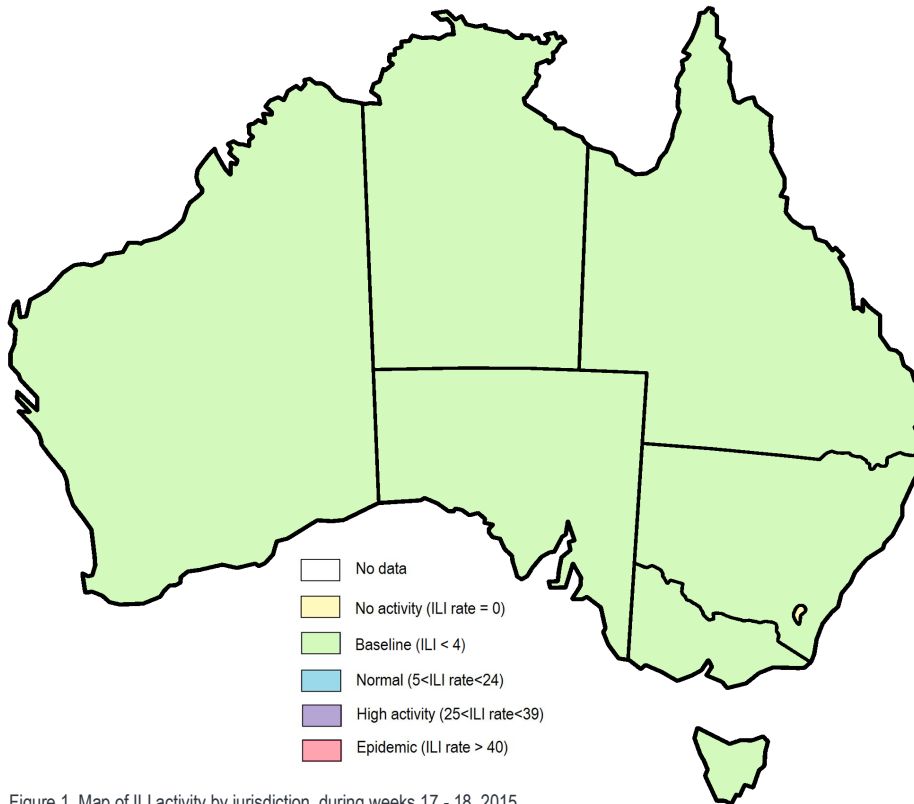


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 17 - 18, 2015.

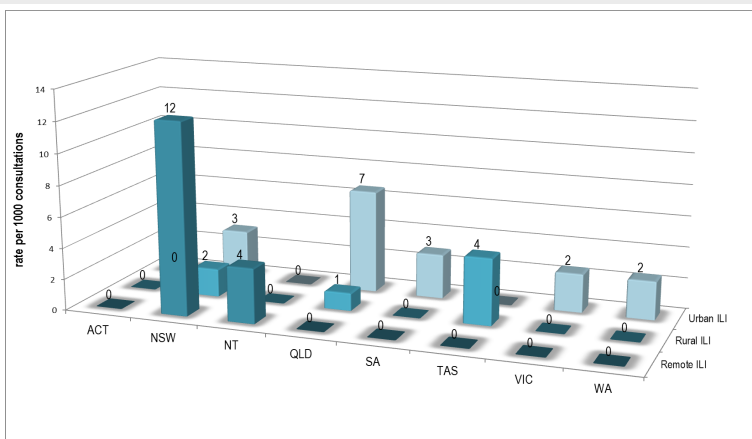


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 17 - 18, 2015.

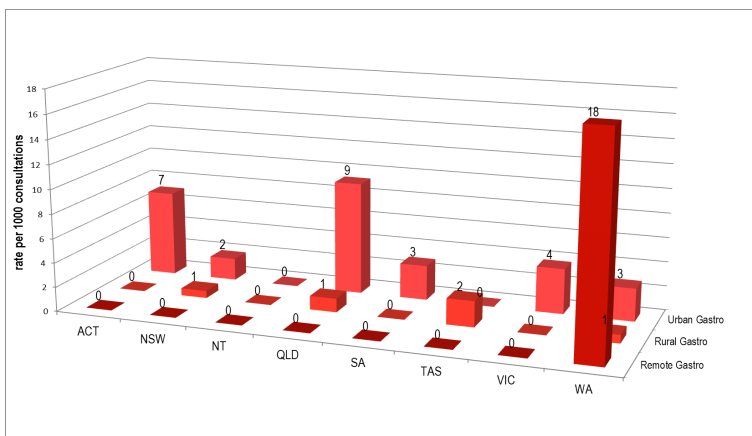




Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 17 - 18, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 8 May 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY

-  Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady below baseline level.
- 4** Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:  
3 x Influenza A  
1 x Influenza B
- 6%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.
- 33** Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:  
23 x Influenza A  
10 x Influenza B
-  Gastroenteritis levels decreased below baseline level.

## SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

### REPORTING

Reports were received from 194 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 17 and 18 a total of 14,360 and 17,562 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 41 and 38 notifications in weeks 17 and 18 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period remained steady with 4 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 17 and 18 respectively, compared to 3 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 15 and 16. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were higher at 7 cases per 1000 consultations (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 31 and 35 notifications in weeks 17 and 18 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased slightly with 3 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 17 and 18 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 15 and 16 (see Figure 3).

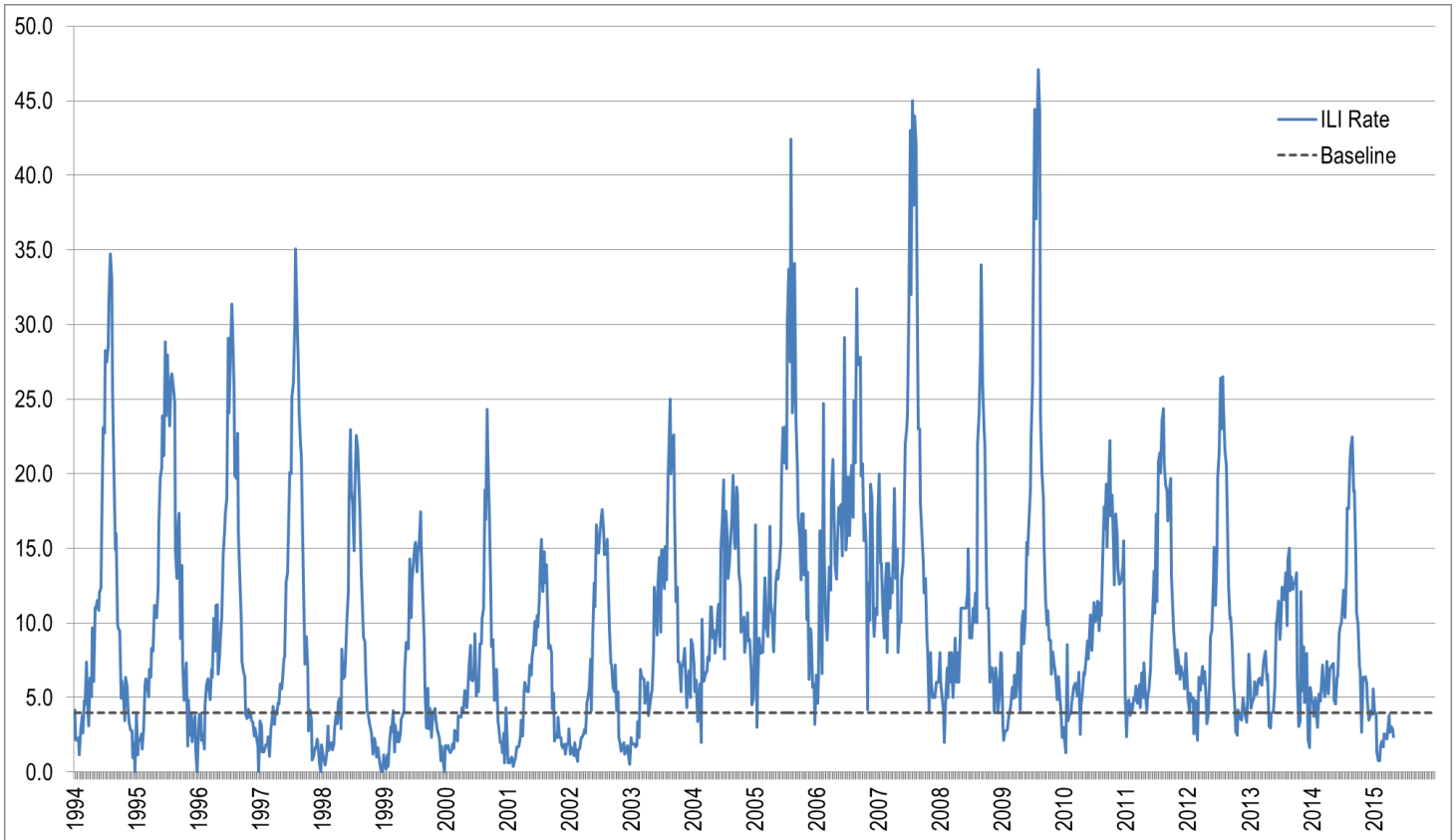


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

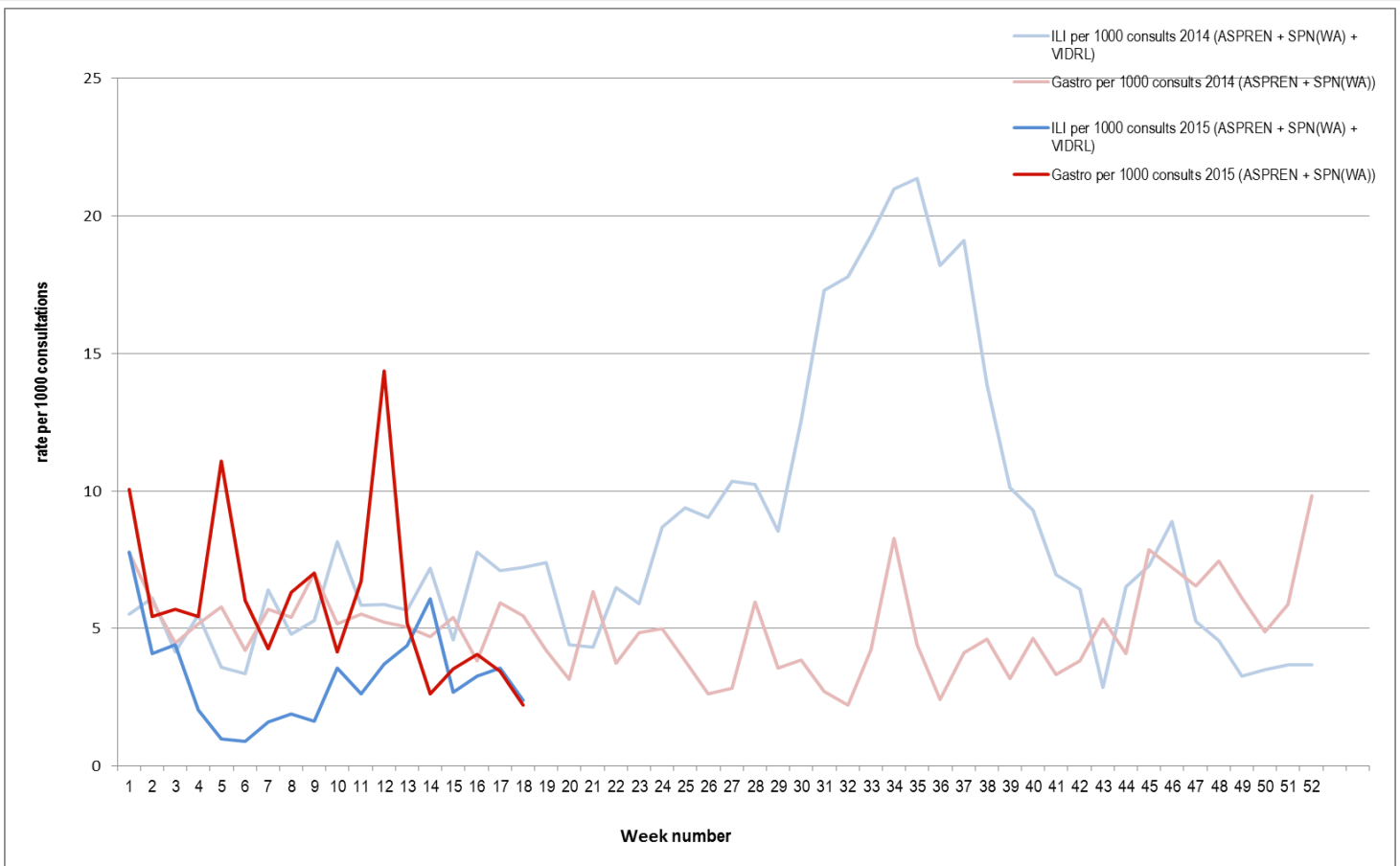


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

81% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 17 - 18 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 4 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 8 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 20 Apr 2015 - 3 May 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 3 May 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	79	588
Number of swab tests performed	64	295
% ILI patients tested	81%	50%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	6%	11%

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

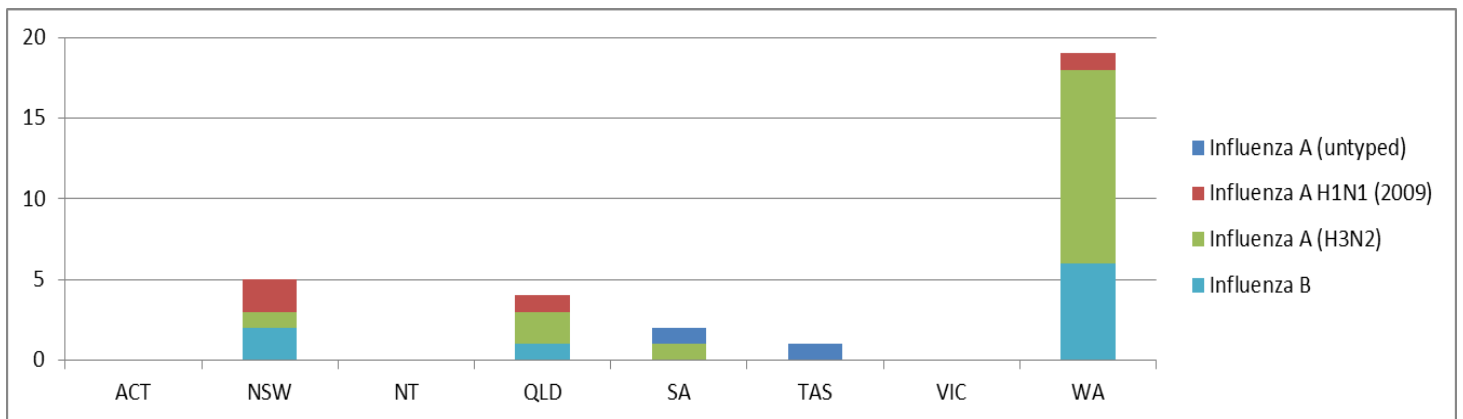


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

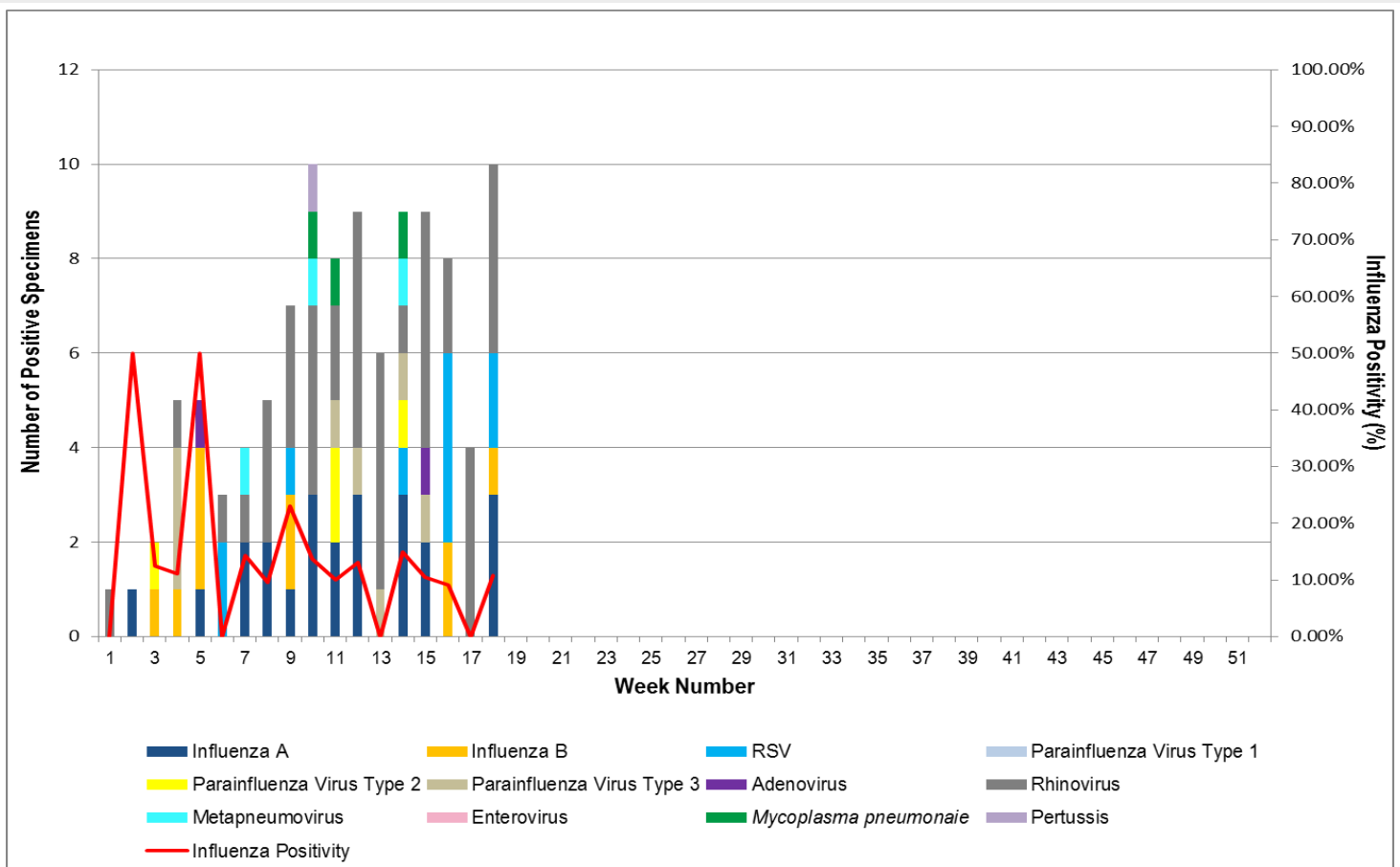


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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