

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. 12, 2015
1st June - 14th June 2015

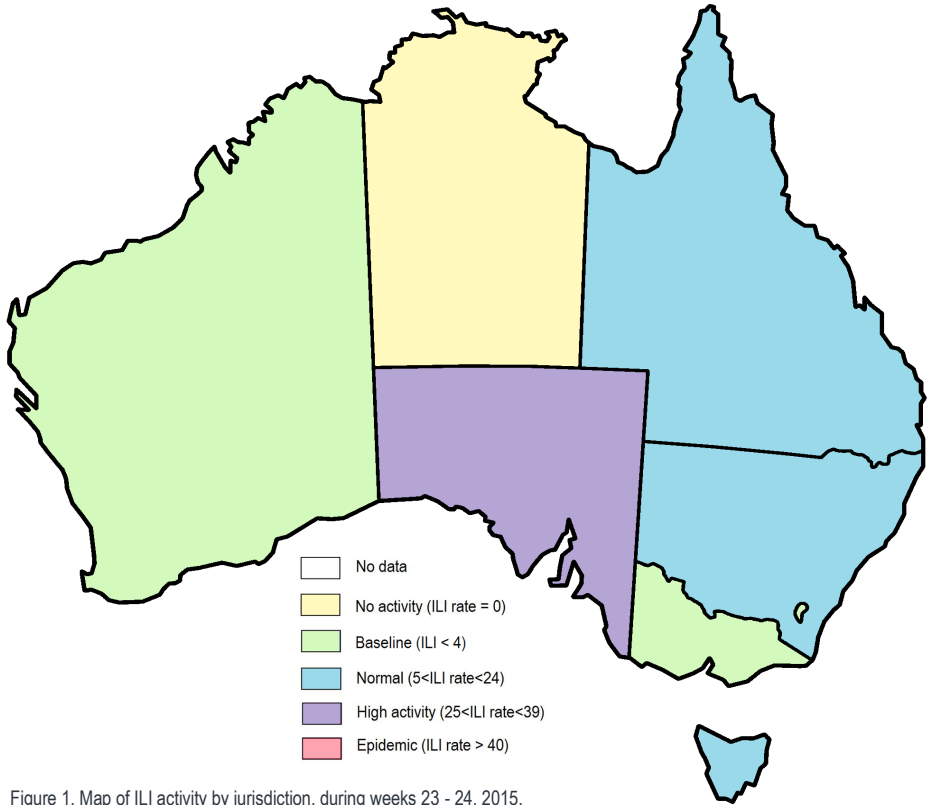


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 23 - 24, 2015.

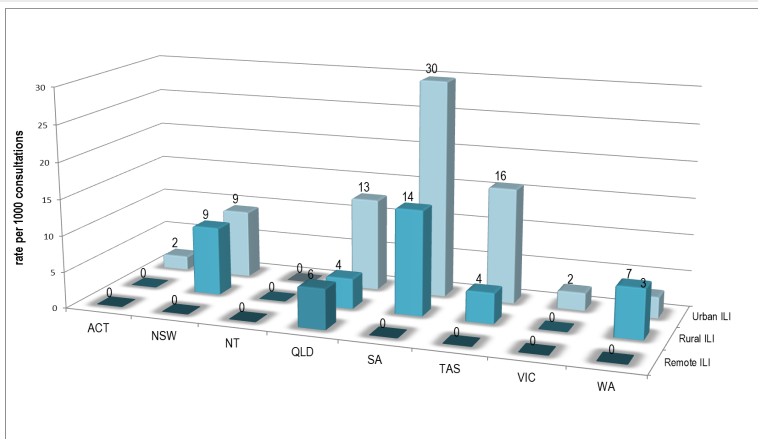


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 23 - 24, 2015.

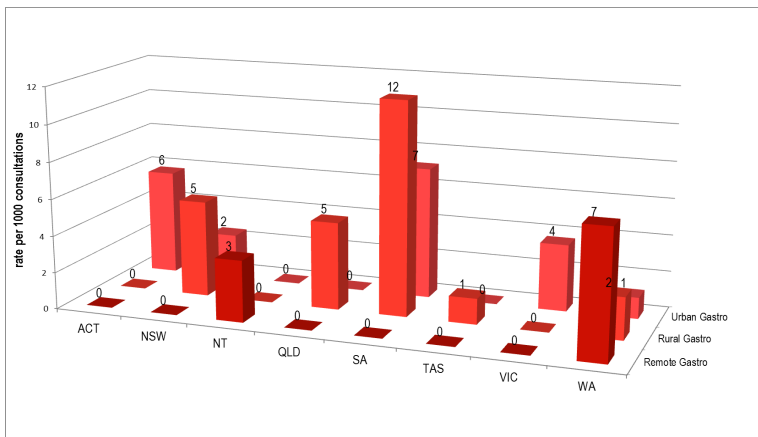


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 23 - 24, 2015.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased remaining above baseline

19

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
6 x Influenza A
13 x Influenza B

11%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

88

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
36 x Influenza A
52 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased remaining below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 250 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 23 and 24 a total of 16,538 and 16,557 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 103 and 90 notifications in weeks 23 and 24 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 8 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 23 and 24, compared to 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 21 and 22 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were the similar at 6 and 9 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 SA (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 30 and 31 notifications in weeks 23 and 24 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased with 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 23 and 24 respectively, compared to 4 and 9 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 21 and 22 respectively (see Figure 3).

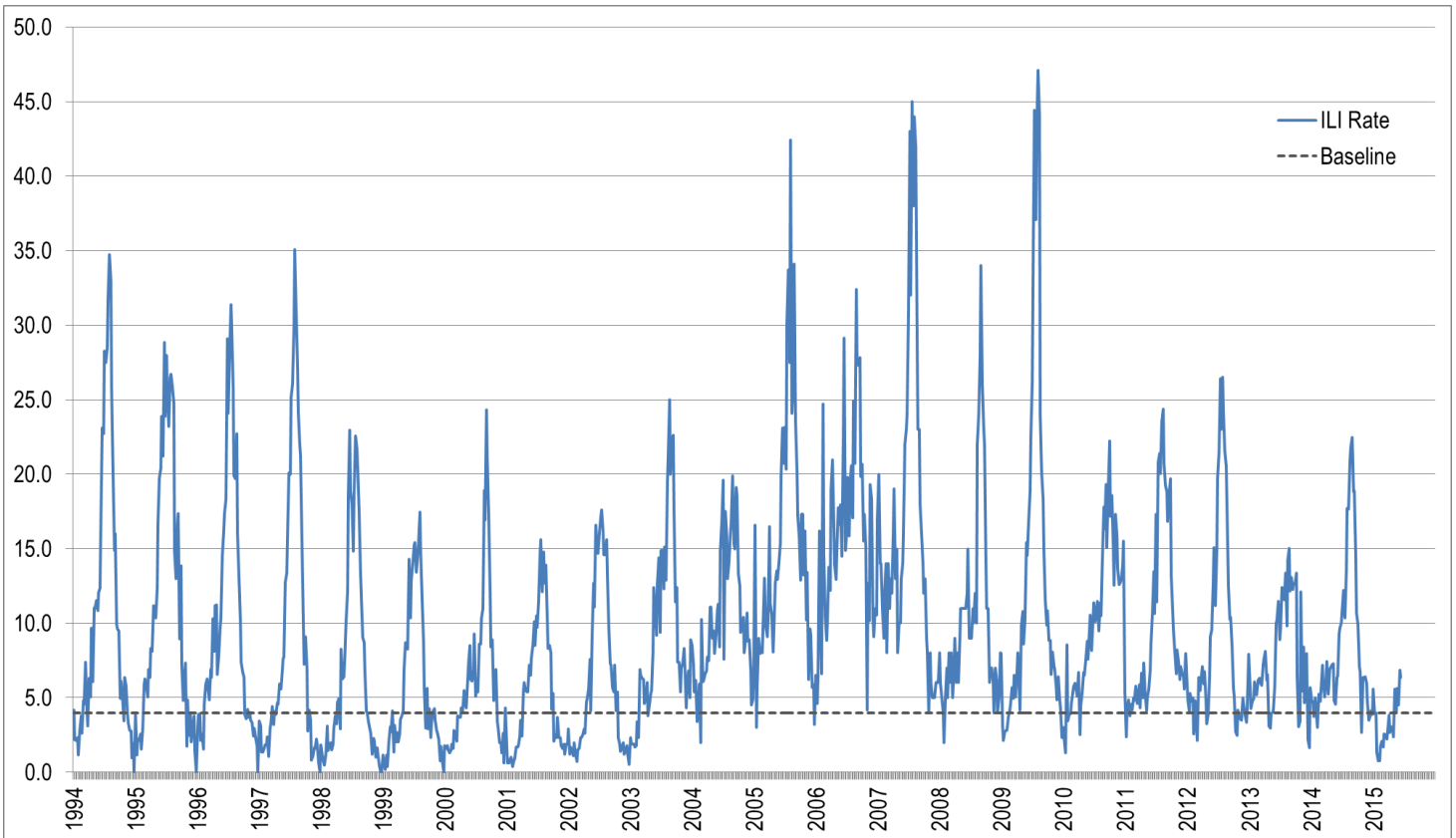


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

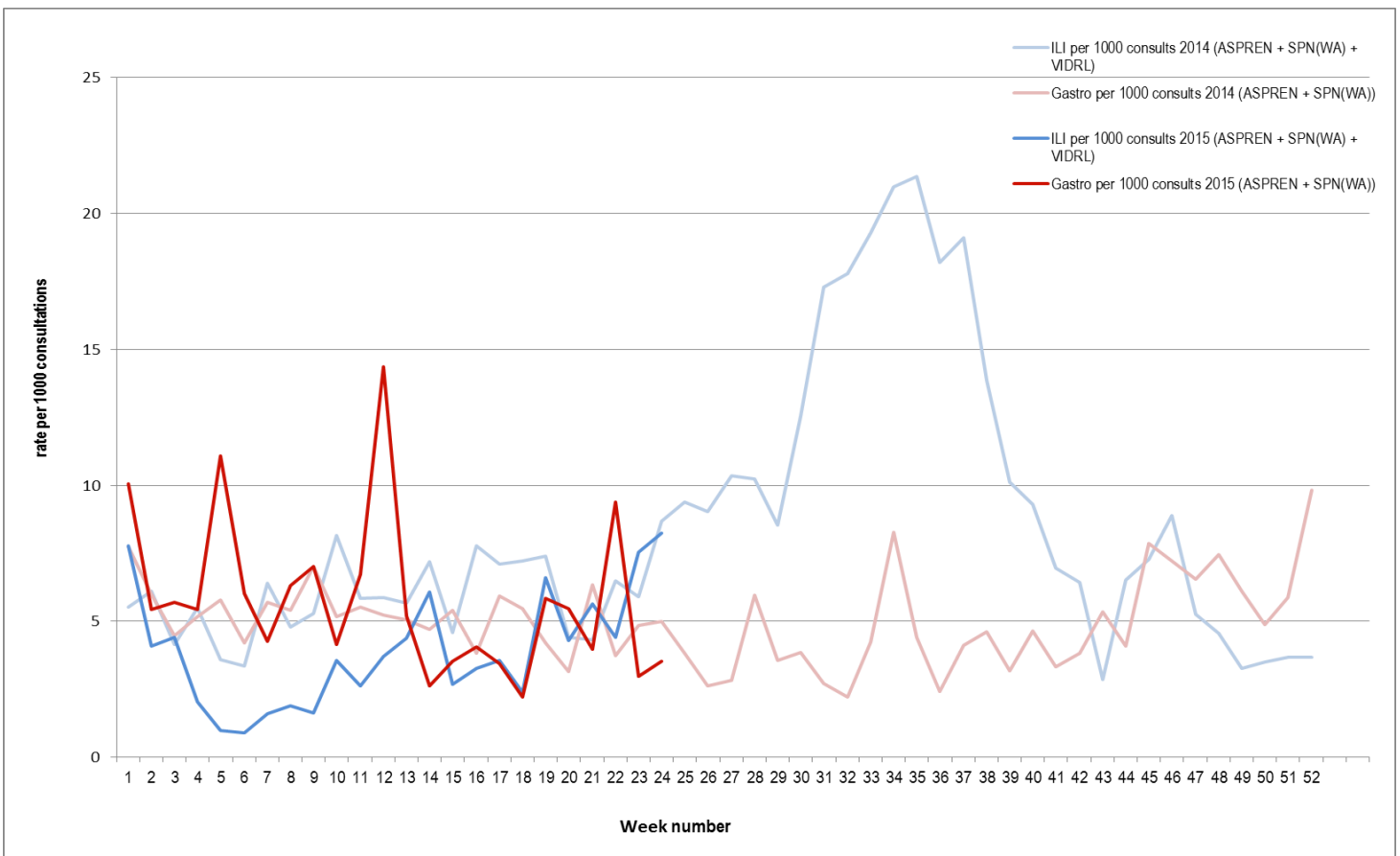


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

87% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 23 - 24 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 19 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 5 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 13 Flu B. There were also 19 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the equal most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	1 June 2015 - 14 June 2015	1 Jan 2015 - 14 June 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	193	1107
Number of swab tests performed	168	770
% ILI patients tested	87%	70%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	11%	11%

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

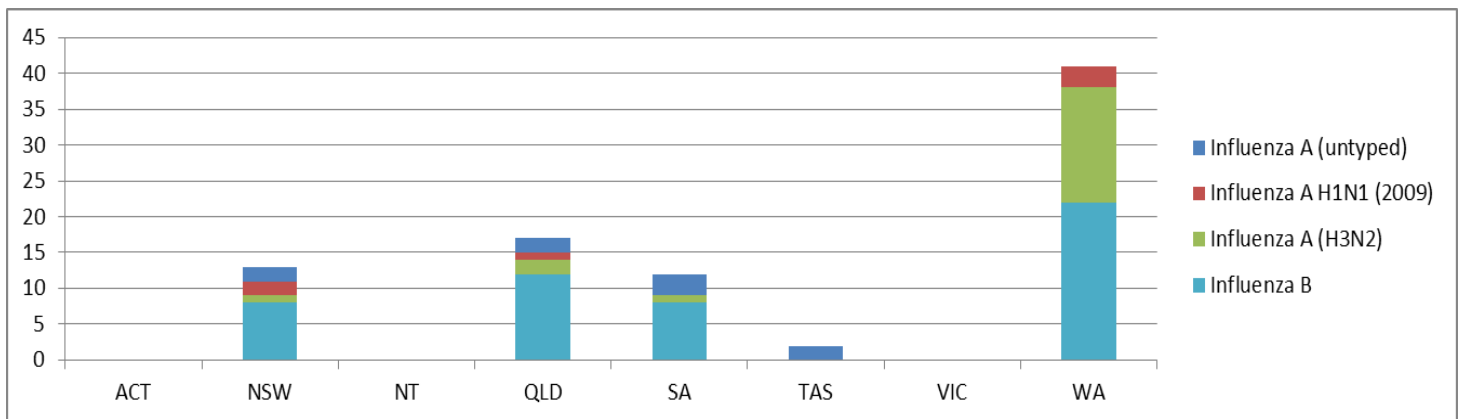


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

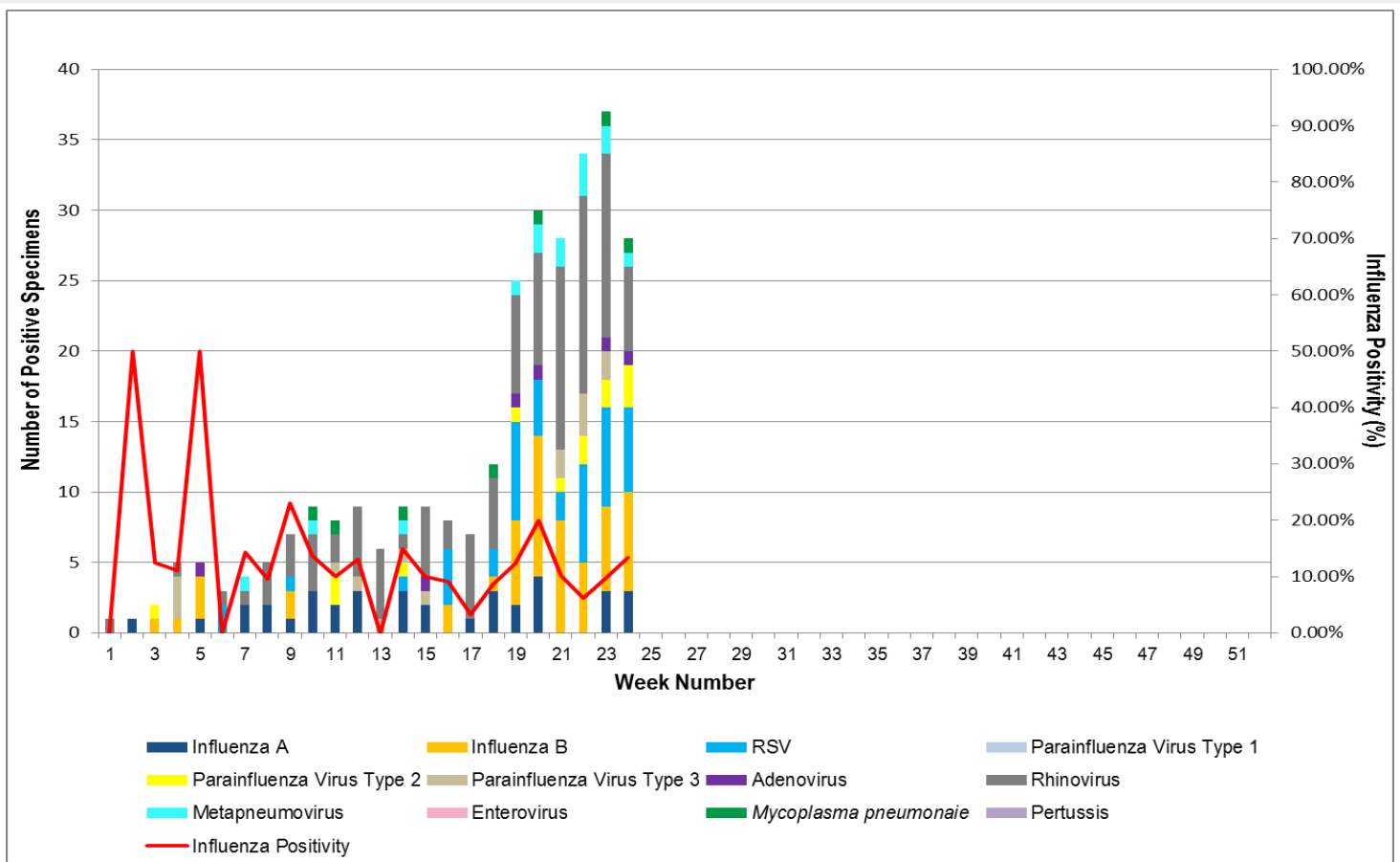


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 19 June 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.