

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. 14, 2015
29th June - 12th July 2015

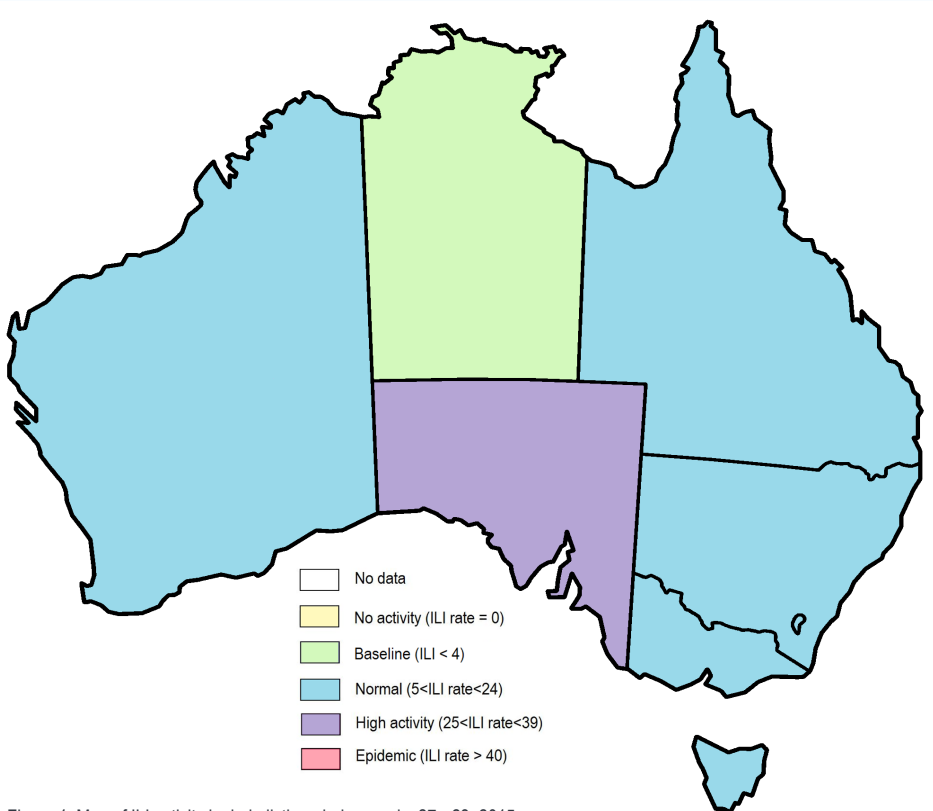


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 27 - 28, 2015.

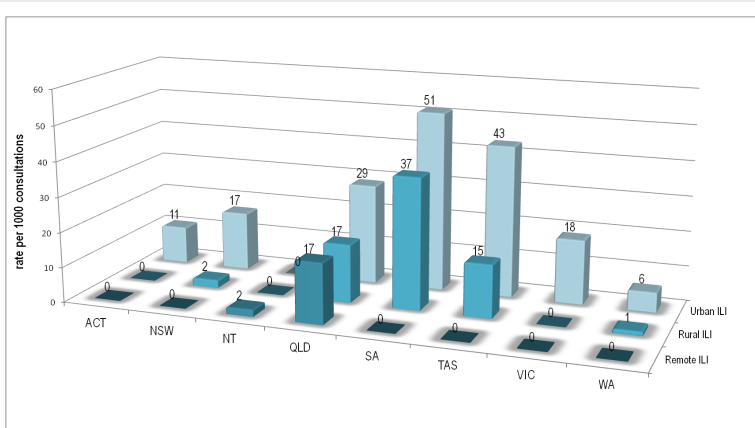


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 27 - 28, 2015.

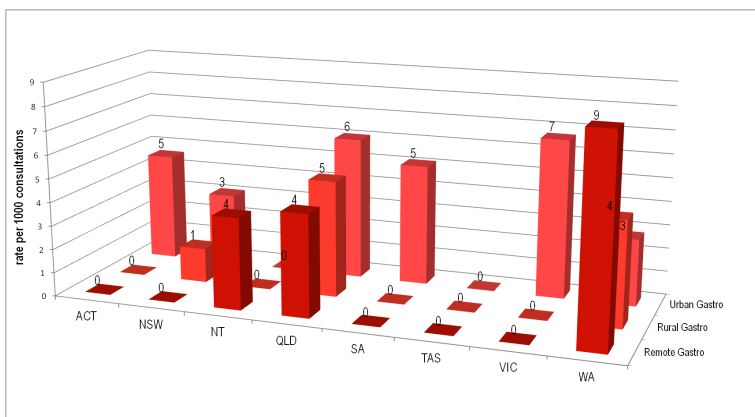


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 27 - 28, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 16 July 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased remaining above baseline

71

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
23 x Influenza A
48 x Influenza B

23%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

201

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
71 x Influenza A
130 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased remaining above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 274 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 27 and 28 a total of 17,884 and 17,337 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 193 and 184 notifications in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 16 and 15 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 10 and 12 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 25 and 26 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were lower at 10 cases per 1000 consultations (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 remained steady over the period with 44 and 38 notifications in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased slightly with 6 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 25 and 26 (see Figure 3).

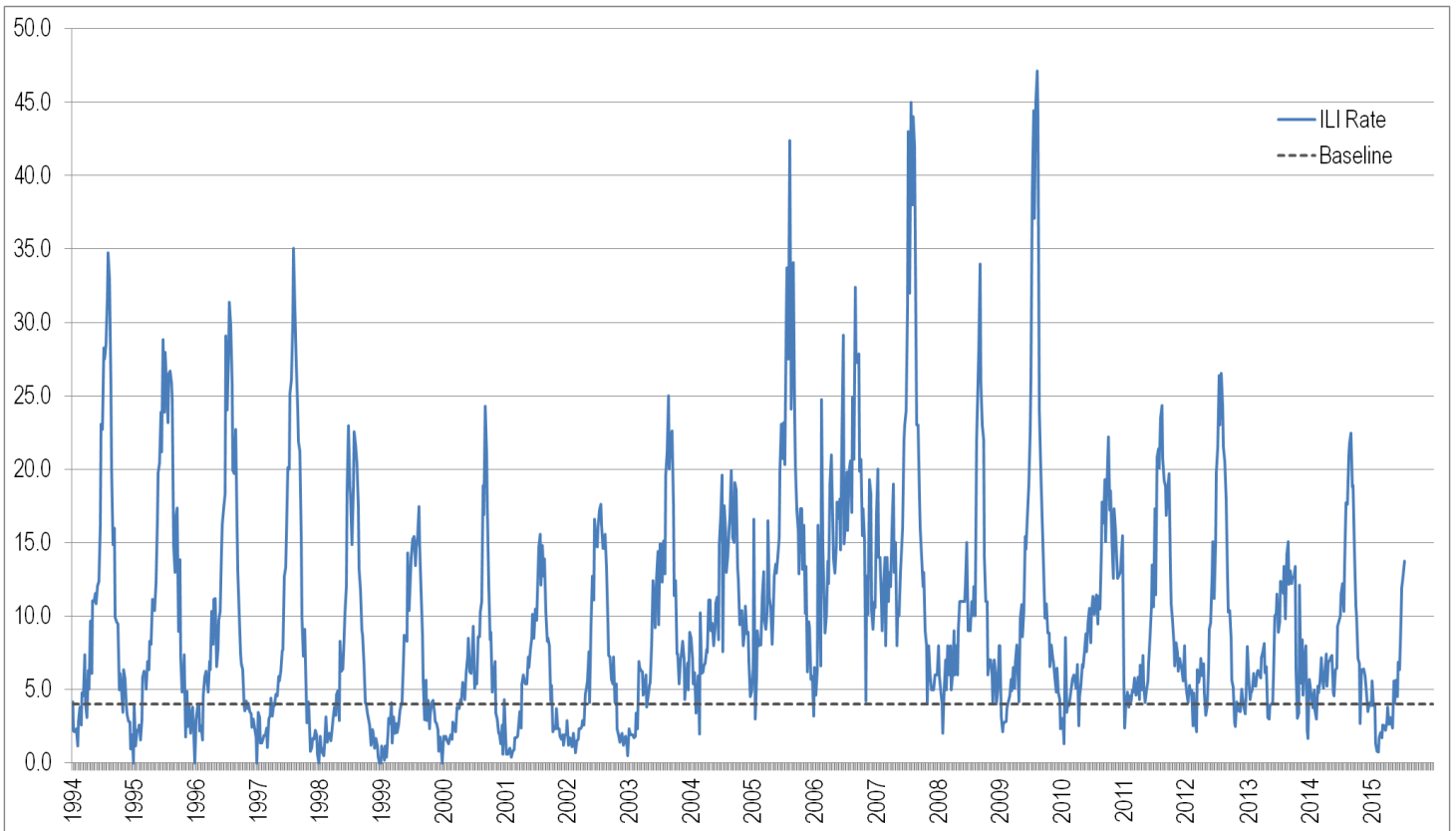


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

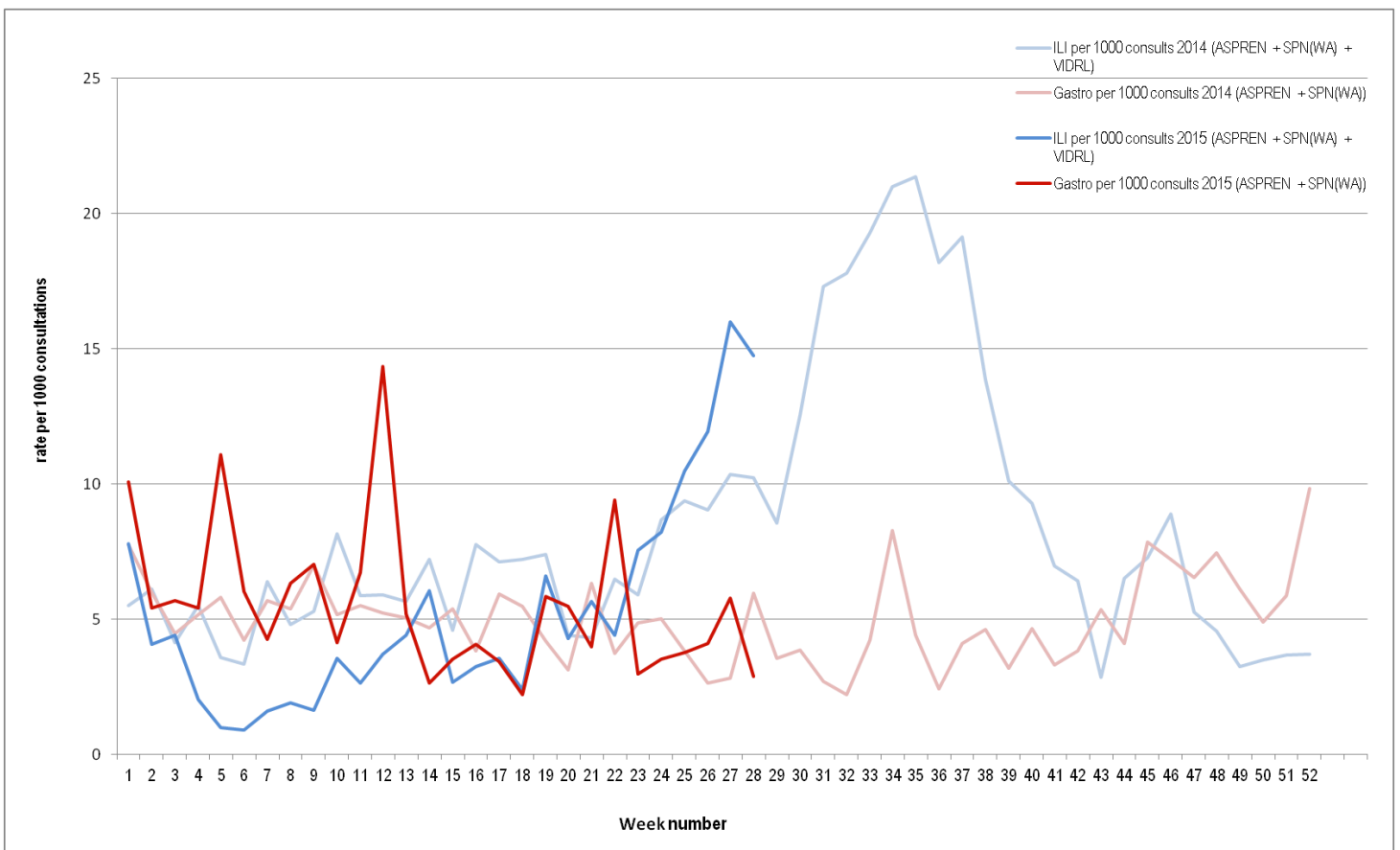


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

81% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 27 - 28 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 71 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 14 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 8 Flu A (H3N2), and 48 Flu B. There were also 35 cases of RSV detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 29 June 2015 - 12 July 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2015 - 12 July 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	377	1801
Number of swab tests performed	307	1365
% ILI patients tested	81%	76%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	23%	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.

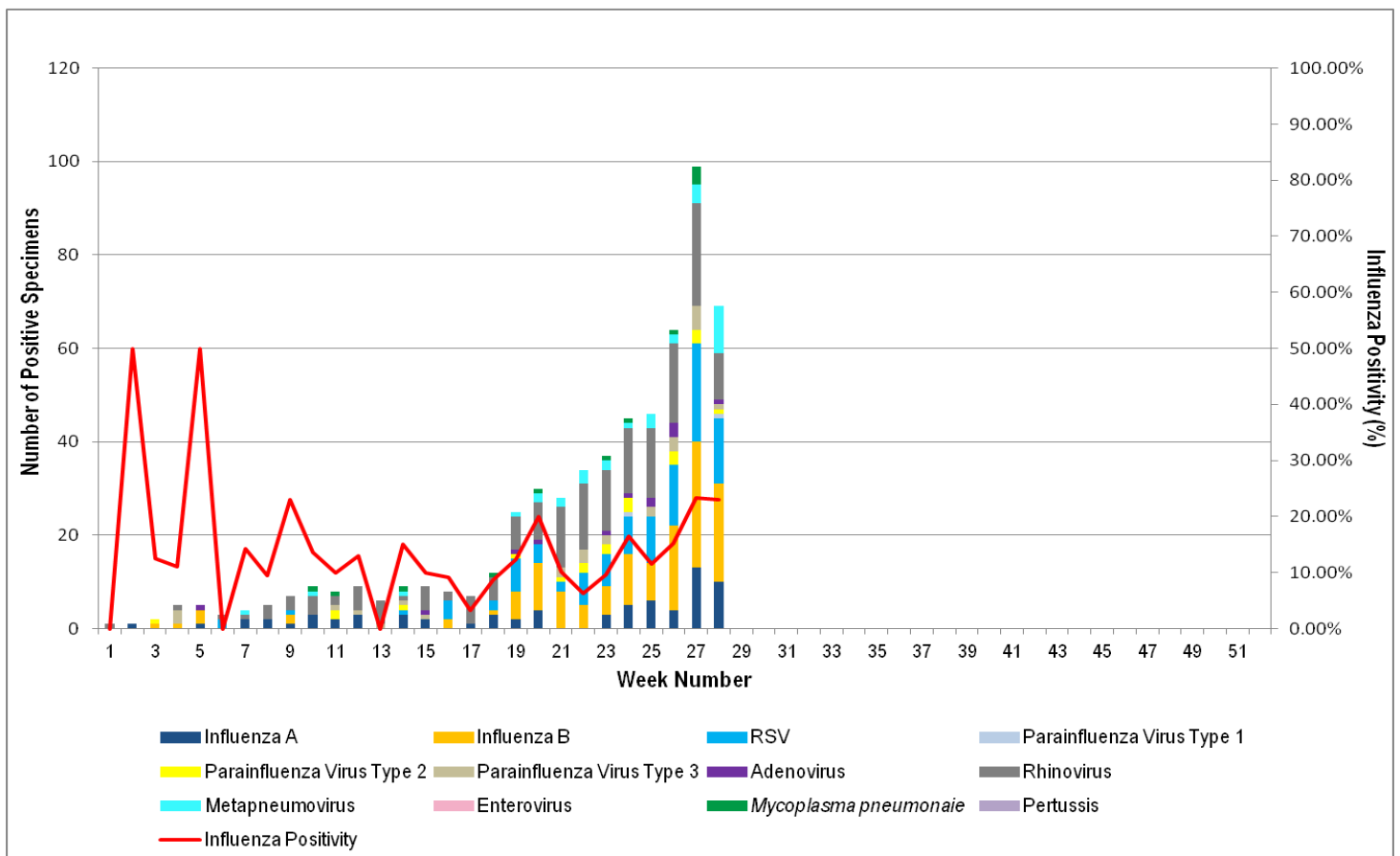


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.