

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. 15, 2015
13th July - 26th July 2015

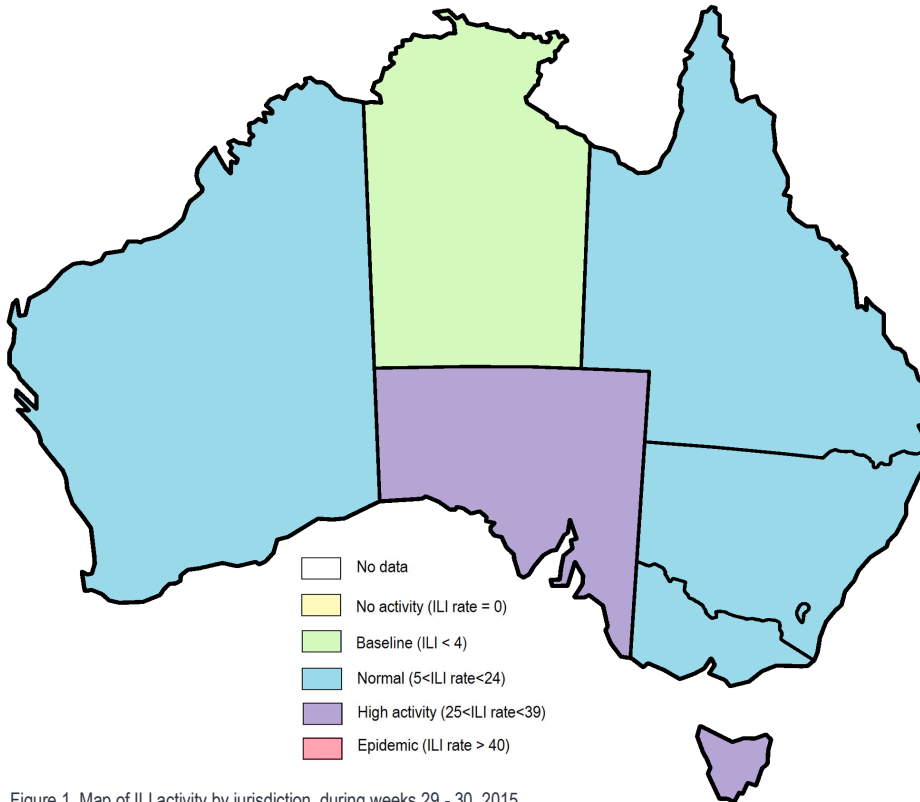


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 29 - 30, 2015.

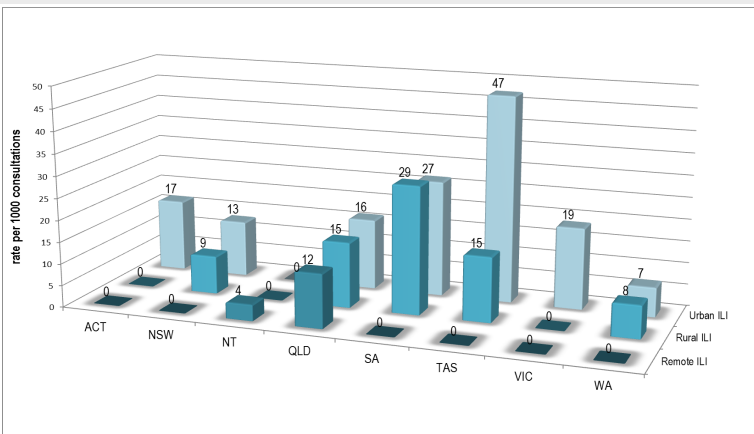


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 29 - 30, 2015.

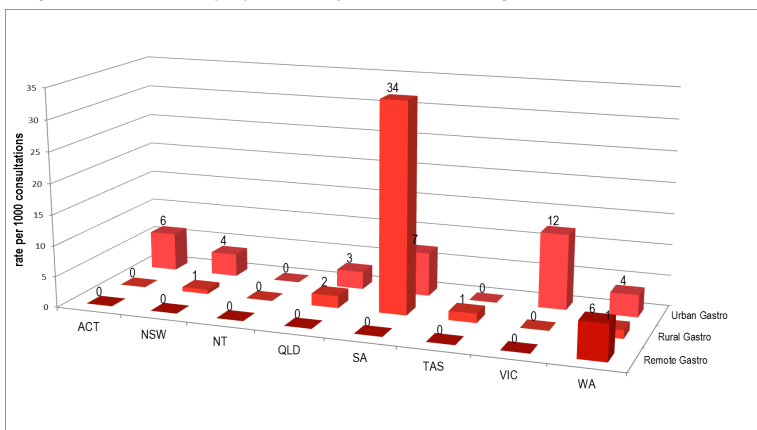


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 29 - 30, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 3 Aug 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased slightly remaining above baseline

88

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
25 x Influenza A
66 x Influenza B

29%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

298

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
98 x Influenza A
200 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased remaining above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 275 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 29 and 30 a total of 17,566 and 19,319 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased slightly over the period with 183 and 207 notifications in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased slightly with 12 and 13 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively, compared to 16 and 15 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were lower at 9 and 13 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban TAS (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications slightly increased over the period with 44 and 61 notifications in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased with 5 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30 respectively, compared to 6 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively (see Figure 3).

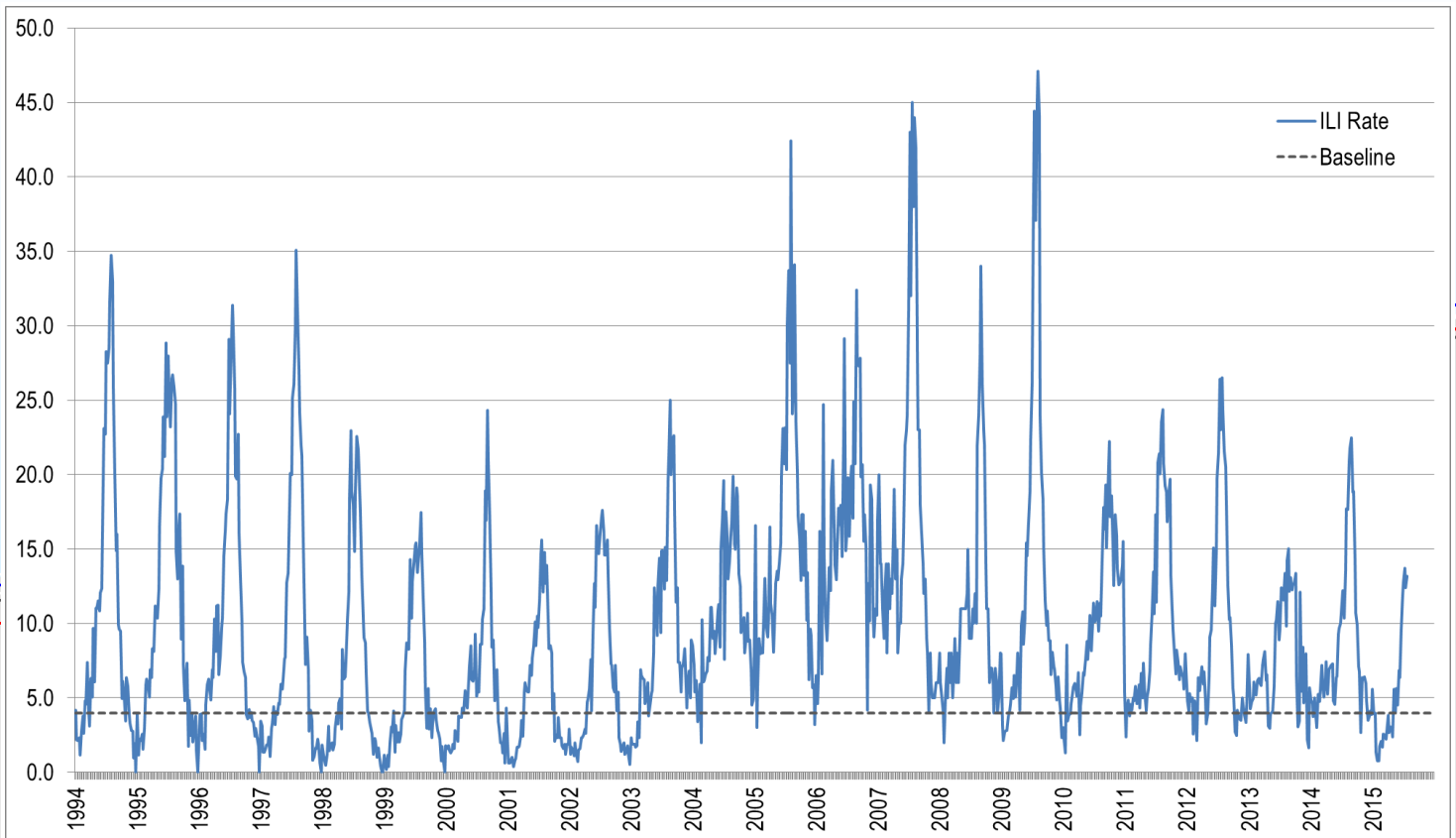


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

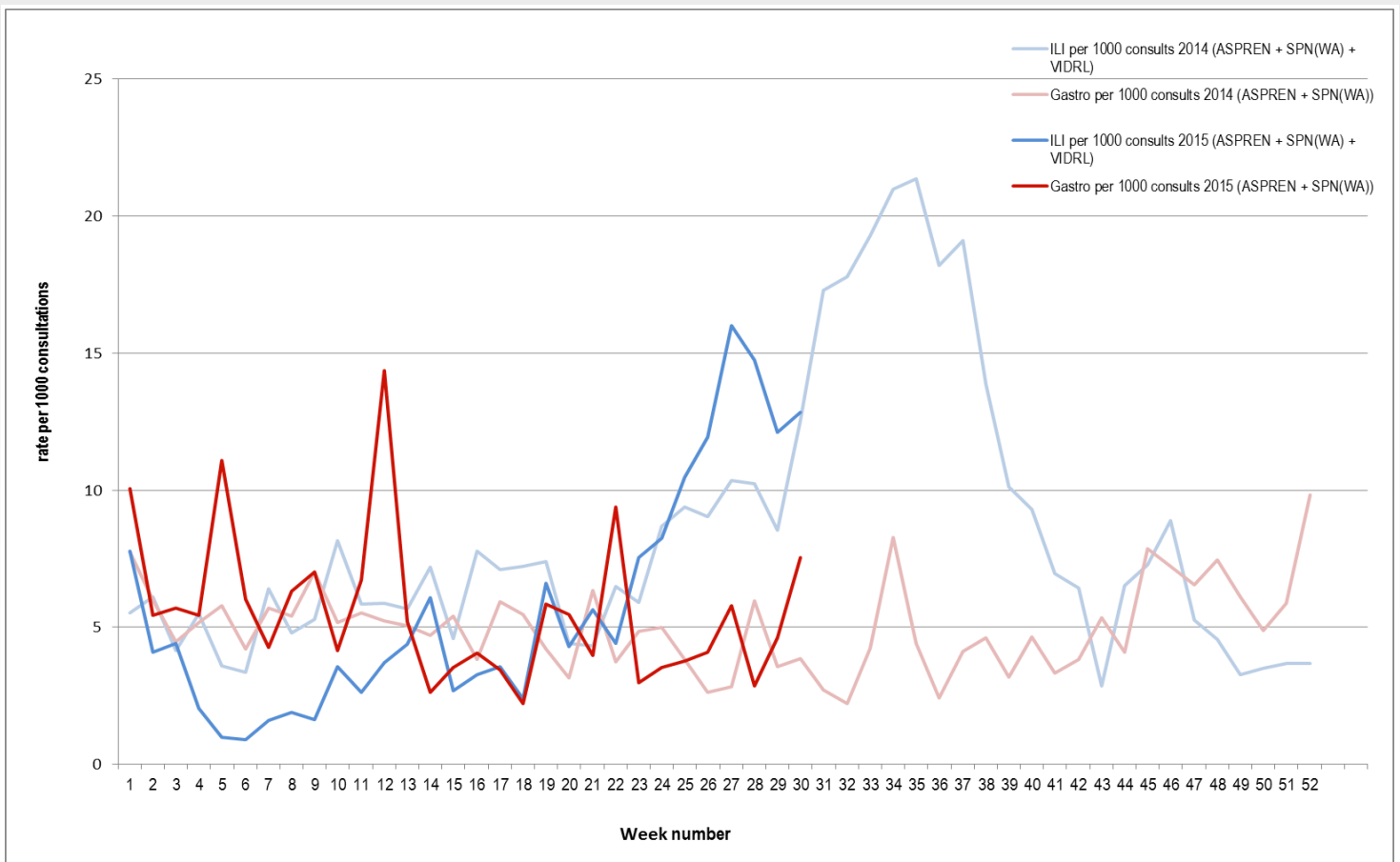


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

78% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 29 - 30 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 88 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 13 Flu A (Untyped), 3 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 9 Flu A (H3N2), and 63 Flu B. There were also 28 cases of Parainfluenza Virus Type 3 detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 13 July 2015 - 26 July 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2015 - 26 July 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	390	2191
Number of swab tests performed	304	1697
% ILI patients tested	78%	77%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	29%	18%

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

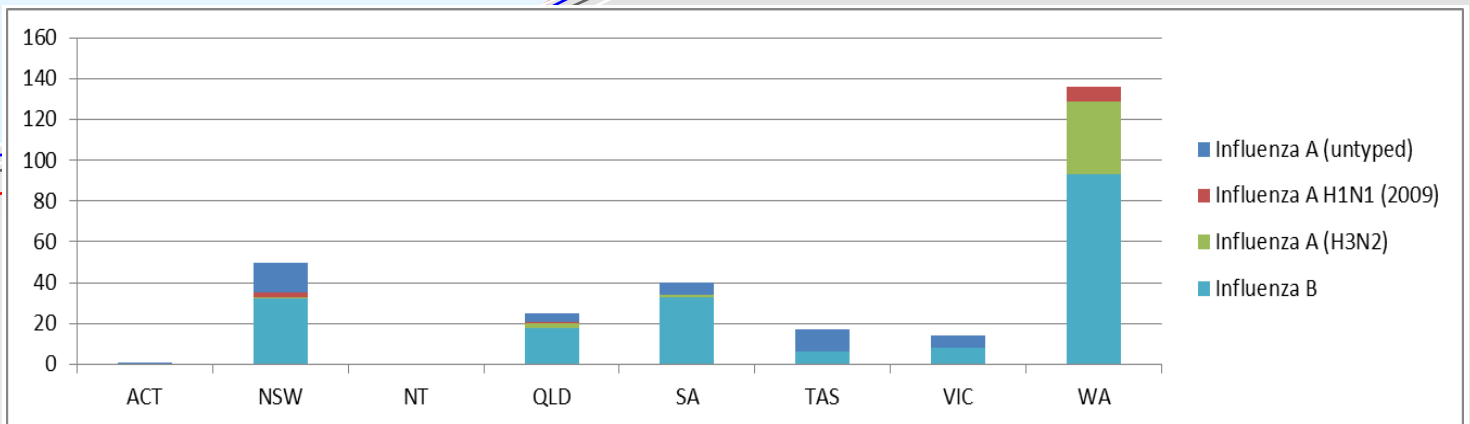


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

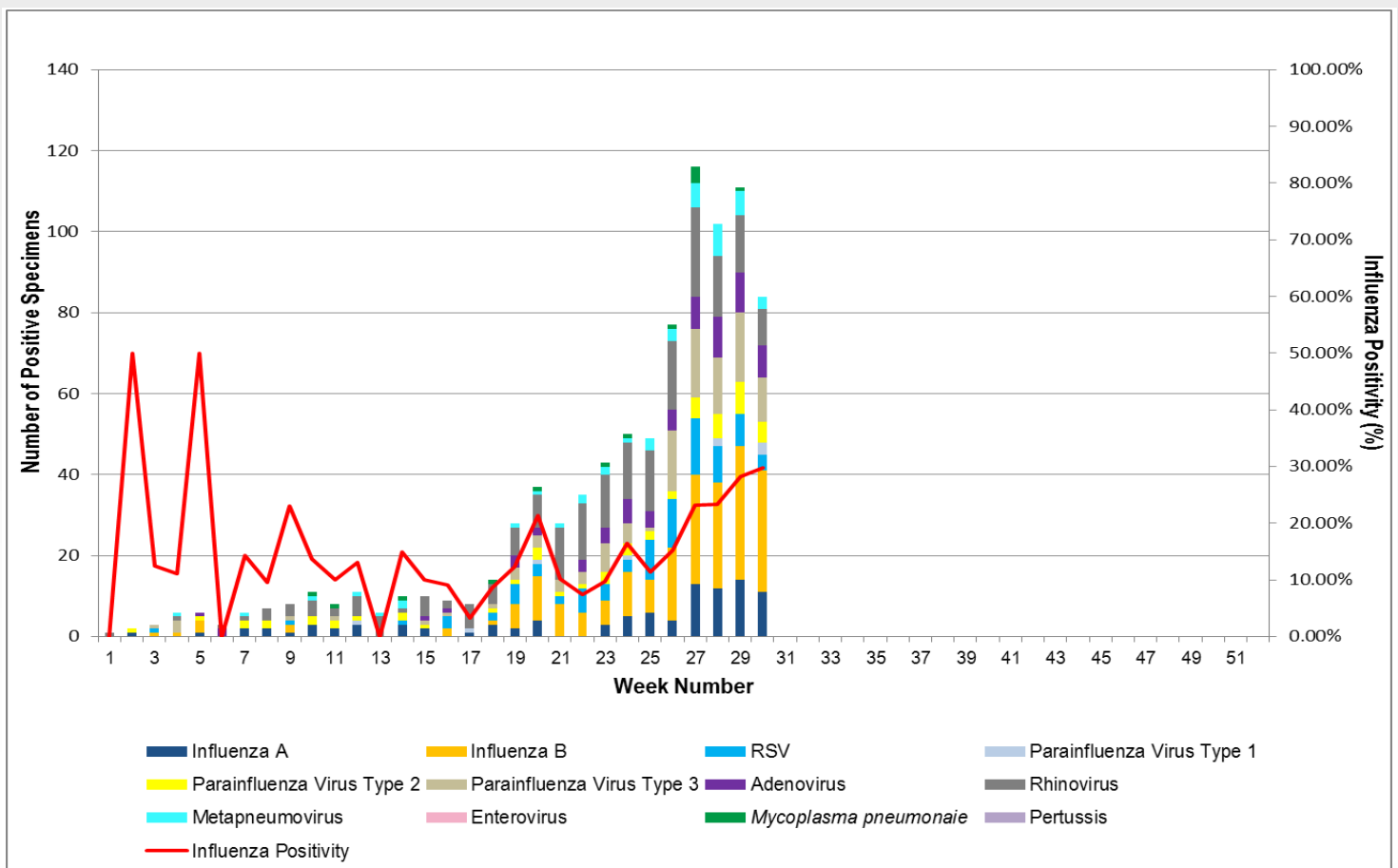


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.