

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. 16, 2015
27th July - 9th August 2015

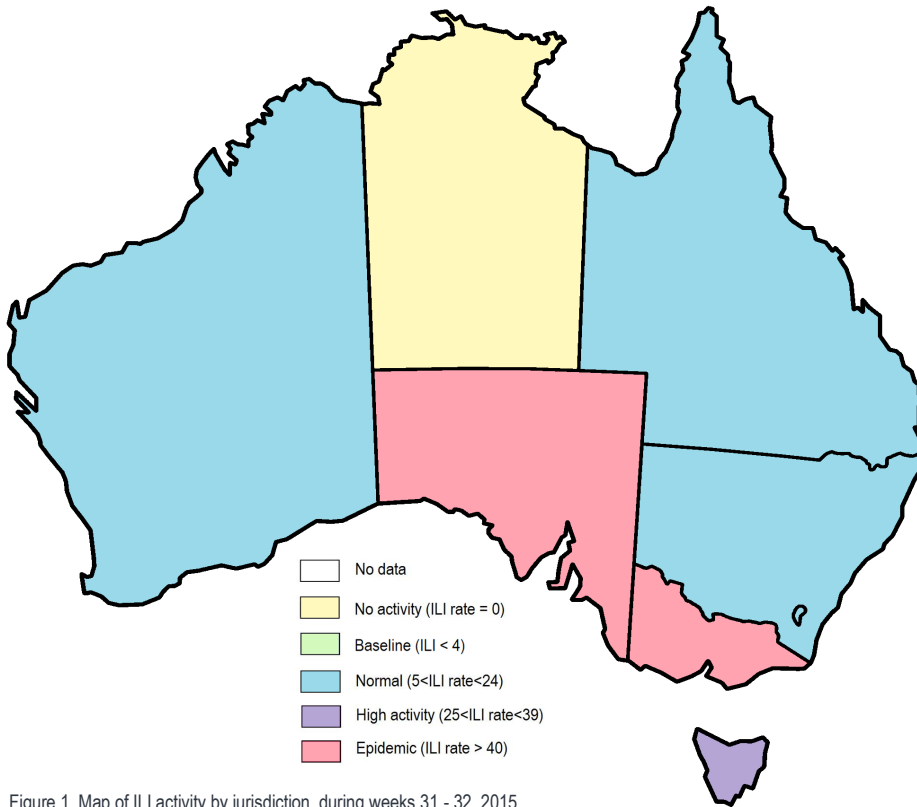


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 31 - 32, 2015.

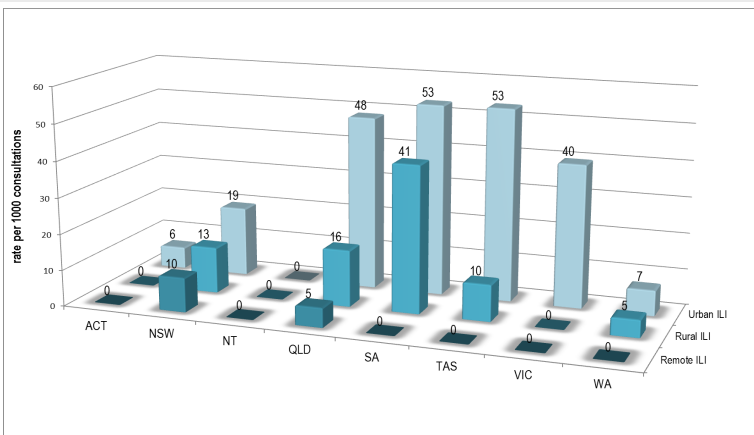


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 31 - 32, 2015.

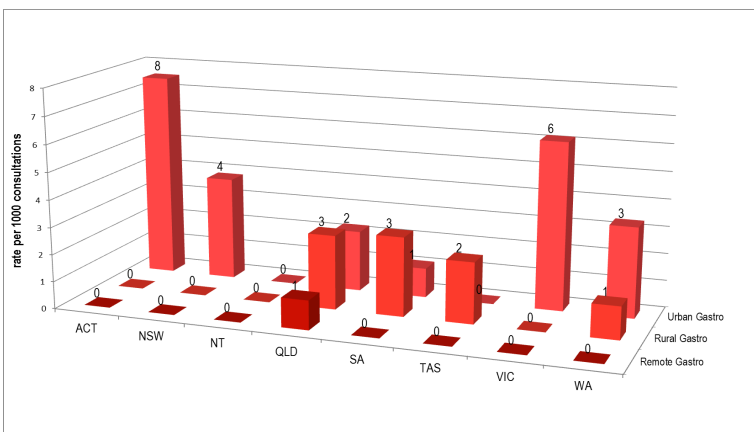


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 31 - 32, 2015.

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

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased remaining above baseline

116

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
41 x Influenza A
75 x Influenza B

39%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

422

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
141 x Influenza A
281 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased remaining above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 193 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 31 and 32 a total of 13,782 and 12,896 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased slightly over the period with 226 and 215 notifications in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period largely increased with 28 and 23 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32 respectively, compared to 12 and 13 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were lower at 17 and 18 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 and Urban TAS (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 43 and 35 notifications in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased with 4 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 respectively, compared to 5 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30 respectively (see Figure 3).

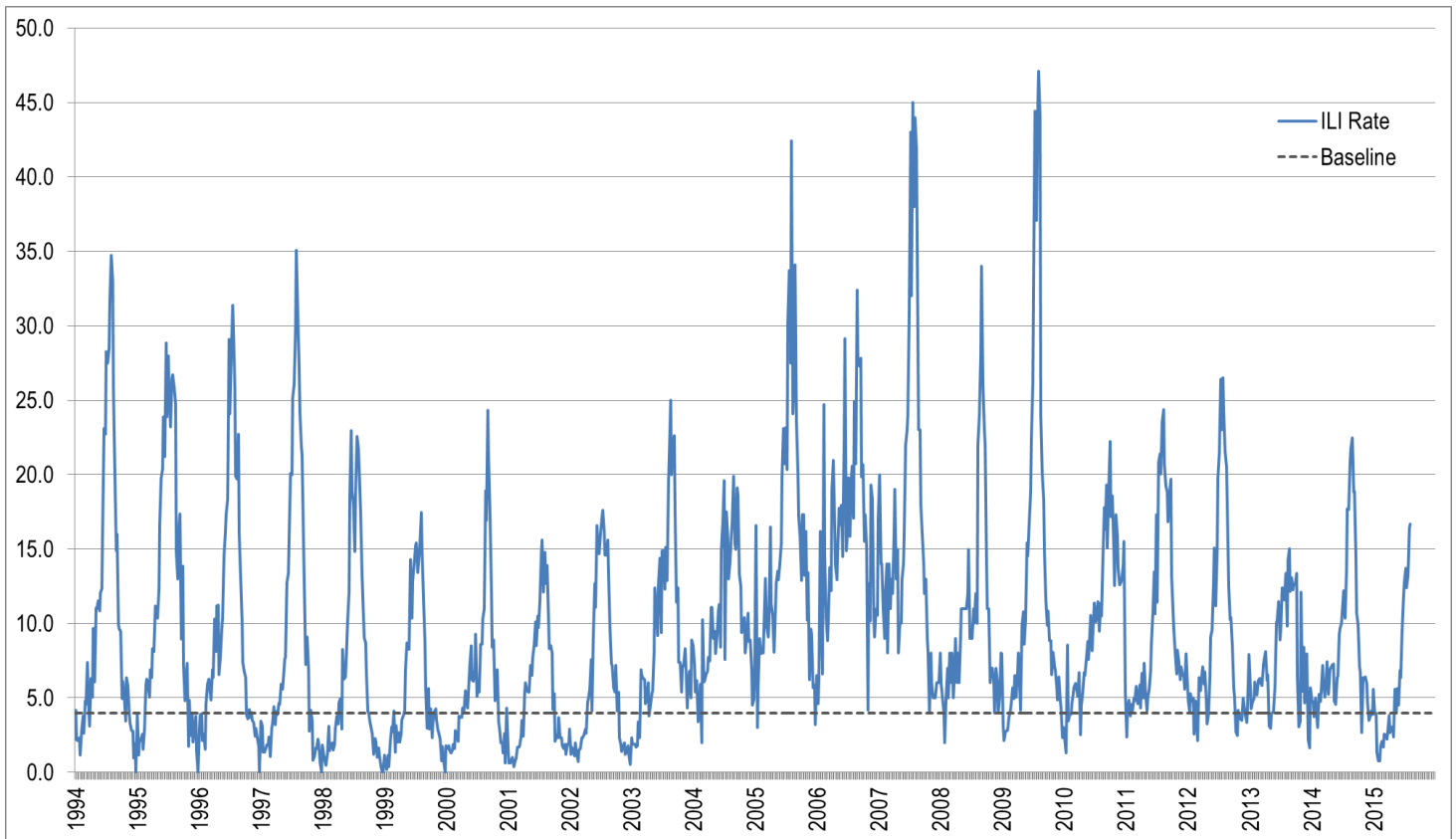


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

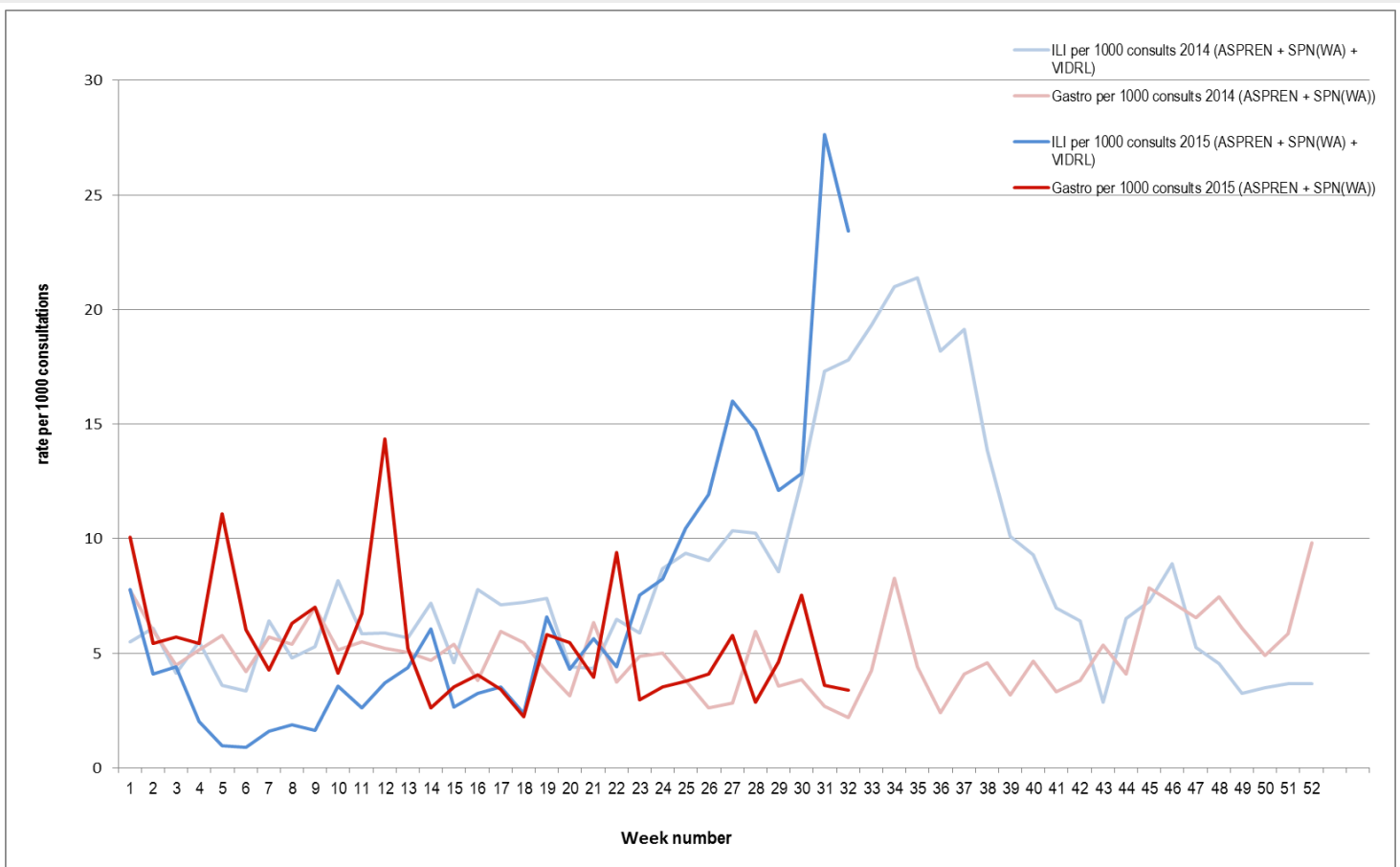


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

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INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

67% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 31 - 32 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 116 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 26 Flu A (Untyped), 4 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 11 Flu A (H3N2), and 75 Flu B. There were also 19 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period 27 July 2015 - 9 August 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2015 - 9 August 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	441	2632
Number of swab tests performed	296	2020
% ILI patients tested	67%	77%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	39%	21%

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

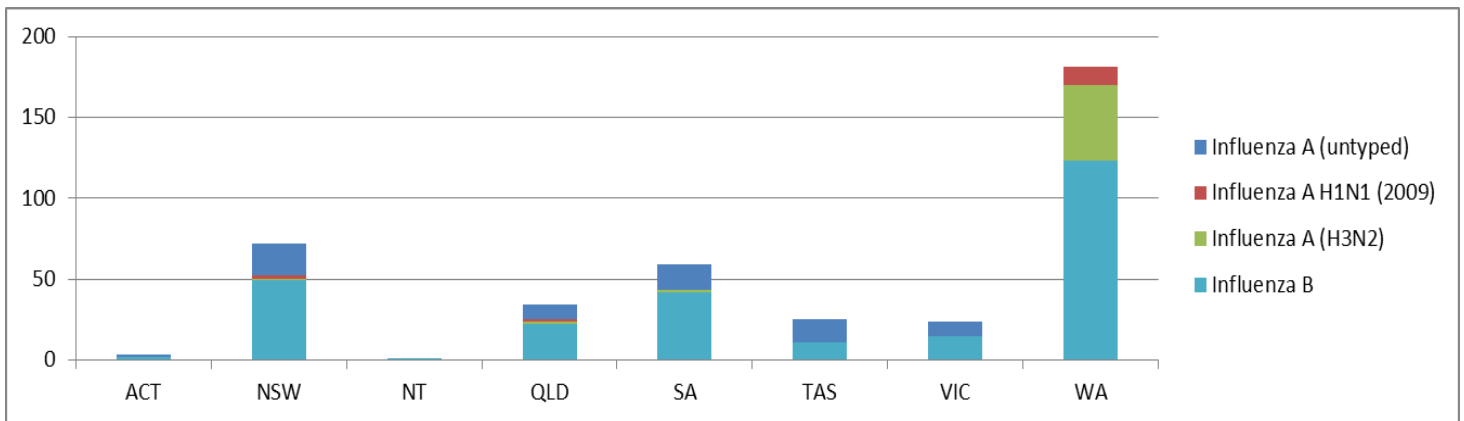


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

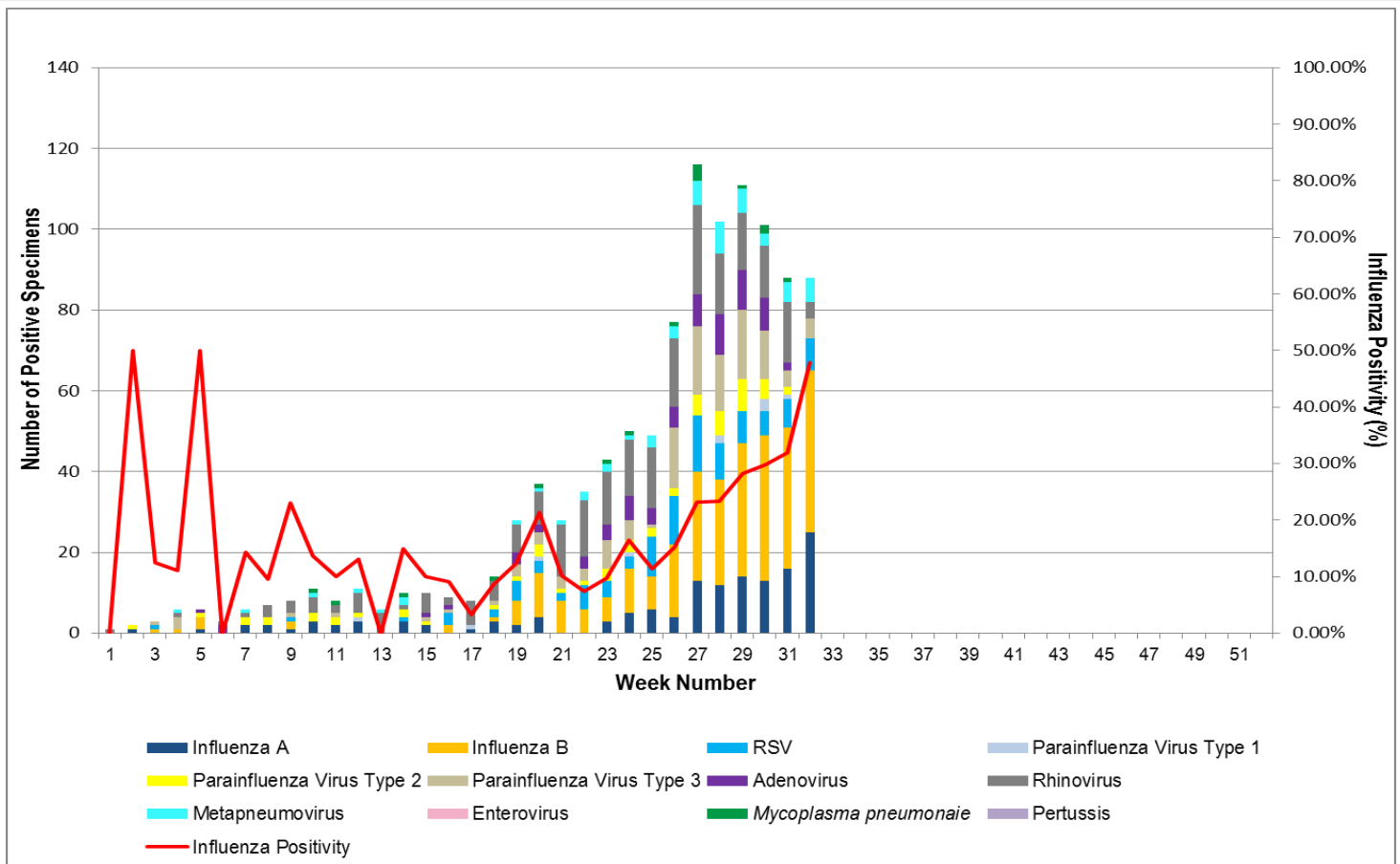


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.