

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. 17, 2015
10th August - 23rd August 2015

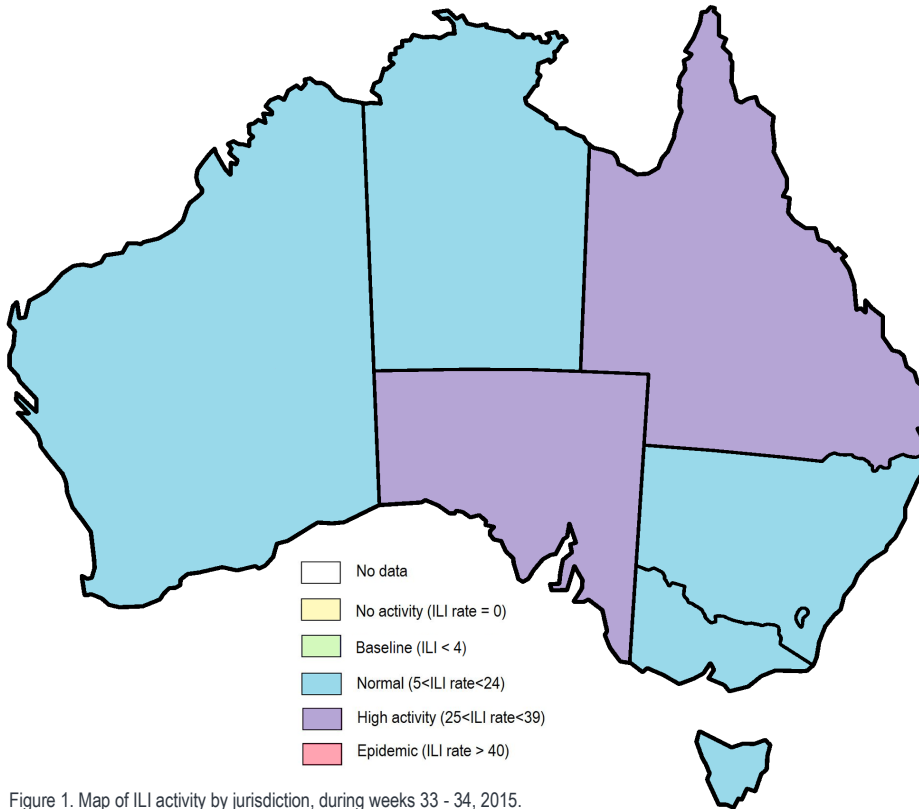


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 33 - 34, 2015.

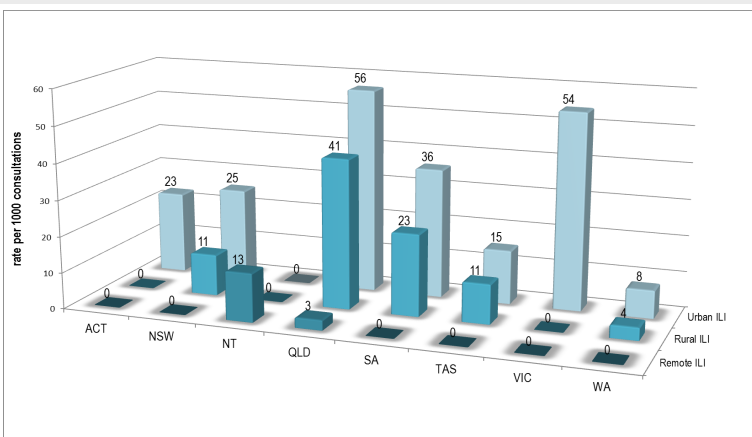


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 33 - 34, 2015.

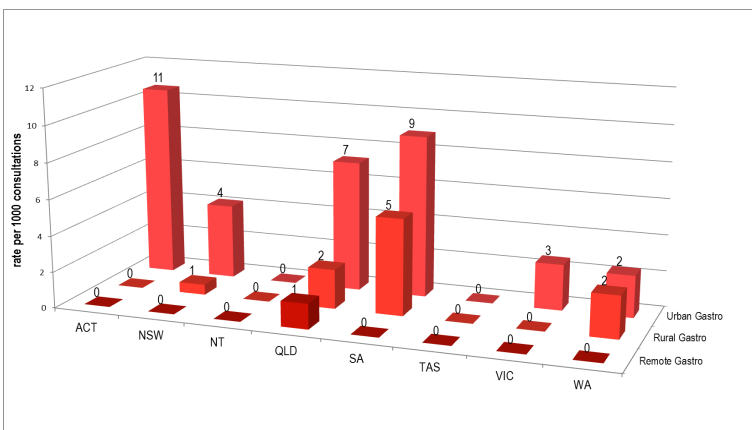


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 33 - 34, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 31 Aug 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased remaining above baseline

135

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

38%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

571

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
187 x Influenza A
384 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remained steady below baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 284 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 33 and 34 a total of 20,948 and 20,520 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased significantly over the period with 321 and 360 notifications in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. However, ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 20 and 23 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively, compared to 28 and 23 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were slightly lower at 19 and 21 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban QLD and Urban VIC (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased slightly over the period with 48 and 38 notifications in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remain steady with 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 and 34 respectively, compared to 4 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 respectively (see Figure 3).

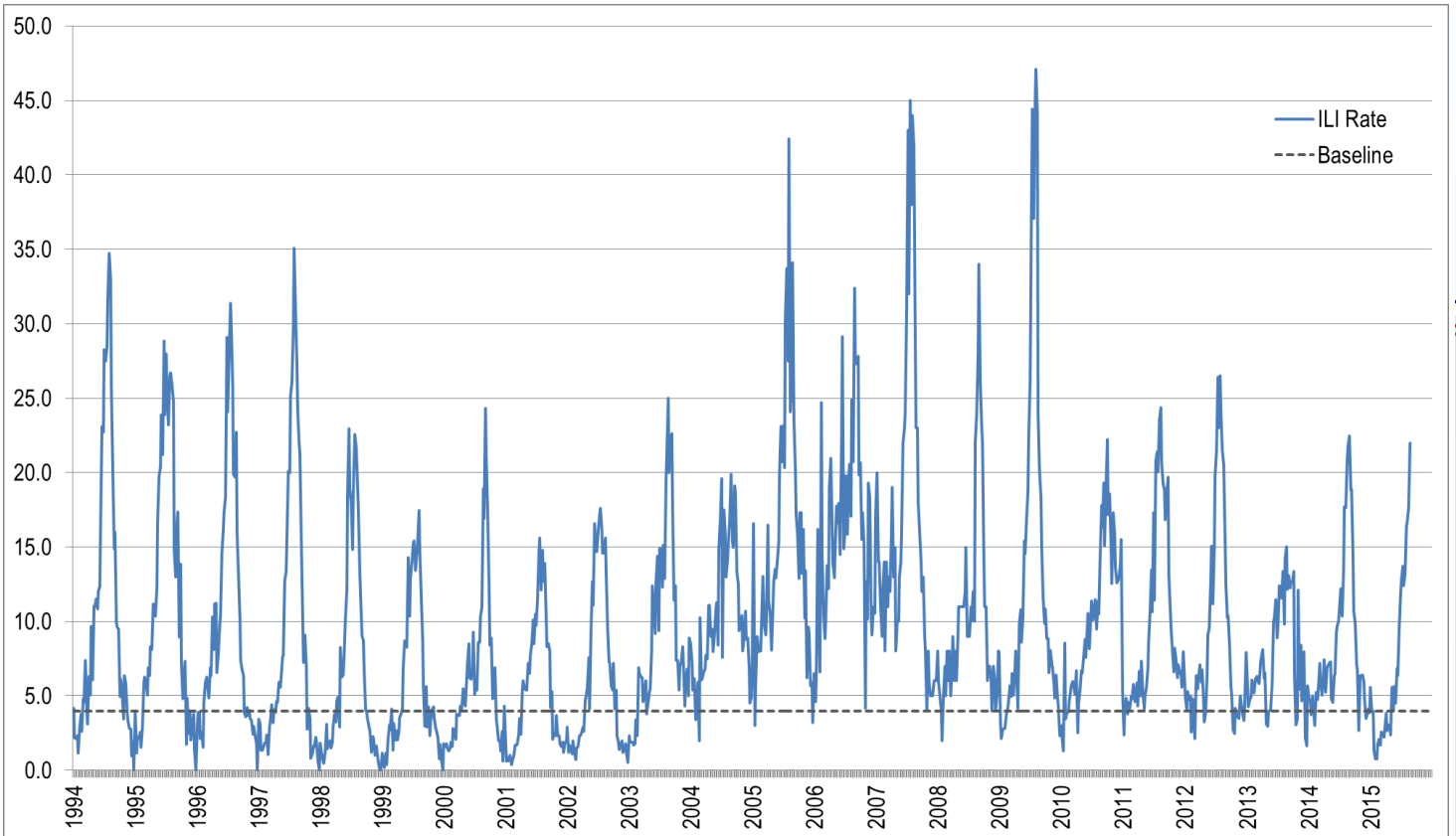


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

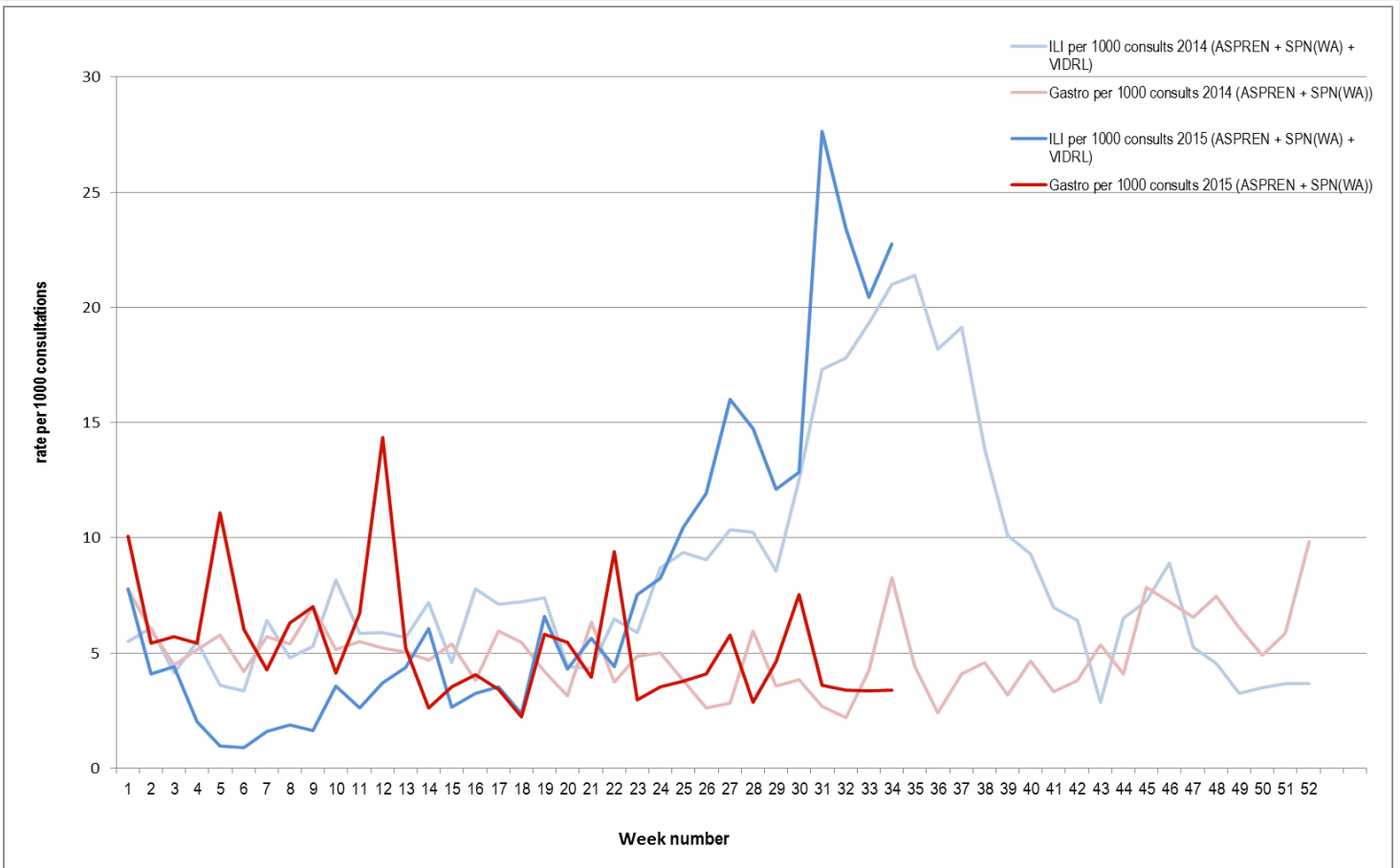


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

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INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

52% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 33 - 34 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 135 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 25 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 16 Flu A (H3N2), and 94 Flu B. There were also 18 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	10 August 2015 - 23 August 2015	1 Jan 2015 - 23 August 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	681	3313
Number of swab tests performed	351	2461
% ILI patients tested	52%	74%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	38%	23%

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



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

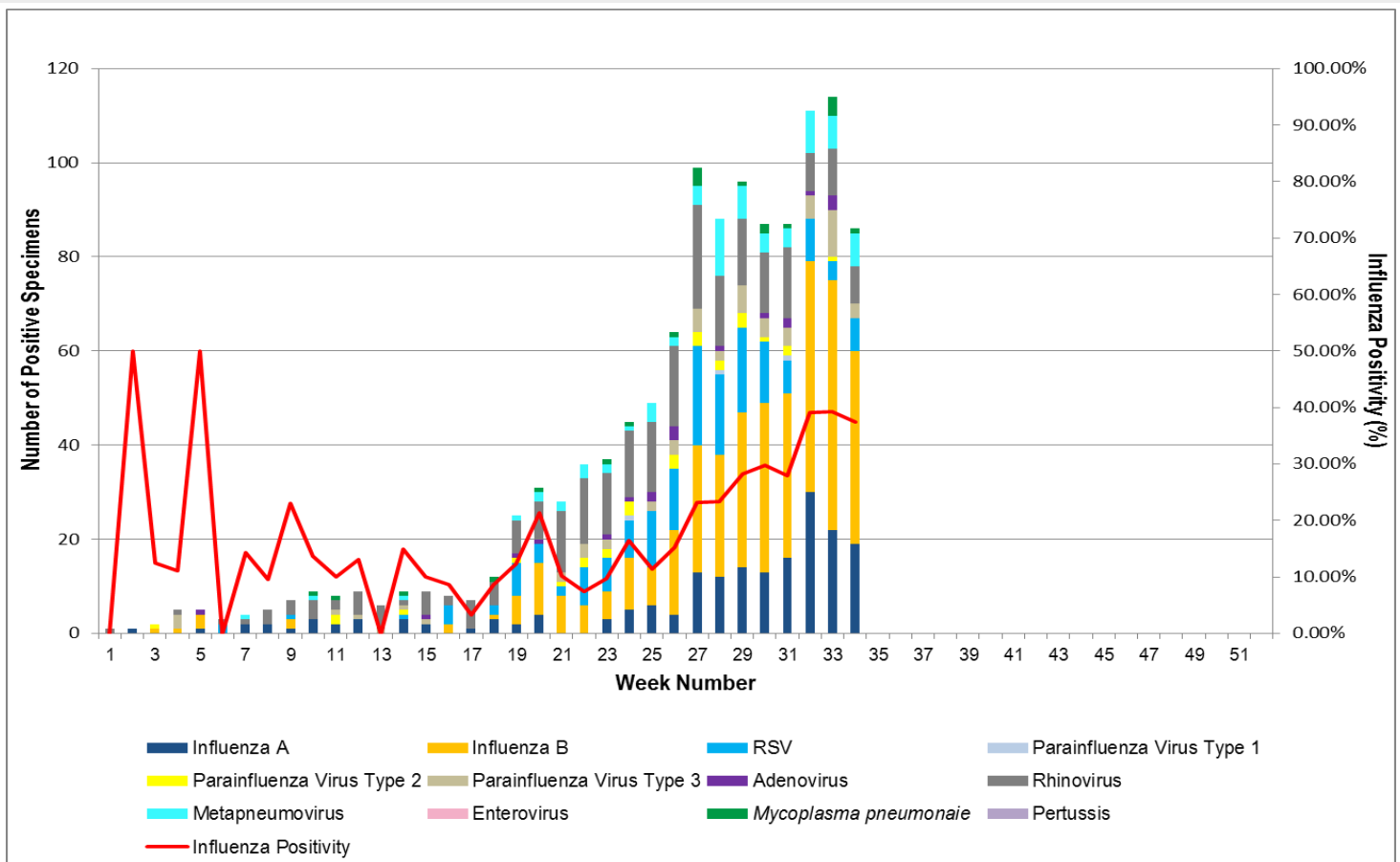


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.