

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. 18, 2015
24th August - 6th September 2015

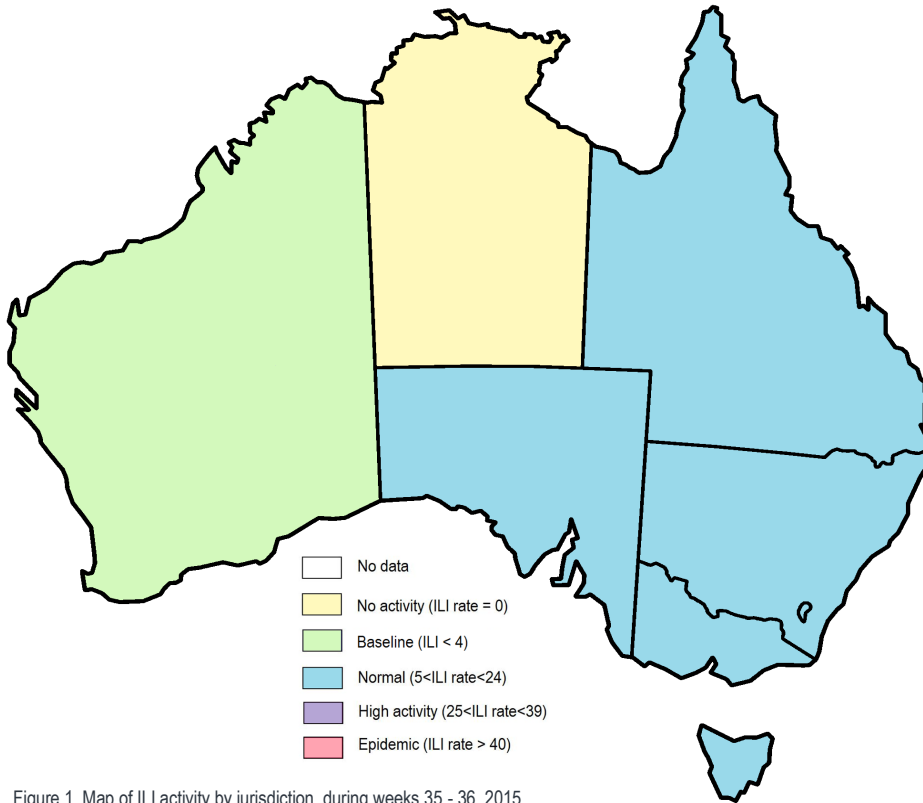


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 35 - 36, 2015.

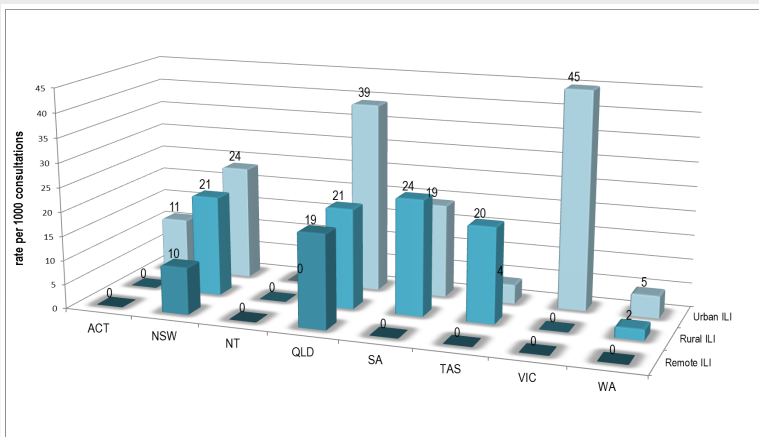


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 35 - 36, 2015.

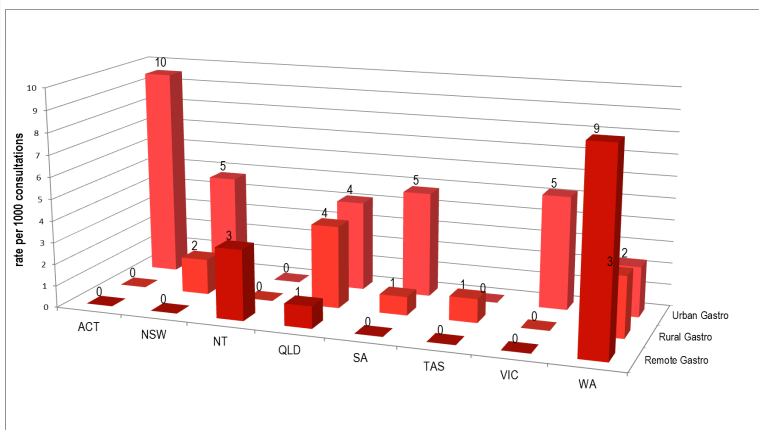


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 35 - 36, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 15 September 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased remaining above baseline

87

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
32 x Influenza A
55 x Influenza B

41%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

677

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
228 x Influenza A
449 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remained steady below baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 302 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 35 and 36 a total of 21,828 and 14,255 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 344 and 213 notifications in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. However, ILI rates reported in this period remained steady with 19 and 24 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 35 and 36 respectively, compared to 19 and 24 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were slightly lower at 21 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 VIC and QLD (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications remained steady over the period with 54 and 48 notifications in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased slightly with 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 35 and 36 respectively, compared to 3 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 and 34 respectively (see Figure 3).

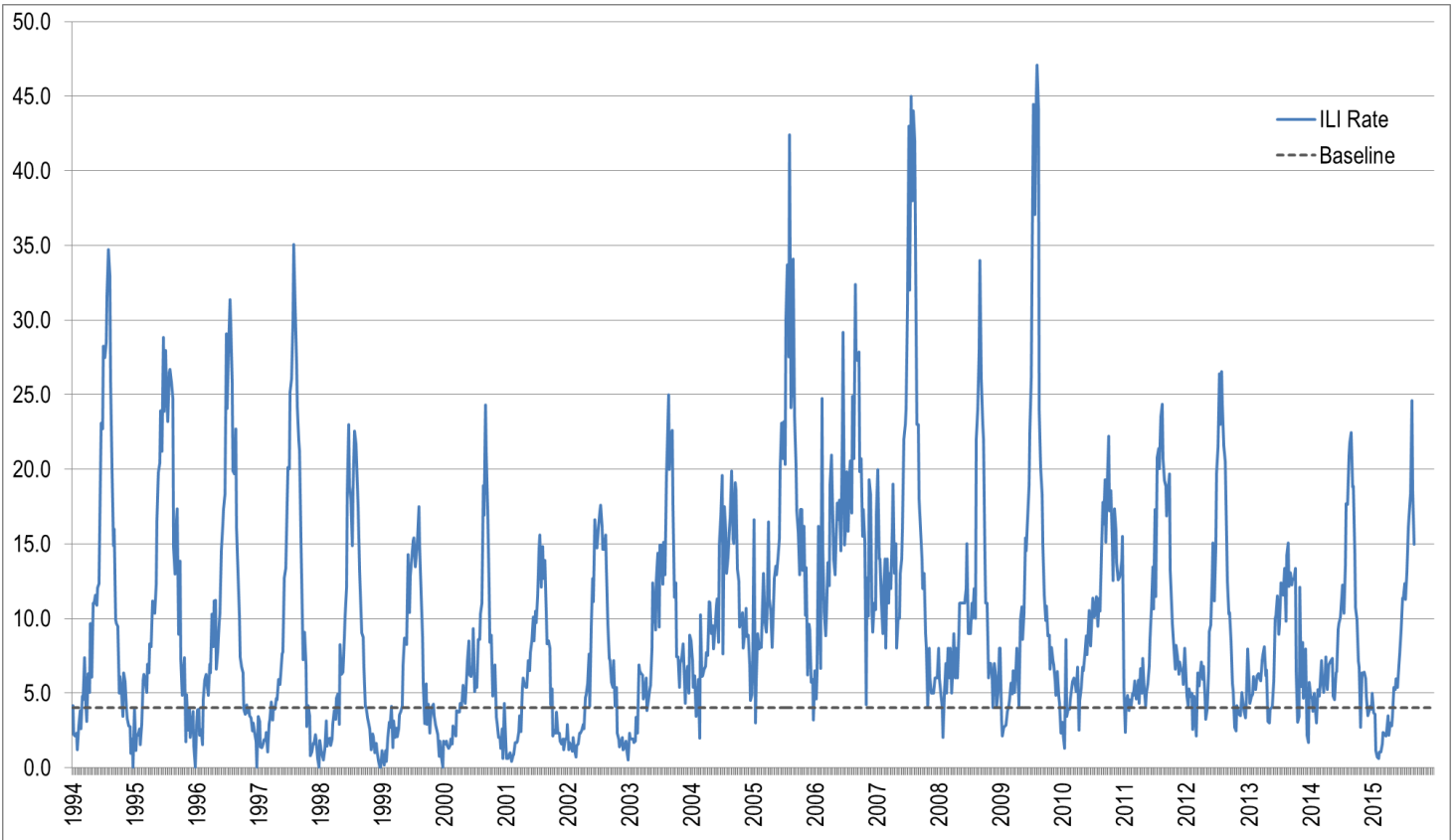


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

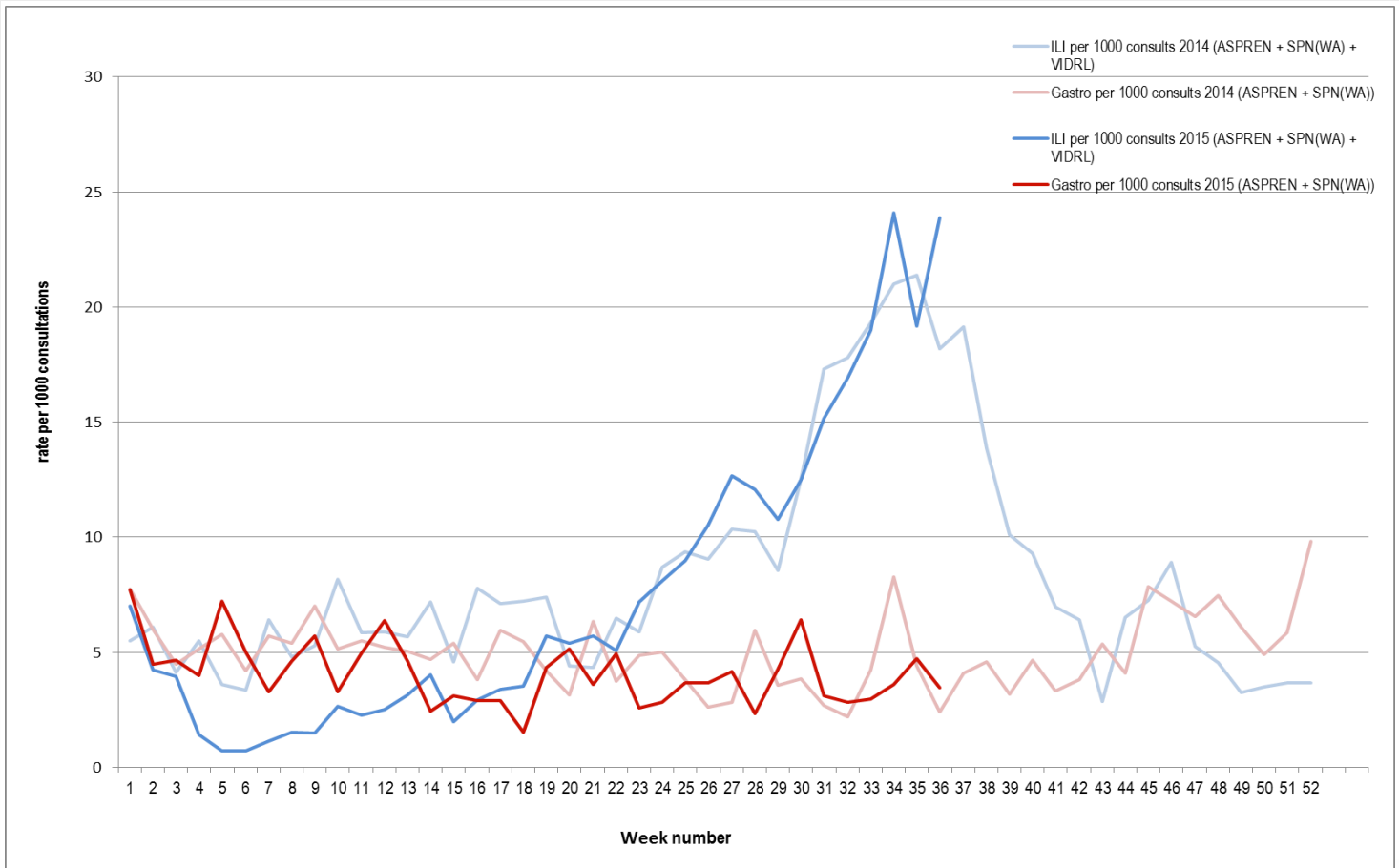


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

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INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

41% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 35 - 36 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 87 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 22 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 9 Flu A (H3N2), and 55 Flu B. There were also 7 cases of Rhinovirus detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

| | Reporting Period | YTD |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 24 August 2015 - 6 September 2015 | 1 Jan 2015 - 6 September 2015 |
| Total number of ILI notifications | 557 | 4586 |
| Number of swab tests performed | 211 | 2706 |
| % ILI patients tested | 38% | 59% |
| % of swab tests positive for influenza | 41% | 25% |

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

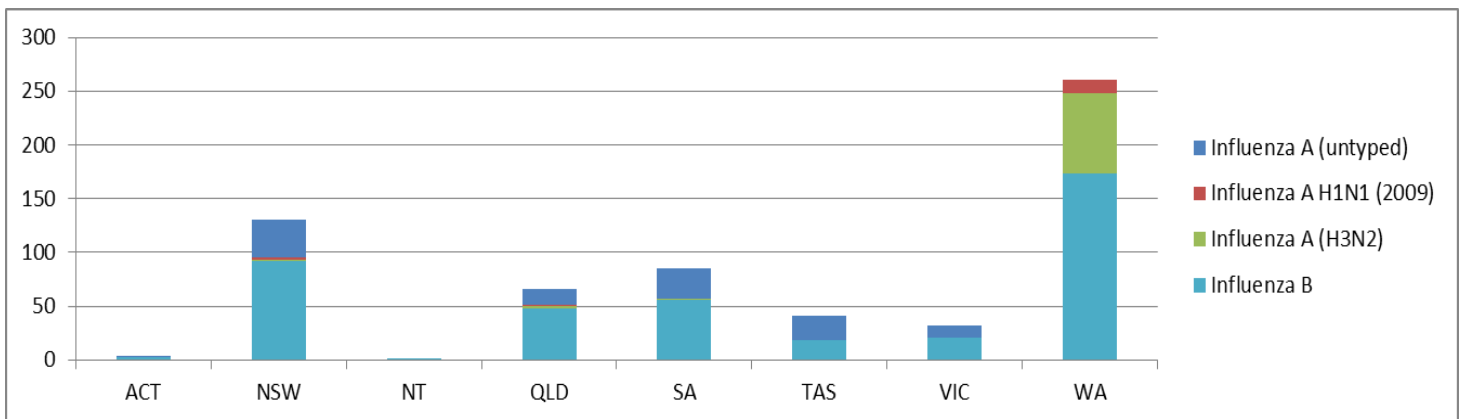


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

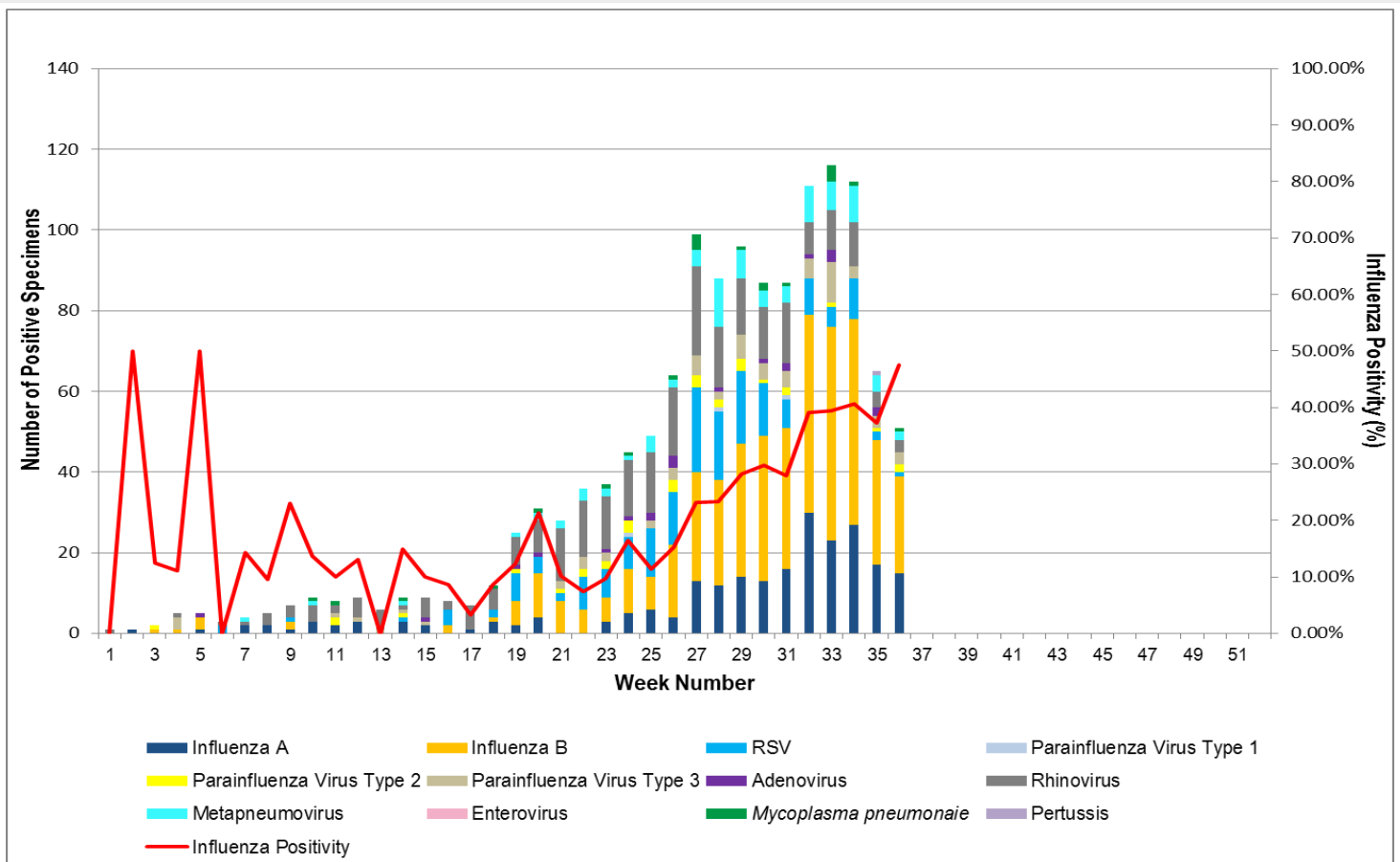


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.