

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. 19, 2015
7th September - 20th September 2015

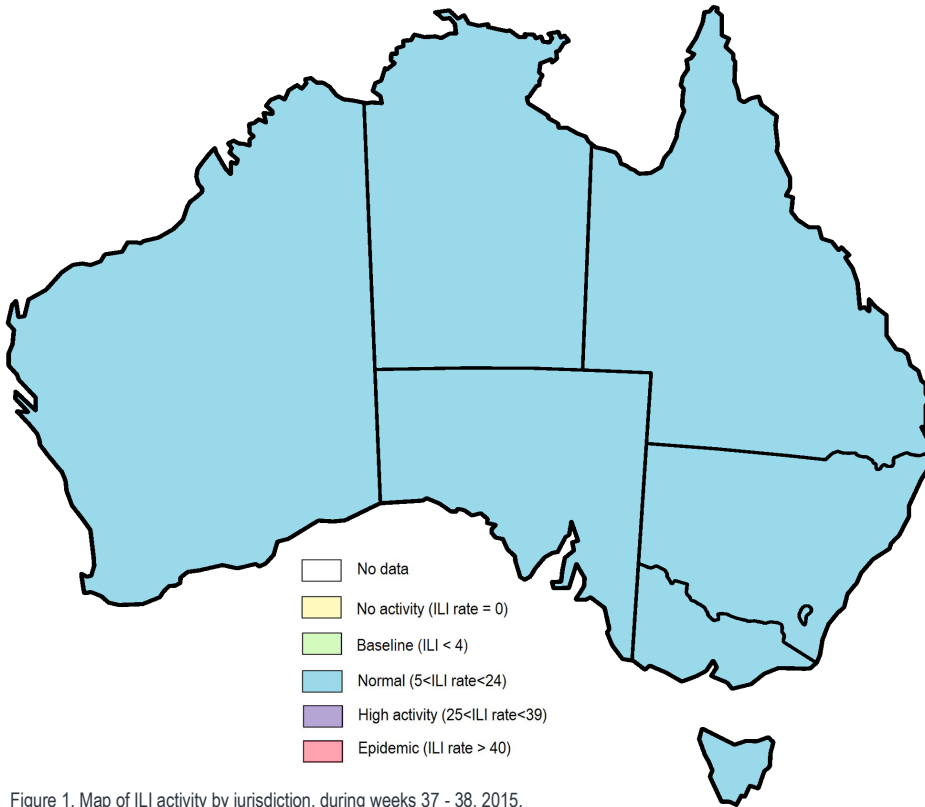


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 37 - 38, 2015.

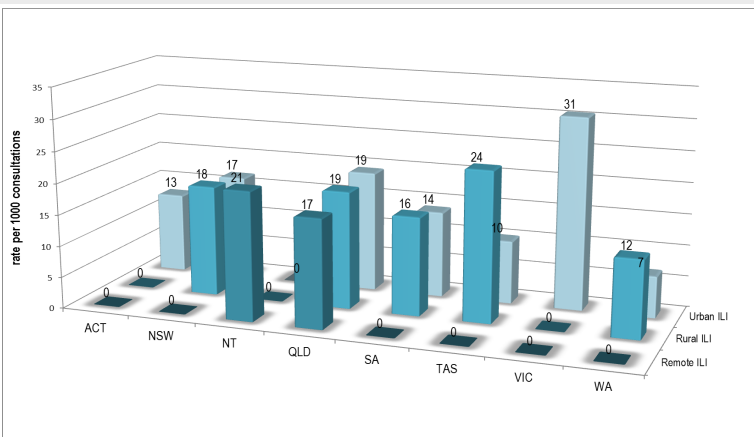


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 37 - 38, 2015.

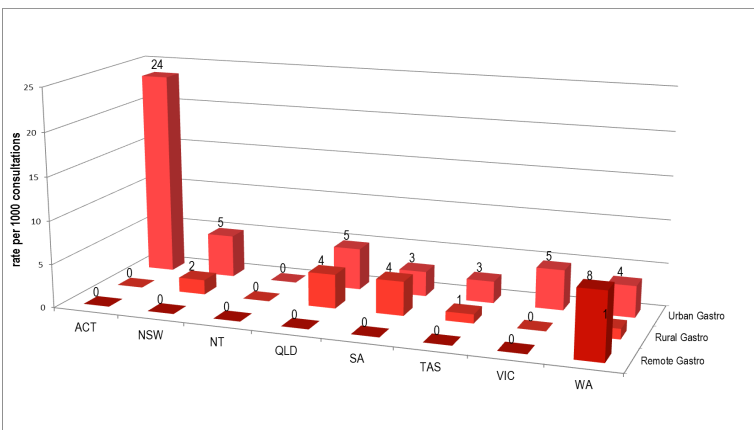


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 37 - 38, 2015.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased remaining above baseline

72

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

32%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

749

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
260 x Influenza A
489 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remained steady around baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 344 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 37 and 38 a total of 21,810 and 20,128 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 303 and 229 notifications in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. However, ILI rates reported in this period remained steady with 16 and 12 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 37 and 38 respectively, compared to 19 and 24 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were slightly higher at 19 and 14 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 (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased over the period with 67 and 50 notifications in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady with 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 37 and 38, compared to 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 35 and 36 respectively (see Figure 3).

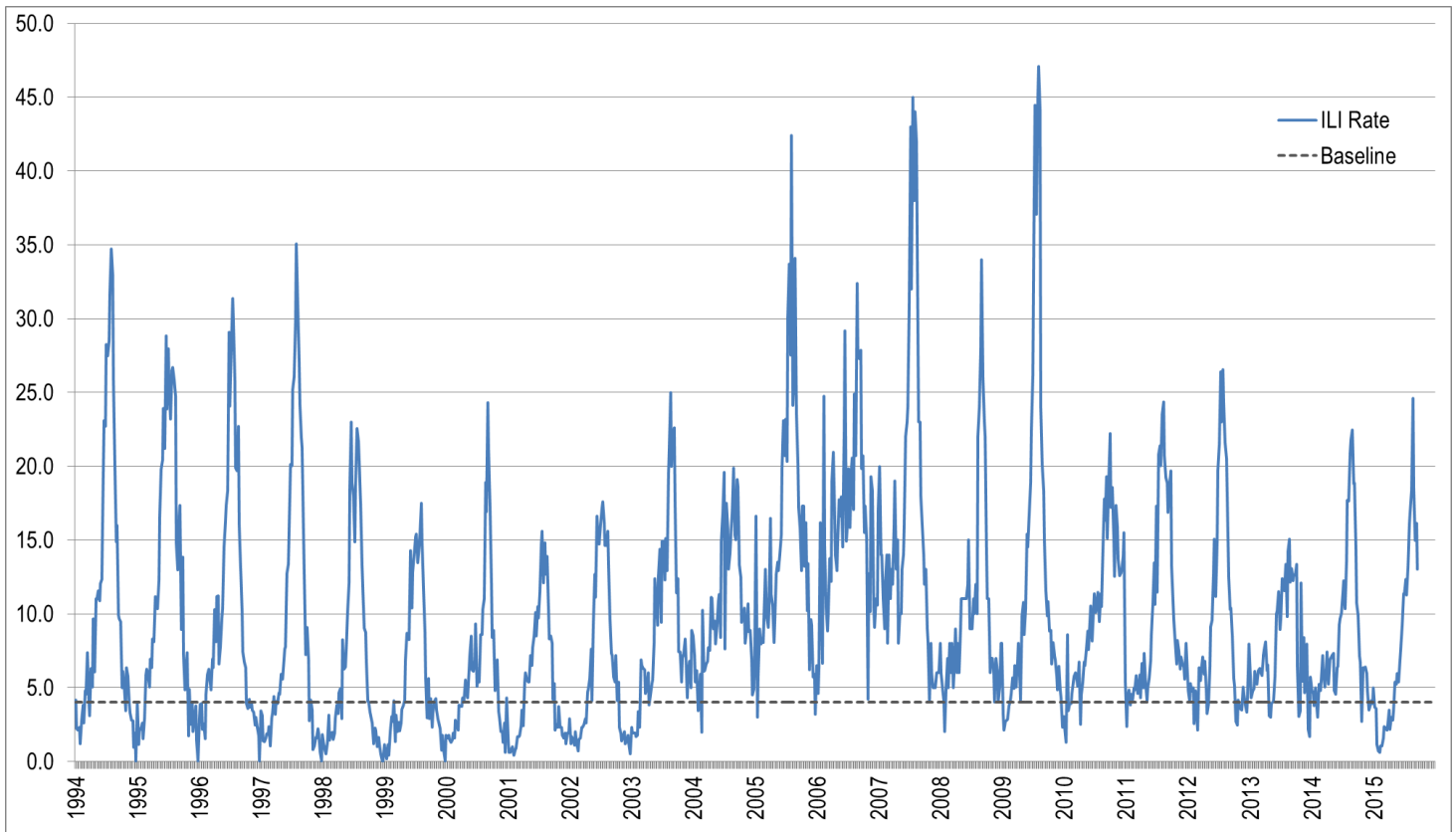


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

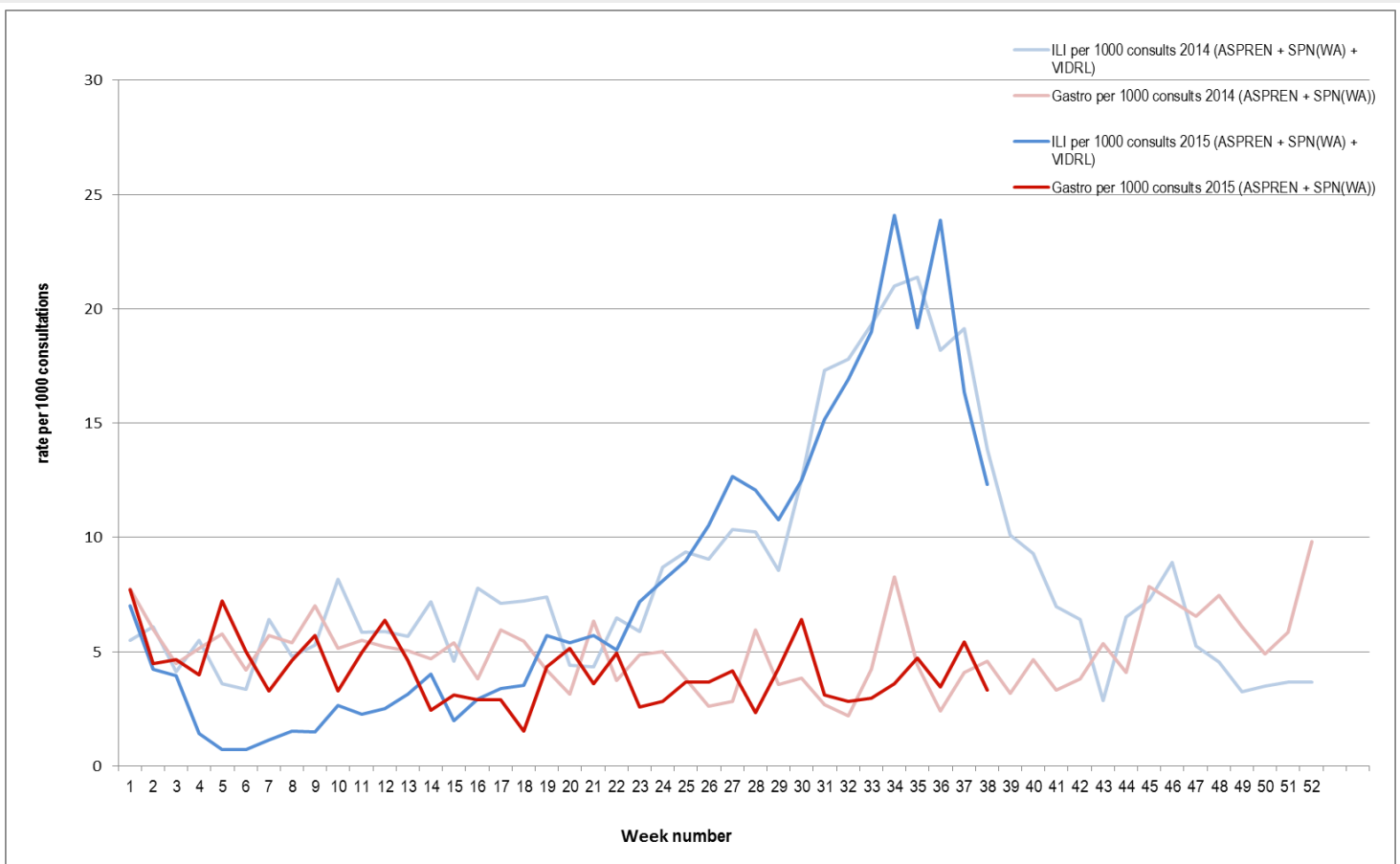


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

42% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 37 - 38 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 72 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 11 Flu A (Untyped), 3 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 18 Flu A (H3N2), and 40 Flu B. There were also 10 cases of Metapneumovirus detected, making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	7 September 2015 - 20 September 2015	1 Jan 2015 - 20 September 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	532	5118
Number of swab tests performed	226	2977
% ILI patients tested	42%	58%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	32%	25%

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

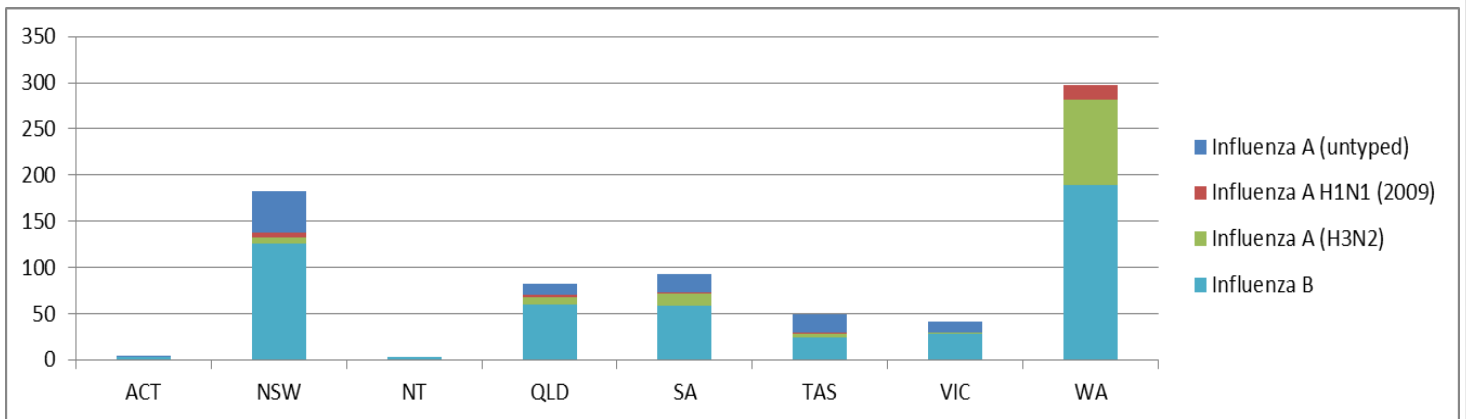


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

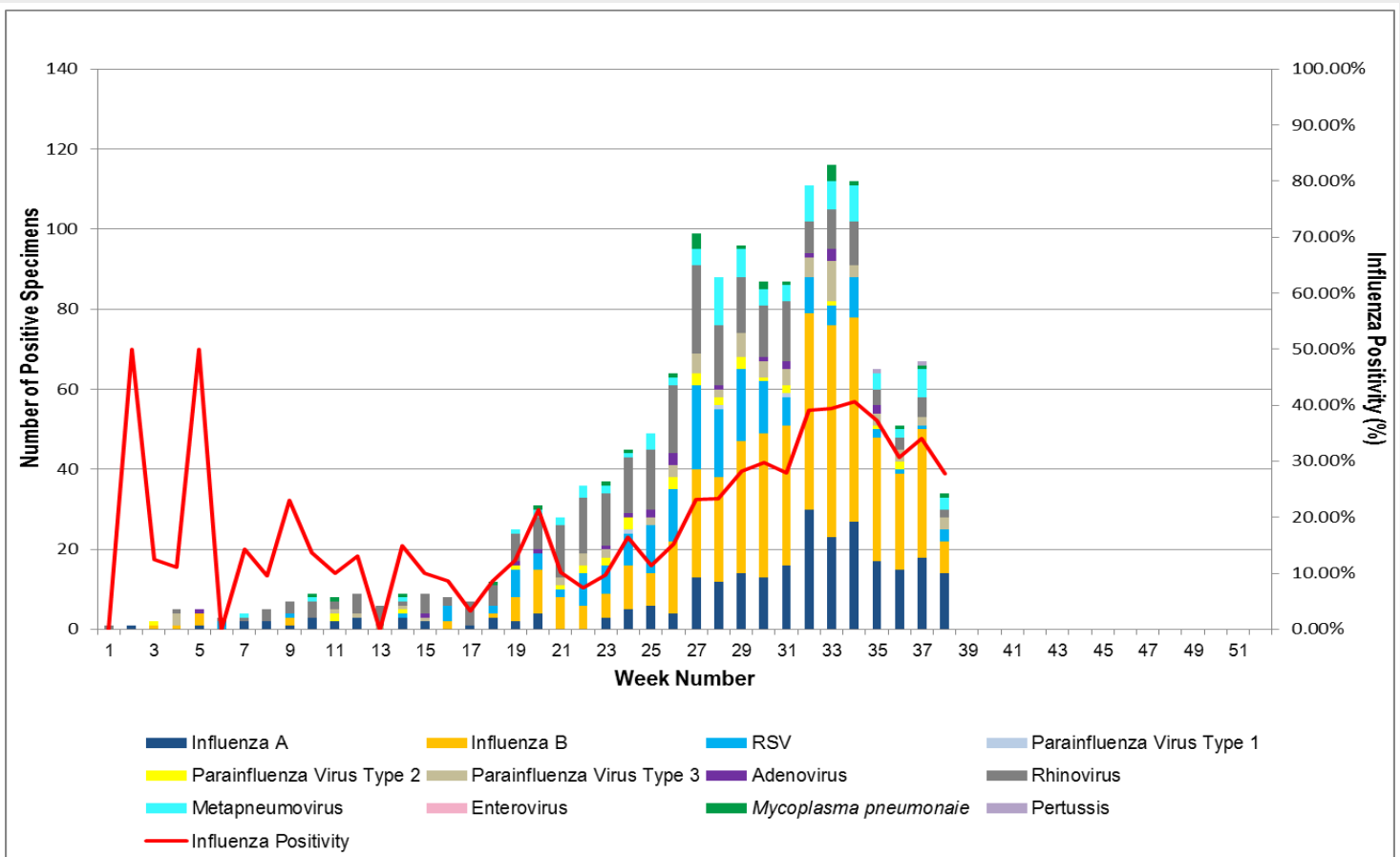


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.