

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. 20, 2015
21st September - 4th October 2015

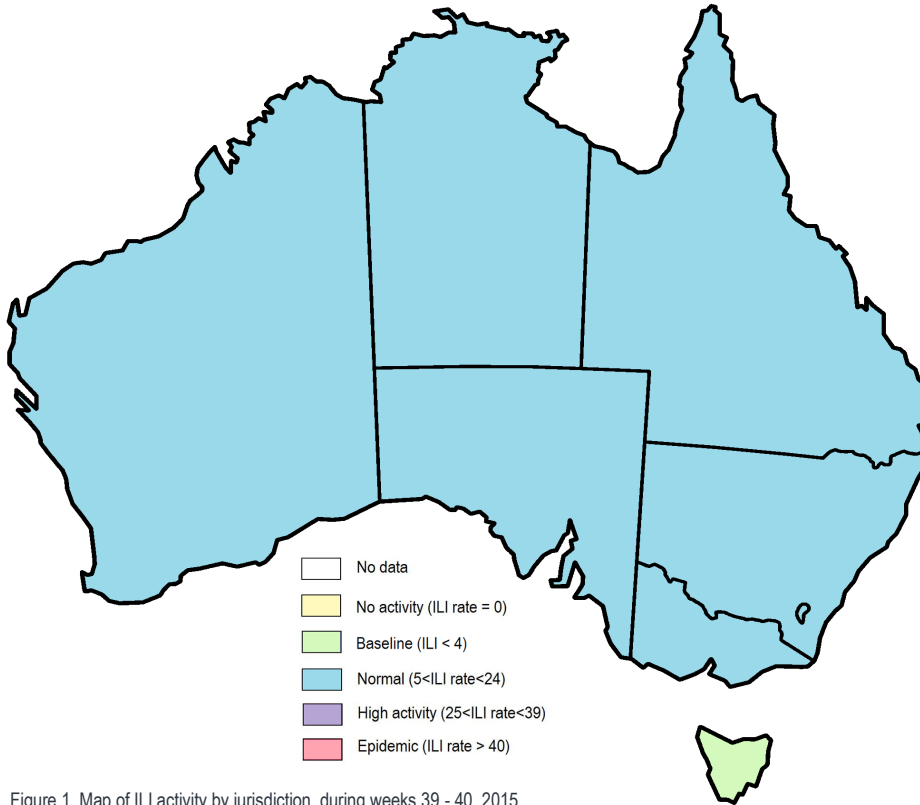


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 39 - 40, 2015.

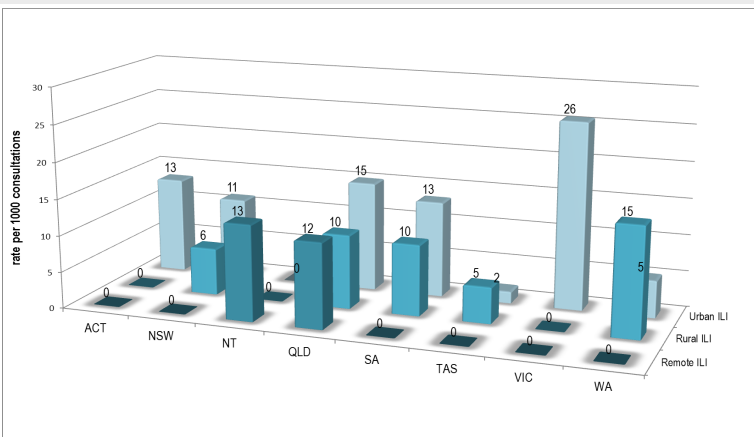


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 39 - 40, 2015.

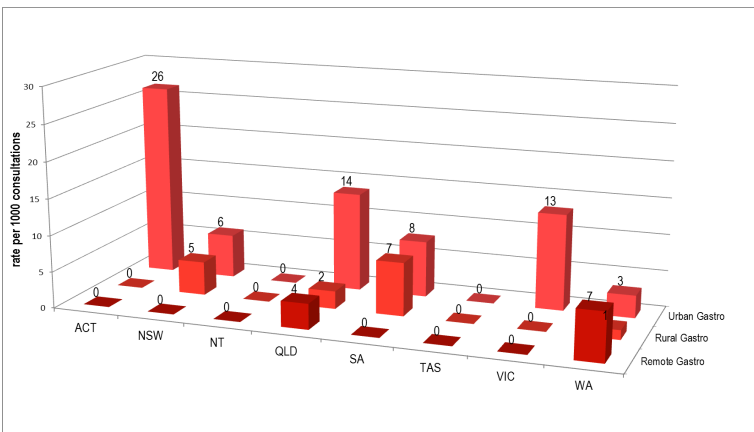


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 39 - 40, 2015.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased remaining above baseline

48

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
30 x Influenza A
18 x Influenza B

32%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

801

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:
291 x Influenza A
510 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased above baseline

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 351 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 39 and 40 a total of 19,893 and 18,459 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 208 and 120 notifications in weeks 39 and 40 respectively. However, ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 11 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 39 and 40 respectively, compared to 16 and 12 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates were similar at 10 and 9 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 76 notifications in weeks 39 and 40. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased with 7 and 9 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 39 and 40, compared to 5 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 37 and 38 respectively (see Figure 3).

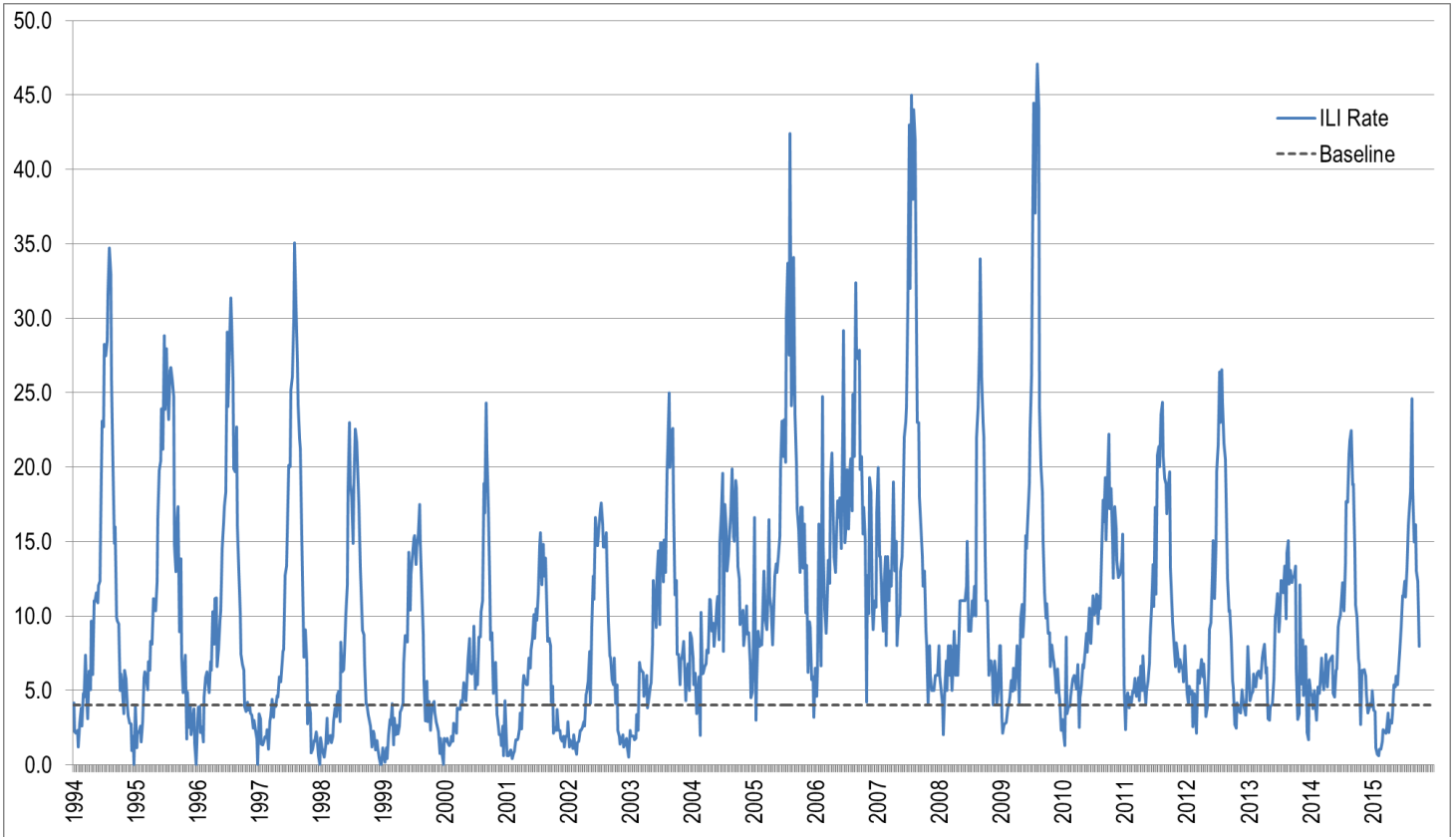


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.

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

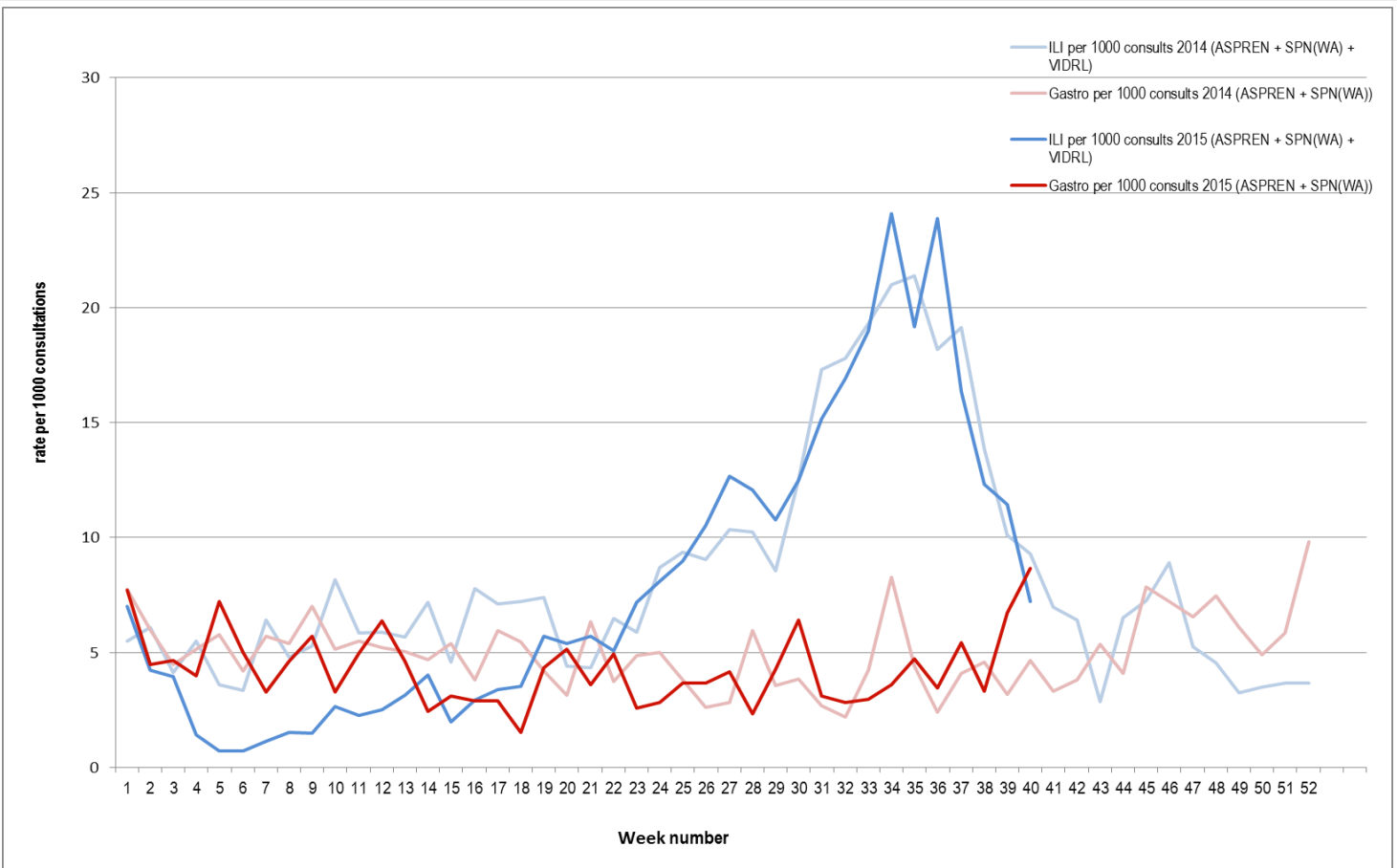


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 13 October 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

45% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 39 - 40 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 48 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 6 Flu A (Untyped), 3 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 21 Flu A (H3N2), and 18 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 21 September 2015 - 4 October 2015	YTD 1 Jan 2015 - 4 October 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	328	5446
Number of swab tests performed	148	3137
% ILI patients tested	45%	58%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	32%	26%

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



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

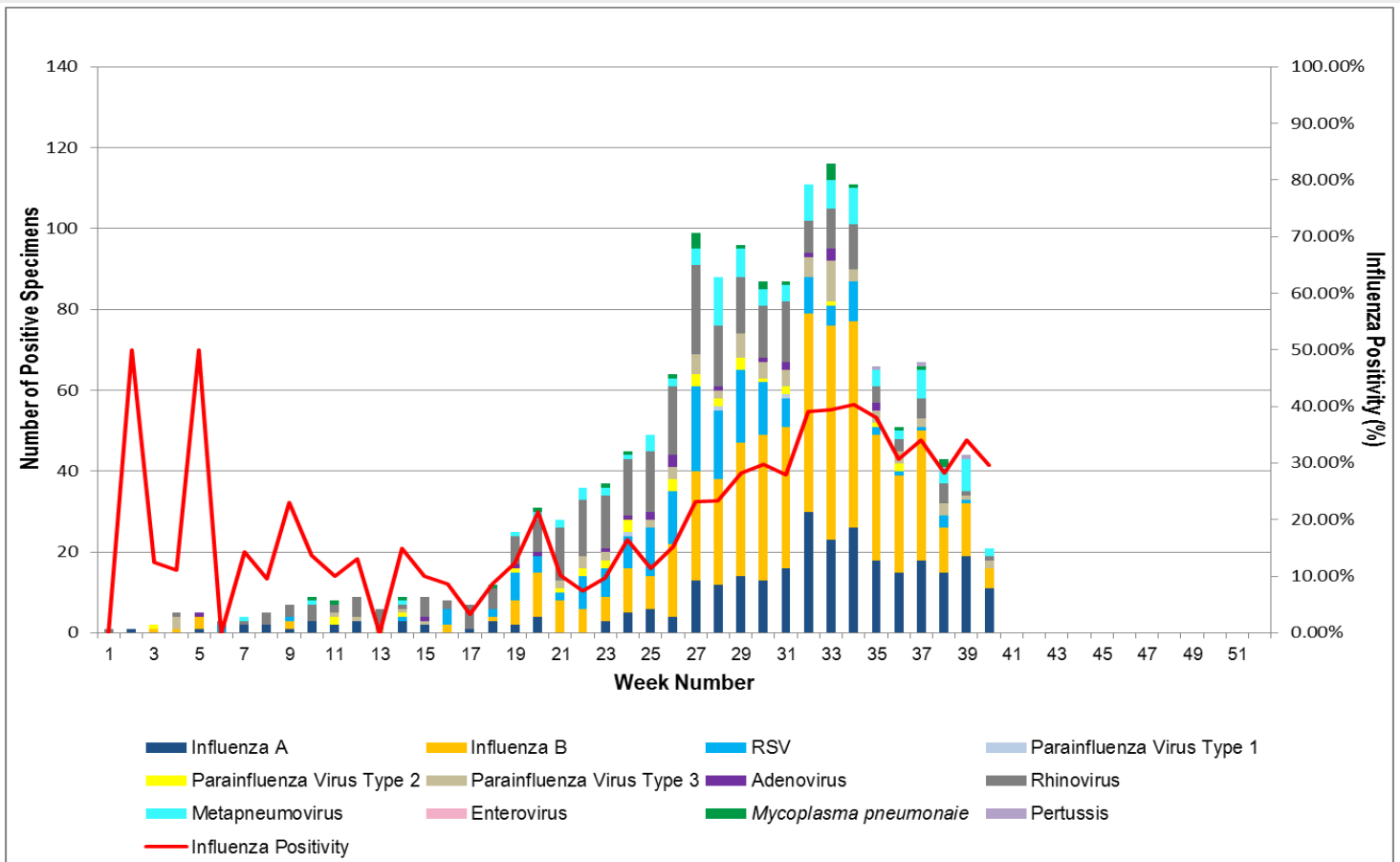


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.