

## 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. 1, 2015  
29th December 2014 — 11th January 2015

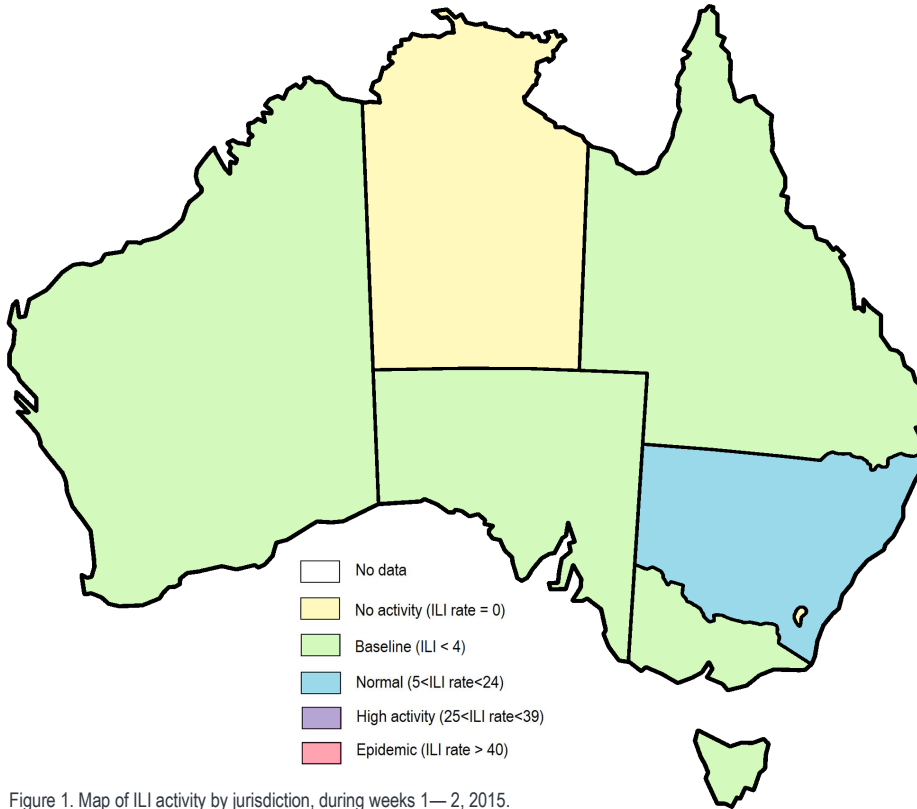


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 1—2, 2015.

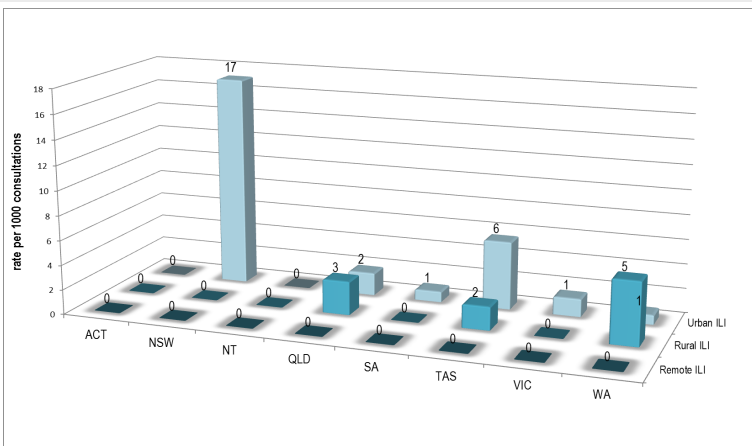


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 1—2, 2015.

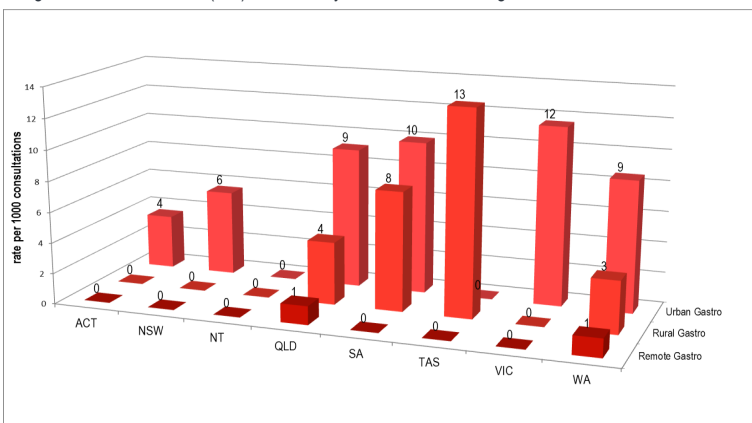


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 1—2, 2015.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 28 January 2015. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY

**1** Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain steady around baseline

**1** Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:  
1 x Influenza A  
0 x Influenza B

**17%** Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

**1** Cases of influenza have been detected in 2015:  
1 x Influenza A  
0 x Influenza B

**1** Gastroenteritis levels remain steady above baseline level.

## SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

### REPORTING

Reports were received from 185 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 1 and 2 a total of 8,195 and 14,359 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 71 and 59 notifications in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 9 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 51 and 52 2014. For the same reporting period in 2014, ILI rates differed slightly at 7 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban NSW (see Figure 2).

### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 86 and 78 notifications in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remain steady at 10 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 1 and 2 respectively, compared to 6 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 51 and 52 2014 respectively (see Figure 3).

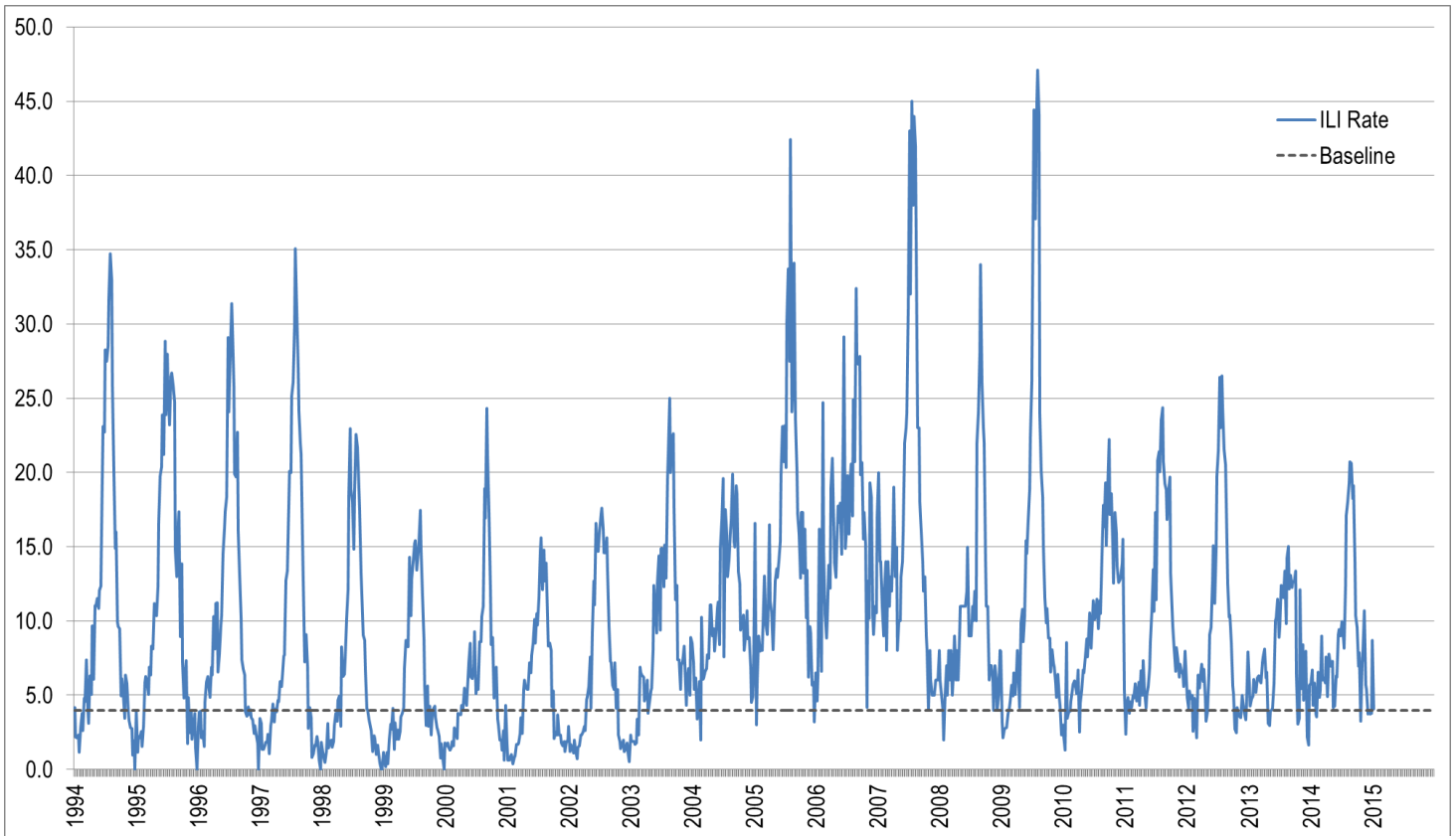


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2015.  
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

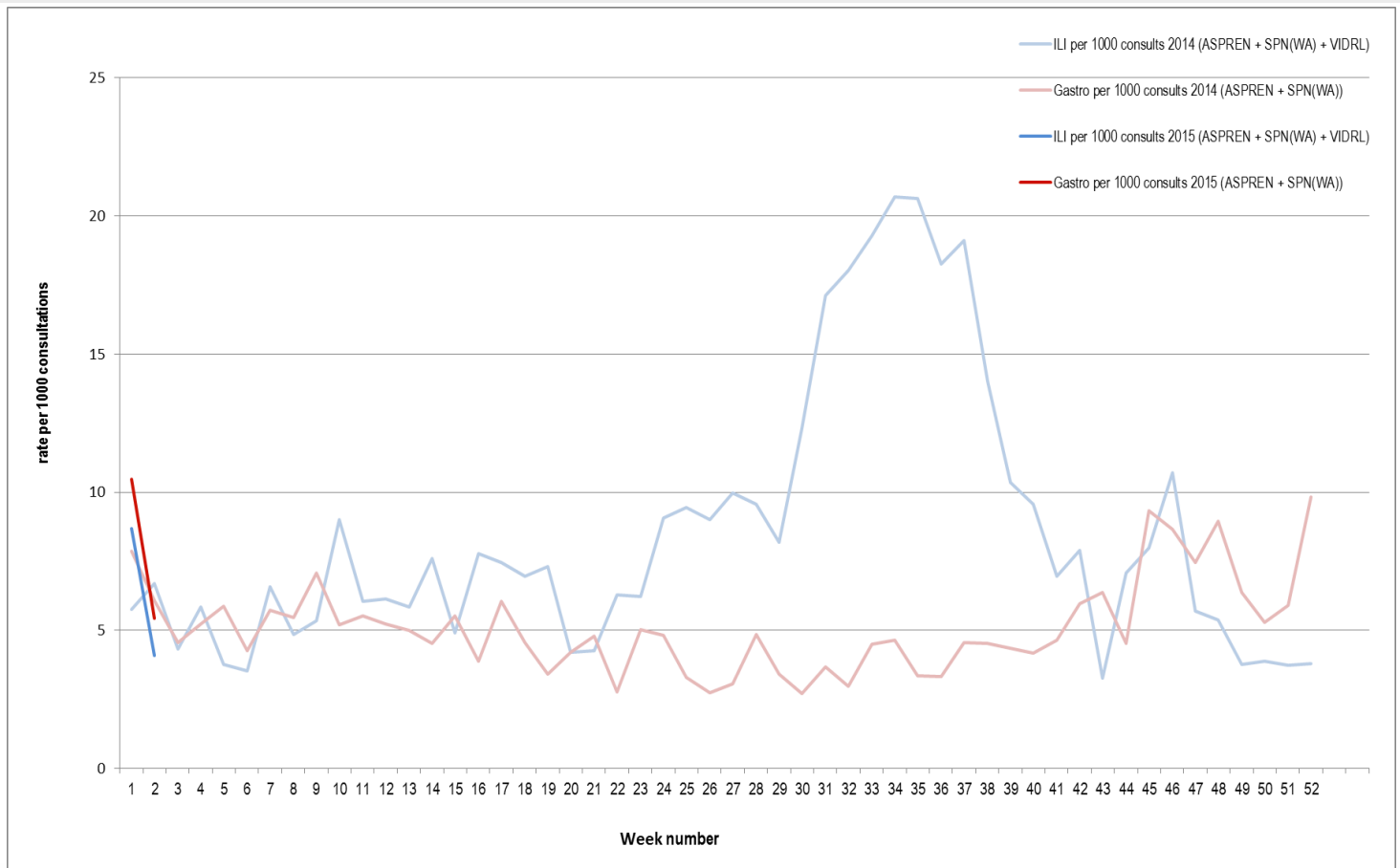


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2014-15.

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**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

5% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 1—2 (see Figure 6). Notably, there was 1 case of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There were also 1 case of Rhinovirus, detected making it the equal most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	29 Dec 2014 - 11 Jan 2015	YTD 29 Dec 2014 - 11 Jan 2015
Total number of ILI notifications	130	130
Number of swab tests performed	6	6
% ILI patients tested	5%	5%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	17%	17%

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

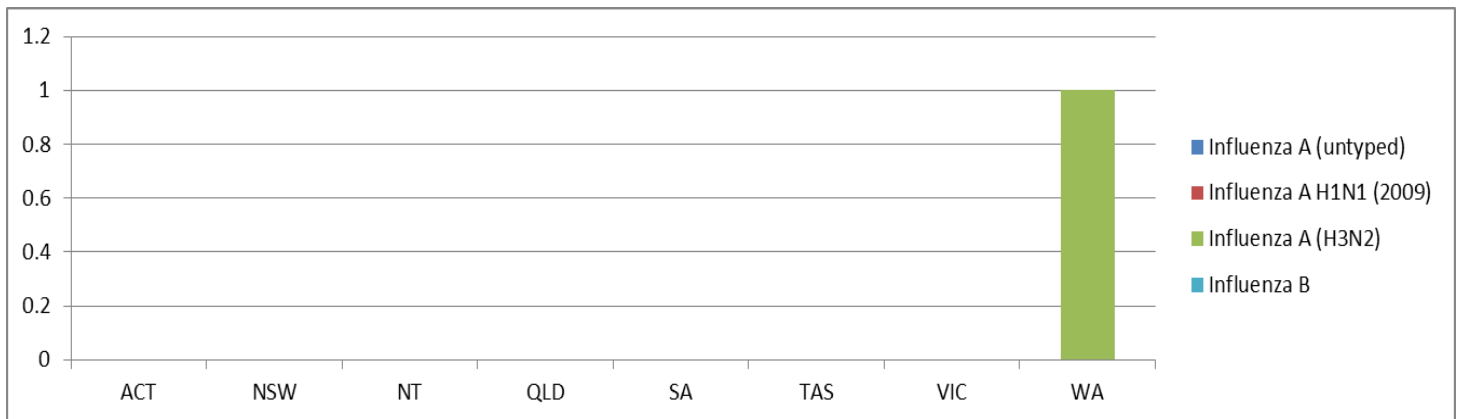


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2015.

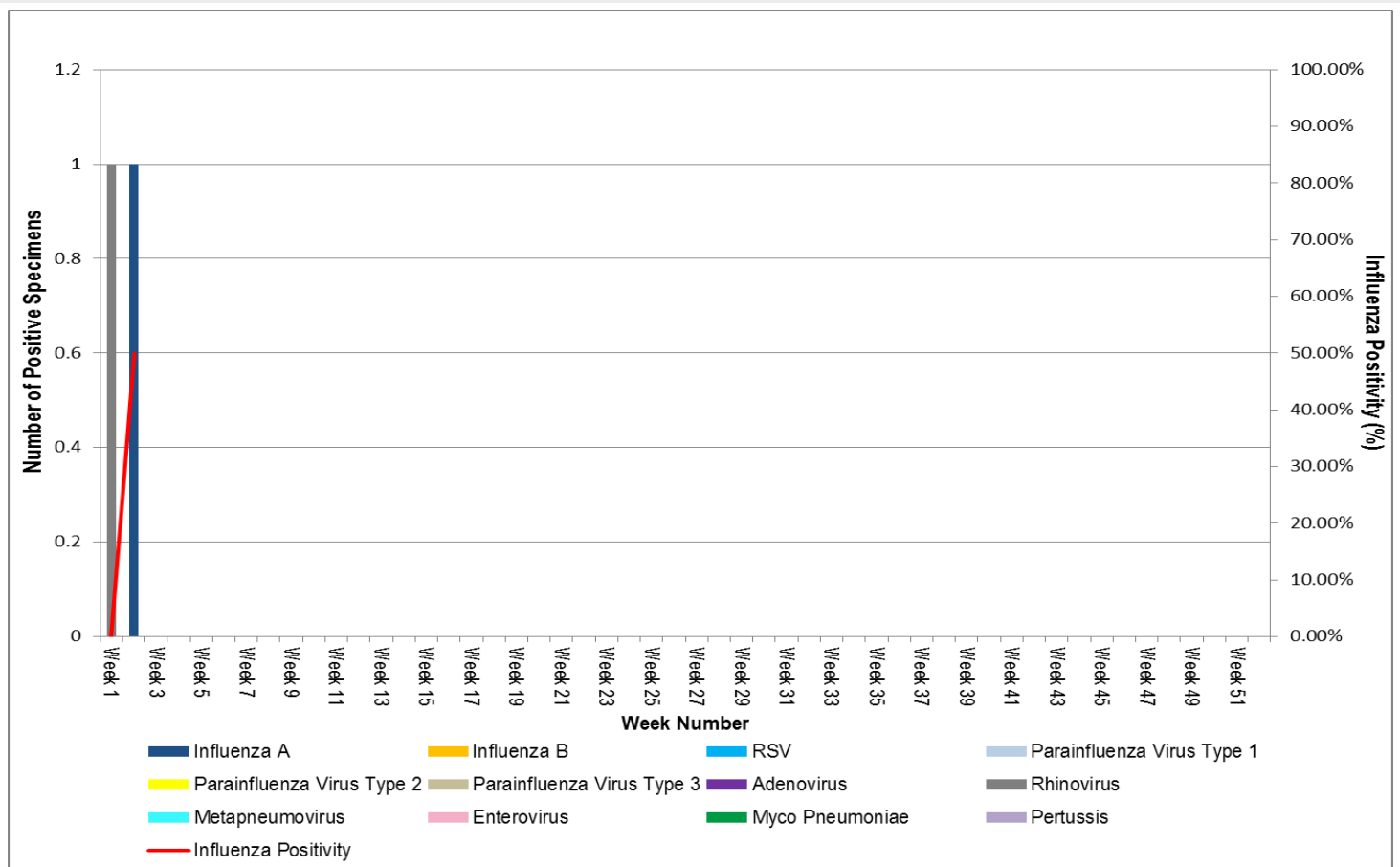


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2015.

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