

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. 2, 2014
13th January 2014 — 26th January 2014

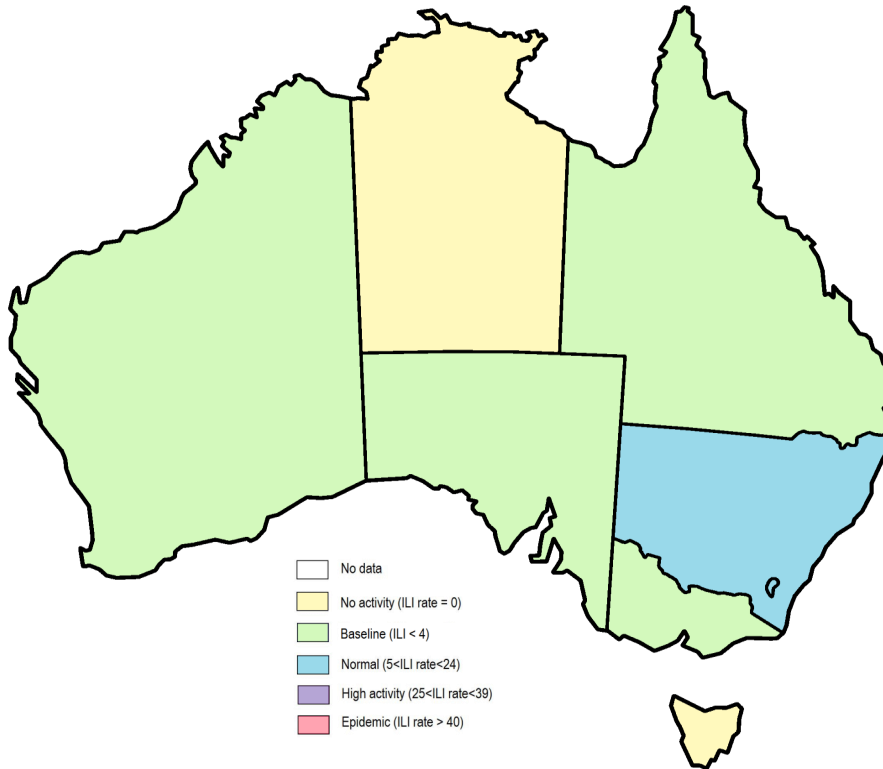


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 3—4, 2014.

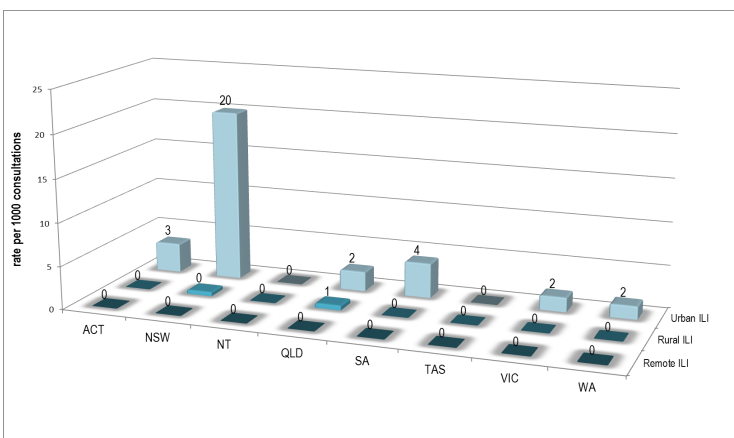


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 3—4, 2014.

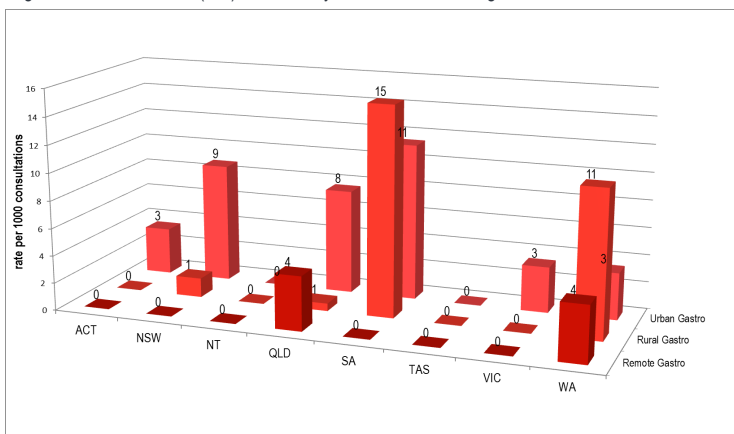


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 3—4, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 27 February 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain slightly above baseline level.

10

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
8 x Influenza A
2 x Influenza B

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

15

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2013:
12 x Influenza A
3 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 180 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 3 and 4 a total of 15,097 and 14,211 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications slightly increased over the period with 70 and 98 notifications in week 3 and 4 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period slightly decreased with 5 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 respectively, compared to 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were slightly lower at 5 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5) respectively. 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 remained steady over the period with 69 and 82 notifications in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 5 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4 respectively, compared to 8 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations, for weeks 1 and 2 (see Figure 3) respectively.

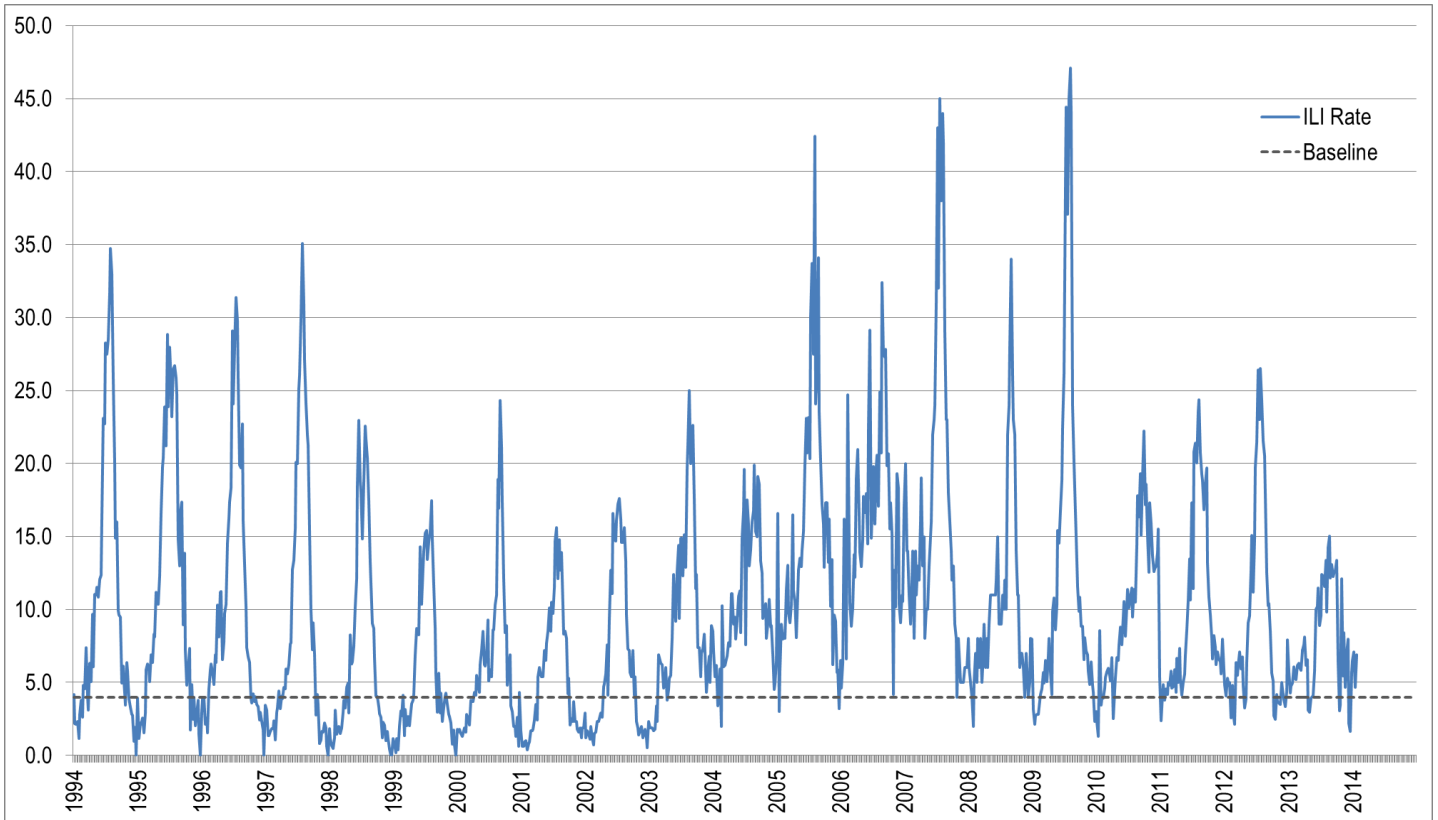


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

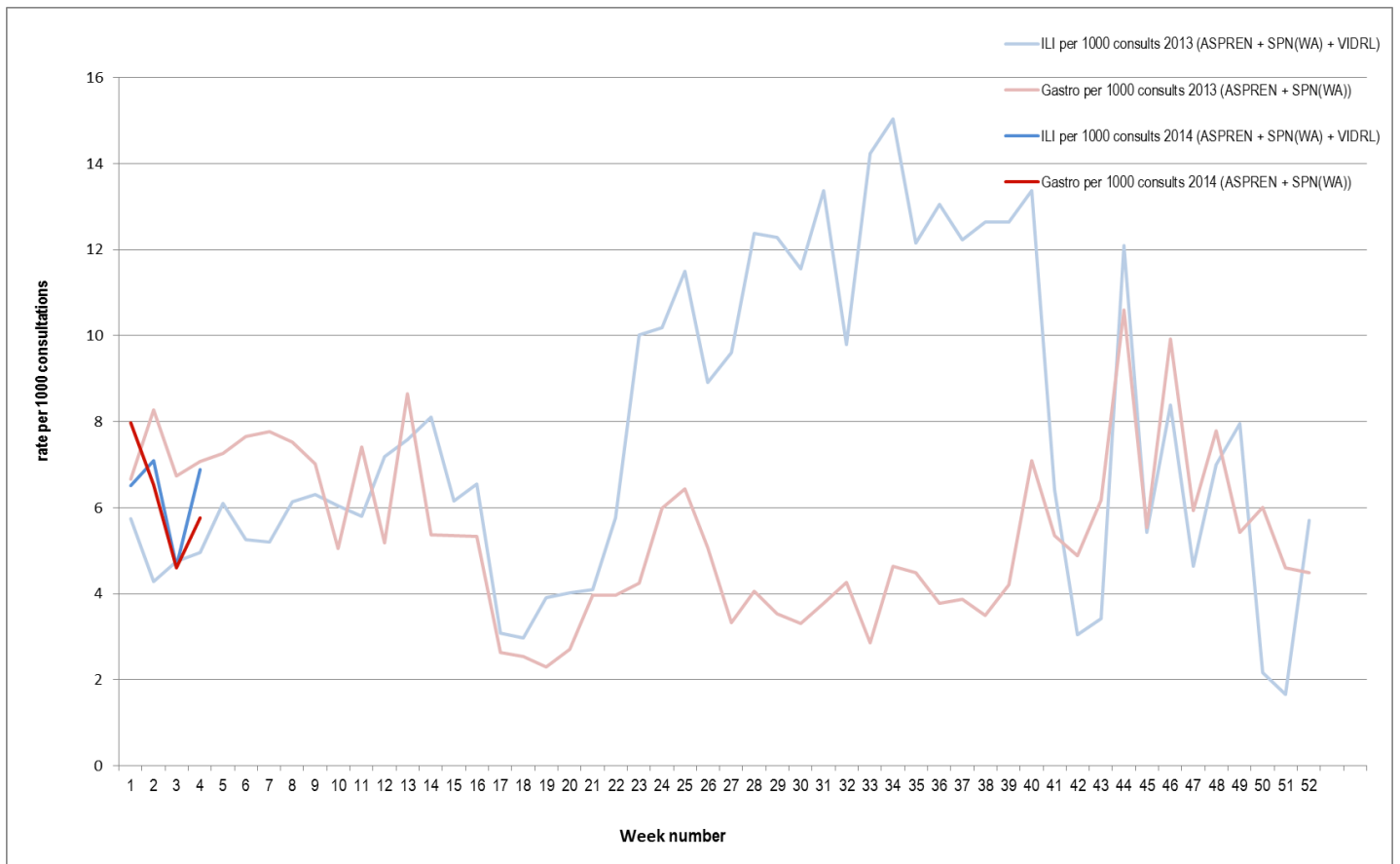


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

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INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

19% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 3–4 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 10 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 5 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 3 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B. There were also 5 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	13 Jan 2014 - 26 Jan 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 26 Jan 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	139	319
Number of swab tests performed	27	45
% ILI patients tested	19%	14%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	37%	33%

Figure 6. ASPREN + SPN(WA) swab testing results overview for 2014.

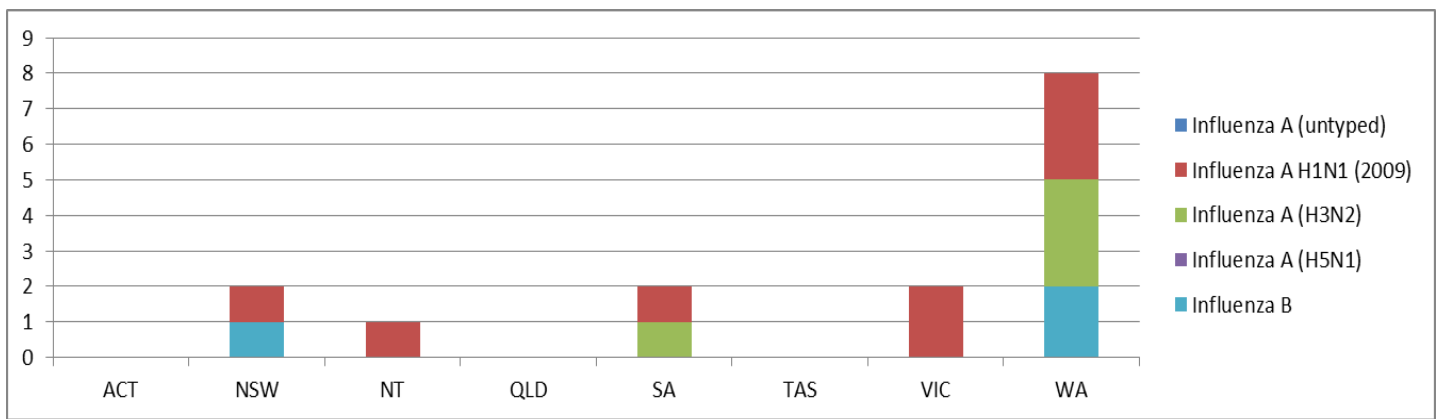


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

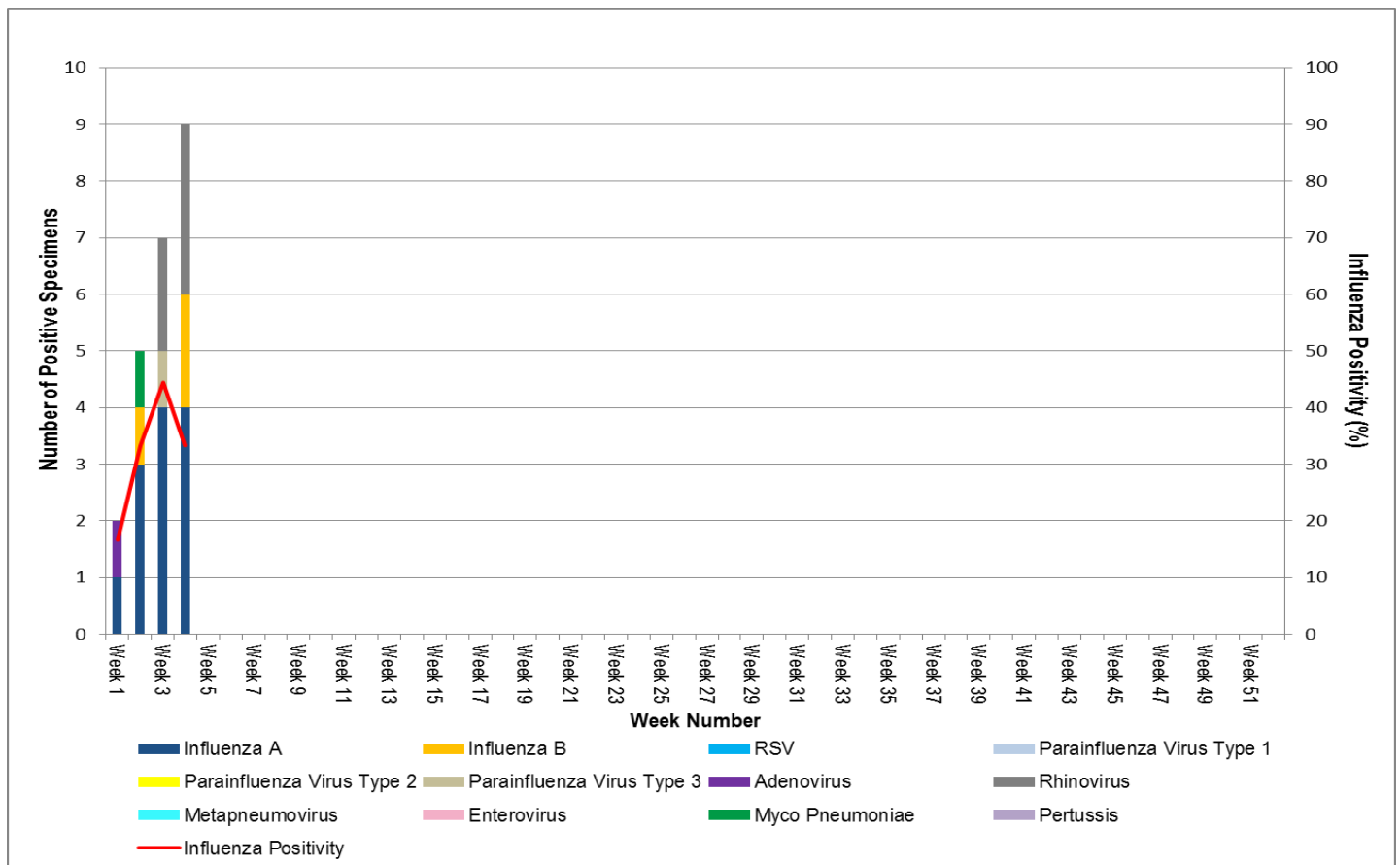


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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