

## 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. 3, 2014  
27th January 2014 — 9th February 2014

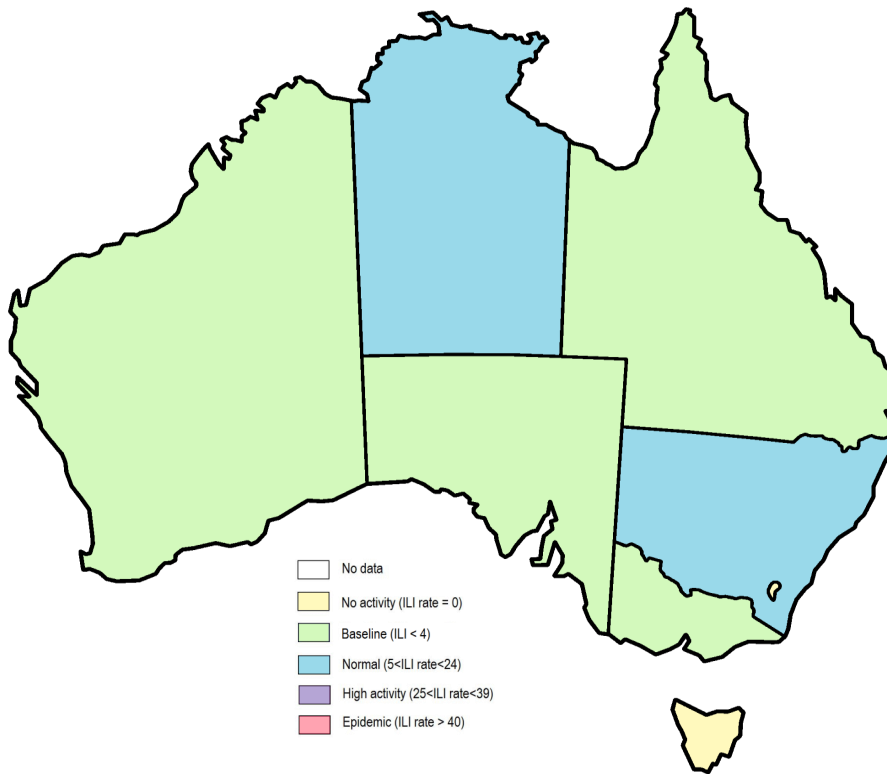


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 5—6, 2014.

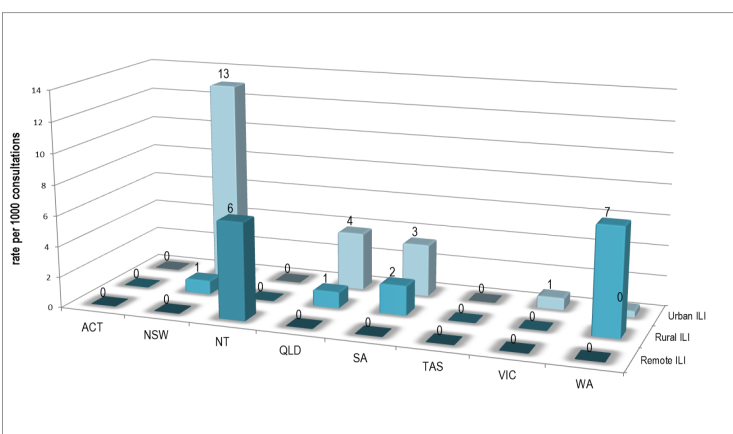


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 5—6, 2014.

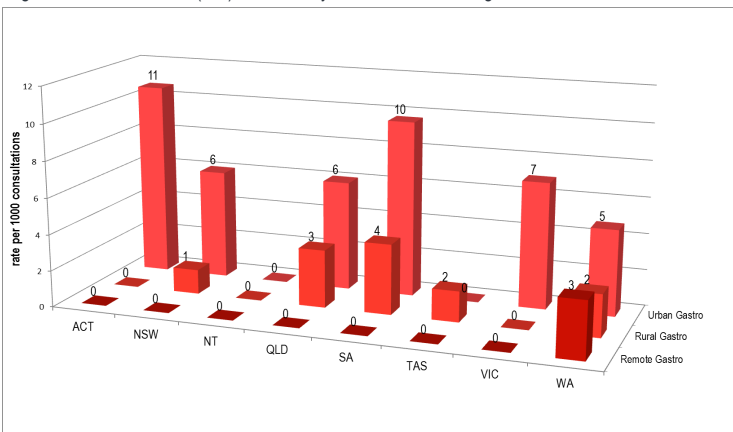


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 5—6, 2014.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

3

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

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

18

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



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 179 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 5 and 6 a total of 13,161 and 15,216 consultations were made, respectively.

#### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 53 and 57 notifications in week 5 and 6 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period also decreased with 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 5 and 6, compared to 5 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 3 and 4 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were higher at 6 and 5 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 decreased slightly over the period with 78 and 66 notifications in weeks 5 and 6 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased slightly at 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 5 and 6 respectively, compared to 5 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 3 and 4 (see Figure 3) respectively.

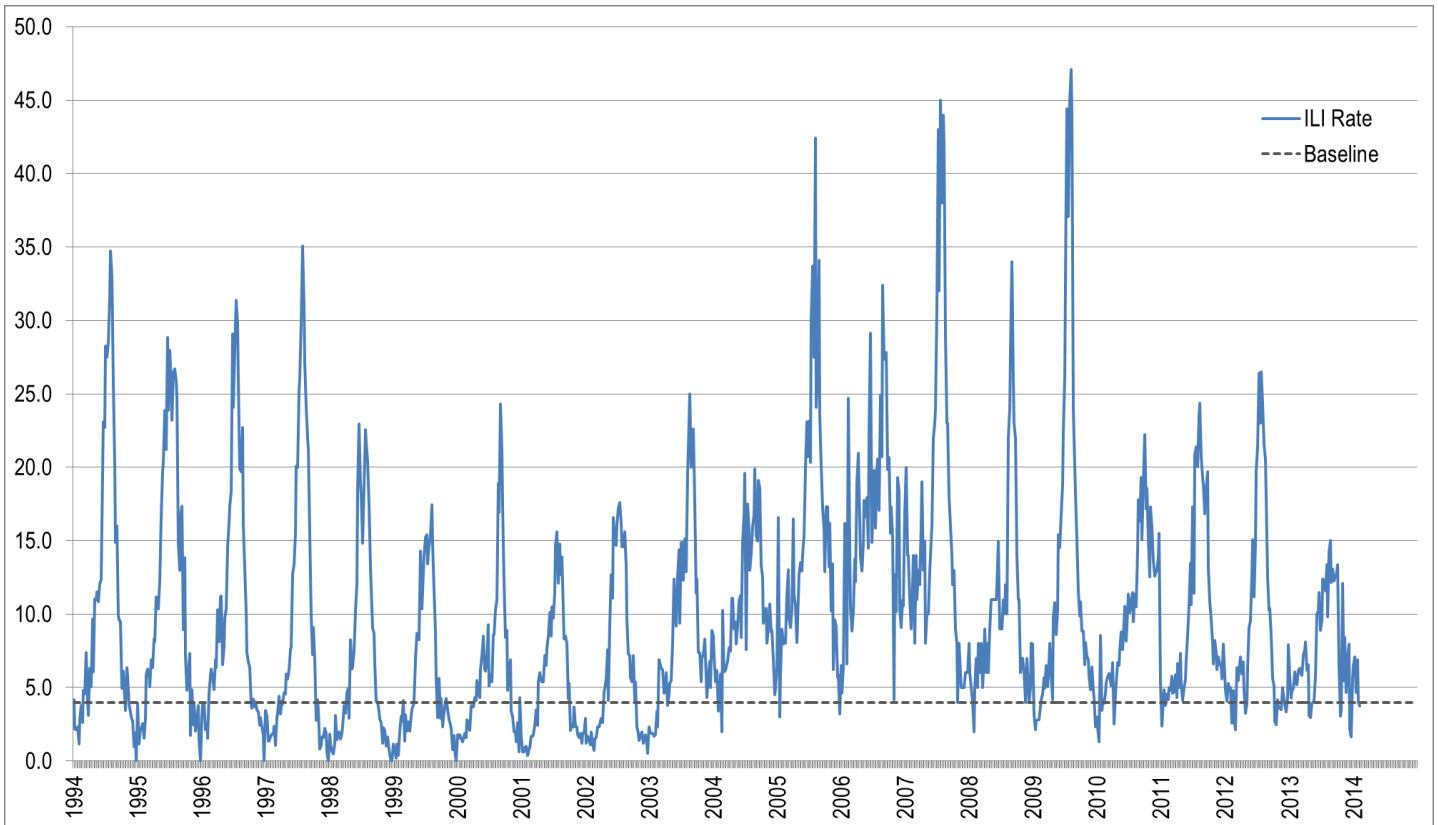


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.  
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

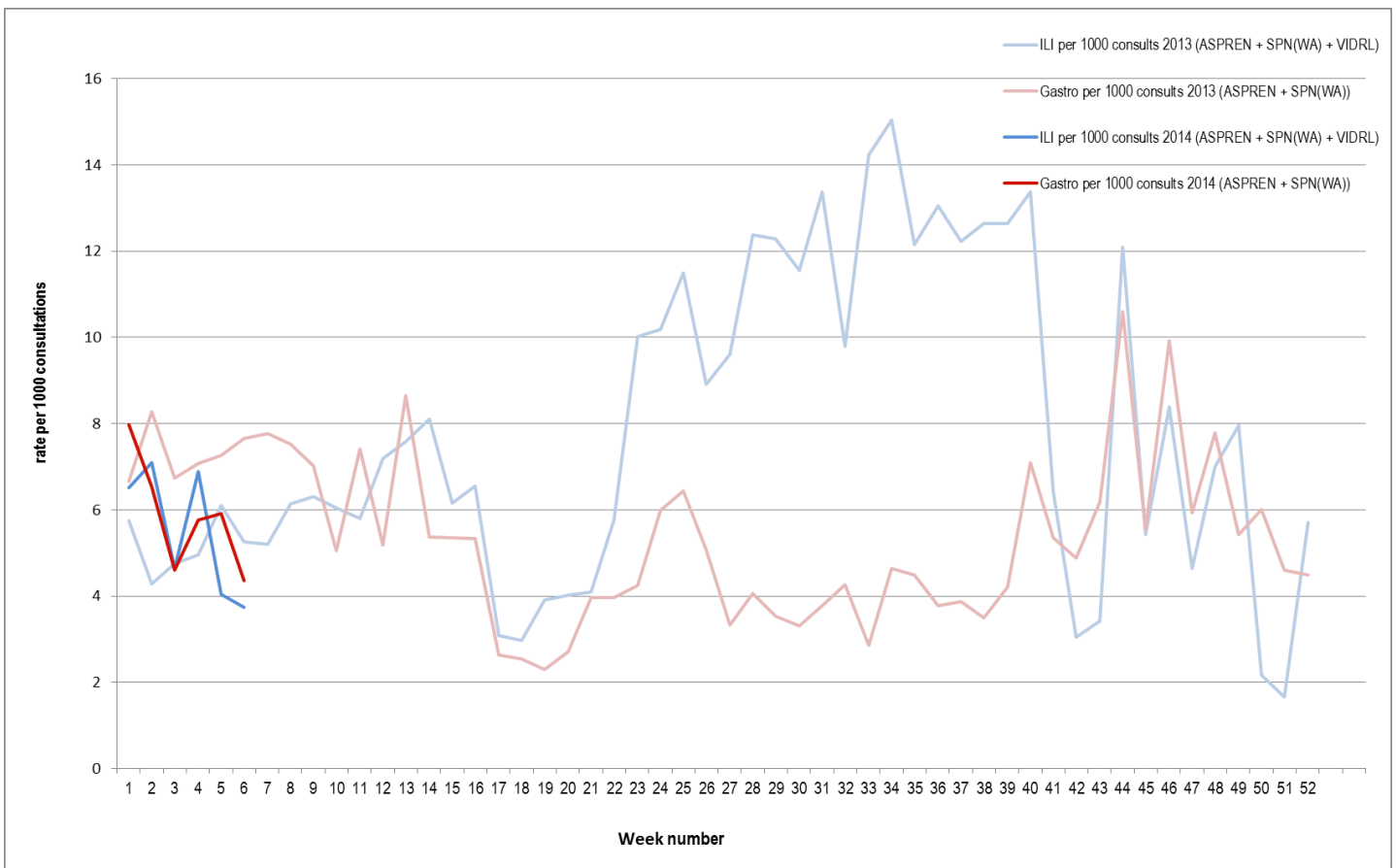


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

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.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

22% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 5–6 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 3 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 2 Flu A (H3N2), and 0 Flu B. There were also 6 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	27 Jan 2014 - 9 Feb 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 9 Feb 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	98	429
Number of swab tests performed	22	67
% ILI patients tested	22%	16%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	14%	27%

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



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

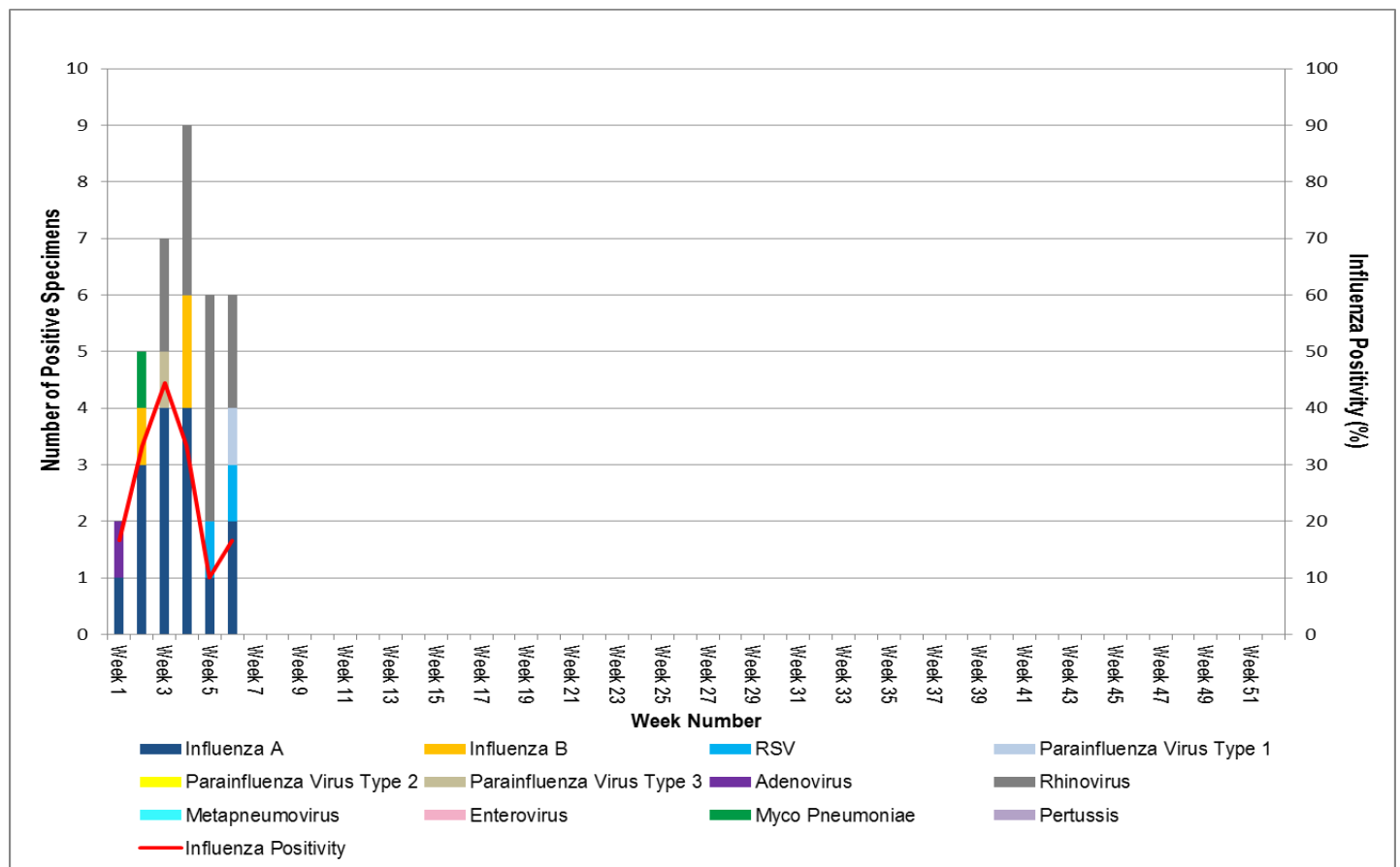


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.