

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. 4, 2014
10th February 2014 — 23rd February 2014

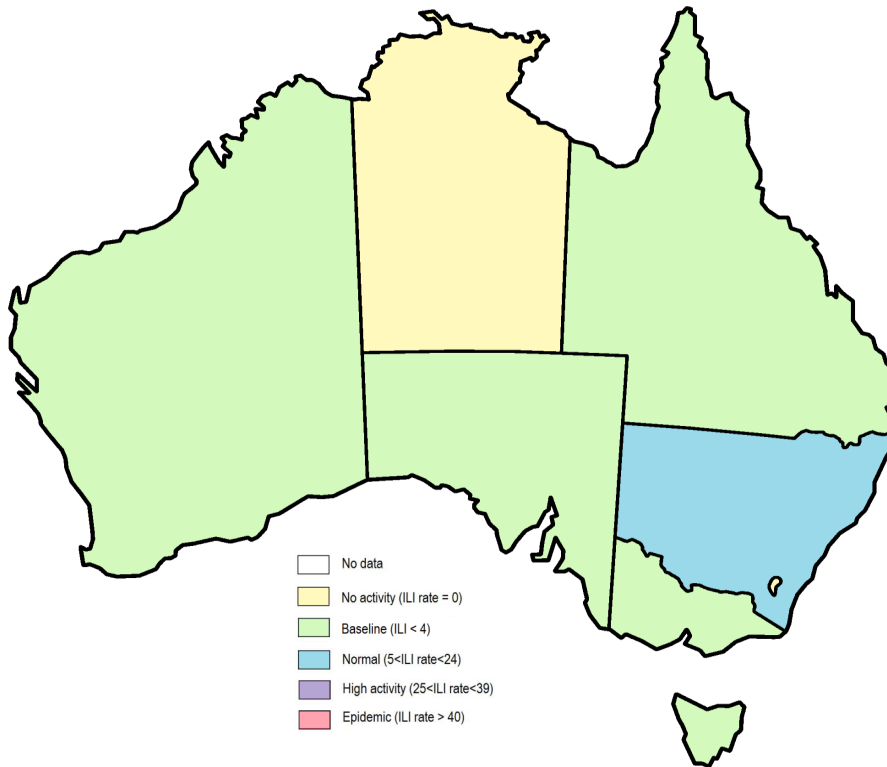


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 7—8, 2014.

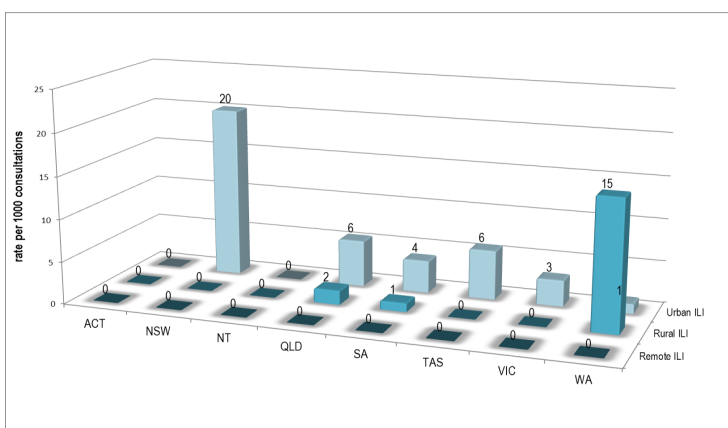


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 7—8, 2014.

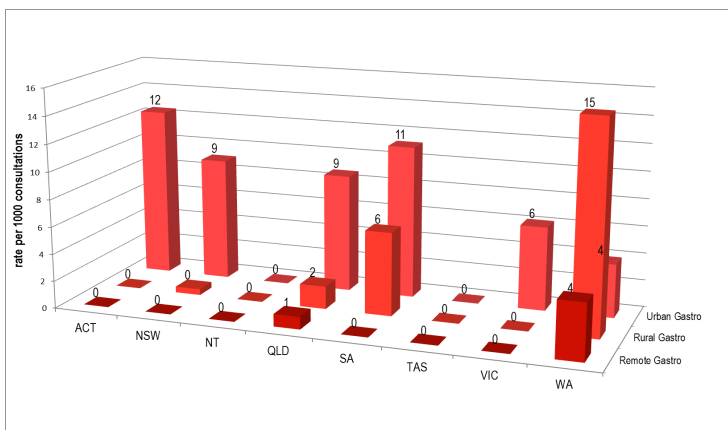


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 7—8, 2014.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

1

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

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

19

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



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 171 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 7 and 8 a total of 13,907 and 12,920 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 99 and 68 notifications in week 7 and 8 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period also increased with 7 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 5 and 6. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were 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 increased slightly over the period with 86 and 73 notifications in weeks 7 and 8 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period slightly increased at 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 7 and 8, compared to 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 5 and 6 (see Figure 3) respectively.

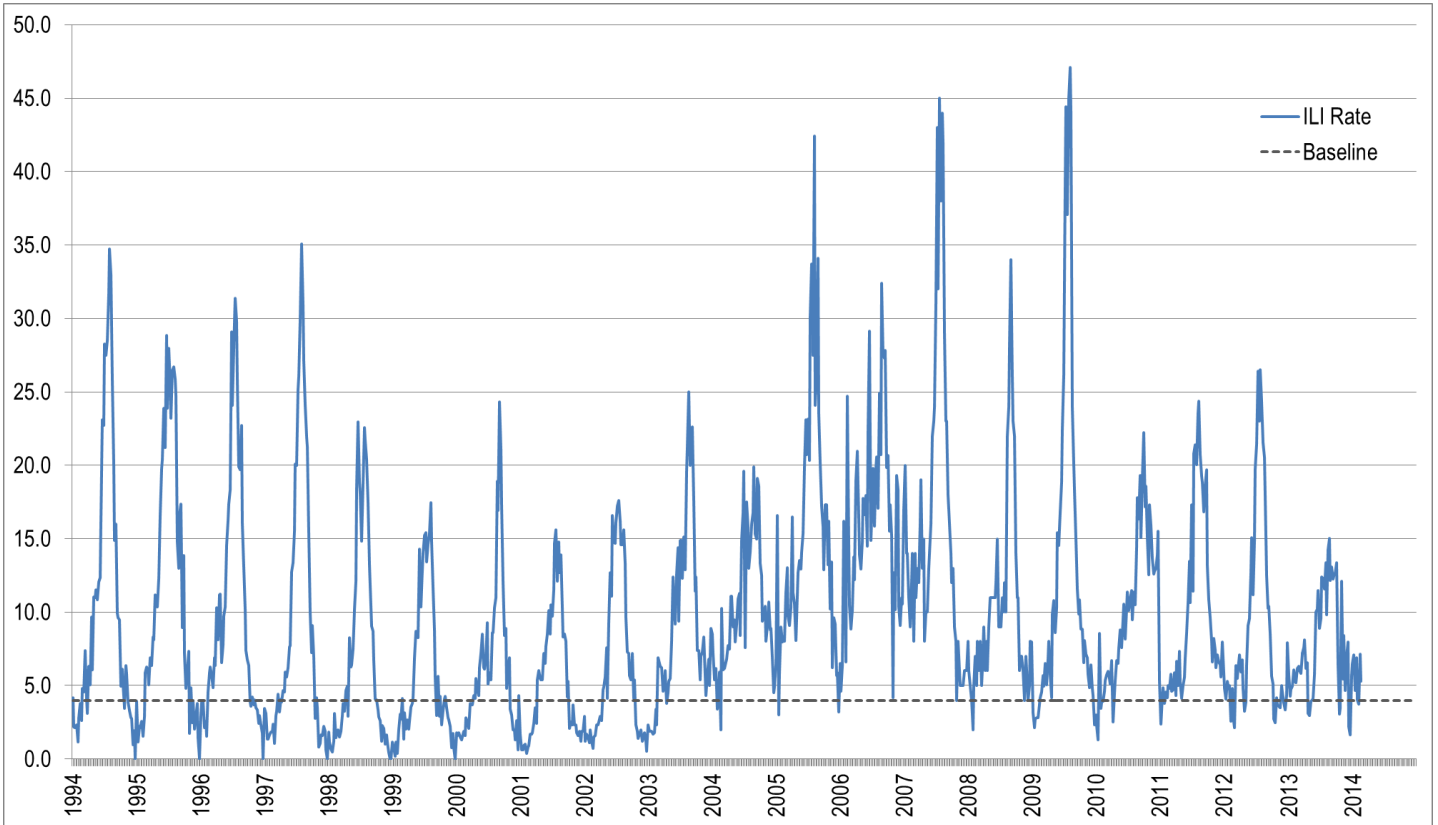


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

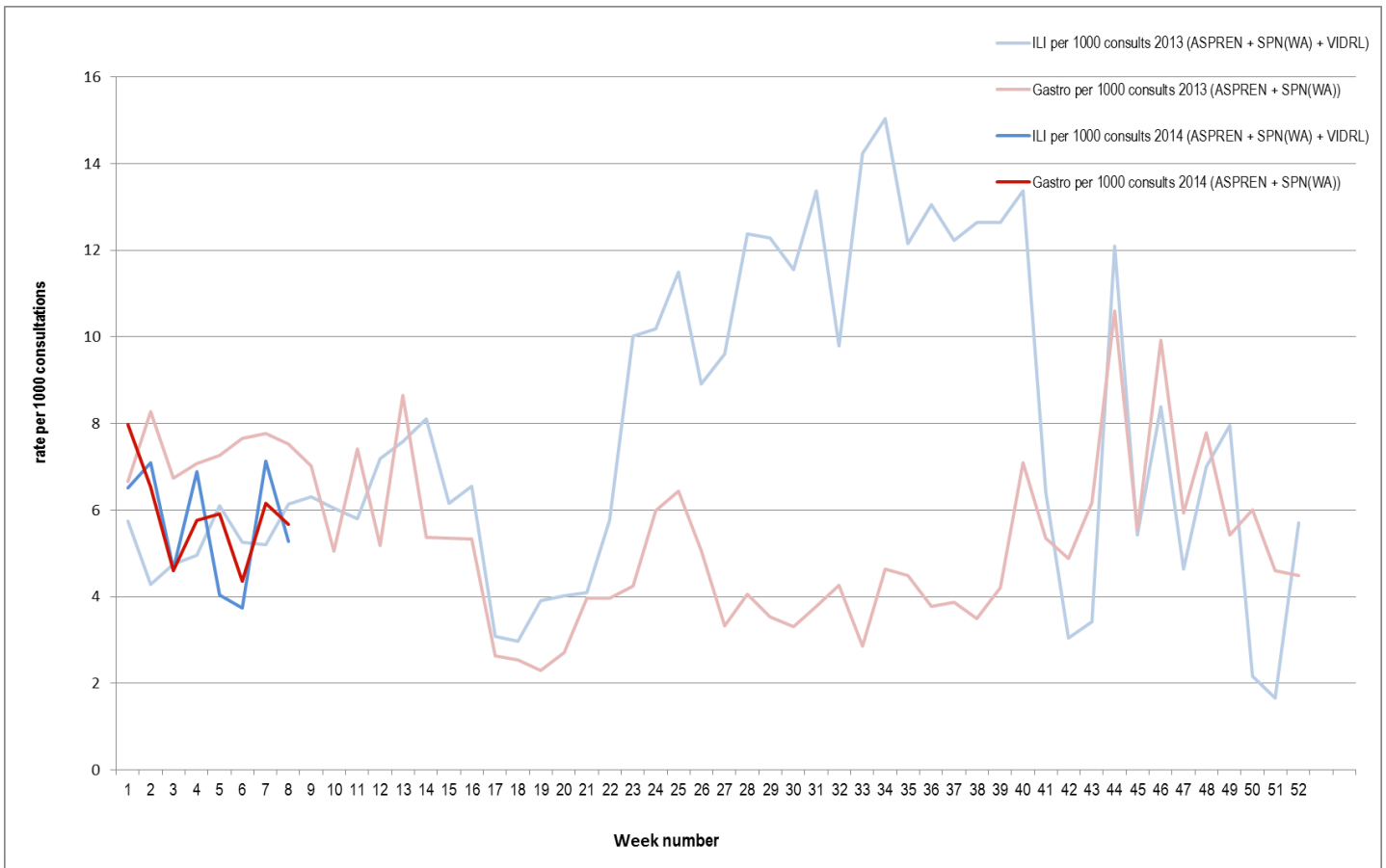


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

17% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 7–8 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 1 cases 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 4 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	10 Feb 2014 - 23 Feb 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 23 Feb 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	146	596
Number of swab tests performed	25	92
% ILI patients tested	17%	15%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	4%	21%

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

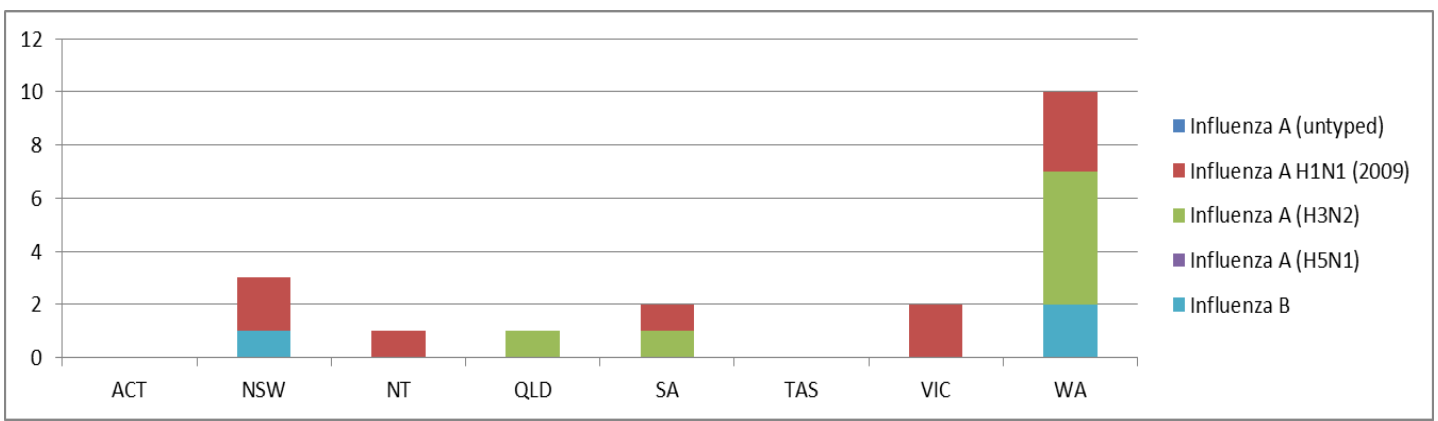


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

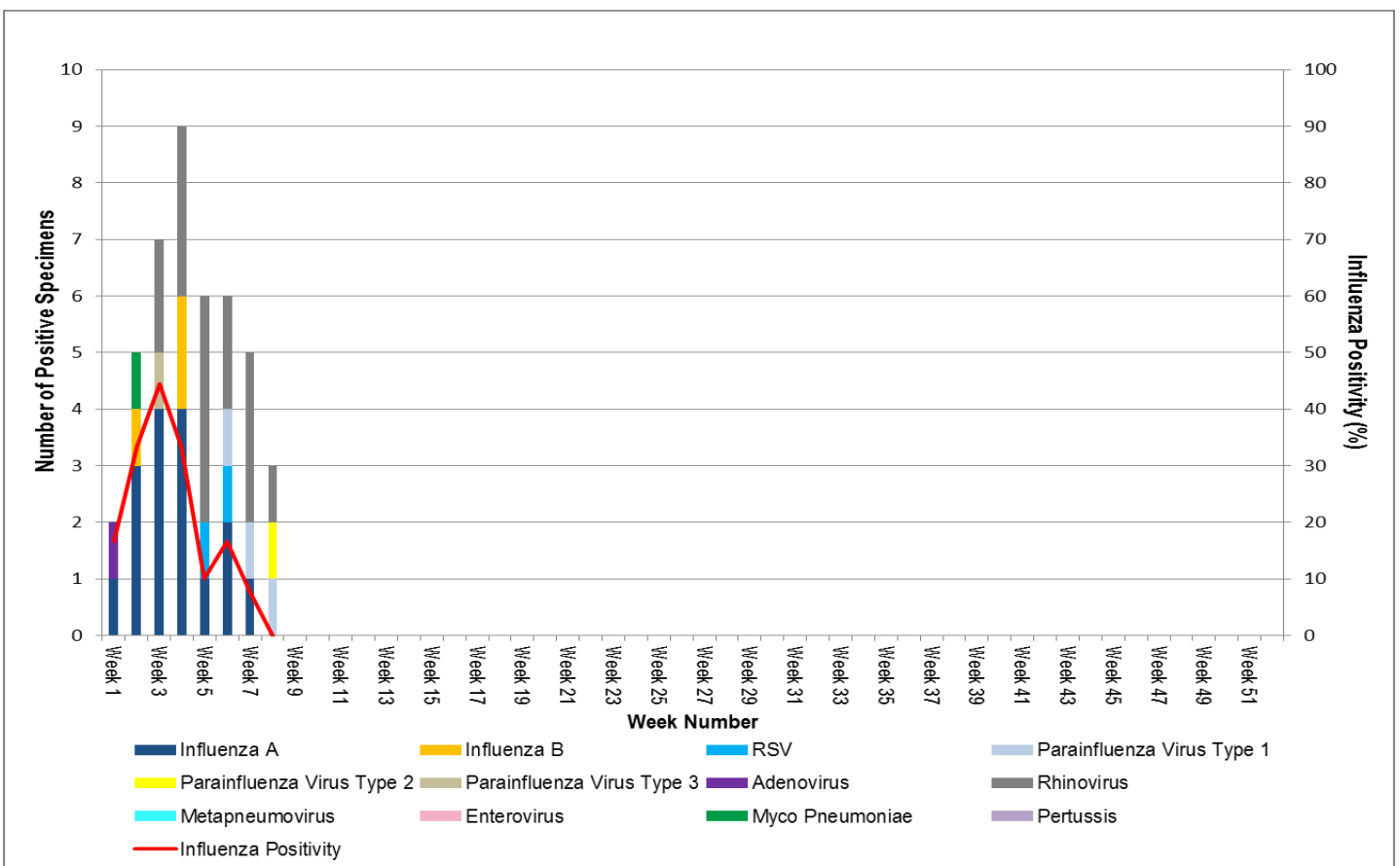


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 27 February 2013. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.