

## 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. 5, 2014  
24th February 2014 — 9th March 2014

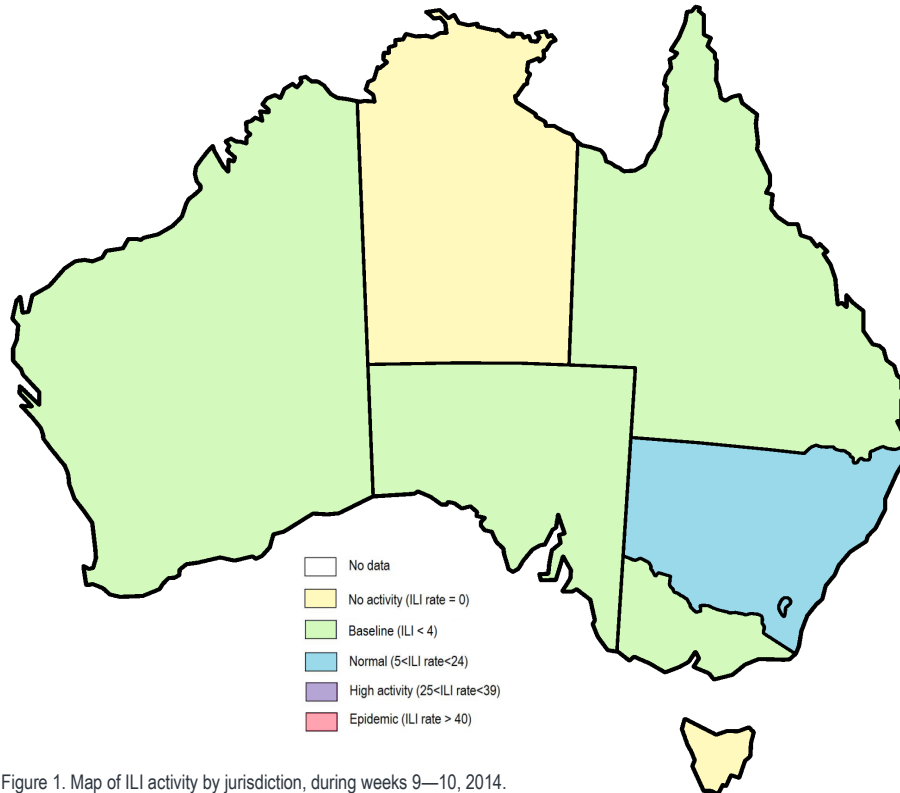


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 9–10, 2014.

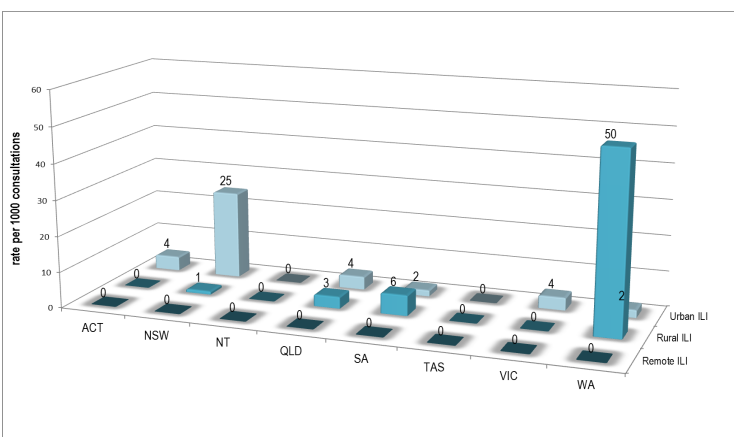


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 9–10, 2014.

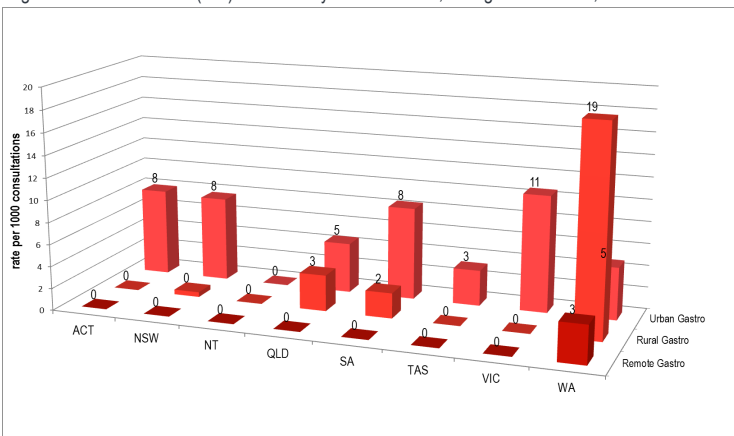


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 9–10, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 20 March 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

3

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

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

23

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2013:  
18 x Influenza A  
5 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 175 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 9 and 10 a total of 14,061 and 13,548 consultations were made, respectively.

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

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 83 and 126 notifications in week 9 and 10 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period also increased with 6 and 9 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 9 and 10 respectively, compared to 7 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 7 and 8 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 6 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Rural WA (see Figure 2).

#### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased over the period with 102 and 72 notifications in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period slightly increased at 7 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 respectively, compared to 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 7 and 8 (see Figure 3).

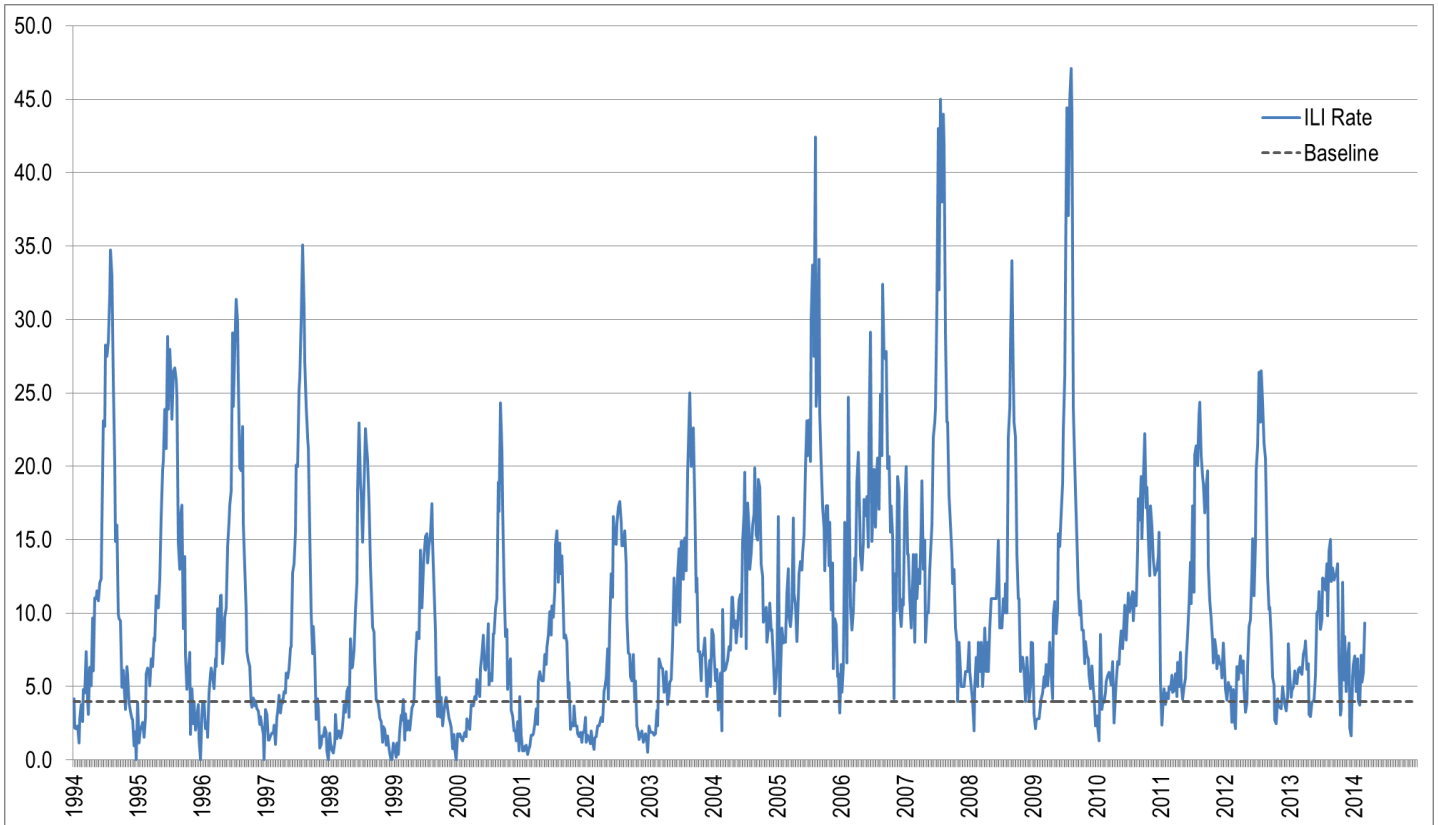


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

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

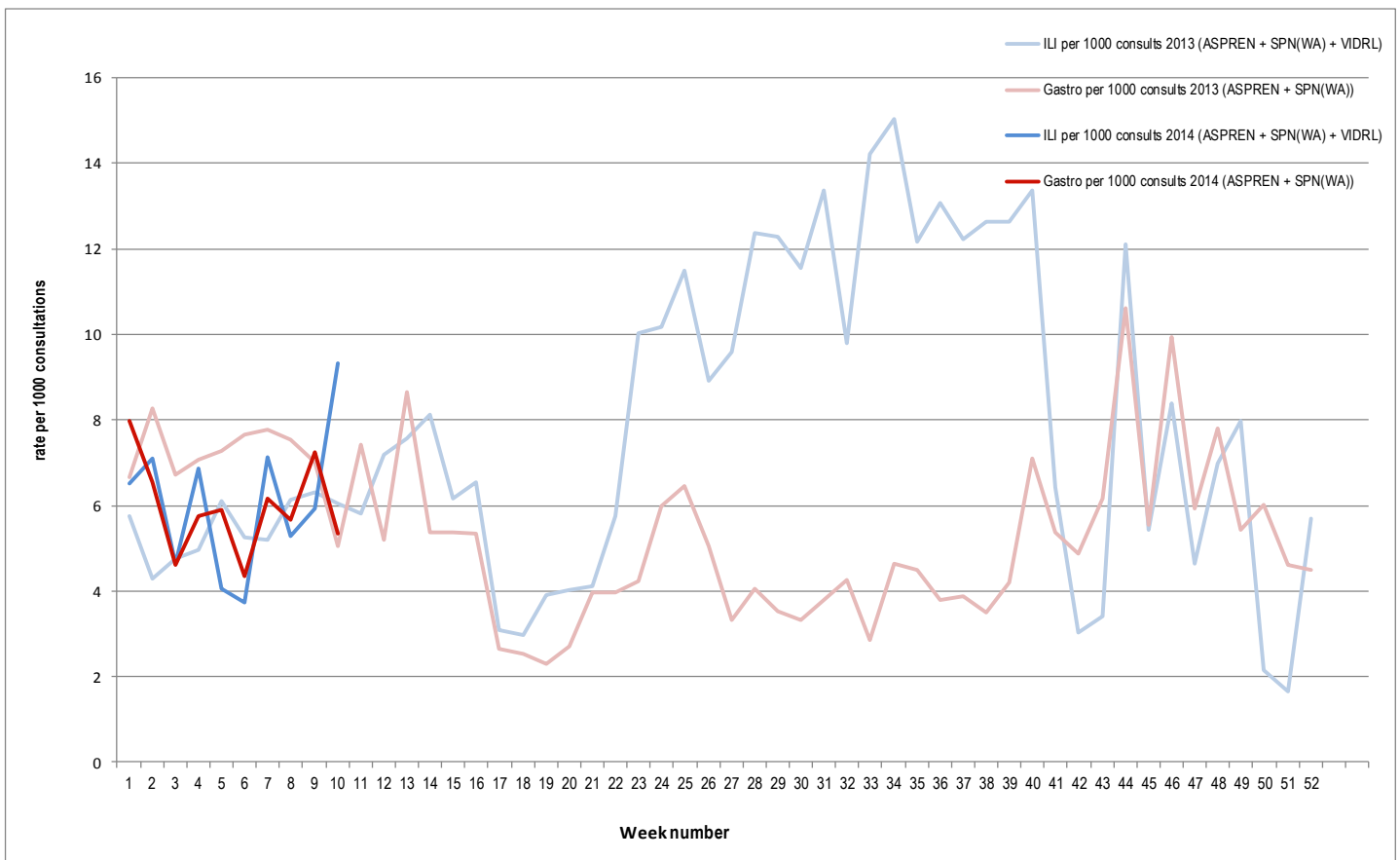


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

21% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 9–10 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 3 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 1 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B. There were also 9 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

|  | Reporting Period           | YTD                       |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | 24 Feb 2014 - 9 March 2014 | 1 Jan 2014 - 9 March 2014 |
| Total number of ILI notifications      | 190                        | 806                       |
| Number of swab tests performed         | 40                         | 138                       |
| % ILI patients tested                  | 21%                        | 17%                       |
| % of swab tests positive for influenza | 8%                         | 17%                       |

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

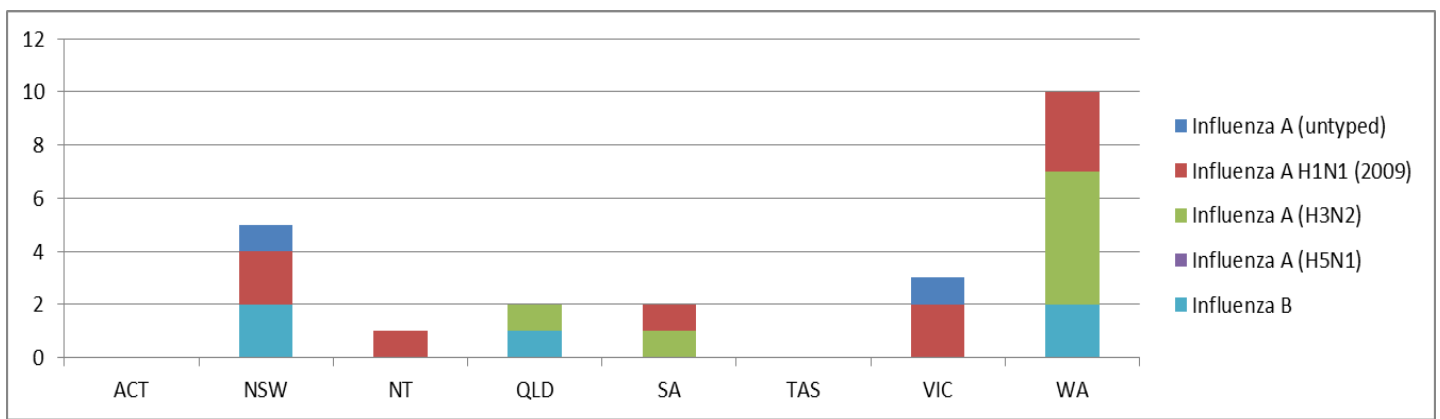


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

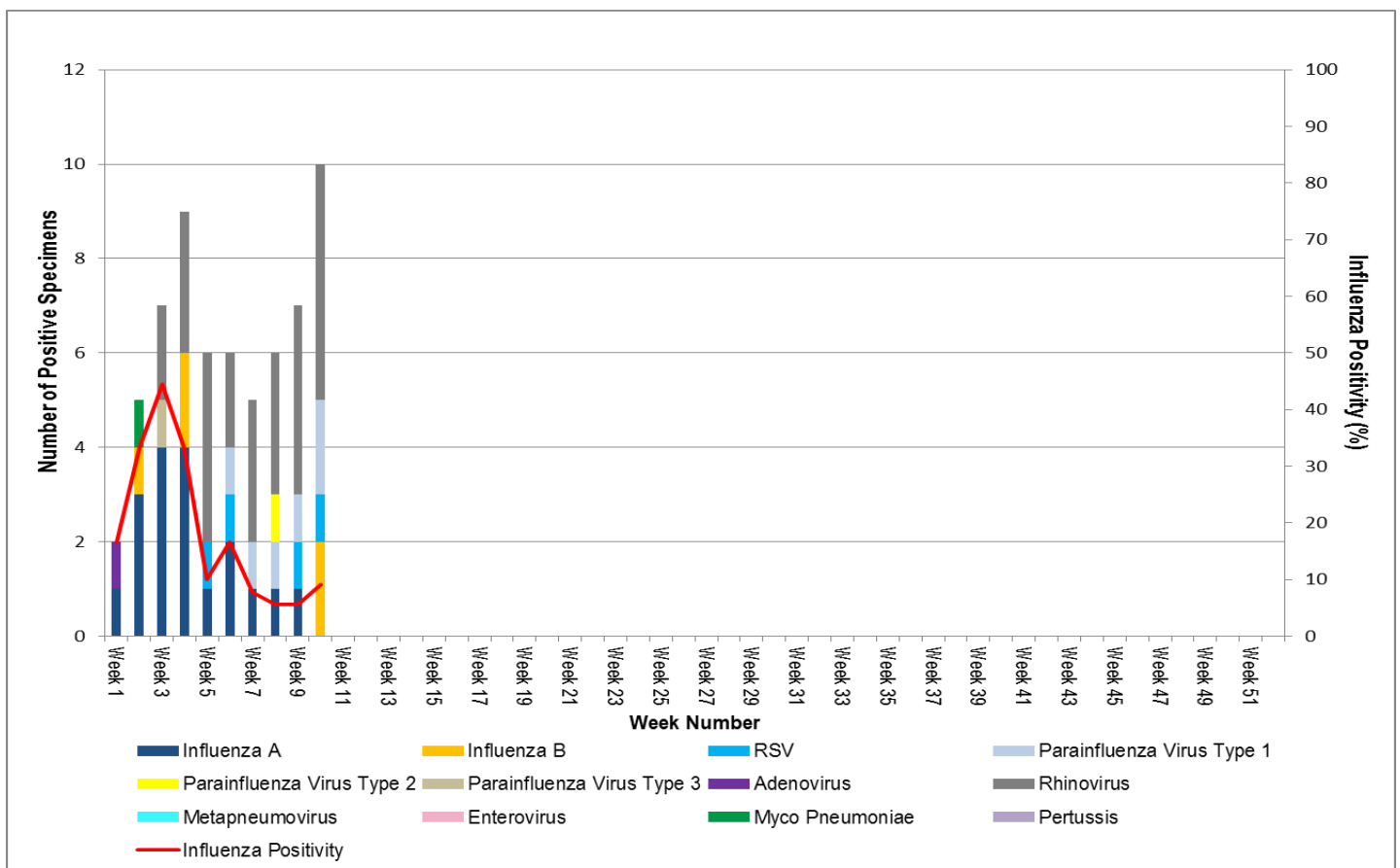


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.