

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. 6, 2014
10th March 2014 — 23rd March 2014

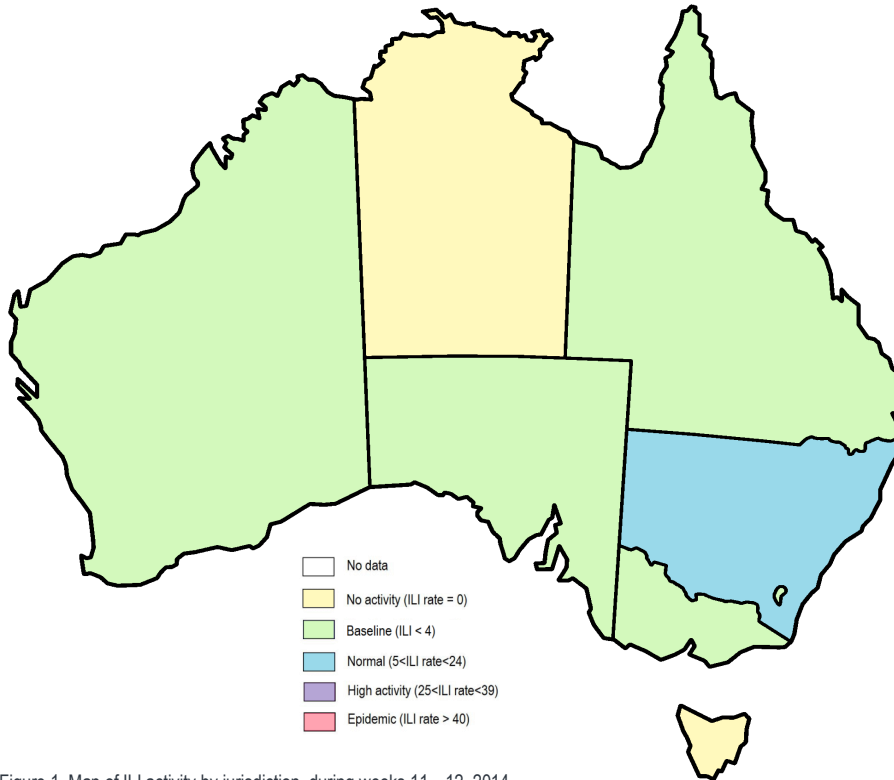


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 11–12, 2014.

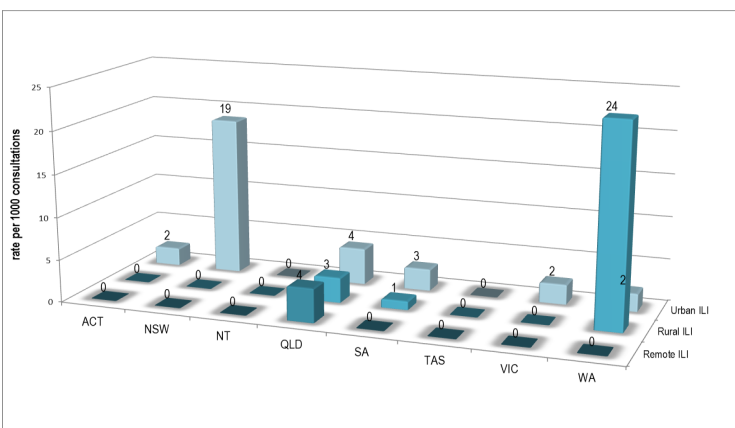


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 11–12, 2014.

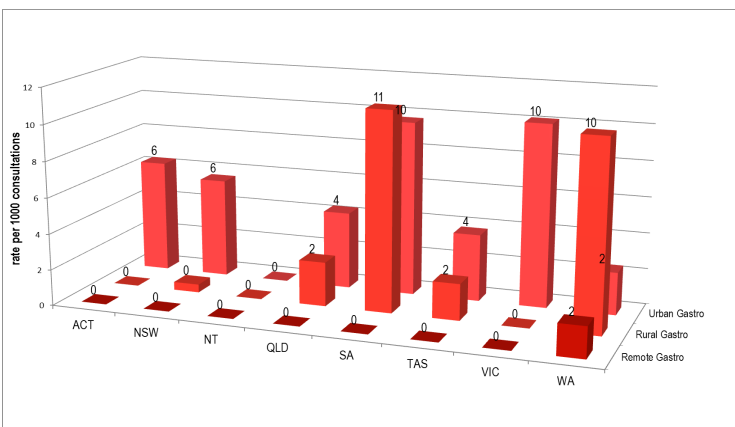


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 11–12, 2014.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

8

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

24%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

31

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2013:
24 x Influenza A
7 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 169 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 11 and 12 a total of 13,775 and 15,387 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 86 and 93 notifications in week 11 and 12 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period also decreased with 6 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 11 and 12, compared to 6 and 9 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 9 and 10 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were slightly higher at 6 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5) respectively. 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 remained steady over the period with 78 and 85 notifications in weeks 11 and 12 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 6 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 11 and 12, compared to 7 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 9 and 10 (see Figure 3) respectively.

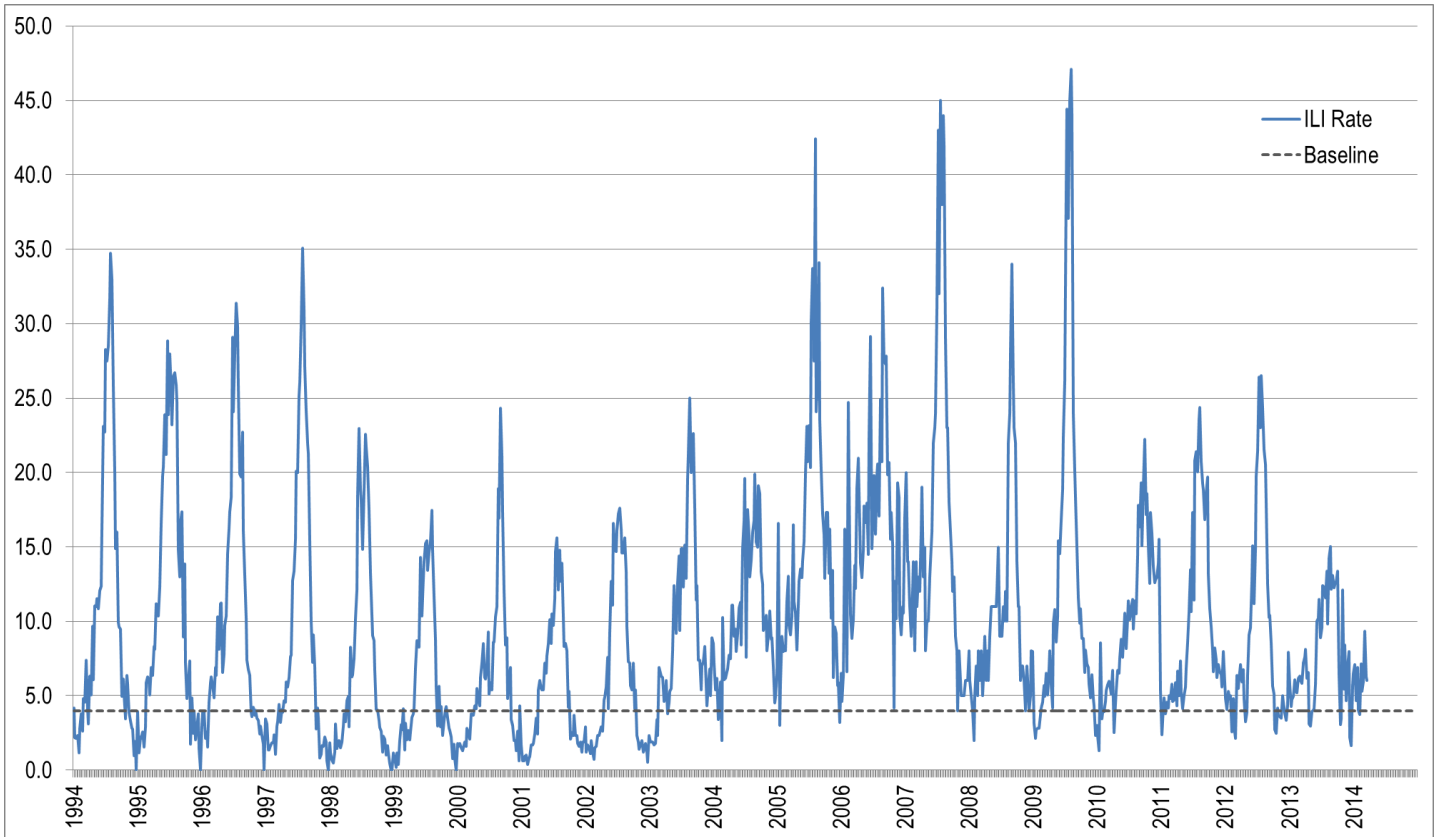


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

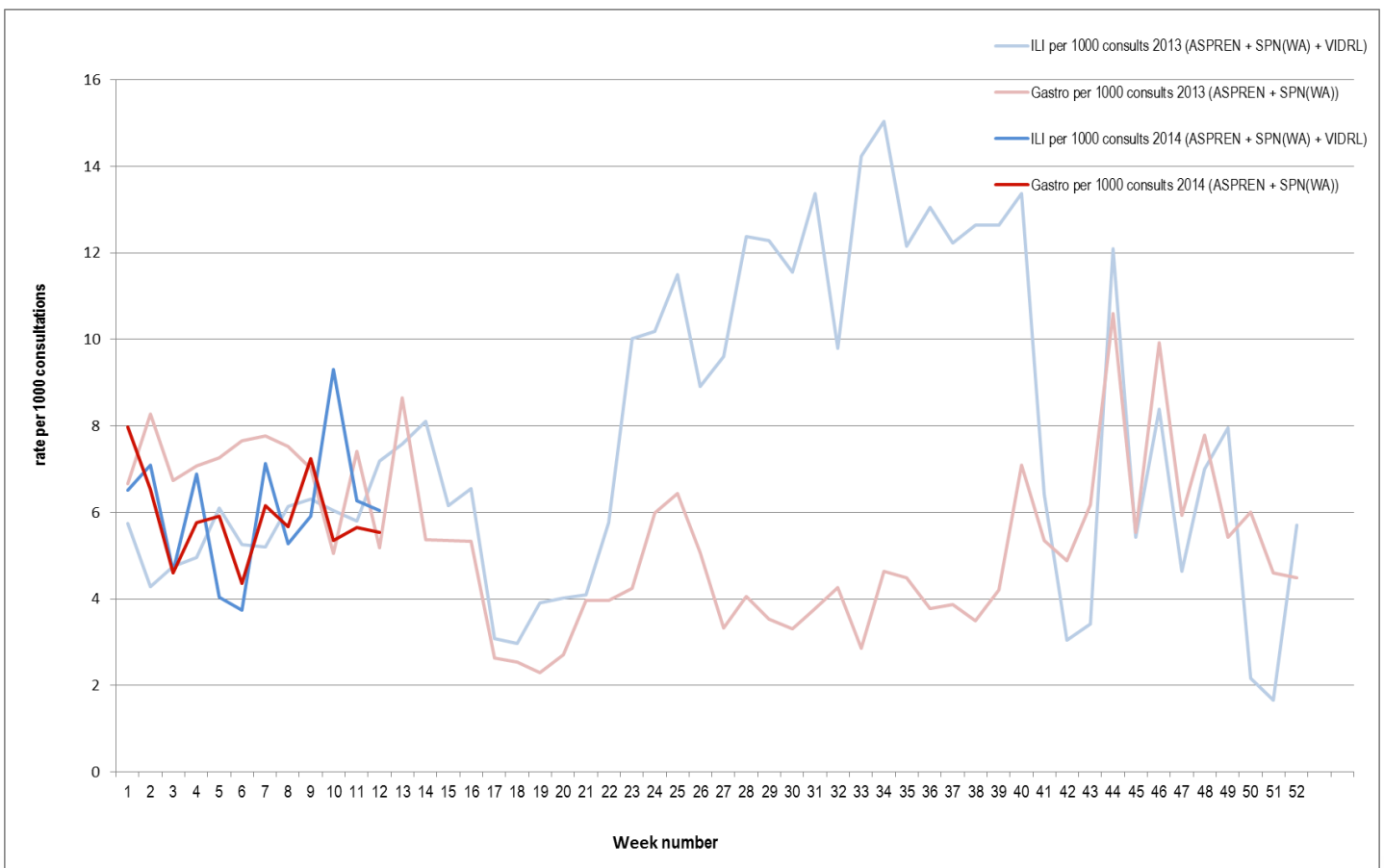


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

35% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 11–12 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 8 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 4 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 2 Flu B. There were also 8 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	10 Mar 2014 - 23 Mar 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 23 March 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	163	985
Number of swab tests performed	57	195
% ILI patients tested	35%	20%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	14%	16%

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

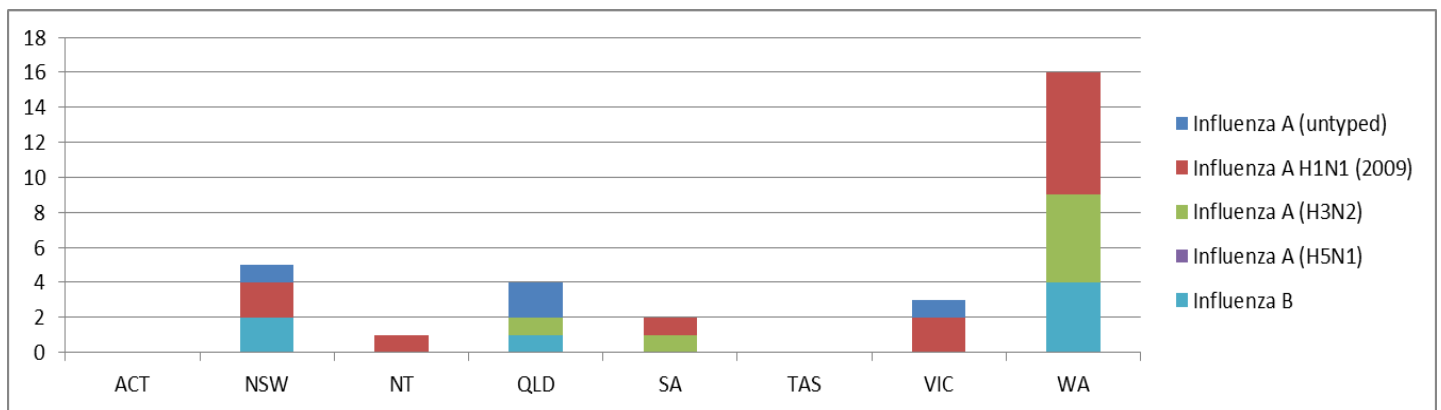


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

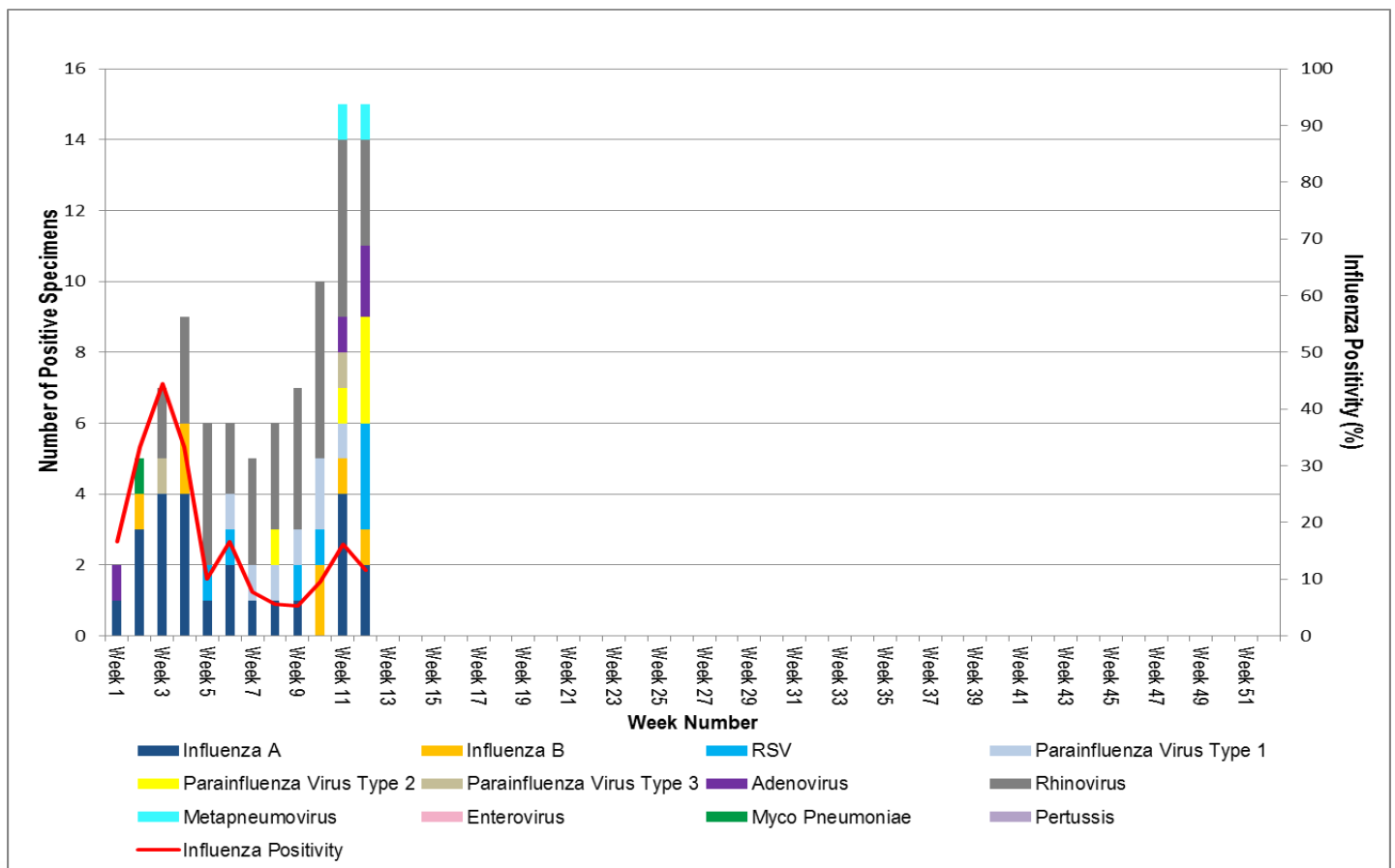


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.