

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. 8, 2014
7th April 2014 — 20th April 2014

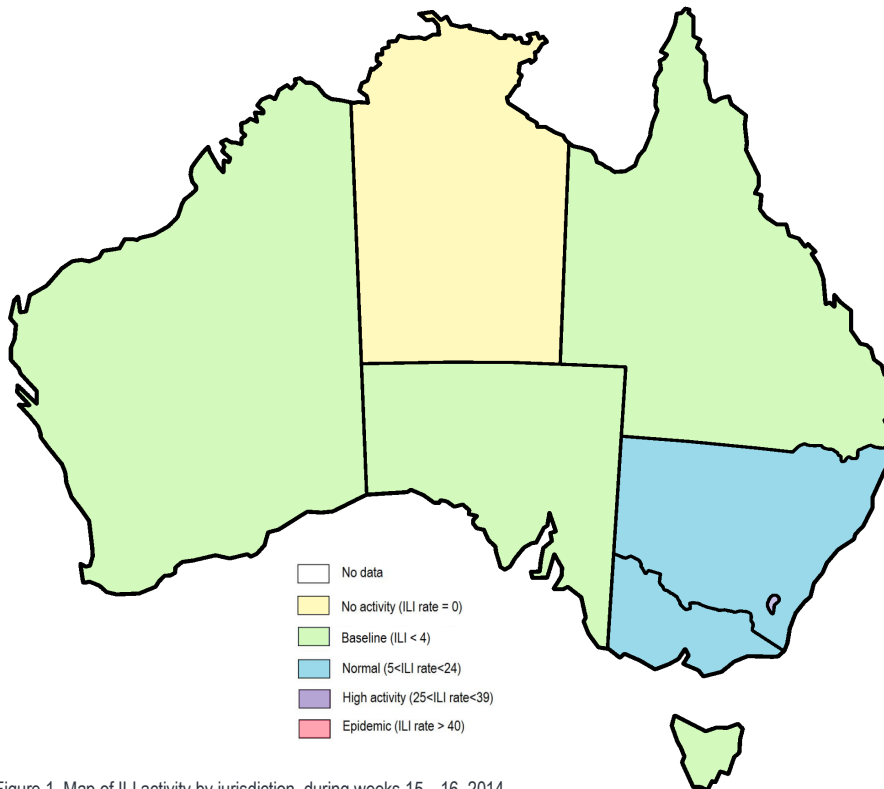


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 15–16, 2014.

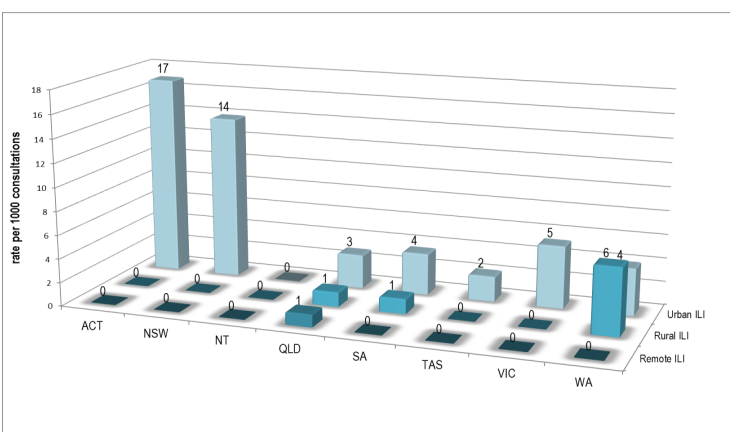


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 15–16, 2014.

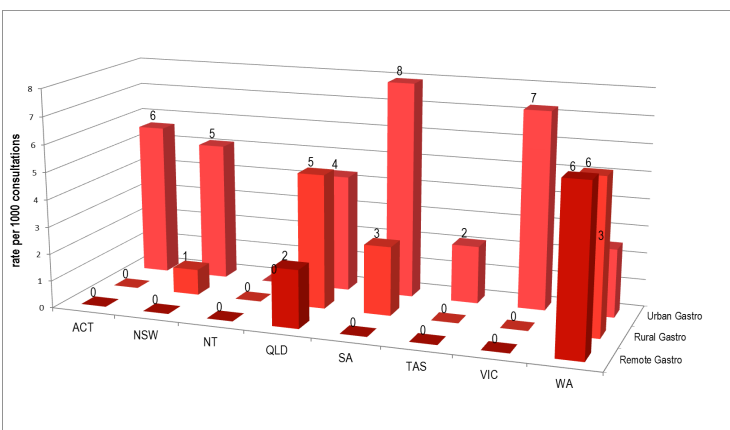


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 15–16, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 9 May 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

6

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

24%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

41

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
30 x Influenza A
11 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 15 and 16 a total of 14,844 and 12,121 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 67 and 93 notifications in week 15 and 16 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period remained steady with 4 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 15 and 16, compared to 6 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 13 and 14 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were identical 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 Urban ACT (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 88 and 49 notifications in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 15 and 16 respectively, compared to 5 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 13 and 14 (see Figure 3).

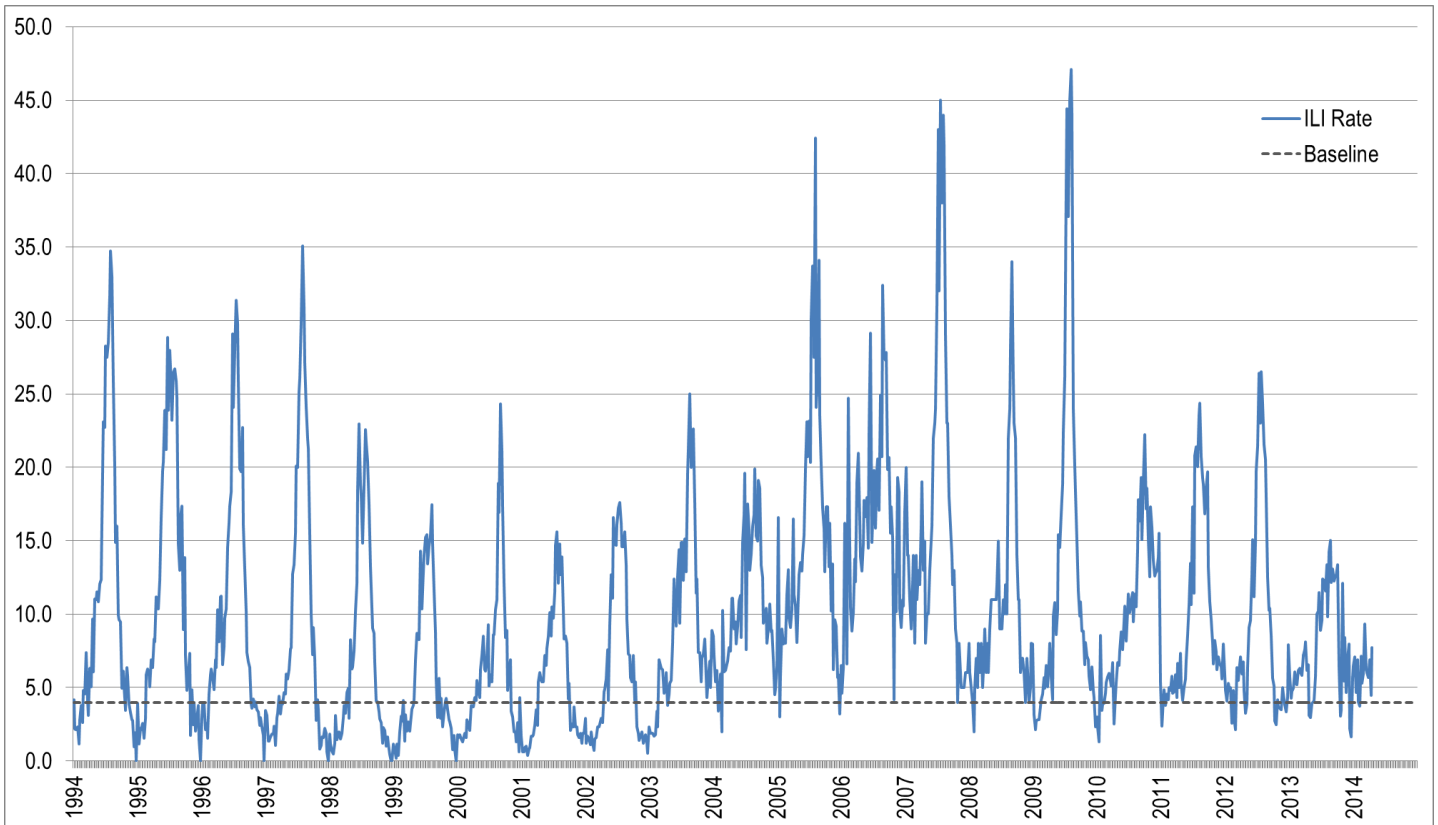


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

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

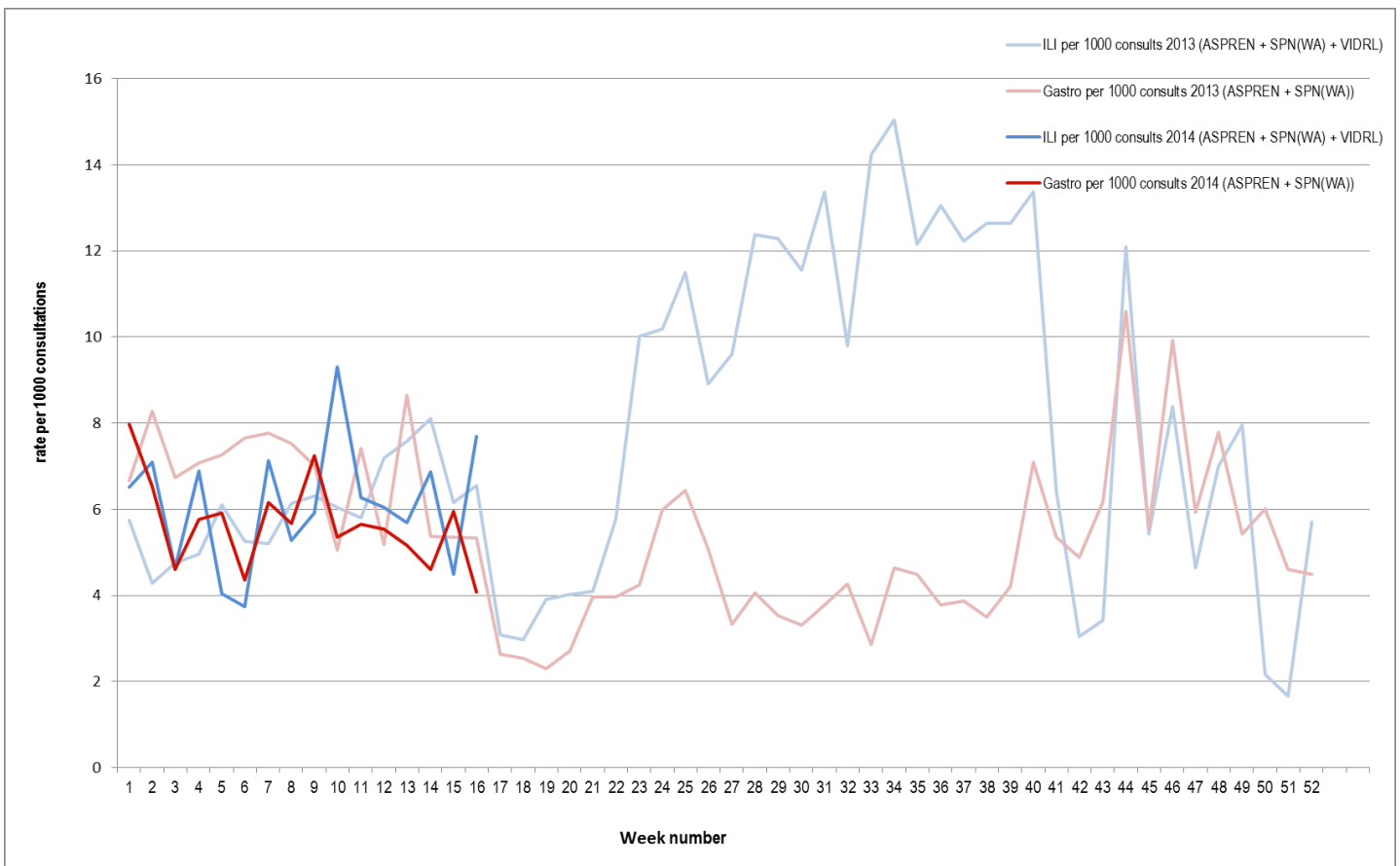


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

56% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 15–16 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 6 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 3 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 0 Flu A (H3N2), and 3 Flu B. There were also 22 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	7 April 2014 - 20 April 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 20 April 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	140	1338
Number of swab tests performed	79	383
% ILI patients tested	56%	29%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	8%	11%

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

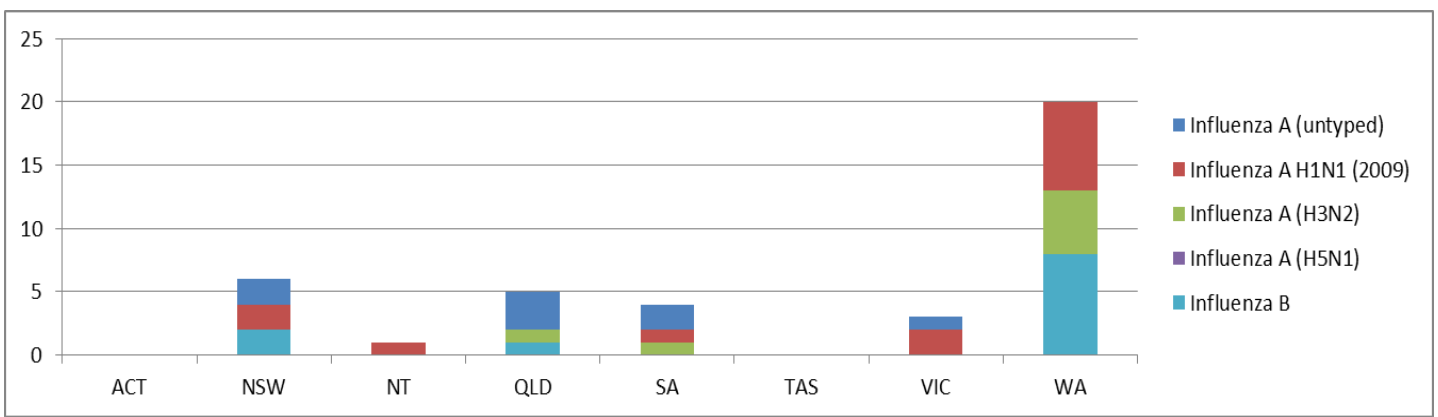


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

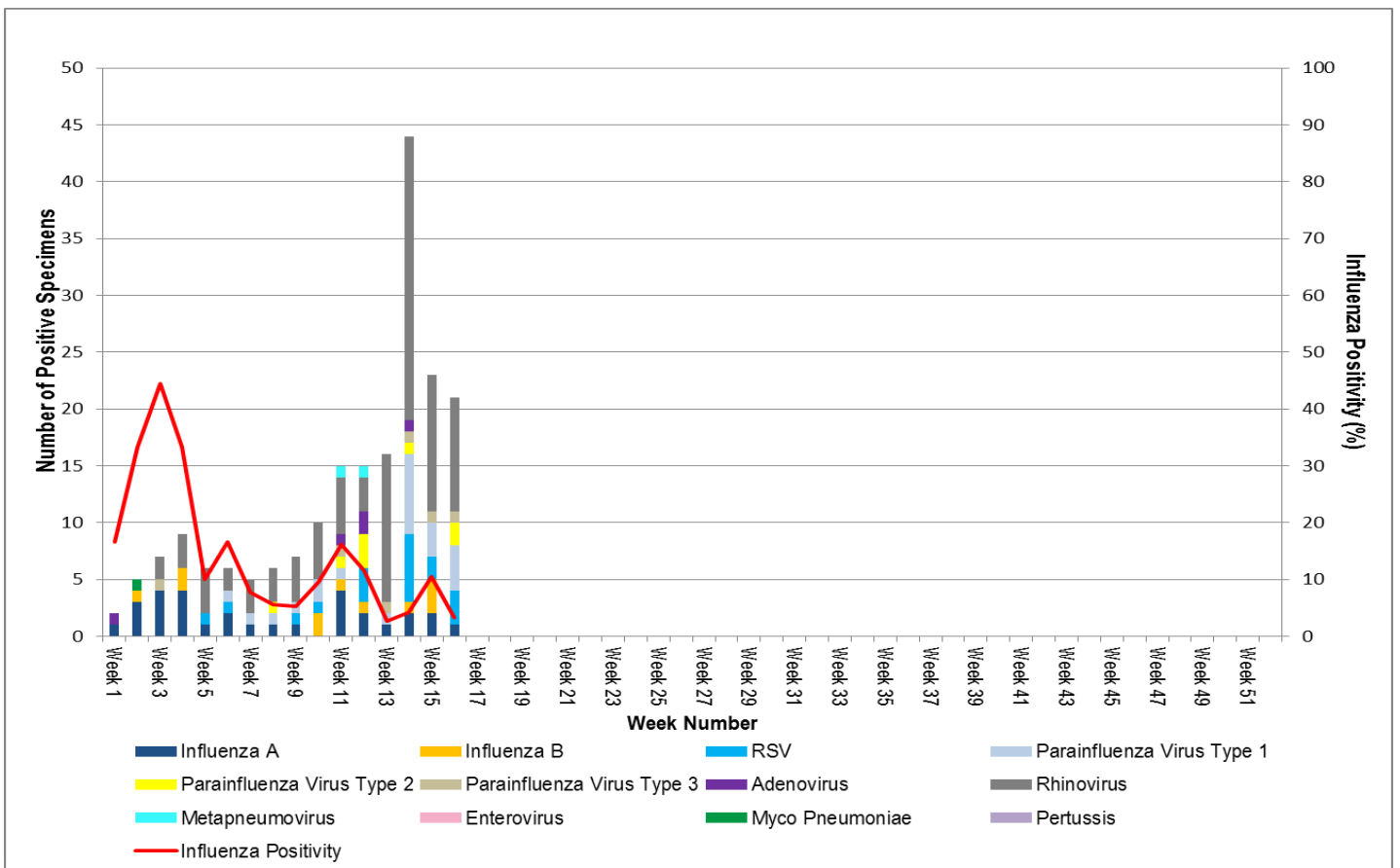


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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