

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. 9, 2014
21st April 2014 — 4th May 2014

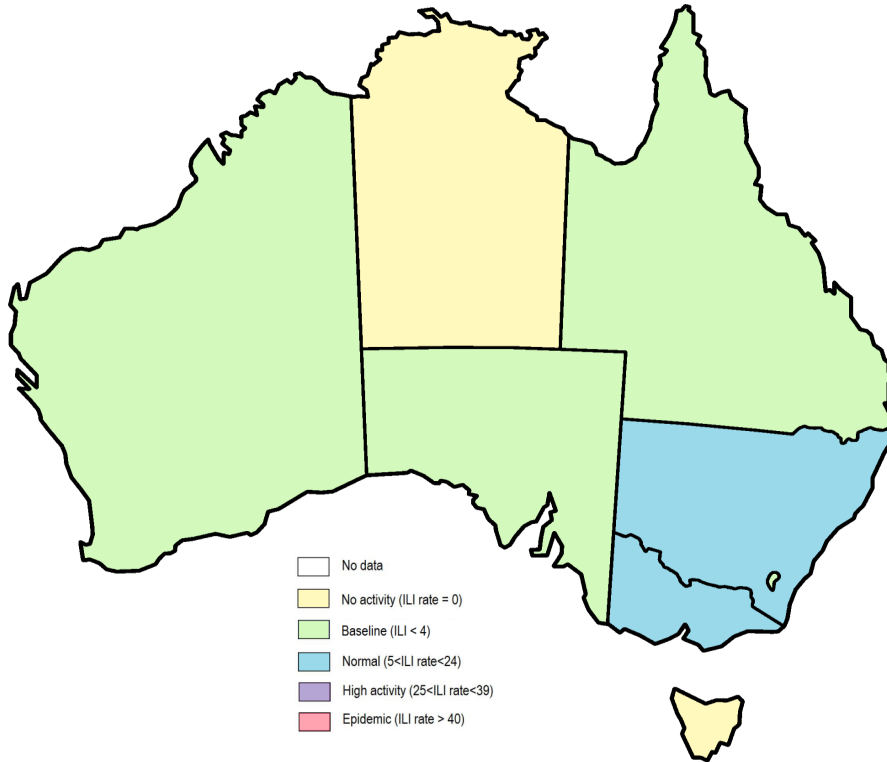


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 17–18, 2014.

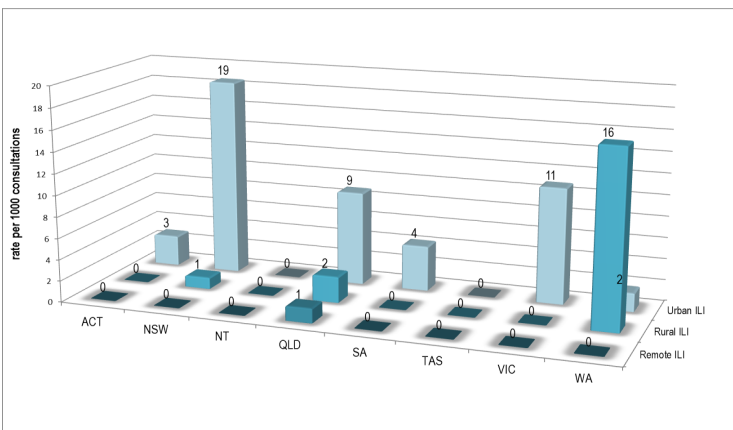


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 17–18, 2014.

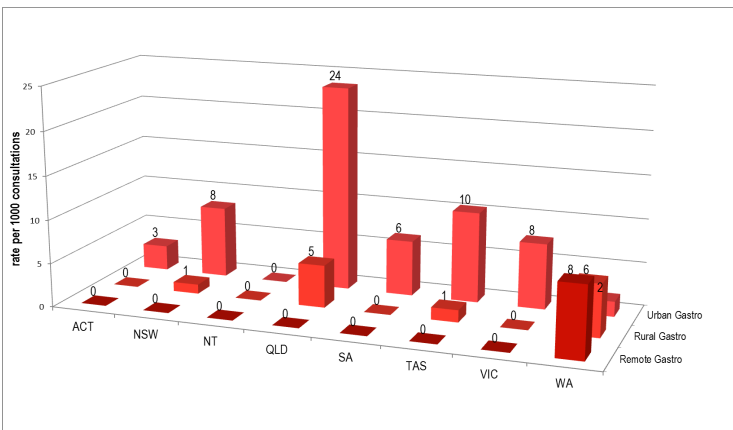


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 17–18, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 30 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.

2

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

2%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

43

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
31 x Influenza A
12 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 168 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 17 and 18 a total of 9,347 and 15,237 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 64 and 101 notifications in week 17 and 18 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period remained steady with 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 17 and 18, compared to 5 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 15 and 16 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 3 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). 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 slightly increased over the period with 57 and 58 notifications in weeks 17 and 18 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 17 and 18 respectively, compared to 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 15 and 16 (see Figure 3) respectively.

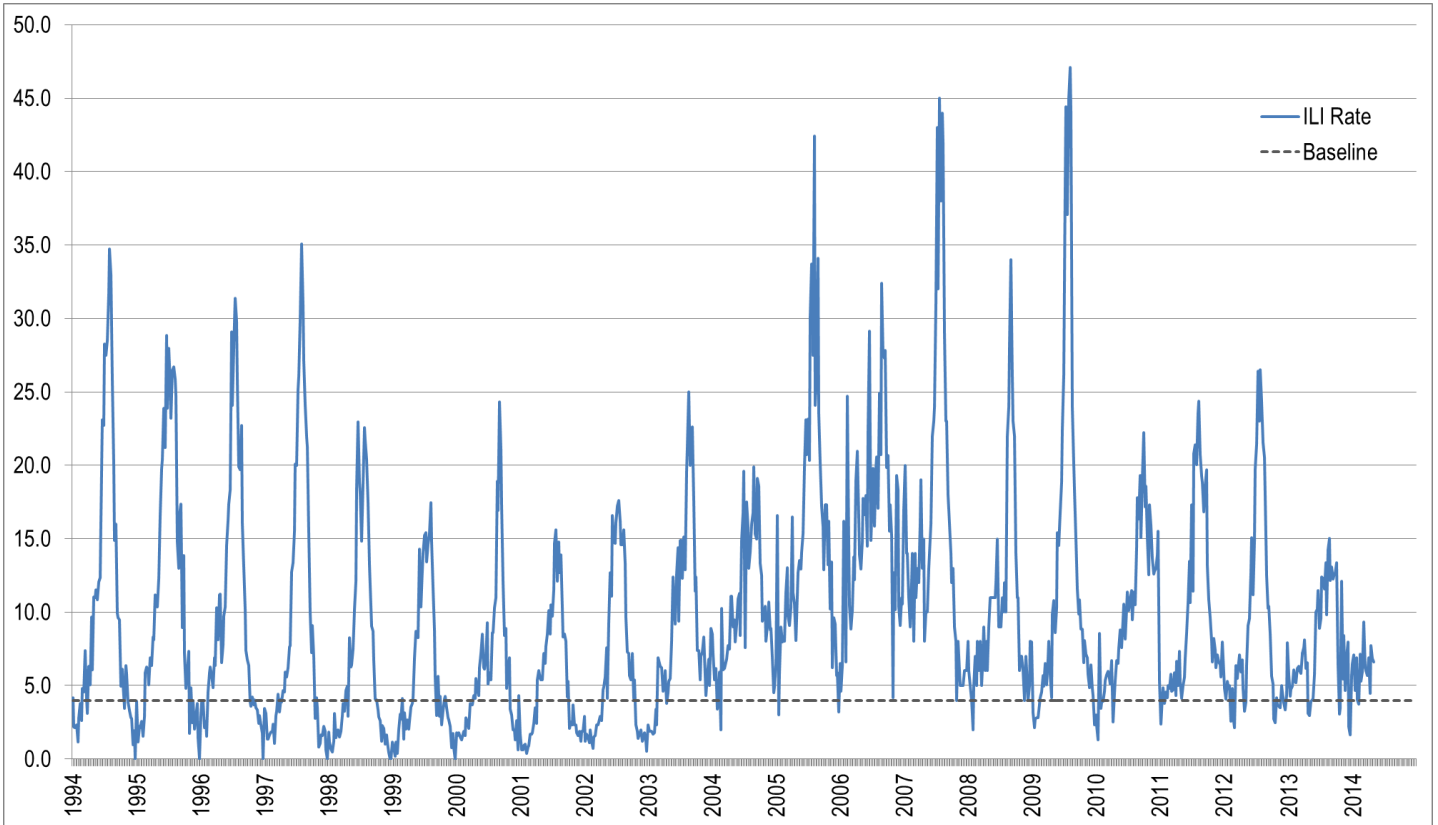


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

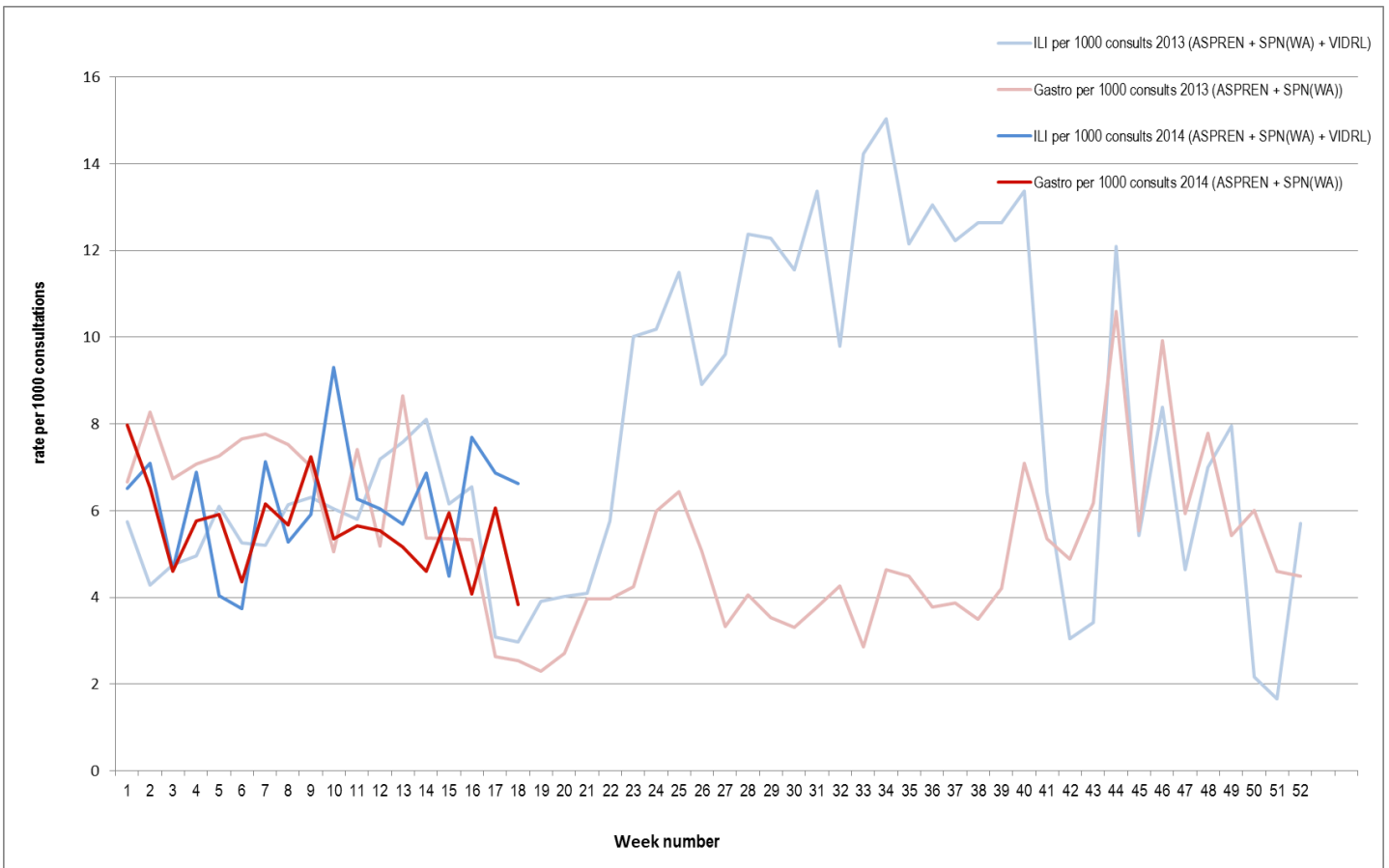


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

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INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

53% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 17–18 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 2 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 20 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	21 April 2014 - 4 May 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 4 May 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	164	1503
Number of swab tests performed	87	470
% ILI patients tested	53%	31%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	2%	9%

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



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

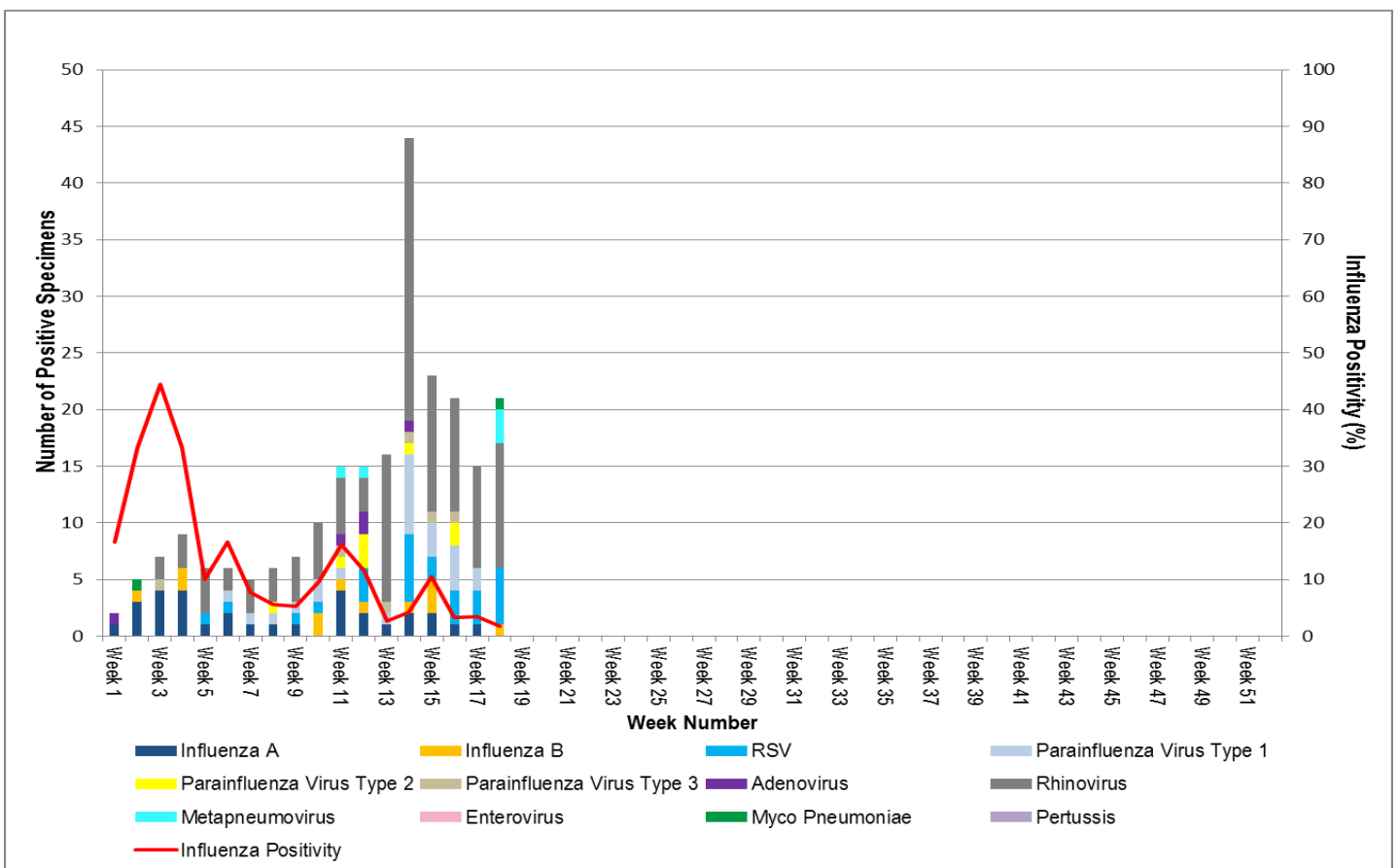


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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