

## 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. 10, 2014  
5th May 2014 — 18th May 2014

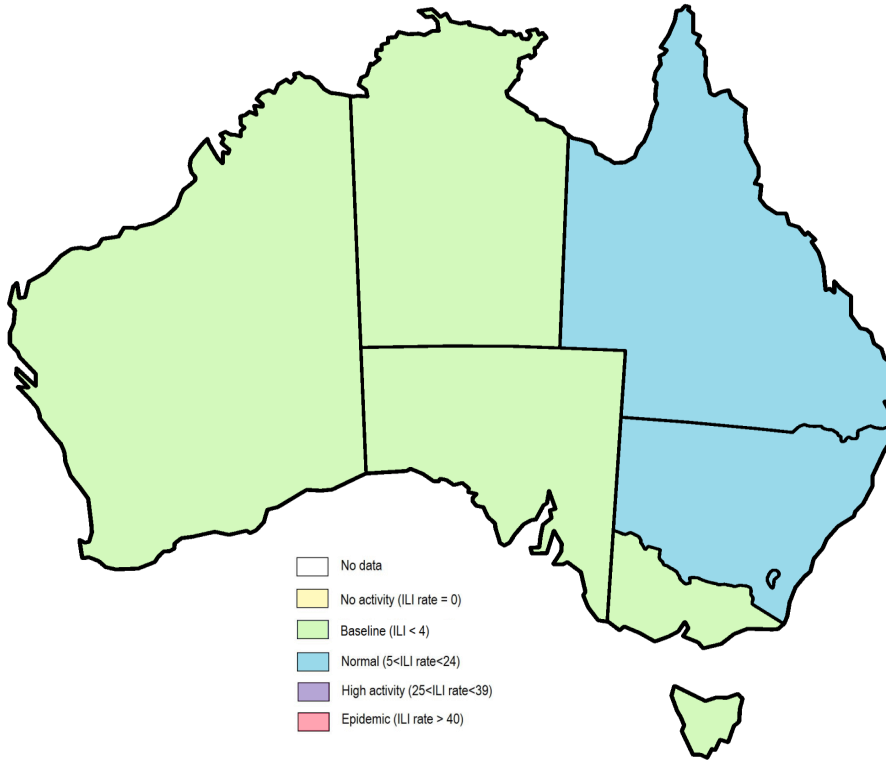


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 19–20, 2014.

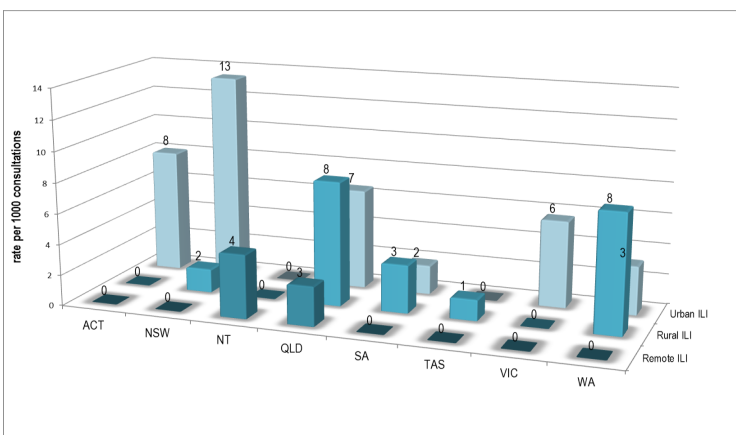


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 19–20, 2014.

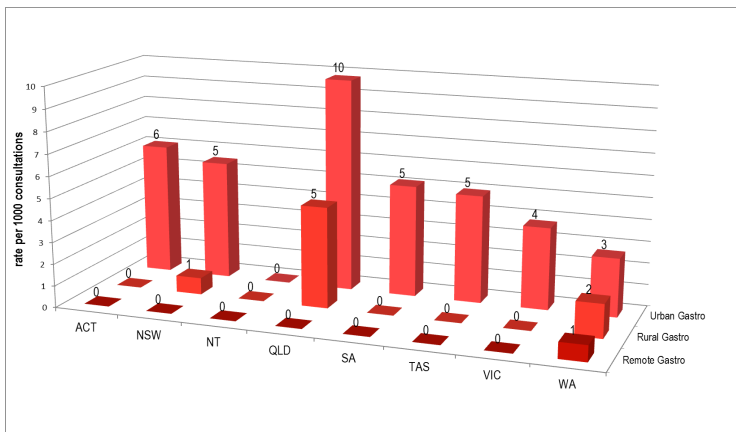


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 19–20, 2014.

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 decreased slightly to below baseline level.

13

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

9%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

56

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:  
37 x Influenza A  
19 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased slightly to below baseline level.

## SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

### REPORTING

Reports were received from 259 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 19 and 20 a total of 14,765 and 14,290 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 104 and 52 notifications in week 19 and 20 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased slightly with 7 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 19 and 20 respectively, compared to 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 17 and 18. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 4 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 decreased over the period with 36 and 46 notifications in weeks 19 and 20 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 2 and 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 19 and 20 respectively, compared to 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 17 and 18 (see Figure 3) respectively.

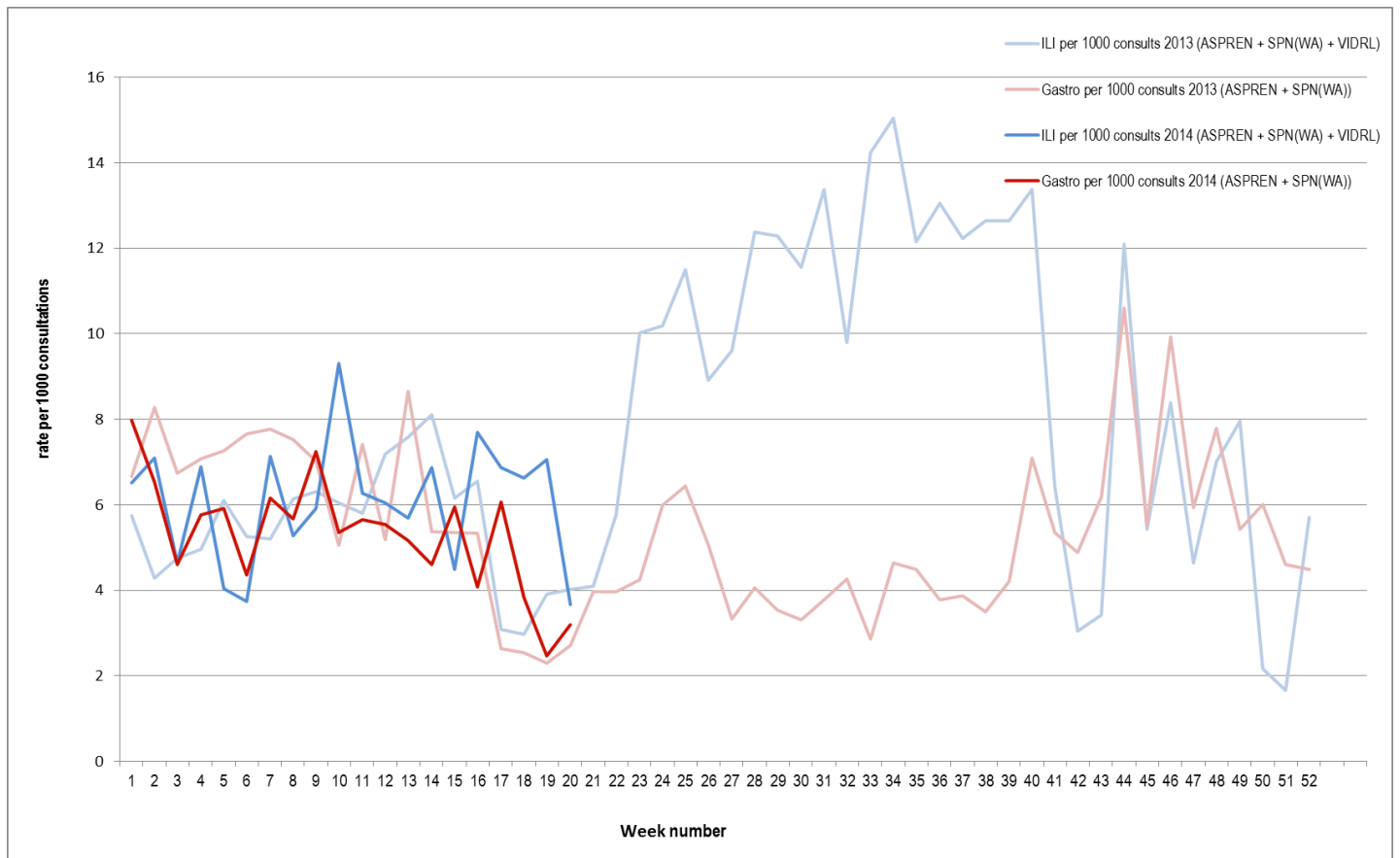
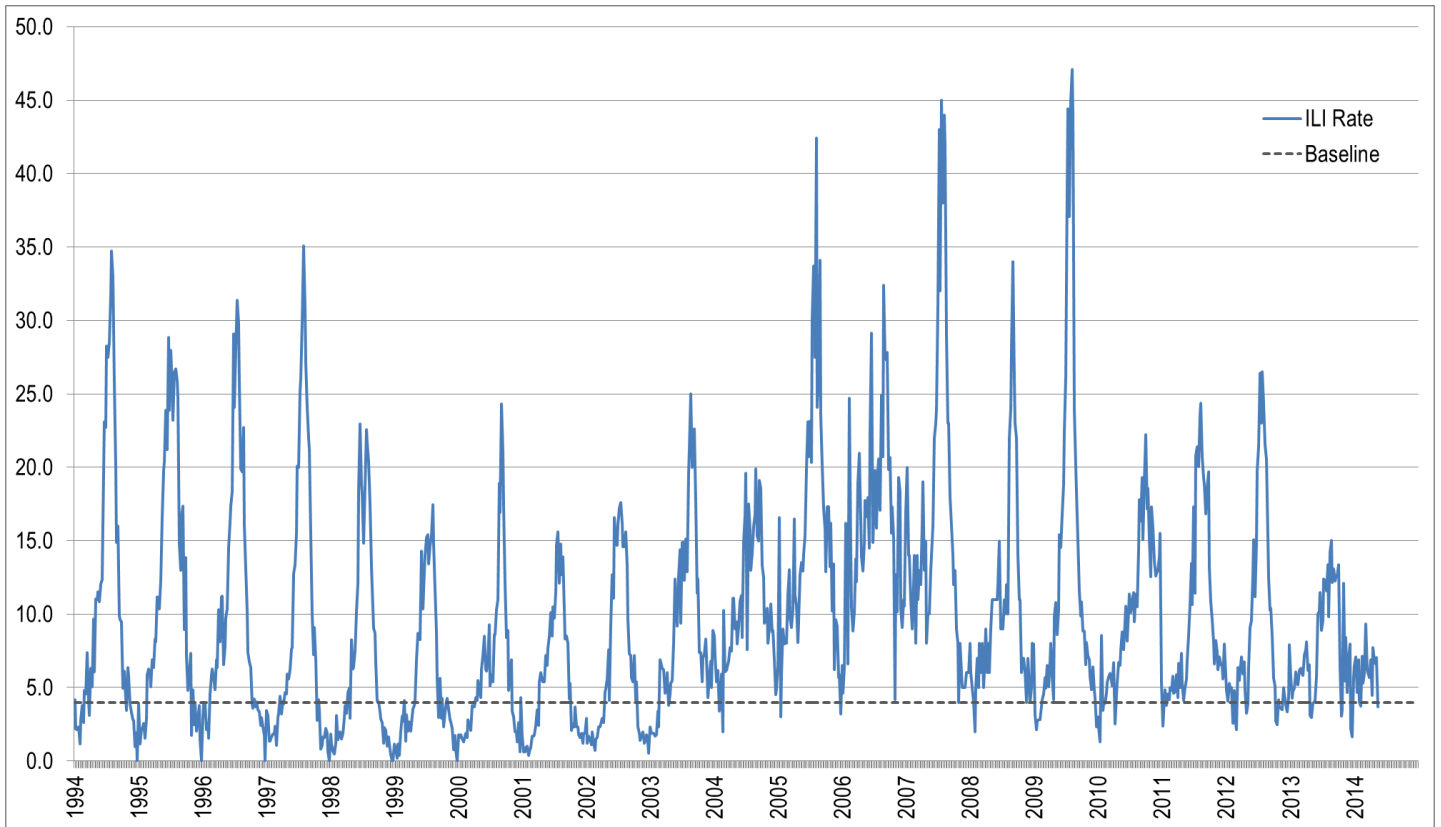


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

94% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 19–20 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 13 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 1 Flu A (Untyped), 0 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 5 Flu A (H3N2), and 7 Flu B. There were also 18 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	5 May 2014 - 18 May 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 18 May 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	157	1660
Number of swab tests performed	148	618
% ILI patients tested	94%	37%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	9%	9%

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

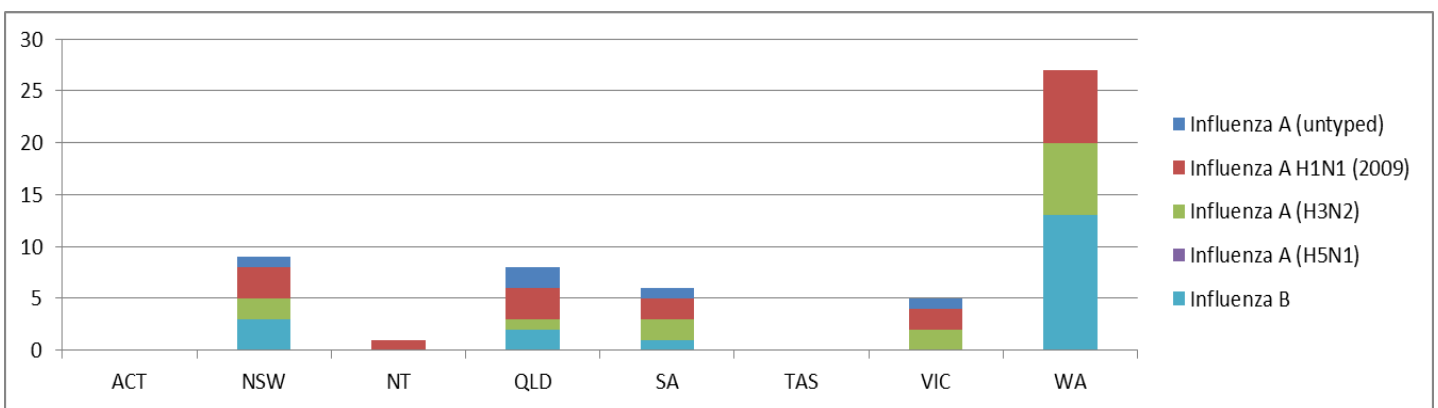


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

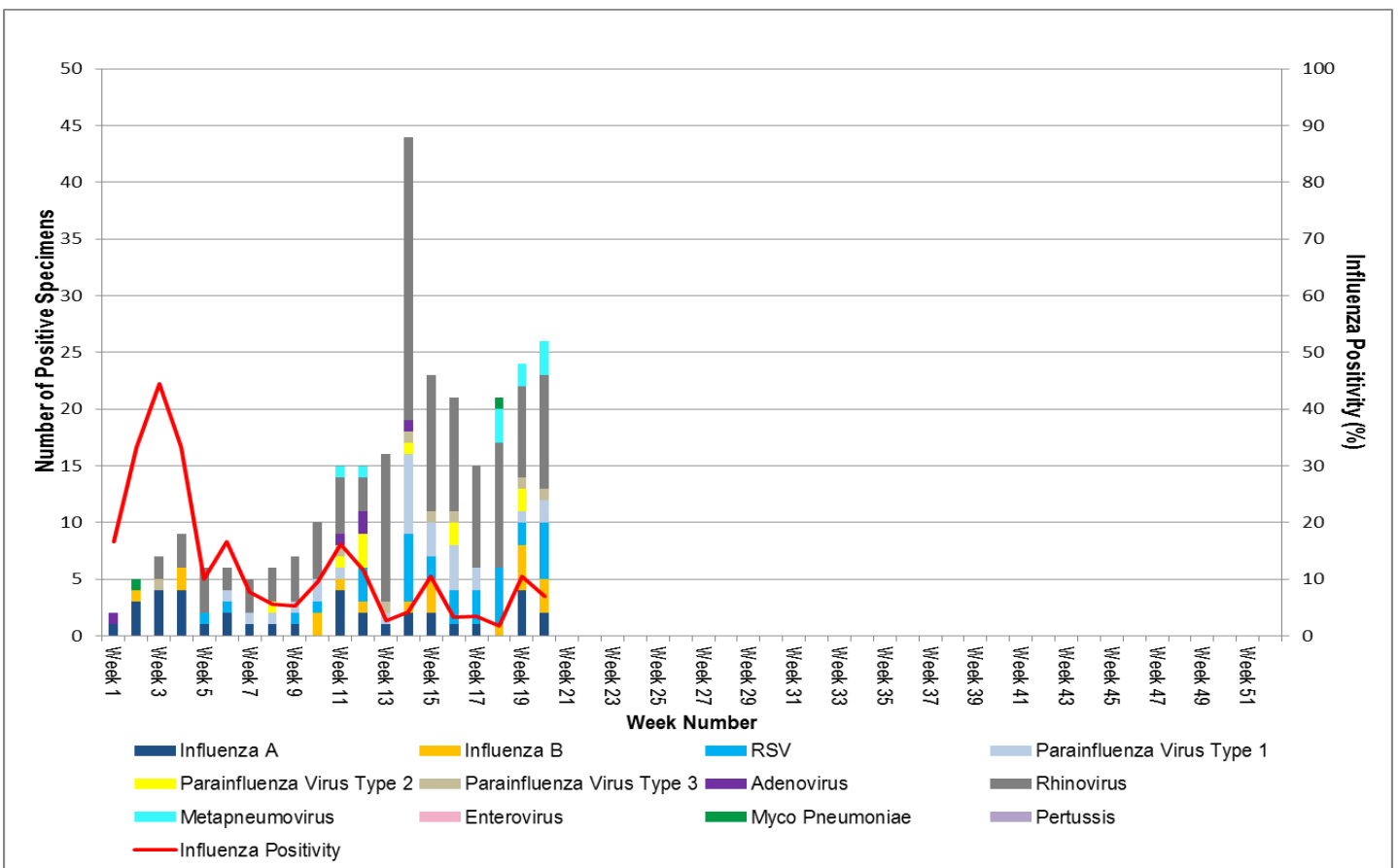


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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