

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. 12, 2014
2nd June 2014 — 15th June 2014

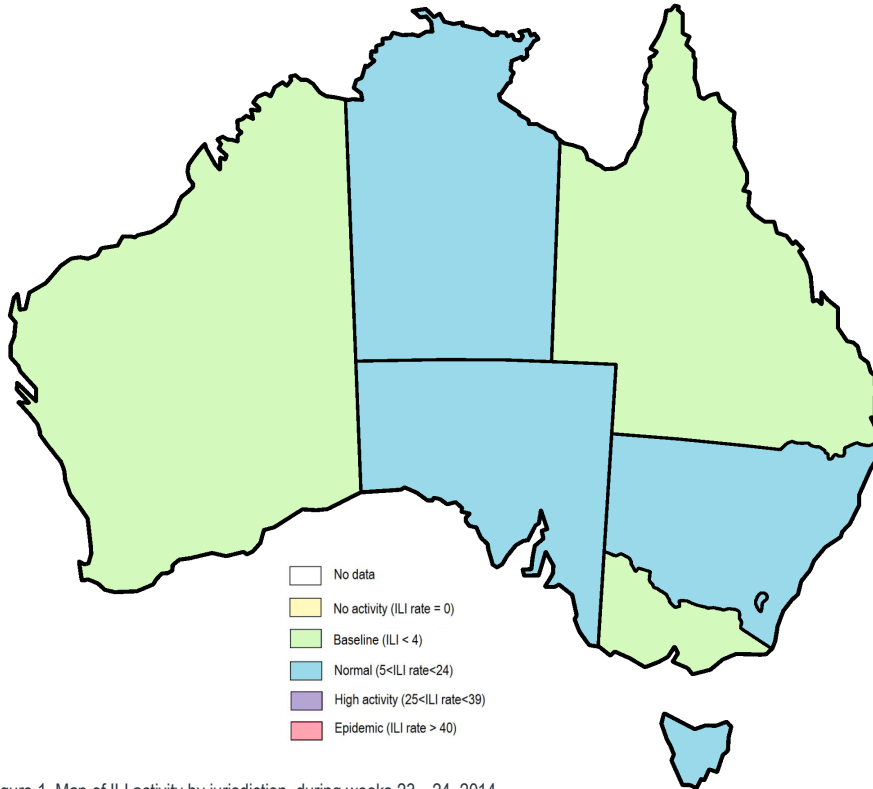


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 23—24, 2014.

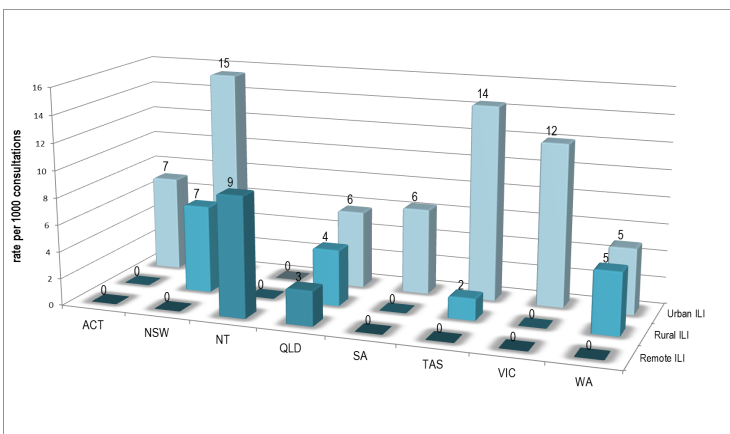


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 23—24, 2014.

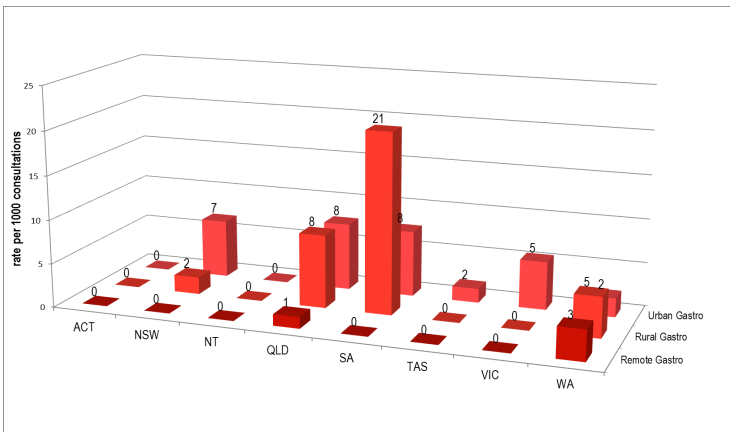


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 23—24, 2014.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased to above baseline level.

3

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

2%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

62

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
41 x Influenza A
21 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased slightly and remain below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 277 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 23 and 24 a total of 14,167 and 13,759 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 65 and 131 notifications in week 23 and 24 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 5 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 23 and 24 respectively, compared to 4 and 5 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 21 and 22 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were similar at 10 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 remained steady over the period with 52 and 51 notifications in weeks 23 and 24 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased slightly at 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 23 and 24 respectively, compared to 4 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 21 and 22 (see Figure 3) respectively.

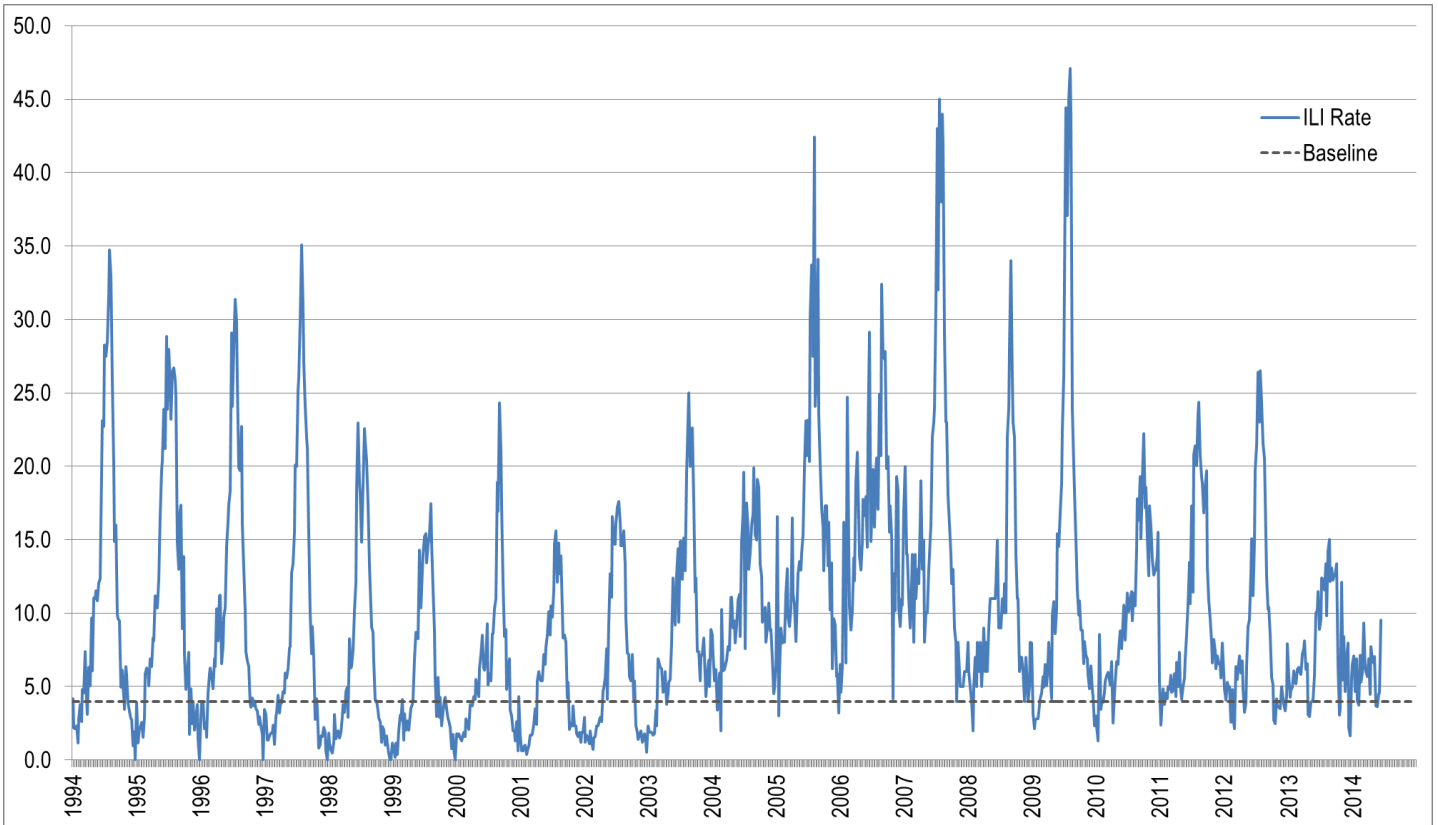


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

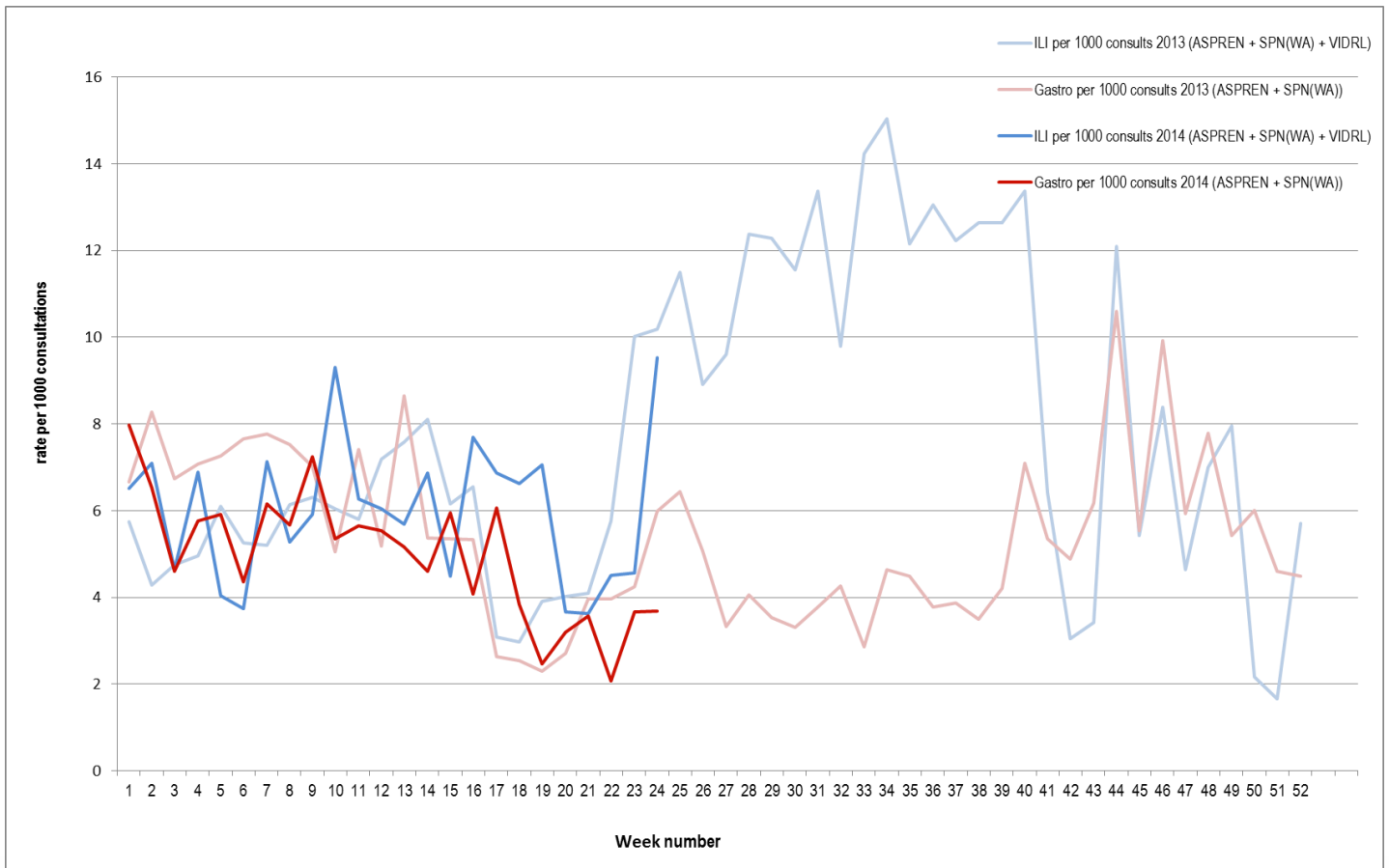


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 12 June 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

70% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 23–24 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 3 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 0 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 21 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	2 June 2014 - 15 June 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 15 June 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	212	1978
Number of swab tests performed	148	911
% ILI patients tested	70%	46%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	2%	7%

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

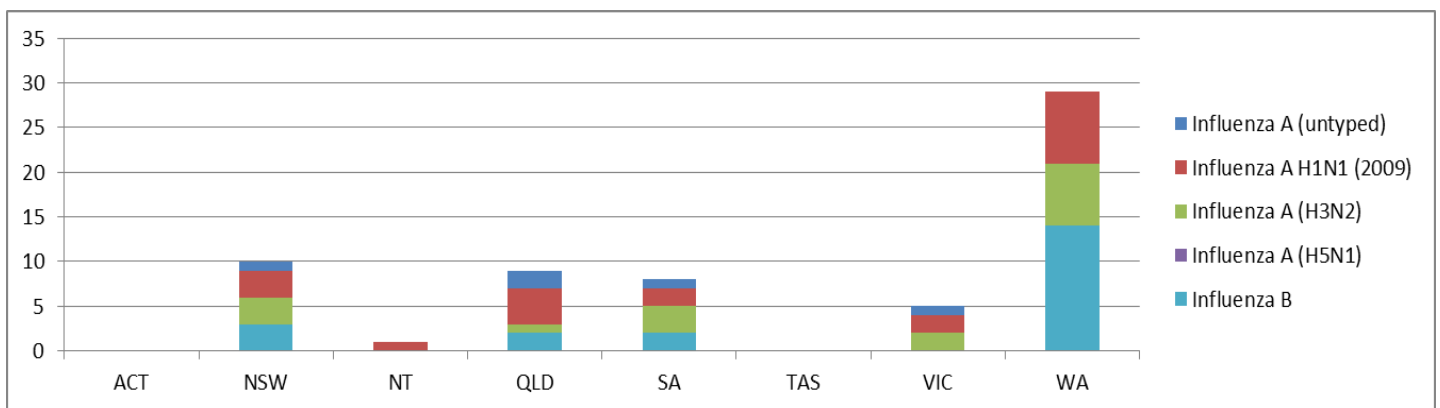


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

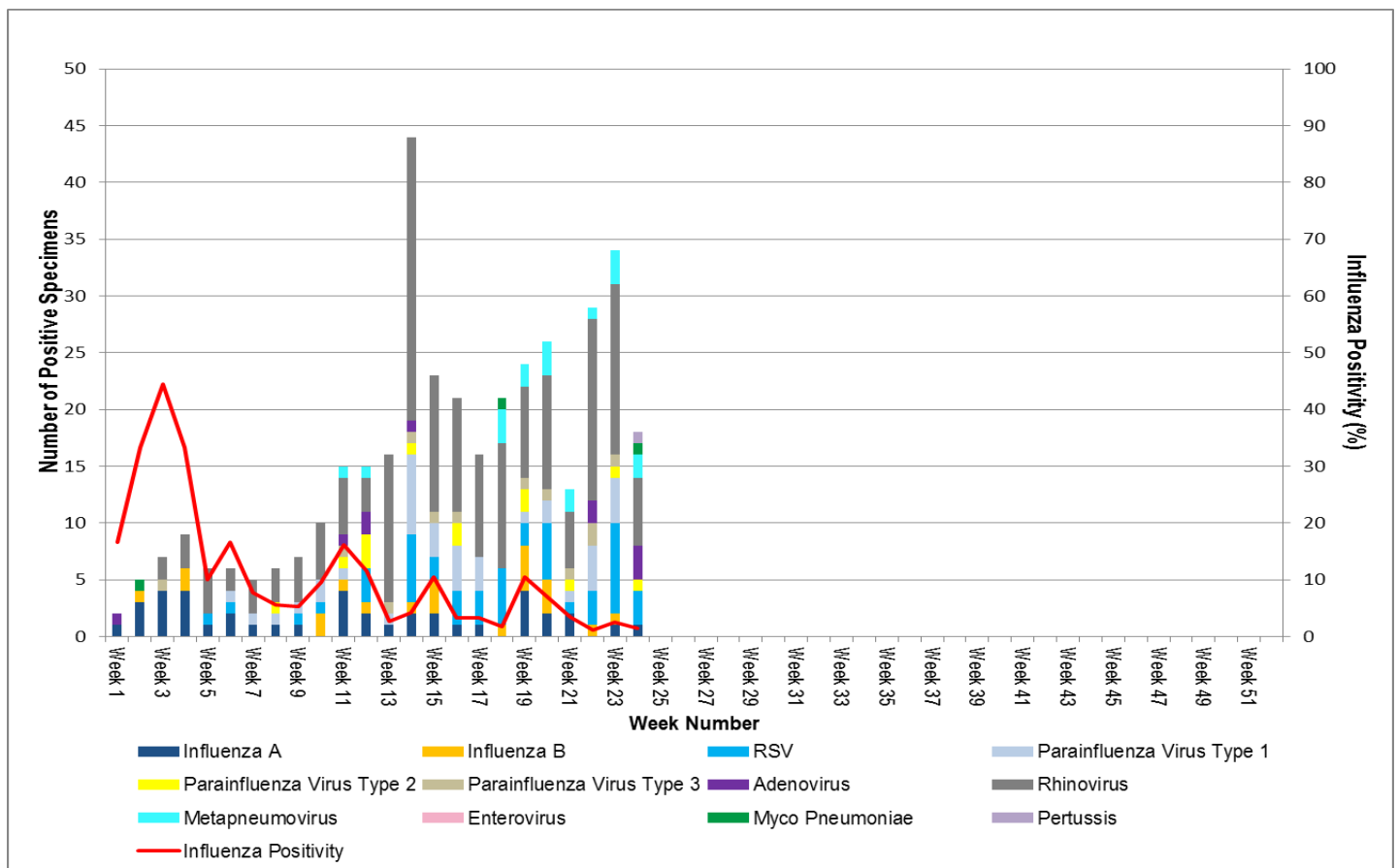


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.