

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. 13, 2014
16th June 2014 — 29th June 2014

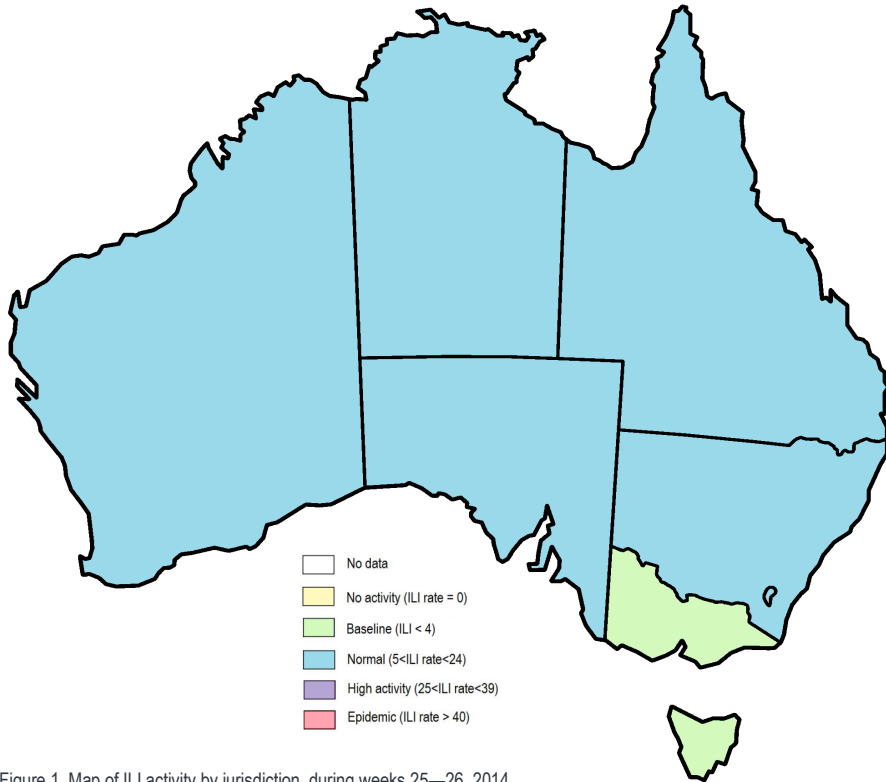


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 25—26, 2014.

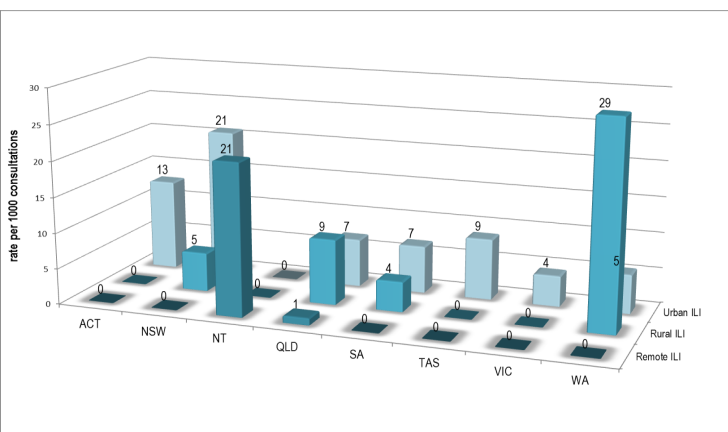


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 25—26, 2014.

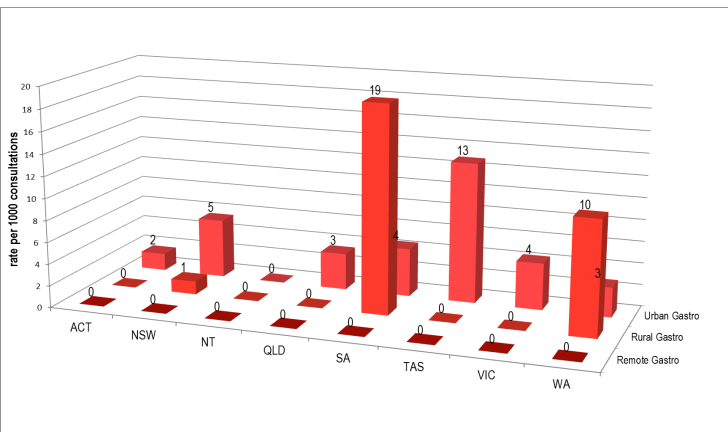


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 25—26, 2014.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased and remain above baseline

17

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

9%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

79

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
54 x Influenza A
25 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased slightly and remain below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 280 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 25 and 26 a total of 15,014 and 15,321 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 149 and 116 notifications in week 25 and 26 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 10 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 25 and 26 respectively, compared to 5 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 23 and 24 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were slightly higher at 11 and 9 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 decreased over the period with 37 and 32 notifications in weeks 25 and 26 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 25 and 26 respectively, compared to 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 23 and 24 (see Figure 3).

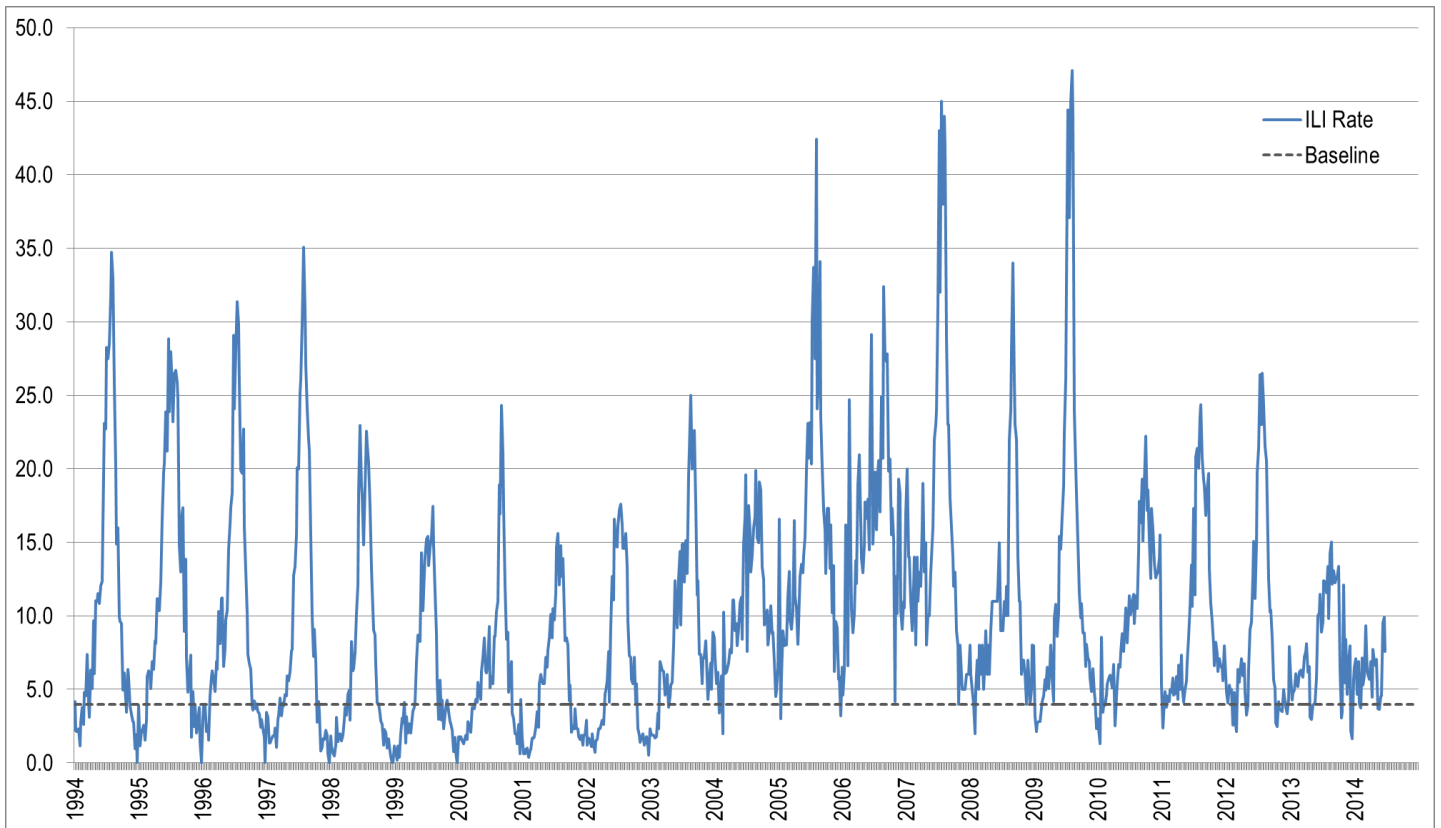


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

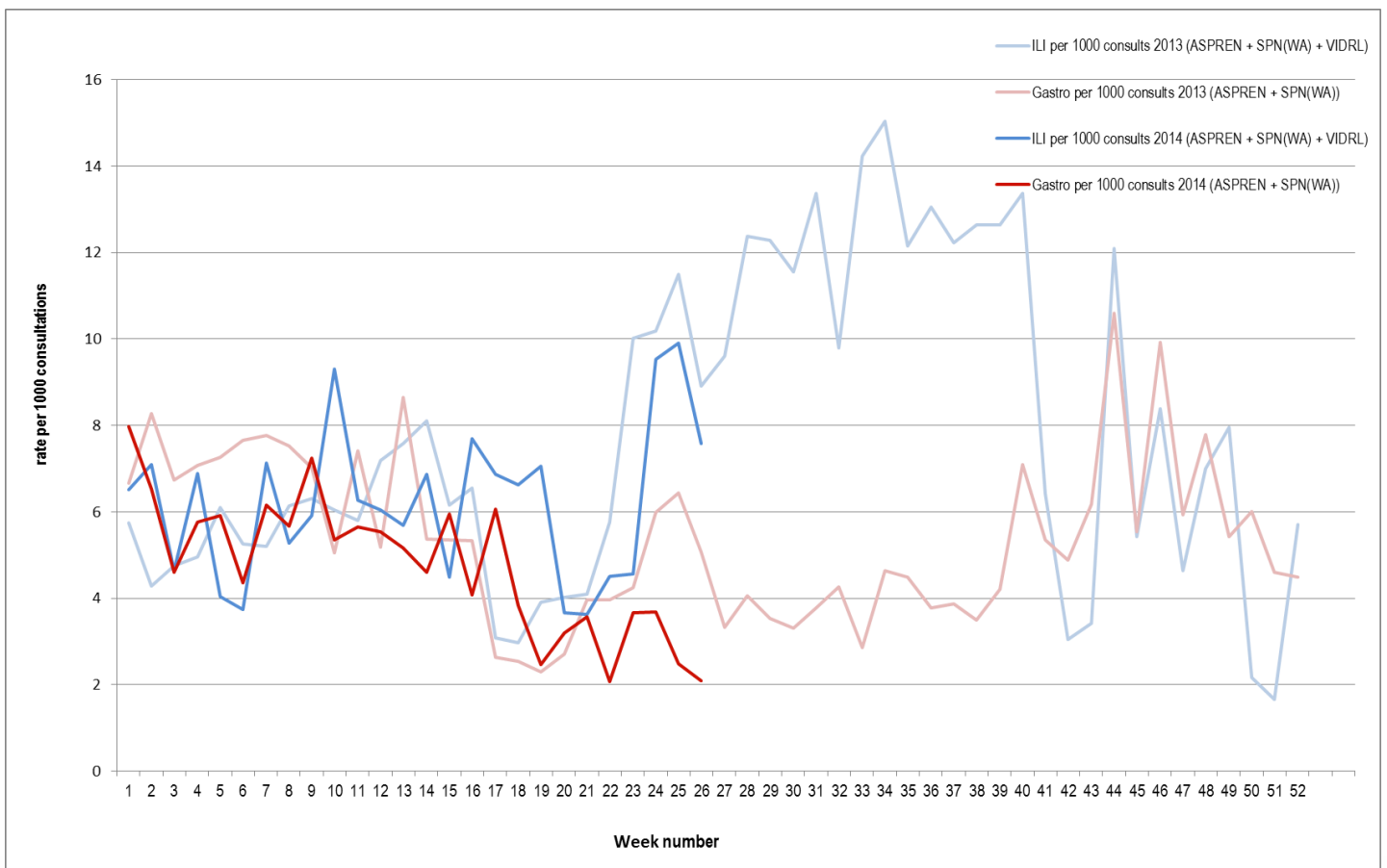


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

58% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 25–26 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 17 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 9 Flu A (Untyped), 3 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 4 Flu B. There were also 38 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period		YTD
	16 June 2014 - 29 June 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 29 June 2014	
Total number of ILI notifications	309		2242
Number of swab tests performed	180		1091
% ILI patients tested	58%		49%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	9%		7%

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

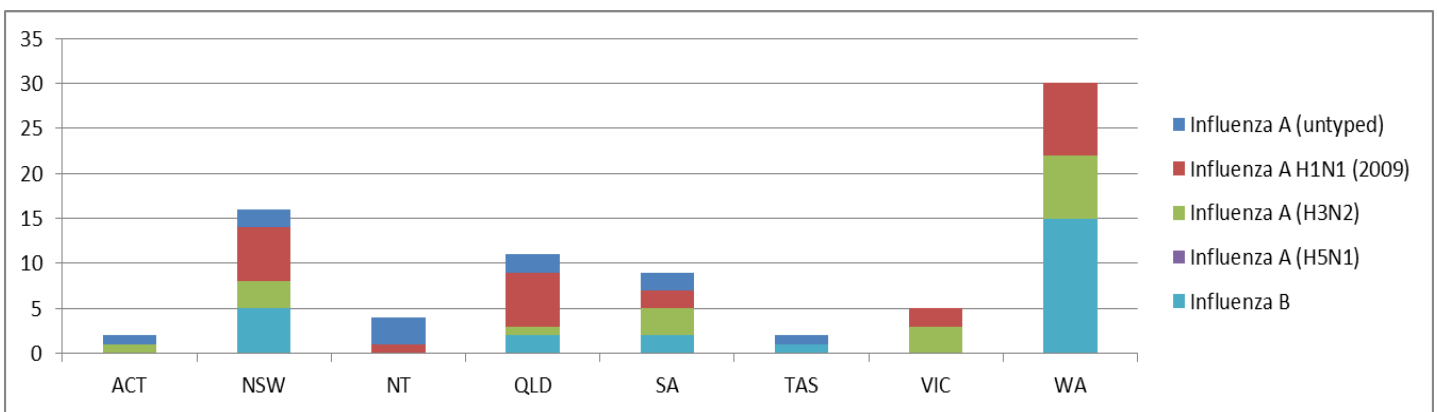


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

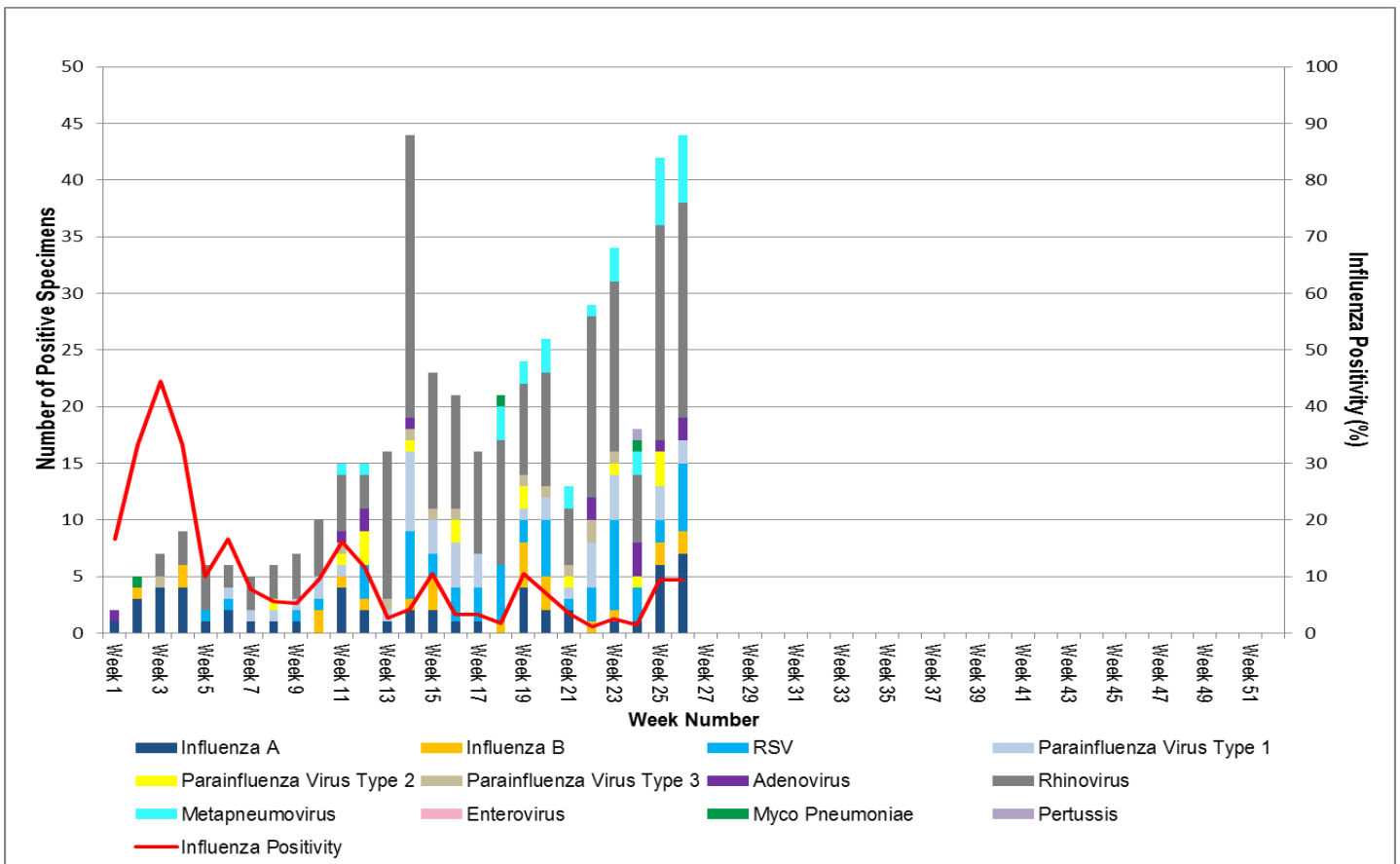


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 11 July 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.