

## 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. 14, 2014  
30th June 2014 — 13th July 2014

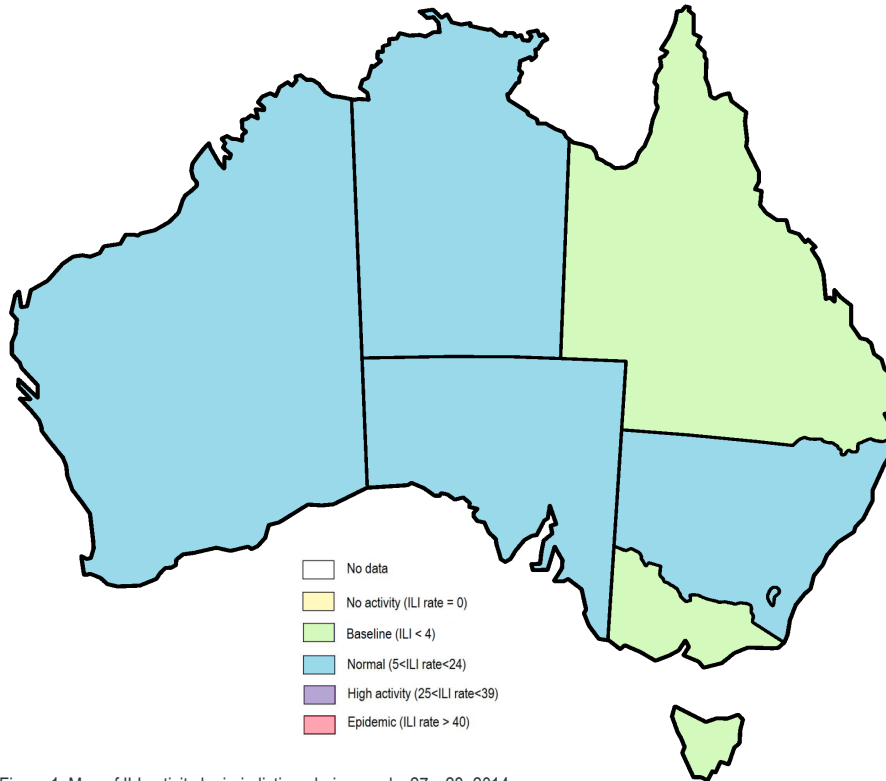


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 27–28, 2014.

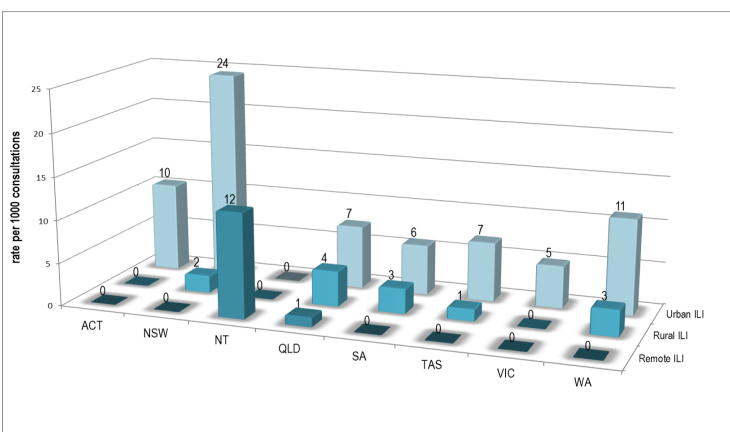


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 27–28, 2014.

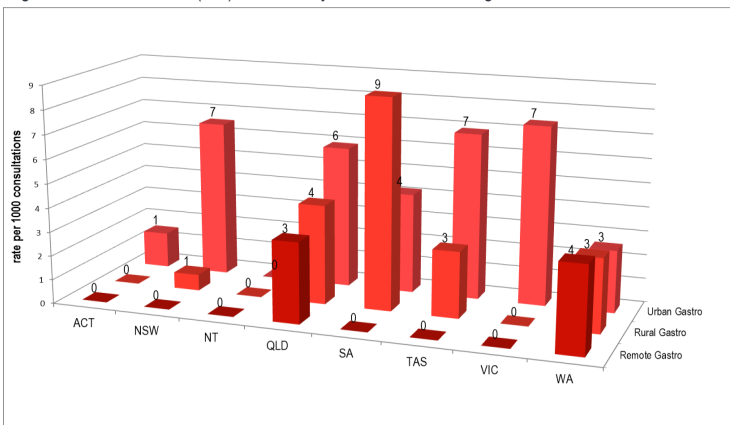


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 27–28, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 25 July 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased and remain above baseline

37

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

16%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

116

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:  
87 x Influenza A  
29 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels increased slightly and remain below baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 269 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 27 and 28 a total of 14,981 and 13,974 consultations were made, respectively.

#### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased slightly over the period with 134 and 125 notifications in week 27 and 28 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 9 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28, compared to 10 and 8 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 25 and 26 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were slightly higher at 10 and 12 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 NSW (see Figure 2).

#### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased over the period with 36 and 52 notifications in weeks 27 and 28 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased at 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 25 and 26 (see Figure 3).

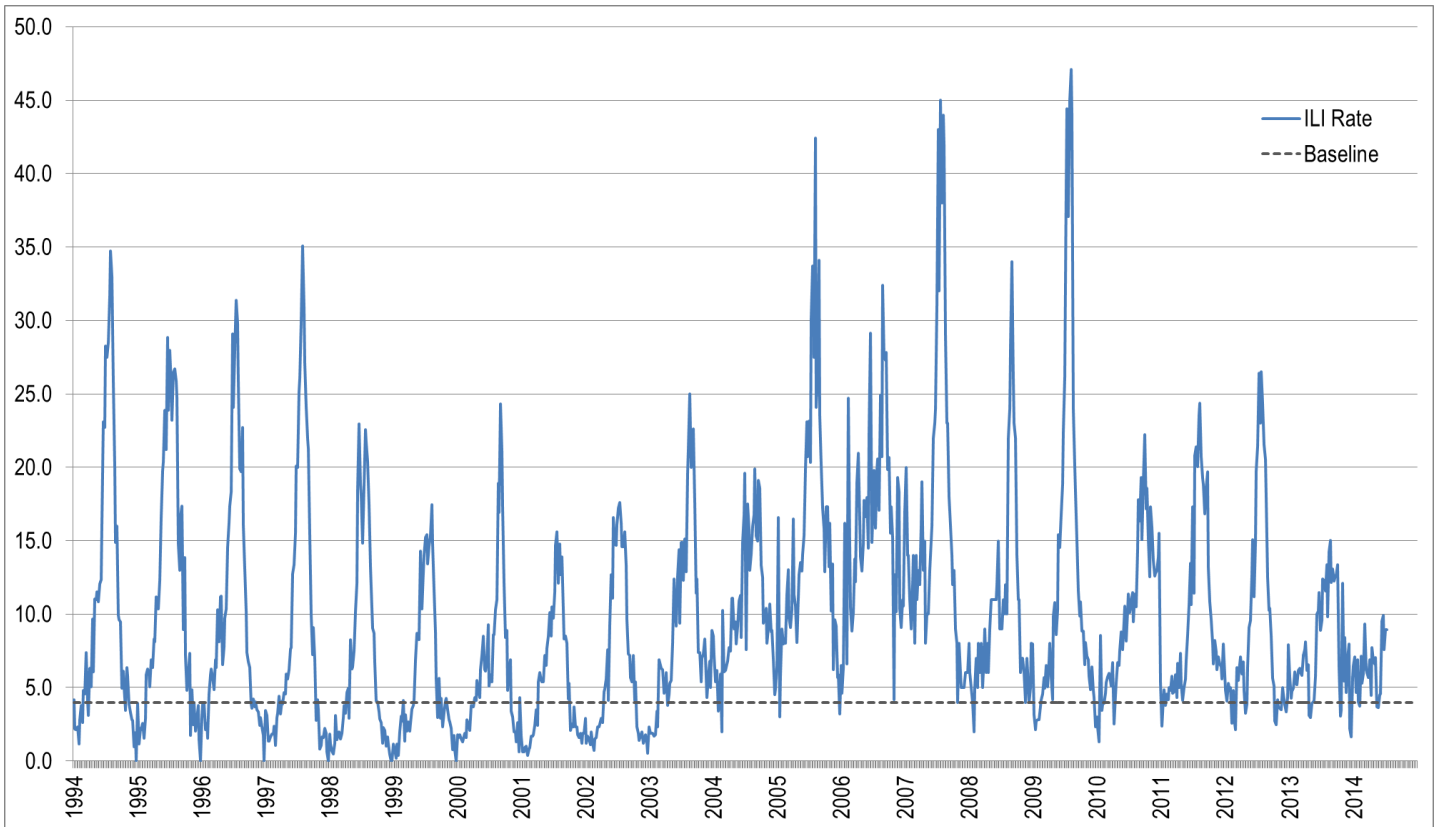


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.  
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

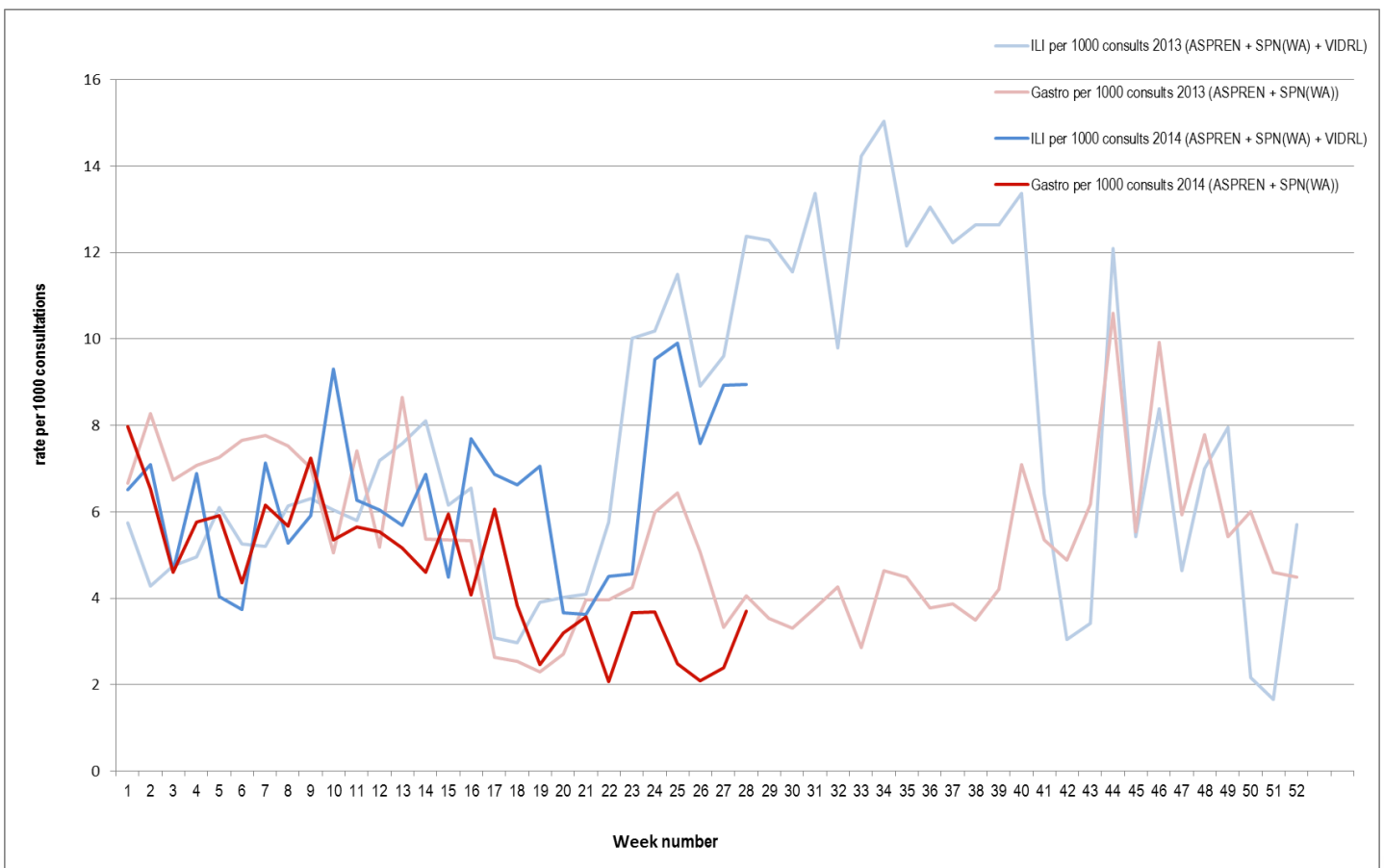


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

73% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 25–26 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 37 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 13 Flu A (Untyped), 17 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 3 Flu A (H3N2), and 4 Flu B. There were also 25 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	30 June 2014 - 13 July 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 13 July 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	313	2501
Number of swab tests performed	229	1321
% ILI patients tested	73%	53%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	16%	9%

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

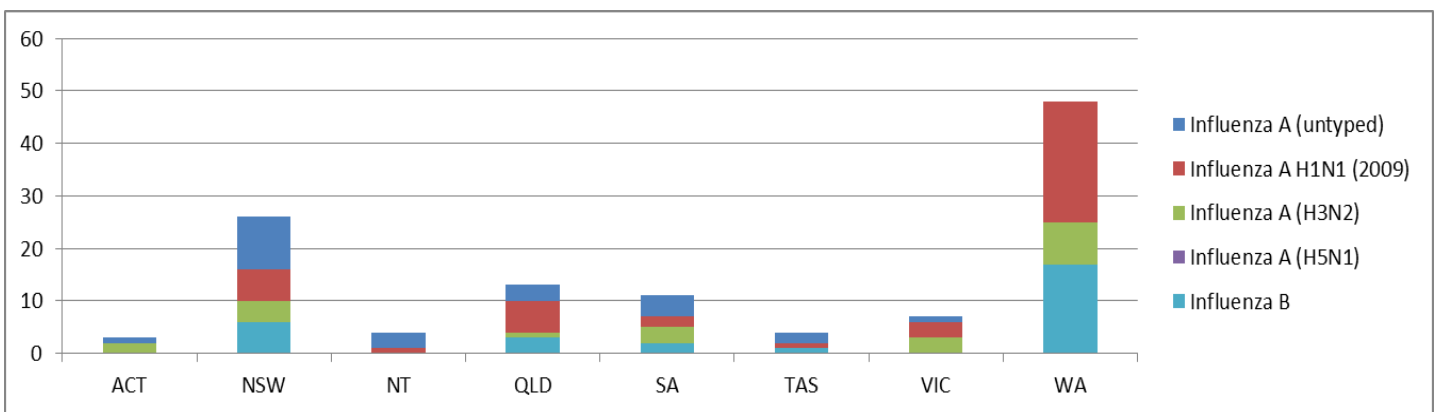


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

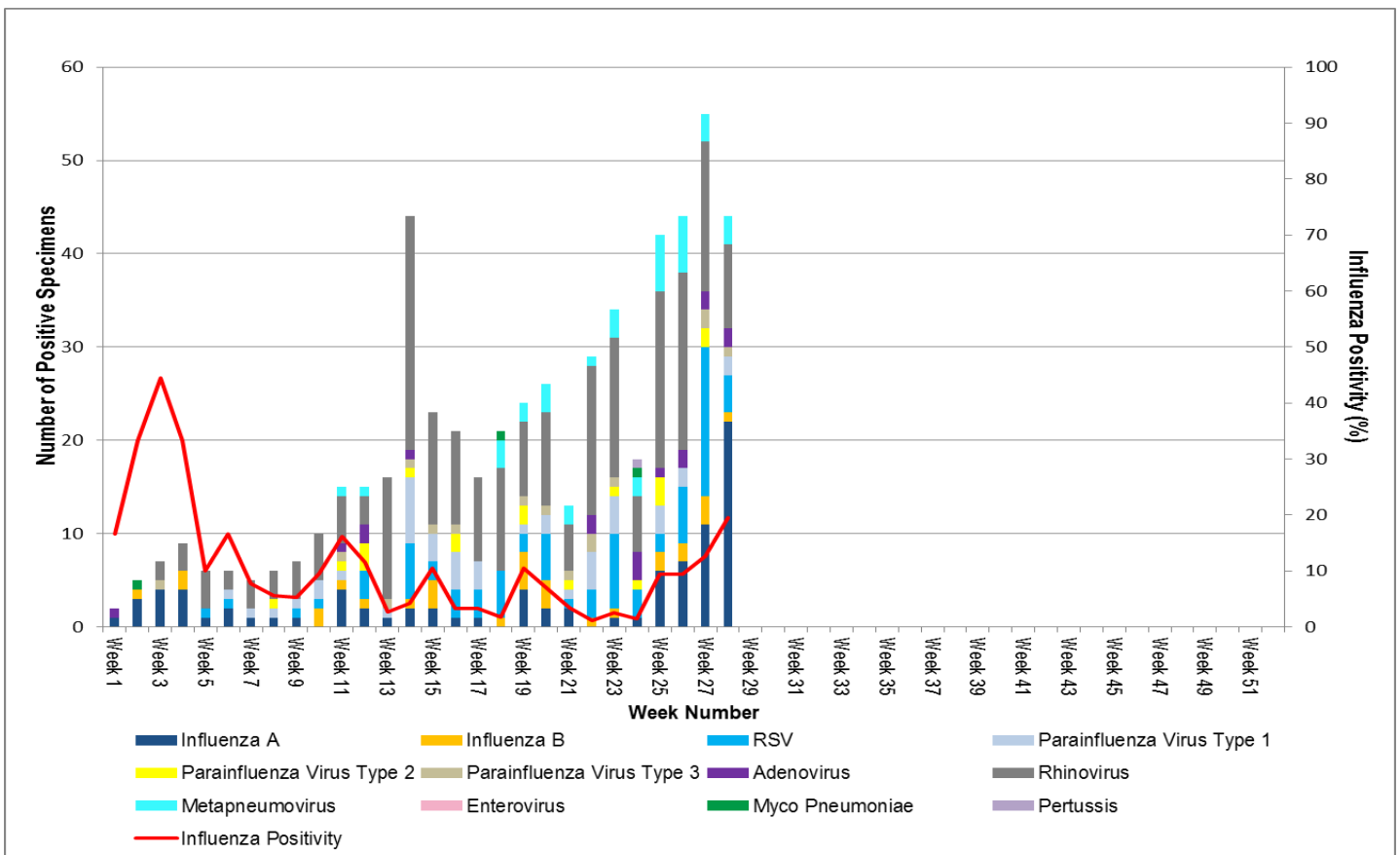


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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