

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. 15, 2014
14th July 2014 — 27th July 2014

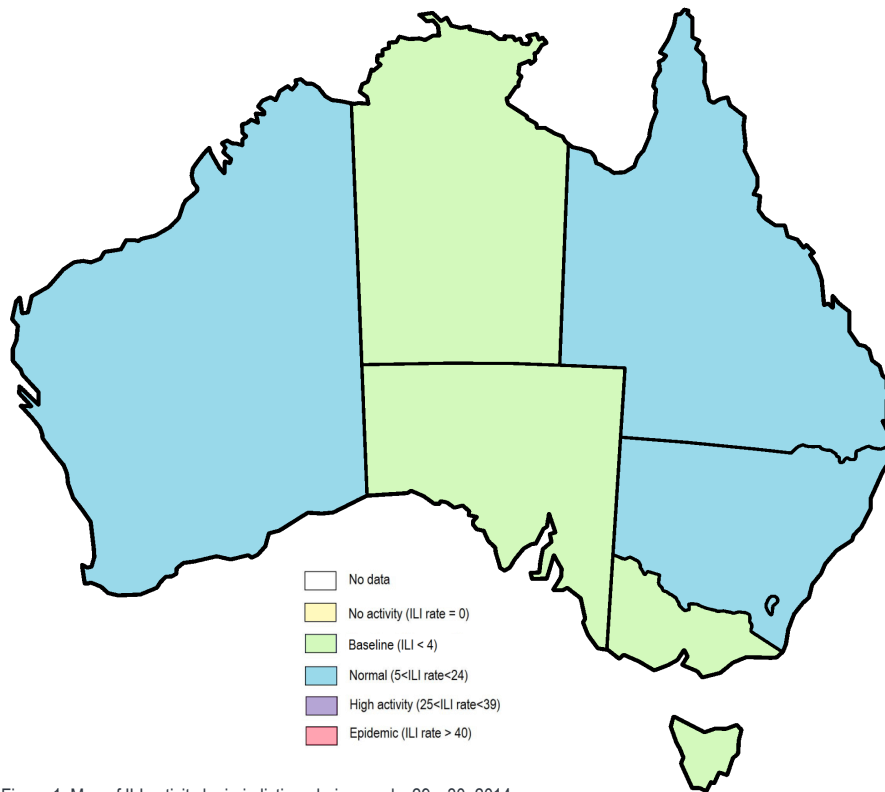


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 29—30, 2014.

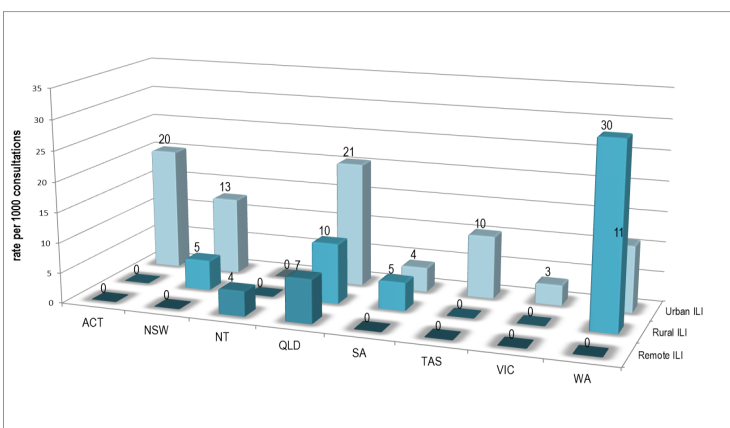


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 29—30, 2014.

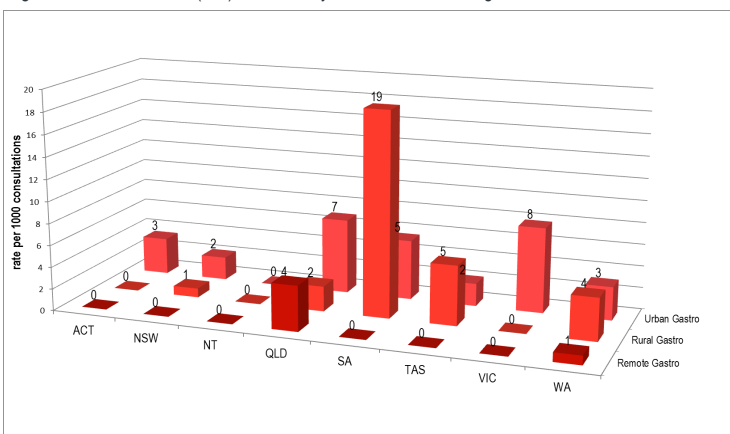


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 29—30, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 7 August 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels increased and remain above baseline level.

86

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

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

203

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
170 x Influenza A
33 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels decreased slightly and remain below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 265 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 29 and 30 a total of 14,738 and 14,696 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 98 and 149 notifications in week 29 and 30 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 7 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively, compared to 9 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 27 and 28. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were higher at 12 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). 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 40 and 28 notifications in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period decreased at 3 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively, compared to 2 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 27 and 28 respectively (see Figure 3).

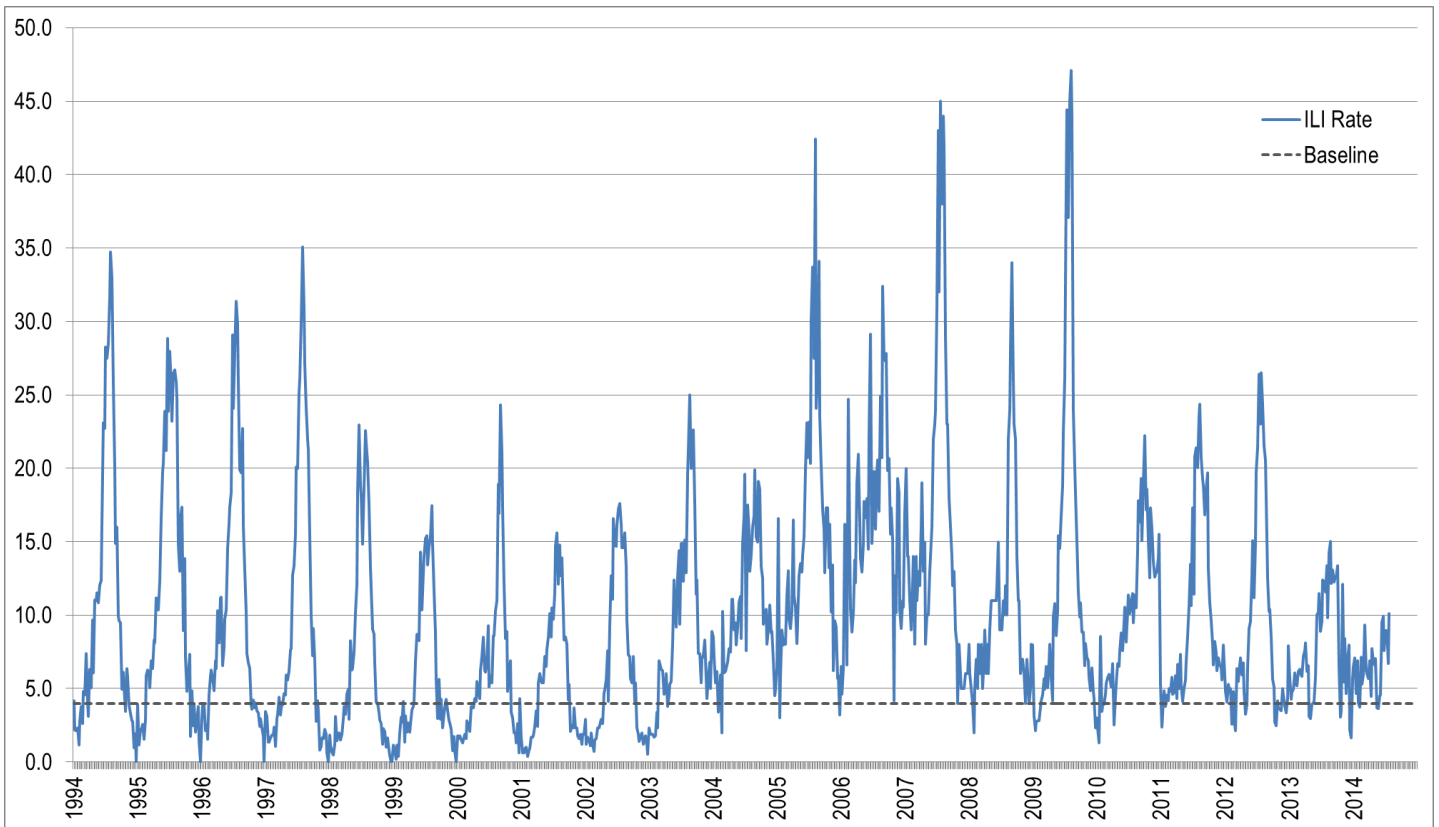


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

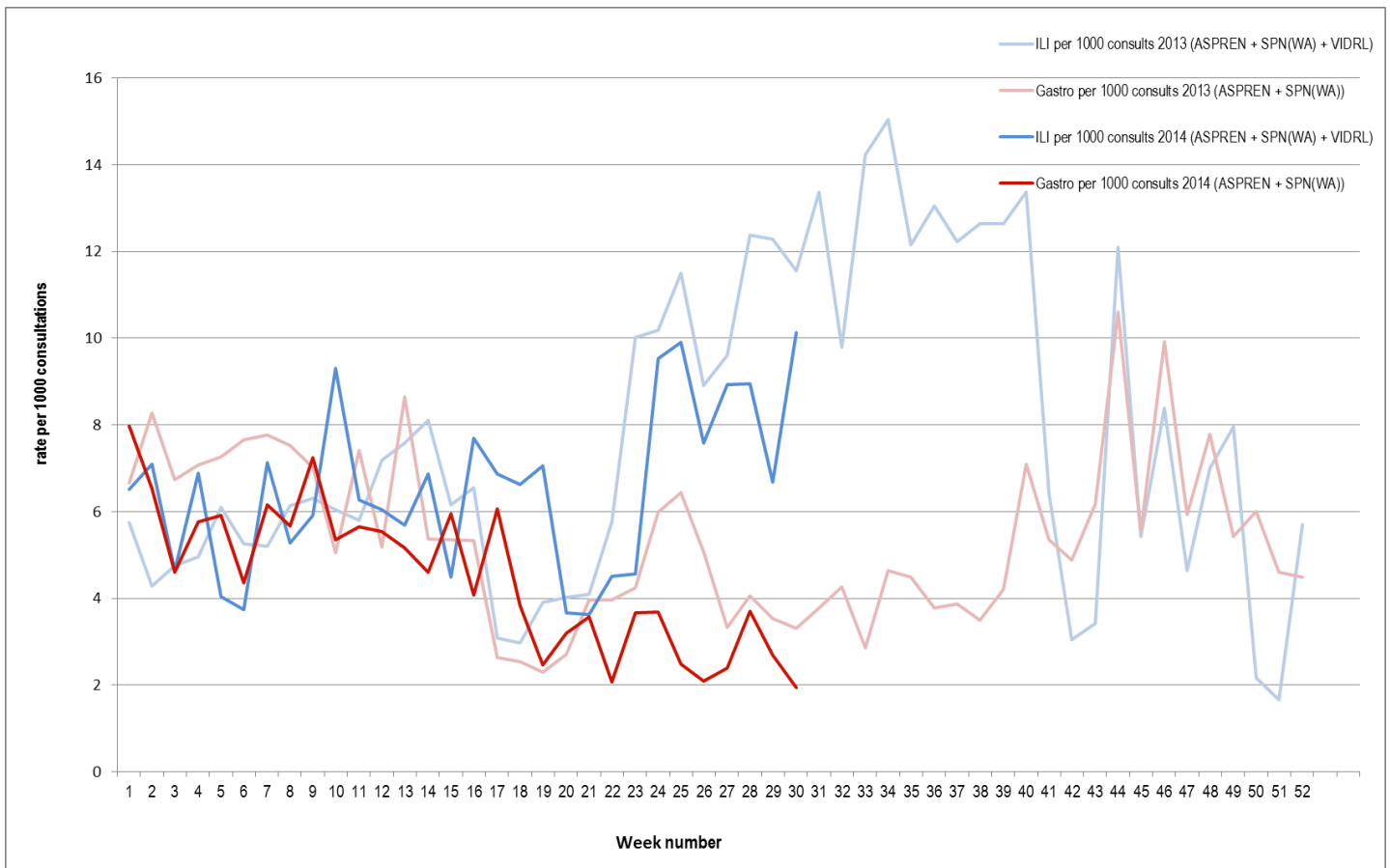


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

99% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 39–30 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 86 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 46 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 34 Flu A (H3N2), and 4 Flu B. There were also 32 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	14 July 2014 - 27 July 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 27 July 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	307	2749
Number of swab tests performed	305	1626
% ILI patients tested	99%	59%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	28%	12%

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

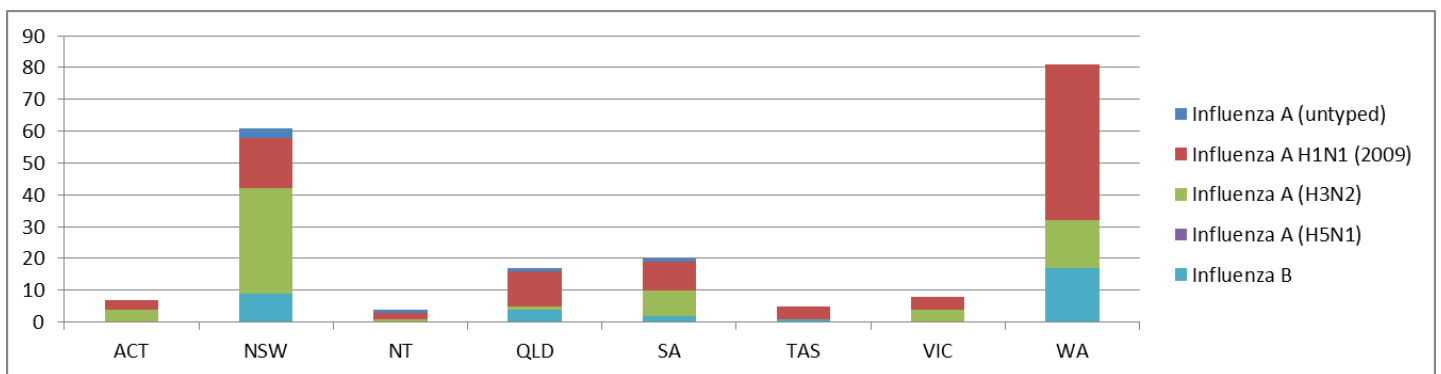


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

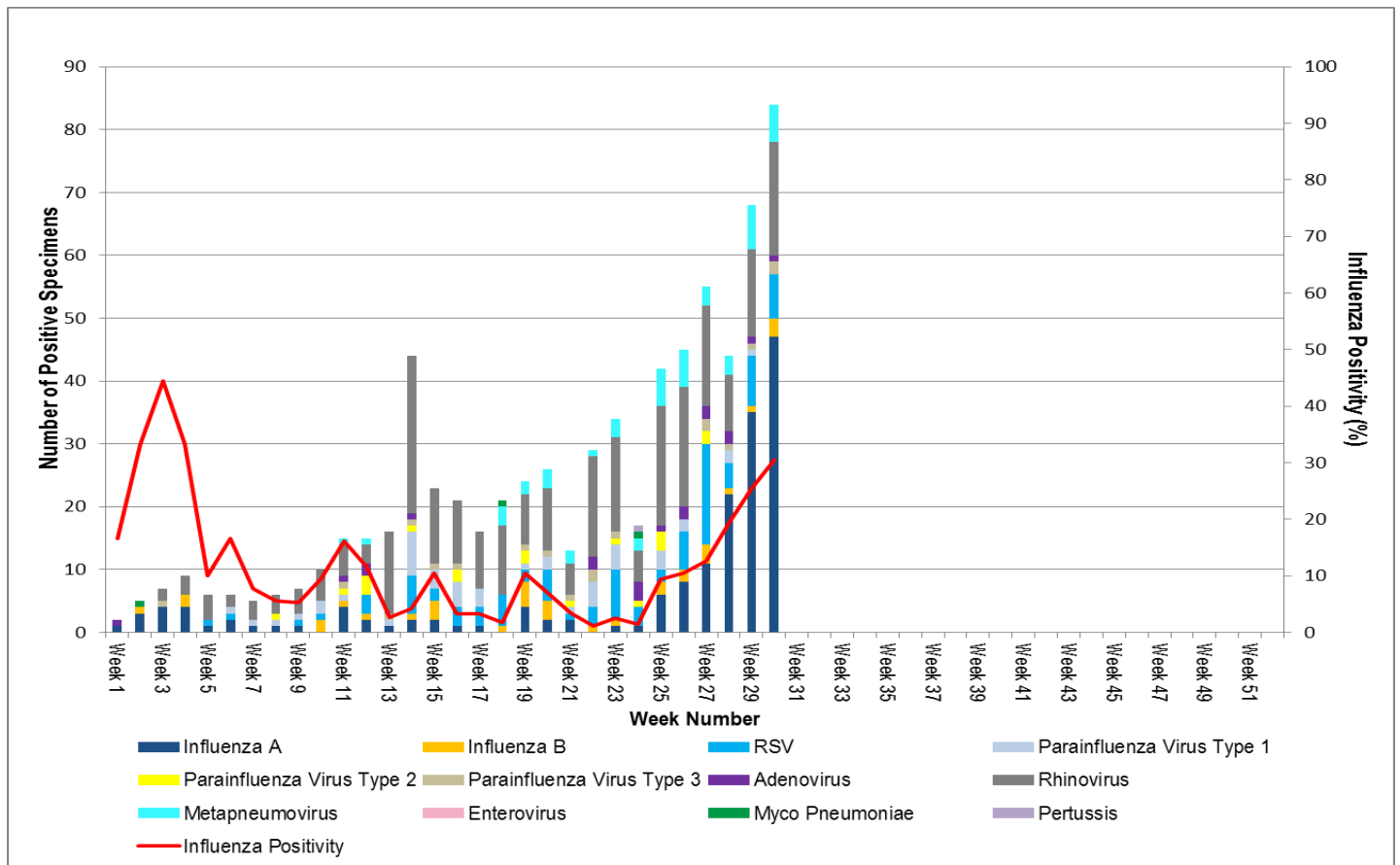


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.