

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. 16, 2014
28th July 2014 — 10th August 2014

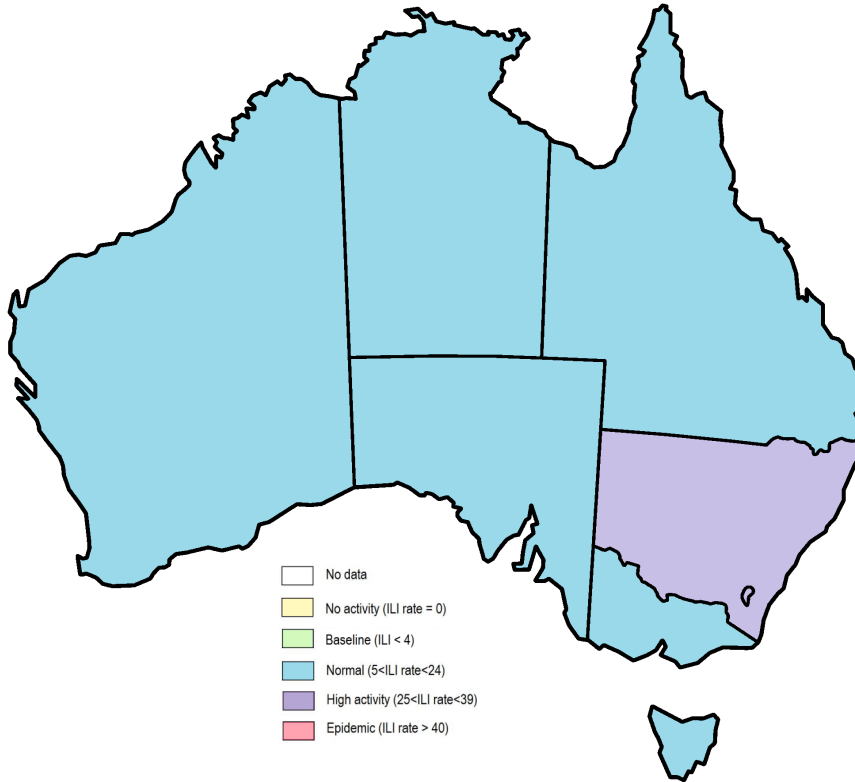


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 31–32, 2014.

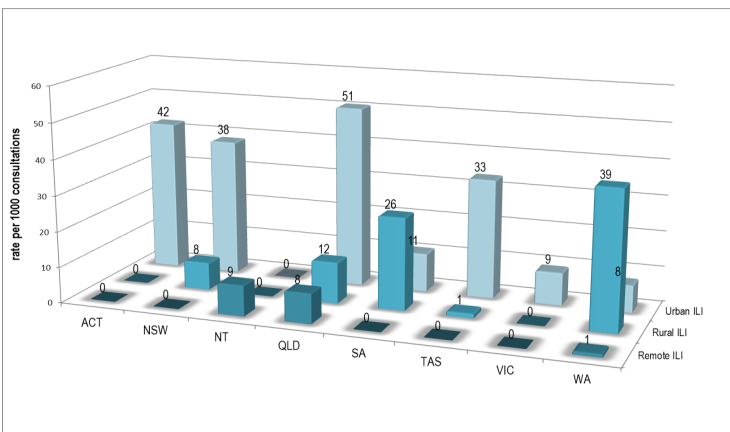


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 31–32, 2014.

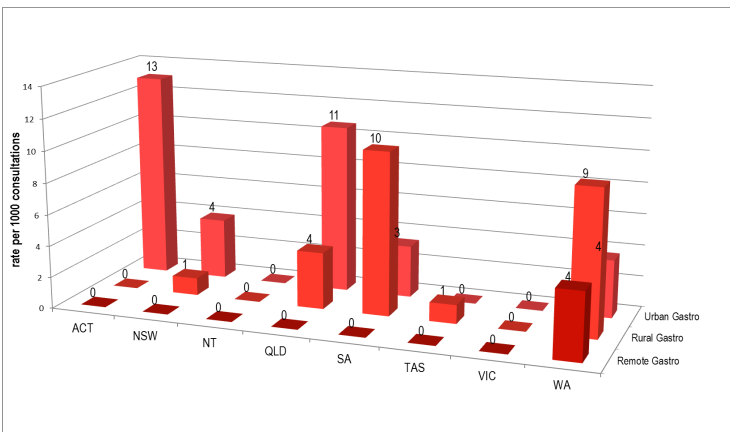


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 31–32, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 3 September 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels dramatically increased to high activity levels.

163

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
154 x Influenza A
9 x Influenza B

41%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

365

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
323 x Influenza A
42 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 282 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 31 and 32 a total of 16,612 and 16,094 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications largely increased over the period with 292 and 282 notifications in week 31 and 32 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period largely increased with 18 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32, compared to 7 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 29 and 30 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 13 and 10 cases per 1000 consultations respectively (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Urban QLD (see Figure 2).

GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications increased over the period with 47 and 38 notifications in weeks 31 and 32 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 3 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 respectively, compared to 3 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 29 and 30 respectively (see Figure 3).

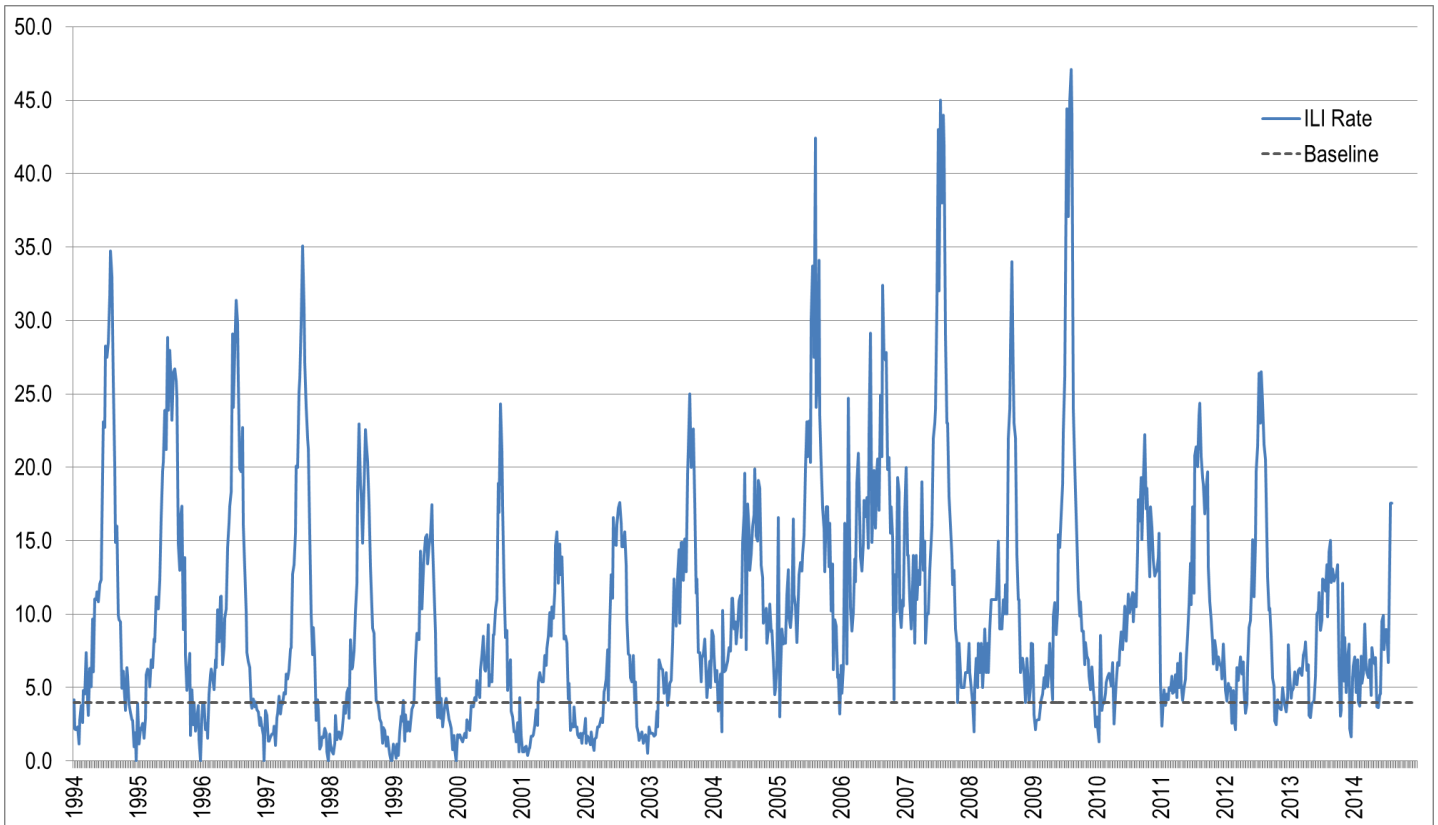


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

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

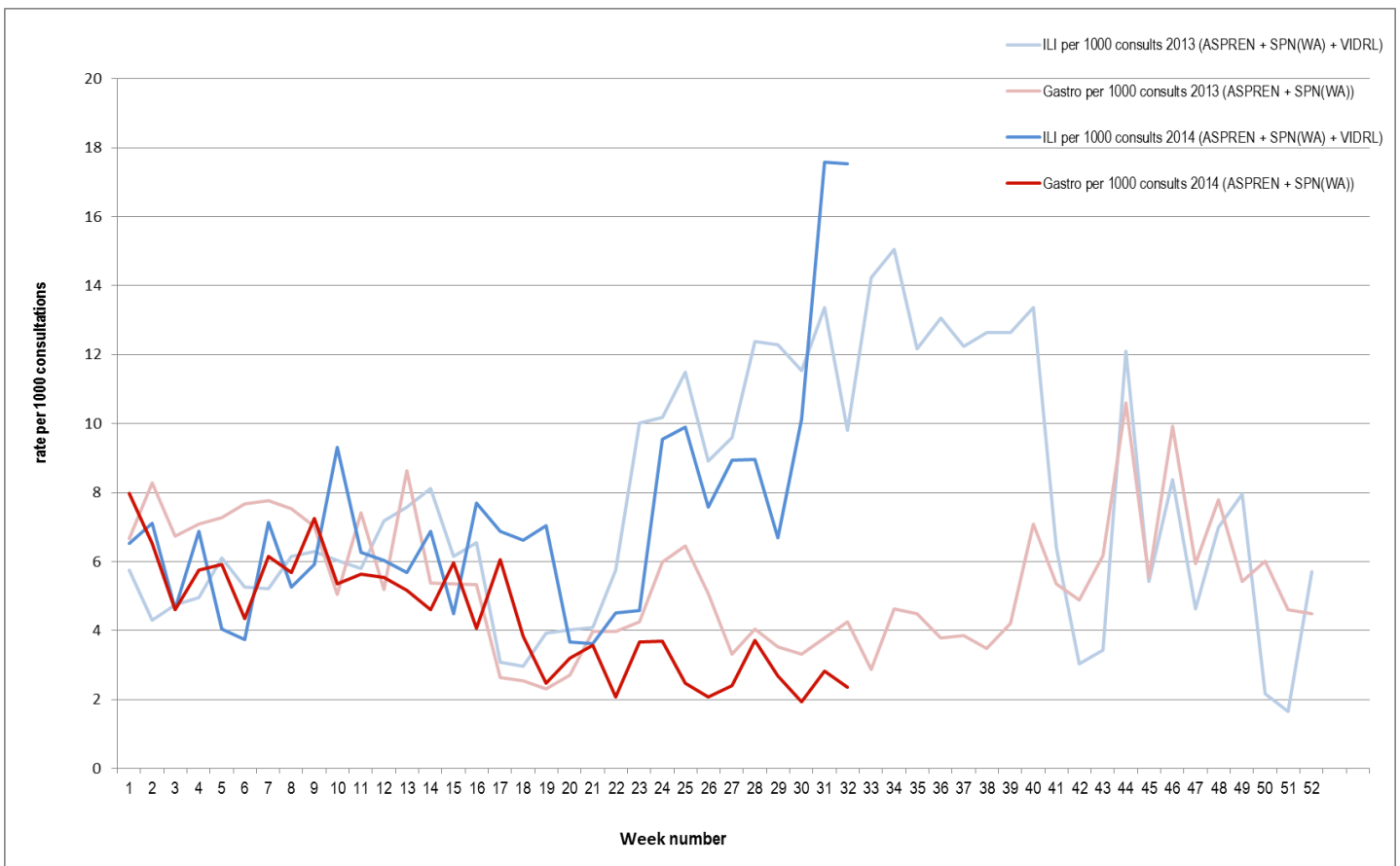


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

67% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 31–32 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 163 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 5 Flu A (Untyped), 77 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 72 Flu A (H3N2), and 9 Flu B. There were also 22 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	28 July 2014 - 10 Aug 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 10 Aug 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	600	3323
Number of swab tests performed	399	2024
% ILI patients tested	67%	61%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	41%	18%

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

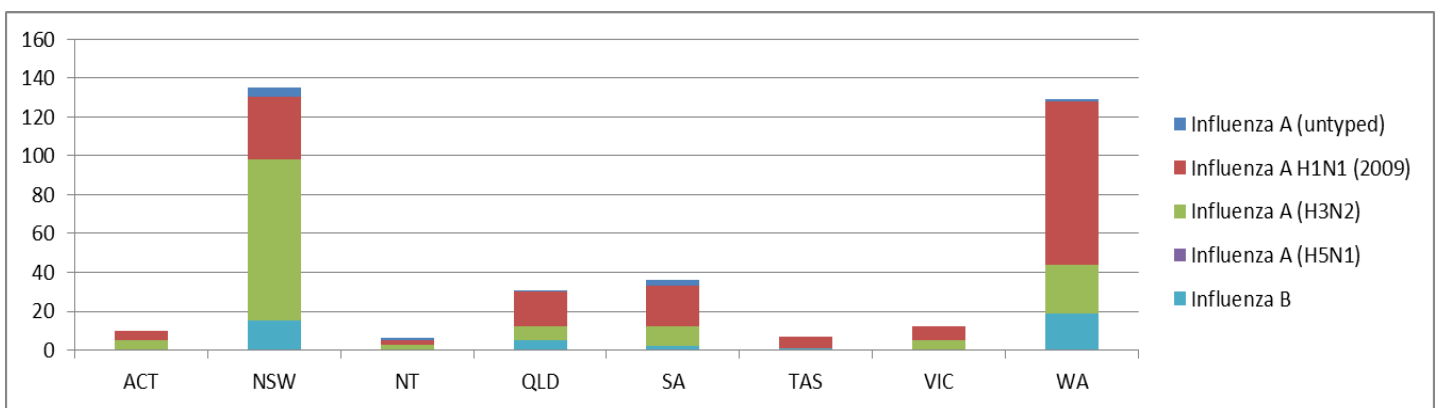


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

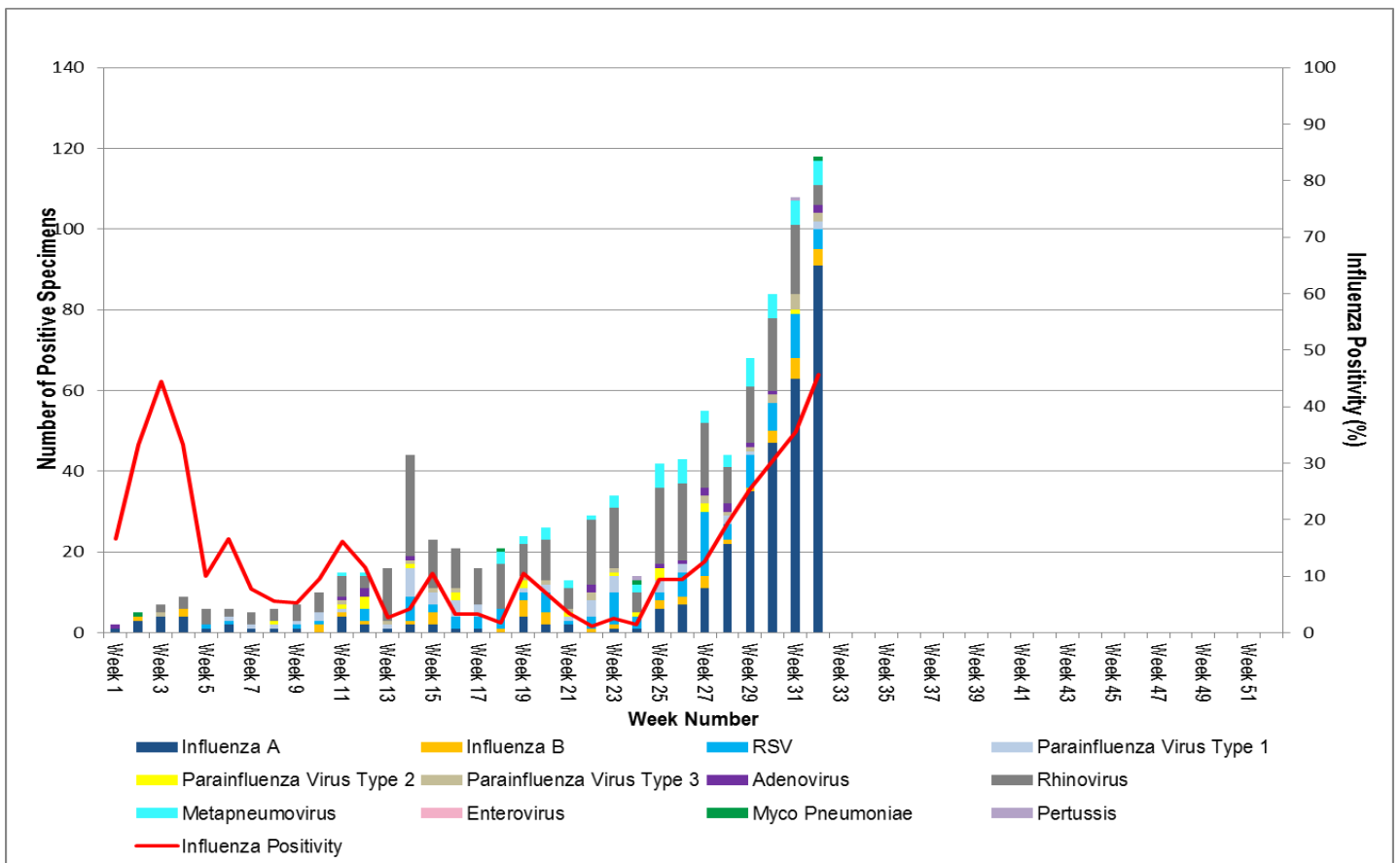


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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