

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. 17, 2014
11th August 2014 — 24th August 2014

NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

150

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:
139 x Influenza A
11 x Influenza B

41%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

515

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:
462 x Influenza A
53 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis remain steady below baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 296 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 33 and 34 a total of 16,883 and 17,005 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications largely increased over the period with 329 and 352 notifications in week 33 and 34 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 19 and 21 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively, compared to 18 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 31 and 32. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 14 and 15 cases per 1000 consultations respectively (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 increased over the period with 58 and 59 notifications in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 and 34, compared to 3 and 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 31 and 32 respectively (see Figure 3).

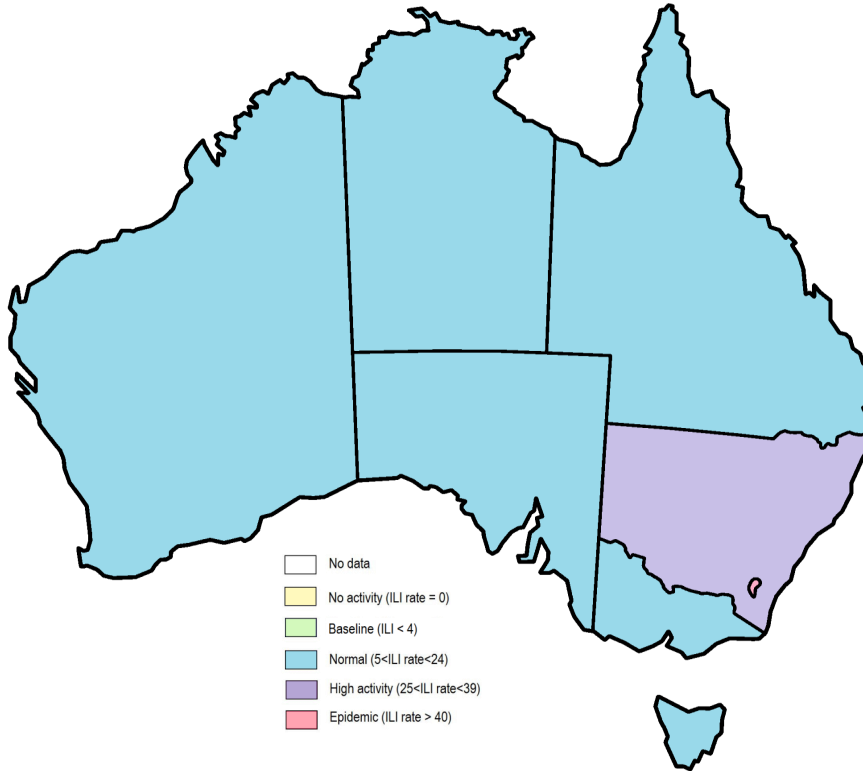


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 33—34, 2014.

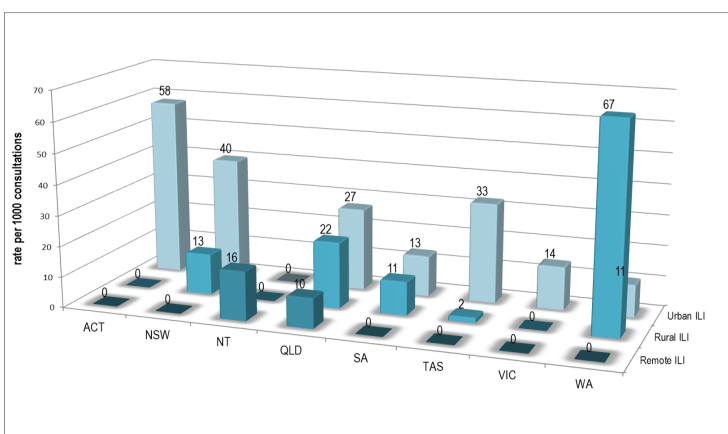


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 33—34, 2014.

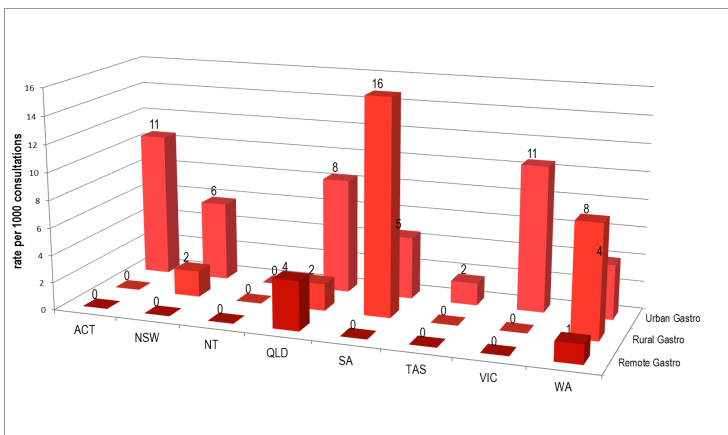


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 33—34, 2014.

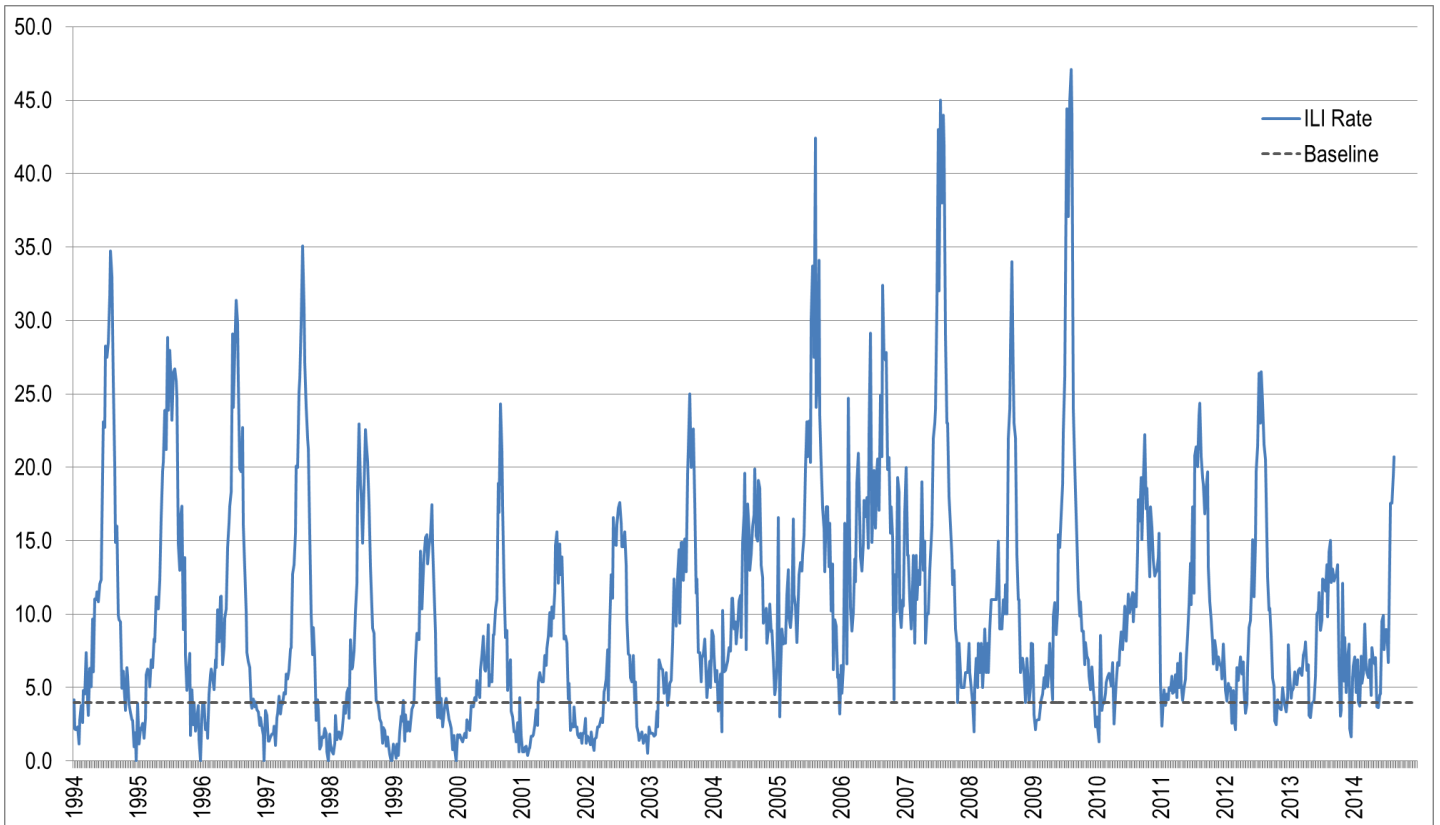


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.
 Note: From 2013, results are weighted to account for population size differences between jurisdictions, using population estimates from the 2011 Australian Census.

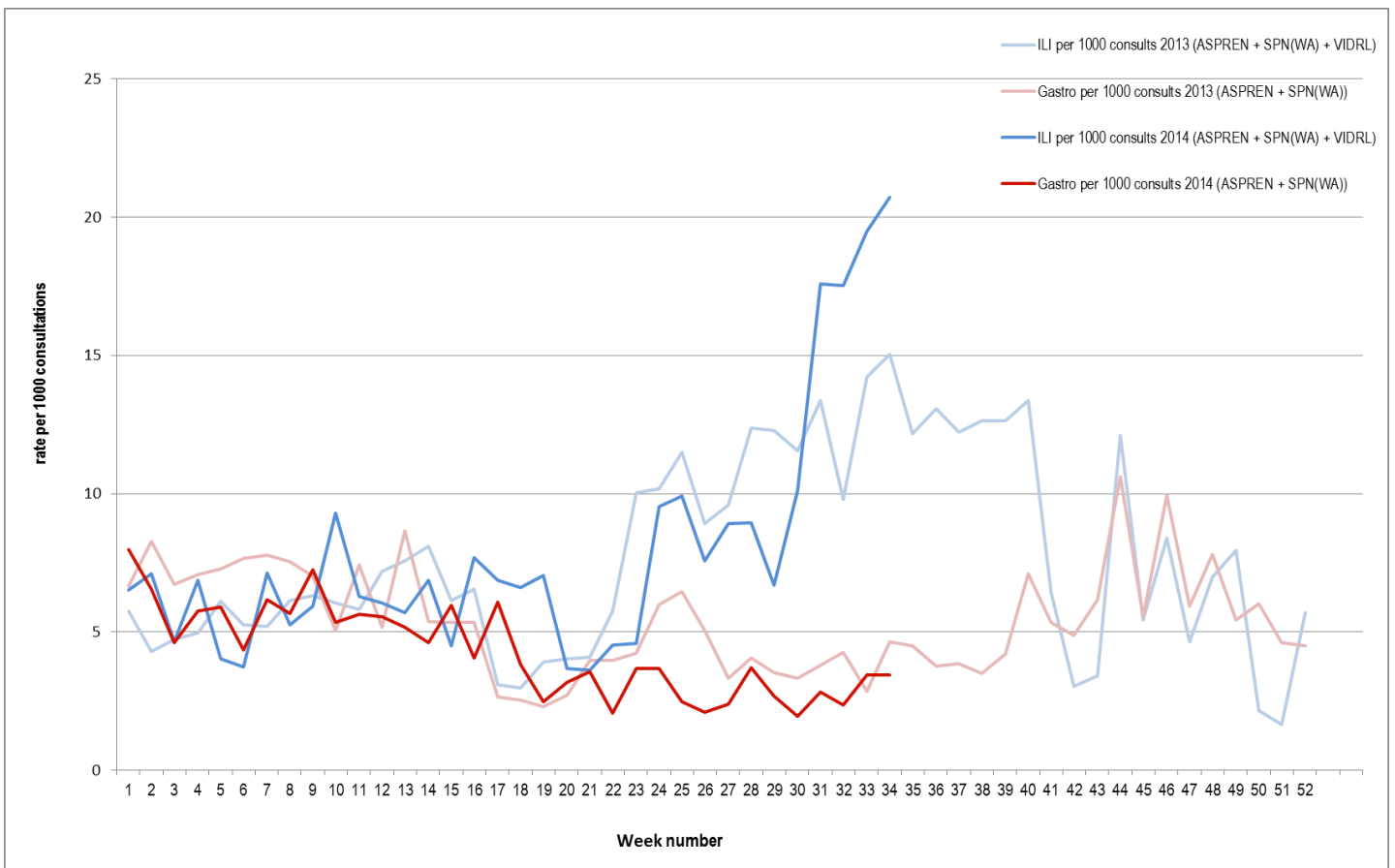


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 19 September 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

56% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 33–34 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 150 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 1 Flu A (Untyped), 28 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 32 Flu A (H3N2), and 5 Flu B. There were also 16 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	11 Aug 2014 - 24 Aug 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 24 Aug 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	770	4004
Number of swab tests performed	434	2458
% ILI patients tested	56%	61%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	35%	21%

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

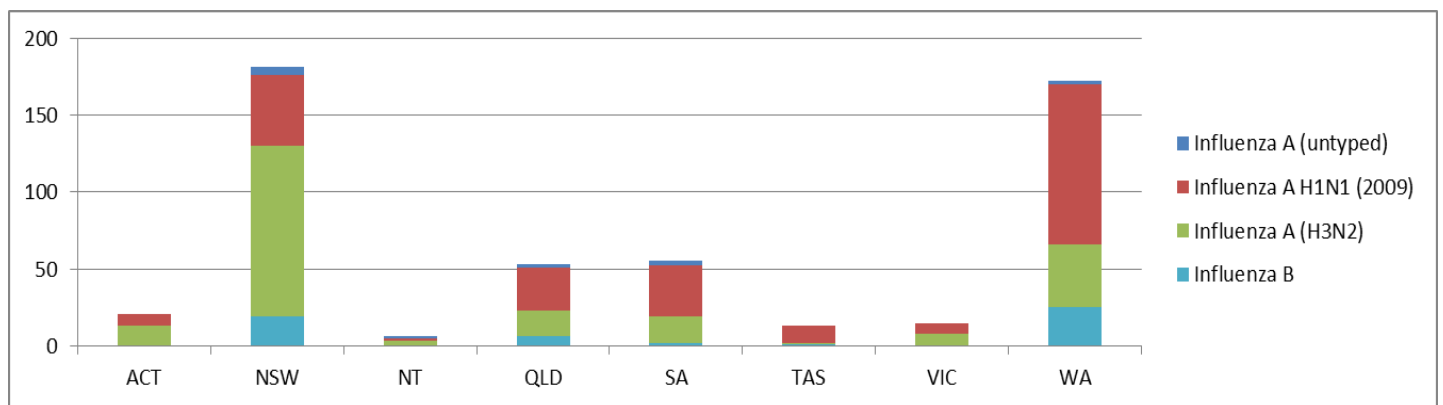


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

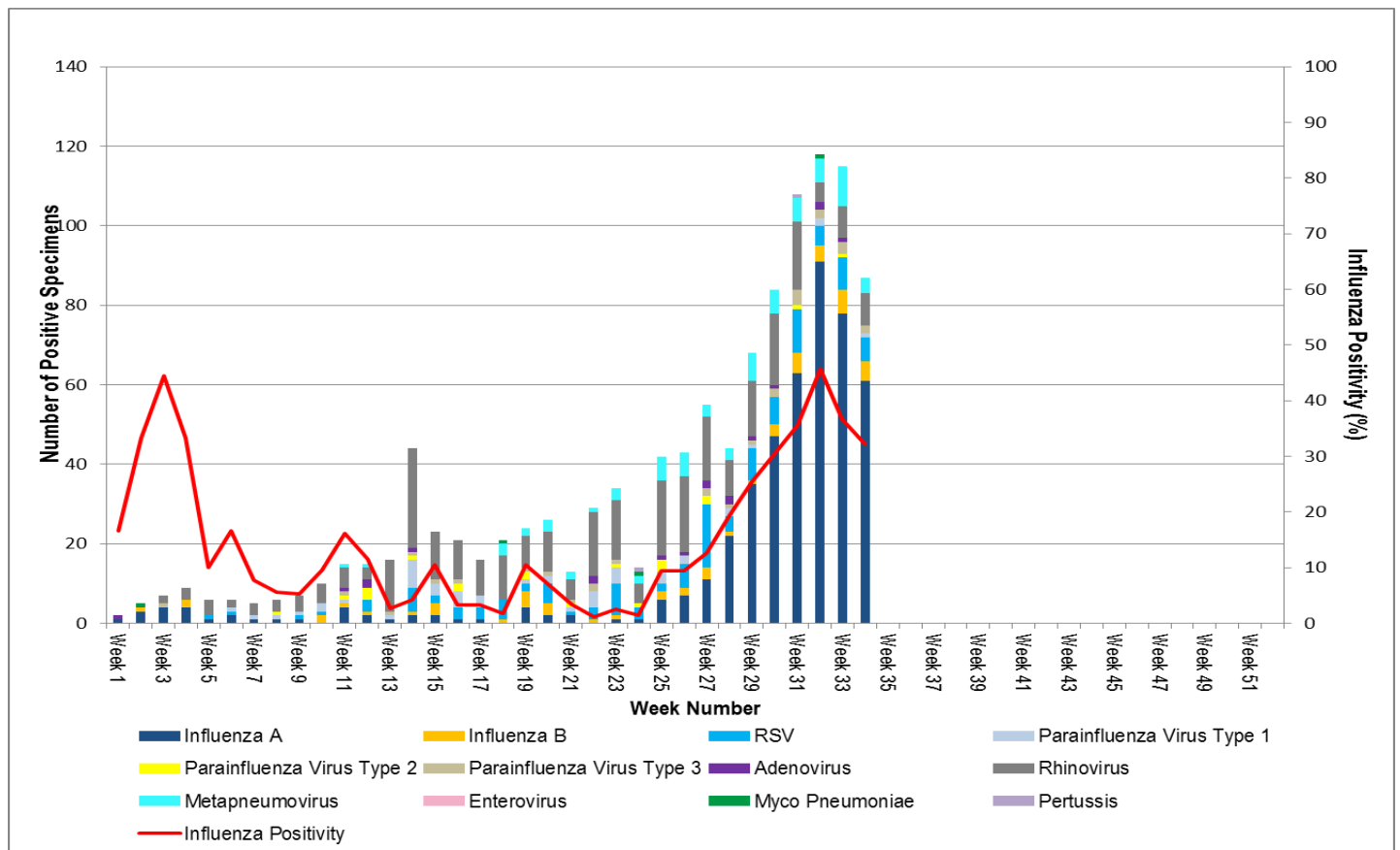


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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