

## 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. 18, 2014  
25th August 2014 — 7th September 2014

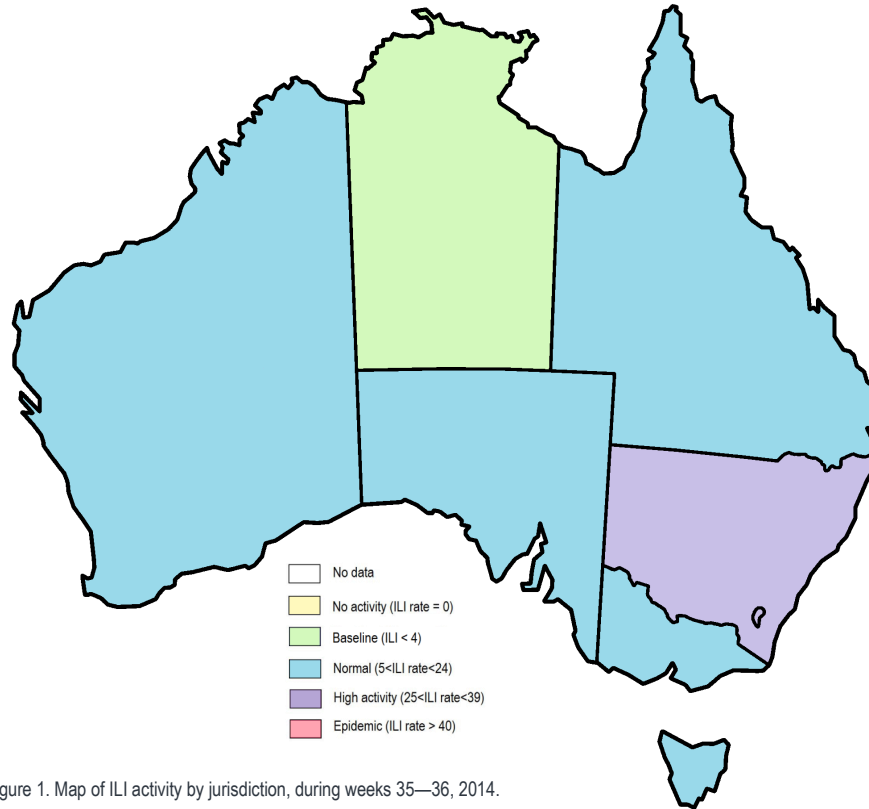


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 35—36, 2014.

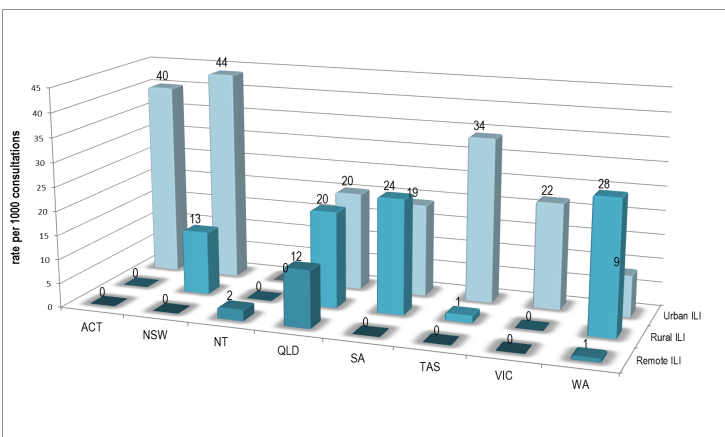


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 35—36, 2014.

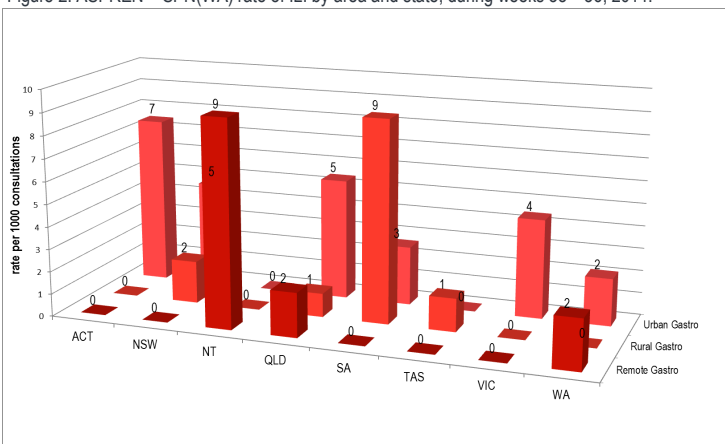


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 35—36, 2014.

### NATIONAL SUMMARY



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

108

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

30%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

623

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:  
559 x Influenza A  
64 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis remain steady below baseline level.

### SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

#### REPORTING

Reports were received from 291 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 35 and 36 a total of 17,866 and 16,446 consultations were made, respectively.

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

Nationally, ILI notifications increased over the period with 376 and 314 notifications in week 35 and 36 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period increased with 21 and 19 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 35 and 36 respectively, compared to 19 and 21 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 33 and 34 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 12 and 13 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 NSW (see Figure 2).

#### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased slightly over the period with 43 and 40 notifications in weeks 35 and 36 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remained steady at 2 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 35 and 36, compared to 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 33 and 34 (see Figure 3).

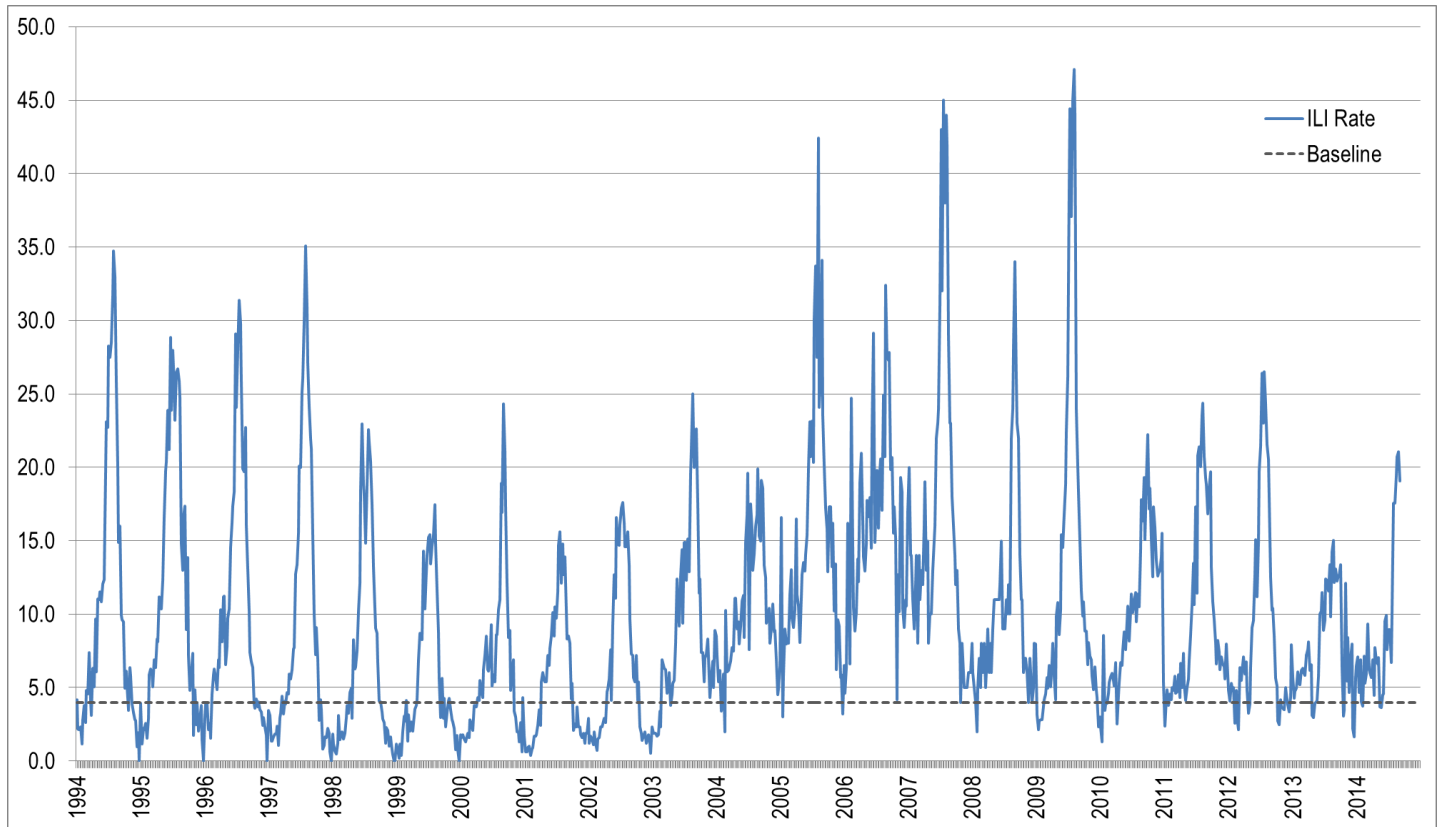


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

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

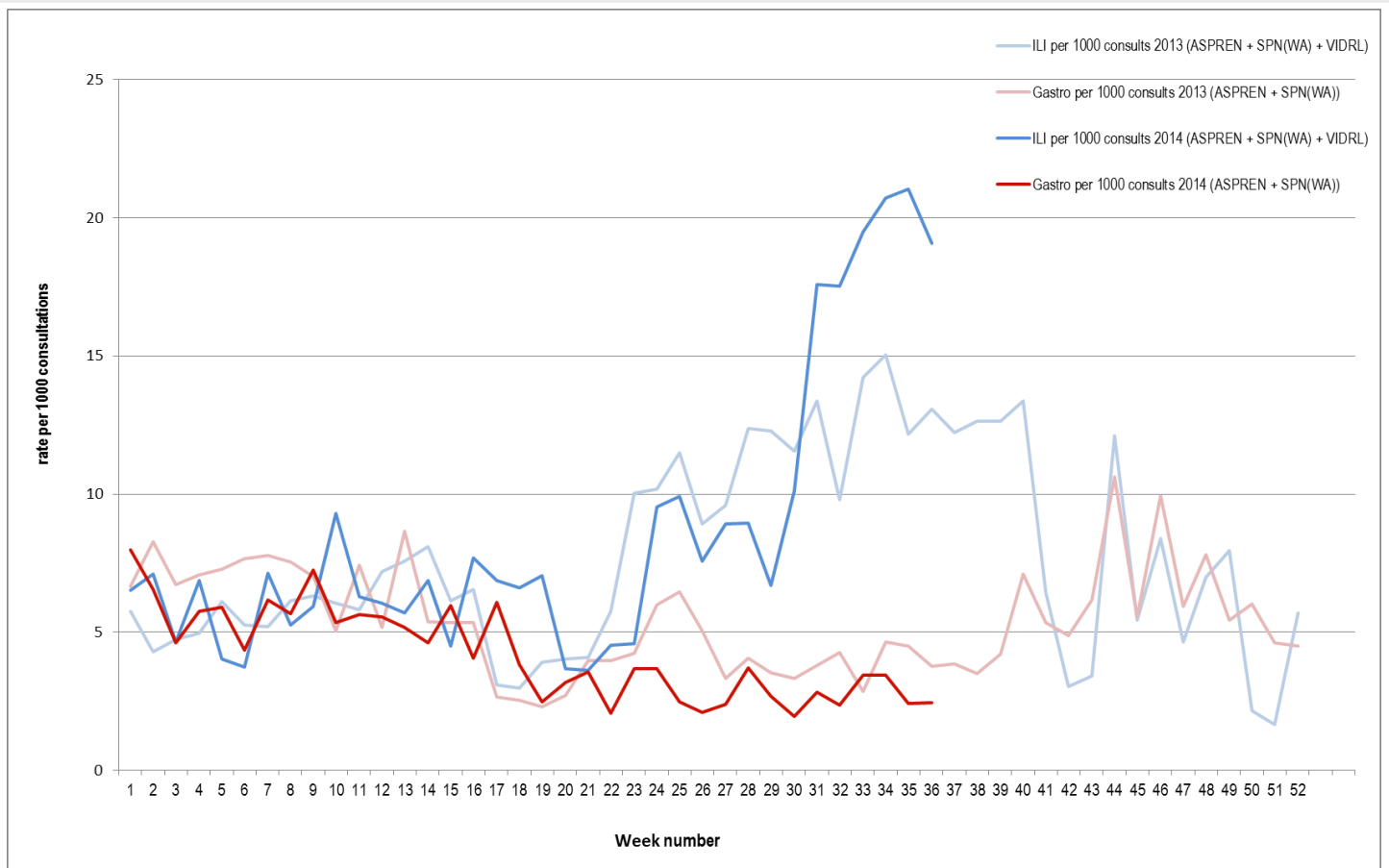


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

48% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 35–36 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 108 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 25 Flu A (Untyped), 37 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 35 Flu A (H3N2), and 11 Flu B. There were also 24 cases of Rhinovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	25 Aug 2014 - 7 Sep 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 7 Sep 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	752	4694
Number of swab tests performed	363	2821
% ILI patients tested	48%	60%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	30%	22%

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

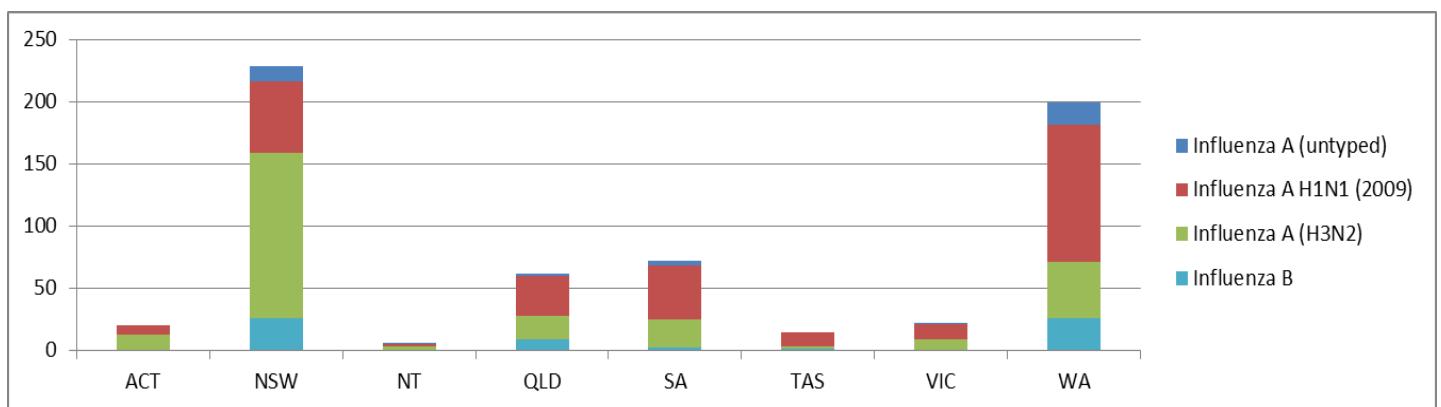


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

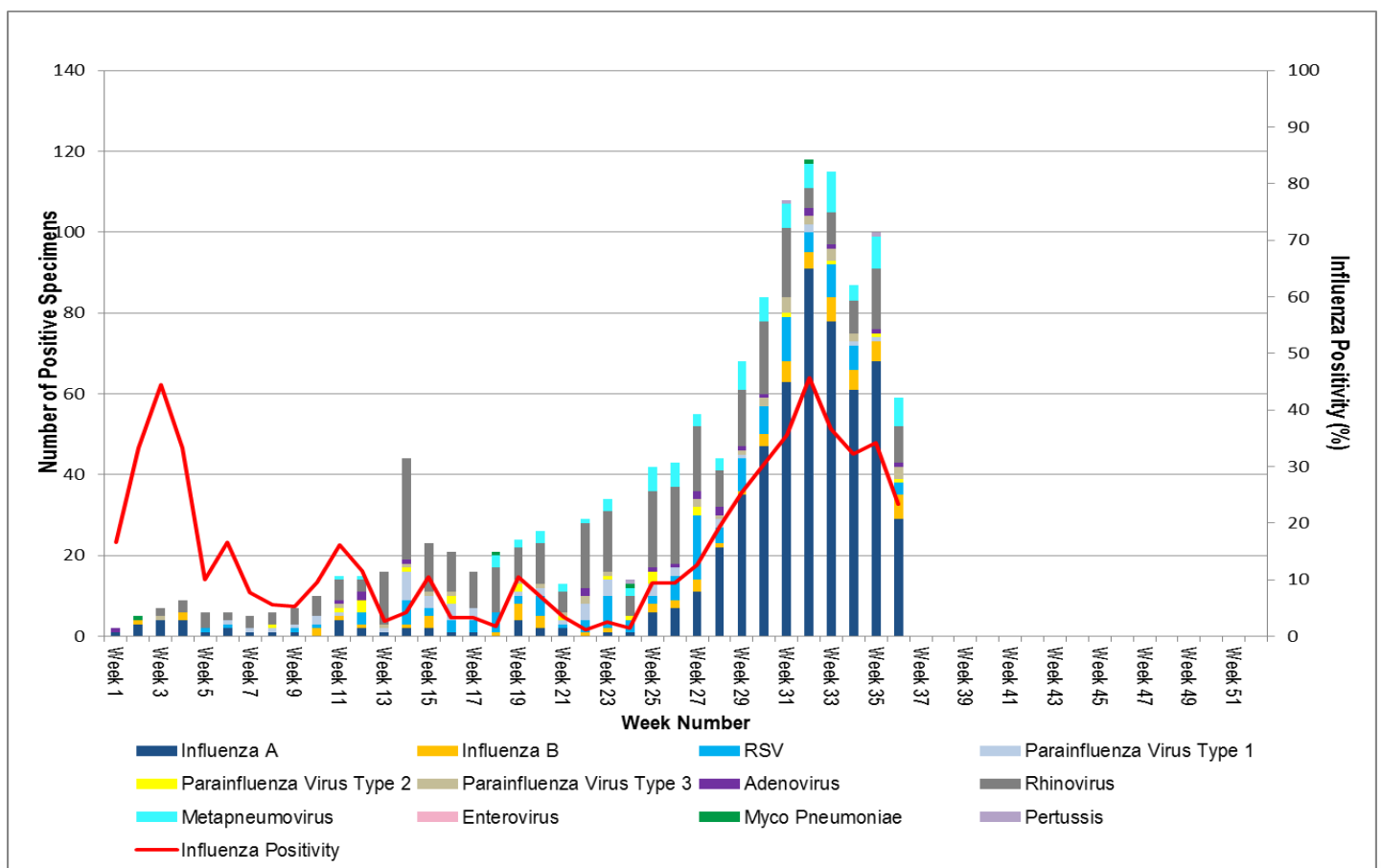


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.