

## 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. 20, 2014  
22nd September 2014 — 5th October 2014

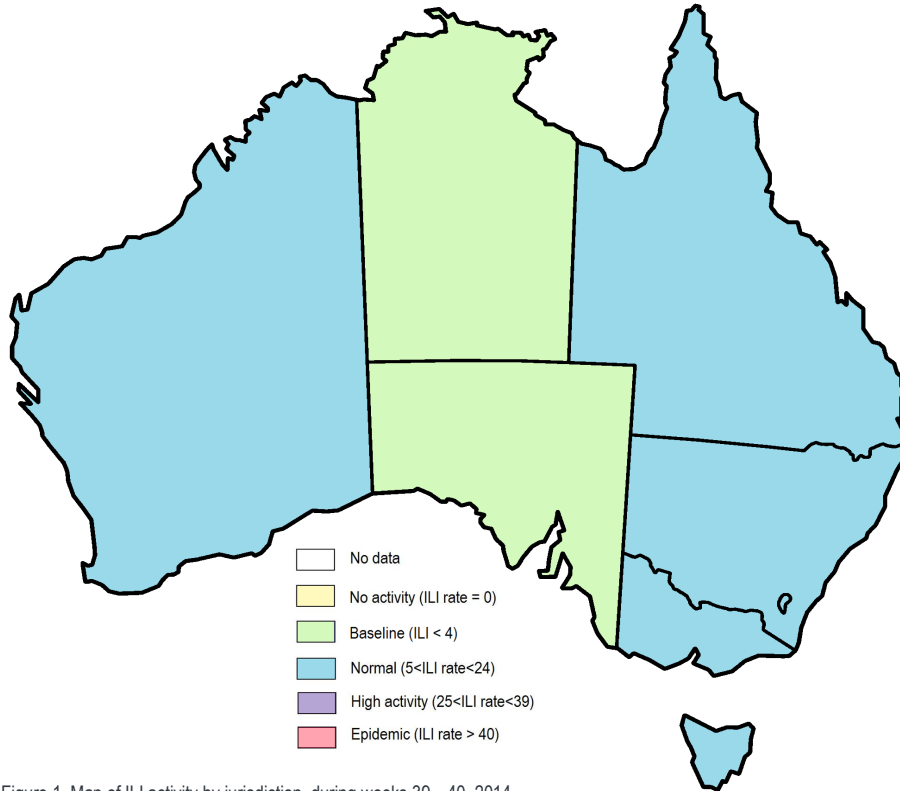


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 39—40, 2014.

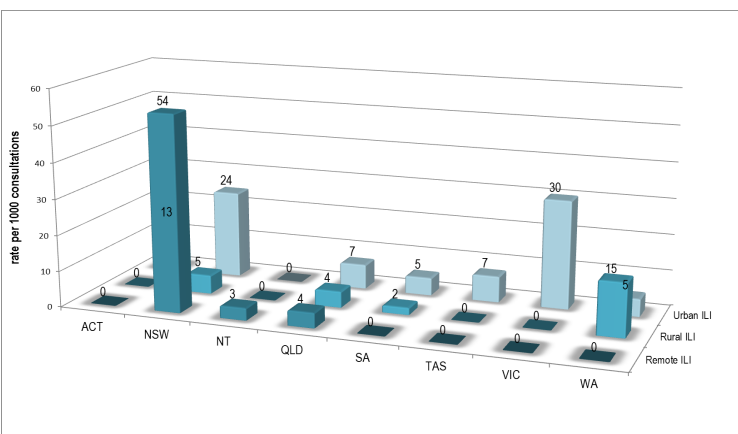


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 39—40, 2014.

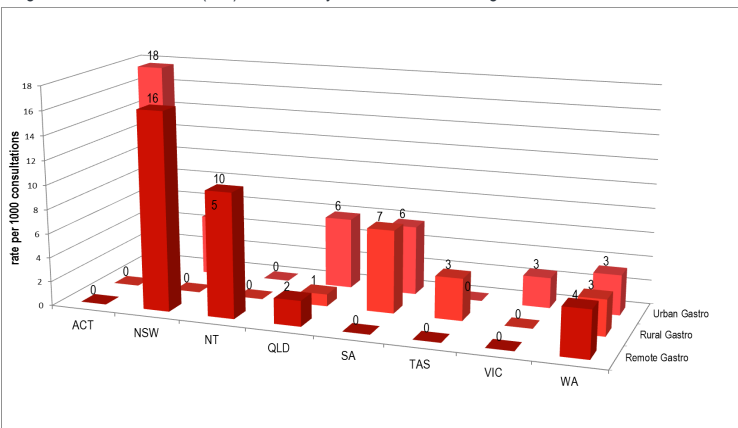


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 39—40, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 21 October 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels decreased but remain above baseline

23

Cases of influenza have been detected in this reporting period:  
17 x Influenza A  
6 x Influenza B

15%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

753

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2014:  
650 x Influenza A  
103 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 39 and 40 a total of 17,262 and 16,000 consultations were made, respectively.

### INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 177 and 156 notifications in week 39 and 40 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period decreased with 10 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 39 and 40, compared to 20 and 14 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 37 and 38 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 13 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5). On a state-by-state basis, it is important to note the increased ILI rate in Remote NSW (see Figure 2).

### GASTROENTERITIS

Nationally, gastro notifications decreased over the period with 52 and 47 notifications in weeks 39 and 40 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period remain steady at 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 39 and 40, compared to 3 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 37 and 38 (see Figure 3).

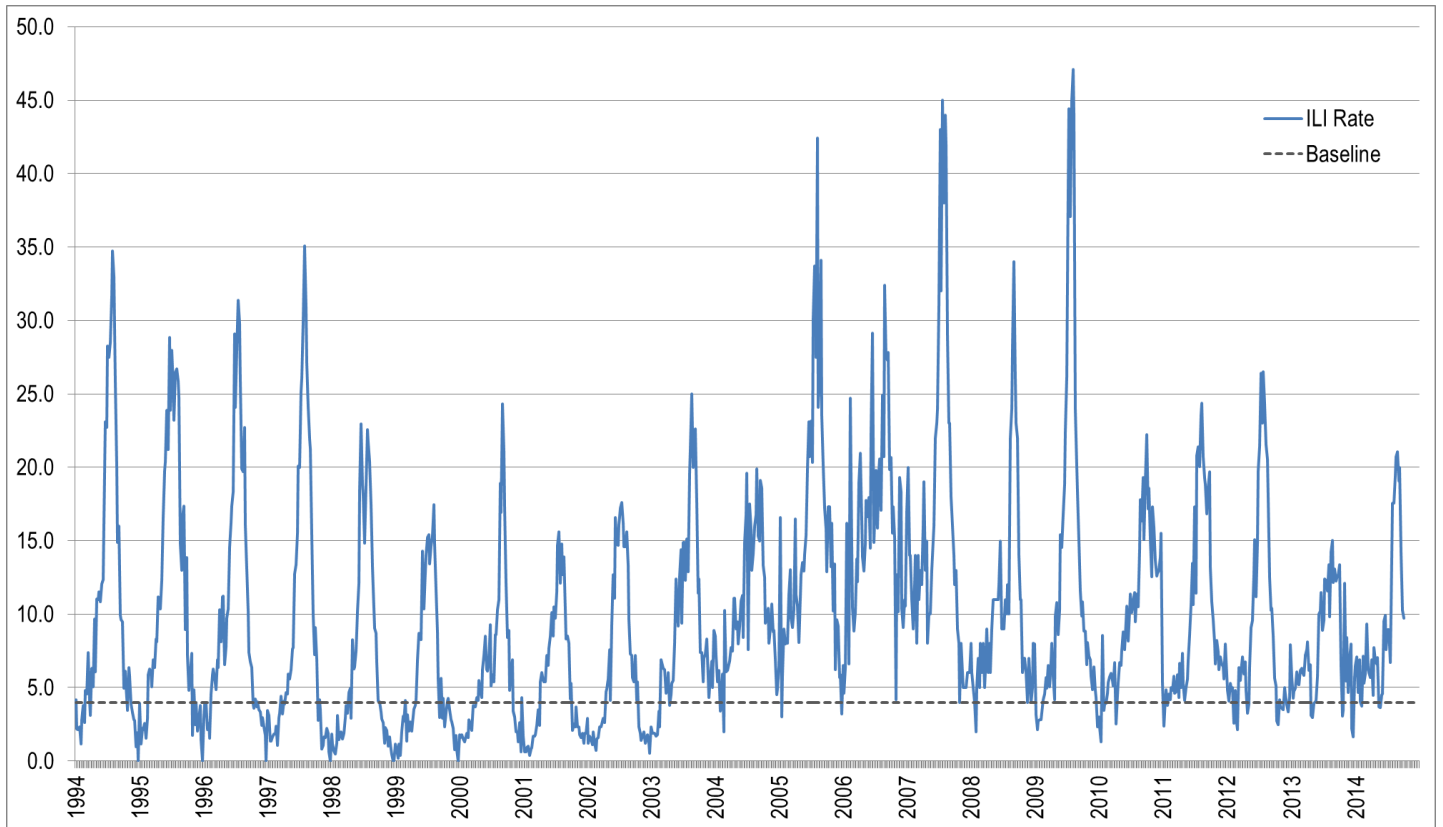


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

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

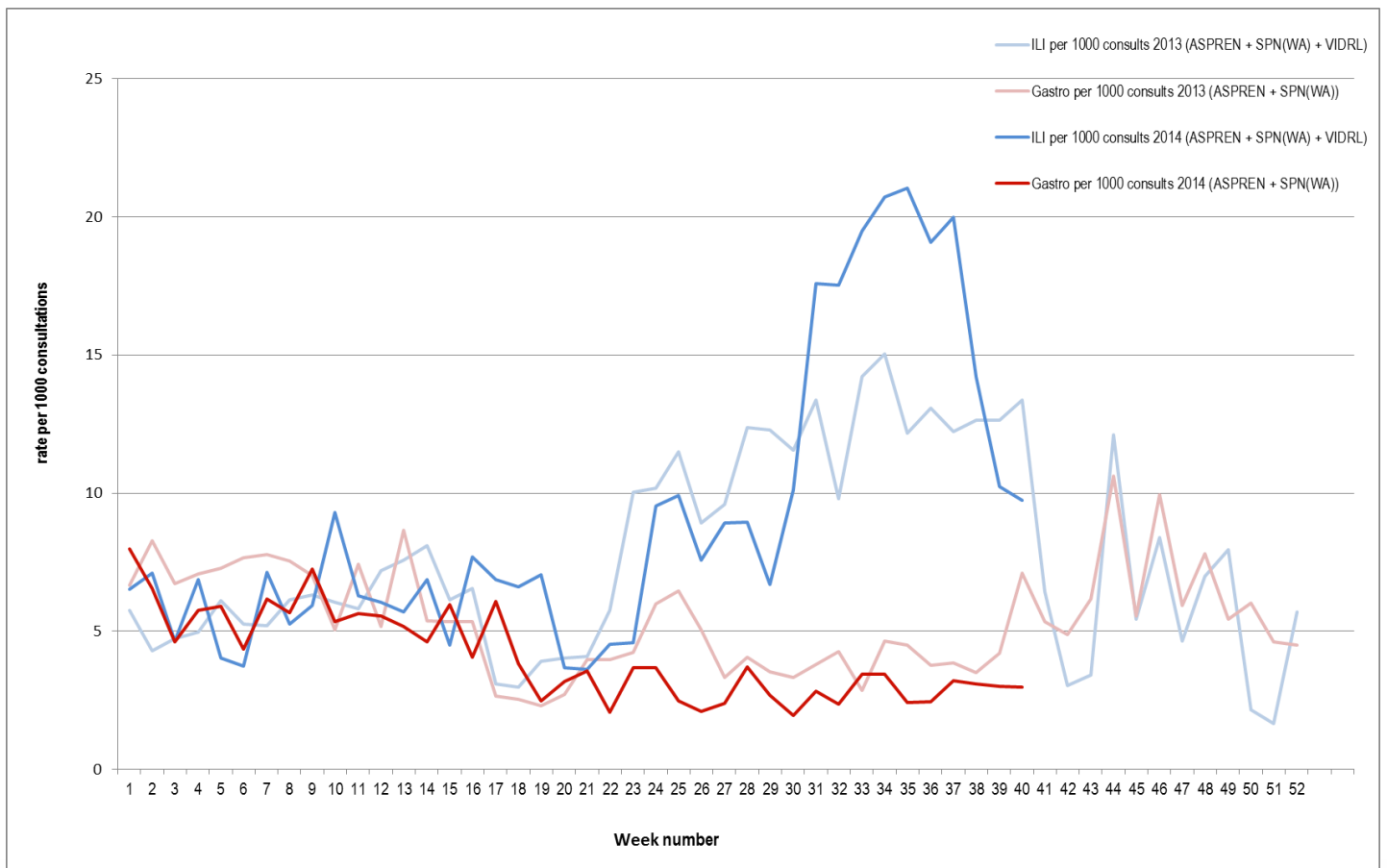


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

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**INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING**

44% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 39–40 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 23 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 6 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 9 Flu A (H3N2), and 6 Flu B. There were also 14 cases of Metapneumovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	YTD
	22 Sep 2014 - 5 Oct 2014	1 Jan 2014 - 5 Oct 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	353	5630
Number of swab tests performed	156	3302
% ILI patients tested	44%	59%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	15%	23%

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

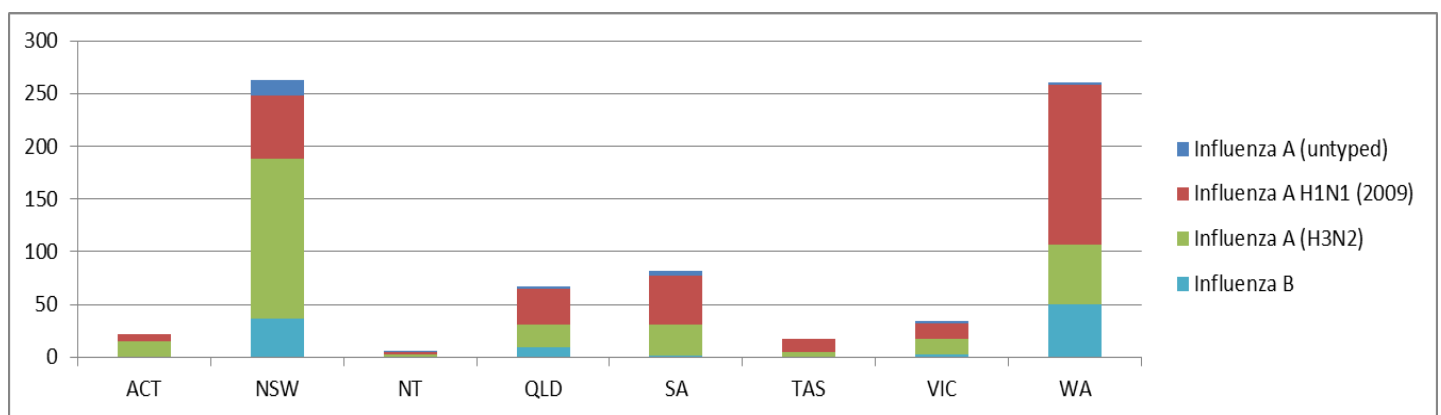


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

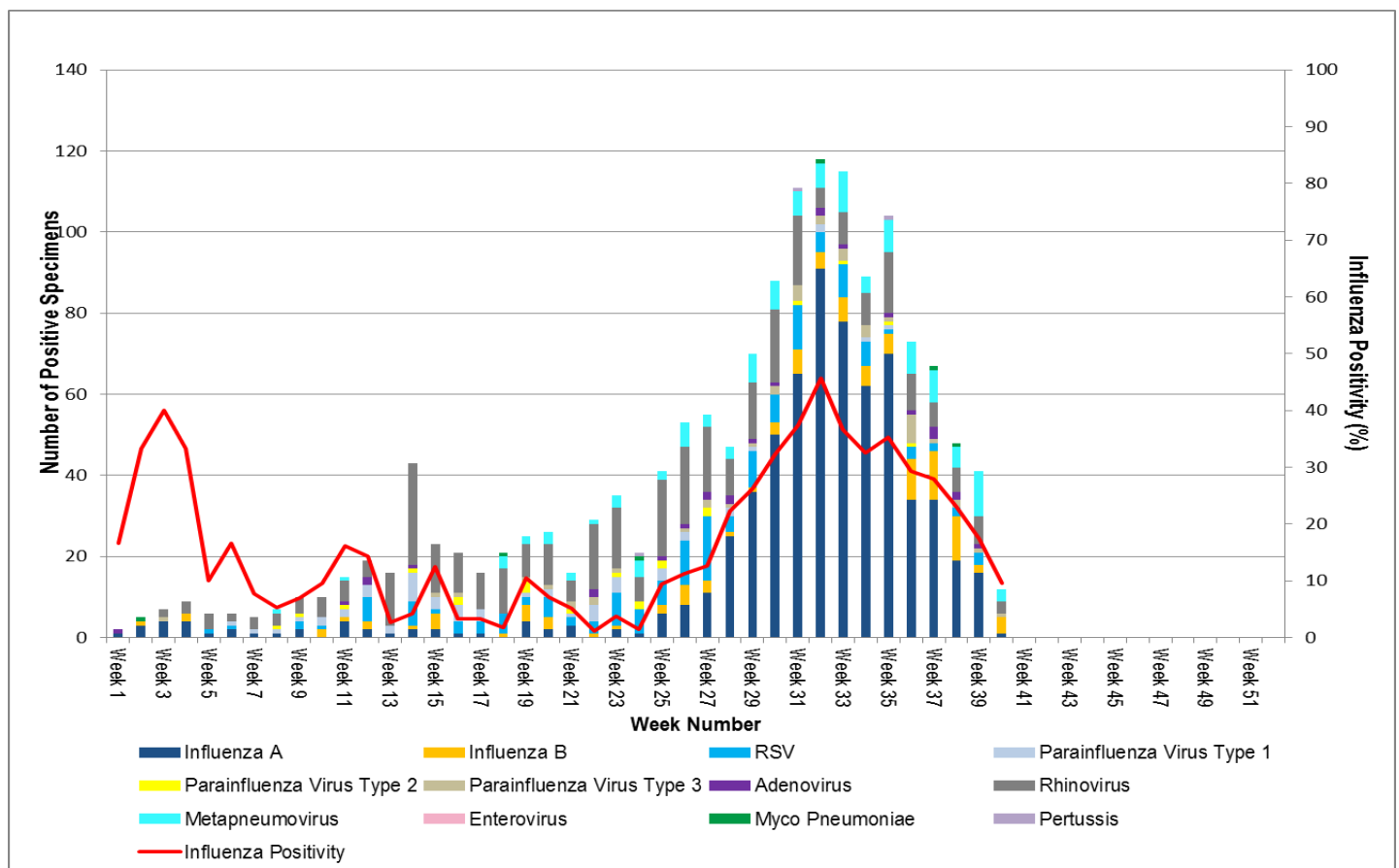


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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