

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. 1, 2014
30th December 2013 — 12th January 2014

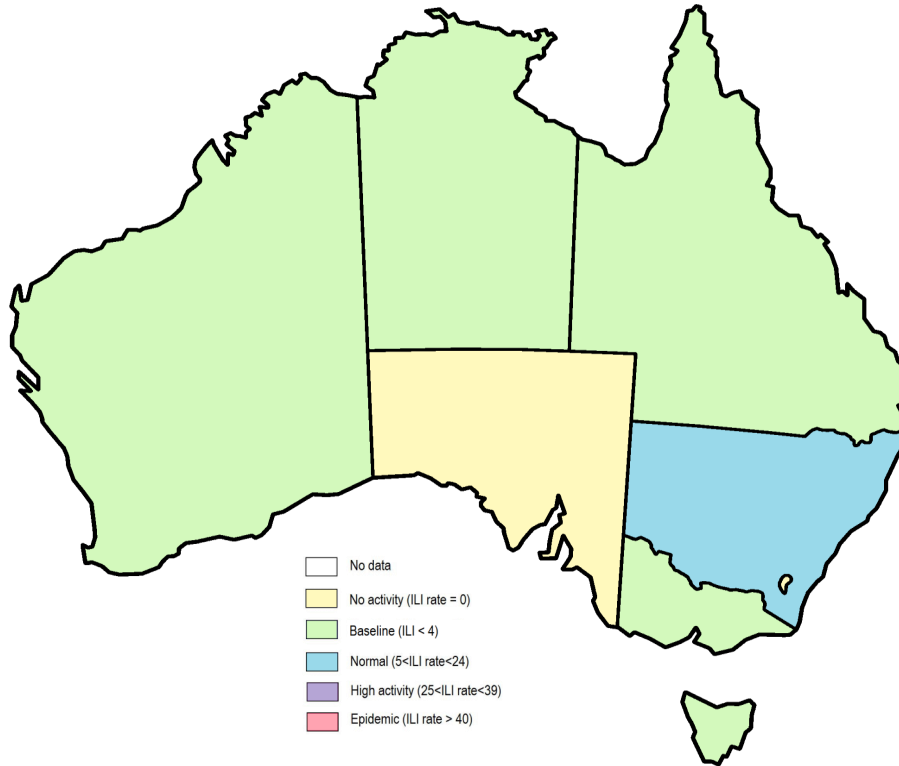


Figure 1. Map of ILI activity by jurisdiction, during weeks 1—2, 2014.

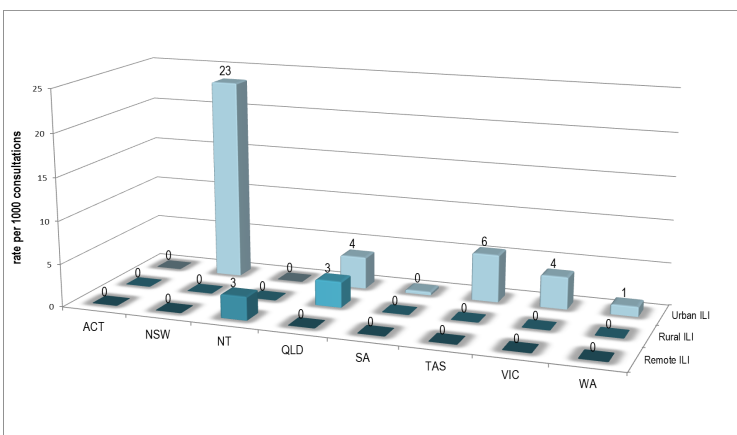


Figure 2. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of ILI by area and state, during weeks 1—2, 2014.

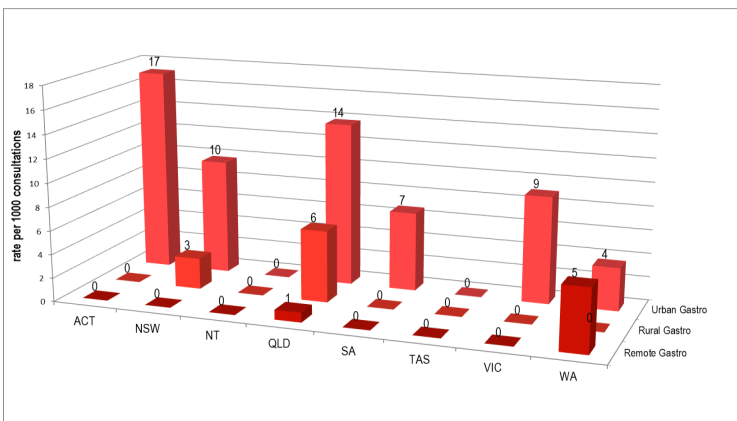


Figure 3. ASPREN + SPN(WA) rate of gastroenteritis by area & state, during weeks 1—2, 2014.

Please note: This report is based on data available as at 30 January 2014. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

NATIONAL SUMMARY



Influenza-Like-Illness levels remain slightly above baseline level.

5

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

28%

Influenza positivity during the reporting period.

5

Cases of influenza have been detected in 2013:
4 x Influenza A
1 x Influenza B



Gastroenteritis levels remain slightly above baseline level.

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

REPORTING

Reports were received from 169 GPs from 8 states and territories during the reporting period. During weeks 1 and 2 a total of 8,782 and 13,242 consultations were made, respectively.

INFLUENZA-LIKE-ILLNESS (ILI)

Nationally, ILI notifications decreased over the period with 57 and 94 notifications in week 1 and 2 respectively. ILI rates reported in this period also slightly increased with 7 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 1 and 2, compared to 2 and 6 cases per 1000 consultations in weeks 51 and 52 2013 respectively. For the same reporting period in 2013, ILI rates were lower at 6 and 4 cases per 1000 consultations (see Figure 5) respectively. 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 increased over the period with 70 and 86 notifications in weeks 1 and 2 respectively. Gastroenteritis rates reported in this period increased slightly at 8 and 7 cases per 1000 consultations for weeks 1 and 2 respectively, compared to 5 cases per 1000 consultations, for weeks 51 and 52 2013 (see Figure 3).

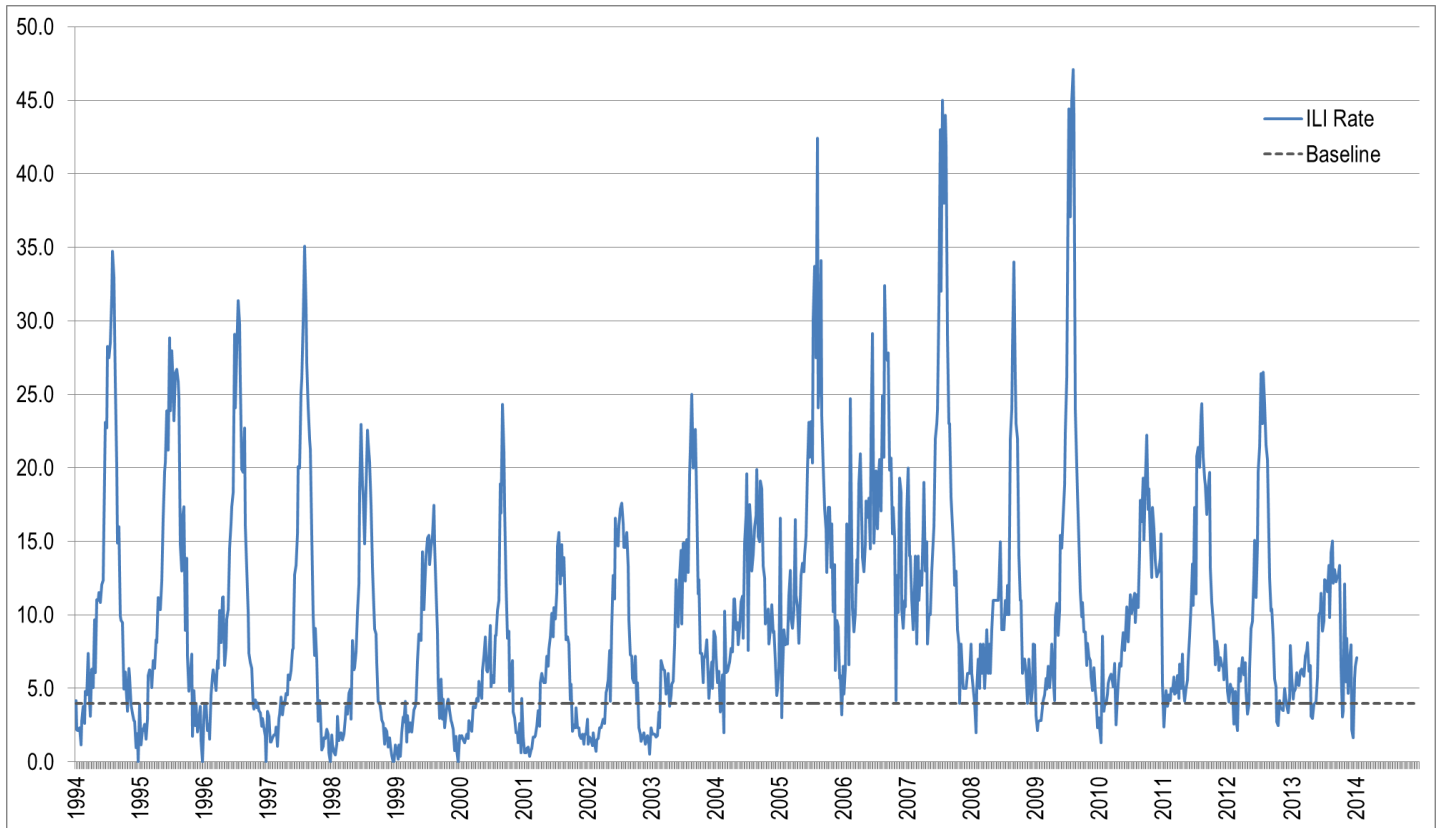


Figure 4. Rates of ILI for ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL during 1994 - 2014.

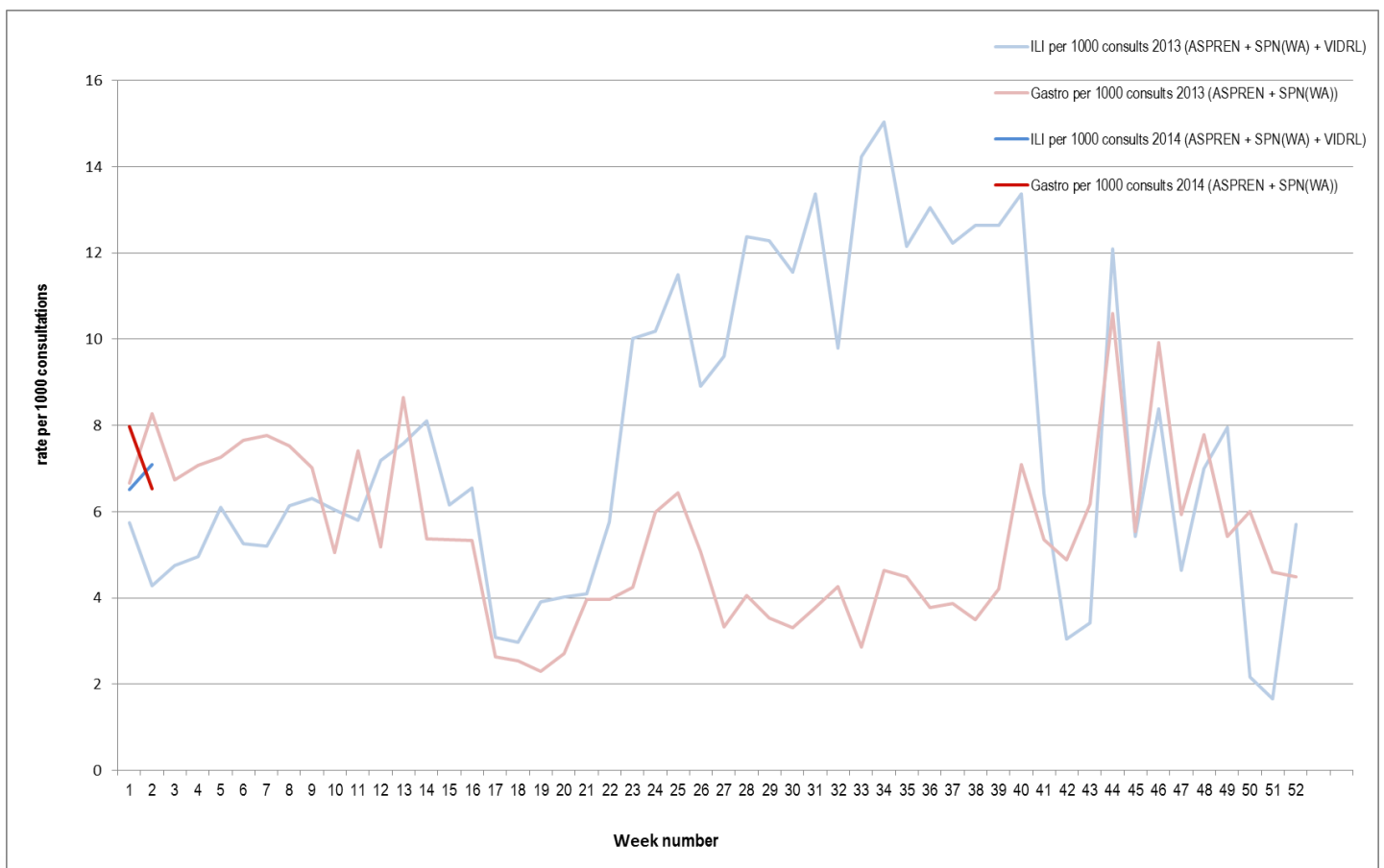


Figure 5. ILI and Gastroenteritis rates 2013-14.

INFLUENZA SWAB TESTING

28% of all ILI patients were swab tested during weeks 1–2 (see Figure 6). Notably, there were 5 cases of Influenza detected during this period, 2 Flu A (Untyped), 1 Flu A (H1N1 2009), 1 Flu A (H3N2), and 1 Flu B. There were also 1 cases of Adenovirus detected making it the second most common respiratory virus circulating the nation at present (see figure 8).

	Reporting Period	
	1 Jan 2014 - 12 Jan 2014	YTD 1 Jan 2014 - 12 Jan 2014
Total number of ILI notifications	117	151
Number of swab tests performed	18	18
% ILI patients tested	15%	12%
% of swab tests positive for influenza	28%	28%

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

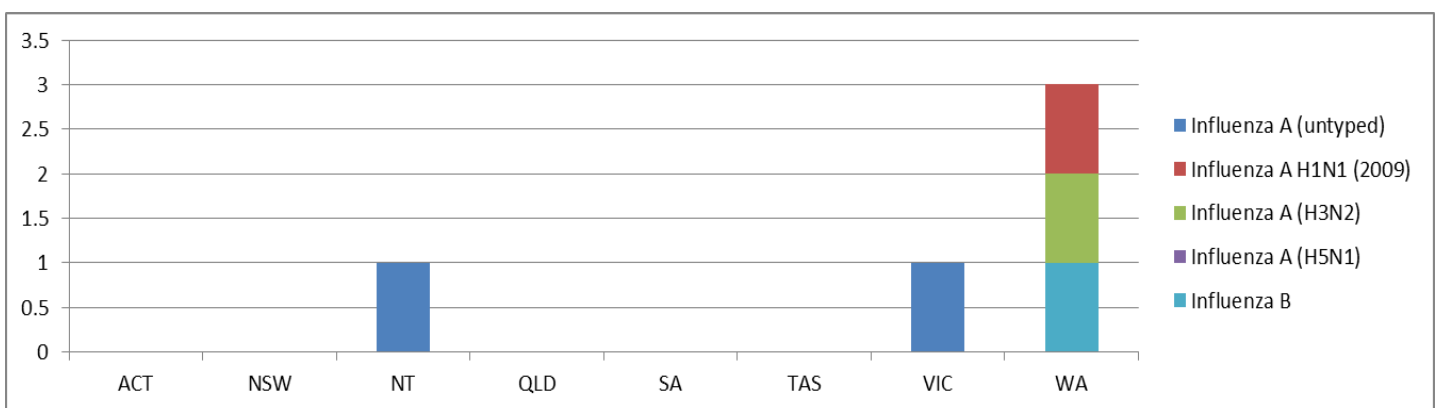


Figure 7. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL influenza subtype analysis by jurisdiction for 2014.

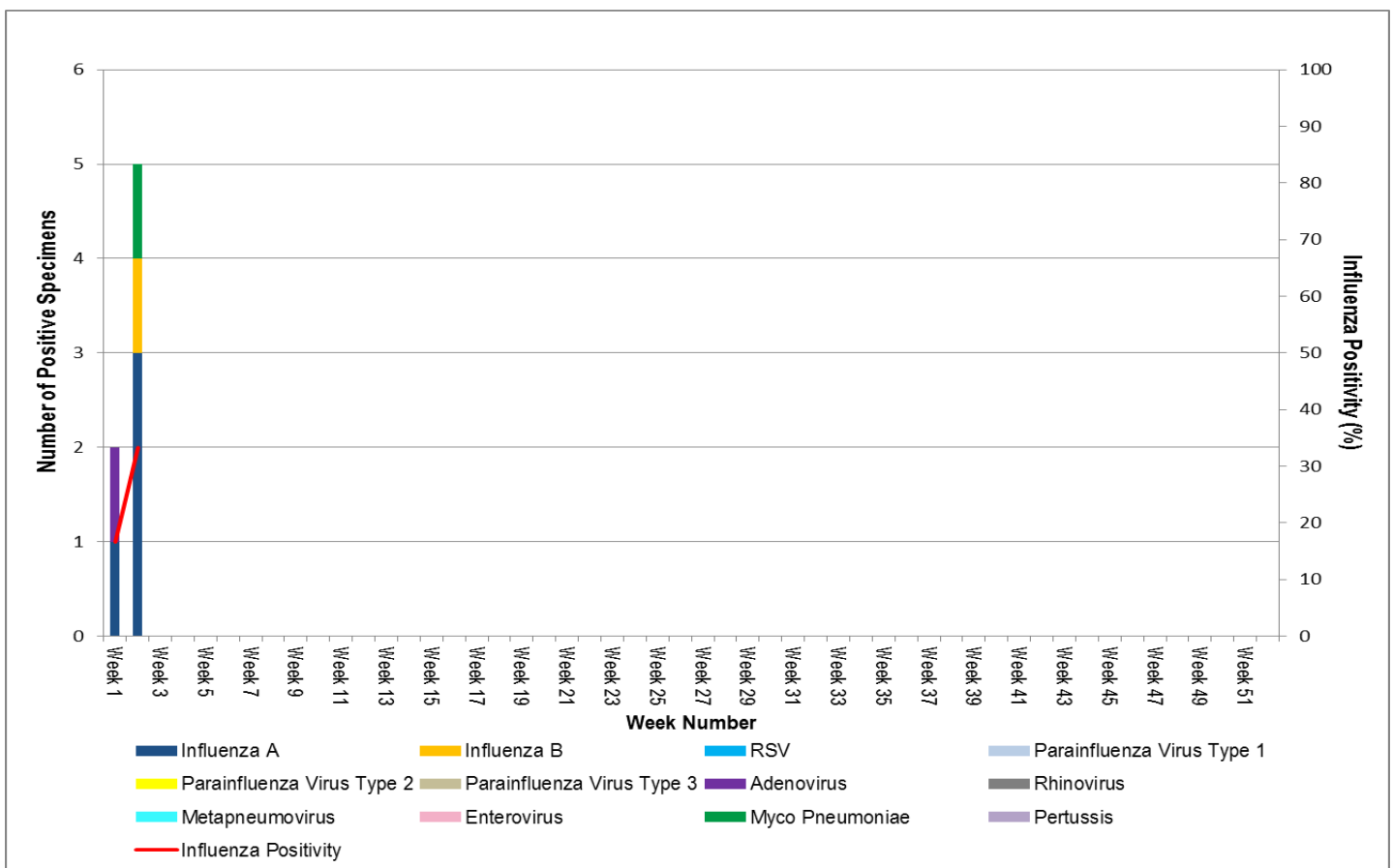


Figure 8. ASPREN + SPN(WA) + VIDRL laboratory detection of influenza and other respiratory viruses during 2014.

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