



Virus Watch

Week ending 14th August 2022

Key Points

Influenza and influenza-like illnesses (ILI)

- Most indicators of influenza activity decreased in the past week.
- ILI presentations at emergency departments (EDs) decreased in the past week and increased at sentinel GPs.
- The number of influenza cases reported to the Department of Health decreased but remained high with 448 cases in the past week.
- With the exception of SARS-CoV-2, non-influenza detections at PathWest Laboratory Medicine (PathWest) increased in the past week.
- As of 14th August 2022, WA has recorded a total of 1,104,060 COVID-19 cases. See [webpage](#) for further information.

Gastroenteritis

- Gastroenteritis presentations to sentinel GPs increased in the past week. Data for gastroenteritis presentations to EDs are being reviewed and not available for this week.
- Notifications for rotavirus and detections of norovirus at PathWest decreased in the past week.

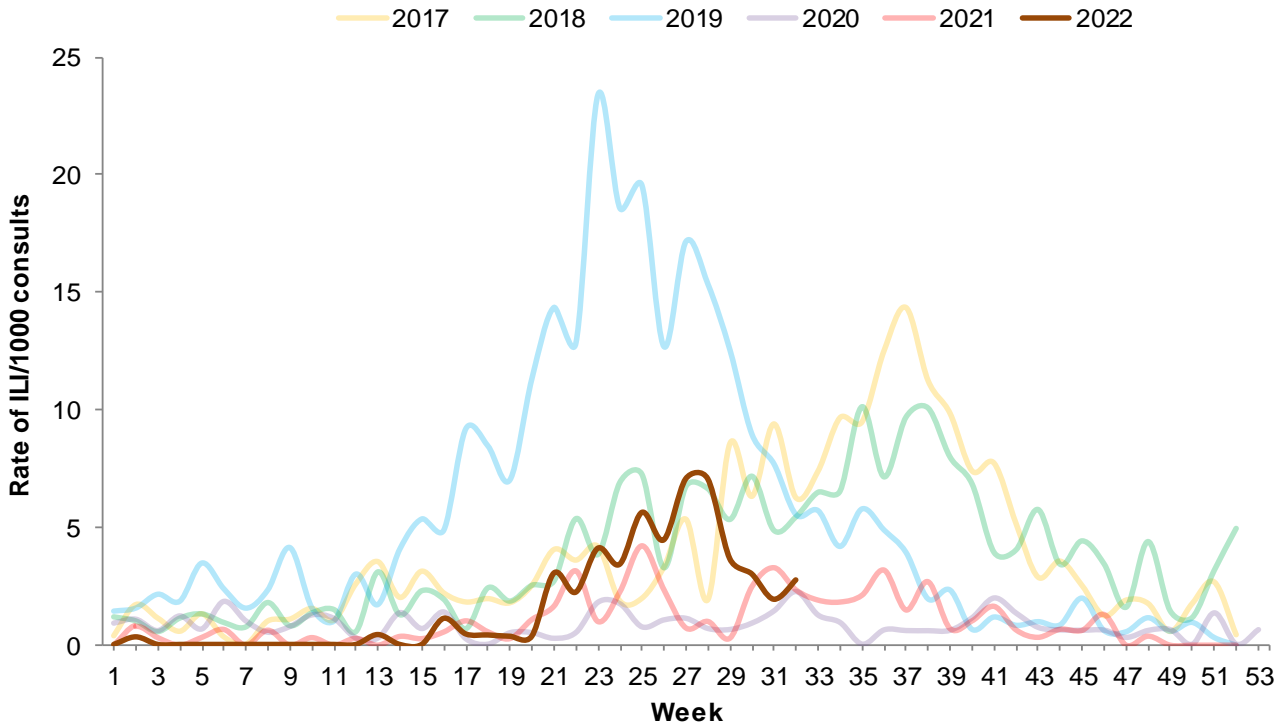
Other vaccine-preventable diseases

- **Chickenpox and shingles:** There were no chickenpox presentations to sentinel GPs in the past week but presentations to EDs increased. Shingles presentations at sentinel GPs and EDs increased and were above baseline levels in the past week.
- **Measles:** No measles cases were notified in the past week.
- **Mumps:** No mumps cases were notified in the past week.
- **Rubella:** No rubella cases were notified in the past week.
- **Invasive meningococcal disease (IMD):** No IMD cases were notified in the past week.

Influenza and influenza-like illnesses (ILI)

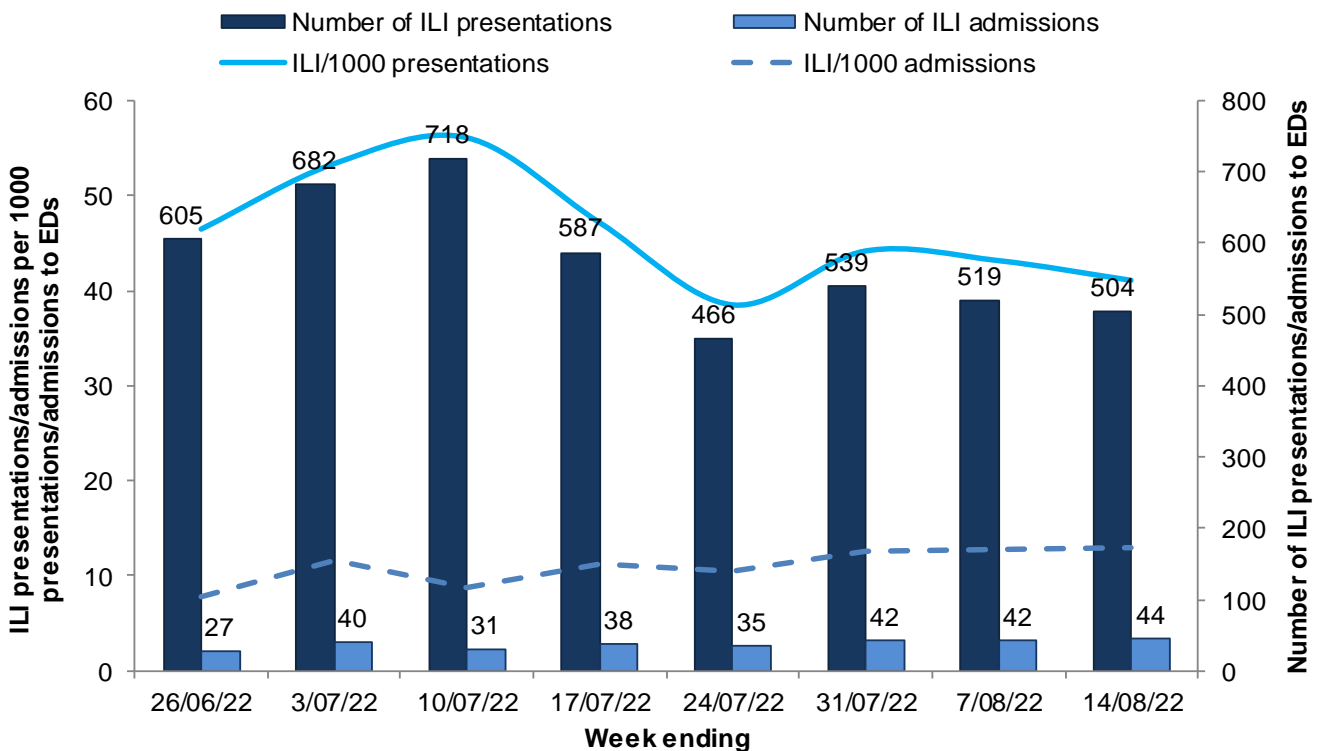
The rate of ILI presentations to sentinel GPs increased in the past week but remained in the lower range of values usually reported at this time of year (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Rate of ILI per 1000 consultations at sentinel GPs (Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network) in WA by week, 2017 to 2022 YTD



The number of ILI-related presentations to EDs decreased in the past week while admissions slightly increased (Figure 2).

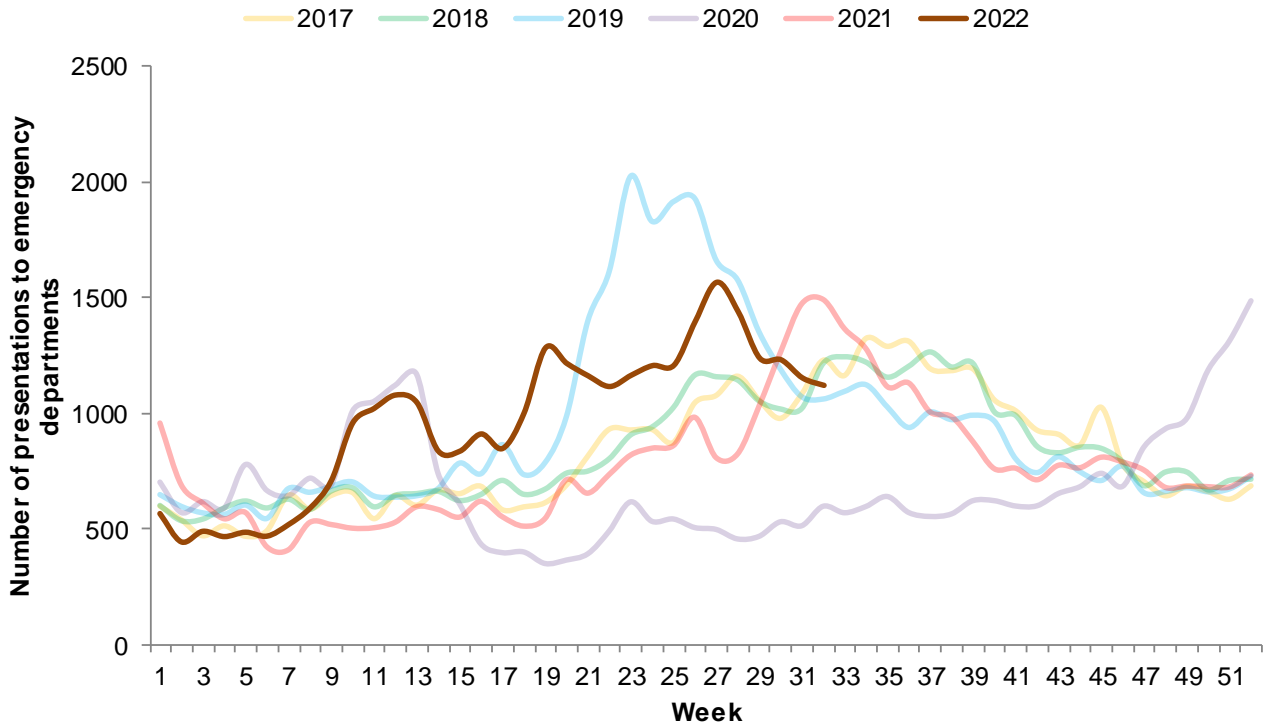
Figure 2. Number and rate of ILI presentations/admissions to emergency departments in WA in the past eight weeks of 2022



Note: This graph is a count of current EDIS data using the ICD codes B34.9 and J06.9, which are consistent with a clinical presentation of a viral illness. This data may differ from that presented in the Winter Respiratory Illness Report provided by the Information and System Performance Directorate, DoH.

The number of respiratory illness presentations to EDs decreased in the past week to a comparable range of values usually reported at this time of year (Figure 3).

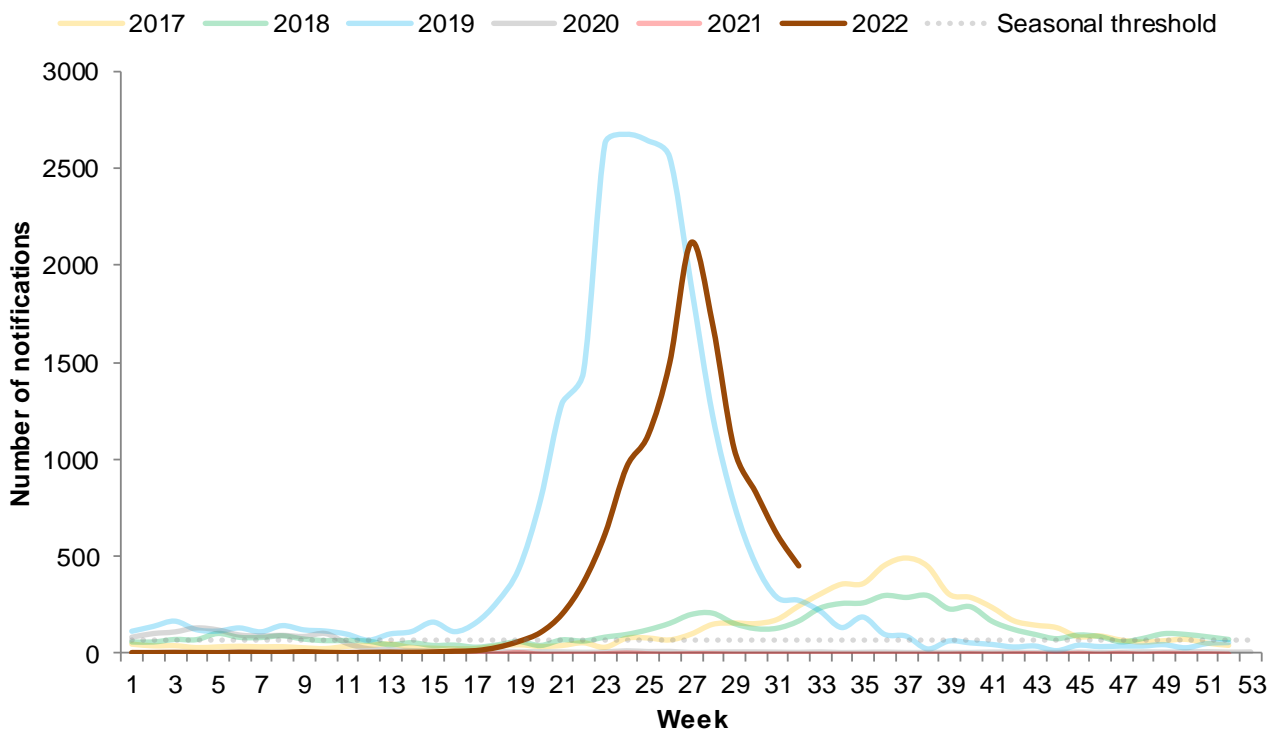
Figure 3. Number of respiratory illness presentations to emergency departments in WA by week, 2017 to 2022 YTD



Note: This graph is a count of current EDIS data using the ICD codes B34.9, H66.9, J00, J06.9, J09.0, J10.0, J10.1, J10.8, J11.0, J11.1, J11.8, J12.9, J18.0, J18.1, J18.8, J18.9, J20.9, J21.9, J22, J40, J44.0, J44.1, J44.9, J45.9, J46.0, J98.8, J98.9, R05 and COVID-19 code U07.1, which are consistent with a clinical presentation of all respiratory-like illness. This data is different to Figure 3 but similar to that presented in the Winter Respiratory Illness Report provided by the Information and System Performance Directorate, DoH.

The number of influenza cases notified to the Department of Health decreased to 448 cases in the past week but remained well above the upper range of values usually reported at this time of the year (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Number of influenza notifications in WA by week, 2017 to 2022 YTD



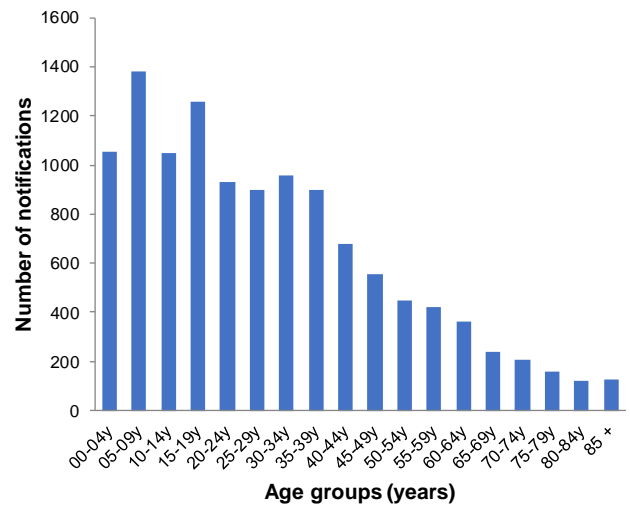
Note: This graph is a count of all influenza notifications by week of onset, received by the DoH, WA (through WANIDD) to the end of the current reporting week. The seasonal threshold defines a value above which may indicate seasonal influenza activity. The threshold value is calculated based on analysis of inter-seasonal influenza data from the past four years. It cannot be used to interpret data from 2019 in this graph.

The number of influenza notifications and hospitalisations are higher while the number of reported deaths is lower in the year to date, compared to the previous five-year average. Vaccination coverage to date is 35.4% (Table 1). The majority of notifications have been reported in those aged less than 30 years (Figure 5).

Table 1. Influenza notifications and vaccination coverage in WA, 2022 YTD

Notifications	Category	2022 Year to Date	5 yr average
Influenza infections extracted by optimal date of onset	Notifications	11,749	5,516
	Hospitalisations	1,570	885
	Reported Deaths	7	23
Vaccinations	Age group	2022 Year to Date	5 yr average
Influenza vaccinations as recorded in the Australian Immunisation Register	6mo-< 5 yrs	25.9%	NA
	5-<15 yrs	19.3%	NA
	15-<50 yrs	25.1%	NA
	50-<65 yrs	44.1%	NA
	≥ 65 yrs	69.1%	NA
	Total (≥6mo)	35.4%	NA

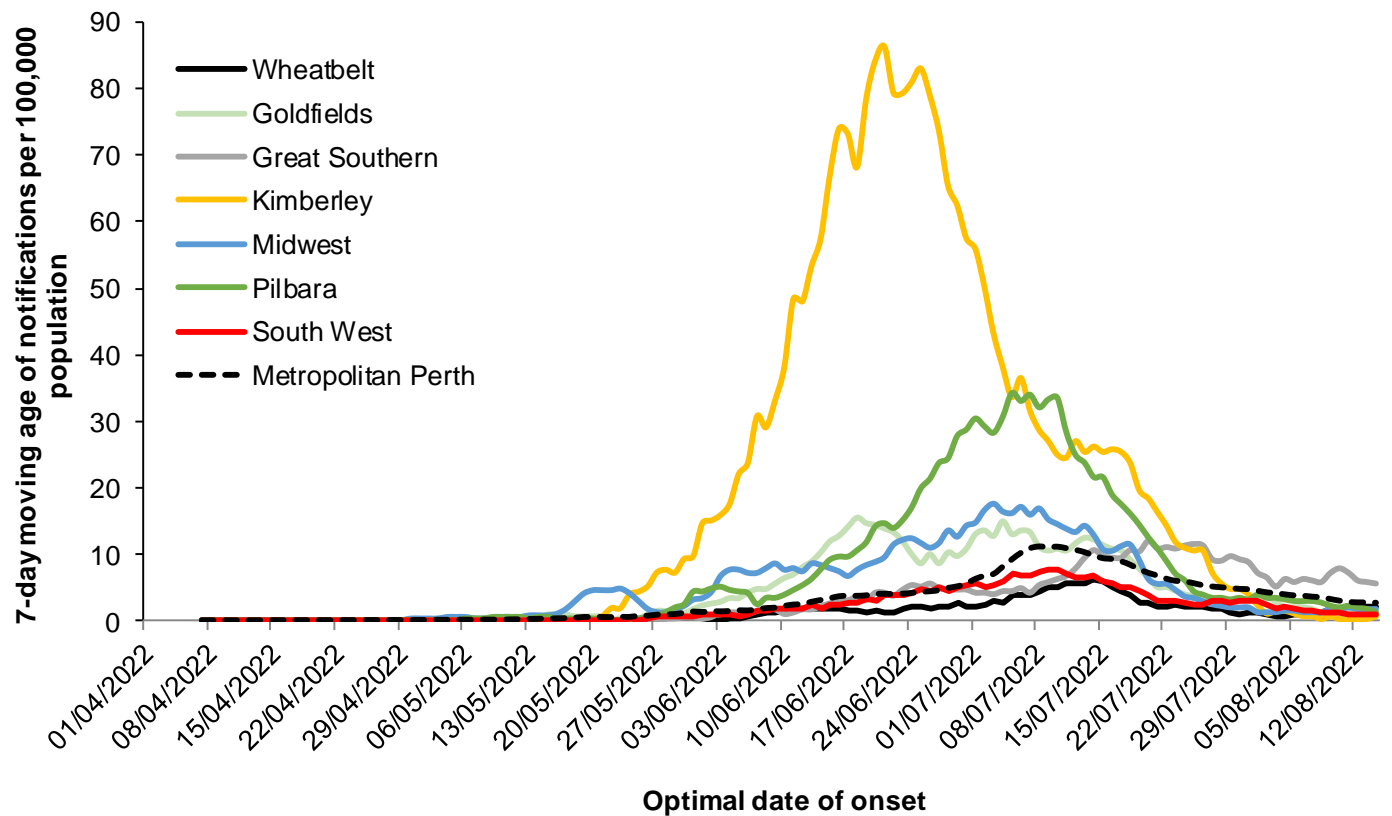
Figure 5. Influenza notifications by age group in WA, 2022 YTD



Note: NA: data not available. Notification data source: WANIDD. Vaccination data source: AIR data downloaded from [National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance](#)

The influenza notification rate has generally decreased in all regions (Figure 6).

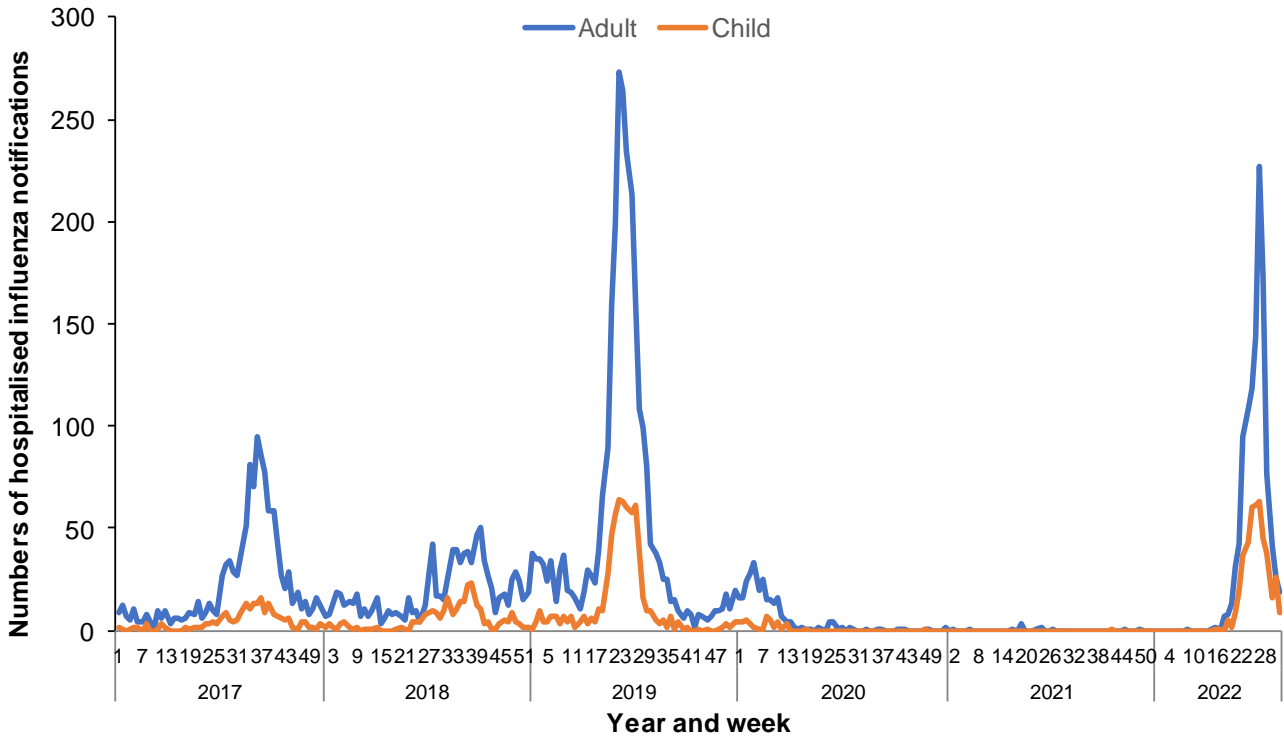
Figure 6. 7-day moving average of influenza notifications per 100,000 people in WA by health region, 2022 YTD



Note: This graph shows the 7-day moving average of influenza cases per 100,000 people in the WA health regions for 2022 by date of onset, received by the DoH, WA (through WANIDD) to the end of the current reporting week.

The number of hospitalised influenza cases continued to decrease in adults and children (Figure 7).

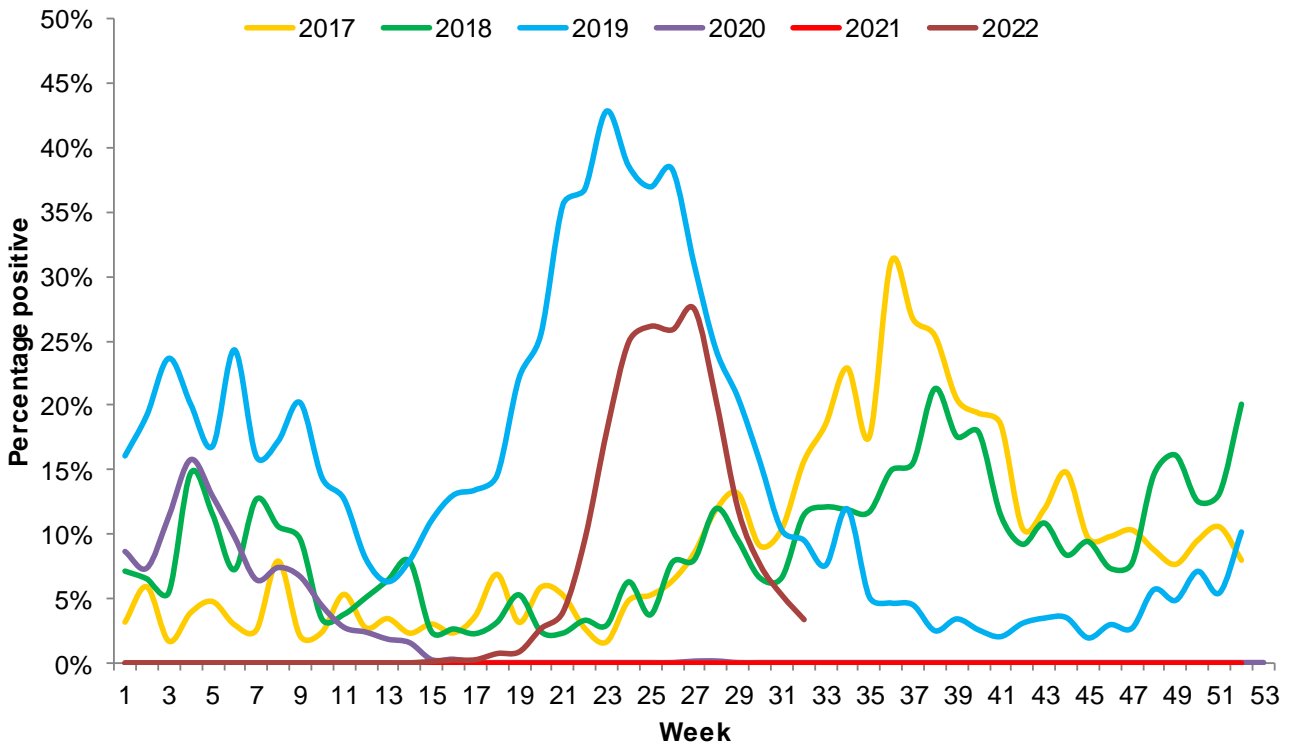
Figure 7. Number of notified influenza cases hospitalised in WA by week, 2017 to 2022 YTD



Note: This graph shows the number of all notified influenza cases that have been hospitalised, by week of onset, received by the DoH, WA (through WANIDD) to the end of the current reporting week. Child notifications were defined as individuals less than 18 years of age.

Of the 1,257 specimens submitted for influenza PCR testing at PathWest in the past week, 42 tested positive (Figure 8).

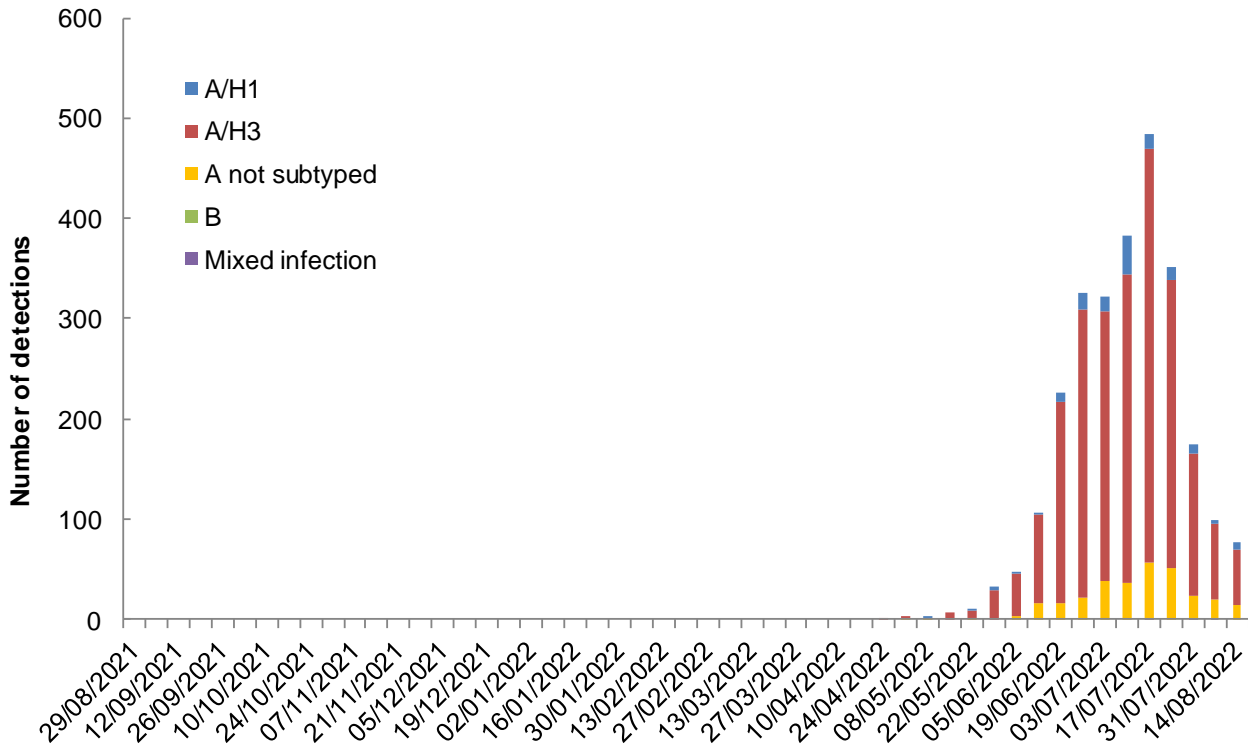
Figure 8. Proportion of PCR positive influenza detections at PathWest by week, WA, 2017 to 2022 YTD



Note: This graph is a count of all WA samples reported by PathWest, excluding samples referred by other private laboratories for influenza subtyping.

All 42 samples subtyped by PathWest in the past week were influenza A: 5 were A/H1, 32 were A/H3N2 and 5 were not subtyped (Figure 9).

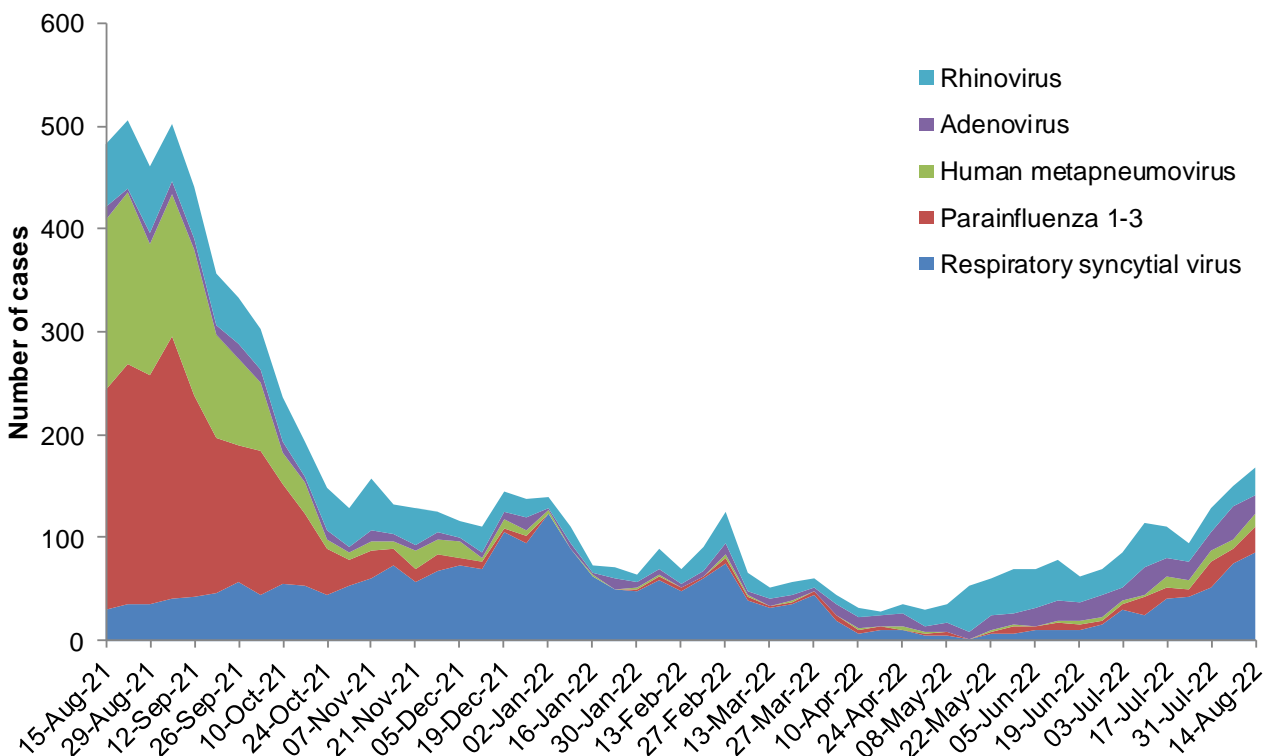
Figure 9. Number of PCR positive influenza detections at PathWest by type, subtype and week, WA, 2021 to 2022 YTD



Note: The graph is a summary of all WA samples positive for influenza reported at PathWest, excluding samples referred by other private laboratories for influenza subtyping. These samples were tested using a rapid testing method that does not determine the influenza subtype (i.e. influenza A/H3N2 or A/H1N1).

With the exception of SARS-CoV-2, there was an overall increase in non-influenza virus detections at PathWest in the past week (Figure 10). The most common non-influenza virus detected was respiratory syncytial virus (86 cases).

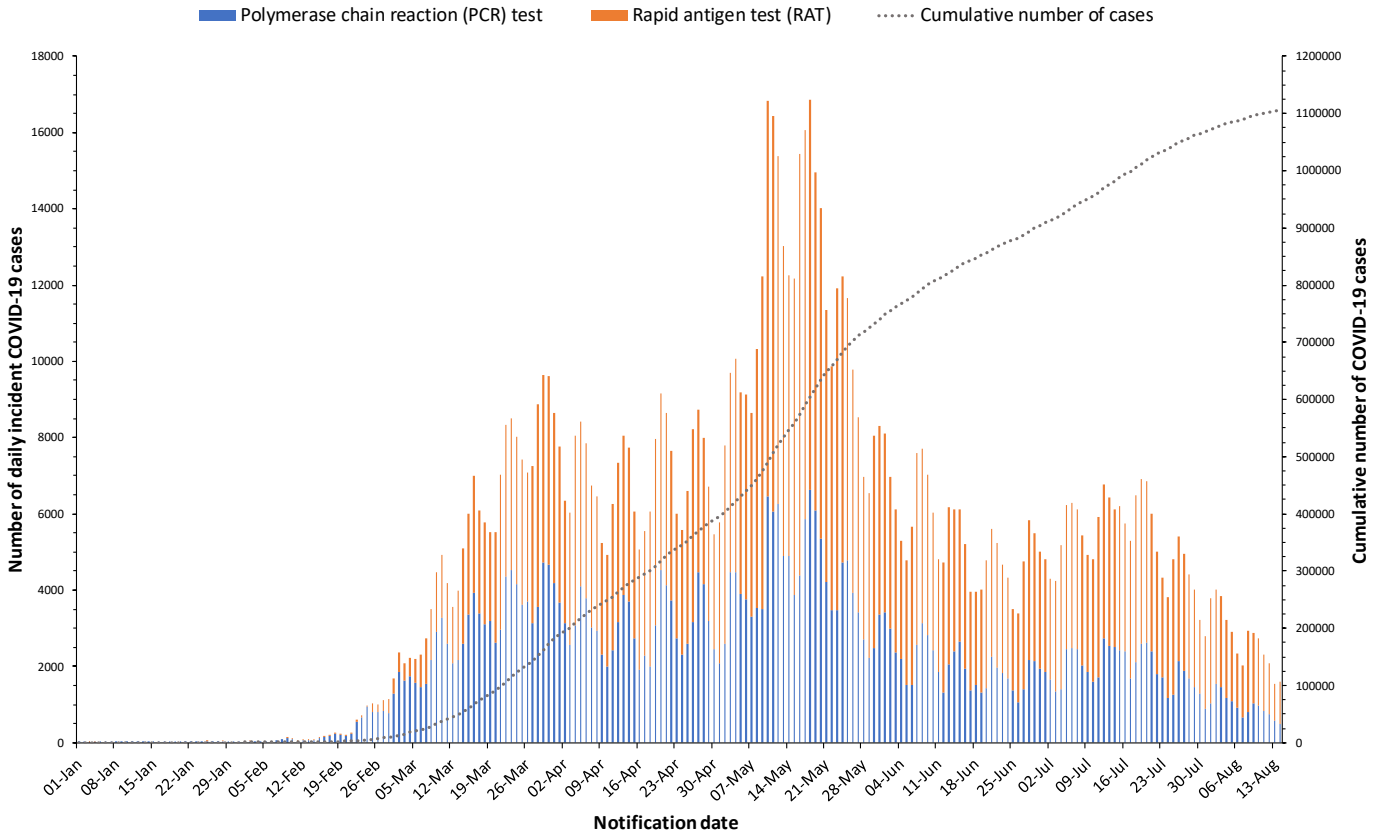
Figure 10. Number of non-influenza respiratory virus detections at PathWest by week, WA, 2021 to 2022 YTD



Note: This graph is a count of all WA samples positive for a common respiratory virus other than influenza reported by PathWest.

In the past week, there were 16,079 COVID-19 cases reported in WA, which was 27% lower than the previous week. Of these, 34% were diagnosed by PCR test and 66% were diagnosed by rapid antigen test (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Number of COVID-19 cases in WA by test type and notification date, 2022 YTD



Note: Data sourced from Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS); Notification date is to the 6pm reporting period

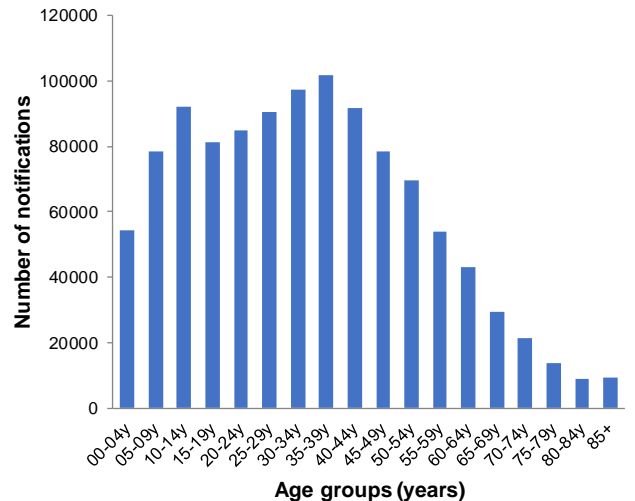
The number of COVID-19 notifications, hospitalisations and deaths to date are all significantly higher than reported in the same period in 2021. Vaccination has been highest among those aged 16 years or older (Table 2). The majority of notifications have been reported in those aged 5 to 39 years (Figure 12).

Table 2. COVID-19 notifications and vaccination coverage in WA, 2022 YTD

Notifications	Category	2022 Year to Date	2021 Same Period
COVID-19 infections extracted by date of receipt of notification	Notifications	1,106,016	137
	Hospitalisations	7,498	14
	Reported Deaths	539	0
Vaccinations	Age group	Two doses	Three doses
Number of people vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccines as recorded in the Australian Immunisation Register	5-11 years	42.8%	N/A
	12-15 years	79.9%	N/A
	16+ years	98.1%	83.1%

Note: NA: data not available. Notification data source: Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS). Vaccination data source: [Australian Government Dept of Health and Aged Care](#) Hospitalisation data source: WANIDD.

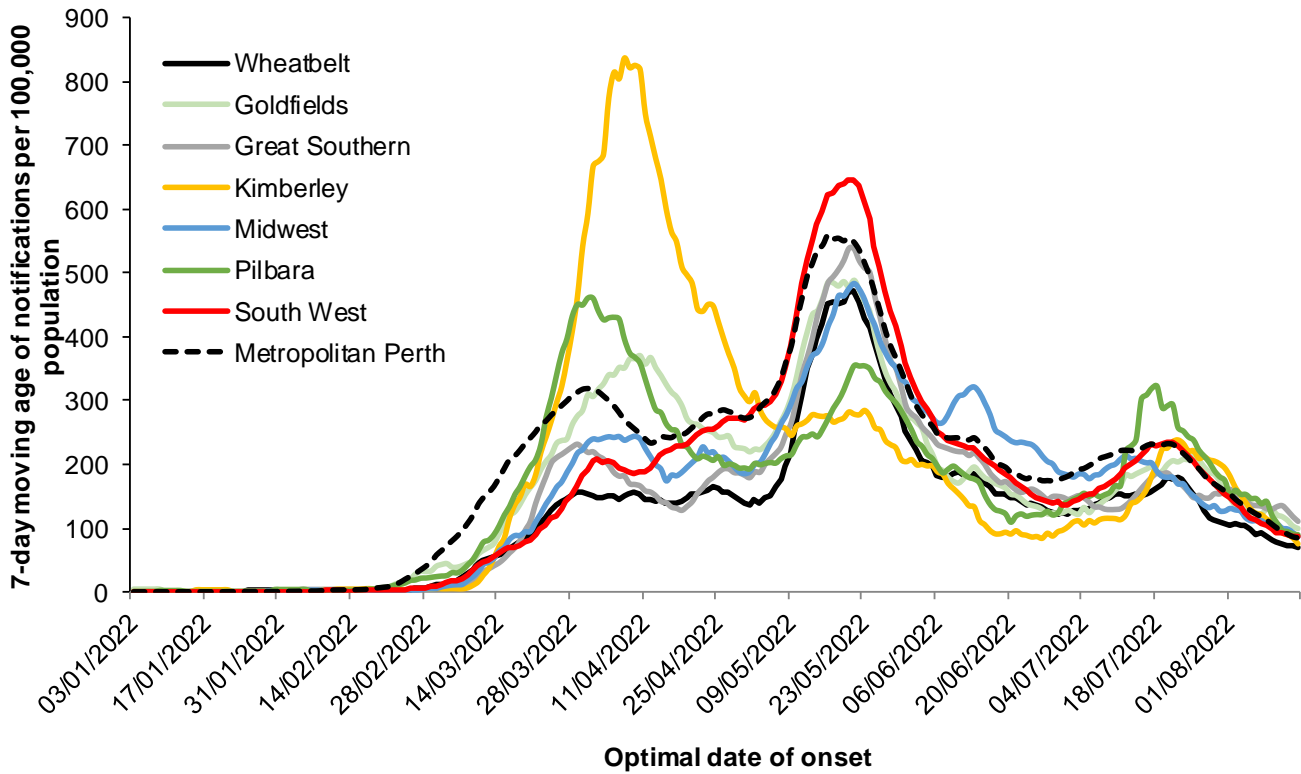
Figure 12. COVID-19 notifications by age group in WA, 2022 YTD



Note: Data source: Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS).

The COVID-19 notification rate was similar in all WA regions (Figure 13).

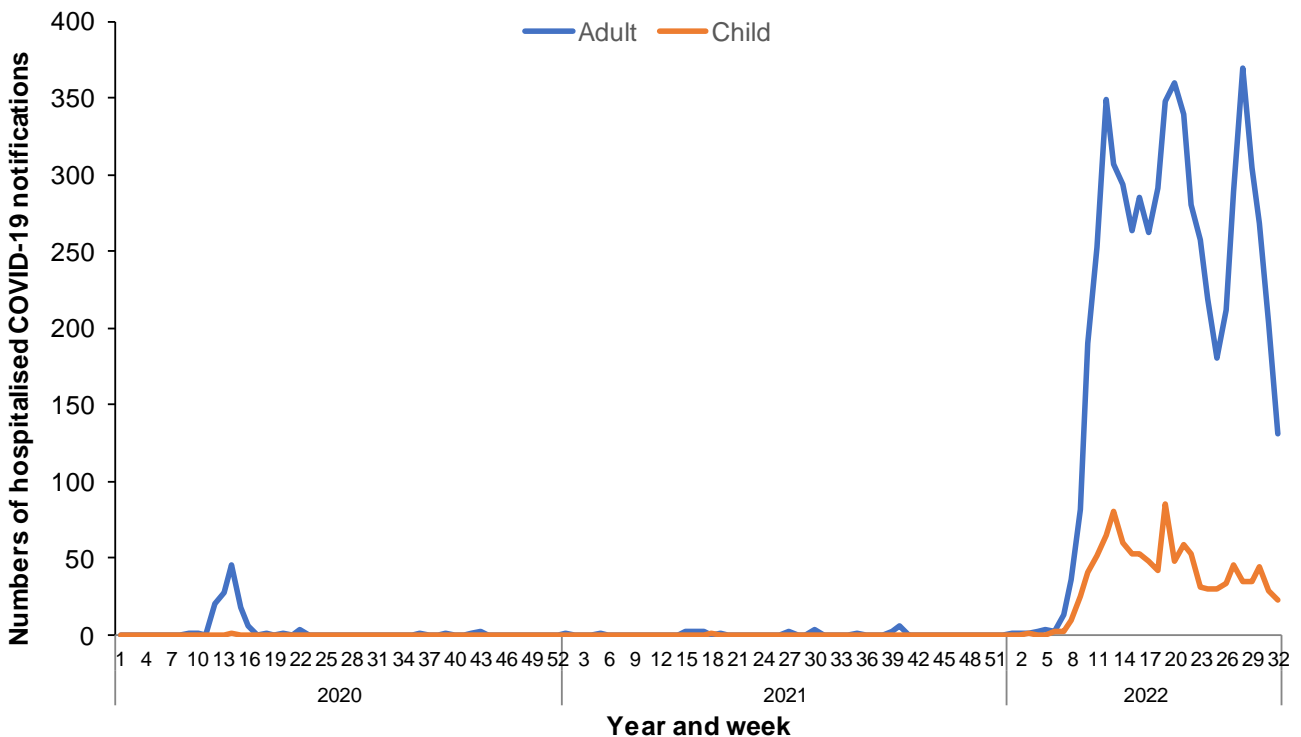
Figure 13. 7-day moving average of COVID-19 notifications per 100,000 people in WA by health region, 2022 YTD.



Note: Data sourced from Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS).

The number of COVID-19 cases reported as hospitalised has decreased in both adults and children (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Number of notified COVID-19 cases hospitalised in WA by week, 2020 to 2022 YTD

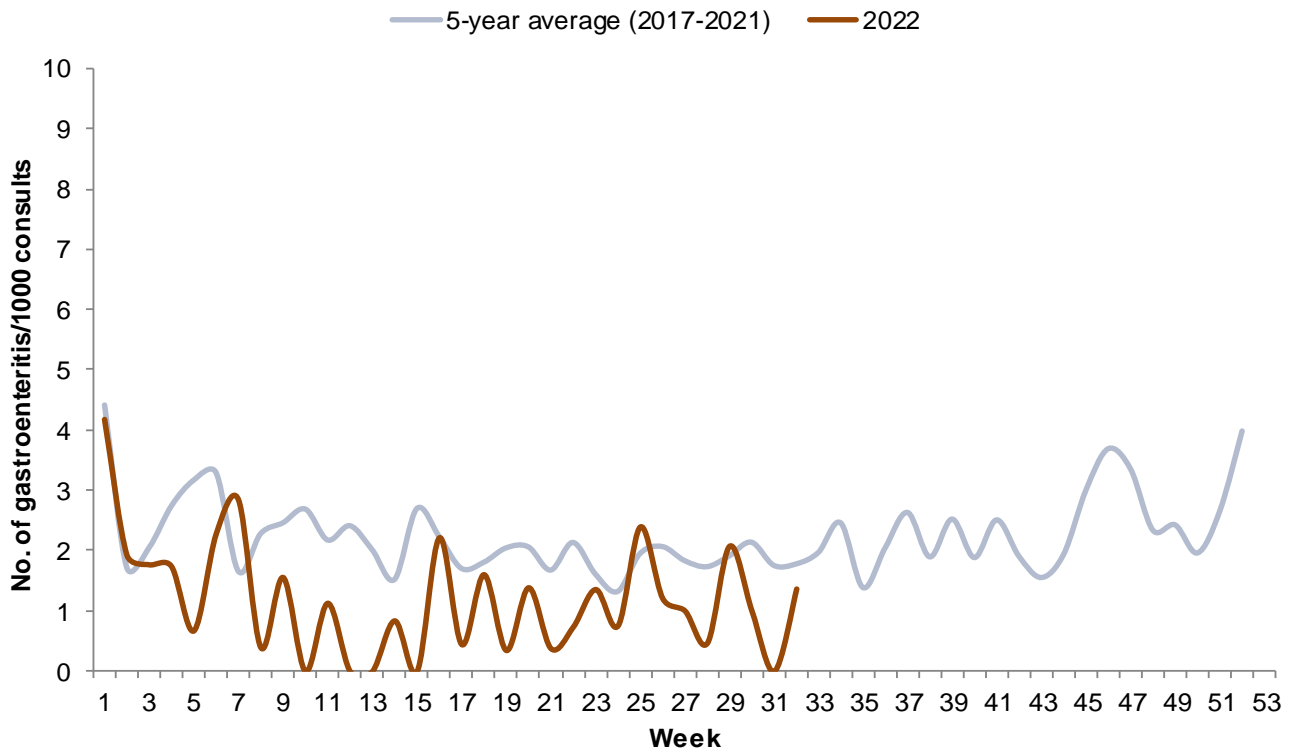


Note: Data source: WANIDD. A child is defined as less than 18 years of age.

Gastroenteritis

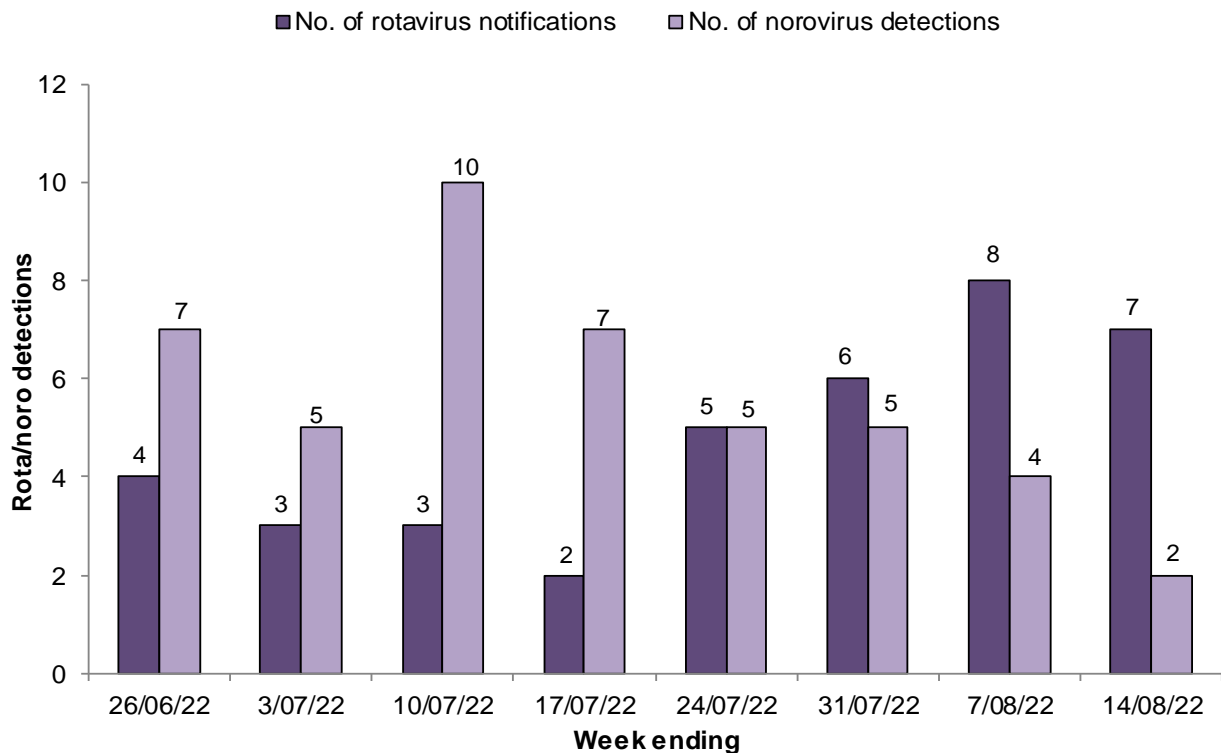
The rate of gastroenteritis presentations to sentinel GPs increased in the past week but remained lower than the previous five-year average for presentations at this time of year (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Number of gastroenteritis presentations per 1000 consultations at sentinel GPs (Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network) in WA by week, 2017 to 2022 YTD



Rotavirus notifications to the Department of Health and norovirus detections at PathWest decreased in the past week (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Number of rotavirus notifications to the Department of Health and norovirus detections at PathWest in WA in the past eight weeks of 2022

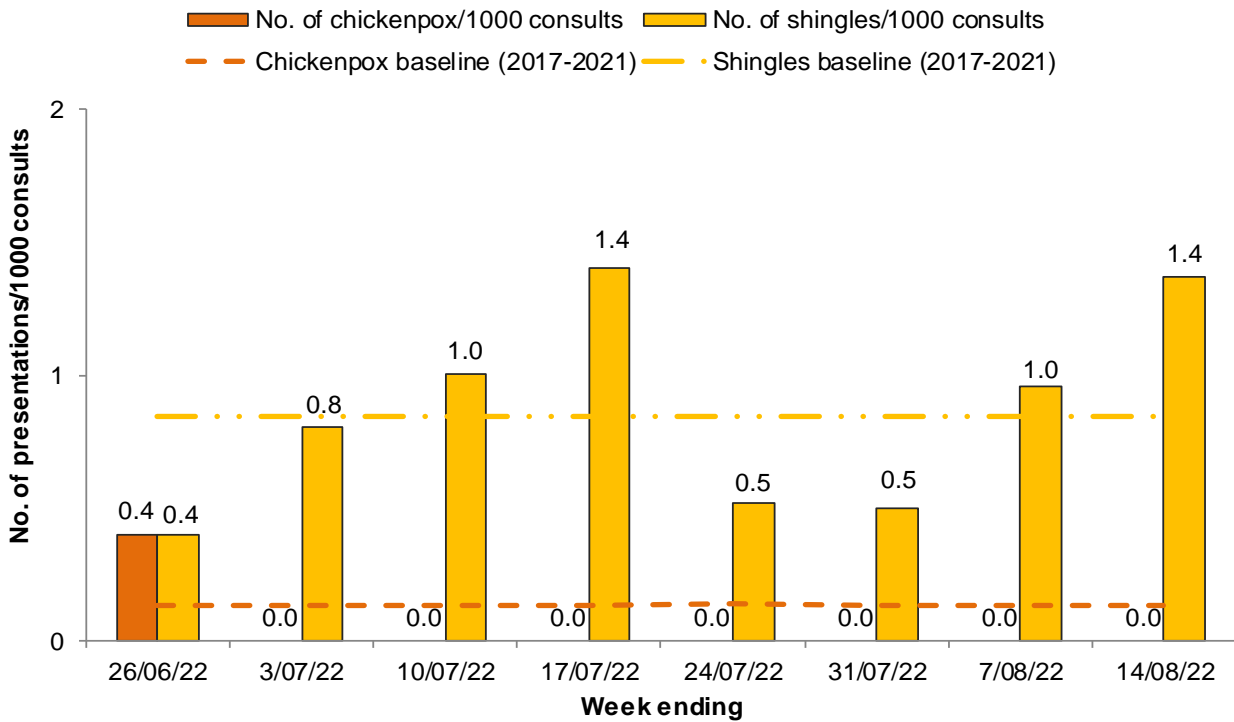


Note: Rotavirus notifications reported to the Department of Health include detections from all WA pathology laboratories. Norovirus detections are from PathWest only.

Viral rashes

The rate of shingles presentations to sentinel GPs remained above the baseline level in the past week. There were no chickenpox presentations (Figure 17).

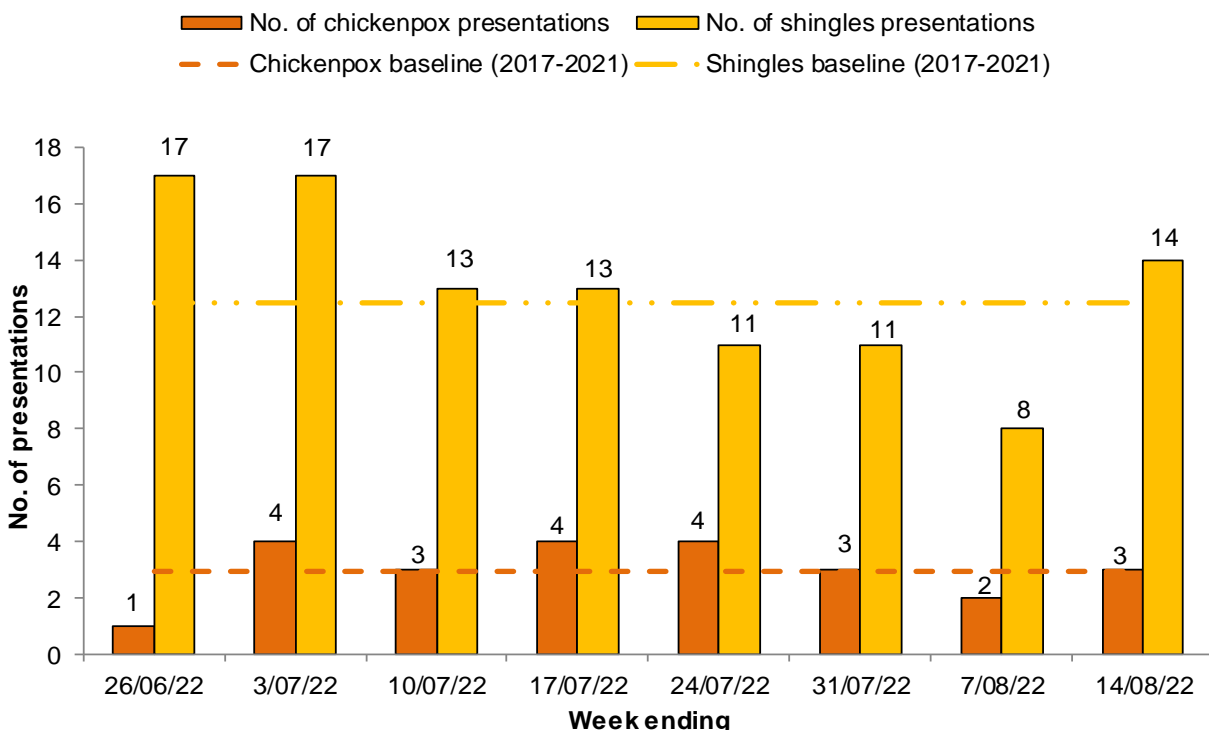
Figure 17. Number of varicella-zoster presentations per 1000 consultations at sentinel GPs (Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network) in WA in the past eight weeks of 2022



Note: Baseline levels for chickenpox and shingles presentations to WA ASPREN GPs per thousand consultations were calculated using the mean of weekly WA ASPREN data from week 1, 2017 to week 52, 2021.

The number of shingles and chickenpox presentations to EDs increased in the past week. While the number of shingles presentations increased above baseline levels, the number of chickenpox presentations remained at baseline levels (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Number of varicella-zoster presentations to Emergency Departments in WA in the past eight weeks of 2022



Note: Baseline levels for varicella-zoster virus presentations to Emergency Departments in WA were calculated using the mean of weekly EDIS data from week 1, 2017 to week 52, 2021.

Report Notes

Virus WAtch is a weekly electronic publication by the Communicable Disease Control Directorate (CDCD) and key collaborators. It provides a brief summary of general practice and hospital emergency department sentinel surveillance data on influenza-like illness, gastroenteritis and varicella-zoster disease, together with relevant laboratory information, to alert health care workers in WA about important circulating viruses. All figures and data were accurate at time of publication, but subject to change. Please note that the influenza and ILI surveillance systems in Western Australia (WA) have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, respiratory viral activity should be interpreted with caution and take into account the effects of changes in health seeking behaviour including accessing alternate health services such as telehealth, focused testing for COVID-19 at COVID-19 clinics or specific acute respiratory infection clinics, increased testing for other respiratory viruses and the impact of international border closures. The data collections used to create this publication include:

- Sentinel general practice (GP) data collected by WA members of the Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network (ASPREN).
- Emergency Department (ED) data provided by the Emergency Department Information System (EDIS), which currently incorporates data from the following hospitals: Fiona Stanley Hospital, Sir Charles Gardiner Hospital, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth Children's Hospital, King Edward Memorial Hospital, St John of God Midland, Bunbury Hospital, Armadale Hospital, Joondalup Health Campus, and Rockingham General Hospital.
- Disease notification data are sourced from the Western Australian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Database (WANIDD). These data are received by CDCD, WA Department of Health from medical providers and public or private laboratories in WA. Hospitalisation data are included in the report during the influenza season.
- Viral laboratory data obtained from PathWest laboratories at QEII Medical Centre, as well as via notification data sent by all WA laboratories to CDCD, WA Department of Health.
- As of 1 January 2022, the definition of a confirmed influenza case has changed to remove 'Single high titre by CFT or HAI to influenza virus' from the list of [laboratory definitive evidence](#).
- As of March 2022, this report includes COVID-19 cases diagnosed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test and Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) sourced from Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS).
- Current and archived issues of Virus Watch http://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/F_I/Infectious-disease-data/Virus-WAtch.

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