Government of Western Australia
Department of Health

PathWest
LABORATORY MEDICINE WA

# Virus WAtch

## Week ending 28th June 2026

## Key Points

### Respiratory viruses

- Sentinel surveillance indicators for acute respiratory illness remain at low to moderate levels, while the rate of ILI-related ED presentations continues to increase.
- Overall, influenza activity continues to increase but currently remains low, COVID-19 activity remain low and RSV activity continues to increase.
- Total non-influenza respiratory virus detections at PathWest increased in the past week, with rhinovirus most frequently detected.
- COVID-19 wastewater concentration levels remain low to moderate. See respiratory virus wastewater dashboard.

### Gastroenteritis

- Rotavirus notifications reported to the Department of Health and norovirus detections at PathWest both remained low in the past week.

### Other vaccine-preventable diseases

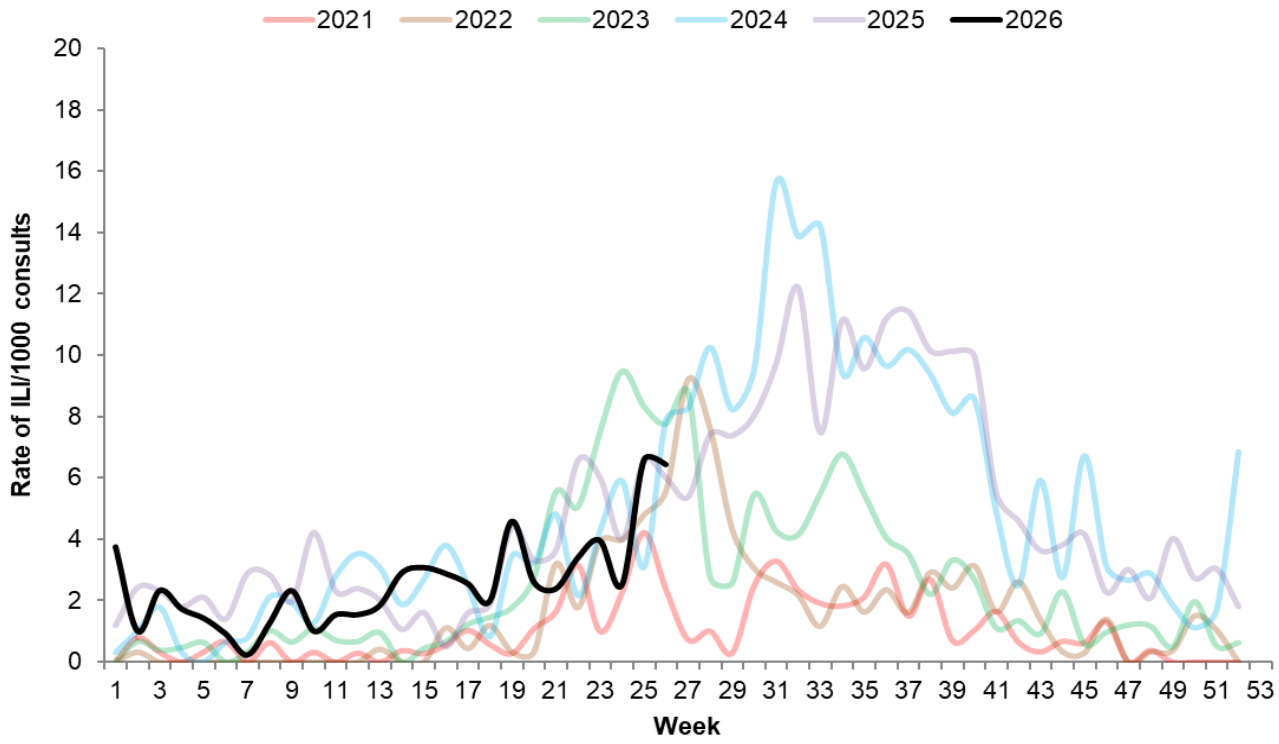
- **Measles**: No measles cases were notified in the past week.
- **Mumps**: No mumps cases were notified in the past week.
- **Rubella**: No rubella cases were notified in the past week.
- **Invasive meningococcal disease (IMD):** No IMD cases were notified in the past week.
- **Diphtheria**: There is an outbreak of diphtheria affecting multiple Australian states and territories, including WA. There were 9 diptheria cases notified in the past week, all from regional areas. Since December 2025, there has been 167 diphtheria cases notified in regional WA. See latest clinician alert for regional Western Australia.

For information relating to other notifiable diseases in WA, see Notifiable infectious disease dashboard.

## Respiratory viruses

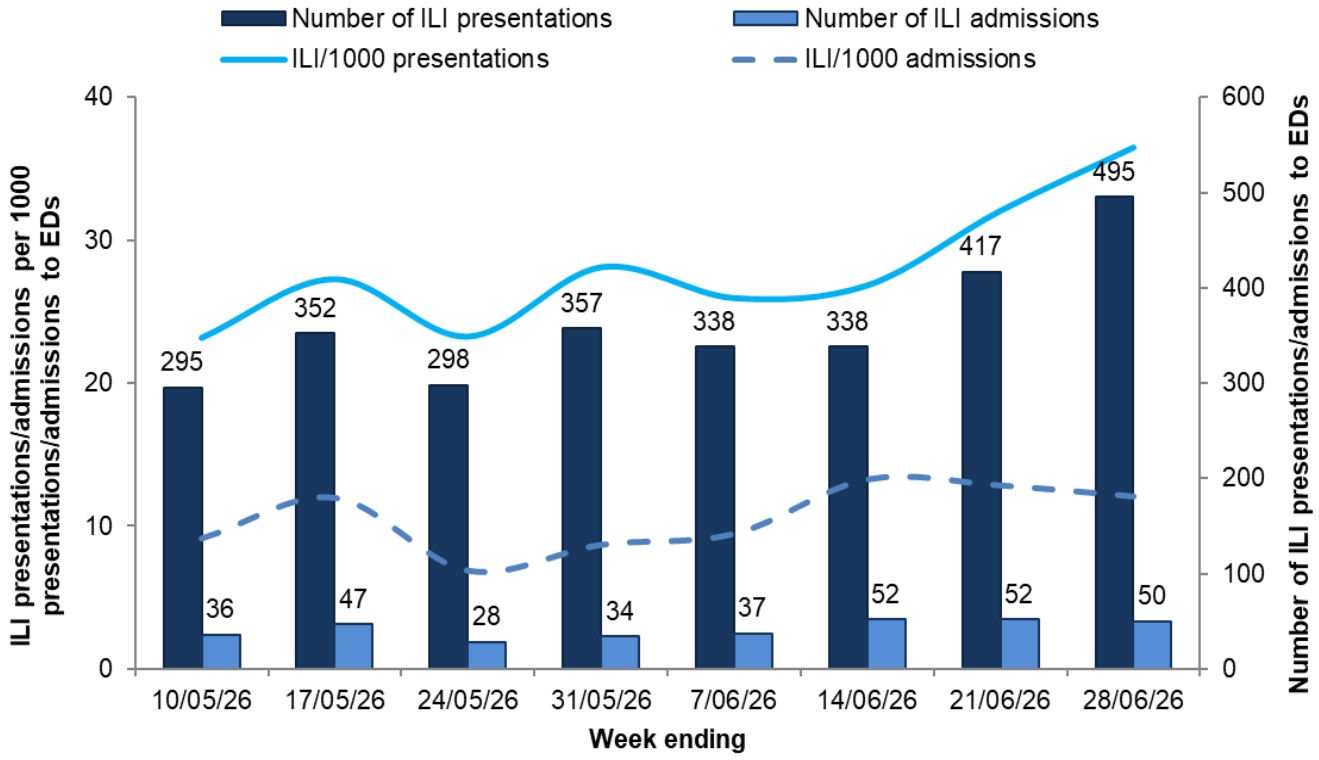
The rate of ILI presentations to sentinel GPs has increased sharply and is in the upper range of values usually reported at this time of year (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Rate of ILI per 1000 consultations at sentinel GPs (Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network) by week, WA, 2021 to 2026 YTD**




The rate of ILI-related ED admissions remained stable in the past week, while the rate of ILI-related ED presentations continues to increase, reaching the highest level recorded in the past eight weeks.

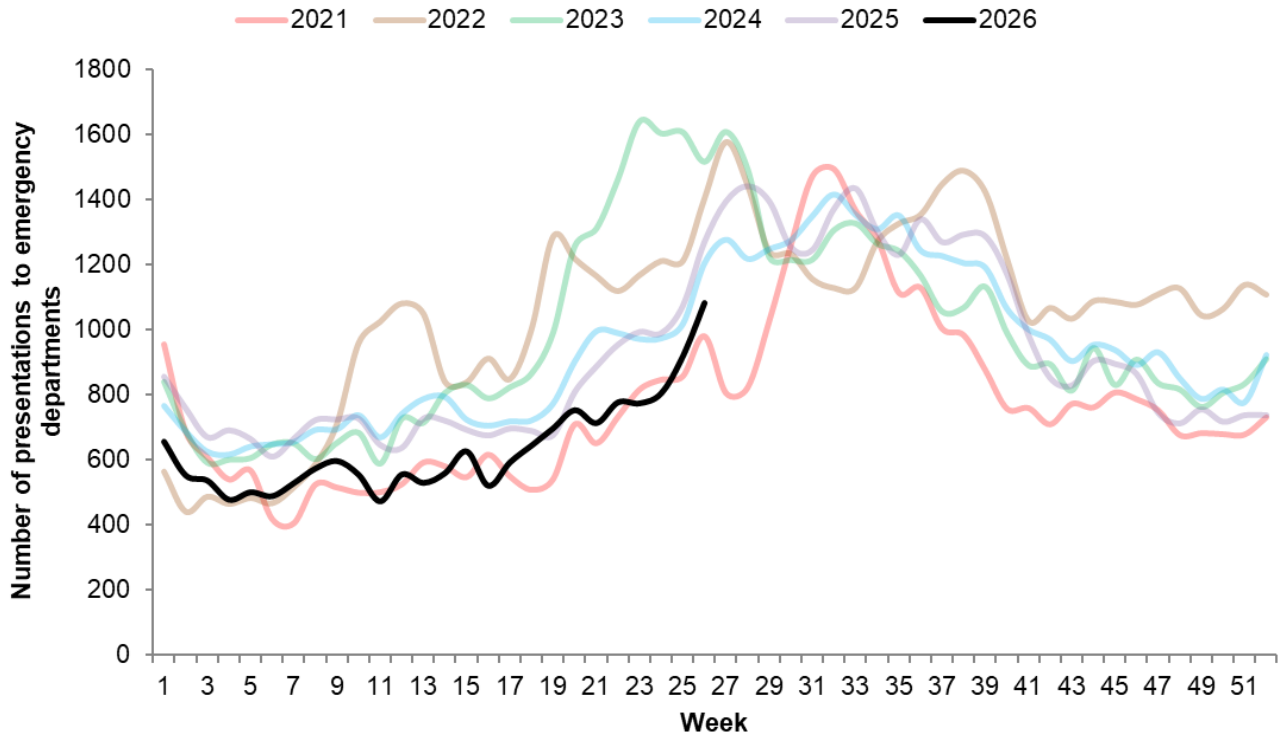
**Figure 2. Number and rate of ILI presentations/admissions to emergency departments in the past eight weeks, WA**




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 influenza-like 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 emergency departments continues to increase and is in the low to mid-range usually reported this time of the year (Figure 3).

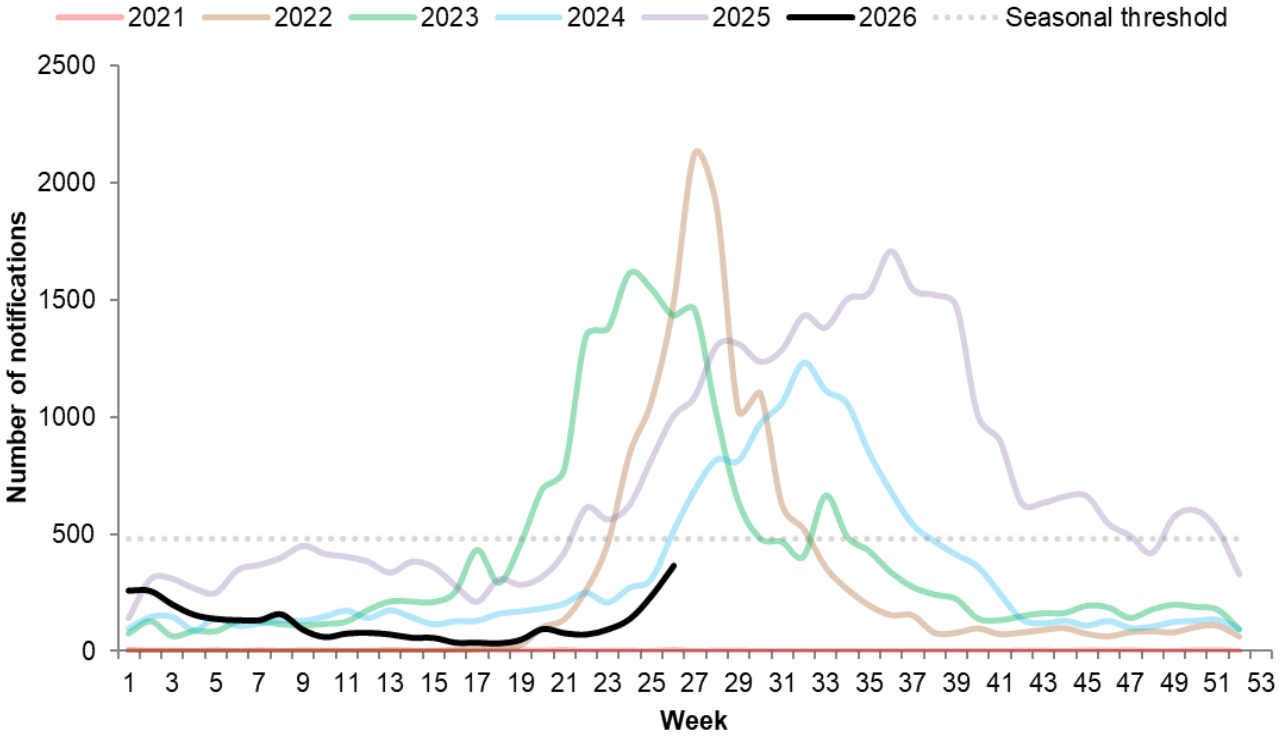
**Figure 3. Number of respiratory illness presentations to emergency departments by week, WA, 2021 to 2026 YTD**




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 2 but similar to that presented in the Winter Respiratory Illness Report provided by the Information and System Performance Directorate, DoH.

Influenza notifications in the past week increased to 365 cases but remained in the low-range usually reported this time of year (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Number of influenza notifications by week, WA, 2021 to 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph is a count of all influenza notifications by week of receipt 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 2018 to 2019 and 2023 to 2025.

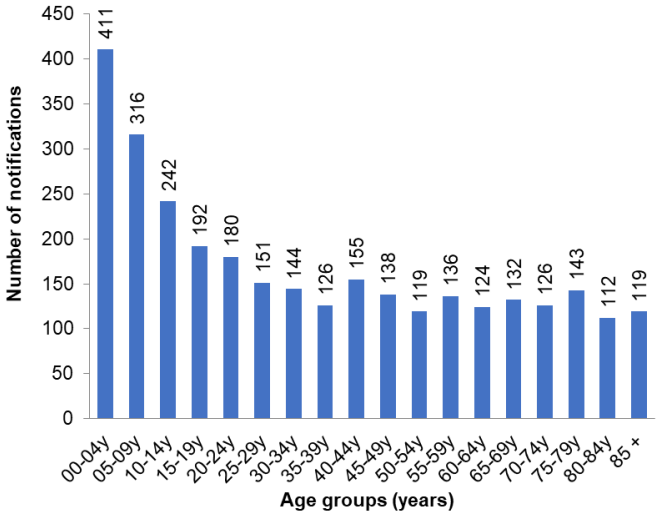
In the year to date, influenza notifications, hospitalisations and deaths* were lower compared to the previous five-year average (Table 1). A third of notifications were in those aged less than 15 years (Figure 5).

**Table 1. Influenza notifications, hospitalisations, reported deaths and immunisation coverage in WA**

| Category | | 2026 Year to Date | 5-year average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Influenza | | 3,066 | 8,465 |
| Hospitalisations | | 447 | 1,516 |
| Reported deaths | | 1 | 18 |
| **Coverage** | **Age group** | **2026 Year to Date** | **2025[#]** |
| Influenza immunisations coverage | 6 mo < 5 yrs | 23.4% | 18.5% |
| | 5 < 12 yrs | 17.9% | 14.3% |
| | 12 < 65 yrs | 19.1% | 19.8% |
| | ≥ 65 yrs | 56.4% | 58.2% |
| | Total | 26.0% | 26.0% |

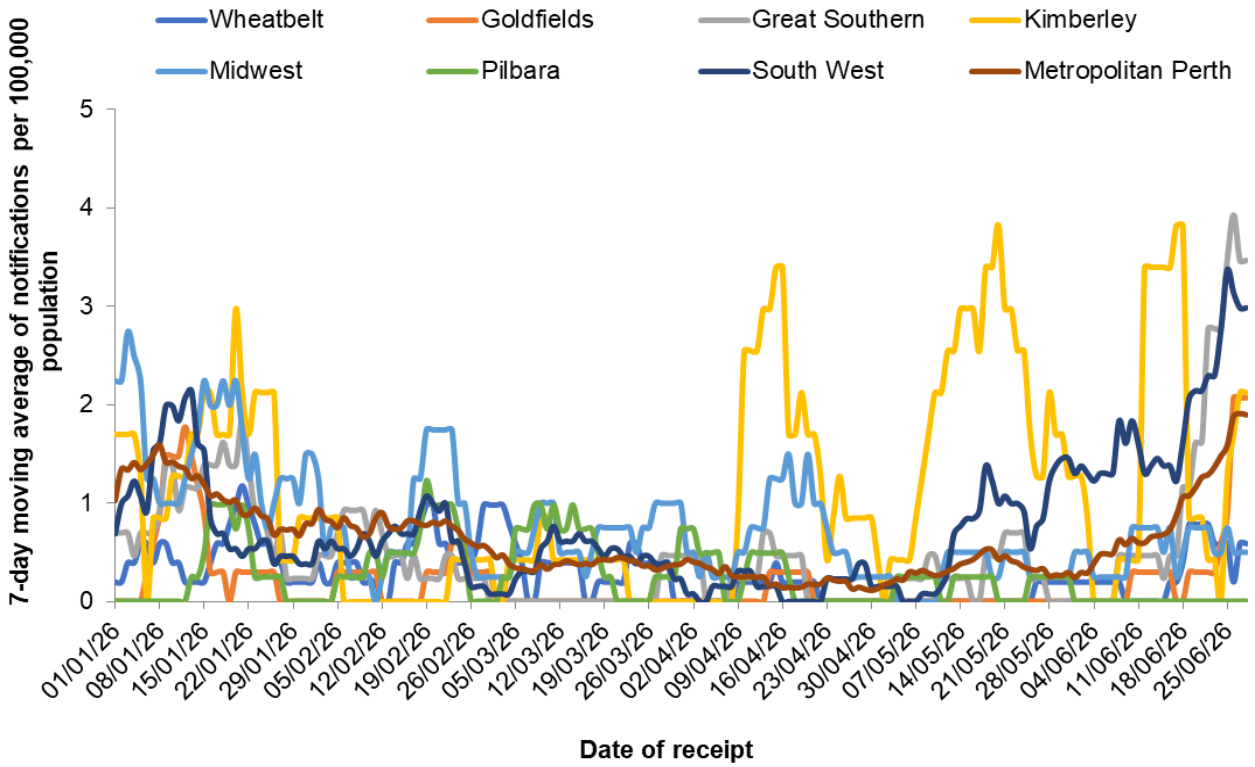
Notification data source: WANIDD. Immunisation data source: Australian Immunisation Register accessed by WA Department of Health. See report notes on calculations for the 5-year average influenza notifications and coverage. *Reported deaths may include historical deaths that occurred prior to the current reporting period. [#]Immunisation coverage data in 2025 are compared with the data from same period in 2026 year to date.

**Figure 5. Influenza notifications by age group in WA, 2026 YTD**




In the past week, the seven-day moving average for influenza notification rates increased or remained stable in most regions except for the Wheatbelt and Midwest regions where the rate decreased (Figure 6).

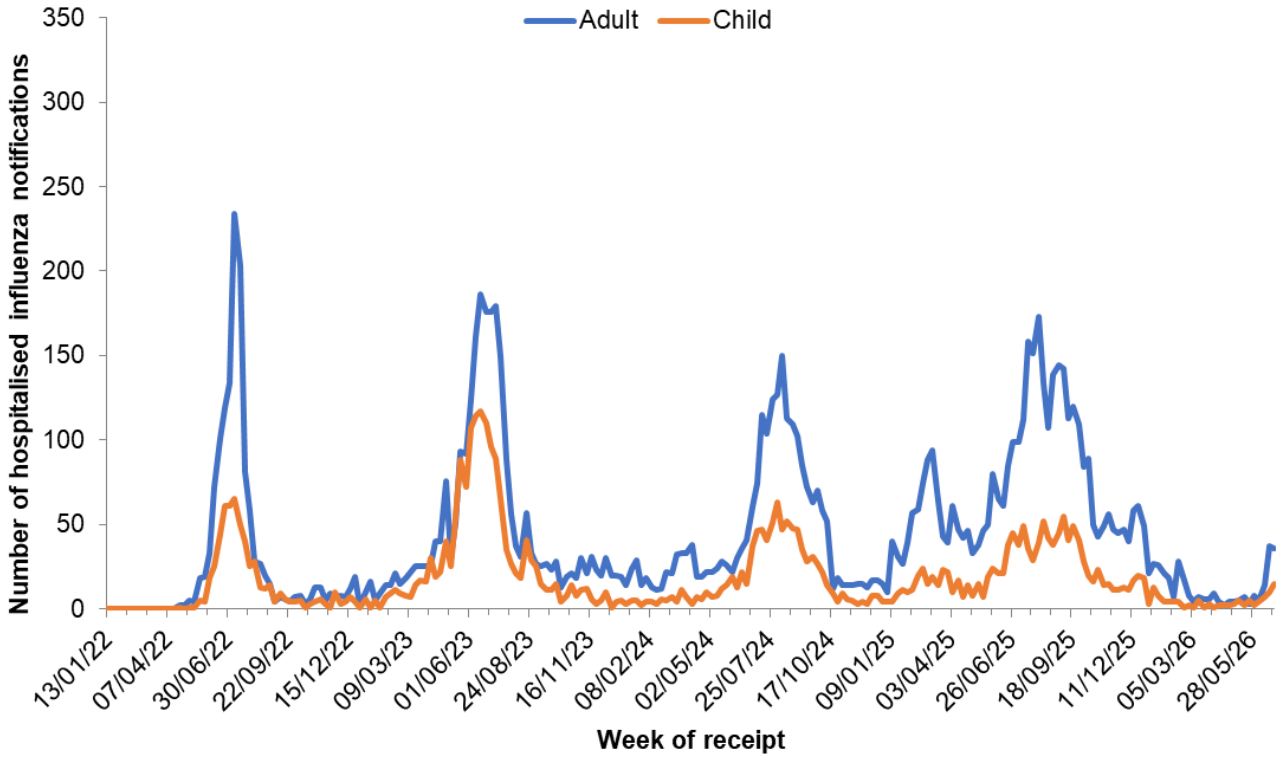
**Figure 6. 7-day moving average of influenza notification rates per 100,000 people by health region, WA, 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph shows the 7-day moving average of influenza cases per 100,000 people in the WA health regions for 2026 by date of receipt, received by the DoH, WA (through WANIDD) to the end of the current reporting week.

The number of influenza-related hospitalisations increased in children and remained stable in adults (Figure 7).

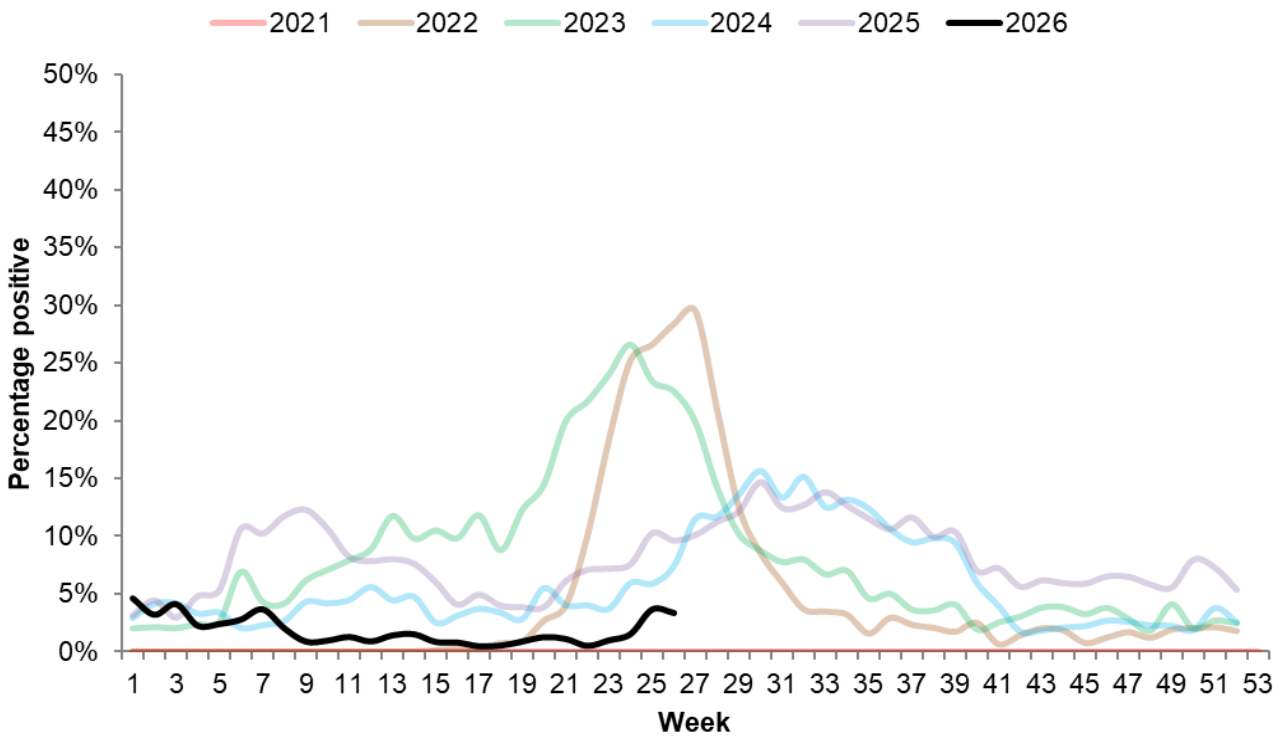
**Figure 7. Number of notified influenza cases hospitalised by week, WA, 2022 to 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph shows the number of all notified influenza cases that have been hospitalised, by week of notification receipt, 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.

Influenza PCR test positivity at PathWest decreased marginally to 3.3% in the past week (Figure 8).

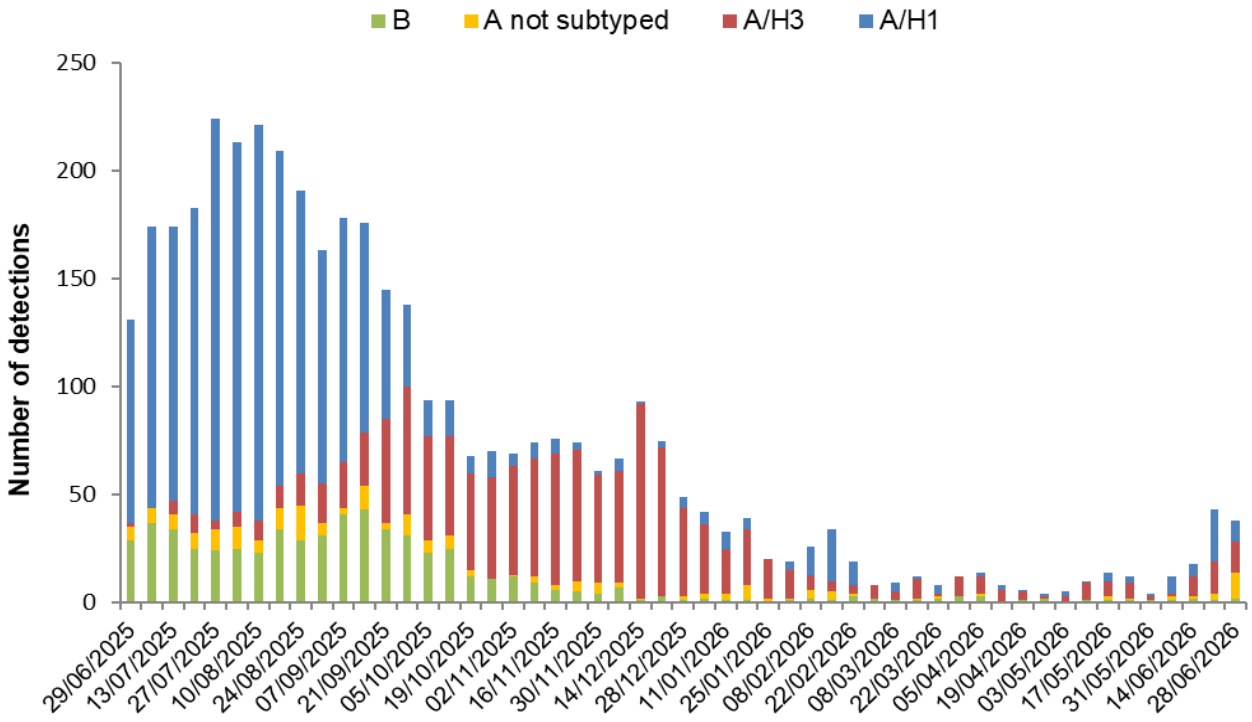
**Figure 8. Proportion of PCR positive influenza detections at PathWest by week, WA, 2021 to 2026 YTD**




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

PathWest reported 49 influenza detections in the past week, comprising thirteen A/H1, seventeen A/H3, four influenza B, twelve influenza A not yet subtyped and one mixed subtype (Figure 9). These detections accounted for 13% of statewide influenza notifications.

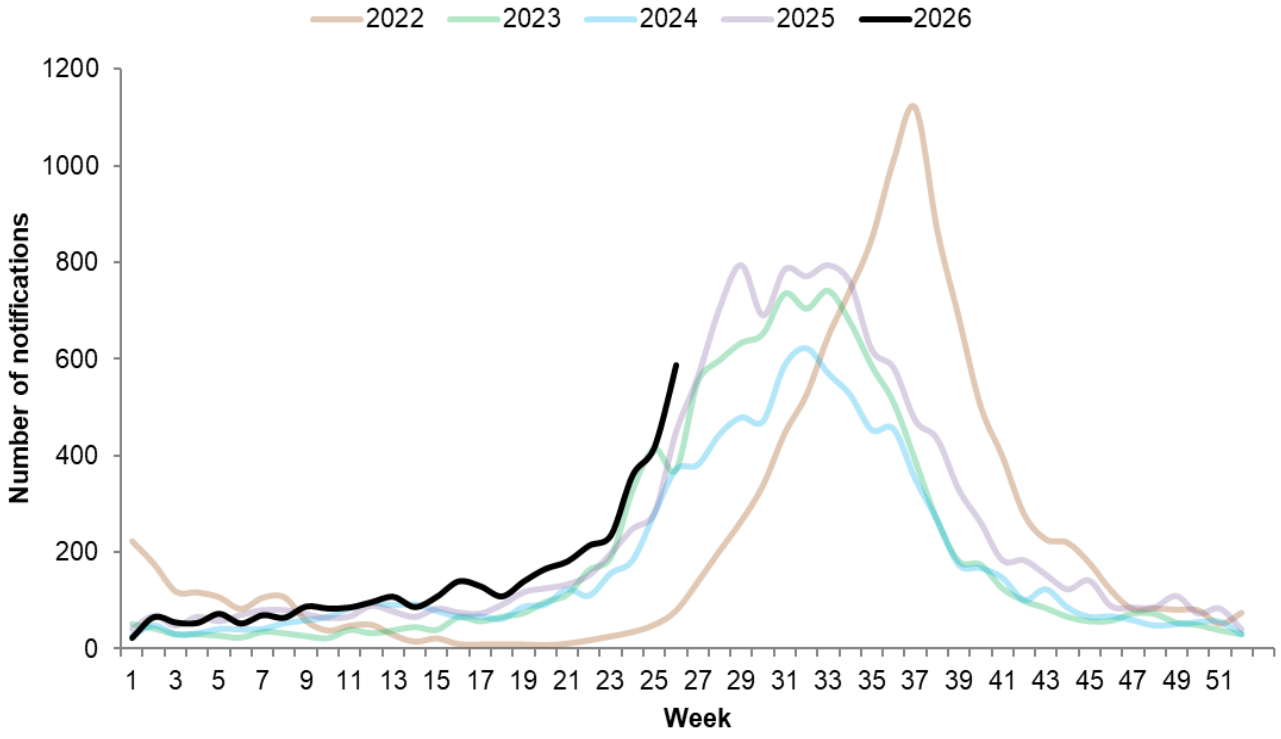
**Figure 9. Number of PCR positive influenza detections at PathWest by type, subtype and week, WA, 2025 to 2026 YTD**




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).

The number of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) notifications to the Department of Health increased sharply in the past week and remained above levels observed in recent years (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Number of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) notifications by week, WA, 2022 to 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph is a count of all RSV by week of onset by the DoH, WA (through WANIDD) to the end of the current reporting week.

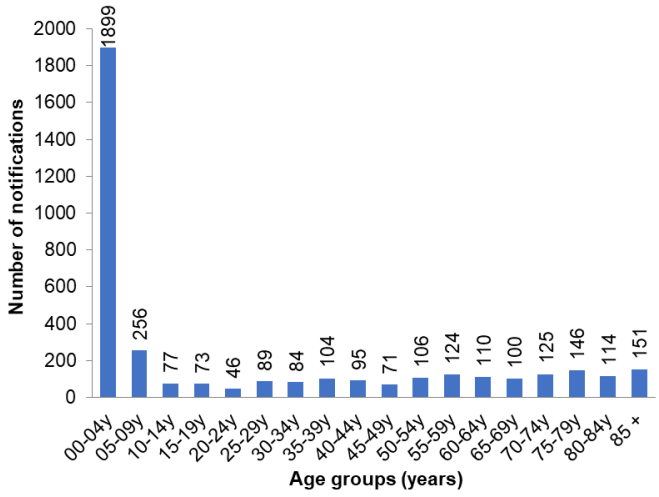
In the year to date, RSV notifications and hospitalisations were higher compared to the previous four-year average. No RSV-related deaths* have been reported in 2026 to date. Almost half of RSV notifications were in those aged less than 5 years (Figure 11).

**Table 2. RSV notifications, hospitalisations and reported deaths in WA**

| Category | 2026 Year to Date | 4-year average |
|---|---|---|
| Notifications | 3,770 | 1,930 |
| Hospitalisations | 703 | 546 |
| Reported deaths | 0 | 3 |
| **RSV immunisations administered** | | **2026 Year to Date** |
| Persons vaccinated in maternal program | | 10,574 |
| Persons immunised in infant program | | 5,064 |
| **Coverage** | | **2026 Year to Date** |
| Adults aged ≥ 75 yrs | | 31.0% |

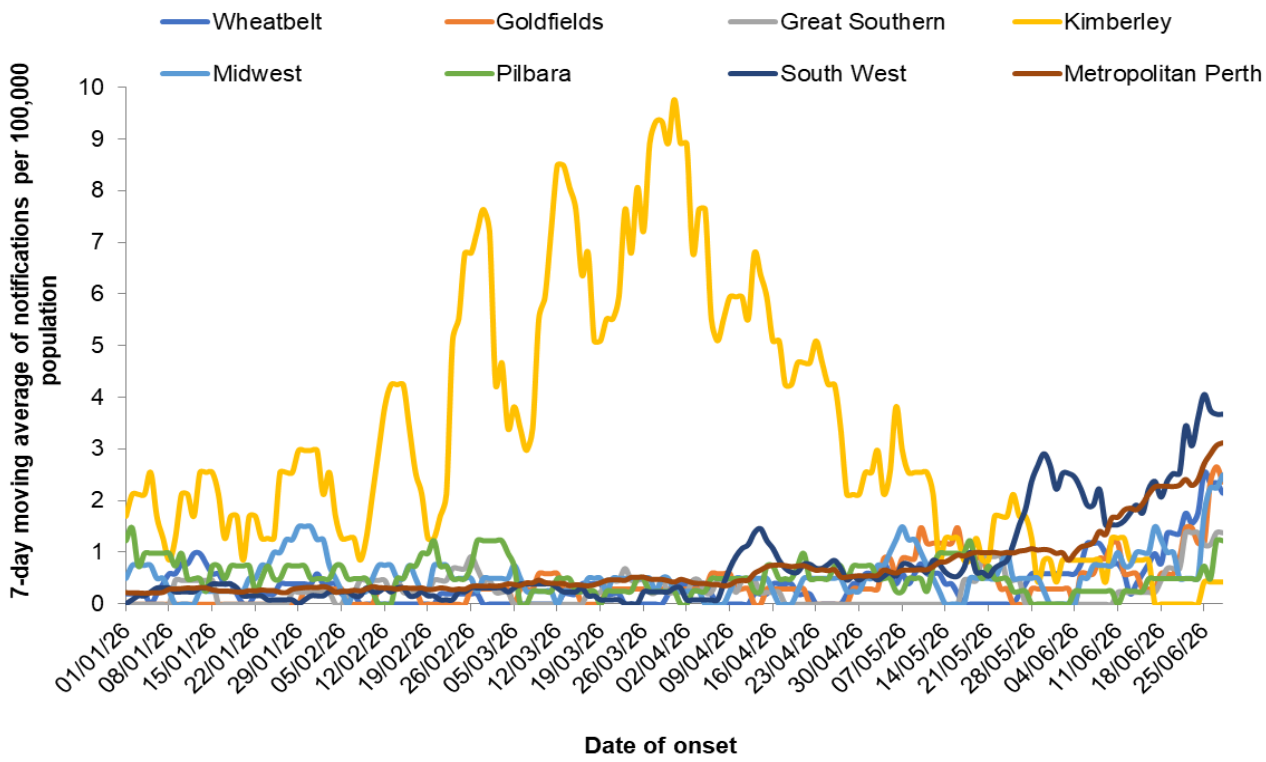
Notification data source: WANIDD. Immunisation data source: Australian Immunisation Register accessed by WA Department of Health. Persons protected are counts of persons who have received maternal or infant monoclonal antibody from 1 January 2026. See report notes on RSV notifications and calculation of coverage. *Reported deaths may include historical deaths that occurred prior to the current reporting period.

**Figure 11. RSV notifications by age group, WA, 2026 YTD**




In the past week, the seven-day moving average for RSV notification rates increased in all regions (Figure 12).

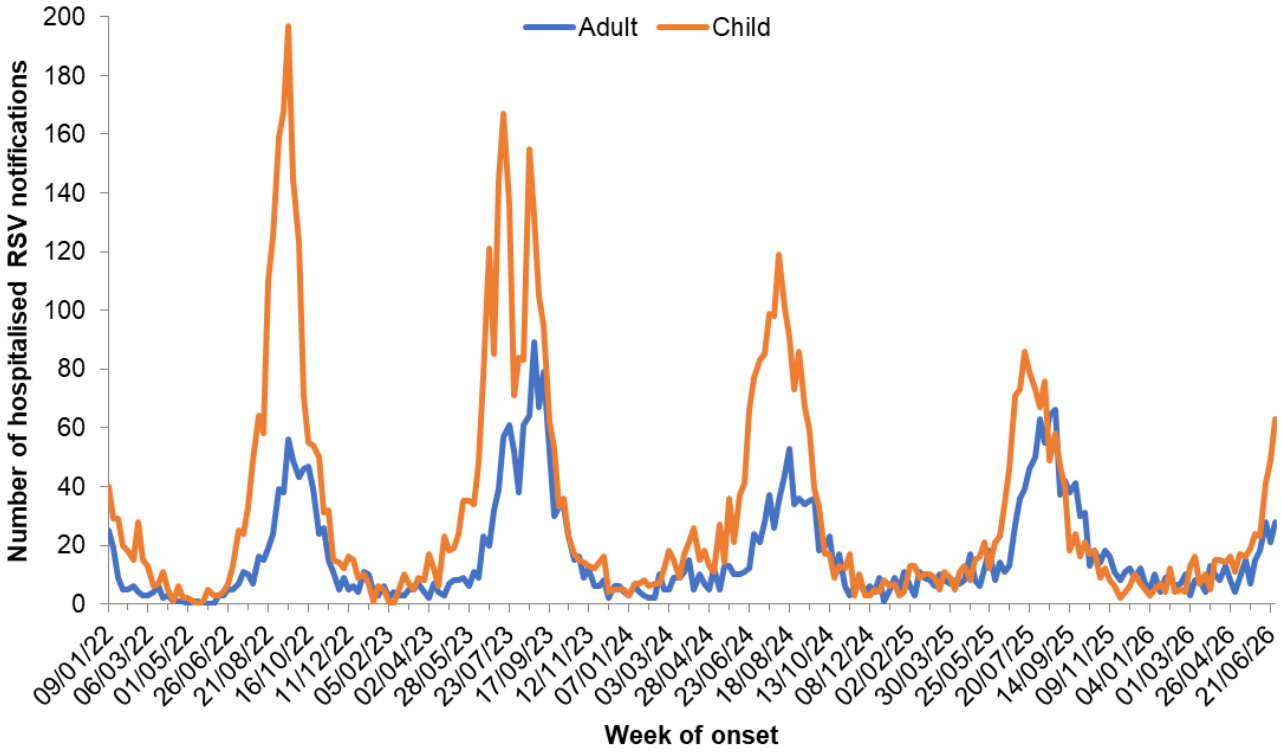
**Figure 12. 7-day moving average of RSV notification rates per 100,000 people by health region, WA, 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph shows the 7-day moving average of RSV notifications per 100,000 people by WA health region by optimal date of onset, received by the DoH, WA to the end of the current reporting week.

RSV-related hospitalised cases increased in adults and children in the past week (Figure 13).

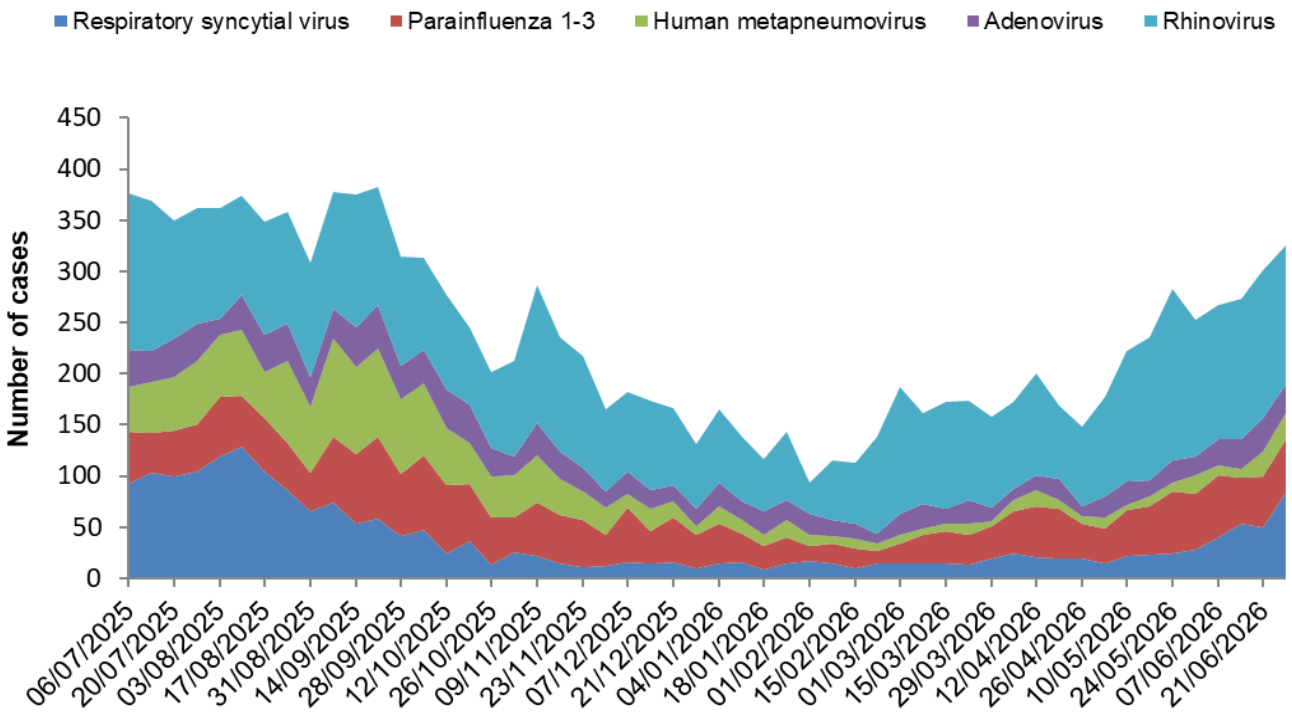
**Figure 13. Number of notified RSV cases hospitalised by week, WA, 2022 to 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph shows the number of all notified RSV 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.

Non-influenza respiratory virus detections at PathWest increased in the past week. The most commonly detected non-influenza respiratory virus was rhinovirus (135 cases) (Figure 14).

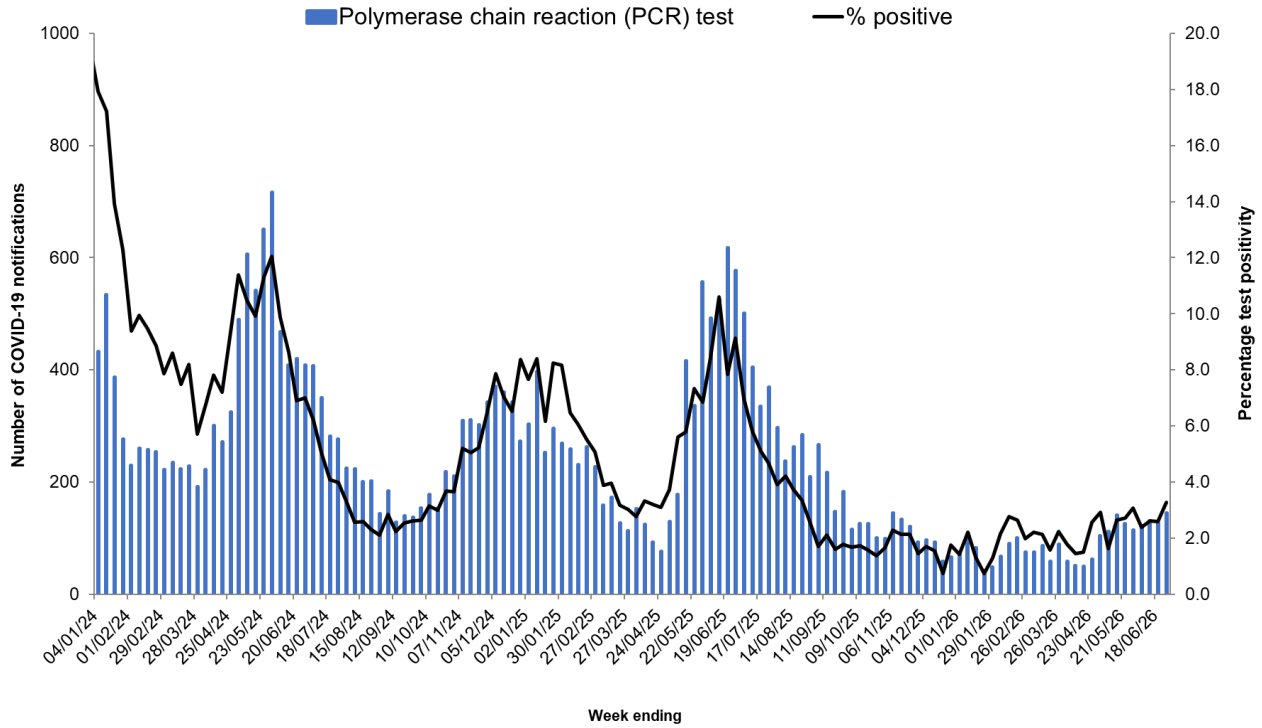
**Figure 14. Number of non-influenza respiratory virus detections at PathWest by week, WA, 2025 to 2026 YTD**




Note: This graph is a count of all WA samples positive for a common respiratory virus other than influenza reported by PathWest. Rhinovirus detections have increased since July 2024. This reflects a change in laboratory testing scope which has increased the number of Rhinovirus tests performed and does not necessarily reflect increasing incidence of this virus.

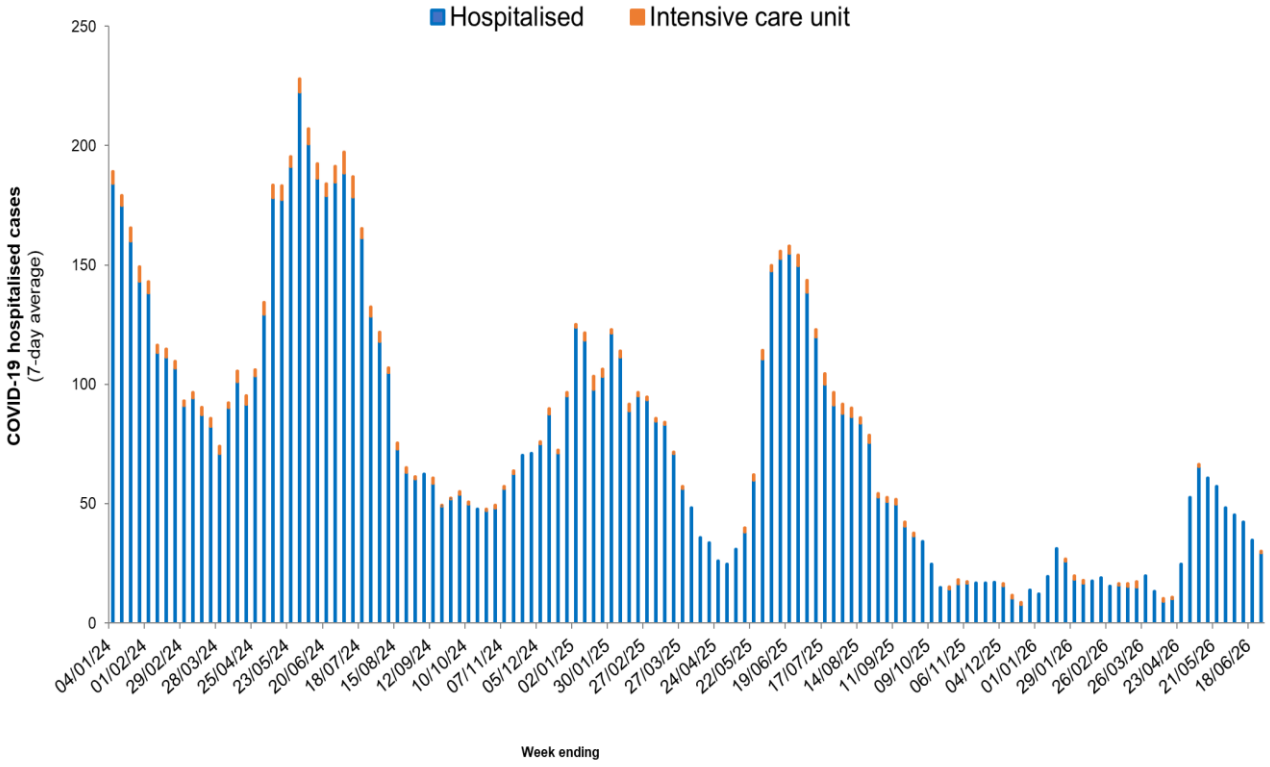
In the past week, the number of COVID-19 notifications to the Department of Health increased marginally to 144 notifications (Figure 15).

**Figure 15. COVID-19 notifications and test positivity by notification week, WA, 2024 to 2026 YTD**




In the past week, currently hospitalised COVID-19 cases decreased to 30 per day, while the 7-day average for cases currently in intensive care units is one (Figure 16).

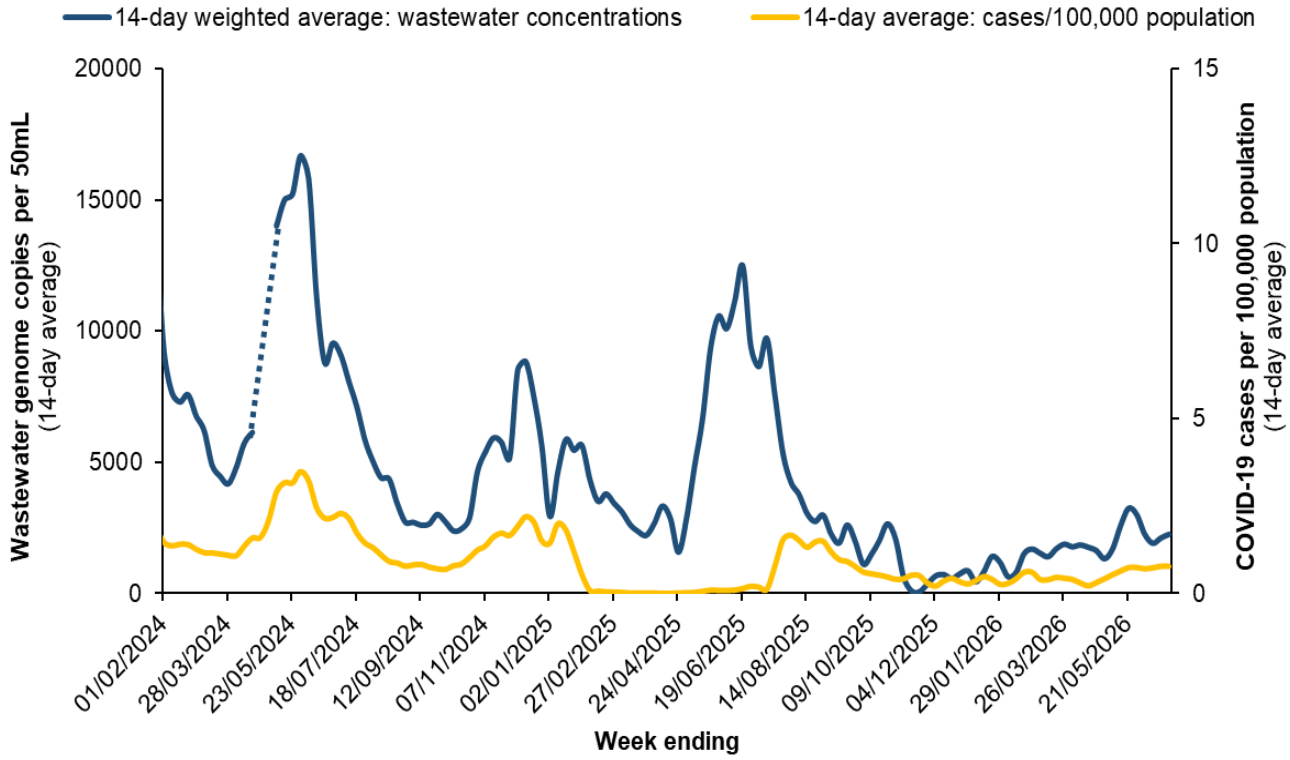
**Figure 16. 7-day average of COVID-19 cases currently in hospital or in ICU, WA, 2024 to 2026 YTD**




Note: 'Hospitalised' relates to active and cleared (>5 days after the first positive COVID-19 PCR test) COVID-19 cases that are current hospital inpatients. 'Intensive care unit' (ICU) is a subset of hospitalised and relates to active/cleared COVID-19 cases that are currently in an ICU. The reason for admission may be unrelated to COVID-19 for some people. Hospitalisation counts represent the number of people in hospital with COVID on a given day; individuals may be counted for up to 60 days if they are long staying patients.

The SARS-CoV-2 concentration in wastewater from the Perth metropolitan area increased marginally, reflecting low-moderate COVID-19 activity in the community (Figure 17).

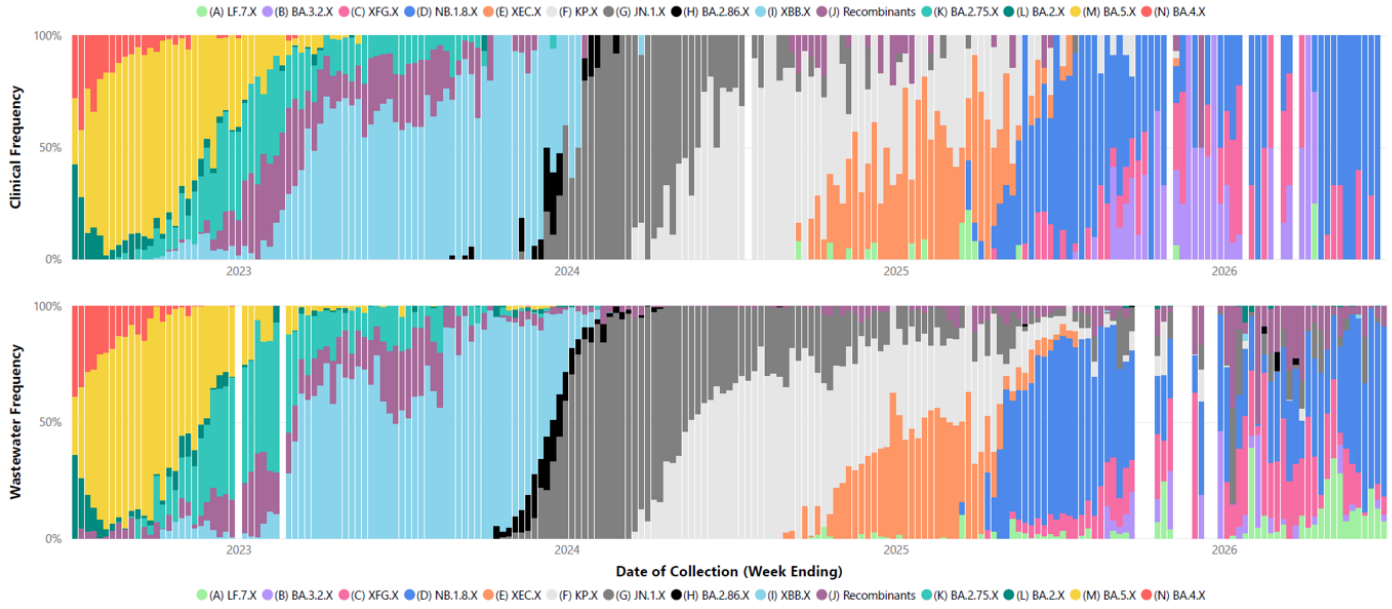
**Figure 17. SARS-CoV-2 concentration in wastewater and COVID-19 notification rate, Perth metropolitan area, WA, 2024 to 26 June 2026.**




Note: Wastewater is sourced from three wastewater treatment plants in the Perth metropolitan area (Subiaco, Woodman Point and Beenyup). Dashed lines in wastewater concentration represents missing results that could not be determined due to no sample collection or sample analysis failure. Trend data prior to 2024 is available on the Respiratory Virus Wastewater Surveillance Dashboard.

Genomic sequencing results indicated SARS-CoV-2 Omicron sub-lineage NB.1.8.X predominated in wastewater samples. NB.1.8.X has been identified in the majority of clinical samples tested in the past month. Recent clinical sequencing data should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of available clinical samples.

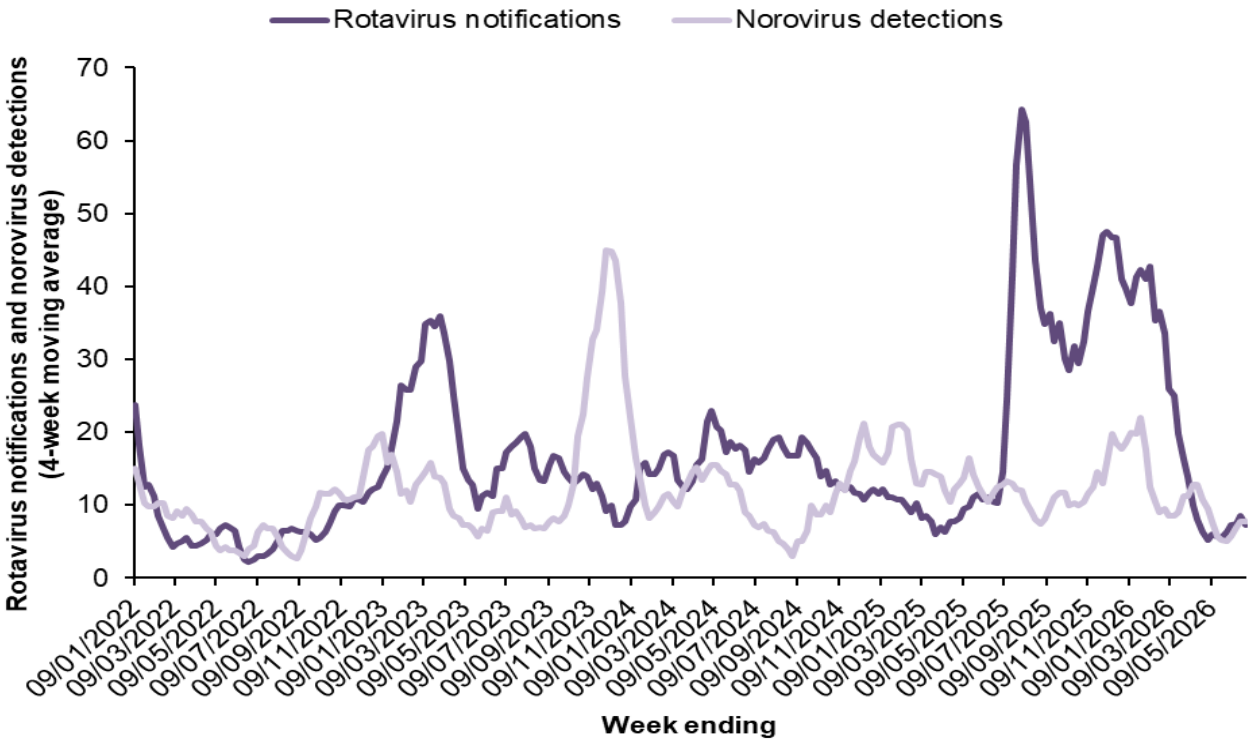
**Figure 18. Distribution of SARS-CoV-2 variants in clinical samples (top) and metropolitan wastewater catchments (bottom), 3 July 2022 to 28 June 2026**



## Gastroenteritis

The four-week moving average for rotavirus notifications reported to the Department of Health and norovirus detections at PathWest remained low in the past week (Figure 19).

**Figure 19. Rotavirus notifications to the Department of Health and norovirus detections at PathWest, 4-week moving average, WA, 2022 to 2026 YTD**




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

# 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 acute respiratory illness illness and gastroenteritis, 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 sourced from Public Health Operations COVID-19 Unified System (PHOCUS).
- From 9 October 2023, it is no longer a requirement to register positive COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) results to the WA Department of Health. Therefore, probable COVID-19 cases diagnosed by RAT will not be reported from that date.
- From 14 January 2024, the methodology for calculating the influenza seasonal threshold has changed. The threshold value is calculated based on analysis of inter-seasonal influenza data from 2018 to 2019 and 2023 to 2025.
- From 1 January 2025, the Australian Sentinel Practices Research Network (ASPREN) have changed their reporting frequency for sentinel general practice (GP) data. This data will now be updated monthly.
- Current and archived issues of Virus Watch http://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/F_I/Infectious-disease-data/Virus-WAtch.
- A more sensitive SARS-CoV-2 test was introduced December 2024 resulting in an increase (approximately 20%) in the quantification values when compared to the previous values. From February 2025, in the event of missing samples from any catchment area, the weighted genome concentrations will be recalculated to account for this.
- From 5 October 2025, the methodology for wastewater quantification transitioned from quantitative PCR (qPCR) to digital PCR (dPCR). dPCR provides improved sensitivity and stronger correlation with clinical case rates for SARS-CoV-2. Wastewater concentration levels by dPCR are generally higher than those produced by qPCR. As a result, an initial artefactual increase may be observed from this date reflecting the change in testing method.
- The X following the lineage name (Figure 12) indicates inclusion of all respective sublineages. The distribution of variants in wastewater is largely representative of the distribution of variants in clinical cases, although for most recent weeks is slightly skewed due to the small number and lag in sequencing of clinical cases. Therefore, the most recent week of clinical sequencing has been removed to minimise the possibility of misinterpretation and the distribution in wastewater samples provides a more representative indication of the community distribution of SARS-CoV-2 variants for this period.

- The gaps in the clinical samples (top graph of Figure 12) occur when no clinical samples were sequenced from the Metropolitan region. The gaps in the wastewater samples (bottom graph of Figure 12) occur when no samples were collected during Public Holiday periods, or insufficient viral concentration for genomic sequencing. Wastewater frequencies are calculated as an average across three metropolitan wastewater treatment plants. During weeks where only some treatment plants yield sufficient viral concentrations, one or two samples may be used to calculate the weekly average.
- Five-year average for influenza notifications is calculated using the years 2018-2019 and 2023-2025. Five-year average for influenza vaccinations includes data for the same time period each year. Five-year average for influenza coverage includes data for years 2021-2025 given that influenza vaccination in AIR only became mandatory in 2021.
- Influenza coverage is calculated with doses administered from 1 March every year. Influenza vaccination coverage for 2025 is compared with the same year to date period as 2026. Data may differ from estimates published elsewhere, due to difference in calculation methodologies.
- The method of data extraction for influenza and RSV was extracted by date of receipt and optimal date of onset respectively.
- Four-year average for RSV notifications is calculated using the years 2022-2025.
- RSV coverage is calculated as persons currently aged 75 years and over who have received a dose of RSV vaccine administered from 1 January 2024. Data may differ from estimates published elsewhere, due to difference in calculation methodologies.

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