The national influenza surveillance system in New Zealand is an essential public health component for assessing and implementing strategies to control influenza. This report summarises the data collected from sentinel general practice (GP) surveillance and non-sentinel surveillance for week 28 (11 - 17 July 2011).

SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT:

Influenza-like illness (ILI) through sentinel surveillance was reported in 18 out of 20 District Health Boards (DHB) with a national consultation rate of 58.0 per 100,000 (220 ILI consultations). Two hundred and fifty swabs were received from sentinel (54) and non-sentinel surveillance (196). Sixty-nine viruses were identified from sentinel (20) and non-sentinel surveillance (49): B (51), A (not sub-typed) (10), A(H3N2) (6), and pandemic A(H1N1) 09 (2).

INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS SURVEILLANCE

In the past week, a total of 220 consultations for influenza-like illness were reported from 77 general practices in 18 out of 20 DHBs. This gives a weekly consultation rate of 58.0 per 100,000 patient population. Figure 1 shows the weekly national consultation rates for 2009, 2010 seasons, and 2011 so far. The current rate of influenza-like illness is above the baseline.

* A weekly rate <50 ILI consultations per 100,000 patient population is considered baseline activity. A rate of 50–249 is considered indicative of normal seasonal influenza activity, and a rate of 250–399 indicative of higher than expected influenza activity. A rate >400 ILI consultations per 100,000 patient population indicates an epidemic level of influenza activity.
Figure 2 compares the consultation rates for influenza-like illness for each DHB over the past week. Bay of Plenty DHB (184.3 per 100 000, 7 cases) had the highest consultation rate, followed by Nelson Marlborough (166.0 per 100 000, 29 cases) and Auckland (123.7 per 100 000, 24 cases).

Figure 2: Weekly consultation rates for influenza-like illness by DHB week ending 17 July 2011
Figure 3 maps the consultation rates for influenza-like illness by DHB.

Figure 3: Consultation rates for influenza-like illness mapped by DHB for week 28, 2011

Consultations for influenza-like illness (per 100,000 practice patients)
- No data
- No activity (0)
- Baseline (<50)
- Normal (50 - 249)
- High activity (250 - 399)
- Epidemic (≥400)

Code | District Health Board
--- | ---
AK | Auckland
BP | Bay of Plenty
CB | Canterbury
CC | Capital and Coast
CM | Counties Manukau
HB | Hawke’s Bay
HU | Hutt Valley
LS | Lakes
MC | MidCentral
NL | Northland
NM | Nelson Marlborough
SC | South Canterbury
SN | Southern
TK | Taranaki
TW | Tairawhiti
WC | West Coast
WG | Whanganui
WK | Waikato
WM | Waitemata
WR | Wairarapa
**VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE**

A total of 54 swabs were received by virology laboratories from sentinel surveillance. Of these, 20 viruses were identified: B (13), A (not sub-typed) (5), A(H3N2) (1) and pandemic A (H1N1) 09 (1). The distribution by DHB is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Influenza viruses from sentinel surveillance for week 28 by DHB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antigenic Strain</th>
<th>NL</th>
<th>AK</th>
<th>TK</th>
<th>WK</th>
<th>HB</th>
<th>WG</th>
<th>MC</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>CB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (not sub-typed)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(H3N2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandemic A(H1N1) 09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, 196 swabs were received by virology laboratories from non-sentinel surveillance. Of these, 49 viruses were identified: B (38), A (not sub-typed) (5), A(H3N2) (5) and pandemic A(H1N1) 09 (1) (Figure 5). The distribution by DHB is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Influenza viruses from non-sentinel surveillance for week 28 by DHB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antigenic Strain</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>AK</th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>WK</th>
<th>BP</th>
<th>MC</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>CB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (not sub-typed)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(H3N2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandemic A(H1N1) 09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5: Total influenza viruses from non-sentinel surveillance by type and week reported, weeks 18–28 and the total percentage positive from the swabs received.

Figure 6 shows the cumulative total of influenza viruses confirmed (sentinel and non-sentinel surveillance) from week 1 to the end of week 28 (17 July 2011). A total of 265 influenza viruses were identified: influenza B (163) including 62 of B/Brisbane/60/2008 - like viruses and one B/Florida/4/2006 - like virus, pandemic (H1N1) 09 (30) including four A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) - like virus, A (H3N2) (44) including 12 A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2) - like virus, and A (not sub-typed) (28). The major circulating influenza strains (B/Brisbane/60/2008 - like, A(H3N2 and A(H1N1)) are covered by the 2011 influenza vaccine.

Figure 6: Cumulative laboratory-confirmed viruses by DHB from week 1 to week 28, 17 July 2011.