

NSW Respiratory Surveillance Report - week ending 13 July 2024

Influenza is at a high level of activity. COVID-19 and RSV are at moderate levels of activity.

Summary

Respiratory virus transmission and testing patterns are likely to be impacted by NSW school holidays for another week. COVID-19 activity continued to decline this week and is now at moderate levels. Influenza activity remains at a high level with an indication of a decrease in emergency data and notifications. The impact of NSW school holidays is not yet clear, but there is likely to be continued influenza activity for the next few weeks. Test positivity for influenza, which is a key indicator of activity, has decreased to 21%. Considering all RSV indicators, activity is at a moderate level. Pertussis and pneumonia continue to be unseasonably high in school aged children however there are some indications of decrease.

Data sources and methods

NSW Health continually reviews the methods used to monitor respiratory virus activity in New South Wales. This is due to changes in testing, notification patterns and levels of respiratory virus, including COVID-19, in the community. These changes affect the usefulness of notifications for monitoring virus activity and community transmission over time. The Public Health, Rapid, Emergency and Syndromic Surveillance (PHREDSS) data, COVID-19 sewage surveillance program, whole genome sequencing (WGS) data and sentinel laboratory respiratory virus test results are currently of most value for monitoring COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses of importance in the community. Registration of positive COVID-19 rapid antigen tests (RAT) in NSW ceased on 30 September 2023 and notifications now only reflect cases referred by a doctor for PCR. NSW Health also monitors COVID-19 [outbreaks in residential aged-care facilities](#) that are published by the Australian Government and COVID-19 antiviral prescriptions dispensed in NSW.

The data source for this report updates as new information becomes available. Therefore, this report cannot be directly compared to previous versions of the NSW Respiratory Surveillance Report or to previous reporting periods. For additional information on the data sources and methods presented within this report please refer to [COVID-19 surveillance report data sources and methodology](#).

Public Health Rapid, Emergency, Disease and Syndromic Surveillance

The PHREDSS system provides daily information about presentations to NSW public hospital emergency departments and subsequent admission to hospital categorised by symptom profile. Here we report on COVID-19, influenza-like illness and bronchiolitis (which is mainly caused by respiratory syncytial virus, RSV). These PHREDSS indicators, particularly the number of people admitted to hospital, are useful for monitoring the severity of illness and the impact on the health system.

Interpretation: The presentations to and admissions from EDs for COVID-19 declined this week. Influenza-like illness (ILI) ED presentations and admissions also decreased this week, but this change coincided with the NSW school holidays. Presentations and admissions for bronchiolitis in young children remain at a high level.

Figure 1. 'COVID-19' weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations and admission following presentation, 2023-2024, persons of all ages

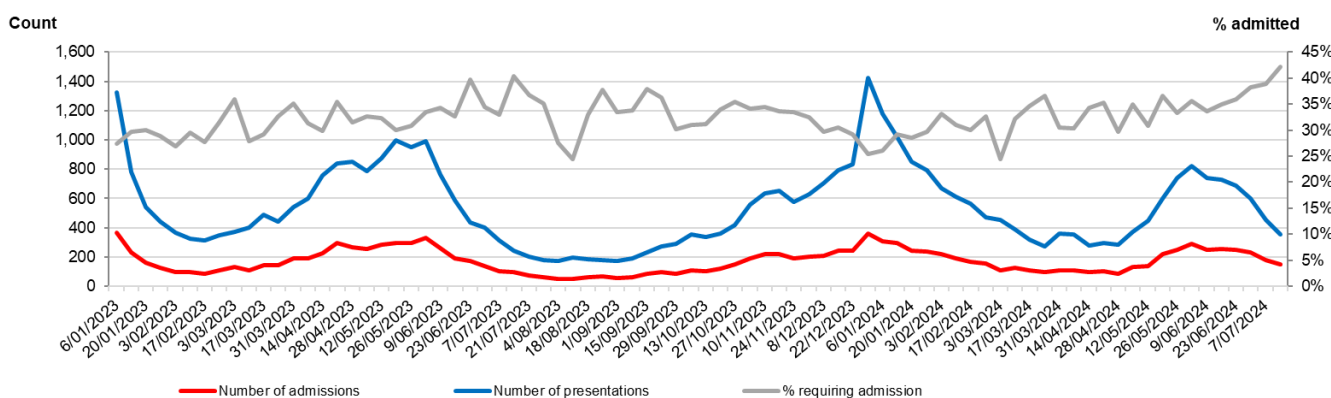


Figure 2. 'Influenza-like illness' weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations and admission following presentation, 2023-2024, persons of all ages

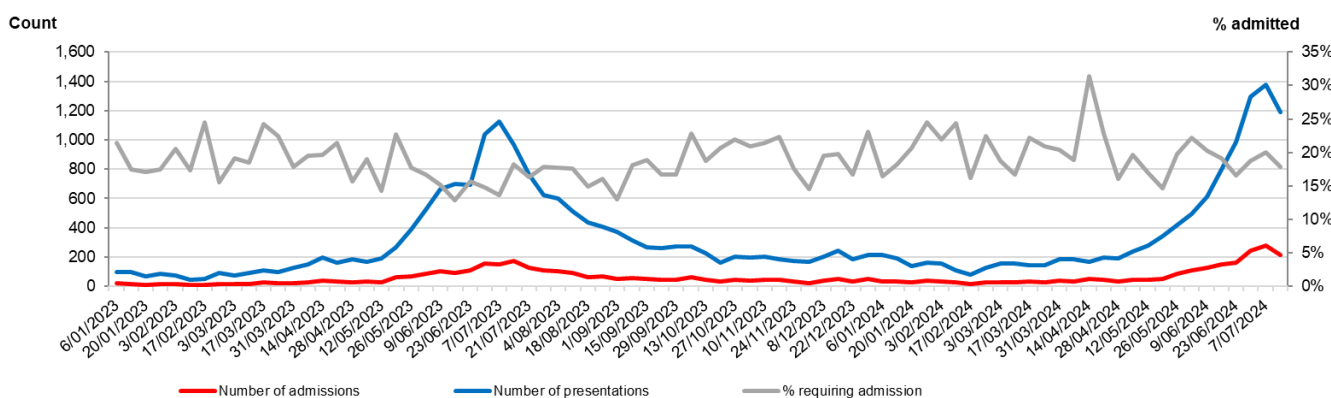
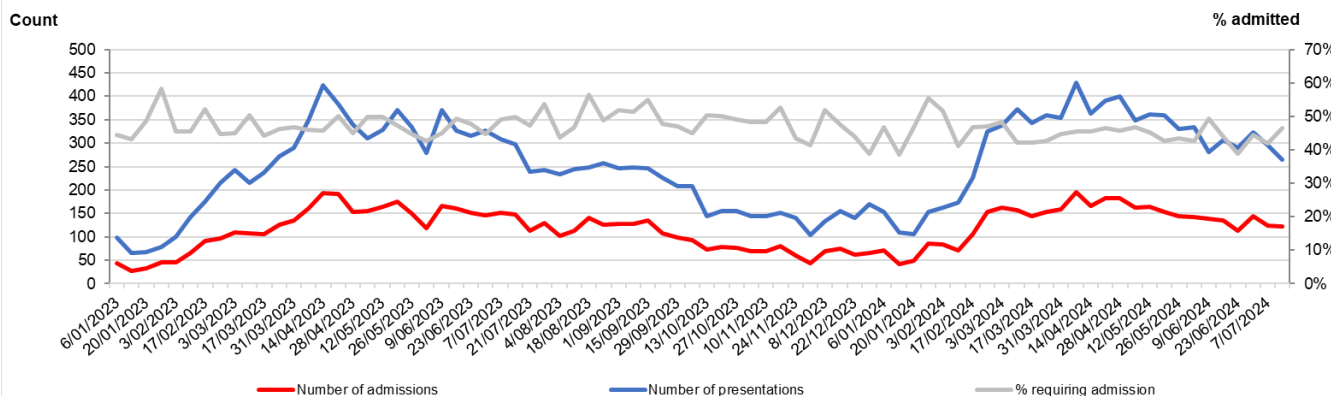


Figure 3. Bronchiolitis weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations and admission following presentation, 2023-2024, children aged 0-4 years



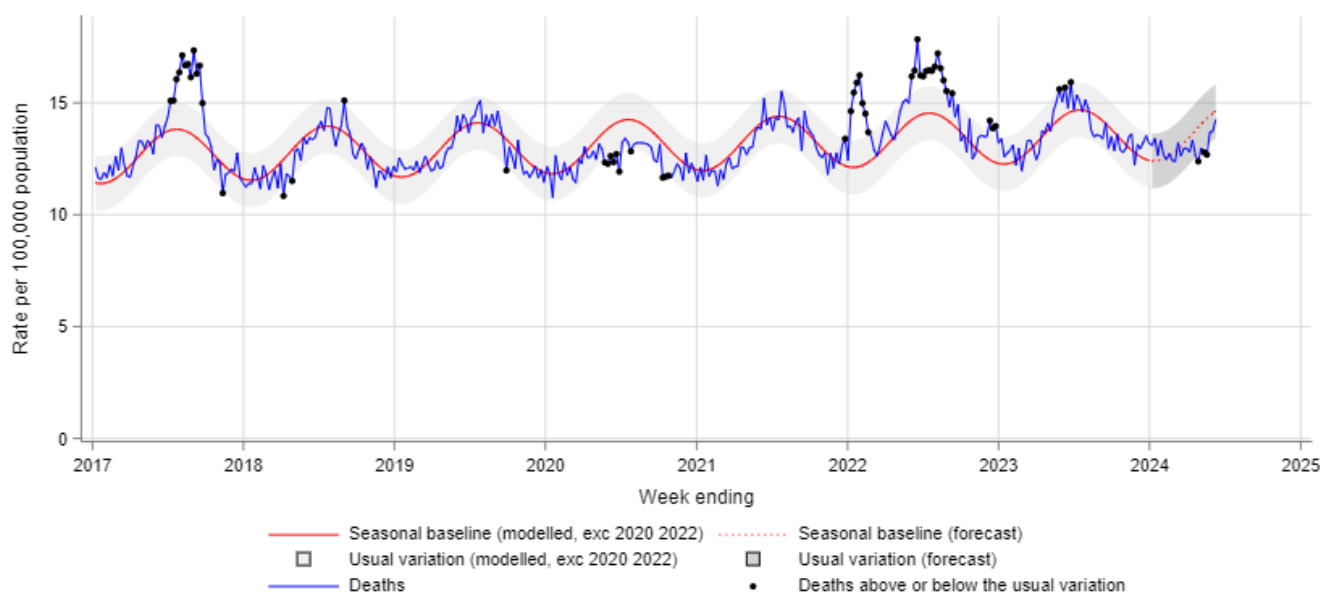
Death surveillance

All-cause mortality

The model for rapid surveillance of excess all-cause mortality in NSW is updated annually, and has a focus on surveillance for increased mortality in recent months. The model outputs for the current year should not be directly compared to previous years' outputs, due to a change in the baseline of the model. The NSW model supports surveillance of the impact of circulating viruses such as COVID-19 and influenza on all-cause mortality. This is not the same approach as that used by the ABS or by the Actuaries Institute to examine excess mortality associated with COVID-19 during the pandemic period. These approaches modelled excess mortality in the absence of COVID-19.

Interpretation: Weekly lag adjusted all-cause mortality is within the usual variation.

Figure 4. All-cause death rate per 100,000 population, all ages, 2017 to 9 June 2024



Notes:

In this report, due to the time interval between a death occurring and the date on which the death is registered, only deaths reported 4 weeks prior to the date of analysis are used. Deaths are lag adjusted for the weeks ending 5 May 2024 to 9 June 2024. For additional information see [COVID-19 surveillance report data sources and methodology](#) for details.

Notifications of COVID-19, influenza and RSV

Notification data is obtained from laboratory tests for infections. This indicator provides information about community infection.

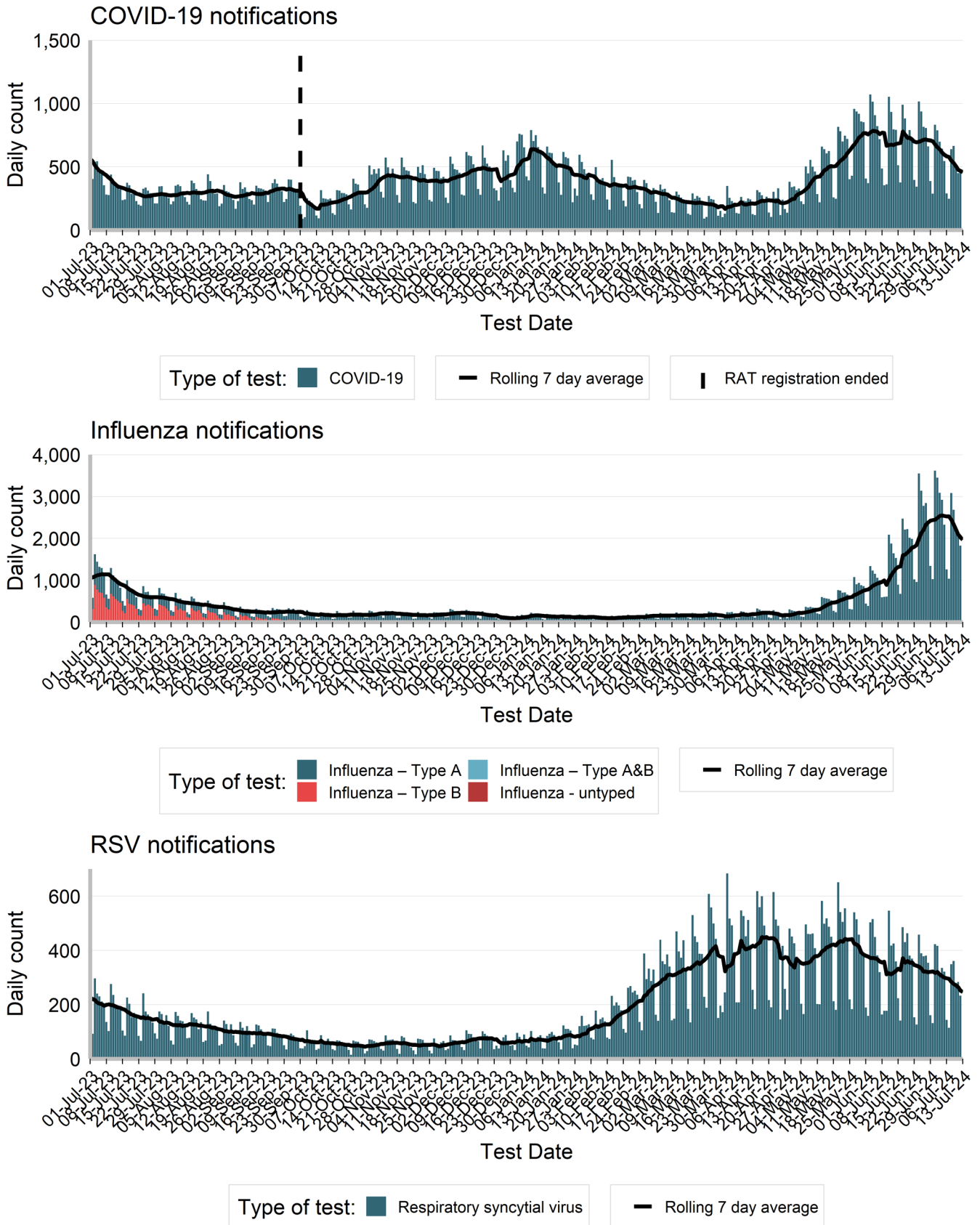
Interpretation: In the past week there was a 20% decrease in COVID-19 notifications, a decrease of 21% in influenza notifications, and a decrease of 15% in RSV notifications.

Table 1: Notifications of COVID-19, influenza and RSV, NSW, tested in the week ending 13 July 2024

	COVID		Influenza		RSV	
	week ending 13 July 2024	Year to Date	week ending 13 July 2024	Year to Date	week ending 13 July 2024	Year to Date
Gender						
Female	1,811	47,744(56%)	7,286	57,713(52%)	935	29,413(52%)
Male	1,396	36,820(44%)	6,486	53,028(48%)	792	26,964(48%)
Age group (years)						
0-4	285	7,631(9%)	2,300	16,202(15%)	669	30,922(55%)
5-9	110	2,313(3%)	2,112	19,157(17%)	185	5,027(9%)
10-19	152	4,778(6%)	1,893	19,806(18%)	166	3,553(6%)
20-29	238	6,267(7%)	1,459	10,340(9%)	71	1,819(3%)
30-39	347	9,095(11%)	1,791	13,171(12%)	96	2,639(5%)
40-49	344	8,690(10%)	1,416	11,408(10%)	101	2,053(4%)
50-59	321	8,043(10%)	1,029	7,607(7%)	122	2,340(4%)
60-69	391	8,970(11%)	757	5,744(5%)	99	2,660(5%)
70-79	392	11,112(13%)	574	4,165(4%)	97	2,571(5%)
80-89	437	11,738(14%)	370	2,466(2%)	86	2,008(4%)
90+	200	5,955(7%)	76	728(1%)	35	809(1%)
Local Health District of residence						
Central Coast	133	3,419(4%)	632	3,661(3%)	51	2,116(4%)
Far West	8	289(0%)	13	120(0%)	5	84(0%)
Hunter New England	201	7,403(9%)	1,398	7,971(7%)	151	4,771(8%)
Illawarra Shoalhaven	215	4,090(5%)	514	4,153(4%)	67	3,101(5%)
Mid North Coast	67	2,053(2%)	163	917(1%)	42	1,071(2%)
Murrumbidgee	96	2,613(3%)	403	3,126(3%)	144	1,625(3%)
Nepean Blue Mountains	182	4,306(5%)	905	7,374(7%)	100	3,722(7%)
Northern NSW	131	2,869(3%)	241	1,280(1%)	55	1,260(2%)
Northern Sydney	427	10,889(13%)	1,535	14,195(13%)	185	7,851(14%)
South Eastern Sydney	330	8,728(10%)	1,161	10,174(9%)	188	5,512(10%)
South Western Sydney	377	11,382(13%)	2,189	19,629(18%)	196	8,792(16%)
Southern NSW	72	1,695(2%)	295	1,364(1%)	43	1,085(2%)
Sydney	250	6,484(8%)	798	7,551(7%)	112	3,547(6%)
Western NSW	85	2,517(3%)	402	2,585(2%)	98	1,643(3%)
Western Sydney	632	15,260(18%)	3,104	26,415(24%)	285	10,100(18%)
Aboriginal status						
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	67	1,891(2%)	400	2,983(3%)	61	1,715(3%)
Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1,759	46,961(55%)	7,051	57,463(52%)	843	25,464(45%)
Not Stated / Unknown	1,383	35,790(42%)	6,327	50,358(45%)	823	29,233(52%)
Total	3,209	84,642(100%)	13,778	110,804(100%)	1,727	56,412(100%)

Note: Total includes all cases including those with missing gender, age, LHD; or who are interstate or overseas residents.

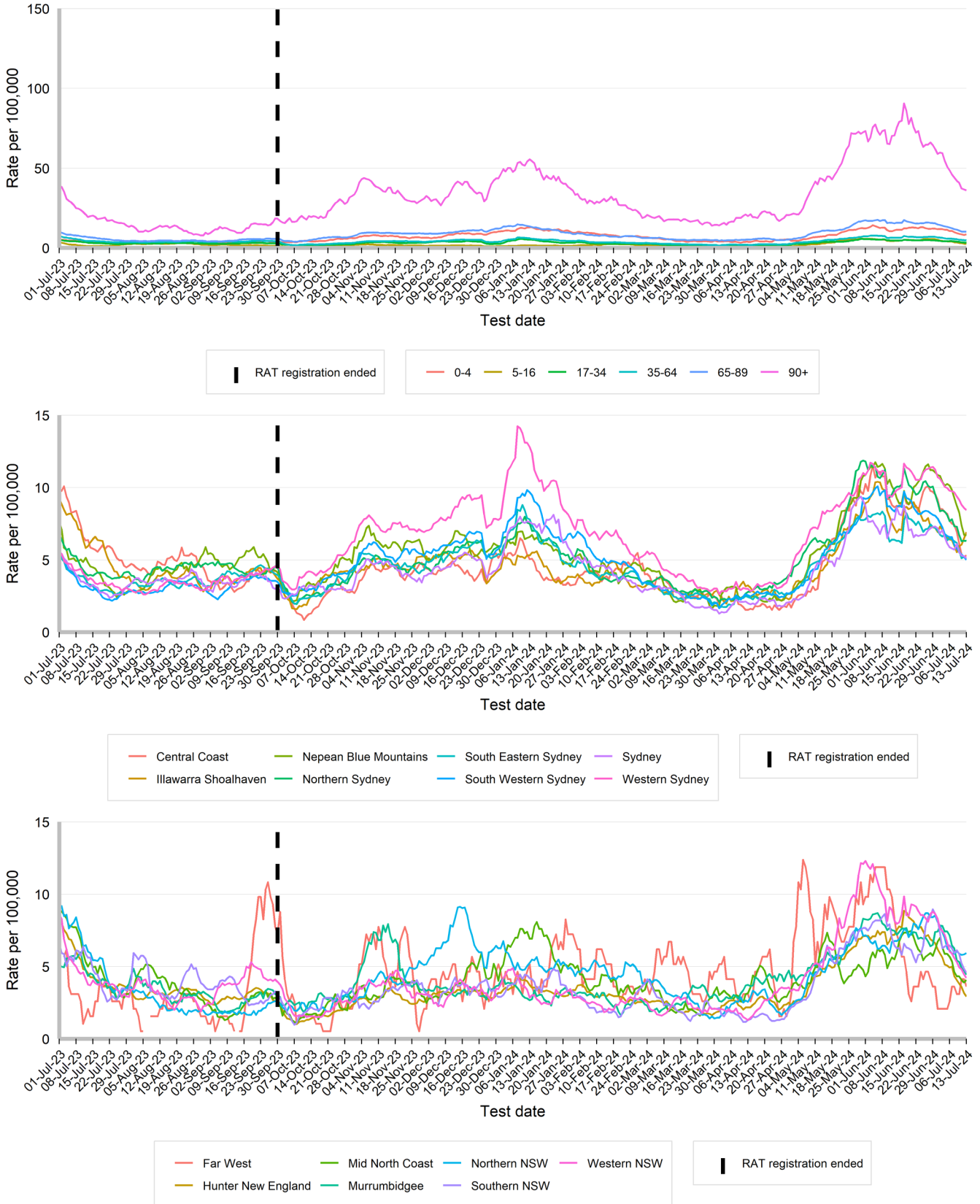
Figure 5. People notified with COVID-19, Influenza and RSV, by date of test and type of test performed, NSW, 1 July 2023 to 13 July 2024



Rates of COVID-19 notifications per 100,000 population

Interpretation: Rates of COVID-19 notifications continued to decline across all age groups. Those aged 90 and over continue to experience the highest rate of notification.

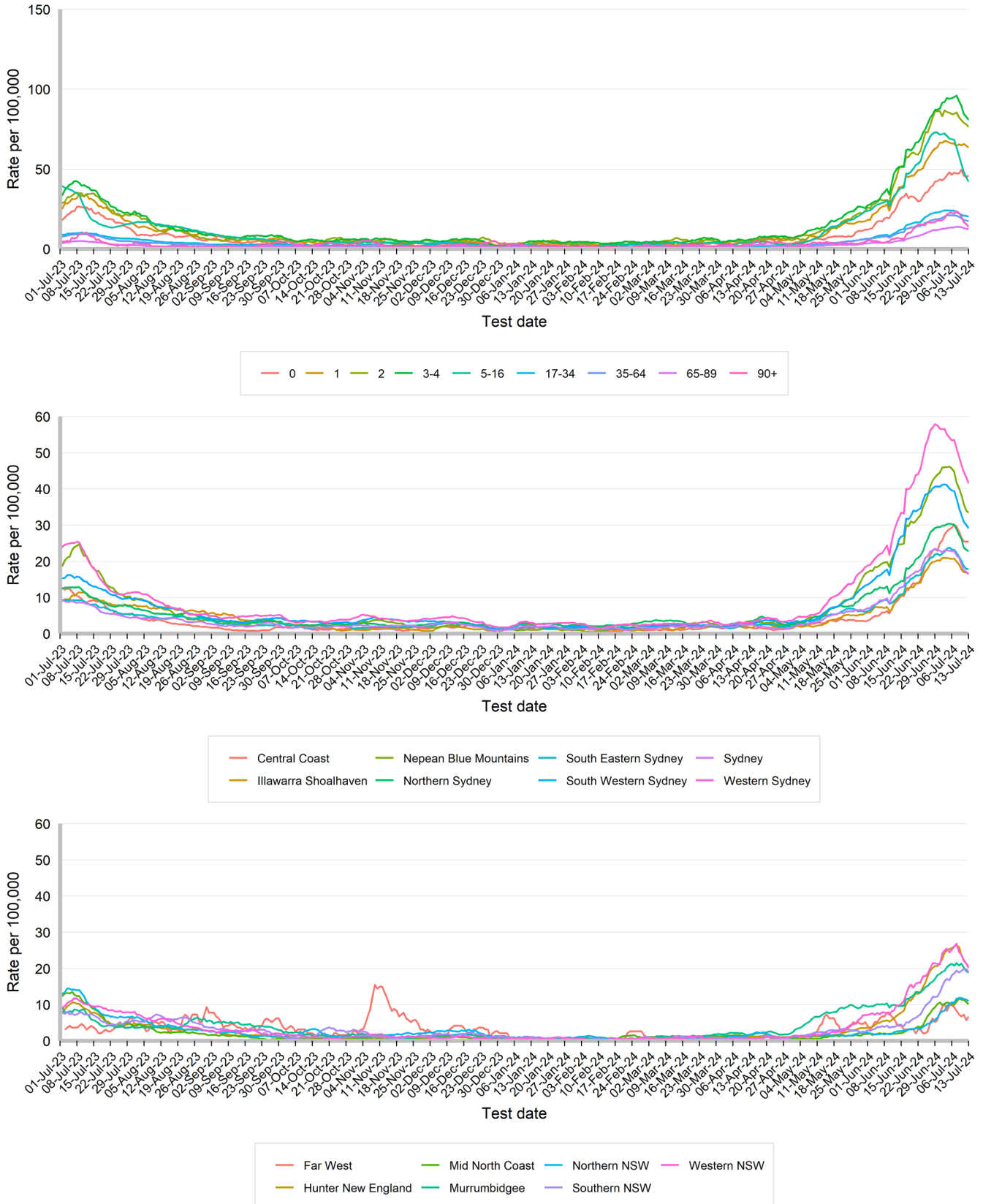
Figure 6. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of COVID-19 notifications per 100,000 population, by age group, Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 July 2023 to 13 July 2024



Rates of influenza notifications per 100,000 population

Interpretation: Rates of influenza notifications have remained at high levels across all age groups but there is evidence of a plateau or decrease in notifications, but this change has coincided with NSW school holidays. The highest notification rates are in the younger age groups, from 0 to 16 years. These patterns are also observed across all Local Health Districts.

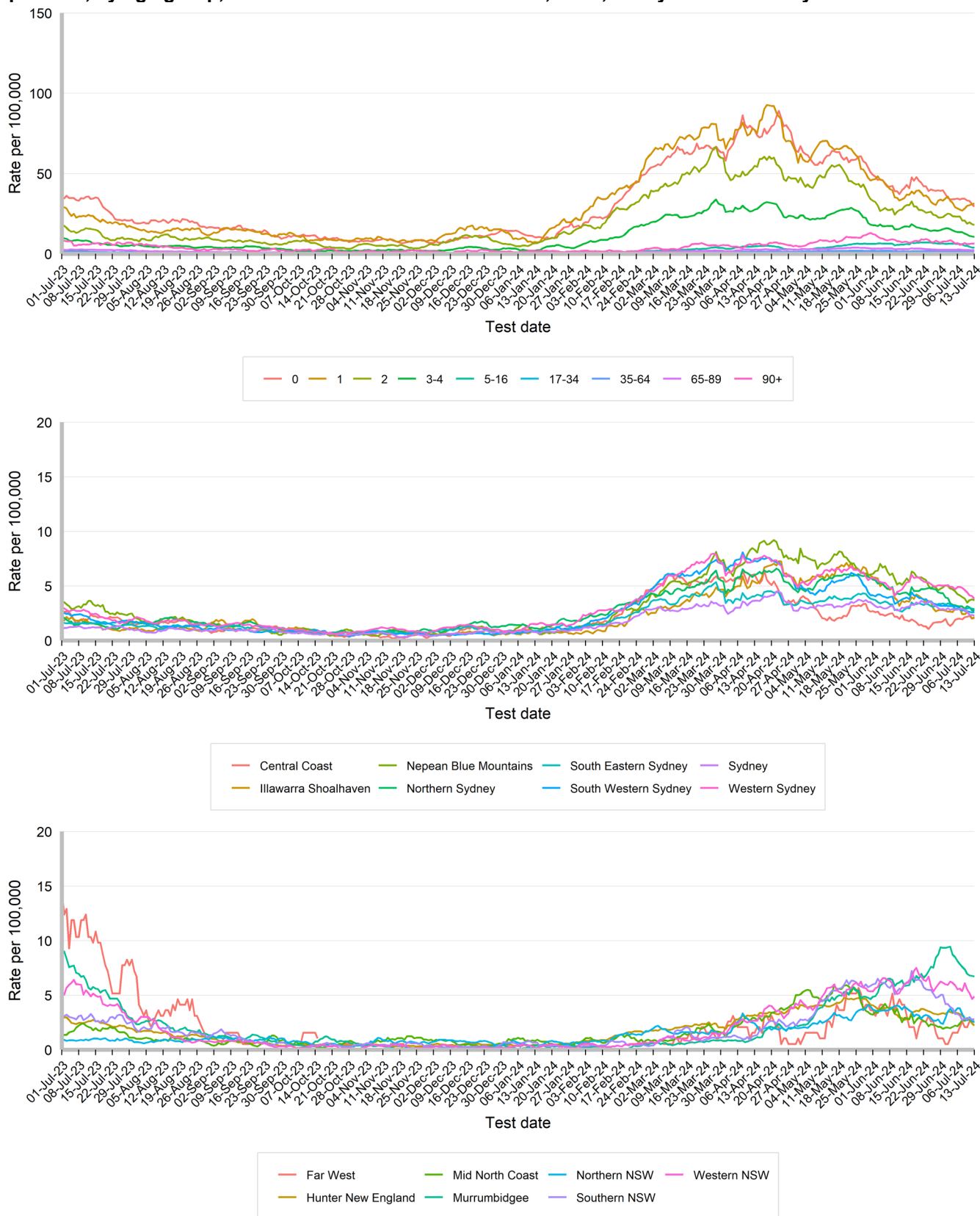
Figure 7. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of influenza notifications per 100,000 population, by age group, Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 July 2023 to 13 July 2024



Rates of respiratory syncytial virus notifications per 100,000 population

Interpretation: Rates of RSV notifications are highest in children under 5 years of age, but these rates are decreasing or stabilising.

Figure 8. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of respiratory syncytial virus notifications per 100,000 population, by age group, Local Health District and test date, NSW, 1 July 2023 to 13 July 2024

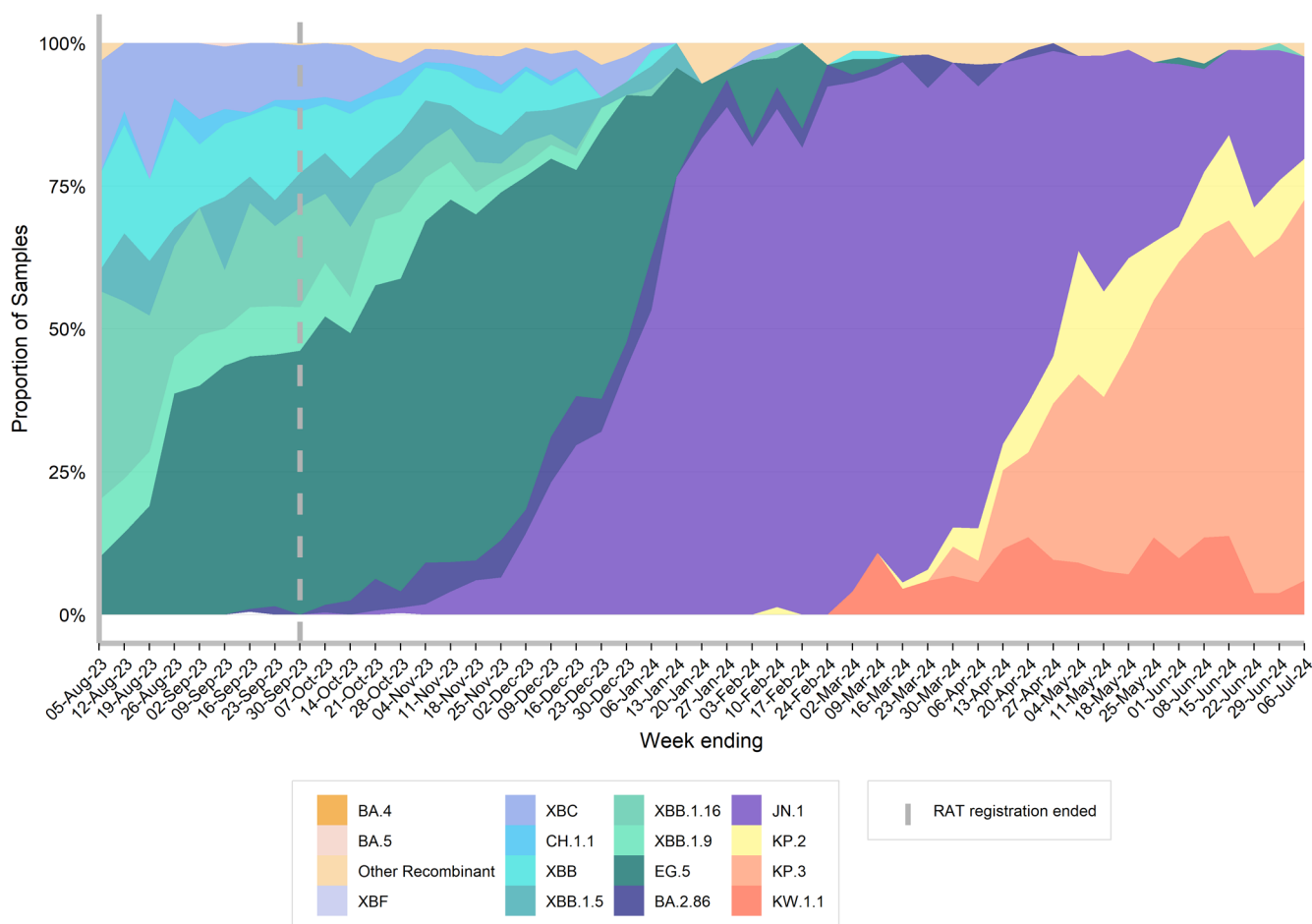


COVID-19 Whole Genome Sequencing

Specimens from people with COVID-19 undergo whole genome sequencing to identify and understand the behaviour of circulating variants. Community samples are sourced from cases who test via PCR at community pathology services, and may not necessarily reflect the distribution in all cases across NSW. NSW continues to monitor results from cases who are admitted from ICU to monitor for increased disease severity and from cases who return from overseas to monitor for new variants introduced into NSW. There is a lag between the date a PCR test is taken and the date that the results of WGS are reported.

Interpretation: KP.3 is the predominant variant in NSW. KP.2, KP.3 and KW.1.1 are sub-lineages of JN.1. We are reporting on these sub-lineages separately from JN.1 because of their increasing prevalence. The emergence of COVID-19 variants has been associated with new waves of COVID-19 infections, so we continue to closely monitor these trends.

Figure 9. Estimated distribution of COVID-19 sub-lineages in the community, 5 August 2023 to 6 July 2024.



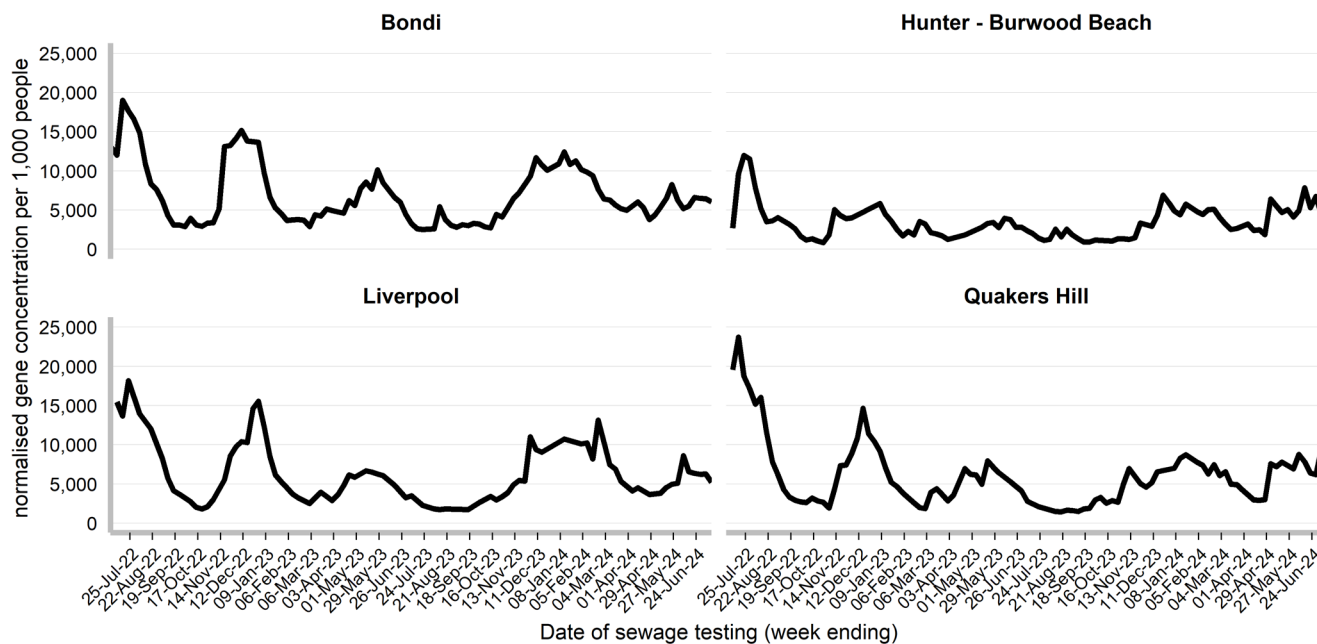
Other surveillance indicators

COVID-19 Sewage surveillance program

Trends are presented for Sydney Bondi, Quakers Hills, Liverpool and Burwood Beach sewage catchments from 5 February 2022 to the week ending 13 July 2024. For more information, please see the COVID-19 Sewage Surveillance Program website: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/sewage-surveillance.aspx>.

Interpretation: Gene concentrations per 1,000 people in the Liverpool, Bondi, Burwood Beach and Quakers Hill catchment areas are stable.

Figure 10. Gene concentration, per 1,000 people in each sewage catchment, 1 July 2022 to 13 July 2024

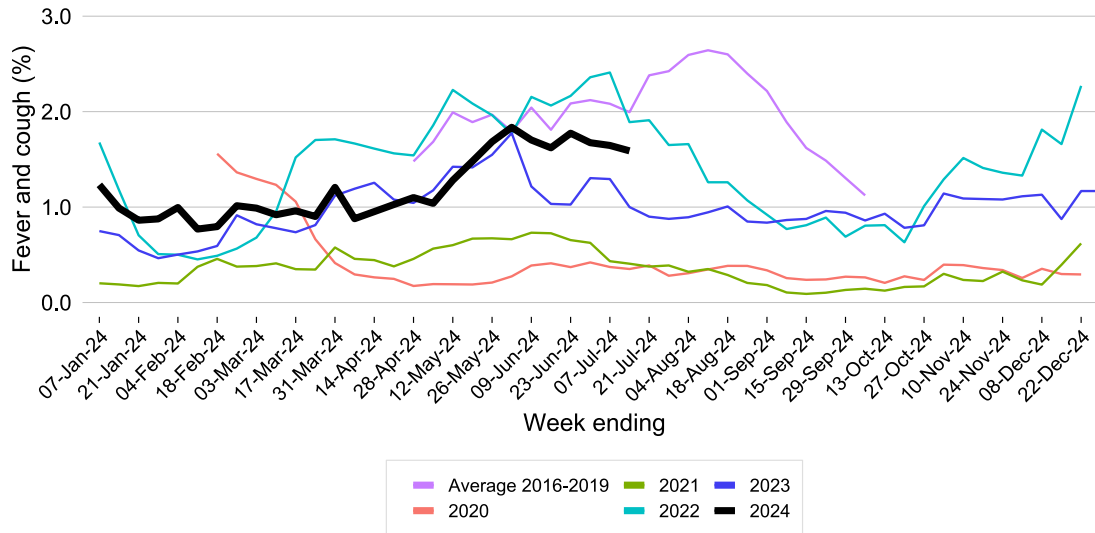


FluTracking and NSW sentinel laboratory network

FluTracking is an online health surveillance system used to detect epidemics of influenza across Australia and New Zealand. Participants complete an online survey each week to provide community level influenza-like illness surveillance, consistent surveillance of influenza activity across all jurisdictions over time, and year to year comparisons of the timing, attack rates and seriousness of influenza in the community. More information about FluTracking and ways to be involved are available here: <https://info.flutracking.net/about/>

Interpretation: The proportion of people reporting fever and cough increased from February but stabilised in June. This indicates that symptomatic respiratory illness is continuing in the community.

Figure 11. Proportion of FluTracking participants reporting influenza-like illness, NSW, 1 January to 14 July 2024.



Epidemiological week 28, ending 13 July 2024

The NSW sentinel laboratory network comprises of 13 public and private laboratories throughout NSW who provide additional data on positive and negative test results. This helps us to understand which respiratory viruses are circulating as well as how much.

Interpretation: COVID positivity has decreased over the last four weeks. Influenza test positivity decreased in the last week. RSV test positivity has decreased since May.

Figure 12. Number and proportion of tests positive for COVID-19 at sentinel NSW laboratories, 1 July 2023 to 14 July 2024

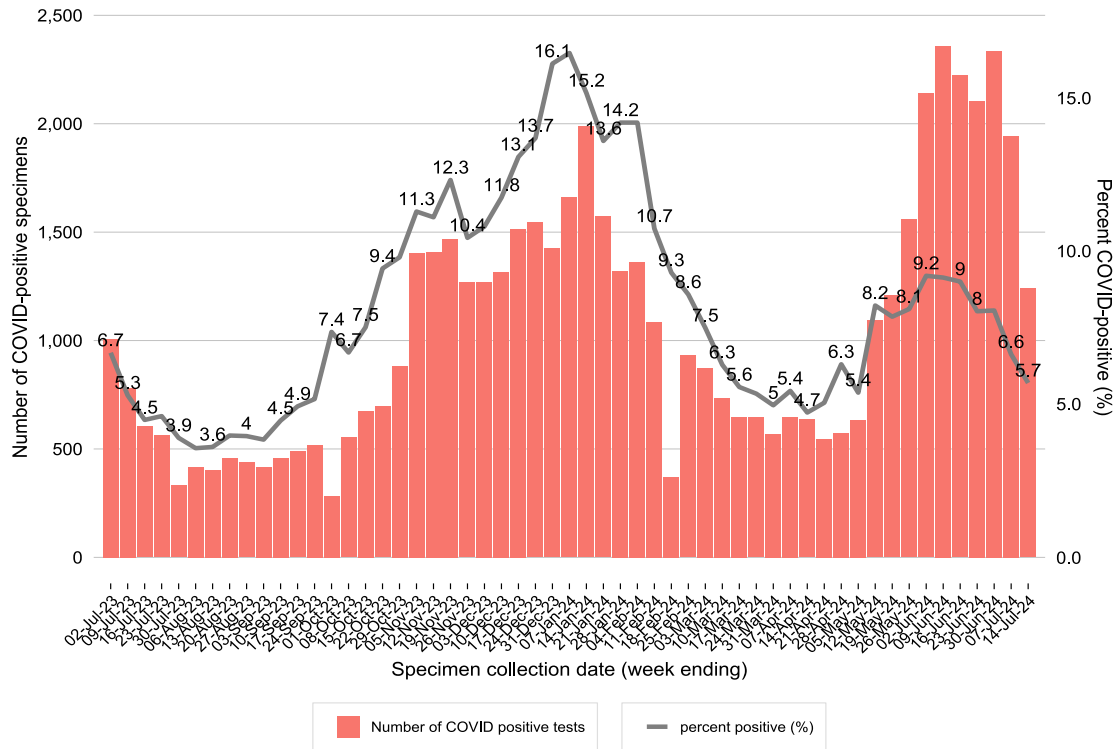


Figure 13. Number and proportion of tests positive for influenza at sentinel NSW laboratories, 1 July 2023 to 14 July 2024

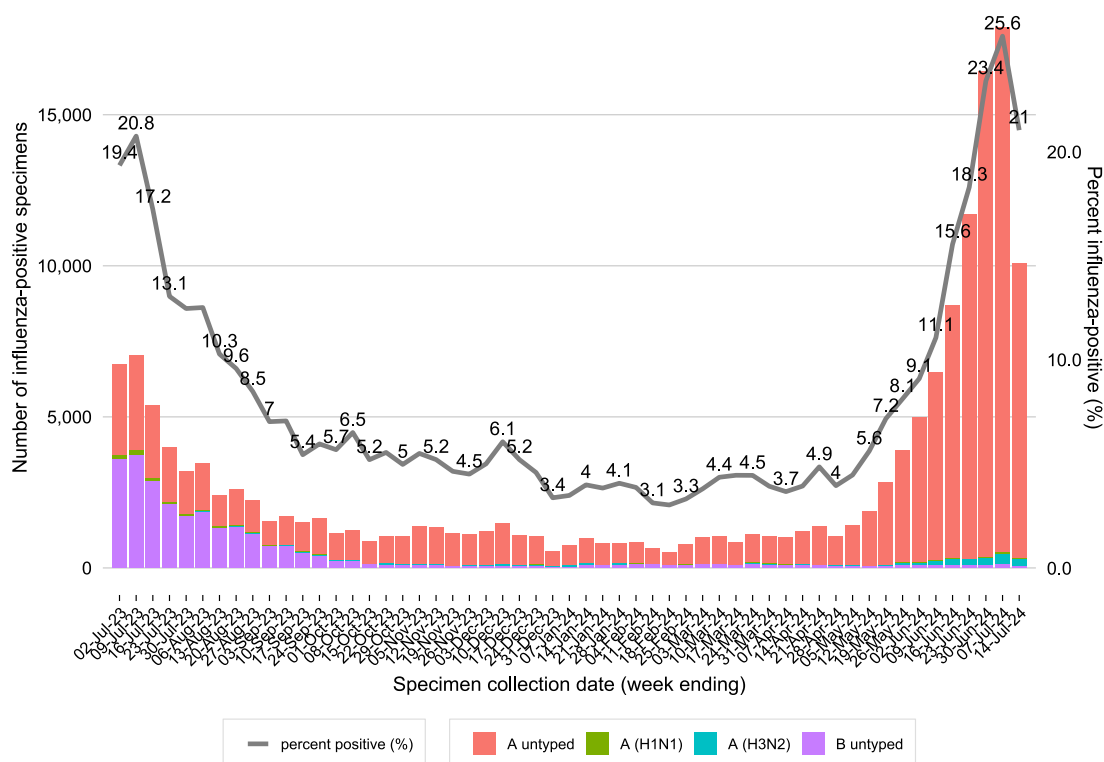


Figure 14. Number of positive PCR test results and proportion of tests positive for other respiratory viruses at sentinel NSW laboratories, 1 July 2023 to 14 July 2024

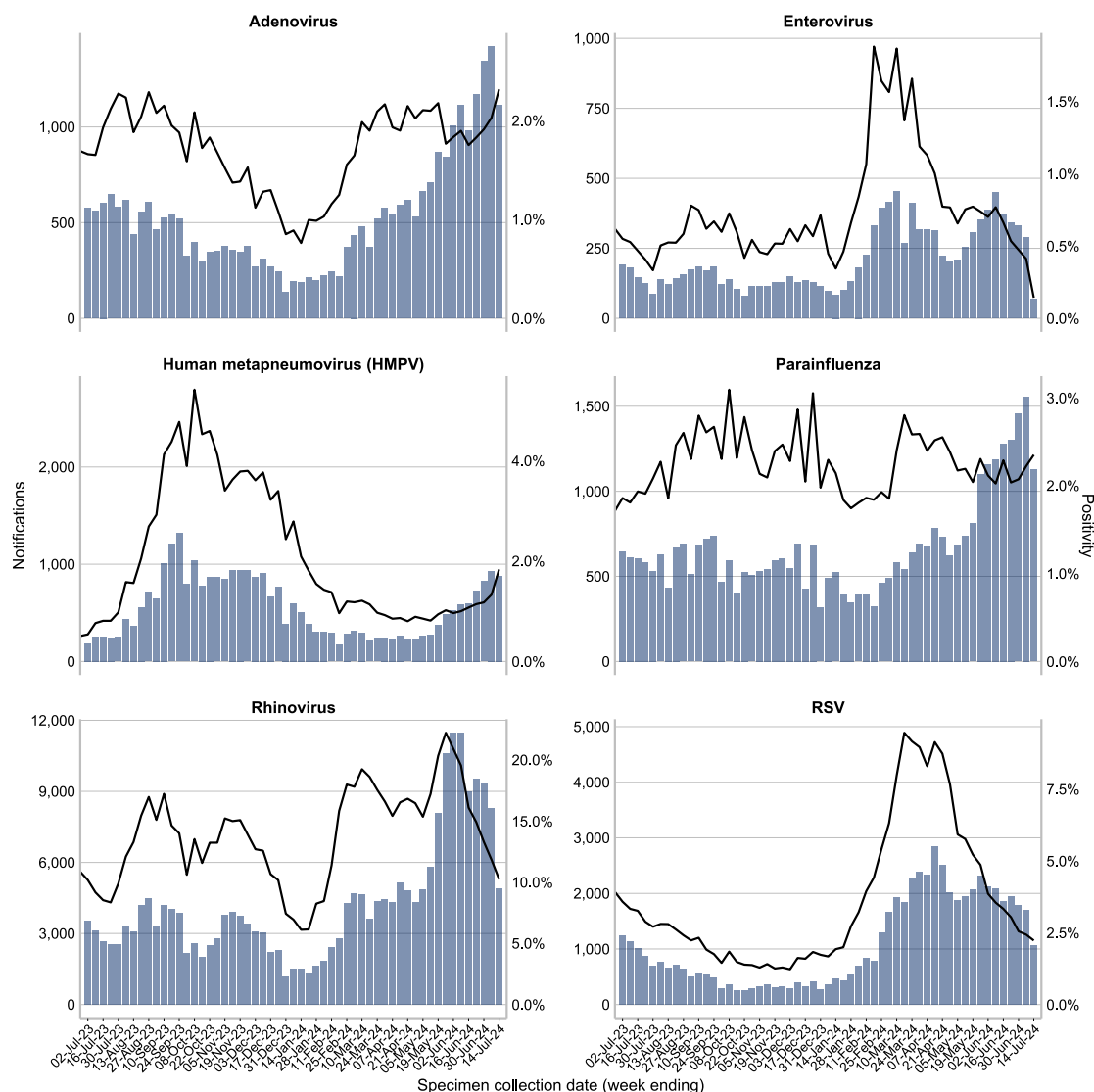


Table 2. Total number of respiratory disease notifications from sentinel laboratories, NSW in the four weeks to 14 July 2024

	Week ending				Year to date
	23 June	30 June	07 July	14 July	
	n(% pos)	n(% pos)	n(% pos)	n(% pos)	n
Influenza	11,715 (18.3%)	16,431 (23.4%)	17,889 (25.6%)	10,090 (21.0%)	102,300
Adenovirus	1,171 (1.8%)	1,342 (1.9%)	1,420 (2.0%)	1,111 (2.3%)	17,735
Parainfluenza	1,304 (2.0%)	1,455 (2.1%)	1,555 (2.2%)	1,127 (2.4%)	21,495
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	1,948 (3.0%)	1,790 (2.6%)	1,705 (2.4%)	1,070 (2.2%)	46,014
Rhinovirus	9,551 (14.9%)	9,330 (13.3%)	8,287 (11.8%)	4,912 (10.2%)	151,022
Human metapneumovirus (HMPV)	730 (1.1%)	825 (1.2%)	930 (1.3%)	879 (1.8%)	11,623
Enterovirus	342 (0.5%)	332 (0.5%)	288 (0.4%)	68 (0.1%)	7,810
Number of PCR tests conducted	64,006	70,164	69,969	47,937	981,495
SARS-CoV-2	2,105 (8.0%)	2,336 (8.1%)	1,942 (6.6%)	1,240 (5.7%)	34,997
Number of COVID PCR tests	26,181	28,961	29,281	21,763	421,790
Number of laboratories reporting	11	12	12	9	-
Number of laboratories reporting COVID	3	4	4	3	-

Recent data is subject to change.

In Focus

Pertussis

Pertussis (commonly known as whooping cough) is caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis can cause serious illness in all ages but can be particularly dangerous in babies. Pertussis can cause pneumonia and can be life threatening. Anyone with pertussis can spread it to others. The bacteria spread from one person to another mainly when someone with the infection coughs and fine droplets that contain the bacteria spread into the surrounding air. Vaccination reduces the risk of infection and severe disease. There is seasonal variation in pertussis activity, with greater activity typically in the spring and summer months. Outbreaks of pertussis usually occur every few years as population immunity wanes.

Public health interventions in place during 2020 and 2021 to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, also reduced other respiratory infections, including pertussis. In 2020 there was dramatic reduction in the rate of notifications to almost half of the low in 2013, with further reductions in 2021 and 2022 (Figure 15). Notifications of people with pertussis in NSW started to increase in 2023 and are expected to continue to increase. The highest rates of pertussis notifications are observed in children 5-14 years (Figure 16), and the number of notifications in this age group increased rapidly since February 2024 (Figure 17). Additional notification data can be found on the [NSW Health pertussis](#) data page.

Figure 15. Pertussis notifications and rates per 100,000 by year, 2009 to 2024 year to date (YTD)

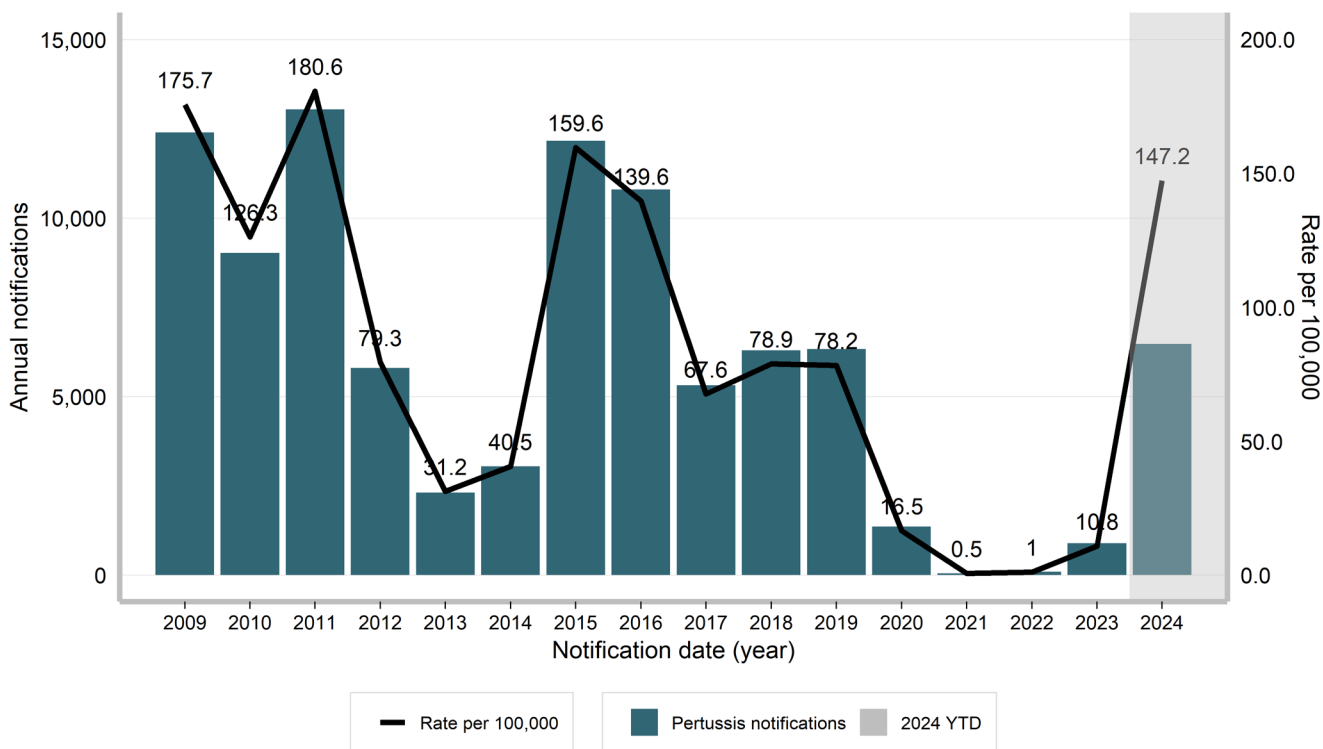


Figure 16. Monthly pertussis notification rates per 100,000 by age group, 1 September 2022 to 30 June 2024

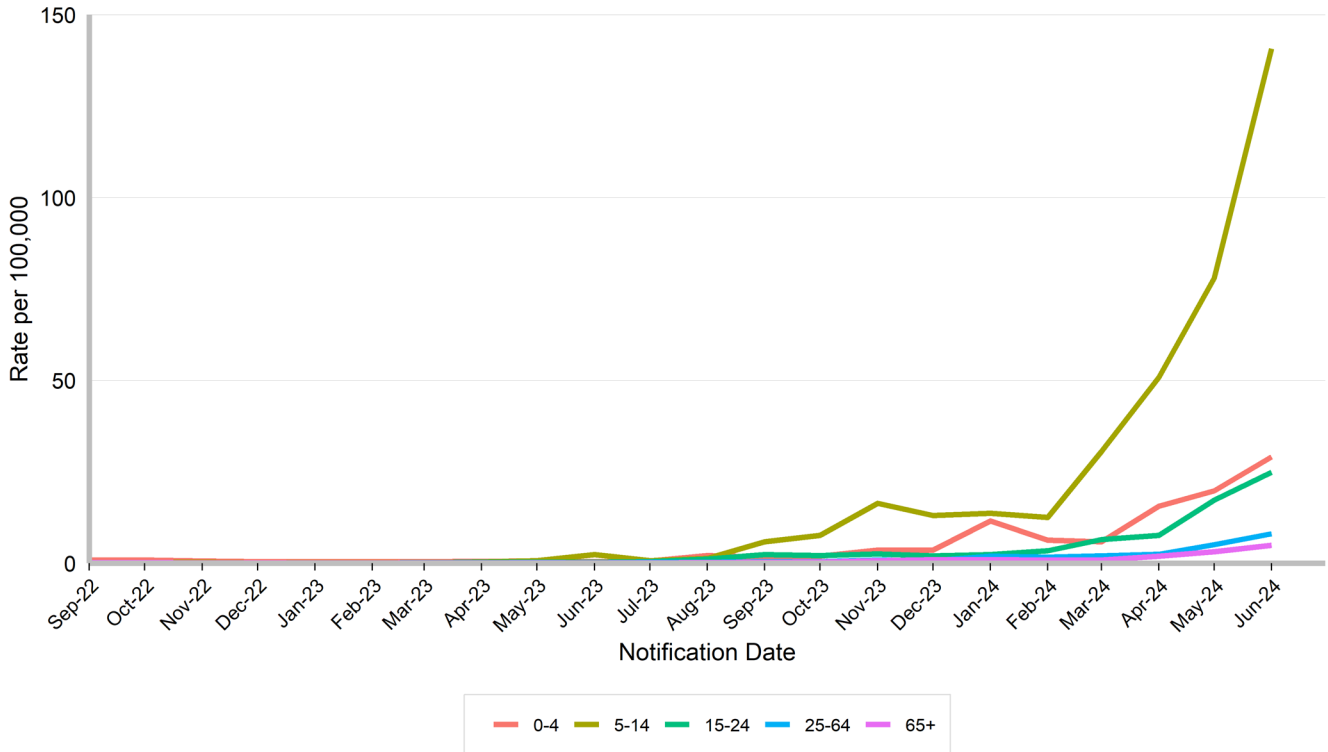
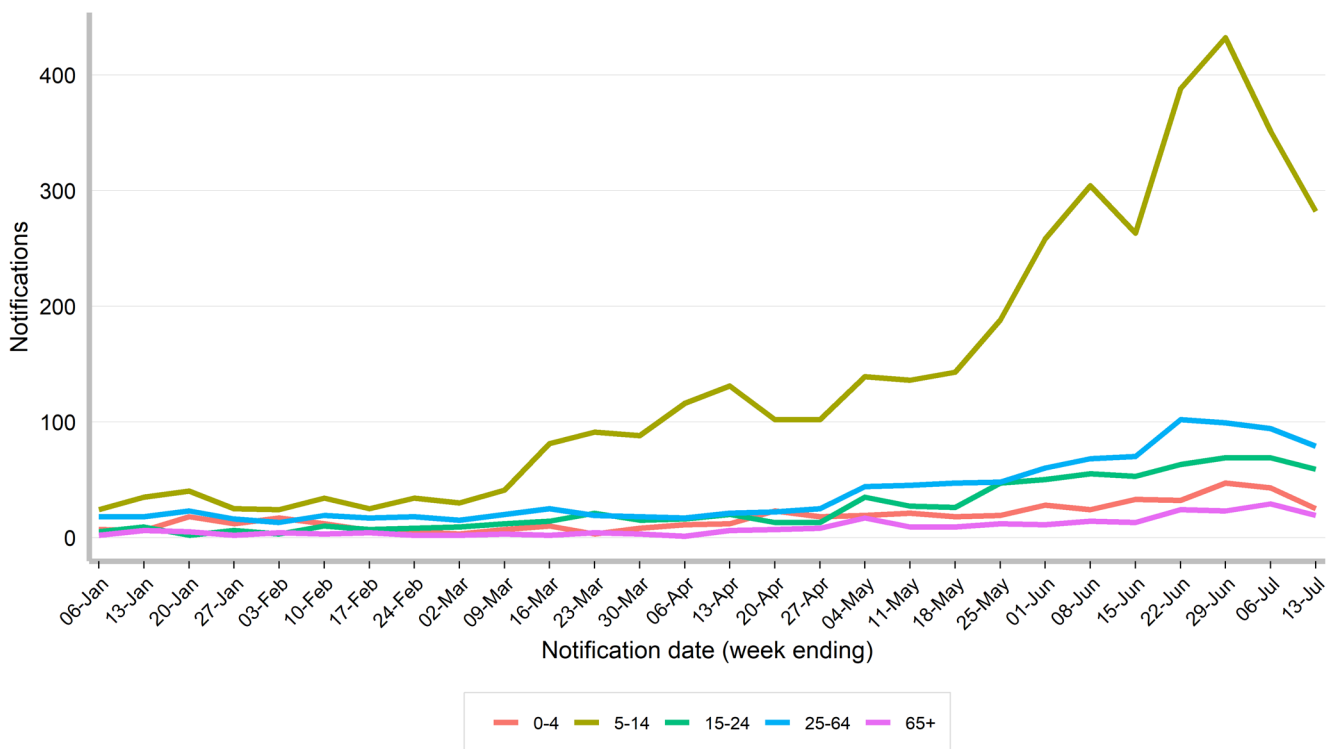


Figure 17. Weekly pertussis notifications by age group, 31 December 2023 to 13 July 2024



Pneumonia

There have been unseasonably high presentations to emergency departments (ED) in NSW for children and young adults with pneumonia, particularly in those aged 5 – 16 years (Figure 19), which has continued through to mid-July. Within the ED, most pneumonia presentations are classified as unspecified pneumonia, that is, a specific cause of the pneumonia has not yet been identified. This information may become available later in the admission or following discharge from hospital.

There is some indication, from a number of different data sources, that increases in pneumonia are likely contributed to by infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. *M. pneumoniae* is a common cause of pneumonia in school aged children and epidemics occur every 3-5 years. The last epidemic in NSW was before the COVID-19 pandemic. Both *M. pneumoniae* and *B. pertussis* cause persistent cough, sometimes wheezing and can cause pneumonia.

Everyone can help reduce the spread of these pathogens through simple measures such as, staying home if unwell and wearing a mask if you need to go out, staying up to date with recommended vaccinations and practicing good hygiene, including regular handwashing and covering your coughs and sneezes.

Figure 18. Unplanned emergency department (ED) weekly counts of presentations with a diagnosis of pneumonia, 1 January to 14 July 2024 and comparison with the previous 5 years, persons aged 0 – 4 years

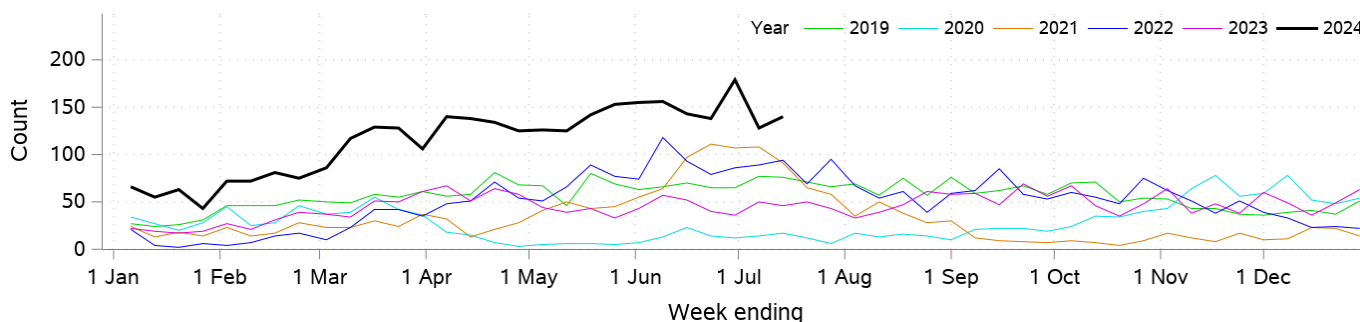


Figure 19. Unplanned emergency department (ED) weekly counts of presentations with a diagnosis of pneumonia, 1 January to 14 July 2024 and comparison with the previous 5 years, persons aged 5 – 16 years

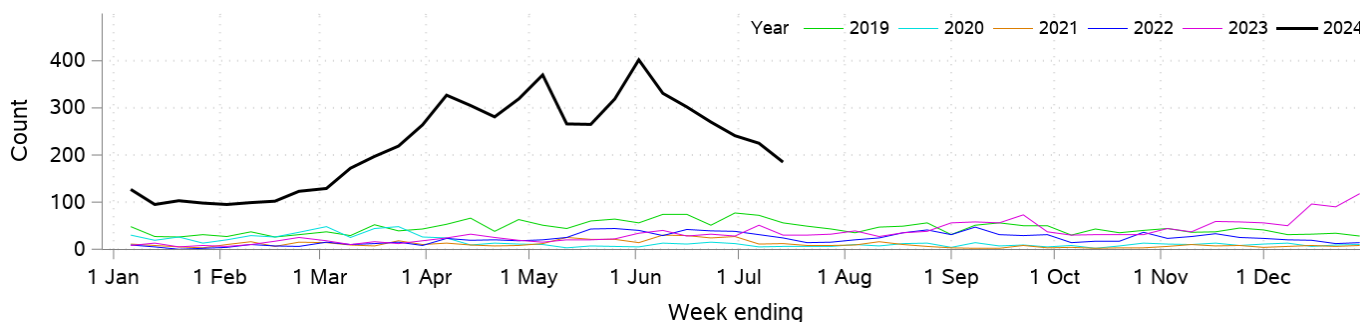


Figure 20. Unplanned emergency department (ED) weekly counts of presentations with a diagnosis of pneumonia, 1 January to 14 July 2024 and comparison with the previous 5 years, persons aged 17 – 34 years

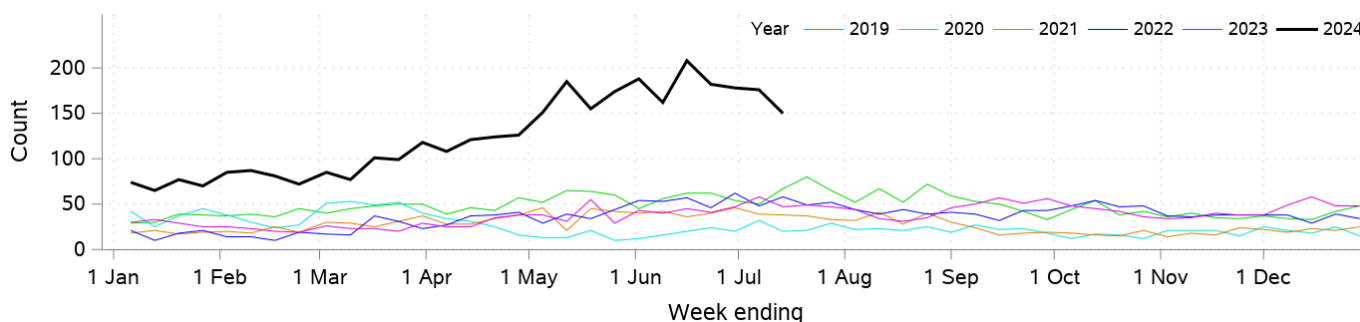


Figure 21. Pneumonia weekly counts of unplanned emergency department (ED) presentations and admission following presentation, 2023-2024, persons of all ages

