
MONTHLY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Data contained within this monthly report is based on information recorded on EpiSurv by Public Health Service (PHS) staff as at 14 March 2016. Changes made to EpiSurv data after this date will not be reflected in this report. The results presented may be updated and should be regarded as provisional.

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1. Key notifiable disease trends

Chikungunya fever: Three cases of chikungunya fever (2 confirmed and 1 probable) were notified in February 2016 compared to nine confirmed and one probable case notified during the same month of the previous year. Three cases have been notified in the year to date compared to 31 at the same time in the previous year. The cases reported overseas travel to Fiji (3 cases) and the Solomon Islands (1 case) during the incubation period. One case reported overseas travel to more than one country.

Cholera: One case of cholera was notified in February 2016. The case was a male in the 20–29 years age group from Waitemata DHB. After further investigation, the case has since been found not to meet the case criteria.

Hepatitis A: Three cases of hepatitis A (2 confirmed and 1 under investigation) were notified in February compared to two cases notified during the previous month and nine cases notified during the same month of the previous year. After further investigation, one case has since been found not to meet the case criteria. The cases were reported from Auckland and Waitemata DHBs, and both were lab confirmed. Cases were in the 20–29 years and 70+ years age groups, and were in the Asian and European or Other ethnic groups, respectively. Overseas travel information was recorded for both cases, of which one case had travelled to India during the incubation period for the disease.

Hepatitis NOS: One case of hepatitis NOS (hepatitis delta) was notified in February 2016. The case was a female in the 50–59 years age group from Waitemata DHB, and was also a hepatitis B carrier. After further investigation, the case has since been found not to meet the case criteria.

Legionellosis: 17 cases of legionellosis (13 confirmed, 2 probable and 2 under investigation) were notified in February compared to 40 cases notified during the previous month, and 15 during the same month of the previous year. Cases were reported from Auckland (3 cases), Counties Manukau, Waitemata, Hawke's Bay, Waikato (2 cases each), Northland, Bay of Plenty, MidCentral, Hutt Valley, Nelson Marlborough and Canterbury (1 case each) DHBs. The *Legionella* species was identified for 15 cases as: *L. longbeachae* (13 cases) and *L. pneumophila* (2 cases). The increase in legionellosis notifications compared to the same time in the previous year may be due to the LegiNZ study, which began in May 2015 and involves 20 hospitals in 17 DHBs.

Measles: Nine cases of measles (5 confirmed and 4 under investigation) were notified in February compared to zero cases notified during the same month of the previous year. After further investigation, four cases have since been found not to meet the case criteria. Cases were reported in the 20–29 years (3 cases), <1 year and 30–39 years (1 case each) age groups. All cases were from the North Island: Counties Manukau (3 cases), Auckland and Waitemata (1 case each) DHBs. One interim measles outbreak was created in February (case numbers yet to be determined). The outbreak source was recorded as imported, from a case that had travelled to India and the People's Republic of China during the incubation period for the disease. Of the cases for which risk factor information was recorded, 80.0% (4/5) of cases were part of the outbreak. The one case that was not associated with the outbreak had overseas travel during the incubation period recorded, the case had been to India.

Meningococcal disease: One probable case of meningococcal disease was notified in February 2016 compared to two cases notified during the same month of the previous year (Figure 1). The 12-month rate in February (1.4 cases per 100,000) was slightly higher than at the same time in the previous year (1.1 per 100,000). The case was aged 15 months and was in the Asian ethnic group. The case was reported from Southern DHB and was hospitalised.

Rheumatic fever: Nine cases of rheumatic fever (8 initial attack and 1 recurrent attack) were notified in February, compared to 12 cases during the same month of the previous year. All cases except one were from the North Island: Auckland (3 cases), Waitemata (2 cases), Counties Manukau, Bay of Plenty, Lakes and Canterbury (1 case each) DHBs. Cases ranged in age from 7 to 39 years, and were reported in the 10–14 years (6 cases), 5–9 years, 15–19 years and 30–39 years (1 case each) age groups. Cases were reported in the Pacific Peoples (7 cases) and Māori (2 cases) ethnic groups. All cases were hospitalised. Numbers are based on report date which may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have reporting delays.

Rubella: One confirmed case of rubella was notified in February compared to zero cases during the same month of the previous year. Prior to this case no cases of rubella have been notified in New Zealand since July 2014. The case was in the 20–29 years age group and was in the European or Other ethnic group. The case was reported from Waitemata DHB and was hospitalised. Overseas travel information was recorded, and the case had travelled to India and Thailand during the incubation period for the disease. The case was reported as being imported from India.

Shigellosis: 15 confirmed cases of shigellosis were notified in February compared with nine cases notified during the same month of the previous year (Figure 2). The 12-month rate in February (2.4 cases per 100,000) was slightly lower than at the same time in the previous year (3.1 per 100,000). The highest numbers of cases were reported from Auckland, Waitemata and Waikato DHBs (3 cases each). The serotype involved was recorded for 86.7% (13/15) of cases: *Shigella sonnei* biotype g (5 cases), *S. sonnei* biotype a (3 cases), *S. boydii* 13 (2 cases), *S. flexneri* 2a, *S. flexneri* 2b and *S. flexneri* 6 biotype Manchester (1 case each). Information on overseas travel during the incubation period was recorded for 73.3% (11/15) of cases, of which six cases recorded overseas travel. Countries visited included: Indonesia (2 cases), Australia, Germany, India, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and the Solomon Islands (1 case each). Two cases reported overseas travel to more than one country.

Tuberculosis disease: 30 cases of tuberculosis disease (27 new cases and 3 relapse or reactivation) were notified in February compared to 22 cases notified during the same month of the previous year. The highest number of cases was reported from the Auckland region (12 cases). The cases ranged in age from 21 to 85 years, with the highest numbers of cases reported in the 30–39 years (11 cases) and 20–29 years (7 cases) age groups. Of the cases for which risk factor information was recorded, 77.8% (21/27) of cases were born outside of New Zealand. Twenty-four cases were laboratory confirmed, and of these the mycobacterial species was recorded for 18 cases as *M. tuberculosis*. One death due to tuberculosis disease (new case) was reported in February (Table 3).

VTEC/STEC infection: 86 cases of VTEC/STEC infection (74 confirmed and 12 under investigation) were notified in February compared to 22 cases notified during the same month of the previous year. After further investigation, two cases have since been found not to meet the case criteria. The highest numbers of cases were reported from Waitemata (27 cases), Auckland (17 cases) and Counties Manukau (14 cases) DHBs. The highest numbers of cases occurred in the 1–4 years (20 cases), 20–29 years (12 cases) and 40–49 years (11 cases) age groups. Eleven cases were hospitalised. Seventy-three cases were confirmed by the Enteric Reference Laboratory as being infected with VTEC/STEC, and of these the serotype was identified

as *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 (30 cases) and non-O157 (43 cases). Of the non-O157 cases, 97.7% (42/43) of cases did not have a serotype determined but verocytotoxin was detected by PCR. Among the cases for which risk factor information was recorded, 56.5% (13/23) had contact with animals, 52.4% (11/21) had recreational contact with water, 20.9% (9/43) had contact with a person with similar symptoms, and 20.0% (4/20) had contact with children in nappies. The increase in notifications for DHBs in the Auckland region may be due to a recent change in laboratory methods; all faecal specimens are now screened for VTEC/STEC using PCR. Two interim VTEC/STEC outbreaks were created in February (case numbers yet to be determined).

Zika virus infection: 65 cases of zika virus infection (60 confirmed, 2 probable and 3 under investigation) were notified in February 2016. After further investigation, two cases have since been found not to meet the case criteria. The highest numbers of cases were reported in the 30–39 years (18 cases), 20–29 years (14 cases) and 50–59 years (11 cases) age groups. Laboratory testing information was recorded for all cases, of which 95.2% (60/63) of cases were confirmed by PCR. Overseas travel information was recorded for all cases, of which 98.4% (62/63) of cases travelled during the incubation period for the disease. Countries visited included Tonga (48 cases), Samoa (14 cases) and American Samoa (1 case). One case reported travel to more than one country.

2. Outbreaks

During February 2016, a total of 37 outbreaks (12 final and 25 interim) were created in EpiSurv (Table 1 and Table 2). Twenty-four (64.9%) were outbreaks of acute gastroenteritis (5 finalised and 19 interim) involving 181 cases in total. This compares with 29 acute gastroenteritis outbreaks involving 499 cases in total created during the same month of the previous year. Of the 24 acute gastroenteritis outbreaks, four were recorded as norovirus. The most commonly reported mode of transmission in acute gastroenteritis outbreaks (33.3%, 8/24) was person-to-person (6 primary and 2 secondary). Of the outbreaks that had an exposure setting recorded (62.5%, 15/24) the most commonly reported settings were long term care facilities (9 outbreaks) and childcare centres (3 outbreaks).

Table 1. Summary of final outbreaks created in EpiSurv during February 2016

Organism/Toxin/Illness	DHB(s) where exposure occurred	Number of outbreaks	Total number of cases
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Waikato	1	2
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Waitemata	1	2
Gastroenteritis ¹	Northland	3	34
<i>Giardia</i> ¹	Auckland, Bay of Plenty	2	5
Norovirus	Bay of Plenty, Canterbury	2	30
<i>Salmonella</i> ¹	Waitemata, Auckland	3	7
Total		12	80

¹ Include outbreaks reported to PHSs prior to February 2016: gastroenteritis (one outbreak) reported in December, *Giardia* and *Salmonella* (one outbreak each) reported in January.

Table 2. Summary of interim outbreaks created in EpiSurv during February 2016

Organism/Toxin/Illness	DHB(s) where exposure occurred	Number of outbreaks	Total number of cases
Gastroenteritis ¹	Northland, Waitemata, Auckland, Counties Manukau, Waikato, Tairāwhiti, Hawke's Bay, MidCentral, Hutt Valley, Capital & Coast, Southern	17	117
<i>Giardia</i> ²	MidCentral	1	3
Measles virus	Counties Manukau	1	5
Norovirus ¹	Nelson Marlborough, Canterbury	2	-
<i>Salmonella</i>	Auckland	2	5
VTEC/STEC infection	Auckland	2	4
Total		25	134

¹ Interim outbreak(s) where total number of cases had not been completed.

² Includes outbreak with an overseas exposure transmission (India).

3. Deaths from notifiable diseases

Two deaths, where the primary cause of death was a notifiable disease, was reported in February 2016 (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of deaths from notifiable diseases reported during February 2016

Disease	District health board	Age group (years)
Invasive pneumococcal disease	Southern	60–69
Tuberculosis disease – new case	Counties Manukau	40–49

4. Trends in selected diseases to February 2016

Figure 1. Meningococcal disease notifications by month, January 2009–February 2016

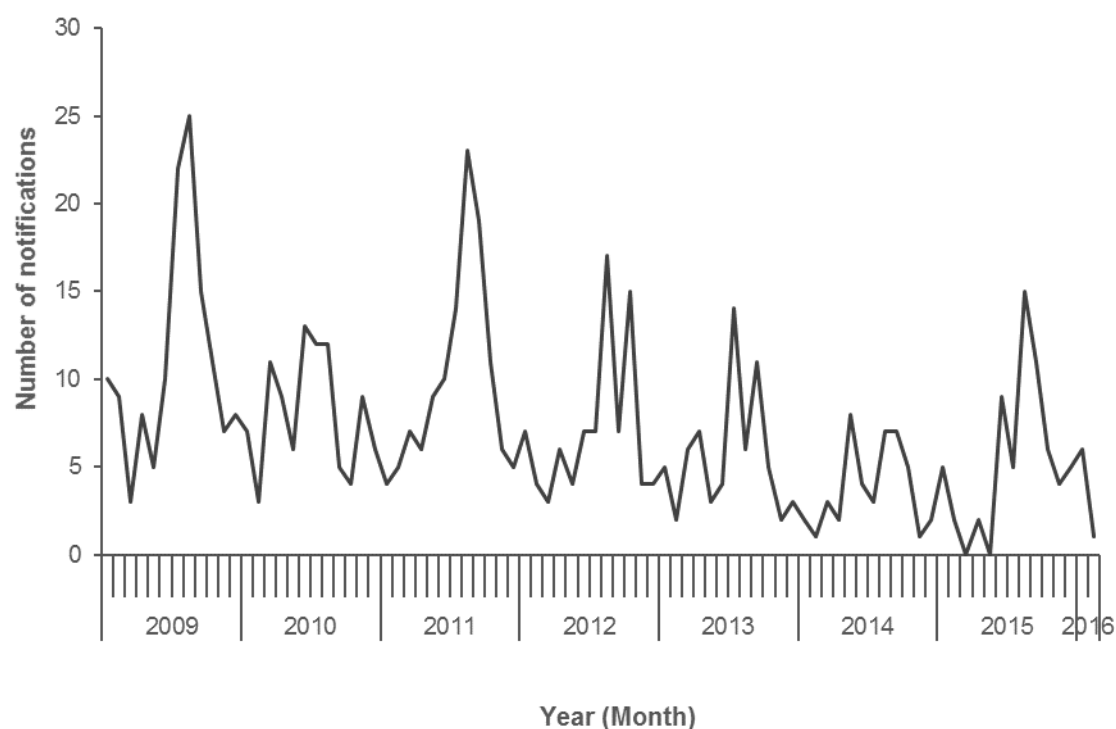
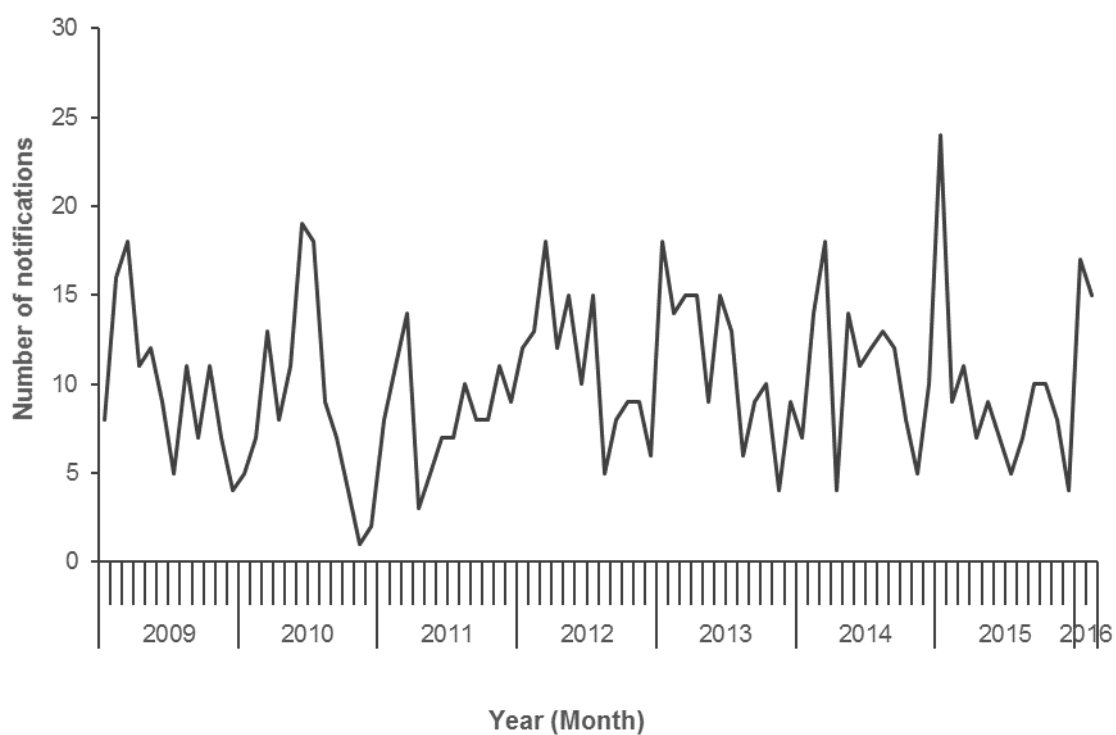


Figure 2. Shigellosis notifications by month, January 2009–February 2016



5. Data tables

National Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data February 2016

Disease	Current Year - 2016 ¹			Previous Year - 2015		
	February 2016 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²	February 2015 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²
Campylobacteriosis	454	1174	136.2	455	1131	146.5
Cryptosporidiosis	42	83	15.8	17	54	12.8
Dengue fever	42	57	2.8	24	52	4.3
Gastroenteritis ³	45	80	10.9	41	80	16.4
Giardiasis	181	314	33.7	150	274	36.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b	1	3	0.1	0	0	0.1
Hepatitis A	3	5	0.8	9	16	1.4
Hepatitis B ⁴	4	5	0.8	2	4	0.8
Hepatitis C ⁴	2	7	0.7	5	9	0.7
Invasive pneumococcal disease	13	37	9.9	15	33	10.8
Legionellosis	17	57	6.2	15	22	2.7
Leptospirosis	6	10	1.3	8	13	1.4
Listeriosis	2	5	0.6	2	3	0.5
Malaria	4	7	0.8	3	6	0.8
Measles	9	10	0.4	0	0	4.9
Meningococcal disease	1	7	1.4	2	7	1.1
Mumps	3	3	0.3	0	1	0.4
Paratyphoid fever	4	6	0.7	7	8	0.5
Pertussis	85	211	27.2	69	130	21.4
Rheumatic fever ⁵	9	19	2.4	12	21	4.1
Rickettsial disease	0	2	0.2	0	1	0.2
Rubella	1	1	0	0	0	0.1
Salmonellosis	134	246	22.8	109	248	22.1
Shigellosis	15	32	2.4	9	33	3.1
Tuberculosis disease	30	55	6.8	22	42	6.5
Typhoid fever	5	12	1	1	8	0.9
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	86	125	9	22	41	4.6
Yersiniosis	45	107	14.2	37	88	15.1

¹ These data are provisional.

² Rate is based on the cumulative total for the current year (12 months up to and including February 2016) or the previous year (12 months up to and including February 2015), expressed as cases per 100,000. This includes cases still under investigation.

³ Cases of gastroenteritis from a common source or foodborne intoxication.

⁴ Only acute cases of this disease are currently notifiable.

⁵ Numbers are based on report date. This may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have substantial reporting delays.

Other notifiable infectious disease reported in February: Chikungunya fever (3), Cholera (1), Hepatitis NOS (1), Zika virus (65).

Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data by District Health Board February 2016

Disease		Cases ¹ and current rate ² for February 2016 by District Health Board ³																			
		Northland	Waitemata	Auckland	Counties Manukau	Waikato	Lakes	Bay of Plenty	Tairāwhiti	Taranaki	Hawke's Bay	Wanganui	MidCentral	Hutt Valley	Capital and Coast	Wairarapa	Nelson Marlborough	West Coast	Canterbury	South Canterbury	Southern
Campylobacteriosis	Cases	20	55	39	39	30	8	15	6	22	16	2	18	13	24	5	15	2	64	13	48
	Rate	159.2	147	106.3	94.9	154.1	158.4	103.4	109.7	205.3	159.5	132.6	119.1	122.2	123.9	171.3	152.6	229.4	136.9	230.4	167.5
Cryptosporidiosis	Cases	0	10	7	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	6	0	3
	Rate	17.2	15.5	12.7	15	30.2	14.3	9	14.8	19.8	15.6	16	25	5.6	9	23.1	8.3	15.3	13.3	23.9	19.1
Dengue fever	Cases	0	4	10	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	2
	Rate	0	2.8	5.7	6.1	1.8	1	1.8	8.4	0.9	0	0	0.6	0.7	5.6	0	3.5	0	1	1.7	2.2
Gastroenteritis	Cases	0	6	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Rate	0.6	11.1	24.1	6.7	2.3	13.4	8.1	8.4	5.2	0.6	24	37.2	13.2	25.2	11.6	2.8	9.2	5.3	1.7	5.1
Giardiasis	Cases	8	25	21	20	7	5	8	8	2	5	3	4	2	21	2	5	0	24	1	10
	Rate	35.7	35.1	40.6	32.4	31.2	58.2	31.6	67.5	23.3	50.5	28.8	17.4	11.8	45.8	27.8	40.1	33.6	28.5	22.2	25.5
Haemophilus influenzae type b	Cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	Cases	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.3	0	0	1.8	2.1	0	0	0	2.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	1
Hepatitis B	Cases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rate	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.6	0	1.2	0.7	1.3	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.3
Hepatitis C	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.8	0.3	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0.6	1.6	0	1.4	1	0	4.1	3.1	1	3.4	1
Invasive pneumococcal	Cases	1	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Rate	17.8	5.6	8.4	13.4	10.8	22.9	12.6	16.9	6.9	10	6.4	9.9	10.4	8.3	13.9	6.9	12.2	8	5.1	9.6
Legionellosis	Cases	1	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Rate	9.5	8.5	4.1	5.4	5.6	2.9	12.6	0	3.5	6.9	1.6	12.2	4.2	4	6.9	3.5	9.2	7.4	5.1	3.2
Leptospirosis	Cases	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	0	0.3	0	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	0	3.5	5.6	4.8	1.7	1.4	0.7	4.6	1.4	6.1	0.4	1.7	1.9
Listeriosis	Cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.5	1	0.6	0.3	0	2.7	0	0	0	1.6	0	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.3
Malaria	Cases	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	1.6	1.6	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0.6	1.4	0.3	2.3	1.4	0	0.8	0	0.3
Measles	Cases	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Meningococcal disease	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rate	3.6	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	0	2	2.3	0.7	3.1	0.8	1.7	1.6
Mumps	Cases	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	1.8	0.3	0	0.8	0	0	0	2.1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Paratyphoid fever	Cases	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	0	1	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.5	0	0	1.2	1.6	0	0	0.7	2.3	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.6
Pertussis	Cases	1	3	7	7	16	2	3	0	1	2	0	3	7	5	0	1	0	26	0	1
	Rate	19	19.3	16.5	25.7	31.2	15.3	10.4	10.5	8.6	10.6	33.5	12.8	16.7	27.9	13.9	51.1	0	55.5	8.5	54.1
Q fever	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatic fever ⁴	Cases	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	1.8	1.6	3.9	5.8	2.3	5.7	4.5	8.4	1.7	1.9	0	1.7	2.1	1	2.3	0	0	0.6	0	0.6
Rickettsial disease	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0.6	1.2	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	Cases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	Cases	3	15	12	12	4	4	4	5	3	5	1	7	7	6	0	5	1	17	2	21
	Rate	13.7	22.8	23.9	13.2	14.6	19.1	17.2	57	19.8	16.8	12.8	24.4	18.1	22.9	23.1	23.5	24.5	27	49.5	47.5
Shigellosis	Cases	1	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Rate	0.6	3	4.7	5.2	2	1	1.4	0	0.9	0.6	0	1.7	1.4	2	0	0	0	2.1	0	1.9
Tuberculosis disease	Cases	0	3	4	5	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
	Rate	1.2	6.4	12	13.2	6.4	7.6	5	2.1	3.5	6.9	3.2	4.6	4.2	8.6	0	2.1	3.1	6.7	0	1.6
Typhoid fever	Cases	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.2	2	4.4	1	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.7	0	1.4	0	0	0	0.6
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	Cases	9	27	18	15	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
	Rate	20.8	16.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	6.7	7.2	0	6.9	1.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	2	2.3	6.2	9.2	5.9	6.8	4.1
Yersiniosis	Cases	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	20	0	5
	Rate	5.3	9.2	10.2	10.5	11.5	12.4	14.4	19	12.9	7.5	11.2	6.4	22.2	21.3	4.6	5.5	21.4	32.3	29	13.4

¹ These data are provisional.

² Current rate is based on the cumulative total for the 12 months up to and including February 2016 expressed as cases per 100,000. This includes cases still under investigation.

³ Further data are available from the local Medical Officer of Health.

⁴ Rates are based on report date. This may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have substantial reporting delays.

Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data by District Health Board February 2016

		Cases ¹ and current rate ² for February 2016 by District Health Board ³																			
		Northland	Waitemata	Auckland	Counties Manukau	Waikato	Lakes	Bay of Plenty	Tairāwhiti	Taranaki	Hawke's Bay	Whanganui	MidCentral	Hutt Valley	Capital and Coast	Wairarapa	Nelson Marlborough	West Coast	Canterbury	South Canterbury	Southern
Disease	Cases	20	55	39	39	30	8	15	6	22	16	2	18	13	24	5	15	2	64	13	48
	Rate	159.2	147	106.3	94.9	154.1	158.4	103.4	109.7	205.3	159.5	132.6	119.1	122.2	123.9	171.3	152.6	229.4	136.9	230.4	167.5
Campylobacteriosis	Cases	0	10	7	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	6	0	3
	Rate	17.2	15.5	12.7	15	30.2	14.3	9	14.8	19.8	15.6	16	25	5.6	9	23.1	8.3	15.3	13.3	23.9	19.1
Cryptosporidiosis	Cases	0	4	10	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	2
	Rate	0	2.8	5.7	6.1	1.8	1	1.8	8.4	0.9	0	0	0.6	0.7	5.6	0	3.5	0	1	1.7	2.2
Dengue fever	Cases	0	6	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Rate	0.6	11.1	24.1	6.7	2.3	13.4	8.1	8.4	5.2	0.6	24	37.2	13.2	25.2	11.6	2.8	9.2	5.3	1.7	5.1
Gastroenteritis	Cases	8	25	21	20	7	5	8	8	2	5	3	4	2	21	2	5	0	24	1	10
	Rate	35.7	35.1	40.6	32.4	31.2	58.2	31.6	67.5	23.3	50.5	28.8	17.4	11.8	45.8	27.8	40.1	33.6	28.5	22.2	25.5
Giardiasis	Cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	0	0
Haemophilus influenzae type b	Cases	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.3	0	0	1.8	2.1	0	0	0	2.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	1
Hepatitis A	Cases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rate	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.6	0	1.2	0.7	1.3	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.3
Hepatitis B	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.8	0.3	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0.6	1.6	0	1.4	1	0	4.1	3.1	1	3.4	1
Hepatitis C	Cases	1	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Rate	17.8	5.6	8.4	13.4	10.8	22.9	12.6	16.9	6.9	10	6.4	9.9	10.4	8.3	13.9	6.9	12.2	8	5.1	9.6
Invasive pneumococcal disease	Cases	1	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Rate	9.5	8.5	4.1	5.4	5.6	2.9	12.6	0	3.5	6.9	1.6	12.2	4.2	4	6.9	3.5	9.2	7.4	5.1	3.2
Legionellosis	Cases	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	0	0.3	0	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	0	3.5	5.6	4.8	1.7	1.4	0.7	4.6	1.4	6.1	0.4	1.7	1.9
Leptospirosis	Cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.5	1	0.6	0.3	0	2.7	0	0	0	1.6	0	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.3
Listeriosis	Cases	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	1.6	1.6	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0.6	1.4	0.3	2.3	1.4	0	0.8	0	0.3
Malaria	Cases	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Measles	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rate	3.6	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	0	2	2.3	0.7	3.1	0.8	1.7	1.6
Meningococcal disease	Cases	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	1.8	0.3	0	0.8	0	0	0	2.1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Mumps	Cases	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	0	1	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.5	0	0	1.2	1.6	0	0	0.7	2.3	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.6
Paratyphoid fever	Cases	1	3	7	7	16	2	3	0	1	2	0	3	7	5	0	1	0	26	0	1
	Rate	19	19.3	16.5	25.7	31.2	15.3	10.4	10.5	8.6	10.6	33.5	12.8	16.7	27.9	13.9	51.1	0	55.5	8.5	54.1
Pertussis	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q fever	Cases	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Rate	1.8	1.6	3.9	5.8	2.3	5.7	4.5	8.4	1.7	1.9	0	1.7	2.1	1	2.3	0	0	0.6	0	0.6
Rheumatic fever ⁴	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0.6	1.2	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial disease	Cases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	Cases	3	15	12	12	4	4	4	5	3	5	1	7	7	6	0	5	1	17	2	21
	Rate	13.7	22.8	23.9	13.2	14.6	19.1	17.2	57	19.8	16.8	12.8	24.4	18.1	22.9	23.1	23.5	24.5	27	49.5	47.5
Salmonellosis	Cases	1	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Rate	0.6	3	4.7	5.2	2	1	1.4	0	0.9	0.6	0	1.7	1.4	2	0	0	0	2.1	0	1.9
Shigellosis	Cases	0	3	4	5	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
	Rate	1.2	6.4	12	13.2	6.4	7.6	5	2.1	3.5	6.9	3.2	4.6	4.2	8.6	0	2.1	3.1	6.7	0	1.6
Tuberculosis disease	Cases	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.2	2	4.4	1	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.7	0	1.4	0	0	0	0.6
Typhoid fever	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	Cases	9	27	18	15	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
	Rate	20.8	16.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	6.7	7.2	0	6.9	1.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	2	2.3	6.2	9.2	5.9	6.8	4.1
Yersiniosis	Cases	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	20	0	5
	Rate	5.3	9.2	10.2	10.5	11.5	12.4	14.4	19	12.9	7.5	11.2	6.4	22.2	21.3	4.6	5.5	21.4	32.3	29	13.4

¹ These data are provisional.

² Current rate is based on the cumulative total for the 12 months up to and including February 2016 expressed as cases per 100,000. This includes cases still under investigation.

³ Further data are available from the local Medical Officer of Health.

⁴ Rates are based on report date. This may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have substantial reporting delays.

National Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data February 2016

Disease	Current Year - 2016 ¹			Previous Year - 2015		
	February 2016 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²	February 2015 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²
Campylobacteriosis	454	1174	136.2	455	1131	146.5
Cryptosporidiosis	42	83	15.8	17	54	12.8
Dengue fever	42	57	2.8	24	52	4.3
Gastroenteritis ³	45	80	10.9	41	80	16.4
Giardiasis	181	314	33.7	150	274	36.9
Haemophilus influenzae type b	1	3	0.1	0	0	0.1
Hepatitis A	3	5	0.8	9	16	1.4
Hepatitis B ⁴	4	5	0.8	2	4	0.8
Hepatitis C ⁴	2	7	0.7	5	9	0.7
Invasive pneumococcal disease	13	37	9.9	15	33	10.8
Legionellosis	17	57	6.2	15	22	2.7
Leptospirosis	6	10	1.3	8	13	1.4
Listeriosis	2	5	0.6	2	3	0.5
Malaria	4	7	0.8	3	6	0.8
Measles	9	10	0.4	0	0	4.9
Meningococcal disease	1	7	1.4	2	7	1.1
Mumps	3	3	0.3	0	1	0.4
Paratyphoid fever	4	6	0.7	7	8	0.5
Pertussis	85	211	27.2	69	130	21.4
Rheumatic fever ⁵	9	19	2.4	12	21	4.1
Rickettsial disease	0	2	0.2	0	1	0.2
Rubella	1	1	0	0	0	0.1
Salmonellosis	134	246	22.8	109	248	22.1
Shigellosis	15	32	2.4	9	33	3.1
Tuberculosis disease	30	55	6.8	22	42	6.5
Typhoid fever	5	12	1	1	8	0.9
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	86	125	9	22	41	4.6
Yersiniosis	45	107	14.2	37	88	15.1

¹ These data are provisional.

² Rate is based on the cumulative total for the current year (12 months up to and including February 2016) or the previous year (12 months up to and including February 2015), expressed as cases per 100,000. This includes cases still under investigation.

³ Cases of gastroenteritis from a common source or foodborne intoxication.

⁴ Only acute cases of this disease are currently notifiable.

⁵ Numbers are based on report date. This may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have substantial reporting delays.

Other notifiable infectious disease reported in February: Chikungunya fever (3), Cholera (1), Hepatitis NOS (1), Zika virus (65).

National Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data – Monthly totals for February 2016 and preceding 11 Months¹

Disease	Feb 2016	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Nov 2015	Oct 2015	Sep 2015	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Jun 2015	May 2015	Apr 2015	Mar 2015
Campylobacteriosis	454	720	756	779	579	570	488	420	371	380	327	417
Cryptosporidiosis	42	41	32	66	163	175	79	23	22	25	34	23
Dengue fever	42	15	6	6	7	4	8	7	5	4	5	21
Gastroenteritis ²	45	35	66	47	27	54	28	43	40	32	43	41
Giardiasis	181	133	112	139	120	123	137	110	114	127	122	132
Haemophilus influenzae type b	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Hepatitis A	3	2	3	5	7	0	5	2	3	2	2	2
Hepatitis B ³	4	1	2	2	5	4	4	1	1	4	3	4
Hepatitis C ³	2	5	1	6	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	1
Invasive pneumococcal disease	13	24	34	47	44	42	55	65	50	27	25	29
Legionellosis	17	40	50	42	30	17	7	11	18	23	19	10
Leptospirosis	6	4	3	6	7	0	2	8	2	8	4	10
Listeriosis	2	3	4	3	1	3	0	3	4	3	0	2
Malaria	4	3	6	1	2	5	4	3	2	4	3	2
Measles	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2
Meningococcal disease	1	6	5	4	6	11	15	5	9	0	2	0
Mumps	3	0	1	0	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
Paratyphoid fever	4	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	6	3
Pertussis	85	126	88	109	92	181	161	102	93	65	70	77
Rheumatic fever ⁴	9	10	6	9	9	4	7	13	14	19	6	4
Rickettsial disease	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Rubella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	134	112	79	72	96	94	58	64	58	83	96	103
Shigellosis	15	17	4	8	10	10	7	5	7	9	7	11
Tuberculosis disease	30	25	33	27	23	23	20	22	22	29	25	34
Typhoid fever	5	7	7	9	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	4
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	86	39	35	27	39	34	37	16	11	15	35	40
Yersiniosis	45	62	41	116	68	63	68	46	31	35	34	44

¹ These data are provisional.

² Cases of gastroenteritis from a common source or foodborne intoxication.

³ Only acute cases of this disease are currently notifiable.

⁴ Numbers are based on report date. This may not be a good indicator of newly incident cases as a high proportion of notifications have substantial reporting delays.