Influenza Notifications

Figure 1: Influenza notifications in Queensland by onset week for 2010 and week and type from 1st January 2011 to 10th April 2011

Data Sources: Queensland Health Notifiable Conditions Register 12/04/2011

Year to date (YTD) there have been 1328 notifications of influenza in Queensland. Subtype is recorded for 537 of the 1204 notifications of influenza A, comprising 304 pandemic (H1N1)2009 and 233 H3N2. There have been 123 notifications of influenza B. Recent week data may be inaccurate.
Figure 1 shows notifications for influenza A and B for year to date 2011 and total influenza for 2010 by week of onset. The YTD notification count is 8.3 times the five year mean for the same period.

![Bar chart showing age and gender profile of Influenza notifications in Queensland (2011) to 10th April](image)

**Figure 2: Age and gender profile of Influenza notifications in Queensland (2011) to 10th April**

Data Sources: Queensland Health Notifiable Conditions Register 12/04/2011

Figure 2 shows 2011 influenza notifications by age group and gender. The 20-39 year age group accounted for 31% of notifications. Median age of notifications is 30 years and the age range is <1 to 94 years. Influenza notifications were higher in females (53%) than males (47%).
Figure 3: Influenza notifications in Queensland by Public Health Unit (PHU) in geographical order from north (left) to south (right) as at 10th April 2011

Data Sources: Queensland Health Notifiable Conditions Register 12/04/2011

YTD 2011, influenza notifications ranged from 417(31%) in the Townsville PHU area to 40(3%) in the Logan PHU area. Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton and Wide Bay, together, accounted for 617 (46%) of notifications.
YTD 2011, influenza notifications by HSD ranged from 181.0 per 100,000 in Cape York to 12.2 per 100,000 in the Gold Coast. The notification rates in Cape York are approximately 14.8 times higher than the rates in Gold Coast and 1.1 times higher than Townsville. Comparison of crude rates can be misleading due to differences in underlying population structures in the areas being compared. Please interpret data cautiously.