

MONTHLY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Data contained within this monthly report is based on information recorded on EpiSurv by Public Health Service (PHS) staff at 7 March 2018. 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Key notifiable disease trends	1
2. Deaths from notifiable diseases	2
3. Outbreaks	2
4. Trends in selected diseases to February 2018	4
5. Data tables	6

1. Key notifiable disease trends

Cryptosporidiosis

- 182 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (43 cases). The highest number of cases were reported from Capital & Coast DHB (42 cases). Over half of the cases from Capital & Coast were linked to an outbreak with exposure to a splash pad (water play area).

Dengue fever

- 55 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (12 cases) (Figure 1). The majority of cases had travelled to Tonga and Samoa where there are currently outbreaks of dengue fever (Denv-2).

Meningococcal disease

- 6 notifications in February 2018, a non-significant increase from the same month in 2017 (1 case). Five cases were laboratory confirmed. The strain types were identified as group B (3 cases, including B:P1.7-2,4 (1 case)), group W (1 case), and group Y (1 case). Strain type B:P1.7-2.4 was previously known as the 'NZ epidemic strain'.

Mumps

- 70 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (20 cases) (Figure 2). The majority of cases were reported from the Auckland region (41 cases, 58.6%). The monthly number of notifications have decreased from the peak of 276 cases reported in October 2017.

Pertussis

- 432 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (113 cases) (Figure 3).

From 1 January–28 February 2018, the highest rates were in the <1 year (87.5 per 100,000) and 1–4 years (55.0) age groups. A national outbreak is ongoing. A fortnightly pertussis report is published here: <https://surv.esr.cri.nz/surveillance/PertussisRpt.php>.

STEC

- 145 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (48 cases) (Figure 4). This increase has been ongoing since early 2016 and is partly due to changes in laboratory testing practices, with increasingly sensitive assays used for the detection of STEC.

Typhoid fever

- 8 notifications in February 2018, a non-significant increase from the same month in 2017 (3 cases). Five cases were overseas during the incubation period: Samoa and India (2 cases each) and Fiji (1 case).

Yersiniosis

- 127 notifications in February 2018, a significant increase from the same month in 2017 (67 cases). This increase is partly due to changes in laboratory testing practices since mid-2017, with increasingly sensitive assays used for the detection of *Yersinia*, although this does not account for all of the increase.

2. Deaths from notifiable diseases

There was one death from a notifiable disease reported in February 2018. The death was in a 10–14 year old with invasive pneumococcal disease.

3. Outbreaks

During February 2018, a total of 38 outbreaks (14 final and 24 interim) were created in EpiSurv (Table 1 and Table 2).

There were 29 outbreaks of gastroenteritis (10 finalised and 19 interim) involving 192 cases in total. Ten gastroenteritis outbreaks were due to norovirus and one was due to *Staphylococcus*. The exposure setting was recorded for 15 (52.0%) gastroenteritis outbreaks with 8 in long term care facilities, 4 in childcare centres, 2 in a restaurant/café/bakery and 1 in a hotel/motel.

Table 1. Summary of final outbreaks created in EpiSurv during February 2018

Organism/Toxin/Illness	DHB(s) where exposure occurred	Number of outbreaks	Total number of cases
Gastroenteritis (organism not specified)	Northland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, MidCentral	5	52
<i>Giardia</i>	Bay of Plenty	1	3
Norovirus ¹	Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Hawke's Bay, Capital & Coast, Southern	5	76
Rheumatic fever - initial attack	Waitemata	1	2
<i>Salmonella</i>	Auckland, Bay of Plenty	2	4
Total		14	137

¹ Includes outbreak reported to PHSs prior to February 2018: norovirus (1) reported in January.

Table 2. Summary of interim outbreaks created in EpiSurv during February 2018

Organism/Toxin/Illness	DHB(s) where exposure occurred	Number of outbreaks	Total number of cases¹
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Capital & Coast	1	29
Gastroenteritis (organism not specified)	Auckland, Waitemata, Waikato, Hawke's Bay, Capital & Coast, Nelson Marlborough, Canterbury, Southern	13	39
Hepatitis A virus	Nelson Marlborough	1	2
Influenza A virus	Northland	1	-
Measles virus	Canterbury	1	4
Mumps virus	Lakes	1	4
Norovirus ²	Capital & Coast, Canterbury, South Canterbury, West Coast	5	25
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	Taranaki	1	-
Total		24	103

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

² Includes outbreak reported to PHSs prior to February 2018: norovirus (1) reported in January.

4. Trends in selected diseases to February 2018

Figure 1. Dengue fever virus notifications by month, January 2010–February 2018

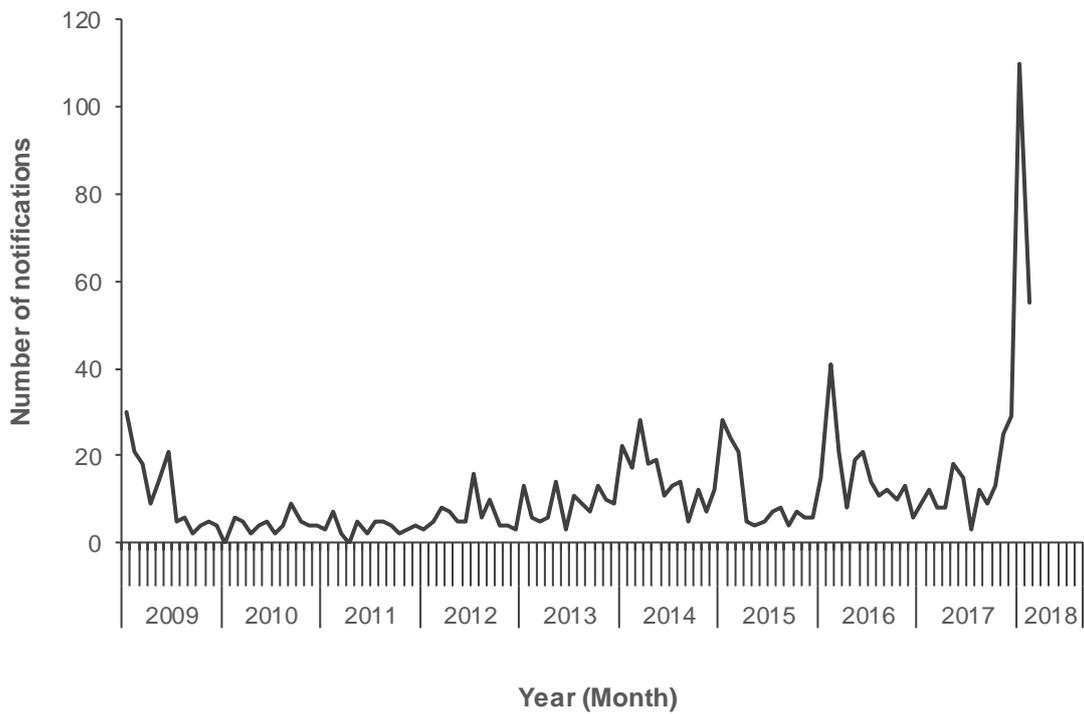


Figure 2. Mumps virus notifications by month, January 2010–February 2018

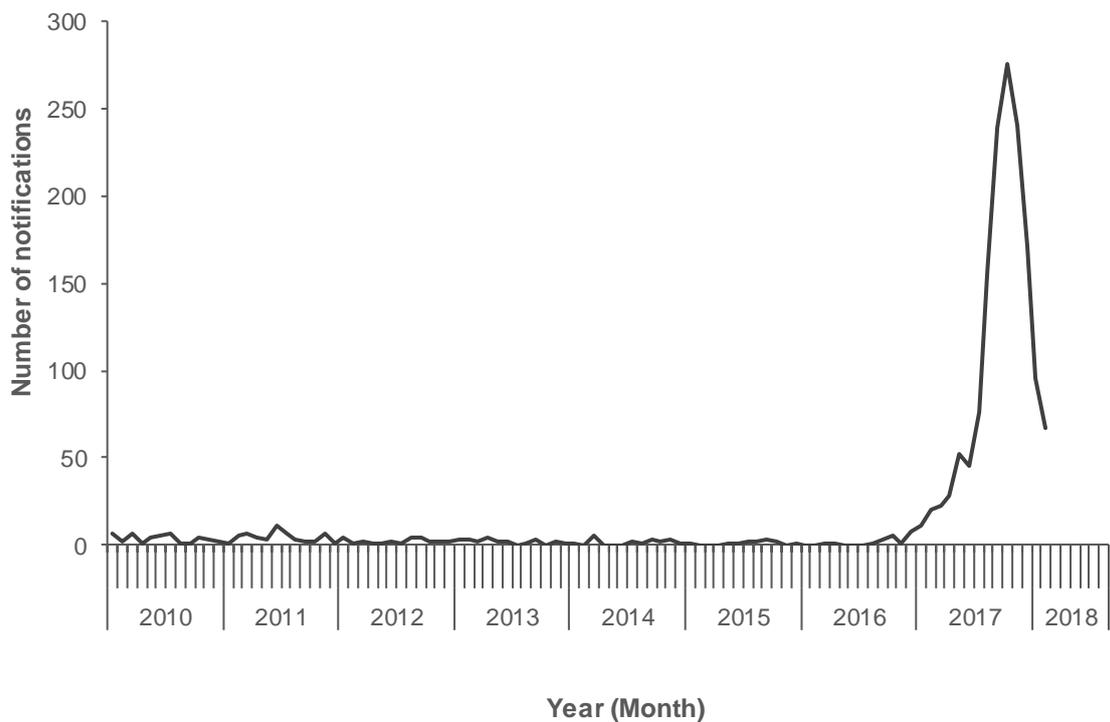


Figure 3. Pertussis notifications by month, January 2010–February 2018

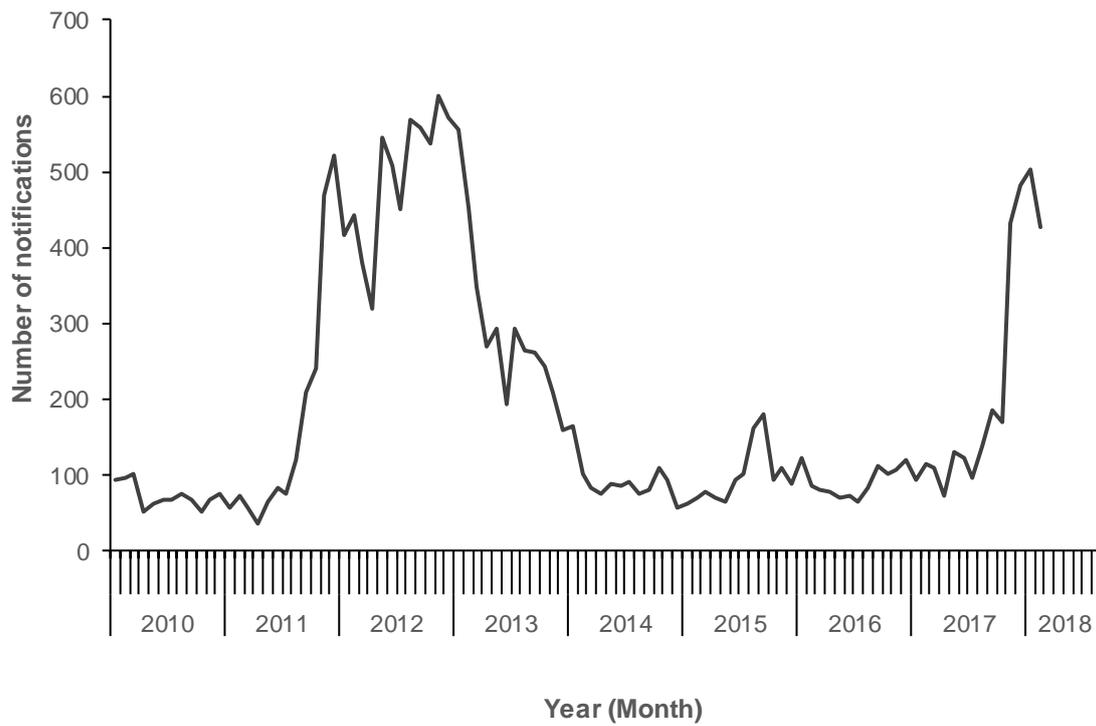
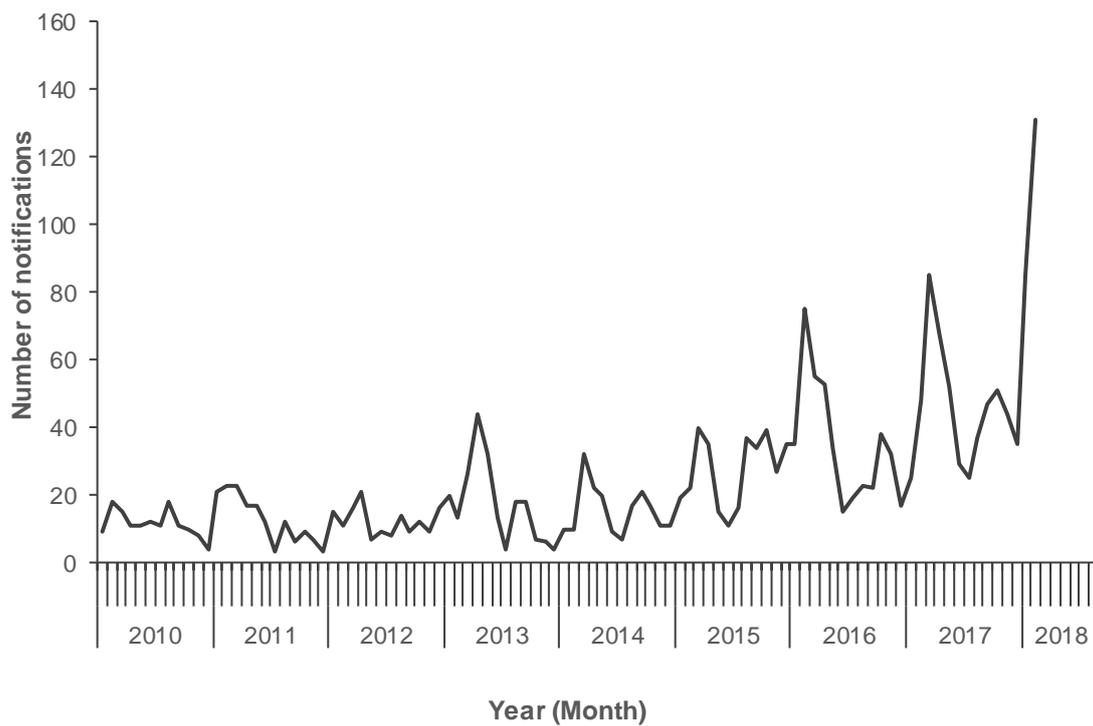


Figure 4. STEC notifications by month, January 2010–February 2018



5. Data tables

National Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data February 2018						
Disease	Current Year - 2018 ¹			Previous Year - 2017		
	February 2018 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²	February 2017 Cases	Cumulative total since 1 January	Current 12 Month Rate ²
Campylobacteriosis	512	1239	136.7	527	1171	158.8
Cryptosporidiosis	182	256	28.3	43	92	22.8
Dengue fever	55	166	6.4	12	21	3.3
Gastroenteritis ³	24	46	6.5	29	57	10.5
Giardiasis	162	311	35.5	145	259	33.3
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0	1	0.1	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	11	17	1.2	10	17	1
Hepatitis B ⁴	6	11	0.6	5	7	0.8
Hepatitis C ⁴	11	17	0.7	3	5	0.6
Invasive pneumococcal disease	15	51	10.8	22	56	10.7
Legionellosis	26	62	4.8	21	52	5.1
Leptospirosis	12	16	2.9	7	16	2
Listeriosis	2	3	0.5	0	1	0.7
Malaria	3	9	0.9	2	7	0.6
Measles	5	6	0.3	7	8	2.2
Meningococcal disease	6	10	2.4	1	6	1.6
Mumps	70	165	30.7	20	31	1.1
Paratyphoid fever	0	4	0.9	6	6	0.7
Pertussis	432	936	59.9	113	206	23.3
Rheumatic fever ⁵	19	35	3.5	12	22	3
Rickettsial disease	0	0	0.1	1	1	0.1
Salmonellosis	103	216	23.6	95	205	22.4
Shigellosis	21	61	5.7	14	35	3.8
Tuberculosis disease	19	46	6.4	19	53	6.4
Typhoid fever	8	14	1.4	3	8	0.7
VTEC/STEC infection	145	233	14.7	48	73	8.1
Yersiniosis	127	231	21.2	67	135	19

¹ These data are provisional.

² Rate is based on the cumulative total for the current year (12 months up to and including February 2018) or the previous year (12 months up to and including February 2017), 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 (1), Cholera (1), Leprosy (1)

Notifiable Disease Surveillance Data by District Health Board February 2018

Disease	Cases ¹ and current rate ² for February 2018 by District Health Board ³																				
		Northland	Waitemata	Auckland	Counties Manukau	Waikato	Lakes	Bay of Plenty	Tairāhiti	Taranaki	Hawke's Bay	Wairarapa	MidCentral	Hutt Valley	Capital and Coast	Waikato	Nelson Marlborough	West Coast	Canterbury	South Canterbury	Southern
Campylobacteriosis	Cases	10	57	49	40	45	13	16	4	19	28	6	19	12	32	5	18	4	59	11	65
	Rate	146.5	129.9	106.6	86	137	142.9	96.2	123.7	194.8	175.1	148.2	147.2	112.9	110.3	175.3	141.8	196.9	151.3	258.4	232.8
Cryptosporidiosis	Cases	2	24	30	35	7	2	6	0	0	7	1	3	11	42	3	2	0	2	1	4
	Rate	32.5	21	20.6	32.9	30.3	20.3	18.5	51.5	22	17.7	26.5	38.5	12.8	24.6	53.9	54.4	12.3	25.6	65.4	44.7
Dengue fever	Cases	1	6	14	16	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	0
	Rate	2.9	7.6	11.3	18.7	4.4	2.8	3.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.7	4.5	0	2.7	0	4.5	3.4	0.9
Gastroenteritis	Cases	9	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	2	0	1
	Rate	12.5	3.3	8.8	3.1	2.2	6.5	4.7	2.1	0	1.2	26.5	18.7	14.9	16.9	2.2	1.3	18.5	5.1	1.7	4
Giardiasis	Cases	3	23	22	19	16	4	14	6	2	5	0	4	4	9	0	4	0	19	2	6
	Rate	42.2	33.7	43.7	31.7	40.9	42.4	49.6	88.7	21.2	40.3	28.1	21	18.9	34.2	69.7	32.3	15.4	29.7	45.3	28.7
Haemophilus influenzae type b	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0.6	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Hepatitis A	Cases	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Rate	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0.3	0	1.3	0	0.9	0	0.6
Hepatitis B	Cases	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Rate	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0	0.4	2.1	0	1.2	0	0	0	0.3	0	2	0	0.7	1.7	1.5
Hepatitis C	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	2	2
	Rate	1.1	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	3.4	0	1.1	3.4	1.9
Invasive pneumococcal	Cases	0	3	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	13.1	8.1	7.4	14.3	10.3	17.5	18.1	10.3	11	15.3	17.2	9.1	9.5	11.5	18	8.7	21.5	6.9	6.7	10.8
Legionellosis	Cases	0	4	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4
	Rate	10.3	4.1	2.7	3.7	1.2	3.7	8.6	0	2.5	0.6	1.6	2.3	3.4	1	0	3.4	3.1	13.8	5	7.1
Leptospirosis	Cases	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Rate	4	1.3	0.2	0.4	12.7	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	7.9	12.5	4.5	1.4	0	9	4	9.2	1.6	5	1.2
Listeriosis	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0	1.3	0	0	0.6	1.6	0.6	0	0	0	2	0	0.2	1.7	0
Malaria	Cases	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0	0	0.8	1.2	0	0	2	1.9	0	0.7	0	0.5	0	0.3
Measles	Cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Rate	0	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.9	1.7	0
Meningococcal disease	Cases	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Rate	2.9	2.1	1.5	3.7	2.2	2.8	4.7	2.1	0.8	3.1	4.7	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.2	0	9.2	2.5	0	2.2
Mumps	Cases	8	7	12	22	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Rate	20.5	51.5	66.5	93.7	19.8	11.1	3	4.1	7.6	1.8	10.9	7.4	5.4	7.7	0	12.8	0	3.8	0	17.6
Paratyphoid fever	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	0	0.9	4.1	0.8	6.1	0	0	0	1.3	0	0.7	0	0.4	0	0
Pertussis	Cases	14	35	37	16	56	23	51	1	2	28	0	8	21	25	5	63	6	25	2	14
	Rate	54.2	39.9	45.5	31.8	75.6	70	97	39.2	36.4	92.1	28.1	30	55.4	55.6	67.4	253.4	67.7	47.7	33.6	79.9
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	1	1	2	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	6.8	2.6	4.6	11	5.1	1.8	2.2	6.2	0	2.4	1.6	0.6	4.1	1.9	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.9
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	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	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
Salmonellosis	Cases	0	12	5	5	8	0	10	1	7	2	0	1	2	9	0	2	0	24	2	13
	Rate	30.8	18.3	22	13.4	26.4	18.4	19.8	43.3	27.9	17.7	17.2	19.3	12.8	24	27	16.1	18.5	36.1	41.9	35.5
Shigellosis	Cases	0	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	3
	Rate	4.6	7.1	12.4	9.7	2.7	3.7	3	2.1	3.4	6.7	3.1	0.6	6.1	5.8	0	0.7	3.1	2.7	0	5.2
Tuberculosis disease	Cases	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
	Rate	1.7	5.4	11.1	10.8	7.8	4.6	4.7	2.1	2.5	5.5	1.6	6.2	9.5	5.1	9	4	0	5.6	1.7	2.5
Typhoid fever	Cases	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0.8	3.4	5.5	0.5	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.7	0	0.2	0	1.2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VTEC/STEC infection	Cases	7	23	16	14	3	1	2	0	2	5	1	1	6	12	3	7	0	9	1	32
	Rate	46.8	17	12	13	9.3	11.1	10.8	2.1	11	11	9.4	3.4	6.8	9.3	9	13.4	6.2	5.4	18.5	50
Yersiniosis	Cases	1	14	11	4	5	2	7	0	1	8	1	1	8	5	4	10	2	27	8	8
	Rate	10.8	21.5	21.2	13.4	13.7	20.3	25.9	12.4	21.2	24.4	18.7	10.8	31.8	27.2	44.9	12.1	9.2	33.9	31.9	19.1

¹ These data are provisional.

² Current rate is based on the cumulative total for the 12 months up to and including February 2018 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.