



Victorian Respiratory Surveillance Report

7 August 2026

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About this report

The Victorian Respiratory Surveillance Report summarises the latest surveillance information on COVID-19, influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in Victoria. This report provides an overview of the current levels and trends of acute respiratory illness from these conditions in the community. Please see the section on How to use this report for more information.

Measurements of the greatest value for summarising respiratory illness in Victoria are presented in this report. Other systems are also reviewed by the Department of Health to understand patterns of respiratory disease in Victoria which inform the overall summaries presented.

Data are presented as at 5 August 2026 for the week ending 1 August 2026.

Each report reflects the data available at the time the report was prepared. Information may differ from previous reports as new data are received or updated.



Department
of Health

Summary

In Victoria, activity of COVID-19 and influenza is low, and RSV is moderate.

COVID-19 activity is low

MODELLED CURRENT TRENDS

COVID-19 cases were most likely stable



NOTIFICATIONS LAST 12 MONTHS



TEST POSITIVITY (LAST 2 WEEKS)

The percentage of tests that were positive have remained stable



COVID-19 activity remains low, but notifications are slowly increasing.

Influenza activity is low

MODELLED CURRENT TRENDS

Influenza cases were almost certainly increasing



NOTIFICATIONS LAST 12 MONTHS



TEST POSITIVITY (LAST 2 WEEKS)

The percentage of tests that were positive have slightly increased



Influenza activity has increased in the past month, although remains at low levels. Levels are lower than typically observed at this time of year.

RSV activity is moderate

MODELLED CURRENT TRENDS

RSV cases were highly likely decreasing



NOTIFICATIONS LAST 12 MONTHS



TEST POSITIVITY (LAST 2 WEEKS)

The percentage of tests that were positive have continued to decrease



RSV activity increased from April to moderate levels. Notifications have declined over the past four weeks, indicating a peak of activity in late June/early July. Trends in RSV case notifications are broadly similar to previous seasons, with the peak occurring at a similar time in 2025.

Laboratory surveillance

Case notifications

Laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, influenza and RSV are notified to the Victorian Department of Health. Notified infections that are diagnosed through laboratory testing are only a subset of the total number of infections in the community. Trends in notifications may be impacted by changes in testing.

Notifications (last two weeks)

In the past week (to 1 August 2026), COVID-19 notifications have increased (+16%), influenza notifications have continued to increase (+48%) and RSV notifications were stable (-4%).

COVID-19	16% increase	
Influenza	48% increase	
RSV	stable	

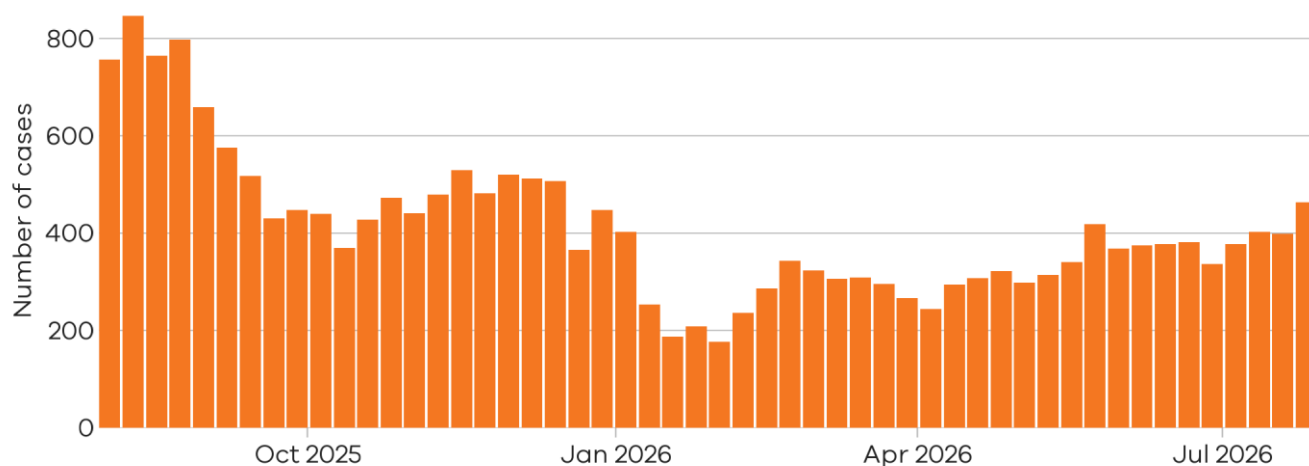
Modelled current trends

The Australia-Aotearoa Consortium for Epidemic Forecasting & Analytics (ACEFA) performs modelling throughout the winter respiratory season using data provided by the Victorian Department of Health. The results of modelling to 26 July 2026 were:

COVID-19	Most likely stable 68% probability case notifications were increasing	
Influenza	Almost certainly increasing >99% probability case notifications were	
RSV	Highly likely decreasing 11% probability case notifications were increasing	

COVID-19

Figure 1: COVID-19 notified cases by week, Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



There were **399** notified COVID-19 cases two weeks ago

19 Jul 2026 to 25 Jul 2026

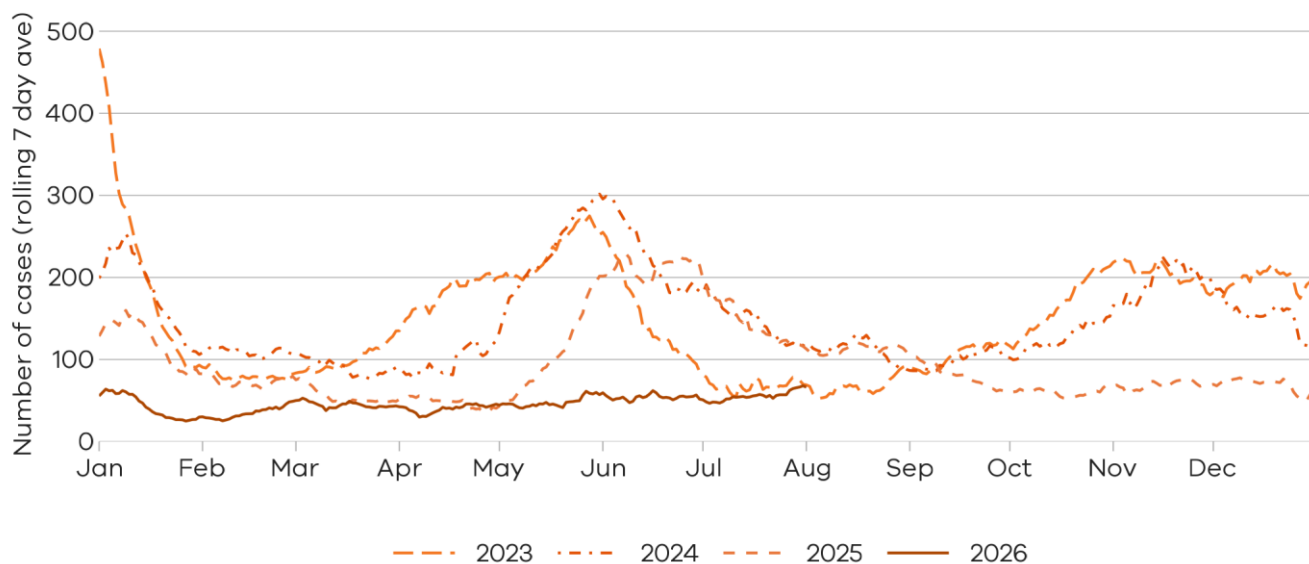
There were **464** notified COVID-19 cases last week

26 Jul 2026 to 1 Aug 2026



16% increase

Figure 2: COVID-19 trends in notified cases (7-day rolling average), Victoria, 1 January 2023 to 1 August 2026

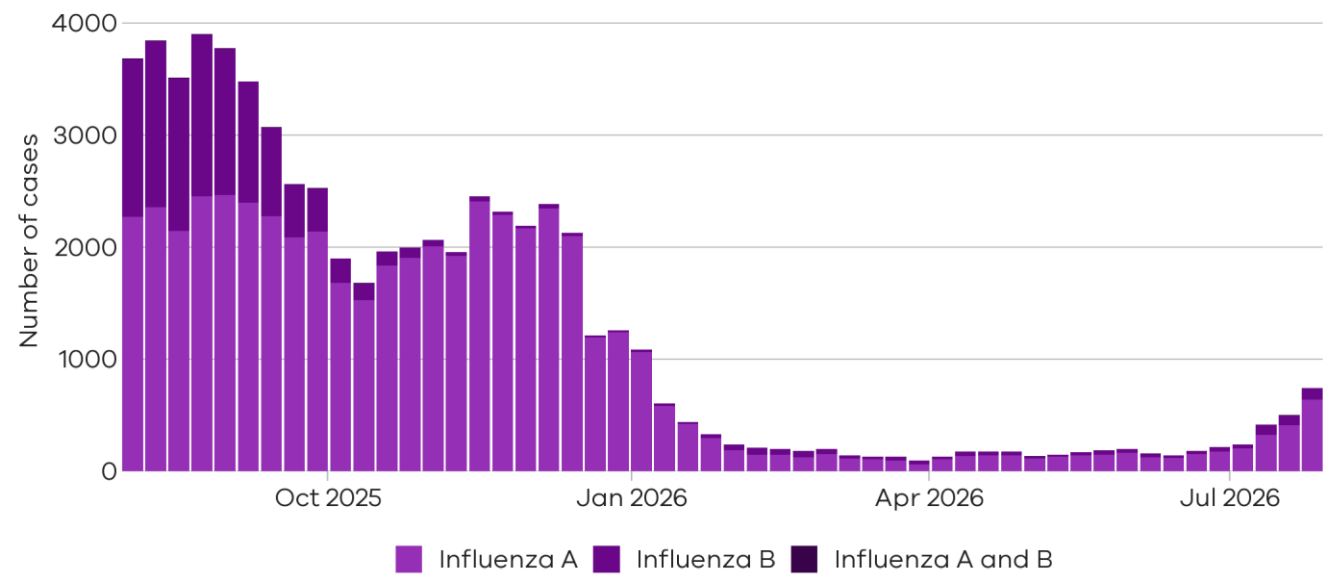


Notified COVID-19 cases are low and at lower levels than the same time in recent years

Influenza

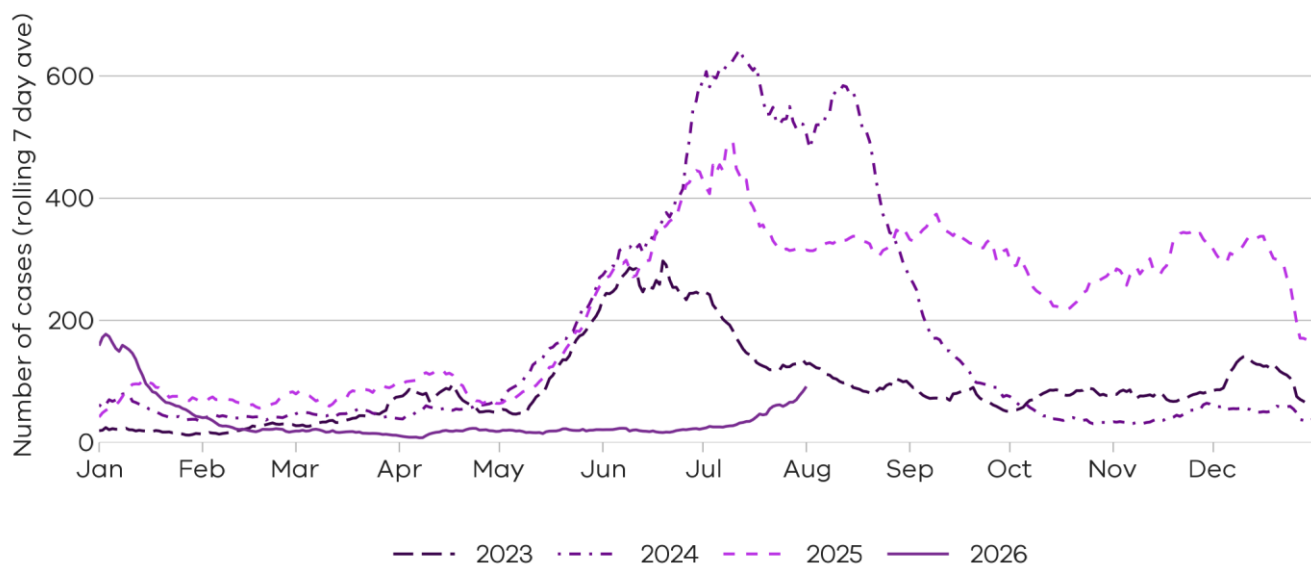
Influenza notifications presented in this report are reported from a subset of laboratories in Victoria, generally comprising around 85% of total influenza notifications.

Figure 3: Influenza notified cases by week, Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



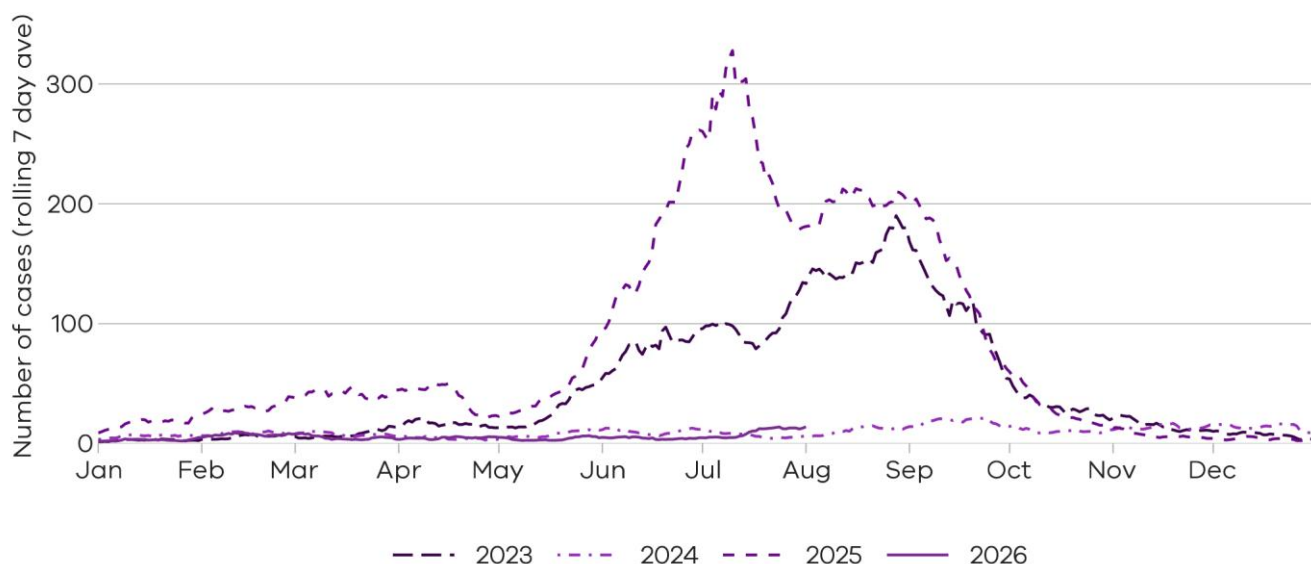
There were 500 cases of influenza (overall) notified two weeks ago 19 Jul 2026 to 25 Jul 2026	There were 740 cases of influenza (overall) notified last week 26 Jul 2026 to 1 Aug 2026	 48% increase
There were 413 cases of influenza A notified two weeks ago 19 Jul 2026 to 25 Jul 2026	There were 642 cases of influenza A notified last week 26 Jul 2026 to 1 Aug 2026	 55% increase
There were 85 cases of influenza B notified two weeks ago 19 Jul 2026 to 25 Jul 2026	There were 98 cases of influenza B notified last week 26 Jul 2026 to 1 Aug 2026	 15% increase

Figure 4: Influenza A trends in notified cases (7-day rolling average), Victoria, 1 January 2023 to 1 August 2026



Notified influenza A cases are at lower levels than the same time in the past three years

Figure 5: Influenza B trends in notified cases (7-day rolling average), Victoria, 1 January 2023 to 1 August 2026

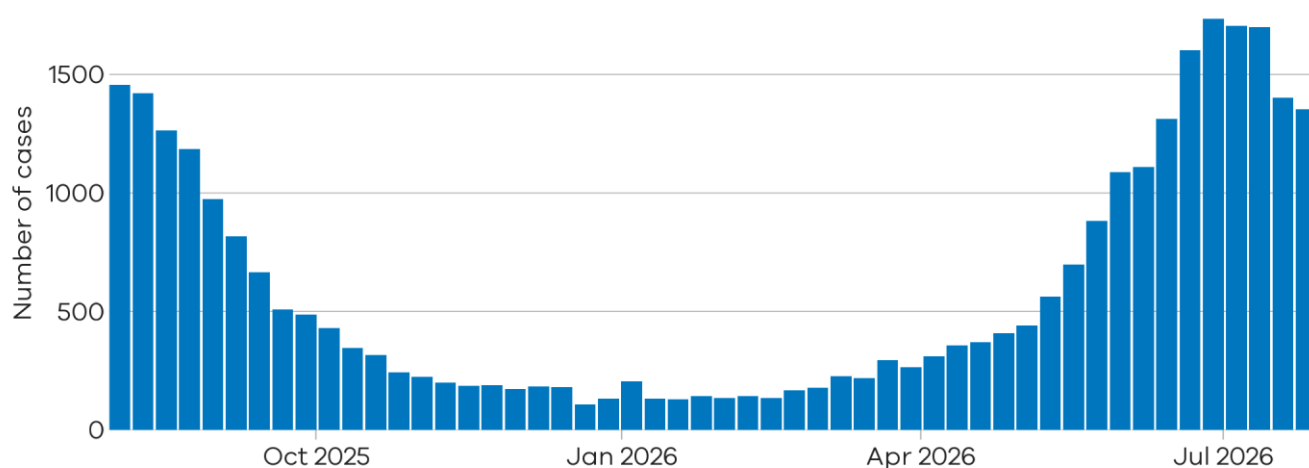


Notified influenza B cases are at lower levels than the same time in previous years

Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV)

RSV notifications presented in this report are reported from a subset of laboratories in Victoria, generally comprising around 85% of total RSV notifications.

Figure 6: RSV notified cases by week, Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



There were **1402** notified RSV cases two weeks ago

19 Jul 2026 to 25 Jul 2026

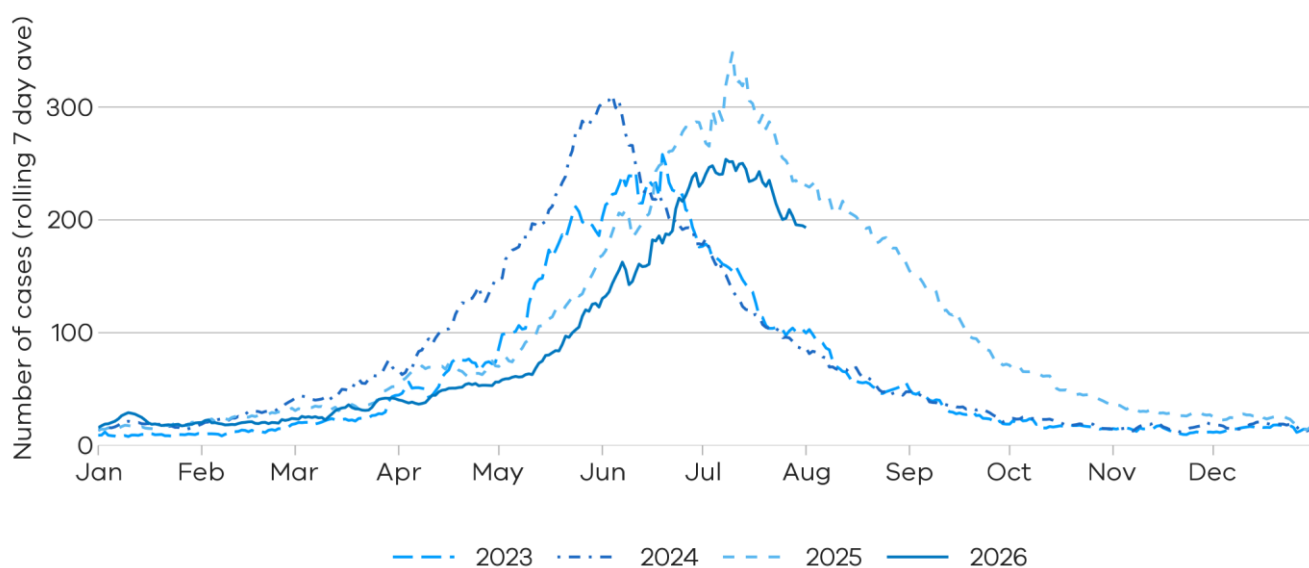
There were **1352** notified RSV cases last week

26 Jul 2026 to 1 Aug 2026



stable

Figure 7: RSV trends in notified cases (7-day rolling average), Victoria, 1 January 2023 to 1 August 2026

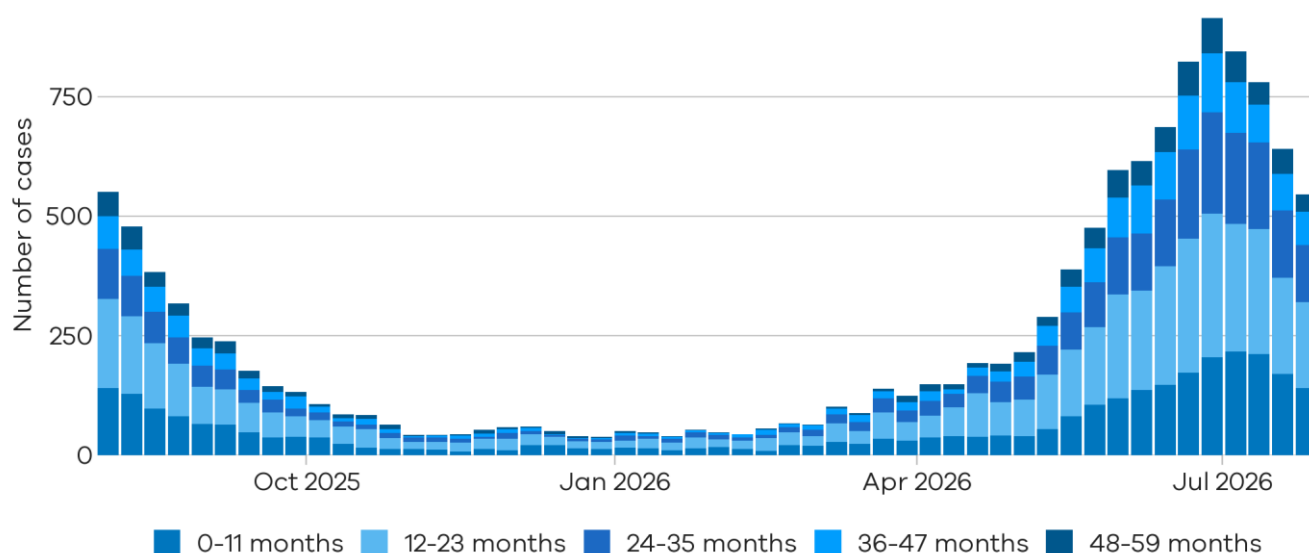


Notified RSV cases are at similar levels to post-winter peaks for the past three years

Young children and older adults

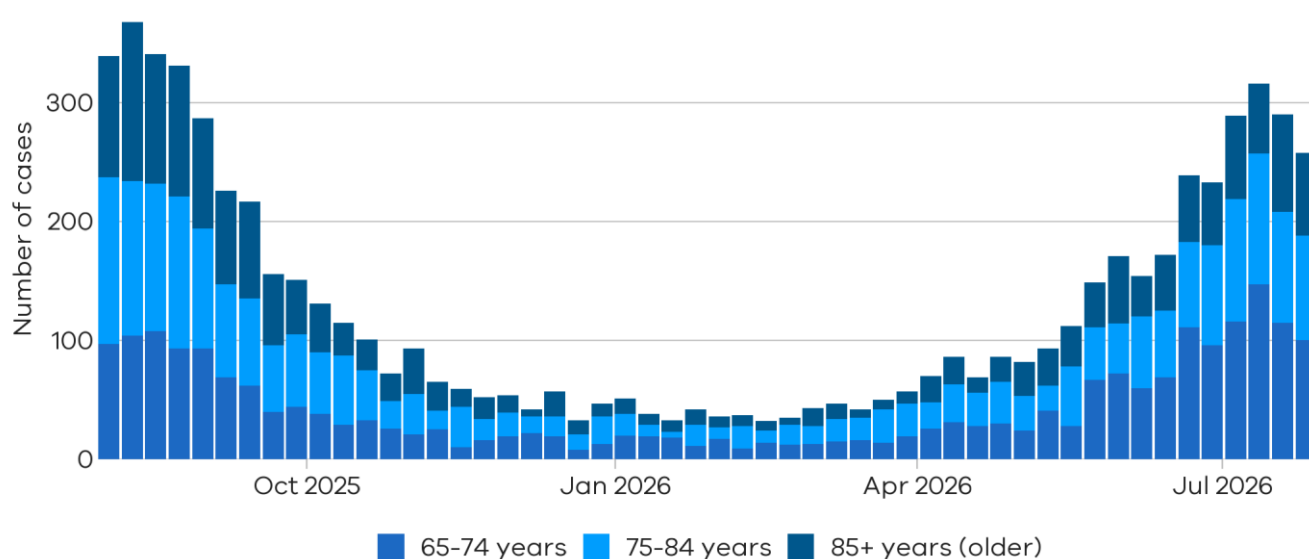
Young children and older adults are at greater risk of severe disease from RSV.

Figure 8: RSV trends in notified cases by week in young children (under 5 years), Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



RSV case numbers have decreased in younger children in the past four weeks

Figure 9: RSV trends in notified cases by week in older adults (65+ years), Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



RSV case numbers have decreased in older adults in the past two weeks

Testing

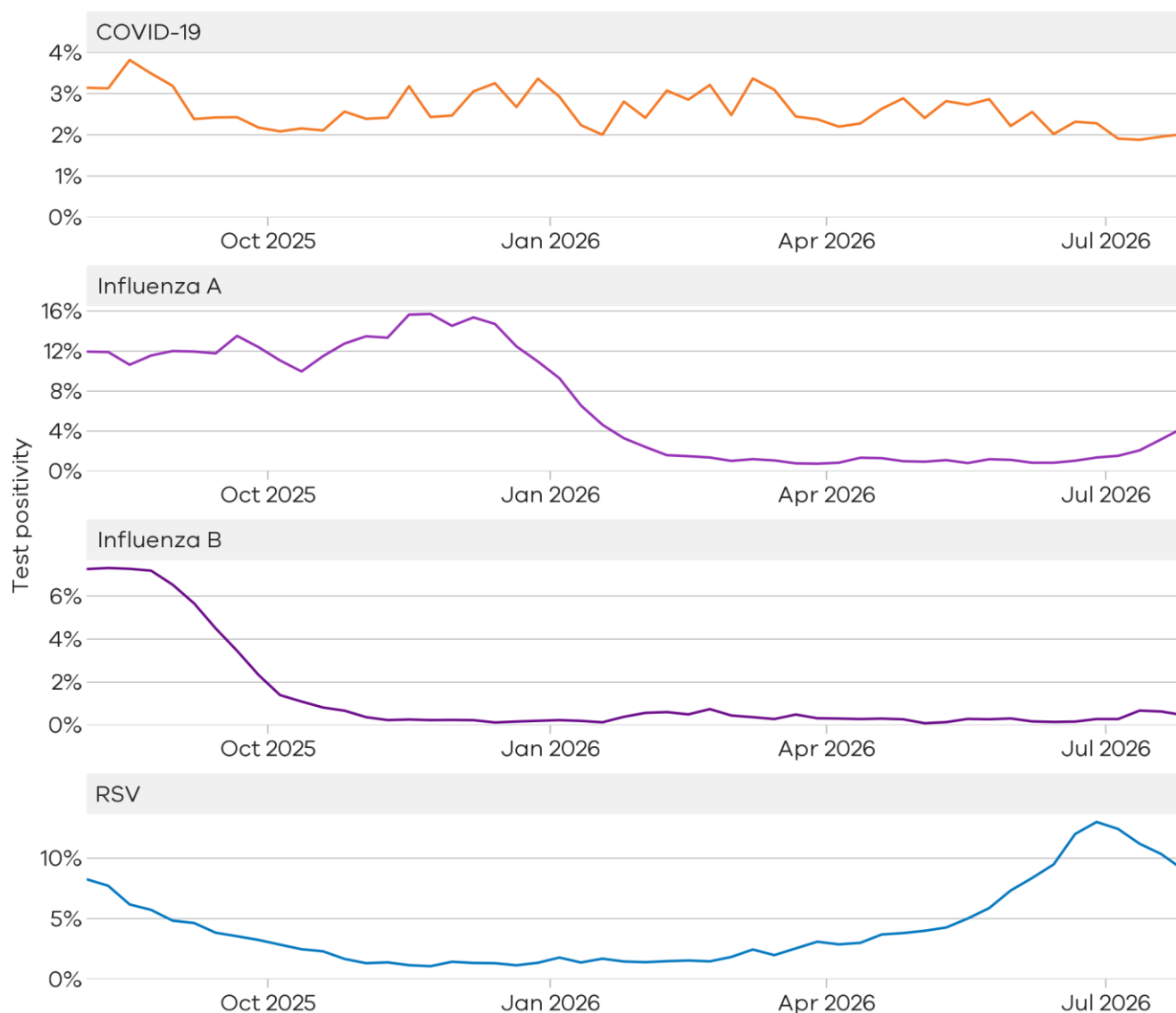
Laboratory testing for respiratory illnesses changes over time. Tracking the percentage of tests with the notifiable condition detected (i.e. test positivity) is a useful measure to understand trends in disease surveillance over time.

Test results presented in this report are from selected laboratories. These include private and hospital laboratories and represent tests completed across Victoria.

Summary

In the past week, the percentage of COVID-19 tests that were positive have remained stable (2.0% to 2.0%), the percentage of influenza tests that were positive have slightly increased (1.9% to 2.4%) (influenza A: 3.2% to 4.3%; influenza B: 0.6% to 0.5%), and the percentage of RSV tests that were positive have continued to decrease (10.3% to 9.1%).

COVID-19	2.0% to 2.0%	→
Influenza A	3.2% to 4.3%	↗
Influenza B	0.6% to 0.5%	→
RSV	10.3% to 9.1%	↘

Figure 10: Weekly test positivity for COVID-19, influenza and RSV, Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026

COVID-19 test positivity remains low and stable



Influenza A test positivity remains low, with increases in recent weeks

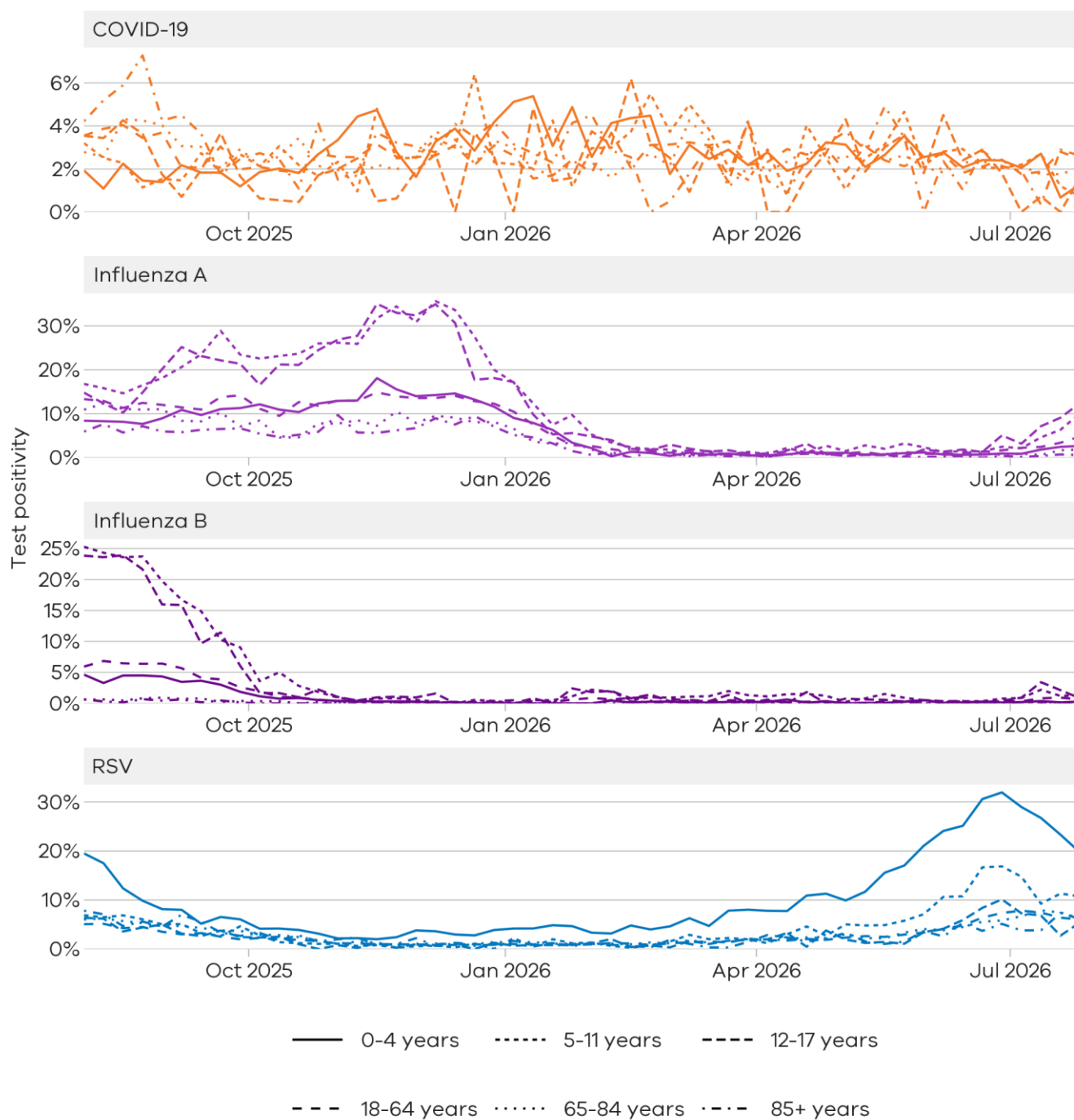


Influenza B test positivity remains low and stable



RSV test positivity is moderate and has decreased in the same period as case notifications

Figure 11: Weekly test positivity by age groups for COVID-19, influenza and RSV, Victoria, 3 August 2025 to 1 August 2026



Community surveillance

Respiratory illnesses are not limited to the notifiable conditions presented above. Understanding the overall burden of respiratory illness in the community is useful to understand broader trends in illness over time.

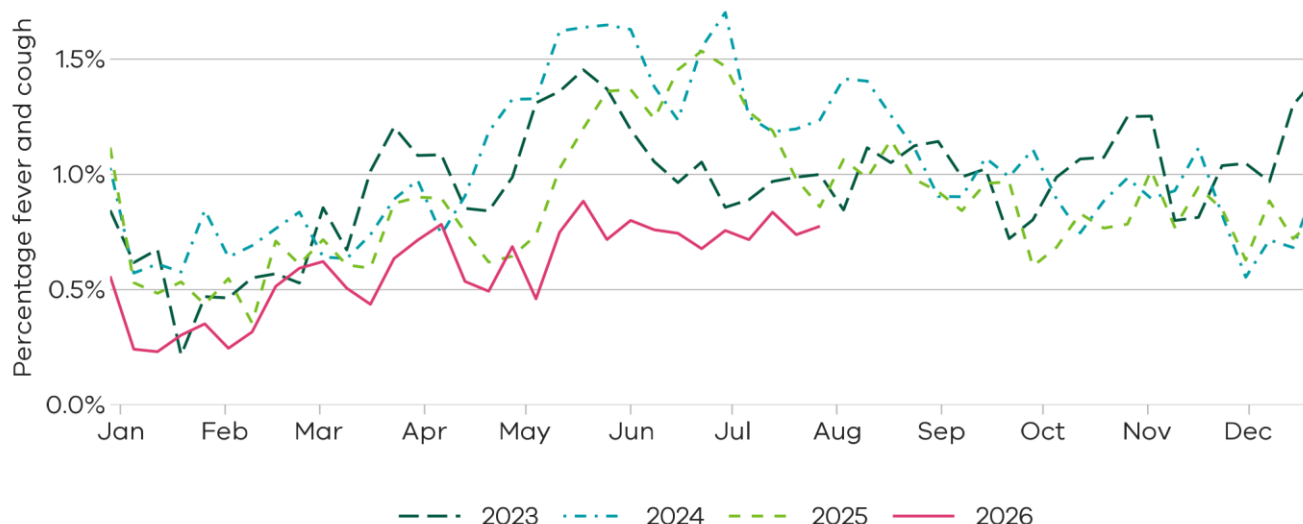
FluTracking

FluTracking is an online surveillance system across Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Fiji. Volunteer participants complete a simple weekly online survey which collects self-reported information on respiratory symptoms. Data used in this report are received up to 12:00PM Tuesday. More information about FluTracking and ways to be involved are available here: <https://info.flutracking.net/>

Summary

In the past week, the percentage of Victorian FluTracking participants reporting respiratory illness (fever and cough) have remained stable from the previous week.

Figure 12: Proportion of FluTracking participants reporting respiratory illness by week, Victoria, 1 January 2023 to 2 August 2026. Respiratory illness is defined as fever & cough.



Reported respiratory illness from FluTracking is low compared to the past three years

How to use this report

Data sources

All notified cases in Victoria are recorded in the Victorian Public Health Events Surveillance System (PHESS). Under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* and Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2019, the Victorian Department of Health is authorised to collect information from doctors and laboratories about diagnoses of certain health-related conditions in Victoria.

Modelling is performed by the Australia-Aotearoa Consortium for Epidemic Forecasting & Analytics (ACEFA) throughout the winter respiratory season using data provided by the Department of Health. <https://github.com/acefa-hubs>

Pathology services are required to notify the Department of Health of all tests performed during a weekly period for schedule 4A conditions including influenza, RSV and COVID-19.

The FluTracking surveillance system collects data from volunteer participants in a weekly survey. FluTracking reports are available here: <https://info.flutracking.net/reports/australia-reports/>

The Victorian Department of Health continually reviews surveillance methods to monitor respiratory disease in Victoria. Measurements included in this report may be updated or removed accordingly.

Definitions

Notified cases: Laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, influenza, and RSV are reported according to the CDNA case definitions <https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/cdna-surveillance-case-definitions/> Where multiple positive test results are received for the same person within 30 days of the initial test result they are counted as a single case.

Rapid antigen test results are not collected by the Victorian Department of Health, however, remain an important tool for individuals to access treatment and protect their community.

Case notifications are included in the Victorian dataset if the postcode of residence of the case is in Victoria. This does not necessarily reflect where the infection was acquired.

Modelled current trends: Modelled current trends indicate whether cases are likely to be increasing, decreasing or stable based on modelled trends in expected cases for each condition. Details of the statistical modelling methods can be found in the paper at <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwaf119>

Test positivity: Test positivity is the percentage of total tests where the notifiable condition was detected. This is reported by the date of specimen collection.

Dates: Case notifications are based on the date the notification was first received by the Victorian Department of Health. Test positivity is based on the date of specimen collection.

Weeks: For the purposes of this report, data are aggregated by week, with the week starting Sunday and ending Saturday unless otherwise specified.

Activity levels: The Victorian Department of Health monitors activity of acute respiratory illnesses assessed against trends from recent seasons and determined by expert review of multiple surveillance inputs informed by statistical analysis of all data sources available at the time the report is prepared.

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