



UK Health
Security
Agency

Ambulance Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England)

2021 Week 39

Key messages

Data reported to: 03 October 2021

During week 39, ambulance COVID-19-like calls increased.

Syndromic indicators at a glance

Table 1: The current trend (based on previous weeks, not only the current week) and the level (compared to the expected baseline), of each indicator included in this bulletin.

Indicator	Trend	Level
COVID-19-like (Figure 1)	Increasing	
Difficulty breathing (Figure 2)	No trend	Below
Chest pain (Figure 3)	No trend	Below
Cardiac or respiratory arrest (Figure 4)	No trend	Above
Impact of heat or cold (Figure 5)	No trend	Similar
Headache (Figure 6)	No trend	Similar
Unconscious or passing out (Figure 7)	No trend	Similar
Collapsed (Figure 8)	No trend	Similar
Allergic reactions (Figure 9)	No trend	Similar
Injuries (Figure 10)	No trend	Similar
Overdose, or ingestion or poisoning (Figure 11)	Decreasing	Similar

System coverage

Table 2: The number of ambulance Trusts included in surveillance each day during the most recent week.

Date	Number of ambulance Trusts ¹
27 Sep 2021	10
28 Sep 2021	10
29 Sep 2021	10
30 Sep 2021	10
01 Oct 2021	10
02 Oct 2021	10
03 Oct 2021	10

¹ maximum 10 Trusts in England

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About this syndromic surveillance system

This bulletin presents data from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) ambulance syndromic surveillance system.

Syndromic surveillance can be used to:

- assess current trends
- assess current trends and levels compared to historical baselines
- compare trends between age groups/areas

Syndromic surveillance should not be used to:

- estimate total burden or number of 'cases' of a condition (see **Notes and caveats**)
- compare levels between age groups/areas

Fully anonymised, daily ambulance call data are analysed and reported here, to identify and describe trends for a variety of syndromic indicators:

- syndromic indicators include groupings such as difficulty breathing, chest pain and injuries
- syndromic indicators are based on:
 - information gathered during the initial call
 - signs/symptoms and may not be laboratory confirmed
- **Key messages** describes any notable trends nationally (England), and/or by geographical area (based on UKHSA centres)
- the full list of syndromic indicators reported here, along with their current level and trend, are summarised in **Table 1**
- charts are provided for each syndromic indicator, on a national basis, by geographical area (UKHSA centre). Each chart includes a year of data with:
 - 7-day moving averages (adjusted for weekends and bank holidays) to aid in the identification of trend
 - statistical baselines (where available) to aid in the assessment of level compared to historical expectations

For further information please see the **Notes and caveats** section.

An archive of previous weekly bulletins is available [here](#)

Data quality issues of note this week

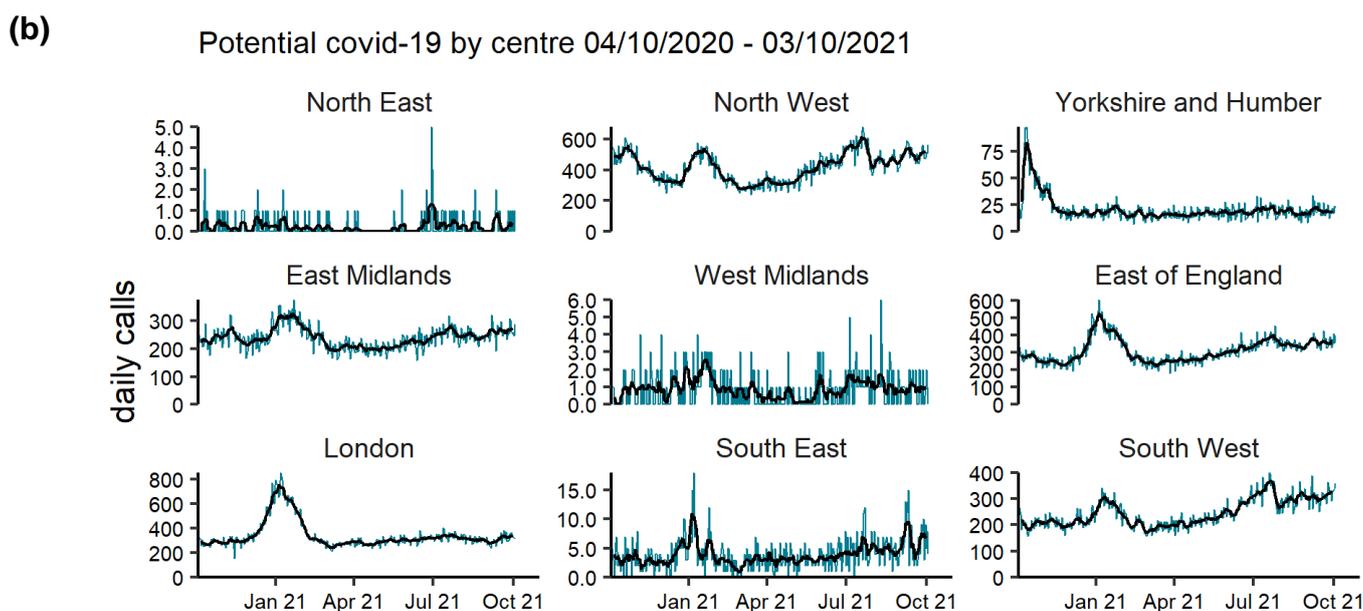
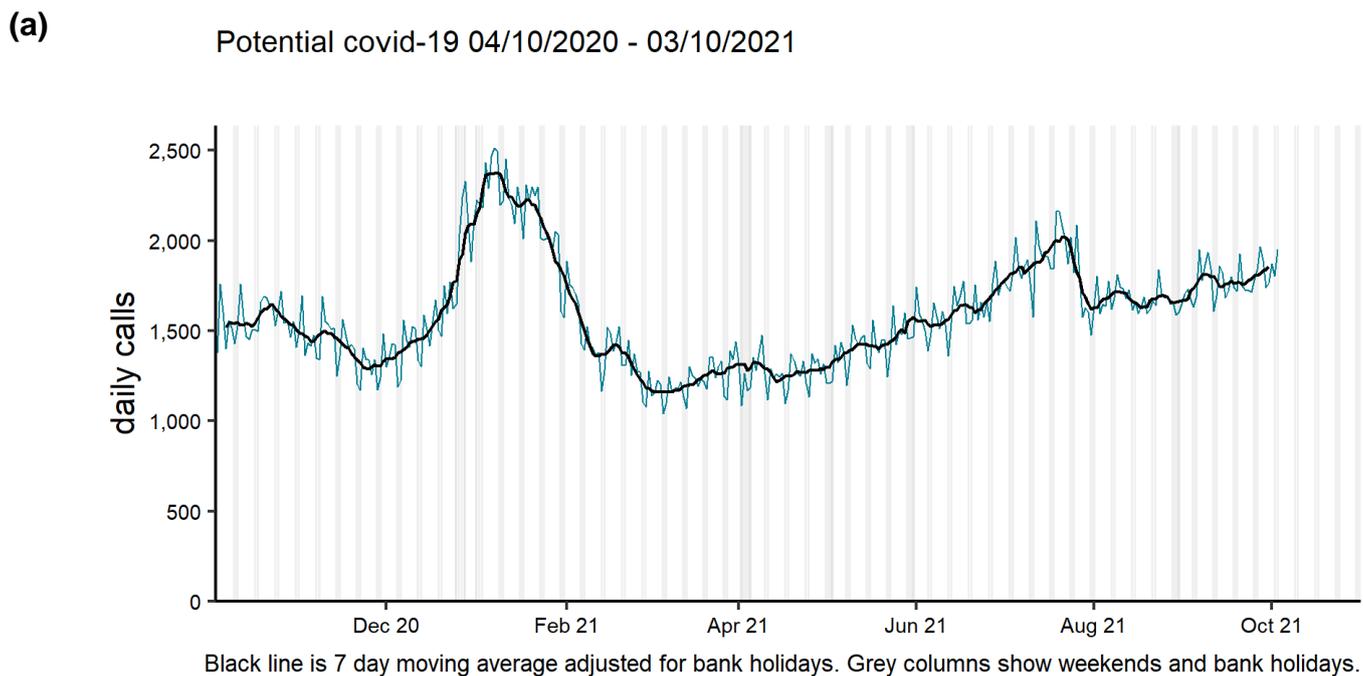
No issues identified

See **Table 2** for the number of Trusts included in the most recent week, indicating where data has not arrived at the time of this report production. All historical data is complete.

Respiratory conditions

COVID-19-like

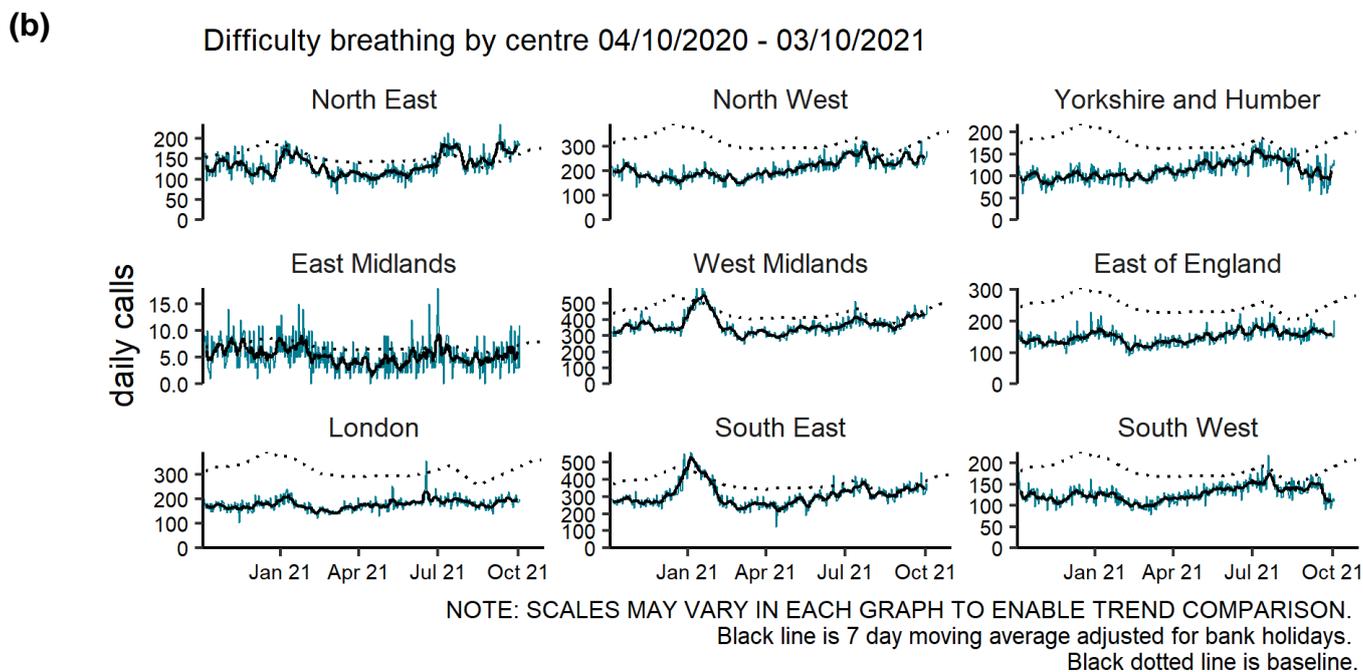
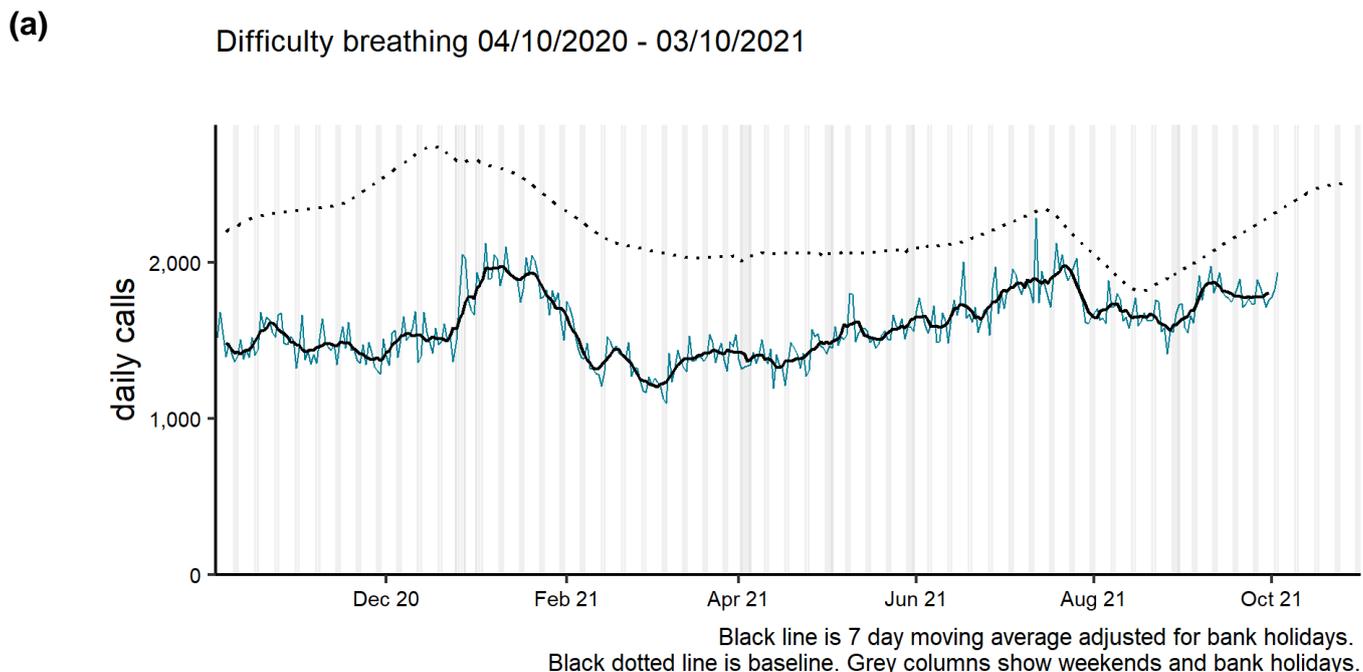
Figure 1: Daily number of COVID-19-like ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre. Please note there is minimal usage of this syndromic indicator by the North East, West Midlands and South East ambulance Trusts.



NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Difficulty breathing

Figure 2: Daily number of difficulty breathing ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre. Please note there is minimal usage of this syndromic indicator by the East Midlands ambulance Trust.



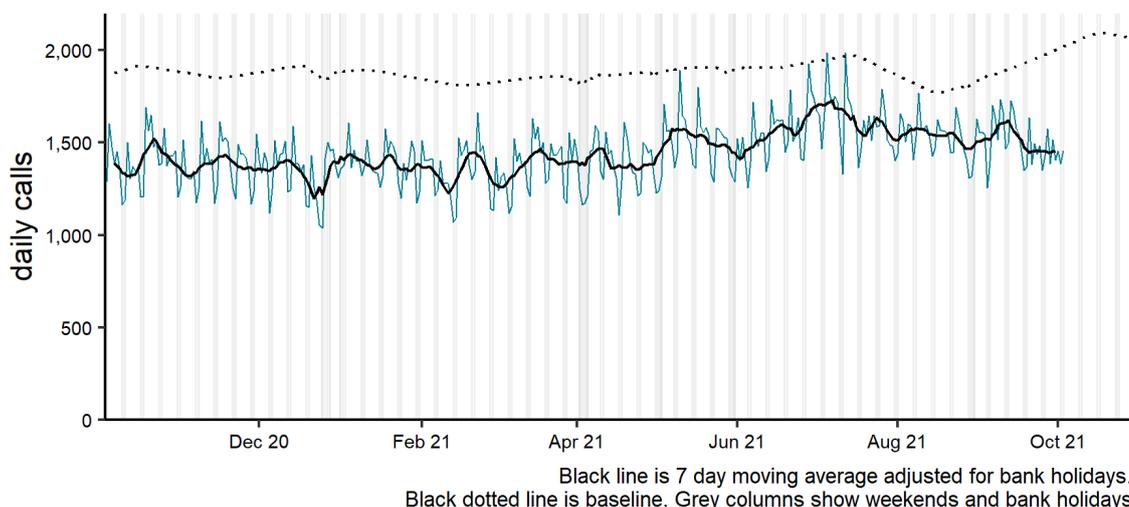
Cardiac conditions

Chest pain

Figure 3: Daily number of chest pain ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre. Please note there is minimal usage of this syndromic indicator by the South East ambulance Trust.

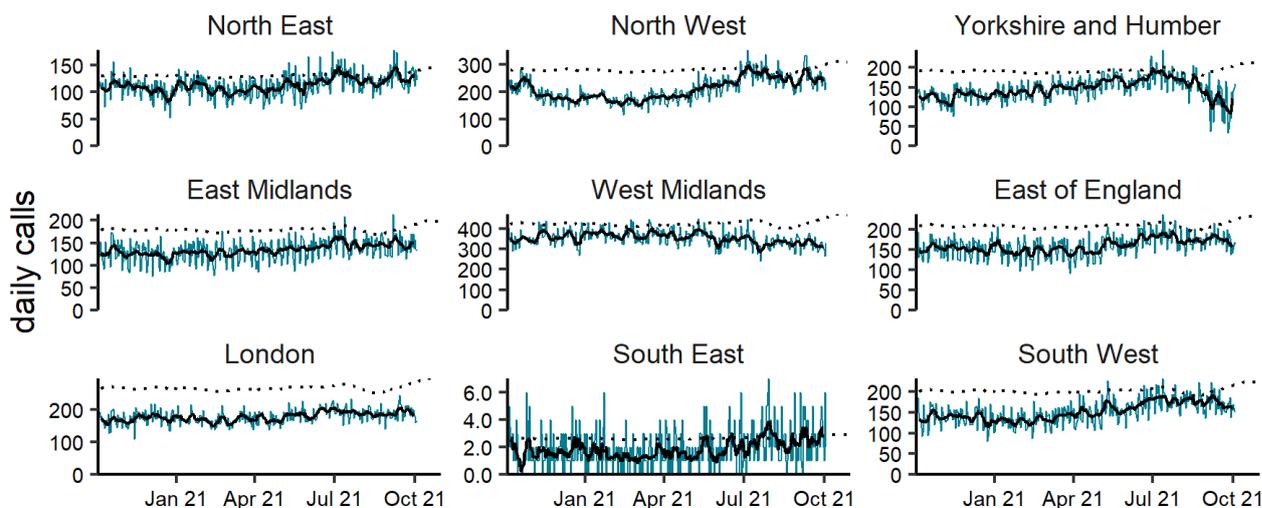
(a)

Chest pain 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



(b)

Chest pain by centre 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021

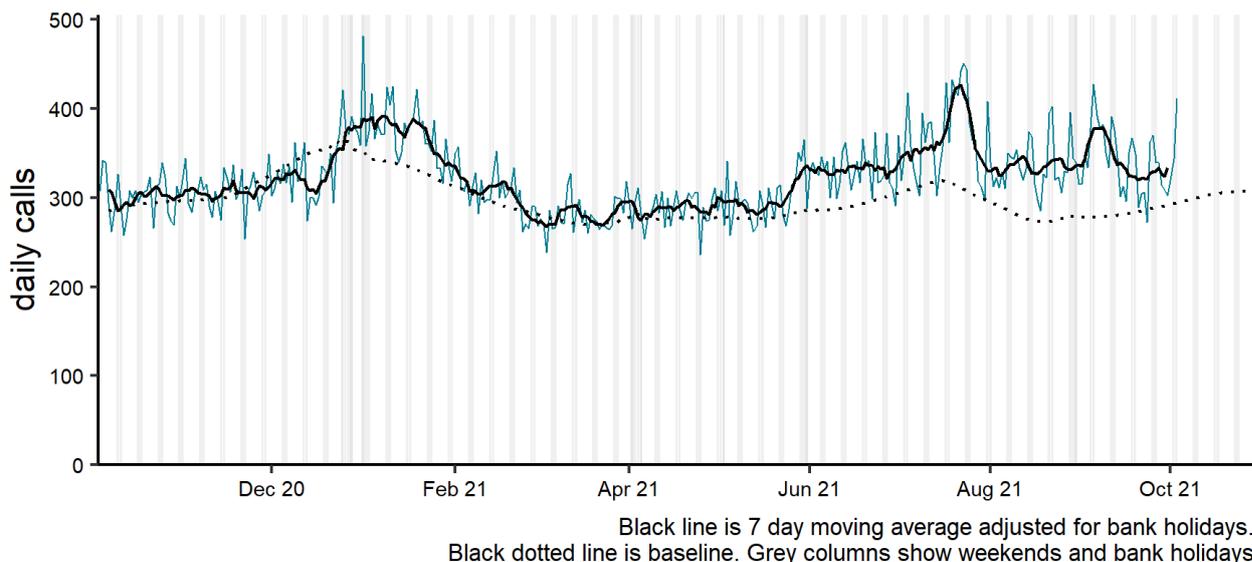


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

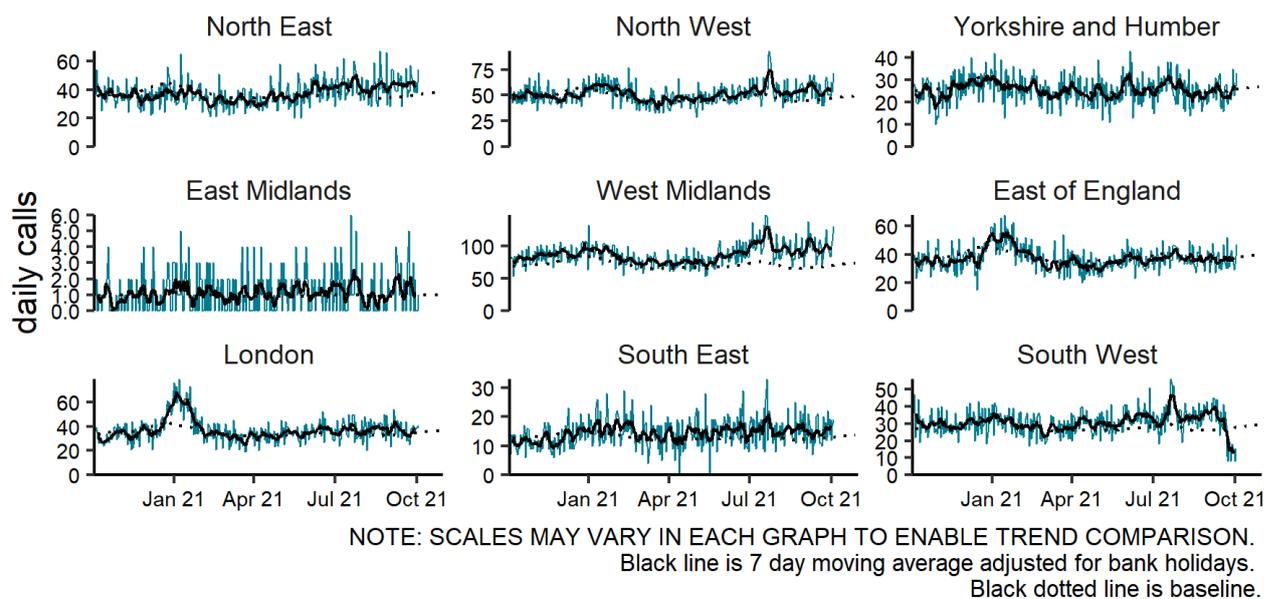
Cardiac or respiratory arrest

Figure 4: Daily number of cardiac or respiratory arrest ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre. Please note there is minimal usage of this syndromic indicator by the South East ambulance Trust.

(a) Cardiac or respiratory arrest 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



(b) Cardiac or respiratory arrest by centre 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



Seasonal or environmental conditions

During set periods of the year the Met Office operates both heat and cold weather watch systems, in association with UKHSA. Syndromic indicators are used to monitor the impact of both extreme hot and cold weather in England during these periods and will be included below (where an appropriate syndromic indicator is available).

[Cold weather alert](#) period: 1 November to 31 March

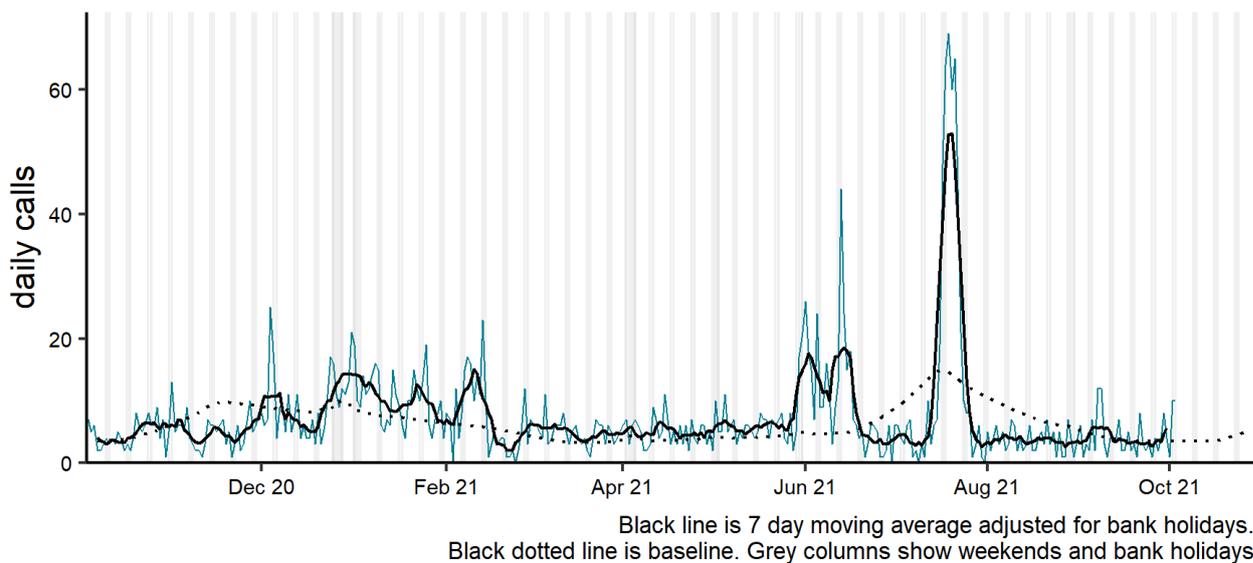
[Heat-Health Alert](#) period: 1 June to 15 September

Weather alert level (current reporting week): **Level 0 - Long-term planning**

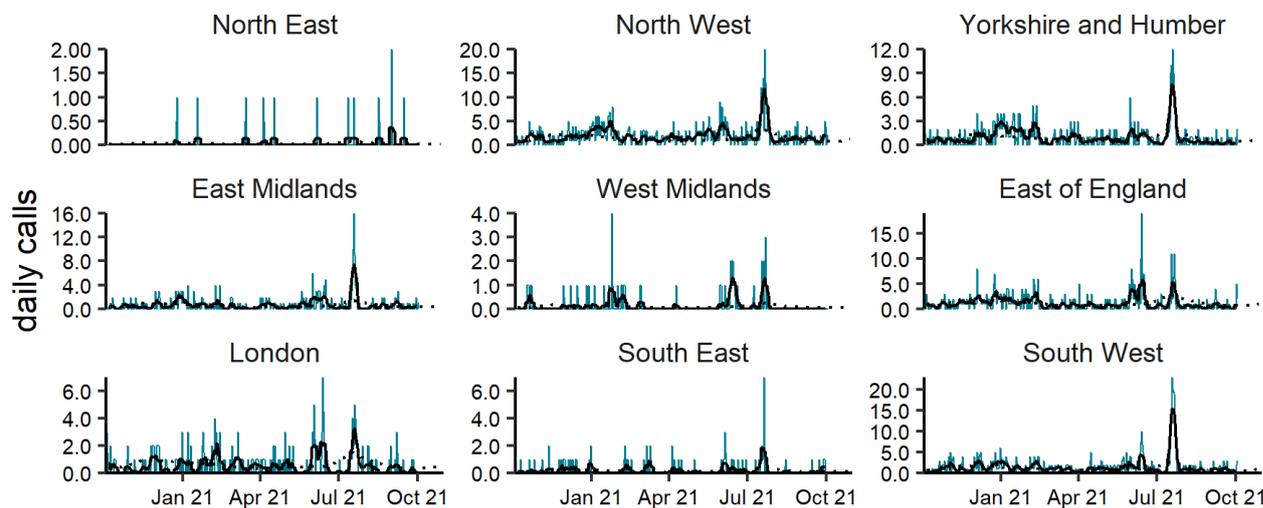
Impact of heat or cold

Figure 5: Daily number of heat or cold related ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Impact of heat or cold 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



(b) Impact of heat or cold by centre 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021

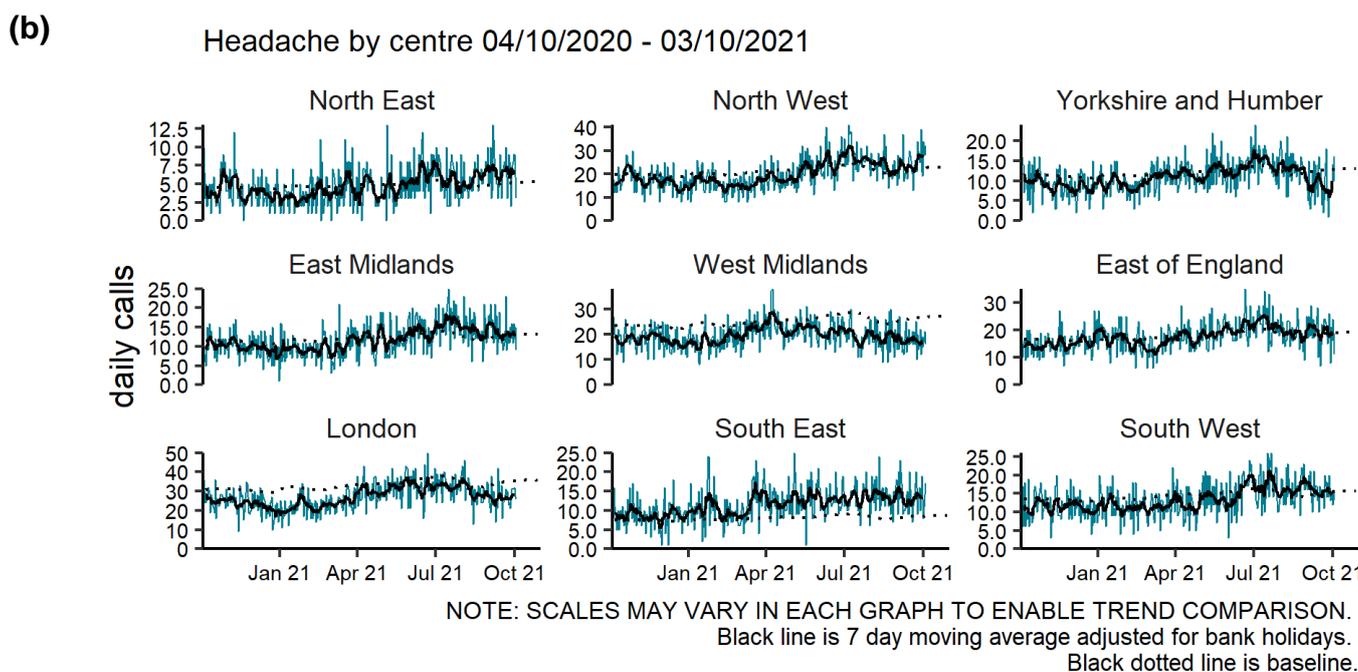
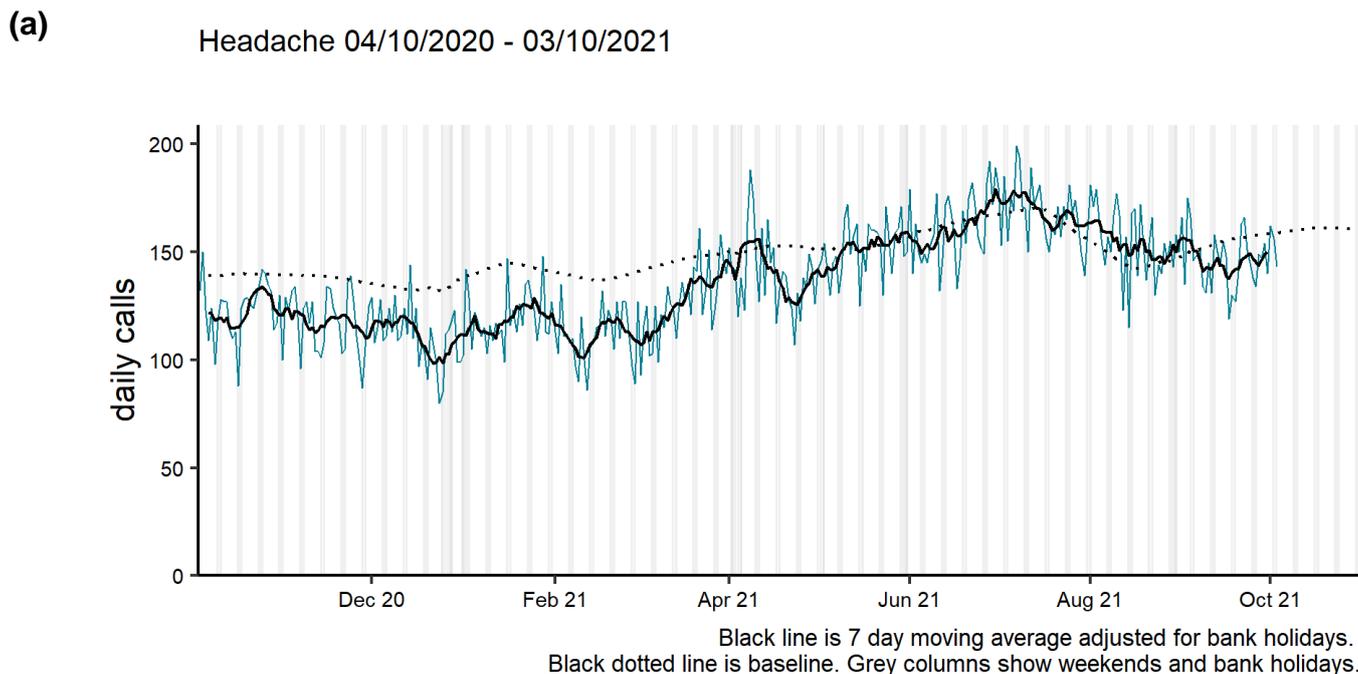


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

Other conditions

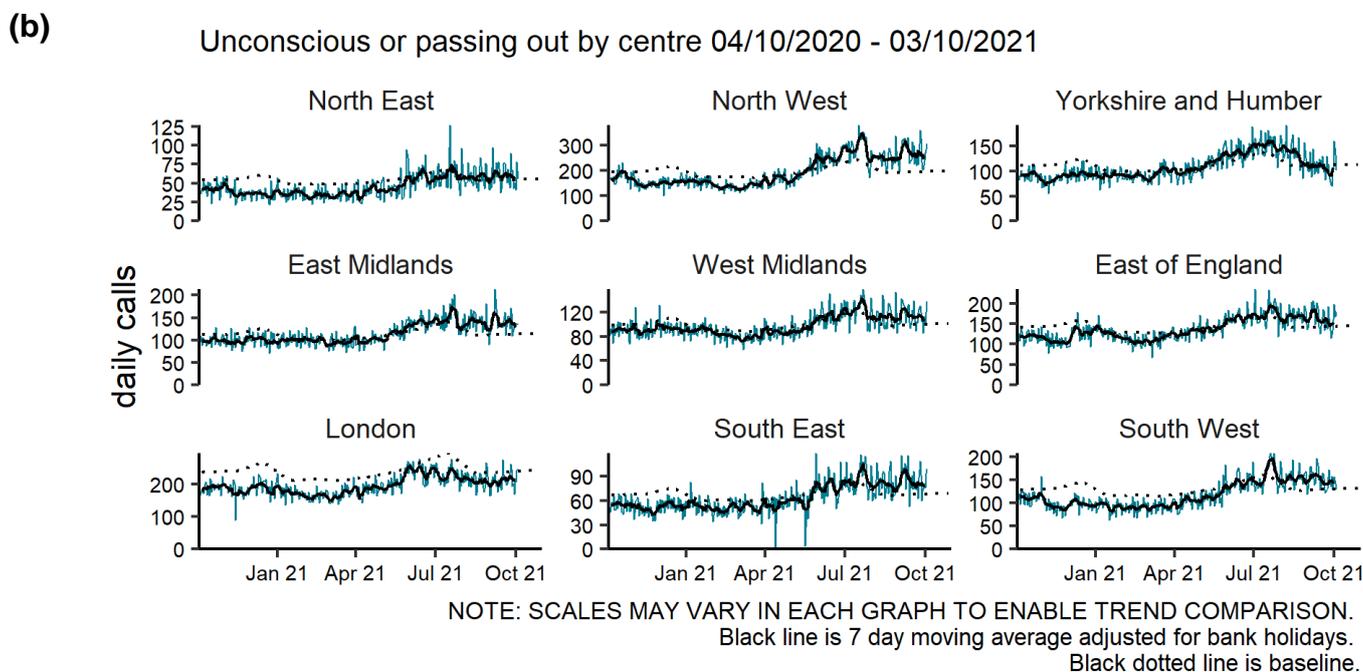
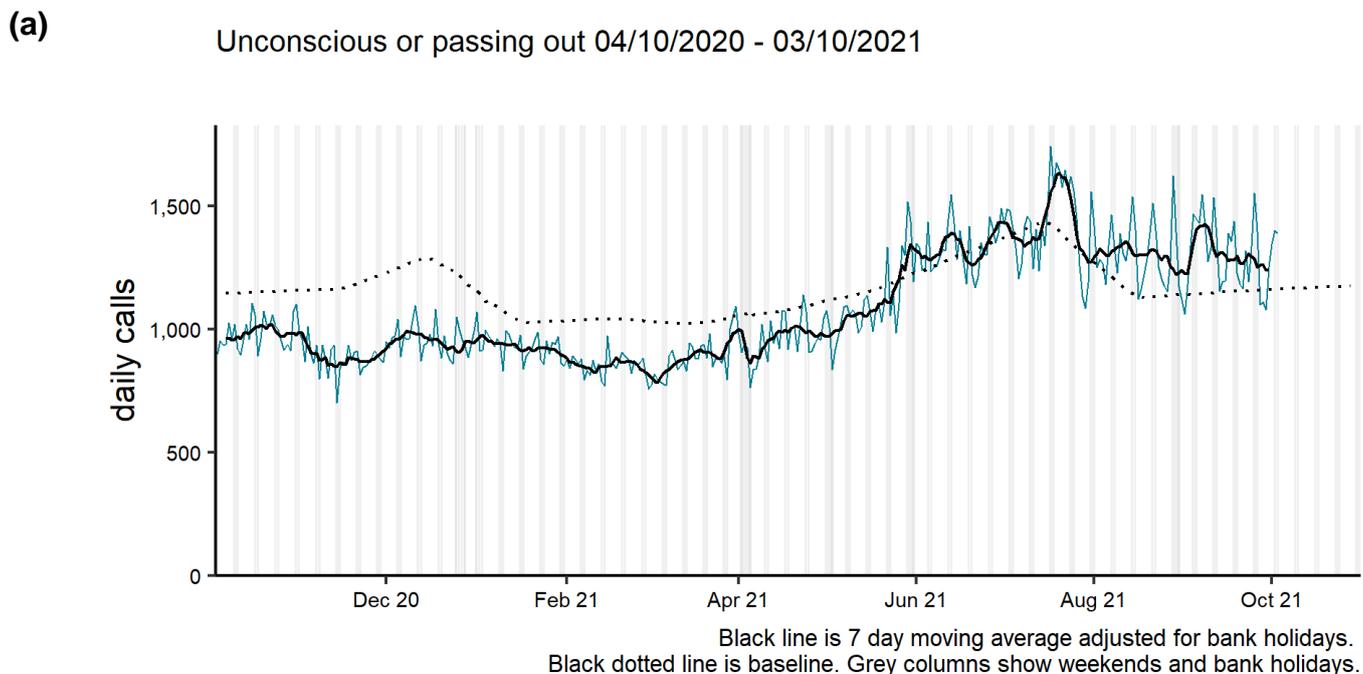
Headache

Figure 6: Daily number of headache ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.



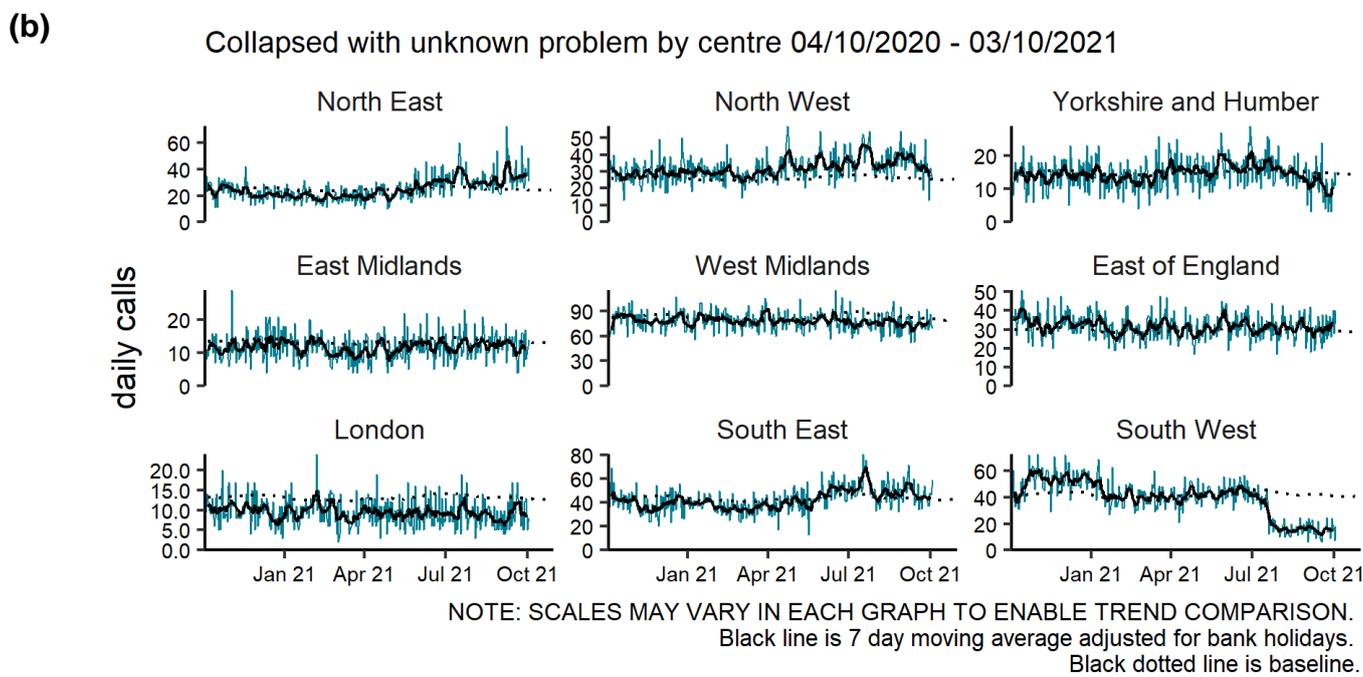
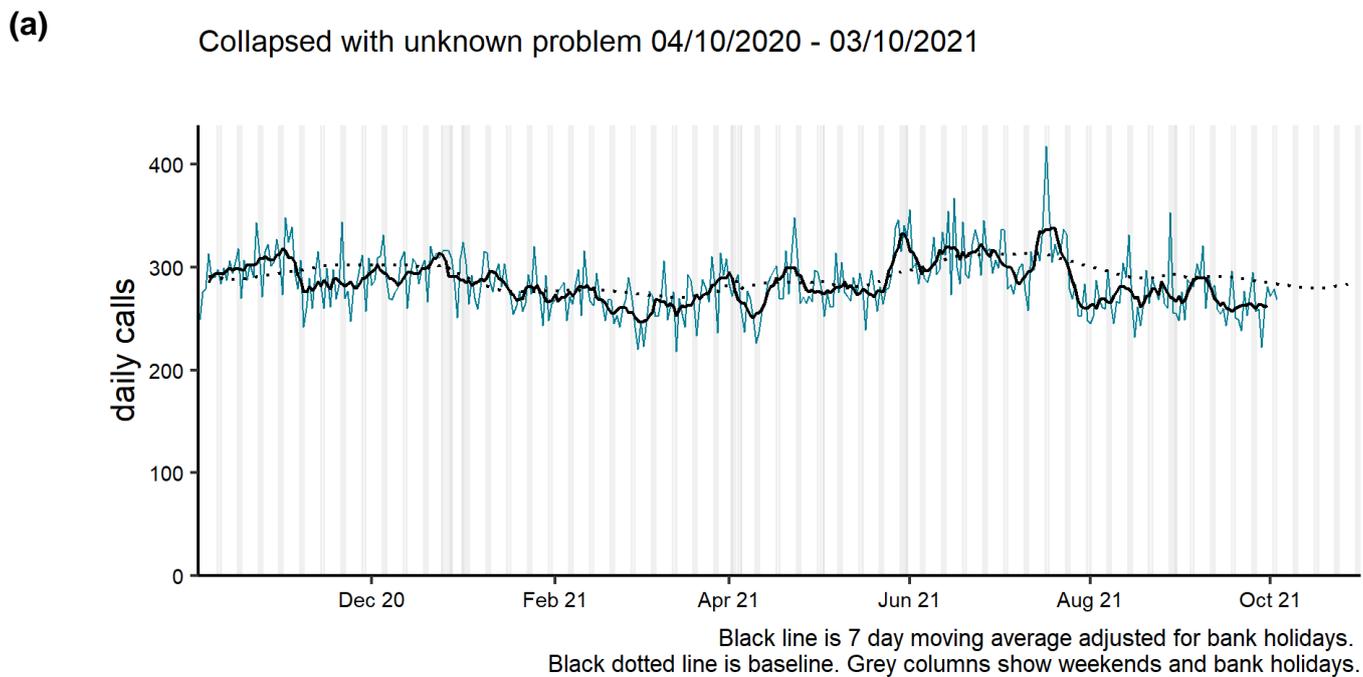
Unconscious or passing out

Figure 7: Daily number of unconscious or passing out ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.



Collapsed with unknown problem

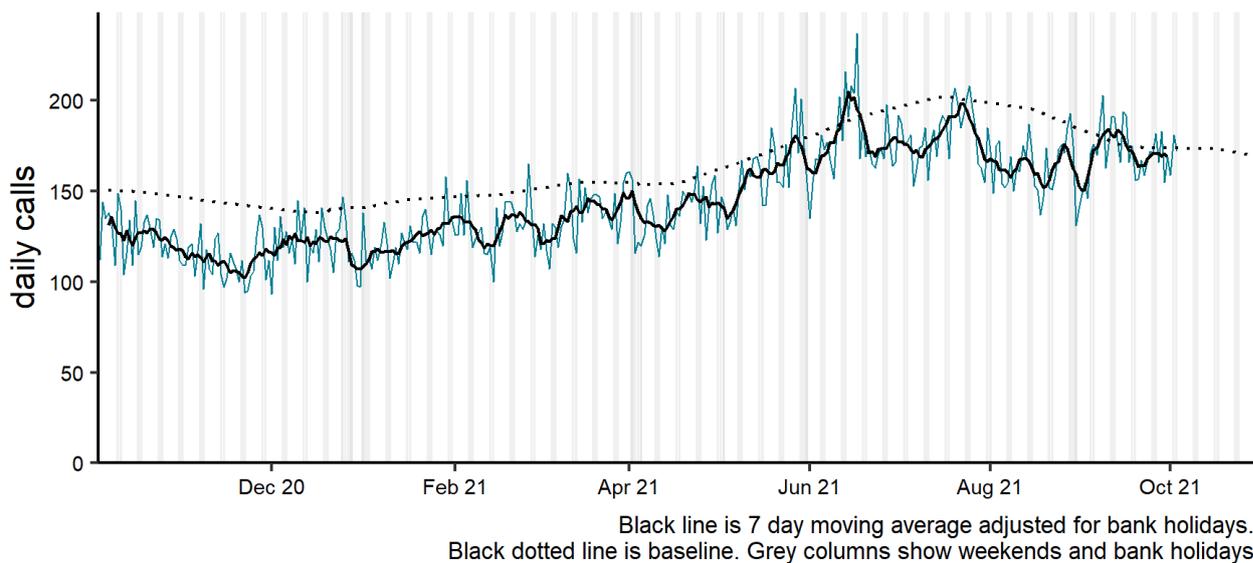
Figure 8: Daily number of collapsed with unknown problem ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.



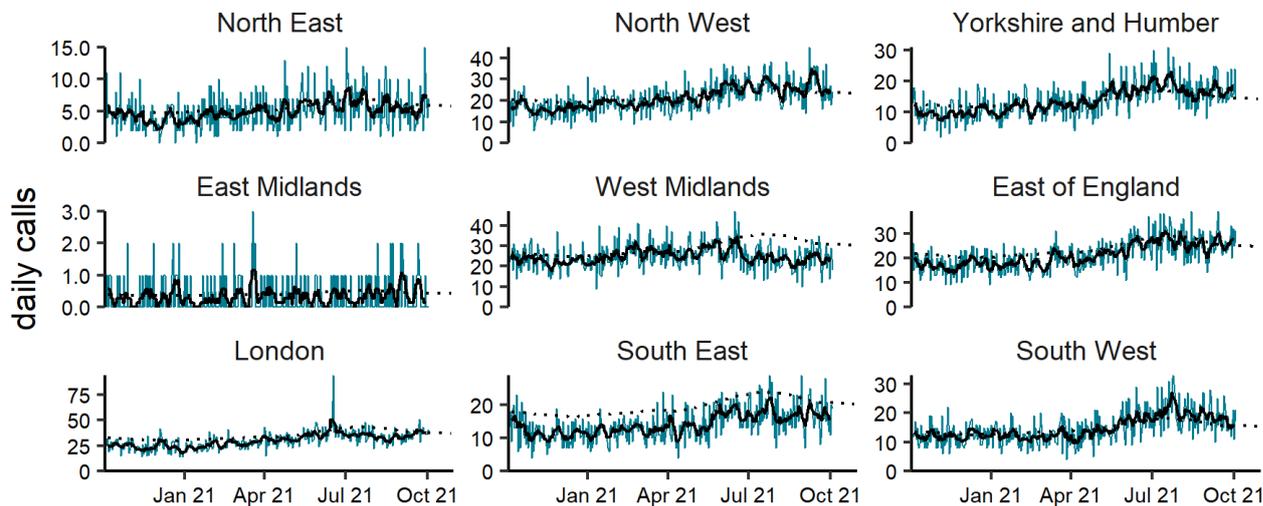
Allergic reactions

Figure 9: Daily number of allergic reactions ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Allergic reactions 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



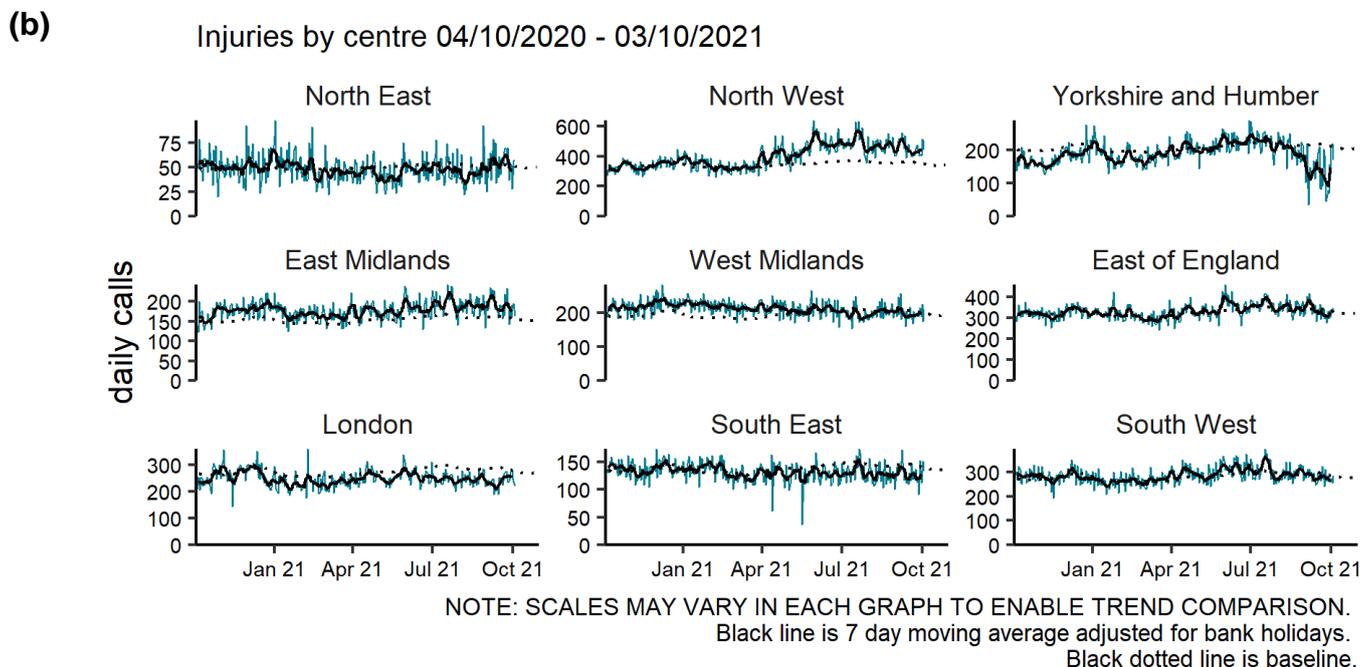
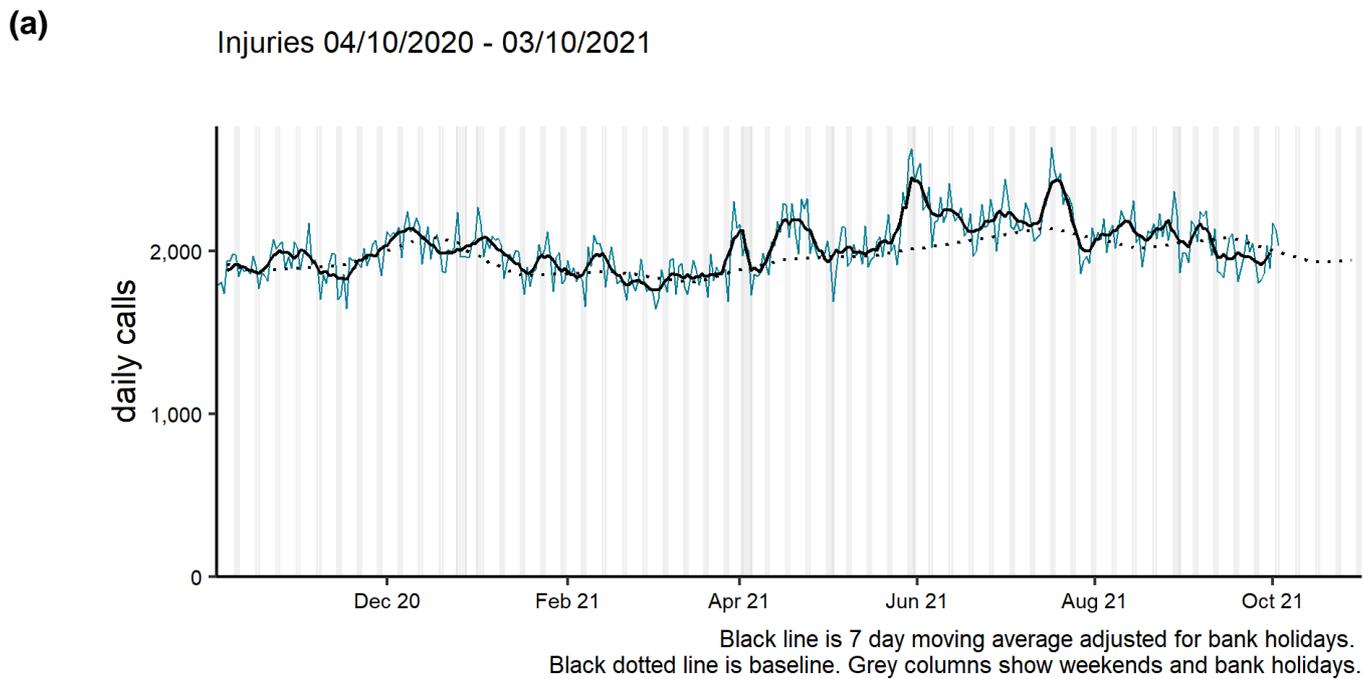
(b) Allergic reactions by centre 04/10/2020 - 03/10/2021



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Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

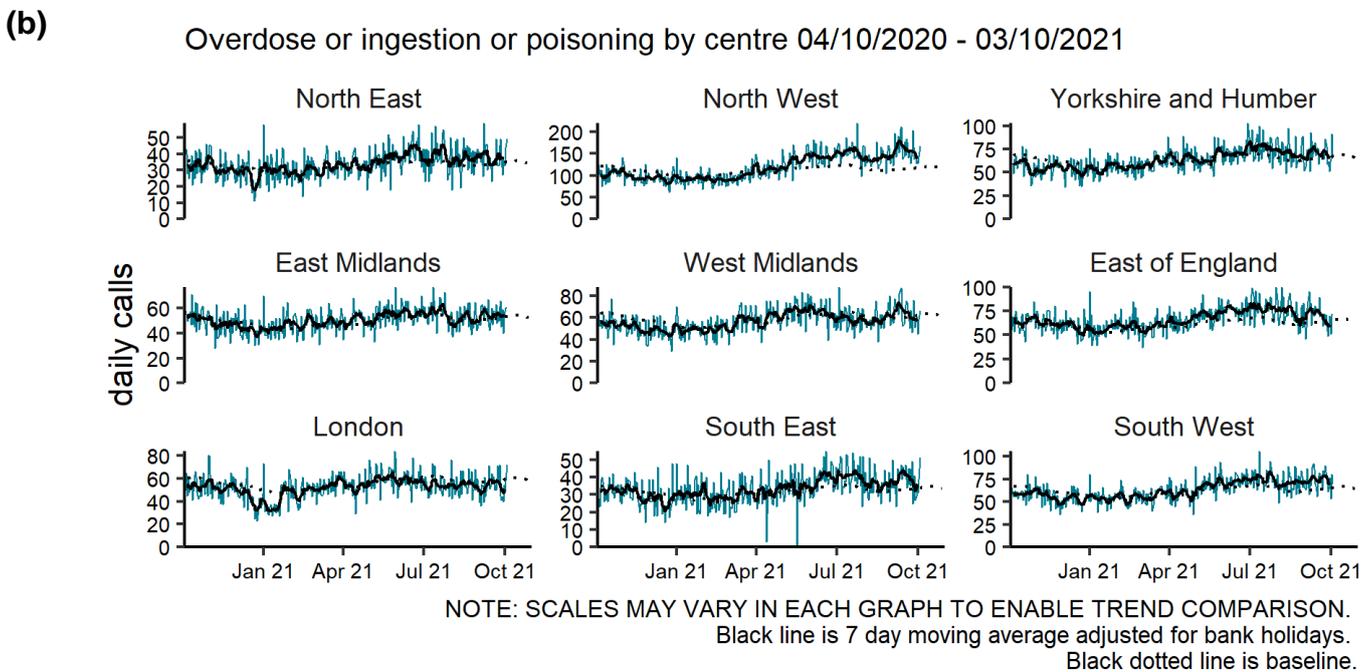
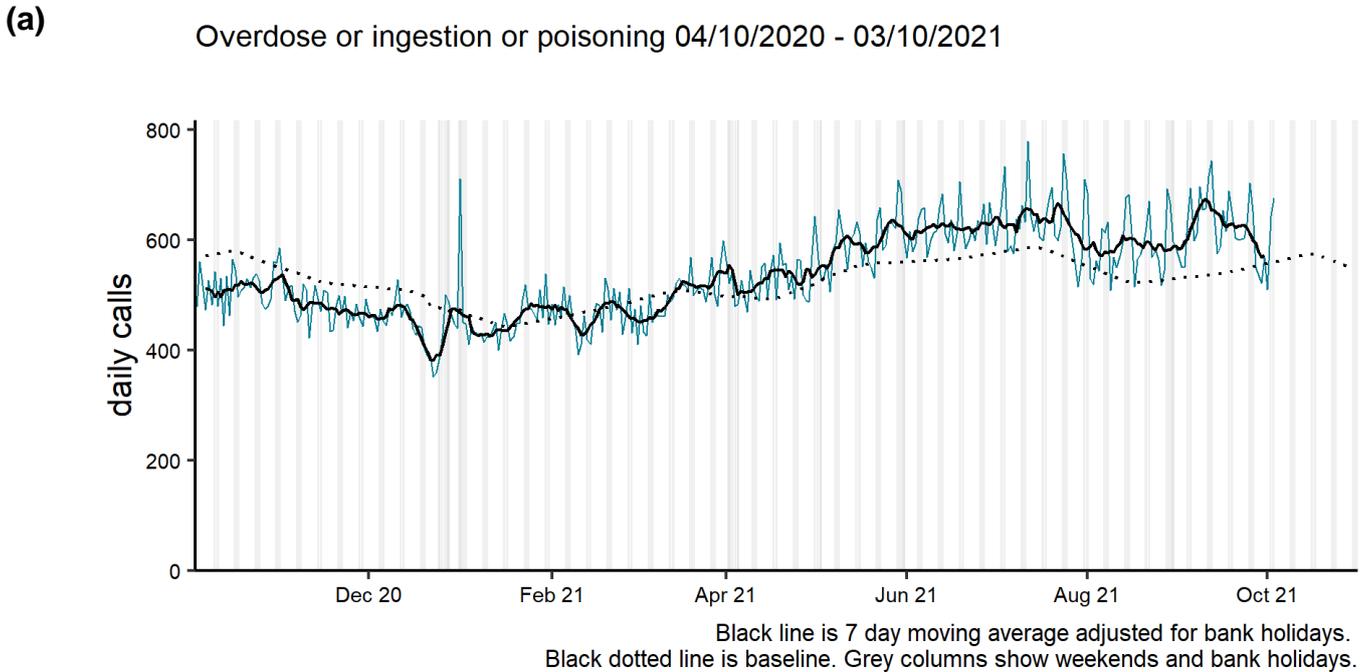
Injuries

Figure 10: Daily number of injury ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.



Overdose or poisoning

Figure 11: Daily number of overdose or poisoning ambulance service calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by UKHSA Centre.



Notes and caveats

The following additional caveats apply to the UKHSA ambulance syndromic surveillance system

- the data presented are based on a national syndromic surveillance system:
 - the 10 ambulance trusts in mainland England are included
 - the number of Trusts included each day of the most recent week is included in **Table 2**
 - indicating where data has not arrived at the time of this report production. All historical data is complete
- the signs/symptoms related to each call may be recorded differently by each ambulance Trust
 - there may be minimal usage of some syndromic indicators by some ambulance Trusts
 - the title for each set of syndromic indicator charts will describe which Trusts (if any) are affected
- baselines:
 - were last remodelled July 2021
 - are constructed from historical data since January 2019
 - represent seasonally expected levels of activity
 - take account of any known substantial changes in data collection, population coverage or reporting practices:
 - the COVID-19 pandemic period is excluded, to show seasonally expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred
 - may be remodelled to include the impacts seen during periods of the COVID-19 pandemic if/when appropriate due to introduction of large scale public health interventions which may affect call levels

COVID-19 syndromic surveillance

- the COVID-19-like syndromic indicator is based on calls grouped into a 'Pandemic/ Epidemic/ Outbreak' triage card:
 - these data are based on COVID-19-like symptoms reported and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
 - not all ambulance trusts use this grouping:
 - COVID-19-like calls to the North East, West Midlands and South East ambulance Trusts are included here in the 'difficulty breathing' syndromic indicator
 - the number of COVID-19-like calls should not be used to estimate an absolute count of ambulance calls for COVID-19 patients

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank:

- North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East Coast, South Central, and South Western NHS ambulance Trusts for submitting anonymised, daily data to this syndromic surveillance system
- the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives for their support in establishing this syndromic surveillance system

About the UK Health Security Agency

The UK Health Security Agency is an executive agency, sponsored by the [Department of Health and Social Care](#).

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