



# 2014 Floods

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*Public Health England*

## PHE Surveillance Report (Summary)

**Report no 1 (Summary)**

**Covering period 10.02.14 (09.00) to 13.02.14 (17.00)**

Date:	14.02.2014
Time:	12:00
Prepared by:	Martine Usdin
Approved by:	Ruth Ruggles

**Note: New information is highlighted in yellow**

**Incident Director:** Nick Gent

**Deputy Incident Director:** Angie Bone

**Lead Division:** Health Protection

### Summary

Nothing of public health significance to report

### **Local flood-related significant events**

Data reported to Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> February at 17:00  
Nothing of public health significance to report

### **Chemical and radiological report**

Data reported to Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> February at 17:00  
Nothing of public health significance to report

Wheal Jayne disused mine, Cornwall. Possible overtopping of excess untreated mine water into the Carnon River. It is possible that the river water will change colour, but the additional quantities of metals is not considered significant.

Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> February: the levels in the mine have subsided thus reducing potential overtopping

### **National surveillance gastrointestinal infections**

Data reported to Monday 10<sup>th</sup> February 2014  
Nothing of public health significance to report

### **Leptospirosis report**

Data reported to Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> February at 17:00.  
Information from the Reference Laboratory: no increase in testing requests and no increase in confirmations.

### **Syndromic Surveillance**

Data reported to Wednesday 12th February 2014.  
Summary message: 14 February 2014  
There have been no major changes in syndromic indicators for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting in those Local Authorities (LA) particularly affected by the flooding.

## **APPENDIX 1: Notes**

### **Flood-related significant event reporting (including chemicals and radiation)**

A significant event is defined as any event in England related to an infectious agent or a non-infectious environmental hazard affecting an individual or a group of individuals which

- is likely to be attributable to the floods directly or indirectly (such as power loss or CO poisoning)
- OR which is likely to impact on the operational response to the floods
- OR is likely to be exacerbated by or present difficulties to respond to due to the floods
- OR which is likely to be/has been the subject of media scrutiny which can be linked to the floods
- OR may result in widespread public concern linked to the flooding which needs to be addressed

Significant events are identified from daily NICC situation reports (which include extracts from daily PHE centre reports) and daily flood co-ordination group teleconference notes.

### **National gastrointestinal surveillance and leptospirosis**

This week's report contains data determined from the PHE exceedance reporting scheme, based on national and regional laboratory reports (data extracted weekly).

The analysis is reported weekly, on Mondays.

Leptospirosis reporting is from the Leptospirosis Reference Laboratory (Hereford); results are reported on Mondays for events occurring during the previous week.

### **Syndromic surveillance**

Real time syndromic surveillance monitors contacts with health care services by patients with acute syndromes or symptoms.

Public Health England (PHE) co-ordinate real-time syndromic systems using daily data collected as part of routine health care use.

This surveillance summarises the following data for gastrointestinal syndromes for the areas particularly affected by floods:

- Daily GP in hours consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, vomiting
- Daily GP out of hours consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, vomiting
- Daily NHS 111 calls for diarrhoea and vomiting.