Shigella data 2006 to 2015
November 2016

National laboratory data for residents of England and Wales
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Key points for 2015

- The region with the highest number of laboratory reports was London.
- The section of the population with the highest number of laboratory reports was males aged 30-39.
- No obvious seasonality was observed.
Shigella data 2006 to 2015

All data presented in this report are correct as of 03 November 2016.


Table 1: Annual laboratory reports of *Shigella* in England and Wales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of laboratory reports</th>
<th>Laboratory reports per 100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1684</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2306</td>
<td>4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2098</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Annual laboratory reports of *Shigella* in England and Wales.
2. Regional Data

Table 2: Regional distribution of laboratory reports of *Shigella* in England and Wales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Laboratory reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North East</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South East</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South West</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yorkshire and The Humber</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional classification based on place of residence of laboratory reports and classified using NUTS1 codes. 1 laboratory report with unknown residence.


Figure 2: Age/sex distribution of laboratory reports of *Shigella* in England.*

*Age/sex data not available for all Welsh laboratory reports so not included.
4. Seasonal variation (2015)

Figure 3: Seasonality of laboratory reports of *Shigella* reported in England.*

*Excludes Welsh data

5. Foodborne Outbreak Data (2015)

Table 3: Foodborne outbreaks of *Shigella* reported in England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Total Affected</th>
<th>Laboratory confirmed</th>
<th>Hospitalised</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Food Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Shigella</em> flexneri</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Take-away</td>
<td>No food identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Shigella</em> spp.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>No food identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data sources

- Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS)
  This is a live laboratory reporting system therefore numbers may fluctuate. Data
  provided in this report are new extractions from this system and provide updated
  figures to previously published reports. In 2014, PHE upgraded the laboratory
  reporting system so direct comparisons between data reported from the previous
  system (LabBase2) and the new system (SGSS) may require cautious interpretation.
- Electronic Foodborne and Non-Foodborne Gastrointestinal Outbreak Surveillance
  System (eFOSS)

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the microbiologists and local authorities, health protection and
environmental health specialists who have contributed data and reports to national
surveillance systems and the epidemiologists and information officers who have worked on
the national surveillance of intestinal infectious diseases for the Centre for Infectious
Disease Surveillance and Control and Health Protection Services Colindale.

We are grateful to our colleagues in the:

- Gastrointestinal Bacterial Reference Unit (GBRU) for providing the Reference Laboratory
  Services and laboratory surveillance functions and expertise
- PHE Information management Department for maintenance and quality assurance
  of PHE national surveillance databases used for Gastrointestinal Infections (GI)
  pathogen surveillance at the national level
- PHE Local Public Health Laboratories and Food Water and Environmental
  Microbiology Services for providing a surveillance function for GI pathogens and
  testing of food and environmental samples routinely and during outbreak
  investigation

Public Health England (PHE) has a statutory obligation to collect and report outbreaks of
foodborne disease. This is aligned to the requirements of the Zoonoses directive
2003/99/EC. This directive requires that EU member states investigate and report all
foodborne outbreaks to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Additionally,
information on other zoonoses outbreaks is included in eFOSS, i.e. non-foodborne
outbreaks (mode of transmission covering animal contact, person to person contact, and
recreational water).
We are grateful to all colleagues who have investigated and reported outbreaks to the Electronic Foodborne and Non-Foodborne Gastrointestinal Outbreak Surveillance System (eFOSS).

eFOSS-data extracted from PHE, Electronic Foodborne and Non-Foodborne Gastrointestinal Outbreak Surveillance System (eFOSS).
SGSS-data extracted from PHE, Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) which manages the flow of reports of infectious diseases from laboratories to PHE.