



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Monthly Legionella Report

April 2017

National Surveillance Scheme for Legionnaires' disease
in Residents of England and Wales

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health, and are a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

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Introduction

The national surveillance scheme for Legionnaires' disease in residents of England and Wales is co-ordinated by PHE.

The main objectives of the scheme are to:

- detect clusters and outbreaks of Legionella in England and Wales or abroad through the surveillance of all reported cases
- identify sources of infection so that control measures can be assessed and where necessary improved upon, to prevent further cases
- as a member state, collaborate with the European Legionnaires' disease Surveillance Network (ELDSNet) in the detection, control and prevention of cases, clusters and outbreaks within European countries through the reporting of travel associated cases of Legionnaires' disease

This report provides a summary of data extracted from the national Legionella database for confirmed and suspected cases of Legionellosis in residents of England and Wales, as reported to the national surveillance scheme during the month of April 2017.

The report may not provide an accurate representation of Legionella activity in England and Wales during this time period due to delays in reporting. This means that the data for this month may not be comparable with data for the same period in previous years. Changes as updates reported after the date of this report will be updated in subsequent monthly reports as further data becomes available.

Figures are correct at the time of publication and may be subject to change.

Legionella data: April 2017

All data presented in this report is correct as at 04 May 2017.

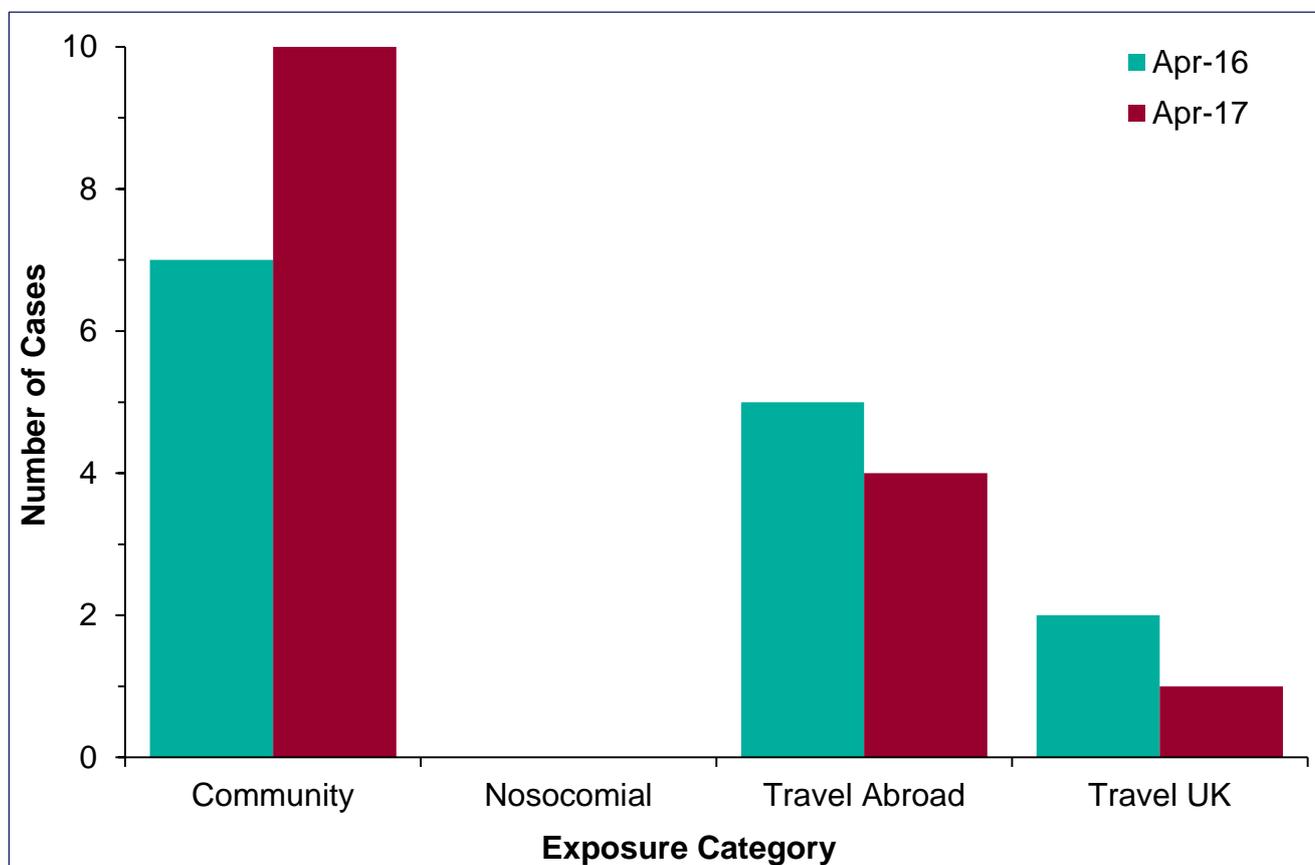
Table 1: Cases reported/notified[†]

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of reported/notified [†] cases [‡] of Legionnaires' disease during April 2017 | 45 |
| Number of reported/notified [†] cases of LD since 01 January 2017 | 169 |

[†] reported/notified cases are any cases reported to the national surveillance scheme via regional colleagues, laboratories and statutory notifications (including all confirmed and non-confirmed cases).

[‡] cases reported with onset of symptoms between 01 January to 30 April 2017, inclusive.

Figure 1: Confirmed* cases of LD by category excluding unassigned cases with onset of symptoms in April 2017



* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with incomplete data.

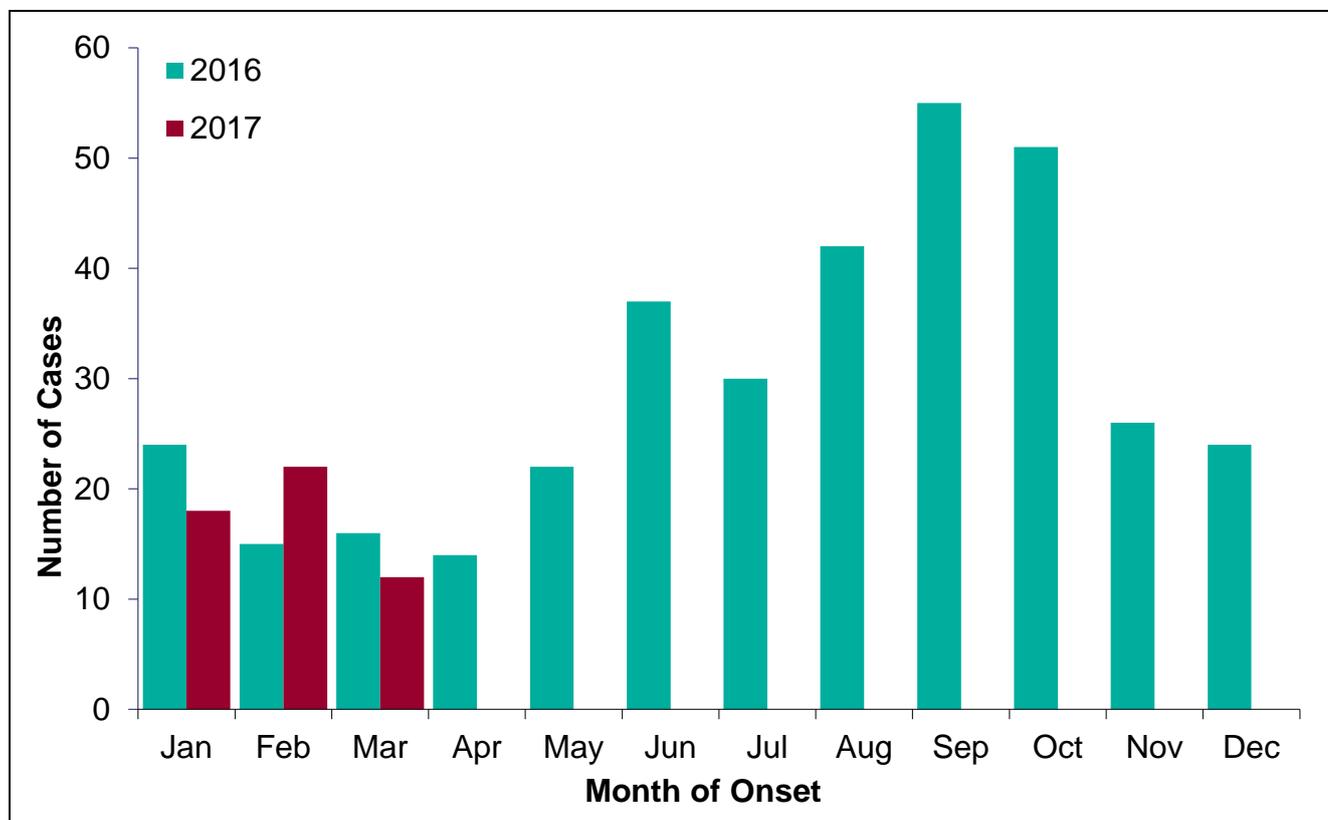
Table 2: Number of confirmed* cases of LD by category with onset in April 2017

| Category | Confirmed* cases with onset in April 2017 | Confirmed* cases with onset since January 2017 |
|---------------|---|--|
| Community | 10 | 30 |
| Nosocomial | 0 | 1 |
| Travel abroad | 4 | 36 |
| Travel UK | 1 | 7 |
| Unassigned | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | 74 |

* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with incomplete data.

nb: figure in this table are not equivalent to table 1 as cases reported in April may have earlier onset dates or reported cases may later prove to be negative or probable.

Figure 2: Confirmed* cases of LD by month of onset in 2016 and 2017



* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with outstanding data.

Table 3: All confirmed* and incomplete cases by PHE centre of residence

| Region of residence | Onset in April 2017 | | Onset since January 2017 | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Confirmed* cases | Cases where data is still awaited | Confirmed* cases | Cases where data are still awaited |
| East Midlands | - | - | 8 | - |
| East of England | 1 | - | 11 | - |
| London | 2 | - | 13 | 1 |
| North East | - | - | 1 | - |
| North West | 2 | - | 5 | - |
| South East | 3 | - | 6 | - |
| South West | 1 | - | 9 | 1 |
| Wales | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| West Midlands | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yorkshire & Humber | 3 | - | 11 | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 15 | 2 | 74 | 5 |

* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with outstanding data.

Table 4: Positive clinical tests of confirmed* cases of LD with onset of symptoms since January 2017

| | Number of confirmed cases | Number of cases with respiratory samples | Number of culture &/or PCR positive cases | Number of cases with SBT identified |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total number of cases | 74 | 26 | 17 | 11 |

PCR: polymerase chain reaction

SBT: sequence based typing

Of the 74 cases of Legionnaires' disease reported to the National Surveillance Scheme 26 (35.1%) cases had a respiratory specimen taken and tested for Legionella infection. Of the 26 cases where a respiratory specimen was tested by culture and/or PCR, 17 (65.4%) specimens tested positive for *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 and a complete or partial sequence type has been determined for 11 (64.7%) of culture and/or PCR positive cases

(Please note that some results may still be pending at the time of this report.)

Comments

None for April 2017