# PHE Syndromic Surveillance Summary

Produced by the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance team

## 23 January 2018

### Syndromic surveillance national summary:

**Reporting week: 15 to 21 January 2018**

During week 3 there were no further overall increases in influenza-like indicators across syndromic surveillance systems. While GP influenza-like illness consultations and NHS 111 cold/flu calls decreased in adults there were increases in children, particularly the 5-14 years age group.

### Remote Health Advice:

NHS 111 cold/flu calls decreased during week 3. Of note, calls decreased across all adult age groups however there were further increases in children aged 5-14 years (figures 2 & 2a).

Across other respiratory calls, including cough, difficulty breathing and sore throat there were also increases in children, particularly those aged 5-14 years (figure 4a, 5a, 6a).

### GP In Hours:

During week 3, there were small decreases in GP consultations for influenza-like illness (all ages; figure 2). Rates in adults decreased, however there were increases in children, most notably in the 5 to 14 years age group (figure 2a).

### Emergency Department:

Respiratory and acute respiratory infection attendances continued to decrease during week 2 (figures 7 & 8); there were no further increases in ED attendances for influenza-like illness (figure 12). Attendances for asthma/wheeze/difficulty breathing increased, particularly in the 1-4 and 5-14 years age groups (figures 15 & 16).

### GP Out of Hours:

GP consultations for influenza-like illness (all ages) stabilised during week 3 (figure 3), however, while consultations in adults decreased, there were increases in children, especially those aged 5-14 years (figure 3a).

### RCGP Weekly Returns Service:

[Click here to access reports from the RCGP website](#) [external link]
Syndromic surveillance summary notes

- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different syndromic surveillance systems in operation within PHE access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each system is able to monitor a different selection of syndromic indicators based upon a different case mix of patients.
- Access to the full version of each syndromic surveillance bulletin is available through the Syndromic Surveillance website found at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses); reports will be made available on Thursday afternoons.

Remote Health Advice
A remote health advice syndromic surveillance system that monitors syndromic calls from remote health advice services e.g. NHS 111 each day across England

GP In-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System
A large UK-based general practitioner surveillance system monitoring daily consultations for a range of clinical syndromic indicators

Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS)
A sentinel ED network across England monitoring daily attendances and presenting symptoms/diagnoses

GP Out-of-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System (GPOOHS)
A syndromic surveillance system monitoring daily GP out-of-hours activity and unscheduled care across England using a range of clinical syndromic indicators

RCGP Weekly Returns Service (RCGP WRS)
A sentinel GP surveillance network covering England and Wales monitoring weekly consultations for a range of clinical indicators. This surveillance system is coordinated by the RCGP Research and Surveillance Centre

We thank and acknowledge the contribution of all data providers including:

- NHS 111 and HSCIC
- Participating EDSSS emergency departments
- College of Emergency Medicine
- Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers
- QSurveillance®, University of Nottingham; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®
- TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystmOne GP practices

PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team
Public Health England, 6th Floor, 5 St Philip’s Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW
Tel: 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2