Escherichia coli bacteraemia: mandatory surveillance 2017/18
Summary of the Mandatory Surveillance Annual Epidemiological Commentary 2017/18
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-leading 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 Social Care, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy. We provide government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with evidence-based professional, scientific and delivery expertise and support.

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Summary

*Escherichia coli* data has been published (12 July 2018) as part of the Department of Health and Social Care’s mandatory surveillance programme for healthcare-associated infection. [1]

Newly published data includes:

- annual (April 2017 to March 2018) counts and rates of *E. coli* bacteraemia by acute trust and clinical commissioning group (CCG)

Summary points on *E. coli* bacteraemia

Counts and rates of *E. coli* bacteraemia have risen from financial year (FY) 2016/17 to 2017/18.

Total reports

A total of 41,060 cases of *E. coli* bacteraemia were reported by NHS Trusts in England between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018. Of the 41,060 *E. coli* cases, 7,704 (18.8%) were hospital-onset. The total number of cases reported in 2017/18 is an increase of 1.1% from 2016/17 (n = 40,630), and an increase of 27.1% from 2012/13 (n = 32,309). Figure 1 shows the trends in the rates of *E. coli* cases from 2012/13 to 2017/18. The rate of *E. coli* cases per 100,000 population has risen from 60.4 in 2012/13 to 74.3 in 2017/18.
Figure 1: Trends in the rate of *E. coli* bacteraemia in England, 2012/13 to 2017/18

*Mid-year population estimates for 2017/18 were not available at time of publication and so population data for 2016/17 were used as a proxy.

** bed day data were not available for quarter 4 of FY 2017/18 (January to March, 2018). As a result, the 2017/18 bed day data is an aggregate of quarters 1, 2 and 3 of 2017/18 and quarter 4 of 2016/17.
Notes

This publication forms part of the range of National Statistics outputs routinely produced by PHE. Further detailed epidemiological analyses of MRSA bacteraemia, MSSA bacteraemia, Gram negative bacteraemias and CDI data can be found in both the Quarterly Epidemiological Commentaries [2] and the Annual Epidemiological Commentary, 2017/18 data. [3] The Annual Epidemiological Commentary for FY 2017/18 contains analyses equivalent to previous years, including counts and rates per financial year by age, sex and region (NHS England Local Office).
References

