### Syndromic surveillance national summary:

**Reporting week: 16 July to 22 July 2018**

Impact of heat indicators decreased across all systems, but remain at levels expected at the time of year.

All reporting through the EDSSS infrastructure changed from 1 April when EDSSS reporting switched to a new, national route. Updates on the development of reporting will be provided in the coming weeks.

### Remote Health Advice:

NHS 111 ‘heat/sun impact’ calls decreased but remained at levels expected for the time of year (figure 10); calls were highest in the 5-14 years age group (figure 10a).

### GP In Hours:

During week 29, GP consultations for heat/sun stroke returned to levels expected for the time of year (figure 21).

### Emergency Department:

All reporting through the EDSSS infrastructure changed from 1 April when EDSSS reporting switched to a new, national route, following the introduction of the Emergency Care Data Set: [https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/tsd/ec-data-set/](https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/tsd/ec-data-set/).

Data collection from this new route and surveillance output provision are currently under development.

Updates on the development of reporting will be provided in the coming weeks.

### GP Out of Hours:

Consultations for gastroenteritis increased in children aged up to 14 years and adults over 65 years during week 28 (figure 7a).

Consultations for heat stroke remained at levels expected for the time of year during week 29 (figure 11).

### RCGP Weekly Returns Service:

[Click here to access reports from the RCGP website](http://www.rcgp.org.uk)[external link]
• 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); reports will be made available on Thursday afternoons.
• Further weekly and annual reports are available from the RCGP Research and Surveillance web pages: http://www.rcgp.org.uk/clinical-and-research/our-programmes/research-and-surveillance-centre.aspx

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

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