Syndromic surveillance national summary:

Reporting week: 3 December to 9 December 2018

During week 49 there were decreases in bronchitis/bronchiolitis indicators in young children (emergency department attendances and GP OOH consultations) suggesting that respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity has peaked, in line with seasonal expectations.

Remote Health Advice:

There were decreases in NHS 111 cough and difficulty breathing calls during week 49 (figures 4, 5): these decreases were particularly noted in children aged < 5 years (figures 4a, 5a).

GP In Hours:

During week 49, GP consultations for asthma increased in line with seasonally expected levels (figure 10). Other respiratory indicators, including influenza-like illness, remain at or below expected levels (figure 2).

Emergency Department:

During week 49 ED attendances for bronchiolitis continued to decrease (figure 6) with decreases particularly seen in the <1 years age group (figure 6a) suggesting that the recent increase in respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity has peaked, in line with seasonal expectations.

GP Out of Hours:

There was a decrease in consultations for bronchitis/bronchiolitis during week 49 (figure 4), suggesting that the recent increase in respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity has peaked, in line with seasonal expectations.

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.

Syndromic surveillance systems

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 national 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

Acknowledgements:

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

- NHS 111 and NHS Digital
- Participating EDSSS emergency departments
- Royal 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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