Reporting week: 24 December to 30 December 2018

During week 52 there were further increases across a number of respiratory indicators, including influenza-like illness, however all remain in line with seasonally expected levels.

Remote Health Advice:

During week 52 calls for a number of respiratory indicators, including cold/flu and cough calls increased and are now at medium intensity, but remain at levels expected for this time of year (see Figures 2, 2a, 2b, 2c & 4).

GP In Hours:

During week 52, GP consultations for a number of respiratory indicators, including influenza-like illness increased, however rates remain at, or below, expected levels (figures 1, 2, 5 & 10).

Emergency Department:

During week 52 there were increases in ED attendances for respiratory conditions, particularly acute respiratory infections, including influenza-like illness and pneumonia (figures 4, 5, 7 & 8).

GP Out of Hours:

There were further small increases in GP out-of-hours contacts for acute respiratory infections, including influenza-like illness (figures 2 & 3) during week 52, in line with seasonal expectations.
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.


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

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

Acknowledgements:

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