



02 October 2019.

Field Service | From local to global: combining expertise in epidemiology and microbiology to protect the population from public health threats.

Contact ReSST

Year: 2019 Week: 39

## Summary.

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### Reporting week: 23 to 29 September 2019.

During week 39, there were decreases in difficulty breathing and asthma indicators nationally in the 1-4 and 5-14 years age groups, following recent seasonally expected rises.

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#### Remote Health Advice:

NHS 111 difficulty breathing calls decreased during week 39, following seasonally expected rises (figure 5), calls decreased across 0-15 years age groups (figures 5a).

[Access bulletin.](#)

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#### GP In Hours:

During week 39, GP consultations for asthma in children aged 1-4 and 5-14 years continued to increase in line with seasonal expectations (Figure 10a).

[Access bulletin.](#)

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#### GP Out of Hours:

There was a decrease in GP out of hours contacts for difficulty breathing during week 39, in line with seasonal expectations (figure 5 & 5a).

[Access bulletin.](#)

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#### Emergency Department:

ED attendances for asthma decreased during week 39, particularly in the 1-4 & 5-14 years age groups (figures 9 & 9a).

[Access bulletin.](#)

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#### Ambulance:

During week 39 breathing problem calls decreased but remained above baseline levels (figure 2).

[Access bulletin.](#)

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- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different PHE syndromic surveillance systems access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each syndromic surveillance 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 PHE Syndromic Surveillance website found at: (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>); reports are made available on Thursday afternoons.

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### **Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System:**

*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.*

### **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.*

### **Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS):**

*A national ED network across England monitoring daily attendances and presenting symptoms/diagnoses.*

### **National Ambulance Syndromic Surveillance System (NASSS):**

*The national ambulance syndromic surveillance system (NASSS) monitors daily calls made by persons to an ambulance trust. All 10 ambulance trusts in England provide data.*

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

- NHS 111 and NHS Digital.
  - QSurveillance®; University of Nottingham; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®.
  - TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystemOne GP practices.
  - Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers.
  - Participating EDSSS emergency departments.
  - Royal College of Emergency Medicine.
  - North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East Coast, South Central, and South Western NHS Ambulance Trusts and The Association of Ambulance Chief Executives.
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### **PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team.**

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**Web:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>