



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Routine reports of gastrointestinal infections in humans, England and Wales: September and October 2019

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Common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales

Table 1: Laboratory reports of common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 40 – 43 (30 September – 27 October 2019)

Laboratory reports*	40/19	41/19	42/19	43/19	Total Reports 40-43/19	Cumulative total to 43/19	Cumulative total to 43/18
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	1314	1241	1098	1164	4817	48135	52356
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	204	130	117	125	576	3420	4228
<i>Giardia</i> spp.	112	119	88	93	412	3966	4506
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	351	293	251	190	1085	6947	7516
<i>Shigella</i> spp.	80	72	62	53	267	2556	2098
STEC O157 [†]	17	13	17	16	63	447	543
Rotavirus	8	27	17	24	76	2627	1924
Norovirus	78	82	71	86	317	4884	5328

* Results are derived from Public Health England's Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) and are a composite of initial results from primary diagnostic laboratories (not yet subtyped) and results that have been subtyped at the relevant national reference laboratories.

[†] Shiga toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) O157 results are derived from Public Health England's National Enhanced Surveillance System for STEC.

Less common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales

Table 2: Quarterly laboratory reports of less common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 27 – 39 (1 July – 30 September 2019)

Laboratory reports*	Total Reports 27-39/19	Cumulative total to 39/19	Cumulative total to 39/18
Astrovirus	36	299	317
Sapovirus	98	354	363
<i>Shigella boydii</i>	9	59	55
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	9	22	25
Plesiomonas	24	65	55
<i>Vibrio</i> spp.	18	37	45
<i>Yersinia</i> spp.	35	110	150
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	17	63	88
<i>Blastocystis hominis</i>	23	76	78
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	9	23	26

* Results are derived from Public Health England's Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) and are a composite of initial results from primary diagnostic laboratories (not yet subtyped) and results that have been subtyped at the relevant national reference laboratories.

Notes: All data are provisional.

Salmonella infections in England and Wales

Details of 1043 *Salmonella* infections stratified by serotype reported in the previous period (weeks 36 – 39, 2019) are given in the table below. In the current reporting period (weeks 40 – 43, 2019), 1085 *Salmonella* infections were reported.

Table 3: *Salmonella* infections (faecal specimens) in England and Wales stratified by serotype: weeks 36 – 39 (2 September – 29 September 2019) ‡

Serotype	Total
<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	375
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	200
<i>Salmonella</i> Newport	27
<i>Salmonella</i> Infantis	20
<i>Salmonella</i> Kentucky	18
Other <i>Salmonella</i> serovars	403
Total <i>Salmonella</i> infections (provisional data)	1043

Shigella infections in England and Wales

Details of 380 *Shigella* infections stratified by species reported in the previous period (weeks 36 – 39, 2019) are given in the table below. In the current reporting period (weeks 40 – 43, 2019), 267 *Shigella* infections were reported.

Table 4: *Shigella* infections (faecal specimens) in England and Wales stratified by species: weeks 36 – 39 (2 September – 29 September 2019) ‡

Serotype	Total
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	106
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	82
<i>Shigella boydii</i>	2
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	8
<i>Shigella</i> not speciated	182
Total <i>Shigella</i> infections (provisional data)	380

‡ Subtyping results in Tables 2 and 3 are derived from data generated by Public Health England's Gastrointestinal Bacteria Reference Unit (GBRU). They are presented a month in arrears to allow for the lag between initial diagnosis at primary diagnostic laboratories and confirmatory (sub) typing at the reference laboratory.

Notes: Please note that phage typing for *Salmonella* spp. and *Shigella* spp. ceased as of 1 November 2015. From 1 December 2014, data for these reports has been derived from a new laboratory reporting system (Second Generation Surveillance System, SGSS); direct comparisons between reports prior to and following this period may therefore not be valid. All data are provisional.

Outbreaks of foodborne illness in England and Wales

Table 5: Quarterly reports of outbreaks of foodborne illness in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 27 – 39 (1 July 2019 – 30 September 2019)

Region	Organism	Number ill	Laboratory confirmed cases	Suspect vehicle	Evidence [§]
Yorkshire and Humber	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	13	1	Boiled rice	D
Sussex, Surrey and Kent	Norovirus	158	2	Wakami salad	D
Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Dorset	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	8	2	Lobster, macaroni and cheese	D
Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	Norovirus	13	1	Not known	M
West Midlands	Norovirus	70	1	Bagged salad	D

[§] **Descriptive epidemiological evidence:** suspicion of a food vehicle in an outbreak based on the identification of common food exposures, from the systematic evaluation of cases and their characteristics and food histories over the likely incubation period by standardised means (such as standard questionnaires) from all, or an appropriate subset of, cases. **Microbiological evidence:** detection of a causative agent in a food vehicle or its component or in the food chain or its environment combined with detection in human cases, or clinical symptoms and an onset of illness in outbreak cases compatible with / pathognomonic to the causative agent identified in the food vehicle or its component or in the food chain or its environment. **Analytical epidemiological evidence:** a statistically significant association between consumption of a food vehicle and being a case in an outbreak demonstrated by studies such as a cohort study, a case-control study or similar studies

Notes: Outbreaks are reported once complete / information has been received from teams. Data are provisional.

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-class research, 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 are a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

About Health Protection Report

Health Protection Report is a national public health bulletin for England and Wales, published by Public Health England. It is PHE's principal channel for the dissemination of laboratory data relating to pathogens and infections/communicable diseases of public health significance and of reports on outbreaks, incidents and ongoing investigations.

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