

# **GP In Hours**

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

### 18 May 2016

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information.

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### Year: 2016 Week: 19

### **Key messages**

Data to: 15 May 2016

Consultations for allergic rhinitis continued to increase during week 19 in line with continued tree pollen activity (figure 21). Rates remain highest in the 5-14 years age group (figure 21a).

There was an increase in heat/sun stroke cases during week 19, in line with the warm weather (figure 23).

There was a small increase in scarlet fever consultations during week 19, most noted in the 1-4 years age group (figures 4, 4a).

### Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

Indicator	Trend	Level
Upper respiratory tract infection	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Influenza-like illness	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Pharyngitis	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Scarlet fever	Ũ	
	increasing	above baseline levels
Lower respiratory tract infection	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Pneumonia	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Gastroenteritis	increasing	below baseline levels
Vomiting	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Diarrhoea	no trend	below baseline levels
Severe asthma	no trend	above baseline levels
Wheeze	no trend	above baseline levels
Conjunctivitis	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Mumps	no trend	below baseline levels
Measles	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Rubella	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Pertussis	no trend	above baseline levels
Chickenpox	increasing	below baseline levels
Herpes zoster	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Cellulitis	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Impetigo	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Allergic rhinitis	increasing	above baseline levels
Heat/sunstroke	no trend	
Insect Bites	increasing	above baseline levels

### GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	<b>GP Practices Reporting</b> *	* Population size**
2016	19	4677	35.7 million

\*\*based on the average number of practices and denominator population in the reporting working week.

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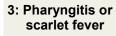
#### 18 May 2016

### 1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

#### 2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

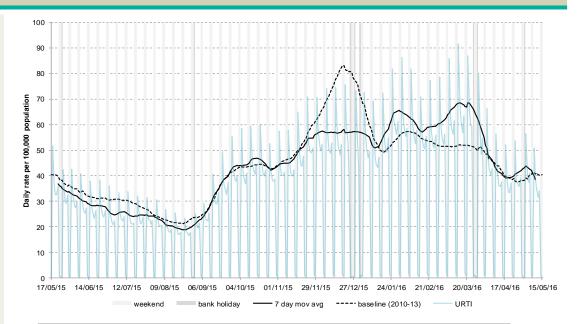


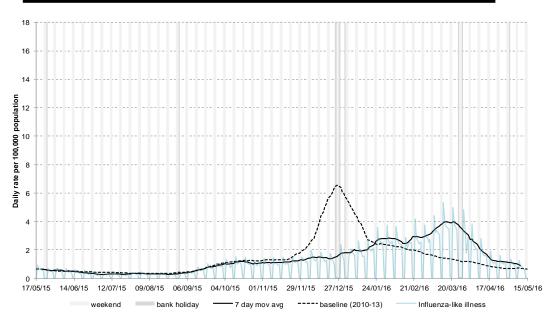
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

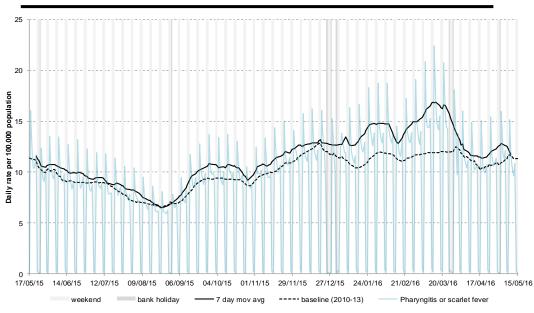
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



Year: 2016 Week: 19







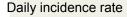
#### 4: Scarlet fever

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).

## 4a: Scarlet fever by age

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England) based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).

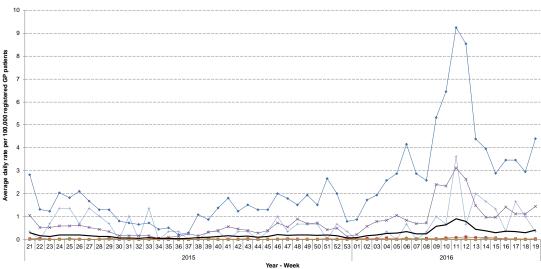


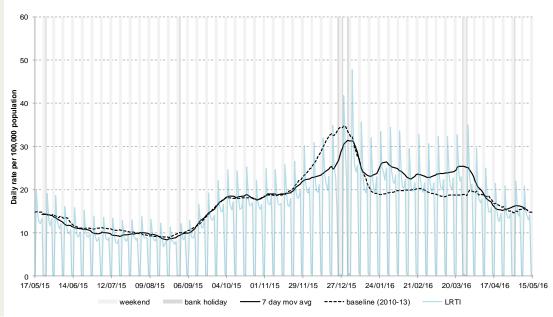


(and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England,

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







## **GP In Hours**

### **GP In Hours**

### 18 May 2016

#### 6: Pneumonia

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

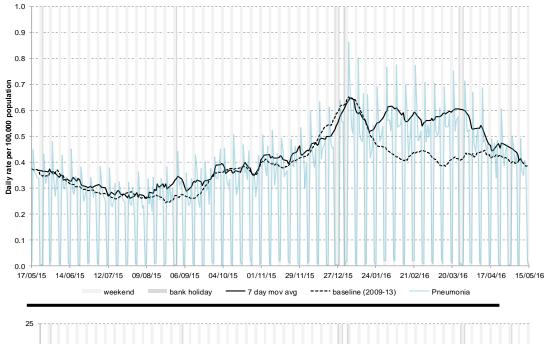
### 7: Gastroenteritis

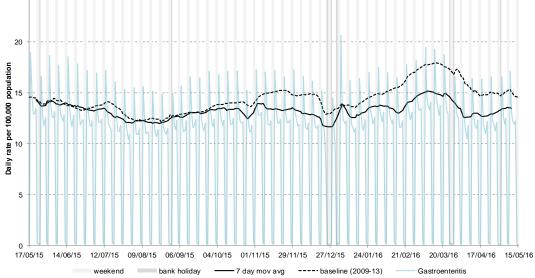
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

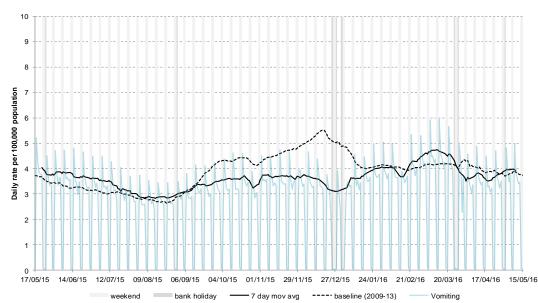


Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







#### 8a: Vomiting by age

100

90

80

70

60 50

40

100,000 registered GP patients

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).

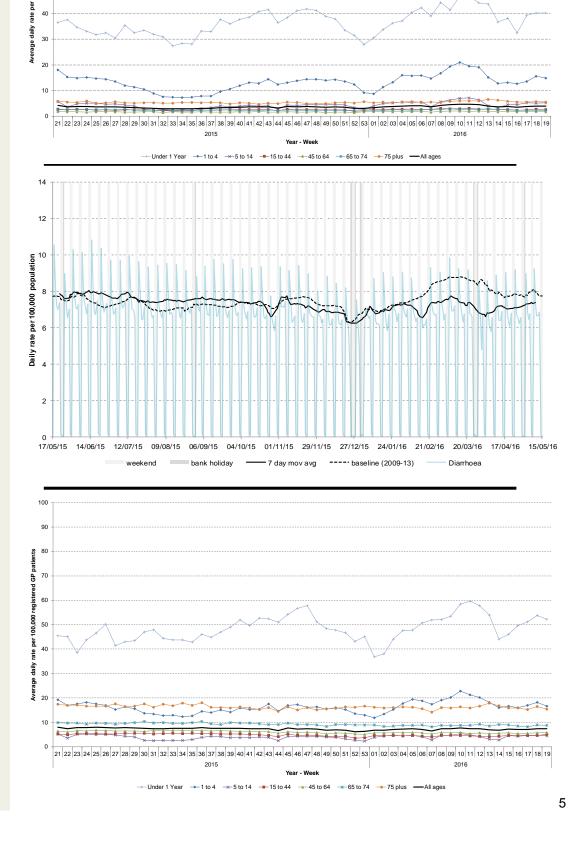


Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).

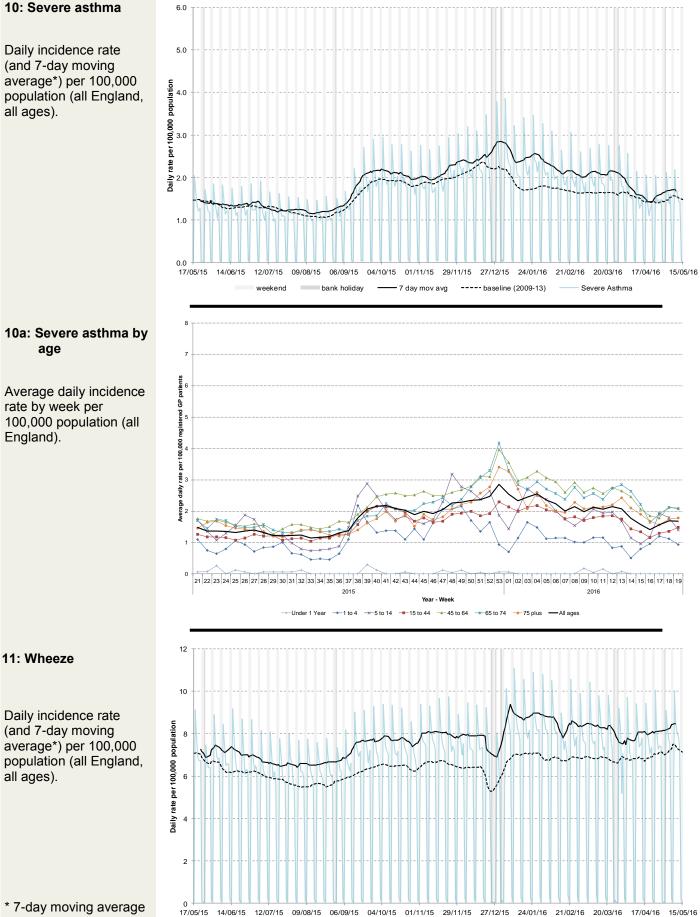
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



### **GP In Hours**

#### 10: Severe asthma





weekend

bank holiday

7 day mov avg

----- baseline (2009-13)

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

17/04/16 15/05/16

Wheeze



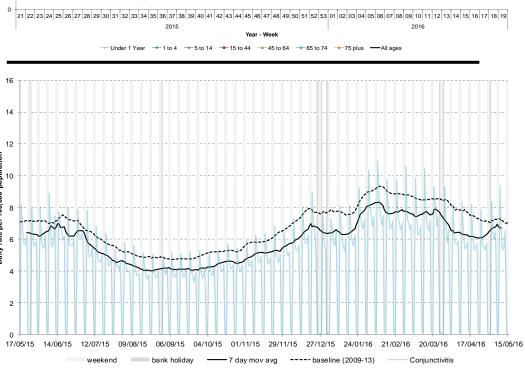
120

100

## 11a: Wheeze by age

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rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).



12: Conjunctivitis

Daily incidence rate

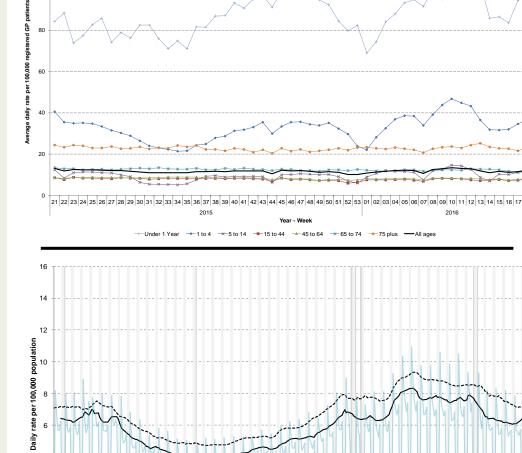
(and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England,

all ages).

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## **GP In Hours**

Average daily incidence

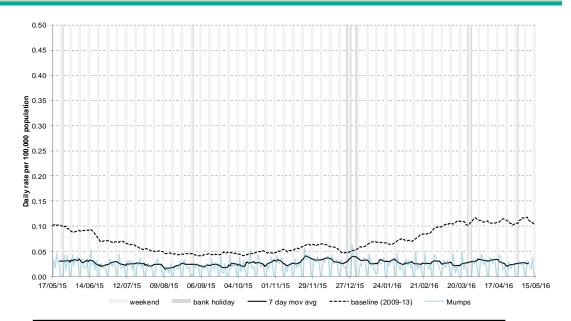




#### 13: Mumps

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

### **GP In Hours**



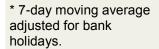
#### 14: Measles

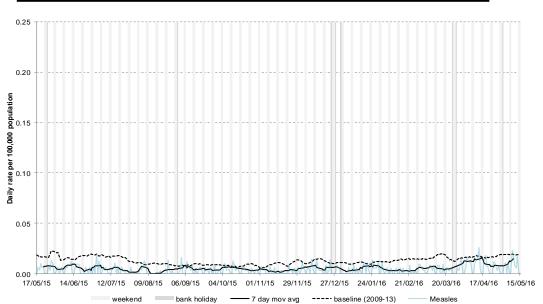
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

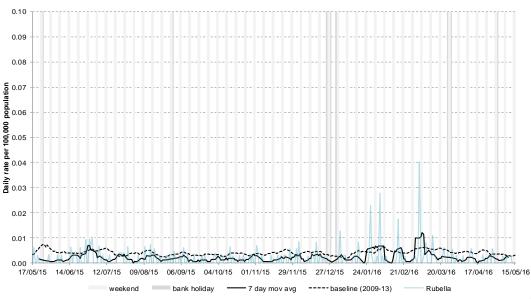




Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

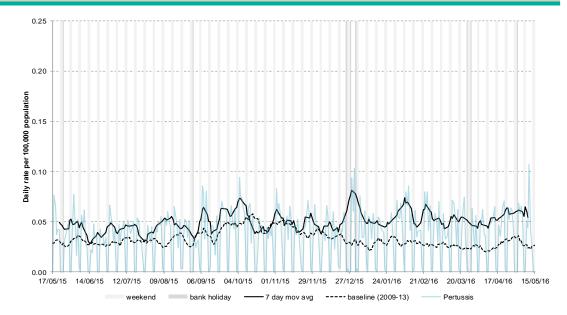






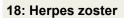
#### 16: Pertussis

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



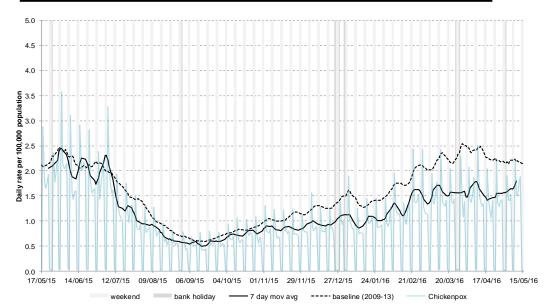
#### 17: Chickenpox

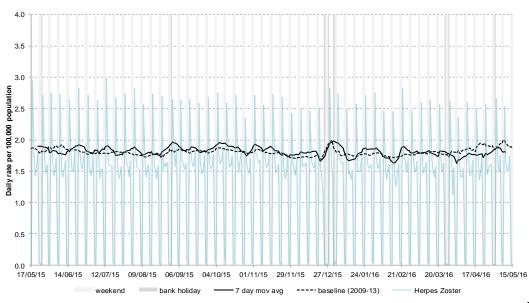
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.





### **GP In Hours**

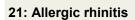
Year: 2016 Week: 19

#### 19: Cellulitis

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

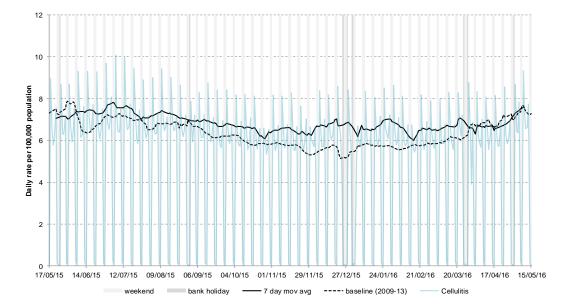
### 20: Impetigo

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

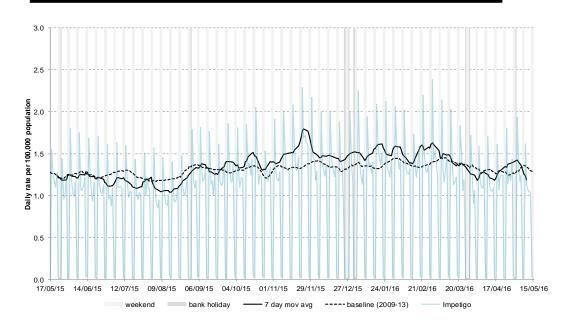


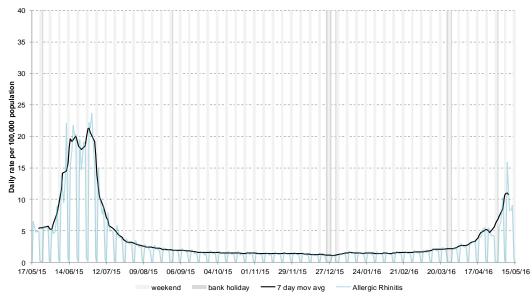
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



**GP In Hours** 



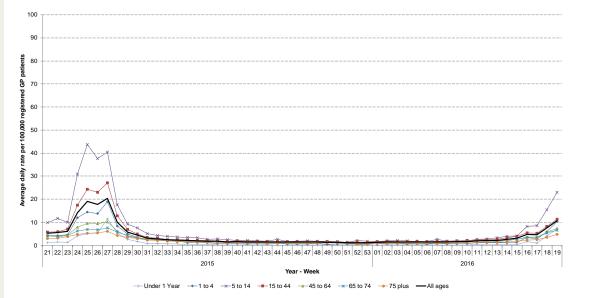


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## 21a: Allergic rhinitis by age

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).



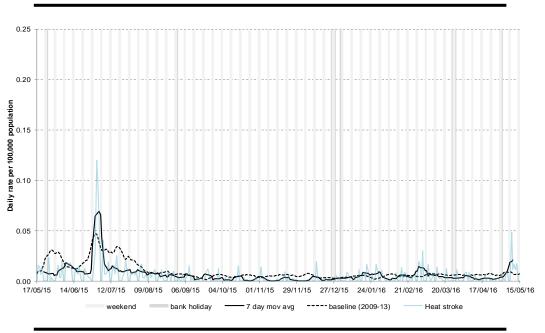
#### 22: Heat/sunstroke

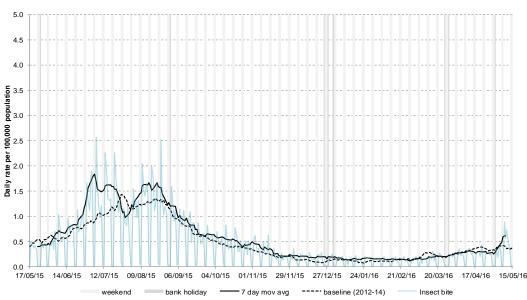
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

#### 23: Insect Bites

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

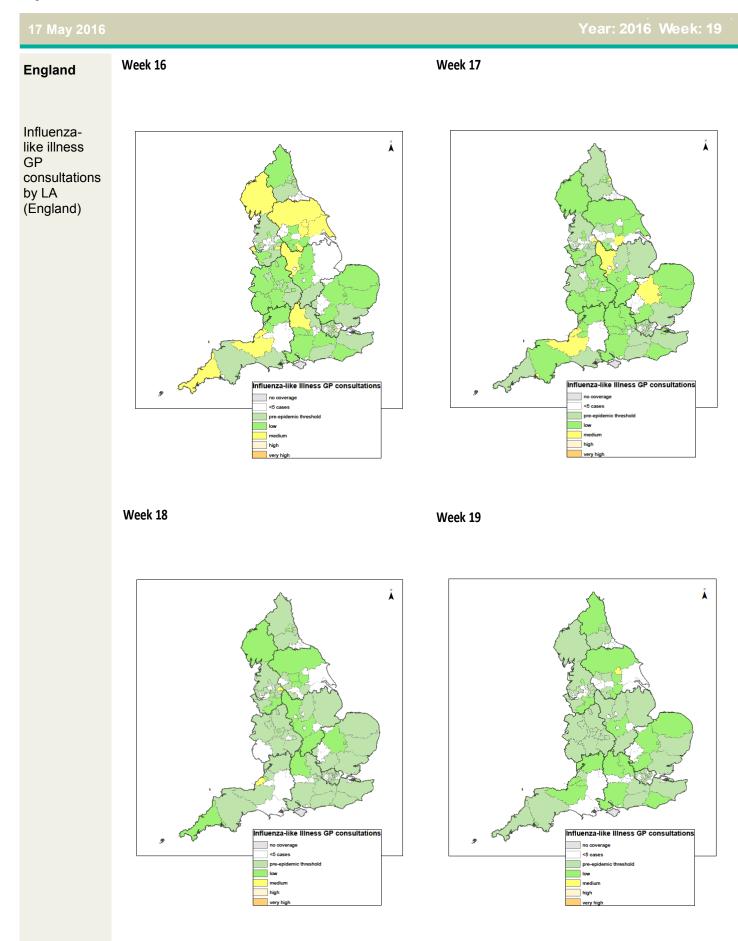
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

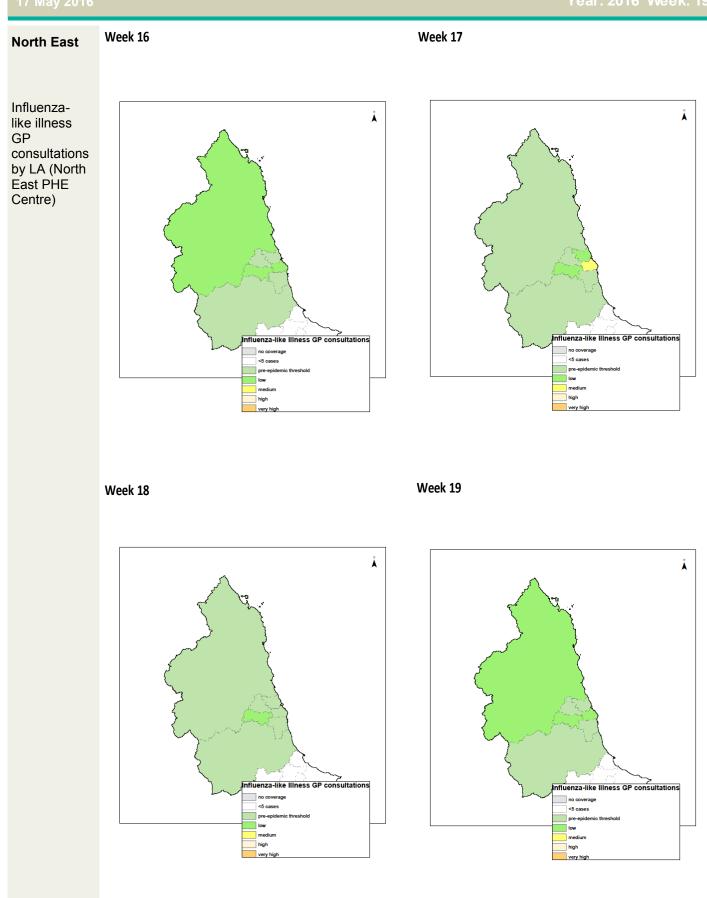


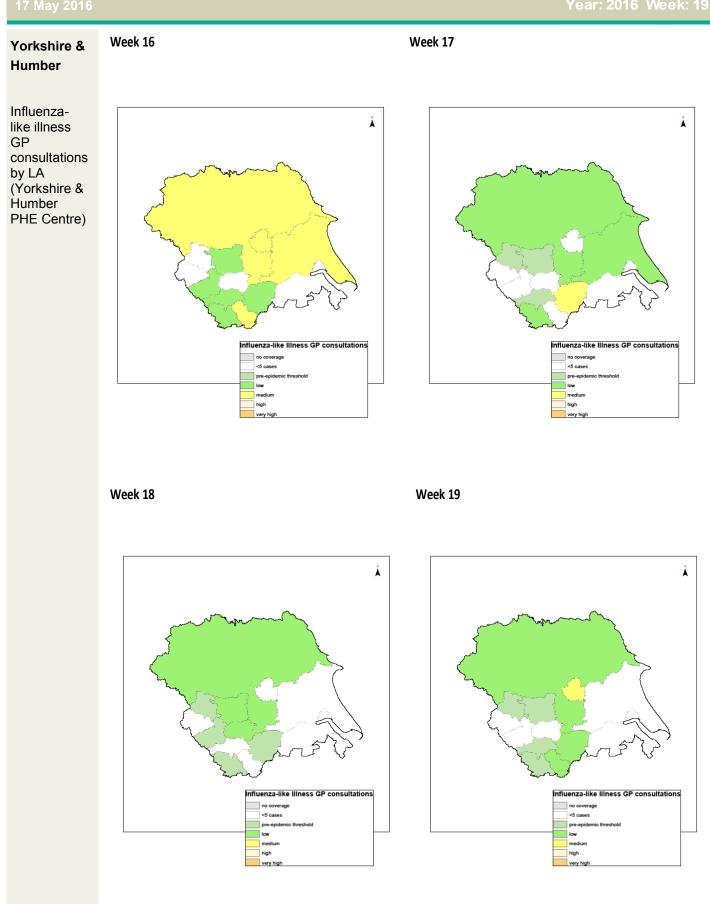


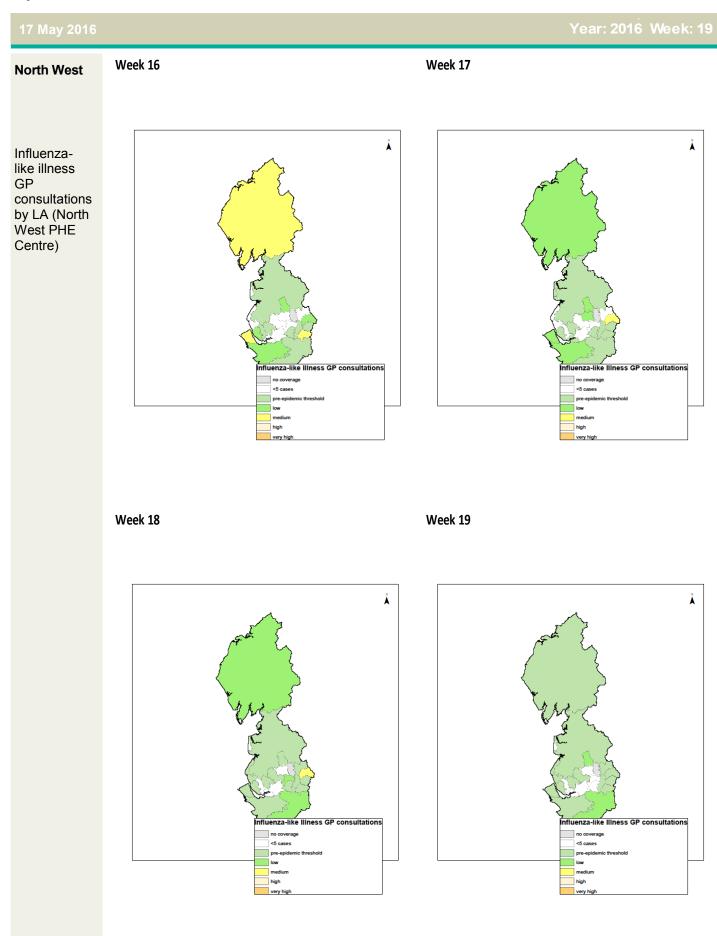
### **GP In Hours**

18 May 2016	Year: 2016 Week: 19	
Notes and further information	<ul> <li>The Public Health England GP in hours surveillance system is a syndromic surveillance system monitoring community-based morbidity recorded by GP practices.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>GP consultation data are analysed on a daily basis to identify national and regional trends. A statistical algorithm underpins each system, routinely identifying activity that has increased significantly or is statistically significantly high for the time of year. Results from these daily analyses are assessed by the ReSST, along with analysis by age group, and anything deemed of public health importance is alerted by the team.</li> </ul>	
	• This system captures anonymised GP morbidity data from two GP clinical software systems, EMIS, from version 1 of the QSurveillance® database, and TPP SystmOne.	
	<ul> <li>Historic baselines are smoothed to remove bank holiday effects. Data from 2009 has been excluded for selected indicators which were affected by the H1N1 influenza pandemic. No baseline is currently included for allergic rhinitis.</li> </ul>	
Maps:	• From week 40 2015 the influenza-like illness thresholds illustrated in the bulletin appendix maps are calculated using the "Moving Epidemic Method" (MEM). <sup>1</sup> MEM is used as a standard methodology for setting influenza surveillance thresholds across Europe. <sup>2</sup>	
	• The ILI thresholds have been calculated separately for each of the nine PHE Centres to allow for structural differences between areas e.g. background rates are historically higher in London than other areas of England.	
	• The current ILI thresholds are based on six previous influenza seasons (excluding the 2009/10 H1N1 pandemic). In future, thresholds will be recalculated each year incorporating the latest season's data.	
	• The maps on the following pages contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.	
	<ol> <li><sup>1</sup> Vega T et al. Influenza Other Respir Viruses. 2013;7(4):546-58.</li> <li><sup>2</sup> Green HK et al. Epidemiol Infect. 2015;143(1):1-12.</li> </ol>	
Acknowledgements:	We thank and acknowledge the University of Nottingham, ClinRisk <sup>®</sup> and the contribution of EMIS and EMIS practices. Data source: version 1 of the QSurveillance® database.	
	We thank TPP, ResearchOne and the SystmOne GP practices contributing to this surveillance system.	
	GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.	
<b>Contact ReSST:</b> syndromic.surveillance @phe.gov.uk	Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team         6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 5 St Philip's Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW         Tel: 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2         Fax: 0121 236 2215         Web: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses</a>	



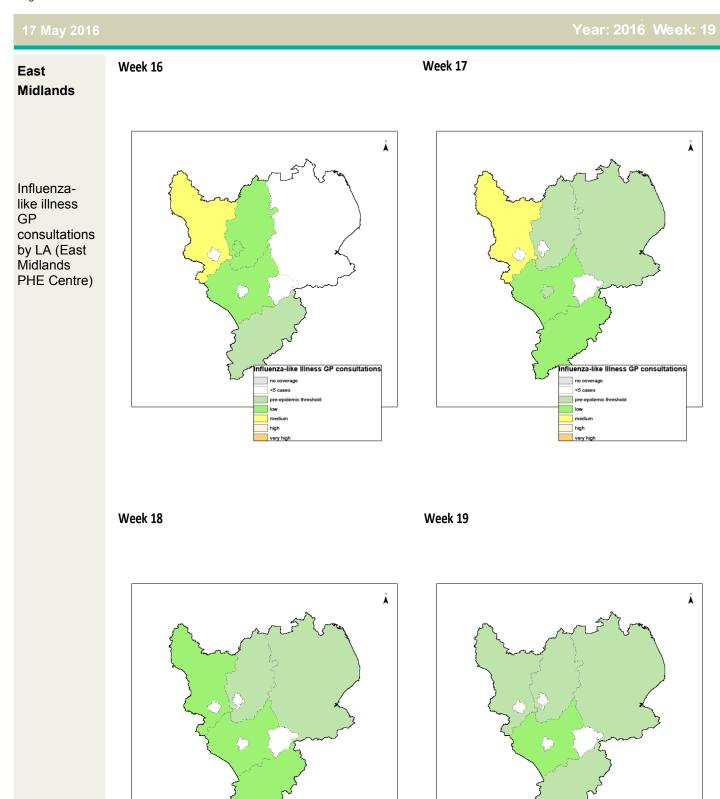






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## **GP In Hours Appendix**



nza-like III

no coverage

<5 cases

pre-epic

low mediun

high

very h

consultation

Contains Ordnance Survey data ©Crown copyright and database right 2015. Contains National Statistics data.

GP

consultati

nza-like

no coverage

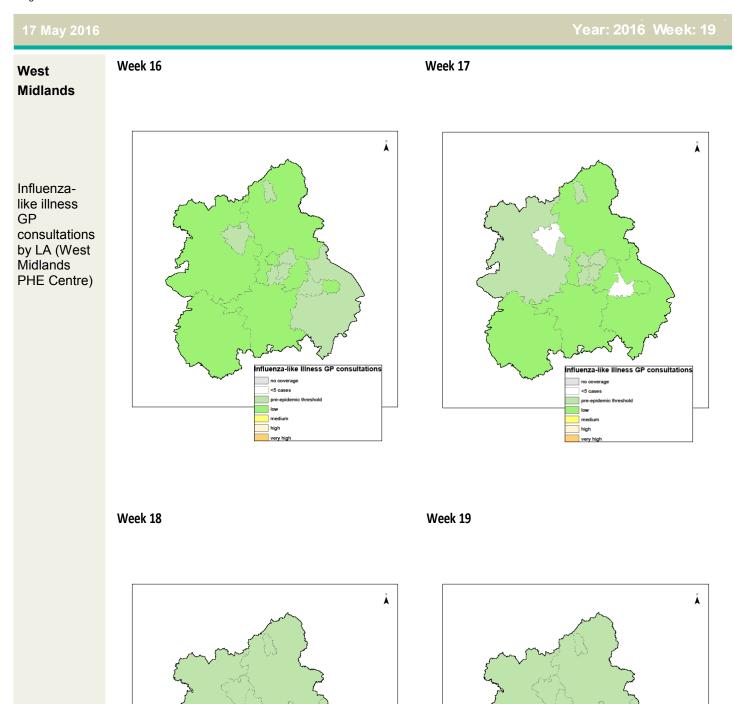
<5 cases

pre-epic

medium

high

very hi



Contains Ordnance Survey data ©Crown copyright and database right 2015. Contains National Statistics data.

Influenza-like Illness GP consultations

no coverag

<5 cases

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nfluenza-like Illness GP consultations

no coverage

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pre-e

low

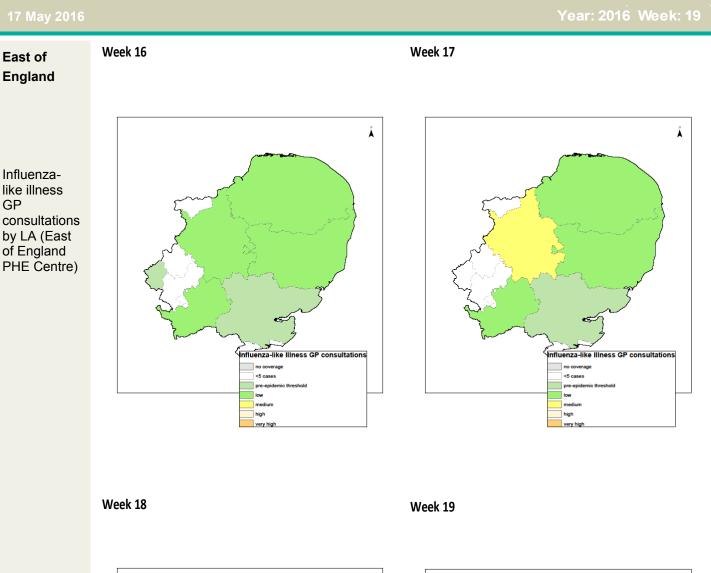
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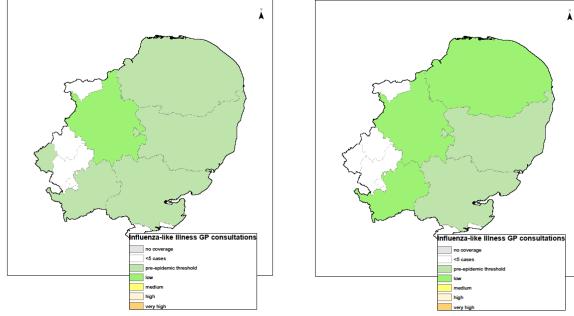
high

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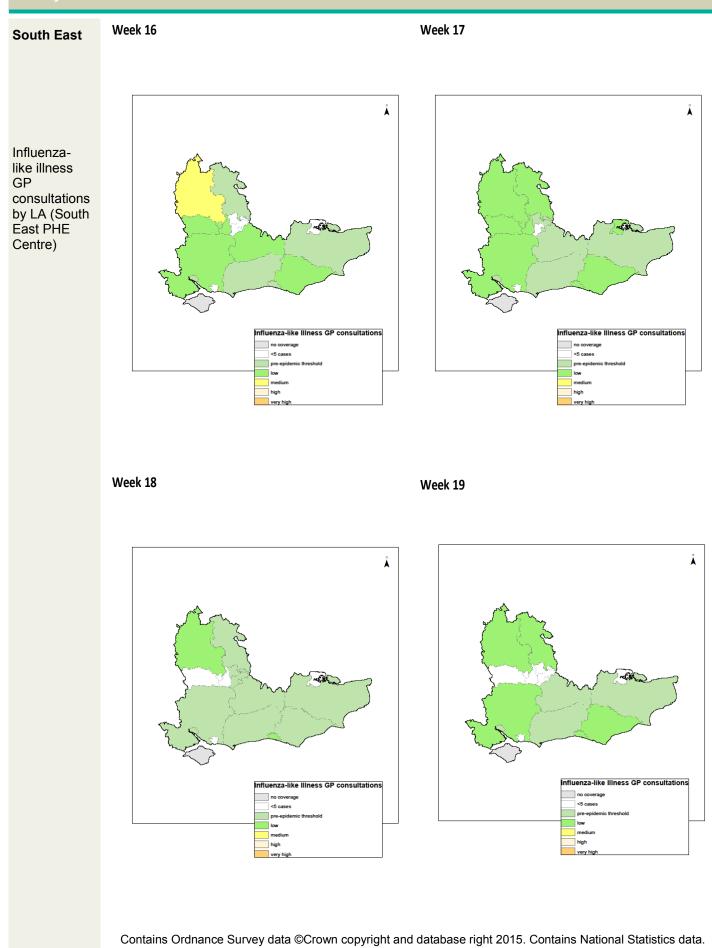
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## **GP In Hours Appendix**





#### Year: 2016 Week: 19





#### Year: 2016 Week: 19

