



2014 Floods

Public Health England

PHE Surveillance Report (Summary)

Report no 4 (Summary)

Covering period 20.02.14 (00:01) to 24.02.14 (23:59)

Date:	26/02/2014
Time:	12:00
Prepared by:	Michelle Griffin
Approved by:	Nick Phin

Note: New information is highlighted in yellow

Incident Director: Nick Gent

Deputy Incident Director: Angie Bone

Lead Division: Health Protection

Summary

Nothing new of public health significance to report

Local flood-related significant events

Data reported to Monday 24th February at 23:59

Nothing new of public health significance to report

Chemical and radiological report

Data reported to Monday 24th February at 23:59

Nothing new of public health significance to report

National surveillance gastrointestinal infections

Data reported to Thursday 20th February 2014 at 14:30

Nothing new of public health significance to report

Leptospirosis report

Data reported to Monday 24th February at 17:00

Information from the two Reference Laboratories: No significant increase in test requests. No positives related to flooding.

Syndromic Surveillance

Data reported to 24/2/14

Summary message: 26 February 2014

There have been no major changes in syndromic indicators for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting in those Local Authorities (LA) particularly affected by the flooding.

APPENDIX 1: Notes

Flood-related significant event reporting (including chemicals and radiation)

A significant event is defined as any event in England related to an infectious agent or a non-infectious environmental hazard affecting an individual or a group of individuals which

- is likely to be attributable to the floods directly or indirectly (such as power loss or CO poisoning)
- OR which is likely to impact on the operational response to the floods
- OR is likely to be exacerbated by or present difficulties to respond to due to the floods
- OR which is likely to be/has been the subject of media scrutiny which can be linked to the floods
- OR may result in widespread public concern linked to the flooding which needs to be addressed

Significant events are identified from daily NICC situation reports (which include extracts from daily PHE centre reports) and daily flood co-ordination group teleconference notes.

National gastrointestinal surveillance and leptospirosis

This week's report contains data determined from the PHE exceedance reporting scheme, based on national and regional laboratory reports (data extracted weekly).

The analysis is reported weekly, on Fridays.

Leptospirosis reporting is from the Leptospirosis Reference Laboratory (Hereford); results are reported on Mondays for events occurring during the previous week.

Syndromic surveillance

Real time syndromic surveillance monitors contacts with health care services by patients with acute syndromes or symptoms.

Public Health England (PHE) co-ordinate real-time syndromic systems using daily data collected as part of routine health care use.

This surveillance summarises the following data for gastrointestinal syndromes for the areas particularly affected by floods:

- Daily GP in hours consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, vomiting
- Daily GP out of hours consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, vomiting
- Daily NHS 111 calls for diarrhoea and vomiting.