## Public Health England

Notes and further information. Acknowledgements.

# **Remote Health Advice**

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

#### 24 October 2016 Week: 42 Year: 2016 In This Issue: Key messages Data to: 23 October 2016 Key messages. Syndromic indicators at a glance. During week 42 calls for cough continued to increase, particularly for young children 0-4 years. These increases are within expected seasonal Data summary. levels (figures 4 and 4a). Indicators by syndrome. Cold/flu. There were further expected seasonal increases in the percentages of Fever. NHS 111 calls for diarrhoea and vomiting (figures 7 and 8). The calls for vomiting were particularly for children under 0-14 years (figure 8a). Cough. Difficulty Breathing. Sore throat. Diarrhoea. Vomiting. Eye problems. Syndromic indicators at a glance: Introduction to charts.

| Indicator            | Trend      | Level *                    |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Cold/flu             | increasing | below baseline levels      |
| Fever                | no trend   | below baseline levels      |
| Cough                | increasing | similar to baseline levels |
| Difficulty breathing | no trend   | above baseline levels      |
| Sore throat          | no trend   | below baseline levels      |
| Diarrhoea            | increasing | below baseline levels      |
| Vomiting             | increasing | above baseline levels      |
| Eye problems         | decreasing | below baseline levels      |
|                      |            |                            |

\*Since week 47 2014 new baselines have been introduced for comparison with previous years. Baselines use historical data from the NHS Direct surveillance system to estimate seasonal trend but with levels adjusted to reflect changes since the switch to using NHS 111 data in September 2013.

### Data summary:

| Year | Week | Total calls |
|------|------|-------------|
| 2016 | 42   | 213,520     |

### With Public Health England

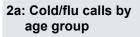
#### 24 October 2016

#### 1: Total calls.

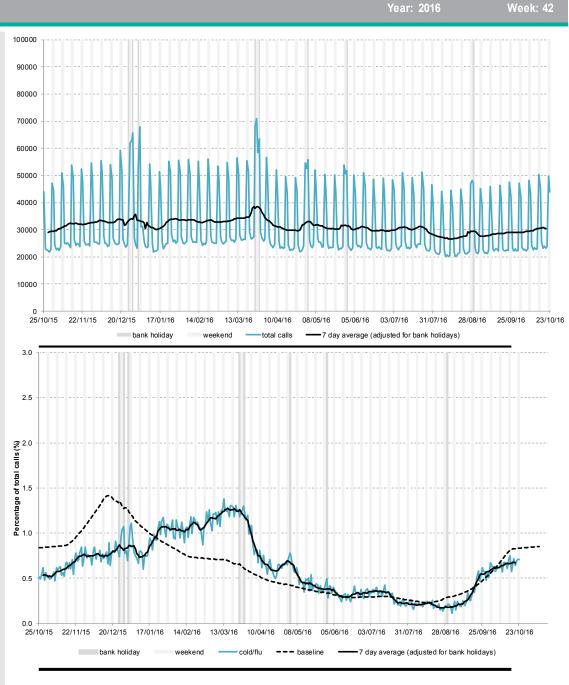
The total number of syndromic calls recorded each day by NHS 111.

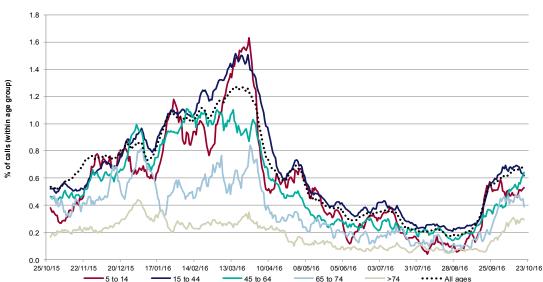
#### 2: Cold/flu

Daily 'cold/flu' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



Cold/flu calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Age groups below 5 years old, not shown.

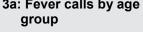




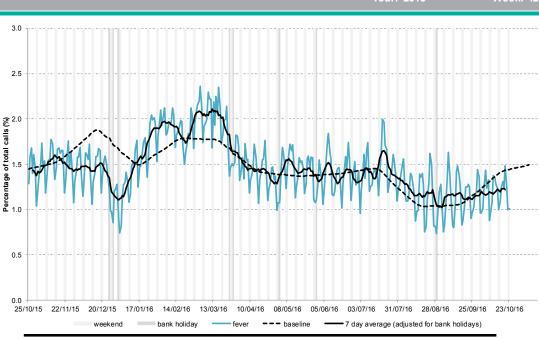
#### 24 October 2016

#### 3: Fever

Daily 'fever' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



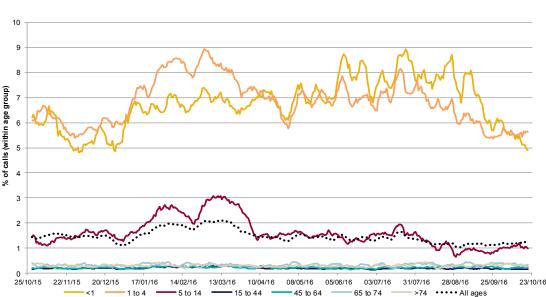
Fever calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

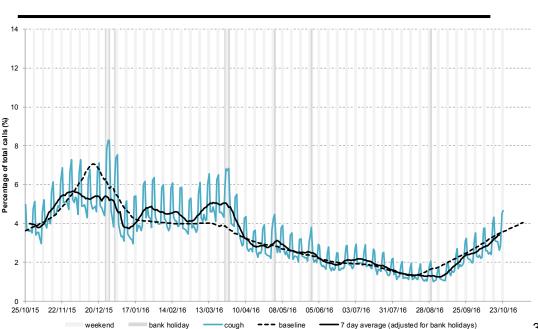


### 3a: Fever calls by age



Daily 'cough' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.





### **Remote Health Advice**

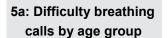
#### 24 October 2016

#### 4a: Cough calls by age group

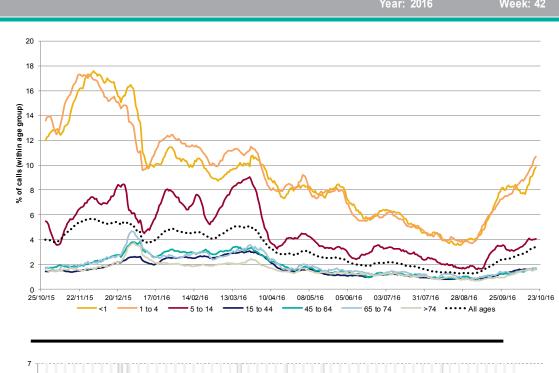
Cough calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

#### 5: Difficulty breathing

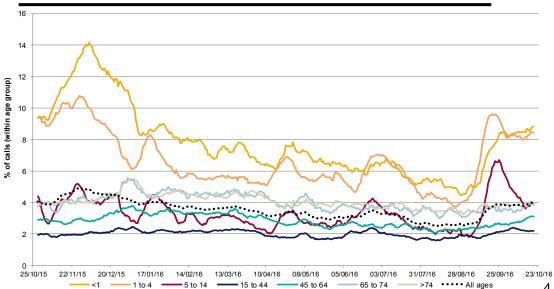
Daily 'difficulty breathing' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



Difficulty breathing calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







#### 24 October 2016

#### 6: Sore throat

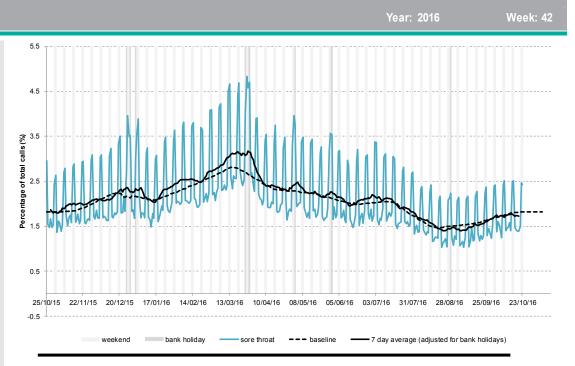
Daily 'sore throat' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.

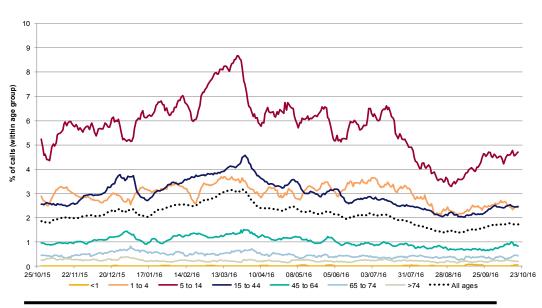
### 6a: Sore throat by age group

Sore throat calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



Daily 'diarrhoea' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.







### **Remote Health Advice**





#### 24 October 2016

#### 7a: Diarrhoea by age group

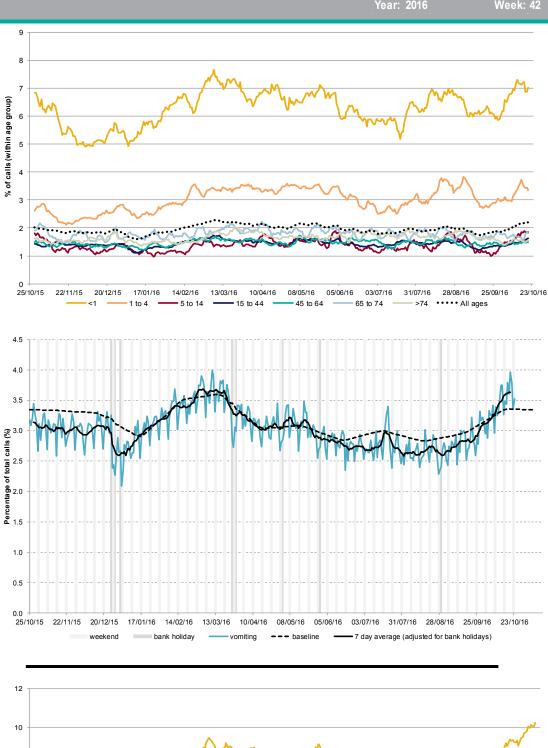
Diarrhoea calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

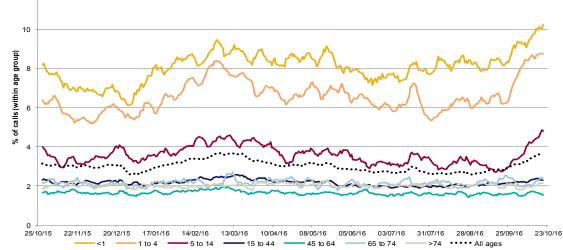
#### 8: Vomiting

Daily 'vomiting' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.

#### 8a: Vomiting by age group

Vomiting calls as a percentage of total calls within each age group, shown as a 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



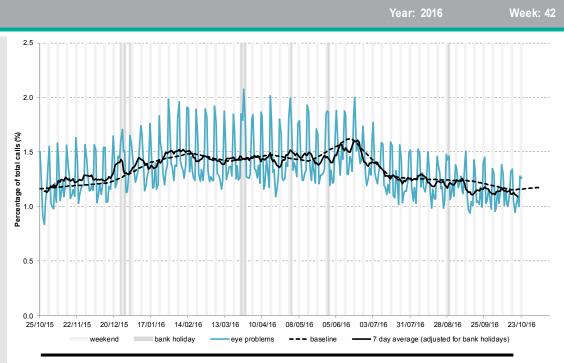


<1

#### 24 October 2016

#### 9: Eye problems

Daily 'eye problems' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



#### Intentionally left blank

Intentionally left blank

### **Remote Health Advice**

| 24 October 2016                       | Year: 2016 Week: 42  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Introduction to charts:               | <ul> <li>Weekends and bank holidays are marked by vertical grey lines (bank holidays darker grey).</li> <li>A 7-day moving average (adjusted for bank holidays) is overlaid on the daily data reported in each chart, unless specified.</li> <li>Baselines represent seasonally expected levels of activity and are constructed from historical data. Furthermore, they take into account any known substantial changes in data collection, population coverage or reporting practices. Baselines are refreshed using the latest data on a regular basis.</li> <li>This new syndromic surveillance system is still under development and further analyses at PHE Centre level will be included in future bulletins.</li> <li>NHS 111 call 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> |
| Notes and further<br>information:     | Further information about NHS 111 can be found at:<br>http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/<br>Emergencyandurgentcareservices/Pages/NHS-111.aspx<br>The Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance bulletin can also be<br>downloaded from the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance website which<br>also contains more information about syndromic surveillance:<br>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-<br>and-analyses   |
| Acknowledgements:                     | We are grateful to NHS 111 and to NHS Digital for their assistance and support in providing the anonymised call data that underpin the Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System.<br>Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.<br>Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team<br>6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 5 St Philip's Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW   |
| syndromic.surveillance<br>@phe.gov.uk | 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> 8   |

-analyses