



20 October 2015

Year: 2015 Week: 42

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Key messages

Data to: 18 October 2015

Respiratory indicators remained stable in week 42, in line with seasonal expectations.

Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

Indicator	Trend	Level
Upper respiratory tract infection	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Influenza-like illness	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Pharyngitis	no trend	above baseline levels
Scarlet fever	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Lower respiratory tract infection	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Pneumonia	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Gastroenteritis	no trend	below baseline levels
Vomiting	no trend	below baseline levels
Diarrhoea	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Severe asthma	no trend	above baseline levels
Wheeze	no trend	above baseline levels
Conjunctivitis	increasing	below 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	similar to baseline levels
Chickenpox	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Herpes zoster	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Cellulitis	decreasing	above baseline levels
Impetigo	increasing	similar to baseline levels

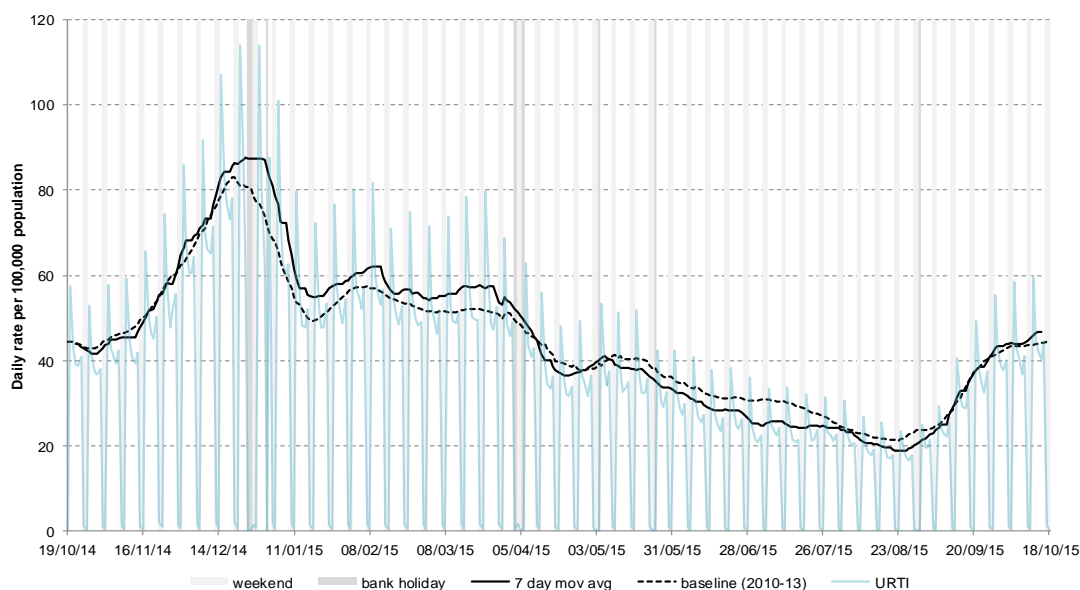
GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2015	42	4050	30.4 million

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

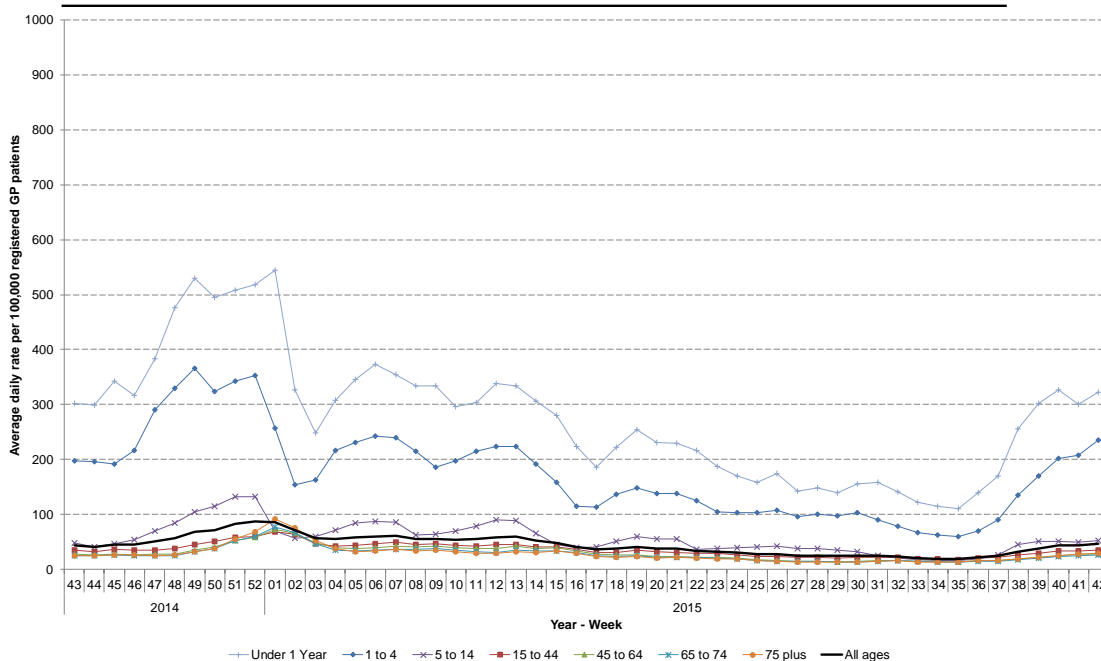
1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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



1a: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) by age

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

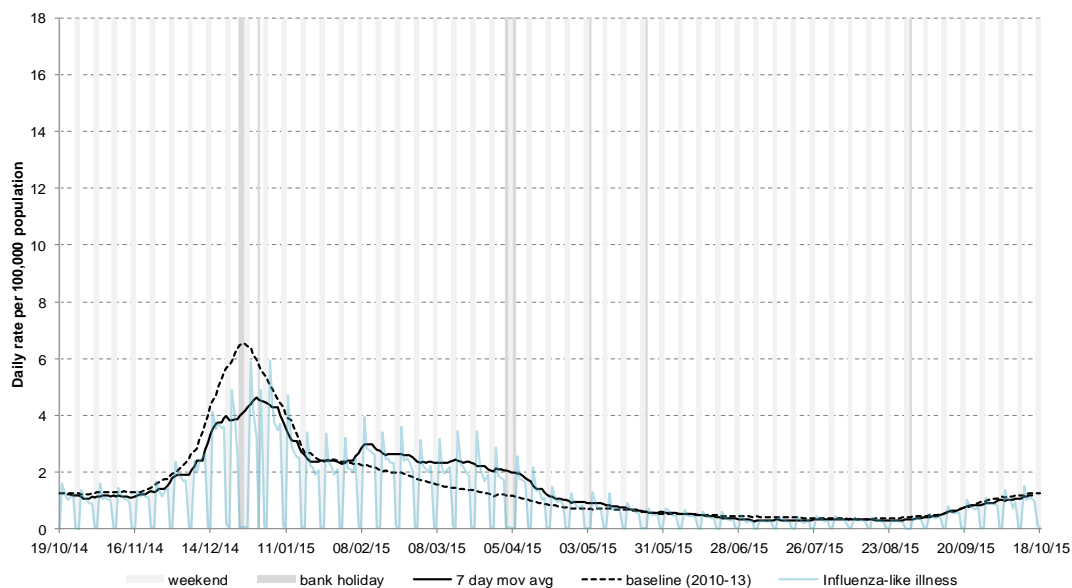


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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

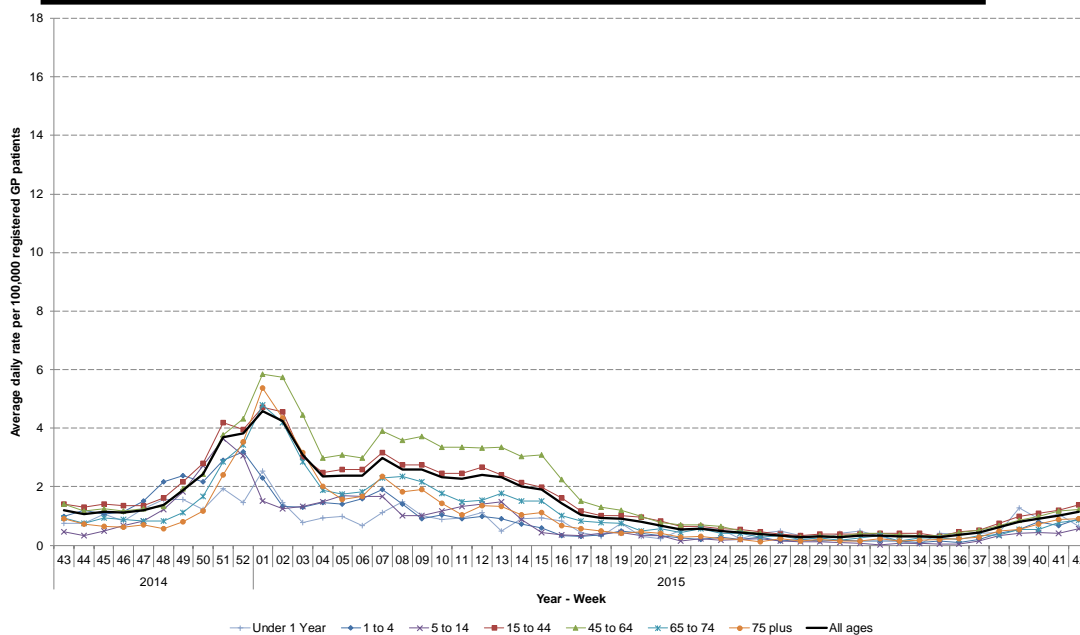
2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



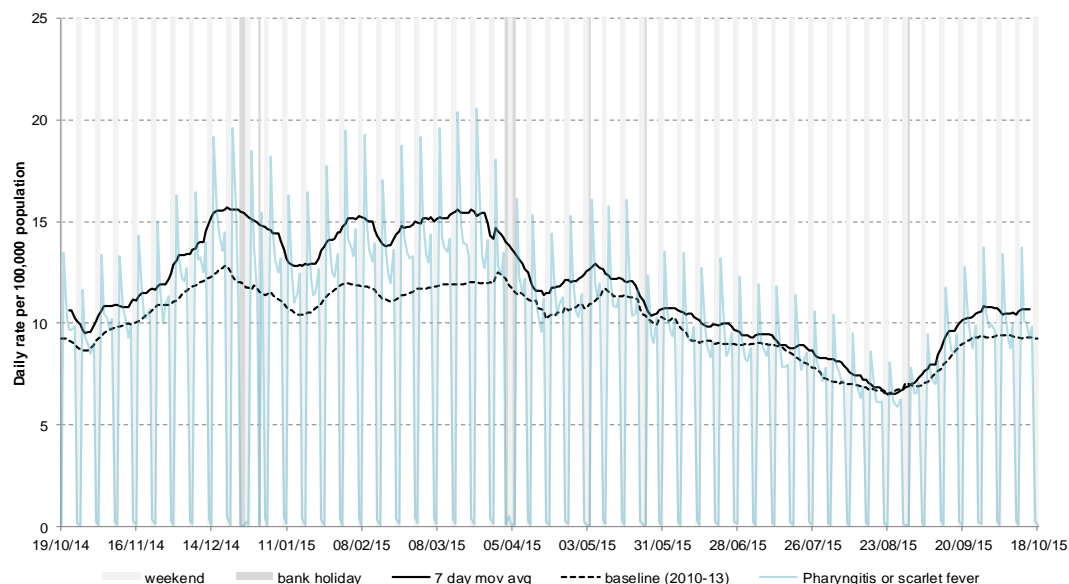
2a: Influenza-like illness (ILI) by age

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



3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

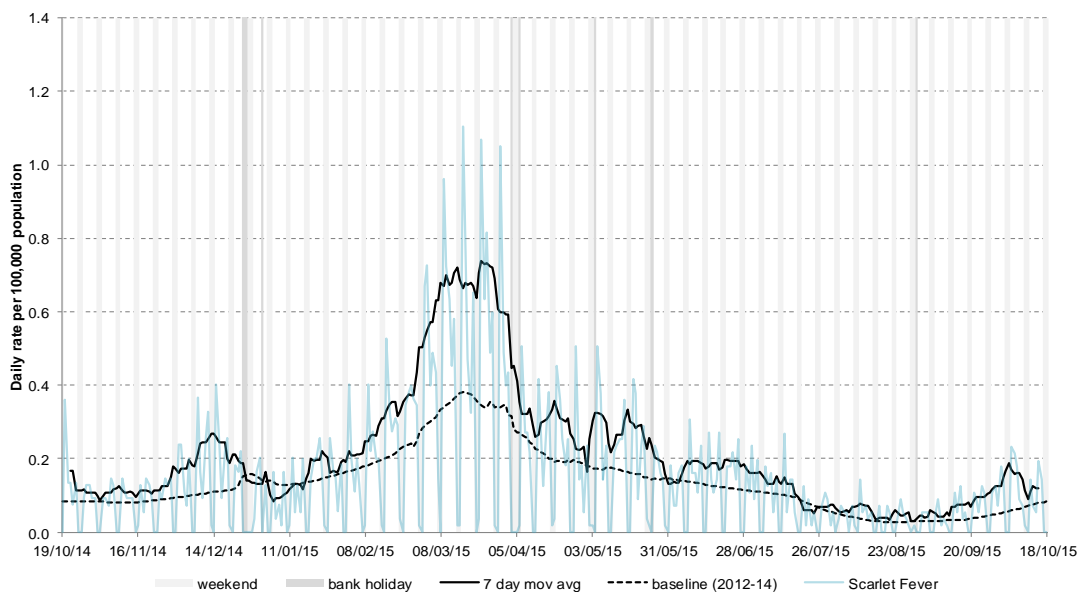
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

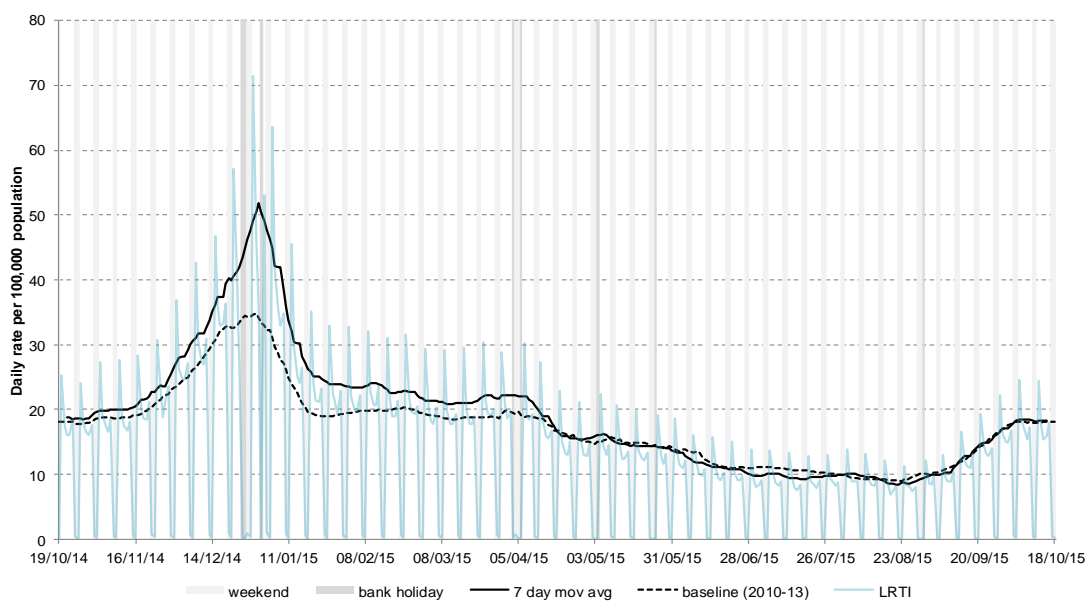
4: Scarlet fever

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).



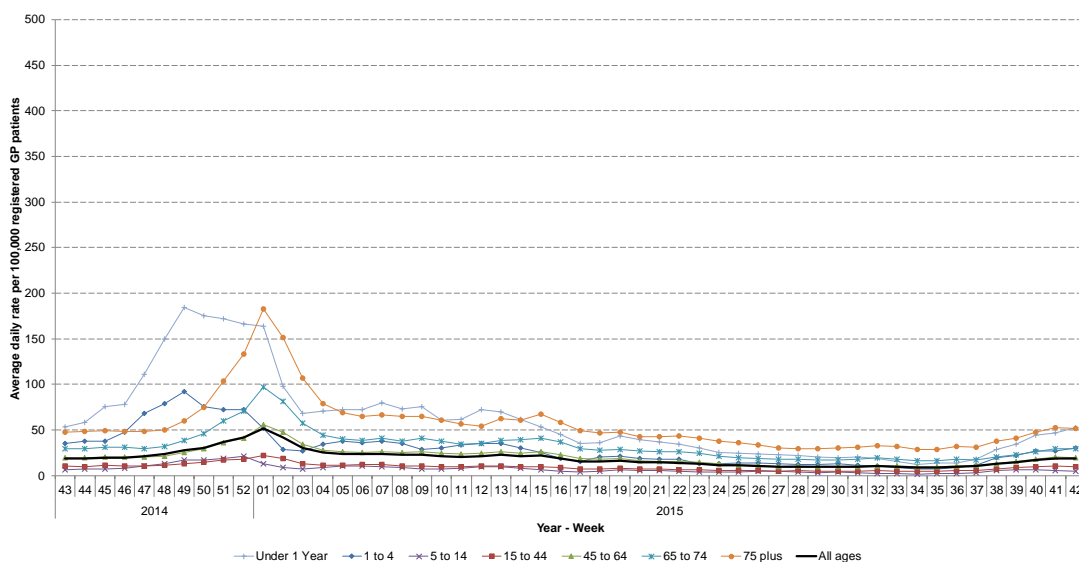
5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

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



5a: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) by age

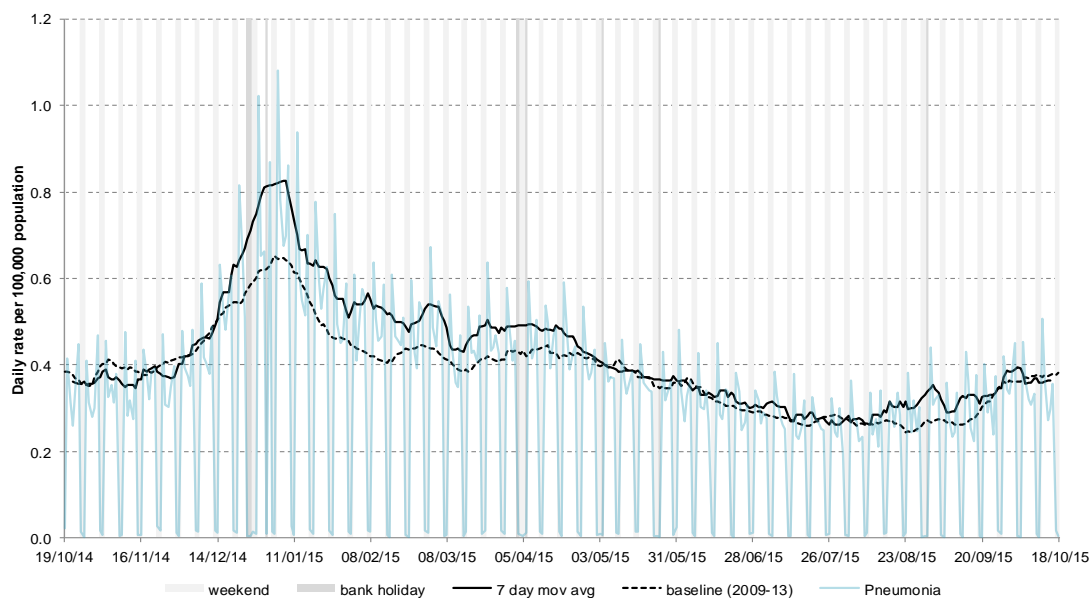
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England)



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

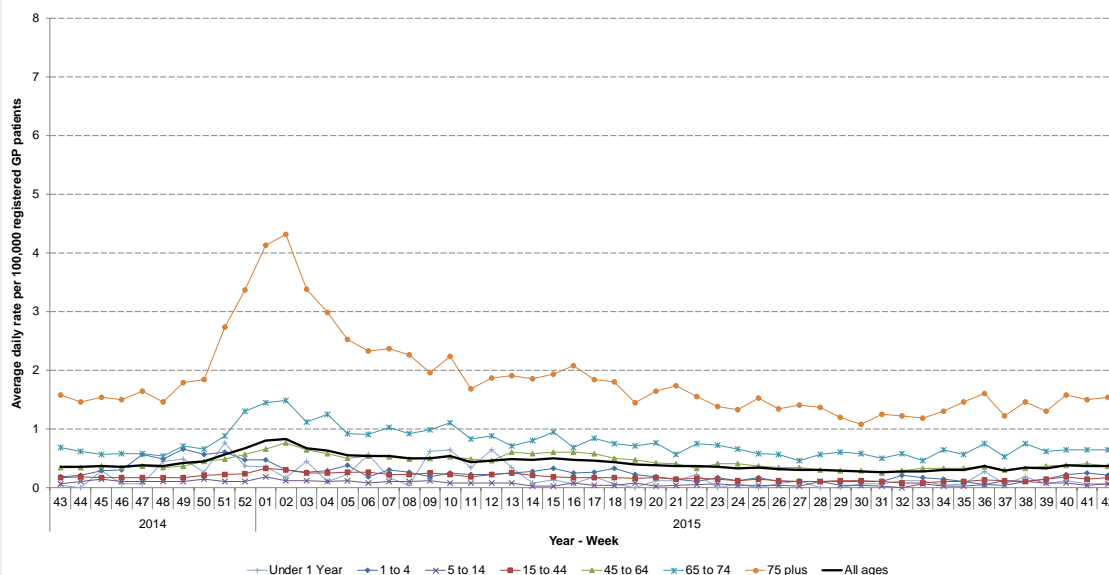
6: Pneumonia

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



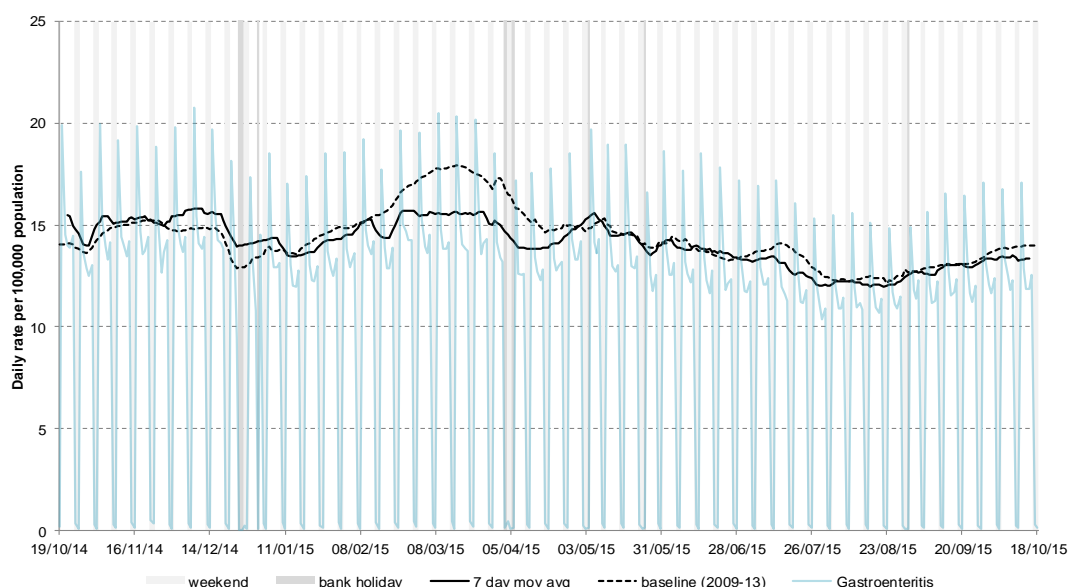
6a: Pneumonia by age

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



7: Gastroenteritis

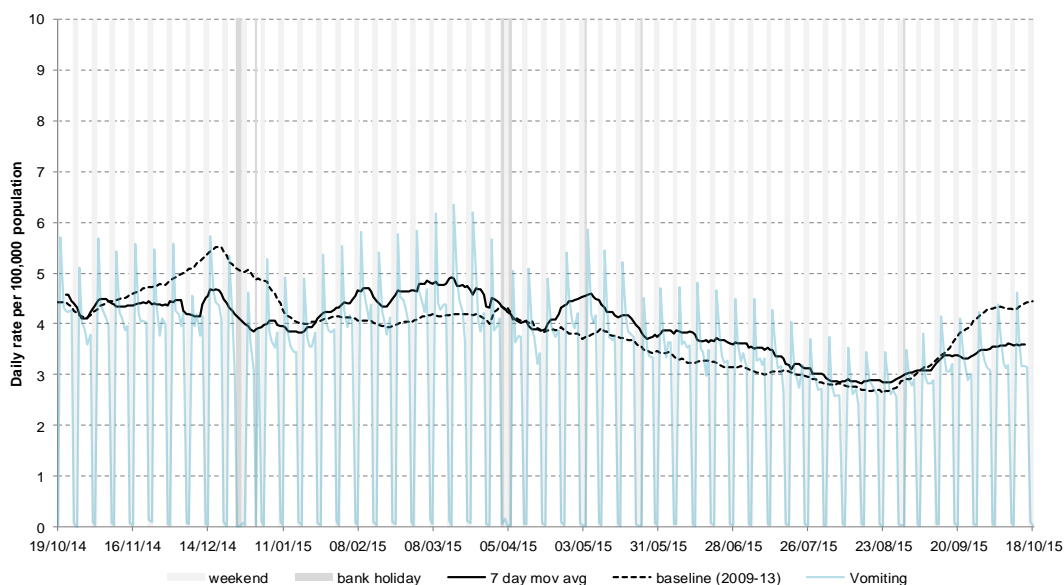
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

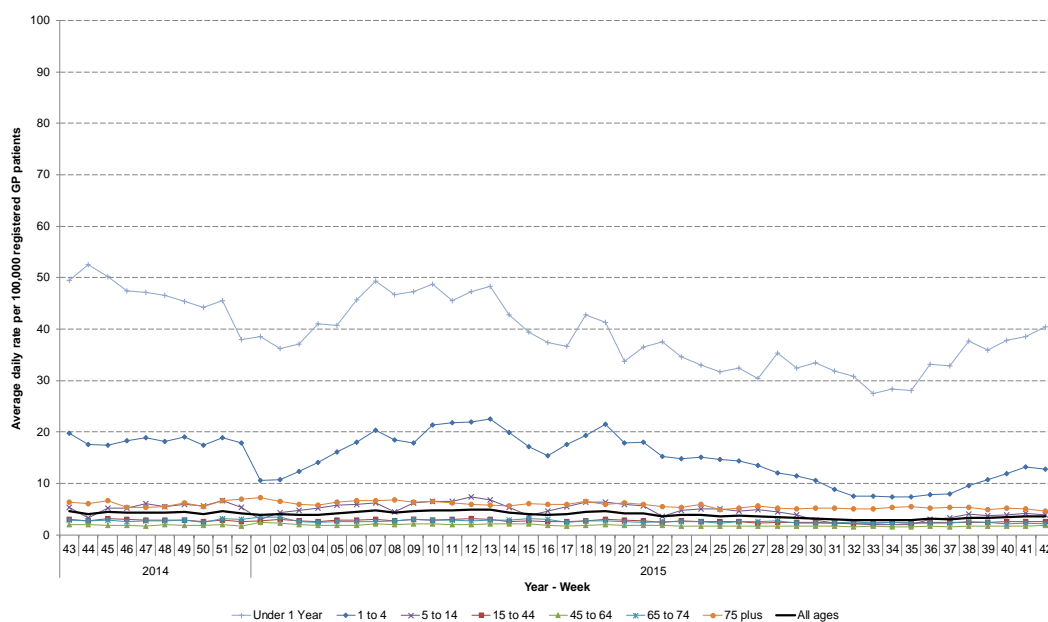
8: Vomiting

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



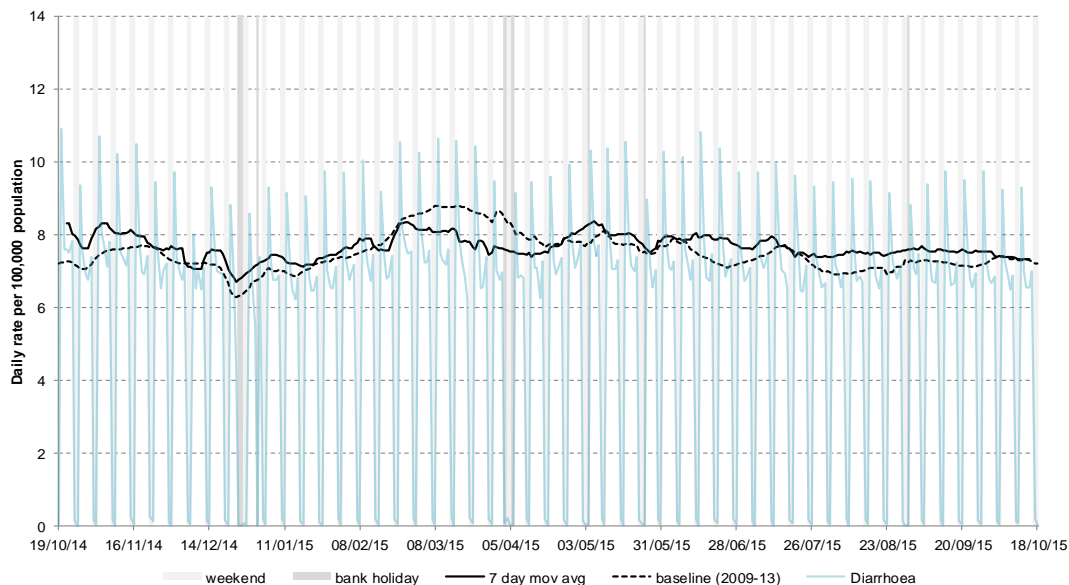
8a: Vomiting by age

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



9: Diarrhoea

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



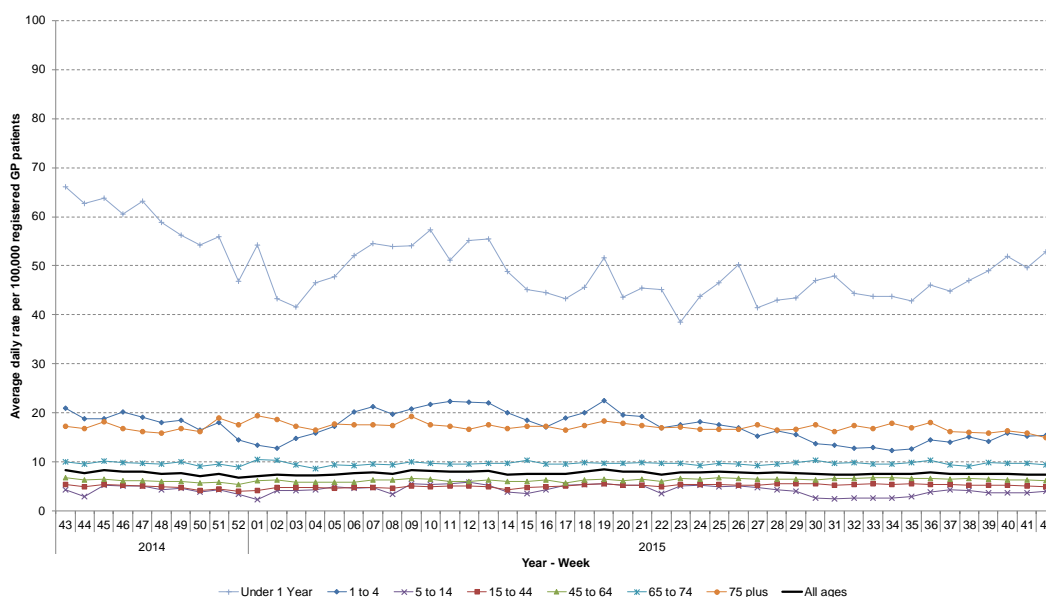
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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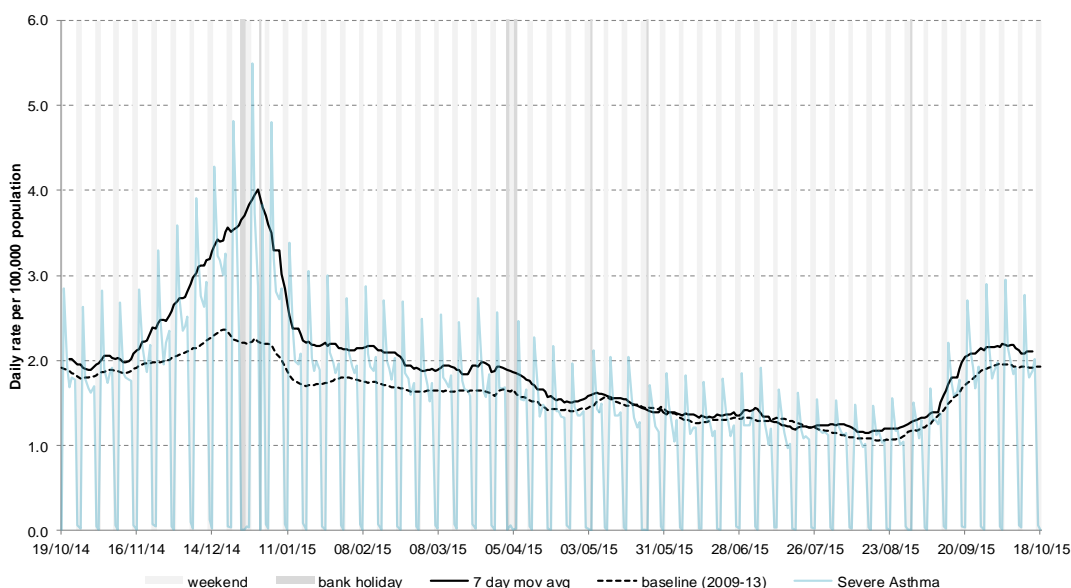
9a. Diarrhoea by age

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



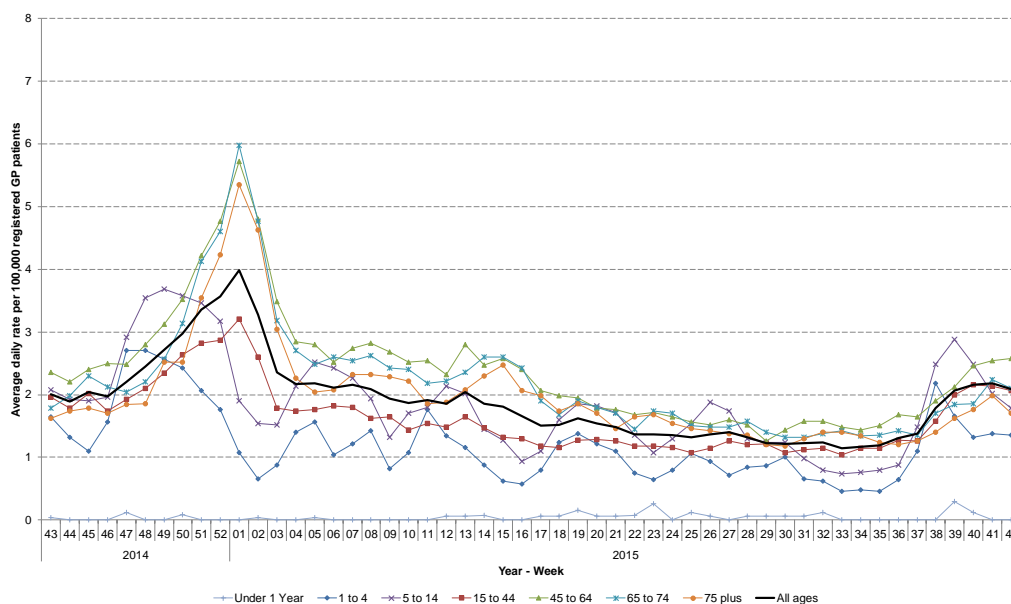
10: Severe asthma

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



10a: Severe asthma by age

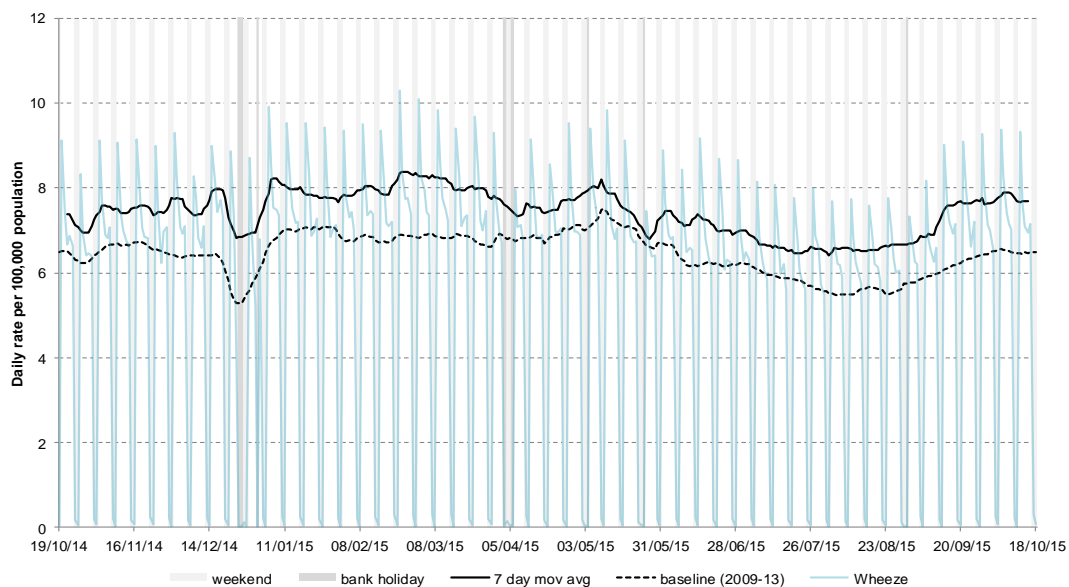
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England)



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

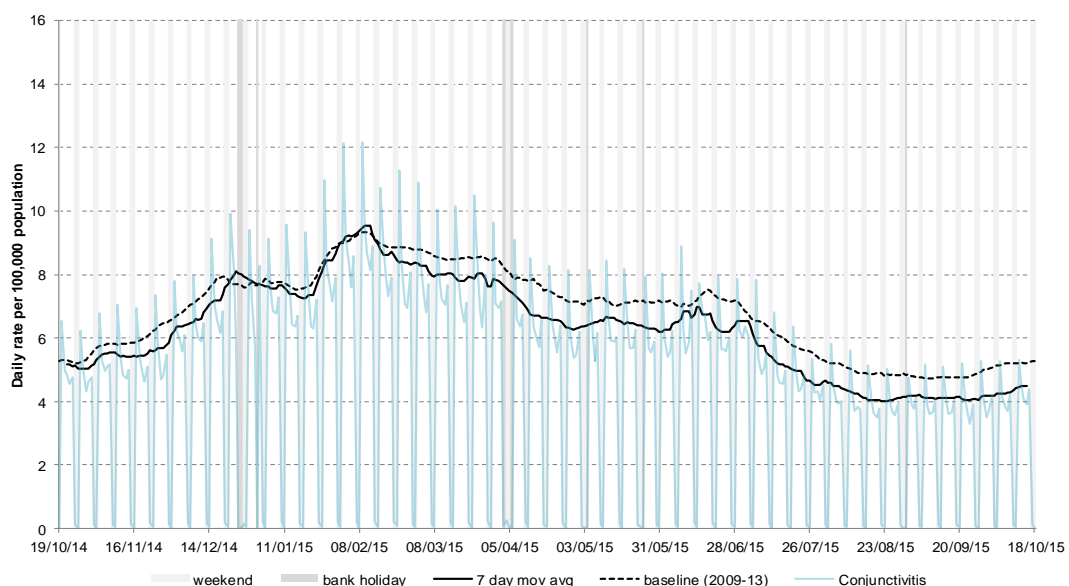
11: Wheeze

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



12: Conjunctivitis

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

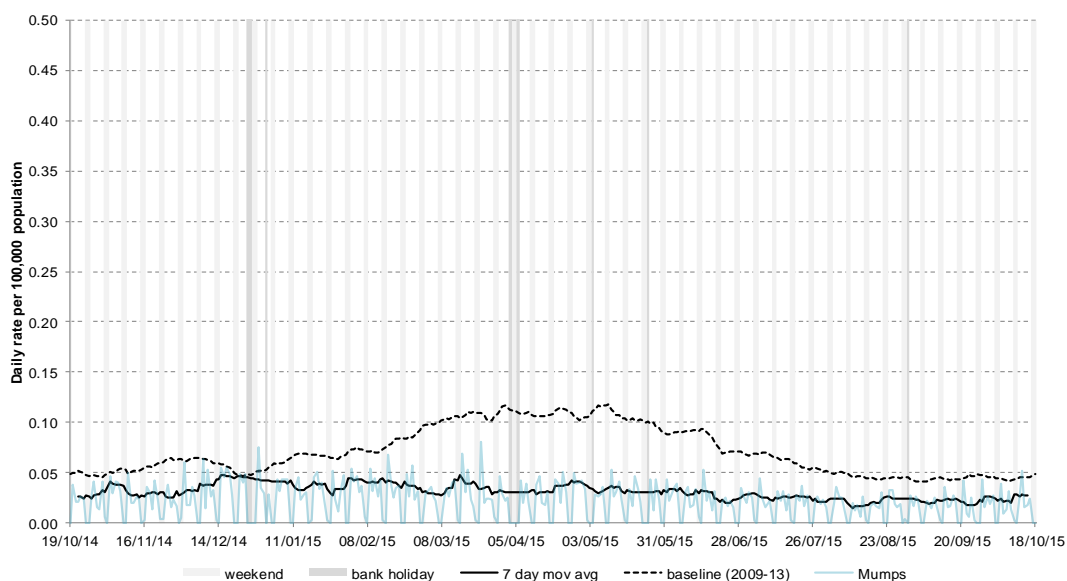


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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

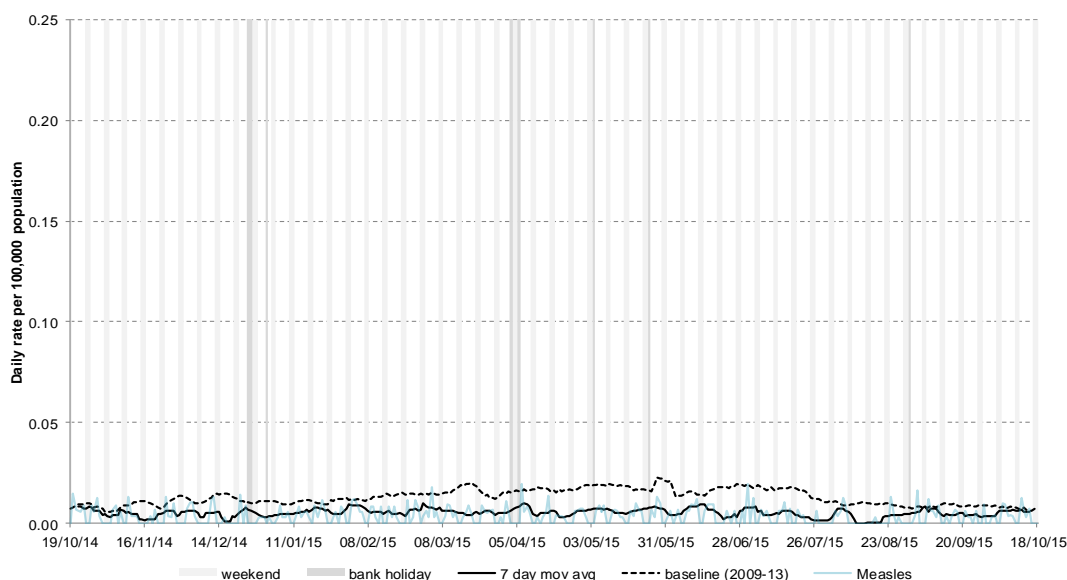
13: Mumps

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



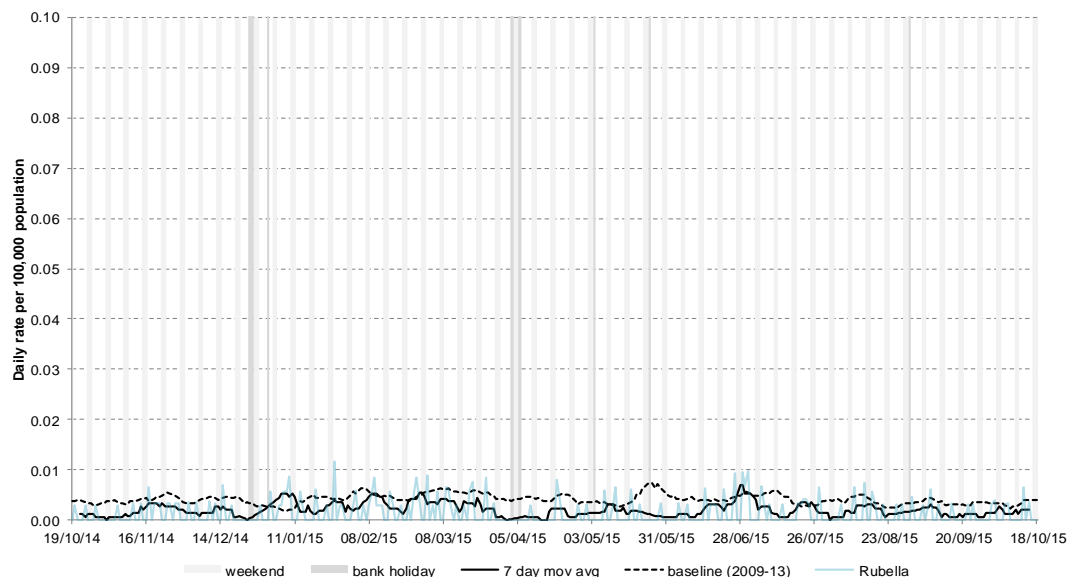
14: Measles

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



15: Rubella

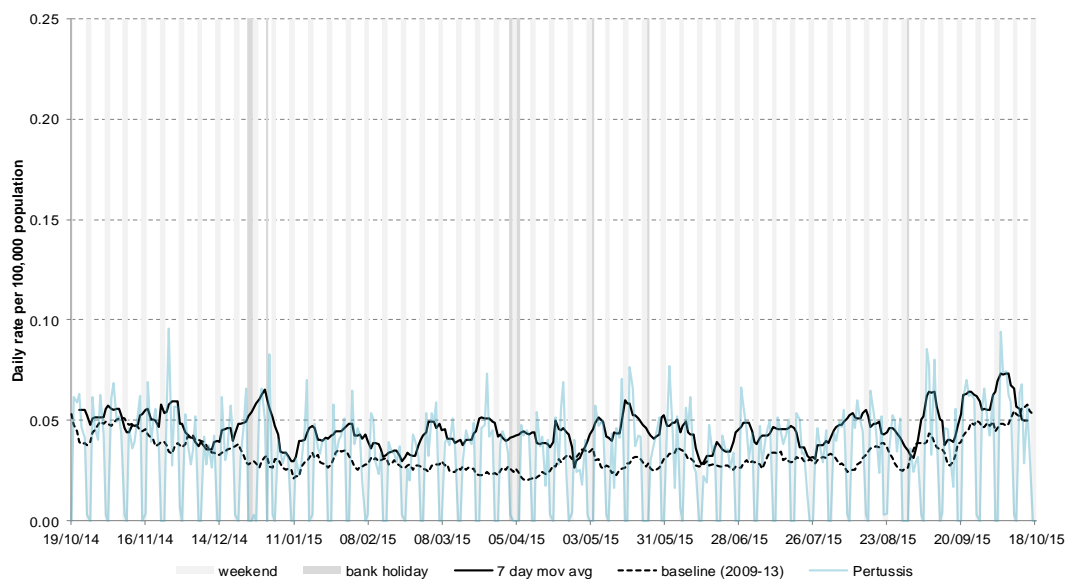
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

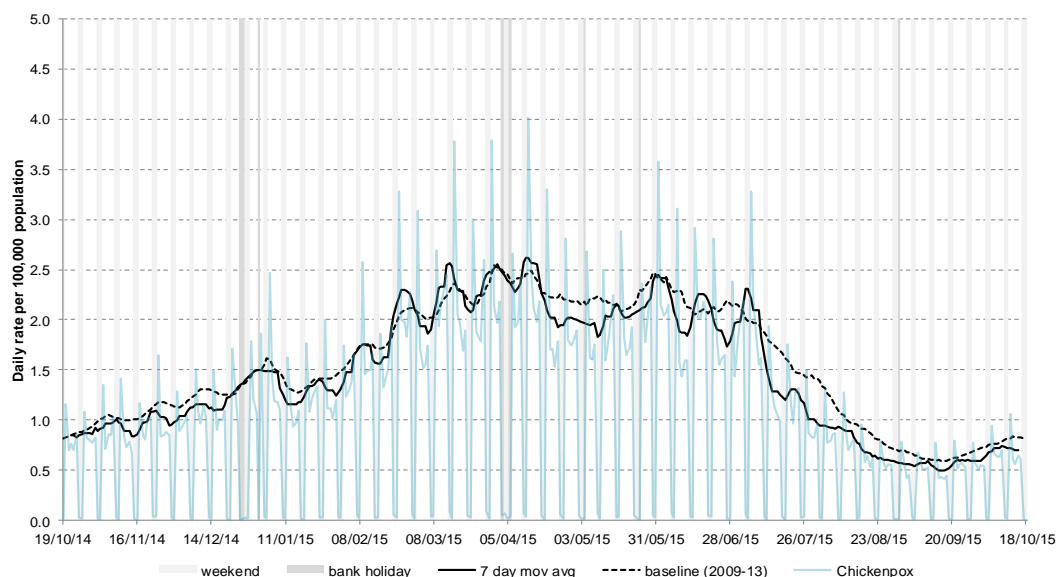
16: Pertussis

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



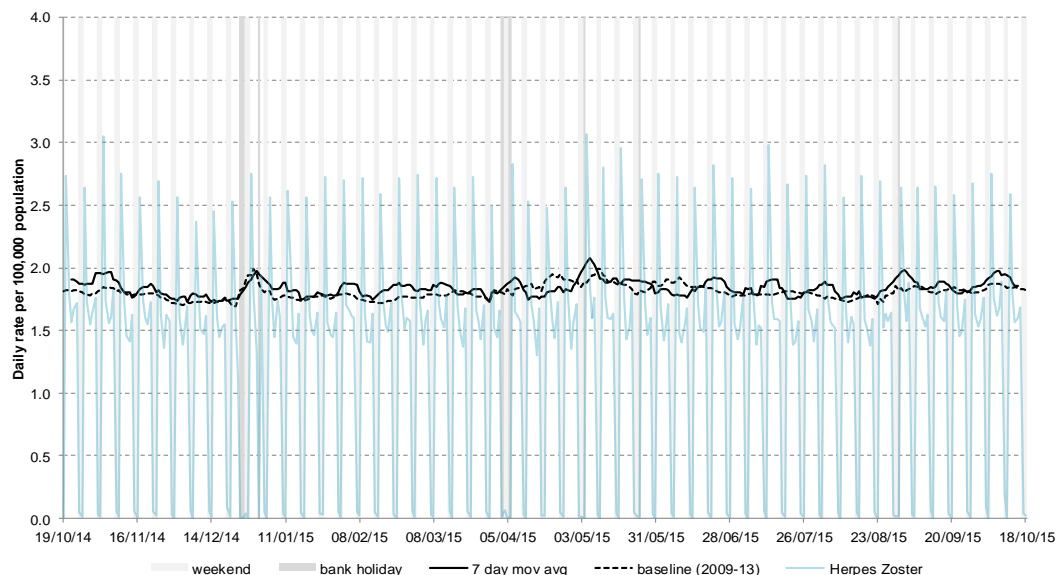
17: Chickenpox

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



18: Herpes zoster

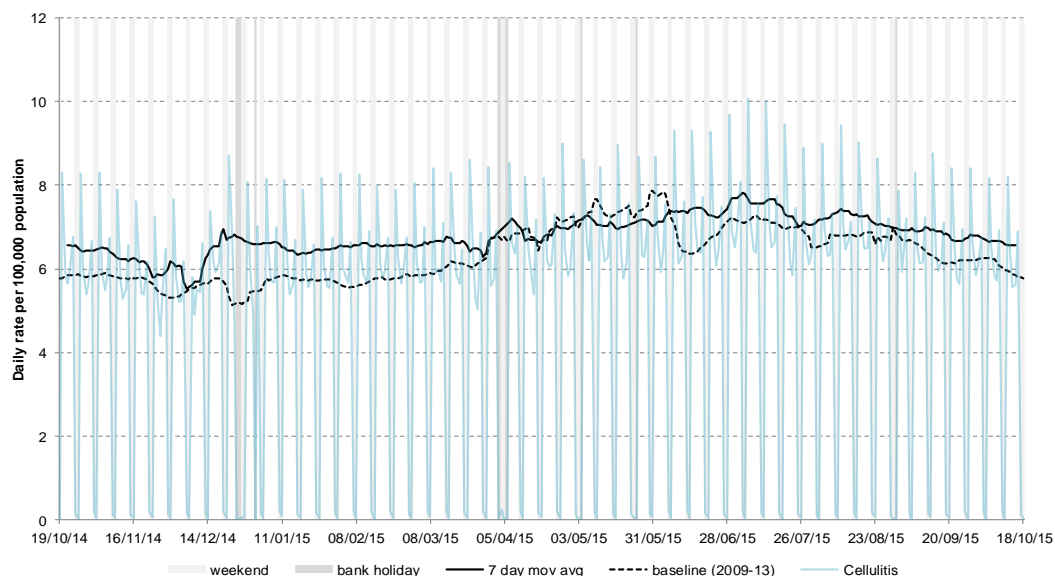
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

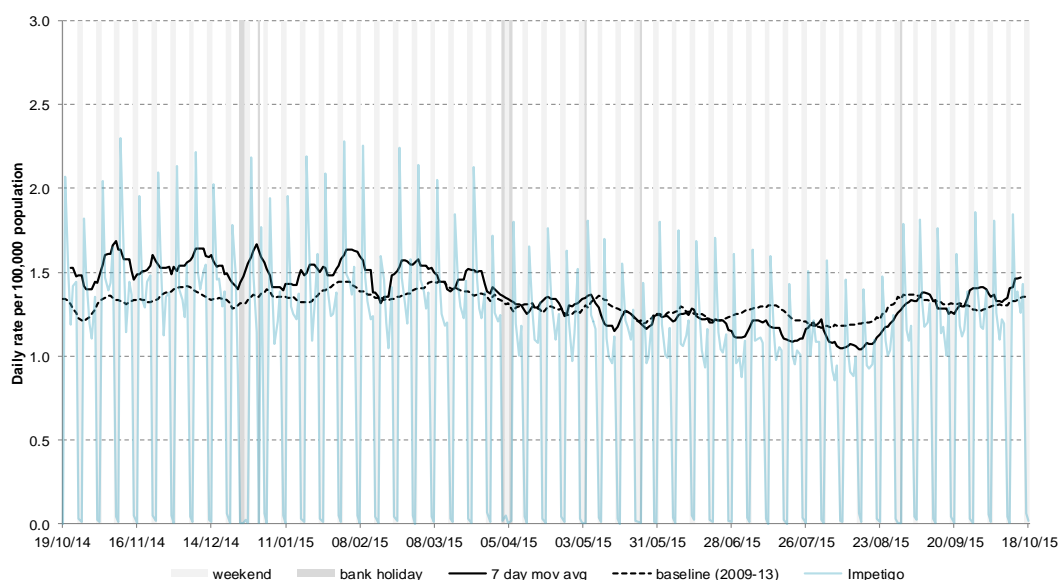
19: Cellulitis

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).



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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Notes and further information

- The Public Health England GP in hours surveillance system is a syndromic surveillance system monitoring community-based morbidity recorded by GP practices.
- 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.
- This system captures anonymised GP morbidity data from two GP clinical software systems, EMIS, from version 1 of the QSurveillance® database, and TPP SystmOne.
- 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.

Maps:

- From week 40 2015 the influenza-like illness thresholds illustrated in the bulletin appendix maps are calculated using the “Moving Epidemic Method” (MEM).¹ MEM is used as a standard methodology for setting influenza surveillance thresholds across Europe.²
- 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.

¹ Vega T et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses*. 2013;7(4):546-58.

² Green HK et al. *Epidemiol Infect*. 2015;143(1):1-12.

Acknowledgements:

We thank and acknowledge the University of Nottingham, ClinRisk® 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.

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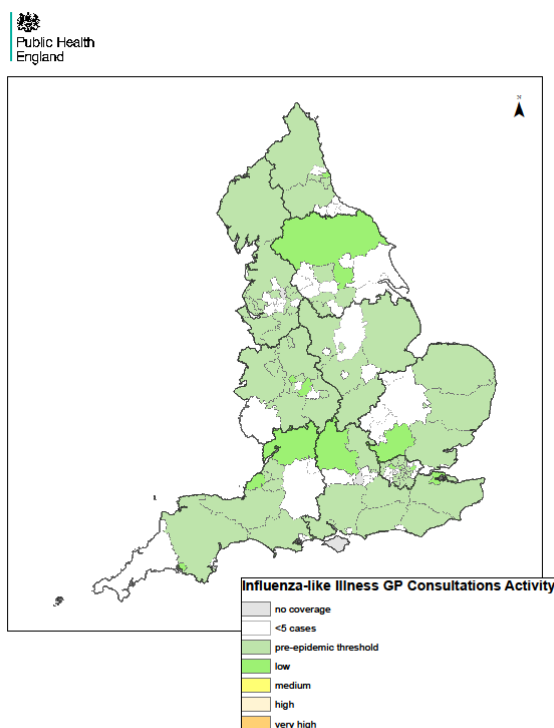
Web: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>

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@phe.gov.uk

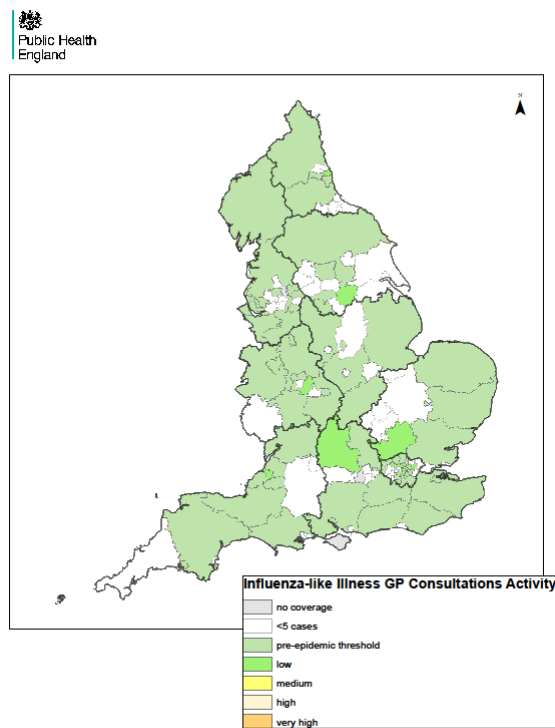
England

Influenza-like illness GP consultations by LA (England)

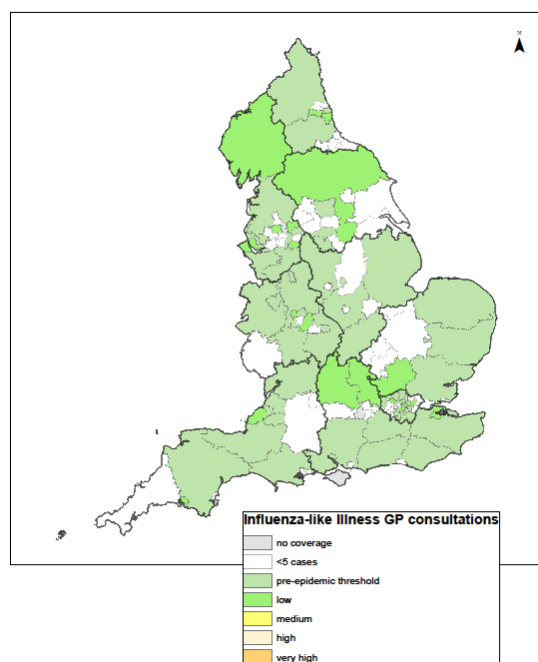
Week 39



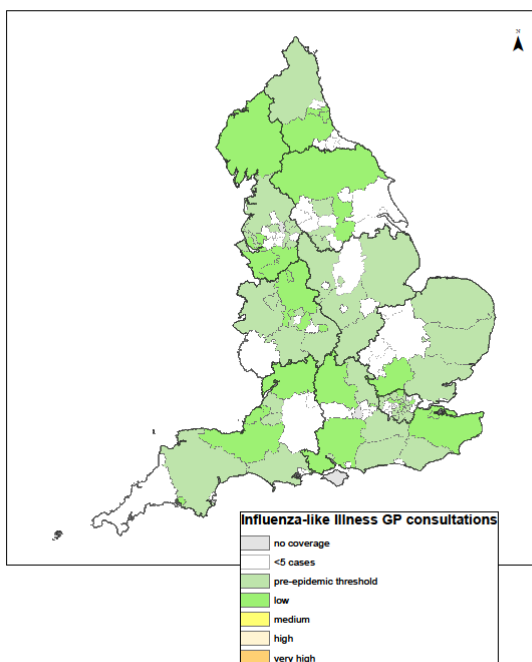
Week 40



Week 41



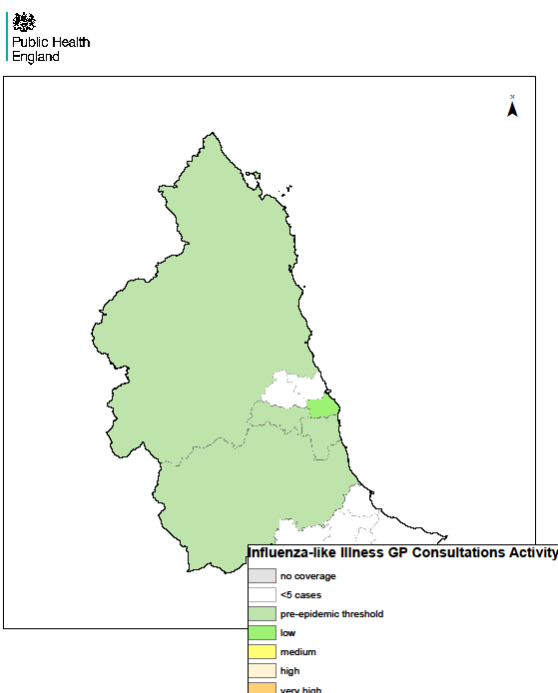
Week 42



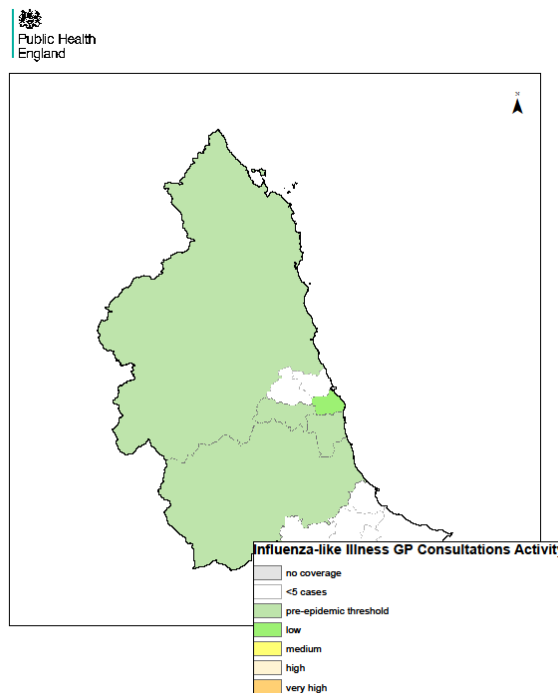
North East

Influenza-like illness GP consultations by LA (North East PHE Centre)

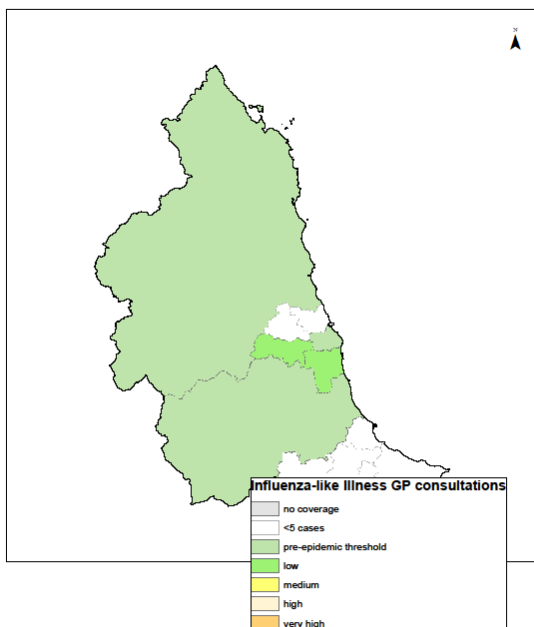
Week 39



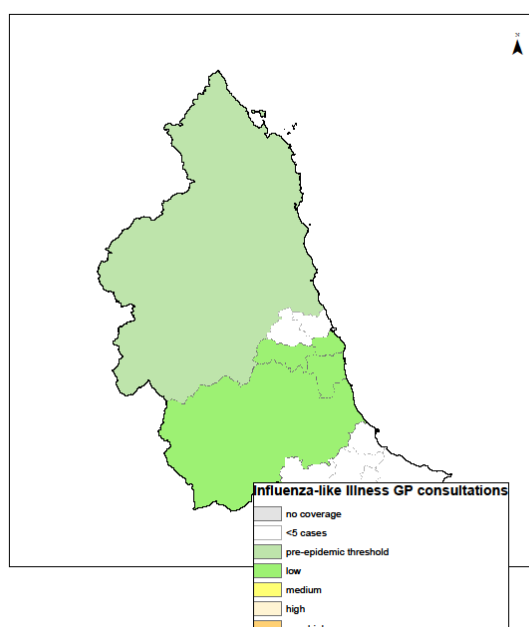
Week 40



Week 41



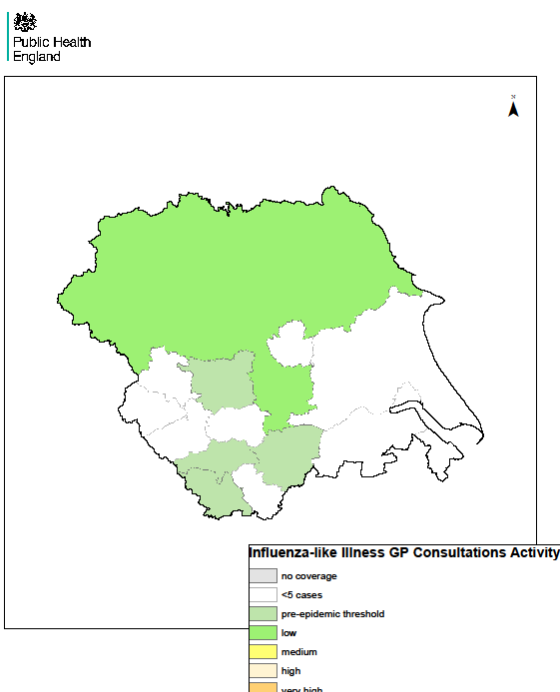
Week 42



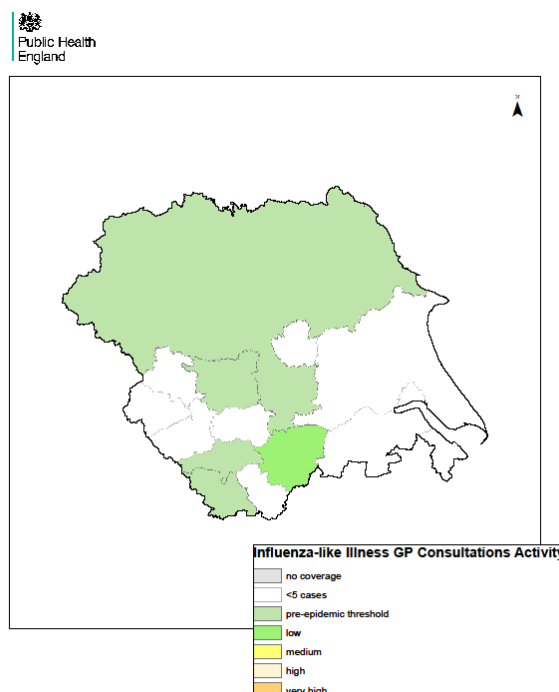
Yorkshire & Humber

Influenza-like illness GP consultations by LA (Yorkshire & Humber PHE Centre)

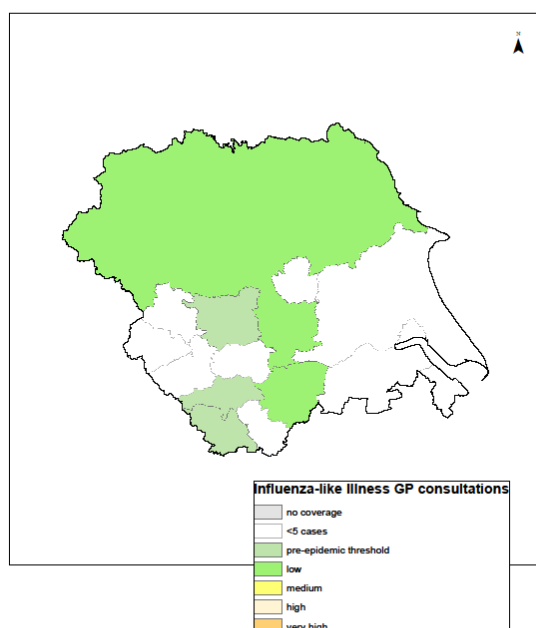
Week 39



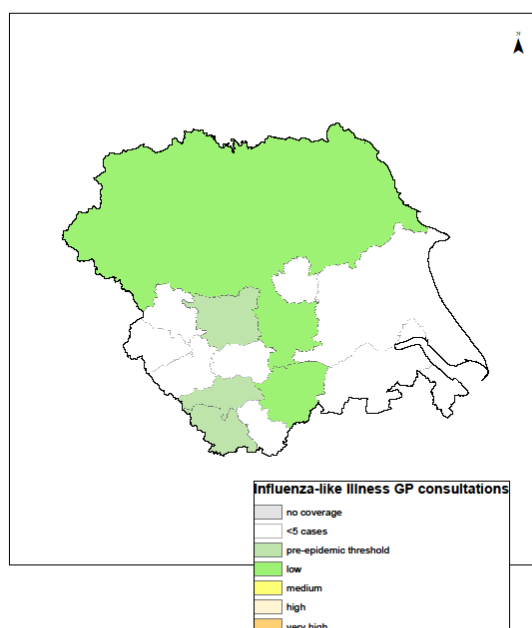
Week 40



Week 41



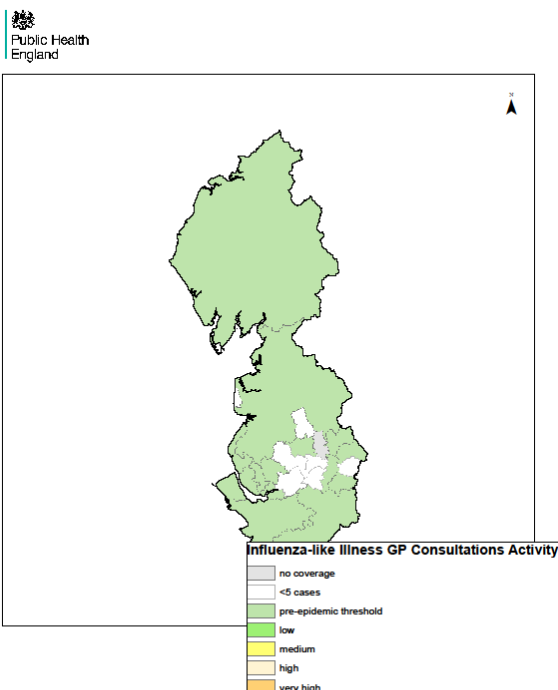
Week 42



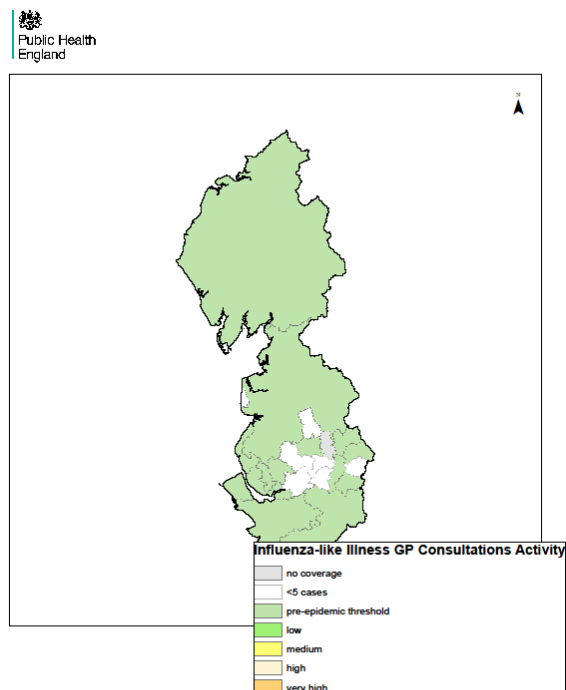
North West

Influenza-like illness
GP
consultations
by LA (North
West PHE
Centre)

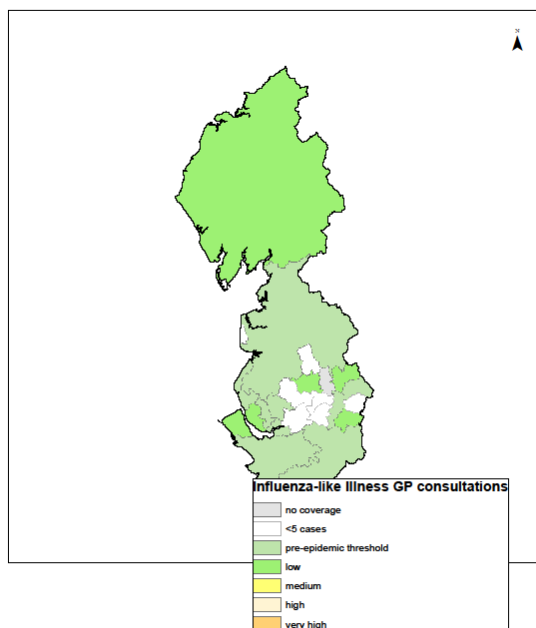
Week 39



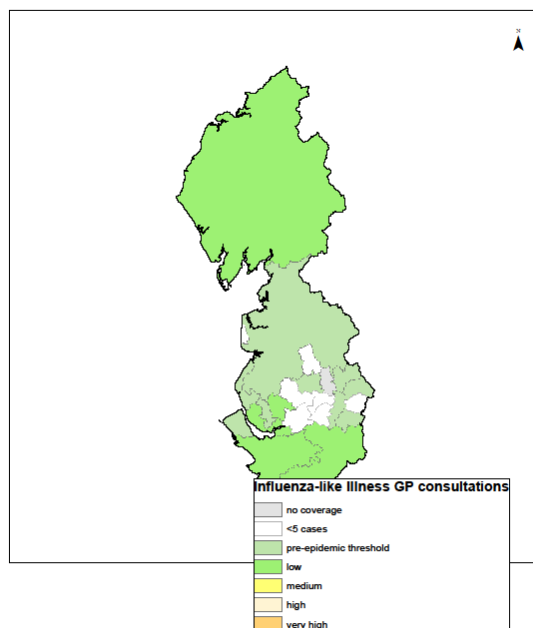
Week 40



Week 41



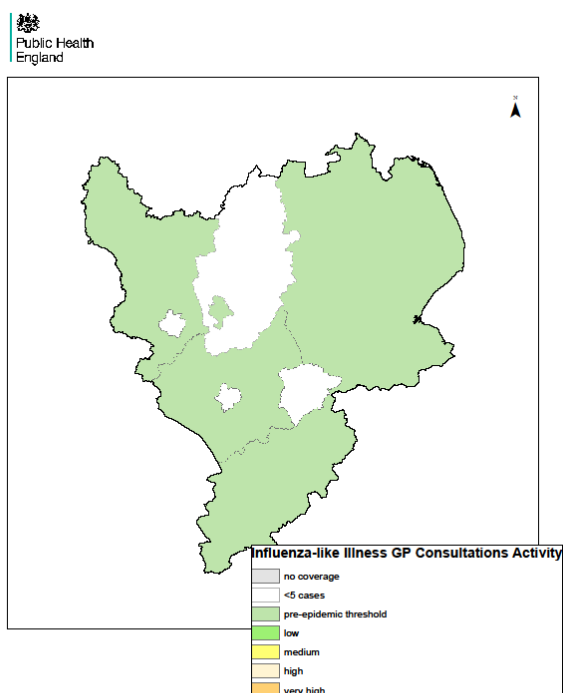
Week 42



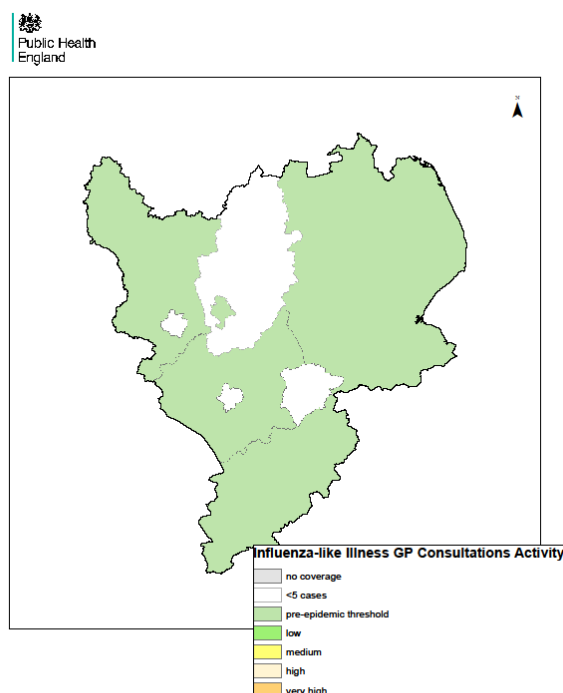
**East
Midlands**

Influenza-like illness
GP
consultations
by LA (East
Midlands
PHE Centre)

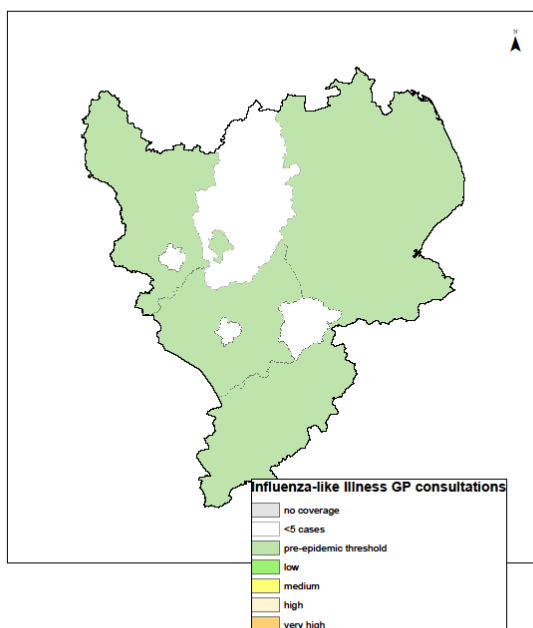
Week 39



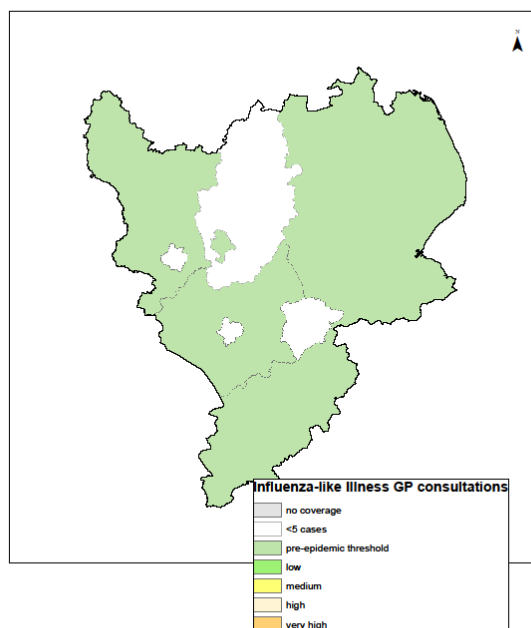
Week 40



Week 41



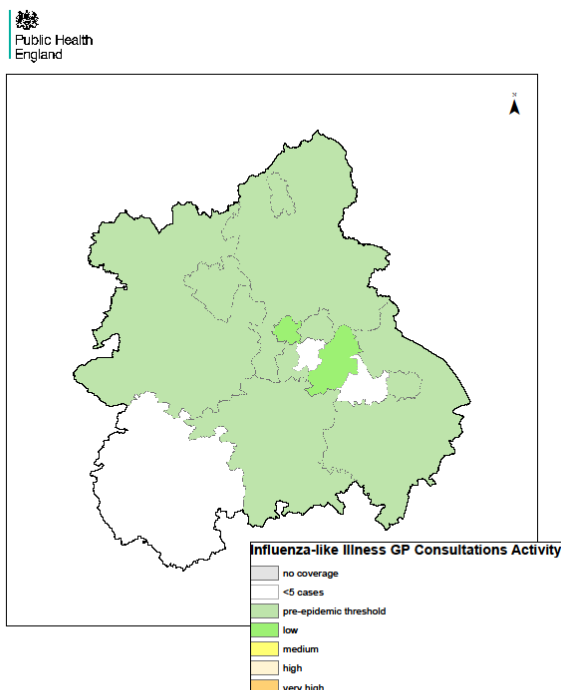
Week 42



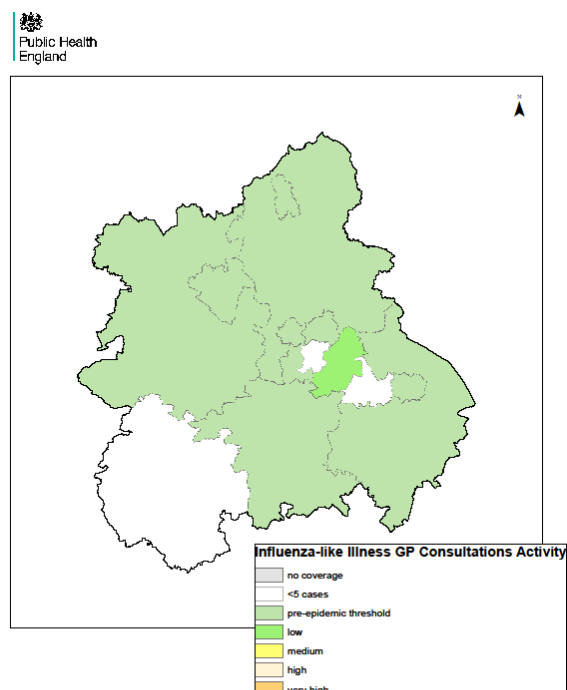
**West
Midlands**

Influenza-like illness
GP
consultations
by LA (West
Midlands
PHE Centre)

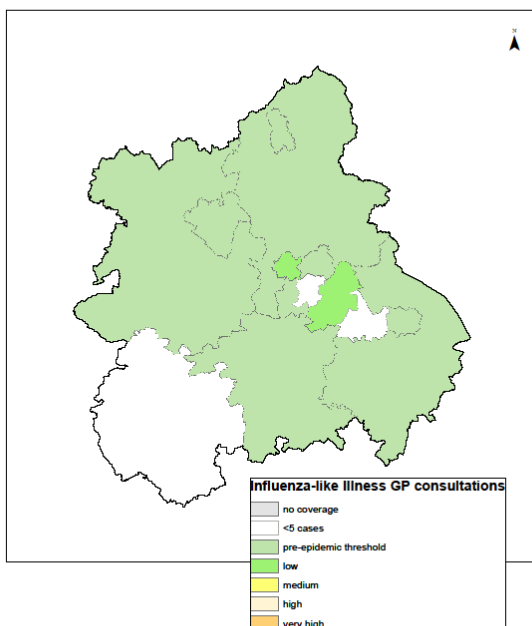
Week 39



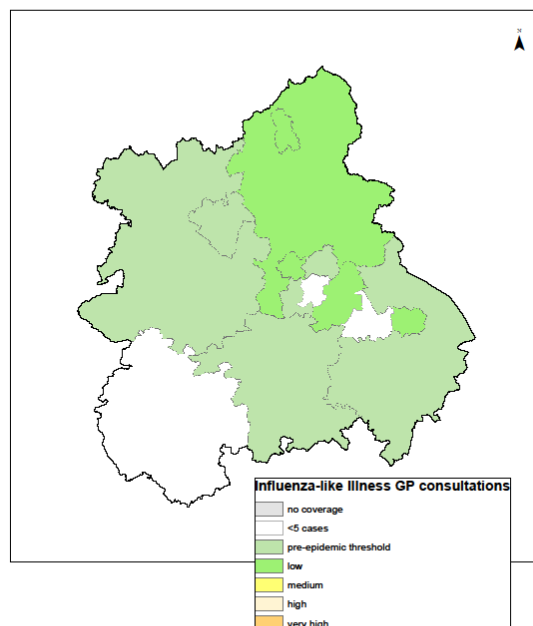
Week 40



Week 41



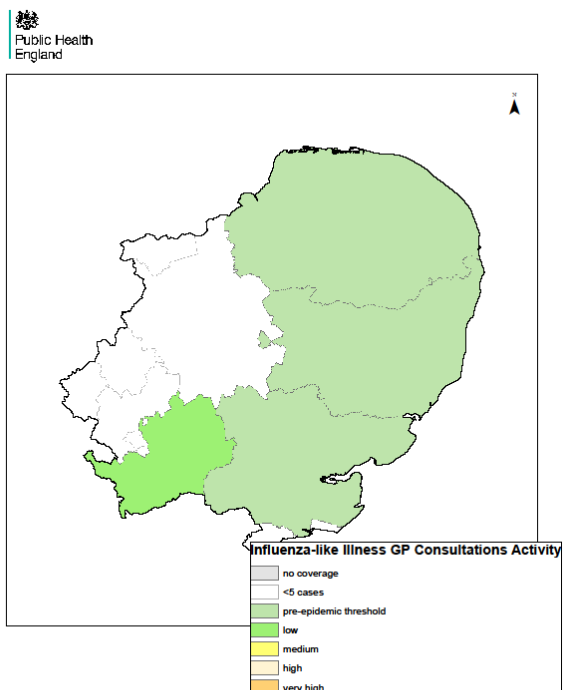
Week 42



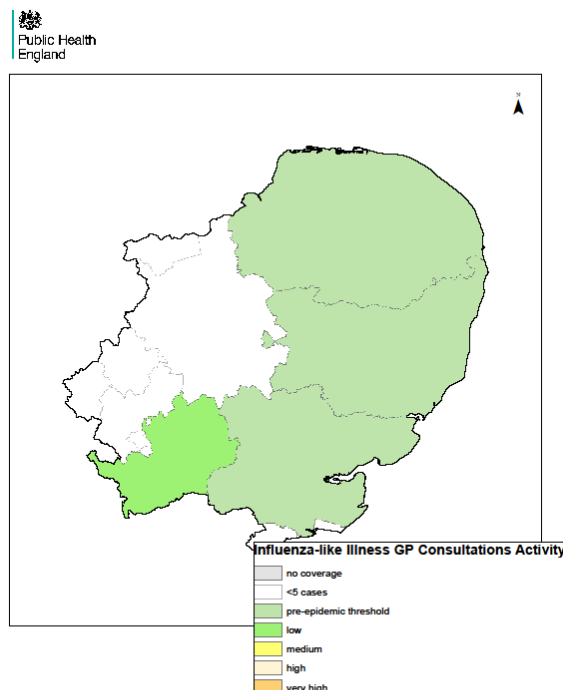
East of England

Influenza-like illness GP consultations by LA (East of England PHE Centre)

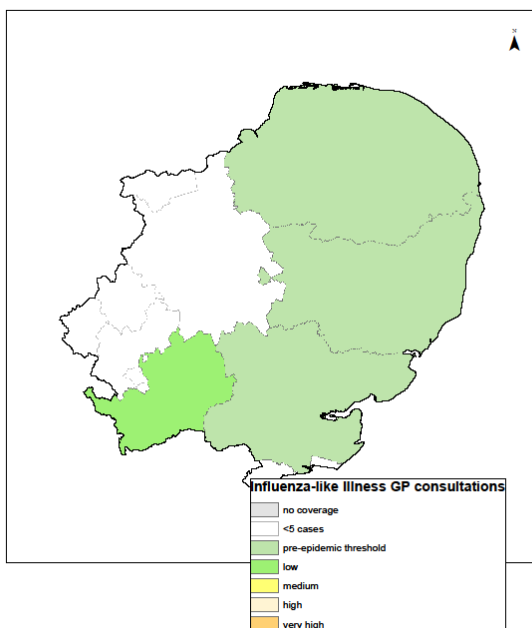
Week 39



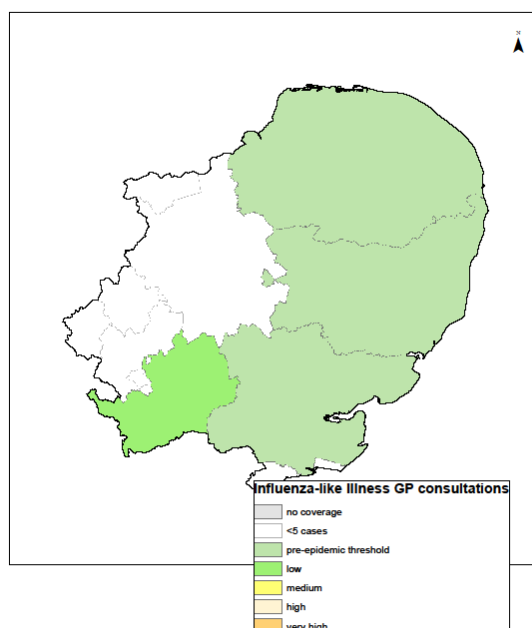
Week 40



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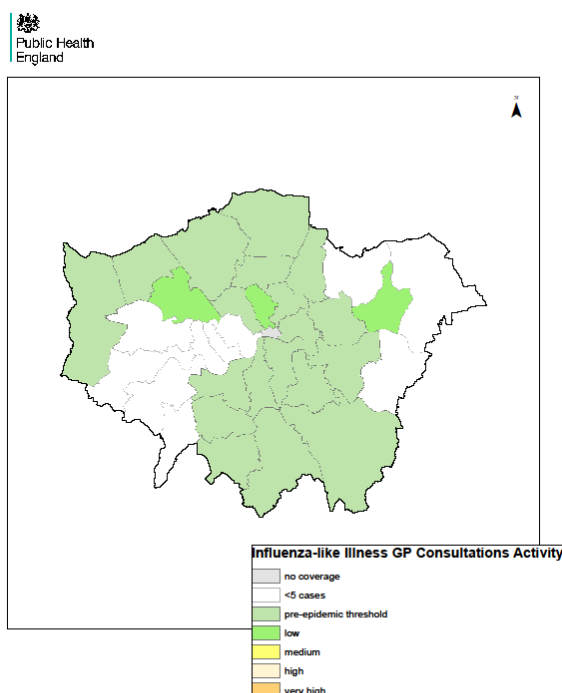
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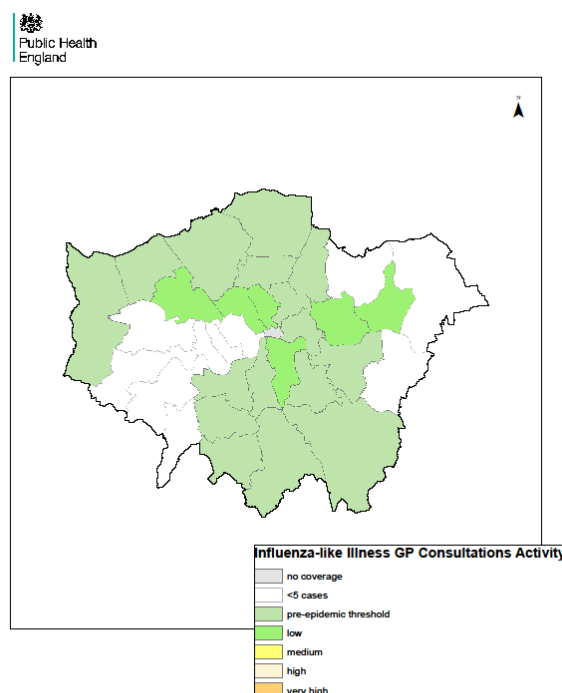
London

Influenza-like illness
GP
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(London
PHE Centre)

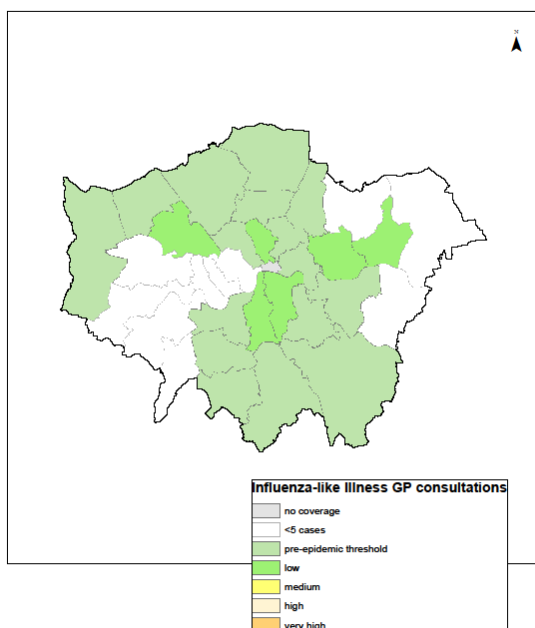
Week 39



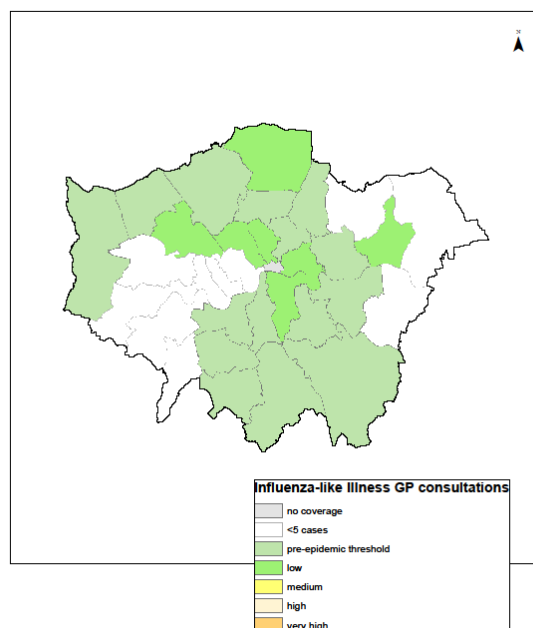
Week 40



Week 41



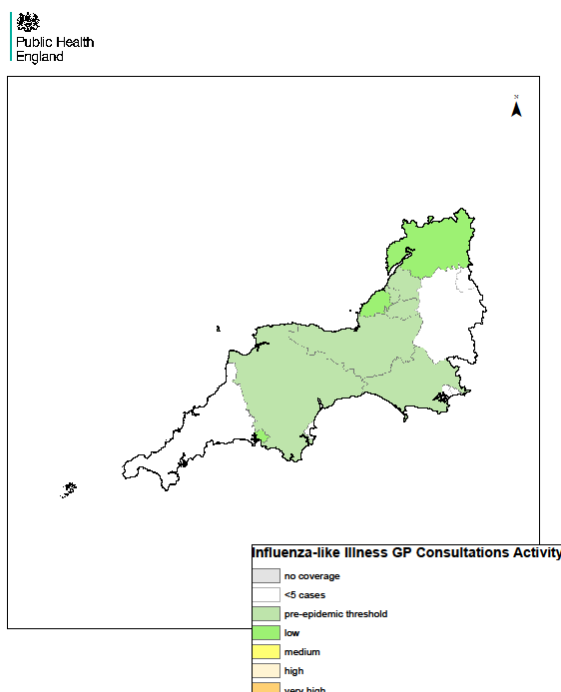
Week 42



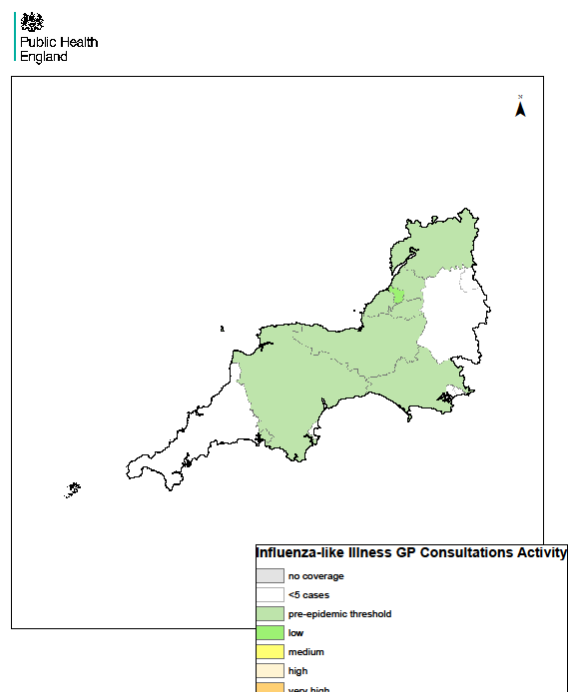
South West

Influenza-like illness
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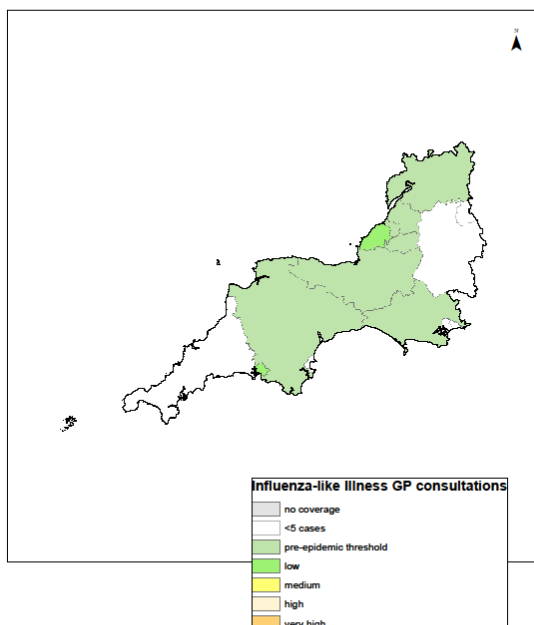
Week 39



Week 40



Week 41



Week 42

