



23 December 2014

Year: 2014 Week: 51

**Syndromic surveillance national summary:**

## Reporting week: 15 to 21 December 2014

Syndromic surveillance indicators for influenza, including GP consultations for influenza-like illness, continued to increase across all syndromic systems during week 51.

There were no further increases in bronchitis/bronchiolitis indicators (EDSSS and GP OOH) during week 51.

**Remote Health Advice:**

NHS 111 calls for respiratory indicators continued to increase during week 51 (figures 2, 4, 5, 6).

Cold/flu calls increased across all age groups except the 1-4 years (figure 2a). Cough calls decreased in the <1 and 1-4 year olds but increased across older age groups (figure 4a).

**Click to access the Remote Health Advice bulletin** [\[intranet\]](#) [\[internet\]](#)

**GP In Hours:**

Consultation rates for influenza-like illness (ILI) continued to increase during week 51 (fig 2). ILI rates increased across all age groups with the highest rates in the 15-44 and 45-64 year age groups (fig 2a). The highest ILI rates remain in London, however, note these are historically higher than the national rate (online data spreadsheet).

Consultation rates for severe asthma continue to rise however rates in the 5-14 years age group appear to be levelling off (fig 10-10a).

**Click to access the GP In Hours bulletin** [\[intranet\]](#) [\[internet\]](#)

**Emergency Department:**

Attendances for respiratory and acute respiratory infection (ARI) continued to increase during week 51 and are at levels slightly higher than those reported last winter (figures 7-8). ARI attendances remain high in the <1 and 1-4 year olds although there were no further increases in ARI in these age groups during week 51; ARI attendances increased across older age groups (figure 9).

There were no further increases in bronchitis attendances during week 51, with a slight drop in attendances in young children (figures 10-11).

**Click to access the EDSSS bulletin** [\[intranet\]](#) [\[internet\]](#)

**GP Out of Hours:**

Influenza-like illness consultations increased across all age groups (figures 3 & 3a) during week 51. Consultations for acute respiratory infections increased during week 51 (figure 2) although there were no further increases in the <5 year olds (figure 2a). There were no further increases in consultations for bronchitis/bronchiolitis, particularly in the <5 year olds (figures 4 & 4a).

**Click to access the GPOOHSS bulletin** [\[intranet\]](#) [\[internet\]](#)

**RCGP Weekly Returns Service:**

[Click here to access reports from the RCGP website](#) [external link]

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## Syndromic surveillance summary notes

- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different syndromic surveillance systems in operation within PHE access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each system is able to monitor a different selection of syndromic indicators based upon a different case mix of patients.
- Access to the full version of each syndromic surveillance bulletin is available through the Syndromic Surveillance website found at: (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>); reports will be made available on Thursday afternoons.
- Further weekly and annual reports are available from the RCGP Research and Surveillance web pages <http://www.rcgp.org.uk/clinical-and-research/research-and-surveillance-centre.aspx>

## Syndromic surveillance systems

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### Remote Health Advice

*A remote health advice syndromic surveillance system that monitors syndromic calls from remote health advice services e.g. NHS 111 each day across England*

### GP In-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System

*A large UK-based general practitioner surveillance system monitoring daily consultations for a range of clinical syndromic indicators*

### Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS)

*A sentinel ED network across England monitoring daily attendances and presenting symptoms/diagnoses*

### GP Out-of-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System (GPOOHS)

*A syndromic surveillance system monitoring daily GP out-of hours activity and unscheduled care across England using a range of clinical syndromic indicators*

### RCGP Weekly Returns Service (RCGP WRS)

*A sentinel GP surveillance network covering England and Wales monitoring weekly consultations for a range of clinical indicators. This surveillance system is coordinated by the RCGP Research and Surveillance Centre*

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## Acknowledgements:

We thank and acknowledge the contribution of all data providers including:

- NHS 111 and HSCIC.
  - Participating EDSSS emergency departments
  - College of Emergency Medicine
  - Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers
  - QSurveillance®; University of Nottingham; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®
  - TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystemOne GP practices
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