



13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

## In This Issue:

- Key messages.
- Diagnostic indicators at a glance.
- GP practices and denominator population.
- National syndromic indicators.
- Notes and further information.
- Appendix.

## Key messages

Data to: 10 April 2016

Consultations for scarlet fever continued to decrease in week 14 (figures 4 & 4a)

Consultations for influenza-like illness also continued to decrease during week 14 but remain above seasonally expected levels (figure 2).

## Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

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

## GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2016	14	4643	35.3 million

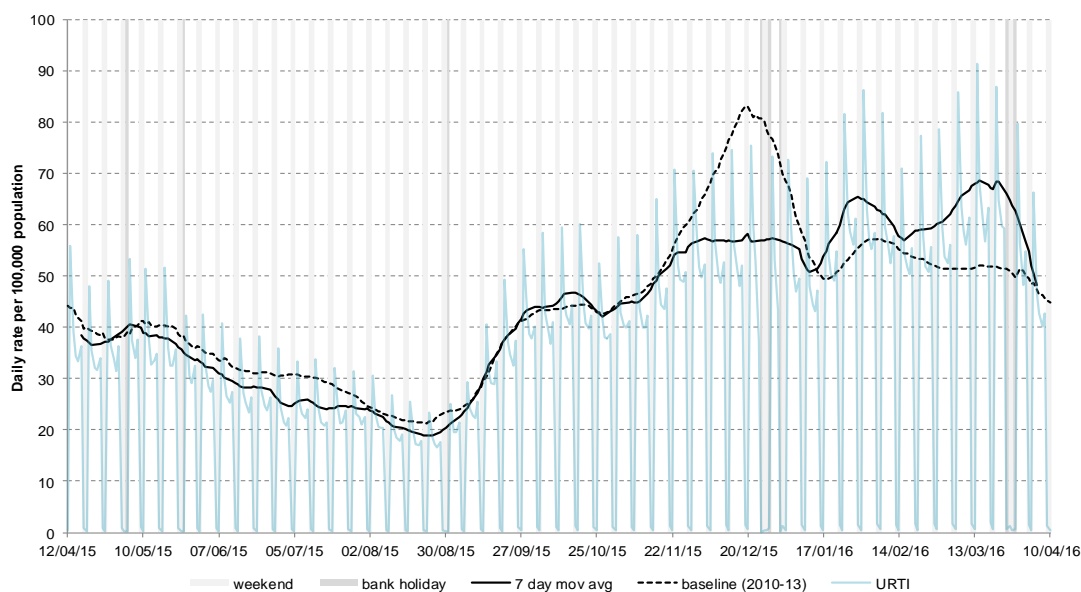
\*\*based on the average number of practices and denominator population in the reporting working week.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

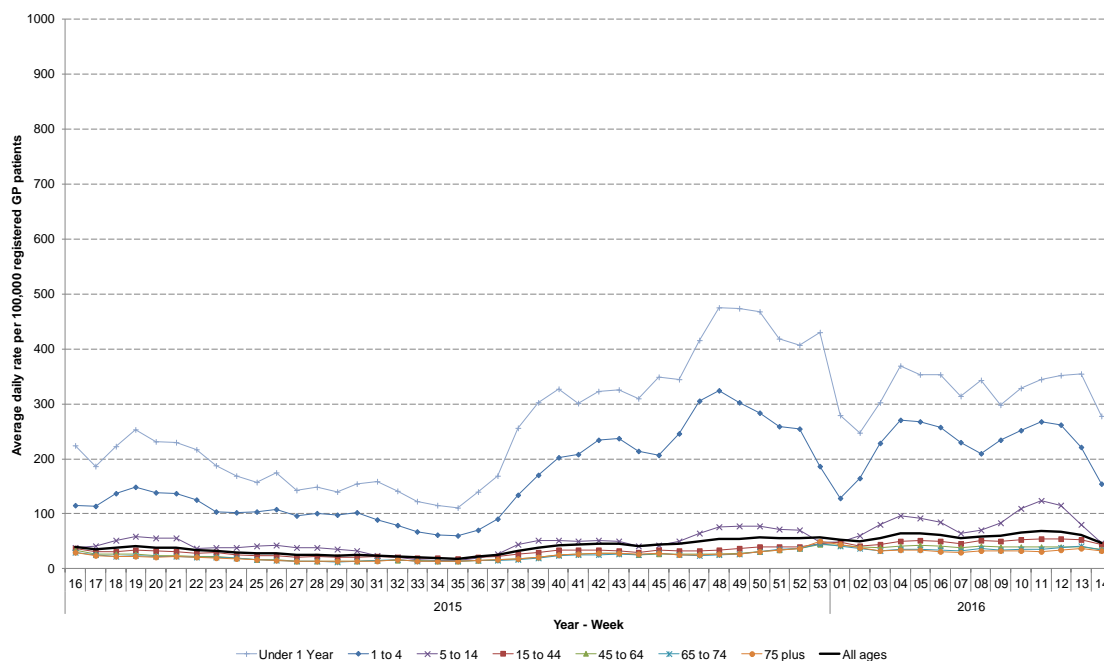
## 1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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



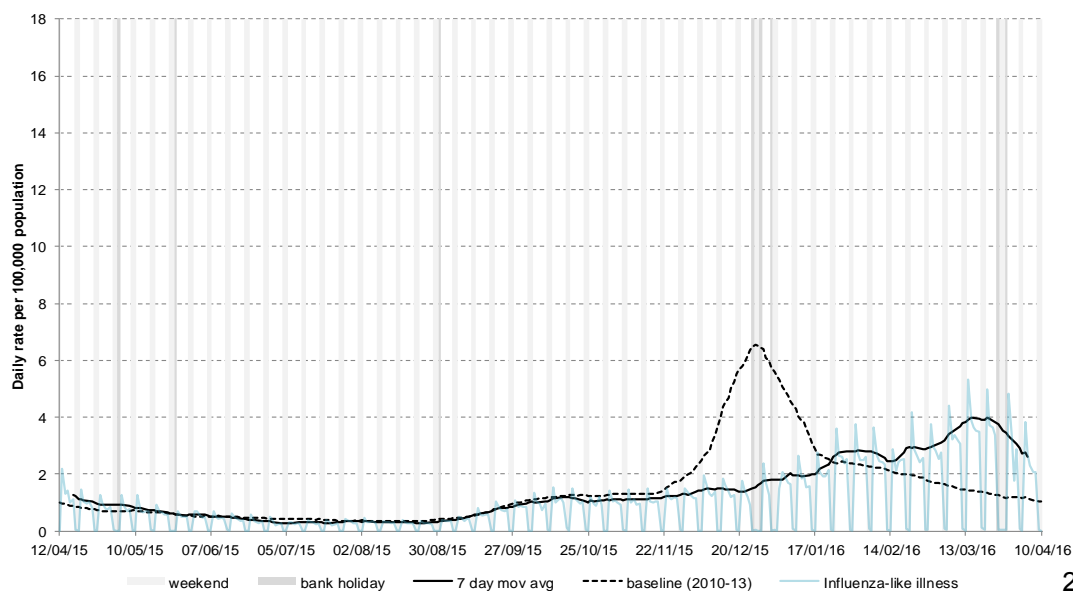
## 1a: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) by age

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



## 2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



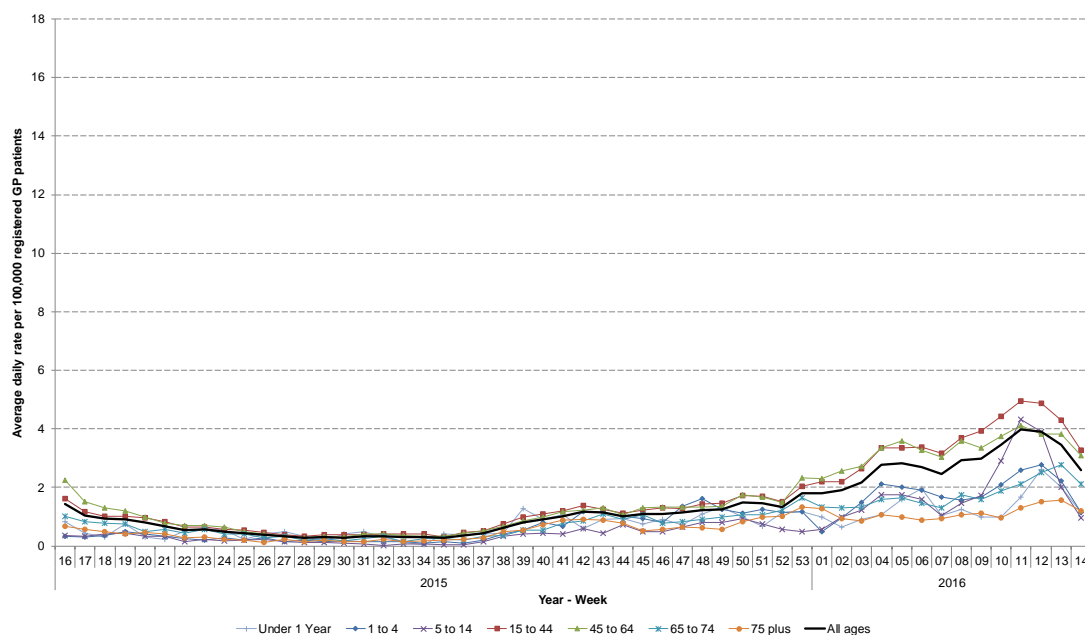
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

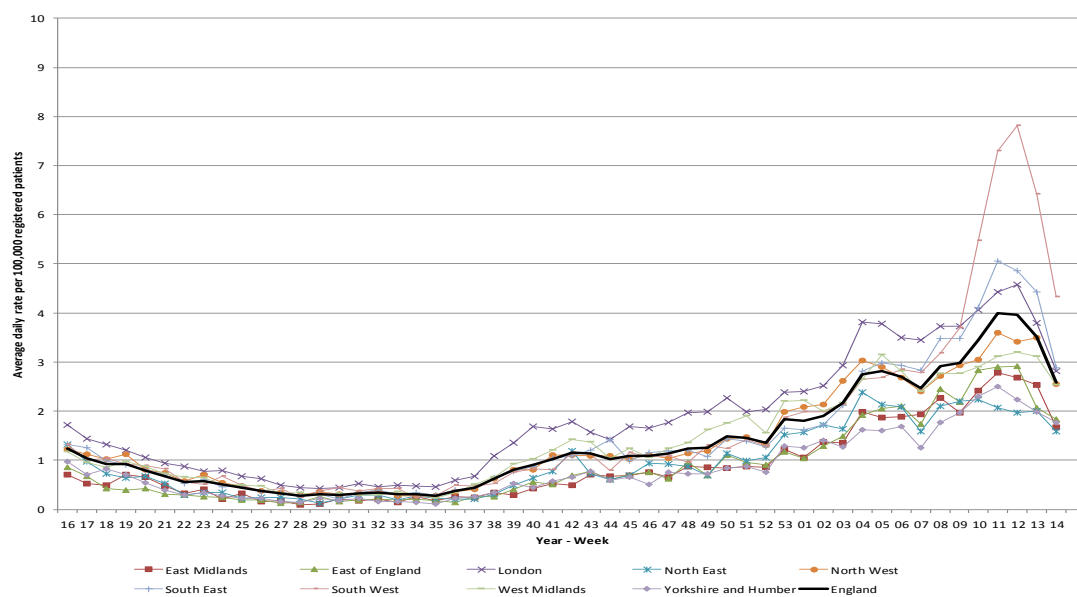
## 2a: Influenza-like illness (ILI) by age

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



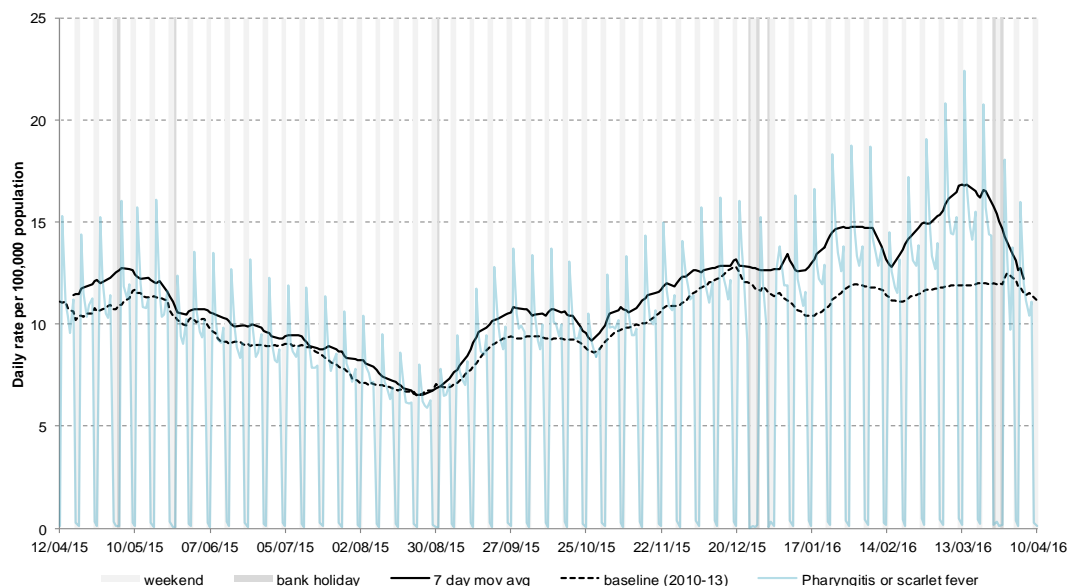
## 2b: Influenza-like illness (ILI) by PHE Centre

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (using geographical boundaries of the 9 PHE centres)



## 3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

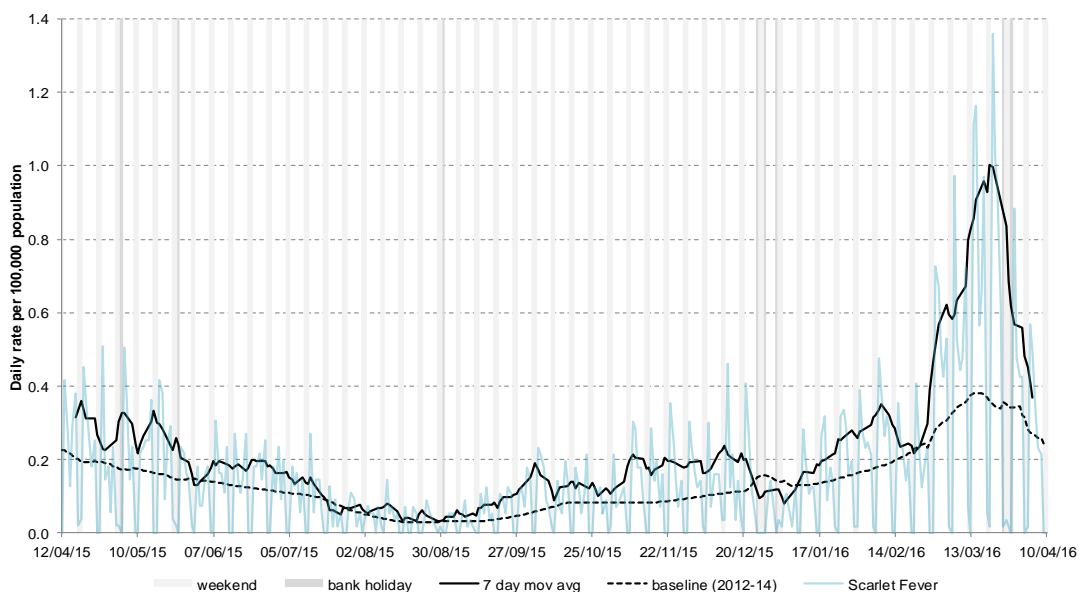
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



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

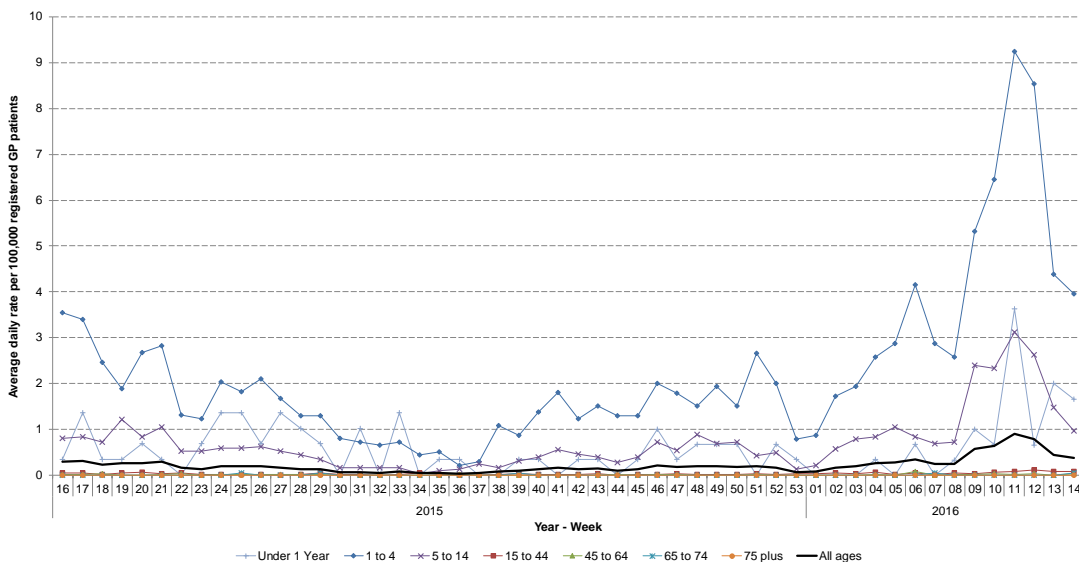
## 4: Scarlet fever

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).



### 4a: Scarlet fever by age

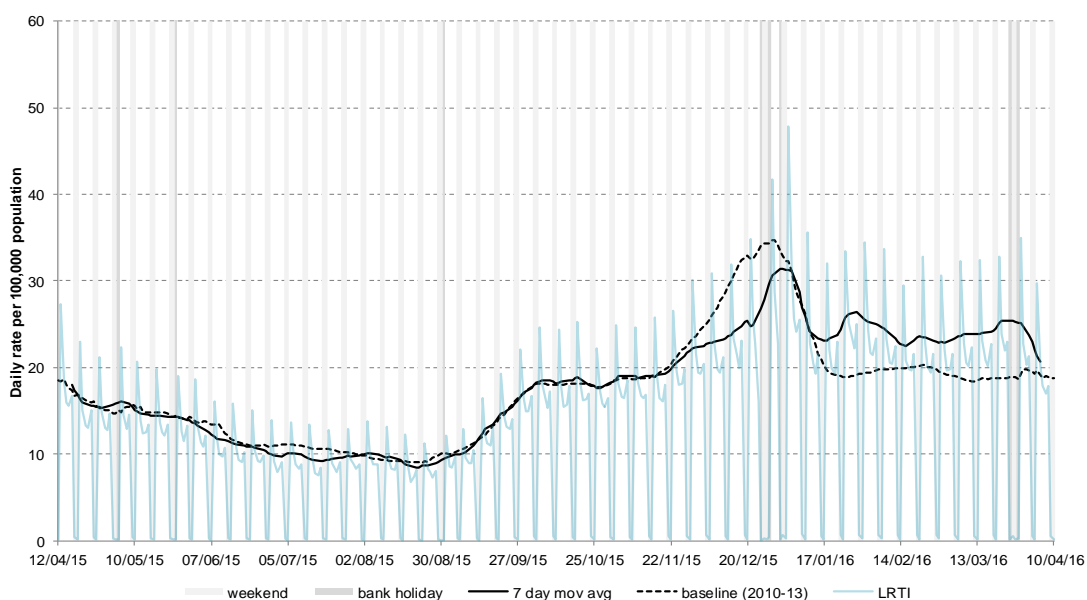
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England) based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).



## 5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

Daily incidence rate

(and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England,  
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

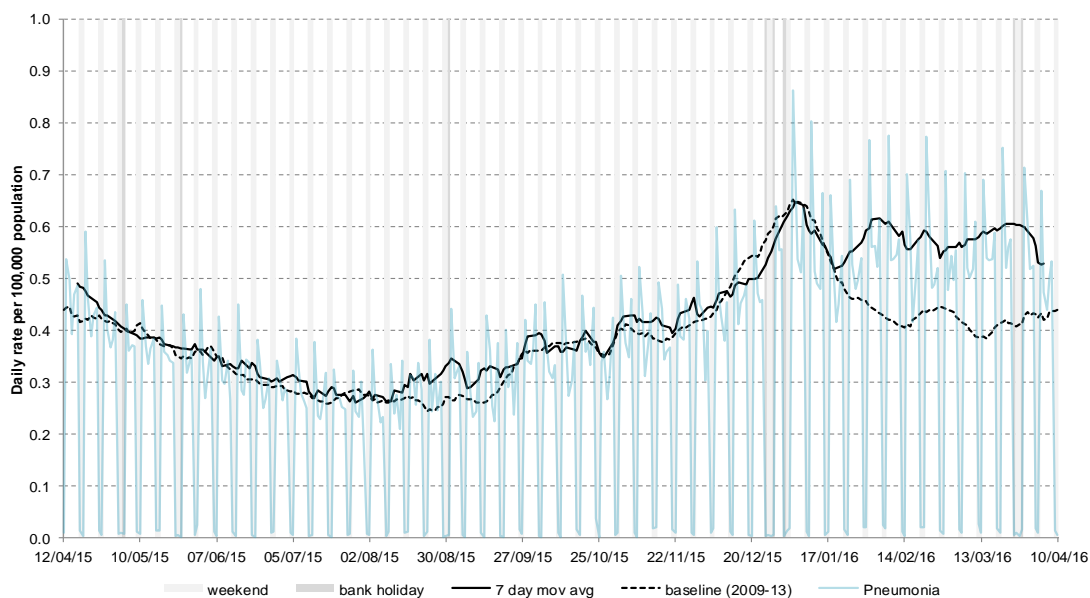


13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

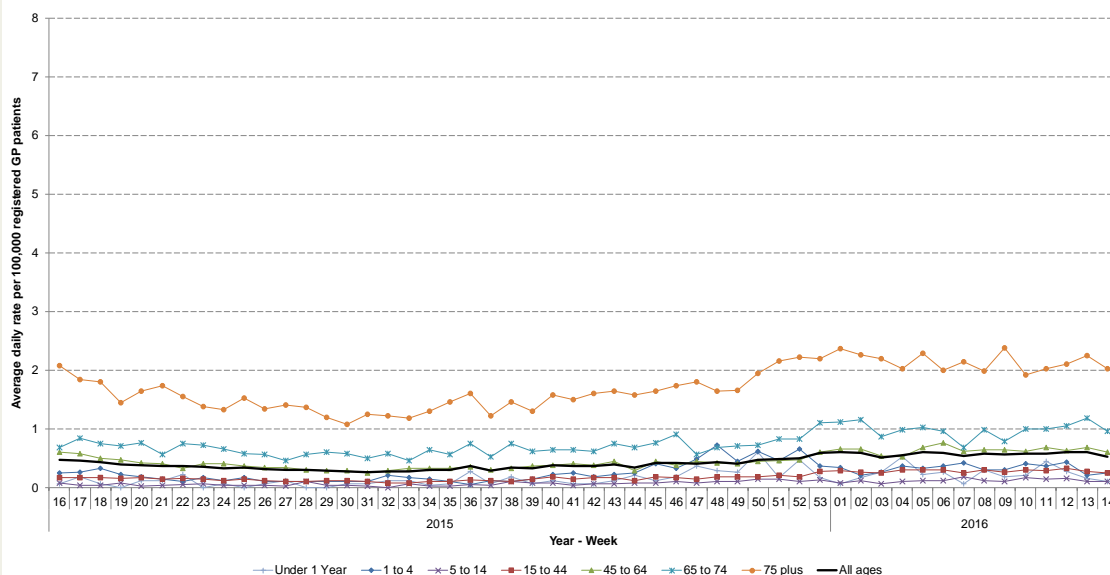
## 6: Pneumonia

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



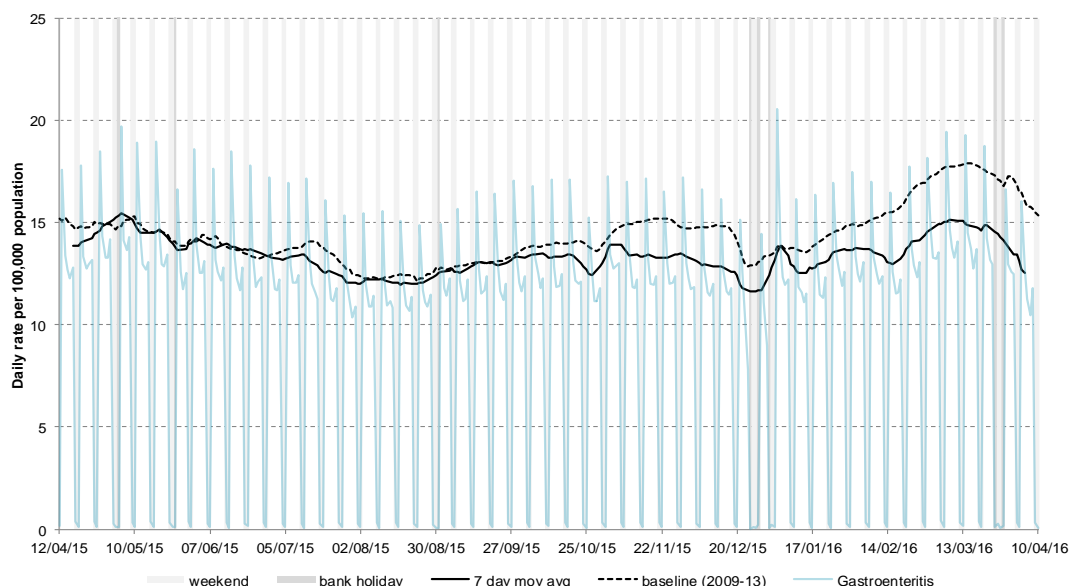
## 6a: Pneumonia by age

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).



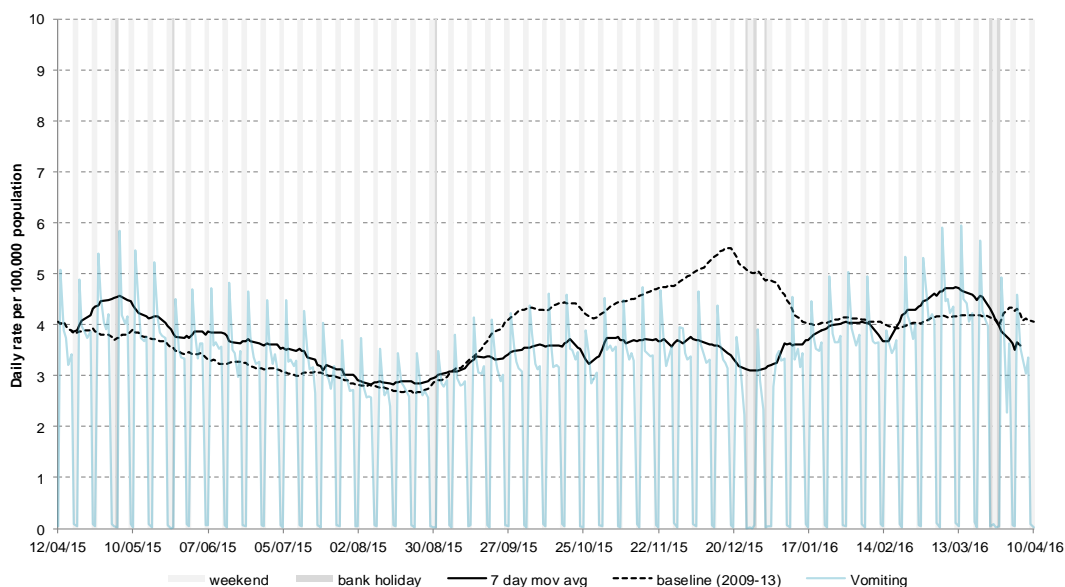
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

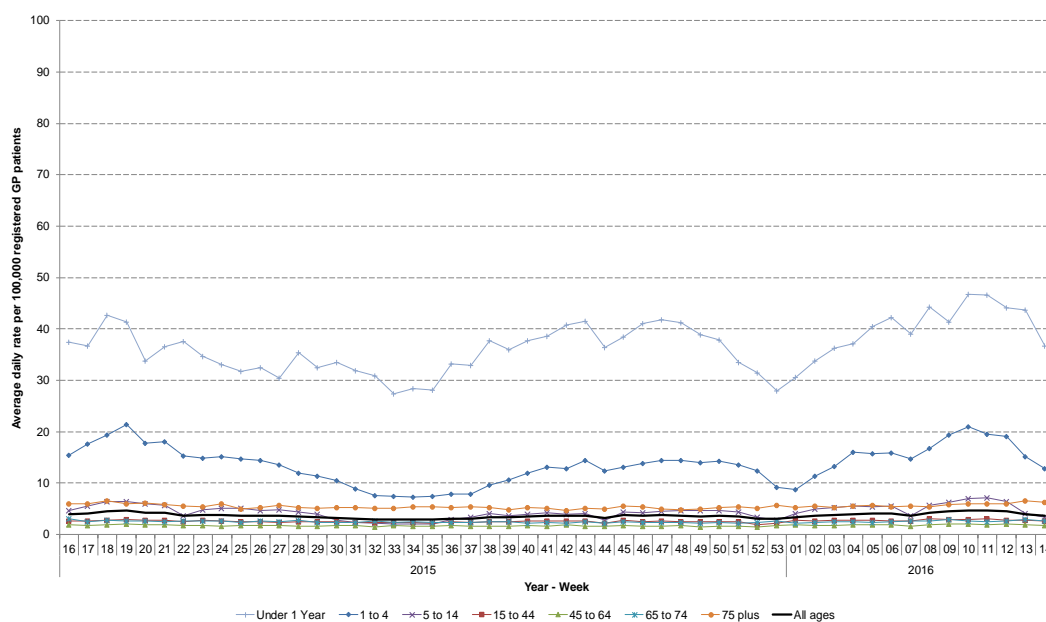
## 8: Vomiting

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



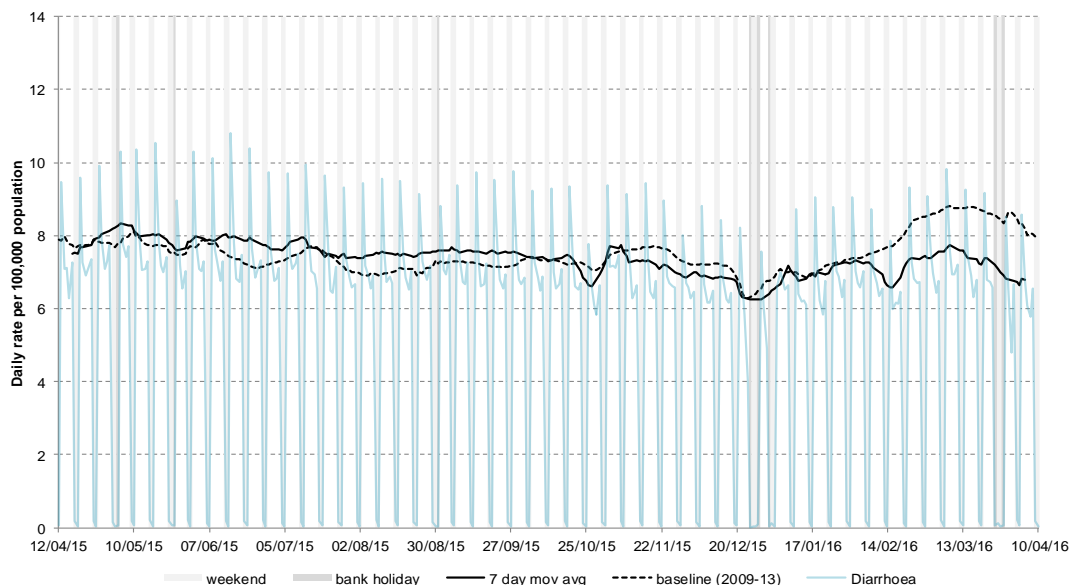
## 8a: Vomiting by age

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).



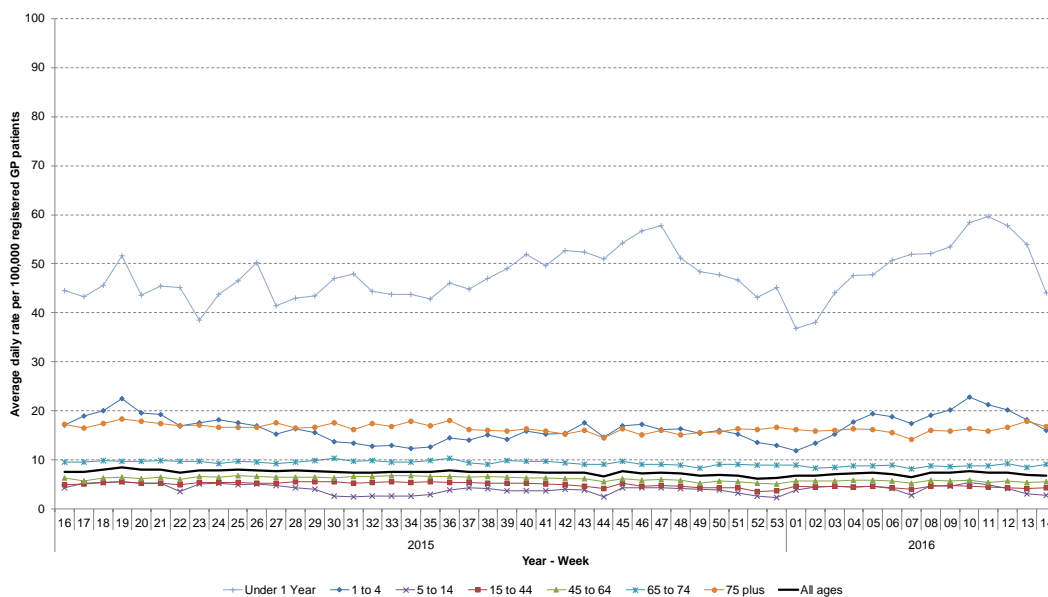
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

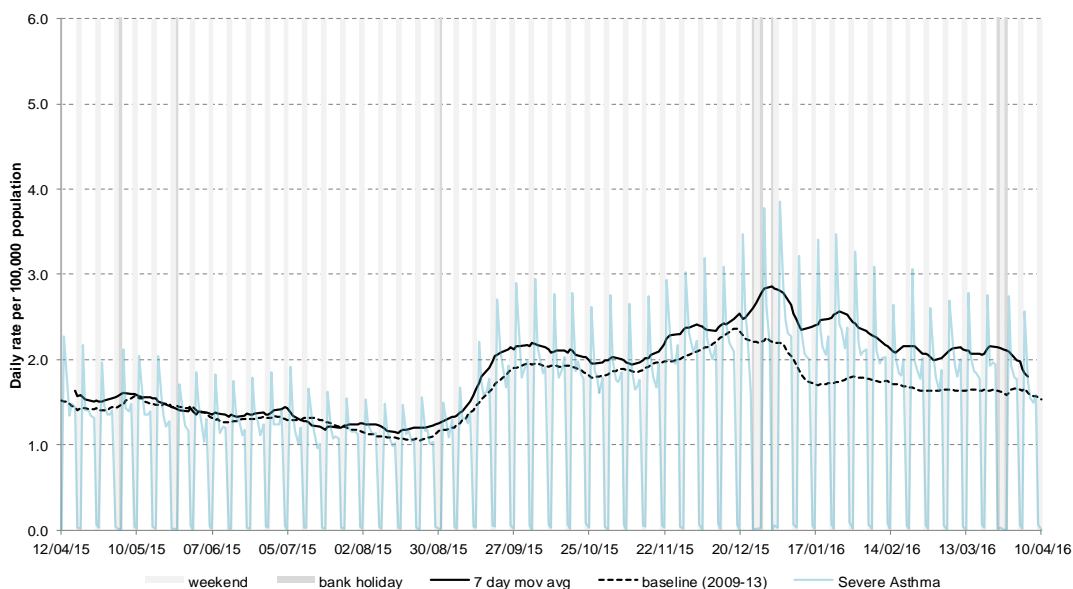
## 9a. Diarrhoea by age

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



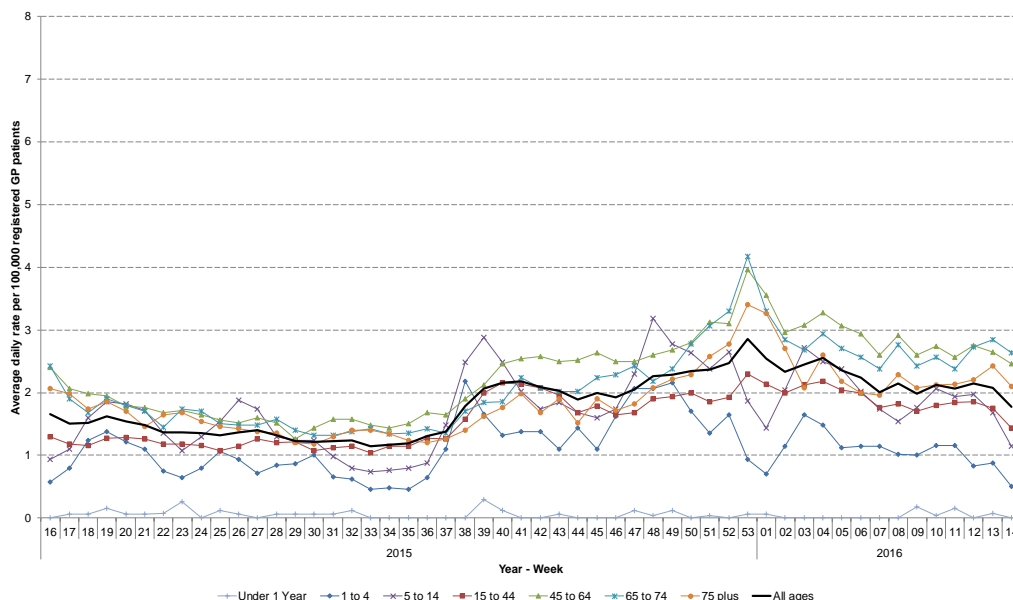
## 10: Severe asthma

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)



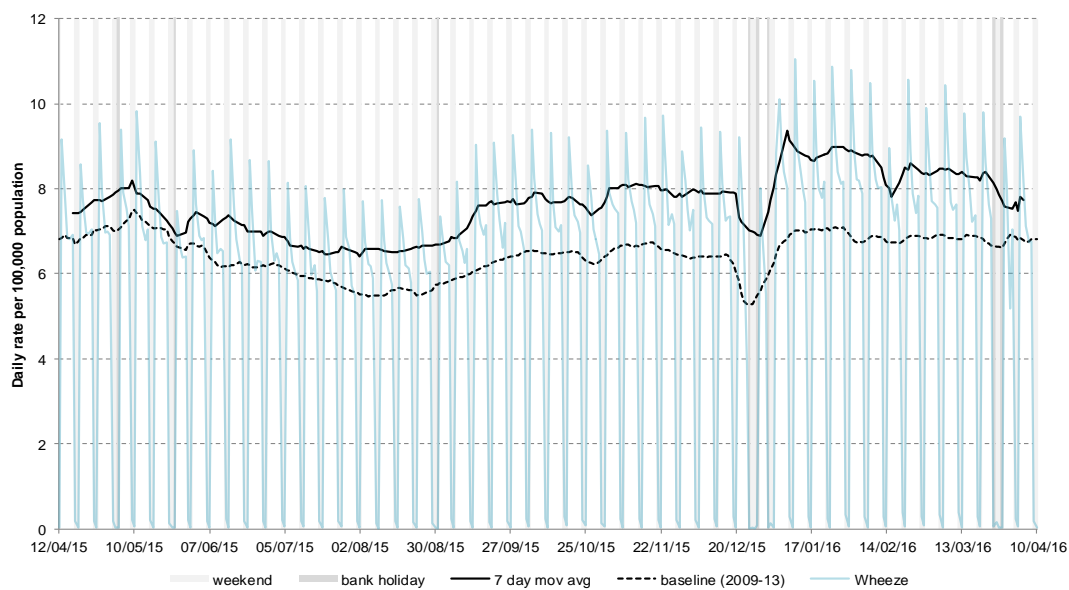
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

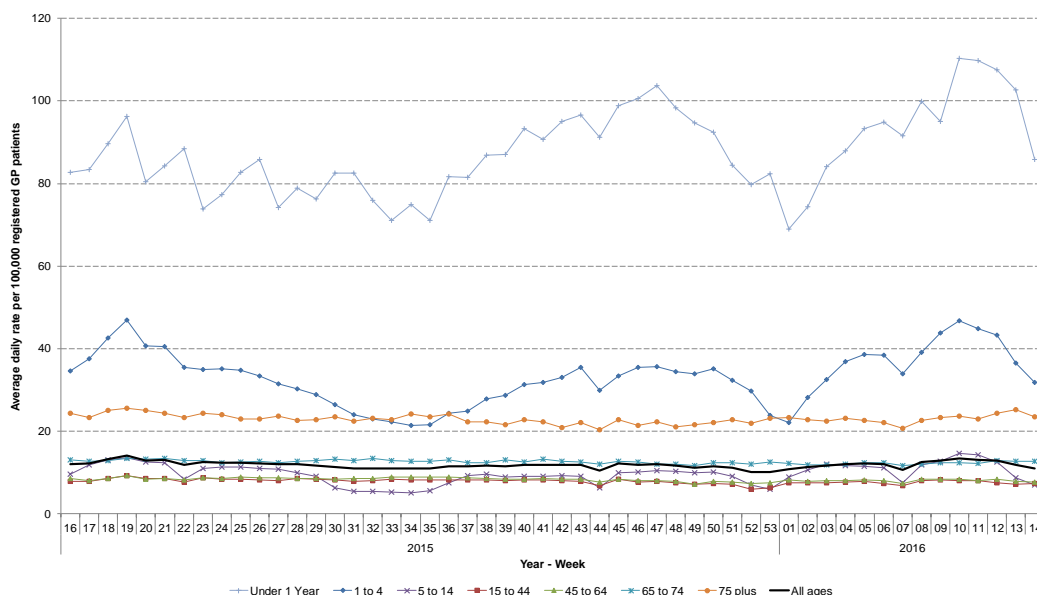
## 11: Wheeze

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



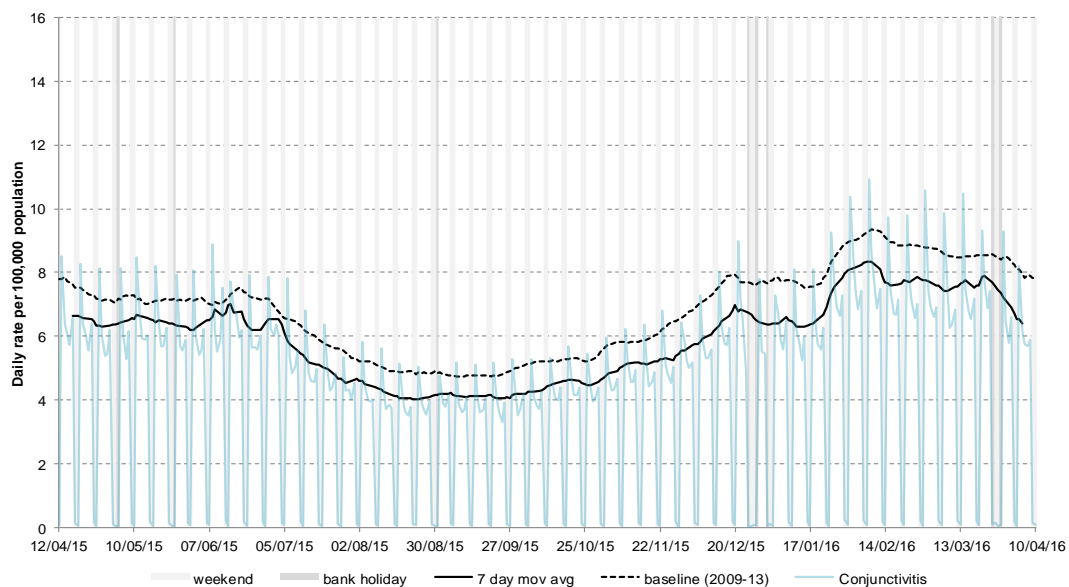
## 11a: Wheeze by age

Average daily incidence 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).



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

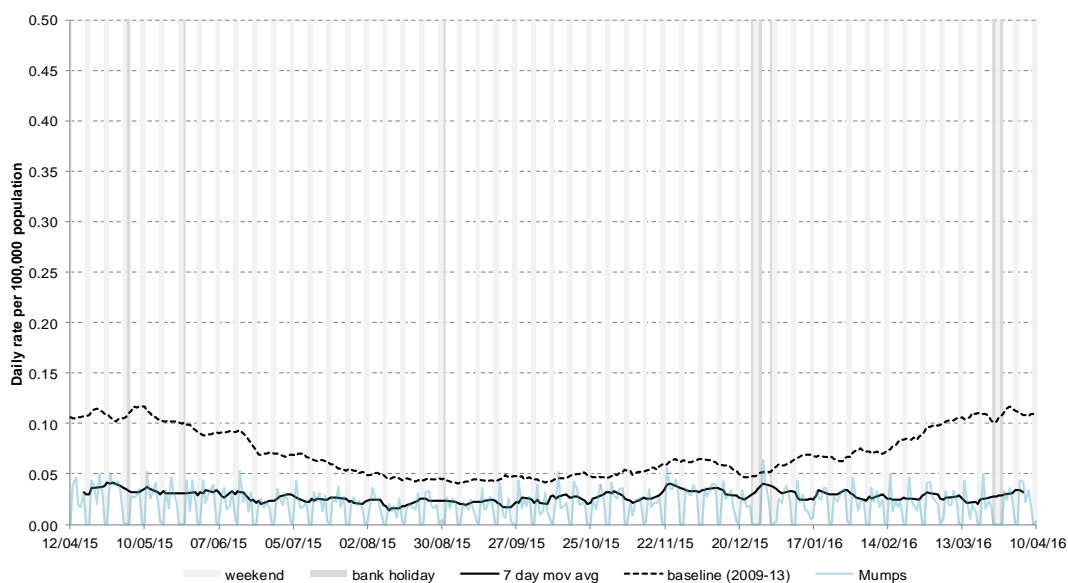


13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

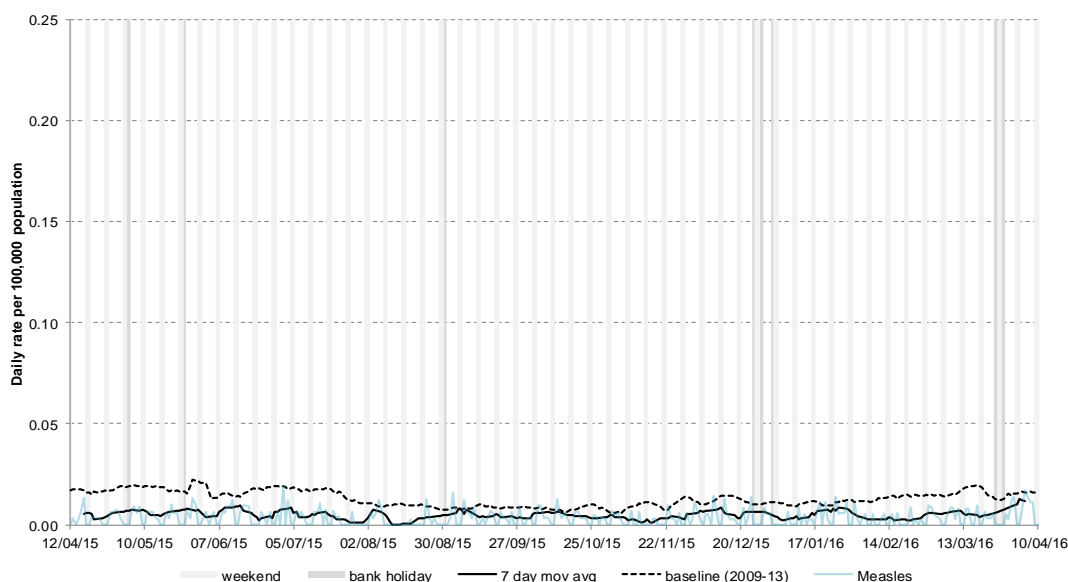
## 13: Mumps

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



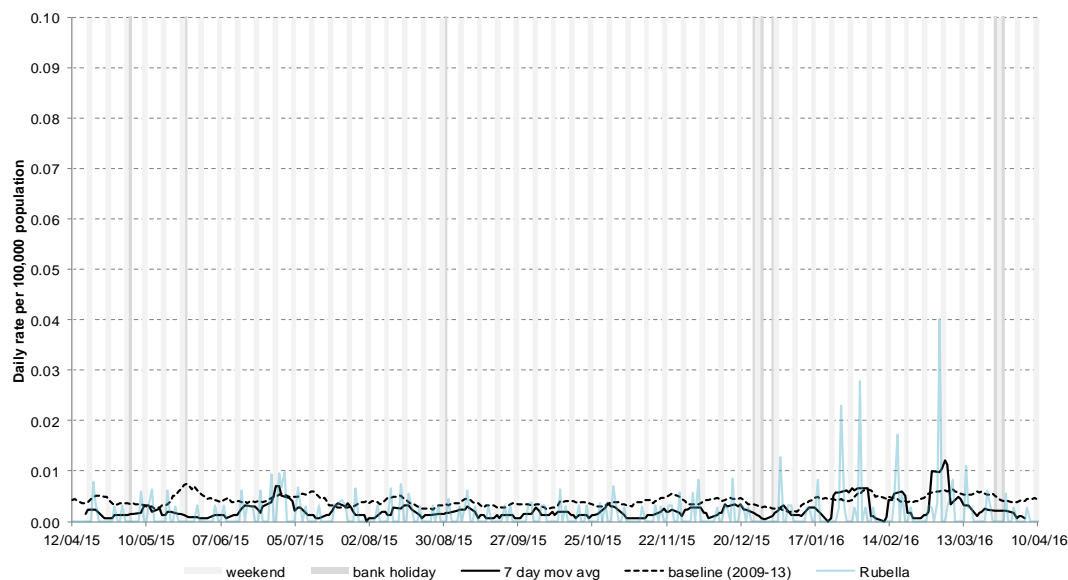
## 14: Measles

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).



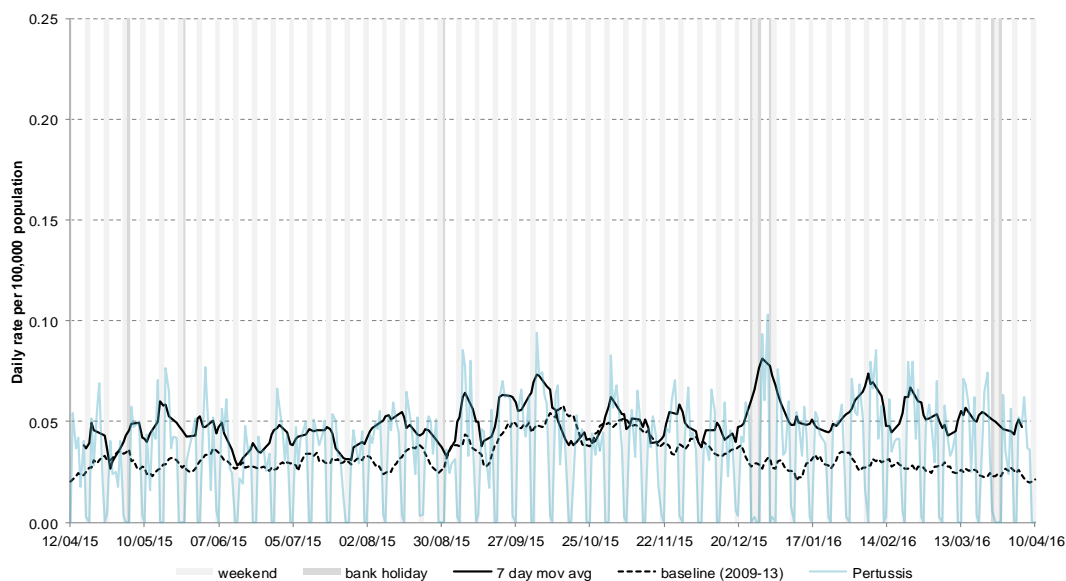
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

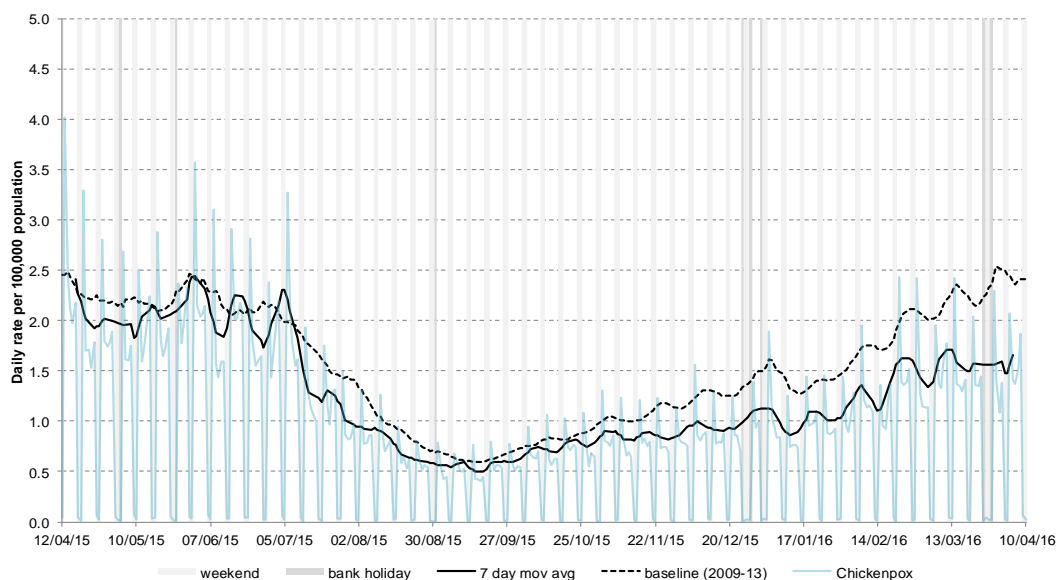
## 16: Pertussis

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



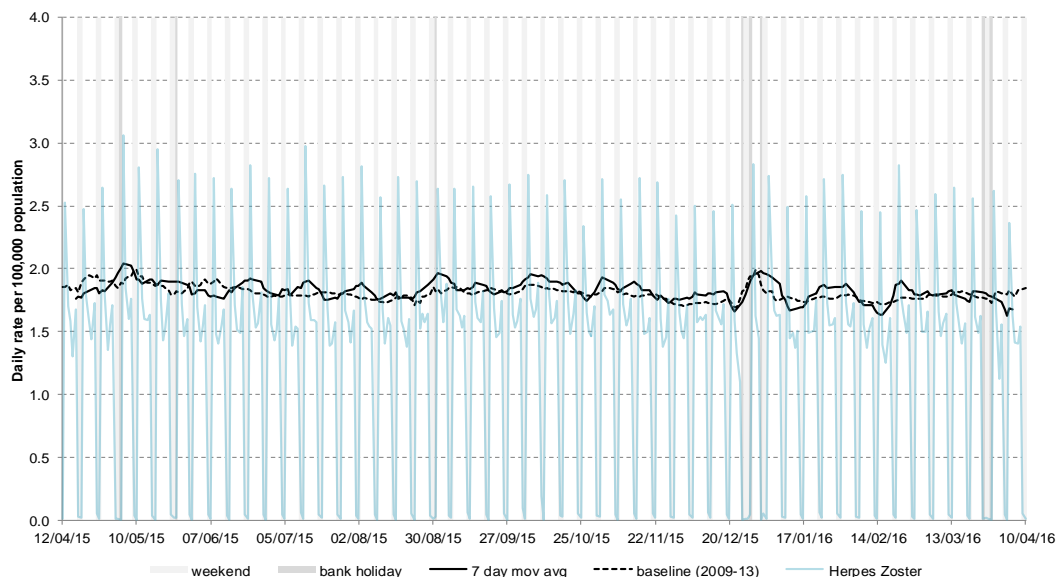
## 17: Chickenpox

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).



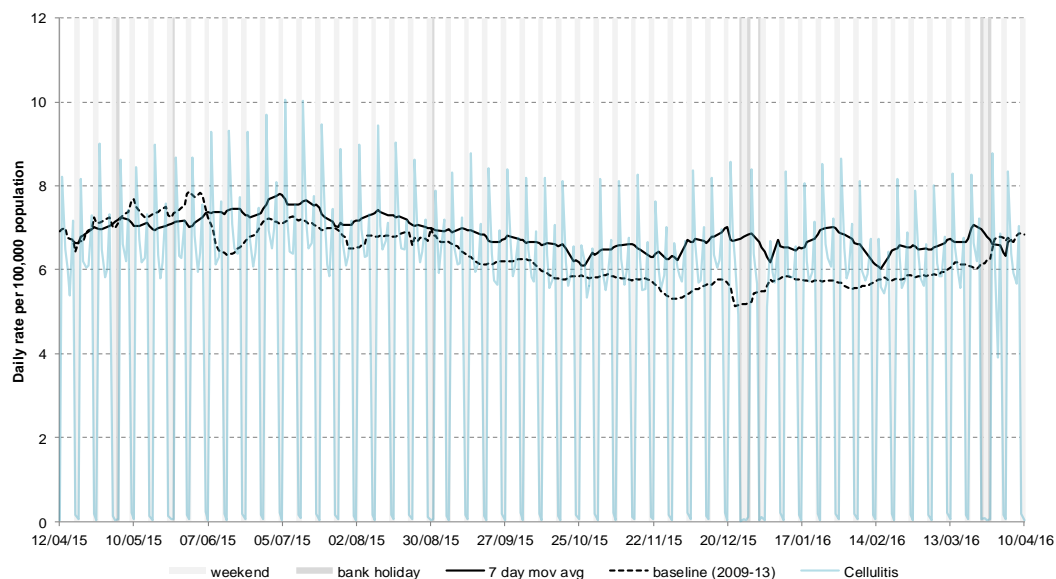
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13 April 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 14

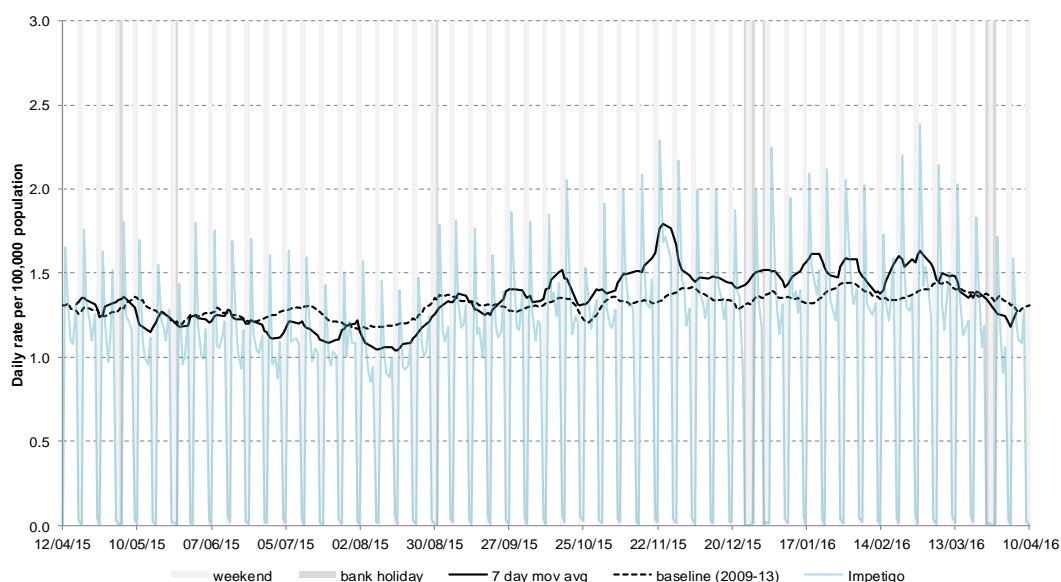
## 19: Cellulitis

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).<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.

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

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

## Acknowledgements:

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We thank TPP, ResearchOne and the SystmOne GP practices contributing to this surveillance system.

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### GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.

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