

GP OOHSS

GP Out-of-Hours Surveillance System: England

09 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 05

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Key Messages. Weekly summary. Total contacts. Syndromic indicators. Notes and caveats. Further information. Acknowledgements.

Key messages

Data to: 05 February 2016

Respiratory indicators including acute respiratory infection and influenza-like illness stablilised during week 5 (figures 2 & 3).

Please note that owing to a technical issue data are included to 5/2/16 only (missing 6-7/2/16) and therefore the following table and charts should be interpreted with some caution.

A Cold Watch System operates in England from 1 November to 31 March each year. As part of the Public Health England Cold Weather Plan for England the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance team will be monitoring the impact of cold weather on syndromic surveillance data during this period. Cold weather alert level (current reporting week): Level 1 Winter Preparedness and Action http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/uk/coldweatheralert/

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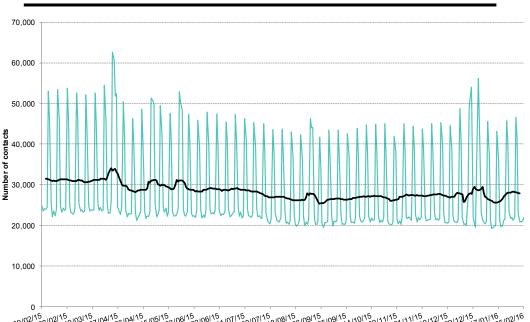
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Syndromic indicators
at a glance:

Number of contacts and percentage of Read coded contacts.

Keyindicator	contacts	Week U5	VVEEK 04	I rend^
All OOH contacts, all causes	117,199		_	
Acute respiratory infection	9,781	18.36	20.69	←→
Influenza-like illness	233	0.44	0.47	←→
Bronchitis/bronchiolitis	135	0.25	0.34	←→
Difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma	1,147	2.15	2.46	←→
Pharyngitis	54	0.10	0.12	←→
Gastroenteritis	2,010	3.77	4.03	←→
Diarrhoea	389	0.73	0.94	←→
Vomiting	763	1.43	1.45	←→
Myocardial infarction	621	1.17	1.12	←→



*Trend: reports on the trend seen over previous weeks in the percentage of Read coded contacts.

1: Total out-of-hours contacts:

Daily total number of out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts and 7 day average (adjusted for bank holidays).

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Public Health England

2: Acute Respiratory Infection daily contacts.

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Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

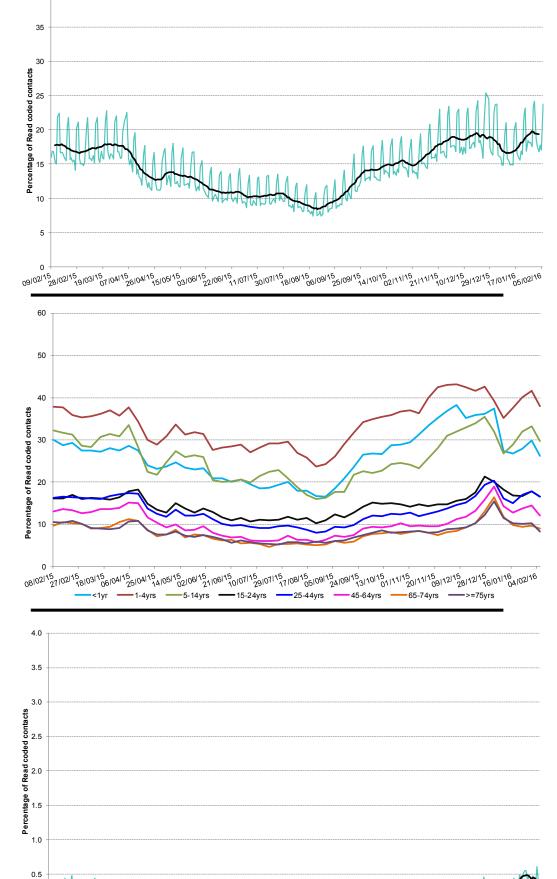
2a: Acute respiratory infection weekly contacts by age group.

3: Influenza-like illness daily contacts.

Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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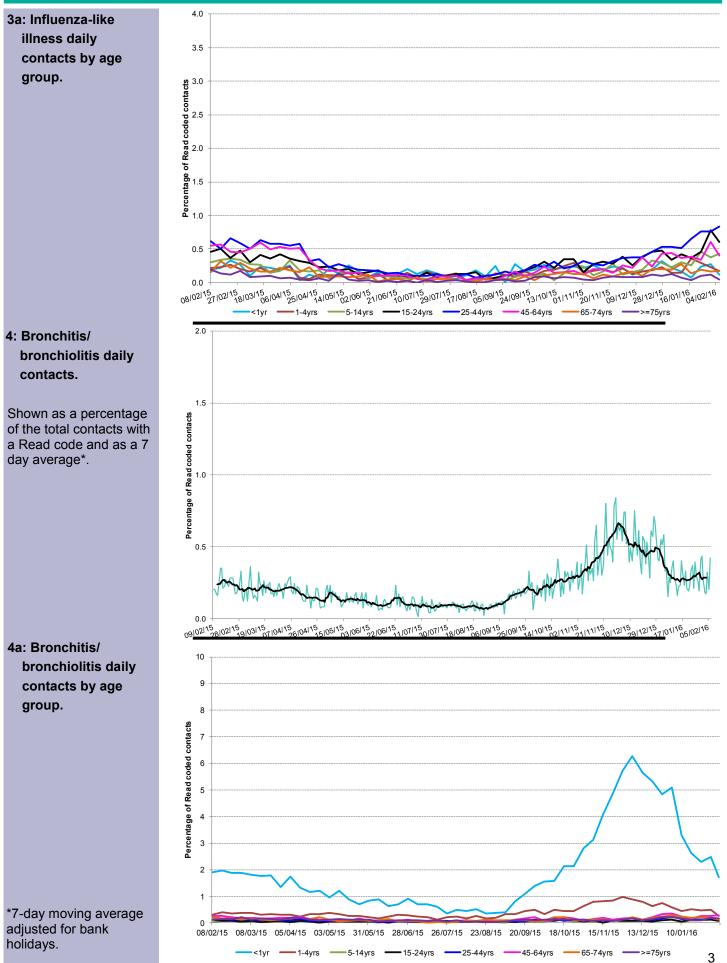
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With Public Health England

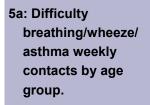
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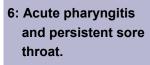
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5: Difficulty breathing/ wheeze/asthma daily contacts.

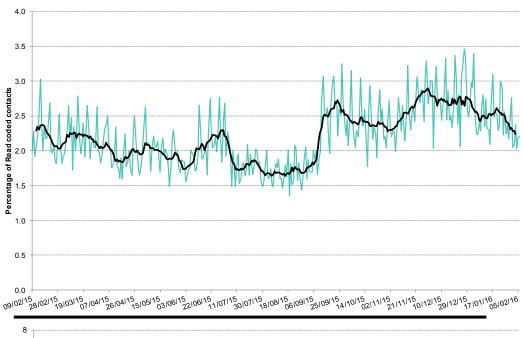
Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

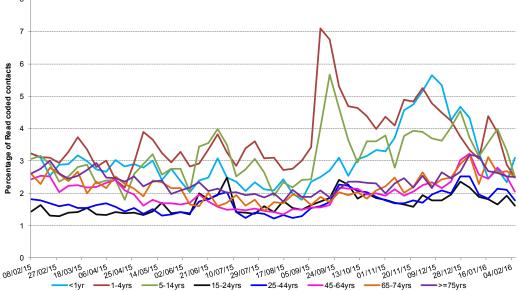


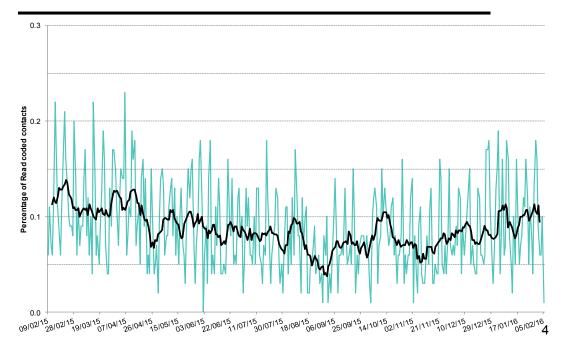


Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







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7: Gastroenteritis daily contacts

Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

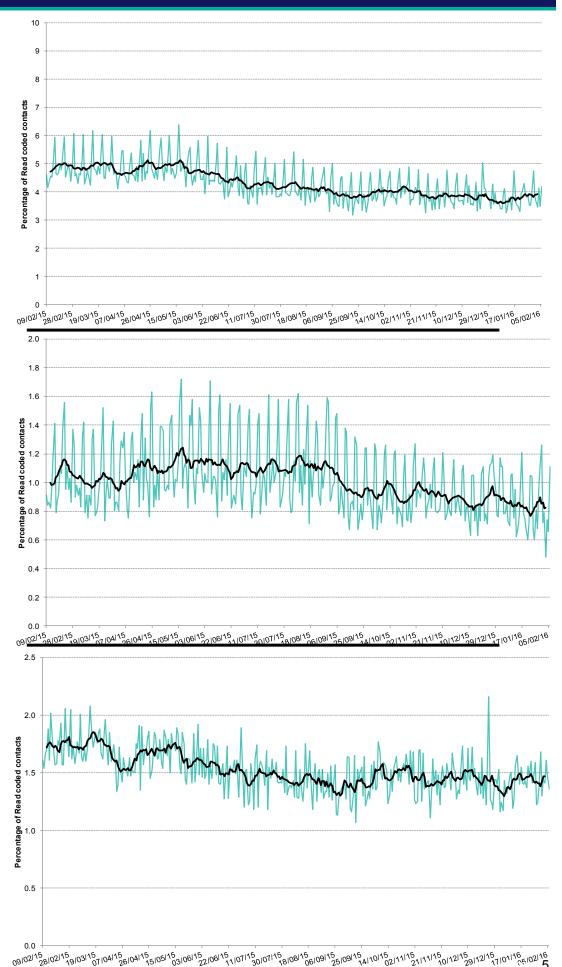
8: Diarrhoea daily contacts.

Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average^{*}.

9: Vomiting daily contacts.

Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

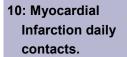


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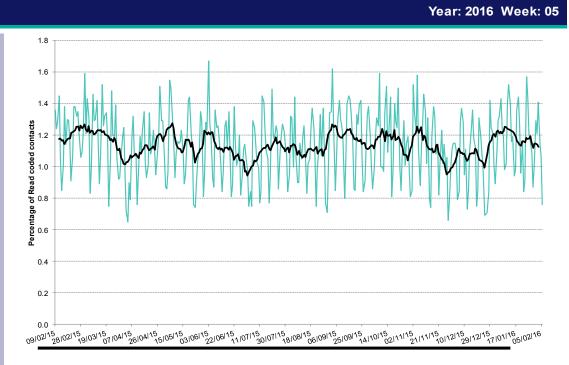
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Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.



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*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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Notes and caveats:	 This bulletin presents data from the Public Health England (PHE) GP Out-of- hours\Unscheduled Care Surveillance System (GP OOHSS).
	 Fully anonymised data from GP out-of-hours (OOH) and unscheduled care service providers in England are being transferred to the PHE for analysis and interpretation by the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team (ReSST).
	 This new system supplements existing PHE syndromic surveillance systems by monitoring data on general practitioner consultations outside of routine surgery opening times (evenings, weekends and bank holidays) and unplanned contacts within NHS primary care.
	• The key indicators presented within this bulletin are derived by grouping selected Read coded consultations.
	• GP OOH 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.
Further information:	The GP Out-of-Hours Surveillance System Bulletin can also be downloaded from the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance website which also contains more information about syndromic surveillance:
	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses
Acknowledgements:	We are grateful to Advanced Health and Care and the GP out-of-hours and unscheduled care service providers who have kindly agreed to participate in this system.
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