



10 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

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: 07 February 2016

GP consultations for influenza-like illness stabilised during week 5 (figure 2) with highest rates remaining in the 15-44 and 45-64 years age groups (figure 2a).

Consultations for other respiratory indicators, including upper and lower respiratory tract infections also stabilised during week 5 (figures 1 & 5) however pneumonia consultations increased, most notably in the 75+ years age group (figures 6 & 6a).

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/>

Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

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

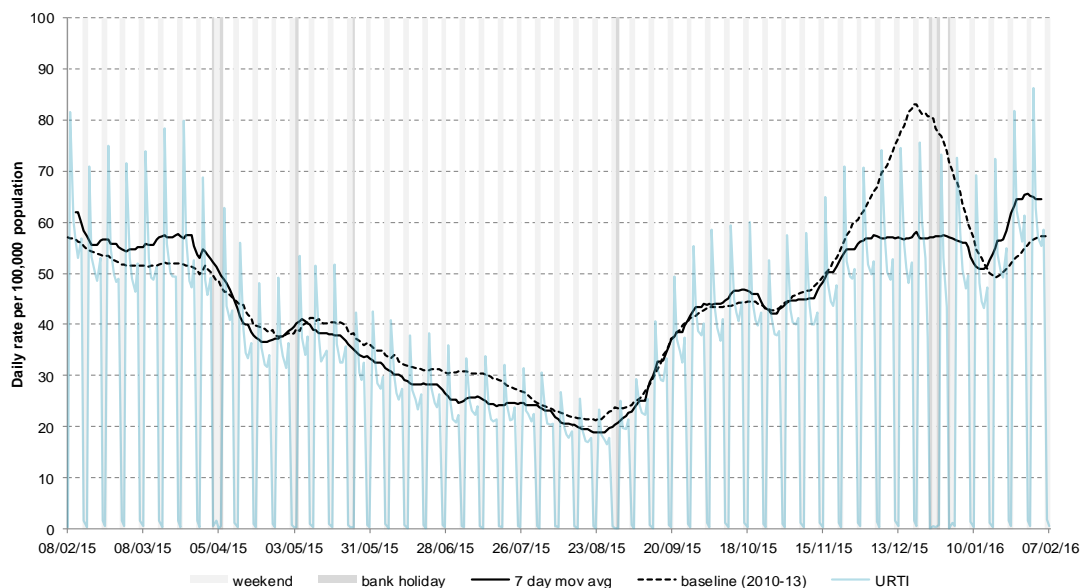
GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2016	5	4788	36.4 million

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

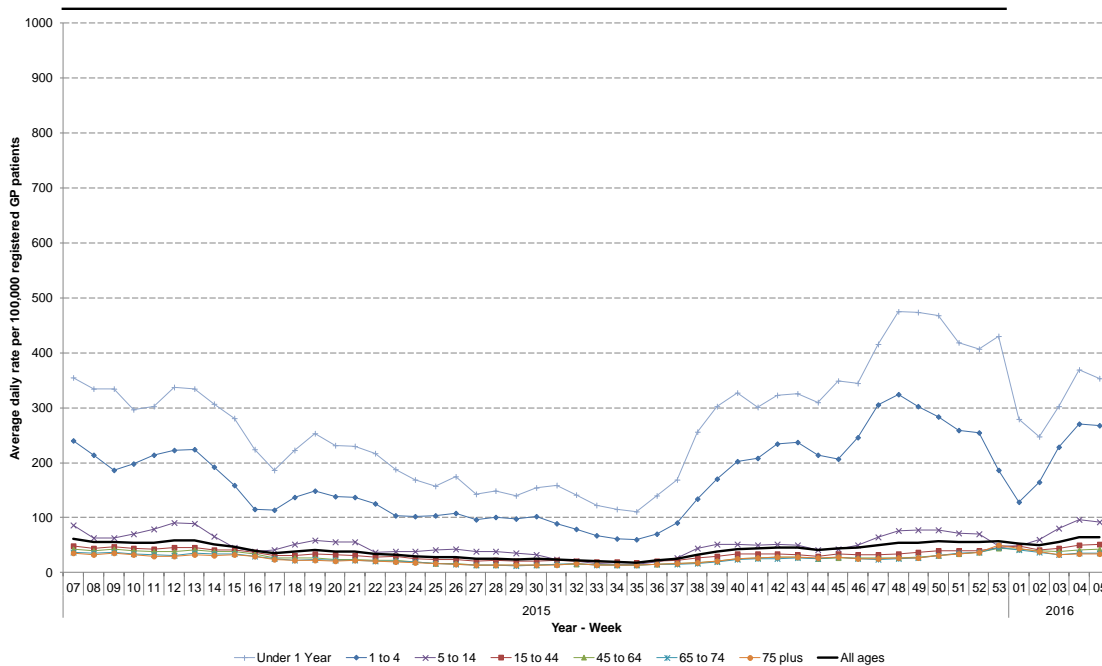
1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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)

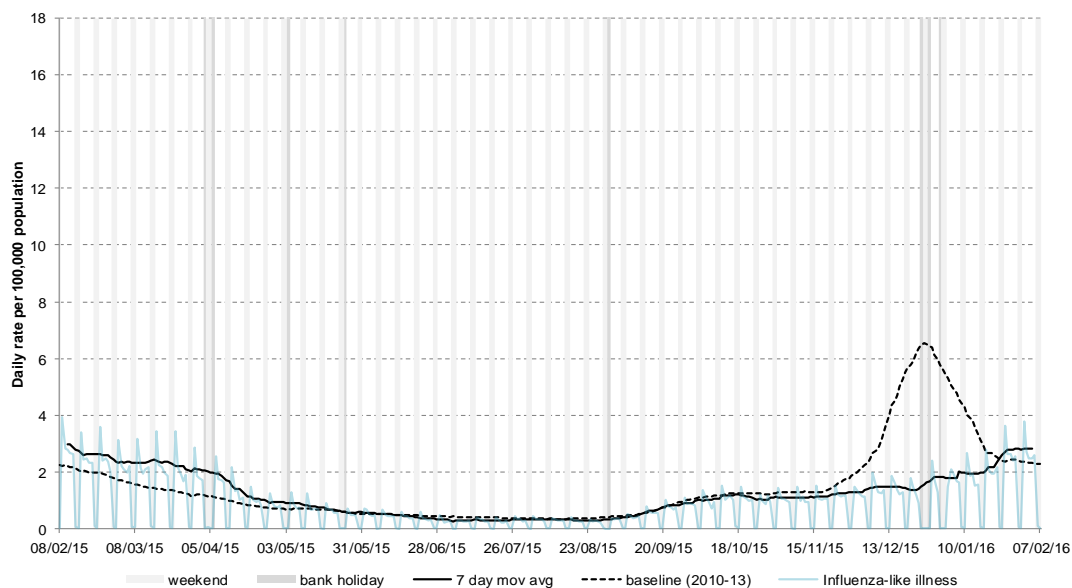


Intentionally left blank

* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

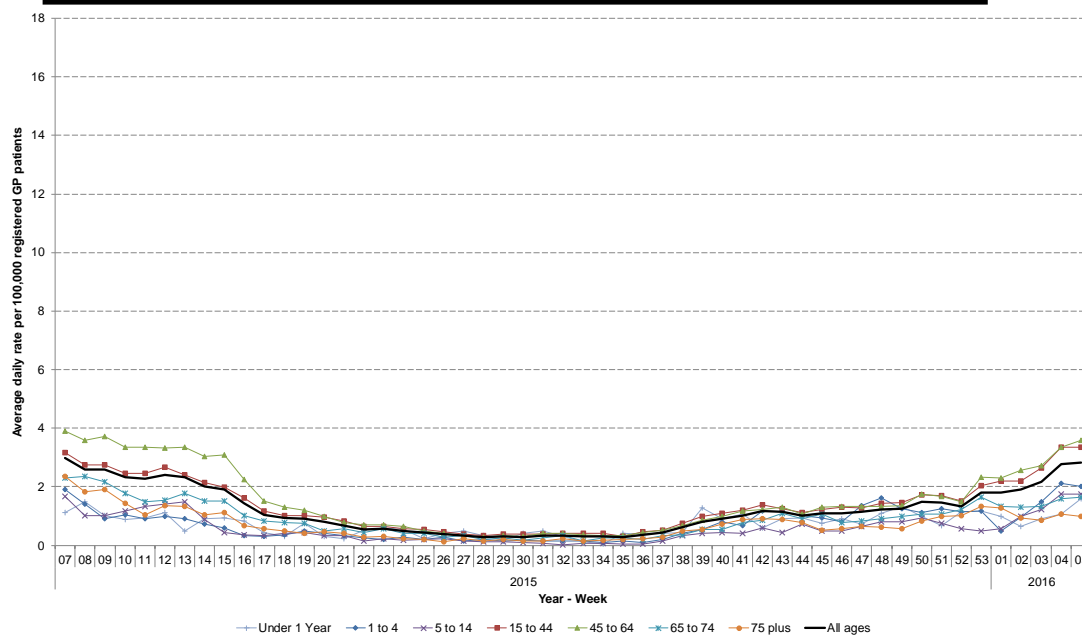
2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



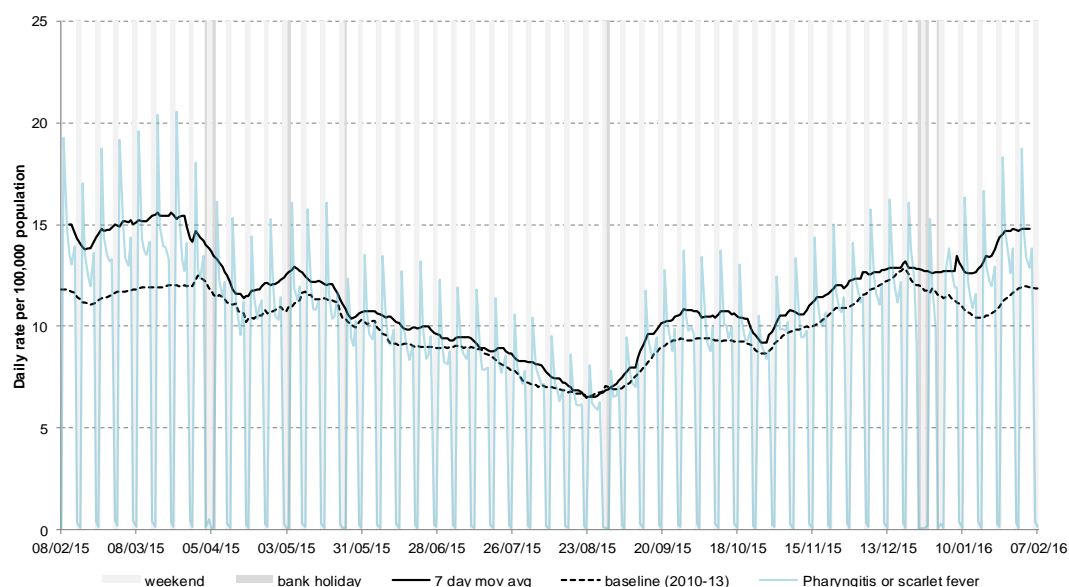
2a: Influenza-like illness (ILI) by age

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



3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

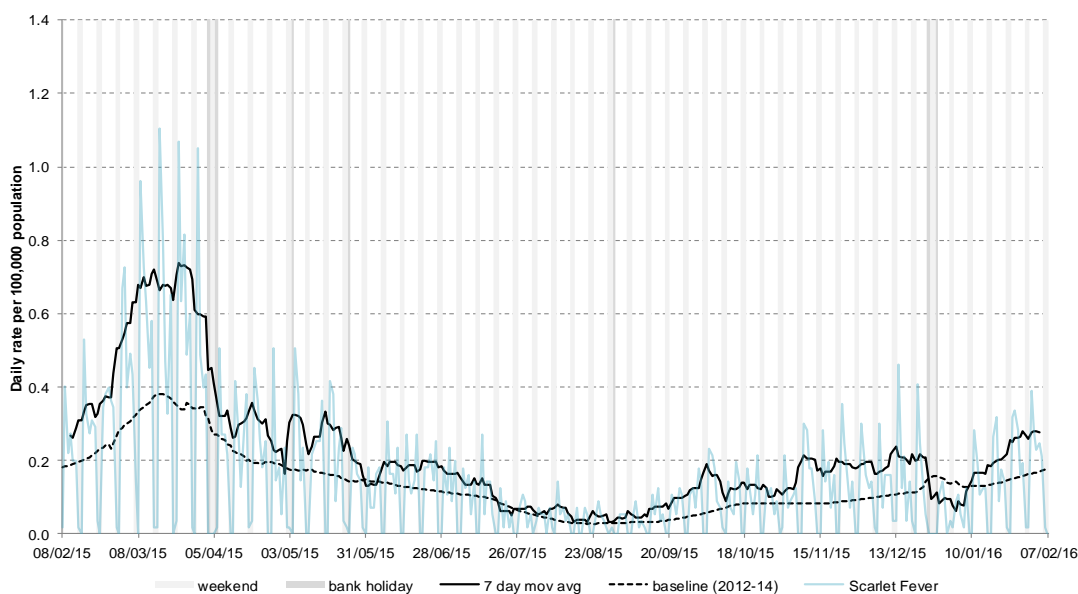
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

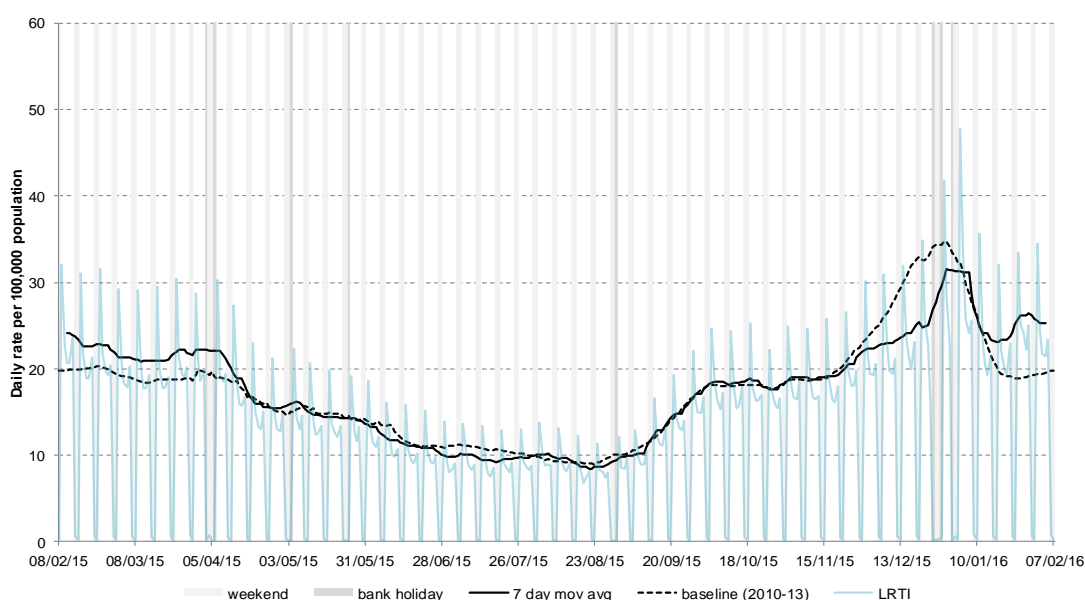
4: Scarlet fever

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).



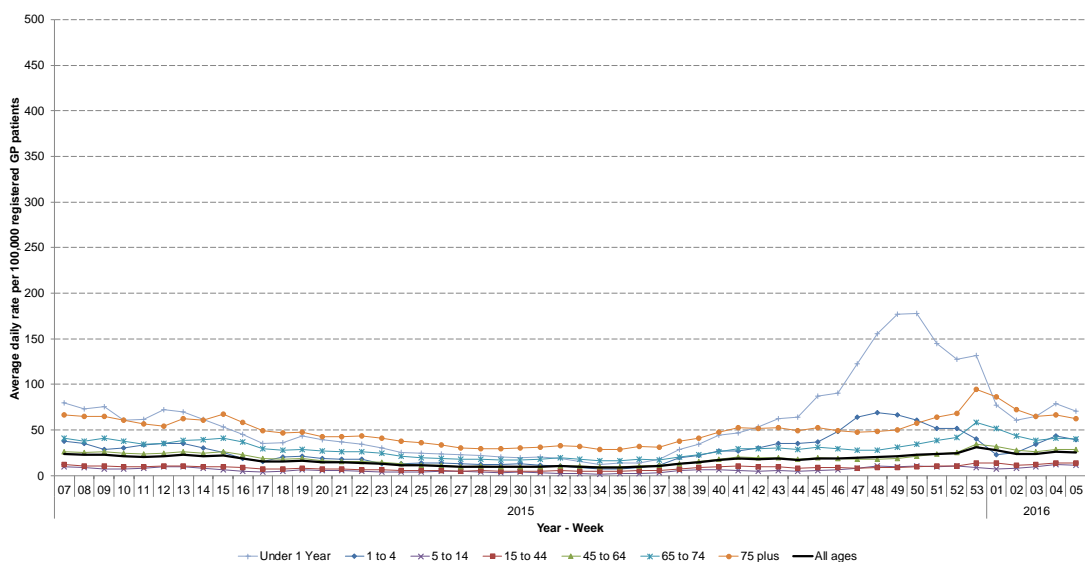
5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

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)



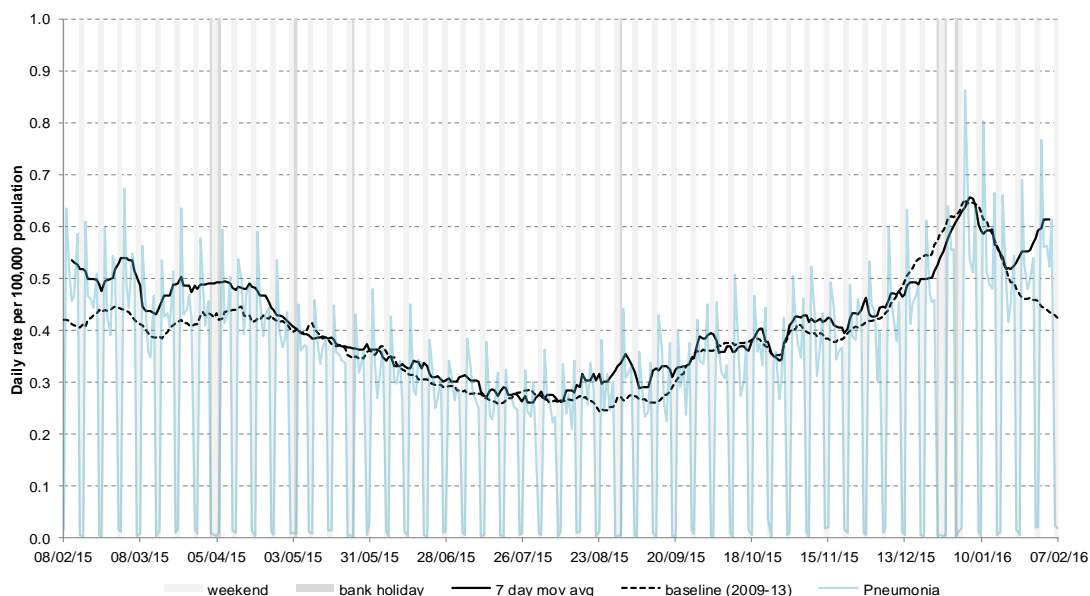
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

10 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

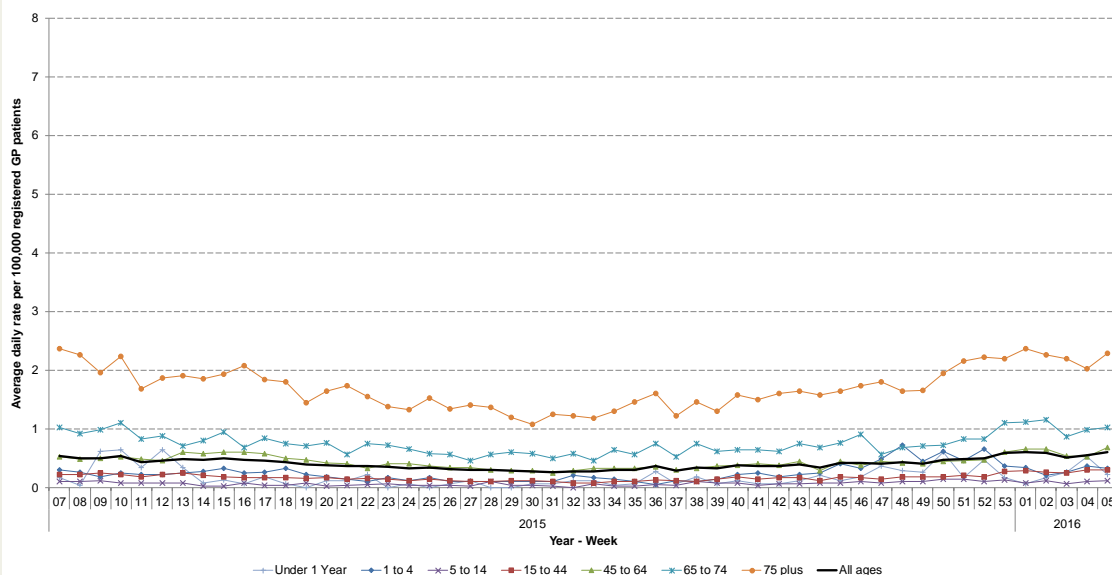
6: Pneumonia

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



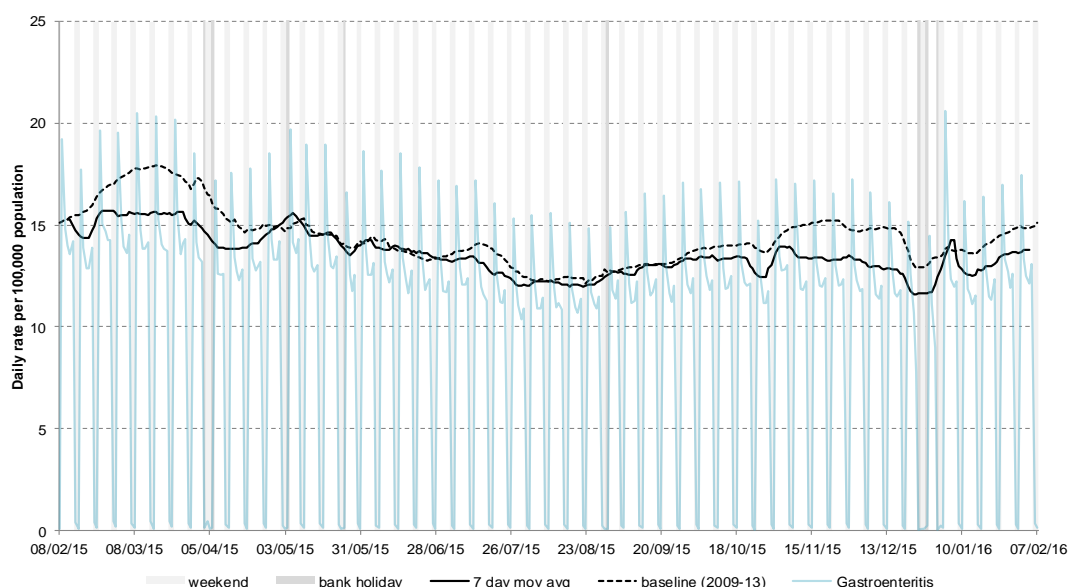
6a: Pneumonia by age

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



7: Gastroenteritis

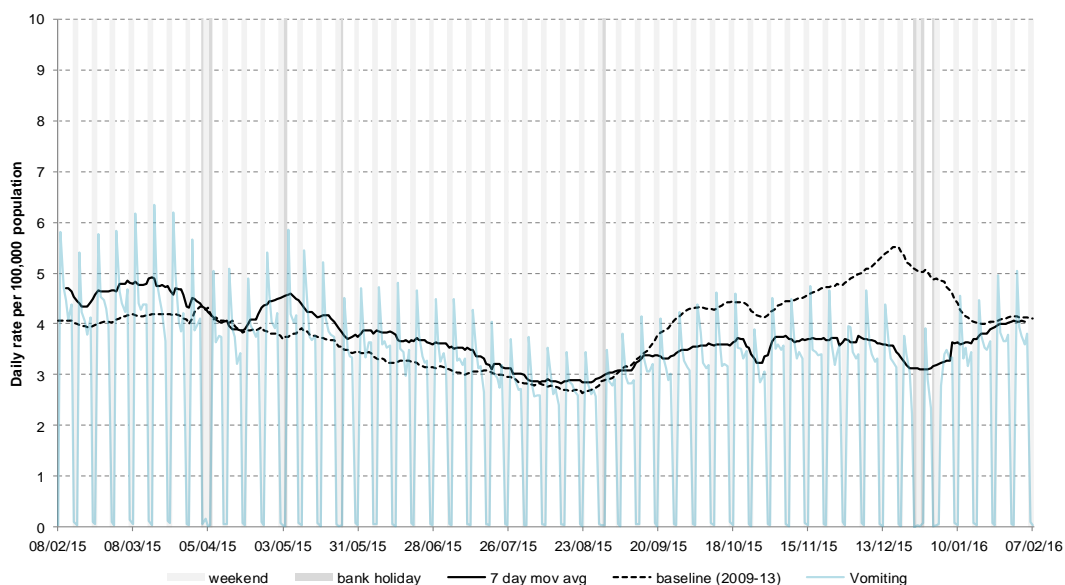
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

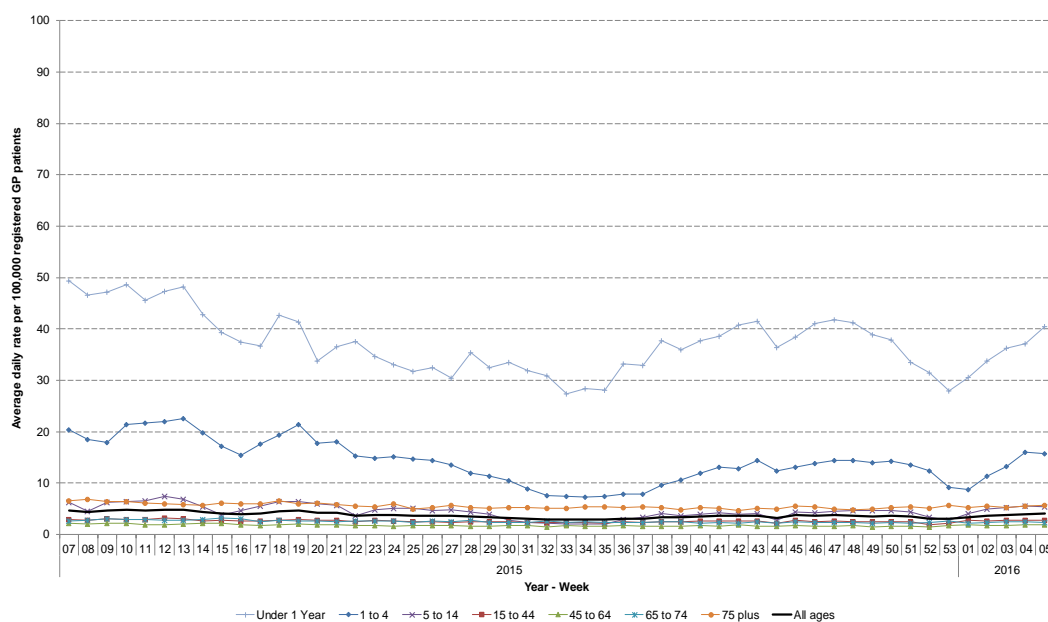
8: Vomiting

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



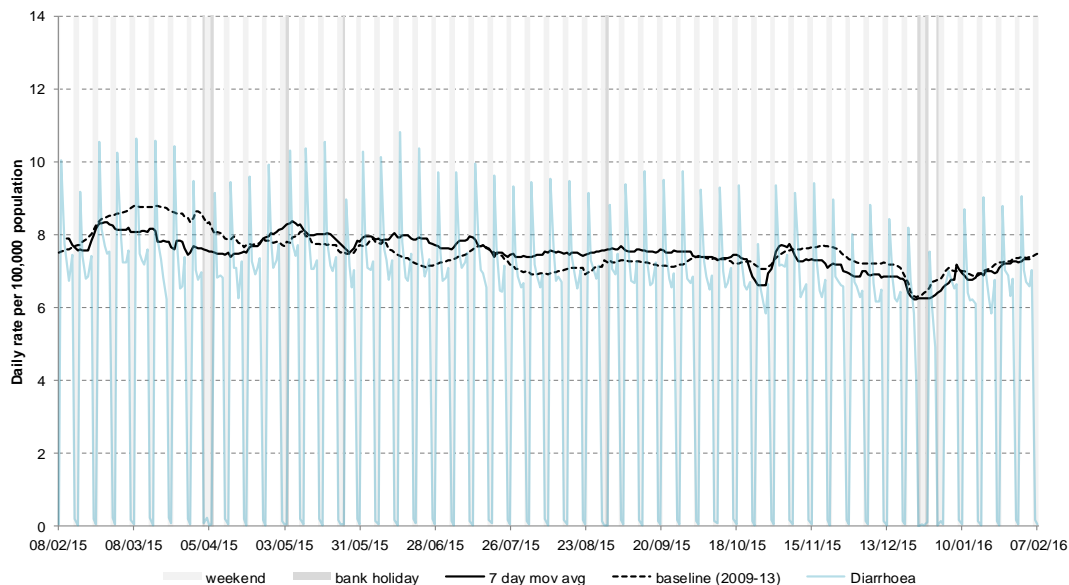
8a: Vomiting by age

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).



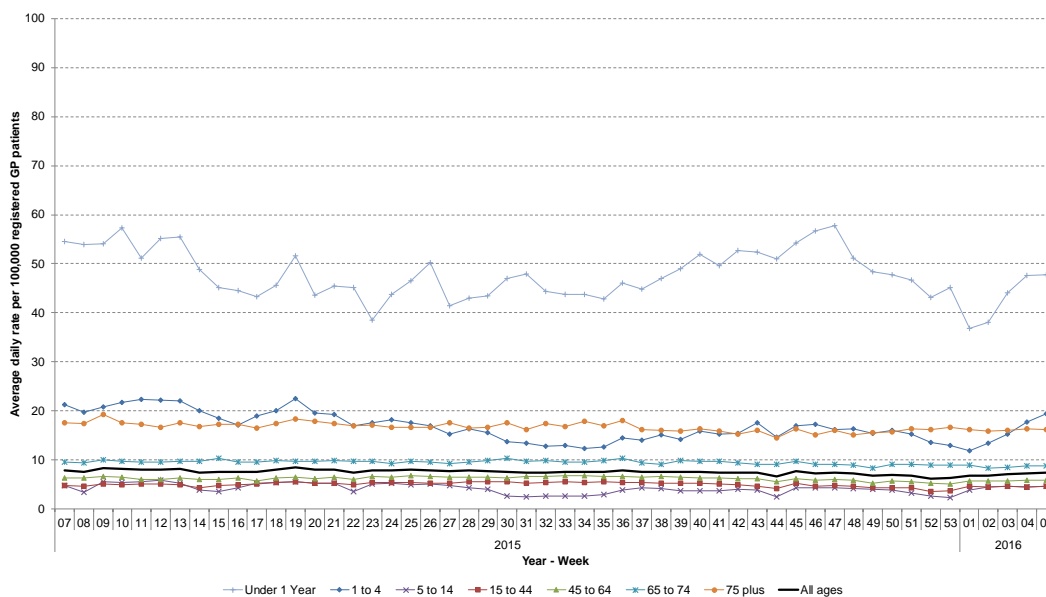
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

10 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

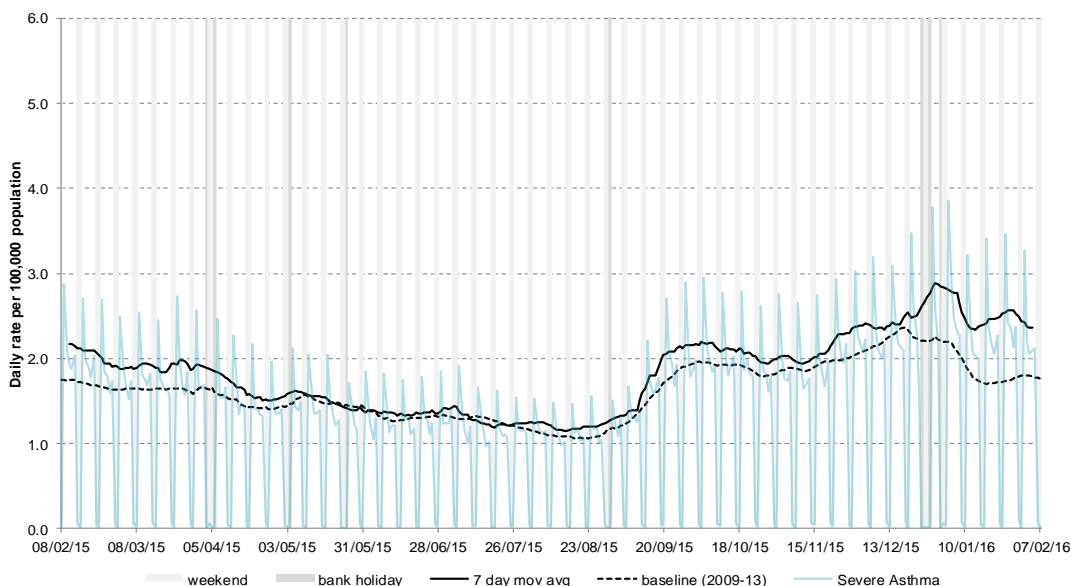
9a. Diarrhoea by age

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



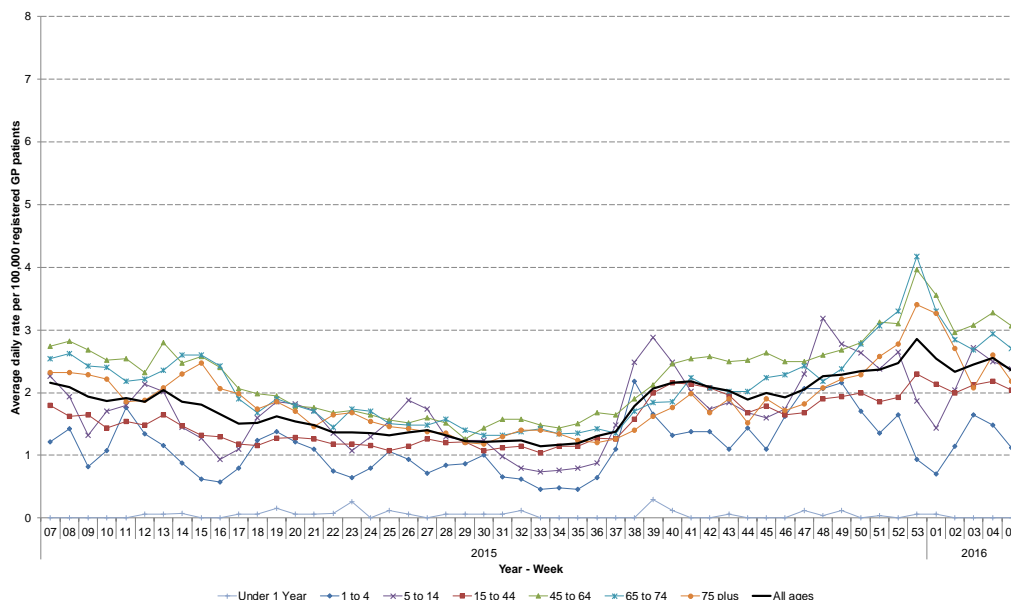
10: Severe asthma

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



10a: Severe asthma by age

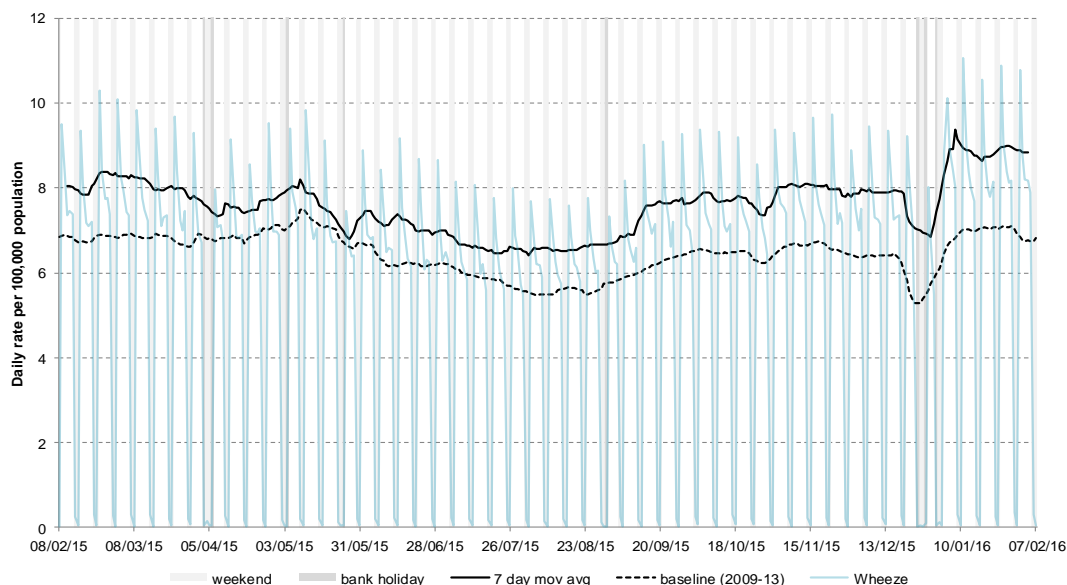
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England)



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

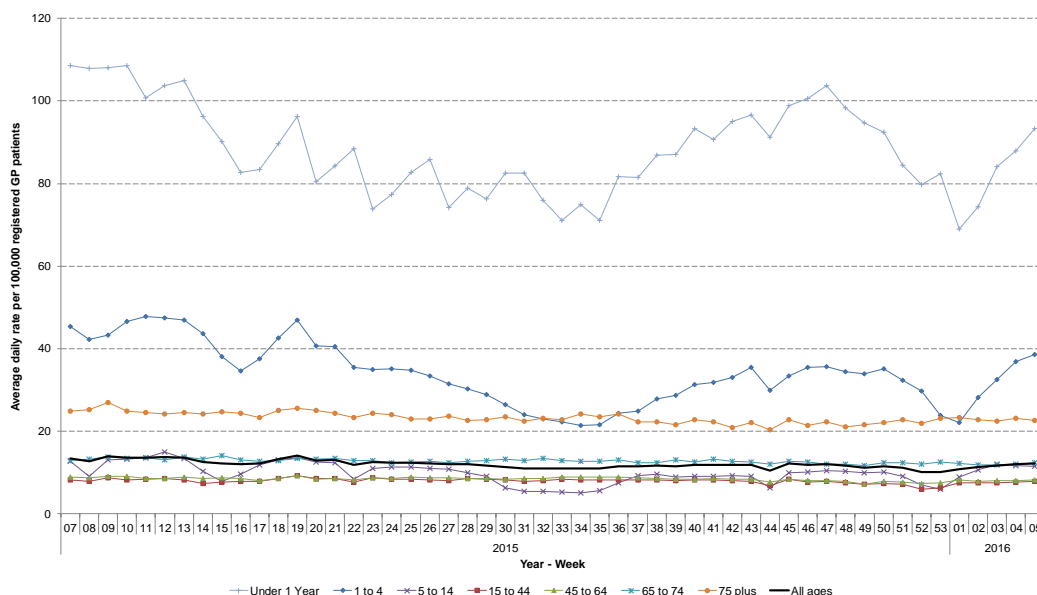
11: Wheeze

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



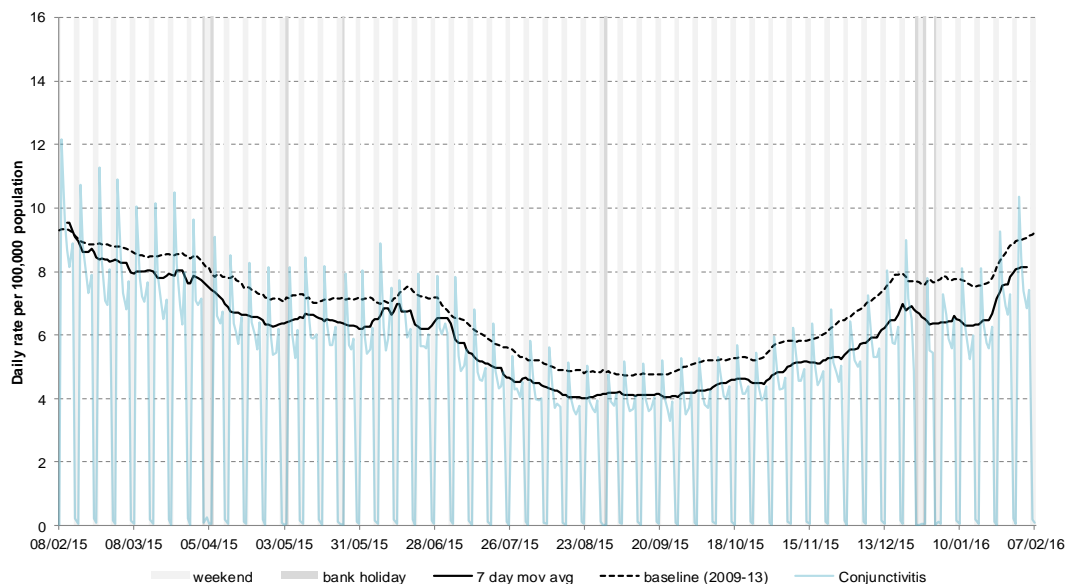
11a: Wheeze by age

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).



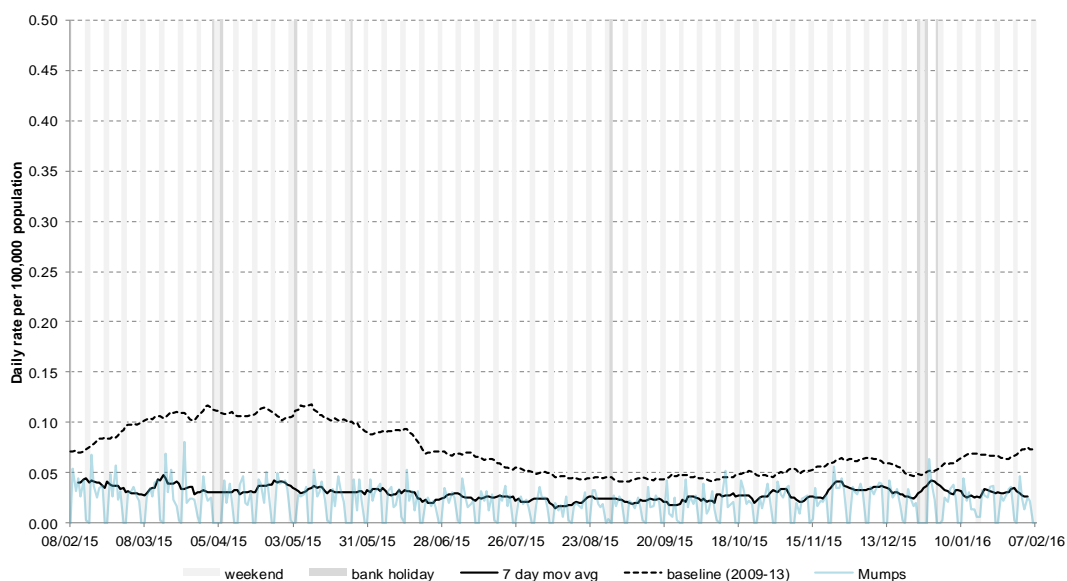
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

10 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

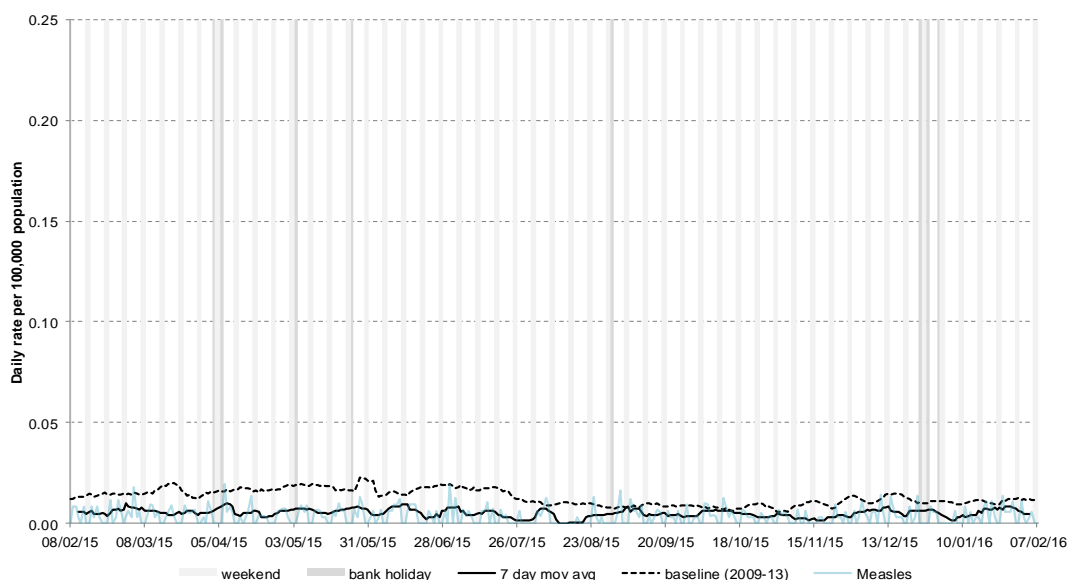
13: Mumps

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



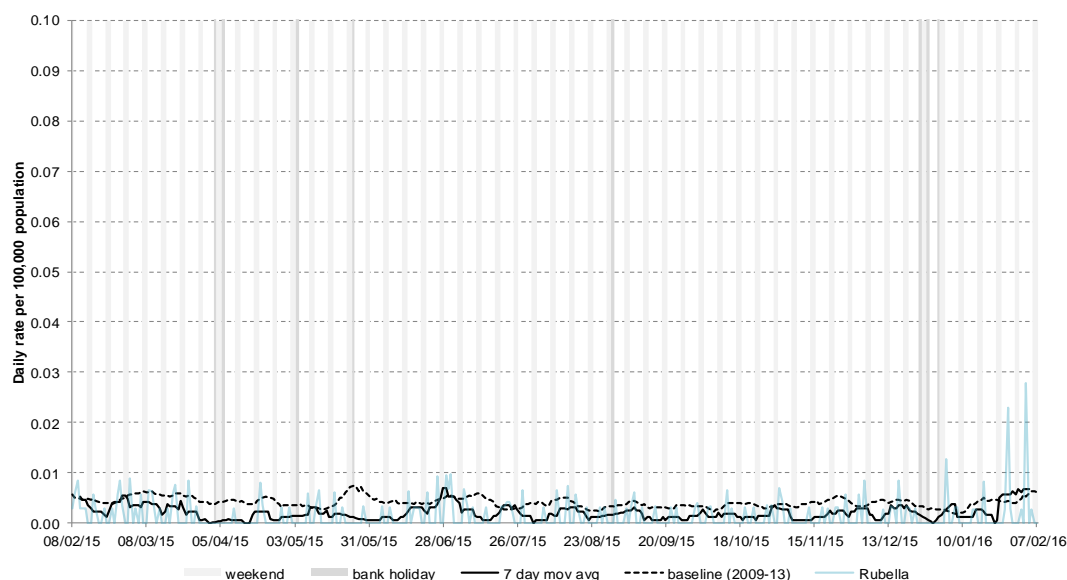
14: Measles

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



15: Rubella

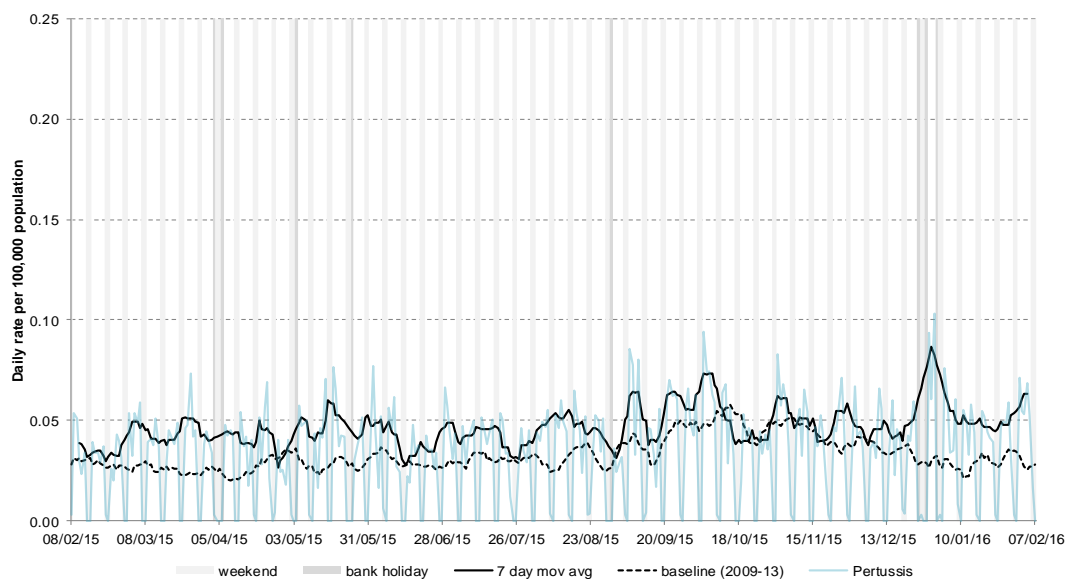
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

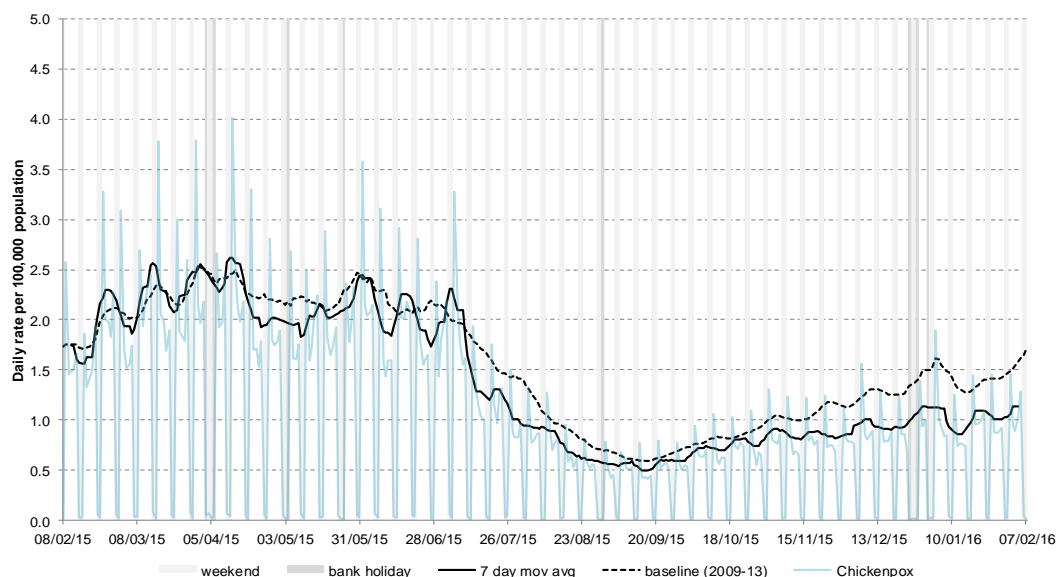
16: Pertussis

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



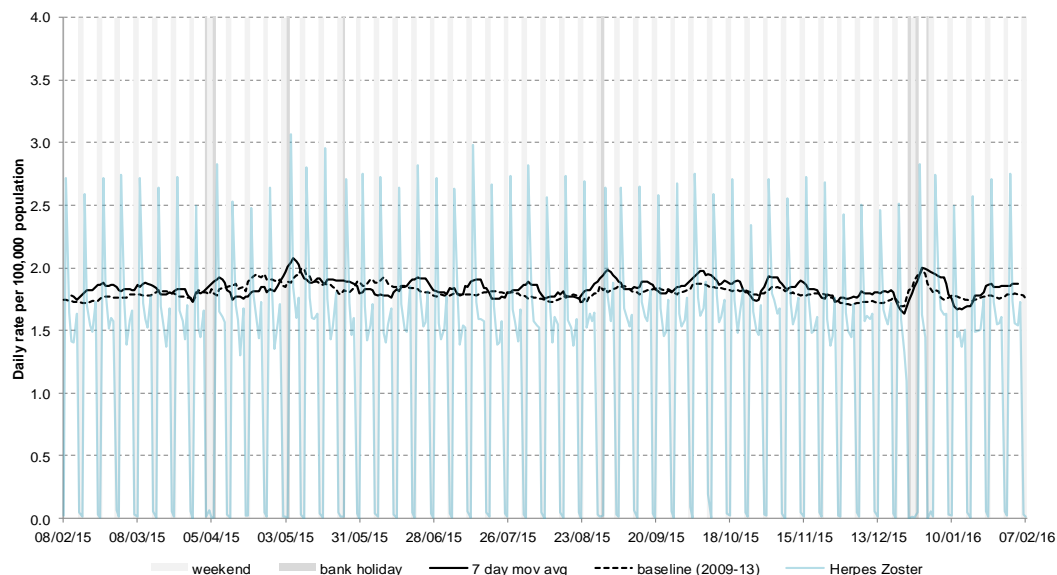
17: Chickenpox

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).



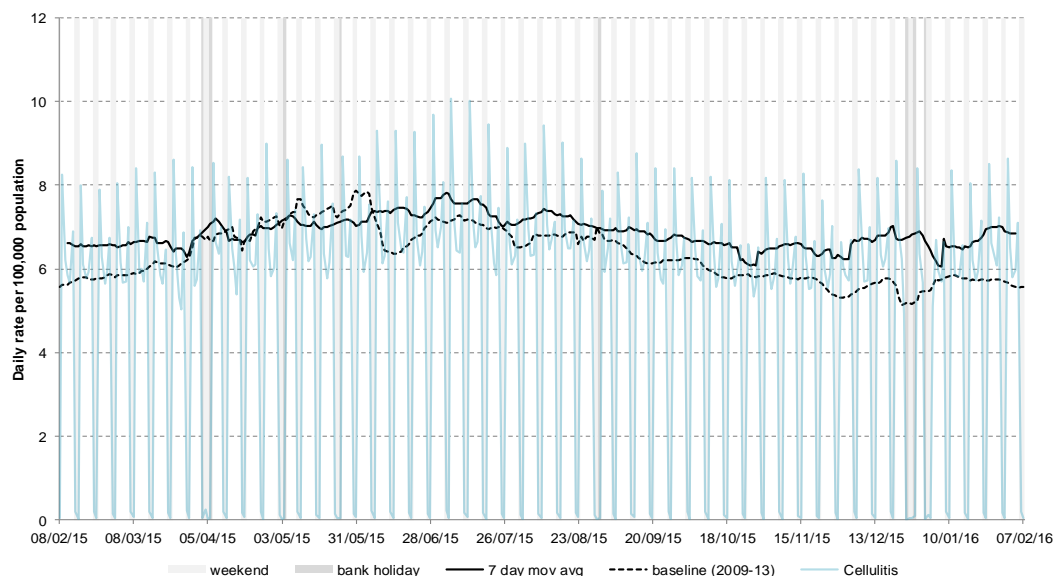
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

10 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

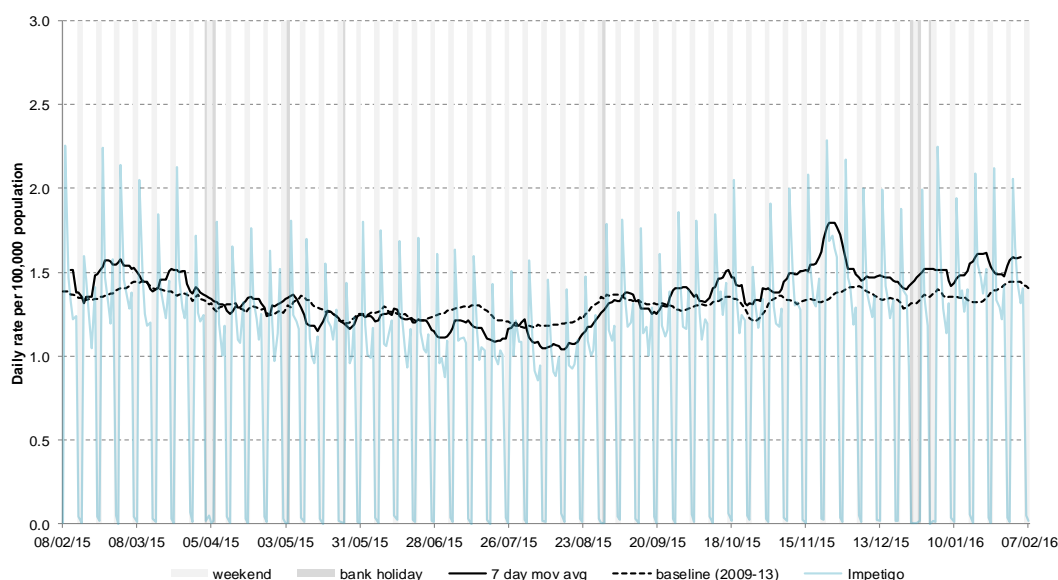
19: Cellulitis

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).



Intentionally left blank

* 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.

Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team
6th Floor, 5 St Philip’s Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW

Tel: 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2 **Fax:** 0121 236 2215

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

Contact ReSST:
syndromic-surveillance
@phe.gov.uk

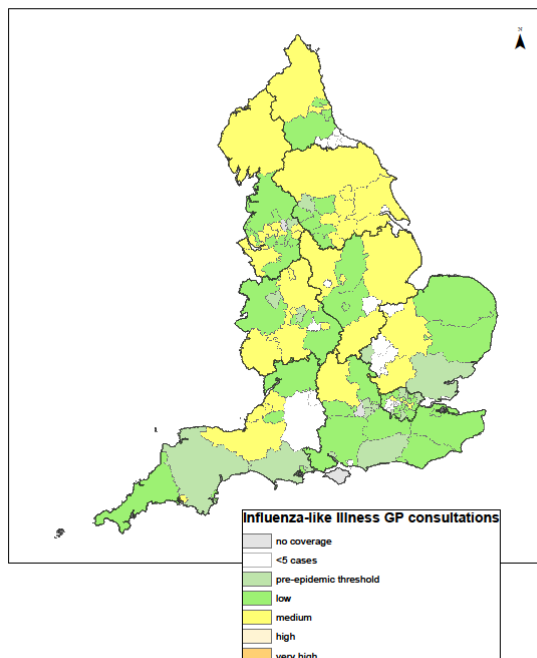
08 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

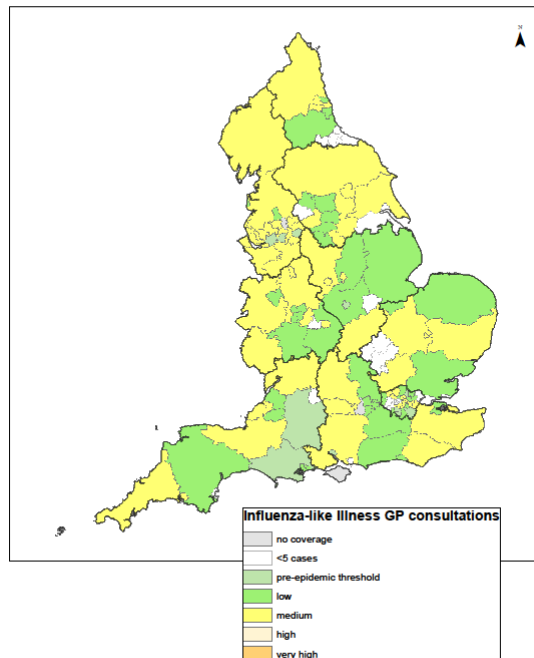
England

Influenza-like illness
GP consultations
by LA
(England)

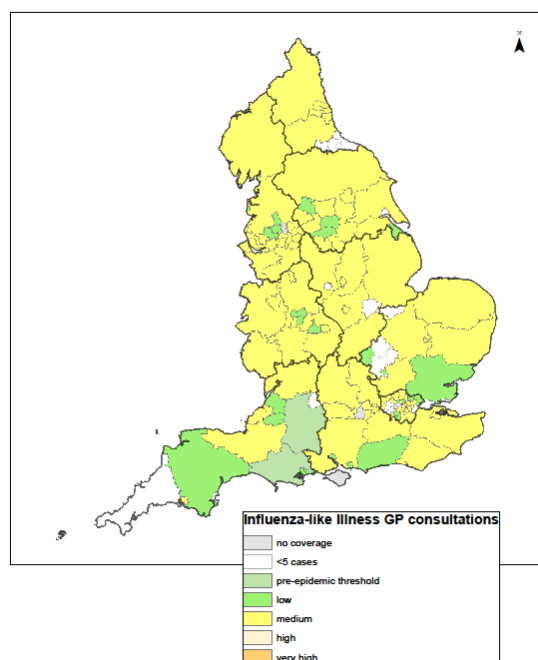
Week 2



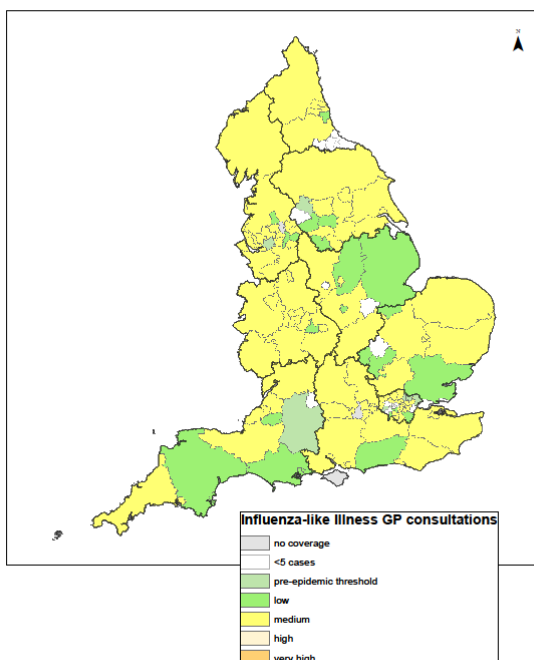
Week 3



Week 4



Week 5



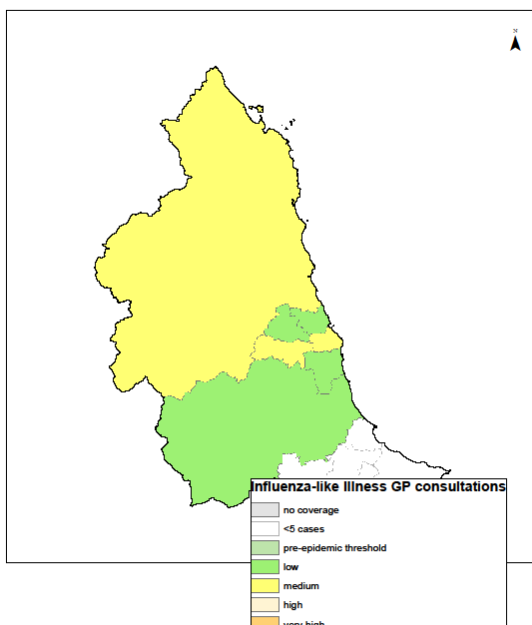
08 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

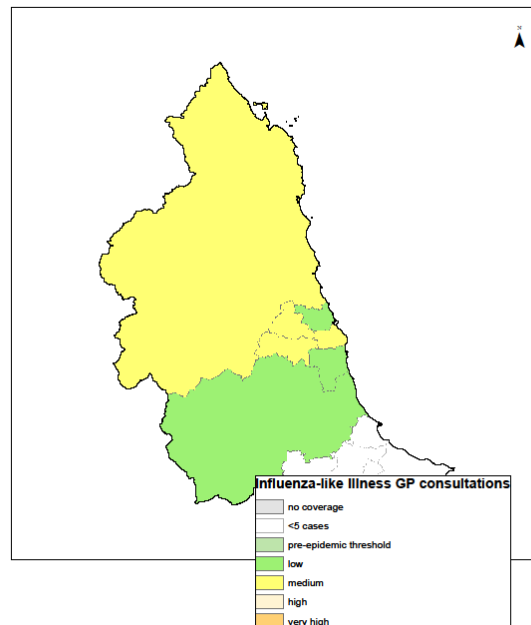
North East

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

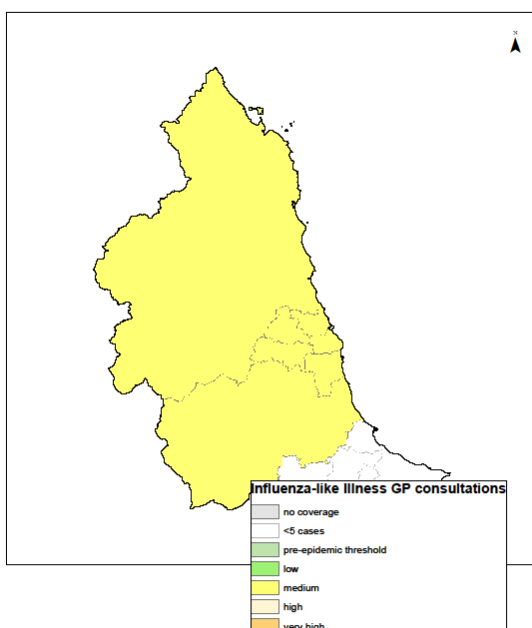
Week 2



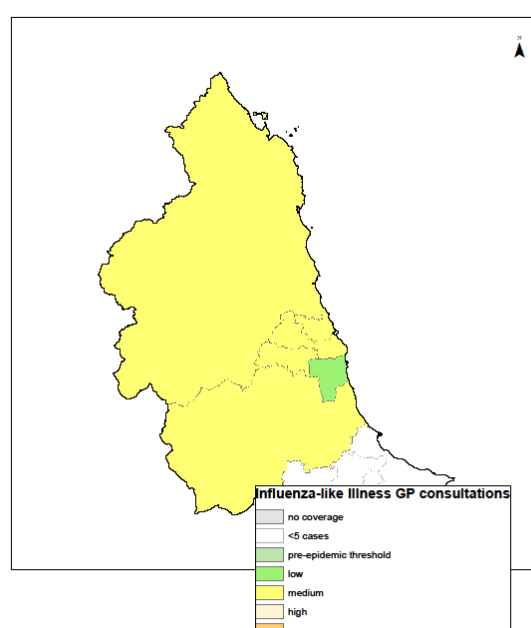
Week 3



Week 4



Week 5



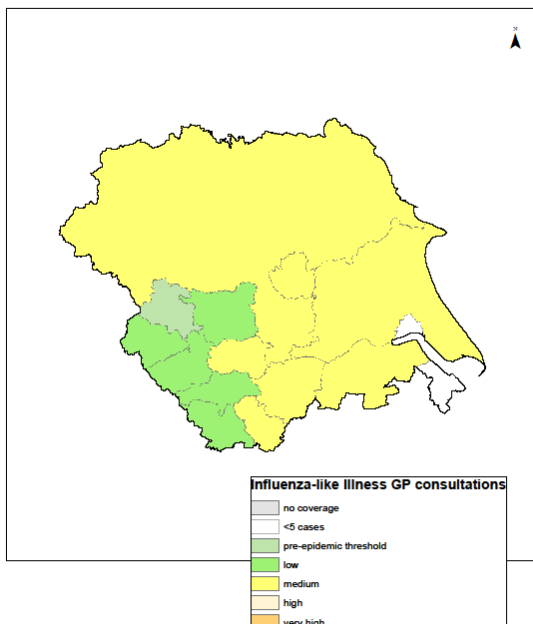
08 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

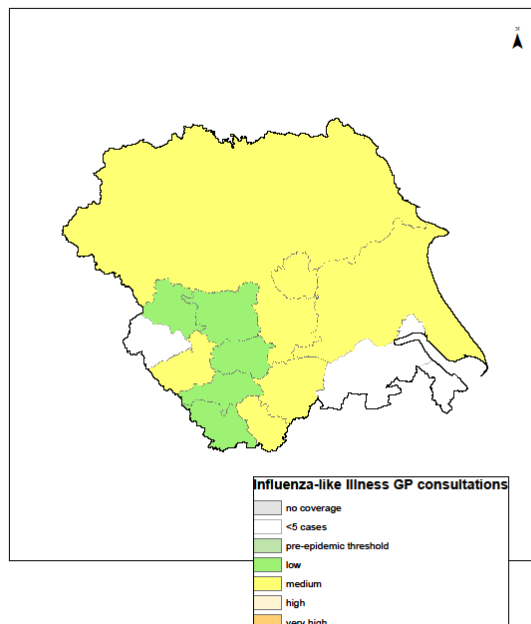
Yorkshire & Humber

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

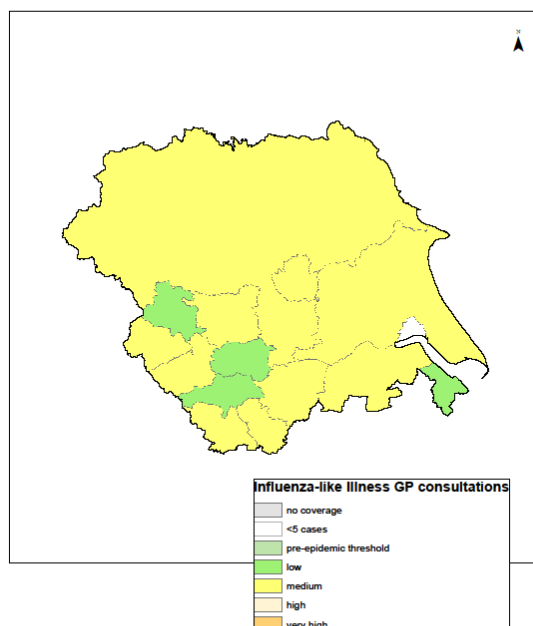
Week 2



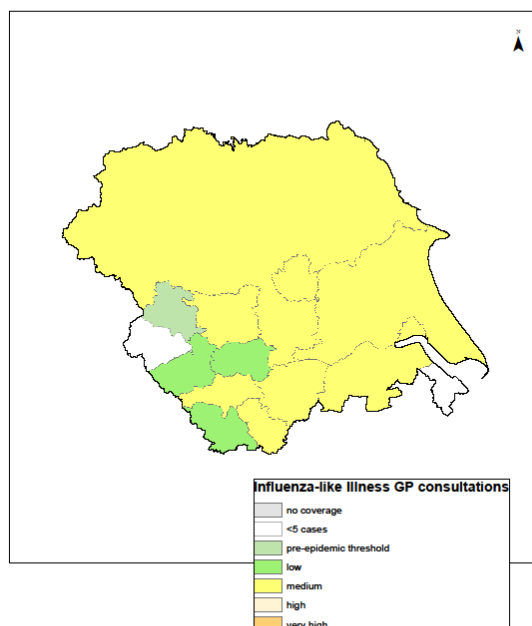
Week 3



Week 4



Week 5



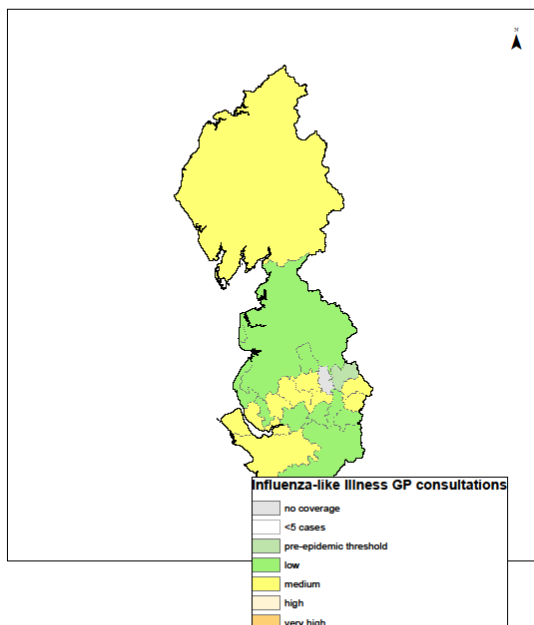
08 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

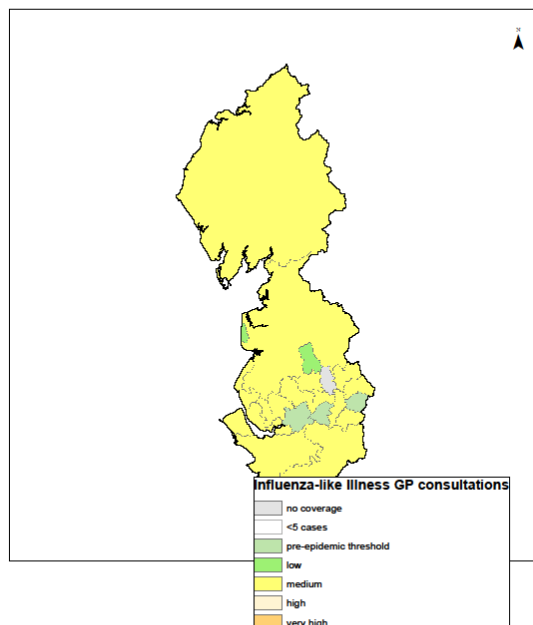
North West

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

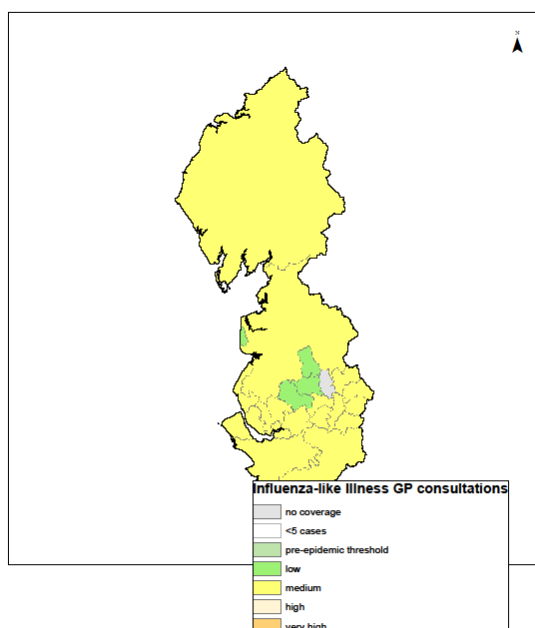
Week 2



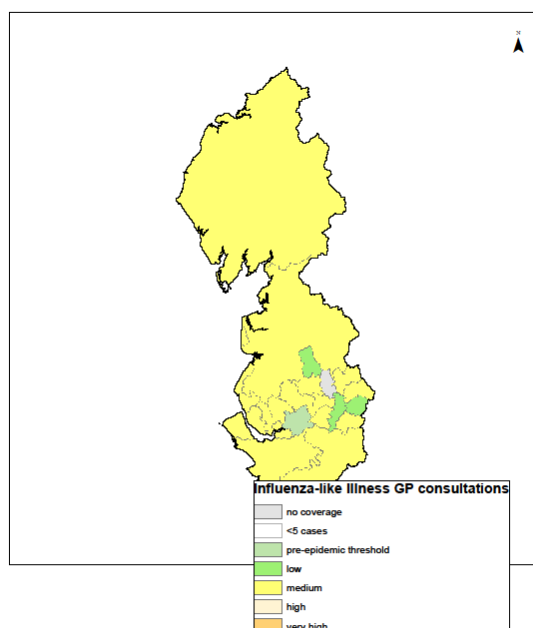
Week 3



Week 4



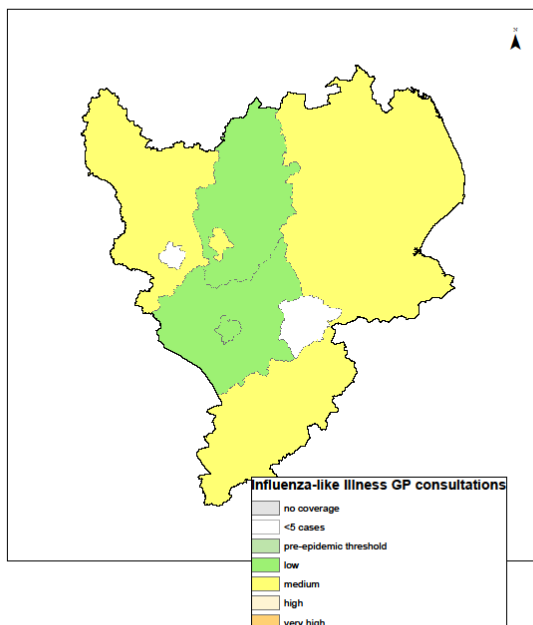
Week 5



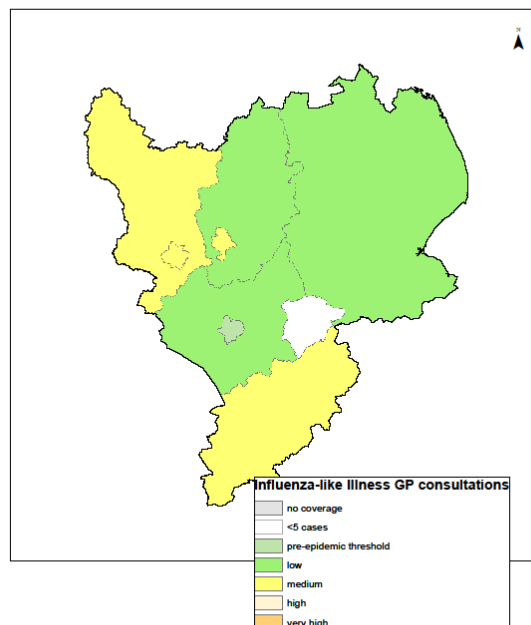
**East
Midlands**

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

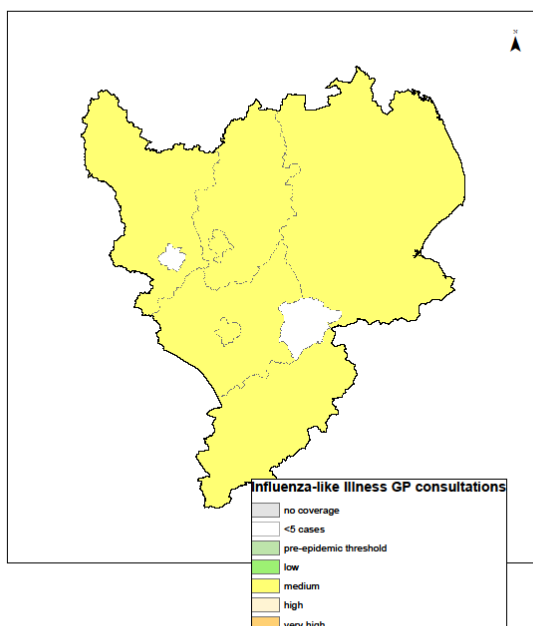
Week 2



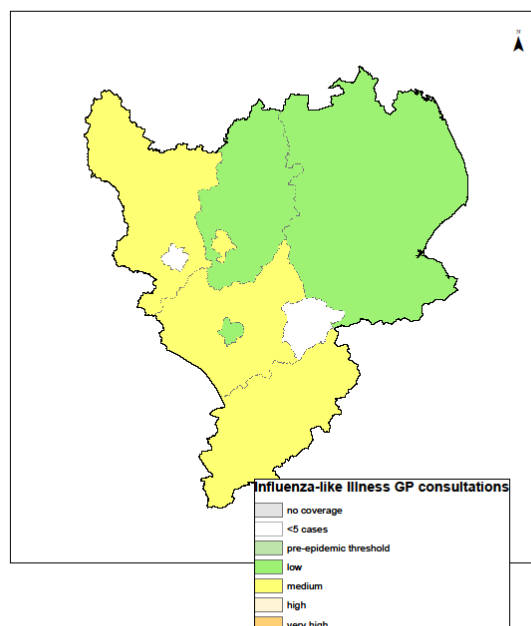
Week 3



Week 4



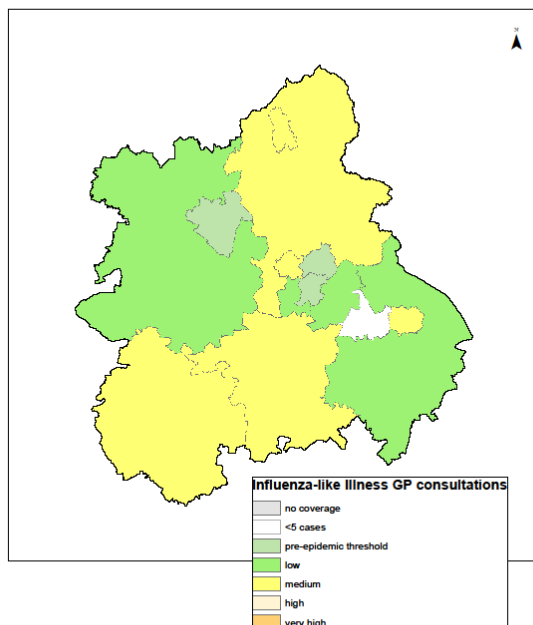
Week 5



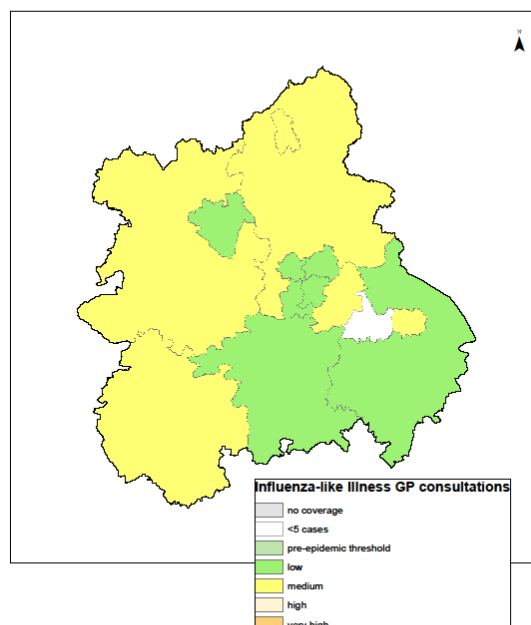
West Midlands

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

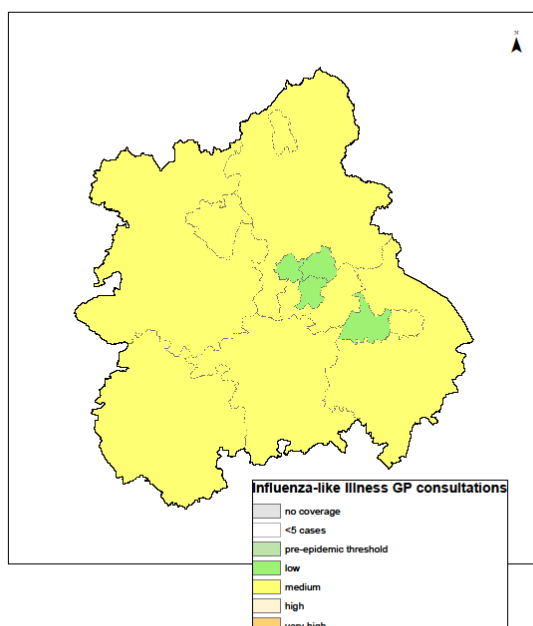
Week 2



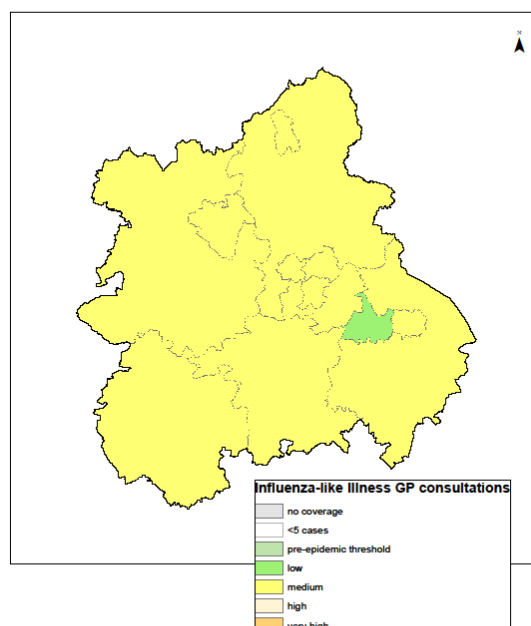
Week 3



Week 4



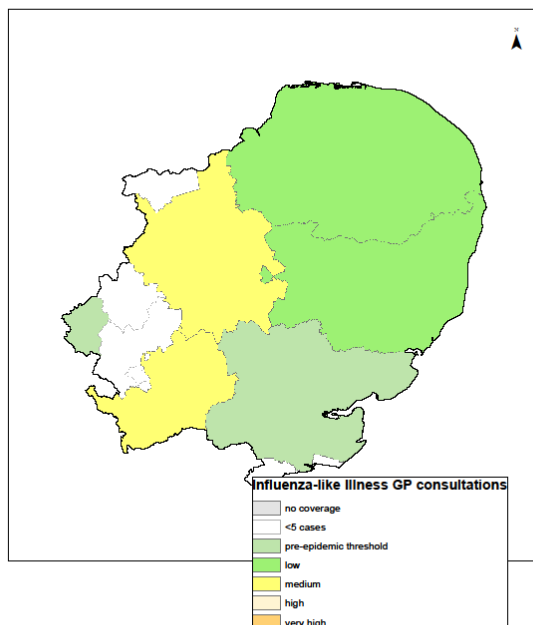
Week 5



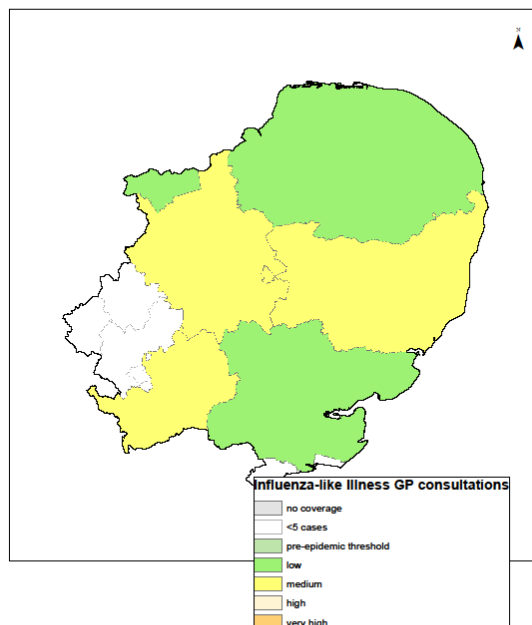
East of England

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

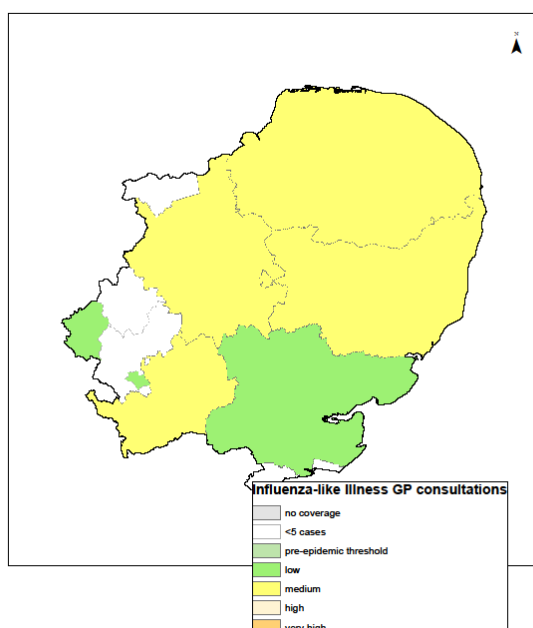
Week 2



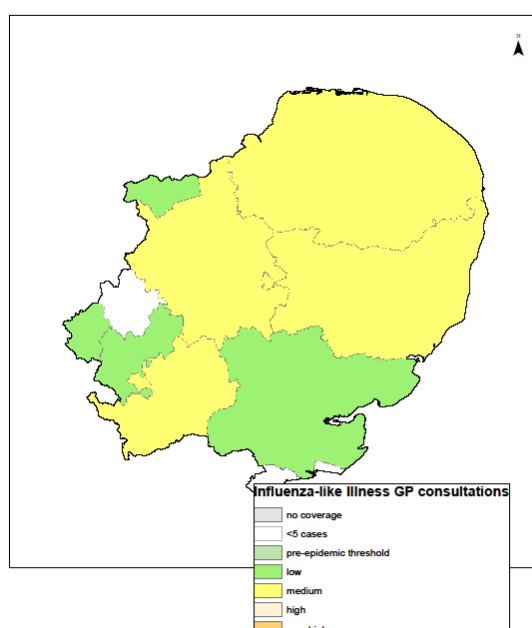
Week 3



Week 4



Week 5



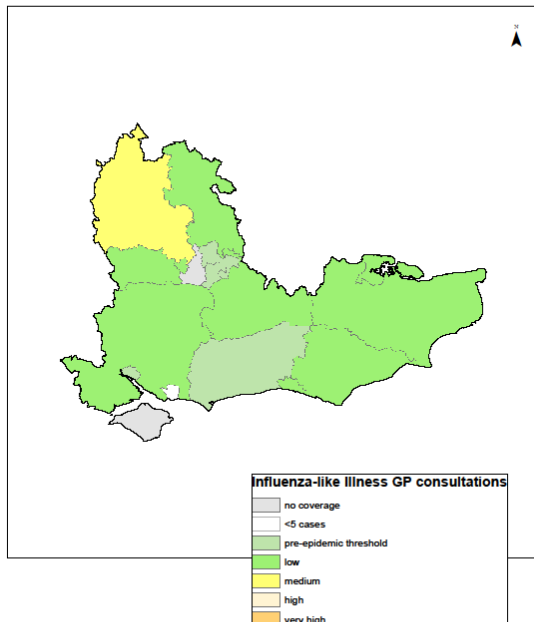
08 February 2016

Year: 2016 Week: 5

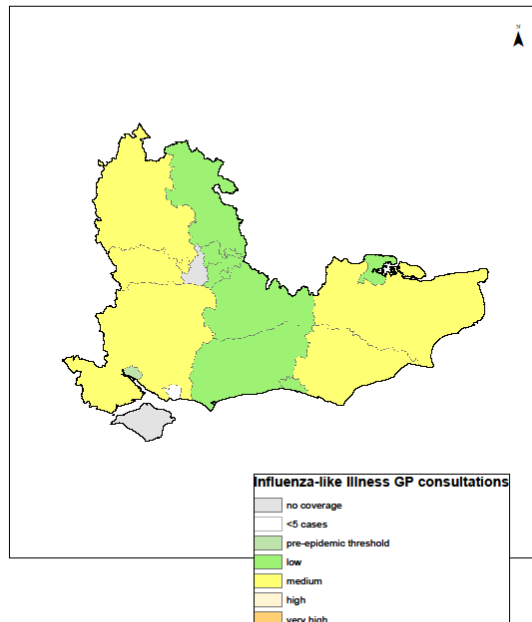
South East

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

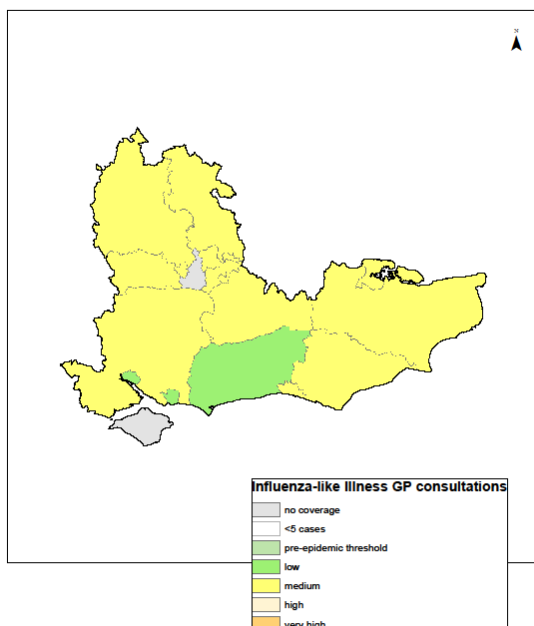
Week 2



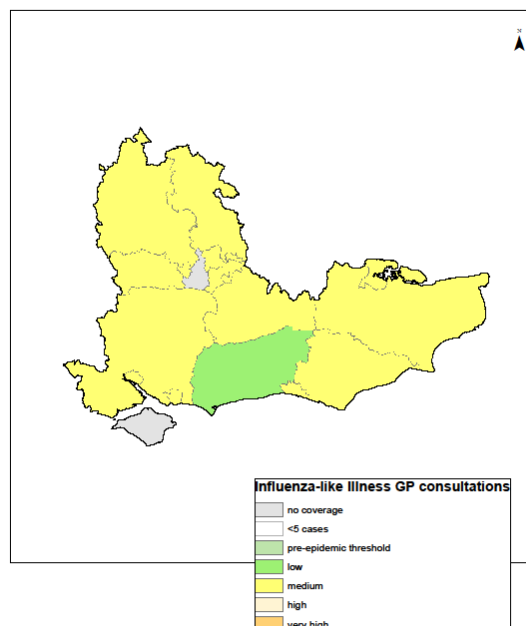
Week 3



Week 4



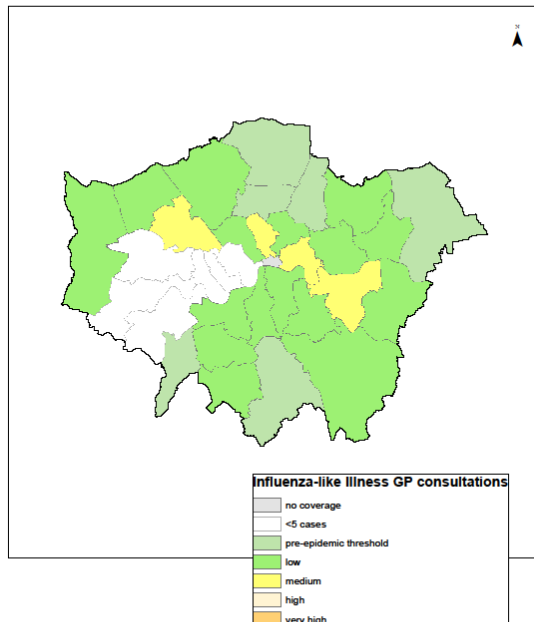
Week 5



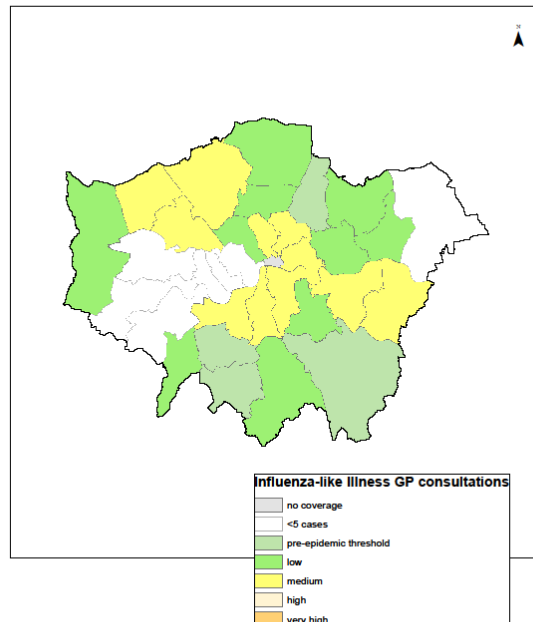
London

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

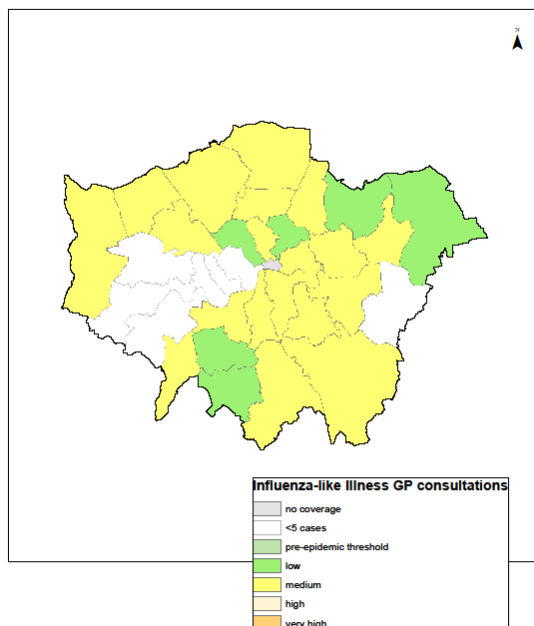
Week 2



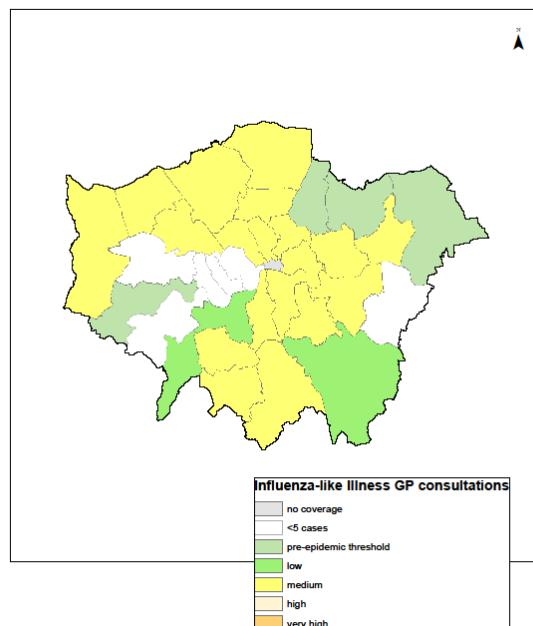
Week 3



Week 4



Week 5



08 February 2016

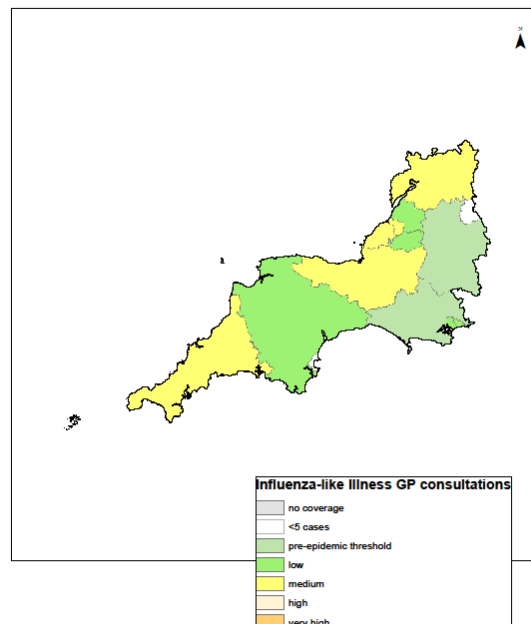
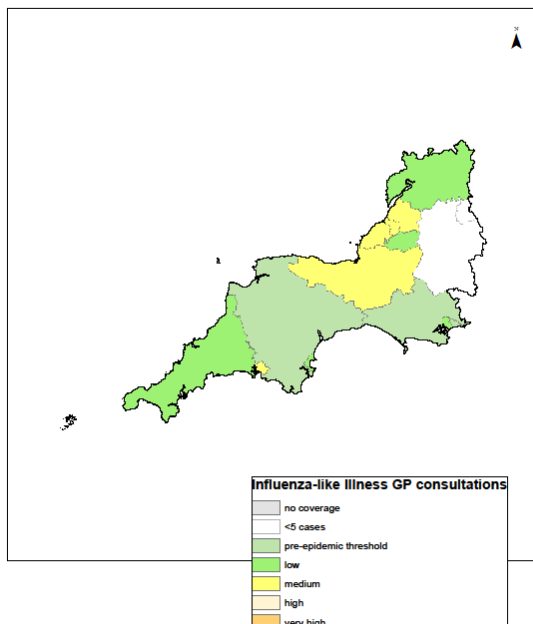
Year: 2016 Week: 5

South West

Week 2

Week 3

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



Week 4

Week 5

