



29 September 2015

Year: 2015 Week: 39

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Key messages

Data to: 27 September 2015

There were further increases in GP consultations for selected respiratory indicators during week 39, within seasonally expected levels. GP consultation rates for severe asthma continued to rise with rates highest in the 5-14 years old age group (figures 10 & 10a).

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	increasing	above baseline levels
Scarlet fever	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Lower respiratory tract infection	increasing	similar to baseline levels
Pneumonia	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Gastroenteritis	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Vomiting	no trend	below baseline levels
Diarrhoea	no trend	above baseline levels
Severe asthma	increasing	above baseline levels
Wheeze	no trend	above baseline levels
Conjunctivitis	no trend	below baseline levels
Mumps	no trend	below baseline levels
Measles	no trend	below 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	above baseline levels
Impetigo	no trend	similar to baseline levels

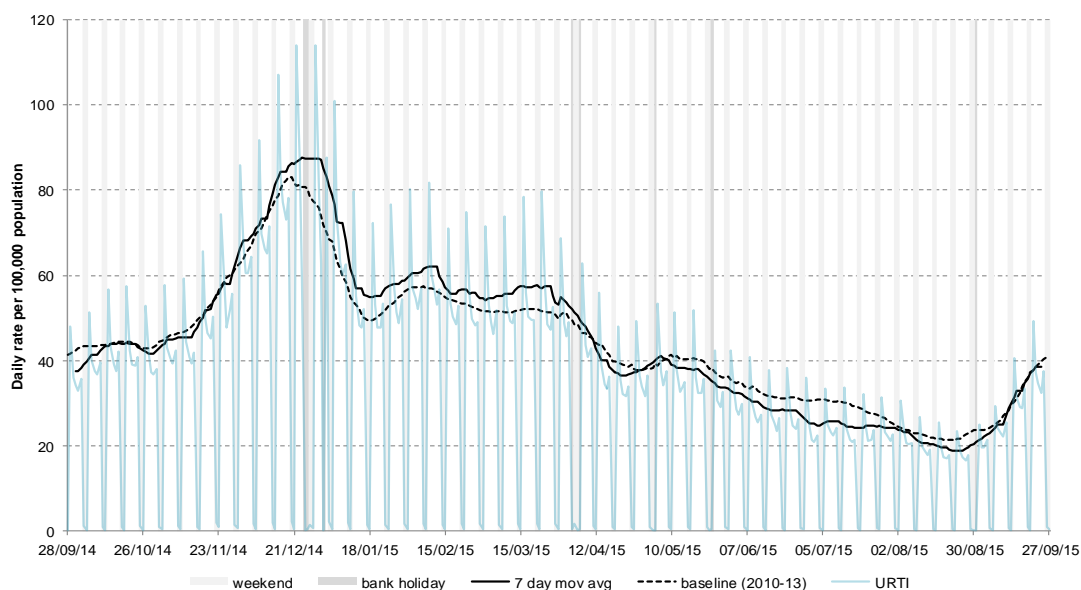
GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2015	39	4253	31.9 million

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

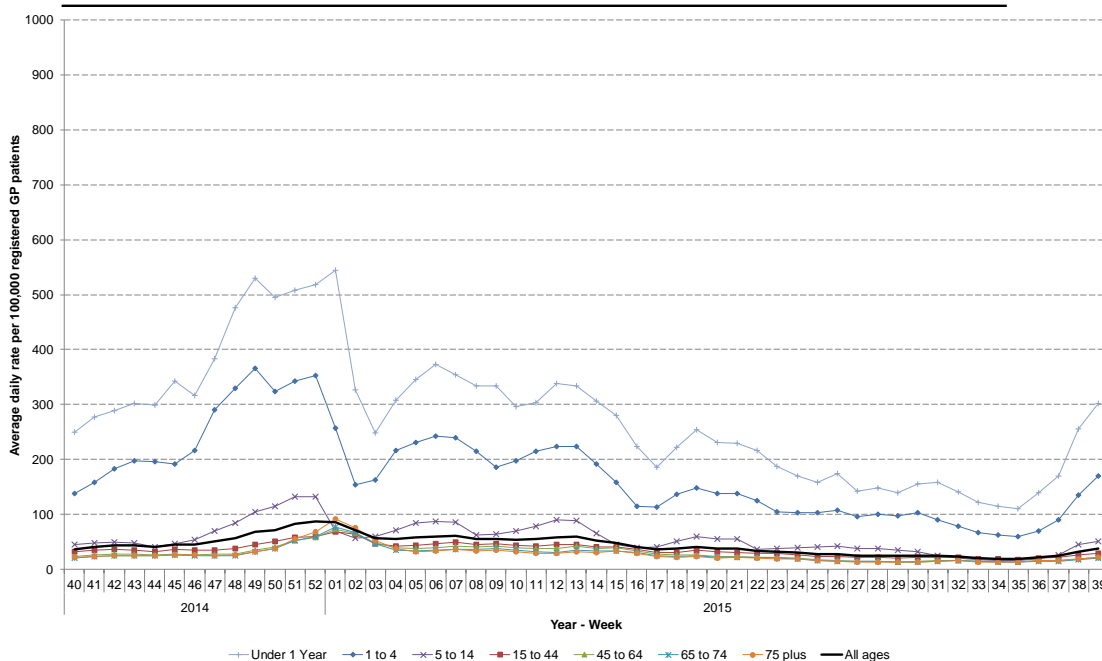
1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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)

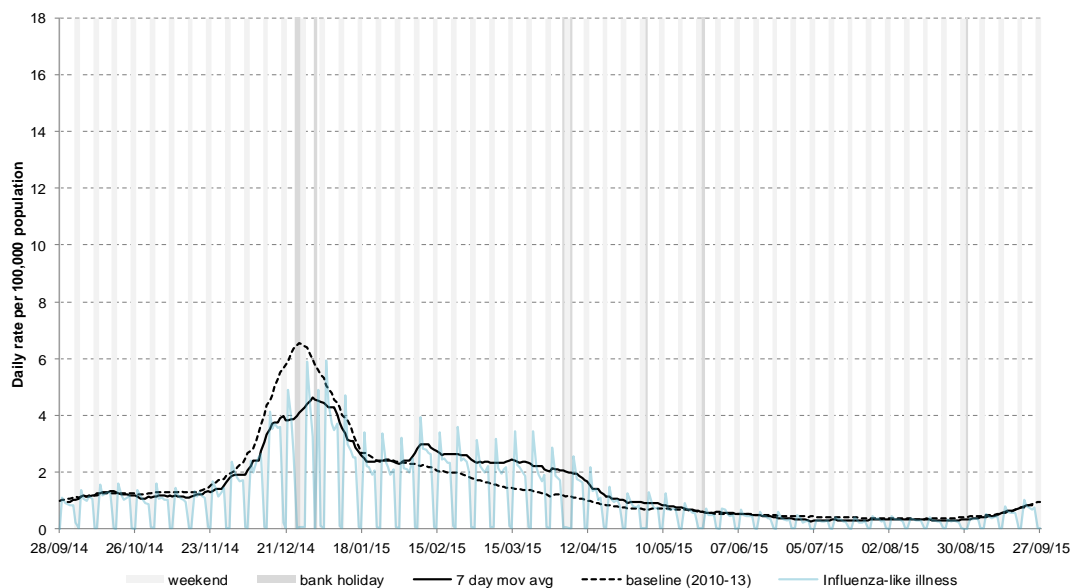


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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

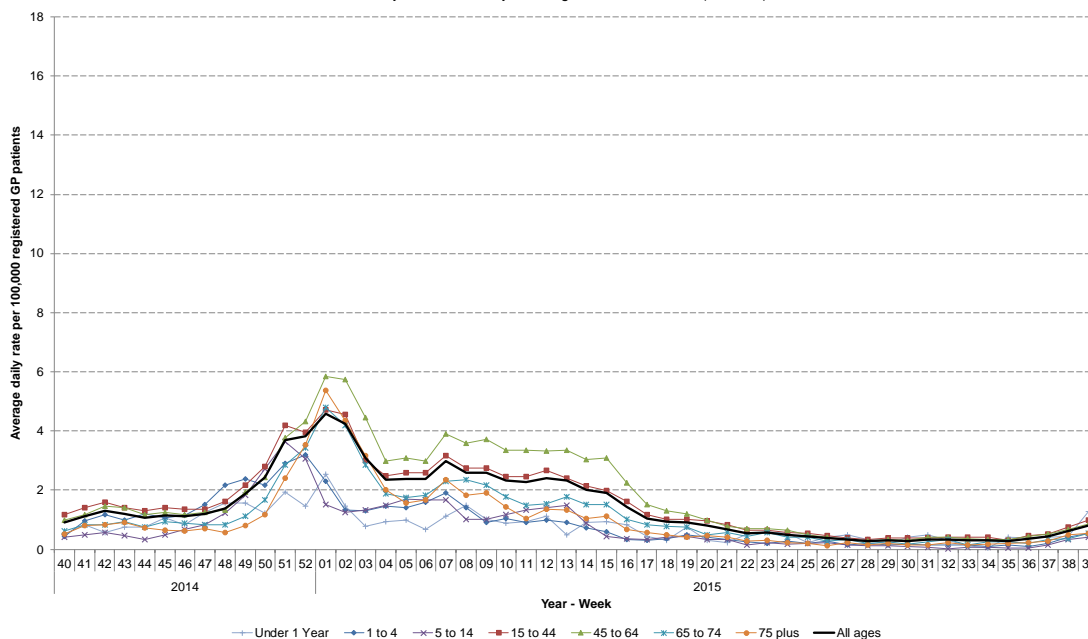
2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



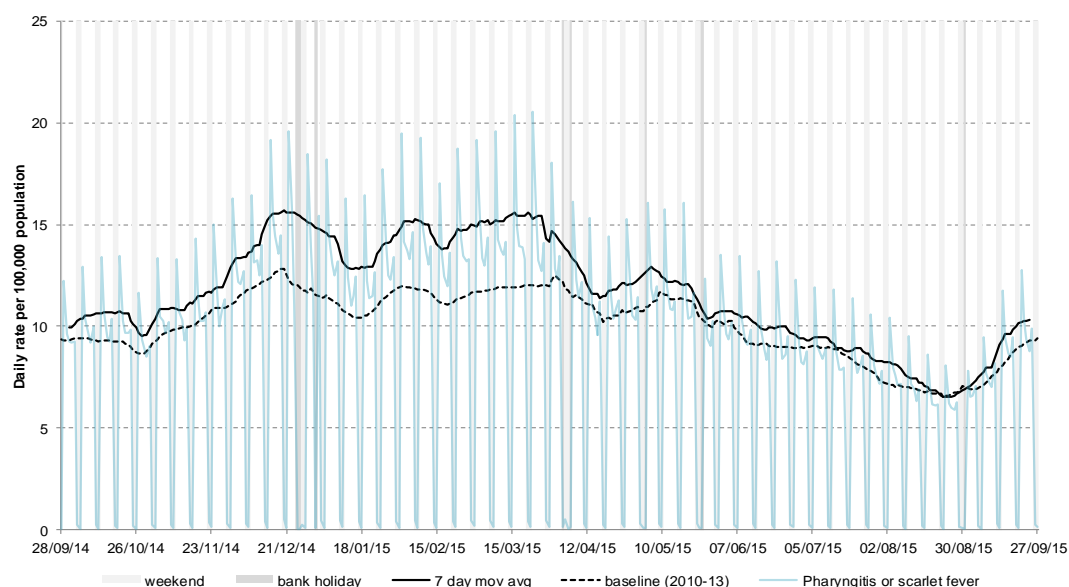
2a: Influenza-like illness (ILI) by age

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



3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

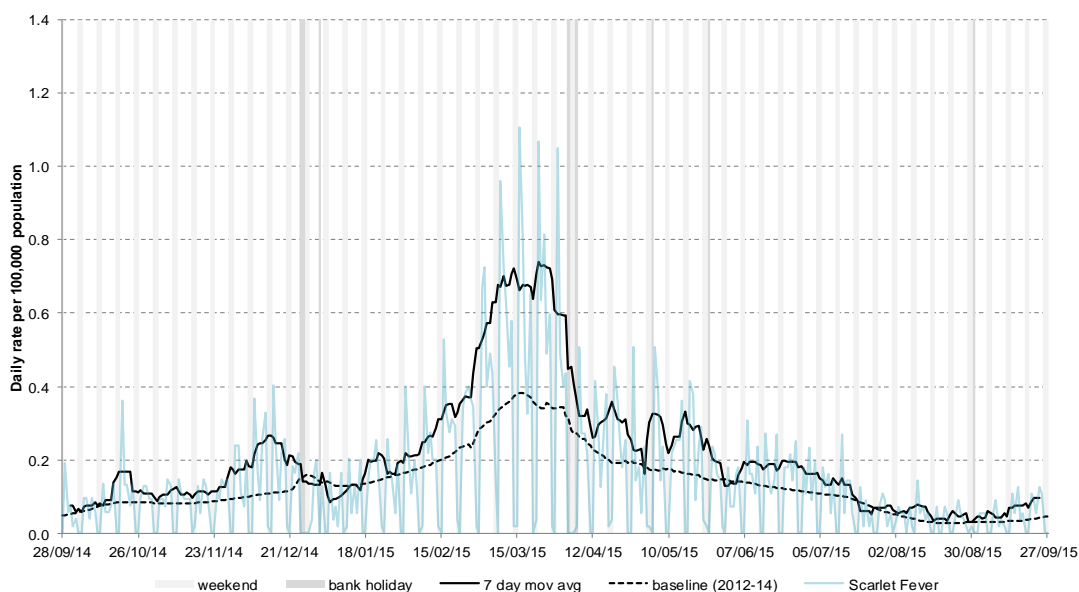
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

4: Scarlet fever

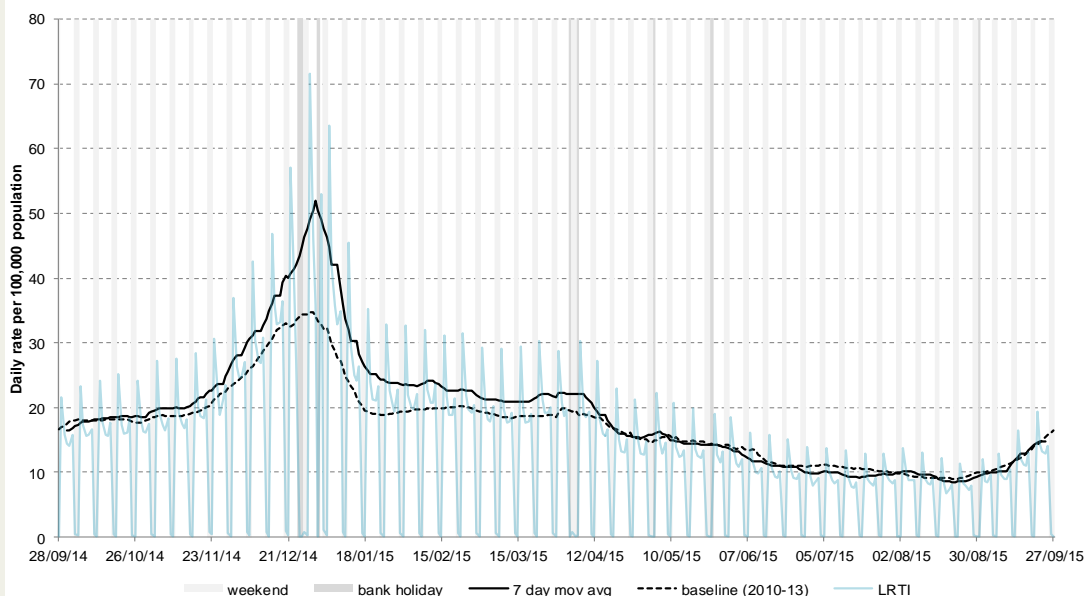
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).



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5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

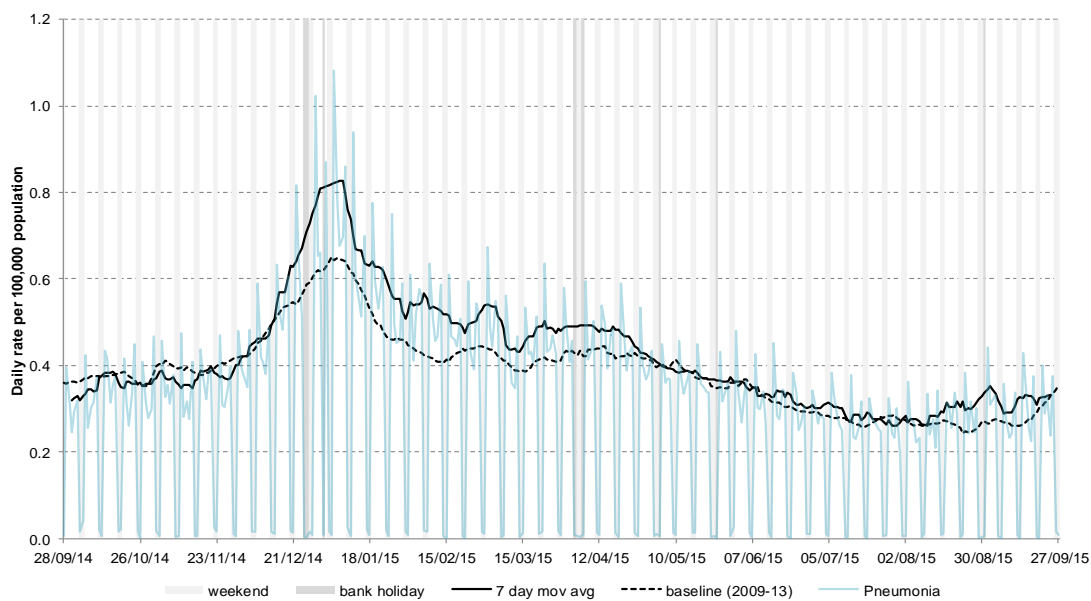
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

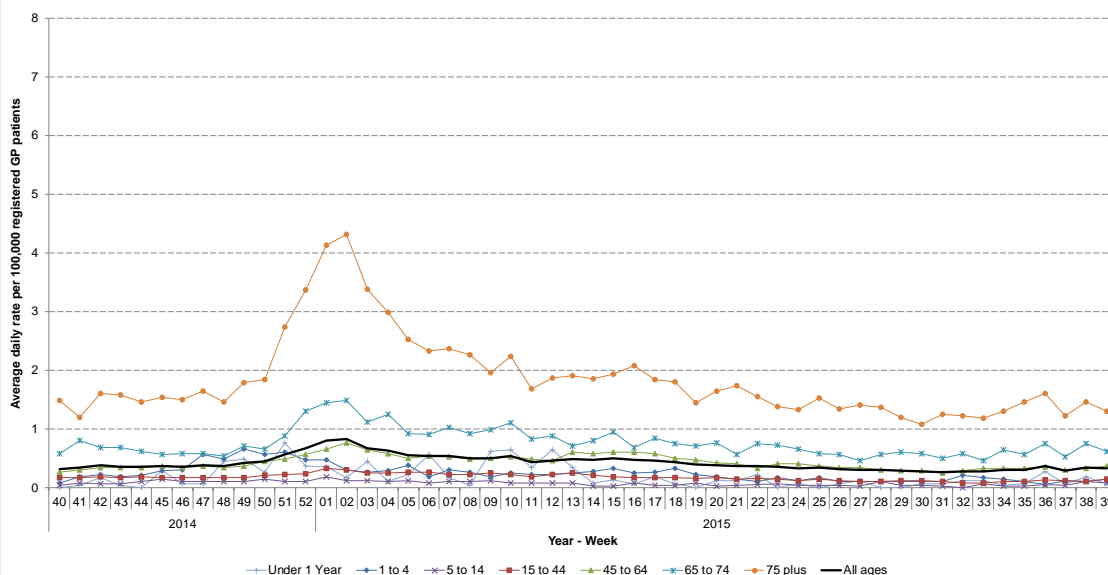
6: Pneumonia

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



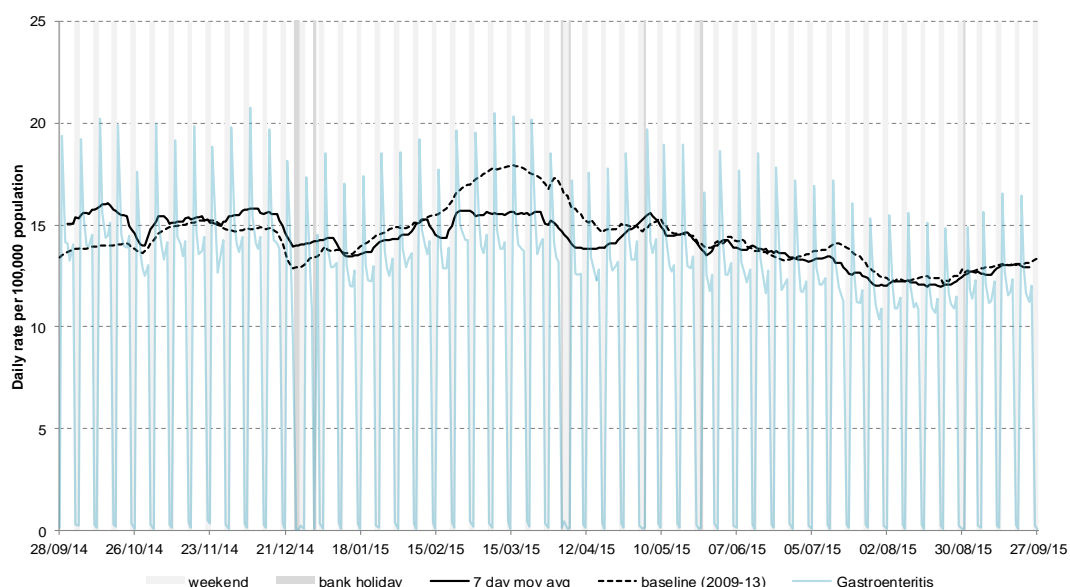
6a: Pneumonia by age

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



7: Gastroenteritis

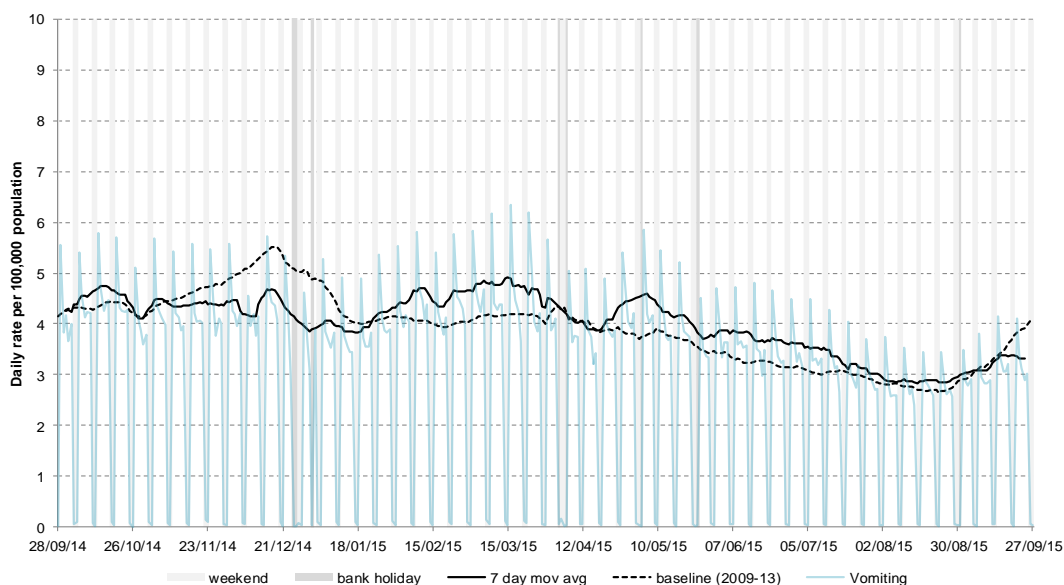
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

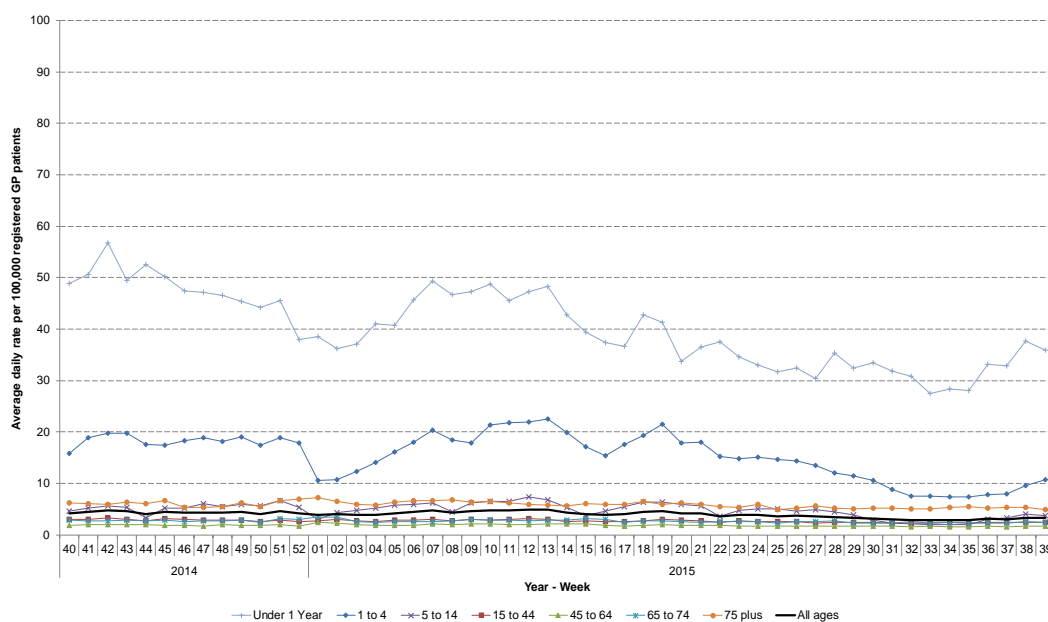
8: Vomiting

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



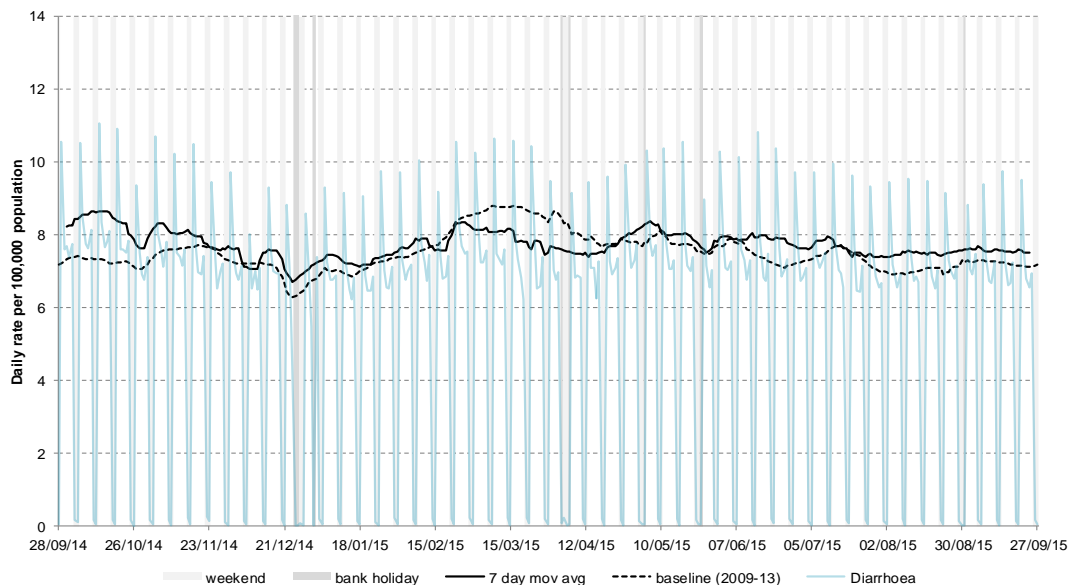
8a: Vomiting by age

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



9: Diarrhoea

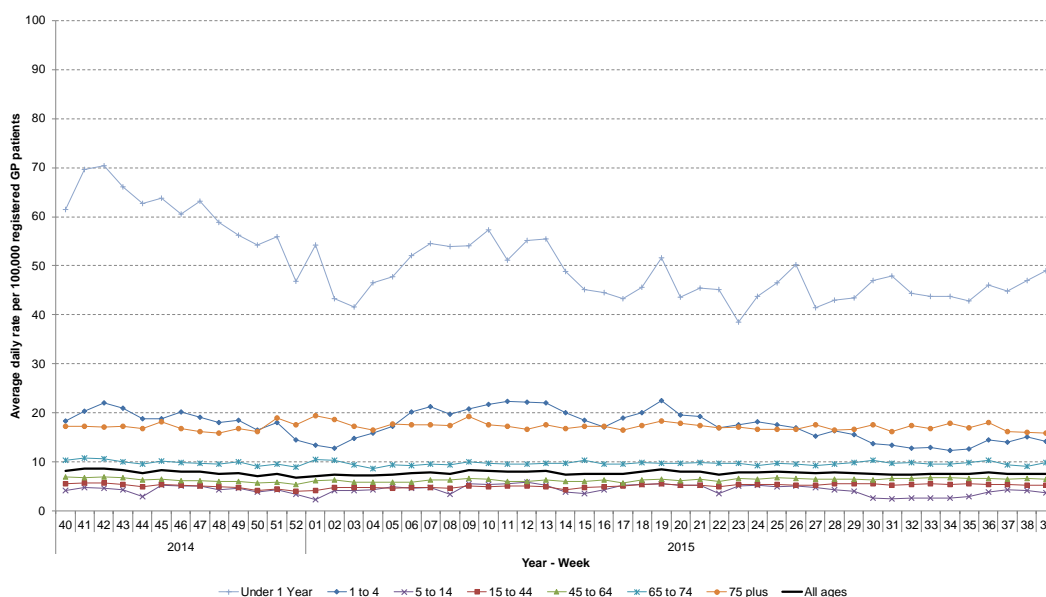
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

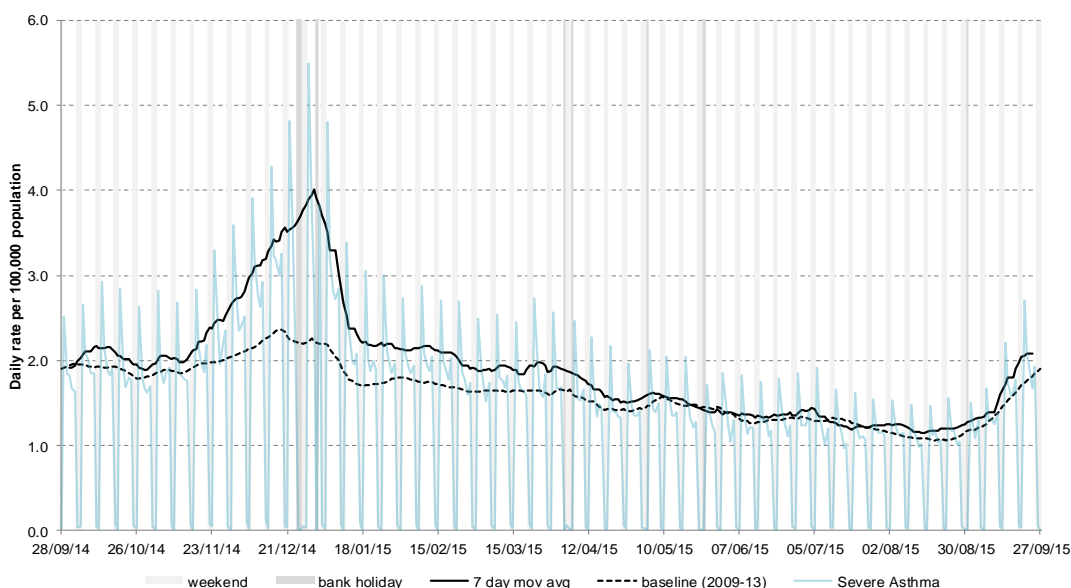
9a. Diarrhoea by age

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



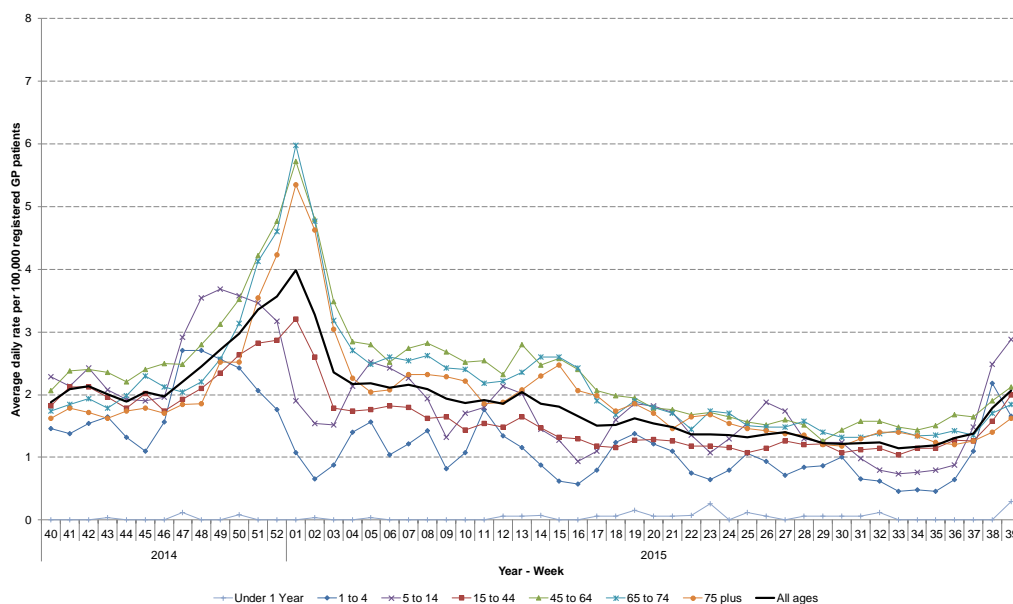
10: Severe asthma

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



10a: Severe asthma by age

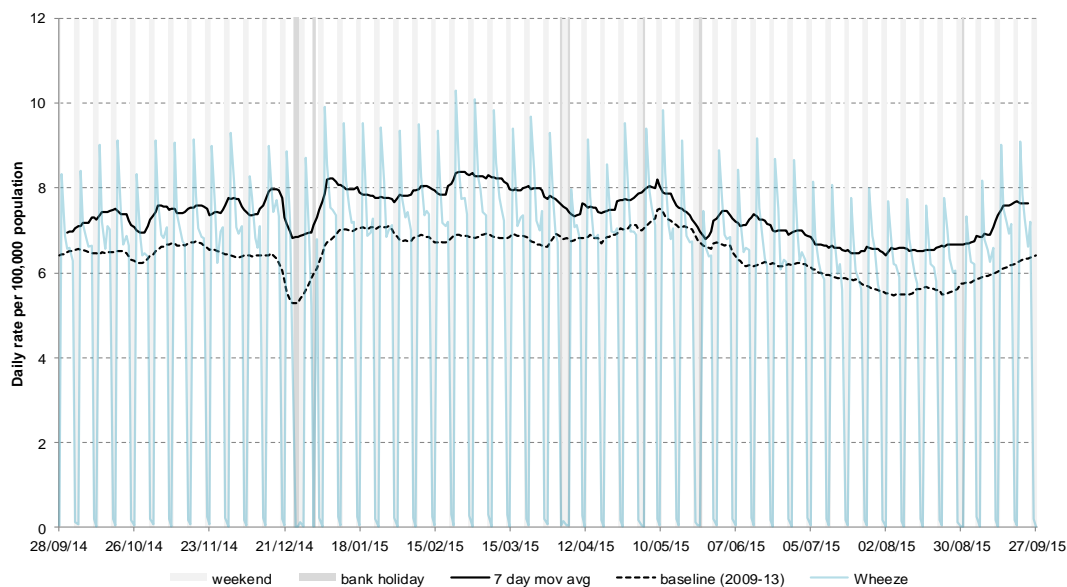
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England)



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

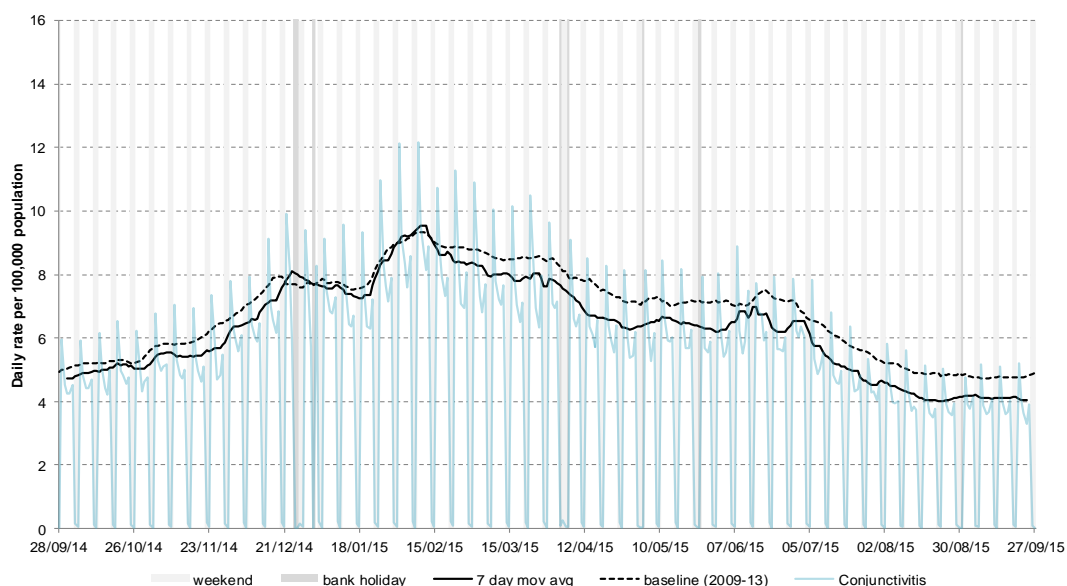
11: Wheeze

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).

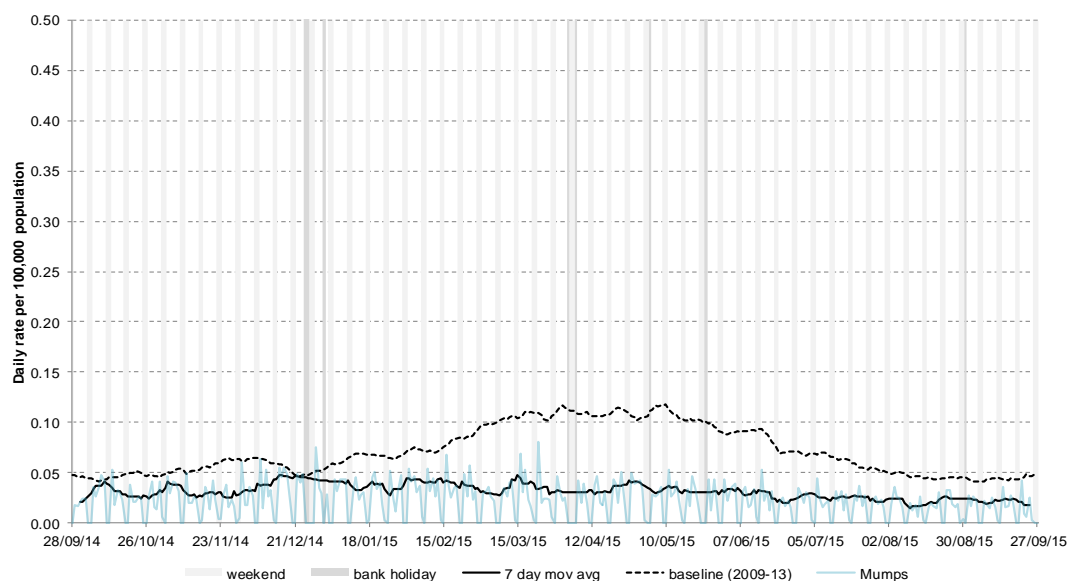


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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

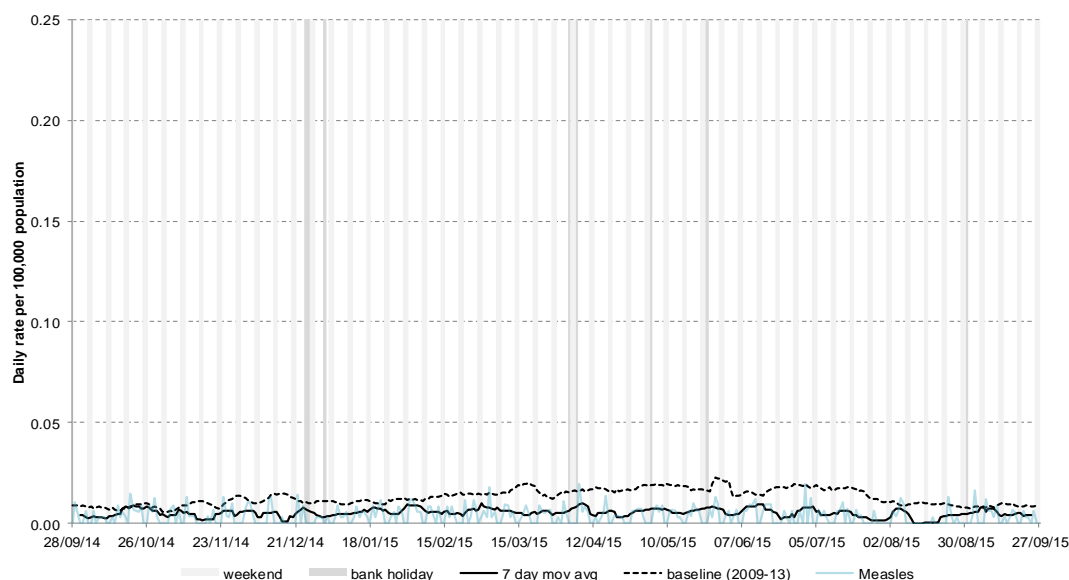
13: Mumps

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



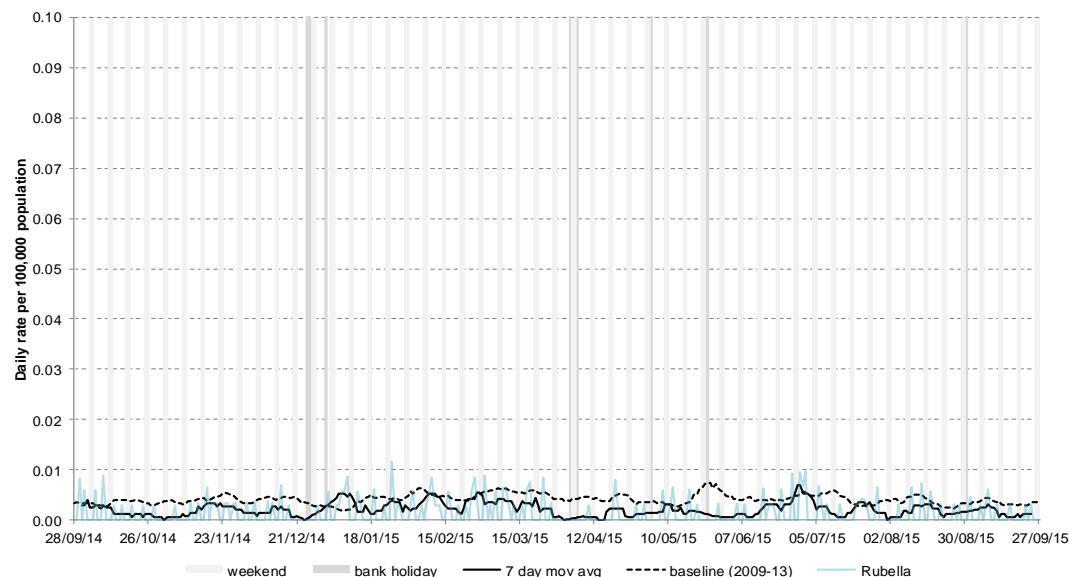
14: Measles

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



15: Rubella

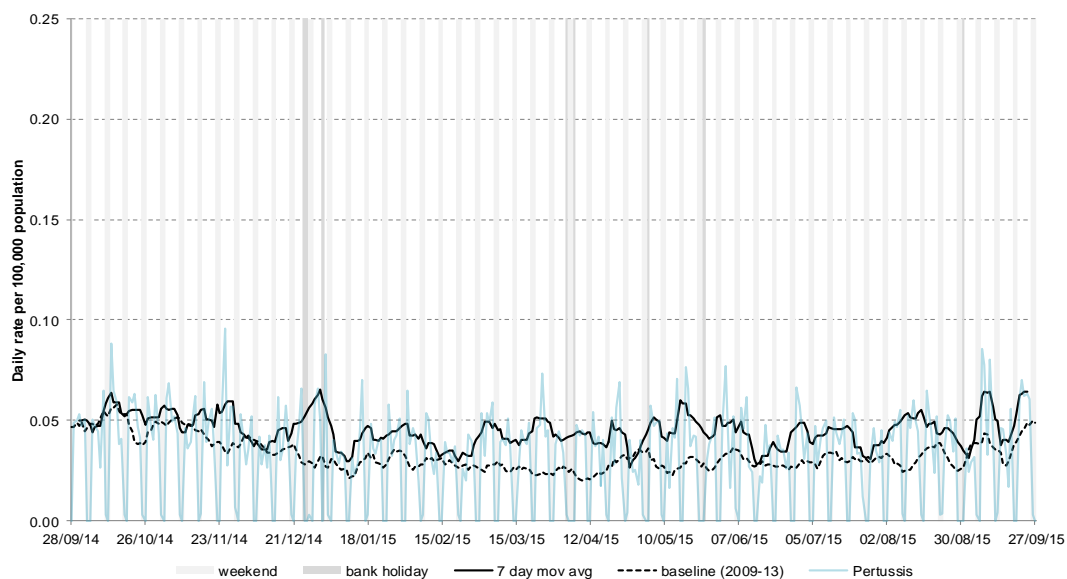
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

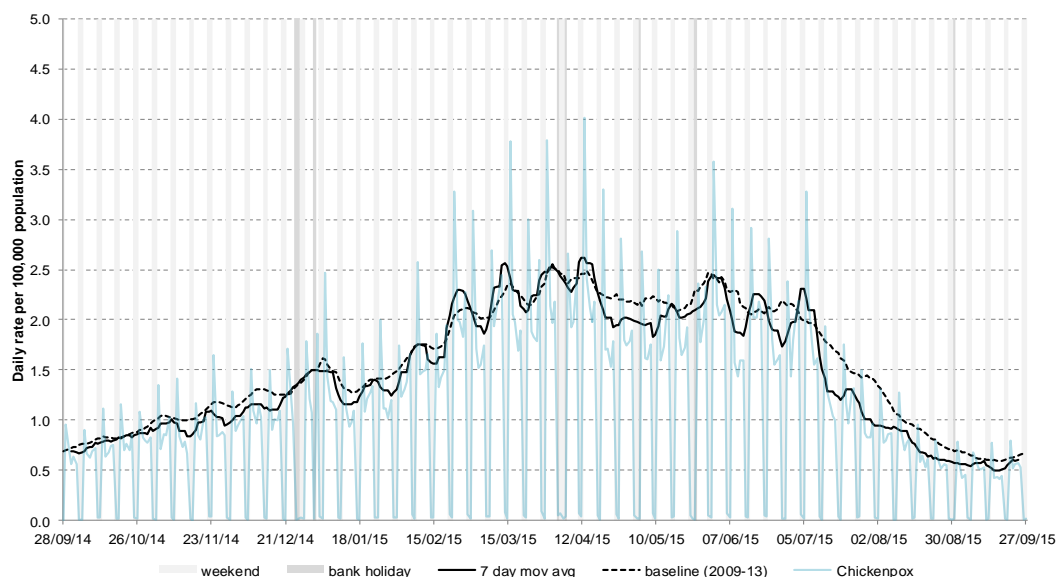
16: Pertussis

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



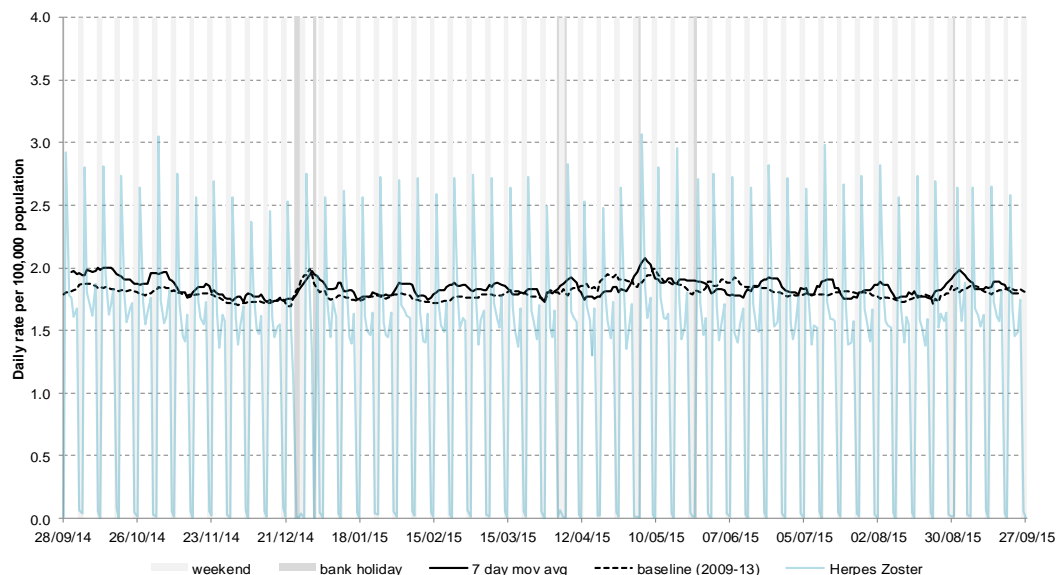
17: Chickenpox

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



18: Herpes zoster

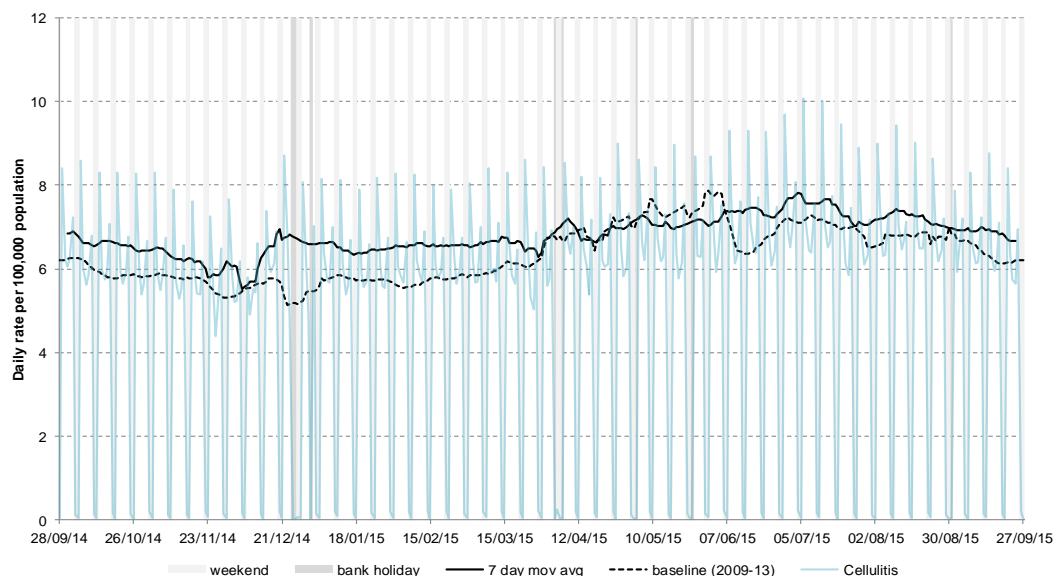
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

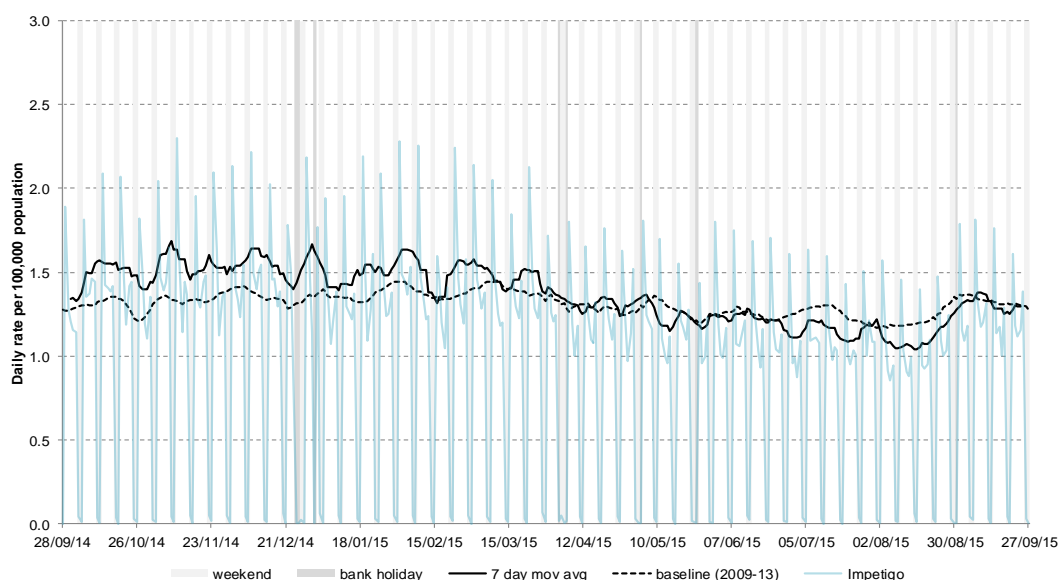
19: Cellulitis

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 SystemOne.
- 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.
- The appendix illustrates weekly GP in hours consultation data for influenza-like illness (ILI). Each PHE Centre is represented by a thematic map showing its constituent local authorities (LA) coloured according to the weekly consultation rate of ILI per 100,000 population. LAs where less than 5 cases of ILI have been reported are suppressed and illustrated as no 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.

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.

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GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.

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