



07 January 2015

Year: 2015 Week: 1

**Syndromic
surveillance national
summary:**

Reporting week: 29 December 2014 to 4 January 2015

Syndromic surveillance indicators for respiratory infections, including influenza-like illness, decreased in children during week 1, however there were further increases in adults, particularly in the elderly.

GP consultations for severe asthma and lower respiratory tract infection continued to increase in adults and are currently at levels higher than compared to recent years.

**Remote Health
Advice:**

There were no further increases in NHS 111 cold/flu calls during week 1 (figure 2). Cold/flu calls decreased in children and adults, however there were further increases in the elderly (figure 2a).

Calls for difficulty breathing, cough and sore throat decreased during week 1 (figures 4-6).

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

GP In Hours:

Consultation rates for severe asthma (figure 10) and lower respiratory tract infection (figure 5) continued to increase during week 1 and are at levels higher than reported in previous years (historical baseline). Rates increased in adults but decreased in the 1-4 and 5-14 years age groups (figures 10a & 5a).

Consultation rates for influenza-like illness (ILI) increased during week 1 (figure 2) but rates have fallen in the 1-4 and 5-14 year age groups (figure 2a).

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

**Emergency
Department:**

Respiratory and acute respiratory infection (ARI) attendances decreased during week 1 although they remain at levels slightly higher than those reported last winter (figures 7-8). ARI attendances decreased particularly in children aged <15 years, however attendances in the elderly increased during week 1 (figure 9).

Overall, there were no further increases in pneumonia attendances during week 1, however attendances were highest, and continued to increase in the 65+ years age group (figures 13-14).

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

GP Out of Hours:

Consultations for acute respiratory infections decreased across all age groups during week 1 (figures 2 & 2a). Influenza-like illness consultations also decreased slightly (figure 3), however ILI consultations increased in the 45-64 years age group (figure 3a).

Difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma increased in the 65+ years age group during week 1 whilst decreasing across other age groups (figure 5a).

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

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

Acknowledgements:

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- 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 SystmOne GP practices
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