

GP OOHSS

GP Out-of-Hours Surveillance System: England

Data to: 25 December 2016

28 December 2016 Year: 2016 Week: 51

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Key messages

There were further increases in GP out of hours consultations for acute respiratory infections during week 51 (figure 2); increases were recorded across all age groups aged 5 years and over (figure 2a).

Gastroenteritis and vomiting consultations decreased slightly in week 51 but remain above seasonally expected levels (figures 7 & 9).

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

Syndromic indicators at a glance:

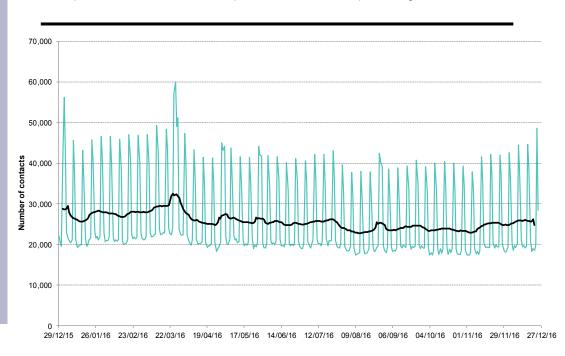
Number of contacts and percentage of Read coded contacts.

Key indicator	No. of contacts	% Week 51	% Week 50	Trend*
All OOH contacts, all causes	173,436			
Acute respiratory infection	17,826	21.12	20.72	^
Influenza-like illness	359	0.43	0.38	1
Bronchitis/bronchiolitis	408	0.48	0.53	$lack \Psi$
Difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma	2,292	2.72	2.75	←→
Pharyngitis	75	0.09	0.09	←→
Gastroenteritis	3,965	4.70	4.87	V
Diarrhoea	848	1.00	0.97	←→
Vomiting	1,477	1.75	1.81	•
Myocardial infarction	772	0.91	0.93	←→

^{*}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).

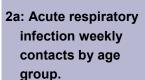




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2: Acute Respiratory Infection daily contacts.

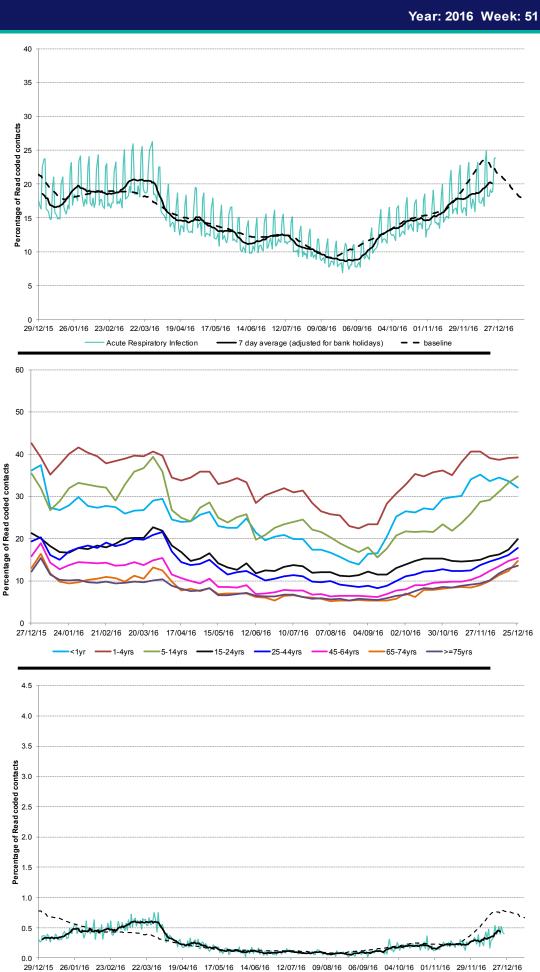
Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.



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.



■7 day average (adjusted for bank holidays)

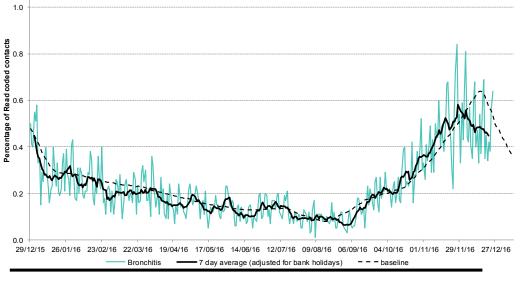
- - - baseline

Influenza-like illness

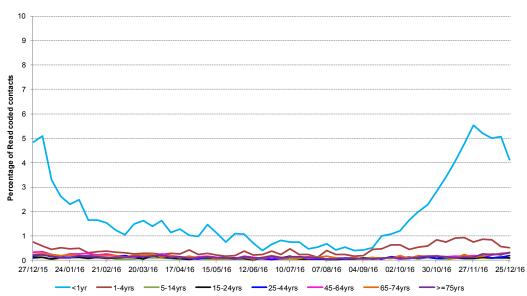


4: Bronchitis/ bronchiolitis daily contacts.

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



4a: Bronchitis/
bronchiolitis weekly
contacts by age
group.



Intentionally left blank.

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

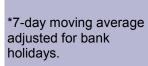


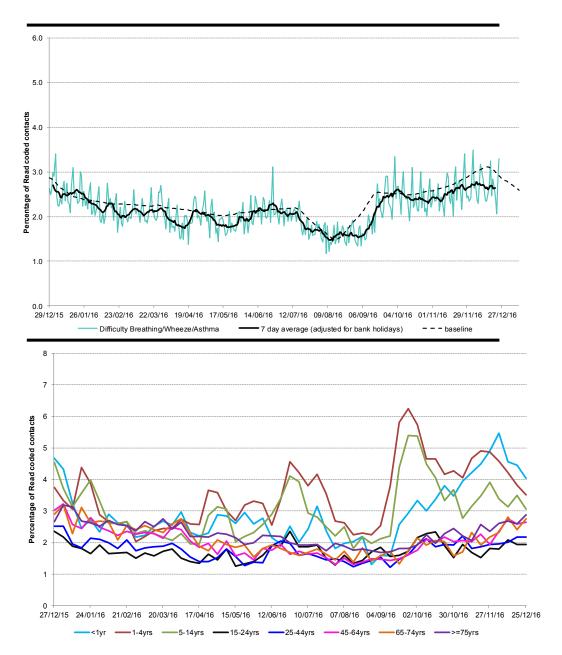
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5: Difficulty breathing/ wheeze/asthma daily contacts.

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

5a: Difficulty breathing/wheeze/ asthma weekly contacts by age group.

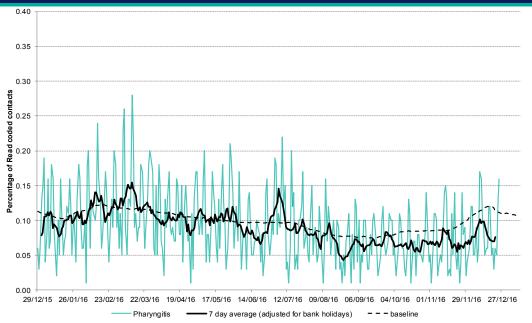






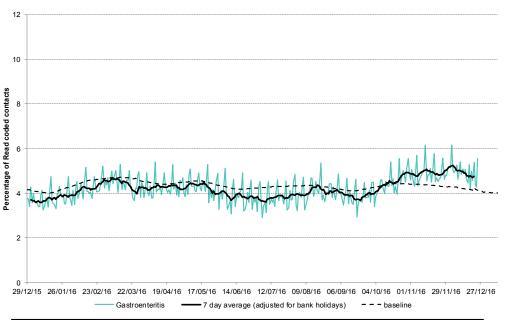
6: Acute pharyngitis and persistent sore throat.

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

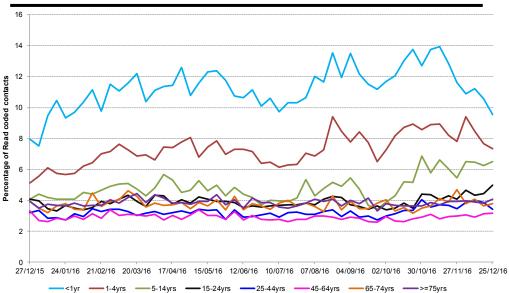


7: Gastroenteritis daily contacts

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



7a: Gastroenteritis weekly contacts by age group.



*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



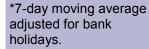
8: Diarrhoea daily contacts.

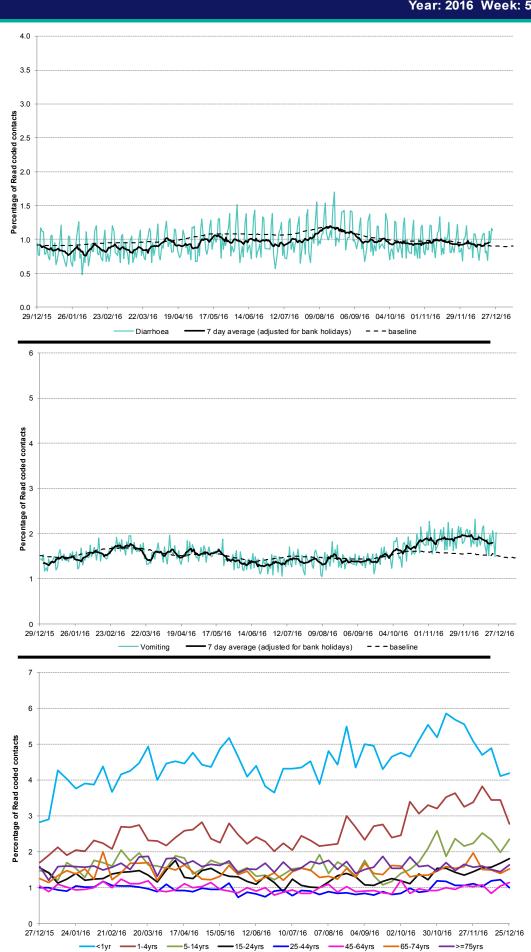
Shown as a percentage of the total contacts with a Read code and as a 7 day average*.

9: Vomiting daily contacts.

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

9a: Vomiting weekly contacts by age group.

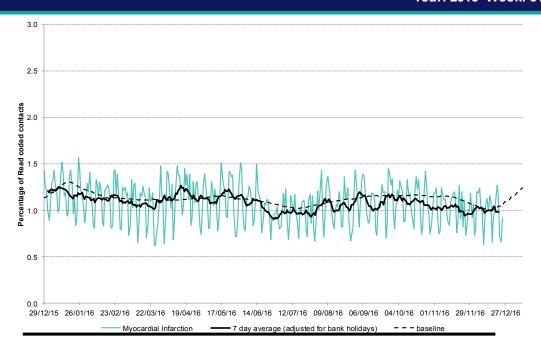






10: Myocardial Infarction daily contacts.

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.



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 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.
- Baselines represent seasonally expected levels of activity and are constructed from historical data. Furthermore, they take into account any known substantial changes in data collection, population coverage or reporting practices. Baselines are refreshed using the latest data on a regular basis.

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.

PHE Out-of-Hours/Unscheduled Care Surveillance

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

-analyses

Contact ReSST: