



02 September 2014

Year: 2014 Week: 35

In This Issue:

- Key messages.
- Diagnostic indicators at a glance.
- GP practices and denominator population.
- National syndromic indicators.
- Notes and further information.

Key messages

Data to: 31 August 2014

There has been a small rise in severe asthma consultations during week 35 (figure 9) in line with seasonally expected levels.

Levels of diarrhoea and vomiting remain stable, though slightly above the historical baseline (Figures 7,8).

A Heat-Health Watch system operates in England from 1 June to 15 September each year. As part of the Heatwave Plan for England, the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance team will be routinely monitoring the public health impact of hot weather using syndromic surveillance system during this period.

Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

| Indicator | Trend | Level |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Upper respiratory tract infection | no trend | similar to baseline levels |
| Influenza-like illness | no trend | similar to baseline levels |
| Pharyngitis | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Lower respiratory tract infection | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Pneumonia | increasing | above baseline levels |
| Gastroenteritis | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Vomiting | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Diarrhoea | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Severe asthma | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Wheeze | no trend | above baseline levels |
| Allergic rhinitis | no trend | |
| Conjunctivitis | decreasing | below baseline levels |
| Heat/sunstroke | no trend | similar to baseline levels |
| Mumps | no trend | similar to baseline levels |
| Measles | no trend | below baseline levels |
| Rubella | no trend | similar 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 | similar to baseline levels |
| Impetigo | no trend | similar to baseline levels |

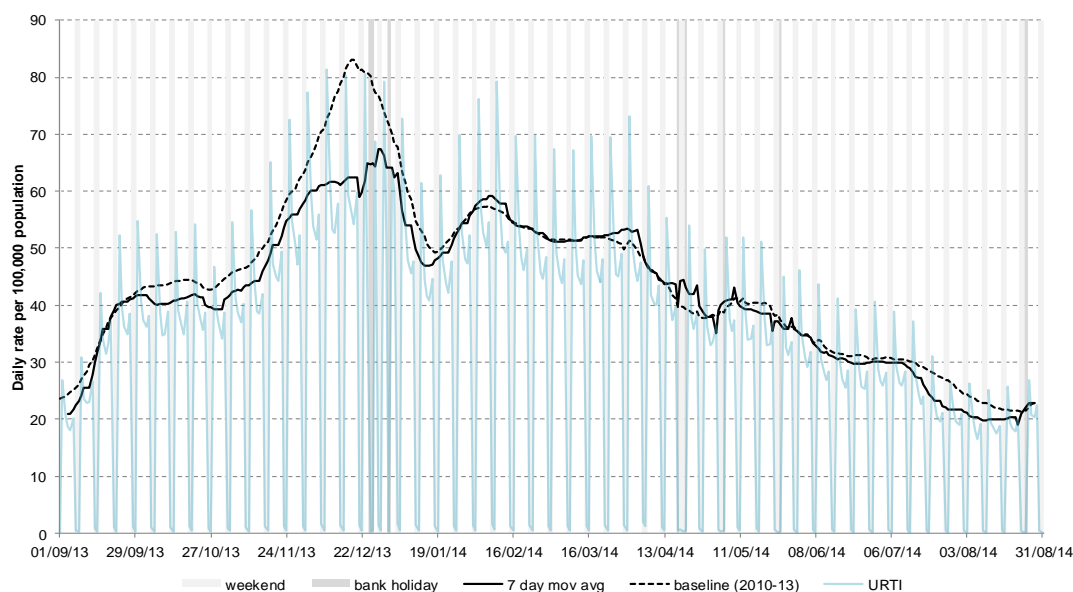
GP practices and denominator population:

| Year | Week | GP Practices Reporting** | Population size** |
|------|------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 2014 | 35 | 3975 | 28.9 million |

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

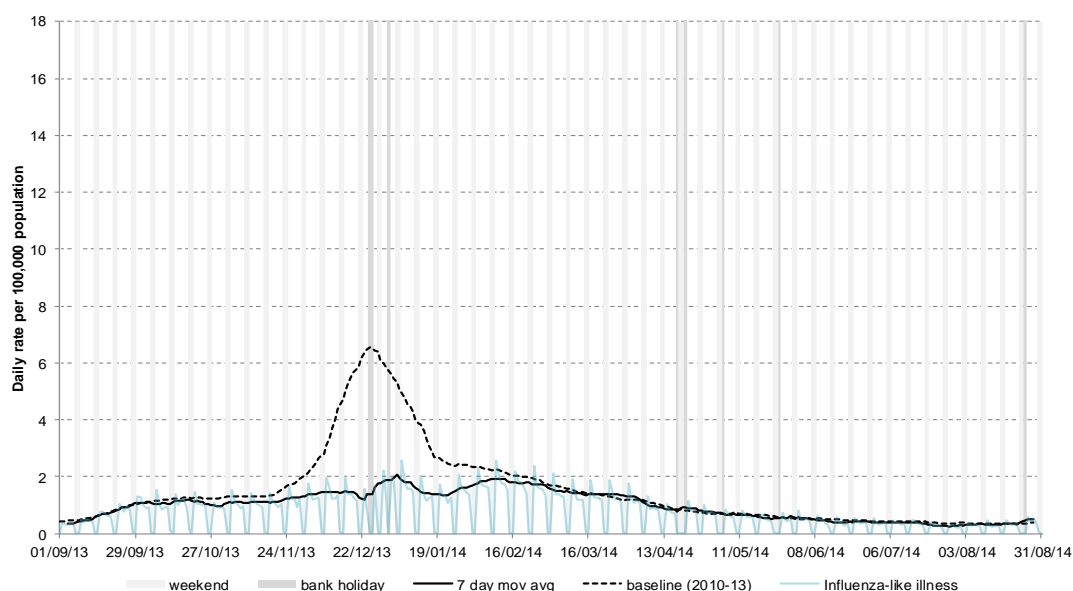
1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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



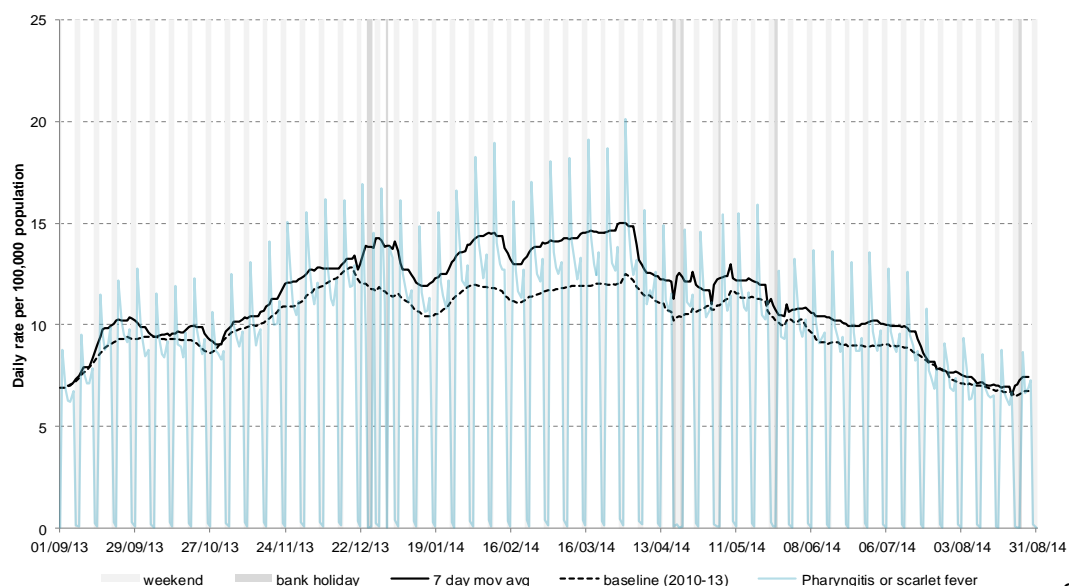
2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

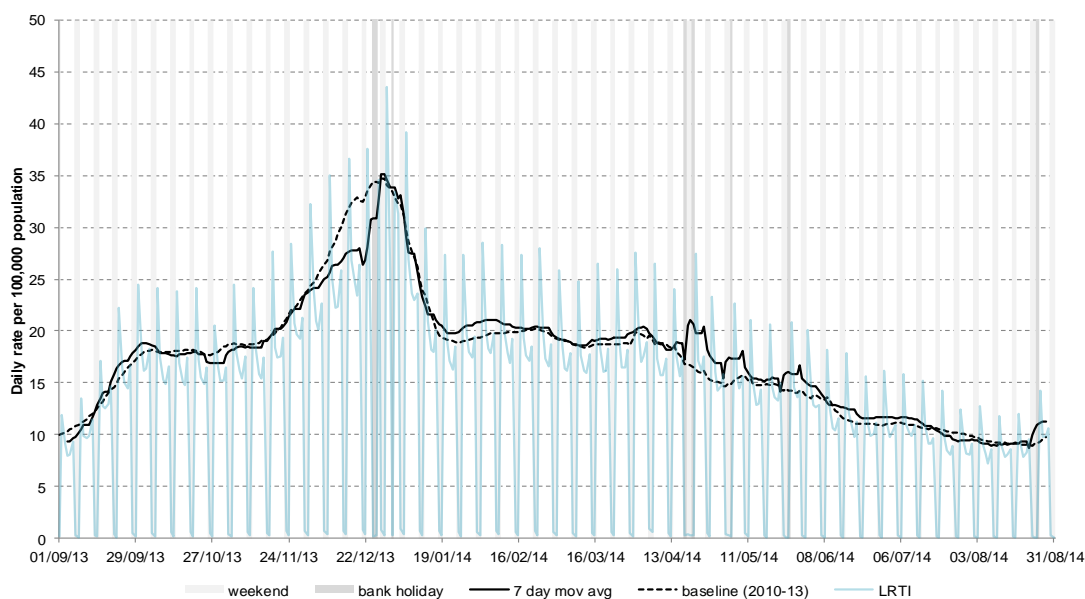
Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

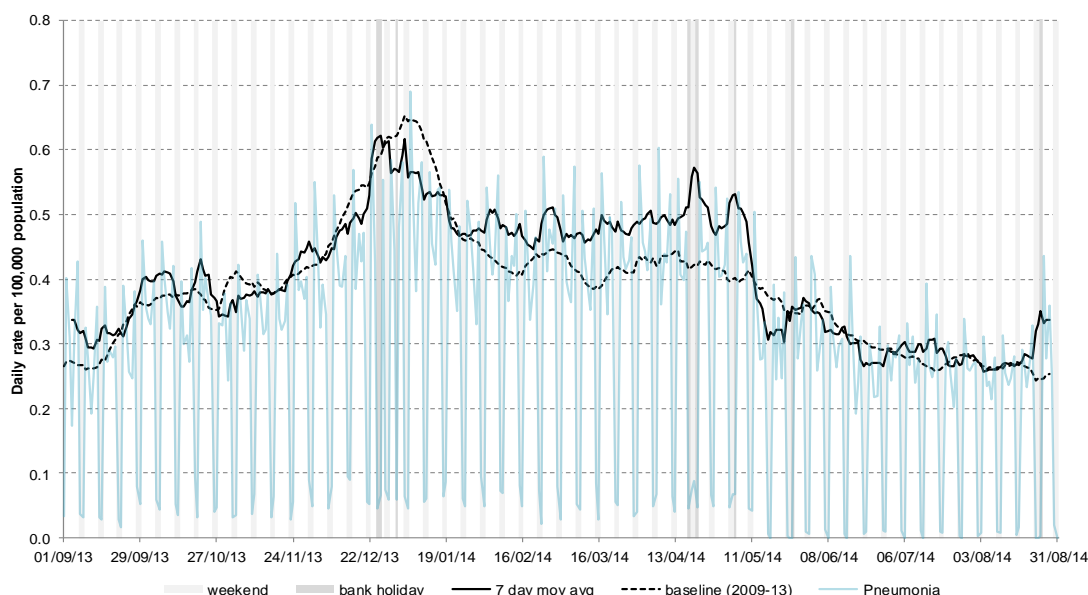
4: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

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



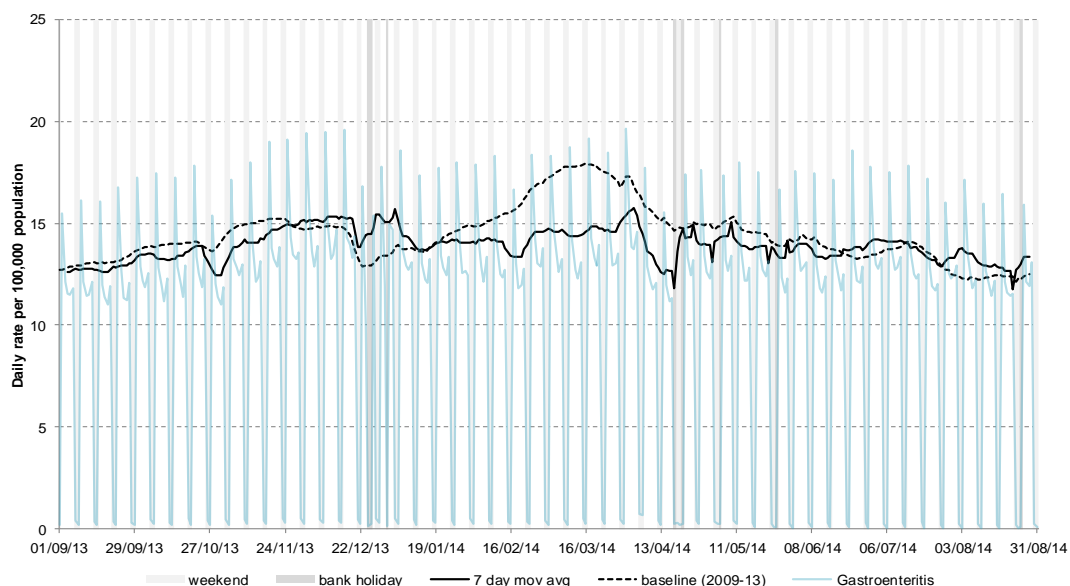
5: Pneumonia

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



6: Gastroenteritis

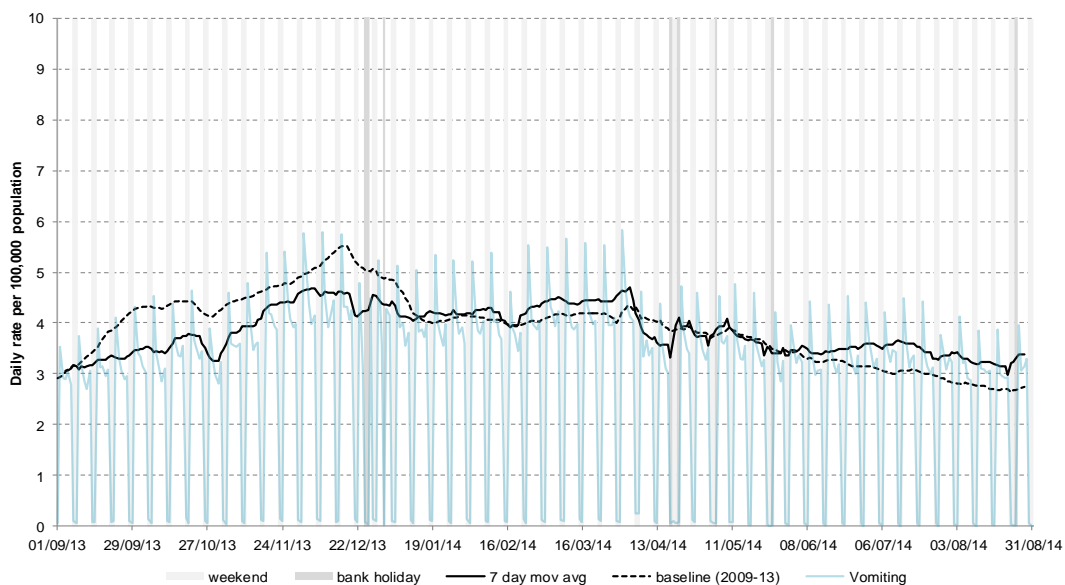
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

7: Vomiting

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

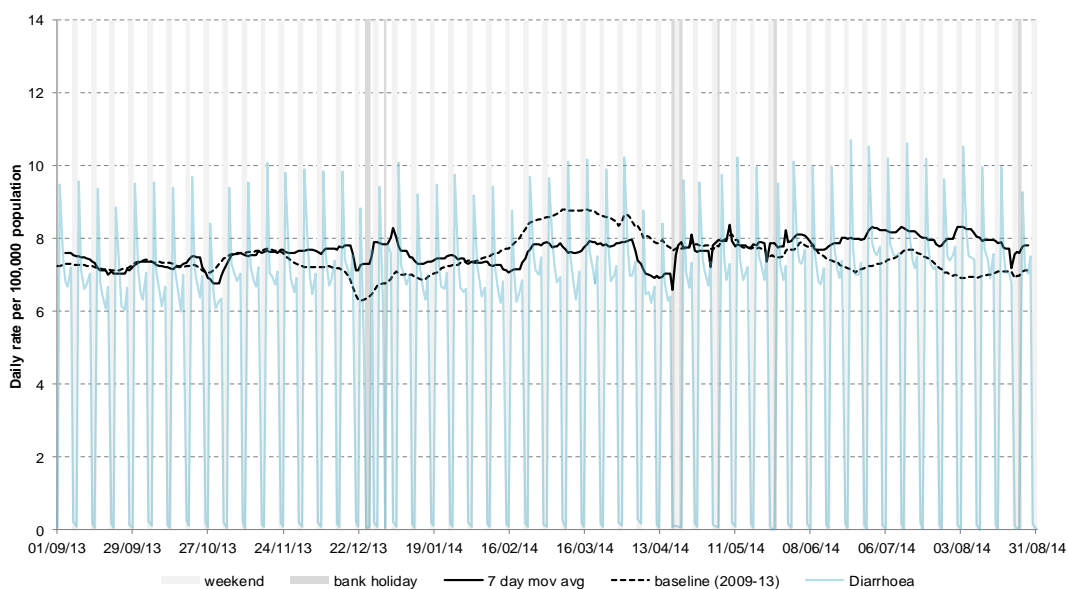


7a: Intentionally left blank

Intentionally left blank

8: Diarrhoea

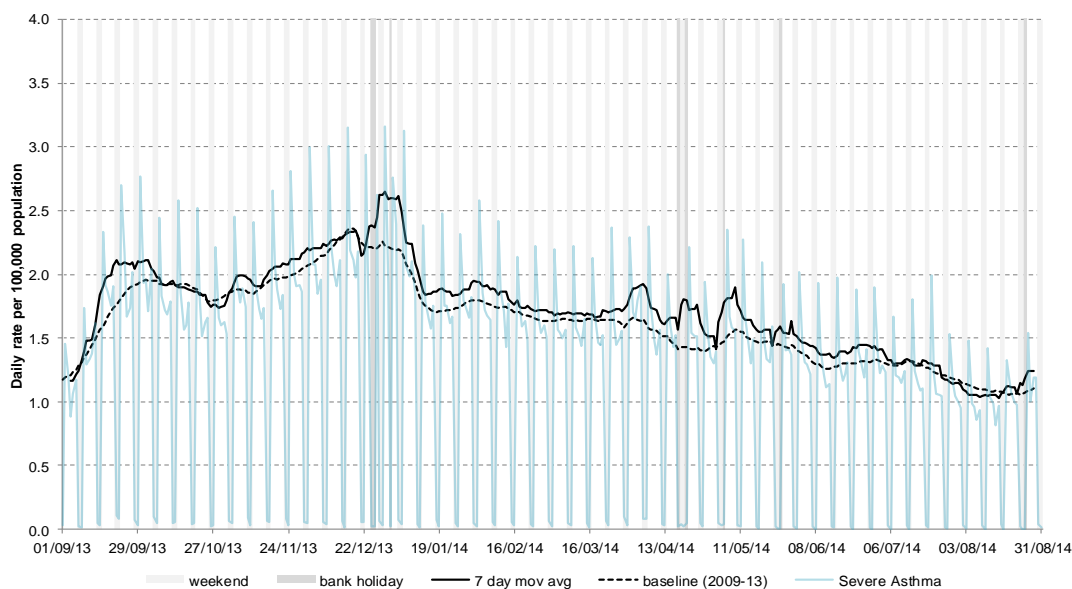
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

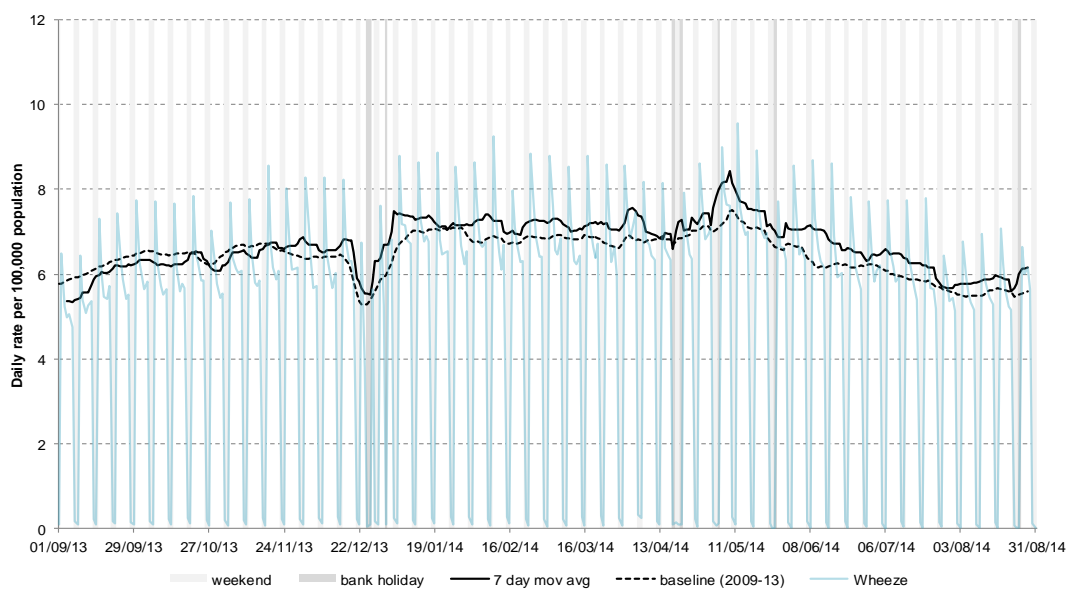
9: Severe asthma

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



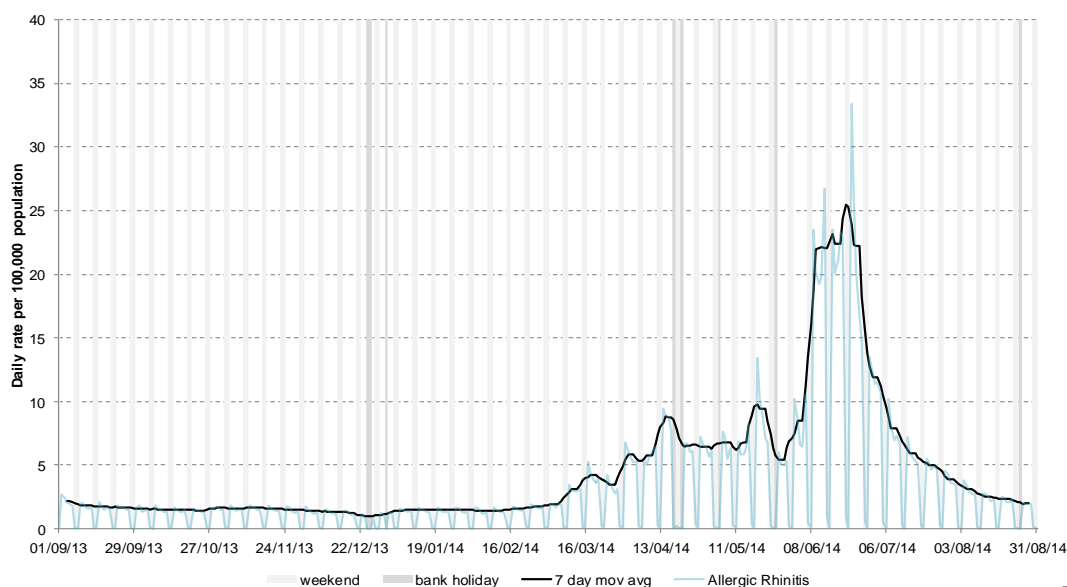
10: Wheeze

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



11: Allergic rhinitis

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

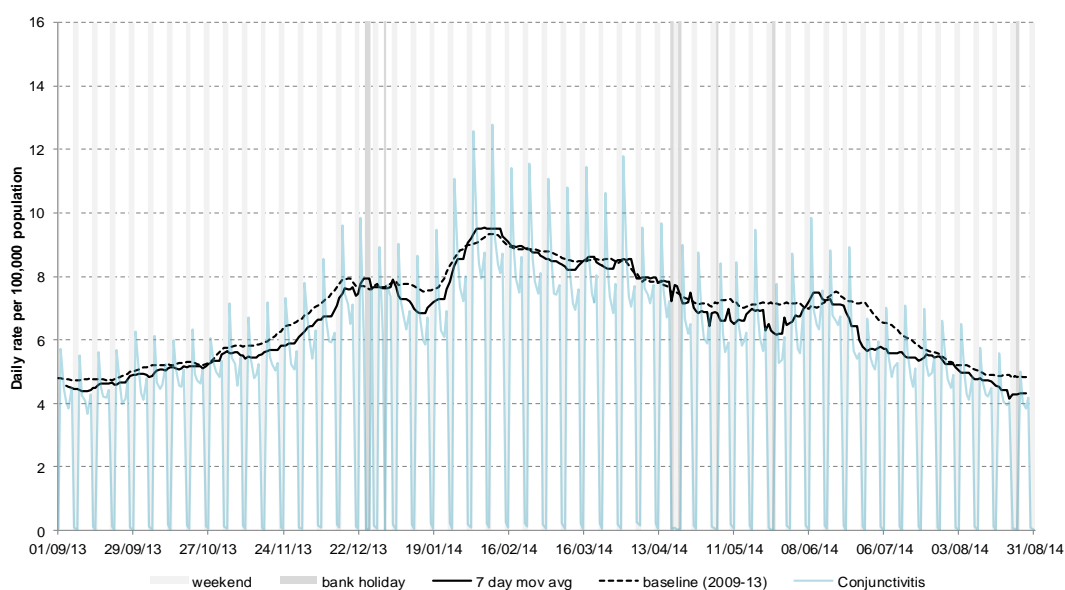


* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Intentionally blank

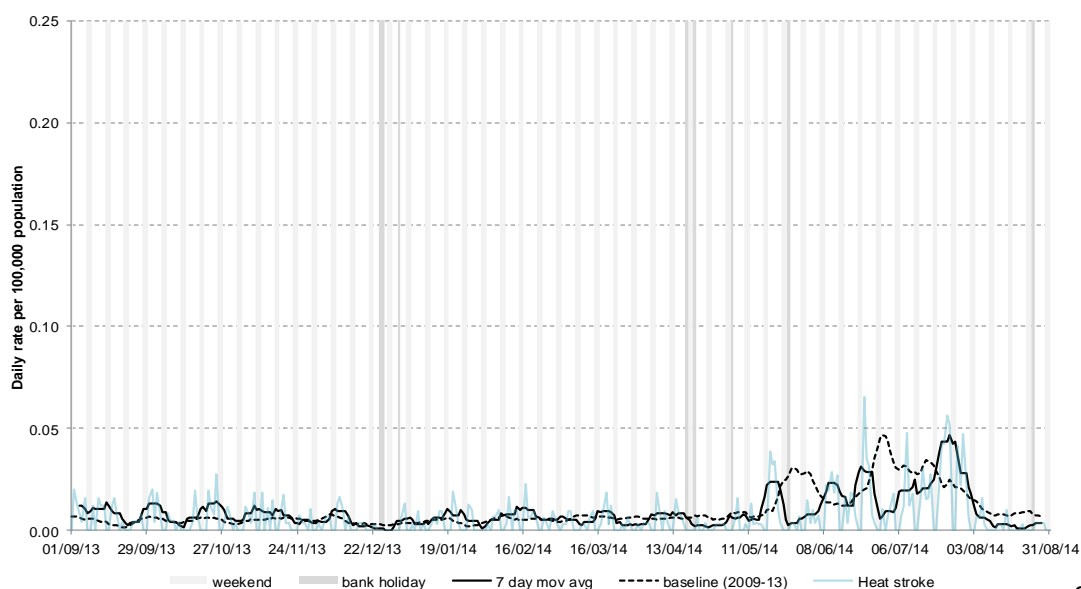
12: Conjunctivitis

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



13: Heat/sunstroke

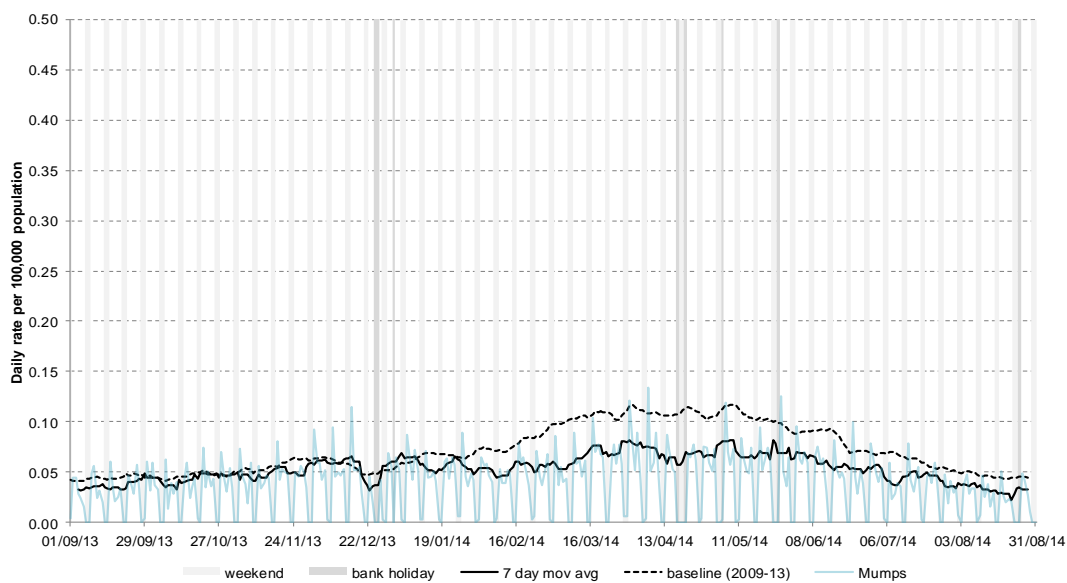
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

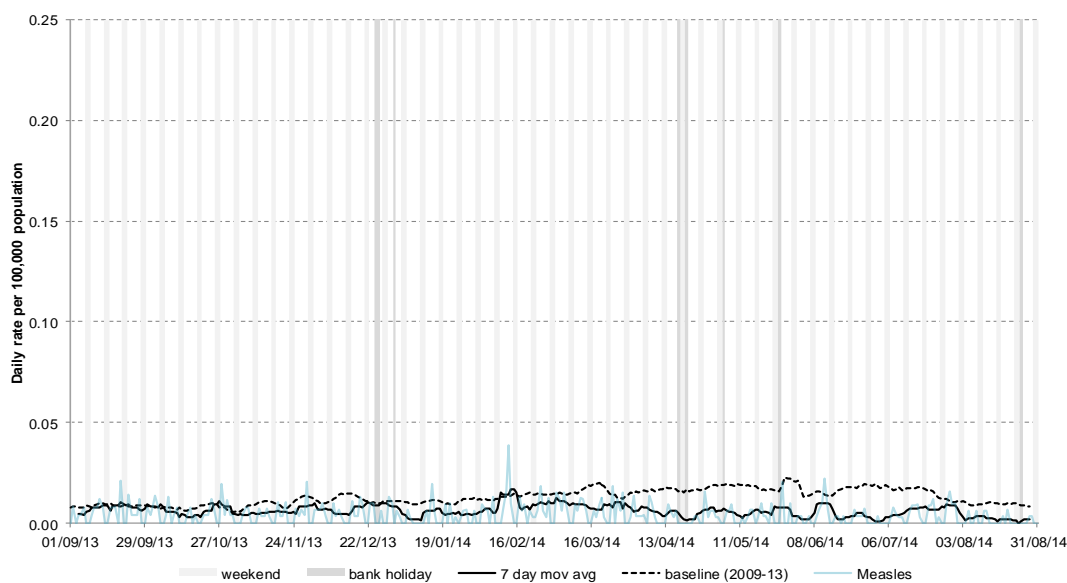
14: Mumps

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



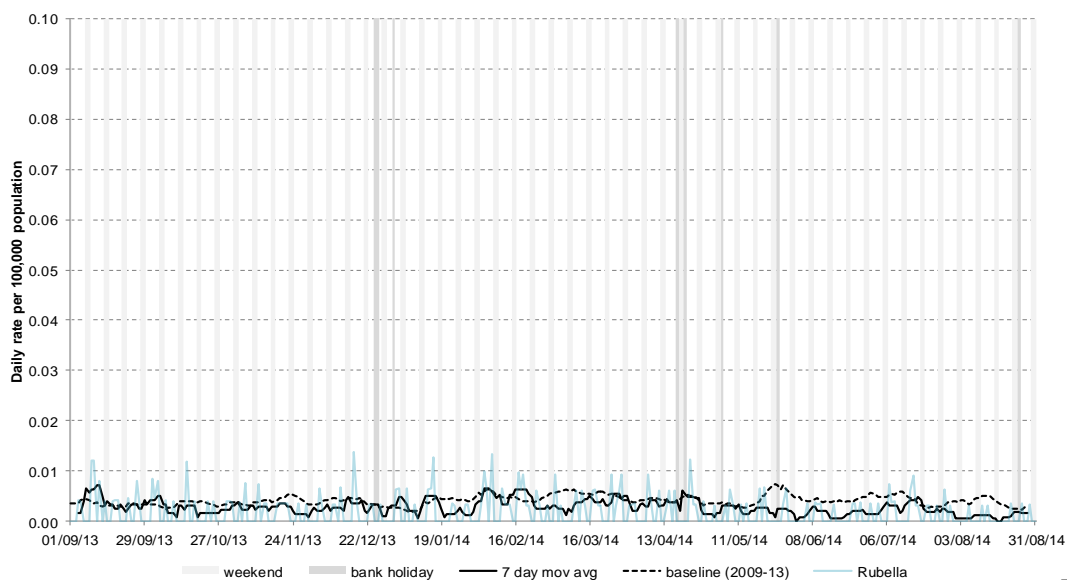
15: Measles

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



16: Rubella

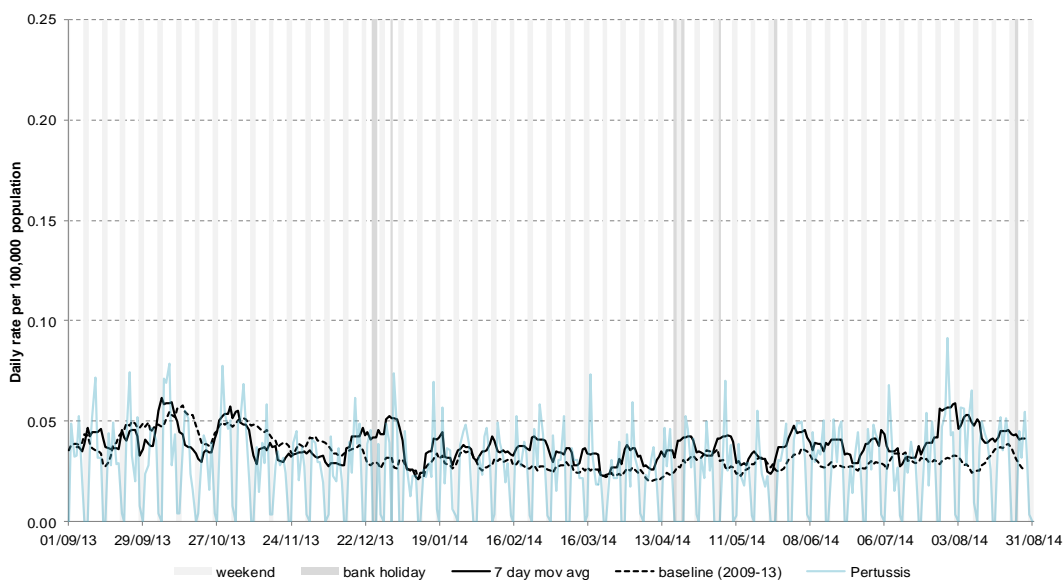
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

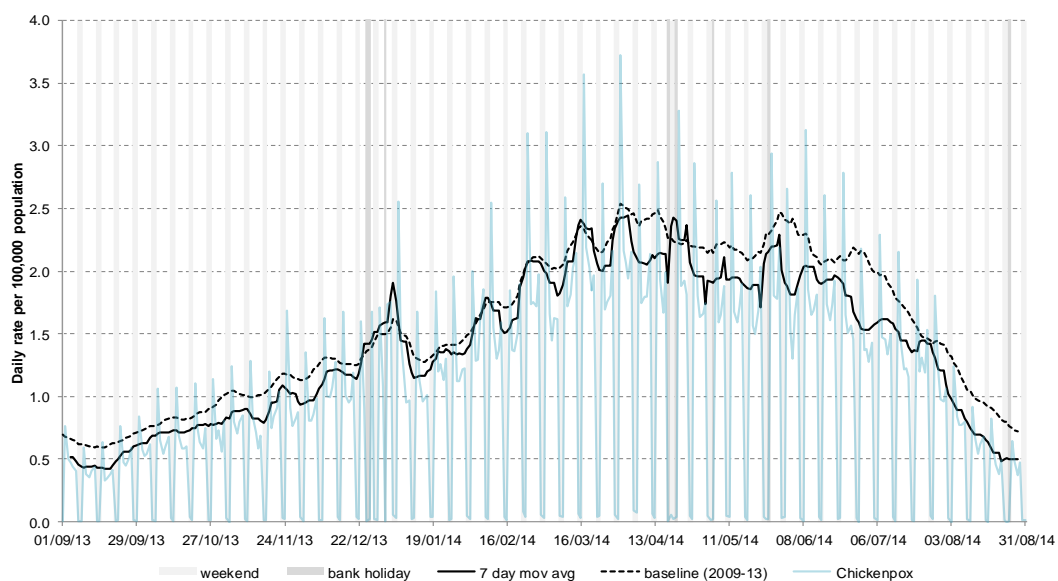
17: Pertussis

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



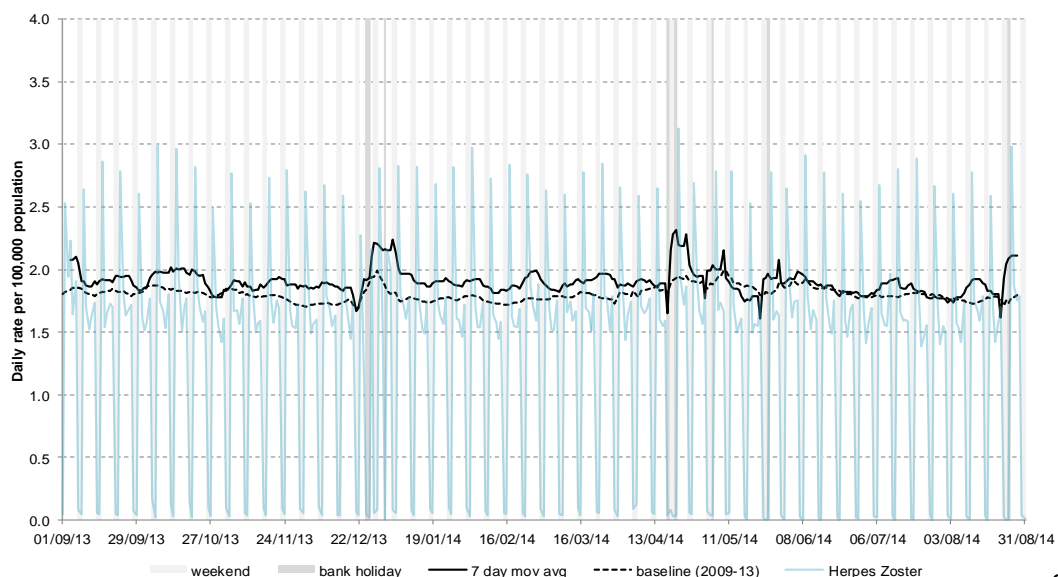
18: Chickenpox

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



19: Herpes zoster

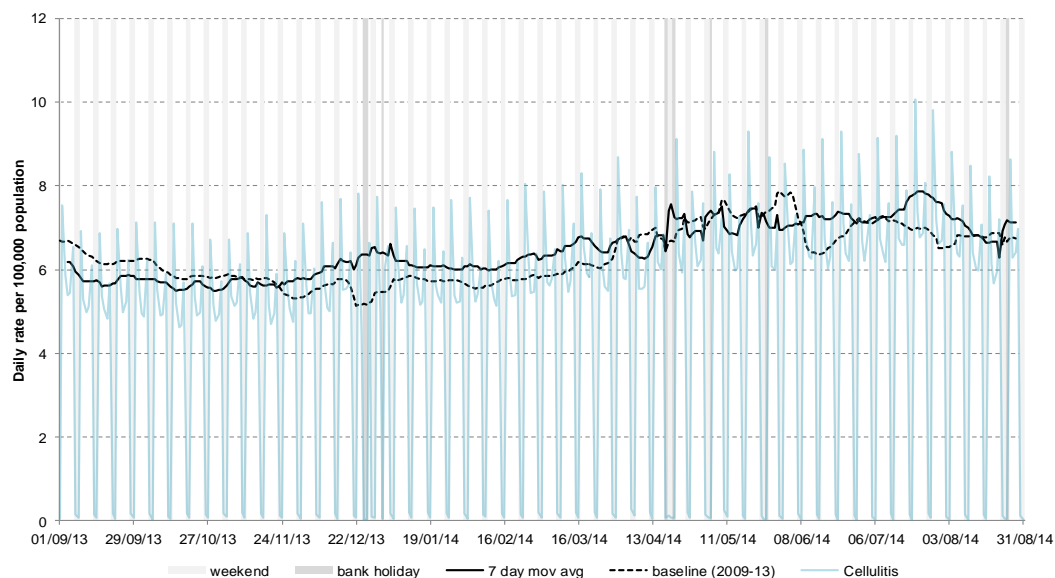
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

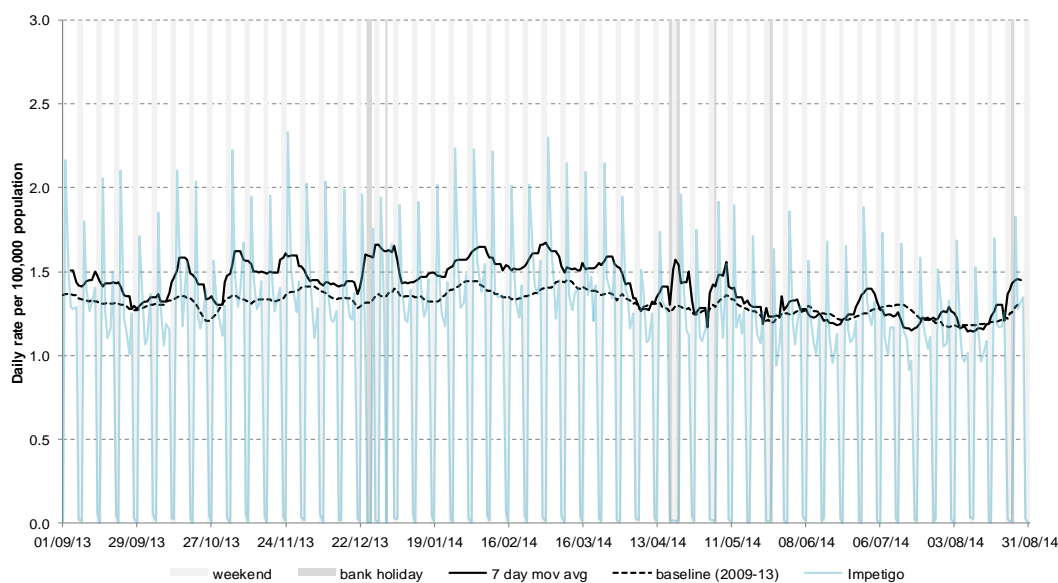
20: Cellulitis

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



21: 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.
- 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.

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.

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

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>