

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

Data to: 29 May 2017

31 May 2017 Year: 2017 Week: 21

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Key messages

There were increases in NHS 111 heat/sun stroke calls during week 21, which peaked on Fri 26 May, in line with a period of warm weather (figure 10). There were also increases noted in insect bite calls during week 21 (figure 11).

Syndromic indicators at a glance:

Indicator	Trend	Level*
Cold/flu	decreasing	similar to baseline levels
Fever	increasing	above baseline levels
Cough	no trend	below baseline levels
Difficulty breathing	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Sore throat	no trend	similar to baseline levels
Diarrhoea	decreasing	below baseline levels
Vomiting	no trend	below baseline levels
Eye problems	no trend	below baseline levels
Heat/sun stroke	increasing	above baseline levels
Insect bites	Increasing	above baseline levels

^{*}Since week 47 2014 new baselines have been introduced for comparison with previous years. Baselines use historical data from the NHS Direct surveillance system to estimate seasonal trend but with levels adjusted to reflect changes since the switch to using NHS 111 data in September 2013.

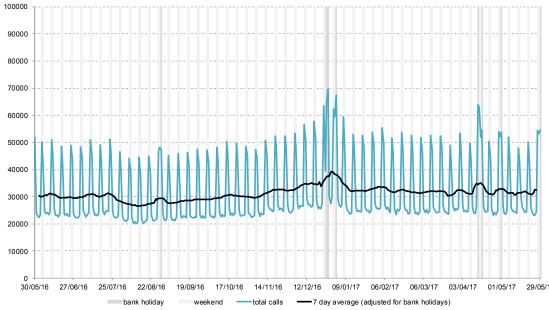
Data summary:

Year	Week	Total calls
2017	21	257,329

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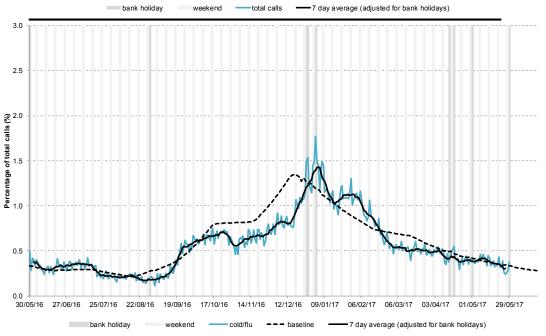
1: Total calls.

The total number of syndromic calls recorded each day by NHS 111.



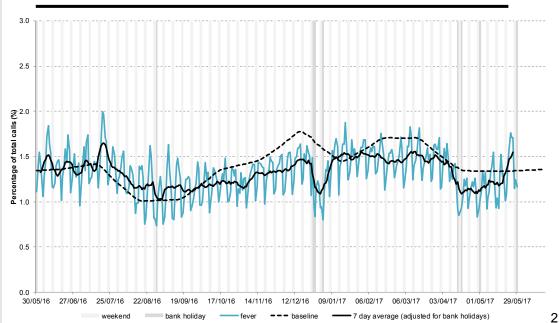
2: Cold/flu

Daily 'cold/flu' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



3: Fever

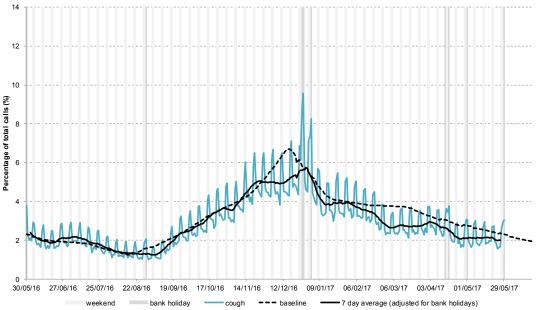
Daily 'fever' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



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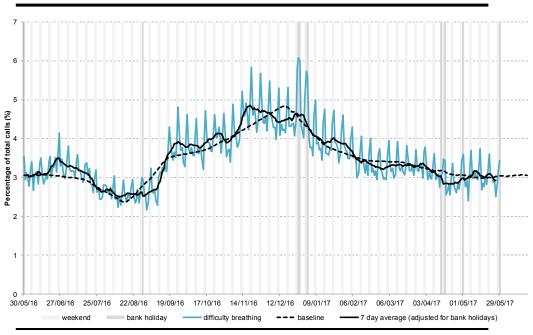
4: Cough

Daily 'cough' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



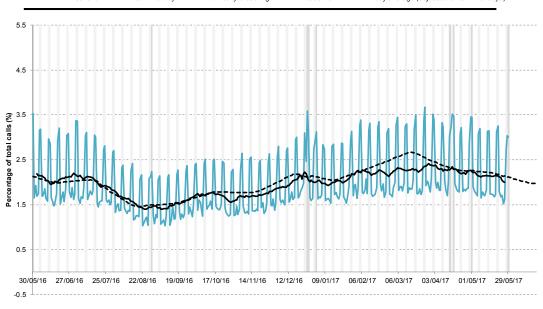
5: Difficulty breathing

Daily 'difficulty breathing' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



6: Sore throat

Daily 'sore throat' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



sore throat

bank holiday

--- baseline -

- 7 day average (adjusted for bank holidays)

09/01/17 06/02/17 06/03/17 03/04/17 01/05/17 29/05/17

7 day average (adjusted for bank holidays)

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7. Diarrhoea

Daily 'diarrhoea' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.

8: Vomiting

Daily 'vomiting' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.

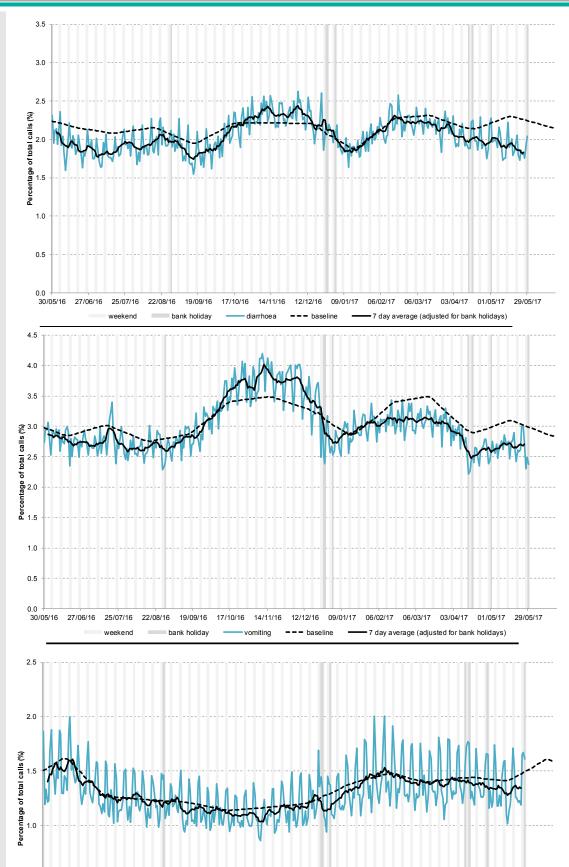
9: Eye problems

Daily 'eye problems' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.

0.5

30/05/16 27/06/16 25/07/16 22/08/16

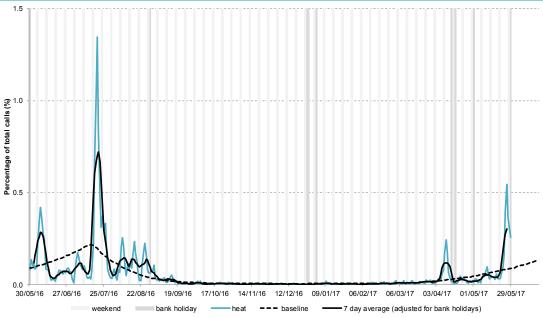
17/10/16



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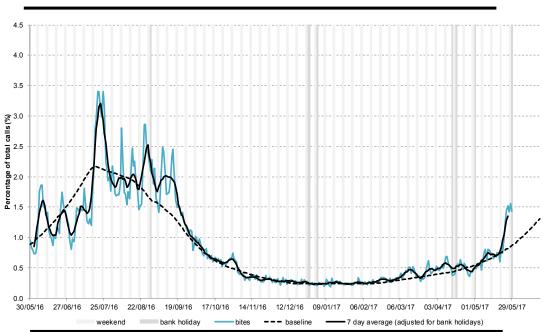
10. Heat/sun stroke

Daily 'heat/sun stroke' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.



11: Insect bites

Daily 'insect bites' calls as a percentage of total calls. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2010, including data from NHS 111 and NHS Direct.





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Introduction to charts:

- Weekends and bank holidays are marked by vertical grey lines (bank) holidays darker grey).
- A 7-day moving average (adjusted for bank holidays) is overlaid on the daily data reported in each chart, unless specified.
- 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.
- NHS 111 call 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.

Notes and further information:

Further information about NHS 111 can be found at:

http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/ Emergencyandurgentcareservices/Pages/NHS-111.aspx

The Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance 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-systemsand-analyses

Acknowledgements:

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Remote Health Advice 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

Contact ReSST: