

# **GP In Hours**

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

### Year: 2017 Week: 14

## Key messages

Data to: 09 April 2017

There were increases in allergic rhinitis during week 14, in line with seasonally expected levels (figure 21).

## Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

Indicator	Trend	Level		
Upper respiratory tract infection	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Influenza-like illness	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Pharyngitis	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Scarlet fever	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Lower respiratory tract infection	no trend	below baseline levels		
Pneumonia	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Gastroenteritis	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Vomiting	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Diarrhoea	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Asthma	decreasing	similar to baseline levels		
Wheeze	decreasing	similar to baseline levels		
Conjunctivitis	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Mumps	no trend	below baseline levels		
Measles	no trend	similar to baseline levels		
Rubella	no trend	below baseline levels		
Pertussis	decreasing	similar to baseline levels		
Chickenpox	decreasing	similar to baseline levels		
Herpes zoster	no trend	below baseline levels		
Cellulitis	no trend	similar to baseline levels		
Impetigo	decreasing	below baseline levels		
Allergic rhinitis	increasing	similar to baseline levels		

## GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2017	14	3,082	23.9 million

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

### 11 April 2017

## In This Issue:

Key messages.

Diagnostic indicators at a glance.

GP practices and denominator population.

National syndromic indicators.

Notes and further information.

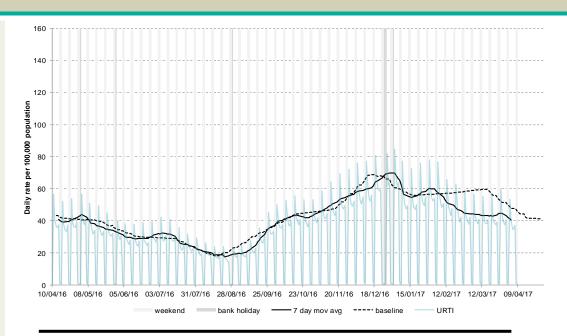
Appendix.

### WWW Public Health England

### 11 April 2017

## 1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

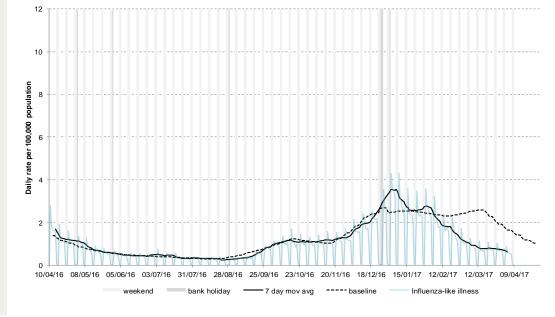
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



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## 2: Influenza-like illness (ILI)

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



\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

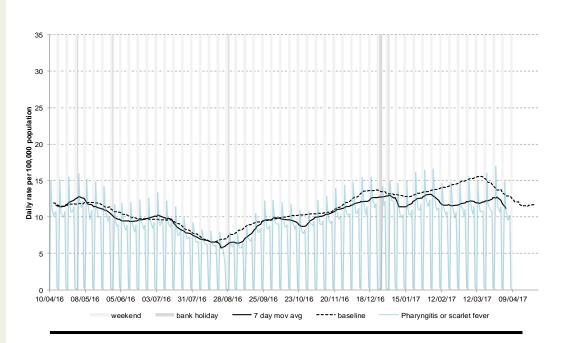
# **GP In Hours**

## **GP In Hours**

Year: 2017 Week: 14

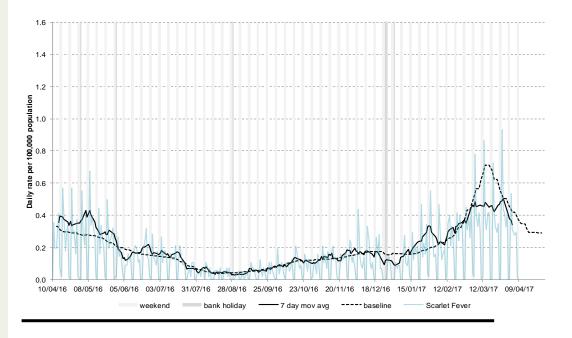
### 3: Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

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



### 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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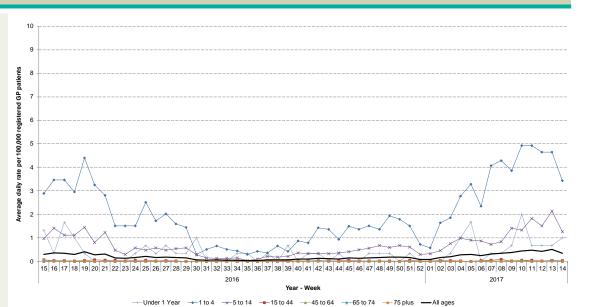
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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Public Health England

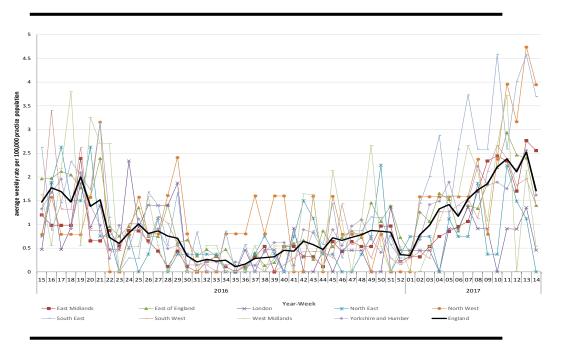
# 4a: Scarlet fever by age

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).



### 4b: Scarlet fever by PHE centre

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (based on a population denominator of approximately 5.5 million patients).



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## **GP In Hours**

# 5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

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

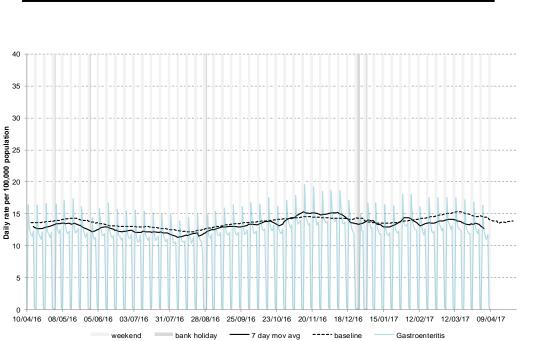
### 6: Pneumonia

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

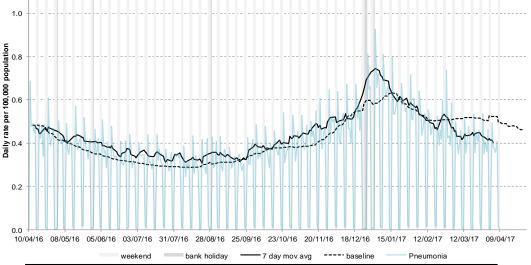


Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



### 80 70 60 **rate per 100,000 population** 05 09 09 09 Daily 20 10 0 03/07/16 31/07/16 28/08/16 25/00/16 23/10/16 20/1 1/16 18/12/16 12/03/17 00/04/17 1.10/0



## **GP In Hours**

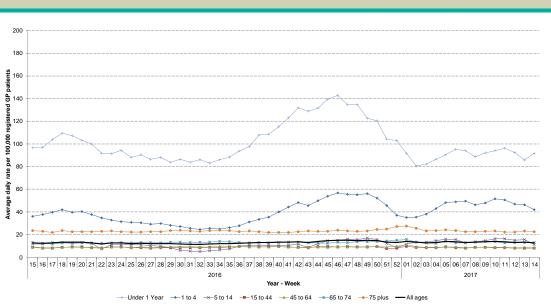
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Public Health England

### 7a: Gastroenteritis by age

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



### 8: Vomiting

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



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

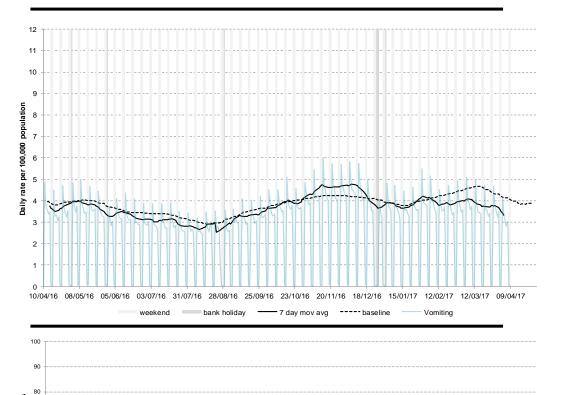
patients

rate per 100,000 registered GP |

70

0

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



## **GP In Hours**

2016

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14

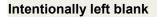
2017

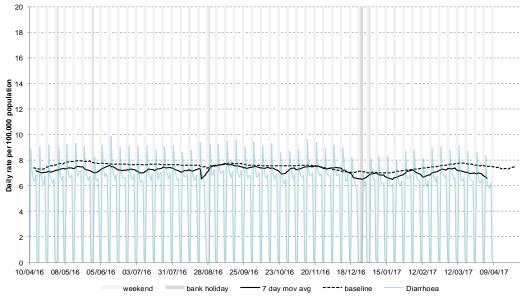
### 9: Diarrhoea

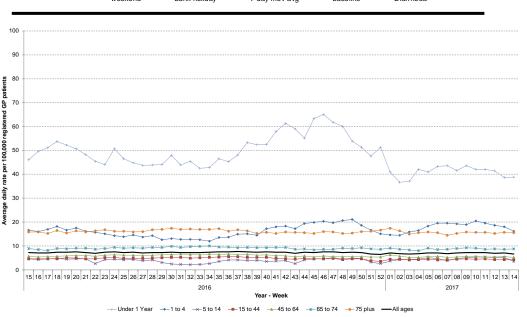
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



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







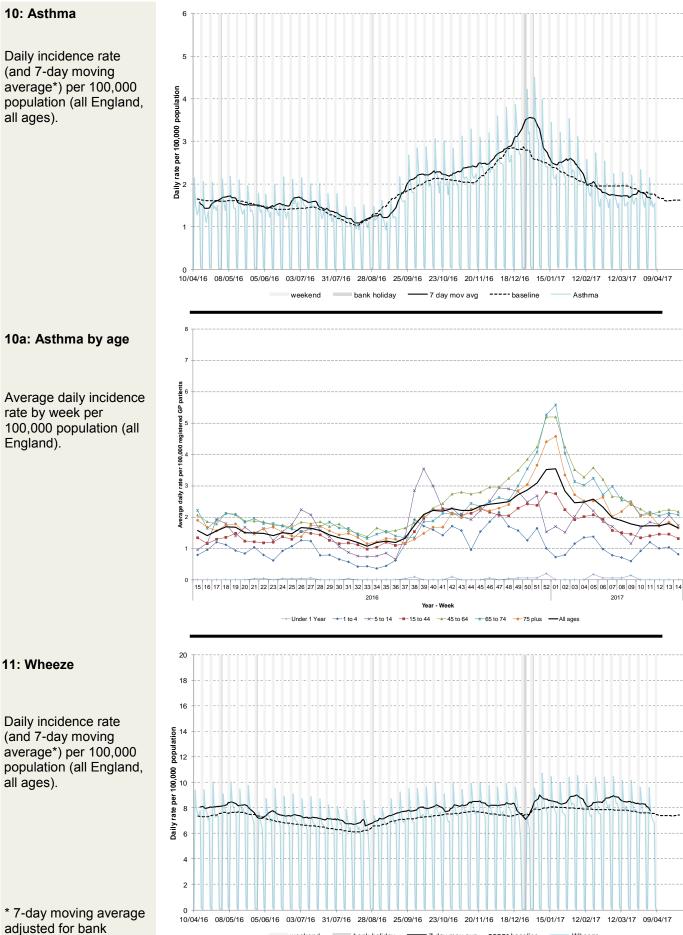
## **GP In Hours**

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ear: 2017 Week: 14

### 10: Asthma

holidays.



bank holiday

weekend

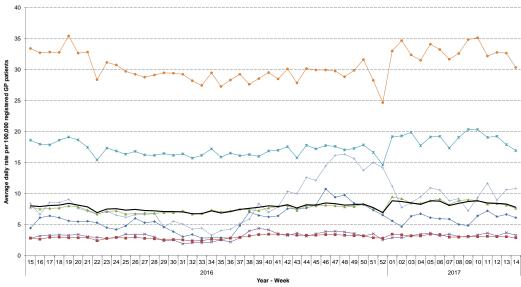
---- baseline

Wheeze

7 day mov avg

## 11a: Wheeze by age

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



### 12: Conjunctivitis

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

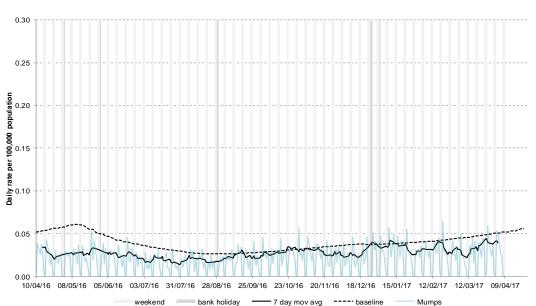
Daily rate per 100,000 population



### 13: Mumps

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

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



## **GP In Hours**

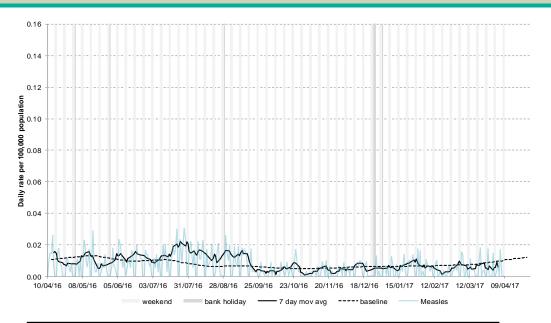
Year: 2017 Week: 14

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### 14: Measles

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



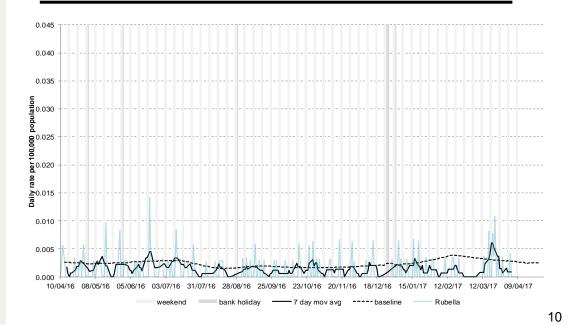


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### 15: Rubella

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

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

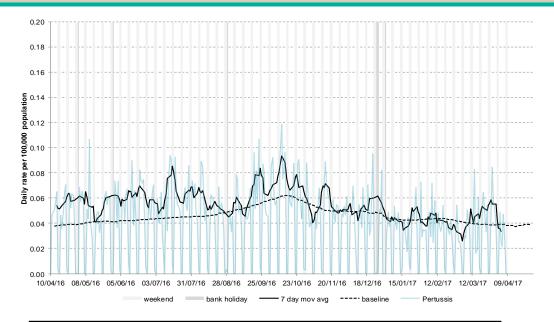


## **GP In Hours**

### Year: 2017 Week: 14

### 16: Pertussis

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

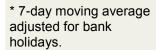


### 17: Chickenpox

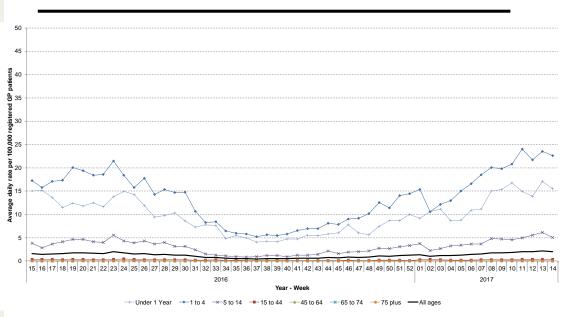
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



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







### 18: Herpes zoster

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

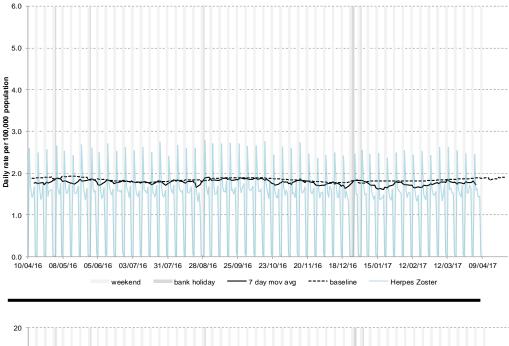
## 19: Cellulitis

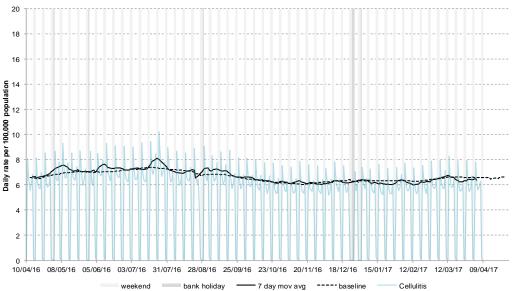
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

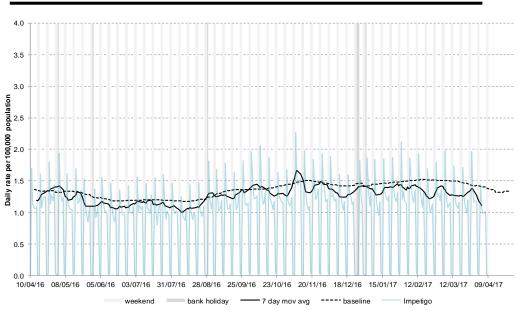


Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







## **GP In Hours**

Year: 2017 Week: 14

## **GP In Hours**

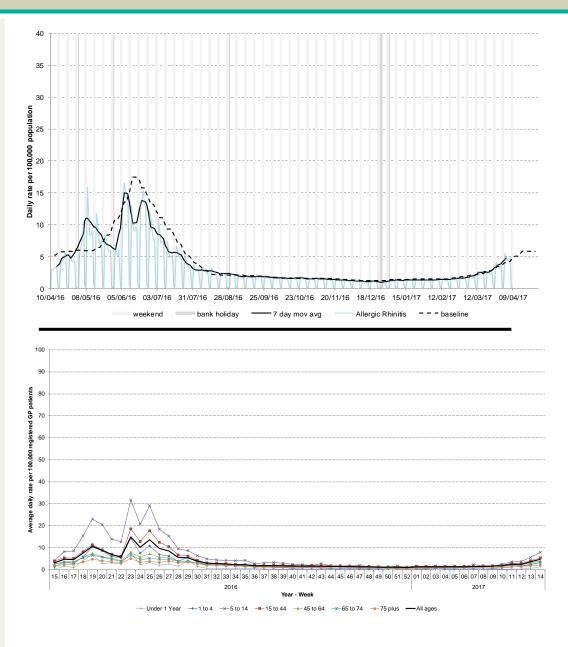
## 11 April 2017

### 21: Allergic rhinitis

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

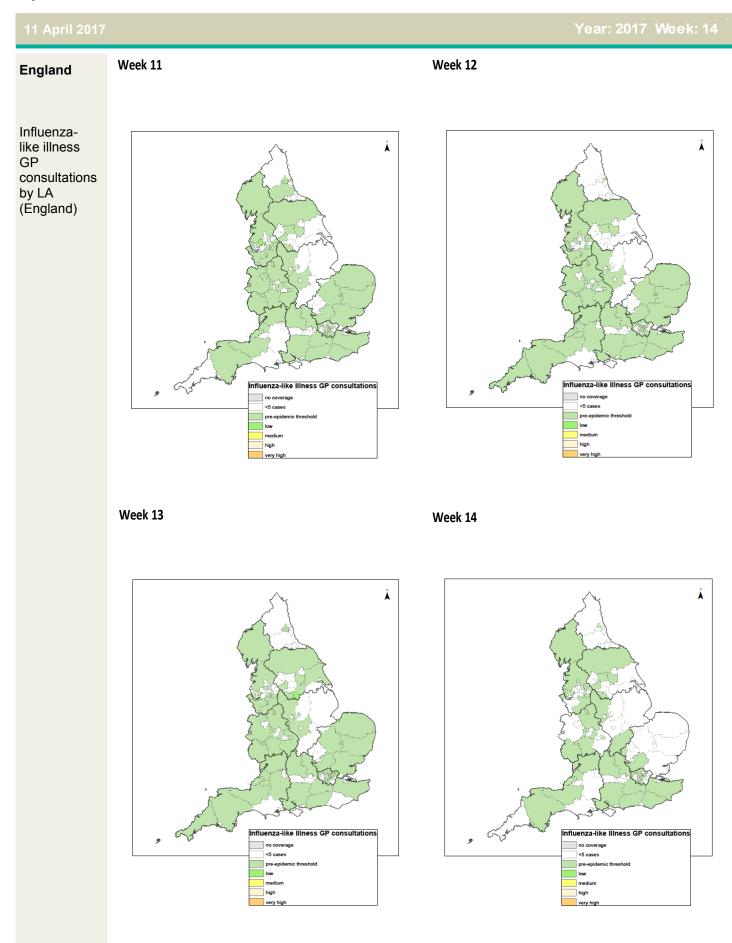
# 21a: Allergic rhinitis by age

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

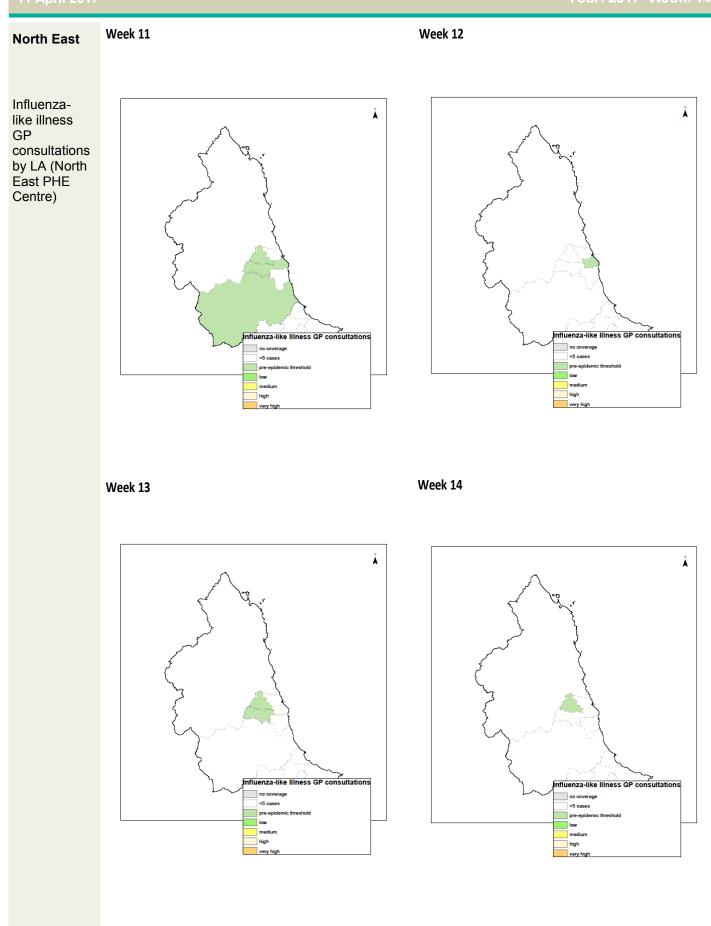


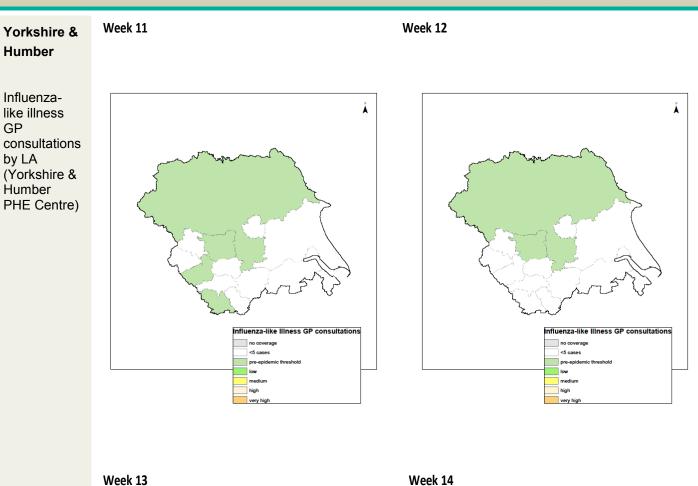
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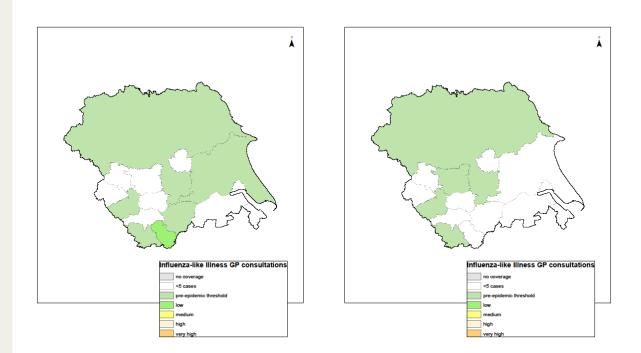
11 April 2017	Year: 2017 Week: 14	
Notes and further information	<ul> <li>The Public Health England GP in hours surveillance system is a syndromic surveillance system monitoring community-based morbidity recorded by GP practices.</li> <li>GP consultation data are analysed on a daily basis to identify national and regional trends. A statistical algorithm underging each system, routingly identifying activity.</li> </ul>	
	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.	
	<ul> <li>This system captures anonymised GP morbidity data from two GP clinical software systems, EMIS, from version 1 of the QSurveillance® database, and TPP SystmOne.</li> </ul>	
	• 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.	
Maps:	<ul> <li>From week 40 2015 the influenza-like illness thresholds illustrated in the bulletin appendix maps are calculated using the "Moving Epidemic Method" (MEM).<sup>1</sup> MEM is used as a standard methodology for setting influenza surveillance thresholds across Europe.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>The ILI thresholds have been calculated separately for each of the nine PHE Centres to allow for structural differences between areas e.g. background rates are historically higher in London than other areas of England.</li> </ul>	
	• The current ILI thresholds are based on six previous influenza seasons (excluding the 2009/10 H1N1 pandemic). In future, thresholds will be recalculated each year incorporating the latest season's data.	
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
	<ol> <li><sup>1</sup> Vega T et al. <i>Influenza Other Respir Viruses</i>. 2013;<b>7</b>(4):546-58.</li> <li><sup>2</sup> Green HK et al. <i>Epidemiol Infect</i>. 2015;<b>143</b>(1):1-12.</li> </ol>	
Acknowledgements:	We thank and acknowledge the University of Nottingham, ClinRisk <sup>®</sup> and the contribution of	
Acknowledgements.	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.	
	GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.	
Contact ReSST:	<b>Produced by:</b> PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 5 St Philip's Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW	
syndromic.surveillance @phe.gov.uk	Tel: 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2Fax: 0121 236 2215Web: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-canalyses">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-canalyses</a>	

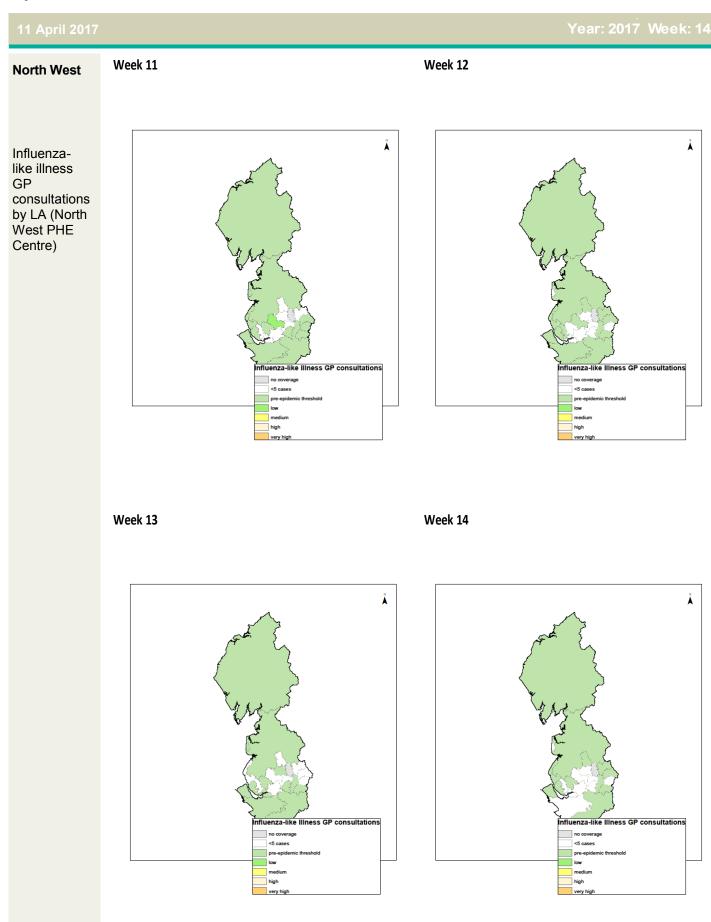


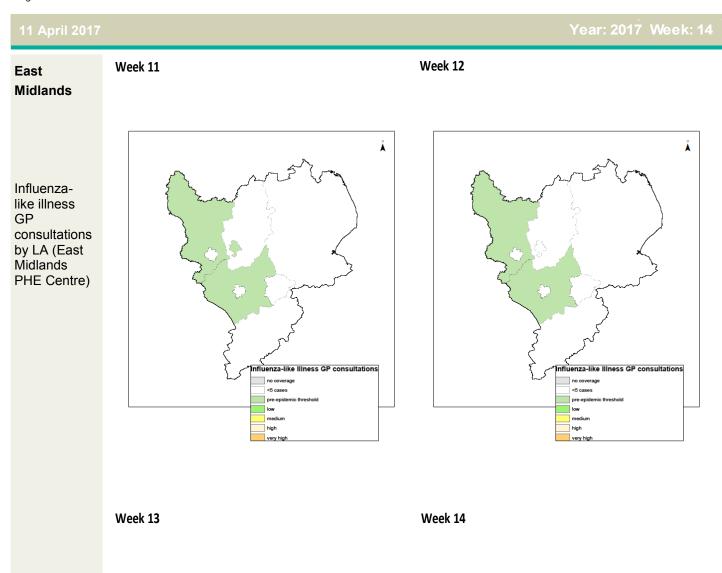
### Year: 2017 Week: 14

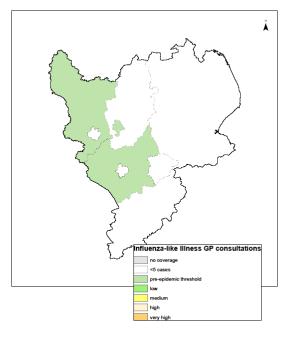


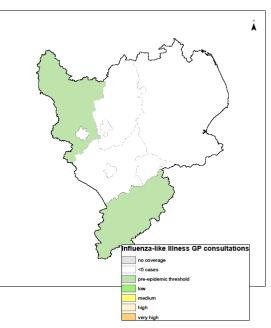


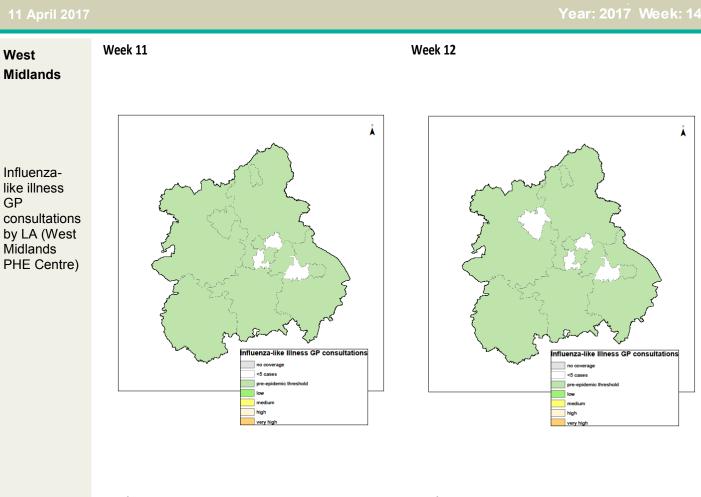






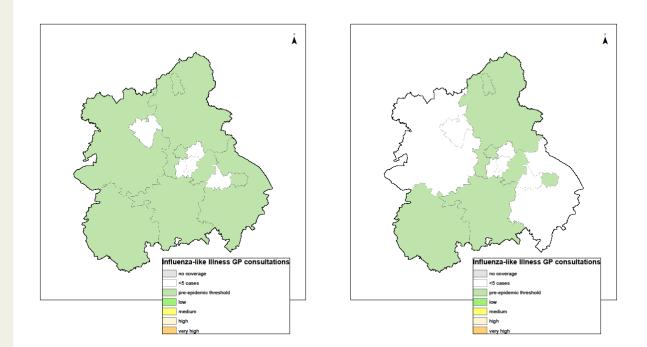






Week 13

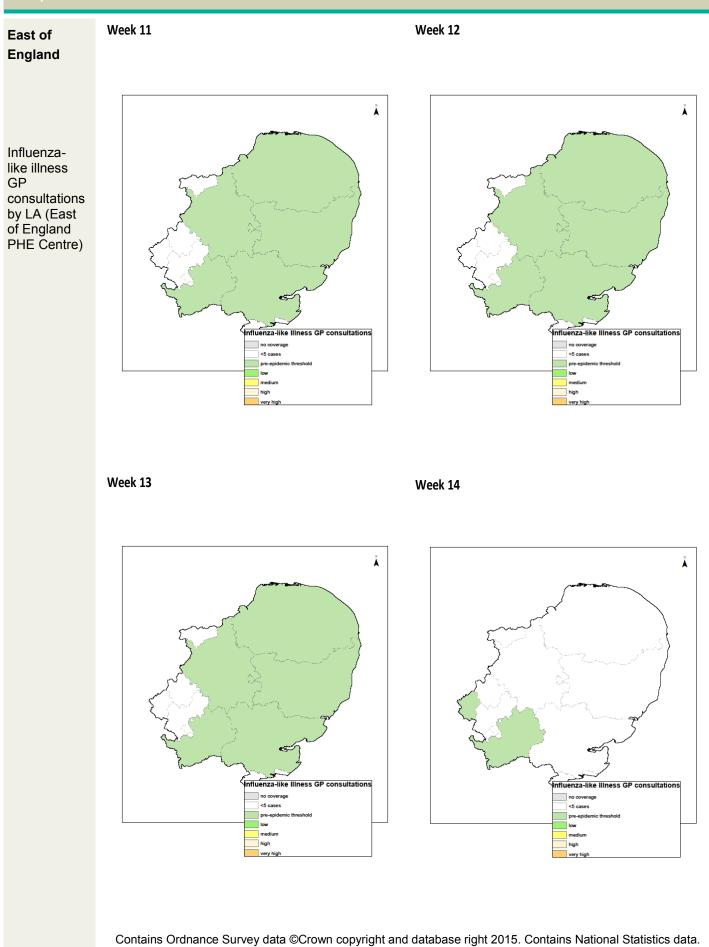
Week 14

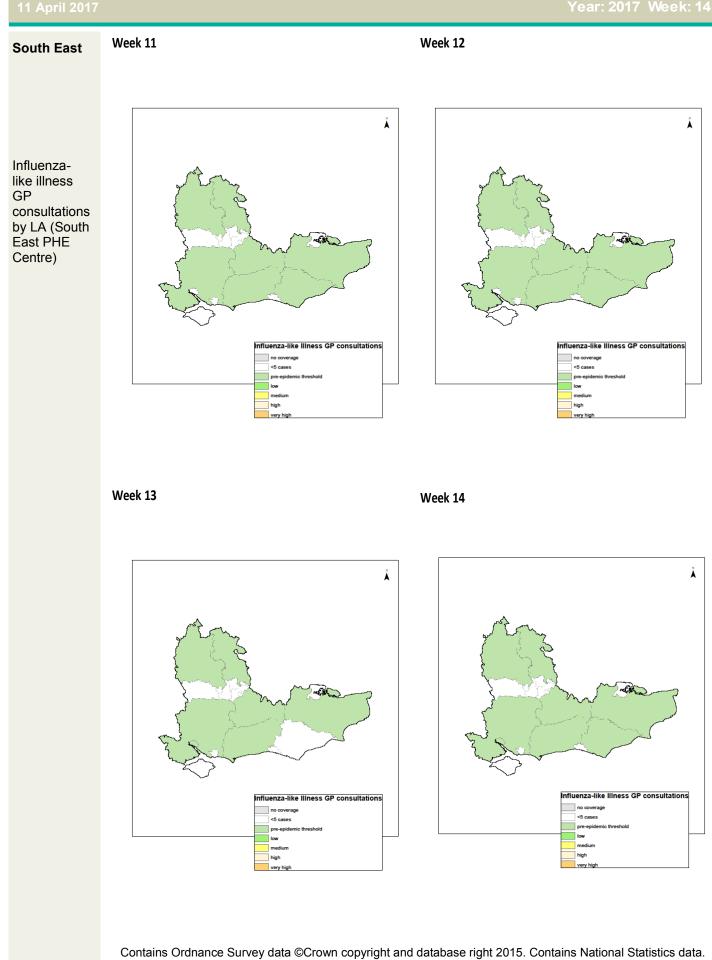


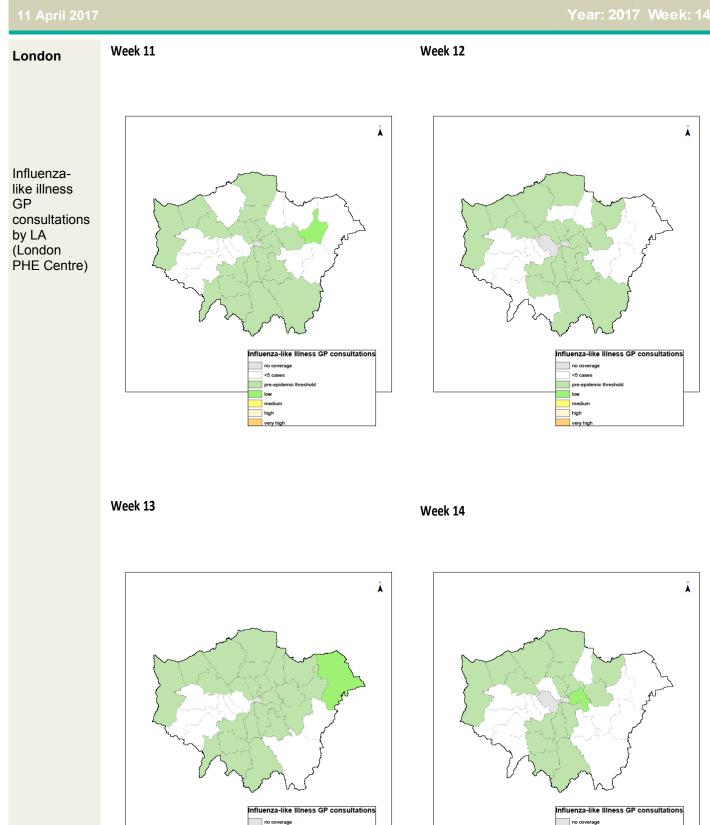
www. Public Health England

## **GP In Hours Appendix**

### Year: 2017 Week: 14







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