



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Monthly Legionella Report

March 2017

National Surveillance Scheme for Legionnaires' disease
in Residents of England and Wales

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health, and are a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

Public Health England
Wellington House
133-155 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8UG
Tel: 020 7654 8000
www.gov.uk/phe
Twitter: @PHE_uk
Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland

For queries relating to this document, please contact: falguni.naik@phe.gov.uk

© Crown copyright 2017

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit [OGL](http://www.ogil.io) or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk. Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

Published March 2017

PHE publications gateway number: 2017008



Contents

Introduction	3
Legionella data: March 2017	4

Introduction

The national surveillance scheme for Legionnaires' disease in residents of England and Wales is co-ordinated by PHE.

The main objectives of the scheme are to:

- detect clusters and outbreaks of Legionella in England and Wales or abroad through the surveillance of all reported cases
- identify sources of infection so that control measures can be assessed and where necessary improved upon, to prevent further cases
- as a member state, collaborate with the European Legionnaires' disease Surveillance Network (ELDSNet) in the detection, control and prevention of cases, clusters and outbreaks within European countries through the reporting of travel associated cases of Legionnaires' disease

This report provides a summary of data extracted from the national Legionella database for confirmed and suspected cases of Legionellosis in residents of England and Wales, as reported to the national surveillance scheme during the month of March 2017.

The report may not provide an accurate representation of Legionella activity in England and Wales during this time period due to delays in reporting. This means that the data for this month may not be comparable with data for the same period in previous years. Changes as updates reported after the date of this report will be updated in subsequent monthly reports as further data becomes available.

Figures are correct at the time of publication and may be subject to change.

Legionella data: March 2017

All data presented in this report is correct as at 04 April 2017.

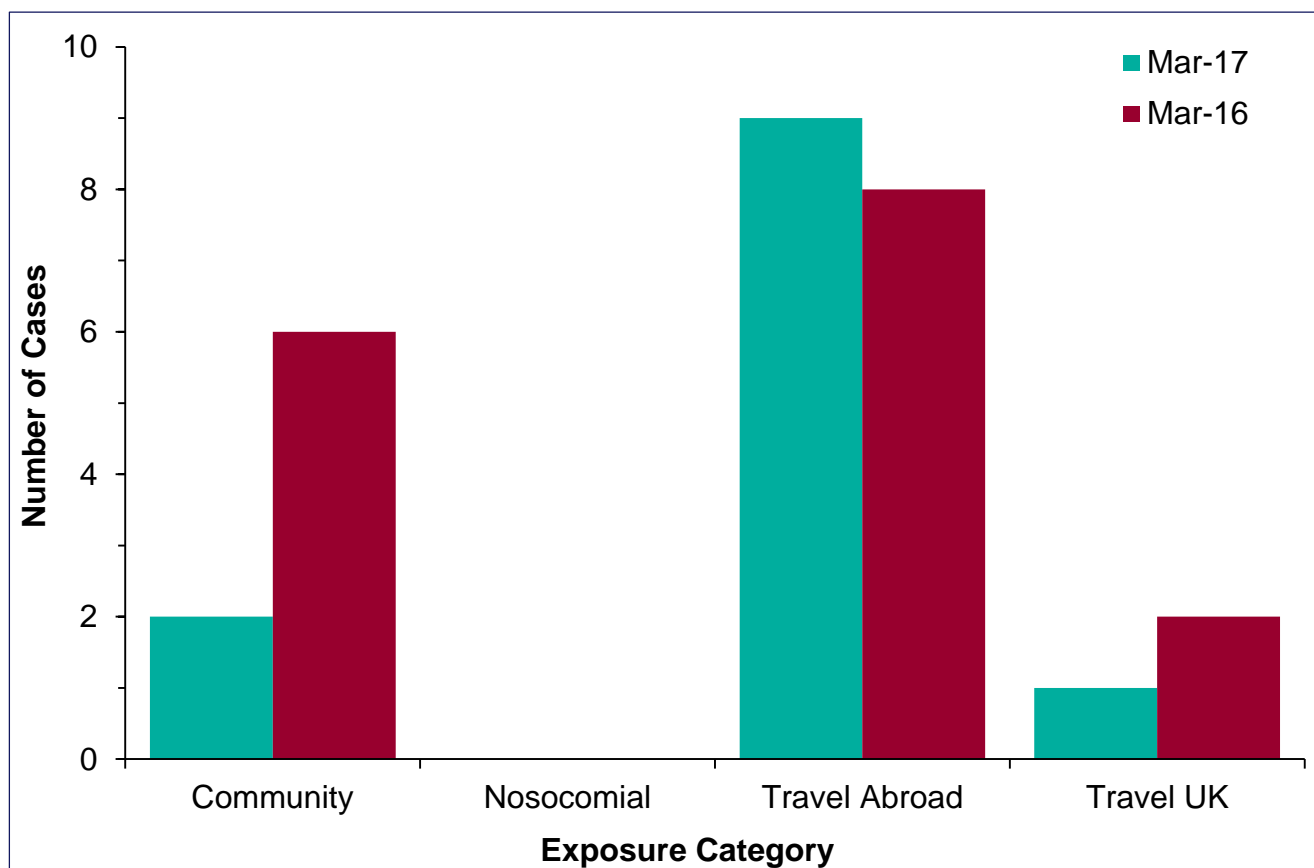
Table 1: Cases reported/notified[†]

Number of reported/notified [†] cases [‡] of Legionnaires' disease during March 2017	31
Number of reported/notified [†] cases of LD since 01 January 2017	124

[†] reported/notified cases are any cases reported to the national surveillance scheme via regional colleagues, laboratories and statutory notifications (including all confirmed and non-confirmed cases).

[‡] cases reported with onset of symptoms between 01 January to 31 March 2017, inclusive.

Figure 1: Confirmed* cases of LD by category excluding unassigned cases with onset of symptoms in March 2017



* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with incomplete data.

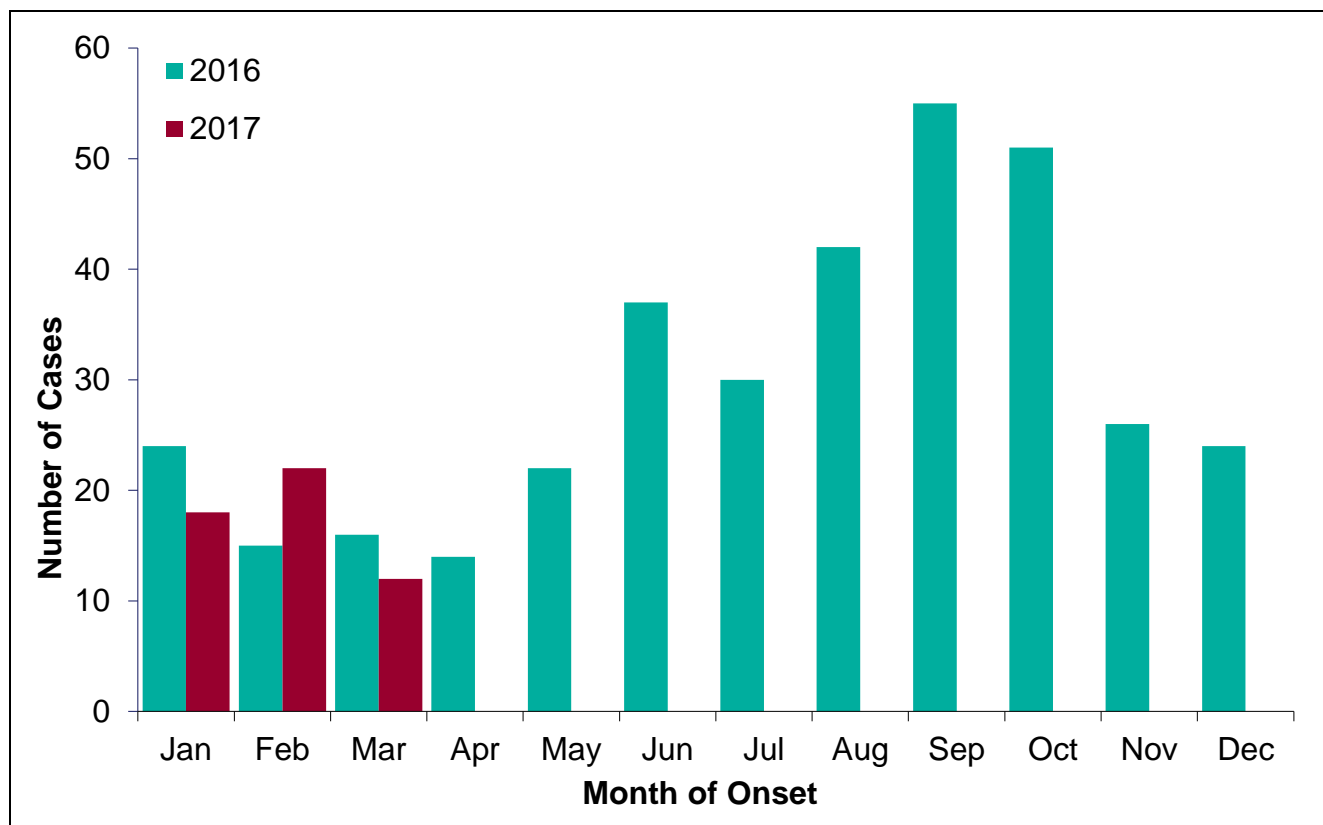
Table 2: Number of confirmed* cases of LD by category with onset in March 2017

Category	Confirmed* cases with onset in March 2017	Confirmed* cases with onset since January 2017
Community	2	19
Nosocomial	0	1
Travel abroad	9	26
Travel UK	1	6
Unassigned	0	0
Total	12	52

* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with incomplete data.

nb: figure in this table are not equivalent to table 1 as cases reported in March may have earlier onset dates or reported cases may later prove to be negative or probable.

Figure 2: Confirmed* cases of LD by month of onset in 2016 and 2017



* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with outstanding data.

Table 3: All confirmed* and incomplete cases by PHE centre of residence

Region of residence	Onset in March 2017		Onset since January 2017	
	Confirmed* cases	Cases where data is still awaited	Confirmed* cases	Cases where data are still awaited
East Midlands	-	-	8	1
East of England	6	-	10	-
London	2	-	8	-
North East	-	-	1	-
North West	-	-	3	-
South East	1	-	2	-
South West	-	-	8	1
Wales	1	-	2	-
West Midlands	-	-	5	-
Yorkshire & Humber	2	1	5	1
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	12	1	52	3

* cases confirmed to have pneumonia and laboratory confirmation of Legionella infection; includes some with outstanding data.

Table 4: Positive clinical tests of confirmed* cases of LD with onset of symptoms since January 2017

	Number of confirmed cases	Number of cases with respiratory samples	Number of culture &/or PCR positive cases	Number of cases with SBT identified
Total number of cases	52	14	7	3

PCR: polymerase chain reaction

SBT: sequence based typing

Of the 52 cases of Legionnaires' disease reported to the National Surveillance Scheme 14 (26.9%) cases had a respiratory specimen taken and tested for Legionella infection. Of the 14 cases where a respiratory specimen was tested by culture and/or PCR, seven (50.0%) specimens tested positive for Legionella pneumophila serogroup 1 and a complete or partial sequence type has been determined for three (42.9%) of culture and/or PCR positive cases

(Please note that some results may still be pending at the time of this report.)

Comments

None for March 2017