

# **GP In Hours**

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

### Year: 2017 Week: 18

## Key messages

Data to: 07 May 2017

Nothing new to report during week 18.

### Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

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

### GP practices and denominator population:

| Year | Week | <b>GP Practices Reporting**</b> | Population size** |
|------|------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2017 | 18   | 3617                            | 28.60 million     |

10 May 2017

### In This Issue:

Key messages.

Diagnostic indicators at a glance.

GP practices and denominator population.

National syndromic indicators.

Notes and further information.

Appendix.

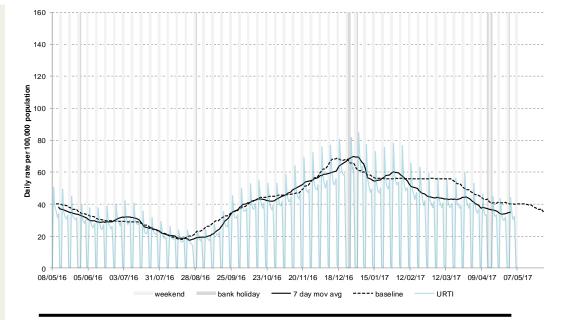
\*\*based on the average number of practices and denominator population in the reporting working week.

#### WWW Public Health England

### 10 May 2017

### 1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

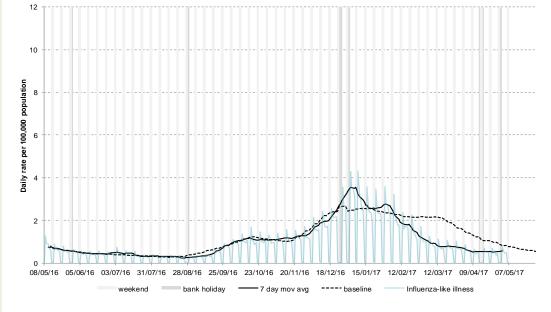
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



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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).



## **GP In Hours**

Year: 2017 Week: 18

### 10 May 2017

## **GP In Hours**

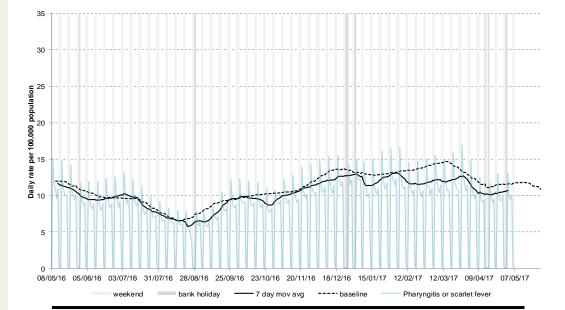
(ear: 2017 Week: 18

12/03/17 09/04/17 07/05/17

Scarlet Fever

### 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). 1.6

1.4

1.2

Daily rate per 100,000 population 9.0 8.0 0.1

0.4

0.2

0.0

08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16

31/07/16 28/08/16 25/09/16 23/10/16

weekend

bank holiday

\_

— 7 day mov avg

20/11/16 18/12/16 15/01/17 12/02/17

---- baseline

### 4: Scarlet leve

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3

### 10 May 2017

## 5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

80

70

0.2

0.0

40

35

30

Daily rate per 100,000 population 57 12 12

10

5

08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16 31/07/16 28/08/16

weekend

bank holiday

-

weekend

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

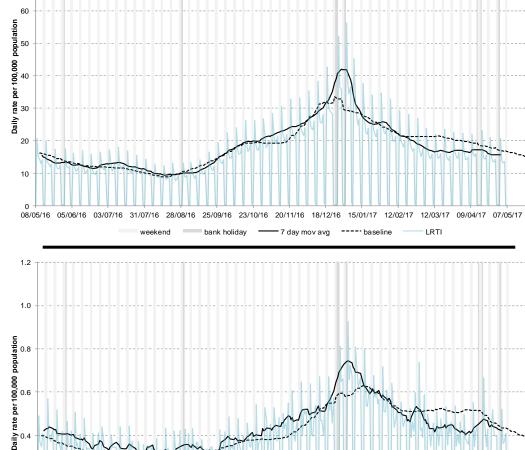
### 6: Pneumonia

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.



08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16 31/07/16 28/08/16 25/09/16 23/10/16 20/11/16 18/12/16 15/01/17 12/02/17 12/03/17 09/04/17 07/05/17

7 day mov avg

25/09/16 23/10/16 20/11/16 18/12/16 15/01/17 12/02/17

---- baseline

- 7 day mov avg

---- baseline

Pneumonia

bank holiday



### (ear: 2017 Week: 18

09/04/17

12/03/17

Gastroenteritis

07/05/17

### 10 May 2017

爕

Public Health England

## 7a: Gastroenteritis by age

200

180

**d GP patients** 140

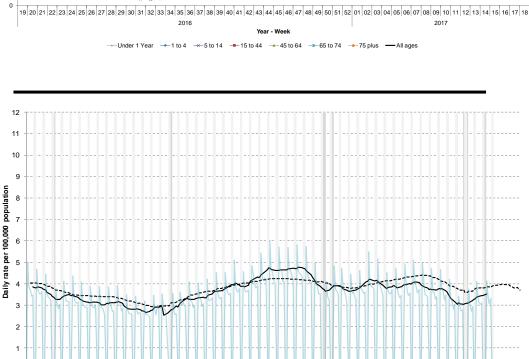
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000 100

Average daily rate per 09 00 00 00 00 00

A A

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

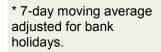


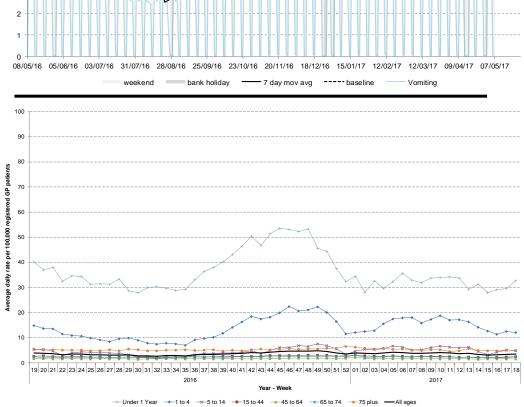
### 8: Vomiting

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

### 8a: Vomiting by age

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





## **GP In Hours**

Year: 2017 Week: 18

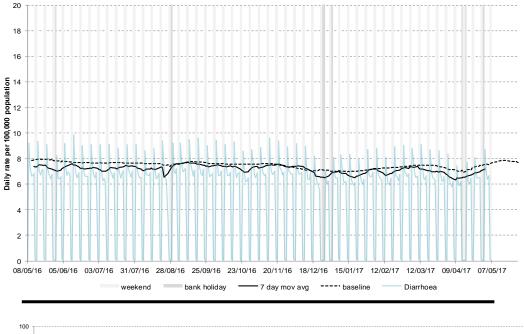
### 10 May 2017

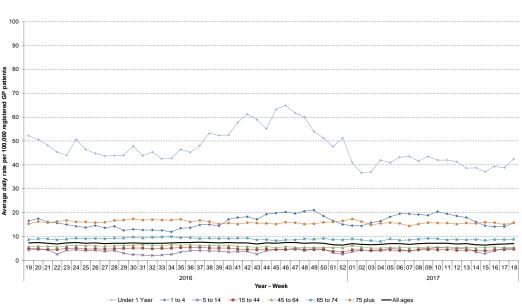
### 9: Diarrhoea

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

### 9a. Diarrhoea by age

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





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## **GP In Hours**

### 10 May 2017

### 10: Asthma

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

10a: Asthma by age

Average daily incidence rate by week per

100,000 population (all

England).

6

5

Daily rate per 100,000 population

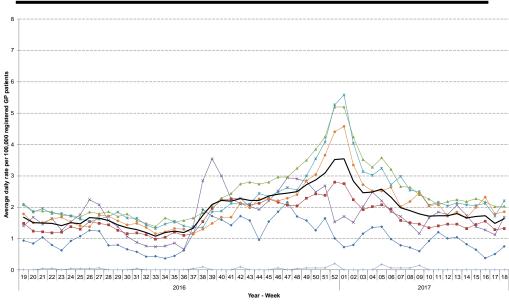
1

0 08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16 31/07/16

weekend

bank holiday

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28/08/16 25/09/16 23/10/16 20/11/16 18/12/16 15/01/17 12/02/17

- 7 day mov avg ----- baseline

### 11: Wheeze

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**

'ear: 2017 Week: 18

12/03/17

Asthma

09/04/17 07/05/17

### 10 May 2017

### 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).

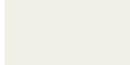
0

08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16 31/07/16 28/08/16 25/09/16 23/10/16 20/11/16

weekend

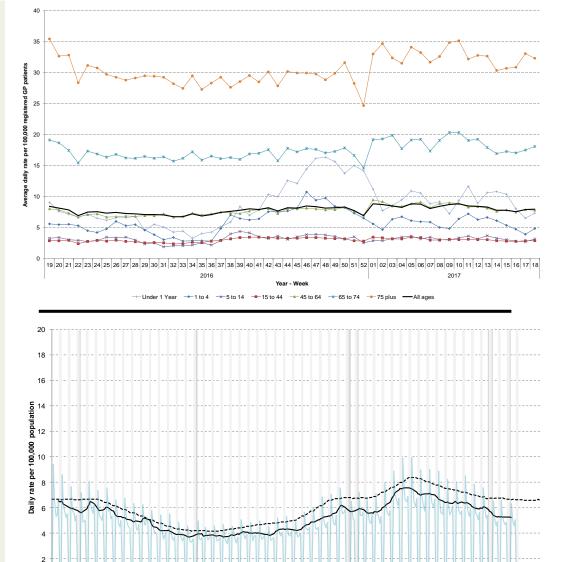
bank holiday

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



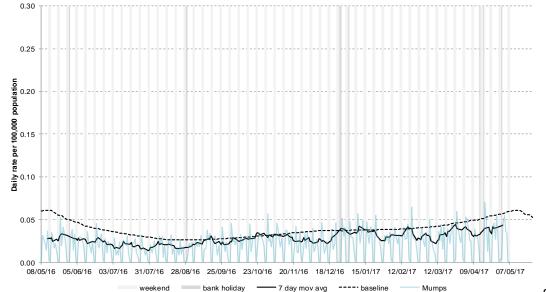




all ages).

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000

population (all England,



18/12/16

- 7 day mov avg

15/01/17

---- baseline

12/02/17

Conjunctivitis

12/03/17 09/04/17 07/05/17

#### WWW Public Health England

### 10 May 2017

### 14: Measles

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages). 0.16

0.14

0.12

Daily rate per 100,000 population 90'0 90'0

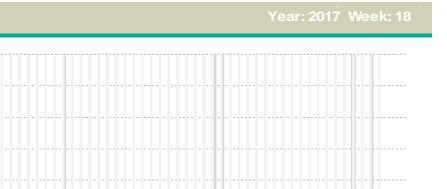
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0.02

0.00 08/05/16 05/06/16 03/07/16 31/07/16 28/08/16 25/09/16 23/10/16 20/11/16

weekend

bank holiday



15/01/17 12/02/17

---- baseline

18/12/16

7 day mov avg

12/03/17

Measles

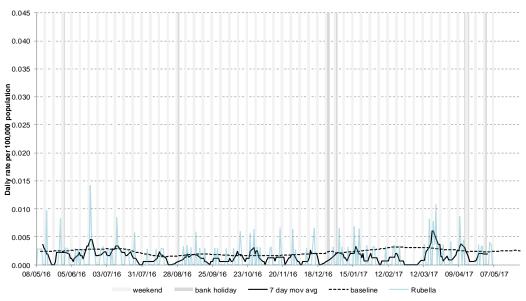
09/04/17 07/05/17

### Intentionally left blank

### 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.

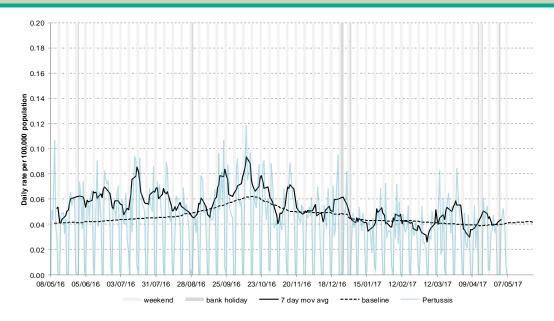


### **GP In Hours**

## **GP In Hours**

### 16: Pertussis

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



### 17: Chickenpox

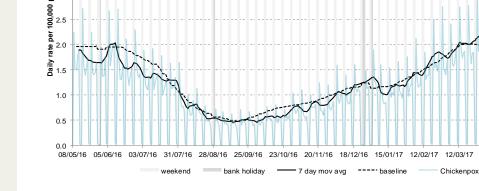
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

5.0

4.5

4.0

bopulation 3.0



### 17a: Chickenpox by age

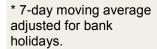
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).

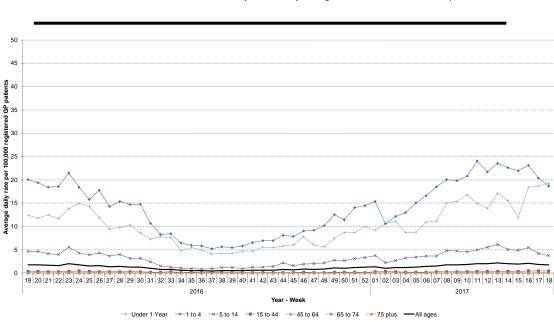
egistered

100,000 r

rate per

Average





09/04/17 07/05/17

### 10 May 2017

### 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).



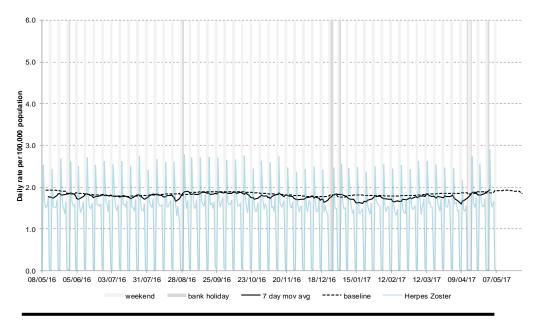
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average\*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

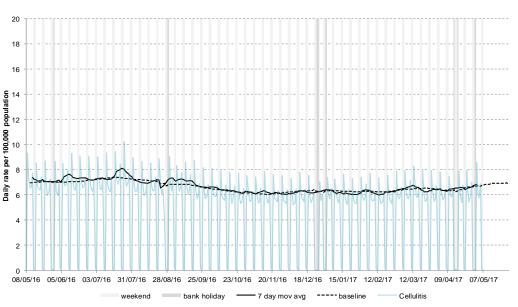
\* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

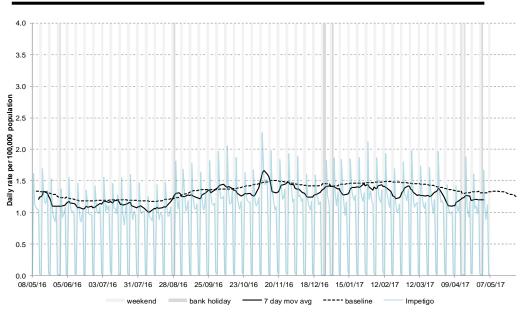




Year: 2017 Week: 18







### 10 May 2017

### 21: Allergic rhinitis

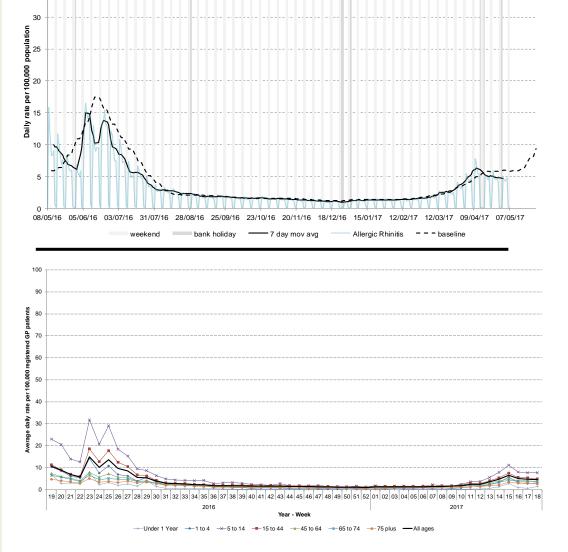
40

35

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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## **GP In Hours**

/ear: 2017 Week: 18

| 10 May 2017   | Year: 2017 Week: 18  |
|---|--|
| Notes and further<br>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 underpins each system, routinely identifying activity that has increased significantly are in statistically significantly bigs for the time of the system.</li> </ul> |
|   | 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.   |
|   | • This system captures anonymised GP morbidity data from two GP clinical software systems, EMIS, from version 1 of the QSurveillance® database, and TPP SystmOne.  |
|   | • 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:   | • 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>  |
|   | <ul> <li>The ILI thresholds have been calculated separately for each of the nine PHE<br/>Centres to allow for structural differences between areas e.g. background rates<br/>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<br/>copyright and database right 2014. Contains National Statistics data © Crown<br/>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 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.  |
|   | Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team   |
| Contact ReSST:<br>syndromic.surveillance<br>@phe.gov.uk | 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 5 St Philip's Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW<br><b>Tel:</b> 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2<br><b>Fax:</b> 0121 236 2215<br><b>Web:</b> <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and</u><br><u>-analyses</u>  |