

GP In Hours

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

20 February 2018

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Diagnostic indicators

Year: 2018 Week: 7

Key messages

Data to: 18 February 2018

GP consultations for influenza-like illness continued to decrease across most age groups during week 7 (figures 2 & 2a).

GP consultations for scarlet fever remained elevated in week 7, particularly in the 1-4 years age group (figures 4 & 4a).

A Cold Watch System operates in England from 1 November to 31 March each year. As part of the Public Health England Cold Weather Plan for England the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance team will be monitoring the impact of cold weather on syndromic surveillance data during this period. Cold weather alert level (current reporting week): Level 1 Winter preparedness/ 2 Alert & readiness

Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

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

GP practices and denominator population:

Year	Week	GP Practices Reporting**	Population size**
2018	7	2,951	24.3 million

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

GP In Hours

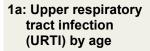
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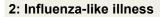
Public Health England

1: Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)

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

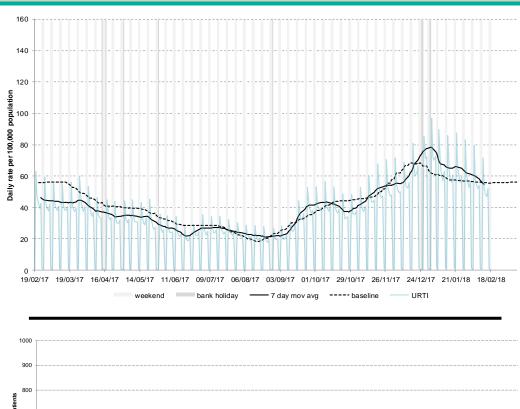


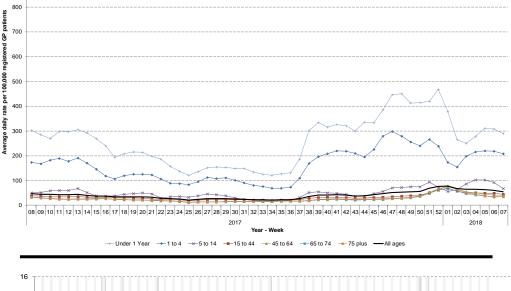
Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England).

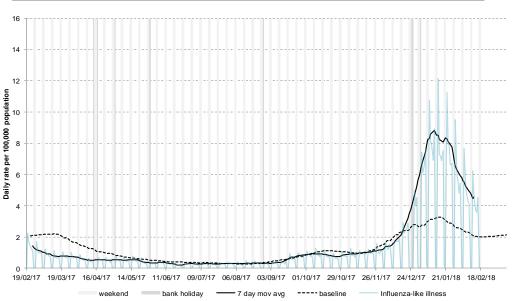


Daily incidence rates (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).

* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.







* 7-day moving average



2018

GP In Hours

08 09 10 11 12 13 14 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

Year - Week → Under 1 Year → 1 to 4 → 5 to 14 → 15 to 44 → 45 to 64 → 65 to 74 → 75 plus → All ages

2017



20 February 2018

18

16

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daily rate per 100,000 registered GP patients

Average o

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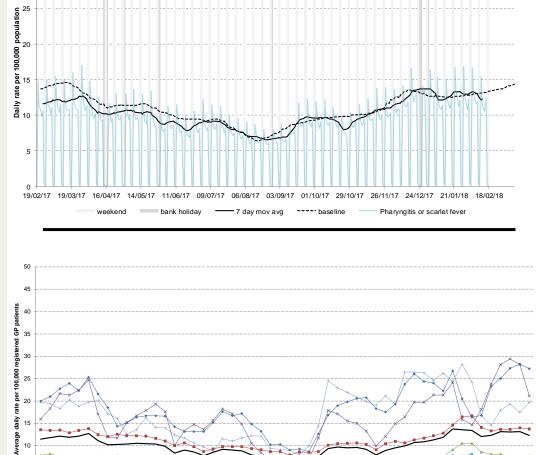
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2a: Influenza-like illness by age

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



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



2017

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3a: Pharyngitis/scarlet fever by age

Average daily incidence rate by week per 100,000 population (all England). 2018

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20 February 2018

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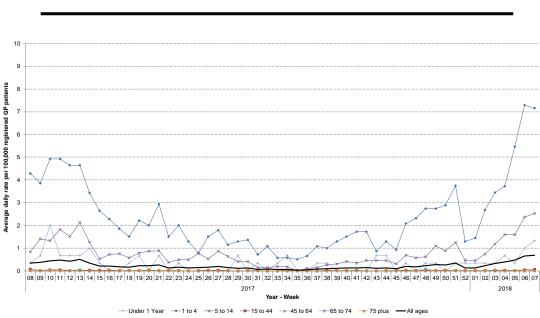
4: Scarlet fever

Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, based on a denominator population of approximately 5.5 million patients)



4a: Pharyngitis/scarlet fever by age

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



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* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

GP In Hours

GP In Hours

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5: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)

80

70

60

50

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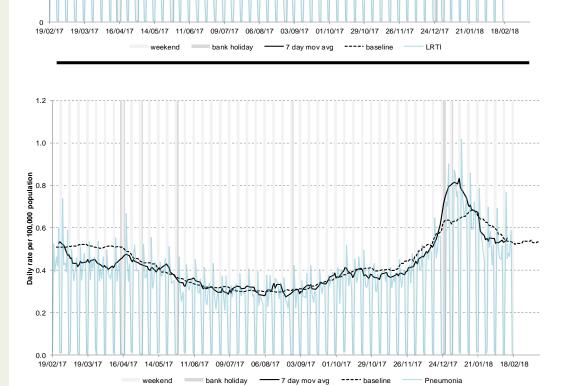
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Daily rate per 100,000 population

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).

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7: Gastroenteritis

40

35

30

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

7a: Gastroenteritis by age

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

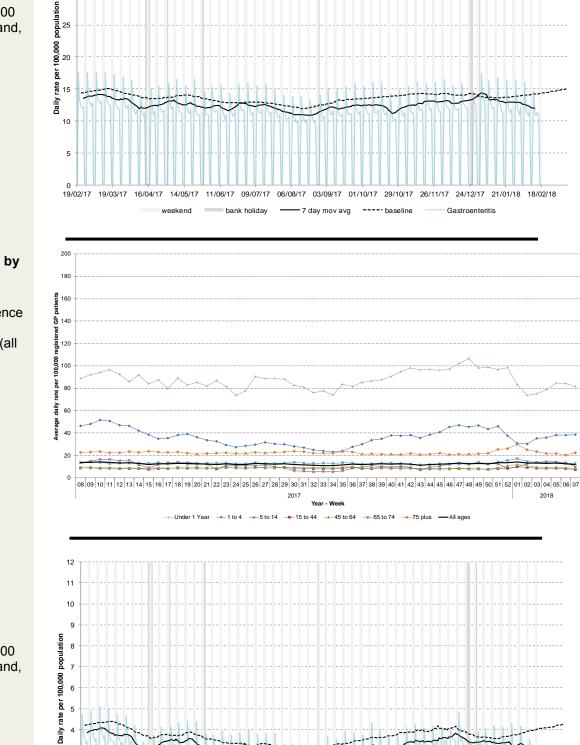
8: Vomiting

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

8

7

* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



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19/02/17 19/03/17 16/04/17 14/05/17 11/06/17 09/07/17 06/08/17 03/09/17 01/10/17 29/10/17 26/11/17 24/12/17 21/01/18 18/02/18

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bank holiday

weekend

- 7 day mov avg ----- baseline

Vomiting

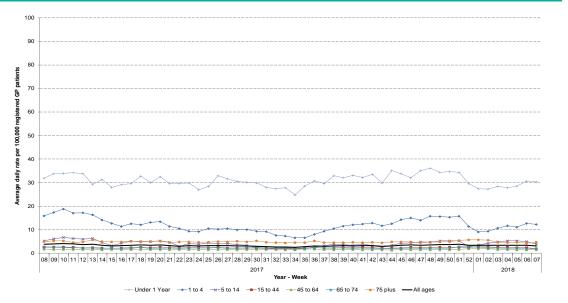
GP In Hours

2018

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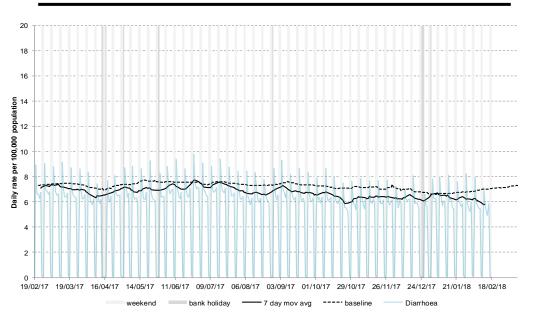
8a: Vomiting by age

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



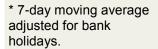
9: Diarrhoea

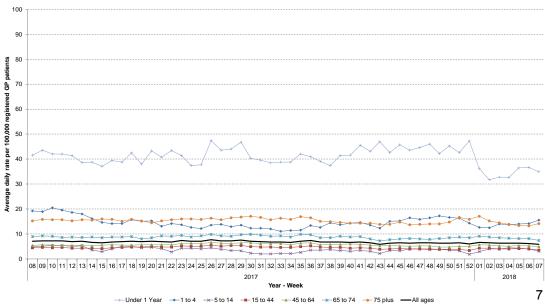
Daily incidence rate (and 7-day moving average*) per 100,000 population (all England, all ages).



9a. Diarrhoea by age

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





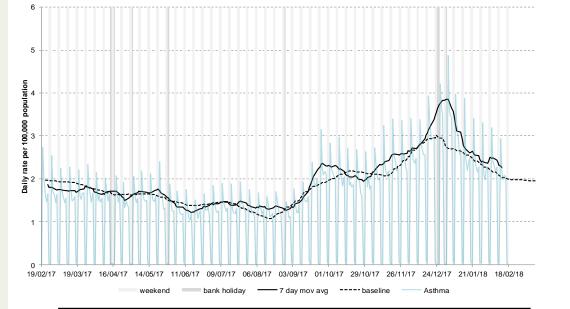
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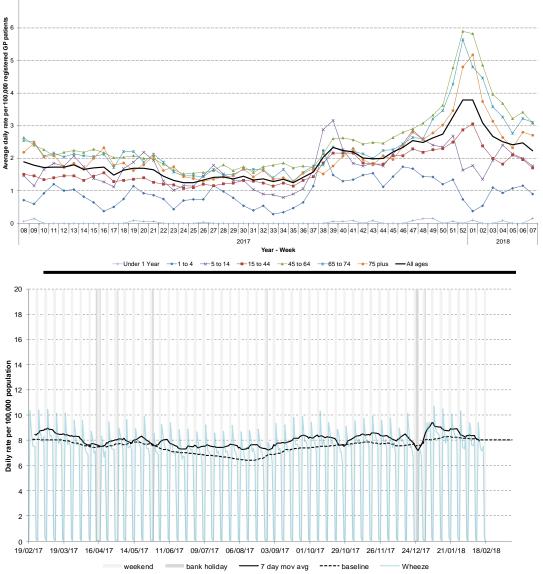
10: Asthma

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). 7



11: Wheeze

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

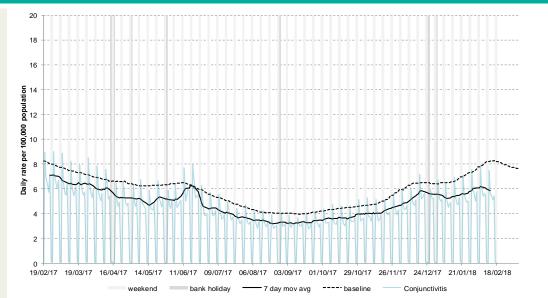
* 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

GP In Hours

20 February 2018

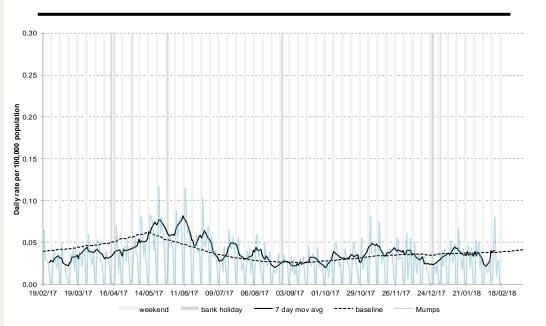
12: Conjunctivitis

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



13: Mumps

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



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bank holiday

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7 day mov avg ----- baseline

Measles

14: Measles

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

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Daily rate per 100,000 population 90'0

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GP In Hours

Year: 2018 Week: 7

15: Rubella

16: Pertussis

all ages).

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Public Health England

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

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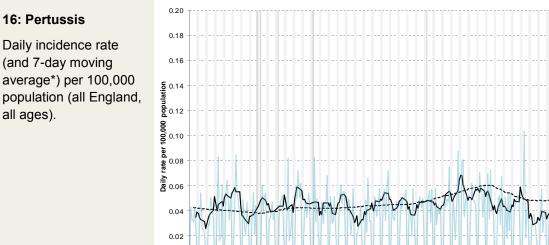
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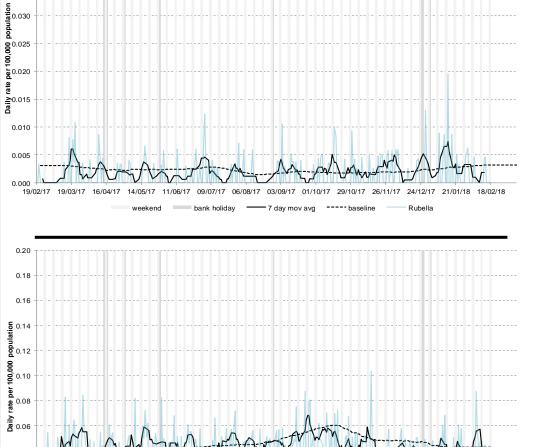
14/05/17 weekend

bank holiday



17: Chickenpox

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



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GP In Hours



21/01/18 18/02/18

Pertussis

24/12/17

Chickenpox

21/01/18

18/02/18

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20 February 2018

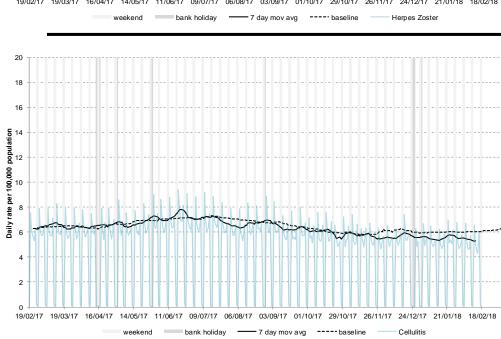
18: Herpes zoster

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

6.0 5.0 Daily rate per 100,000 population 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 0.0 19/02/17 19/03/17 16/04/17 11/06/17 09/07/17 06/08/17 03/09/17 01/10/17 29/10/17 26/11/17 24/12/17 21/01/18 18/02/18 14/05/17 weekend bank holidav - 7 day mov avg ---- baseline Herpes Zoster

19: Cellulitis

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



20: Impetigo

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

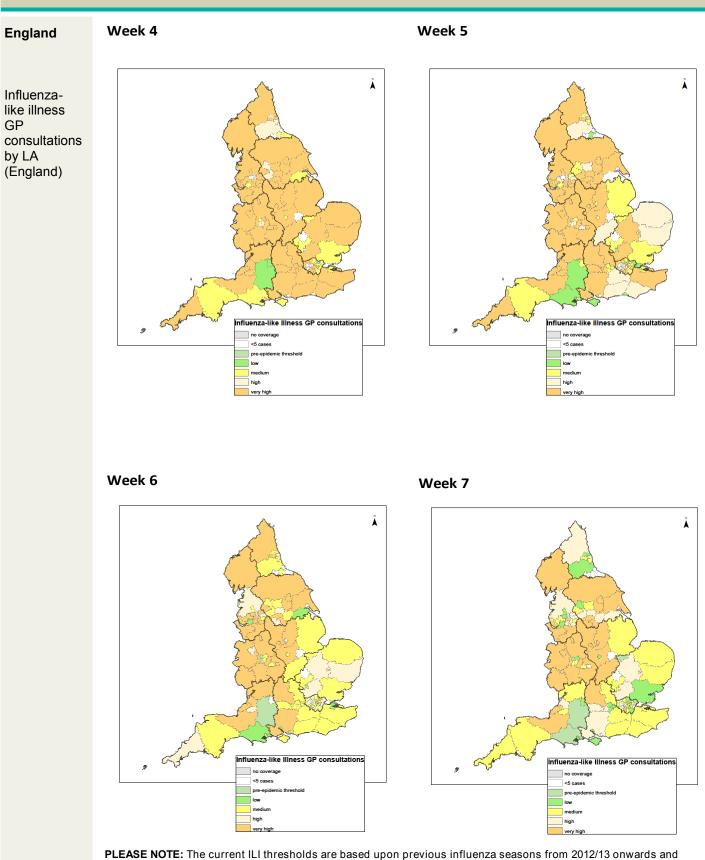
Year: 2018 Week: `

GP In Hours

20 February 2018	Year: 2018 Week: 7
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.
	• 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 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 2017 the levels of influenza-like illness (ILI) rates are illustrated in the bulletin appendix maps. The ILI intensity levels are calculated using the "Moving Epidemic Method" (MEM).¹ MEM is used as a standard methodology for setting influenza surveillance thresholds across Europe.²
	• The current ILI thresholds are based upon previous influenza seasons from 2012/13 onwards and therefore illustrate activity levels in relation to previous ILI activity recorded in the GPIH system. IILI thresholds presented in the maps should be interpreted with caution and reference made to other GP surveillance systems incorporating more historical data, which are available in the PHE National Influenza Report.
	• The ILI thresholds have been calculated separately for each of the nine PHE Centres to allow for differences between areas e.g. background ILI rates are historically higher in London than other areas of England. However, upper tier Local Authority (utLA) ILI consultation rates are compared to Centre-level thresholds only and therefore utLAs with higher background rates than the Centre may appear to have higher ILI activity.
	• ILI consultation rates presented for each utLA in the maps should be interpreted in context of regional and national ILI activity. The small numbers reported at this local level can often result in short-lived fluctuations in rates causing threshold exceedances that are out of context with national and regional activity. utLA ILI data should therefore be interpreted with caution and interpreted in context with the national influenza report which can be found here :
	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weekly-national-flu-reports
	• The maps on the following pages contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2015.
	¹ Vega T et al. <i>Influenza Other Respir Viruses</i> . 2013; 7 (4):546-58.
	² Green HK et al. <i>Epidemiol Infect.</i> 2015; 143 (1):1-12.
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	GP In Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin.
@phe.gov.uk	Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team
	6 th 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 12

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Year: 2018 Week: 7



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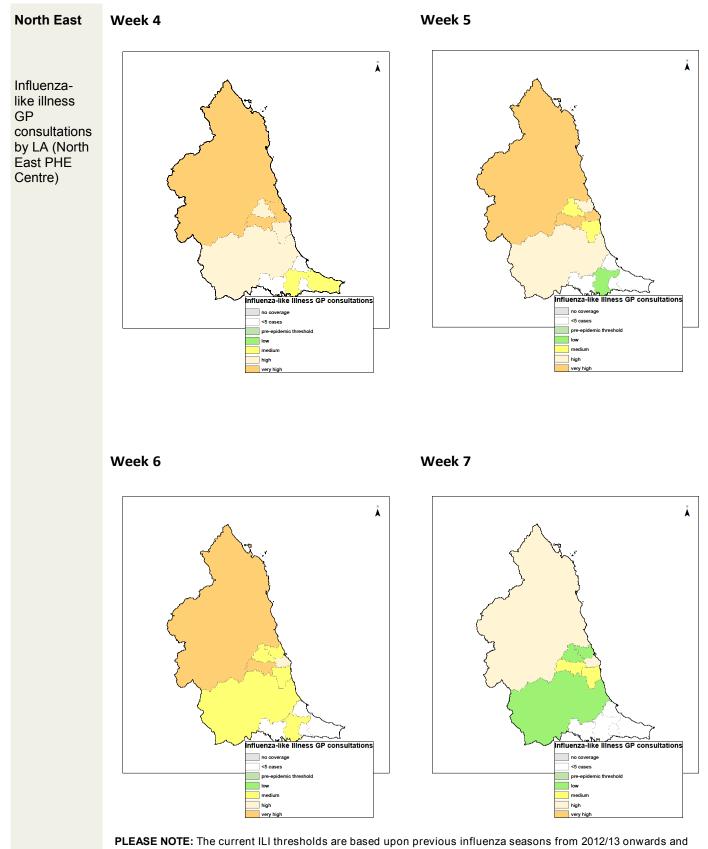
Please read the notes section (page 11) to understand the caveats and limitations on the use and interpretation of local ILI consultation data

With Public Health England

GP In Hours Appendix

20 February 2018

Year: 2018 Week: 7

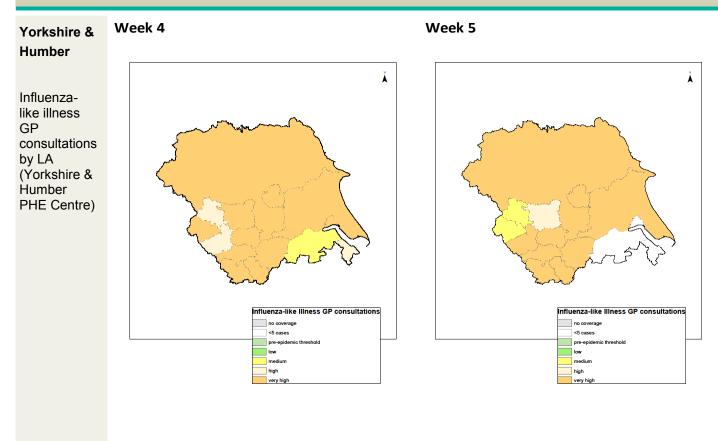


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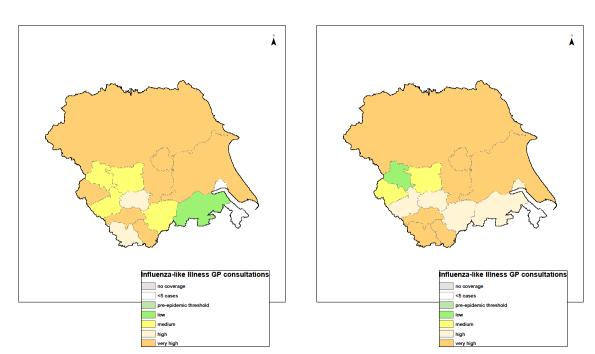
Year: 2018 Week: 7

20 February 2018



Week 6



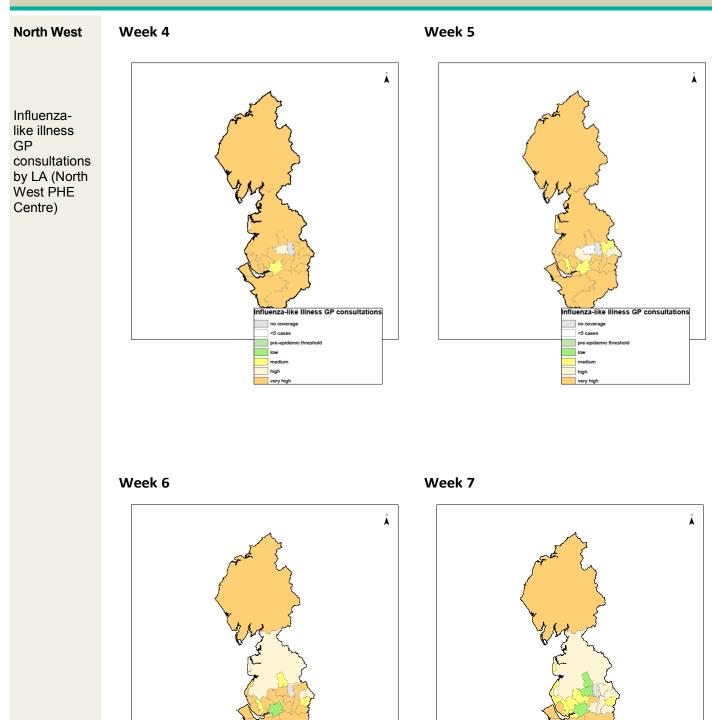


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20 February 2018

Year: 2018 Week: 7



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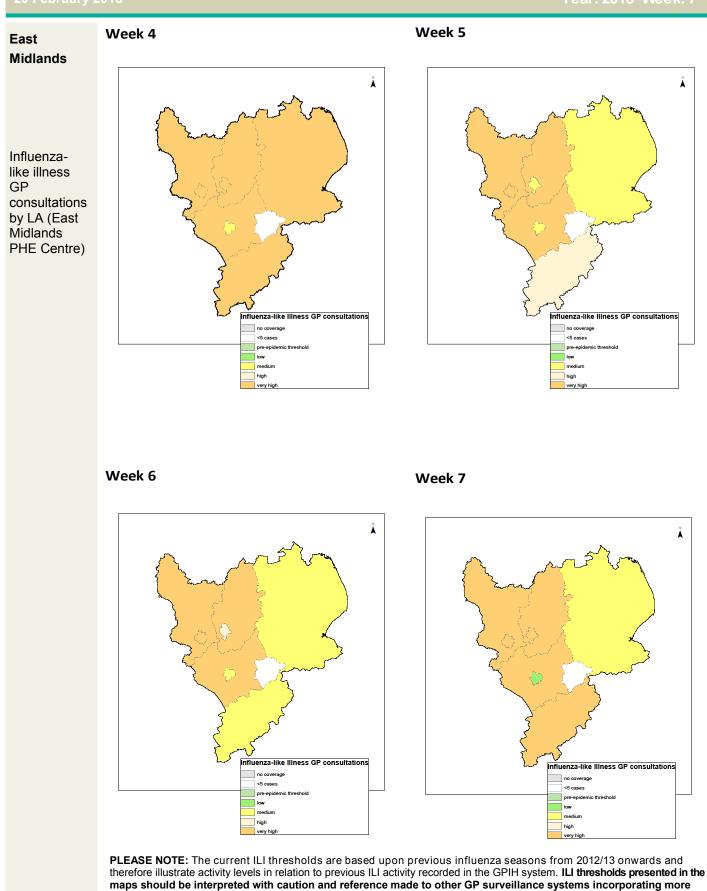
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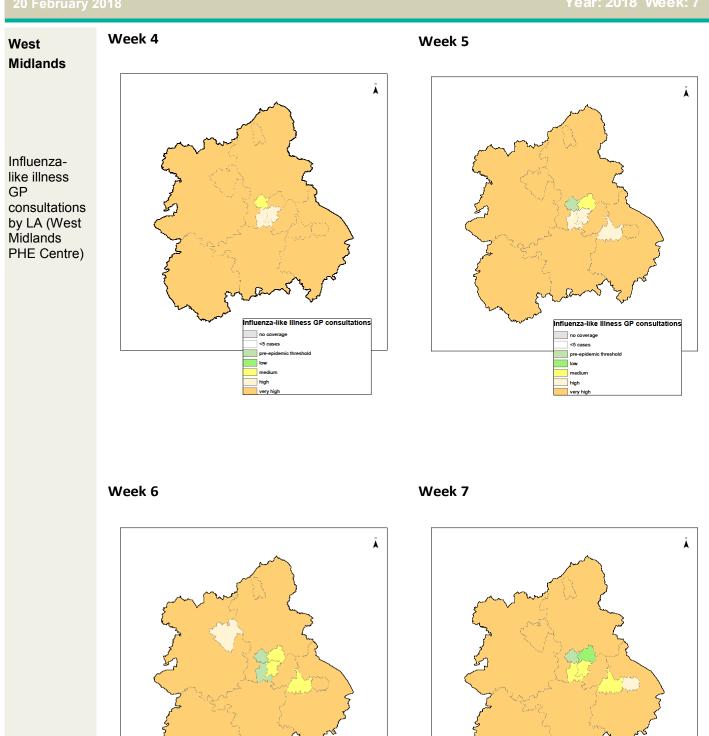
Year: 2018 Week: 7



historical data, which are available in the PHE National Influenza Report. Please read the notes section (page 11) to understand the caveats and limitations on the use and interpretation of

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local ILI consultation data



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historical data, which are available in the PHE National Influenza Report.

Influenza-like Illness GP consultations

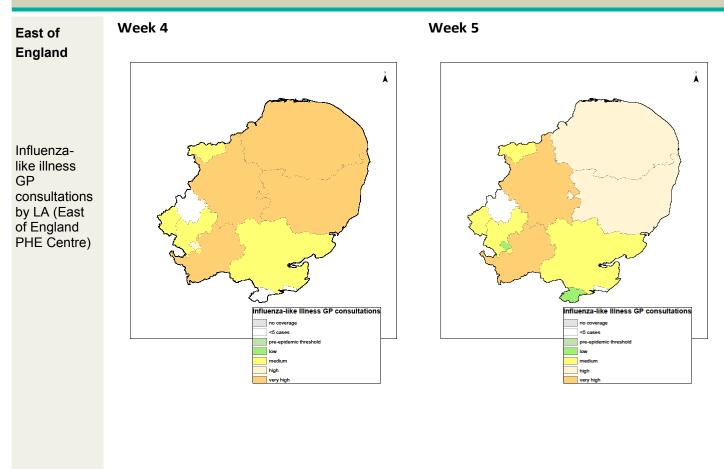
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GP In Hours Appendix

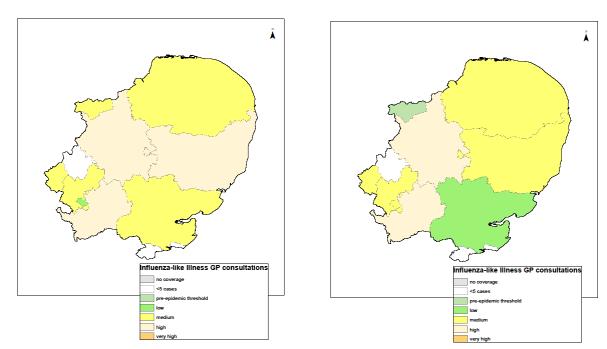
20 February 2018

Year: 2018 Week:



Week 6





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South East

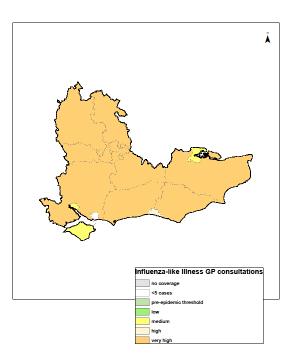
GP In Hours Appendix

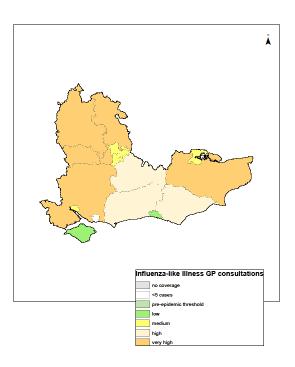
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Week 4

Year: 2018 Week: 7



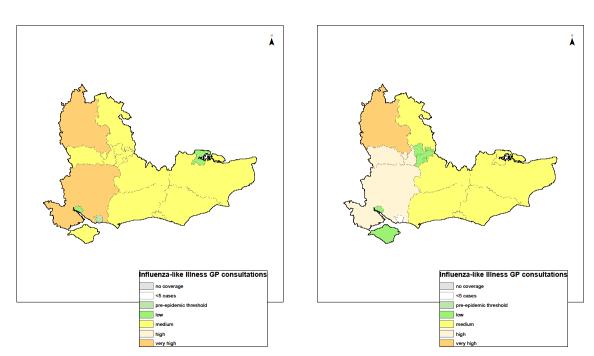




Week 6



Week 5

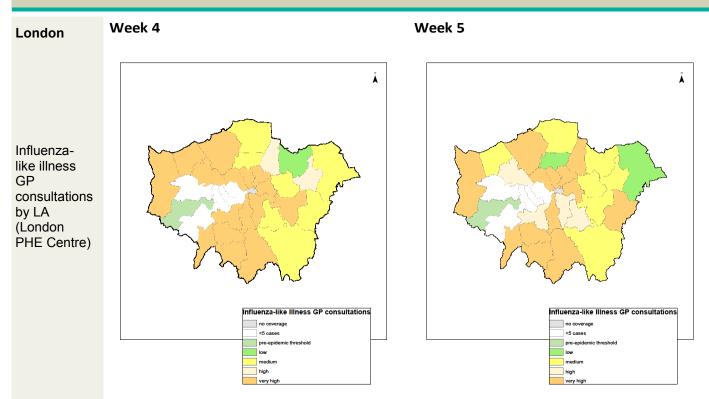


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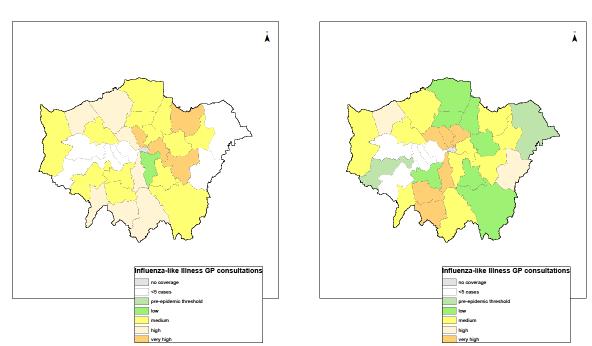
20 February 2018

Year: 2018 Week: 7



Week 6



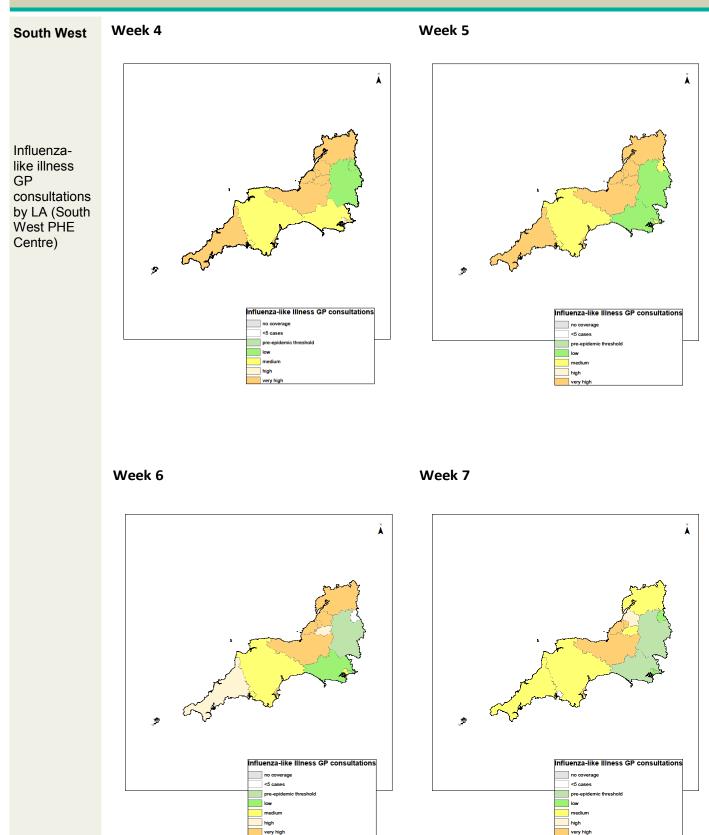


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