



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

***Giardia spp* data 2007 to 2016**

May 2018

National laboratory data for 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-leading 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 Social Care, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy. We provide government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with evidence-based professional, scientific and delivery expertise and support.

Public Health England
Wellington House
133-155 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8UG
Tel: 020 7654 8000

www.gov.uk/phe

Twitter: [@PHE_uk](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk)

Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland

Prepared by: Gastrointestinal Infections Department.

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



© Crown copyright 2018

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](https://www.ogilive.com/). Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

Published: May 2018

PHE publications

gateway number: 2018070

PHE supports the UN

Sustainable Development Goals



Contents

About Public Health England	2
Key points for 2016	4
<i>Giardia spp</i> data 2007 to 2016	5
Data source	8
Acknowledgements	9

Key points for 2016

Numbers of *Giardia* reports have increased year on year since 2013. This increase is largely attributable to the increased use of molecular attributed to the introduction of molecular or antigen based diagnostic methods by front line diagnostic laboratories.

The region with the highest number of *Giardia spp* laboratory reports was the South West of England with 996 laboratory reports.

The South West of England also had the highest rate of *Giardia spp* laboratory reports per 100,000 population in England and Wales with 18.1 laboratory reports per 100,000 population.

Reporting numbers were highest for males aged 40-49 in 2016.

In 2016, the peak month for *Giardia spp* reporting was September.

There were no foodborne or non-foodborne outbreaks of *Giardia spp* reported in England and Wales during 2016.

.

Giardia spp data 2007 to 2016

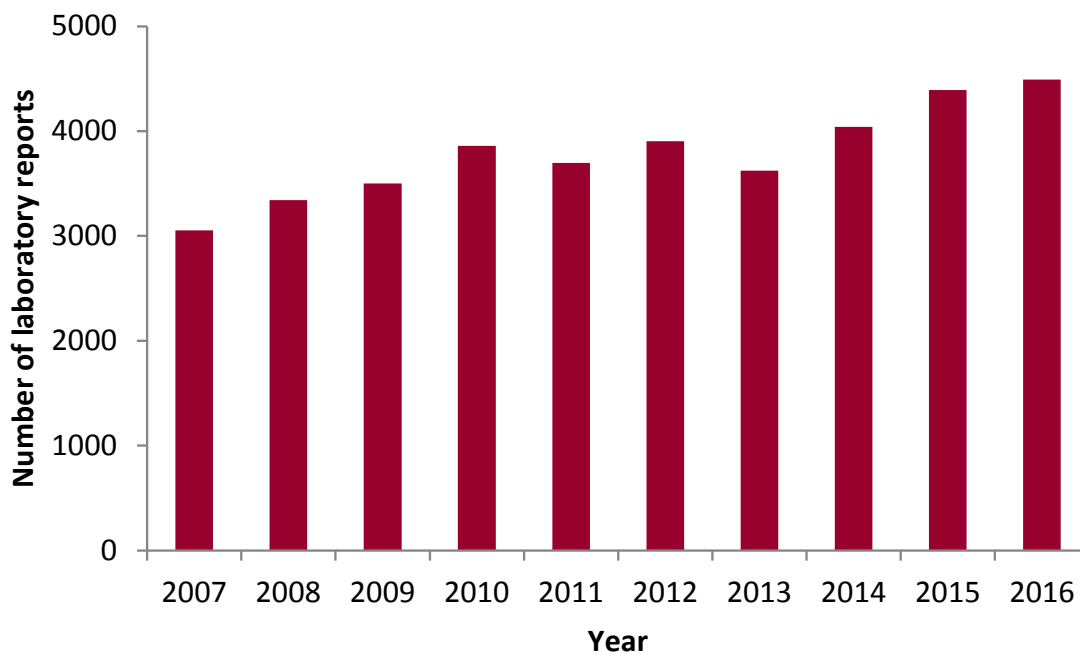
All data presented in this report are correct as of 3 November 2017.

1. Annual data (2007-2016)

Table 1: Annual laboratory reports of *Giardia spp* in England and Wales (2007-2016)

Year	Number of laboratory reports	Laboratory reports per 100,000 population
2007	3,054	5.6
2008	3,342	6.1
2009	3,501	6.3
2010	3,858	6.9
2011	3,697	6.6
2012	3,902	6.9
2013	3,622	6.4
2014	4,039	7.0
2015	4,390	7.6
2016	4,492	7.7

Figure 1: Annual laboratory reports of *Giardia spp* in England and Wales (2007-2016)



2. Regional data (2016)

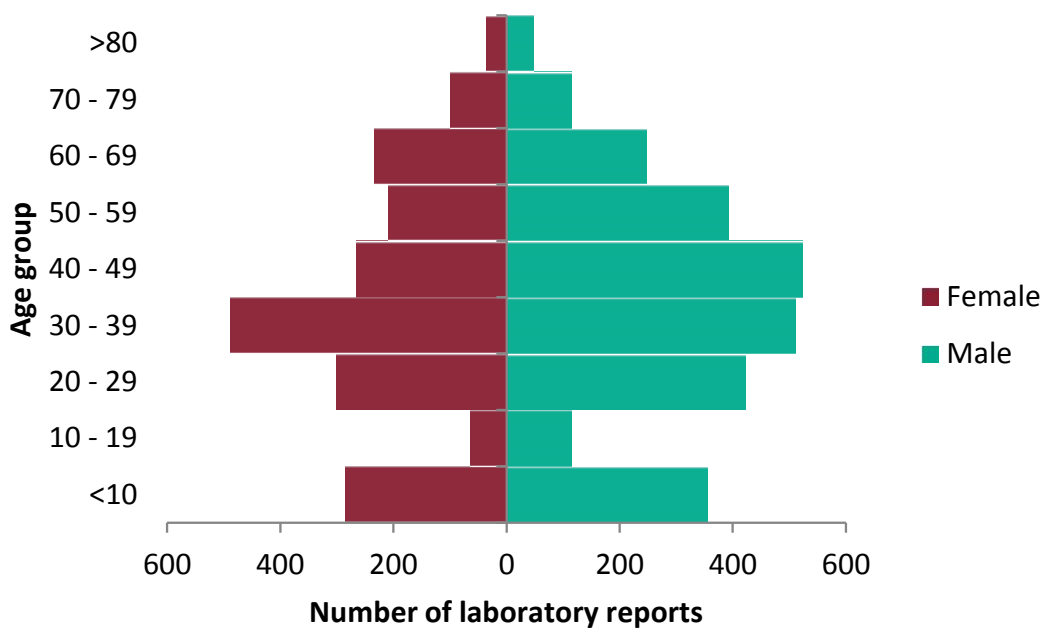
Table 2: Regional distribution of laboratory reports of *Giardia spp* in England and Wales (2016)

Country	Region	Laboratory reports	Laboratory reports per 100,000 population
England	East Midlands	372	7.9
	East of England	309	5.0
	London	445	5.1
	North East	188	7.1
	North West	524	7.3
	South East	766	8.5
	South West	996	18.1
	Yorkshire and The Humber	299	5.5
	West Midlands	345	5.9
Wales	Wales	128	4.1

Regional classification based on place of residence of laboratory reports and classified using NUTS1 codes.

3. Age/sex distribution (2016)

Figure 2: Age/sex distribution of laboratory reports of *Giardia spp* in England (2016)*



*Age/sex data not available for all Welsh laboratory reports and, therefore, not included. There were 12 laboratory reports with unknown data recorded.

4. Seasonal variation (2016)

Figure 3: Seasonality of laboratory reports of *Giardia* spp reported in England (2016)*



*Excludes Welsh data.

5. Outbreak data (2016)

There were no foodborne or non-foodborne outbreaks of *Giardia* spp reported in England and Wales during 2016.

Data source

Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS). This is a live laboratory reporting system. Therefore, numbers may fluctuate. Data provided in this report are new extractions from this system and provide updated figures to previously published reports. In 2014, PHE upgraded the laboratory reporting system. So direct comparisons between data reported from the previous system (LabBase2) and the new system (SGSS) may require cautious interpretation.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to:

- the microbiologists, local authorities and local health protection and environmental health specialists who have contributed data and reports to national surveillance systems
- the epidemiologists and information officers who have worked on the national surveillance of Gastrointestinal infectious (GI) diseases
- colleagues in the Gastrointestinal Bacterial Reference Unit (GBRU) for providing the Reference Laboratory Services and laboratory surveillance functions and expertise
- the PHE Information Management Department for maintenance and quality assurance of PHE national surveillance databases for GI diseases
- PHE Local Public Health Laboratories and Food Water and Environmental Microbiology Services for providing a surveillance function for GI pathogens and testing of food and environmental samples routinely and during outbreak investigation
- PHE National Parasitology Reference Laboratory, Department of Clinical Parasitology, University College London Hospital NHS Foundation Trust for their expertise