



17 July 2018

Year: 2018 Week: 28

## Syndromic surveillance national summary:

### Reporting week: 09 July to 15 July 2018

During week 28 there were increases in selected gastroenteritis indicators in children under 1 year old across all syndromic surveillance systems.

Impact of heat indicators decreased but remain at levels expected in light of the recent hot weather.

All reporting through the EDSSS infrastructure changed from 1 April when EDSSS reporting switched to a new, national route. Updates on the development of reporting will be provided in the coming weeks.

[Click to subscribe to the weekly syndromic surveillance email](#)

## Remote Health Advice:

Calls for diarrhoea remained stable during week 28 (figure 7), but there were increases in diarrhoea and vomiting calls in the under 1 year age group (figure 7a).

NHS 111 'heat/sun impact' calls decreased but remained at levels expected in light of the recent hot weather (figure 10); calls were highest in the 5-14 years age group (figure 10a).

[Click to access the Remote Health Advice bulletin](#)

## GP In Hours:

During week 28, consultations for gastrointestinal syndromes have shown small increases, mainly in the under 1 year age group (Figures 7&7a, 8&8a, 9&9a).

GP consultations for heat/sun stroke remain elevated but within levels expected for the recent hot weather (figure 21).

[Click to access the GP In Hours bulletin](#)

## Emergency Department:

All reporting through the EDSSS infrastructure changed from 1 April when EDSSS reporting switched to a new, national route, following the introduction of the Emergency Care Data Set: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/tsd/ec-data-set/>.

Data collection from this new route and surveillance output provision are currently under development.

Updates on the development of reporting will be provided in the coming weeks.

[Click to access the EDSSS bulletin](#)

## GP Out of Hours:

Consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting increased in children aged under 1 year during week 28 (figures 7a, 8a & 9a).

Consultations for heat stroke have returned to baseline levels during week 28 (figure 11).

[Click to access the GPOOHSS bulletin](#)

## RCGP Weekly Returns Service:

[Click here to access reports from the RCGP website](#) [external link]

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## Syndromic surveillance summary notes

- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different syndromic surveillance systems in operation within PHE access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each system is able to monitor a different selection of syndromic indicators based upon a different case mix of patients.
- Access to the full version of each syndromic surveillance bulletin is available through the Syndromic Surveillance website found at: (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>); reports will be made available on Thursday afternoons.
- Further weekly and annual reports are available from the RCGP Research and Surveillance web pages: <http://www.rcgp.org.uk/clinical-and-research/our-programmes/research-and-surveillance-centre.aspx>

## Syndromic surveillance systems

### Remote Health Advice

*A remote health advice syndromic surveillance system that monitors syndromic calls from remote health advice services e.g. NHS 111 each day across England*

### GP In-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System

*A large UK-based general practitioner surveillance system monitoring daily consultations for a range of clinical syndromic indicators*

### Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS)

*A sentinel ED network across England monitoring daily attendances and presenting symptoms/diagnoses*

### GP Out-of-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System (GPOOHS)

*A syndromic surveillance system monitoring daily GP out-of hours activity and unscheduled care across England using a range of clinical syndromic indicators*

### RCGP Weekly Returns Service (RCGP WRS)

*A sentinel GP surveillance network covering England and Wales monitoring weekly consultations for a range of clinical indicators. This surveillance system is coordinated by the RCGP Research and Surveillance Centre*

## Acknowledgements:

We thank and acknowledge the contribution of all data providers including:

- NHS 111 and HSCIC
- Participating EDSSS emergency departments
- College of Emergency Medicine
- Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers
- QSurveillance®; University of Nottingham; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®
- TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystmOne GP practices

### PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team

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