Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Routine reports of gastrointestinal infections in humans, England and Wales: June and July 2019

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Contents

Common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales

Table 1: Laboratory reports of common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 27-30 (1 July 2019 – 28 July 2019)

Laboratory reports*	27/19	28/19	29/19	30/19	Total Reports 27-30/19	Cumulative total to 30/19	Cumulative total to 30/18
Campylobacter spp.	1640	1551	1471	1302	5964	31660	38166
Cryptosporidium spp.	69	63	62	65	259	1614	2467
Giardia spp.	81	87	75	91	334	2636	3004
Salmonella spp.	168	162	178	197	705	3661	4233
Shigella spp.	50	62	43	49	204	1608	1225
STEC O157†	9	13	13	17	52	212	275
Rotavirus	42	47	32	26	147	2344	1601
Norovirus	67	87	81	51	286	4131	4548

* Results are derived from Public Health England's Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) and are a composite of initial results from primary diagnostic laboratories (not yet subtyped) and results that have been subtyped at the relevant national reference laboratories.

† Shiga toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) O157 results are derived from Public Health England's National Enhanced Surveillance System for STEC.

Less common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales

Table 2: Quarterly laboratory reports of less common gastrointestinal infections in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 14-26 (1 April 2019 – 30 June 2019).

Laboratory reports*	Total Reports 14-26/19	Cumulative total to 26/19	Cumulative total to 26/18
Astrovirus	100	263	274
Sapovirus	143	256	272
Plesiomonas	17	41	32
Vibrio spp.	10	19	26
Yersinia spp.	48	75	111
Entamoeba histolytica	11	46	52
Blastocystis hominis	22	53	46
Dientamoeba fragilis	1	14	14

* Results are derived from Public Health England's Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) and are a composite of initial results from primary diagnostic laboratories (not yet subtyped) and results that have been subtyped at the relevant national reference laboratories.

Notes: All data are provisional. Data for *Yersinia* are not representative of England and Wales; one hospital laboratory in England has used a PCR since 2016 and detects the majority of *Yersinia* reports included.

Salmonella infections in England and Wales

Details of 641 *Salmonella* infections stratified by serotype reported in the previous period (weeks 23-26, 2019) are given in the table below. In the current reporting period (weeks 27-30, 2019), 705 *Salmonella* infections were reported.

Table 3: *Salmonella* infections (faecal specimens) in England and Wales stratified by serotype: weeks 23-26 (3 June 2019 – 30 June 2019)‡

Serotype	Total
Salmonella Enteritidis	200
Salmonella Typhimurium	109
Salmonella Infantis	18
Salmonella Newport	17
Salmonella Agona	15
Other *Salmonella* serovars	282
Total *Salmonella* infections (provisional data)	641

Shigella infections in England and Wales

Details of 213 *Shigella* infections stratified by species reported in the previous period (weeks 23-26, 2019) are given in the table below. In the current reporting period (weeks 27-30, 2019), 204 *Shigella* infections were reported.

Table 4: *Shigella* infections (faecal specimens) in England and Wales stratified by species: weeks 23-26 (3 June 2019 – 30 June 2019)‡

Species	Total
Shigella sonnei	79
Shigella flexneri	40
Shigella boydii	6
Shigella dysenteriae	2
Shigella not speciated	86
Total *Shigella* infections (provisional data)	213

‡ Subtyping results in Tables 2 and 3 are derived from data generated by Public Health England's Gastrointestinal Bacteria Reference Unit (GBRU). They are presented a month in arrears to allow for the lag between initial diagnosis at primary diagnostic laboratories and confirmatory (sub) typing at the reference laboratory.

Notes: Please note that phage typing for Salmonella spp. and Shigella spp. ceased as of 1 November 2015. From 1 December 2014, data for these reports has been derived from a new laboratory reporting system (Second Generation Surveillance System, SGSS); direct comparisons between reports prior to and following this period may therefore not be valid. All data are provisional.

Outbreaks of foodborne illness in England and Wales

Table 5: Quarterly reports of outbreaks of foodborne illness in England and Wales reported to Public Health England: weeks 14-26 (1 April 2019 – 30 June 2019)

Region	Organism	Number ill	Laboratory confirmed cases	Suspect vehicle	Evidence[§]
Thames Valley (South East)	Norovirus	56	1	No food identified | None given	D
North East	Norovirus	13	8	Mexican - burrito-style wraps with mixture of fillings, sauces and accompaniments	D
North East	Norovirus Genotype 2	22	4	No food identified | None given	D
National	Listeria monocytogenes	9	9	Chicken sandwiches	M
Thames Valley (South East)	Norovirus Genotype 2	31	1	Pasta, pie, salad	D
North East	Norovirus Genotype 2	17	4	No food identified	D
North East	Norovirus Serotype 2	19	6	Chinese meals	D
South West	Diarrhoeic Shellfish Poisoning	13	4	Mussels	M
National	STEC O157 PT2	5	5	No food identified	D

[§] **Descriptive epidemiological evidence:** suspicion of a food vehicle in an outbreak based on the identification of common food exposures, from the systematic evaluation of cases and their characteristics and food histories over the likely incubation period by standardised means (such as standard questionnaires) from all, or an appropriate subset of, cases. **Microbiological evidence**: detection of a causative agent in a food vehicle or its component or in the food chain or its environment combined with detection in human cases, or clinical symptoms and an onset of illness in outbreak cases compatible with / pathognomonic to the causative agent identified in the food vehicle or its component or in the food chain or its environment. **Analytical epidemiological evidence**: a statistically significant association between consumption of a food vehicle and being a case in an outbreak demonstrated by studies such as a cohort study, a case-control study or similar studies

Notes: Outbreaks are reported once complete / information has been received from teams. Data are provisional.

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, resarch, 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 are a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

About *Health Protection Report*

Health Protection Report is a national public health bulletin for England and Wales, published by Public Health England. It is PHE's principal channel for the dissemination of laboratory data relating to pathogens and infections/communicable diseases of public health significance and of reports on outbreaks, incidents and ongoing investigations.

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