



15 January 2020.

Field Service | From local to global: combining expertise in epidemiology and microbiology to protect the population from public health threats.

Contact ReSST

Year: 2020 Week: 02

## Summary.

[Subscribe to the weekly syndromic surveillance email](#)

### Reporting week: 06 January to 12 January 2020.

During week 02, syndromic indicators associated with seasonal influenza activity decreased across all systems.

#### Remote Health Advice:

During week 02, NHS 111 cold/flu calls further decreased and overall are now at low intensity levels (figures 2, 2a & 2c).

[Access bulletin.](#)

#### GP In Hours:

During week 2, national GP consultations for influenza-like illness decreased but remained at medium intensity levels (figure 2c). Lower respiratory tract infections and pneumonia indicators also decreased during week 2 (figures 5 & 6) and are at baseline levels. Mumps consultations increased during week 2 and are above baseline levels (figure 12).

[Access bulletin.](#)

#### GP Out of Hours:

During week 2 there were decreases in GP out of hours consultations for influenza-like illness with levels now at low intensity (figure 3 and 3a).

[Access bulletin.](#)

#### Emergency Department:

During week 2 ED attendances for influenza-like-illness decreased (figure 7).

[Access bulletin.](#)

#### Ambulance:

During week 2 breathing problems decreased and returned to baseline levels (figure 2).

[Access bulletin.](#)

15 January 2020

- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different PHE syndromic surveillance systems access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each syndromic surveillance 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 PHE Syndromic Surveillance website found at: (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>); reports are made available on Thursday afternoons.

---

## **Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System:**

*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 general practitioner surveillance system monitoring daily consultations for a range of clinical syndromic indicators across England.*

## **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.*

## **Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS):**

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

## **National Ambulance Syndromic Surveillance System (NASSS):**

*The national ambulance syndromic surveillance system (NASSS) monitors daily calls made by persons to an ambulance trust. All 10 ambulance trusts in England provide data.*

---

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

- NHS 111 and NHS Digital.
  - QSurveillance®; University of Oxford; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®.
  - TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystemOne GP practices.
  - Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers.
  - Participating EDSSS emergency departments.
  - Royal College of Emergency Medicine.
  - North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East Coast, South Central, and South Western NHS Ambulance Trusts and The Association of Ambulance Chief Executives.
- 

## **PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team.**

Public Health England, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 5 St Philips Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW. **Tel:** 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2.

**Web:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>