



18 March 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: 11

Summary.

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Reporting week: 09 March to 15 March 2020.

During week 11, selected respiratory indicators increased across all systems, including for influenza-like illness and difficulty breathing calls. However, ED attendances for pneumonia remained stable.

Remote Health Advice:

NHS 111 calls for cold/flu, cough, difficulty breathing and sore throat continued to increase during week 11 (figures 2, 4, 5 & 6), however cold/flu and cough calls decreased over the weekend 14/15 March.

[Access bulletin](#)

GP In Hours:

Mumps consultations have remained above baseline levels during week 11, particularly in the 15-44 years age group (figures 12 & 12a).

[Access bulletin](#)

During week 11, GP consultations for influenza-like-illness (ILI) and asthma increased, remaining above seasonally expected levels (figures 2 & 10). ILI consultations are highest in London and the 15-64 age groups (figures 2b & 2a).

GP Out of Hours:

During week 11, there were further increases in influenza-like illness and difficulty breathing contacts (figures 3 & 5).

[Access bulletin](#)

Emergency Department:

During week 11 there was a decrease in the total number of ED attendances (figure 1), particularly in the 65+ years age group (figure 2). The number of attendances for influenza-like illness and asthma increased (figures 7 & 9), however other respiratory indicators (including pneumonia) remained stable (figure 4, 5, 6 & 8).

[Access bulletin](#)

Ambulance:

Ambulance calls for breathing problems continued to increase during week 11, however, there was no apparent increase in the severity of these calls (figures 2 and 2a). Chest pain calls also increased in week 11 (figure 6).

[Access bulletin](#)

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- 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.
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PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team.

Public Health England, 1st 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>