

Emergency Department

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

22 July 2020

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Diagnostic indicators

Year: 2020 Week: 29

Key messages

Data to: 19 July 2020

During week 29 the overall number of ED COVID-19-like attendances remained stable (figure 3). All other respiratory attendance indicators remained stable.

Please note that the level of diagnosis coding included in the data received has increased from around 70% of attendances prior to April 2020, to around 75% since. This may cause overall attendances of individual indicators to have increased above baseline levels.

Please see '<u>notes and caveats</u>' for information about the ED syndromic indicators including important caveats around the interpretation.

A Heat-Health Watch system operates in England from 1 June to 15 September each year. As part of the Heatwave Plan for England, the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance team will be routinely monitoring the public health impact of hot weather using syndromic surveillance data during this period.

Heat-health watch level (current reporting week): Level 1: Summer preparedness http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/uk/heathealth/

Diagnostic indicators at a glance:

Further details on the syndromic indicators reported can be found on page 11.

-		· -
Indicator	Current trend	Level
COVID-19-like	no trend	-
Respiratory	decreasing	below
Acute Respiratory Infection	decreasing	below
Bronchiolitis	no trend	below
Influenza-like Illness	no trend	similar
Pneumonia	no trend	below
Asthma	no trend	below
Gastrointestinal	no trend	above
Gastroenteritis	no trend	below
Cardiac	increasing	above
Myocardial Ischaemia	increasing	above
Alcohol intoxication	increasing	above
Heat/Sun stroke	no trend	-

Date	Total	Diagnoses Coded		Type 1 EDs
Dale	Attendances	Number	%	Included
13/07/2020	16,762	12,636	75.4%	75
14/07/2020	16,484	11,976	72.7%	75
15/07/2020	16,061	11,790	73.4%	75
16/07/2020	15,858	11,362	71.6%	75
17/07/2020	15,992	11,429	71.5%	75
18/07/2020	15,561	11,237	72.2%	75
19/07/2020	15,770	11,279	71.5%	75
Total	112,488	81,709	72.6%	(max)* 75

EDSSS weekly report statistics

Only Type 1 EDs meeting the weekly reporting criteria are included (see page 6 for details).

*max EDs included across full time period reported in charts, individual days may include fewer EDs.

1: Total attendances.

Daily number of total attendances recorded, across the EDSSS network.

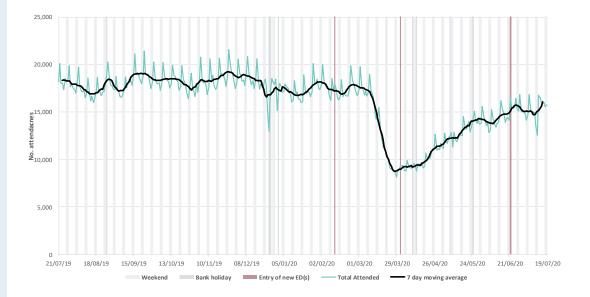
The entry of new ED(s) is marked by a vertical **red** line (see page 6 for inclusion criteria).

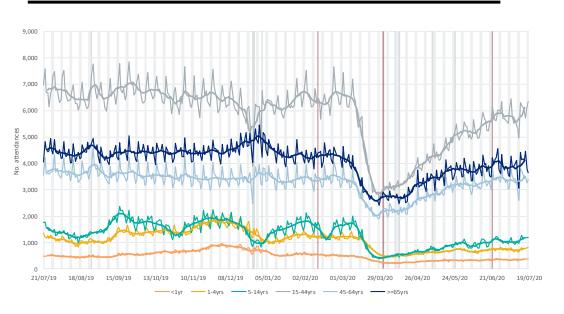
2a: Daily attendances by age: numbers.

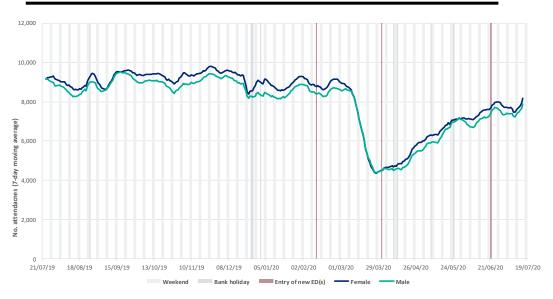
Daily number of total attendances, by age group, recorded across the EDSSS network.



Daily number of total attendances by gender, recorded across the EDSSS network (shown as a 7-day moving average). Please note: indeterminate gender is not shown due to small numbers







EDSSS

3: COVID-19-like.

Daily number of attendances recorded as COVID-19-like attendances across the EDSSS network.

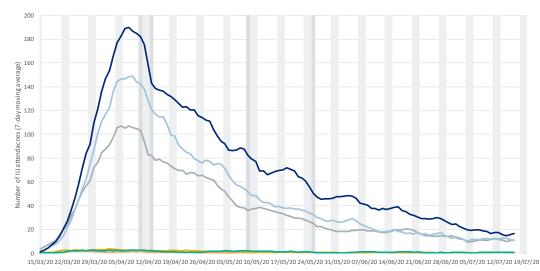
3a: COVID-19-like by age group.

7 day moving average of COVID-19-like attendances within each age group.

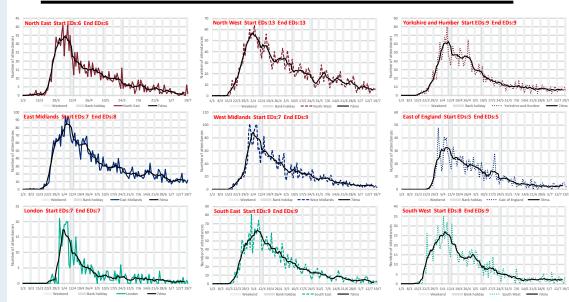


Daily attendances and 7 day moving average of COVID-19-like attendances within each PHE Centre (with the number of EDs included at the start and end of each time series). Please see '<u>notes and</u> <u>caveats'</u> for information on how EDs are selected for inclusion each week.





<1yr - 1-4yrs - 5-14yrs - 15-44yrs - 45-64yrs ->=65yrs



EDSSS

EDSSS

Year: 2020 Week: 29

4: Respiratory.

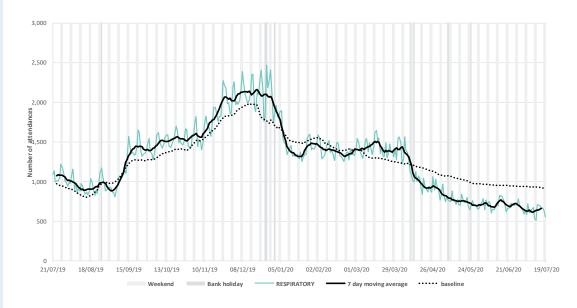
Daily number of attendances recorded as respiratory attendances across the EDSSS network.

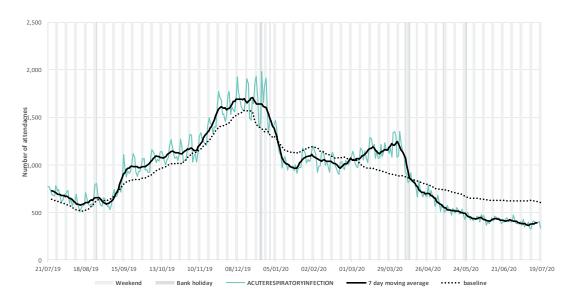
5: Acute Respiratory Infection.

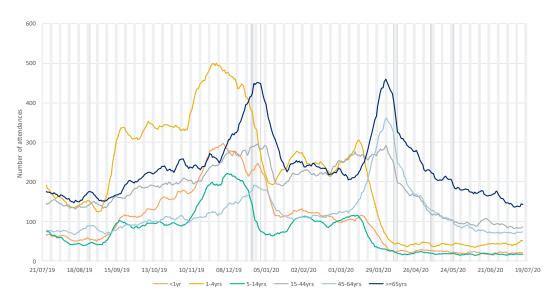
Daily number of all attendances recorded as acute respiratory infection attendances across the EDSSS network.



7 day moving average of ARI attendances within each age group.







EDSSS

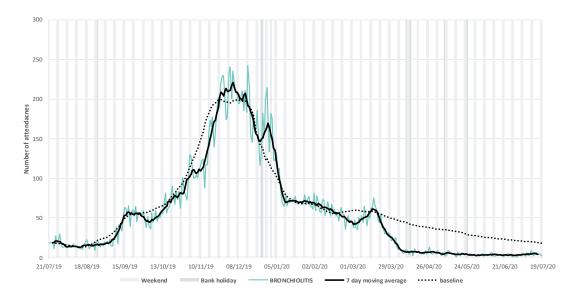
Year: 2020 Week: 29

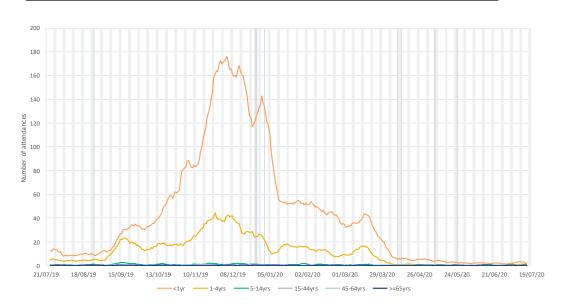
6: Bronchiolitis/ bronchitis.

Daily number of attendances recorded as bronchiolitis/ acute bronchitis attendances across the EDSSS network.

6a: Bronchiolitis/ bronchitis by age group

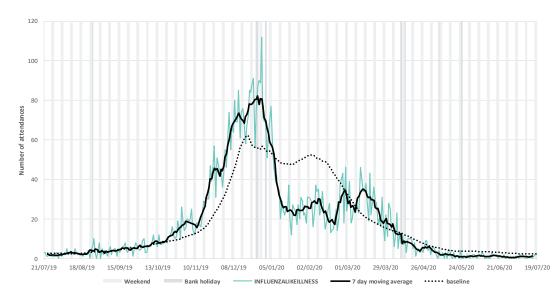
7 day moving average of bronchiolitis/ bronchitis attendances within each age group.





7: Influenza-like Illness.

Daily number of attendances recorded as influenza-like illness attendances across the EDSSS network.

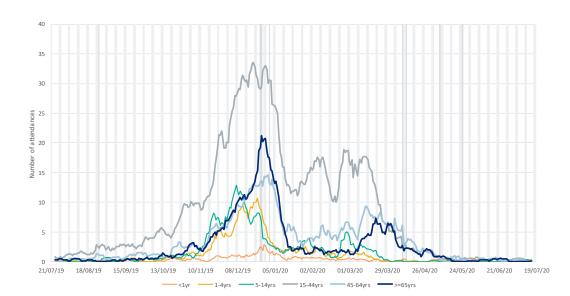




Year: 2020 Week: 29

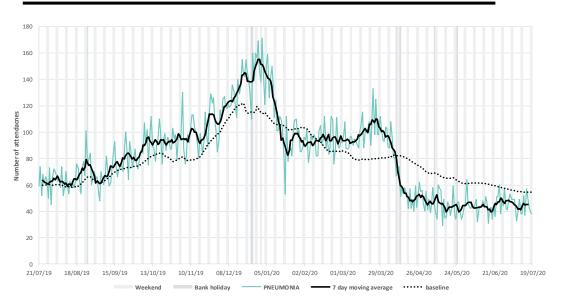
7a: Influenza-like illness by age group

7 day moving average of ILI attendances within each age group.



8: Pneumonia.

Daily number of attendances recorded as pneumonia attendances across the EDSSS network.



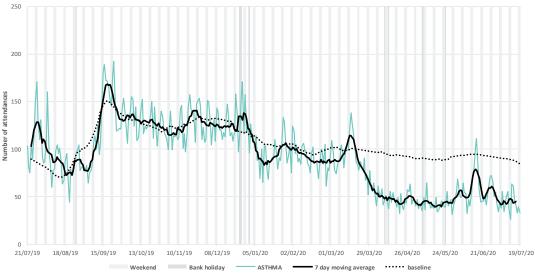
120 100 80 Number of attendances 60 40 20 21/07/19 18/08/19 15/09/19 13/10/19 10/11/19 08/12/19 05/01/20 02/02/20 01/03/20 29/03/20 26/04/20 24/05/20 21/06/20 19/07/20 - 5-14vrs - 15-44vrs - 45-64vrs -->=65vrs

8a: Pneumonia by age group.

7 day moving average of pneumonia attendances within each age group.

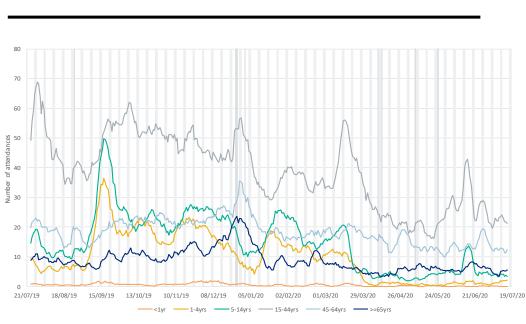
9: Asthma.

Daily number of attendances recorded as asthma/wheeze/ difficulty breathing attendances across the EDSSS network.



9a: Asthma by age group.

7 day moving average of asthma attendances within each age group.



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EDSSS

Year: 2020 We<u>ek: 29</u>

10: Gastrointestinal.

Daily number of attendances recorded as gastrointestinal attendances across the EDSSS network.

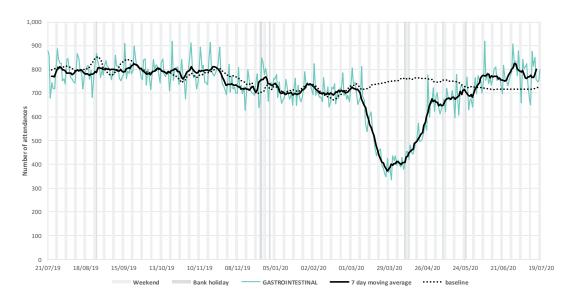


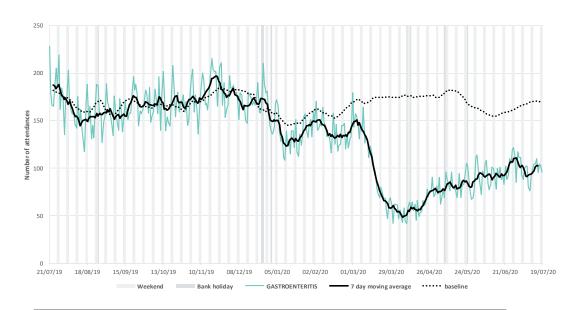
Daily number of attendances recorded as gastroenteritis attendances across the EDSSS network.



7 day moving average of gastroenteritis attendances within each age group.



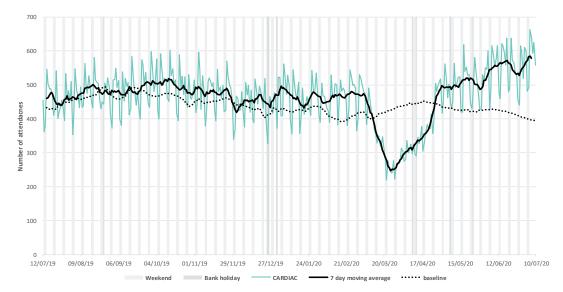






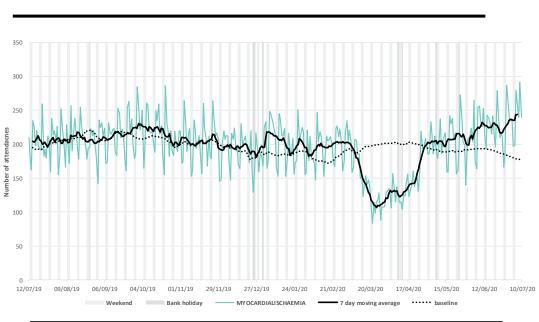
12: Cardiac.

Daily number of attendances recorded as cardiac attendances across the EDSSS network.



13: Myocardial Ischaemia.

Daily number of attendances recorded as myocardial ischaemia attendances across the EDSSS network.



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EDSSS

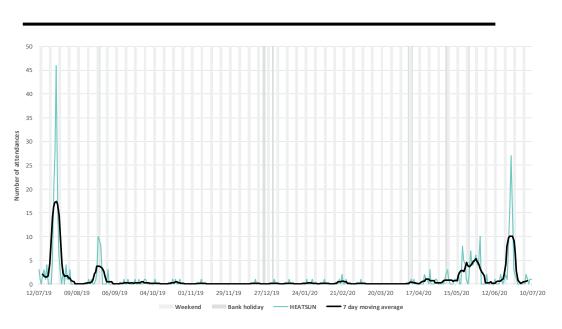
14. Acute alcohol intoxication

Daily percentage of all attendances recorded as acute alcohol intoxication attendances across the EDSSS network.



15. Heat/sun stroke.

Daily percentage of all attendances recorded as impact of heat/sun attendances across the EDSSS network.



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EDSSS

22 July 2020	Year: 2020 Week: 29
Notes and caveats:	 ► National EDSSS began operating in April 2018. Following the introduction of the Emergency Care Data Set (ECDS) the: <u>https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/tsd/ec-data-set/</u> ► EDSSS receives an automated daily transfer of anonymised ED data from NHS Digital ► The number of EDs reporting through ECDS continues to increase
	► Not all EDs currently provide data through ECDS on a daily basis
	►EDs are eligible for inclusion in this report only where the EDSSS reporting criteria have been met during the surveillance week reported:
	Data relates to attendances at a type 1 ED Data for 7 of the 7 most recent days was received by PHE Data for those days was received within 2 calendar days of the patient arrival
	Where an ED meets these criteria, all data received from that ED previous to the current surveillance week is included
	► EDs eligible for inclusion is likely to change each week, which will in turn affect the historical data inclusion
	► Individual EDs will not be identified in syndromic surveillance reporting in these bulletins
	► All EDs report diagnoses to EDSSS using SnomedCT codes
	►Not all diagnoses are confirmed
	The syndromic indicators presented in this bulletin are based on the primary diagnosis of each attendance as reported by EDs using SnomedCT codes:
	Respiratory: All respiratory diseases and conditions (infectious and non infectious). Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI): All acute infectious respiratory diseases. Asthma: As indicated by title.
	Bronchiolitis/ bronchitis: As indicated by title (excluding 'chronic'). Influenza-like Illness (ILI): As indicated by title. Pneumonia: As indicated by title.
	COVID-19-like: Coronavirus* or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). *Please note: not all EDs have reported a coronavirus diagnosis code.
	Gastrointestinal: All gastrointestinal diseases and conditions (infectious and non infectious). Gastroenteritis: All infectious gastrointestinal diseases.
	Cardiac: All cardiac conditions. Myocardial Ischaemia: All ischaemic heart disease.
	Acute alcohol intoxication: As indicated by title (excluding 'chronic')
	 EDSSS indicators are likely to be an underestimation of number attendances as they are based on primary diagnosis only. The EDSSS should therefore be used to monitor trends in ED attendances and not numbers of 'cases'.
	Baselines represent seasonally expected levels of activity and are constructed from historical data since July 2010. They take into account the change from sentinel EDSSS to National EDSSS and current coverage. Gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting baselines also account for changes since the introduction of rotavirus vaccine in July 2013. Baselines are refreshed using the latest data on a regular basis.
	► Sentinel EDSSS 2010 to March 2018, collected data through a bespoke, voluntary network of EDs across England and Northern Ireland
	Sentinel EDSSS reports be found in bulletins up to and including week 13 2018: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses</u>
Acknowledgements:	We are grateful to the clinicians in each ED and other staff within each Trust for their continued involvement in the EDSSS.
	We thank the Royal College of Emergency Medicine, NHS Digital and NHS England for their support in the development of national EDSSS, using anonymised data collection from ECDS.
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Web: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses 11