PHE publishes a weekly national influenza and COVID-19 surveillance report which summaries the information from the surveillance systems which are used to monitor influenza, COVID-19 and other seasonal respiratory viruses in England.

Additional figures based on these surveillance systems are included in this slide set.

The figures presented in this slide set are based on data from week 7 (between 15 and 21 February 2021).
Confirmed COVID-19 cases in England
Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by age group and region, weeks 51 to 7
Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by ethnicity and region, weeks 51 to 7
Weekly COVID-19 rate per 100,000 population by IMD quintile (1 being the most deprived and 5 being the least deprived), weeks 51 to 7
Cumulative rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)
Cumulative rate (from week 27) of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)

As of 16 November 2020, the methodology for allocating geographies for cases has been updated to include alternate postcodes where applicable.

Rate of COVID-19 by UTLA
29 June 2020 - 23 February 2021
- 0.00 - 4041.99
- 4042.00 - 4790.99
- 4791.00 - 5504.99
- 5505.00 - 6017.99
- 6018.00 - 6671.99
- 6672.00 - 7280.99
- 7281.00 - 8164.99
- 8165.00 - 9375.9
- ≥ 9376.00
- Data suppressed
Weekly positivity of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by reason for test, weeks 41 to 7
Respiratory Datamart system (England)
Respiratory DataMart – Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

![Graph showing RSV positivity over weeks with data for 2018/19, 2019/20, and 2020/21 seasons.]

- **Positive samples**
- **% 2018/19**
- **% 2019/20**
- **% 2020/21**
Respiratory DataMart – other respiratory viruses

**Adenovirus**
- Positive samples
- % 2018/19
- % 2019/20
- % 2020/21

**Parainfluenza**
- Positive samples
- % 2018/19
- % 2019/20
- % 2020/21

**Rhinovirus**
- Positive samples
- % 2018/19
- % 2019/20
- % 2020/21

**hMPV**
- Positive samples
- % 2018/19
- % 2019/20
- % 2020/21

25 February 2021
Community surveillance
COVID-19 clusters or outbreaks in educational settings

Data Information

• We report on new acute respiratory infection (ARI) incidents reported to Health Protection Teams (HPTs) and entered on HPZone in the previous reporting week in educational settings by locality.
• Individual case notes are reviewed by an epidemiologist and an assessment made about whether the criteria for a confirmed COVID-19 cluster or outbreak are met. See definitions below.
• The incidents captured on HPZone represent a subset of all ongoing clusters and outbreaks in England. A variety of arrangements are in place with local authorities and other stakeholders supporting HPTs, however, data may not routinely be documented on HPZone. As a result, the number of outbreaks reported for some of the regions are underestimates.

Caveats

• A national school helpline started operating on 17 September 2020 and a Universities helpline started operating on 7 October 2020.
• Schools in England were closed for half-term during weeks 43 or/and 44.
• From Week 1 2021 the third national lockdown came into effect and schools were closed with the exception of vulnerable children and children of key workers. Early years settings have remained open.

Definitions

Cluster: two or more test-confirmed cases of COVID-19 among individuals associated with a specific non-residential setting with illness onset dates within a 14-day period (in the absence of detailed information about the type of contact between the cases).

Outbreak: two or more test-confirmed cases of COVID-19 among individuals associated with a specific non-residential setting with illness onset dates within 14 days, and one of:
• Identified direct exposure between at least 2 of the test-confirmed cases in that setting (for example under one metre face to face, or spending more than 15 minutes within 2 metres) during the infectious period of one of the cases.
• When there is no sustained local community transmission - absence of an alternative source of infection outside the setting for the initially identified cases.
Number of COVID-19 confirmed clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting, England

![Chart showing the number of COVID-19 confirmed clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting in England over time. The chart includes data for nursery, combined, primary school, secondary school, Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools, and college/university settings.]
Cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting and PHE Centre since week 36, England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHE Centres</th>
<th>Nursery</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Secondary School</th>
<th>Combined</th>
<th>Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools</th>
<th>College University</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>8 (0)</td>
<td>16 (0)</td>
<td>40 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>13 (0)</td>
<td>86 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>91 (3)</td>
<td>152 (0)</td>
<td>104 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>52 (1)</td>
<td>22 (0)</td>
<td>421 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>106 (6)</td>
<td>335 (3)</td>
<td>354 (0)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>56 (1)</td>
<td>42 (0)</td>
<td>894 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>18 (0)</td>
<td>24 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>6 (0)</td>
<td>58 (0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>28 (1)</td>
<td>72 (0)</td>
<td>89 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>53 (1)</td>
<td>11 (0)</td>
<td>253 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>137 (5)</td>
<td>265 (0)</td>
<td>305 (1)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>108 (0)</td>
<td>35 (0)</td>
<td>851 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>32 (1)</td>
<td>83 (0)</td>
<td>91 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>54 (0)</td>
<td>26 (0)</td>
<td>286 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>92 (6)</td>
<td>229 (2)</td>
<td>171 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>67 (1)</td>
<td>23 (0)</td>
<td>582 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and Humber</td>
<td>87 (6)</td>
<td>177 (3)</td>
<td>119 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>63 (1)</td>
<td>25 (0)</td>
<td>471 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>582 (28)</td>
<td>1347 (8)</td>
<td>1297 (1)</td>
<td>2 (0)</td>
<td>471 (5)</td>
<td>203 (0)</td>
<td>3902 (42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of outbreaks for Week 7 in brackets*
Contacts by exposure/activity setting in week 7, England
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Note: categories have been grouped as follows: leisure / community includes eating out, attending events and celebrations, exercising, worship, arts, entertainment or recreation, community activities and attending play groups or organised trips; other workplace includes: retail, manufacturing or construction, hospitality, transport, emergency services or border force, food production and agriculture, prison, financial services, civil service or local government, information and communication, military, critical national infrastructure.

Personal services include hairdressers, barbers, tattooists and nail bars.
Events and activities reported by people testing positive, prior to symptom onset in week 7, England
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Note: ‘Other’ includes a wide range of different activities and settings, each of which has small numbers of individuals, as well as activities which did not fit any specific category and were added as Other by the case. This includes: all within ‘activities’: Arts, entertainment or recreation; Civil service or government; Close contact services; Community and charity activities; Critical national infrastructure; Emergency services; Financial services; Food production; Hospitality; Immigration border services; Information and communication; Military; Personal care; Prison; Private events and celebrations; Public events and mass gathering; event within a shared household; Sport events; Supported living; Teaching and education; Transport; ‘Other (combined)’ includes all exposure group types that have small counts such as “went to church”, “went to the zoo” within that event type.
Common locations reported by people testing positive in week 7, England  
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

**Excludes 6 common exposures classed as ‘other’ at the third level of classification (these could be from several 2nd level categories such as Eating out, Entertainment and day trips, Sport events etc). Also excludes 3 where no third level categorization was available (includes second level categories such as Prison / detention facility, other occupational sector, information and communication). See appendix for more information.**

The data is based on a revised definition for common exposures. Previously, >2 cases in the same location were counted as common exposures. The revised definition further splits this into separate common exposures if the event’s settings are different. Additionally, the revised definition excludes exposure events without a known event date. Furthermore, this data now only includes common exposures identified during the reporting week. This differs from the previous version where a common exposure could be included in multiple reporting weeks depending on its exposure duration. As a result of these differences, the data will not be comparable with previous versions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>All ages**</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shopping (visiting)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational setting (attending)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home (home/shared and visiting)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (visiting)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercising (visiting)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production (working)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social care (working)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surveillance in ‘educational-age’ cohorts
Methodology and limitations

- Data source: SGSS Pillar 1 (NHS and PHE testing) and Pillar 2 (community testing) – England

- Educational-age cohorts have been calculated using dates of birth that correspond to a particular year group. School year groups run from 1 September to 31 of August of the following calendar year.

- We include all cases regardless of whether or not they attended an educational setting or whether or not the educational setting was open during the reporting period

- Data for the most recent week are provisional and likely to be an underestimate

- From early December a mass testing programme has been rolled out in Higher Education Institutions using Lateral Flow Devices ahead of students returning home for the Christmas break. This will impact testing trends and positivity data during this period.
Methodology and limitations - Birth cohort – Year group

- The table aside represents the birth cohorts for each year group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth cohort</th>
<th>Year group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/09/1998 to 31/08/1999</td>
<td>Uni Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/1999 to 31/08/2000</td>
<td>Uni Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2000 to 31/08/2001</td>
<td>Uni Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2001 to 31/08/2002</td>
<td>Uni Year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2002 to 31/08/2003</td>
<td>Year 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2003 to 31/08/2004</td>
<td>Year 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2004 to 31/08/2005</td>
<td>Year 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2005 to 31/08/2006</td>
<td>Year 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2006 to 31/08/2007</td>
<td>Year 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2007 to 31/08/2008</td>
<td>Year 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2008 to 31/08/2009</td>
<td>Year 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2009 to 31/08/2010</td>
<td>Year 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2010 to 31/08/2011</td>
<td>Year 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2011 to 31/08/2012</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2012 to 31/08/2013</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2013 to 31/08/2014</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2014 to 31/08/2015</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2015 to 31/08/2016</td>
<td>Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2016 to 31/08/2017</td>
<td>Pre-school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2017 to 31/08/2018</td>
<td>Nursery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weekly number of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in nursery/preschool, primary, secondary and college/university age cohorts

Number of positive cases of COVID-19

Week Number

Nursery/Pre-school age cohorts
Primary school age cohorts
Secondary school age cohorts
College/University age cohorts
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in nursery/preschool, primary school, secondary school and college/university age cohorts

Case rate per 100,000

Week number

Start of first term for schools

Half term break

End of first term school holiday weeks 52-53

Second national lockdown

Third national lockdown and school closure (except for vulnerable children and children)

25 February 2021
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 50 to 7.
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13), week 50 to 7
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 50 to 7
Weekly incidence of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population by educational age cohorts and PHE region, week 50 to 7

25 February 2021
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 50 to 7
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13), week 50 to 7
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13)

25 February 2021
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 50 to 7
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups

Number of COVID-19 cases reported through Pillar 1 and Pillar 2

- Uni Year 1
- Uni Year 2
- Uni Year 3
- Uni Year 4

Beginning of first term
Second national lockdown
Orientation week
Third national lockdown

Week number

25 February 2021
Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by educational age cohorts and PHE region, week 50 to 7
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by Year group, from nursery to Year 6, week 50 to 7
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts presented by secondary school year group (Year 7 to Year 13), week 50 to 7.

25 February 2021
Weekly positivity rates of confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age cohorts corresponding to university/college year groups, week 50 to 25 February 2021
*From January 2021 a programme of rapid asymptomatic testing was rolled out to students in the secondary school aged cohorts attending these settings during lockdown. We note a drop in the number of tests conducted in these cohorts and an increase in positivity during week 7 which coincides with half term break.
Weekly rate of new COVID-19 tests performed per 100,000 population in nursery/preschool, primary school, secondary school and college/University age cohorts
Primary care surveillance
For the most recent week, more samples are expected to be tested therefore the graph should be interpreted with caution. Positivity (%) is not calculated when the total number tested is less than 10.
For the most recent week, more samples are expected to be tested therefore the graph should be interpreted with caution. Positivity (%) is not calculated when the total number tested is less than 10.
Secondary Care surveillance
Weekly overall hospital and ICU/HDU admission rates per 100,000 of new COVID-19 positive cases reported through SARI Watch, England since week 12.
Weekly admission rates for hospital and ICU/HDU laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, week 7
Age/sex pyramid of new (a) hospital (lower level of care) (n=37,537) and (b) ICU/HDU (n=16,228) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England

This figure is based on individual patient level data which are provided to SARI Watch from a subset of NHS Acute Trusts, therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as the distribution of age, sex and ethnic group may not be representative of all hospitalised patients.
Ethnic group of new hospitalisations (lower level of care) (n=36,162) and ICU/HDU (n=15,002) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England

This figure is based on individual patient level data which are provided to SARI Watch from a subset of NHS Acute Trusts, therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as the distribution of age, sex and ethnic group may not be representative of all hospitalised patients.
Weekly COVID-19 hospitalisation rate per 100,000 trust catchment population by age group and region, weeks 51 to 7

- East Midlands
- East of England
- London
- North East
- North West
- South East
- South West
- West Midlands
- Yorkshire and Humber

Week number

Age groups:
- 0 to 4
- 5 to 14
- 15 to 44
- 45 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 to 84
- 85+

25 February 2021

Return to main menu
Caveat: Ethnicity was obtained through linkage to hospital activity data and determined by the ethnicity stated in the most recent record. There are several limitations with this approach. Ethnicity is supposed to be self-reported by the patient in hospital records, but this may not always be the case. Patients may also report different ethnicities in different episodes of care. The Other ethnic group may include people who do not self-identify with any of the more explicitly-defined ethnicity categories, or people who have been assigned to the group by data reporters. In addition, people from certain ethnic backgrounds may be less likely to have complete records with which to complete the linkage to hospital data. Previous analysis has shown higher population-based diagnoses and death rates in the Other ethnic group due to a mismatch between ethnicity assigned in the population data and hospital records (see disparities report). However, further work is ongoing to improve the allocation of ethnicity to COVID-19 data.
Caveat: Ethnicity was obtained through linkage to hospital activity data and determined by the ethnicity stated in the most recent record. There are several limitations with this approach. Ethnicity is supposed to be self-reported by the patient in hospital records, but this may not always be the case. Patients may also report different ethnicities in different episodes of care. The Other ethnic group may include people who do not self-identify with any of the more explicitly-defined ethnicity categories, or people who have been assigned to the group by data reporters. In addition, people from certain ethnic backgrounds may be less likely to have complete records with which to complete the linkage to hospital data. Previous analysis has shown higher population-based diagnoses and death rates in the Other ethnic group due to a mismatch between ethnicity assigned in the population data and hospital records (see disparities report). However, further work is ongoing to improve the allocation of ethnicity to COVID-19 data.
Mortality surveillance
Number of deaths since week 10 by week of death and time since laboratory confirmation of COVID-19, England

Number of deaths

28 day definition (N = 106,886)
60 day definition (N = 119,705)
Cumulative mortality rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2 since week 27 by (a) 28 day definition and (b) 60 day definition.
Age-adjusted mortality rate** (per 100,000 population) in laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by IMD quintile, from week 27 onwards, by week using the 60 day definition

**Rates are time-adjusted: a weekly population denominator has been used to calculate the mortality rate
COVID-19 Vaccine Impact on Surveillance Indicators
Cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases since week 27, by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Cumulative number of hospitalisations for lab confirmed COVID-19 since week 41, by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Cumulative number of ICU/HDU admissions for lab confirmed COVID-19 since week 41, by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Weekly number of hospitalisations for lab confirmed COVID-19, by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Weekly number of admissions to ICU/HDU for lab confirmed COVID-19, by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Cumulative number of COVID-19 deaths since week 27 (28 day definition), by age group

Vaccine rollout to 80+ age group
Co/secondary infections with COVID-19
Co/secondary infections with COVID-19
(data updated monthly)

- Caveat - a limited number of COVID-19 cases are tested for other respiratory viruses therefore data could represent an underestimate of co/secondary infection cases. Due to the low number of cases data is representative of January to December 2020 unless stated.

- Co/secondary infections refers to when a patient has an infection with more than one pathogen at the same time (co-infection), or acquires another infection after contracting the first infection (secondary infection).

- Numbers of co/secondary infection remain low across PHE surveillance systems except for patients requiring Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) which are those with the most severe respiratory signs. Analysis of ECMO cases indicates co/secondary infections account for just less than a third of respiratory infection cases.

- Preliminary data analysis from the first pandemic wave (health care associated infections, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, influenza, ECMO data) to end of September 2020 indicates that patients requiring ECMO and those not requiring ECMO with co/secondary infection have increased risk of mortality in comparison to patients without co/secondary infection.

Definitions agreed with DAs
Co/secondary infections among Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) patients (patients with most severe clinical respiratory signs)

Based on cumulative data on ECMO activity from week 40 (week beginning 30 Sep 2020) to week 5 (week ending 7 February 2021), which includes data from the first and second waves of the pandemic. COVID-19 cases from week 10 2020 (3 March 2020).

• 29% (151/515) of patients admitted to ECMO with a laboratory confirmed respiratory infection had a co/secondary infection reported.

• 43% (16/37) of patients with influenza had co/secondary infections

• 29% (120/418) of patients with COVID-19 had co/secondary infections. Of these 120 cases, the most frequent co/secondary infections in COVID-19 cases were Gram-negative bacilli and fungi, accounting for 58% (69/120).
Co/secondary infections among patients with Healthcare Associated Infections: Blood stream and respiratory infections (bacterial and fungal) in COVID-19 cases up to December 5th 2020, by wave


- 1.0% of COVID-19 patients had a bacterial/fungal infection at or within 28 days following their COVID-19 diagnosis: 0.2% respiratory infection and 0.6% bloodstream infection in wave 1, and <0.1% respiratory infection and 0.1% bloodstream infection in wave 2.

- Most (61% in wave 1 and 77% in wave 2) co/secondary infections were categorised as secondary infections.

- Most frequent species identified from respiratory co/secondary infection isolates were were *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Pseudomonas spp.* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in wave 1, and *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Pseudomonas spp* in wave 2.

- Most frequent species identified from blood co/secondary infection isolates were *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococcus spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.* and *Streptococcus spp.* (wave 1 and 2).

- Co-infections occur more frequently in the elderly (>70y accounting for 70% of co-infections in wave 1 and 62% in wave 2).
Co/secondary infection with respiratory viruses, vaccine preventable bacteria and fungi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacteria/Fungi</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>24.01.2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza B</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Parainfluenza (any subtype)</td>
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<td>TBC</td>
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<td>Seasonal coronavirus</td>
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The UK moved out of influenza season in early 2020/21 when COVID-19 increase began in March 2020
Data contains results from two systems (Respiratory DataMart system and SGSS).
Mycology data contains results from Mycology reference laboratory data, Candidaemia is representative of deep infection.
*Legionella, Mycoplasma* and gastrointestinal infection data not included