

# **Syndromic Surveillance Summary:**

Field Service, National Infection Service, Real-time Syndromic Surveillance.

14 April 2021.

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

Contact: ReSST Year: 2021 Week: 14

## Summary.

Subscribe to the weekly syndromic surveillance email

Reporting week: 5 April to 11 April 2021.

During week 14, COVID-19-like syndromic indicators overall remained stable, though some respiratory indicators remain elevated in infants under 1 year.

Note: during the COVID-19 pandemic, patients with COVID-19 symptoms are generally advised to initially access a COVID-19 test through the national COVID-19 testing programme. This is likely to result in lower numbers of patients accessing health advice as monitored through syndromic surveillance systems. Syndromic data should therefore be interpreted with some caution and in the context of other COVID-19 monitoring data sources.

# Remote Health Advice:

**Access bulletin** 

NHS 111 respiratory calls (including cold/flu, cough and difficulty breathing) decreased or remained stable overall. There were, however increases in difficulty breathing calls in children aged <1 years (figure 6a), while cold/flu calls in children aged 1-4 years remained elevated (figure 2a). NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls remained stable (figures 8). All NHS 111 online assessment indicators were stable or decreasing during week 14 (figures 12-17).

## **GP In Hours:**

Access bulletin

During week 14 COVID-19-like consultations were stable (figure 1). Consultations for lower respiratory tract infections continued to increase (figures 6 & 6a). Both upper and lower respiratory tract infection consultations are increasing in infants under 1 year (figures 2a & 6a).

# GP Out of Hours:

During week 14, GP out of hours contacts for respiratory indicators remained stable (figures 2-5).

**Access bulletin** 

# Emergency Department:

**Access bulletin** 

COVID-19-like emergency department attendances continued to decrease during week 14 (figure 3). Acute respiratory infection and bronchiolitis attendances remained elevated in infants under 1 year during week 14 (figure 5a).

#### Ambulance:

Ambulance COVID-19-like calls were stable during week 14 (figure 2). Calls for breathing problems were also stable and remain below baseline levels (figure 3).

Access bulletin\_



# **PHE Syndromic Surveillance Summary**

#### 14 April 2021

- 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: (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses</a>); 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.
- TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystmOne 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.

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