



30 June 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: 25

Summary.

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Reporting week: 21 June to 27 June 2021.

During week 25 gastroenteritis type indicators, including diarrhoea and vomiting, increased or remained elevated across multiple syndromic surveillance systems.

Remote Health Advice:

Diarrhoea and vomiting calls remained elevated during week 25 (figures 9 & 10).
NHS 111 calls for fever and eye problems decreased during week 25 (figures 3 & 11).

[Access bulletin](#)

GP In Hours:

During week 25, consultations for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting continued to increase nationally.

[Access bulletin](#)

Consultations for allergic rhinitis decreased during week 25 (figure 21).

GP Out of Hours:

Daily contacts for respiratory and gastrointestinal indicators remained at or above baseline during week 25.

[Access bulletin](#)

Emergency Department:

ED attendances for acute respiratory infections, including bronchiolitis increased during week 25 (figures 5 & 6).

[Access bulletin](#)

Gastroenteritis attendances stabilised during week 25, but remain above both the current baseline and pre-COVID levels (figure 11).

Ambulance:

COVID-19-like and breathing problem calls were both stable during week 25 (figures 2 & 3).

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