## Public Health England

# **Remote Health Advice**

Year: 2021

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

#### 29 June 2021

Week: 25

#### In this issue: Key messages Data to: 27 June 2021 Key messages. Syndromic indicators at Diarrhoea and vomiting calls remained elevated during week 25 (figures a glance. 9 & 10). Data summary. Indicators by syndrome. NHS 111 calls for fever and eye problems decreased during week 25 (figures 3 & 11). NHS 111 telephone calls: Baselines have been remodelled to account for changes due to COVID-19 and additional, Cold/flu new modelled lines have been added to the charts to represent expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred. Fever Cough Please note: due to technical issues, syndromic call numbers for the North West are currently incomplete and should be treated with caution. Loss of taste or smell Please see notes and caveats section for more information about the 'potential COVID-19' Difficulty breathing and standard NHS 111 syndromic indicators. Sore throat A Heat-Health Watch system operates in England from 1 June to 15 September each year. As part of the Heatwave Potential COVID-19 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. http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/uk/heathealth/ Heat-health watch level (current reporting week): Level 1: Summer preparedness

### Syndromic indicators at a glance:

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Indicator	Trend*	Level
Cold/flu calls	increasing	above baseline levels
Fever calls	decreasing	above baseline levels
Cough calls	no trend	above baseline levels
Loss of taste or smell calls	no trend	*
Difficulty breathing calls	no trend	above baseline levels
Sore throat calls	increasing	above baseline levels
Potential COVID-19' calls	increasing	*
Diarrhoea calls	no trend	above baseline levels
Vomiting calls	no trend	above baseline levels
Eye problems calls	decreasing	above baseline levels
Cold/flu online assessments	increasing	above baseline levels
Fever online assessments	increasing	below baseline levels
Cough online assessments	no trend	above baseline levels
Loss of taste or smell online assessments	no trend	*
Difficulty breathing online asssessments	increasing	similar to baseline levels
'Potential COVID-19' online assessments	increasing	*

### Data summary

Year

2021

\* Indicators where there are no historical data to allow assessment of 'level' compared to baseline

Cough	
Loss of taste or smell	
Difficulty breathing	
Potential COVID-19	

Introduction to charts and caveats.

Notes and further information.

Diarrhoea

Vomiting

Cold/flu Fever Cough

Eye problems Heat/sun impact Insect bites

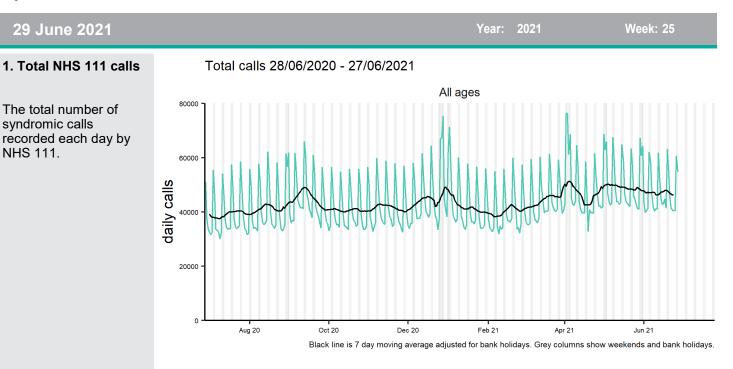
NHS 111 online assessments:

Acknowledgements.

Week Total calls 300.235 25

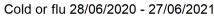
Total online assessments 138.456 鯋 Public Health England

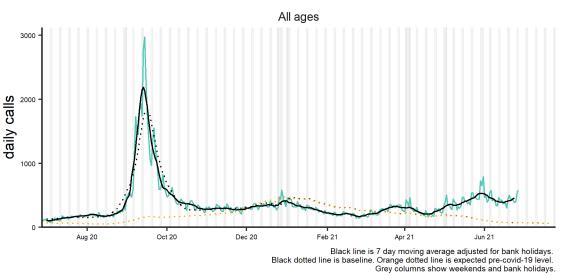
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#### 2: Cold/flu

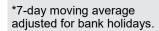
Daily number of 'cold/ flu' calls, with 7-day moving average\*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

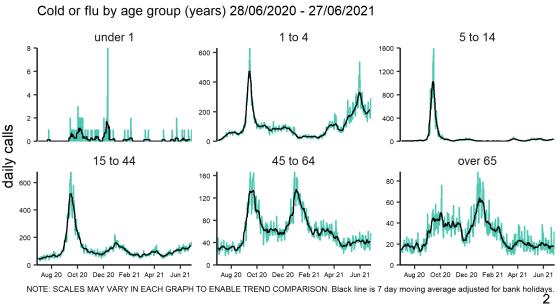




#### 2a: Cold/flu by age group

Daily number of 'cold/ flu' calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average\*.





#### 鯋 Public Health England

3: Fever

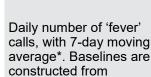
2013.

### **Remote Health Advice**

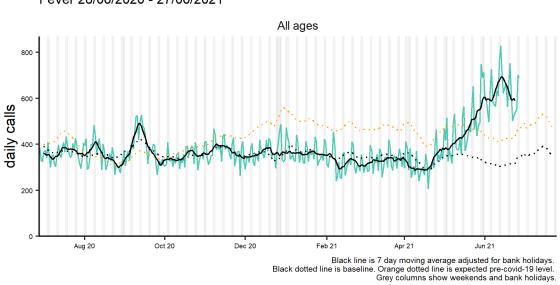
2021

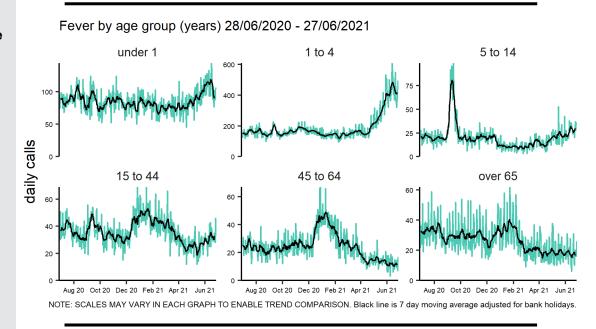






historical data since





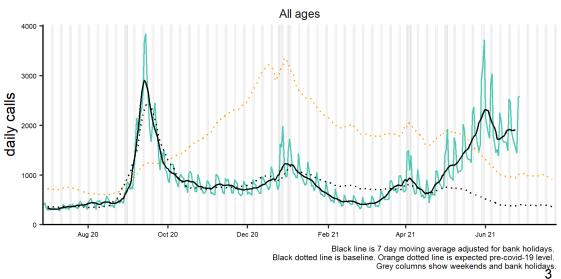
#### 3a: Fever calls by age group

Daily number of 'fever' calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average\*.

#### 4: Cough

Daily number of 'cough' calls, with 7-day moving average\*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

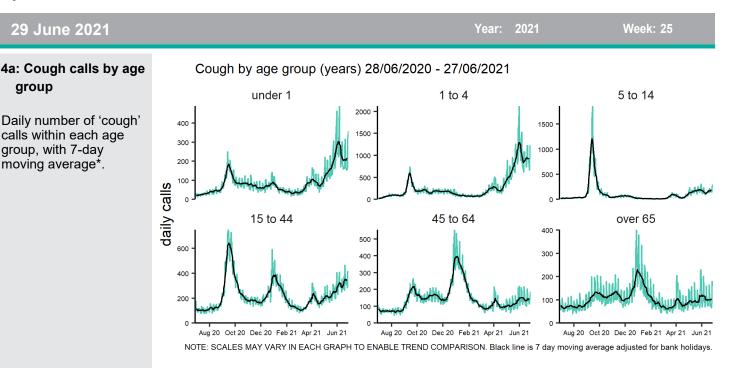
Cough 28/06/2020 - 27/06/2021



\*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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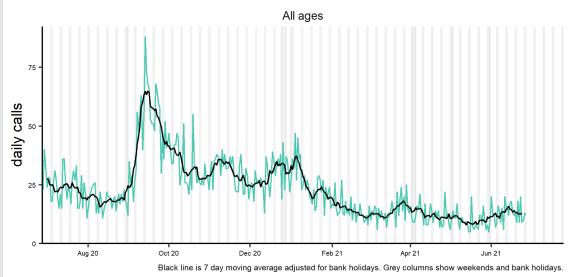
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#### 5: Loss of taste or smell

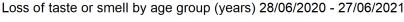
Daily number of 'loss of taste or smell' calls, with 7-day moving average\*.

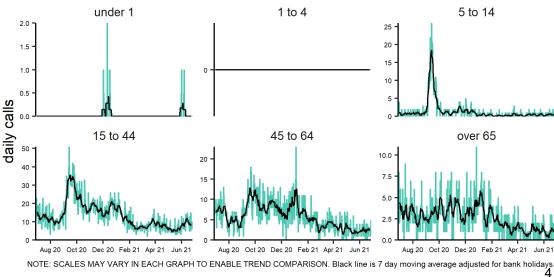




#### 5a: Loss of taste or smell by age group

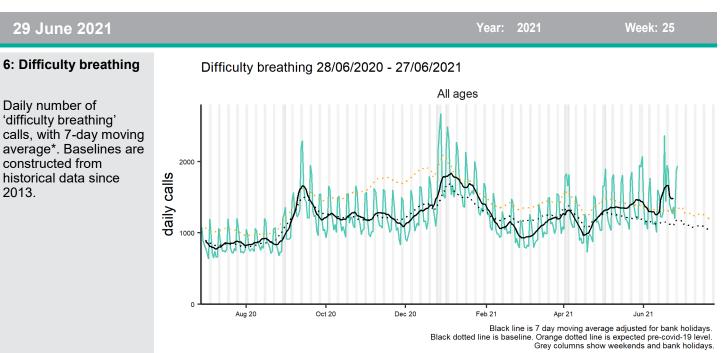
Daily number of 'loss of taste or smell' calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average\*.

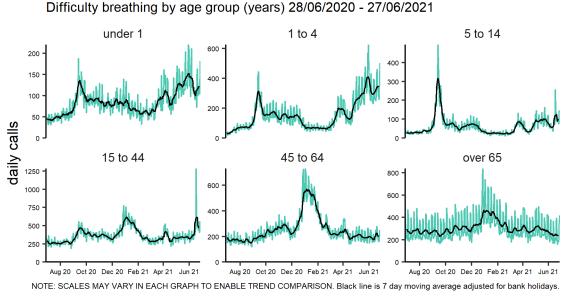




2013.

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#### 6a: Difficulty breathing calls by age group

Daily number of 'difficulty breathing' calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average\*.

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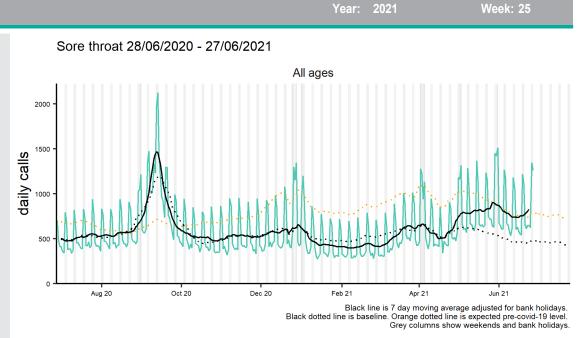


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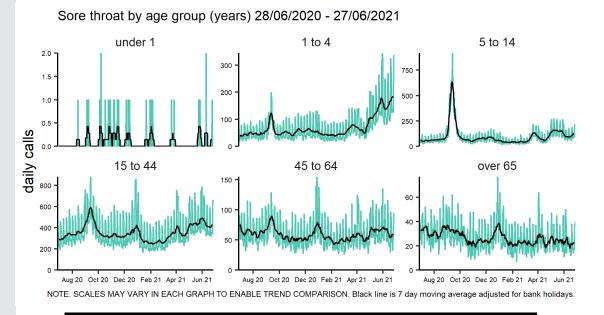
#### 7: Sore throat

Daily number of 'sore throat' calls, with 7-day moving average\*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

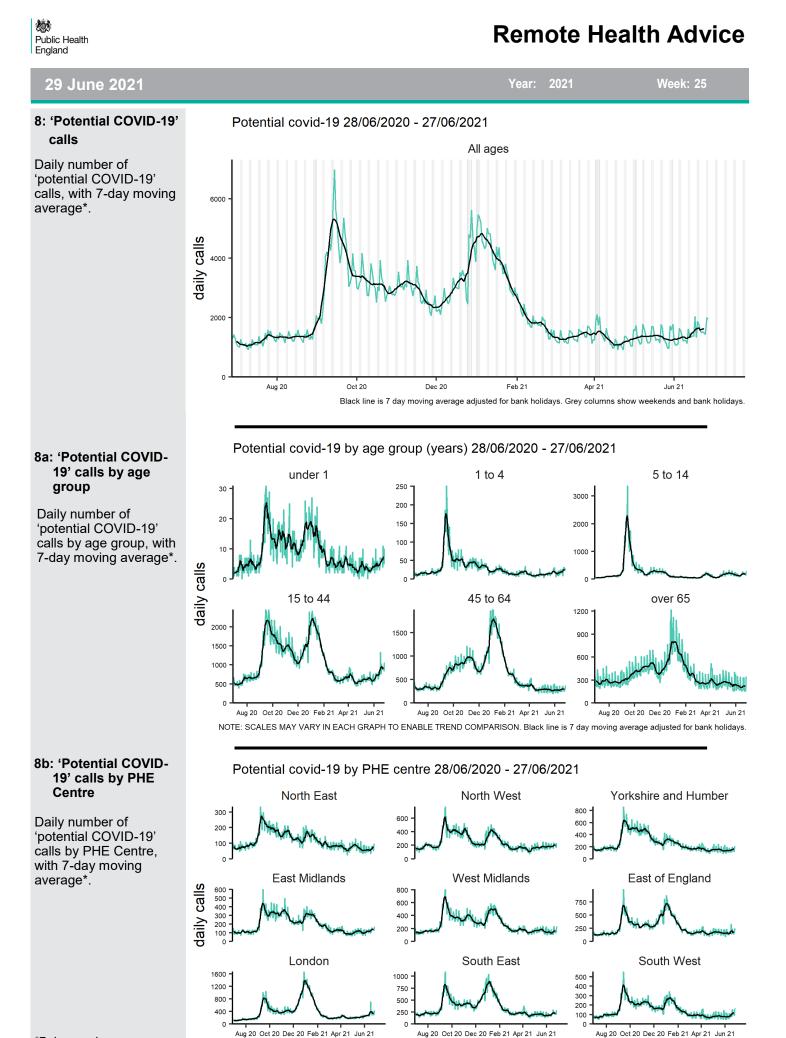


#### 7a: Sore throat calls by age group

Daily number of sore throat calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average\*.



#### Intentionally left blank



#### \*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Aug 20 Oct 20 Dec 20 Feb 21 Apr 21 Jun 21

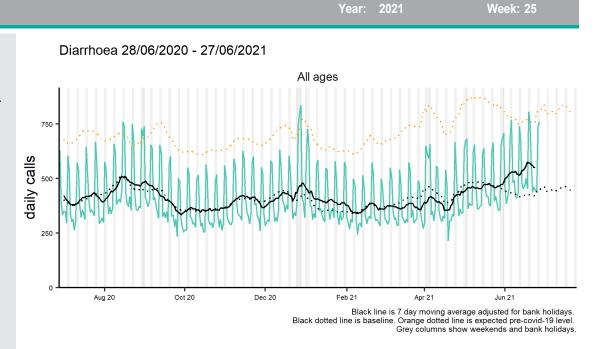


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#### 9. Diarrhoea

Daily number of 'diarrhoea' calls, with 7day moving average\*. **Baselines** are constructed from historical data since 2013.

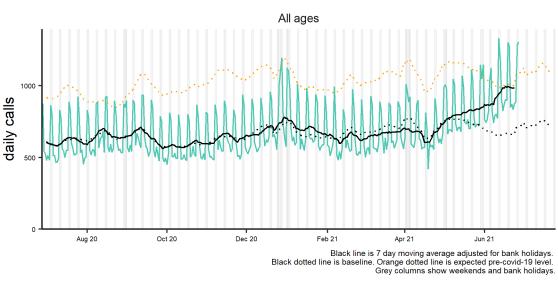
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#### 10: Vomiting calls

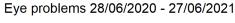
Daily number of 'vomiting' calls, with 7day moving average\*. **Baselines** are constructed from historical data since 2013.

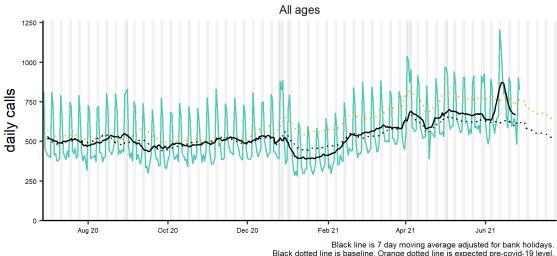
#### Vomiting 28/06/2020 - 27/06/2021



#### 11: Eye problems

Daily number of 'eye problems' calls, with 7day moving average\*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

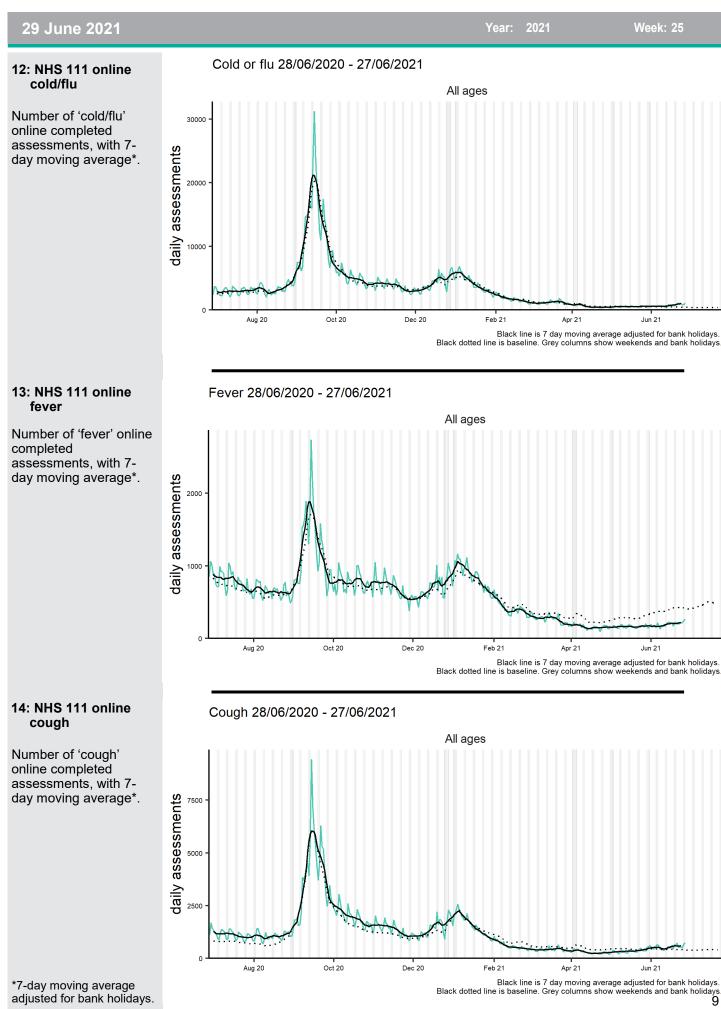




\*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black dotted line is baseline. Orange dotted line is expected pre-covid-19 level. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays

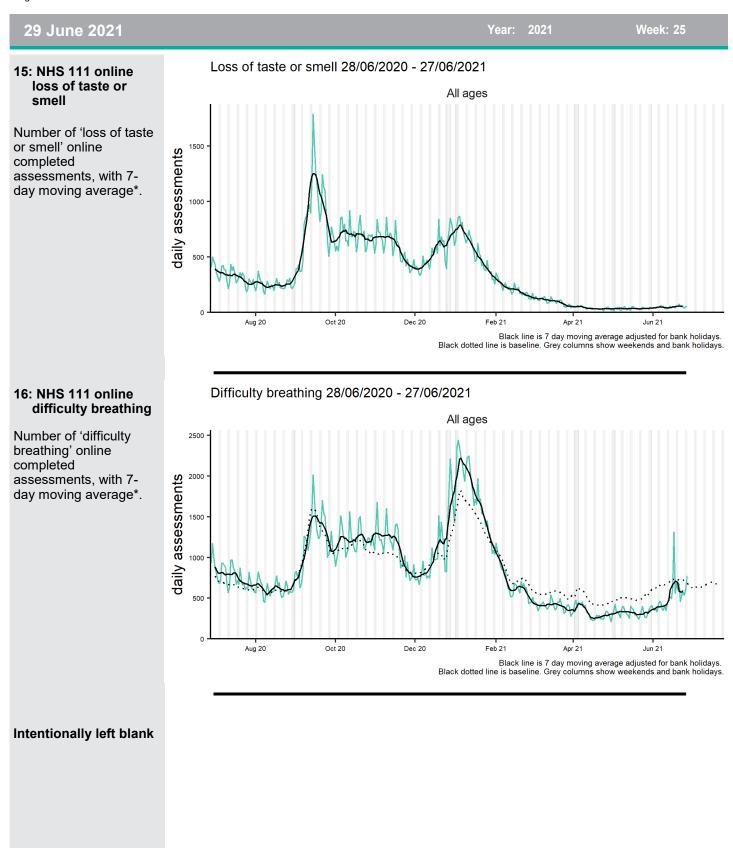


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\*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Nublic Health England

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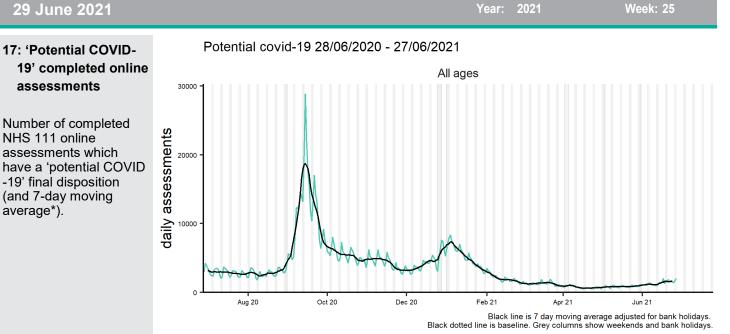


### 29 June 2021

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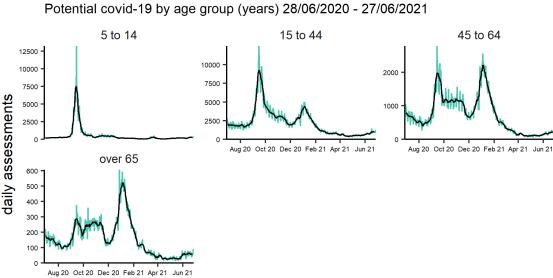
Public Health England

### Remote Health Advice



#### 17a: 'Potential COVID-19' completed online assessments by age group

Number of completed NHS 111 online assessments which have a 'potential COVID -19' final disposition, by age group (as a percentage of total assessments within each age group) for ages 15 years and over, shown as a 7-day moving average\*.

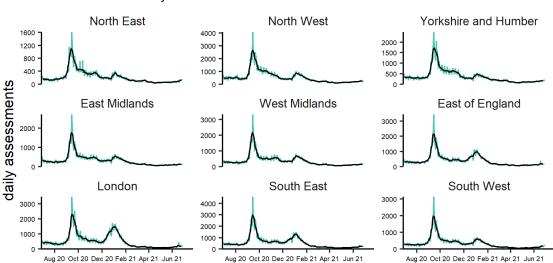


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

#### 17b: 'Potential COVID-19' completed online assessments by PHE Centre

Number of completed NHS 111 online assessments which have a 'potential COVID -19' final disposition, by PHE Centre (as a percentage of total assessments within each PHEC, shown as a 7-day moving average\*).

### Potential covid-19 by PHE centre 28/06/2020 - 27/06/2021



NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

\*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

England	
29 June 2021	Year: 2021 Week: 25
Introduction to charts and caveats:	<b>COVID-19 syndromic surveillance data:</b> During the current COVID-19 pandemic, NHS 111 are triaging 'potential COVID-19' patients using new and evolving telephone and online systems. PHE are working with NHS 111 and NHS England to ensure that syndromic surveillance indicators monitor trends in these calls and online assessments. Any changes within the NHS 111 triaging systems will be reflected in our routine syndromic indicators and 'potential COVID-19' indicators.
	An individual may use both the NHS 111 Online and NHS 111 telephony services. Therefore, counts of individuals from the two services cannot be considered as distinct counts of individuals with potential COVID-19 symptoms.
	All NHS 111 syndromic trends should be interpreted with caution due to current national advice and guidance regarding access to health care services during the COVID-19 pandemic.
	NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' call data
	<ul> <li>The NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' syndromic indicator may not include all NHS 111 integrated urgent care service calls and therefore should be used to monitor trends in calls</li> </ul>
	rather than numbers. • The 'Potential COVID-19' syndromic indicator includes NHS 111 calls triaged using NHS Pathways and given a COVID-19 disposition (call outcome). These data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by callers and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus. Prior to 11 May 2020 callers with COVID-19-like symptoms were assessed via COVID-19 Pathways. From 11 May 2020 callers who are assessed as having probable COVID-19 symptoms are triaged in symptom specific pathways which are included in our routine syndromic indicators.
	<ul> <li>NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' completed online assessment data</li> <li>The NHS 111 online data presented in this report are based on 'potential COVID-19' symptoms reported by the public via the NHS 111 Online service or the COVID-19 Response Centre and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus. Any user that launches a COVID-19 online assessment may access the service multiple times and can change their answers and follow multiple journeys through the online system. The data presented are therefore completed online assessments rather than counts of individuals and should be used to monitor trends rather than numbers.</li> <li>From 11 June 2020 online users who are assessed as having probable COVID-19 symptoms will be triaged using symptom specific pathways.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Notes on charts</li> <li>Weekends and bank holidays are marked by vertical grey lines (bank holidays darker grey). Counts of calls and completed online assessments are shown with 7-day moving averages (adjusted for bank holidays) is-overlaid on the daily data reported in each chart, unless specified.</li> <li>Where shown, baselines have been remodelled in June 2021 to represent seasonally expected levels of activity and are constructed from historical data since January 2018. They take account of any known substantial changes in data collection, population coverage or reporting practices. Baselines are reviewed on a regular basis.</li> <li>Where shown, orange dotted lines represent counter-factual models showing seasonally expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred.</li> <li>NHS 111 call and Online data are analysed on a daily basis to identify national and regional trends. A statistical algorithm underpins each system, routinely identifying activity that has increased significantly or is statistically significantly high for the time of year. Results from these daily analyses are assessed by the ReSST, along with analysis by age group, and anything deemed of public health importance is alerted by the team.</li> </ul>

### **Remote Health Advice**

29 June 2021		Year:	2021	Week: 25
Notes and further information:	<ul> <li>Further information about NHS 111 can be found a <u>https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/urg</u></li> <li>The Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance website about syndromic surveillance: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndrometers/sy</u></li></ul>	e bullet bullet which	in can also t also contai	be downloaded from ns more information
Acknowledgements:	We are grateful to NHS 111 and to NHS Digital for providing the anonymised data that underpin the Re Surveillance System.			
Contact ReSST: syndromic.surveillance @phe.gov.uk	<b>Produced by:</b> PHE Real-time Syndromic Web: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sync</u>			