Public Health England

Remote Health Advice

Syndromic Surveillance System: England

13 July 2021

Week: 2

Data to: 11 July 2021

In this issue:

Key messages.

Syndromic indicators at a glance.

Data summary.

Indicators by syndrome.

NHS 111 telephone calls:

Cold/flu

Fever

Cough

Loss of taste or smell

Difficulty breathing

Sore throat

Potential COVID-19

Diarrhoea

Vomiting

Eyeproblems

Heat/sun impact

Insect bites

NHS 111 online assessments:

Cold/flu Fever Cough Loss of taste or smell Difficulty breathing Potential COVID-19

Introduction to charts and caveats.

Notes and further information.

Acknowledgements.

Baselines have been remodelled to account for changes due to COVID-19 and additional, new modelled lines have been added to the charts to represent expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred.

NHS 111 'loss of taste/smell' and 'potential COVID-19' calls increased

assessment indicators were stable or decreasing during week 27.

slightly during week 27 (figures 5 & 8). Other respiratory call and online

Please note: due to technical issues, syndromic call numbers for the North West are currently incomplete and should be treated with caution. Please see <u>notes and caveats</u> section for more information about the 'potential COVID-19' and standard NHS 111 syndromic indicators.

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

Syndromic indicators at a glance:

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

Data summary

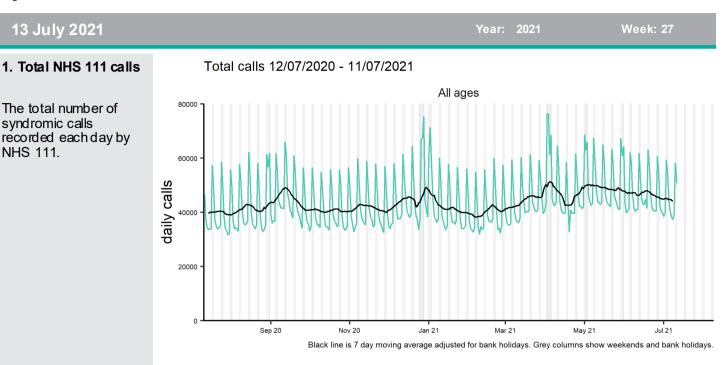
Key messages

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

Year	Week	Total calls	Total online assessments
2021	27	327,238	146,304

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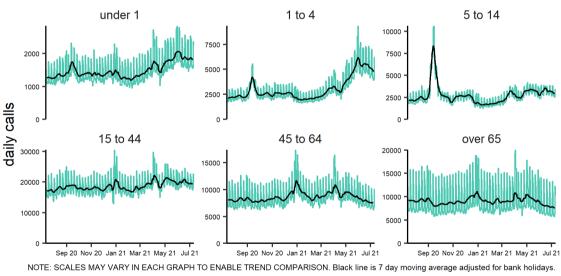
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1a: Total calls by age group.

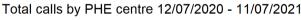
Daily number of calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average*.

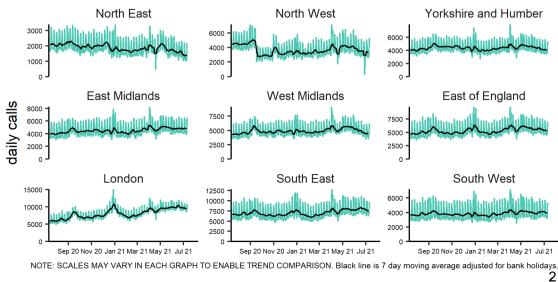




1ba: Total calls by PHE centre.

Daily number of calls within each PHE Centre, with 7-day moving average*.





*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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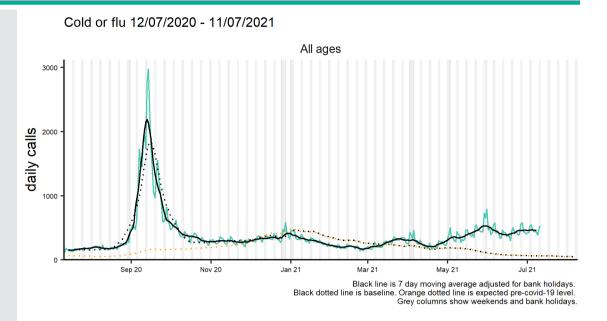
Week: 27

2021



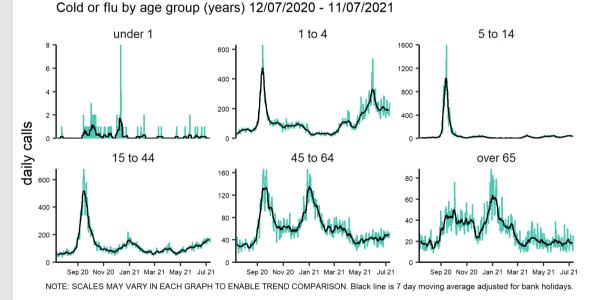
1. Cold/flu calls

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



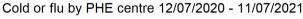
2a: Cold/flu calls by age group

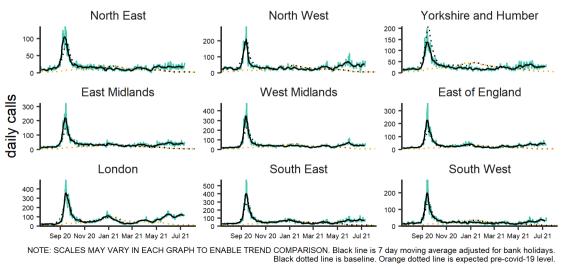
Daily number of 'cold/ flu' calls, with 7-day moving average*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.



2b: Cold/flu by PHE centre

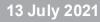
Daily number of 'cold/ flu' calls within each PHE centre, with 7-day moving average*.





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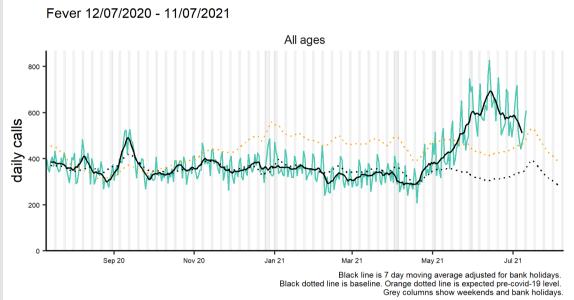
group

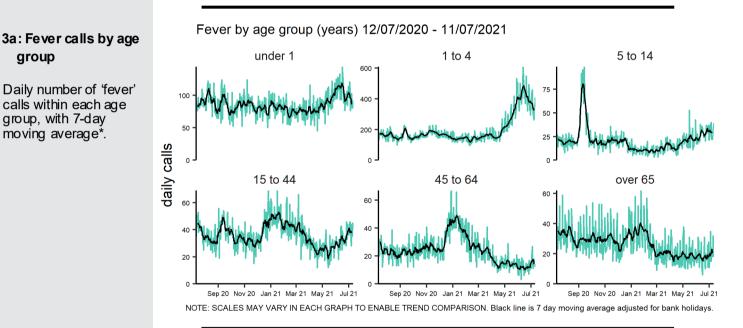
Daily number of 'fever'

calls within each age group, with 7-day

moving average*.

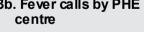
Daily number of 'fever' calls, with 7-day moving average*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

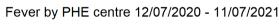


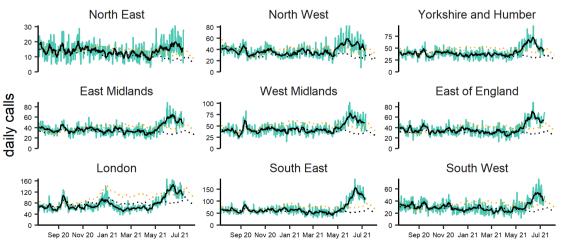


3b. Fever calls by PHE centre

Daily number of calls, by PHE centre with 7day moving average*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.







NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. 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.

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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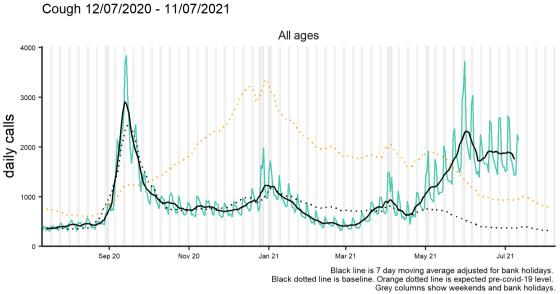
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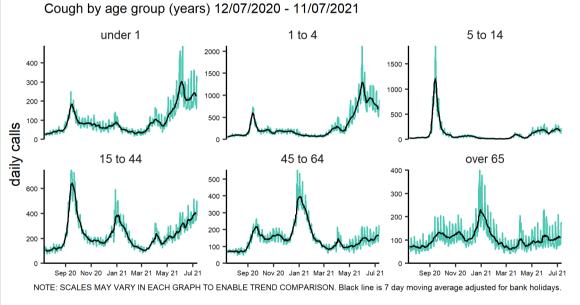
4: Cough

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



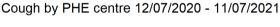
4a: Cough calls by age group

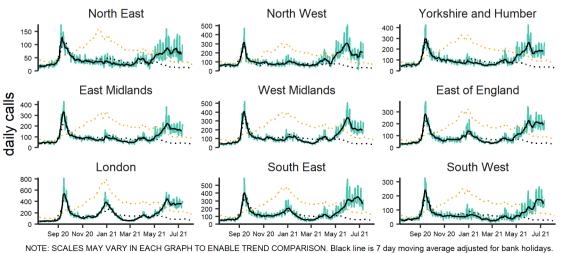
Daily number of 'cough' calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average*.



4b: Cough calls by PHE centre

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



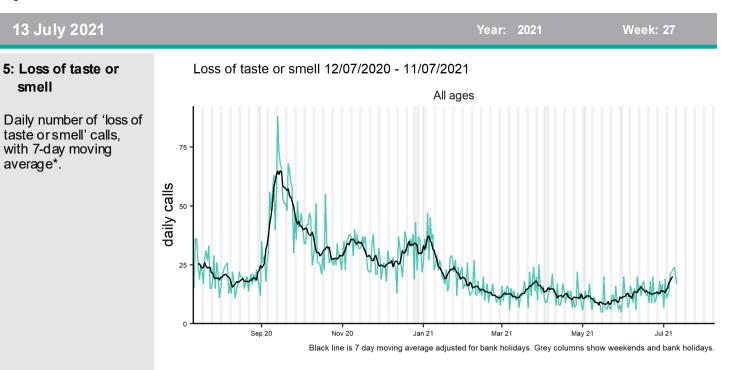


*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

Black dotted line is baseline. Orange dotted line is expected pre-covid-19 level.

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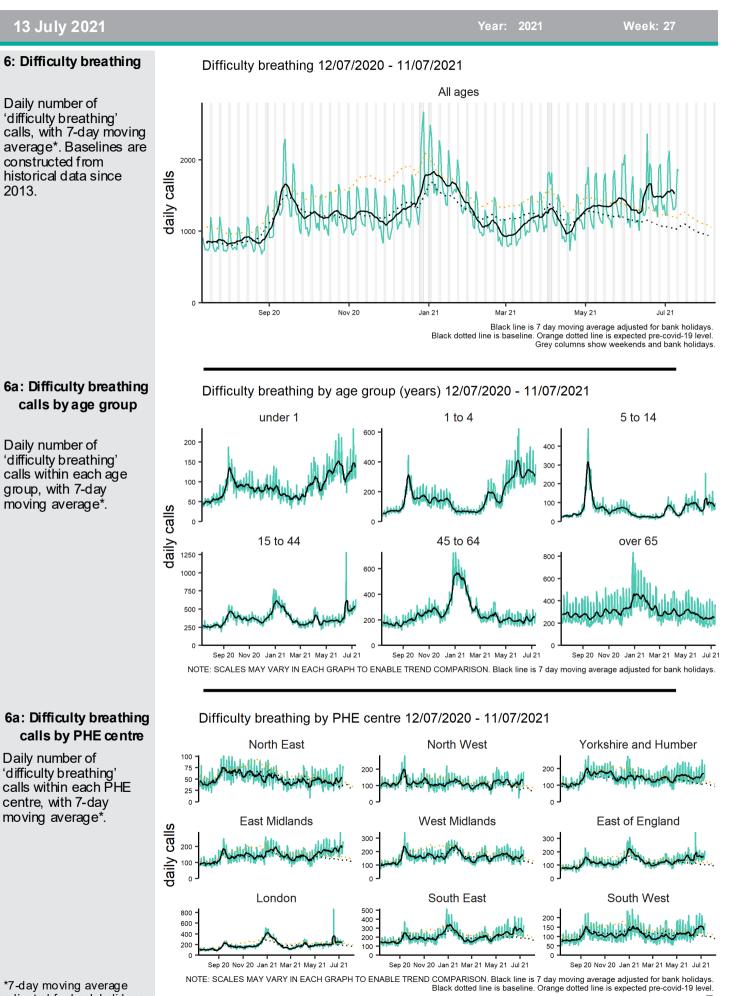
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*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

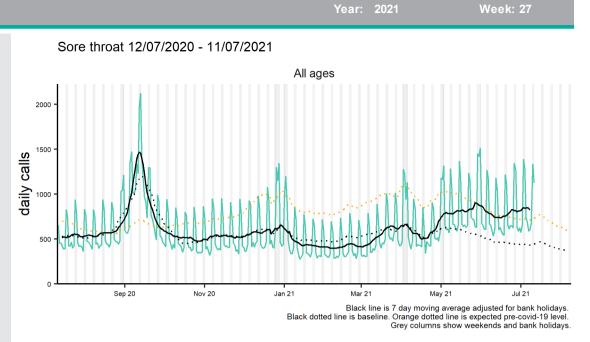
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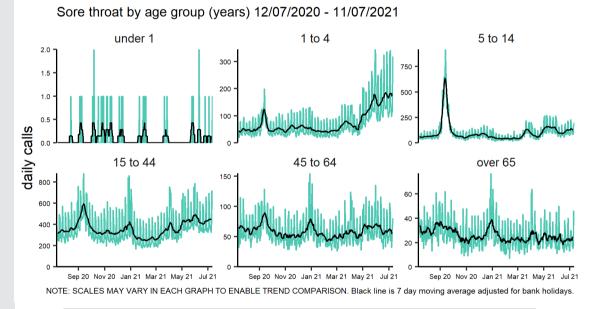
7: Sore throat

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



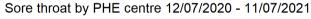
7a: Sore throat calls by age group

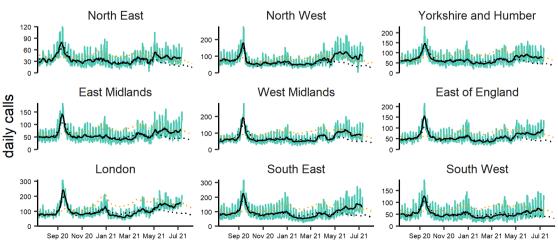
Daily number of sore throat calls within each age group, with 7-day moving average*.



7a: Sore throat calls by PHE centre

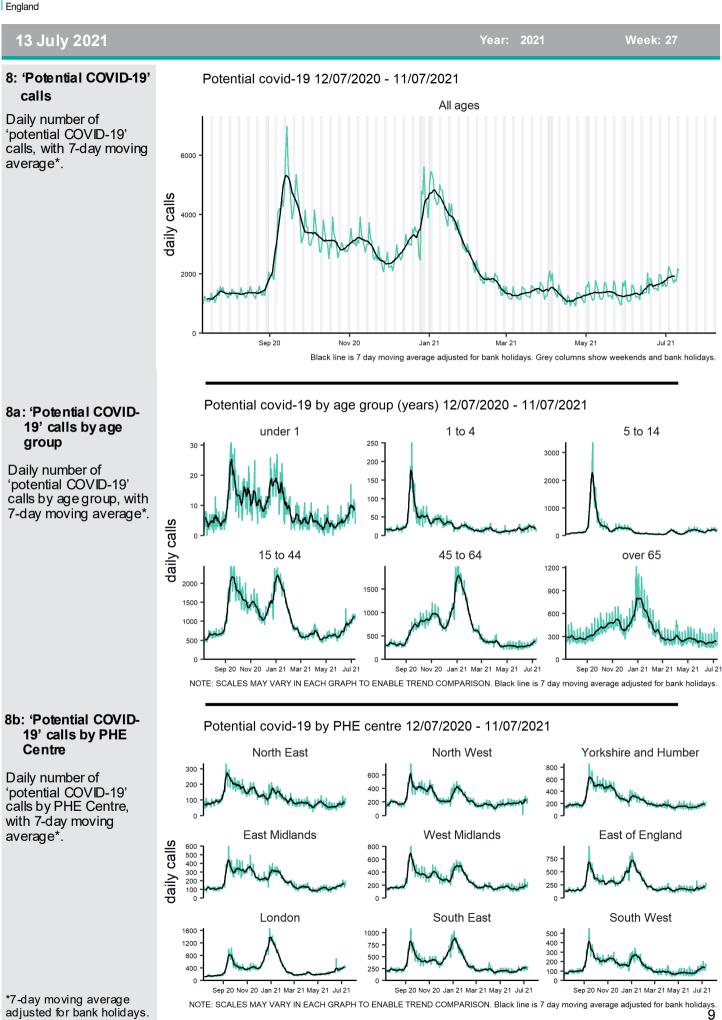
Daily number of 'difficulty breathing' calls within each PHE centre, with 7-day moving average*.





*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. Black dotted line is baseline. Orange dotted line is expected pre-covid-19 level.



*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

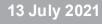
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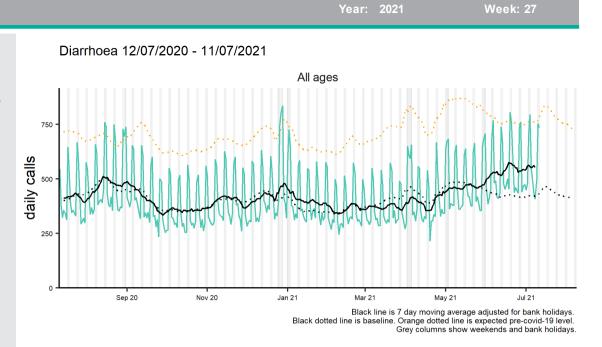
With Public Health England

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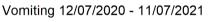
9. Diarrhoea

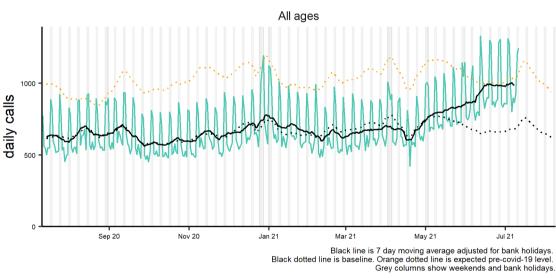
Daily number of 'diarrhoea' calls, with 7day moving average*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.



10: Vomiting calls

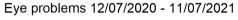
Daily number of 'vomiting' calls, with 7day moving average*. Baselines are constructed from historical data since 2013.

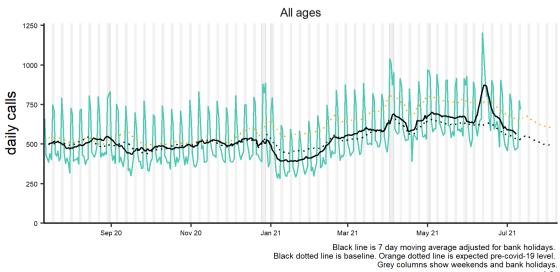




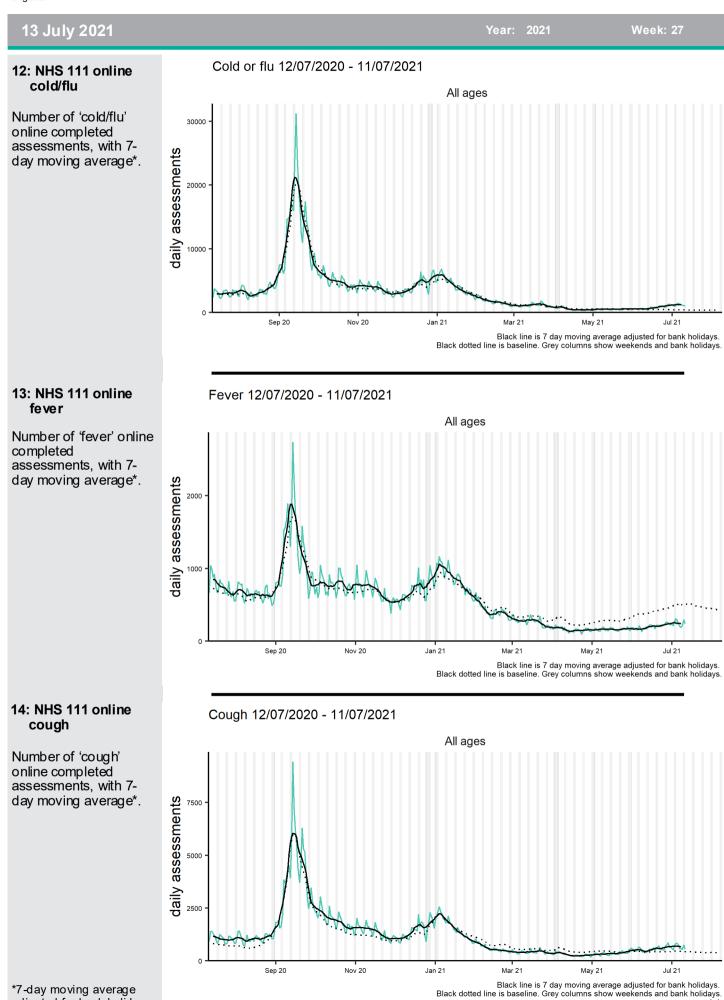
11: Eye problems

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

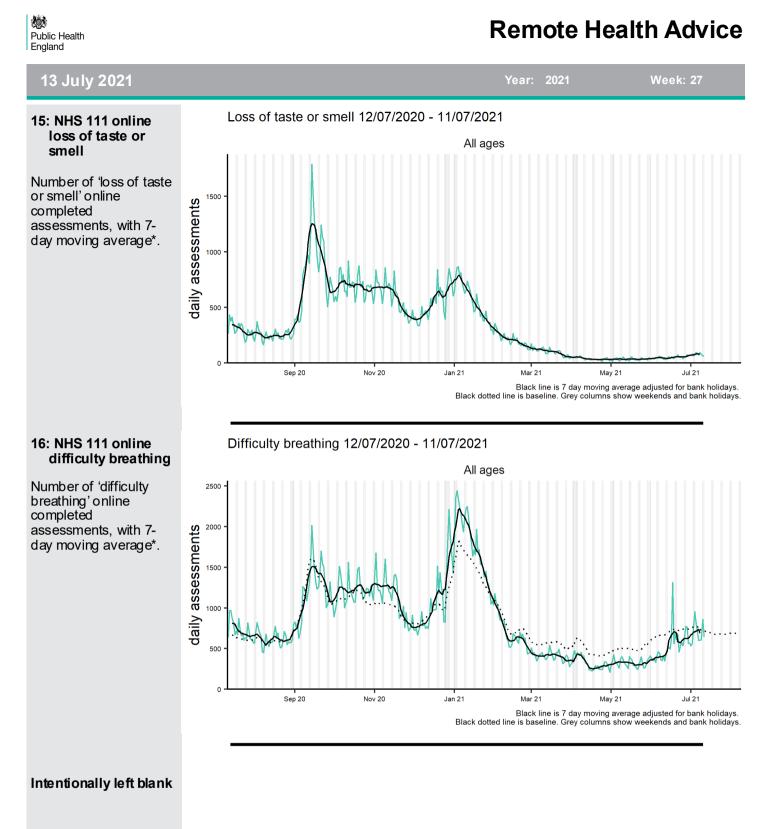




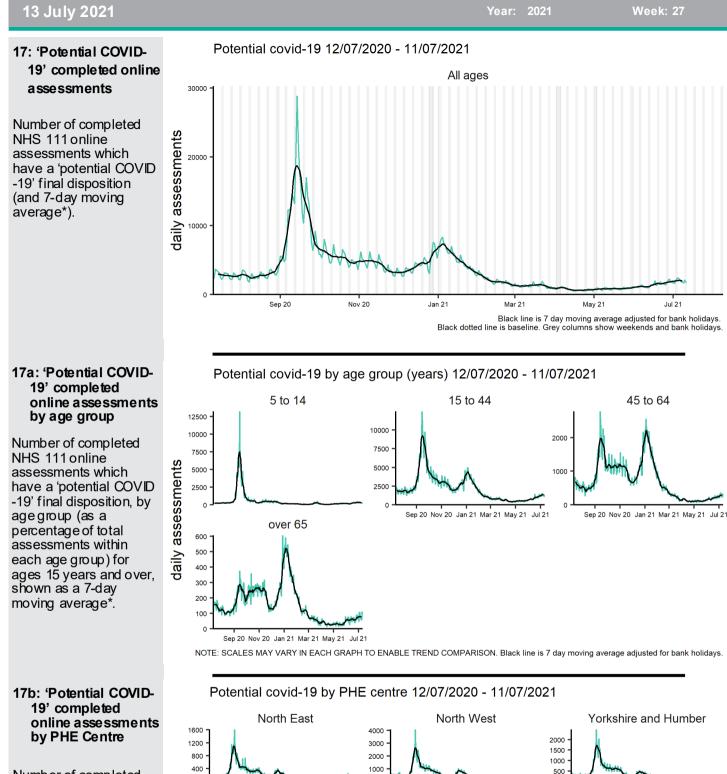




adjusted for bank holidays.







0

3000

2000

1000

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

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*).

assessments

daily

0

2000

1000

3000

2000

1000

0

0

East Midlands

London

Sep 20 Nov 20 Jan 21 Mar 21 May 21 Jul 21

*7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Sep 20 Nov 20 Jan 21 Mar 21 May 21 Jul 21

South West

East of England

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

West Midlands

South East

Sep 20 Nov 20 Jan 21 Mar 21 May 21 Jul 21

0

3000

2000

1000

3000

2000

1000

Year: 2021 Week: 27
COVID-19 syndromic surveillance data: 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
• 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 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.
 NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' completed online assessment data 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. From 11 June 2020 online users who are assessed as having probable COVID-19 symptoms will be triaged using symptom specific pathways.
 Notes on charts 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. 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 represent counter-factual models showing seasonally expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred. 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.

13 July 2021	Year: 2021 Week: 27
Notes and further information:	 Further information about NHS 111 can be found at: <u>https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/urgent-and-emergency-care/nhs-111/</u> The Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance bulletin can also be downloaded from the PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance website which also contains more information about syndromic surveillance: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses</u>
Acknowledgements:	We are grateful to NHS 111 and to NHS Digital for their assistance and support in providing the anonymised data that underpin the Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System.
Contact ReSST: syndromic.surveillance @phe.gov.uk	Produced by: PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team Web: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses</u>