



21 July 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: 28

Summary.

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Reporting week: 12 July to 18 July 2021.

During week 28, indicators related to heat exposure increased across multiple systems, particularly over the weekend, coinciding with a period of high temperatures across the country. Covid-19-like syndromic indicators continued to rise.

Remote Health Advice:

During week 28, calls to NHS 111 for 'heat exposure and sunburn' and vomiting increased (figures 10 & 12) in line with a period of high temperatures across the country. Calls for 'potential COVID-19' also continued to increase, particularly in the 15-44 years age group (figures 8 and 8a respectively).

[Access bulletin](#)

GP In Hours:

During week 28, gastroenteritis consultations increased in children aged under 1 years and in the North West (figures 8, 8a and 8b). In addition, there was an increase in 'heat or sunstroke' consultations on 16th July (figure 22), coinciding with increasing temperatures over the country.

[Access bulletin](#)

GP Out of Hours:

During week 28, GP out of hours contacts for bronchitis/bronchiolitis increased (figure 4). In addition, contacts for vomiting increased for 1-4 year olds (figure 9a).

[Access bulletin](#)

Emergency Department:

During week 28, attendances for heat/sunstroke increased sharply on the 18 July (figure 15) coinciding with the current period of hot weather. Gastroenteritis attendances also rose sharply on 18 July, particularly in the under 5 and over 65 age groups (figure 11 and 11a).

[Access bulletin](#)

COVID-19-like attendances continued to rise in all age groups and PHE centres (figures 3, 3a and 3b) and bronchiolitis attendances continued to increase in children aged less than 5 years (figure 6a).

Ambulance:

COVID-19-like calls increased further during week 28, while calls for difficulty breathing stabilised above baseline levels (figures 2 & 3). Calls for 'impact of heat or cold', 'injuries' and 'unconscious/passing' out all increased during the weekend of 17/18 July in line with recent high temperatures across England (figures 4, 6 & 9).

[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>