



27 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: 29

## Summary.

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Reporting week: 19 July to 25 July 2021.

During week 29, 'heat impact' indicators were elevated across multiple systems, coinciding with the period of hot weather, but they decreased at the end of the week when temperatures returned to normal. There were continued increases in selected gastrointestinal indicators.

### Remote Health Advice:

During week 29, NHS 111 calls and online assessments for 'potential COVID-19' decreased (figures 8 & 19). There were also decreases in calls and online assessments for 'heat exposure/sunburn' (figures 12 & 18) however calls for diarrhoea and vomiting increased (figures 9 & 10).

[Access bulletin](#)

### GP In Hours:

During week 29, GP consultations for heat/sun stroke were elevated coinciding with high temperatures across the country (figure 22). Consultations for gastroenteritis and vomiting increased (figures 8 & 9).

[Access bulletin](#)

### GP Out of Hours:

During week 29, GP out of hours contacts for gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and vomiting increased (figures 7-9).

[Access bulletin](#)

### Emergency Department:

During week 29, attendances for heat/sunstroke decreased following a peak on 19 July (figure 15) coinciding with the period of hot weather. Gastroenteritis attendances remained elevated in week 29, particularly in those aged less than 45 years (figures 11 & 11a).

[Access bulletin](#)

COVID-19-like attendances decreased in week 29 across younger age groups, remaining elevated in over 45 years age groups (figures 3 & 3a). Acute bronchiolitis attendances continued to increase in children aged less than 5 years (figure 6a).

### Ambulance:

COVID-19-like calls increased further during week 29, while calls for difficulty breathing also increased (figures 2 & 3). Calls for 'impact of heat or cold', and 'injuries' decreased during the weekend of 24/25 July as temperatures decreased following the recent hot weather across England (figures 4 & 5).

[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.

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### **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.*

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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.

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### **PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team.**

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