



15 September 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: 36

Summary.

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Reporting week: 6 September to 12 September 2021.

During week 36, acute respiratory, asthma and difficulty breathing syndromic indicators increased, particularly in children aged 1-4 and 5-14 years, in line with the return to school in England.

Remote Health Advice:

During week 36, 111 calls for fever continued to increase, particularly in those aged under 15 years (figures 3 and 3a). 111 calls and online assessments for cough and difficulty breathing increased during week 36 (figures 4, 15, 6 and 17).

[Access bulletin](#)

GP In Hours:

During week 36, GP consultations for lower and upper respiratory tract infections both increased slightly, particularly noted in those aged 5-14 and 15-44 years (figures 2, 2a, 6 & 6a).

[Access bulletin](#)

GP Out of Hours:

During week 36, GP out of hours contacts for acute respiratory infection continued to increase, particularly in the 15-44 years age group (figures 2 & 2a). Contacts for difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma increased in children aged 1-4 and 5-14 years (figures 5 & 5a).

[Access bulletin](#)

Emergency Department:

During week 36, total attendances to emergency departments increased, particularly amongst 1-4 and 5-14 years age groups (figures 1 and 1a). Attendances for respiratory, acute respiratory infections and asthma also increased nationally and particularly in children aged 1-4 and 5-14 years, in line with the recent return to school (figures 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 9 & 9a).

[Access bulletin](#)

Ambulance:

During week 36, there was an increase in total syndromic calls nationally, due to increases in the North East, North West and East Midlands in particular (figures 1 & 1a).

[Access bulletin](#)

COVID-19-like and difficulty breathing calls increased nationally, notably in the same PHE Centre areas as the increases seen in total syndromic calls (figures 2 & 3).

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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>