



UK Health
Security
Agency

GP Out-of-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England)

2021 Week 40

Key messages

Data reported to: 10 October 2021

During week 40, GP out-of-hours contacts for acute respiratory indicators continued to increase, particularly in school aged children (5-14 years) and young adults (15-44 years).

Syndromic indicators at a glance

Table 1: The current trend (based on previous weeks, not only the current week) and the level (compared to the expected baseline), of each indicator included in this bulletin.

Indicator	Trend ¹	Level
Total contacts (Figure 1)	Increasing	No baseline
Acute respiratory infections (Figure 2)	Increasing	Above baseline
Influenza-like illness (Figure 3)	Increasing	Above baseline
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis (Figure 4)	Increasing	Above baseline
Difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma (Figure 5)	Increasing	Above baseline
Fever (Figure 6)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Acute pharyngitis (Figure 7)	No trend	Below baseline
Gastroenteritis (Figure 8)	No trend	Below baseline
Diarrhoea (Figure 9)	No trend	Below baseline
Vomiting (Figure 10)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Chest pain/myocardial infarction (Figure 11)	No trend	Similar to baseline

¹ Current trend reports on the trend seen over previous weeks

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About this syndromic surveillance system

This bulletin presents data from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) GP out-of-hours\ unscheduled care syndromic surveillance system.

Syndromic surveillance can be used to:

- assess current trends
- assess current trends and levels compared to historical baselines
- compare trends between age groups/areas

Syndromic surveillance should not be used to:

- estimate total burden or number of 'cases' of a condition (see **Notes and caveats**)
- compare levels between age groups/areas

Fully anonymised, daily GP out-of-hours (OOH) and unscheduled care service provider data are analysed and reported here, to identify and describe trends for a variety of syndromic indicators:

- syndromic indicators include groupings such as acute respiratory infections, fever and gastroenteritis
- syndromic indicators are based on:
 - diagnoses recorded during OOH patient contacts
 - diagnoses are based on signs/symptoms and not laboratory confirmed
 - not all contacts include a diagnosis
 - some contacts include more than one diagnosis, so may be included in more than one syndromic indicator
- **Key messages** describes any notable trends nationally (England), by age group and/or by geographical area (based on UKHSA centres)
- the full list of syndromic indicators reported here, along with their current level and trend, are summarised in **Table 1**
- charts are provided for each syndromic indicator, on a national basis, by age group and by geographical area (UKHSA centre). Each chart includes a year of data with:
 - 7-day moving averages (adjusted for weekends and bank holidays) to aid in the identification of trend
 - statistical baselines (where available) to aid in the assessment of level compared to historical expectations

For further information please see the **Notes and caveats** section.

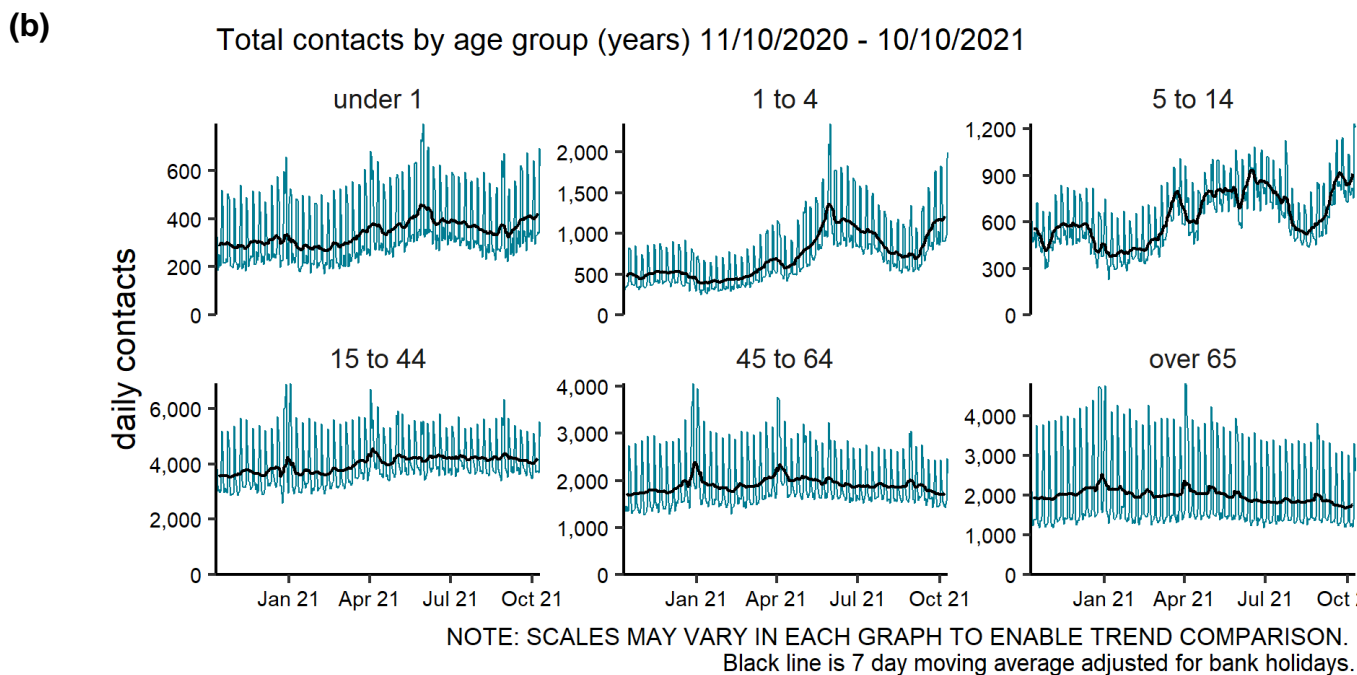
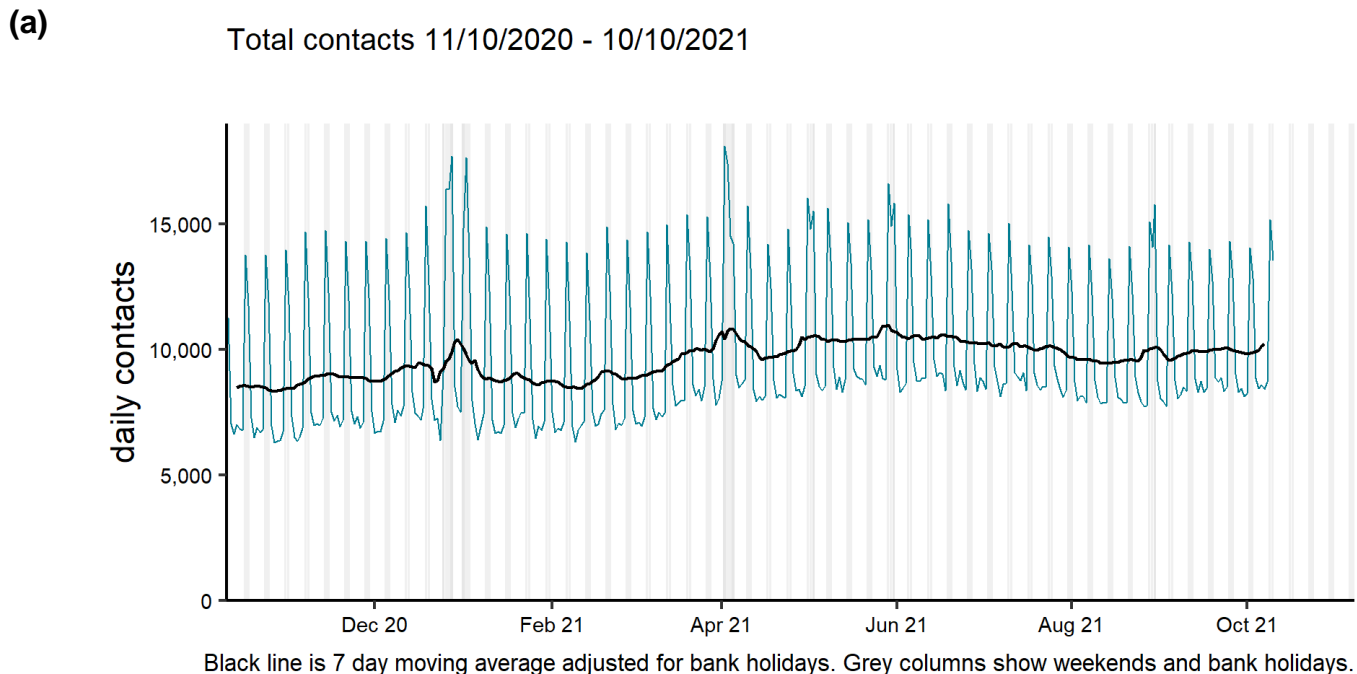
Previous weekly bulletins from this system are available [here](#).

Data quality issues of note this week

No issues identified.

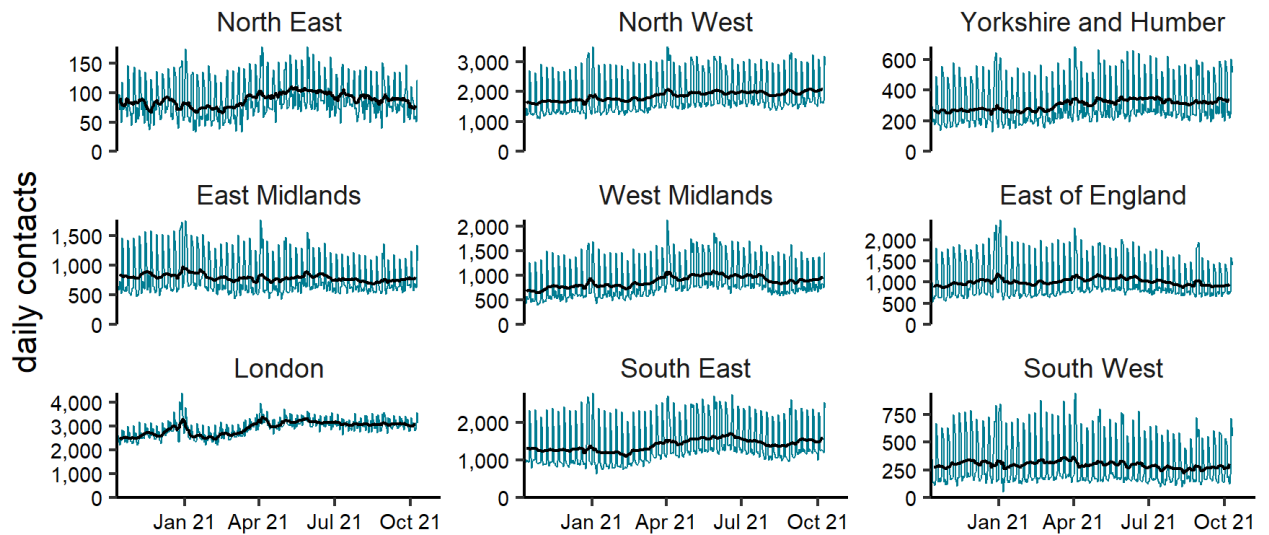
Total contacts

Figure 1: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (with 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) recorded in this sentinel syndromic surveillance system in England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c)

Total contacts by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



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

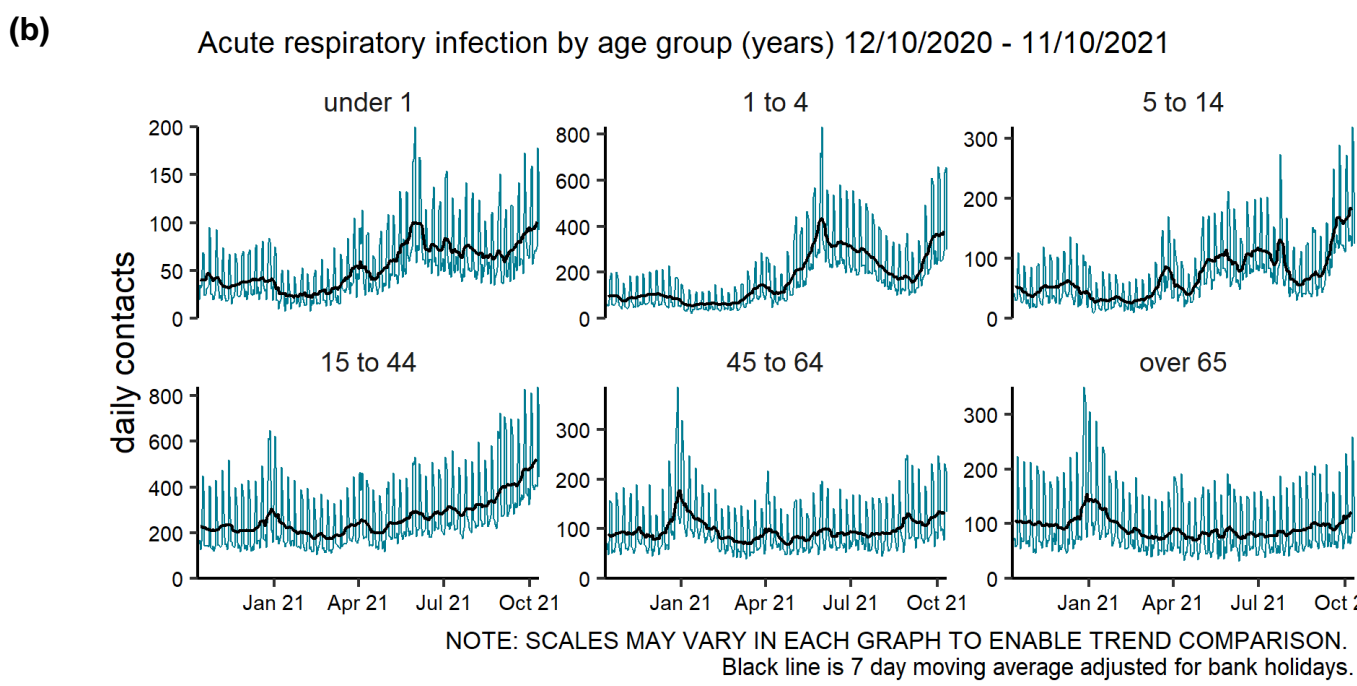
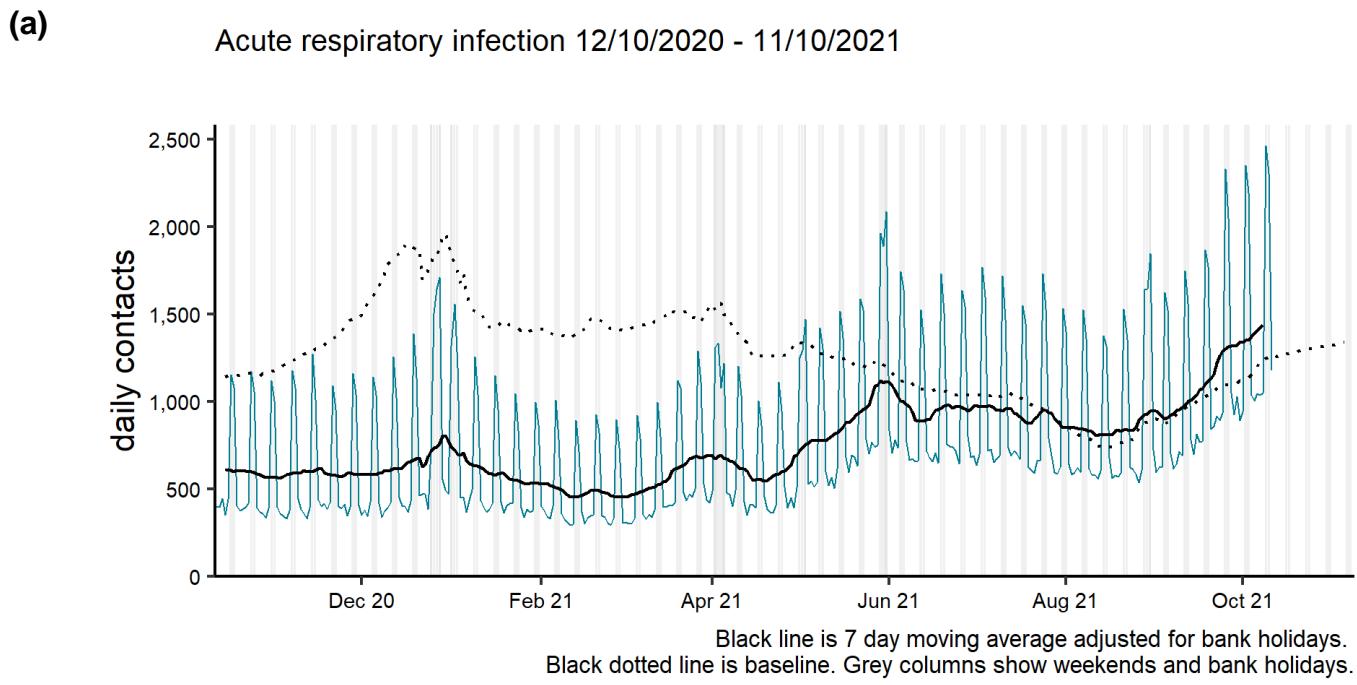
Table 2: The number of GP out-of-hours contacts in England recorded each day in the most recent week.

Date	Number of contacts
04 October 2021	25,195
05 October 2021	23,383
06 October 2021	23,557
07 October 2021	23,612
08 October 2021	24,480
09 October 2021	38,731
10 October 2021	33,503

Respiratory conditions

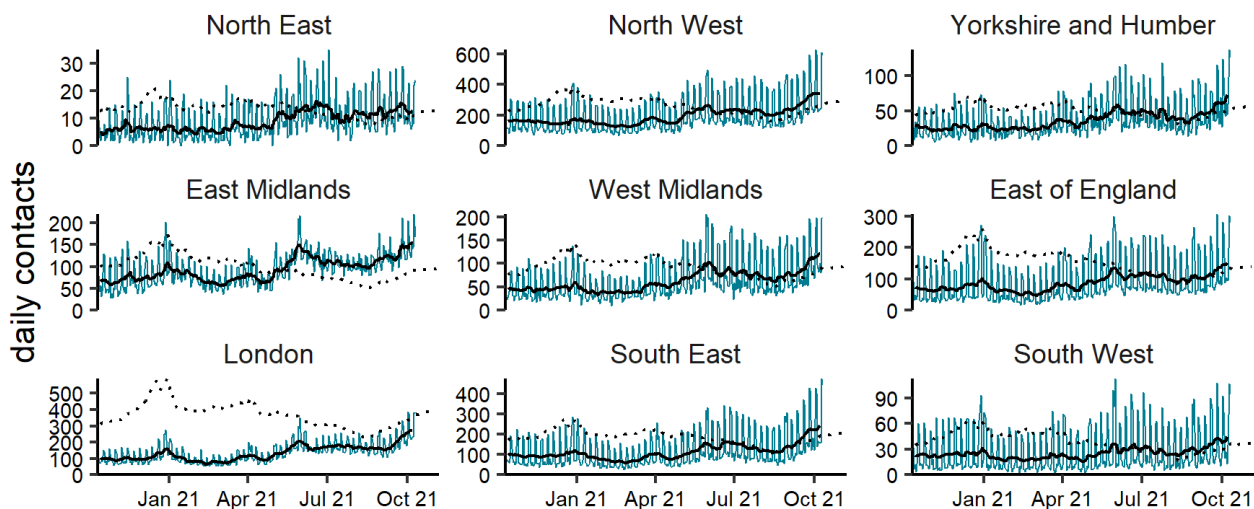
Acute respiratory infections

Figure 2: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for acute respiratory infections, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c)

Acute respiratory infection by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

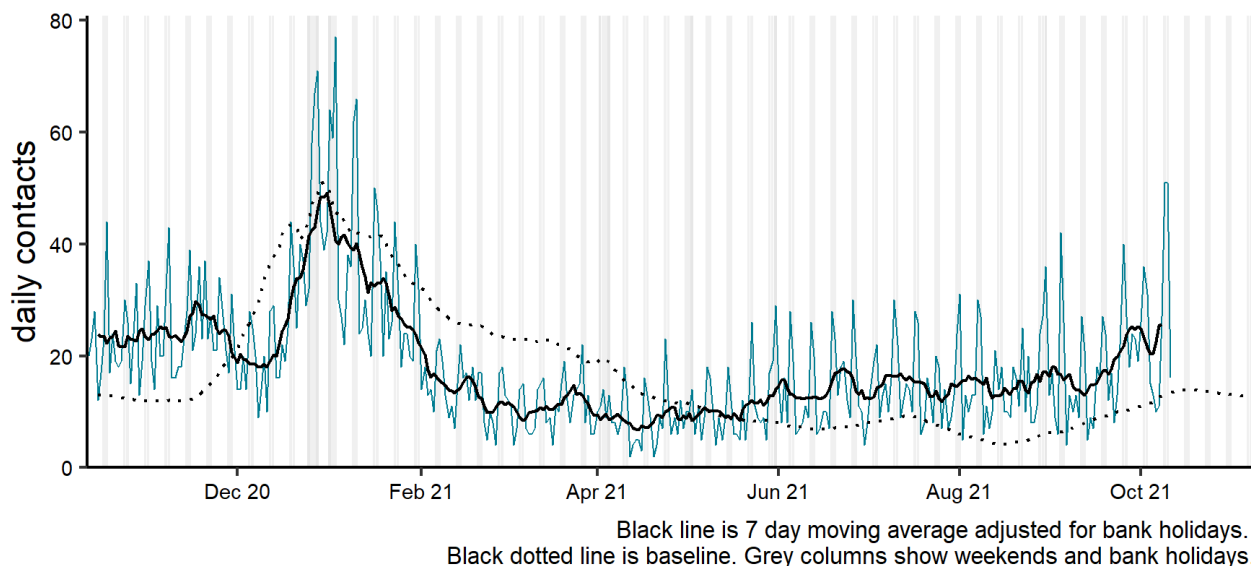


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Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

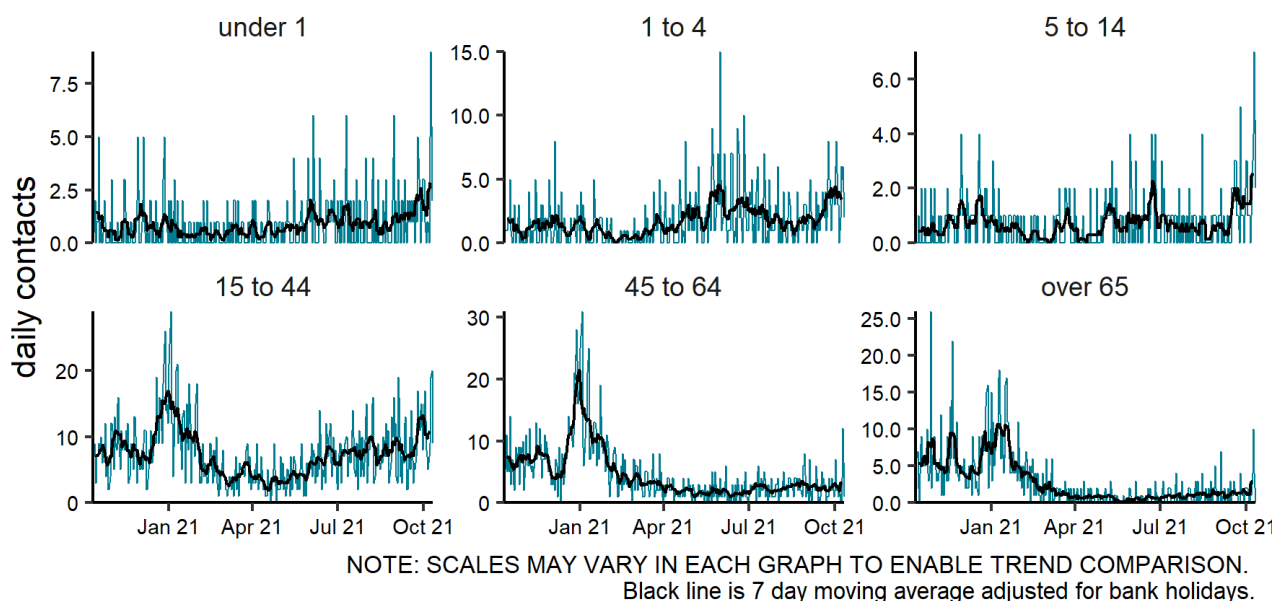
Influenza-like illness

Figure 3: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for influenza-like illness, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Influenza-like illness 12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021

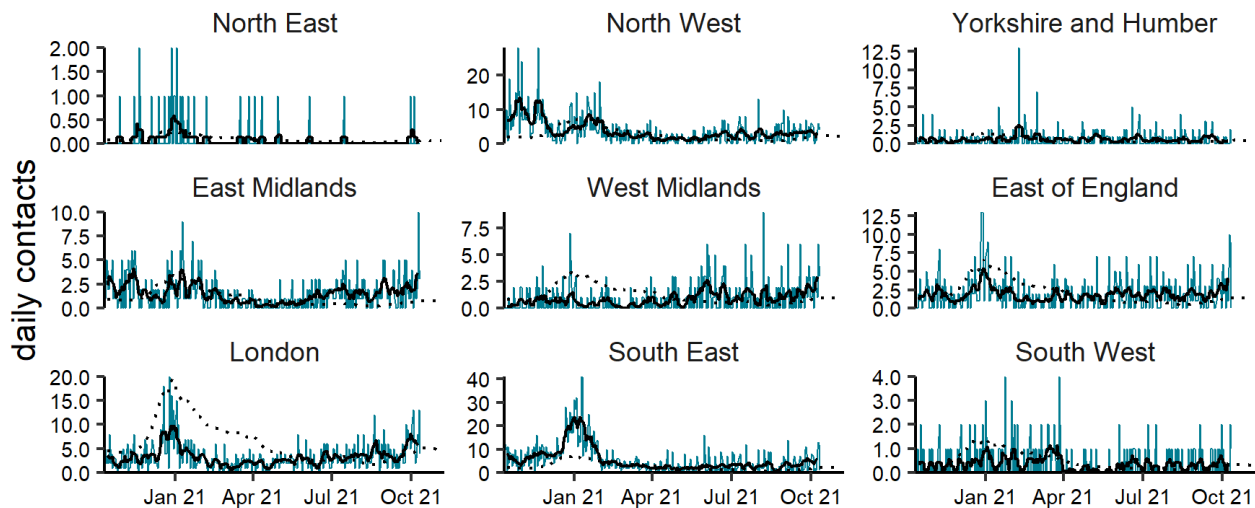


(b) Influenza-like illness by age group (years) 12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021



(c)

Influenza-like illness by region 12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021

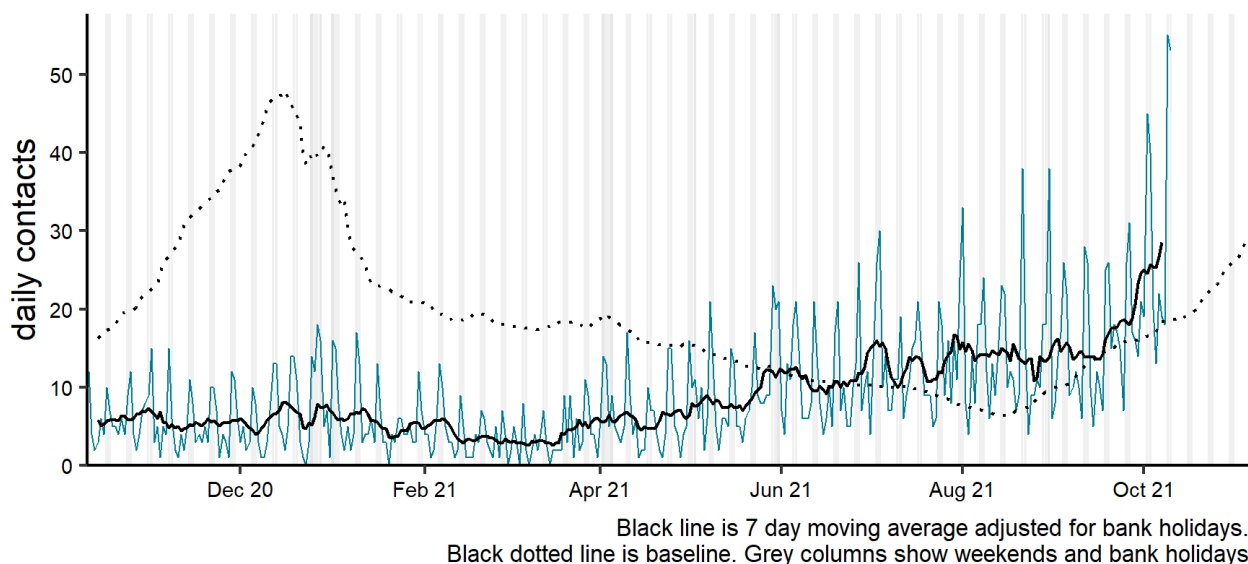


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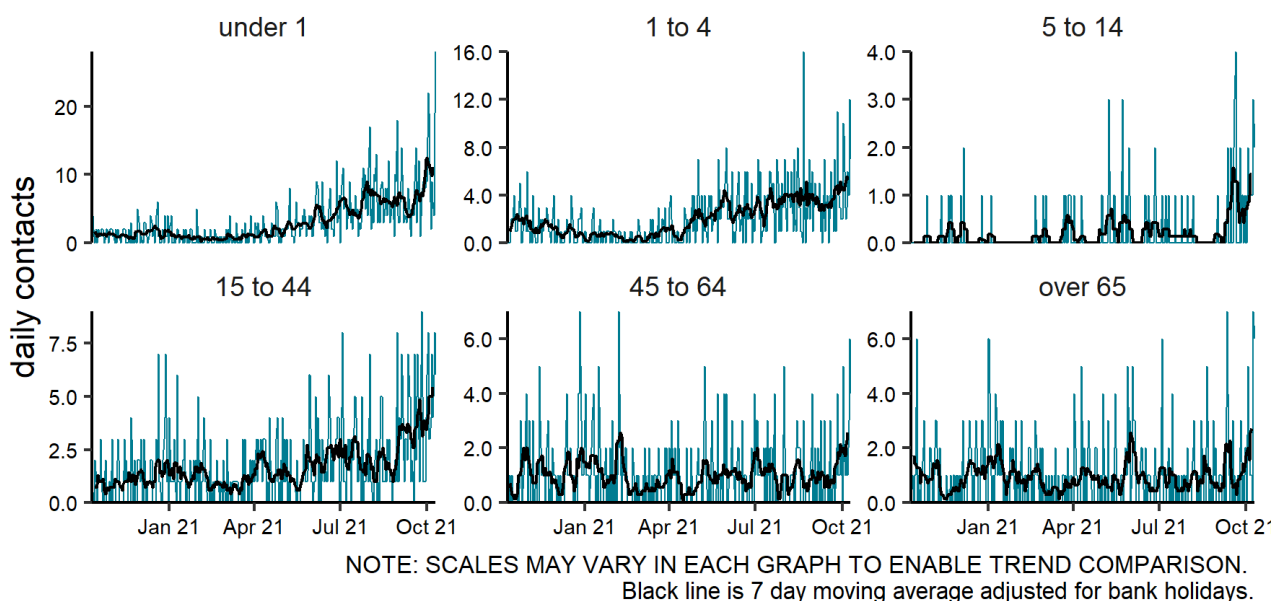
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis

Figure 4: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Acute bronchitis 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

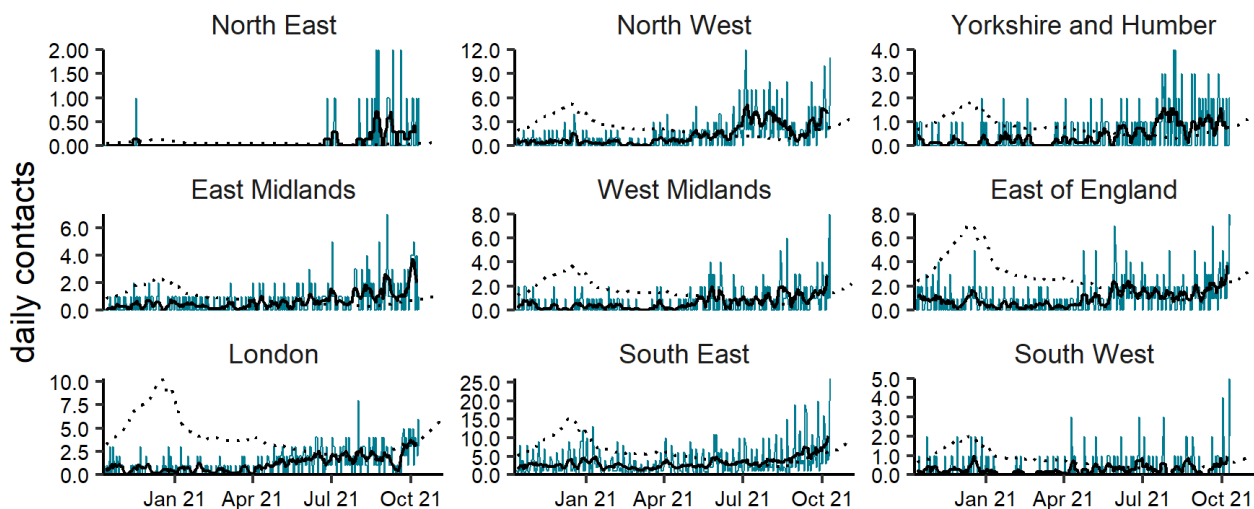


(b) Acute bronchitis by age group (years) 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



(c)

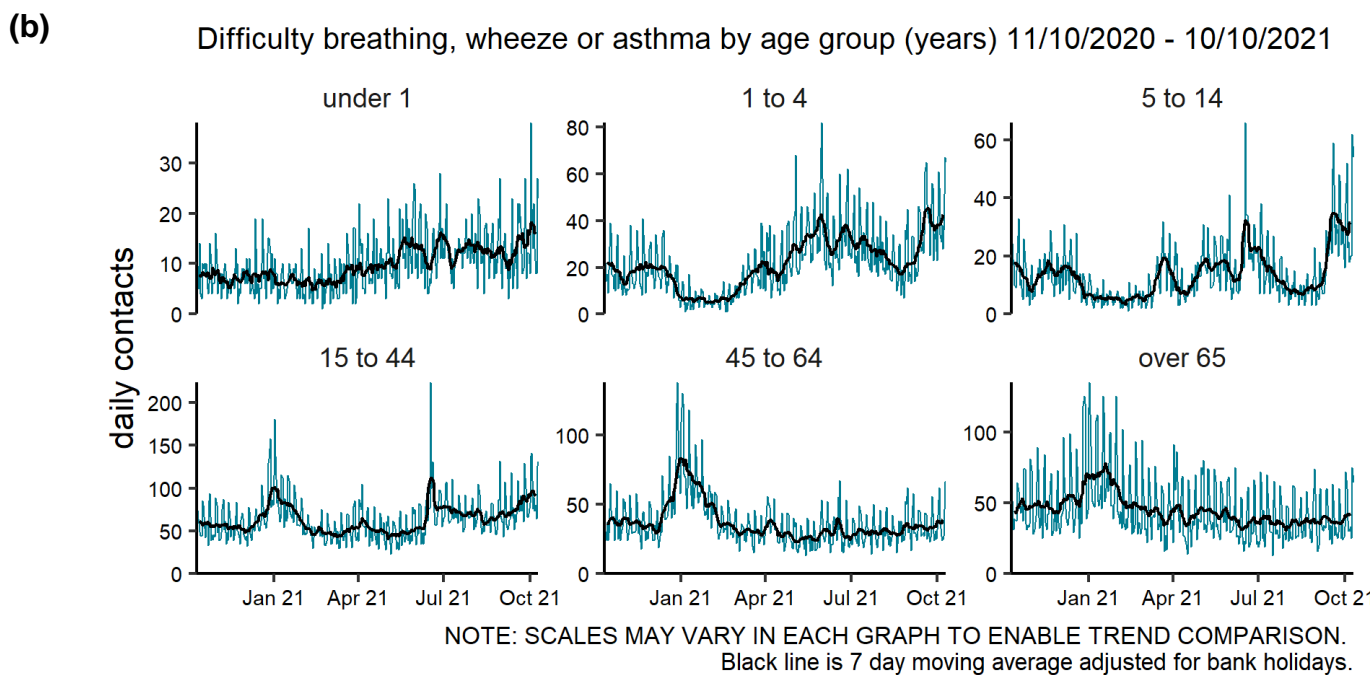
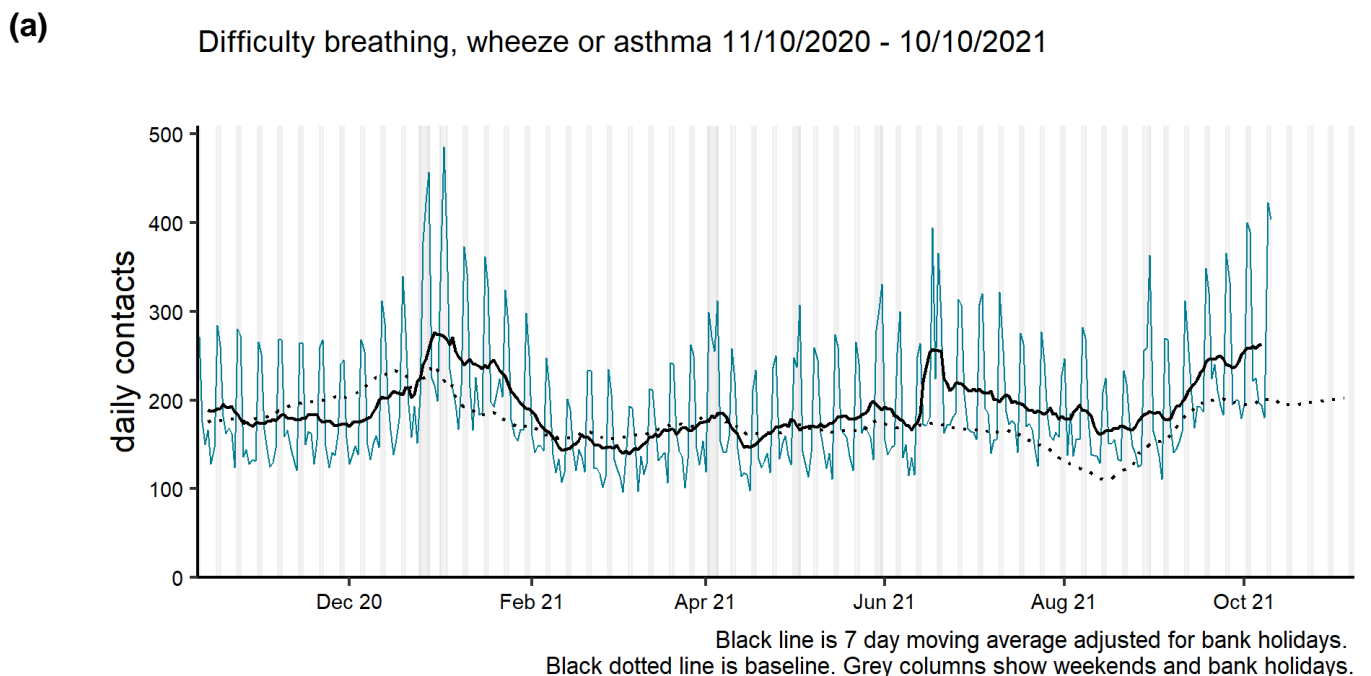
Acute bronchitis by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



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Black dotted line is baseline.

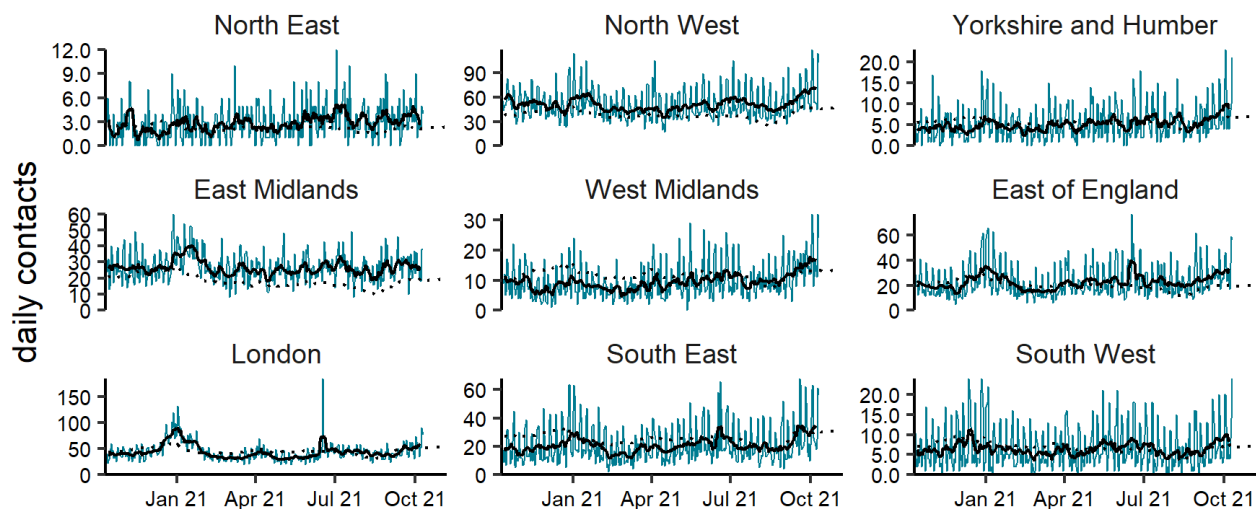
Difficulty breathing, wheeze or asthma

Figure 5: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for difficulty breathing, wheeze or asthma, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c)

Difficulty breathing, wheeze or asthma by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

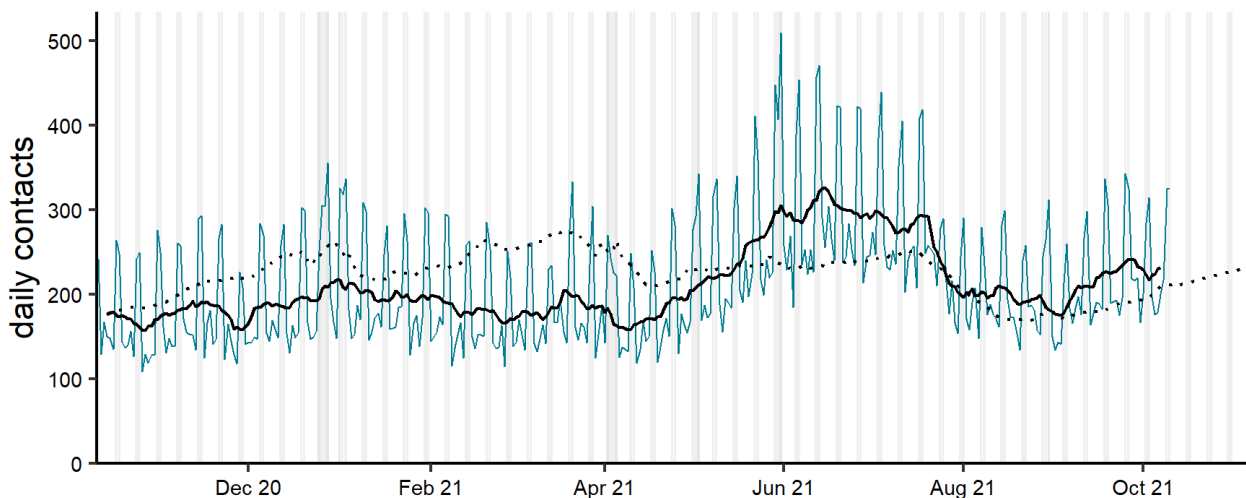


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

Fever

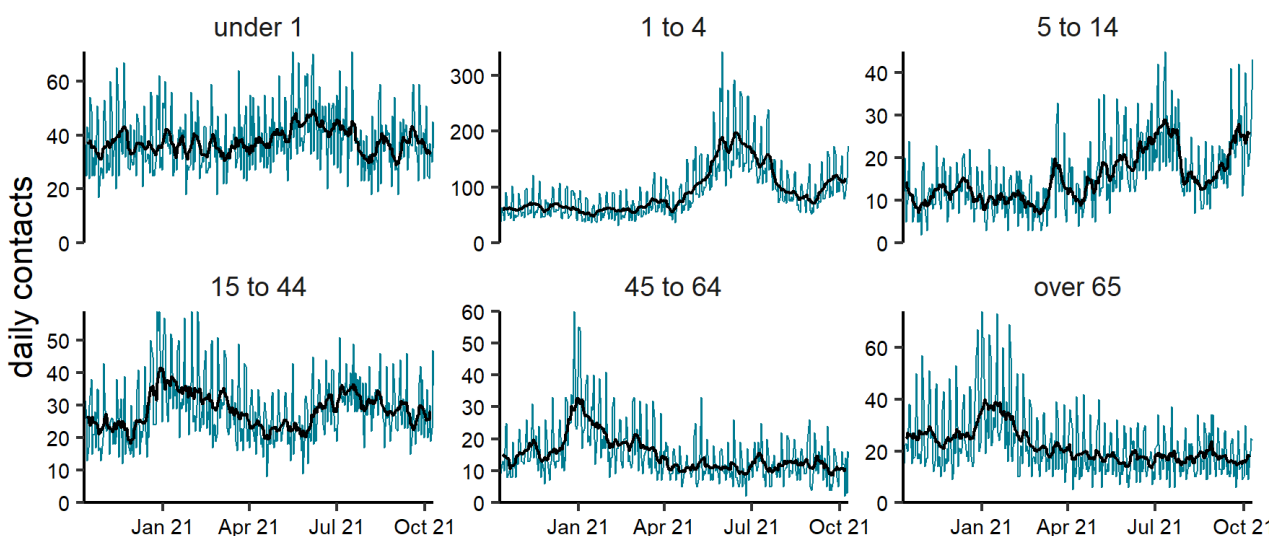
Figure 6: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for fever, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Fever 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

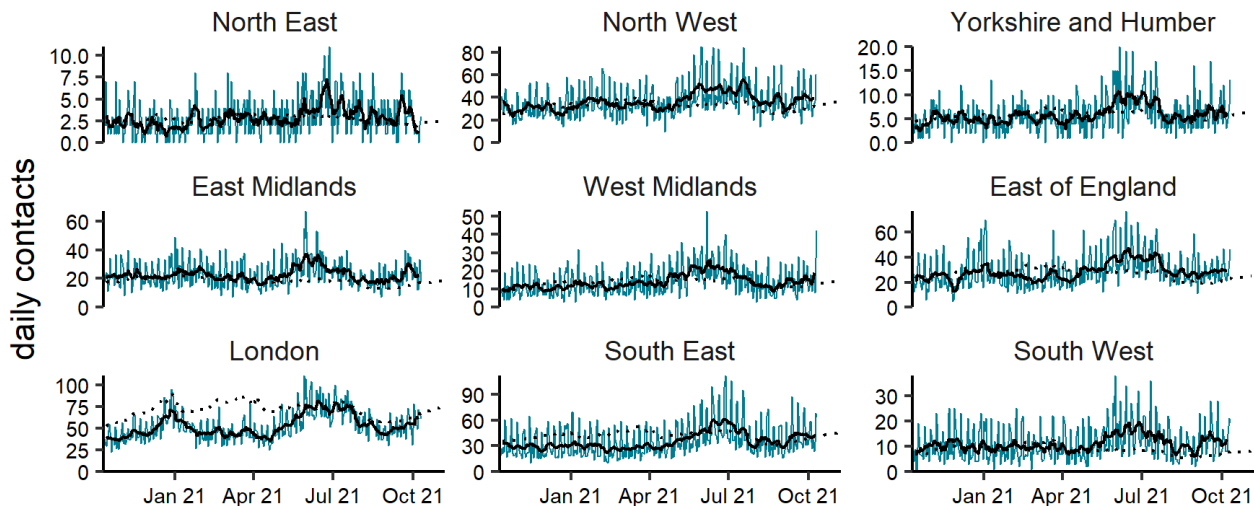
(b) Fever by age group (years) 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



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

(c)

Fever by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

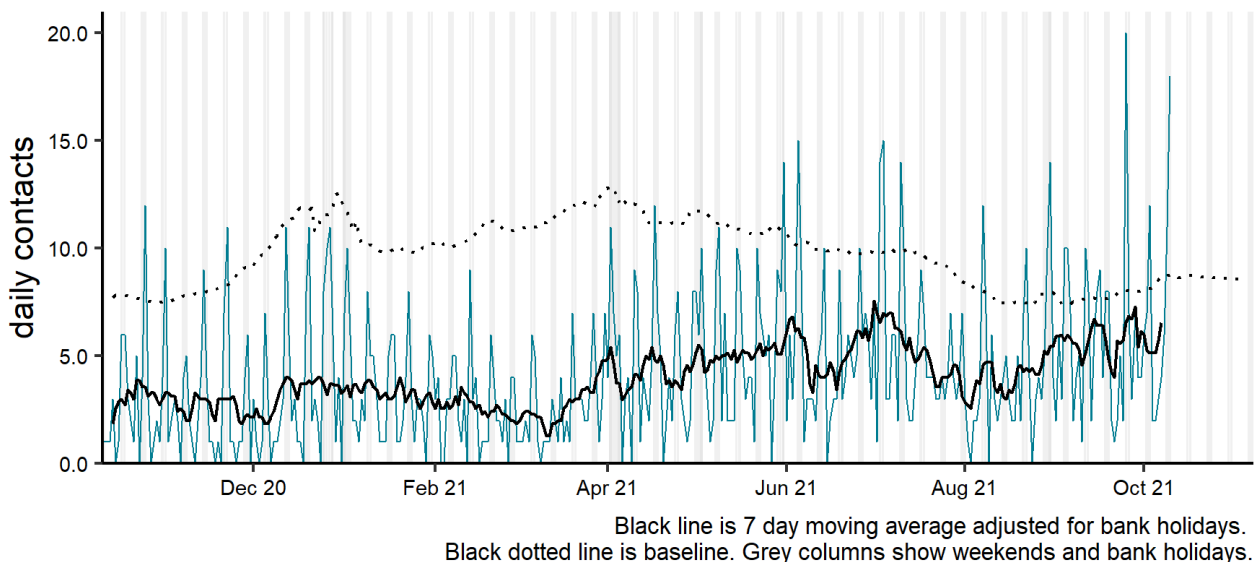


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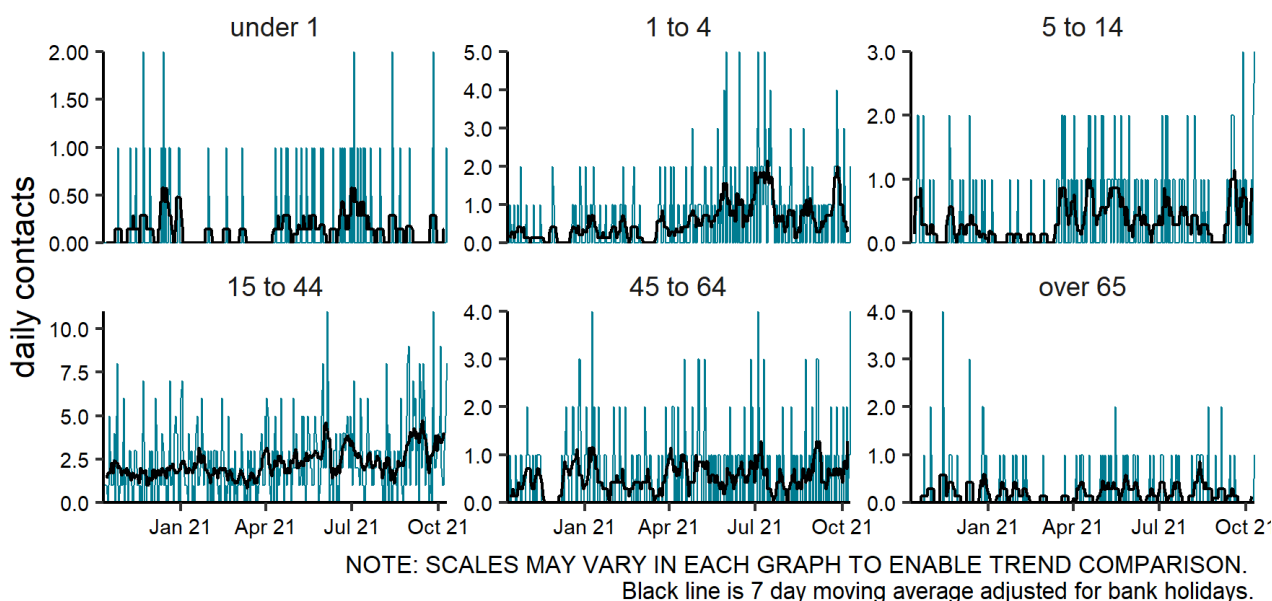
Acute pharyngitis

Figure 7: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays for acute pharyngitis, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Pharyngitis or scarlet fever 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

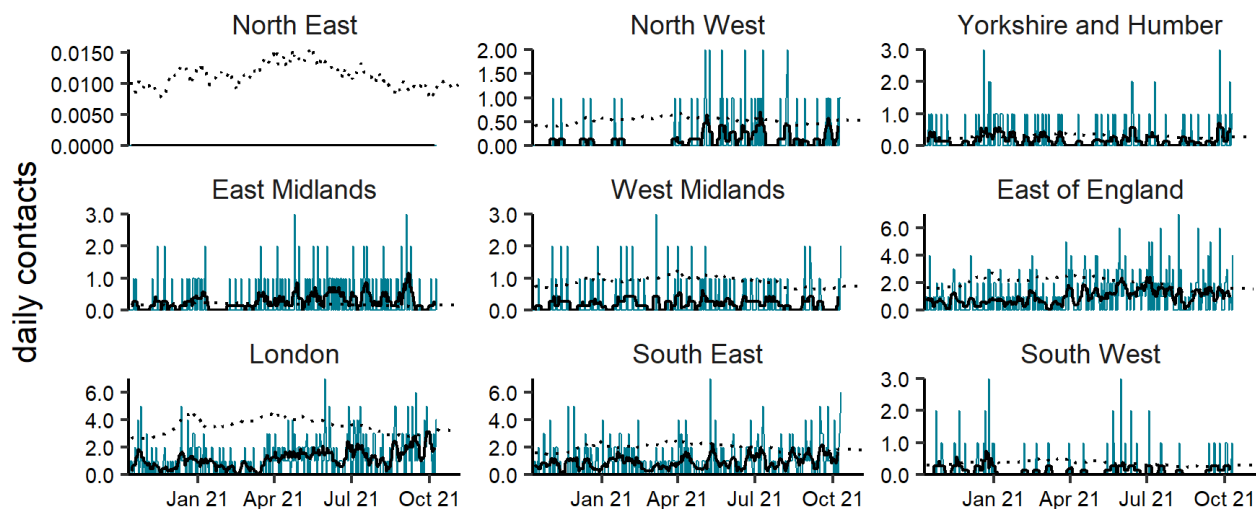


(b) Pharyngitis or scarlet fever by age group (years) 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



(c)

Pharyngitis or scarlet fever by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

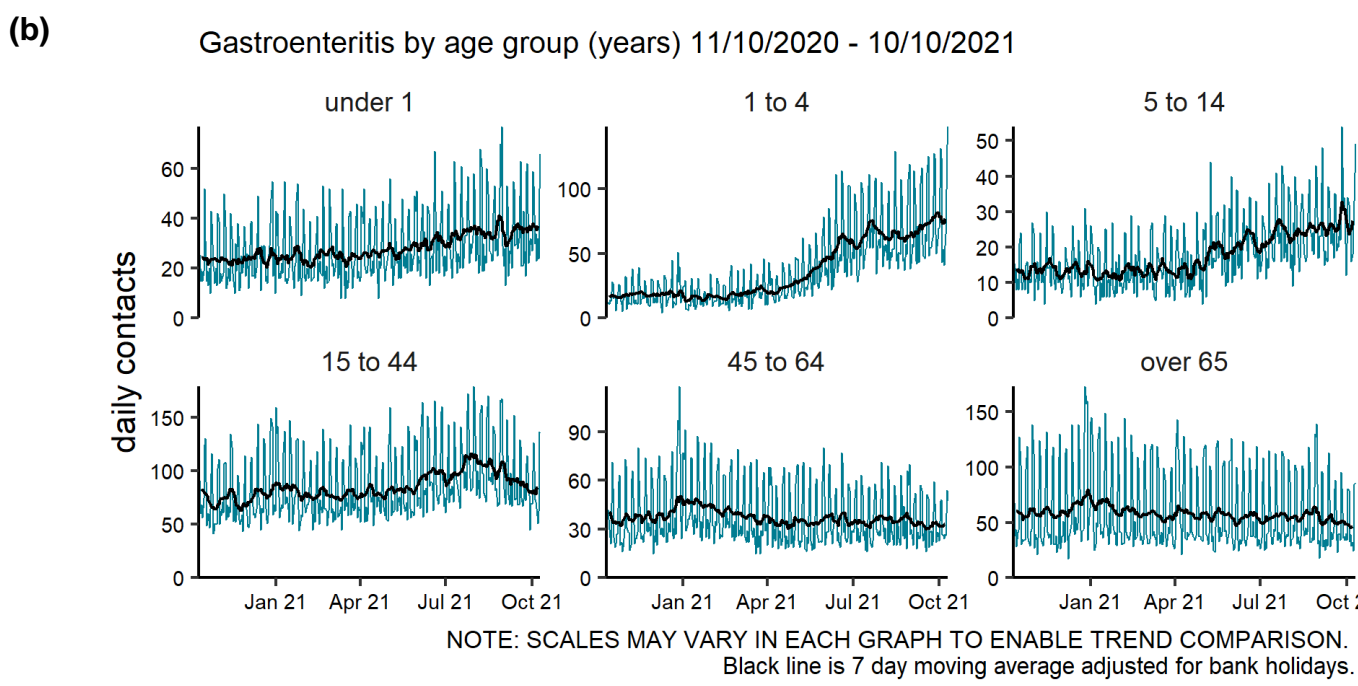
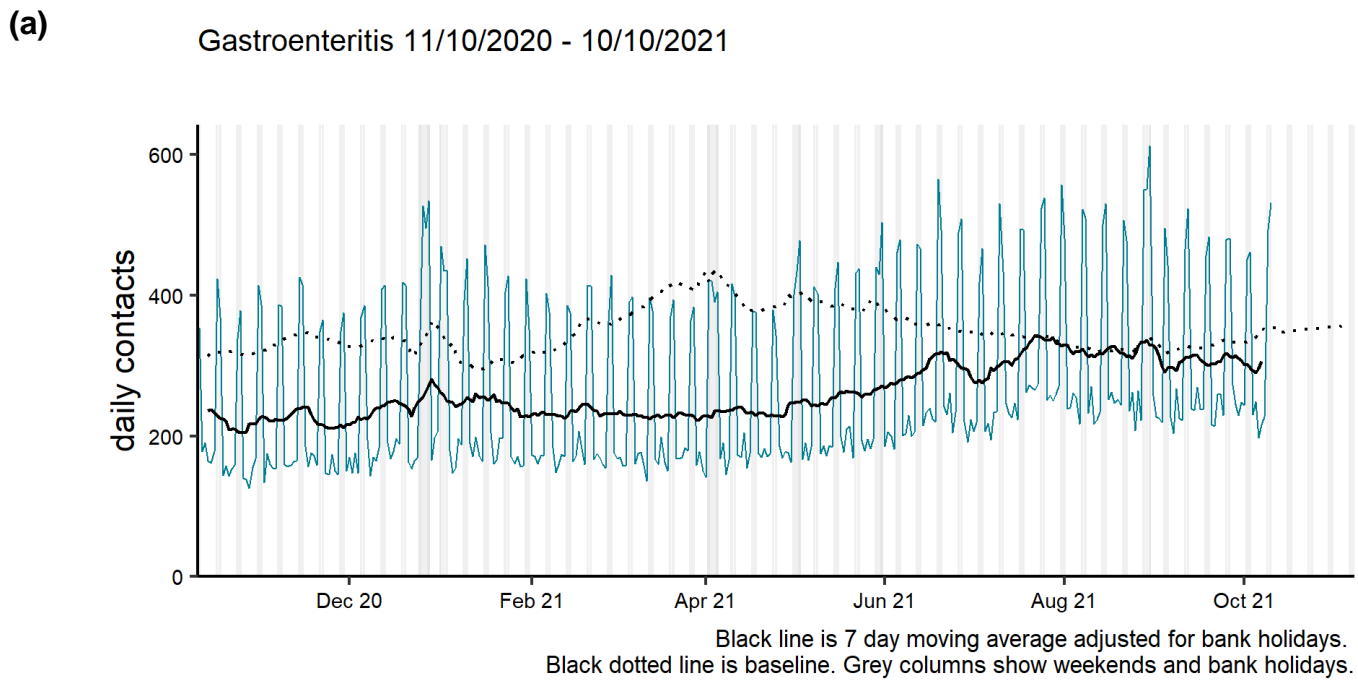


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Gastrointestinal conditions

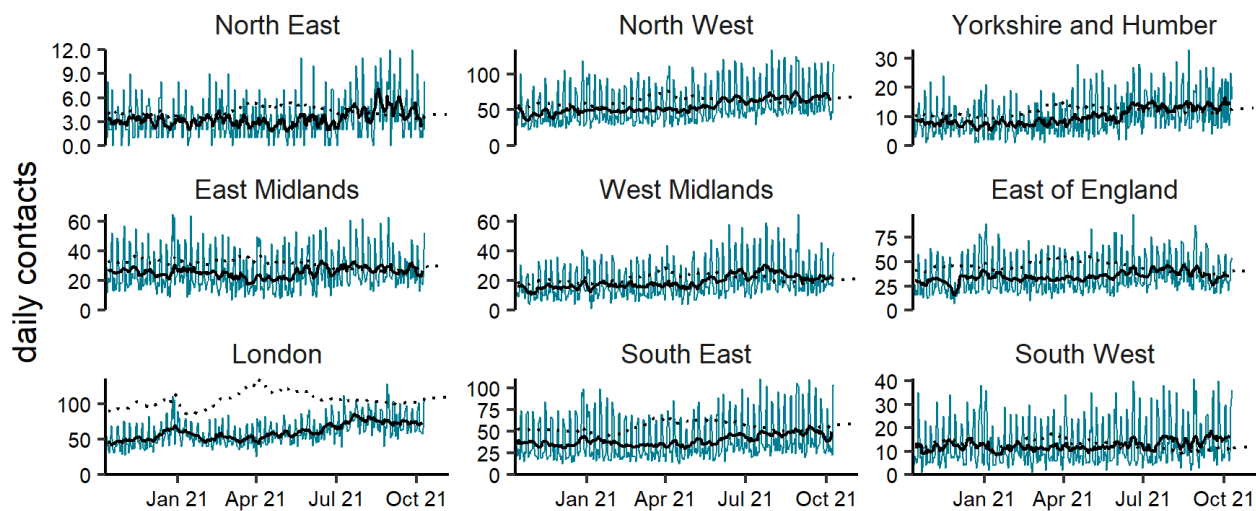
Gastroenteritis

Figure 8: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for gastroenteritis, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c)

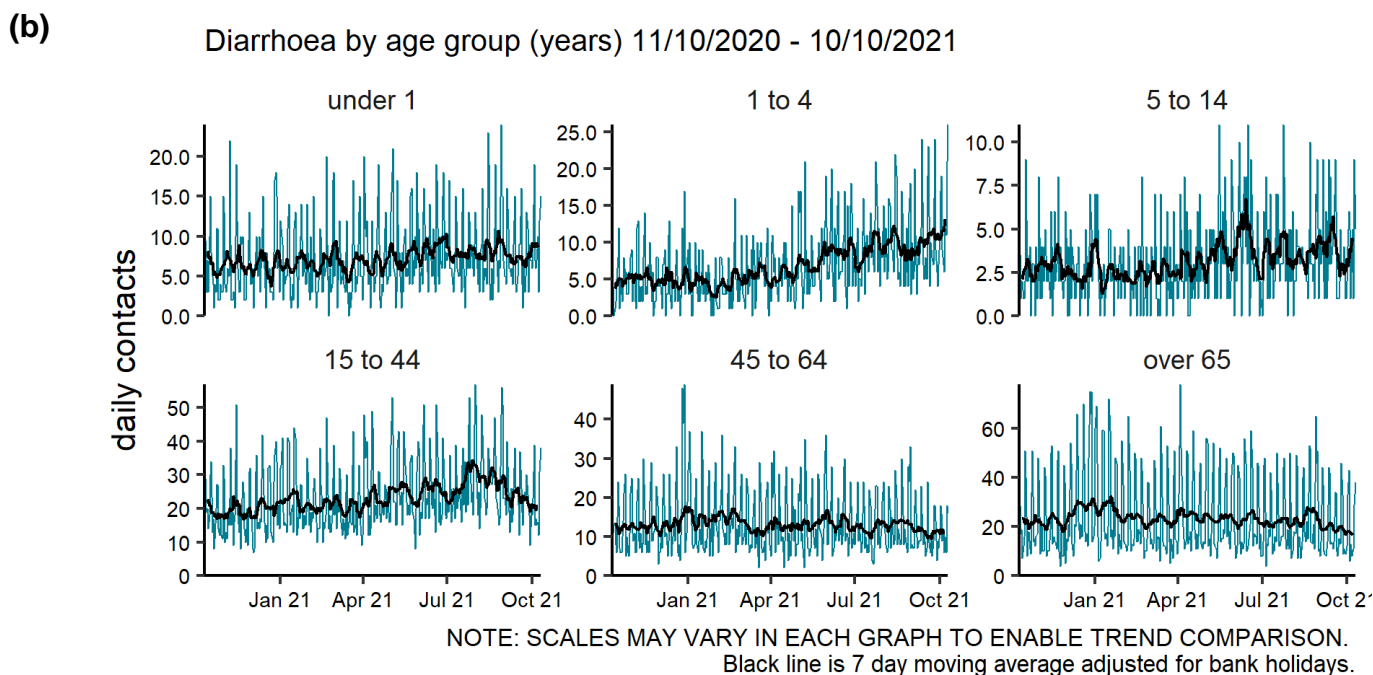
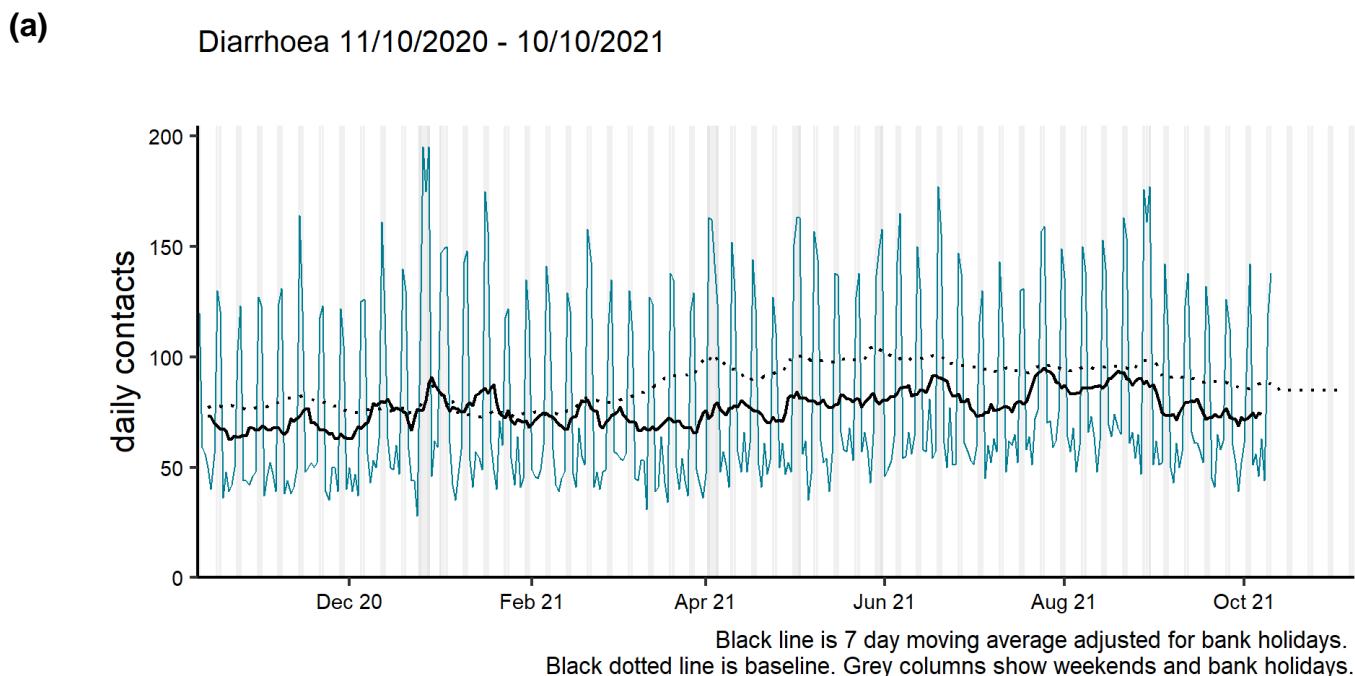
Gastroenteritis by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



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Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

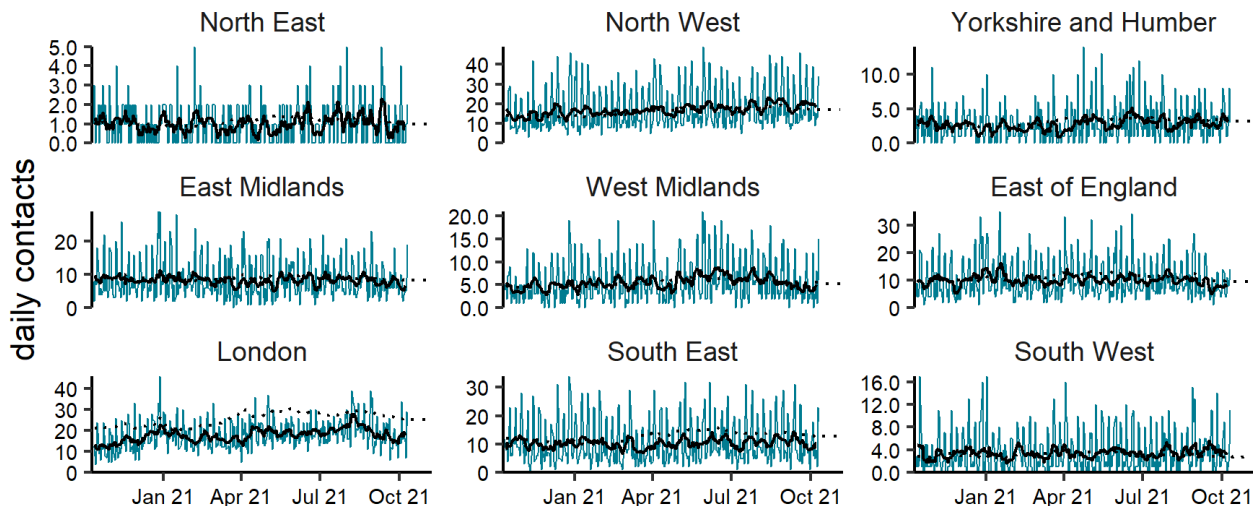
Diarrhoea

Figure 9: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for diarrhoea, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c)

Diarrhoea by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

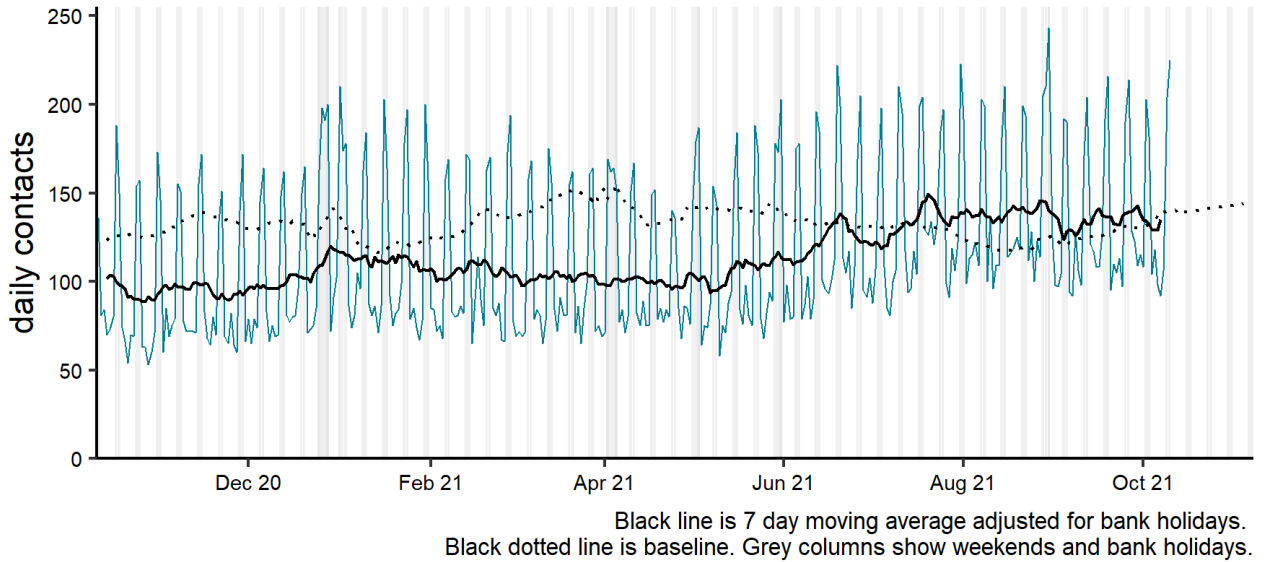


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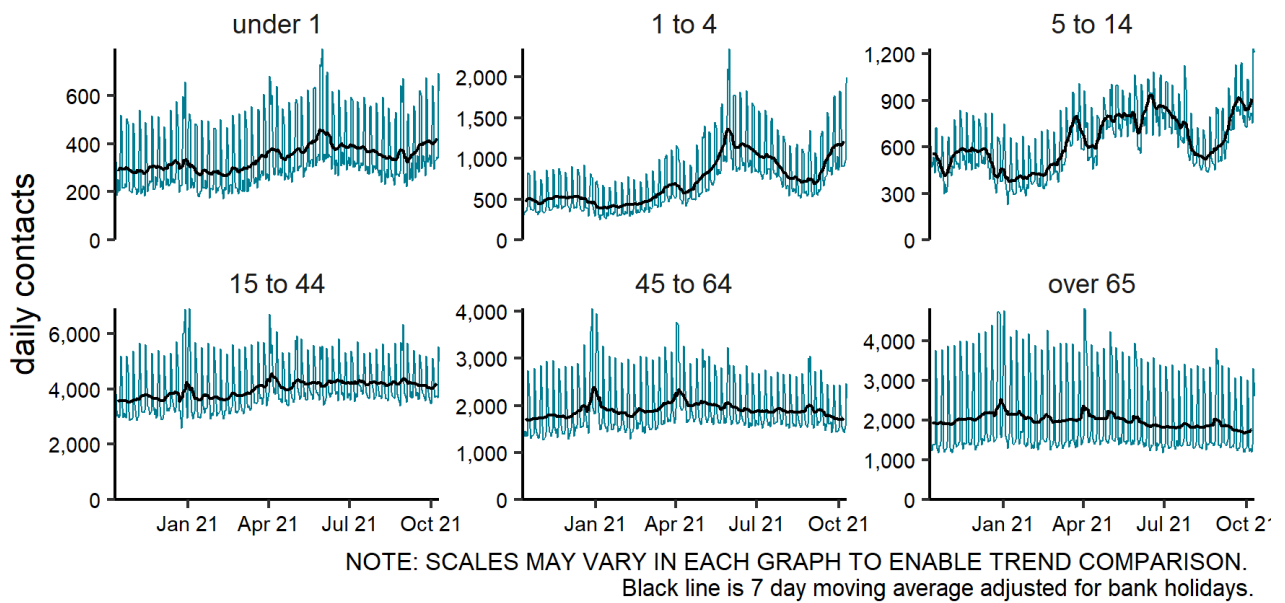
Vomiting

Figure 10: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for vomiting, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.

(a) Vomiting 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

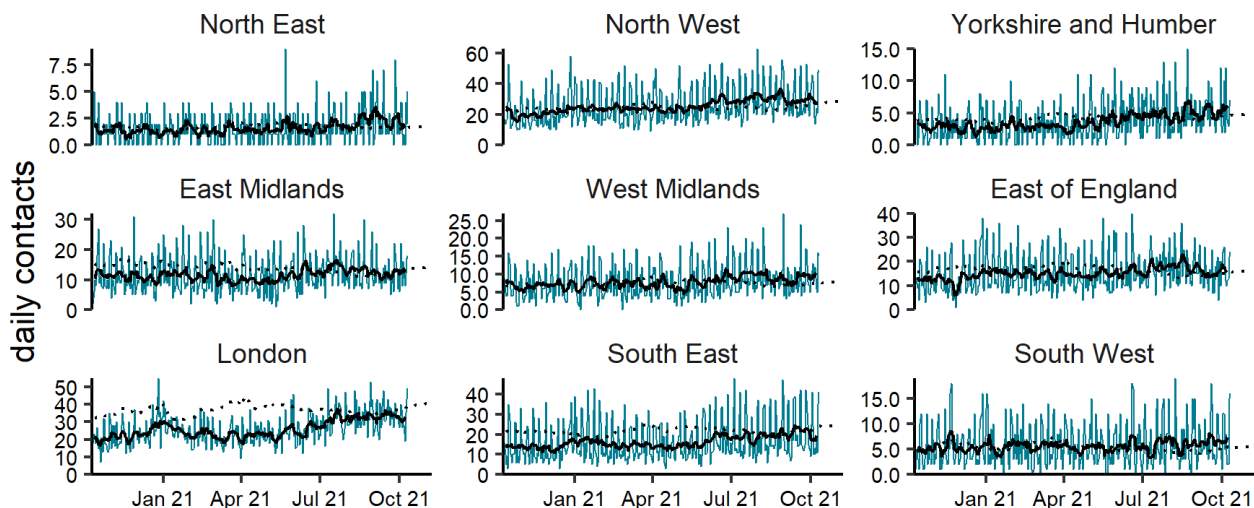


(b) Total contacts by age group (years) 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021



(c)

Vomiting by centre 11/10/2020 - 10/10/2021

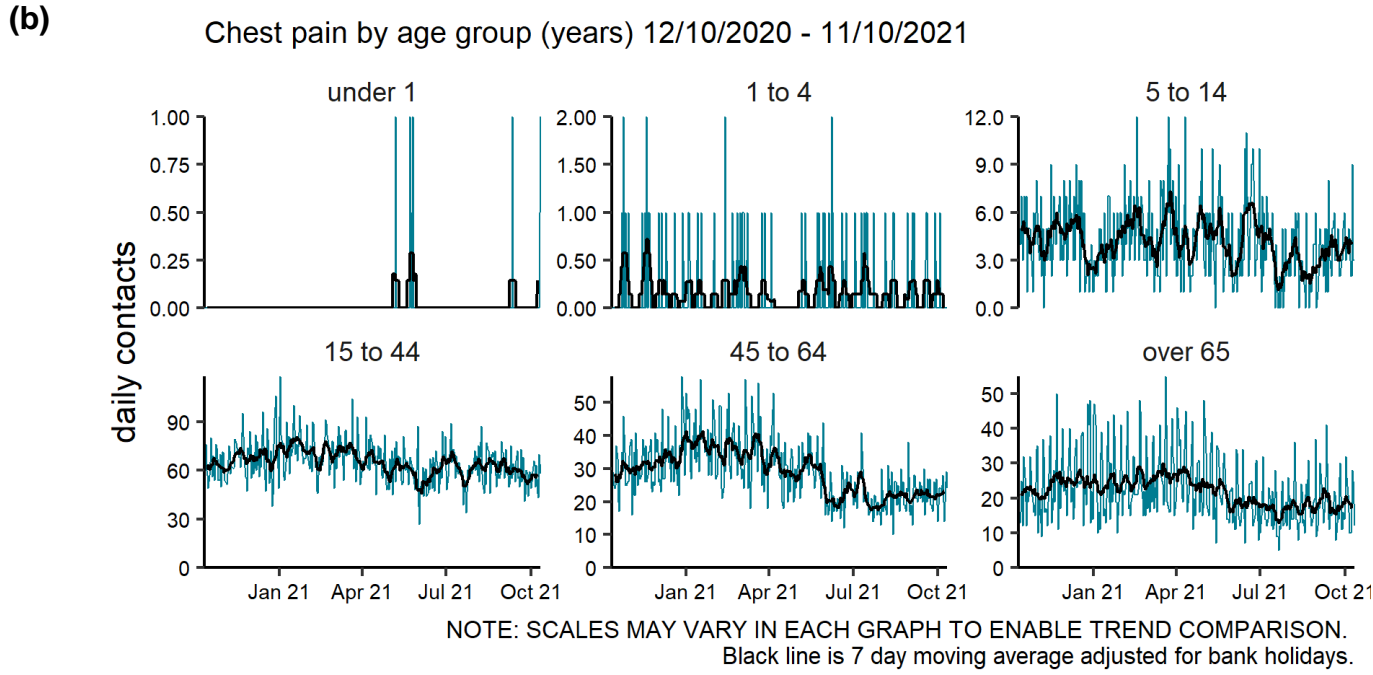
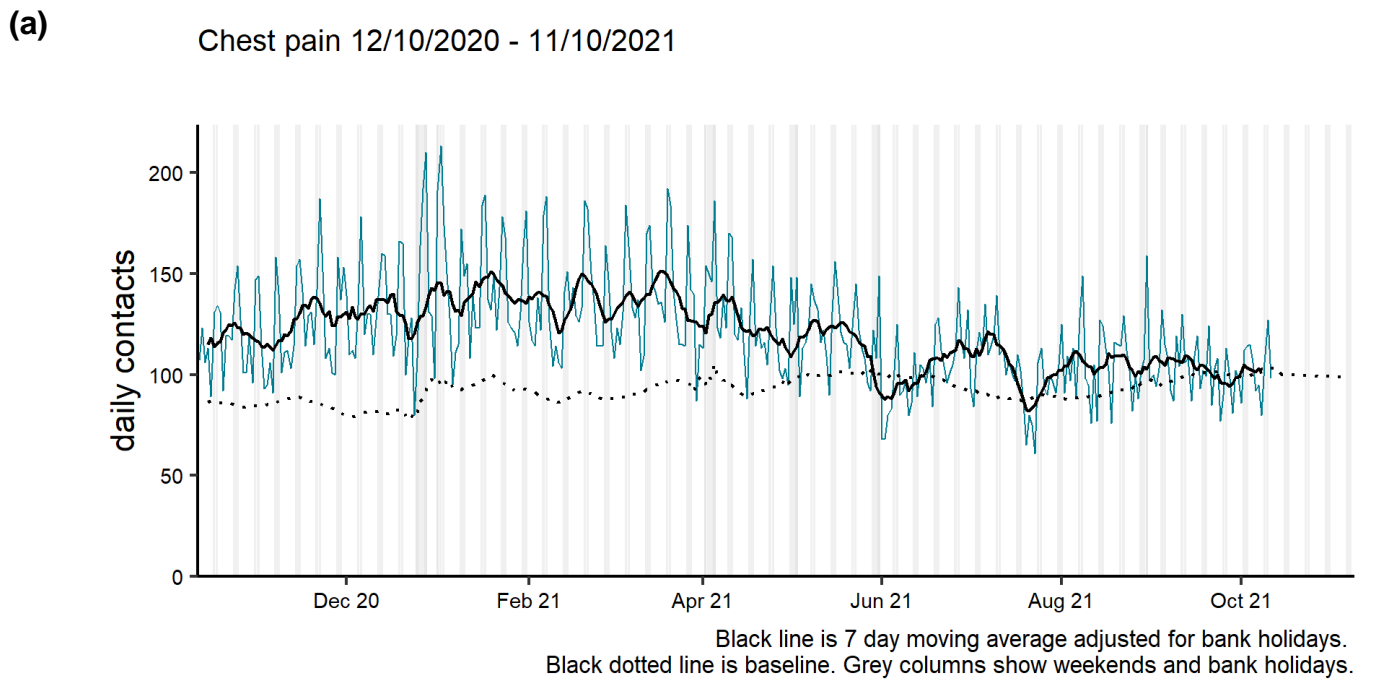


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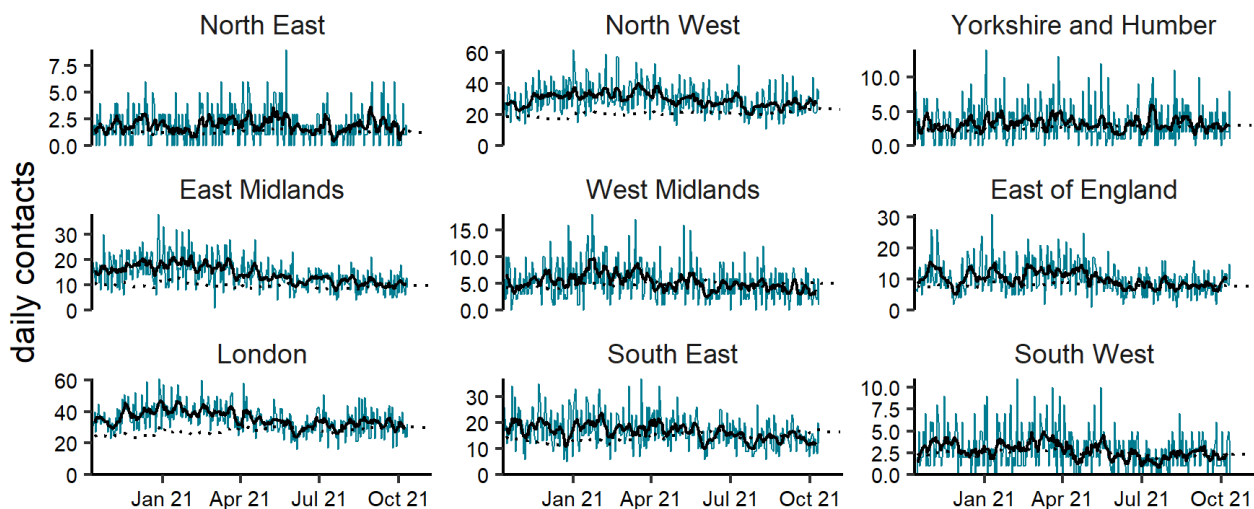
Cardiac conditions

Chest pain (including myocardial infarction)

Figure 11: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for chest pain (including myocardial infarction), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Centre.



(c) Chest pain by region 12/10/2020 - 11/10/2021



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Black dotted line is baseline.

Seasonal environmental conditions

During set periods of the year the Met Office operates both heat and cold weather watch systems, in association with UKHSA. Syndromic indicators are used to monitor the impact of both extreme hot and cold weather in England during these periods and will be included below (where an appropriate syndromic indicator is available).

[Cold weather alert](#) period: 1 November to 31 March

[Heat-Health Alert](#) period: 1 June to 15 September

Weather alert level (current reporting week): **Level 0 - Long-term planning**

No weather watch in place

Notes and caveats

The following additional caveats apply to the UKHSA GP out-of-hours/unscheduled care syndromic surveillance system:

- the data presented should be used to monitor trends rather than numbers of 'cases':
 - this is a sentinel syndromic surveillance system; not all GP OOH service providers in England are included
 - coverage varies by location, as reflected in the numbers included in the total contacts by Centre charts **above**
- some syndromic indicators are hierarchical:
 - acute respiratory infections includes:
 - influenza-like illness
 - acute bronchitis/ bronchiolitis
 - other and non-specific acute respiratory infections
 - gastroenteritis includes:
 - diarrhoea
 - vomiting
 - other and non-specific gastroenteritis
- baselines:
 - were last remodelled March 2021
 - are constructed from historical data since July 2009
 - represent seasonally expected levels of activity
 - take account of any known substantial changes in data collection, population coverage or reporting practices:
 - the COVID-19 pandemic period is excluded, to show seasonally expected levels if COVID-19 had not occurred
 - may be remodelled to include the impacts seen during periods of the COVID-19 pandemic if/when appropriate due to introduction of large scale public health interventions which affect GP OOH usage

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Advanced and the GP OOH and unscheduled care service providers who have kindly agreed to participate in this system.

About the UK Health Security Agency

The UK Health Security Agency is an executive agency, sponsored by the [Department of Health and Social Care](#).

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Version: OOH-1

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Published: October 2021



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