

# Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England) 2022 Week 2

## Key messages

Data reported to: 16 January 2022

During week 2, NHS 111 calls and assessments for fever increased in children aged 5-14 years old. NHS 111 calls and assessments for 'potential COVID-19' decreased nationally across all regions, but there were small increases noted in children aged 5-14 years old.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>	Level
Total NHS 111 calls (Figure 1)	Decreasing	No baseline
Total NHS 111 online (Figure 2)	Decreasing	No baseline
Cold/flu NHS 111 calls (Figure 3)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Cold/flu NHS 111 online (Figure 4)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Fever NHS 111 calls (Figure 5)	Increasing	Below baseline
Fever NHS 111 online (Figure 6)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Cough NHS 111 calls (Figure 7)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Cough NHS 111 online (Figure 8)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Difficulty breathing NHS 111 calls (Figure 9)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Difficulty breathing NHS 111 online (Figure 10)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Sore throat NHS 111 calls (Figure 11)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Sore throat NHS 111 online (Figure 12)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 calls (Figure 13)	No trend	No baseline
Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 online (Figure 14)	Decreasing	No baseline
Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 calls (Figure 15)	Decreasing	No baseline
Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 online (Figure 16)	Decreasing	No baseline
Diarrhoea NHS 111 calls (Figure 17)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Diarrhoea NHS 111 online (Figure 18)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Vomiting NHS 111 calls (Figure 19)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Vomiting NHS 111 online (Figure 20)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Eye problems NHS 111 calls (Figure 21)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Eye problems NHS 111 online (Figure 22)	Decreasing	Above baseline

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> trend reports on the trend seen over most recent and earlier weeks

## **Contents**

Key messages	2
Syndromic indicators at a glance	2
Contents	3
About this syndromic surveillance system	5
Total contacts	6
NHS 111 calls	6
NHS 111 online	8
Respiratory conditions	10
Cold/flu NHS 111 calls	10
Cold/flu NHS 111 online	12
Fever NHS 111 calls	14
Fever NHS 111 online	16
Cough NHS 111 calls	18
Cough NHS 111 online	20
Difficulty breathing NHS 111 calls	22
Difficulty breathing NHS 111 online	24
Sore throat NHS 111 calls	26
Sore throat NHS 111 online	28
Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 calls	30
Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 online	32
Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 calls	34
Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 online	36
Gastrointestinal conditions	38
Diarrhoea NHS 111 calls	38
Diarrhoea NHS 111 online	40
Vomiting NHS 111 calls	42
Vomiting NHS 111 online	44
Seasonal environmental conditions	46
Cold weather watch in place	46

#### Remote health advice syndromic surveillance system (England) bulletin

Eye problems NHS 111 calls	47
Eye problems NHS 111 online	49
Notes and caveats	51
COVID-19 syndromic surveillance	51
Acknowledgements	53
About the UK Health Security Agency	54

## About this syndromic surveillance system

This bulletin presents data from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) remote health advice 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 NHS 111 call and NHS 111 online assessment data are analysed and reported here, to identify and describe trends for a variety of syndromic indicators:

- syndromic indicators include groupings such as cold/flu, fever and diarrhoea
- syndromic indicators are based on:
  - symptoms (known as the Pathway) identified from both NHS 111 calls and NHS 111 online assessments
  - the potential COVID-19 syndromic indicator is based on the outcome (known as the Disposition), rather than the Pathway
- Key messages describes any notable trends nationally (England), by age group and/or by geographical area (based on UKHSA Regions)
- 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 Region). 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

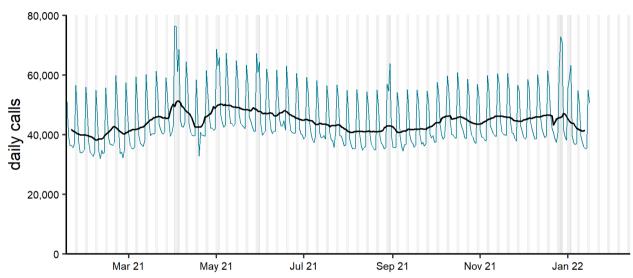
Since September 2020, call numbers in the syndromic dataset received for the North West have been lower than previously recorded, this is due to operational changes in this location.

## **Total contacts**

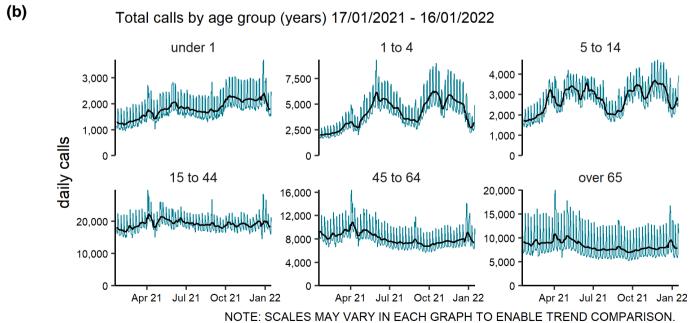
#### NHS 111 calls

Figure 1: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (with 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) recorded in this syndromic surveillance system in England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Total calls 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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



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

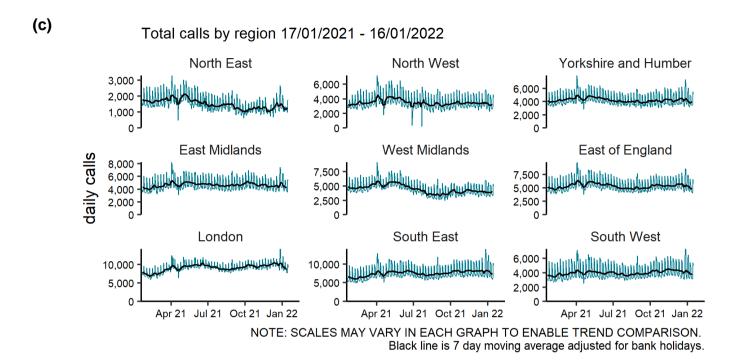


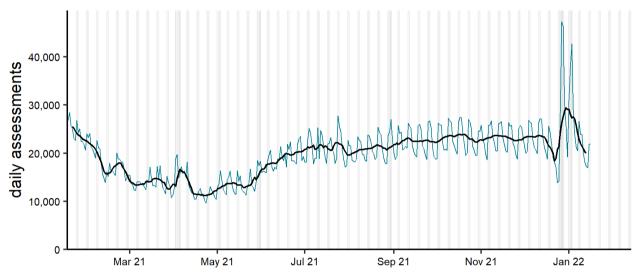
Table 2: The number of NHS 111 calls in England recorded each day in the most recent week.

Date	Number of calls
10 January 2022	39,842
11 January 2022	37,841
12 January 2022	36,355
13 January 2022	35,595
14 January 2022	35,692
15 January 2022	55,395
16 January 2022	50,988

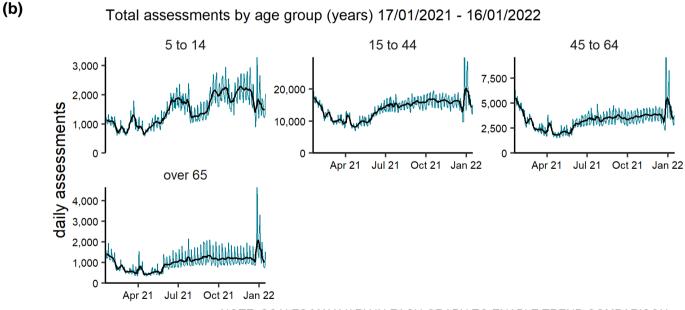
#### NHS 111 online

Figure 2: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (with 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) recorded in this syndromic surveillance system in England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Total assessments 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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



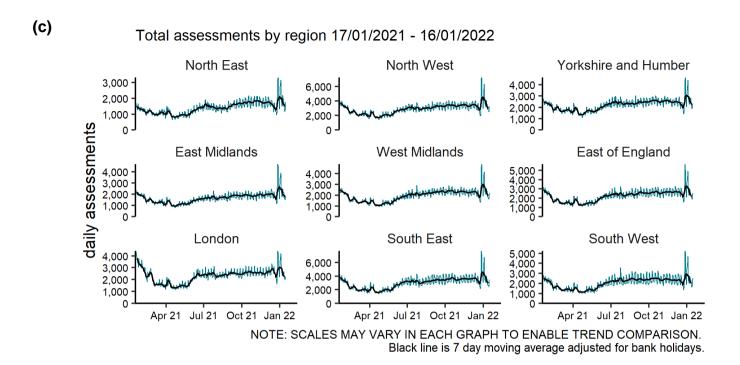


Table 3: The number of completed NHS 111 online assessments in England recorded each day in the most recent week.

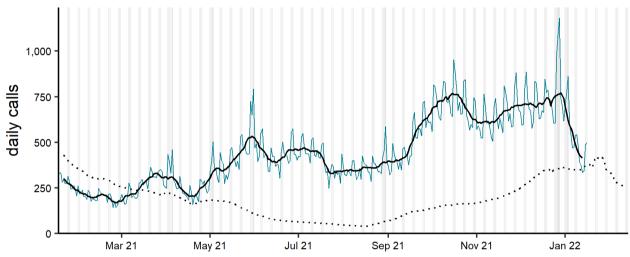
Date	Number of completed assessments
10 January 2022	24,065
11 January 2022	20,109
12 January 2022	18,262
13 January 2022	17,392
14 January 2022	17,044
15 January 2022	22,040
16 January 2022	22,050

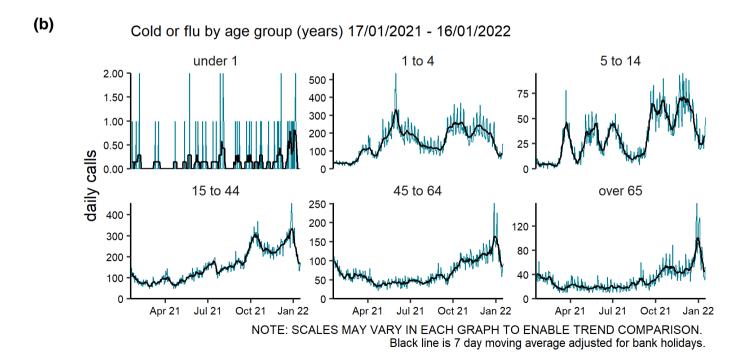
## **Respiratory conditions**

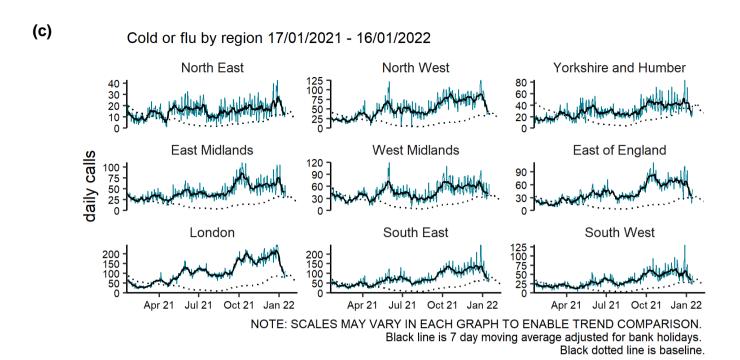
#### Cold/flu NHS 111 calls

Figure 3: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for cold/flu, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Cold or flu 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



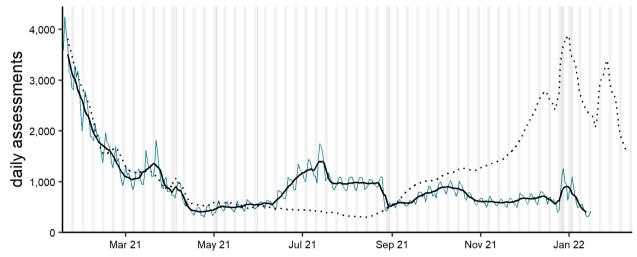




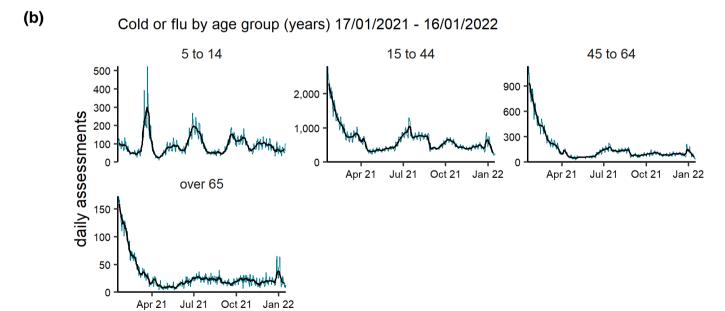
#### Cold/flu NHS 111 online

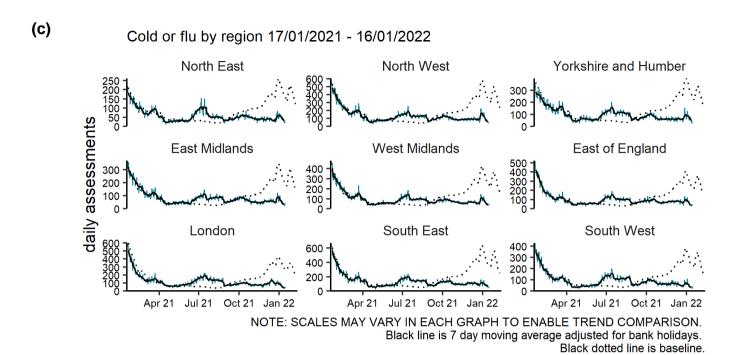
Figure 4: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for cold/flu, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Cold or flu 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

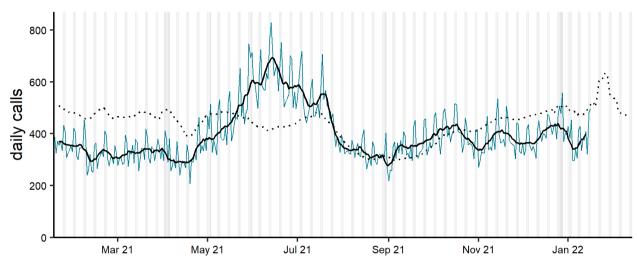


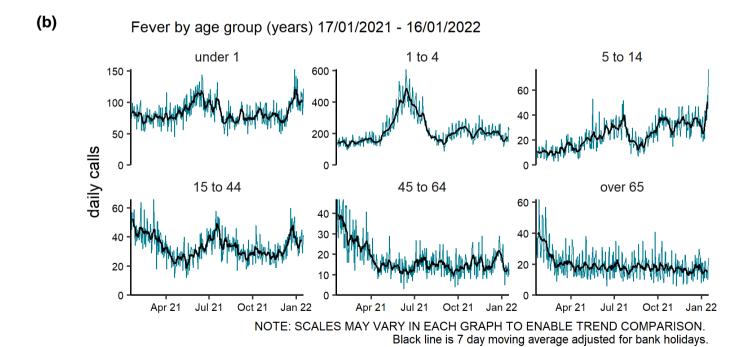


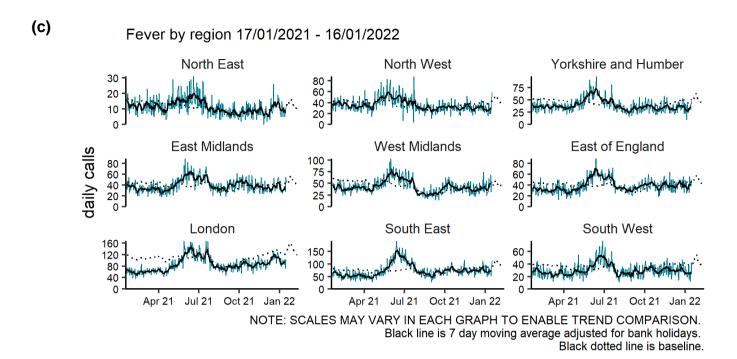
## Fever NHS 111 calls

Figure 5: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for fever, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Fever 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



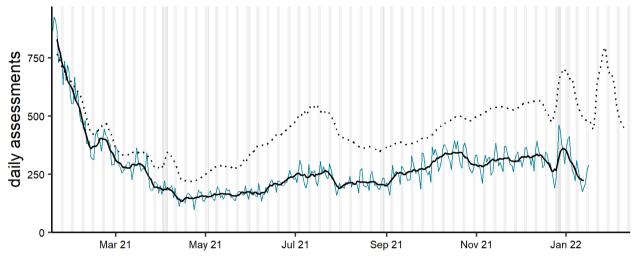




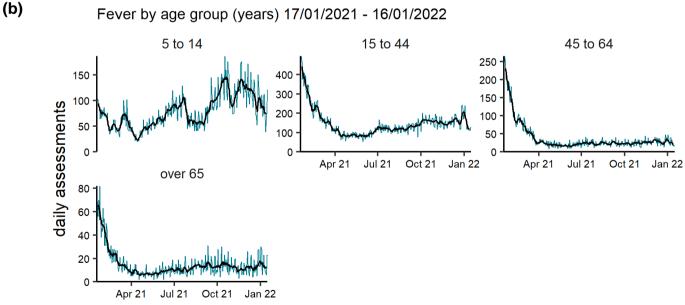
#### Fever NHS 111 online

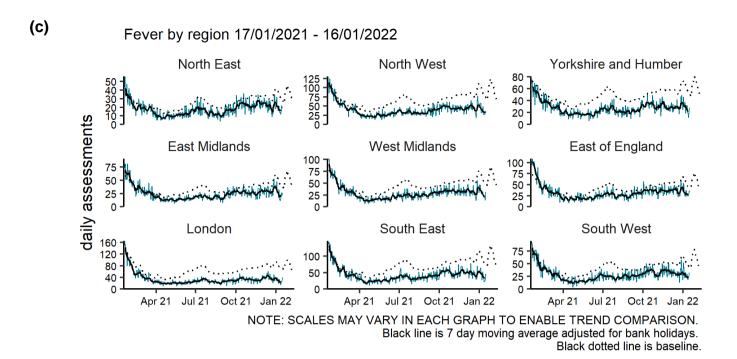
Figure 6: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for fever, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Fever 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

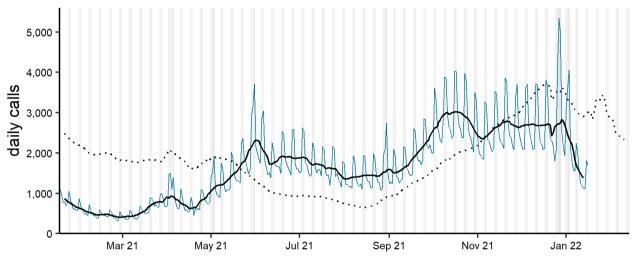


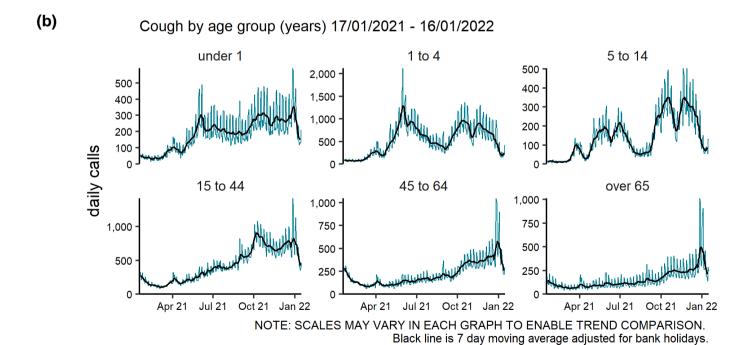


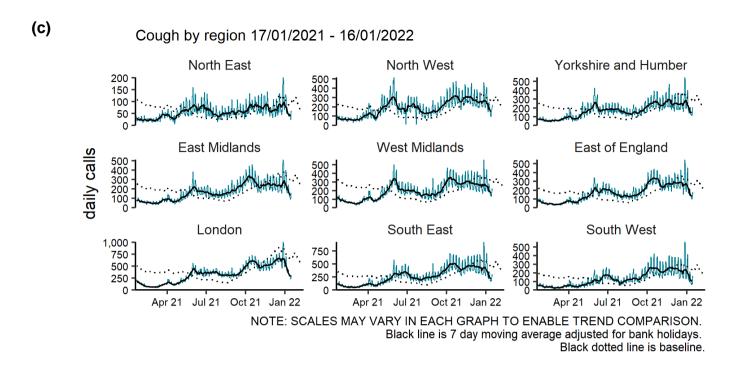
## Cough NHS 111 calls

Figure 7: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for cough, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Cough 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



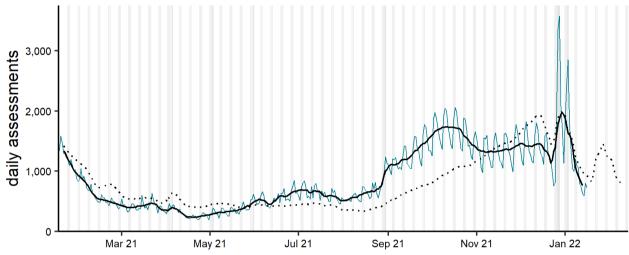




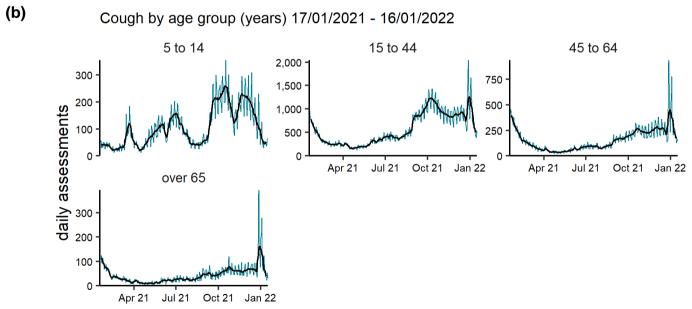
## Cough NHS 111 online

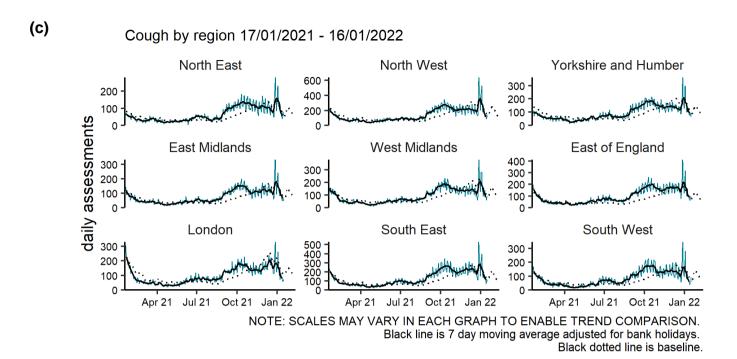
Figure 8: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for cough, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Cough 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

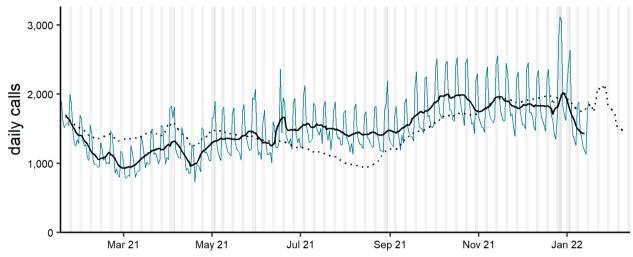


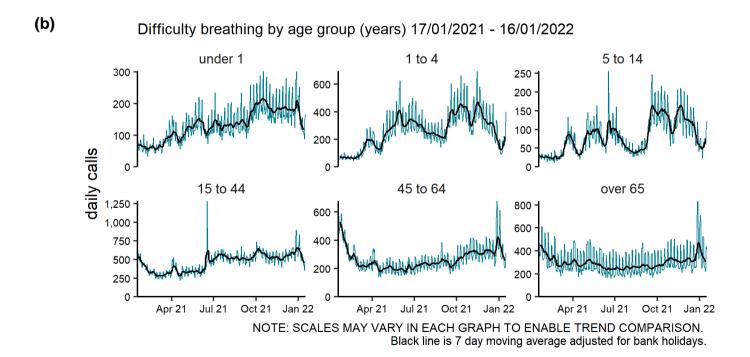


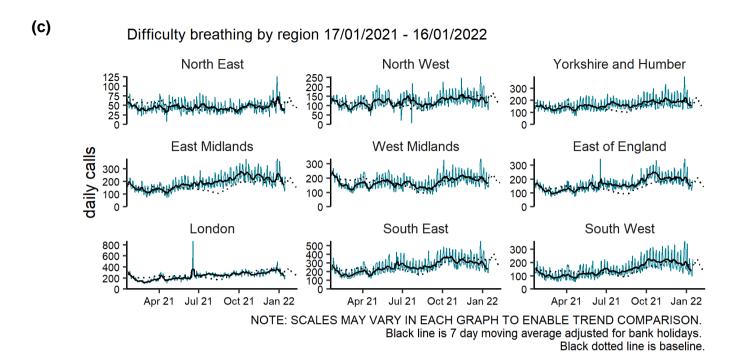
## Difficulty breathing NHS 111 calls

Figure 9: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for difficulty breathing, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Difficulty breathing 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



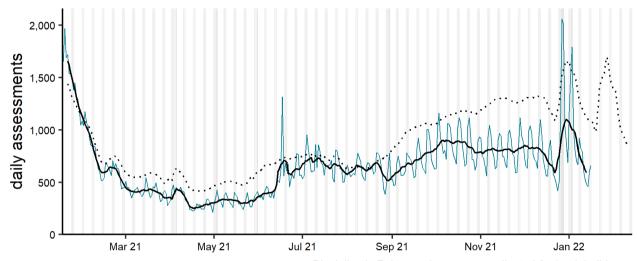




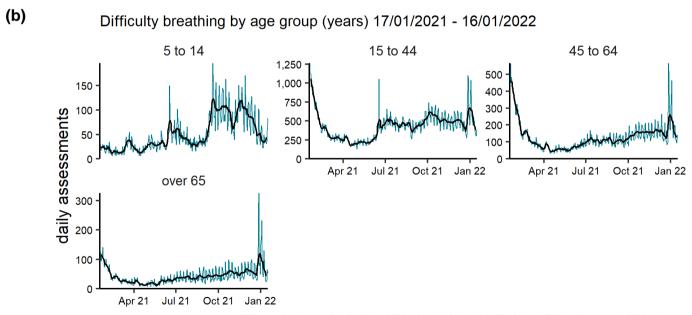
## Difficulty breathing NHS 111 online

Figure 10: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for difficulty breathing, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Difficulty breathing 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022

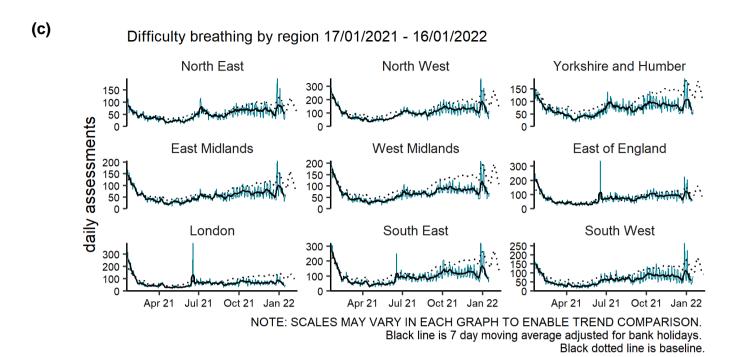


Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.



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

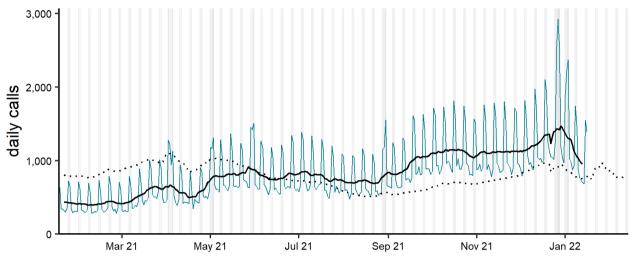
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

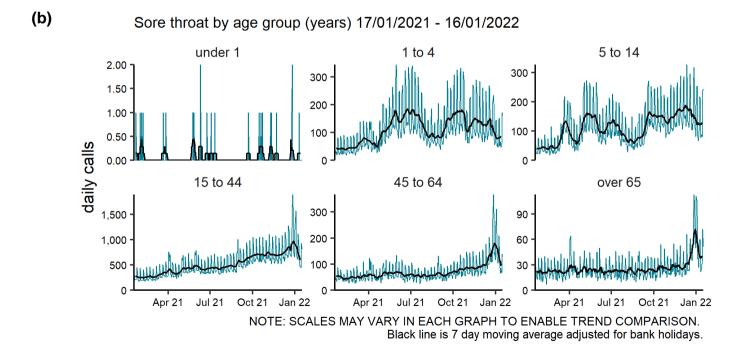


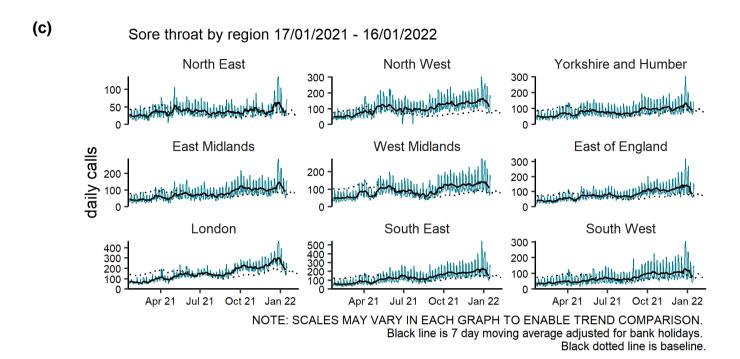
### Sore throat NHS 111 calls

Figure 11: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for sore throat, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Sore throat 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



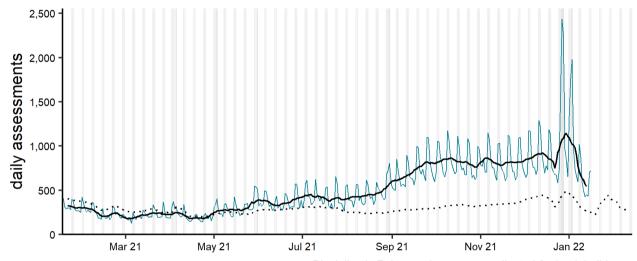


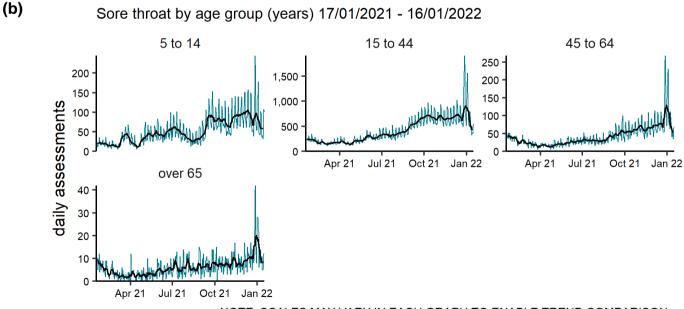


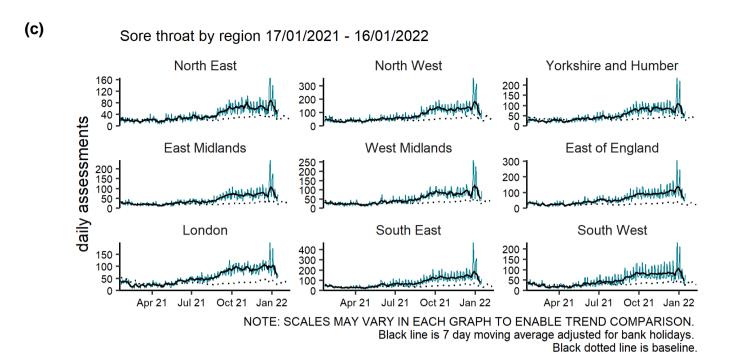
#### Sore throat NHS 111 online

Figure 12: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for sore throat, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Sore throat 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



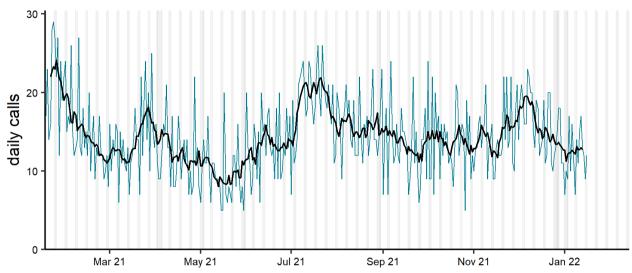




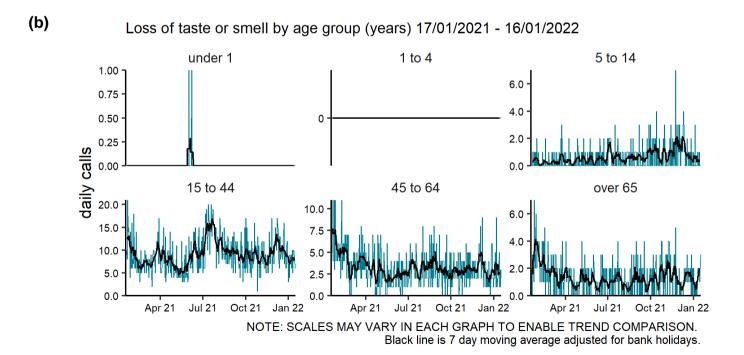
### Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 calls

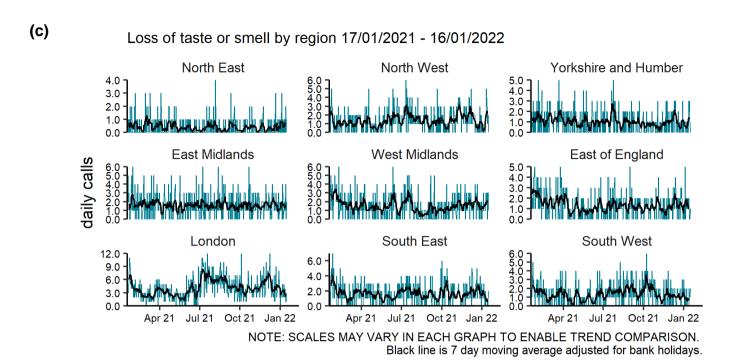
Figure 13: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for loss of taste or smell, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Loss of taste or smell 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

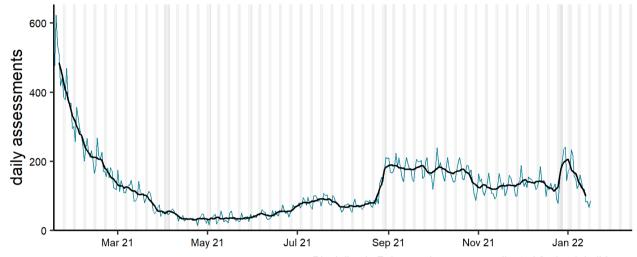




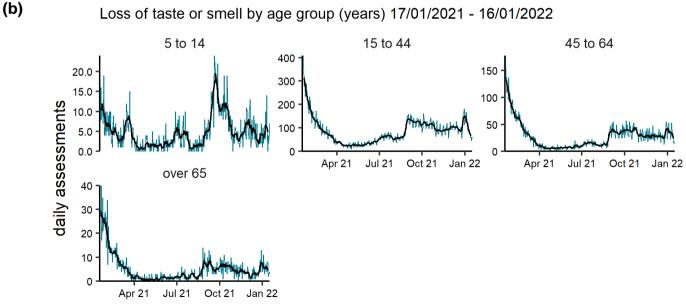
#### Loss of taste or smell NHS 111 online

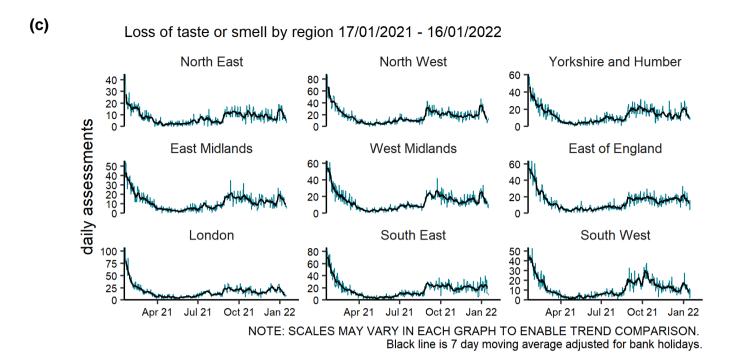
Figure 14: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for loss of taste or smell, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Loss of taste or smell 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

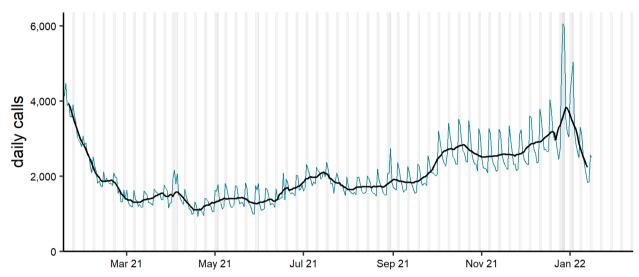




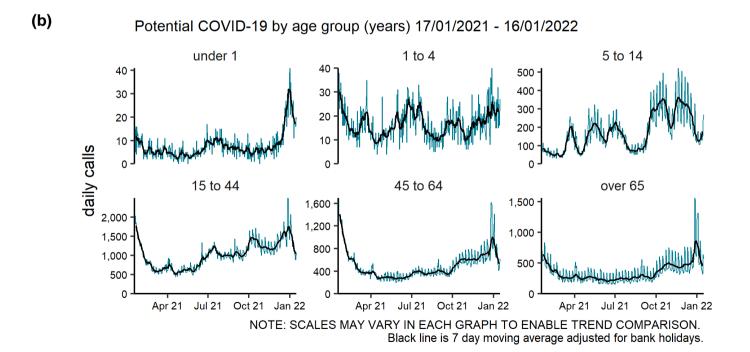
### Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 calls

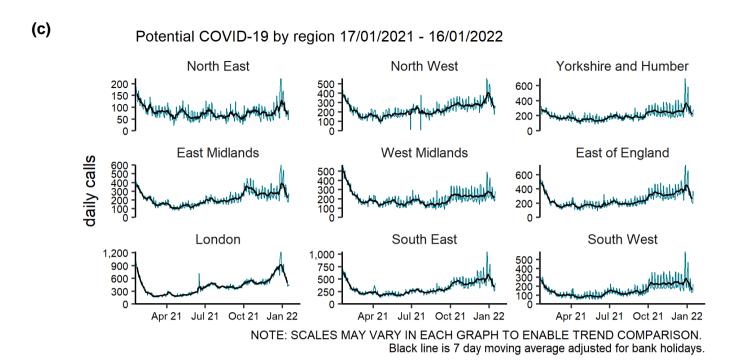
Figure 15: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for potential COVID-19, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Potential COVID-19 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

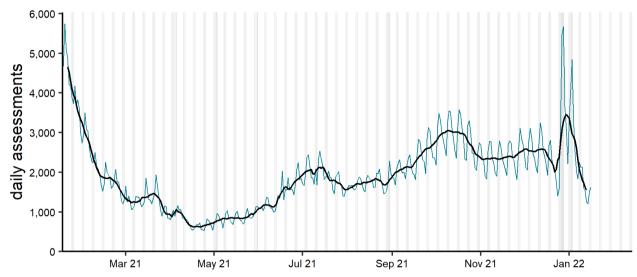




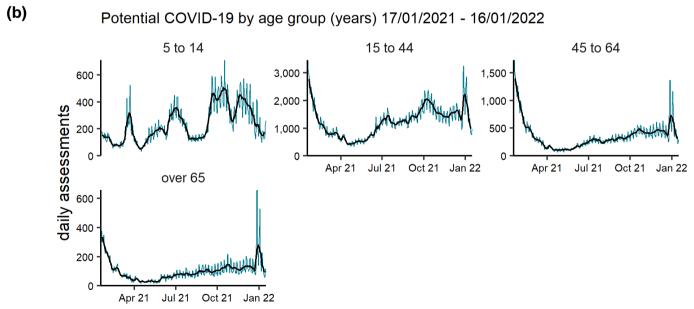
### Potential COVID-19 NHS 111 online

Figure 16: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for potential COVID-19, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Potential COVID-19 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022

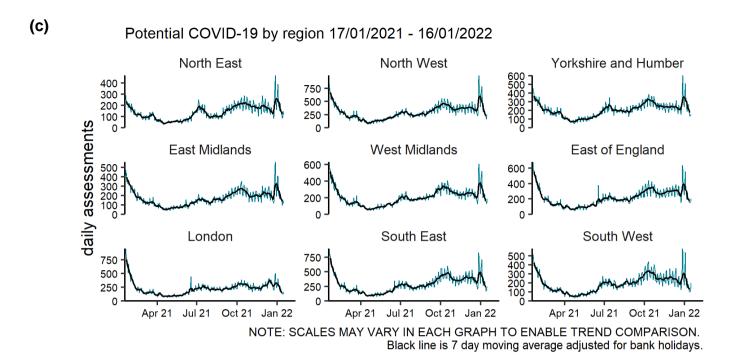


Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.



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

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

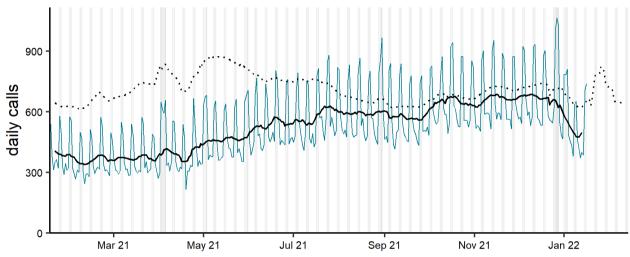


#### **Gastrointestinal conditions**

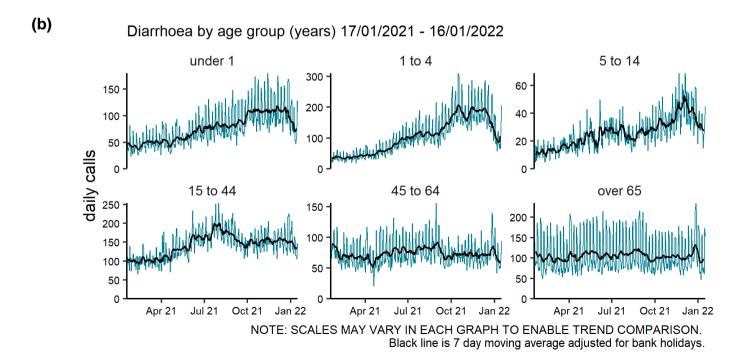
#### Diarrhoea NHS 111 calls

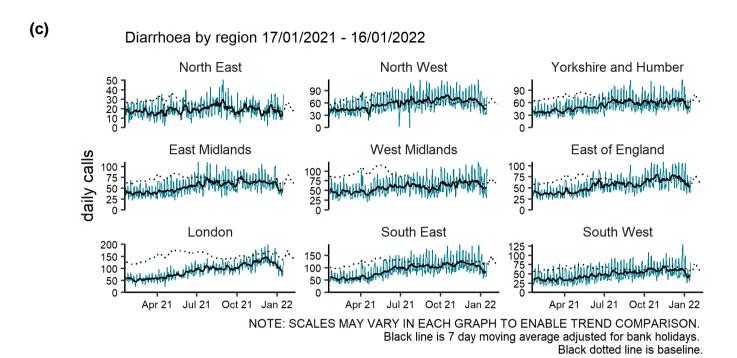
Figure 17: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for diarrhoea, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Diarrhoea 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

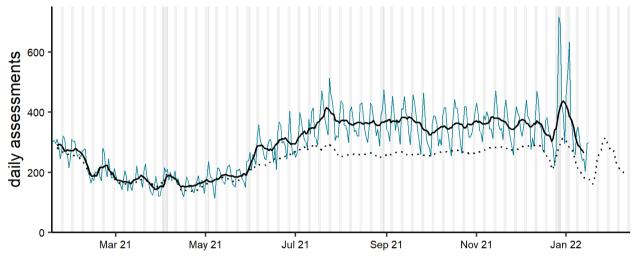




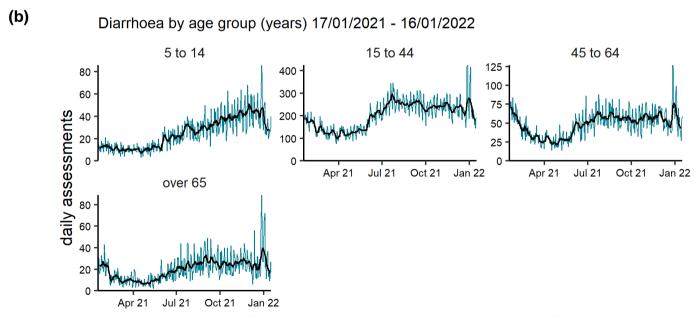
#### Diarrhoea NHS 111 online

Figure 18: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for diarrhoea, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Diarrhoea 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022

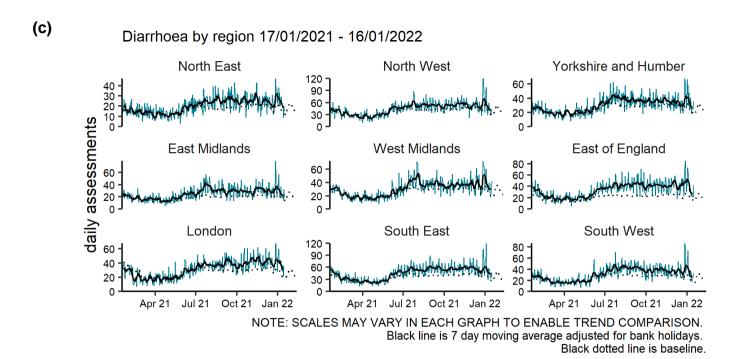


Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.



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

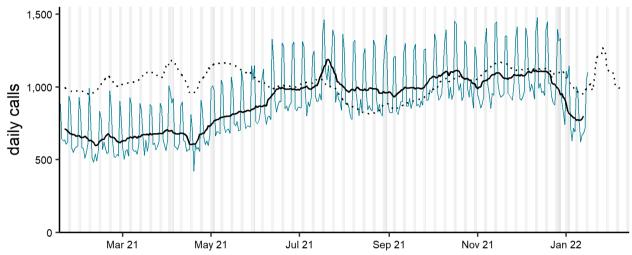
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.



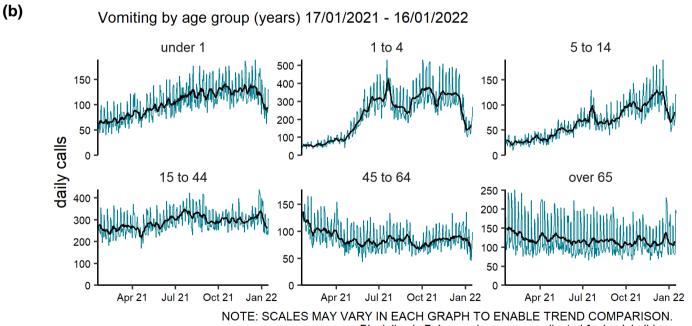
## Vomiting NHS 111 calls

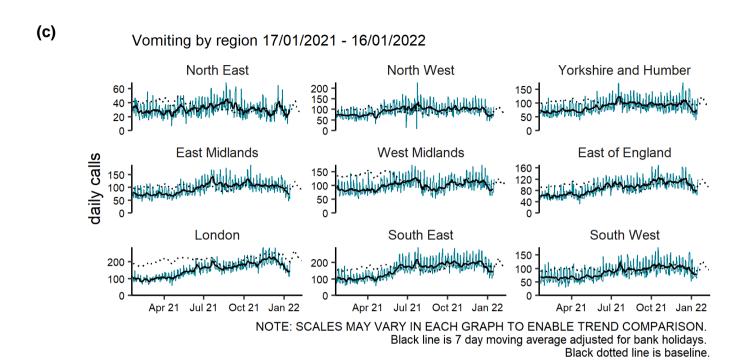
Figure 19: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for vomiting, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Vomiting 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

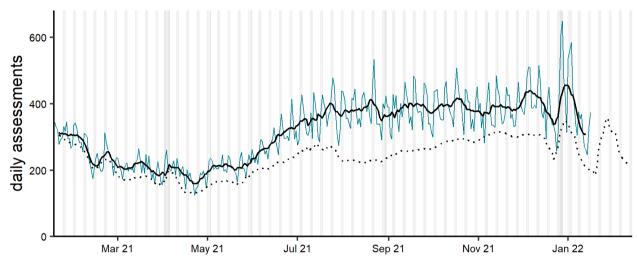




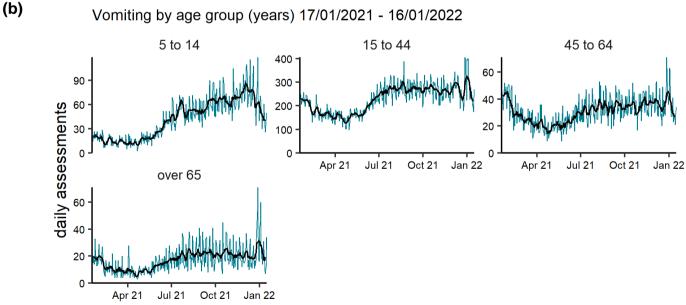
## Vomiting NHS 111 online

Figure 20: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for vomiting, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Vomiting 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022

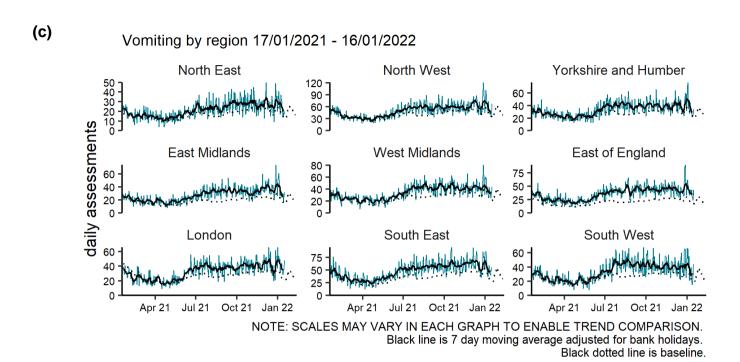


Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.



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

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



#### 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

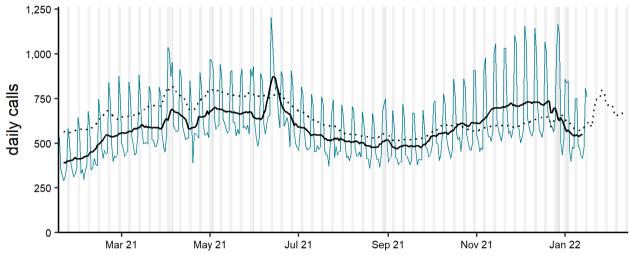
Highest weather alert level duing the current reporting week:

Level 3 - Severe weather action

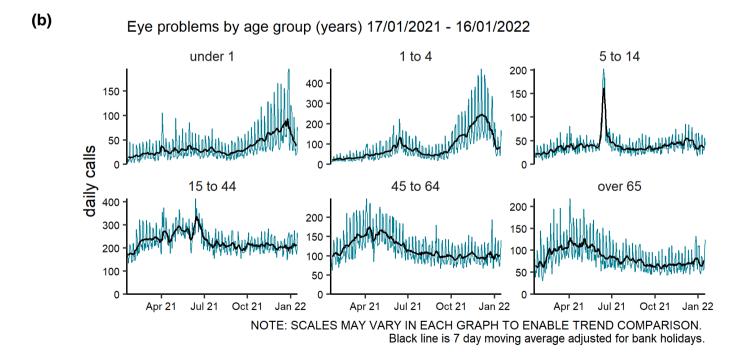
## Eye problems NHS 111 calls

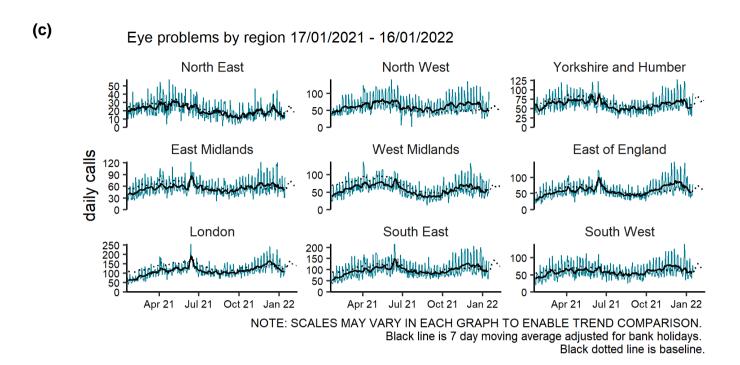
Figure 21: Daily number of NHS 111 calls (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for eye problems, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Eye problems 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022



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

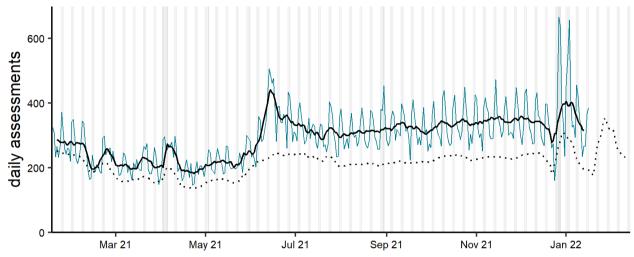




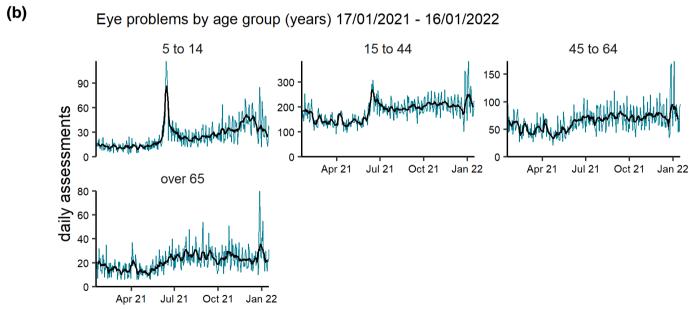
## Eye problems NHS 111 online

Figure 22: Daily number of completed NHS 111 online assessments (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for eye problems, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a) Eye problems 17/01/2021 - 16/01/2022

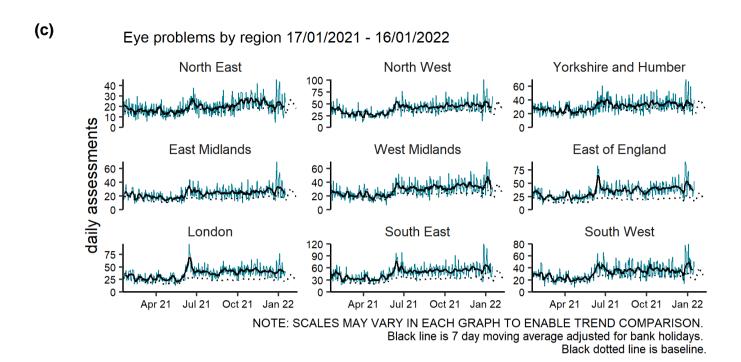


Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.



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

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



#### **Notes and caveats**

The following additional caveats apply to the UKHSA remote health advice syndromic surveillance system:

- all NHS 111 syndromic trends should be interpreted with caution due to changes in national advice and guidance regarding access to health care services as well as updates and changes to service provision during the COVID-19 pandemic
- data presented should be used to monitor trends rather than numbers of 'cases':
  - NHS 111 calls data may not include the most urgent calls which are rapidly redirected to ambulance services
  - any user that launches an online assessment may access the service multiple times and can change their answers and follow multiple journeys through the online system: only complete assessments are included here
  - an individual may use both the NHS 111 online and NHS 111 telephony services; counts from the two services cannot be considered as distinct counts of individuals
  - NHS 111 online assessment data does not include children under 5 years of age

#### baselines:

- o were last remodelled May 2021
- o are constructed from historical data since January 2018
- o 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 NHS 111 usage
- as NHS 111 systems evolve to meet service needs, we continue to work with NHS 111 and NHS England to ensure that:
  - changes impacting on syndromic indicators reported in this bulletin are identified and accounted for as far as possible
  - changes are described in: Data quality issues of note this week
- further information about NHS 111 can be found here

### COVID-19 syndromic surveillance

The 'potential COVID-19' syndromic indicator reported here for all NHS 111 data is based on the outcome of each call or online assessment (known as the disposition), not the symptom (Pathway) selected:

potential COVID-19 is the only syndromic indicator which is based on disposition

- potential COVID-19 calls and online assessments may therefore also appear in other syndromic indicators based on the Pathway of each call or online assessment
- these data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus

# **Acknowledgements**

We are grateful to NHS 111 and to NHS Digital for their assistance and support in providing the anonymised data that underpin this system.

## **About the UK Health Security Agency**

The <u>UK Health Security Agency</u> is an executive agency, sponsored by the <u>Department of</u> Health and Social Care.

© Crown copyright 2022

Version: RHA-1

Prepared by: Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team

For queries relating to this document, please contact: syndromic.surveillance@phe.gov.uk

Published: January 2022

#### **OGL**

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit <u>OGL</u>. Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.



UKHSA supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals

