



UK Health
Security
Agency

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

2022 Week 8

Key messages

Data reported to: 27 February 2022

During week 8, GP out of hours contacts for respiratory indicators including acute respiratory infections remained stable and similar or below seasonally expected levels. Contacts for gastroenteritis and vomiting increased in children aged 1-4 and 5-14 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)	No trend	No baseline
Acute respiratory infections (Figure 2)	No trend	Below baseline
Influenza-like illness (Figure 3)	No trend	Below baseline
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis (Figure 4)	No trend	Below baseline
Difficulty breathing/wheeze/asthma (Figure 5)	Decreasing	Similar to baseline
Fever (Figure 6)	No trend	Below baseline
Acute pharyngitis (Figure 7)	No trend	Below baseline
Gastroenteritis (Figure 8)	Increasing	Below baseline
Diarrhoea (Figure 9)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Vomiting (Figure 10)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Chest pain (inc. myocardial infarction) (Figure 11)	No trend	Above baseline
Impact of cold (Figure 12)	Increasing	Below baseline

¹ Current trend reports on the trend seen over previous weeks

Contents

Key messages	2
Syndromic indicators at a glance	2
Contents	3
About this syndromic surveillance system	4
Total contacts	5
Respiratory conditions	7
Acute respiratory infections	7
Influenza-like illness	9
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	11
Difficulty breathing, wheeze or asthma	13
Fever	15
Acute pharyngitis	17
Gastrointestinal conditions	19
Gastroenteritis	19
Diarrhoea	21
Vomiting	23
Cardiac conditions.....	25
Chest pain (including myocardial infarction)	25
Seasonal environmental conditions	27
Impact of cold	27
Notes and caveats	29
Acknowledgements	30
About the UK Health Security Agency	31

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 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.

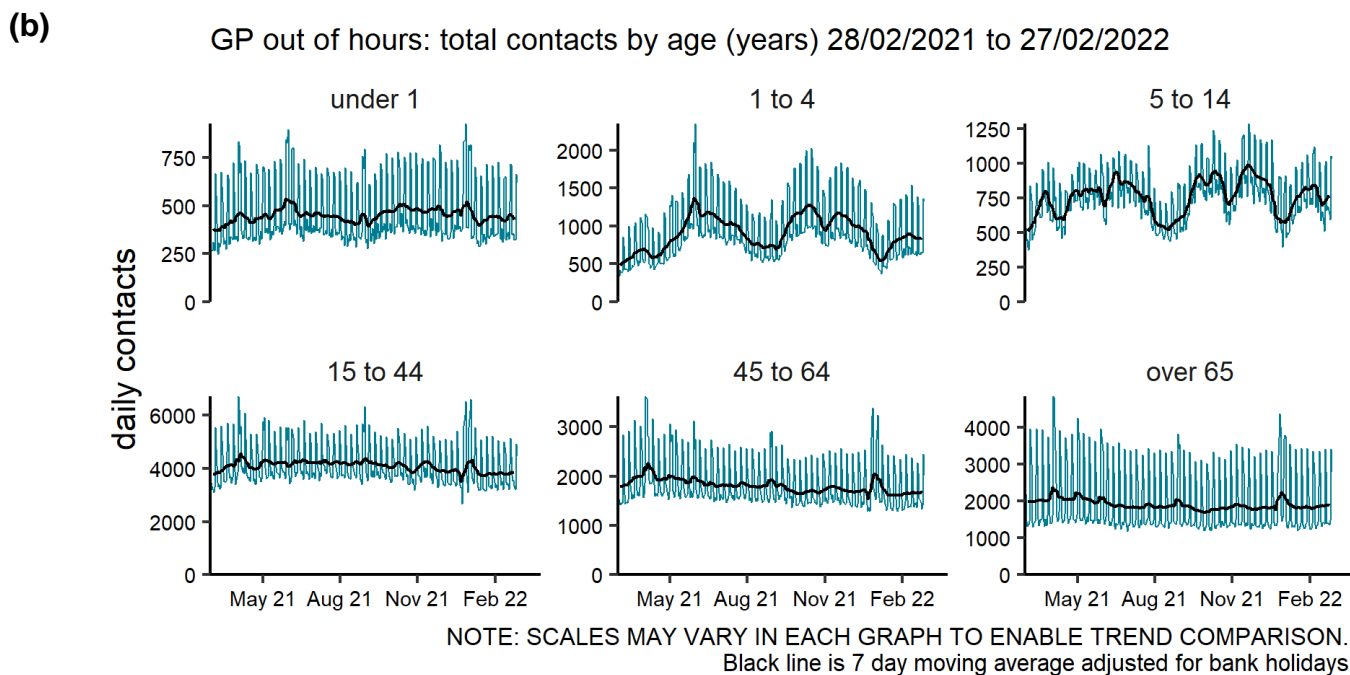
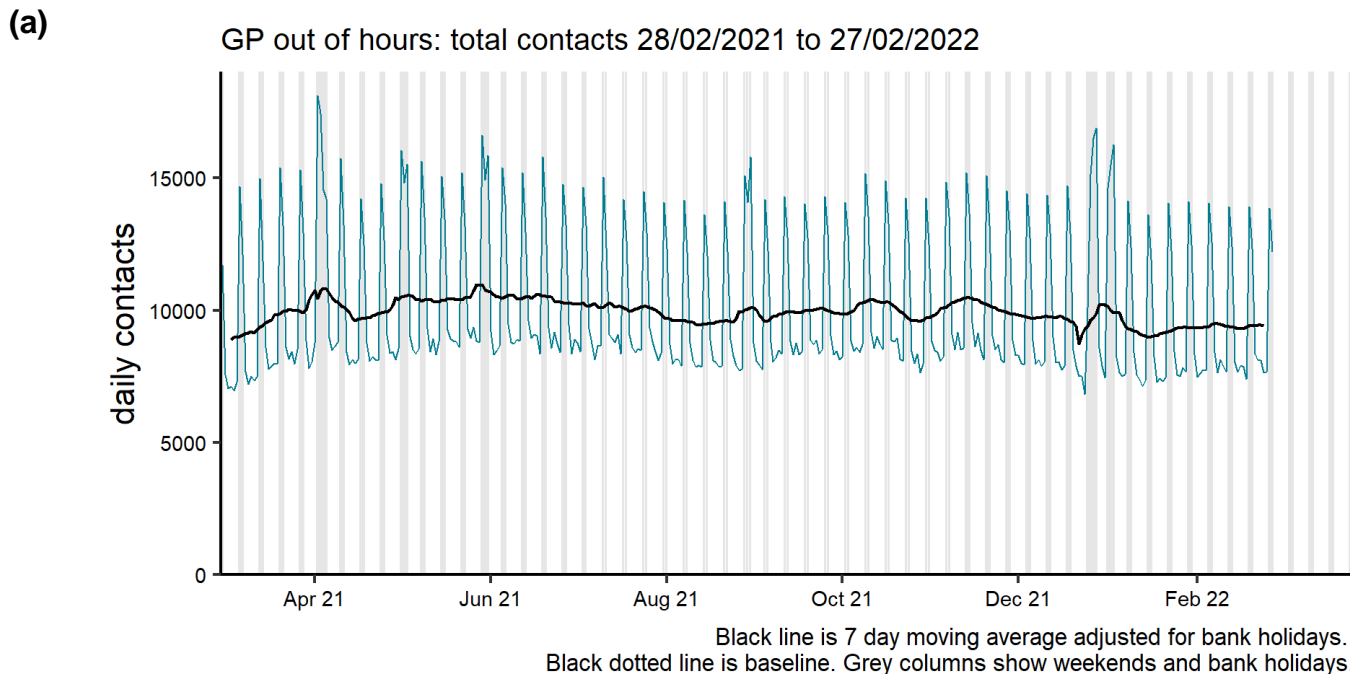
Previous weekly bulletins from this system are available [here](#).

Data quality issues of note this week

There was a spike in influenza-like illness contacts reported in the North West during week 7. Following an investigation, this is likely to be a coding error at an out of hours provider rather than an increase in influenza activity.

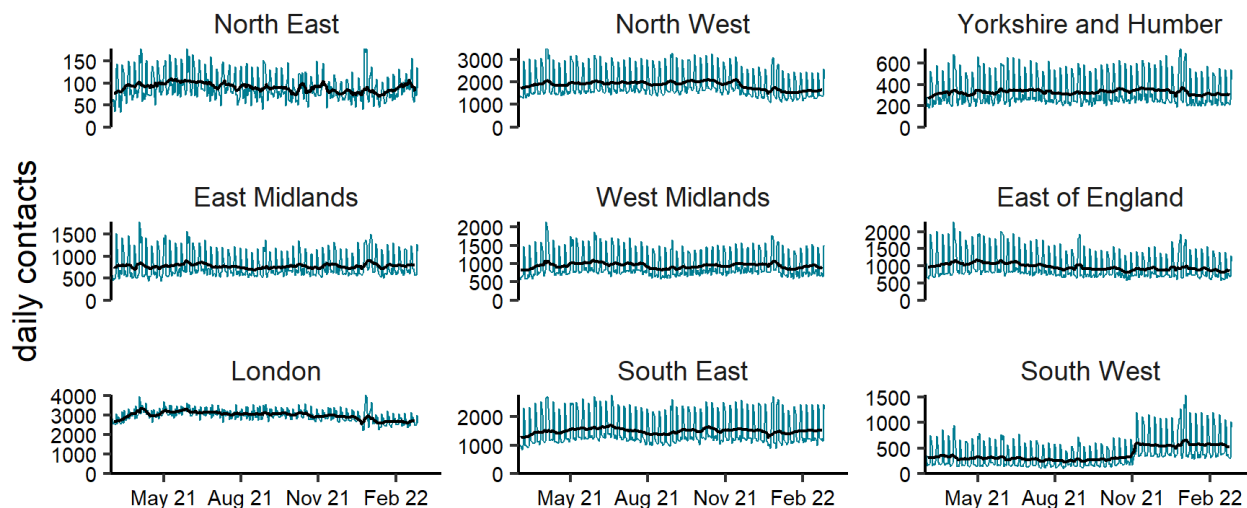
Total contacts

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 Region.



(c)

GP out of hours: total contacts by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

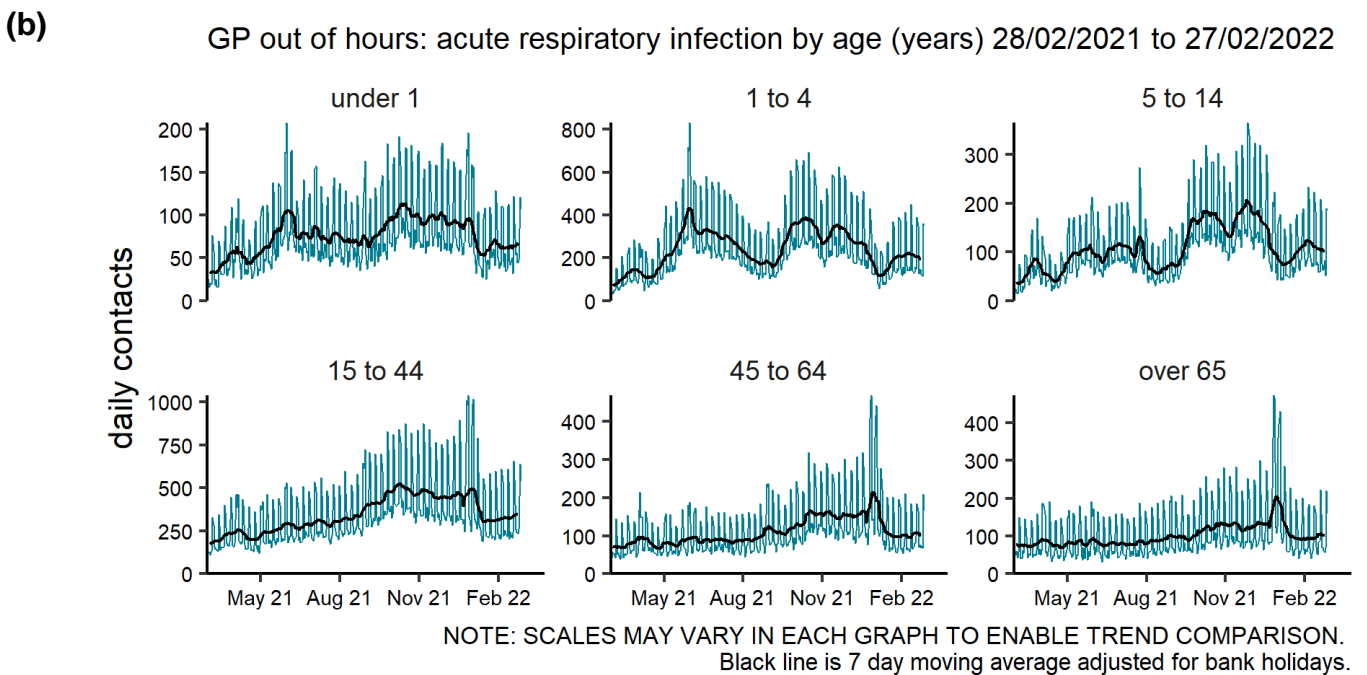
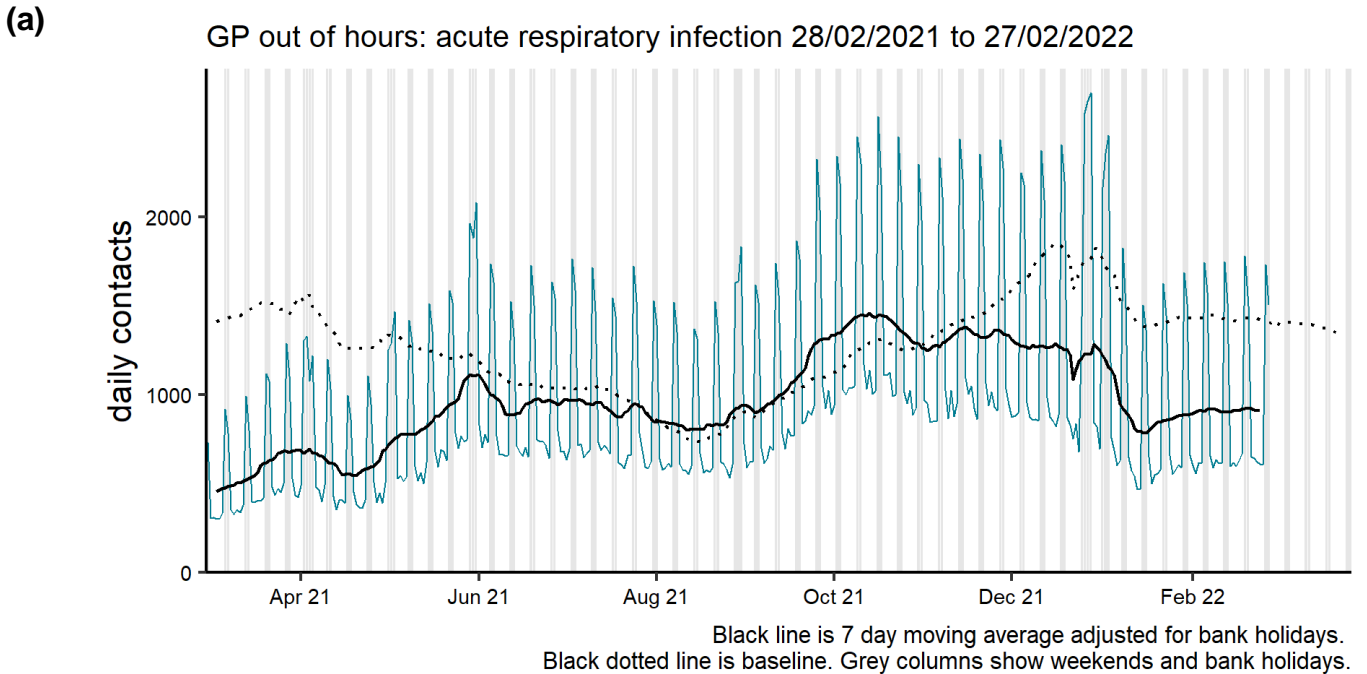
Table 2: The number of GP out-of-hours contacts in England recorded each day in the most recent week.

Date	Number of contacts
21 February 2022	23,977
22 February 2022	23,007
23 February 2022	23,306
24 February 2022	21,297
25 February 2022	21,946
26 February 2022	34,923
27 February 2022	30,910

Respiratory conditions

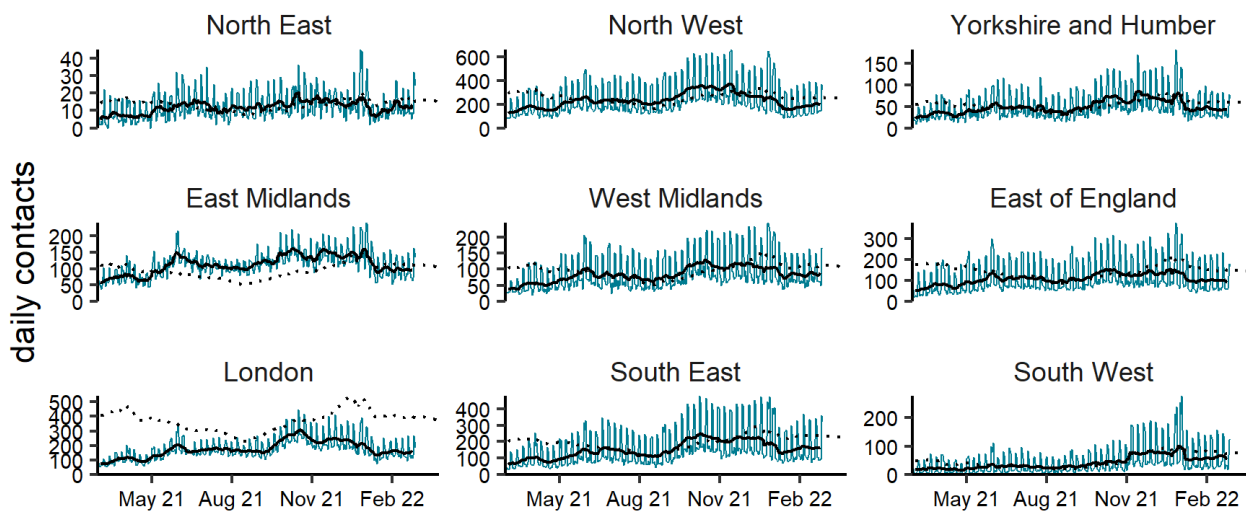
Acute respiratory infections

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 Region.



(c)

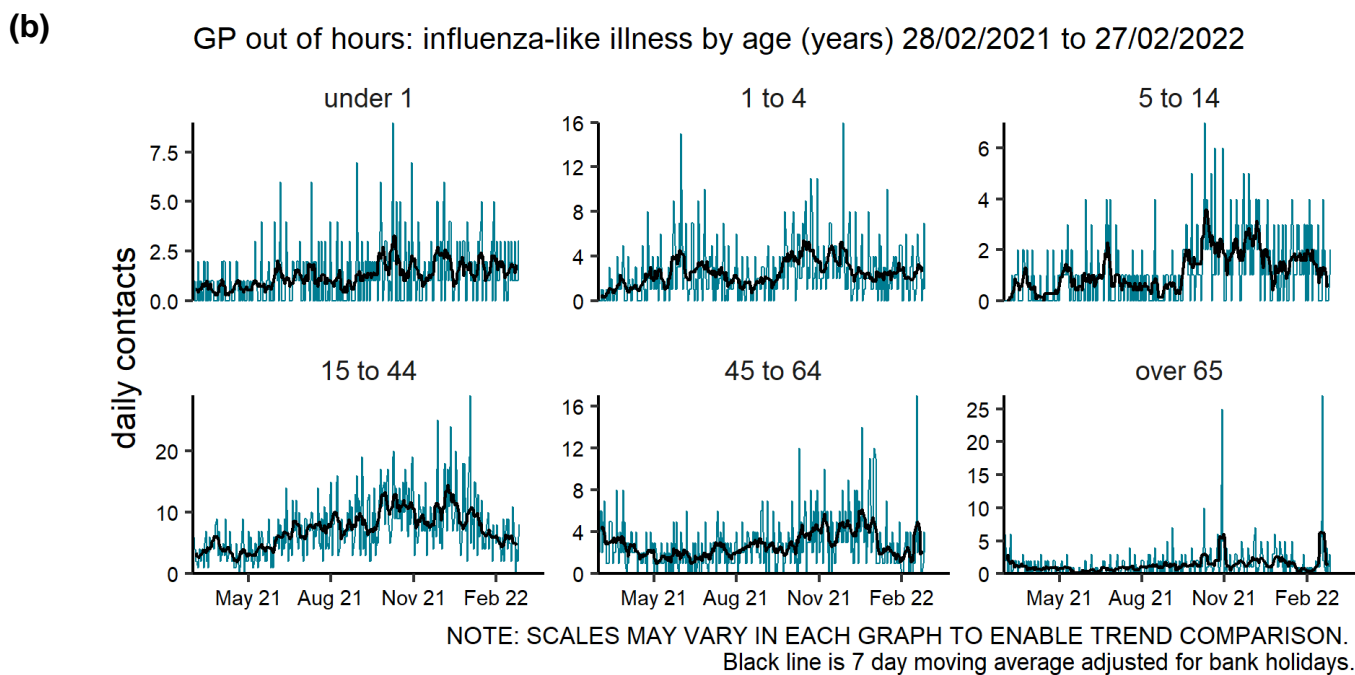
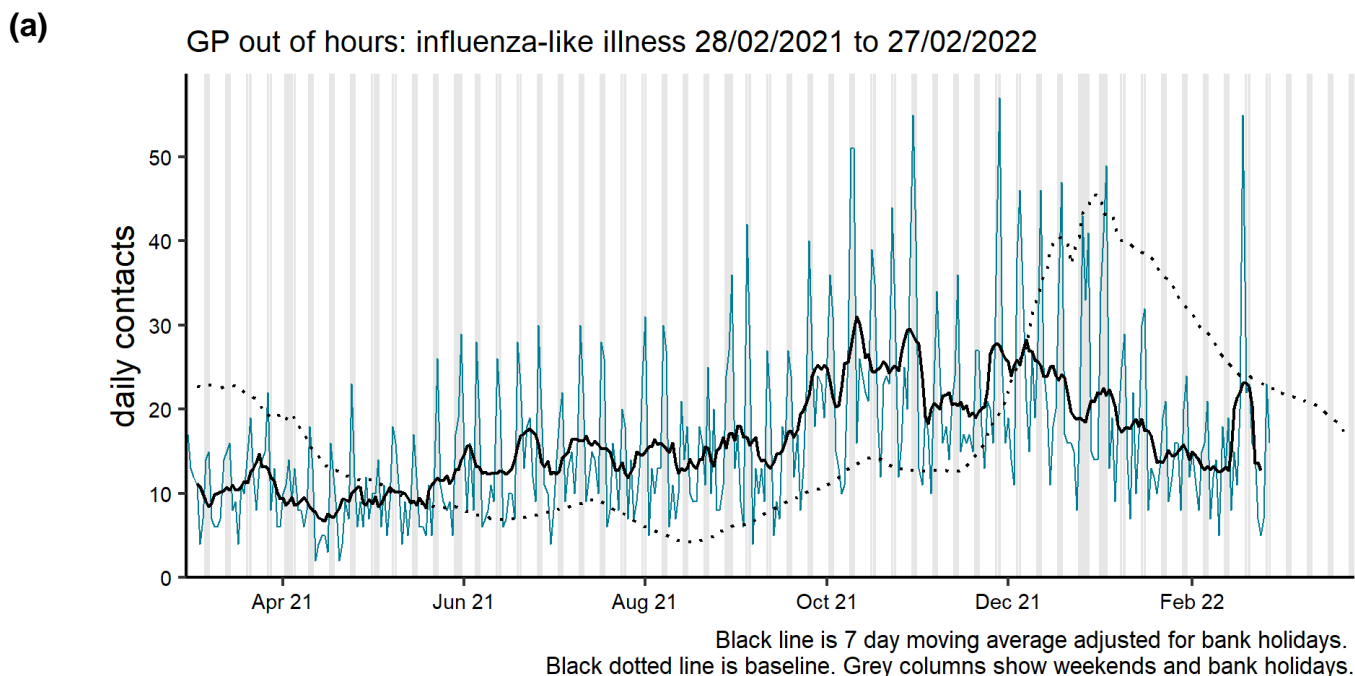
GP out of hours: acute respiratory infection by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

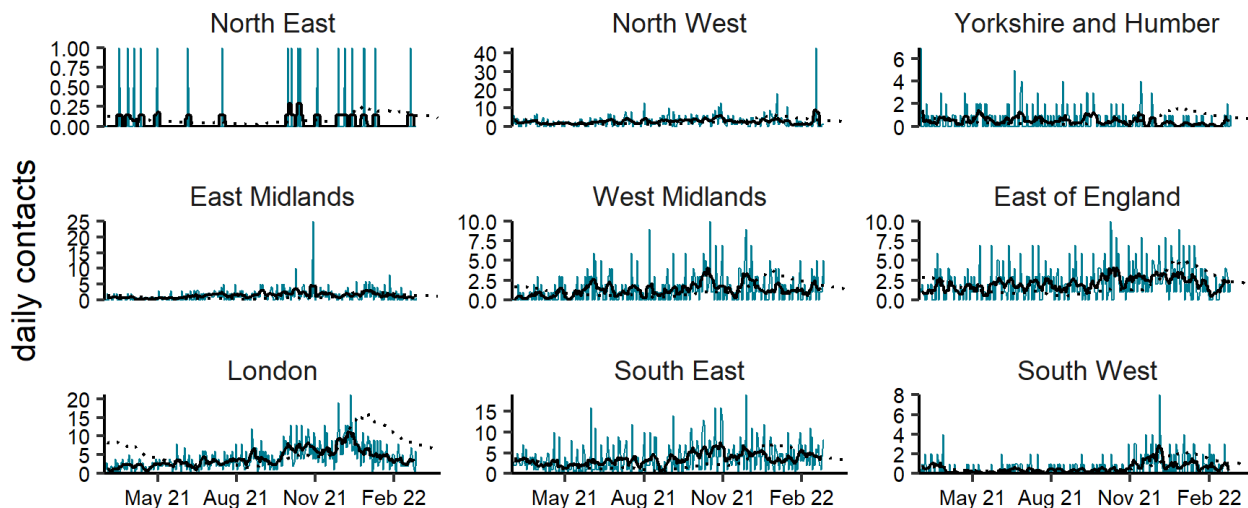
Influenza-like illness

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 Region.



(c)

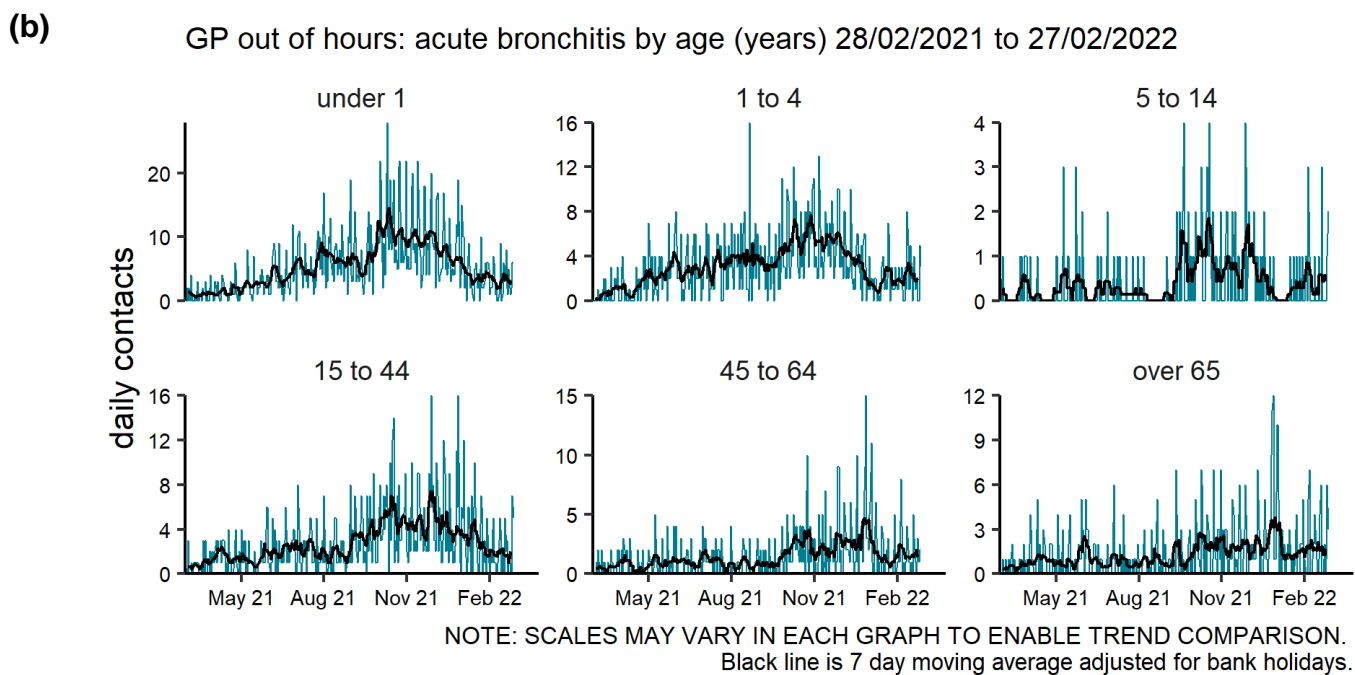
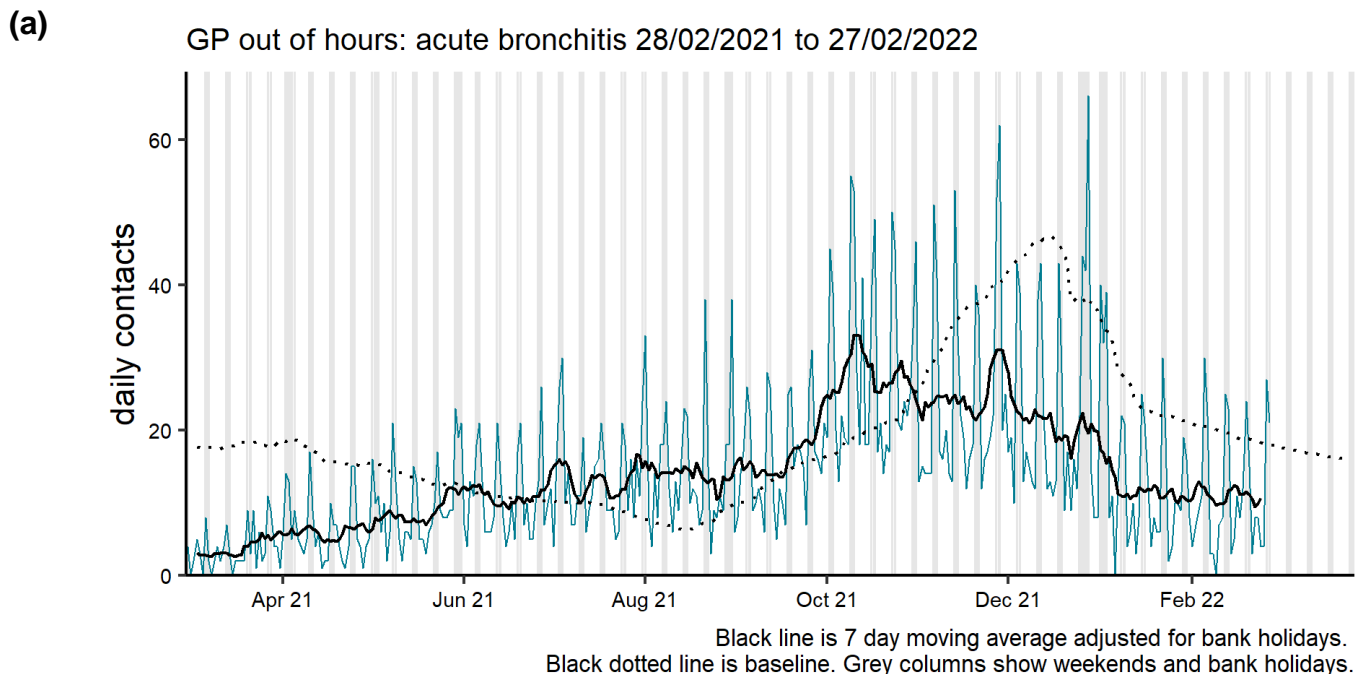
GP out of hours: influenza-like illness by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



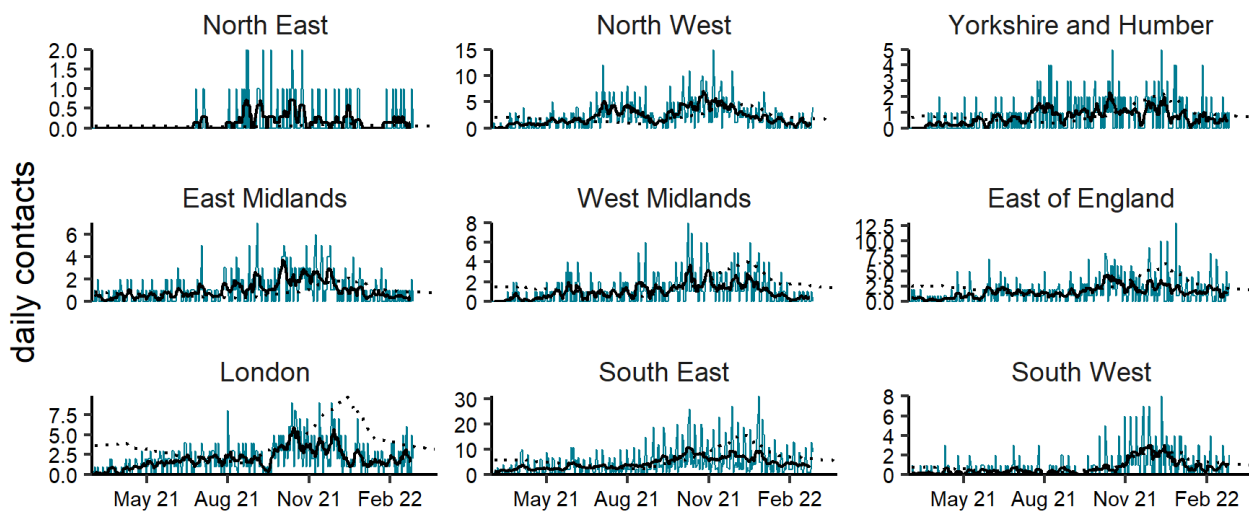
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
 Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
 Black dotted line is baseline.

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 Region.



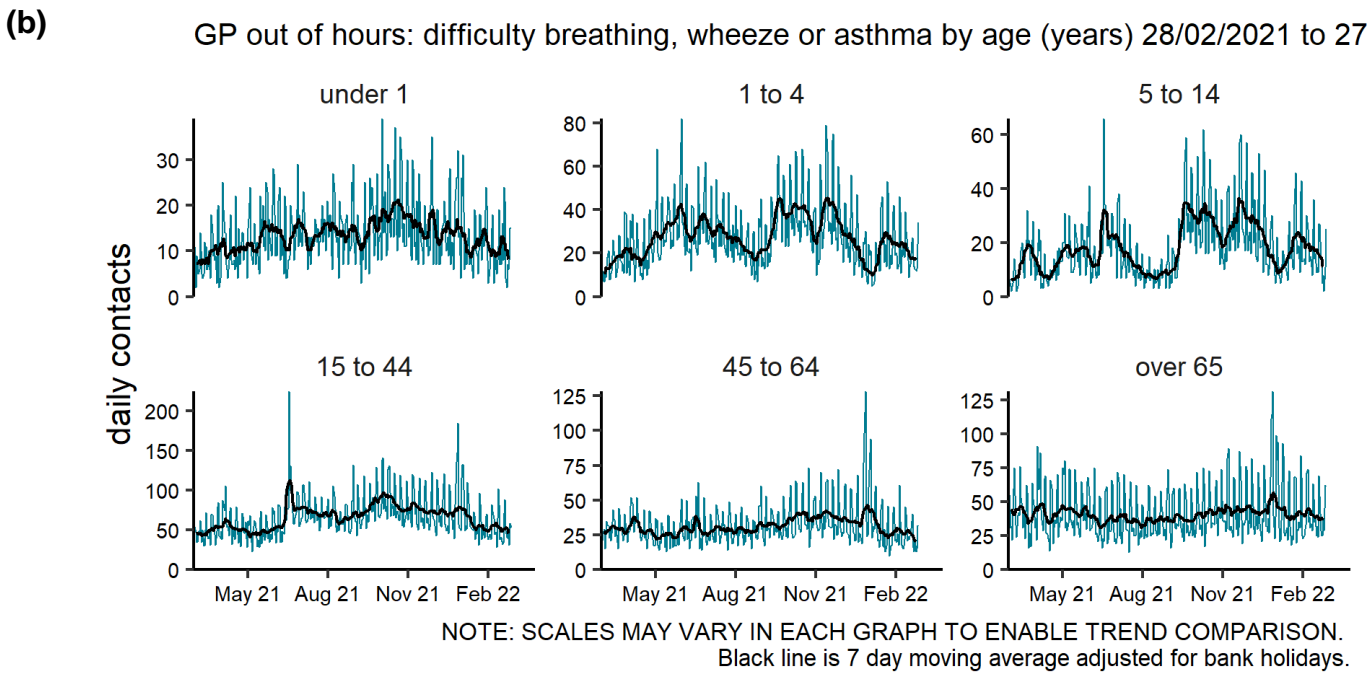
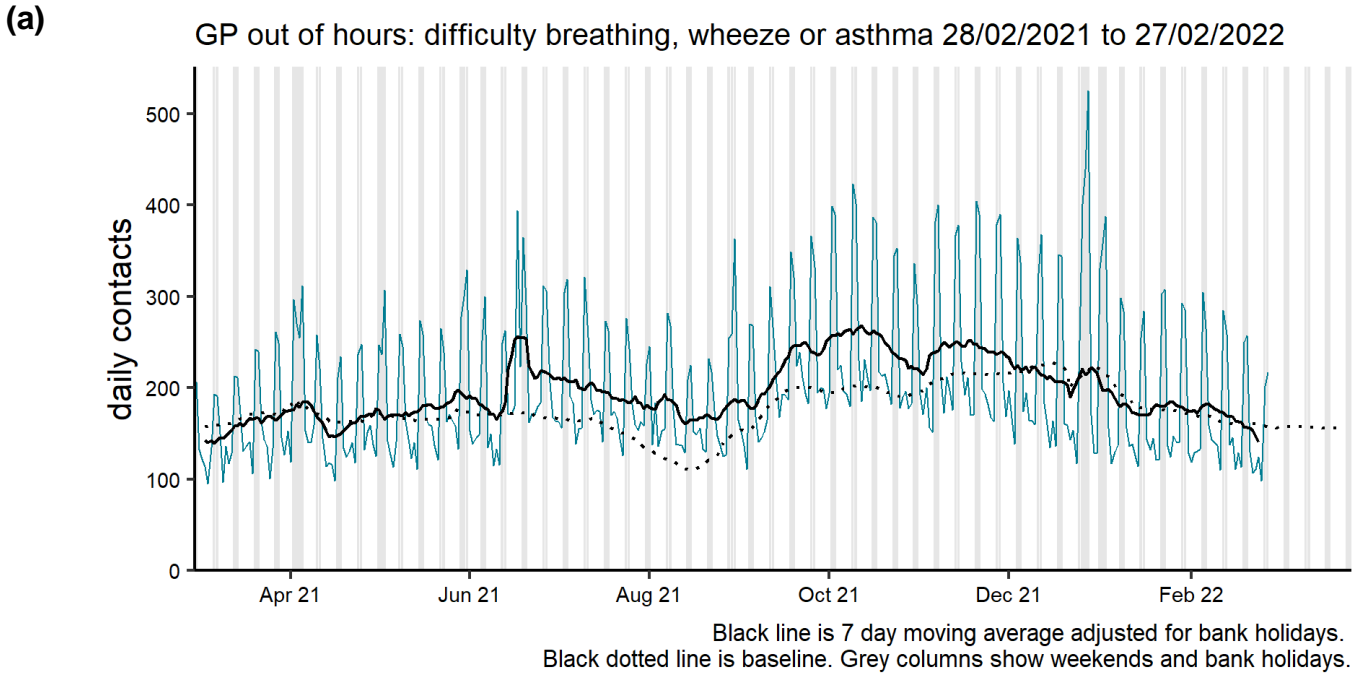
(c) GP out of hours: acute bronchitis by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



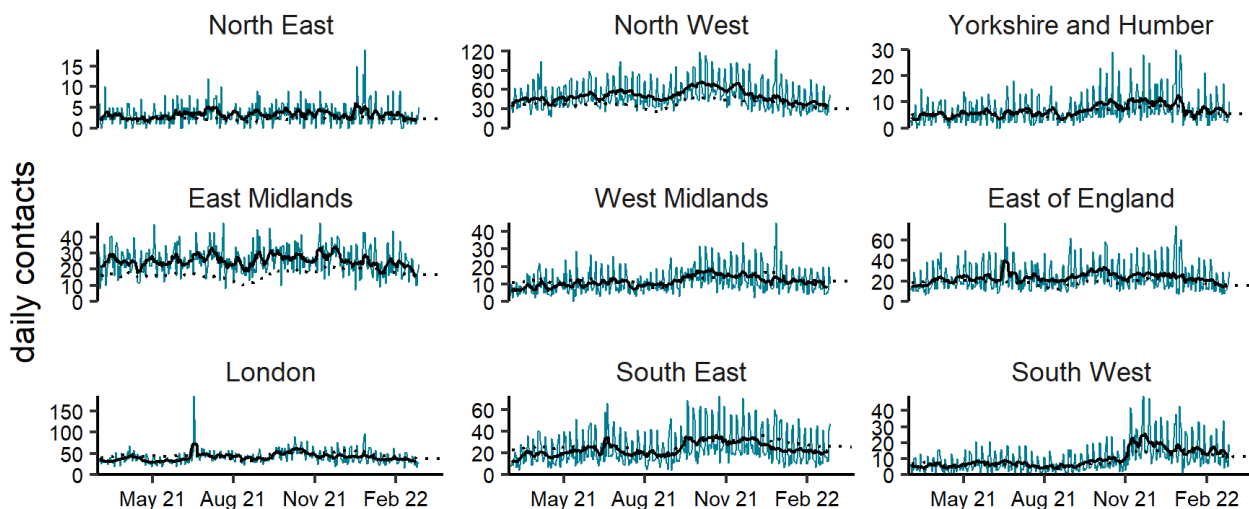
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

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 Region.



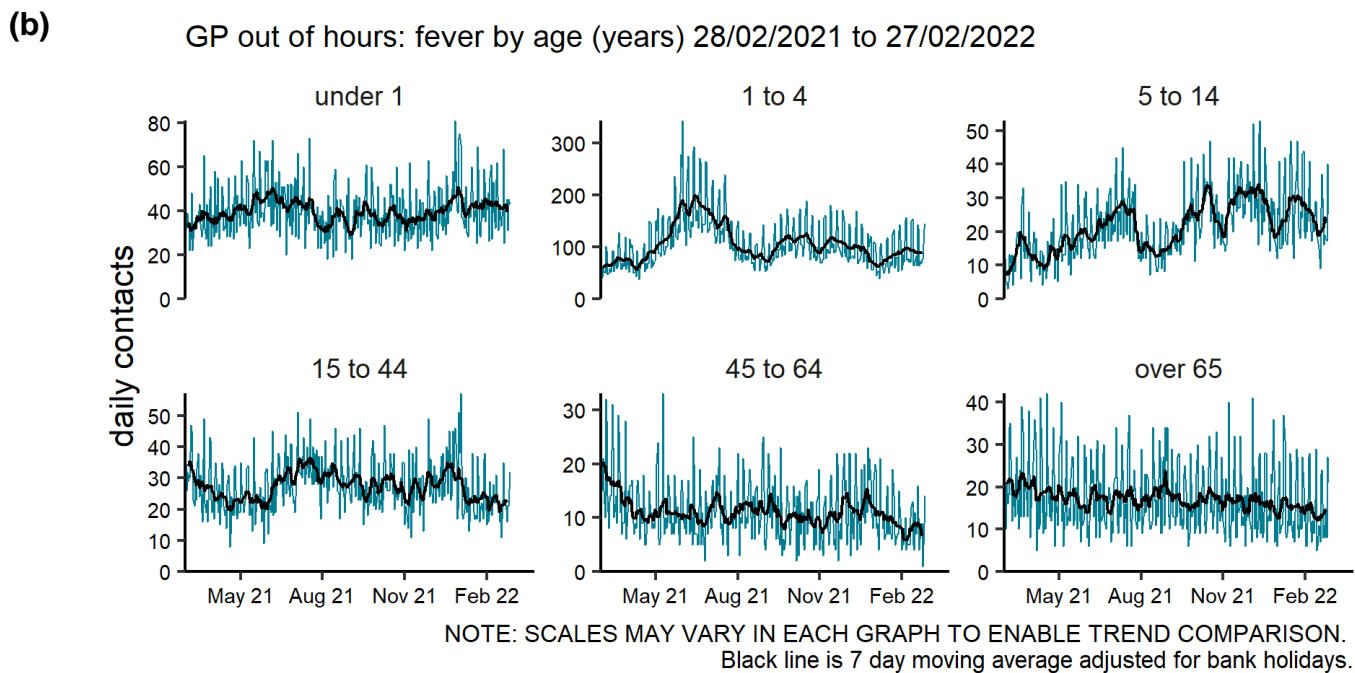
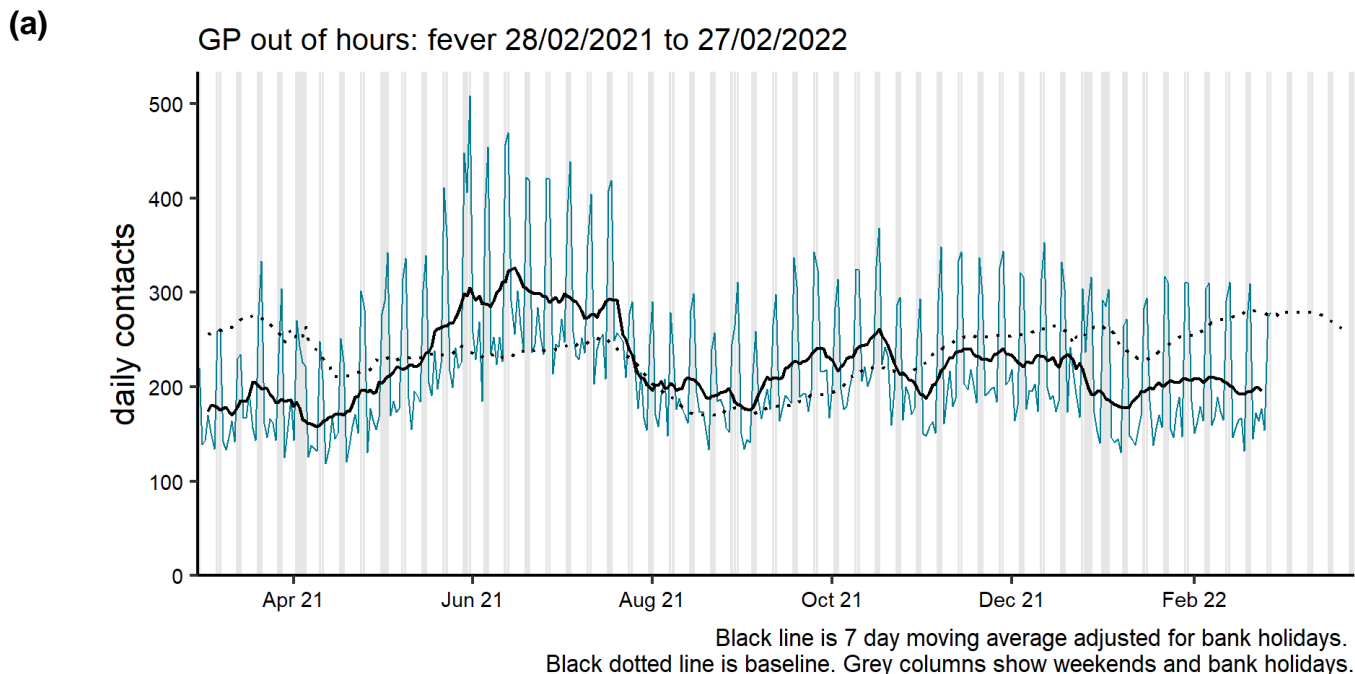
(c) GP out of hours: difficulty breathing, wheeze or asthma by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/22



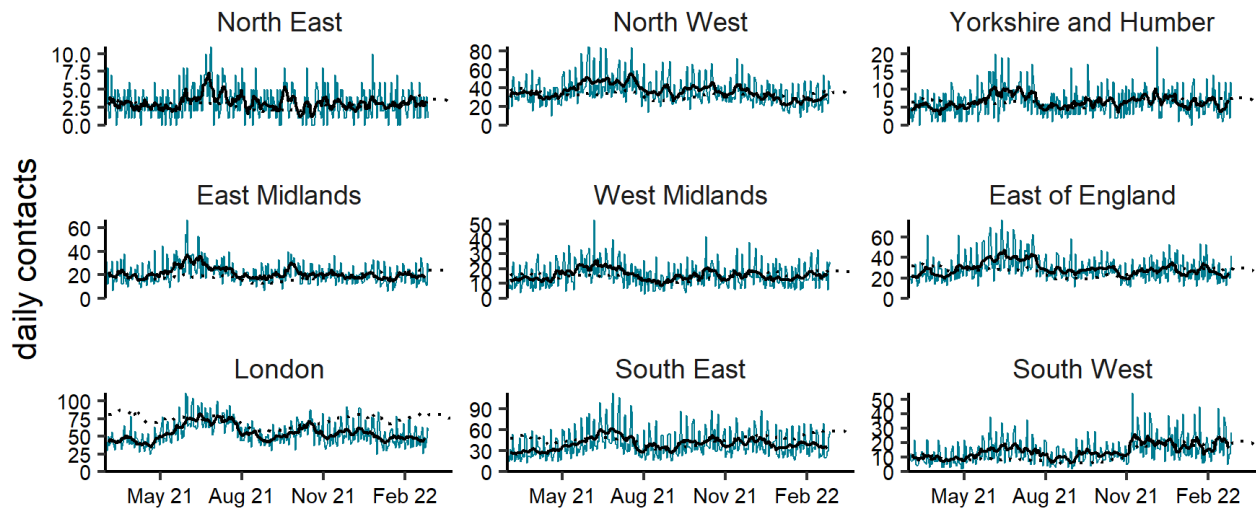
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

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 Region.



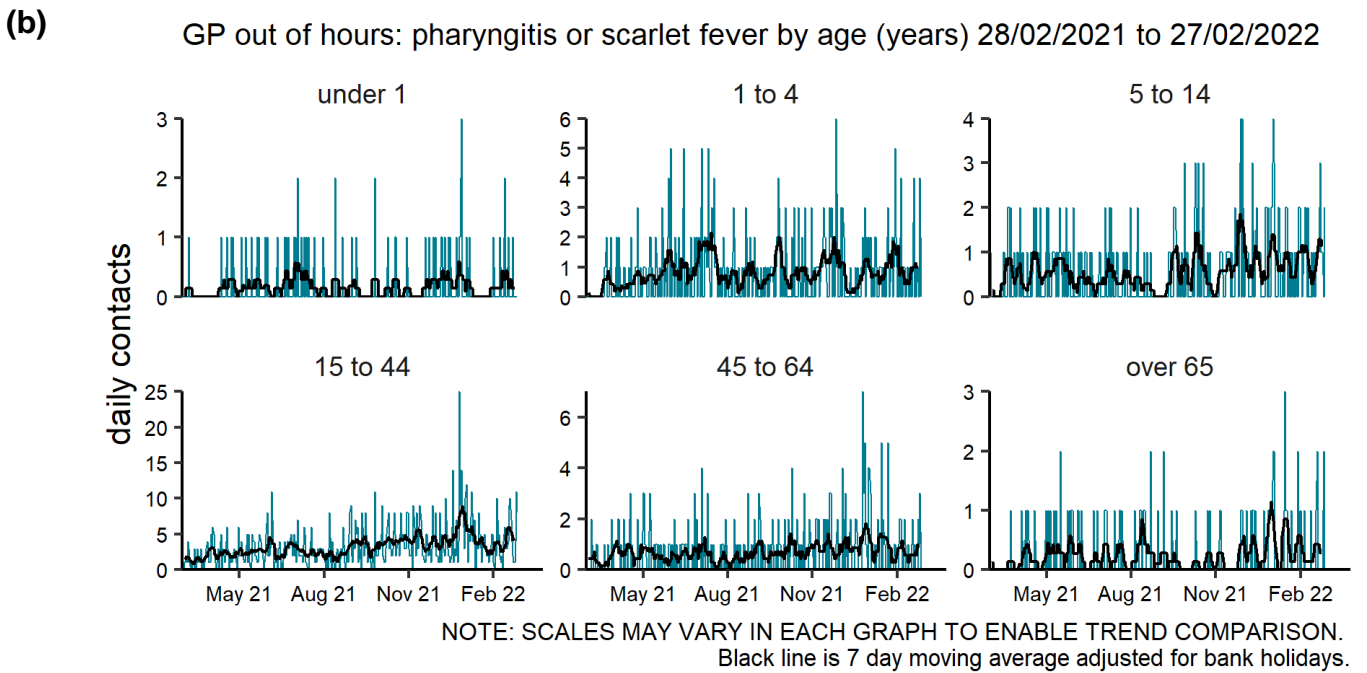
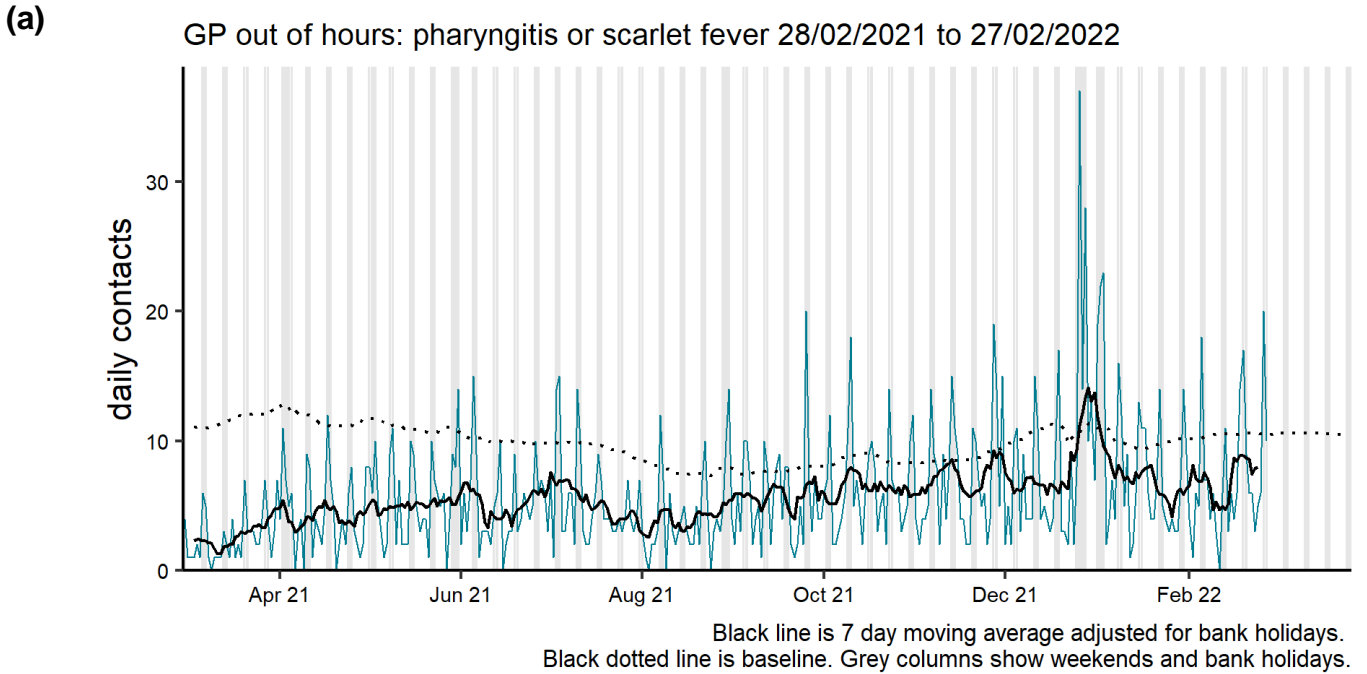
(c) GP out of hours: fever by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



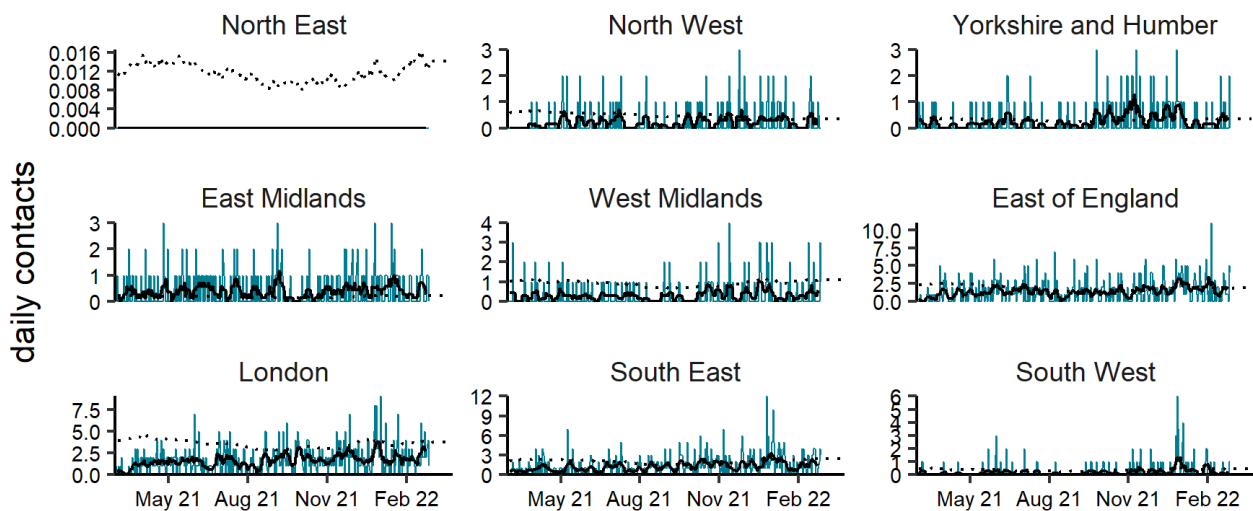
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

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 Region.



(c) GP out of hours: pharyngitis or scarlet fever by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022

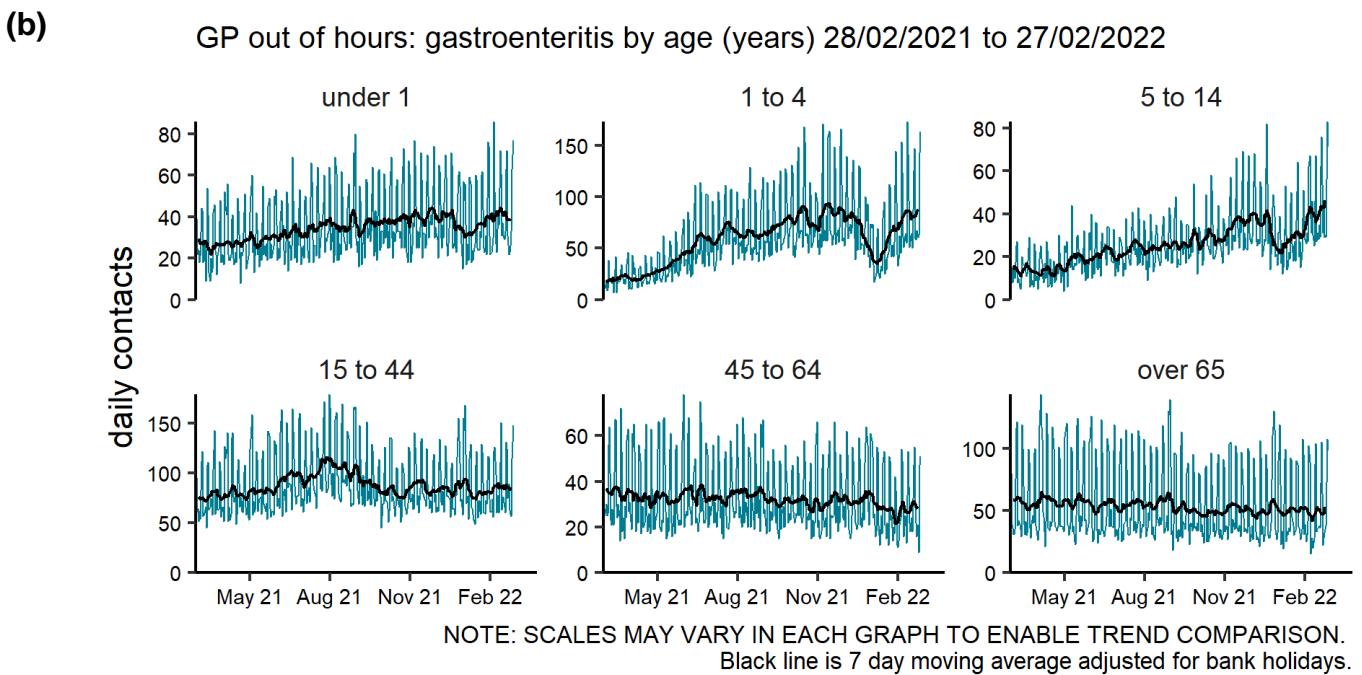
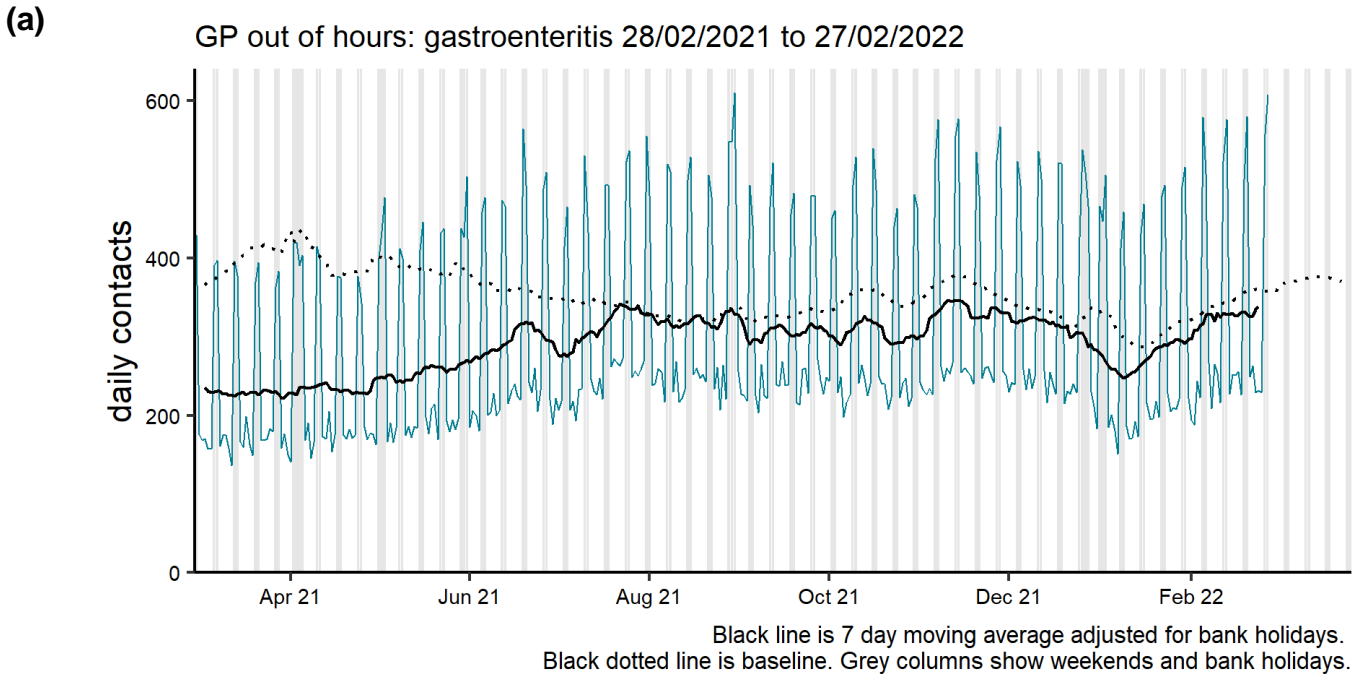


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
 Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
 Black dotted line is baseline.

Gastrointestinal conditions

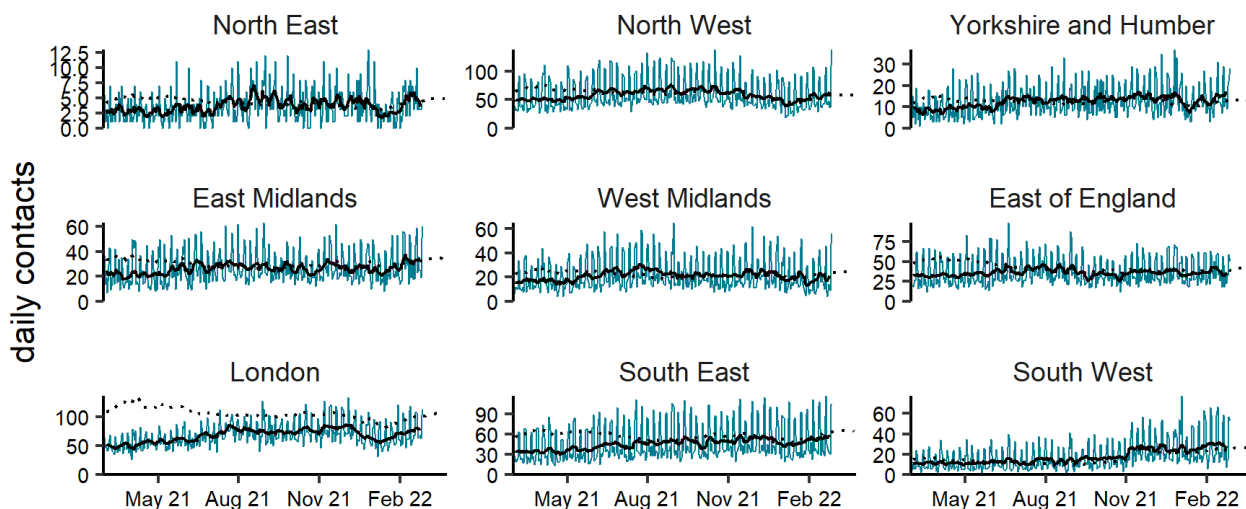
Gastroenteritis

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 Region.



(c)

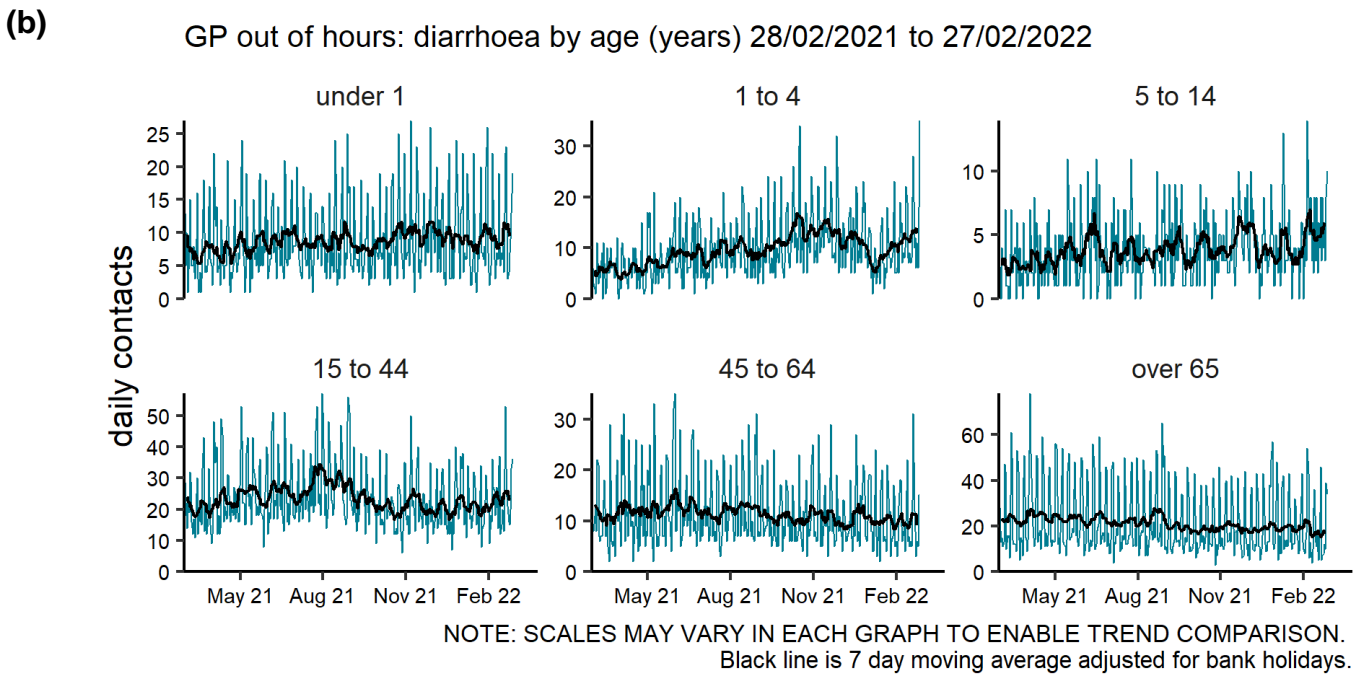
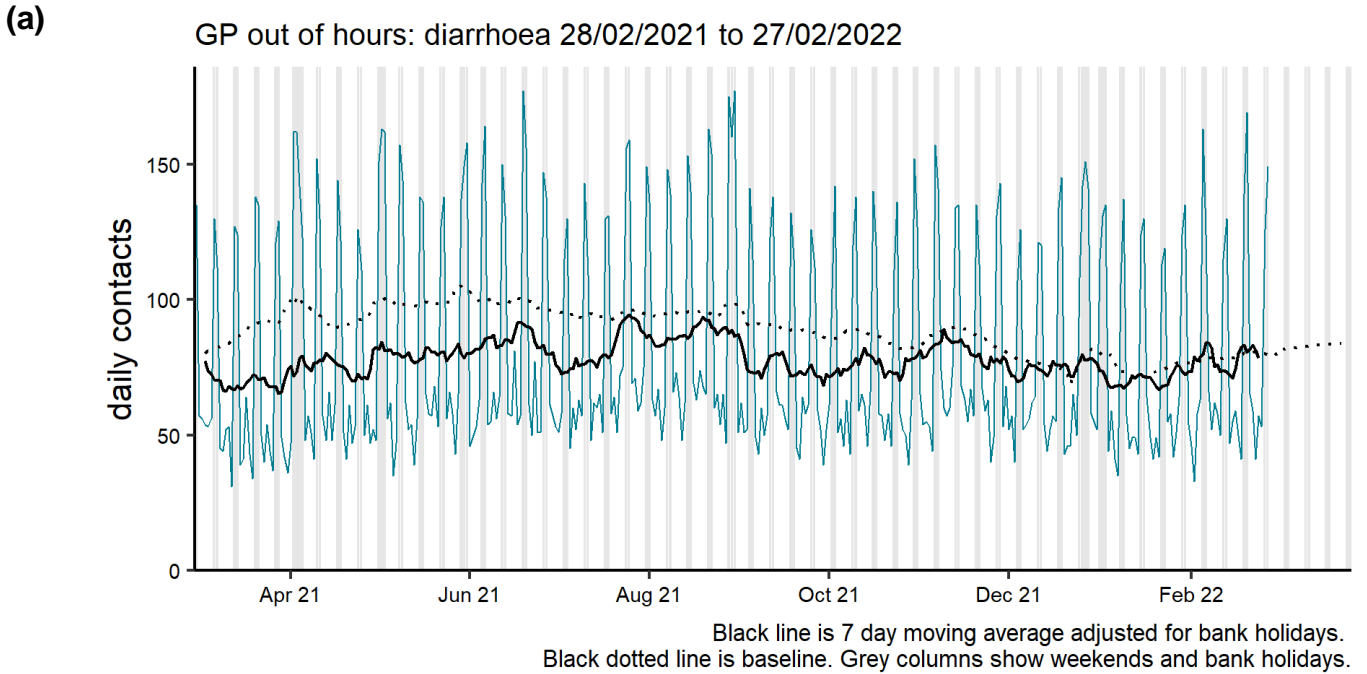
GP out of hours: gastroenteritis by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

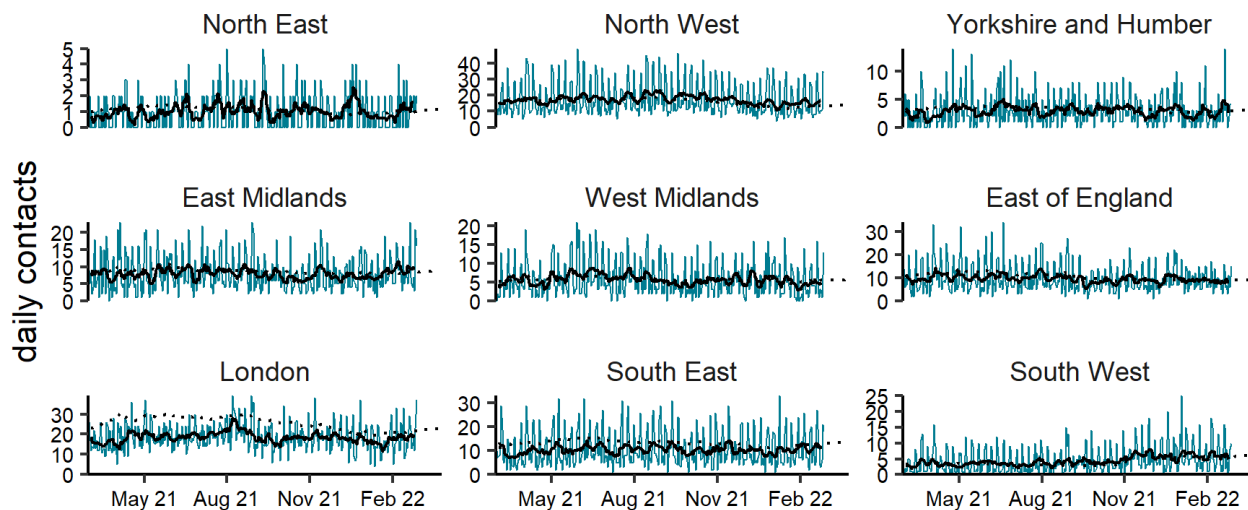
Diarrhoea

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 Region.



(c)

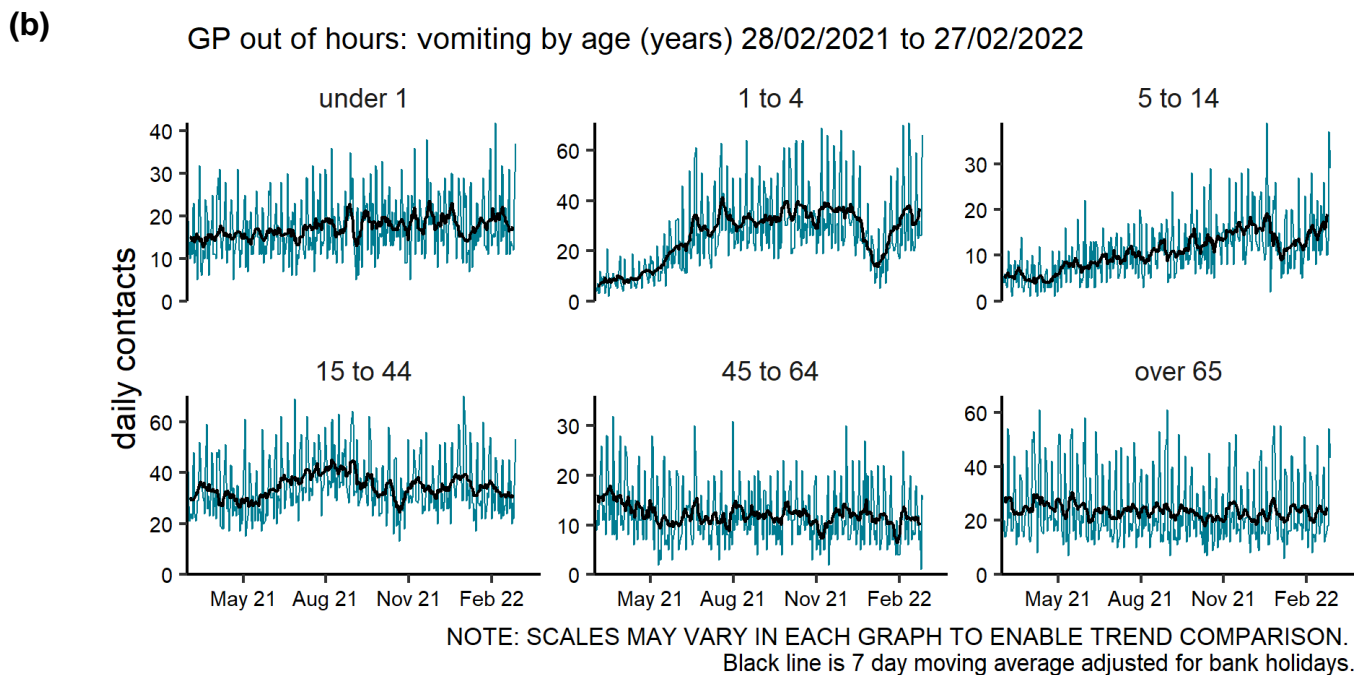
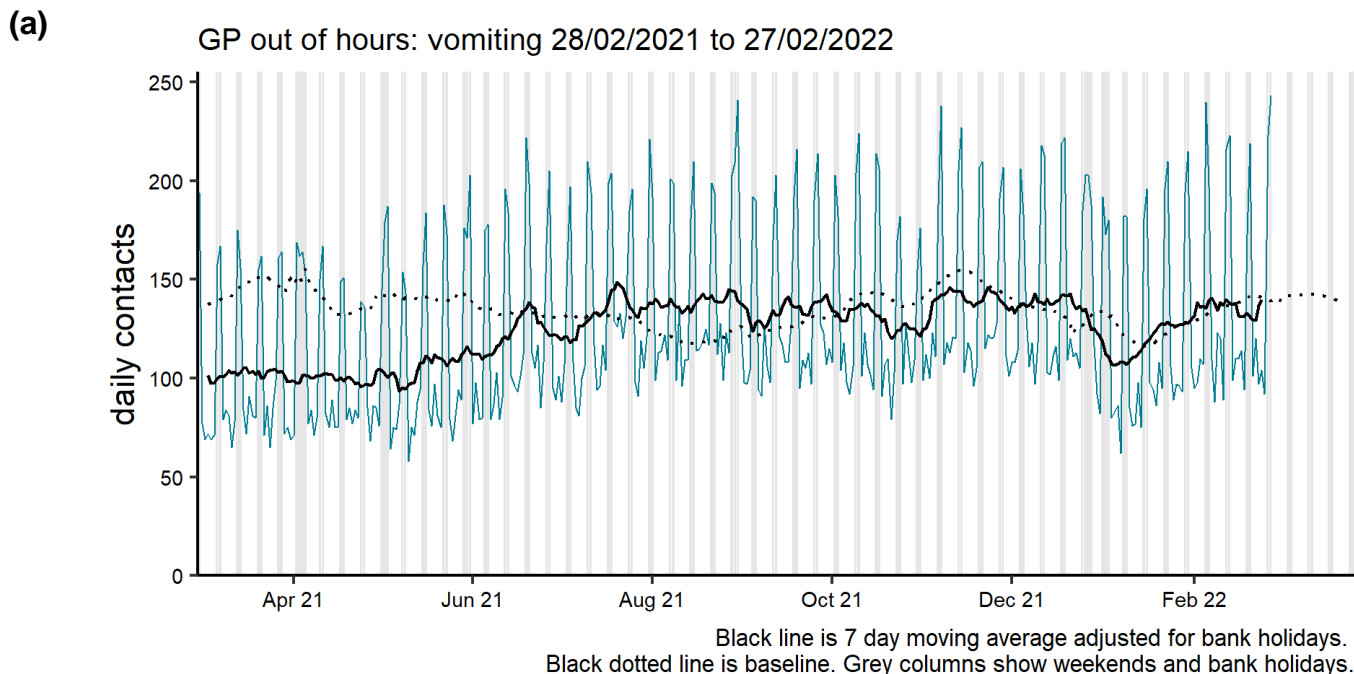
GP out of hours: diarrhoea by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

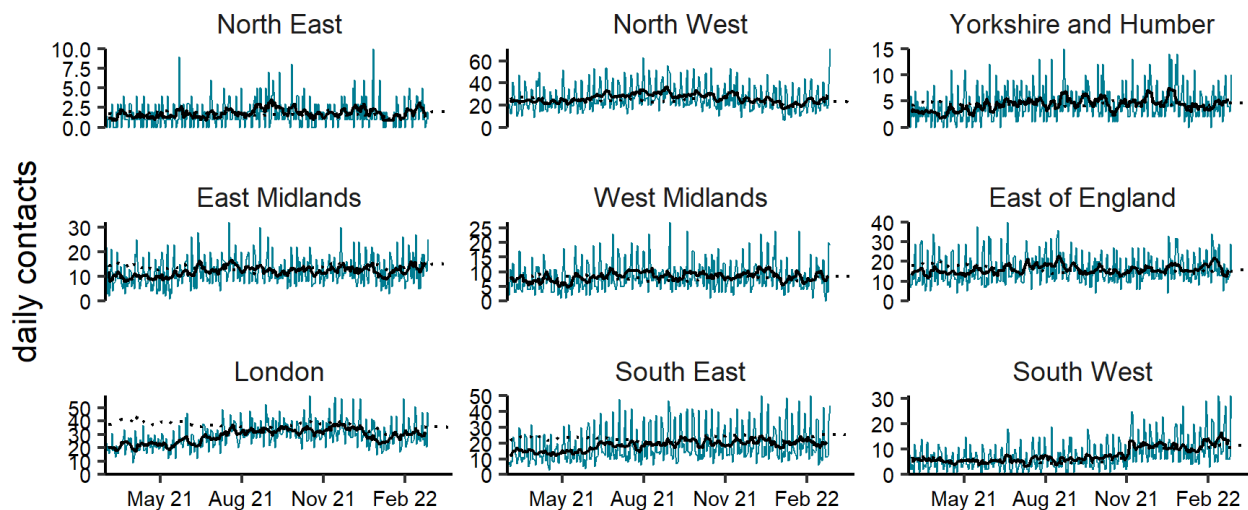
Vomiting

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 Region.



(c)

GP out of hours: vomiting by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022

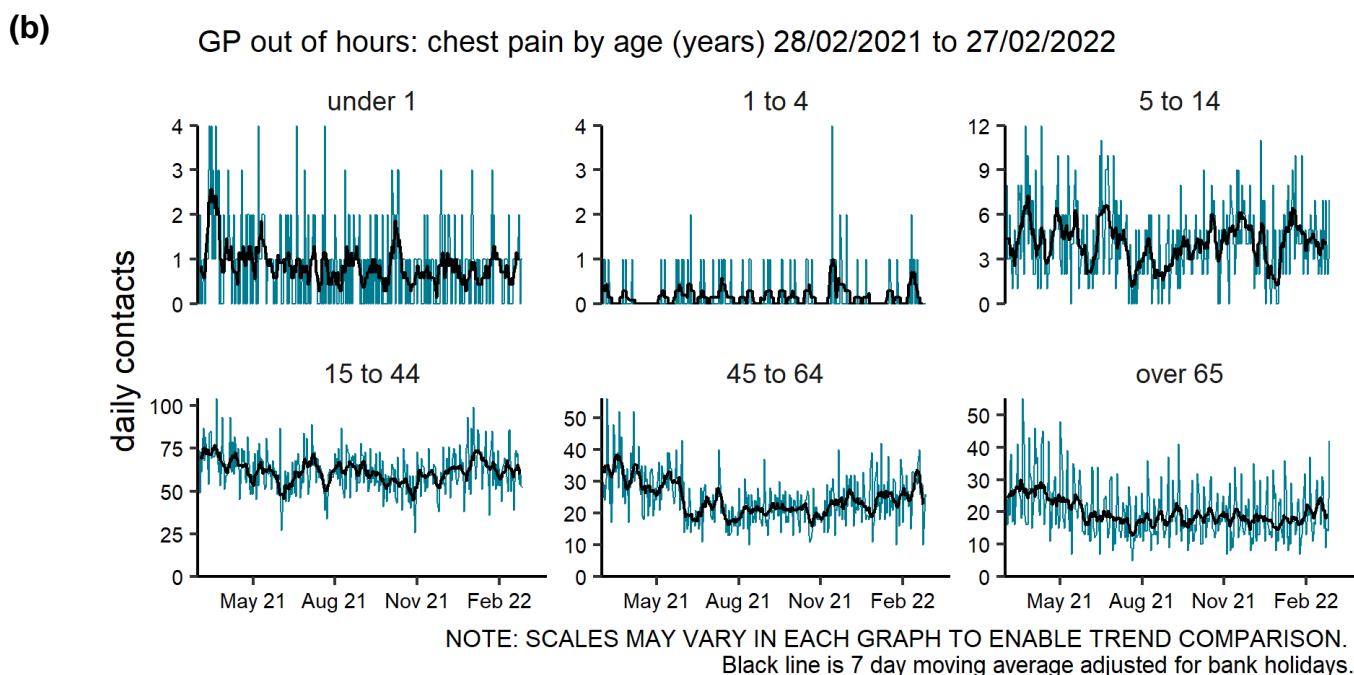
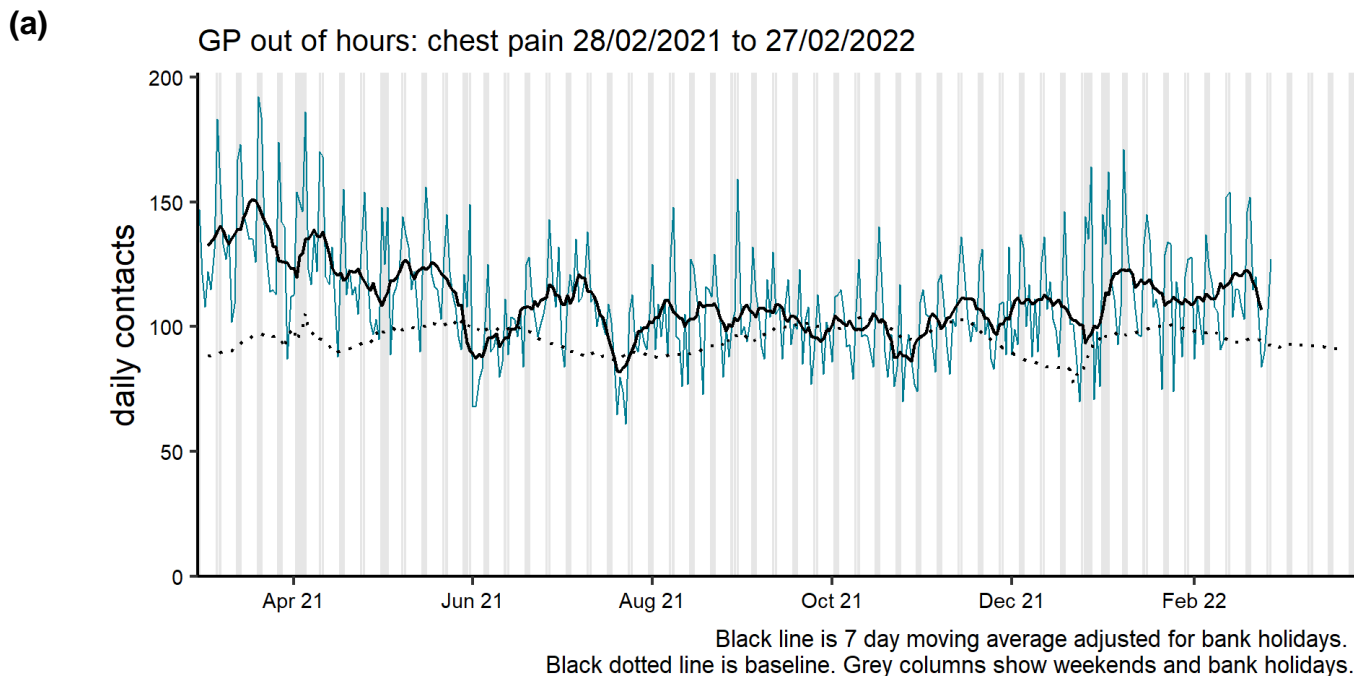


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

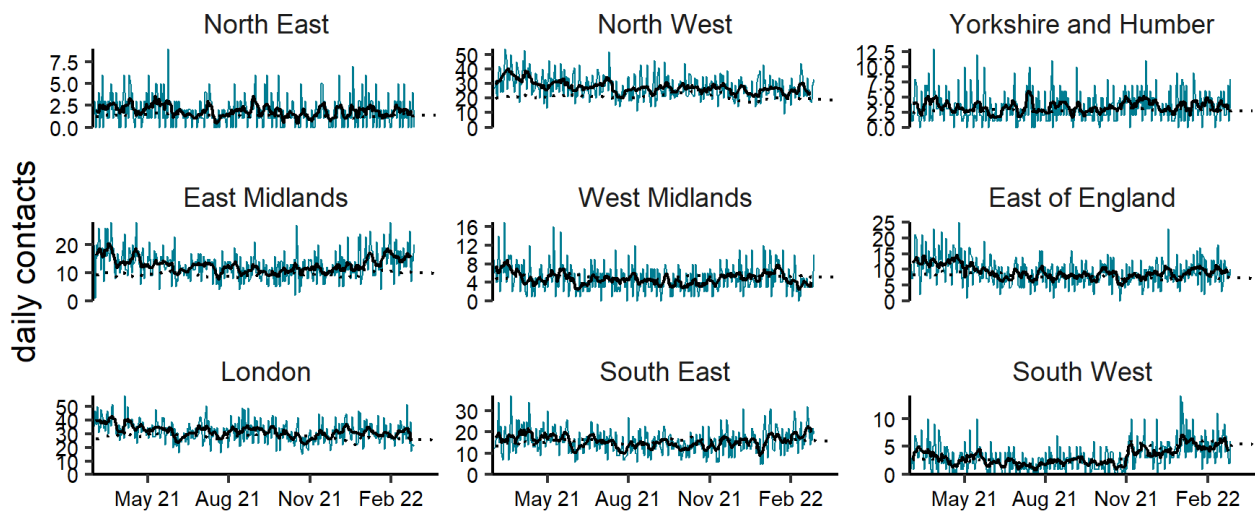
Cardiac conditions

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 Region.



(c) GP out of hours: chest pain by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

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

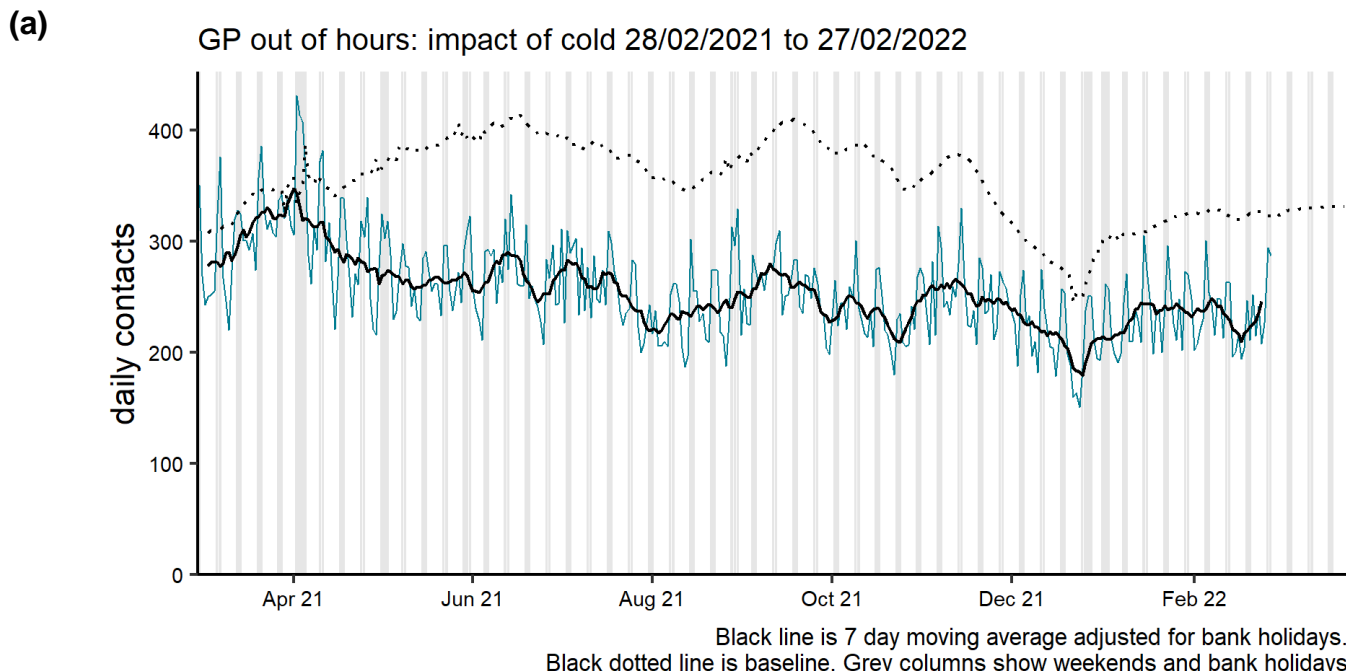
[Heat-Health Alert](#) period: 1 June to 15 September

Highest weather alert level during the current reporting week:

Level 1 – Winter preparedness and action

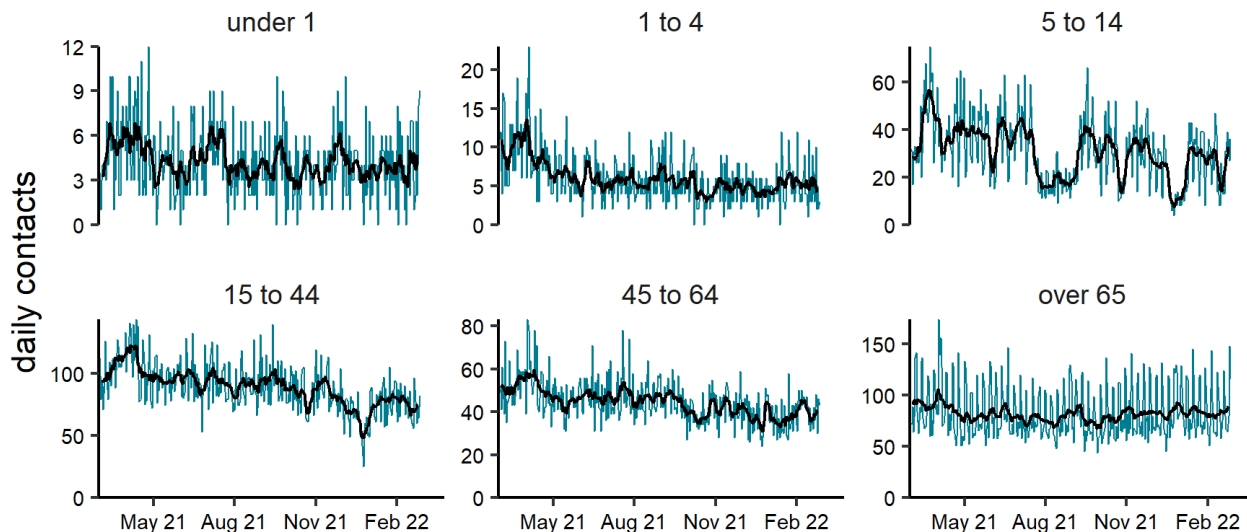
Impact of cold

Figure 12: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for impact of cold, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(b)

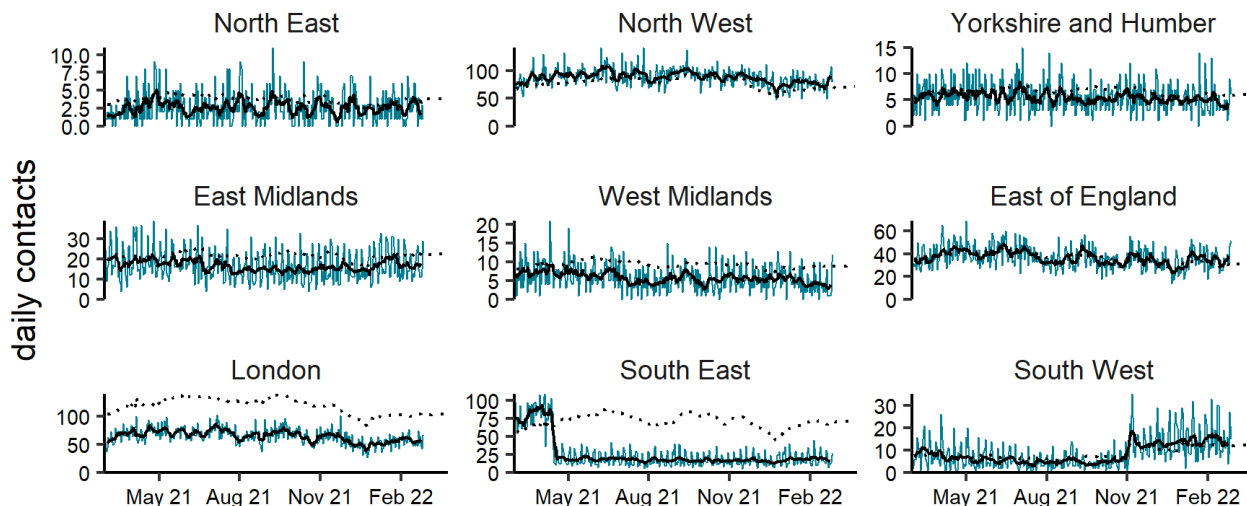
GP out of hours: impact of cold by age (years) 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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

(c)

GP out of hours: impact of cold by region 28/02/2021 to 27/02/2022



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.

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 Region 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

UKHSA is responsible for protecting every member of every community from the impact of infectious diseases, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and other health threats. We provide intellectual, scientific and operational leadership at national and local level, as well as on the global stage, to make the nation health secure.

UKHSA is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care.

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-health-security-agency

© Crown copyright 2022
Version: OOH-2

Prepared by: Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team
For queries relating to this document, please contact: syndromic.surveillance@phe.gov.uk

Published: March 2022

GOV-11582

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 [OGL](https://www.ogil.io). 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

