UK Health
Security
Agency

GP in Hours Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England)

2023 Week 31

Key messages

Data reported to: 6 August 2023

During week 31, GP in-hours consultations for upper and lower respiratory tract infections continued to increase in adults. Lower respiratory tract infection consultations are currently above seasonally expected levels.

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
COVID-19-like (**Figure 1**)	No trend	No baseline
Upper respiratory tract infections (**Figure 2**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Influenza-like illness (**Figure 3**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Pharyngitis or scarlet fever (**Figure 4**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Scarlet fever (**Figure 5**)	Decreasing	Similar to baseline
Lower respiratory tract infections (**Figure 6**)	Increasing	Above baseline
Pneumonia (**Figure 7**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Acute presenting asthma (**Figure 8**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Gastroenteritis (**Figure 9**)	Increasing	Similar to baseline
Diarrhoea (**Figure 10**)	No trend	Above baseline
Vomiting (**Figure 11**)	Decreasing	Similar to baseline
Measles (**Figure 12**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Mumps (**Figure 13**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Whooping cough (**Figure 14**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Cellulitis (**Figure 15**)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Chickenpox (**Figure 16**)	Decreasing	Similar to baseline
Herpes zoster (**Figure 17**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Impetigo (**Figure 18**)	No trend	Below baseline
Conjunctivitis (**Figure 19**)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Allergic rhinitis (**Figure 20**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Heat or sunstroke (**Figure 21**)	No trend	Below baseline
Insect bites (**Figure 22**)	Decreasing	Below baseline

[1] trend reports on the trend seen over most recent and earlier weeks

System coverage

Table 2: The number of GP practices, and number of registered patients included in surveillance during the most recent week.

Year	Week	GP practices reporting[1]	Registered patients[1]
2023	31	657	7.0 million

[1] based on the average number of practices and registered patient population in the reporting week (Monday-Friday).

Contents

About this syndromic surveillance system

This bulletin presents data from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) GP in hours 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 in hours data are analysed and reported here, to identify and describe trends for a variety of syndromic indicators:
- syndromic indicators include groupings such as upper respiratory tract infections, acute presenting asthma and gastroenteritis
- syndromic indicators are based on:
  - diagnoses recorded during GP in hours patient consultations
  - diagnoses based on signs/symptoms and may not be laboratory confirmed
- 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.

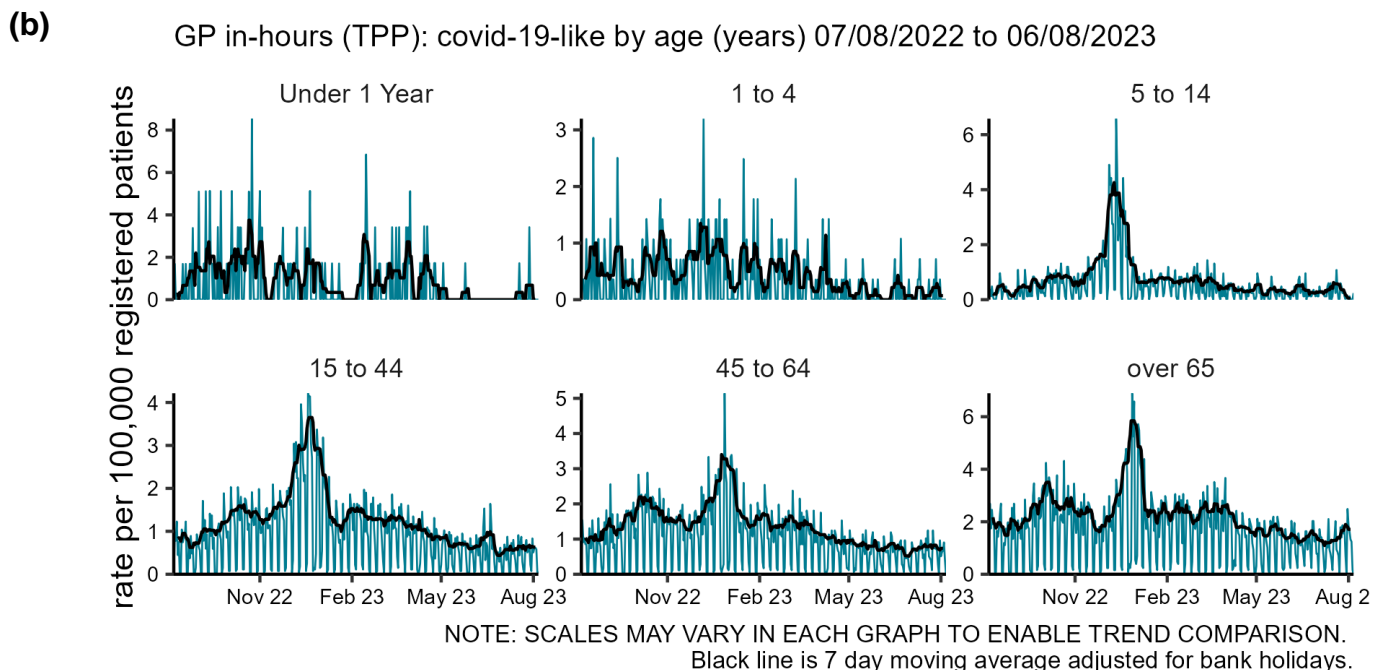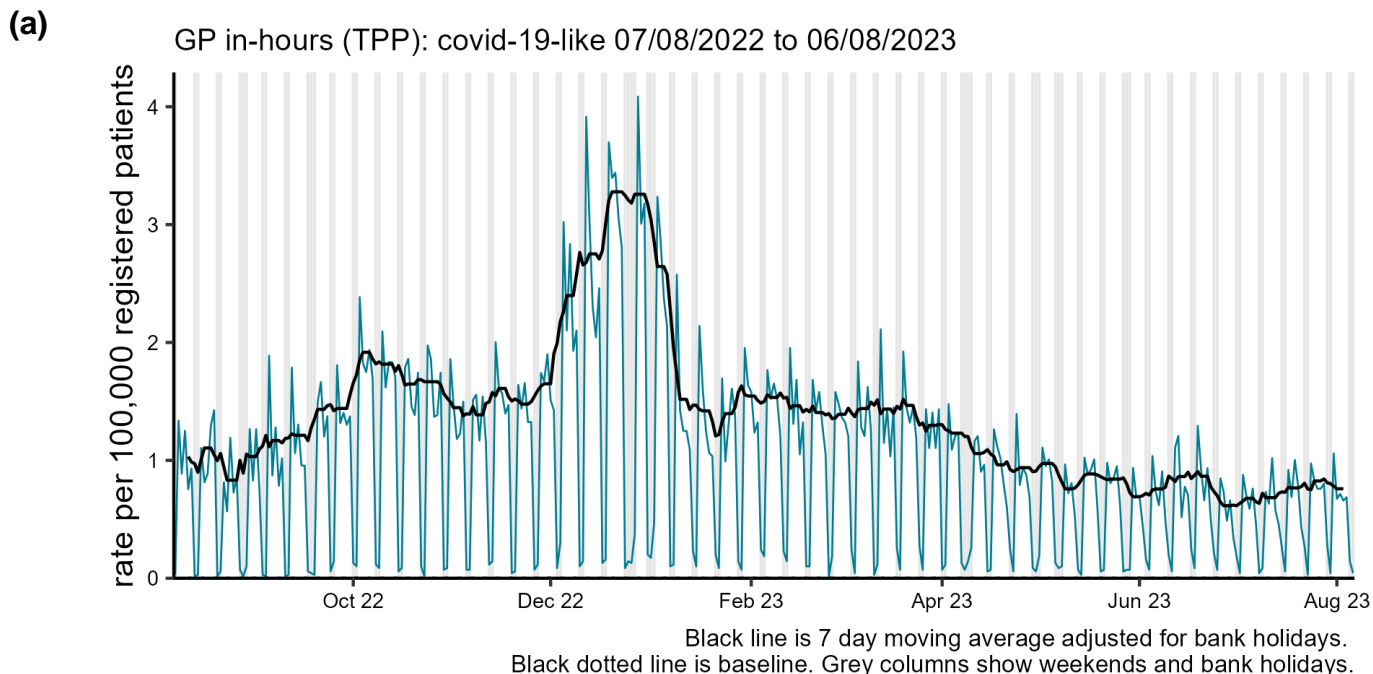Previous weekly bulletins from this system are available here.

Data quality issues of note this week
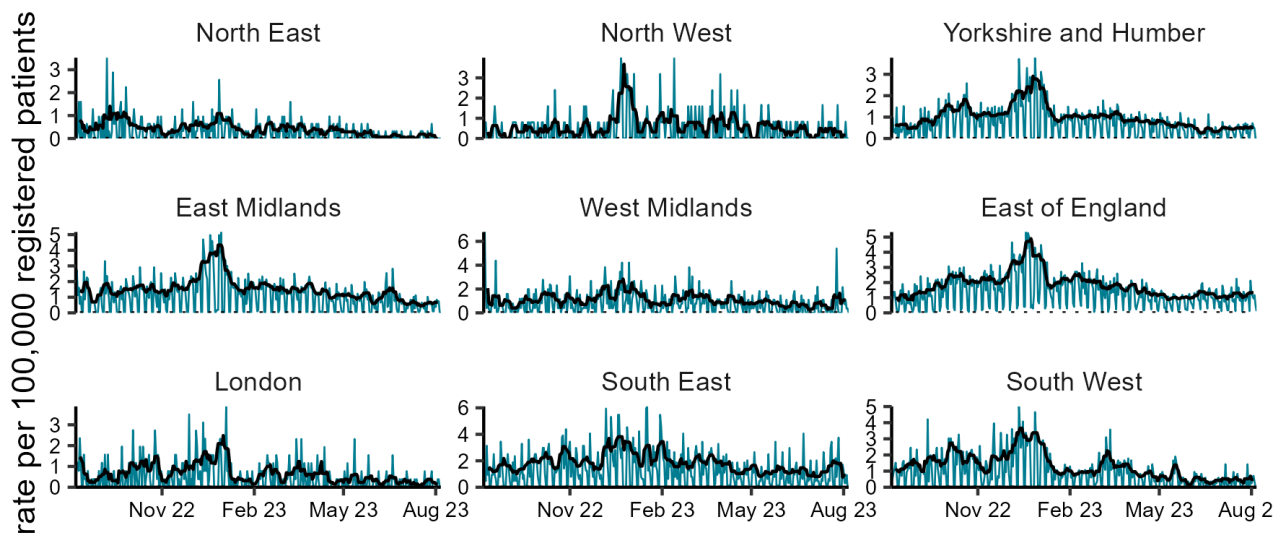
No issues identified.

Respiratory conditions

COVID-19-like

Figure 1: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for COVID-19-like GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): covid-19-like 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): covid-19-like by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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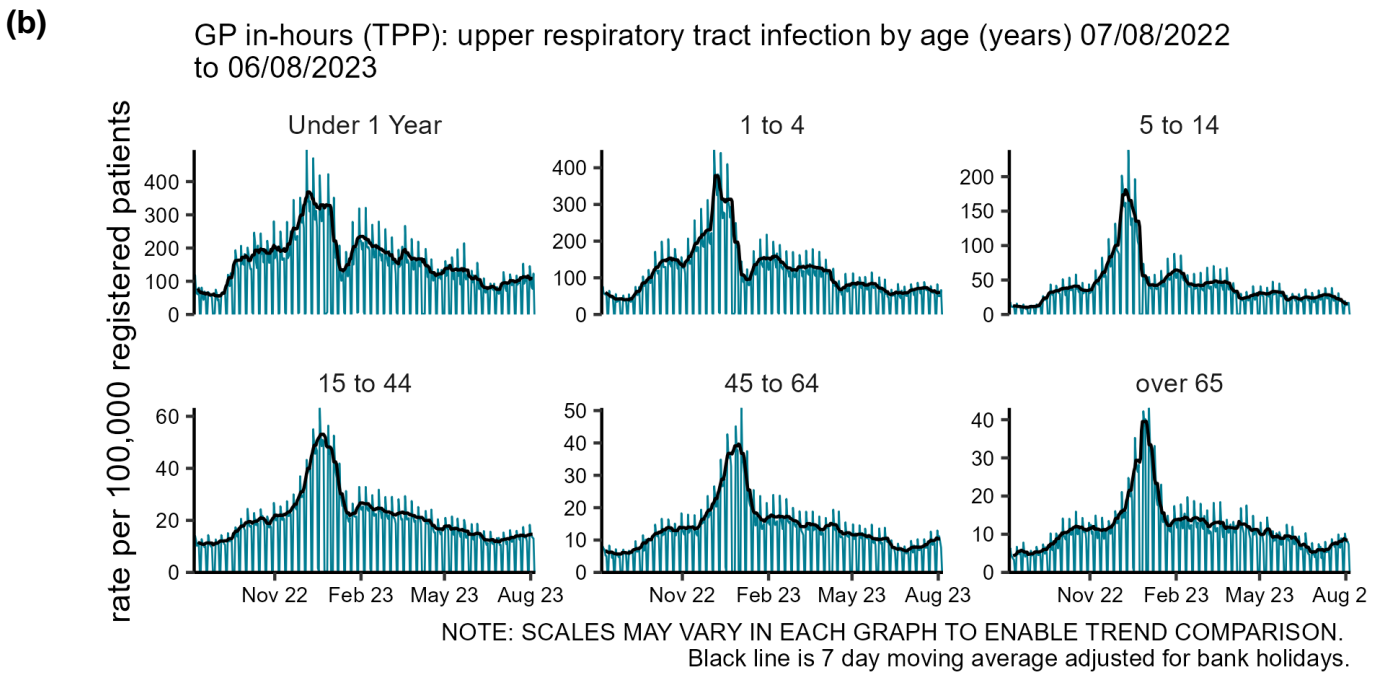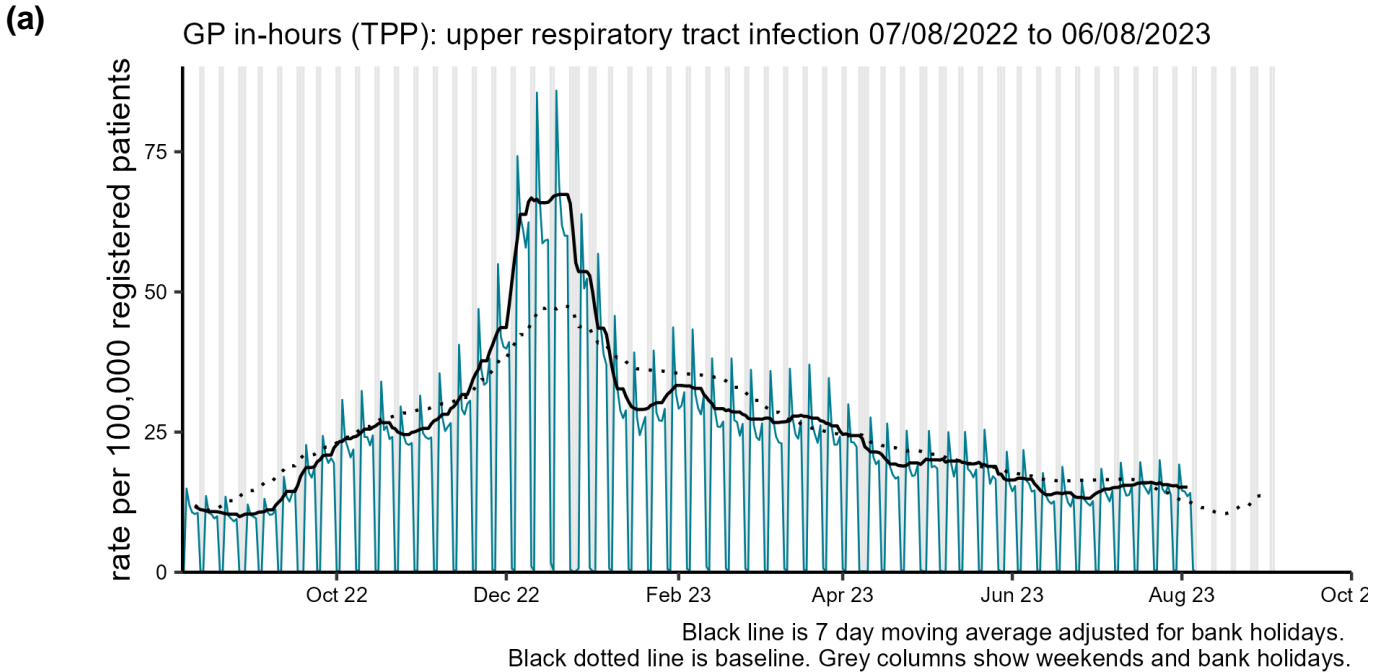Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): covid-19-like by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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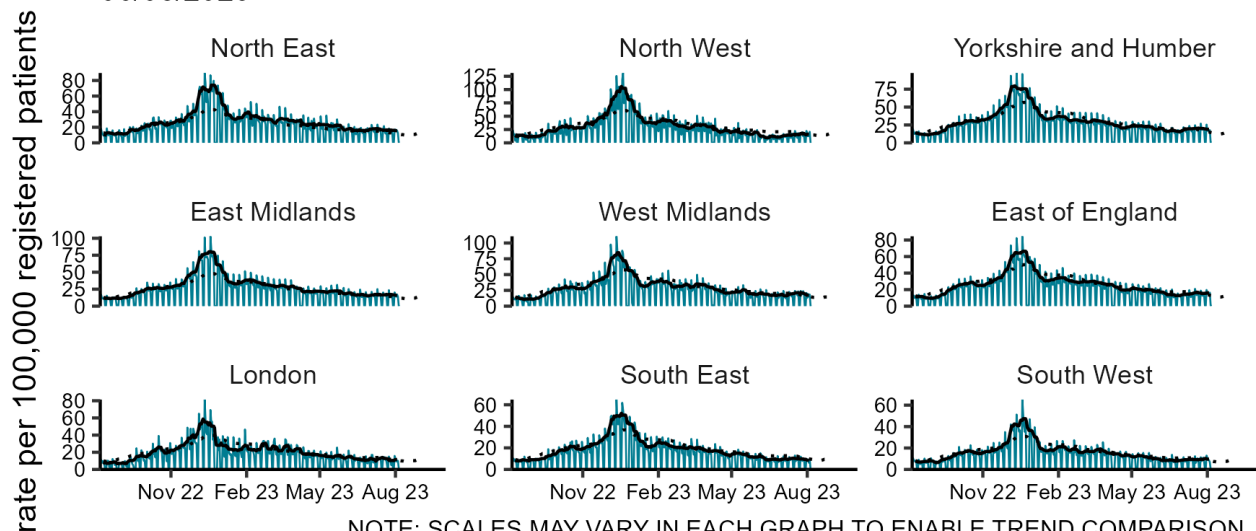Black dotted line is baseline.

Upper respiratory tract infections

Figure 2: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for upper respiratory tract infections GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): upper respiratory tract infection 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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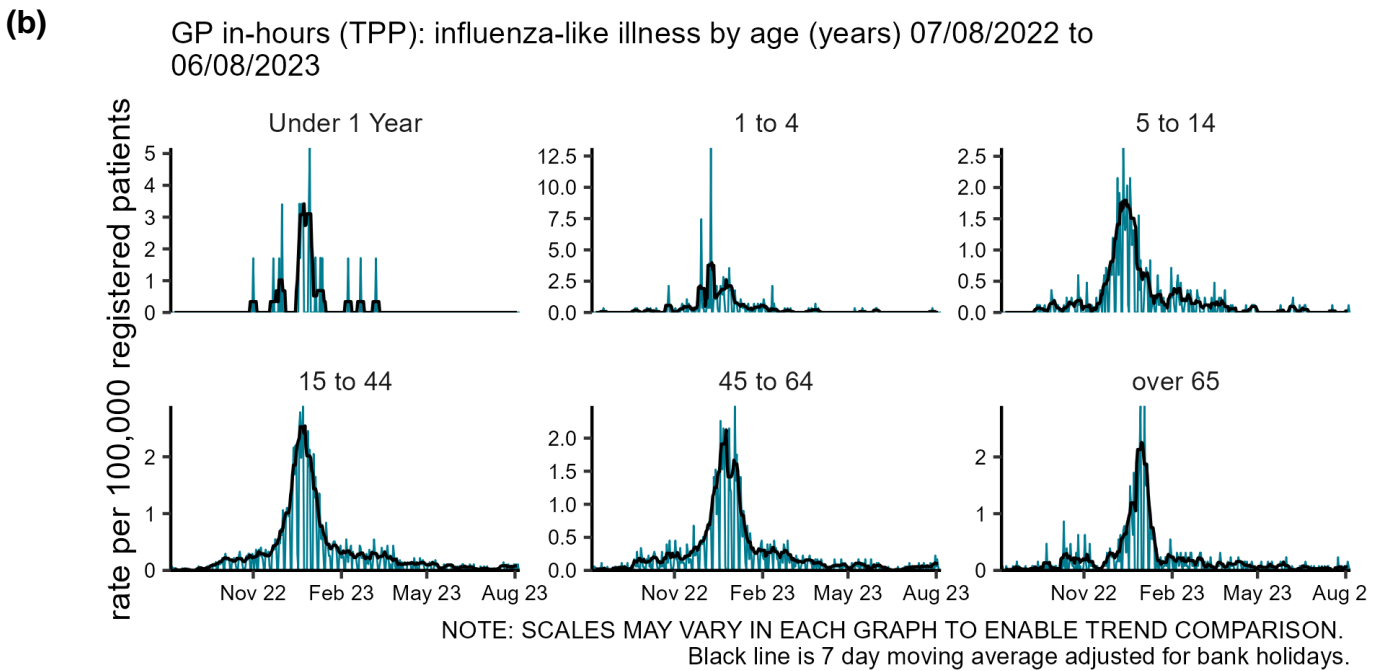Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): upper respiratory tract infection by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): upper respiratory tract infection by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

rate per 100,000 registered patients

North East

North West

Yorkshire and Humber

East Midlands

West Midlands

East of England

London

South East

South West

Nov 22 Feb 23 May 23 Aug 23

Nov 22 Feb 23 May 23 Aug 23

Nov 22 Feb 23 May 23 Aug 23

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 incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for influenza-like illness GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): influenza-like illness 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): influenza-like illness by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

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(c)
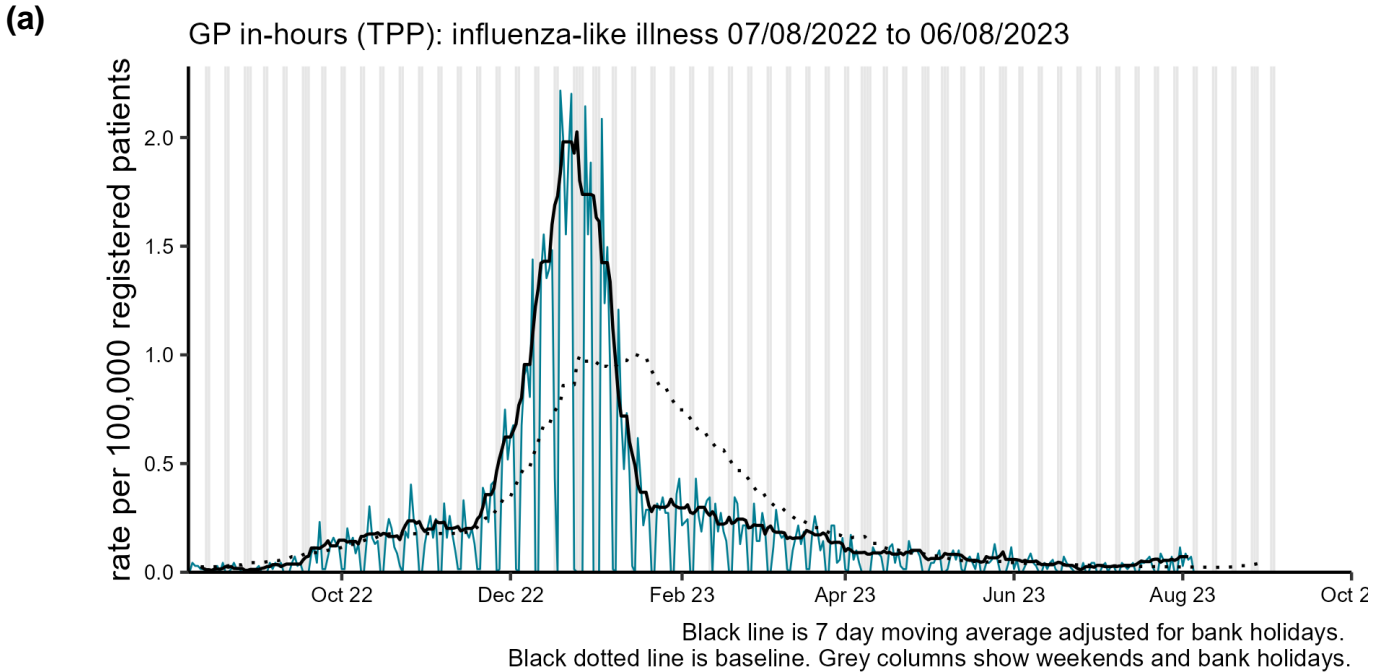
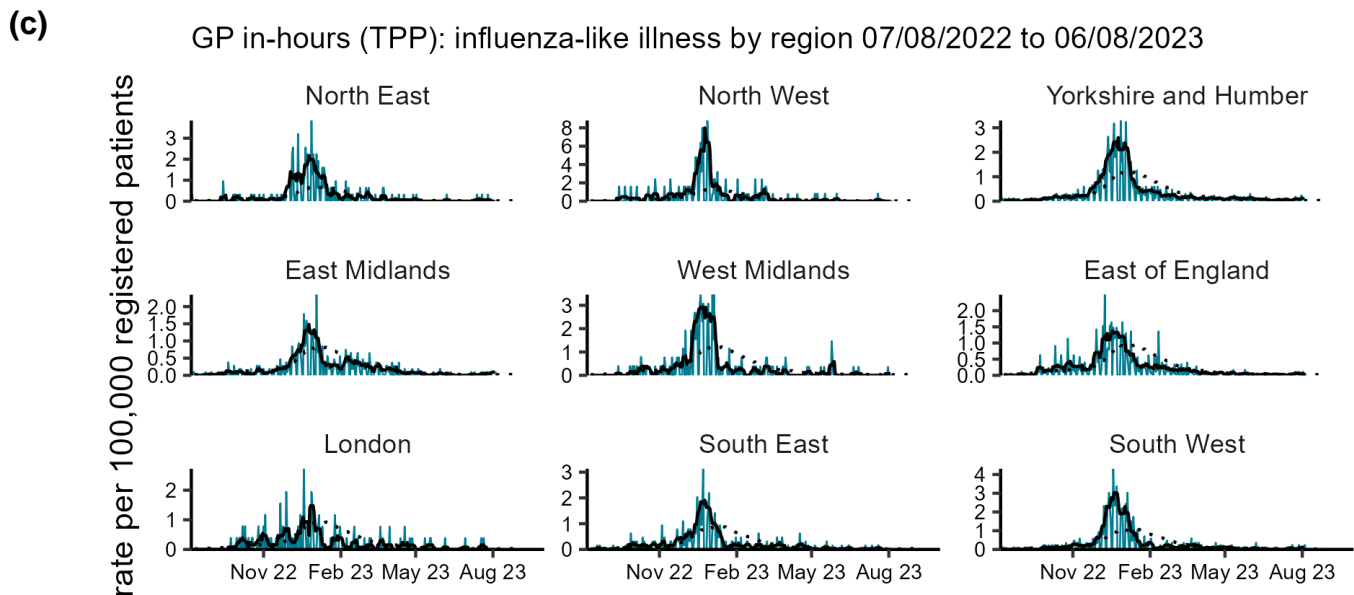GP in-hours (TPP): influenza-like illness by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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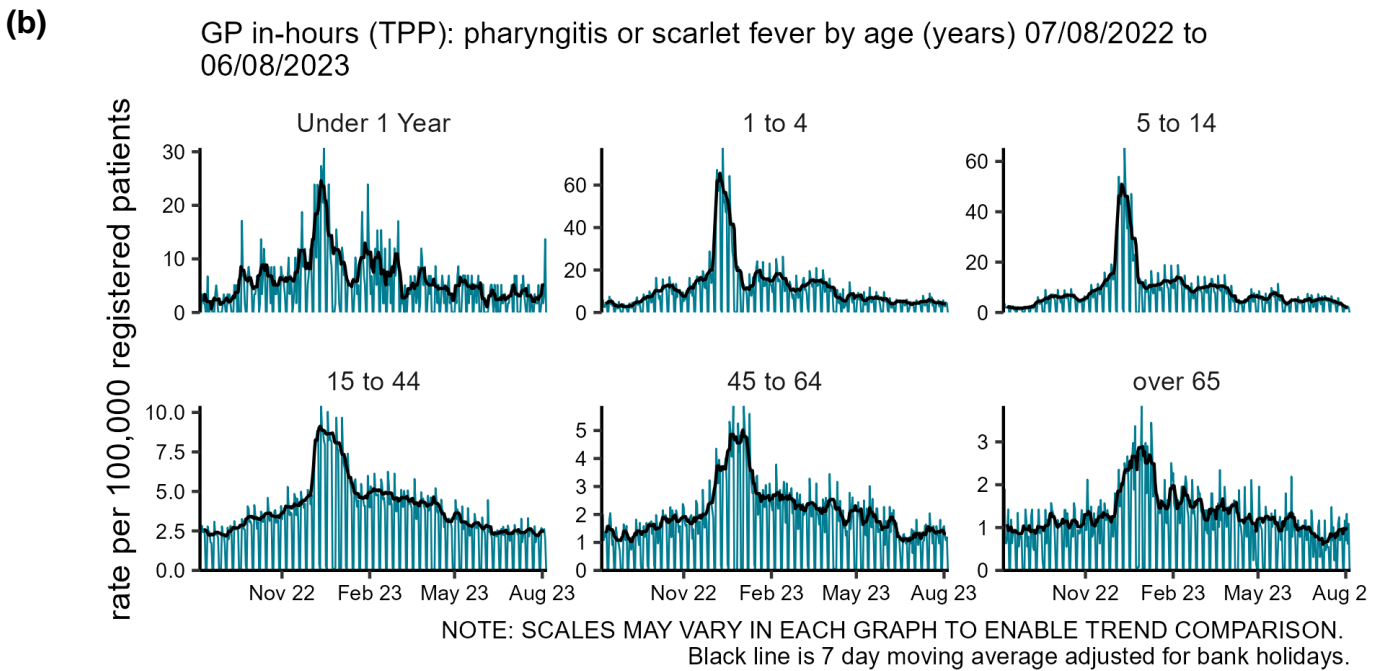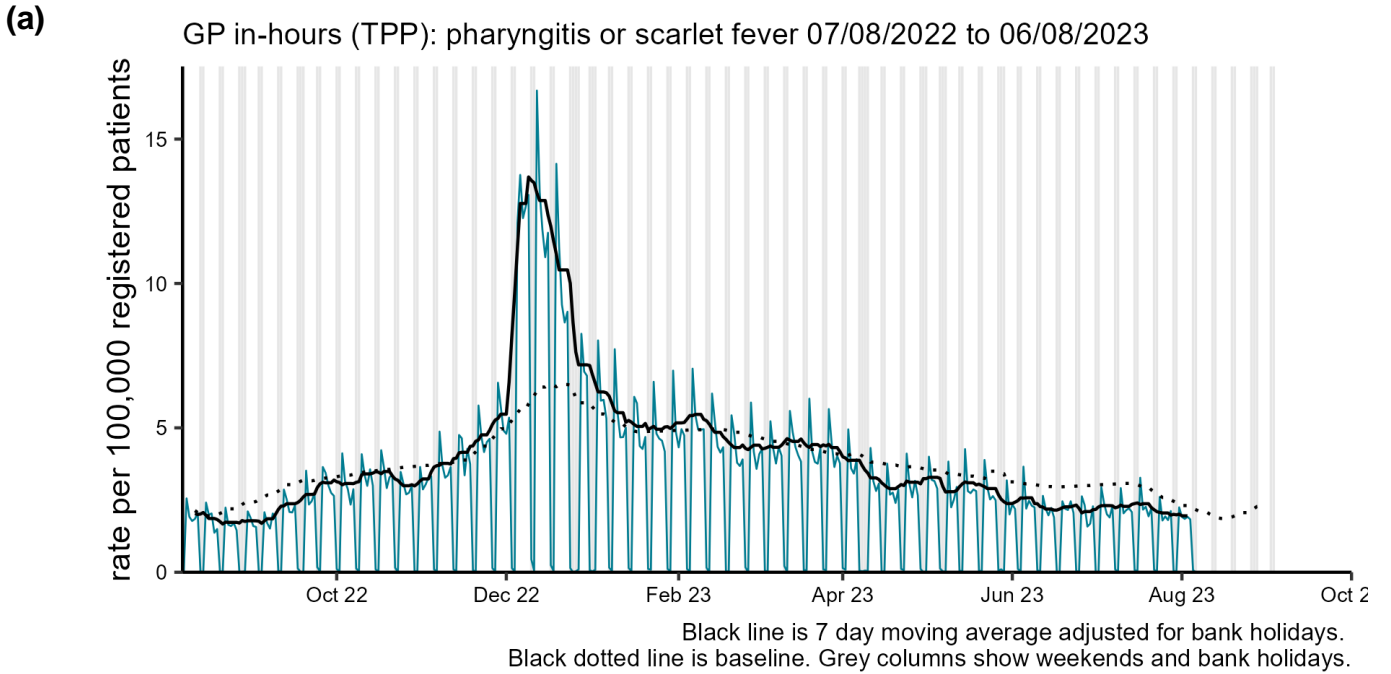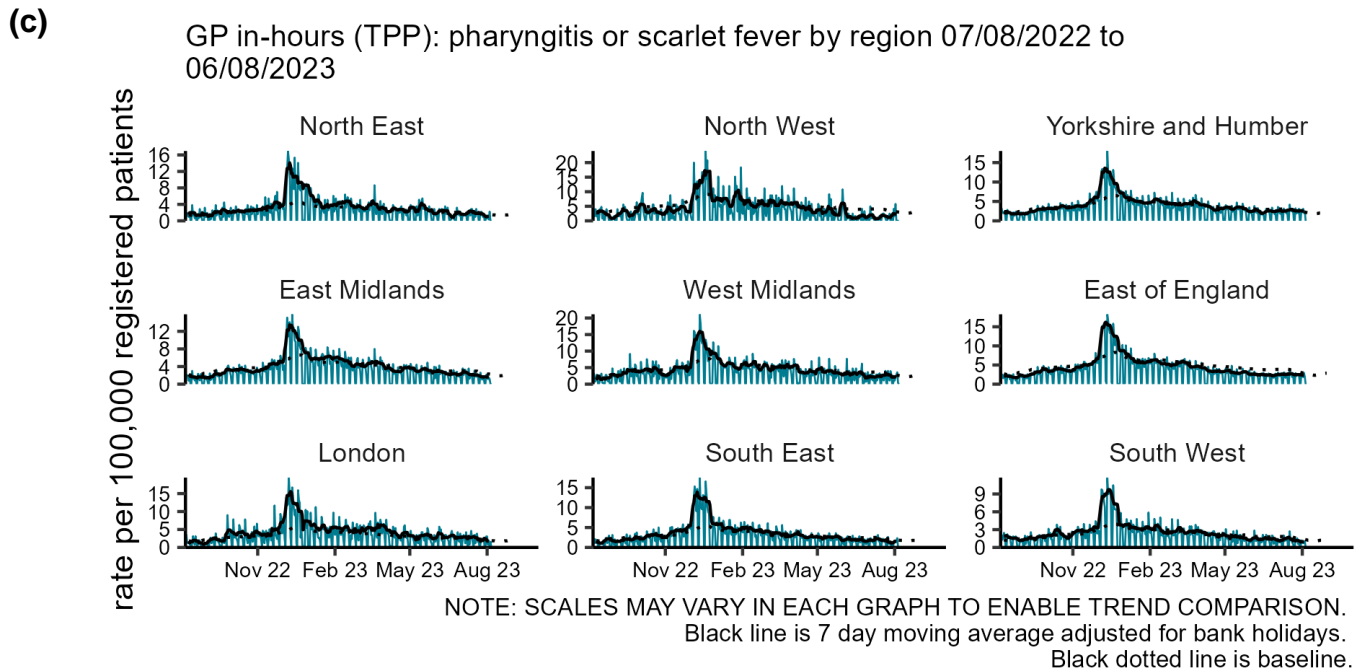Black dotted line is baseline.
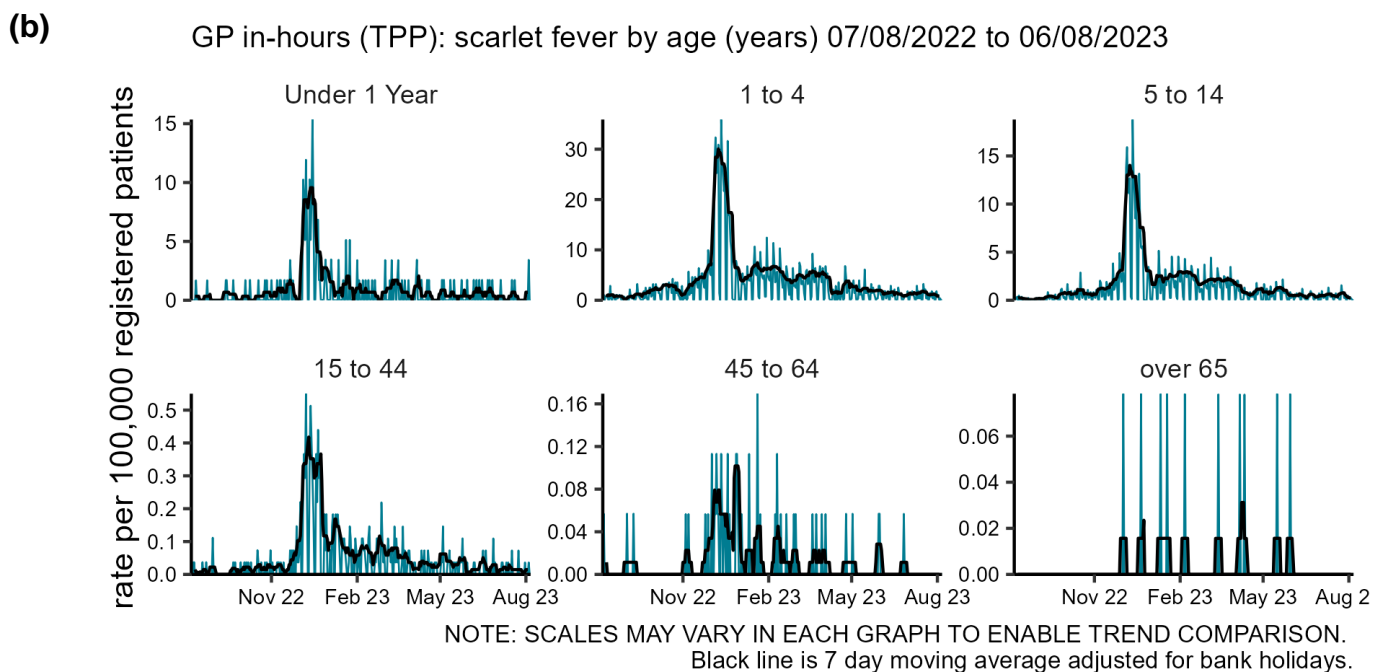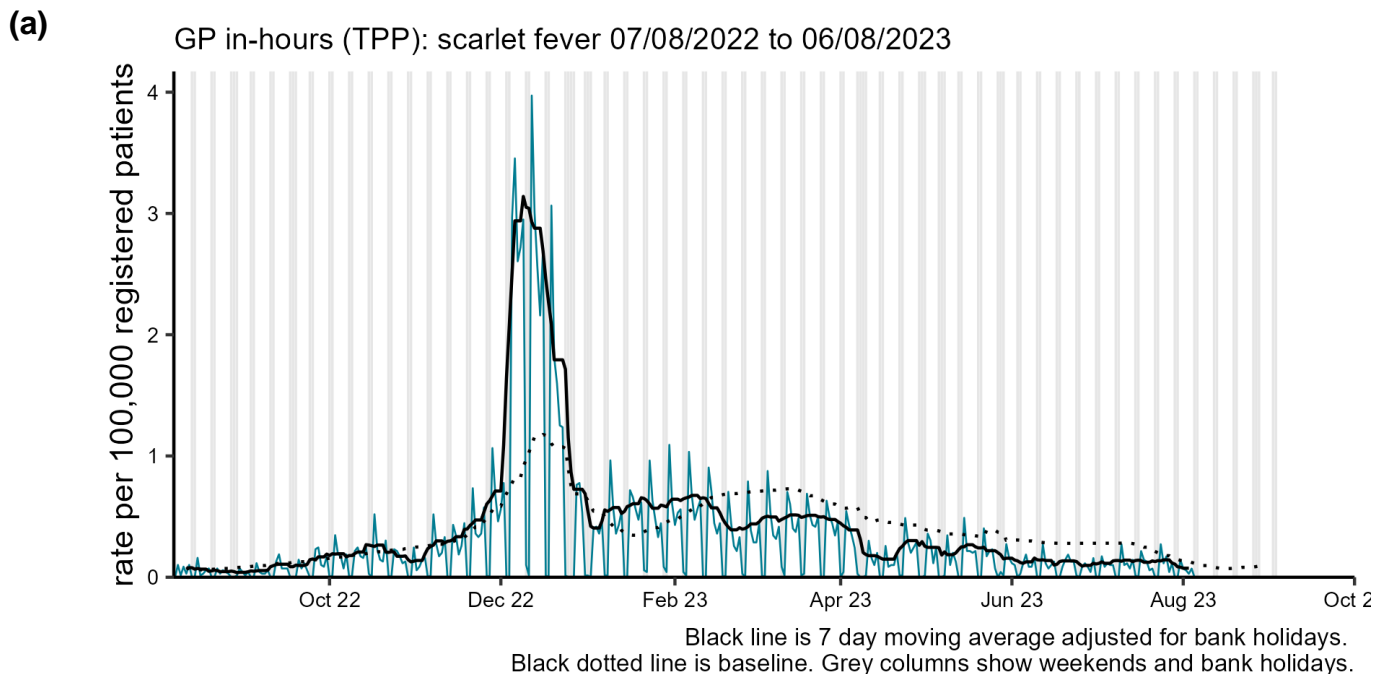
Pharyngitis or scarlet fever

Figure 4: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for pharyngitis or scarlet fever GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): pharyngitis or scarlet fever 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): pharyngitis or scarlet fever by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

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(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): pharyngitis or scarlet fever by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

rate per 100,000 registered patients

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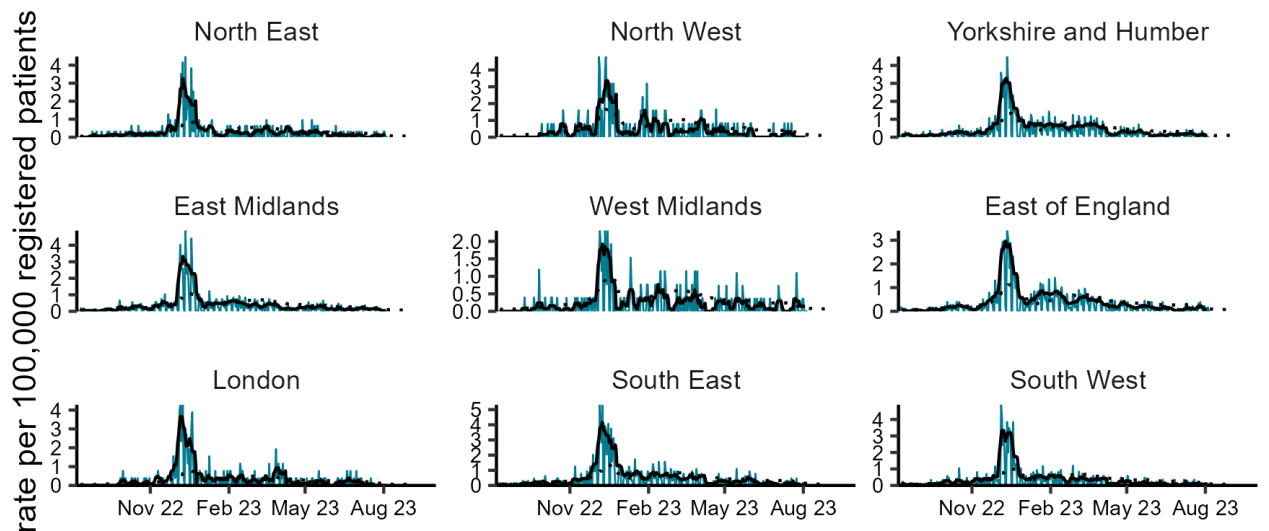Black dotted line is baseline.

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Scarlet fever

Figure 5: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for scarlet fever GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.
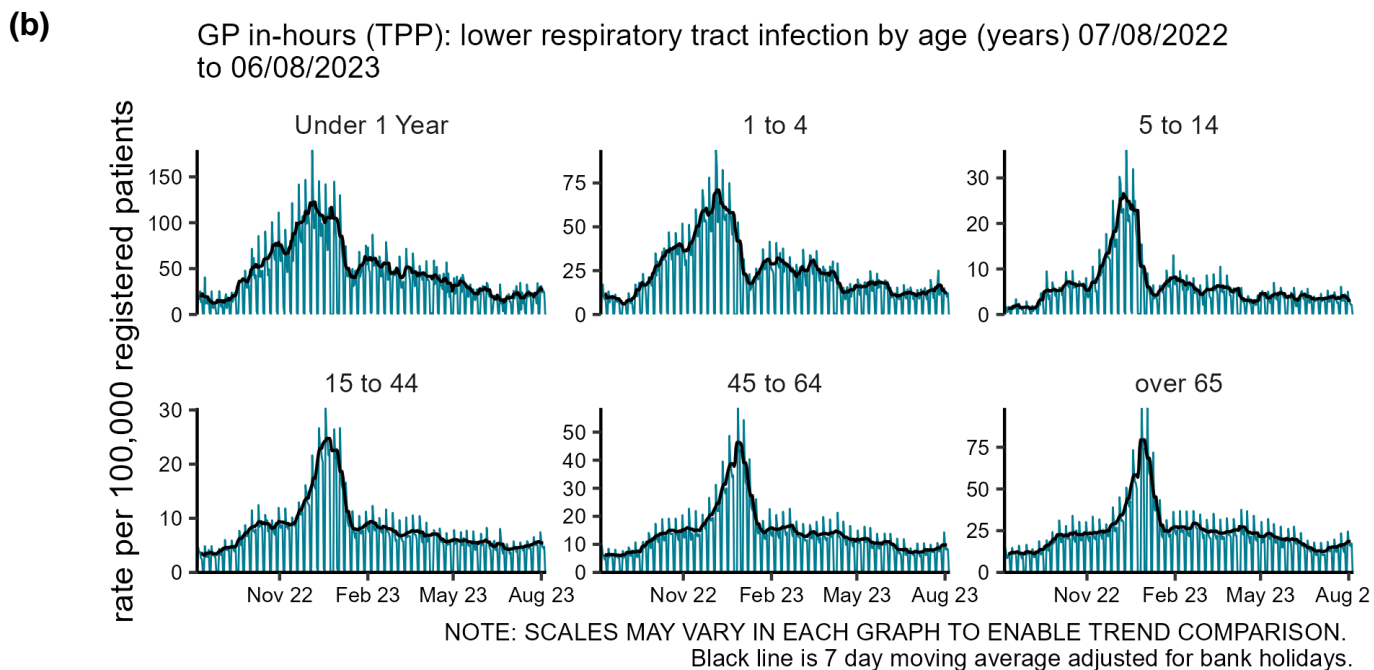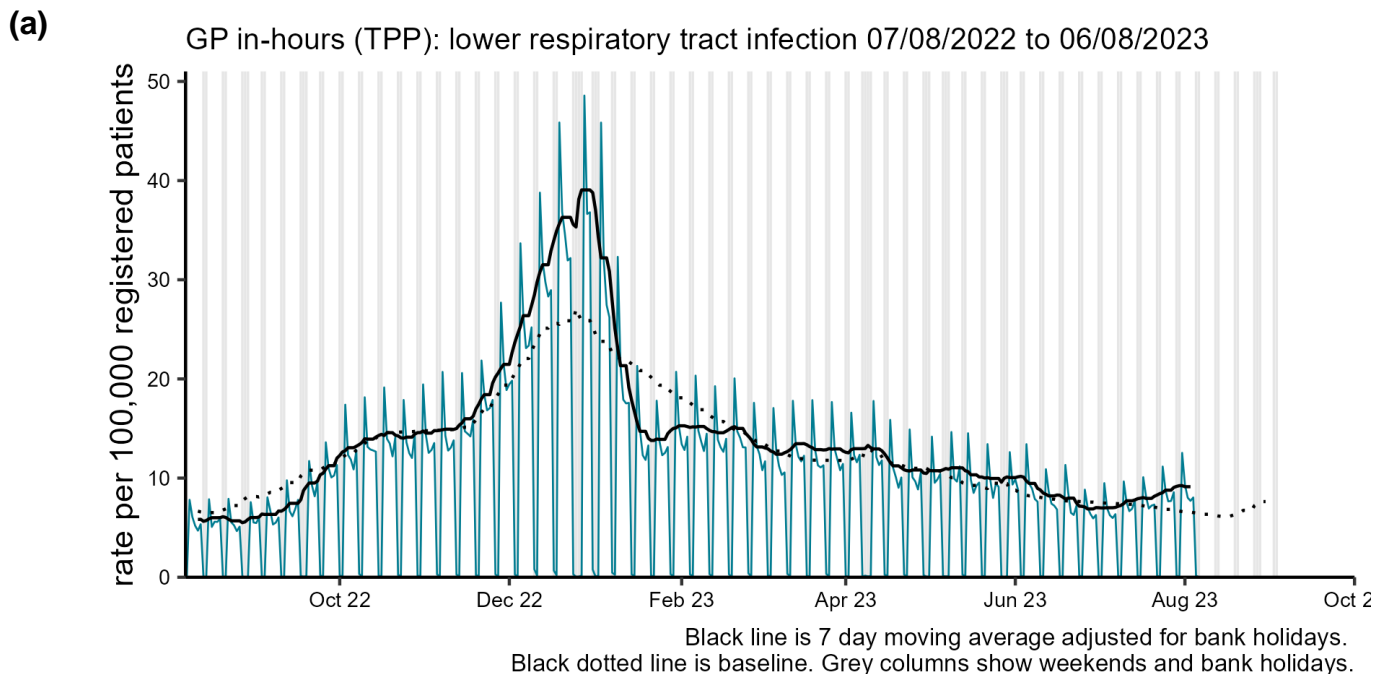
(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): scarlet fever 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): scarlet fever by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

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(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): scarlet fever by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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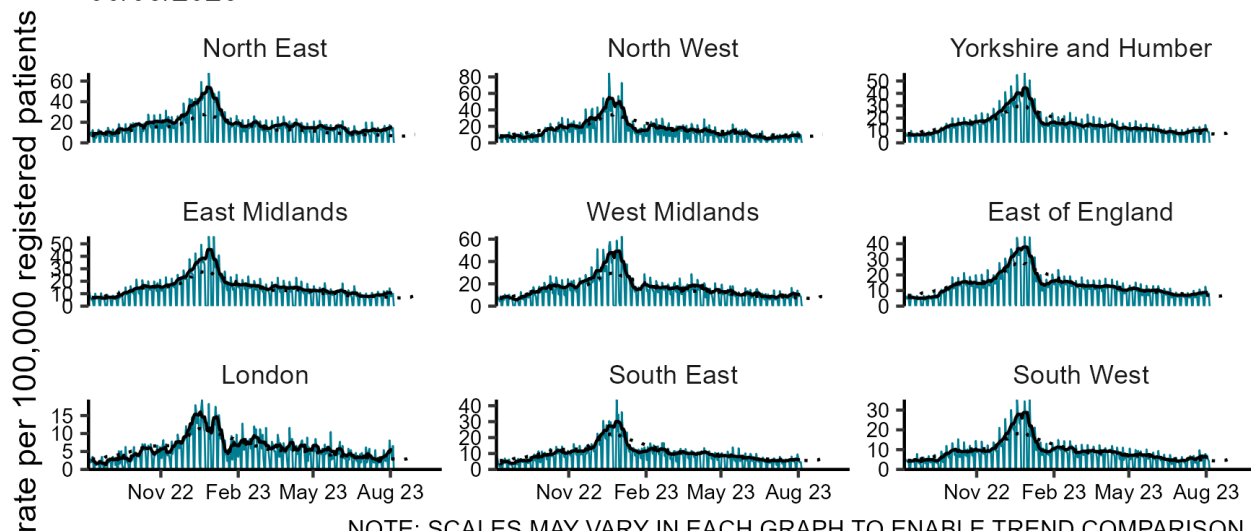Black dotted line is baseline.

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Lower respiratory tract infections

Figure 6: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for lower respiratory tract infections GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.
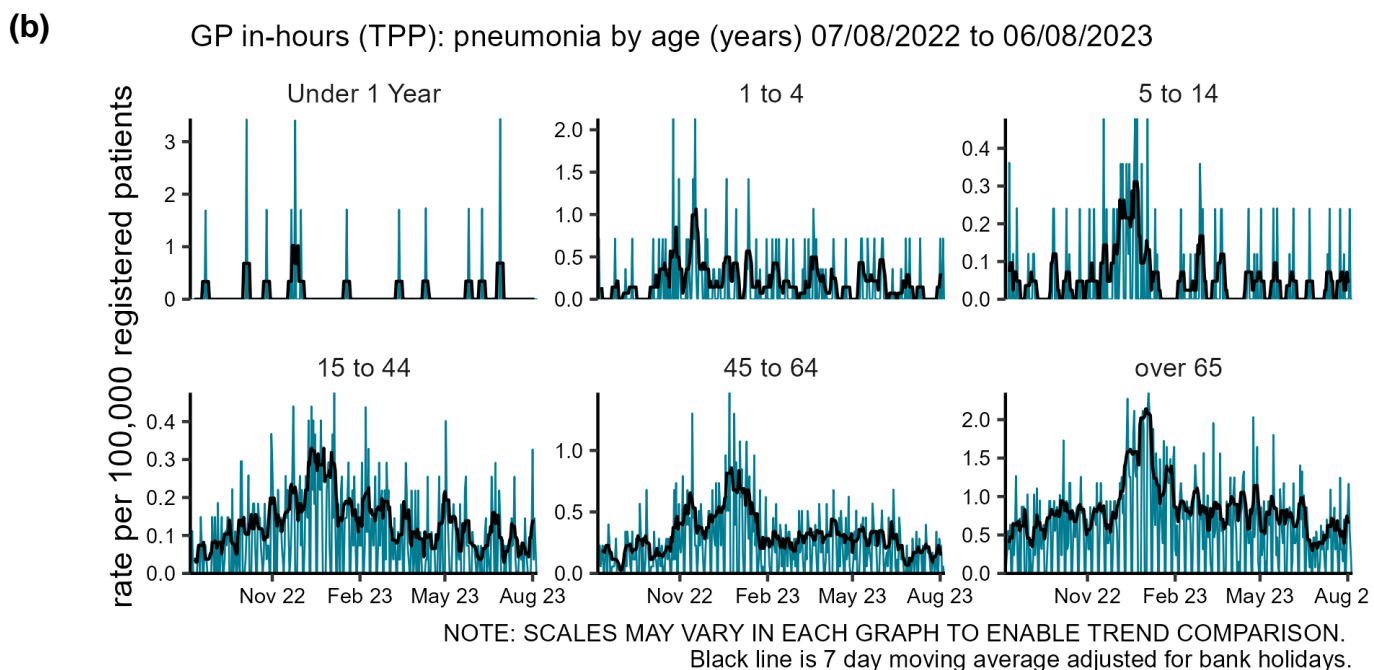
(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): lower respiratory tract infection 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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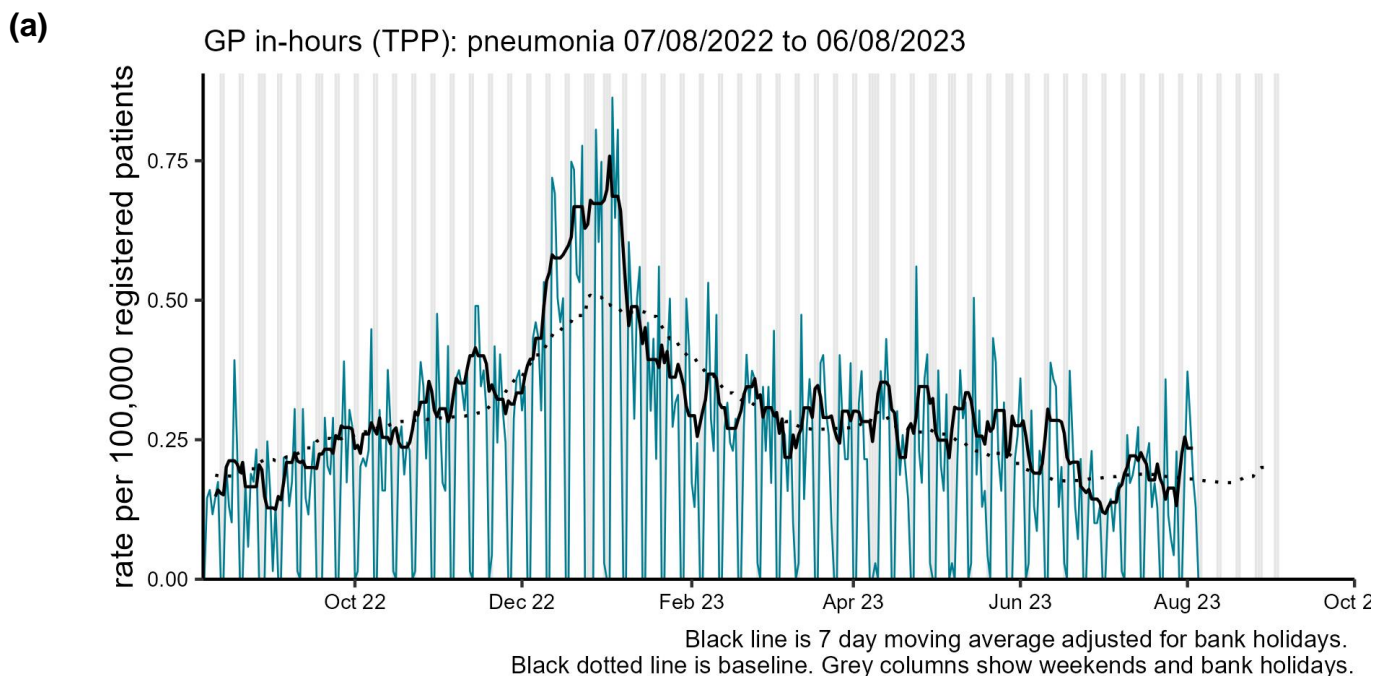Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): lower respiratory tract infection by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

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(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): lower respiratory tract infection by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

rate per 100,000 registered patients

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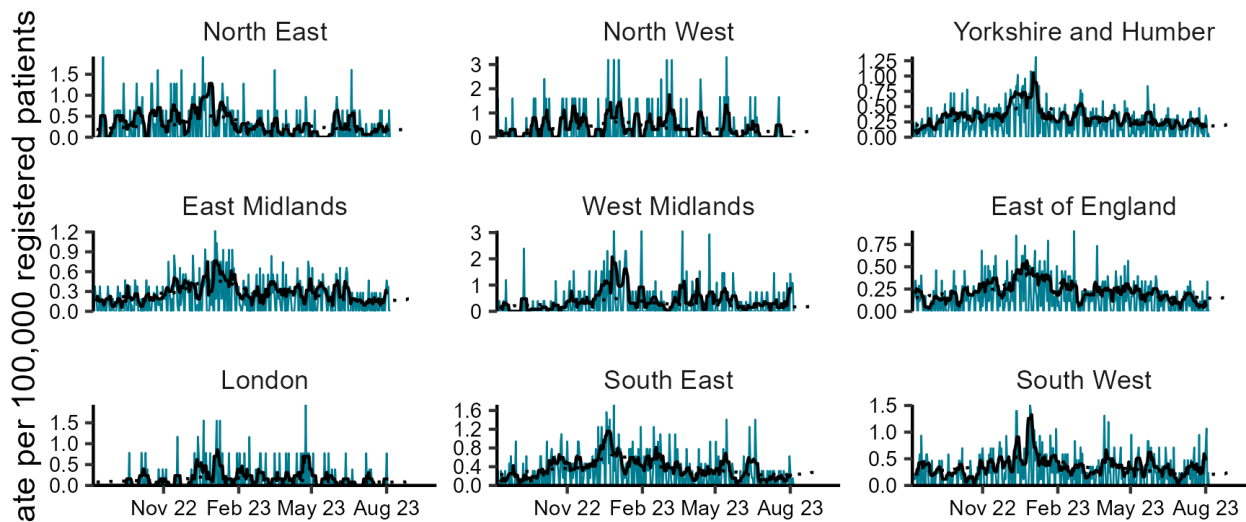Black dotted line is baseline.

Pneumonia

Figure 7: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for pneumonia GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): pneumonia 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): pneumonia by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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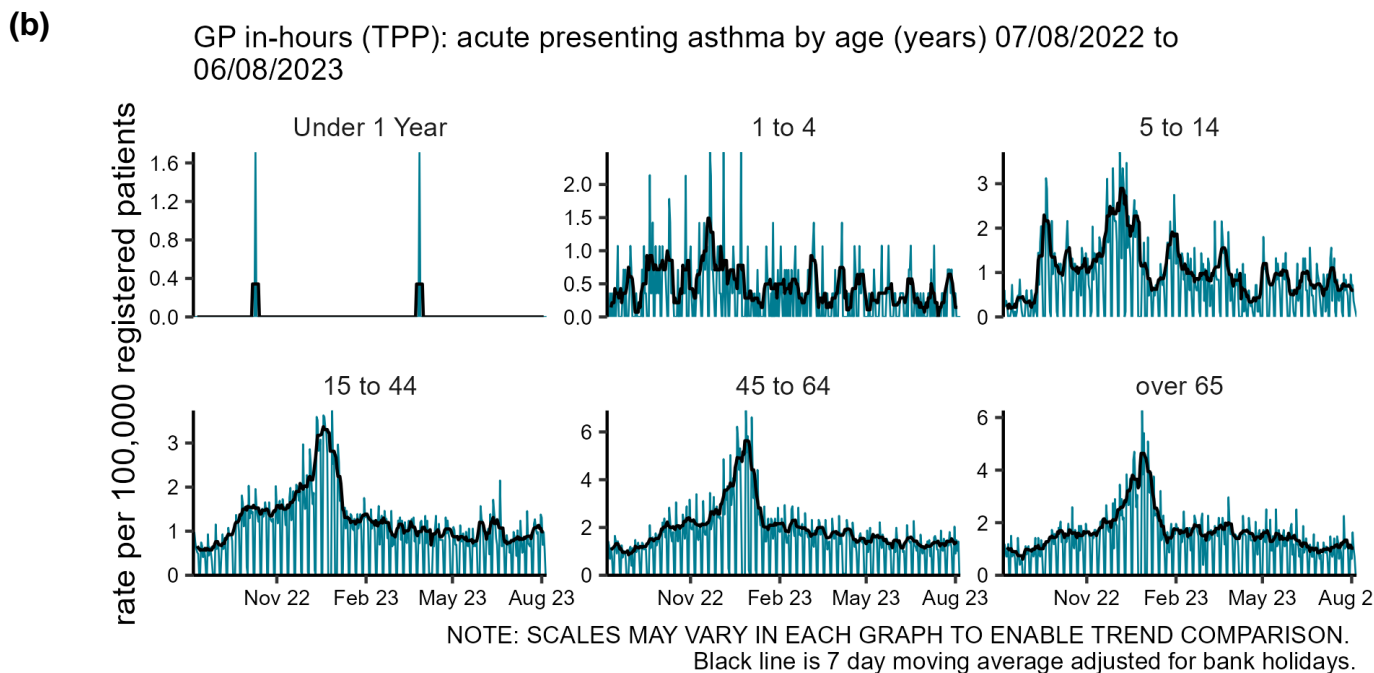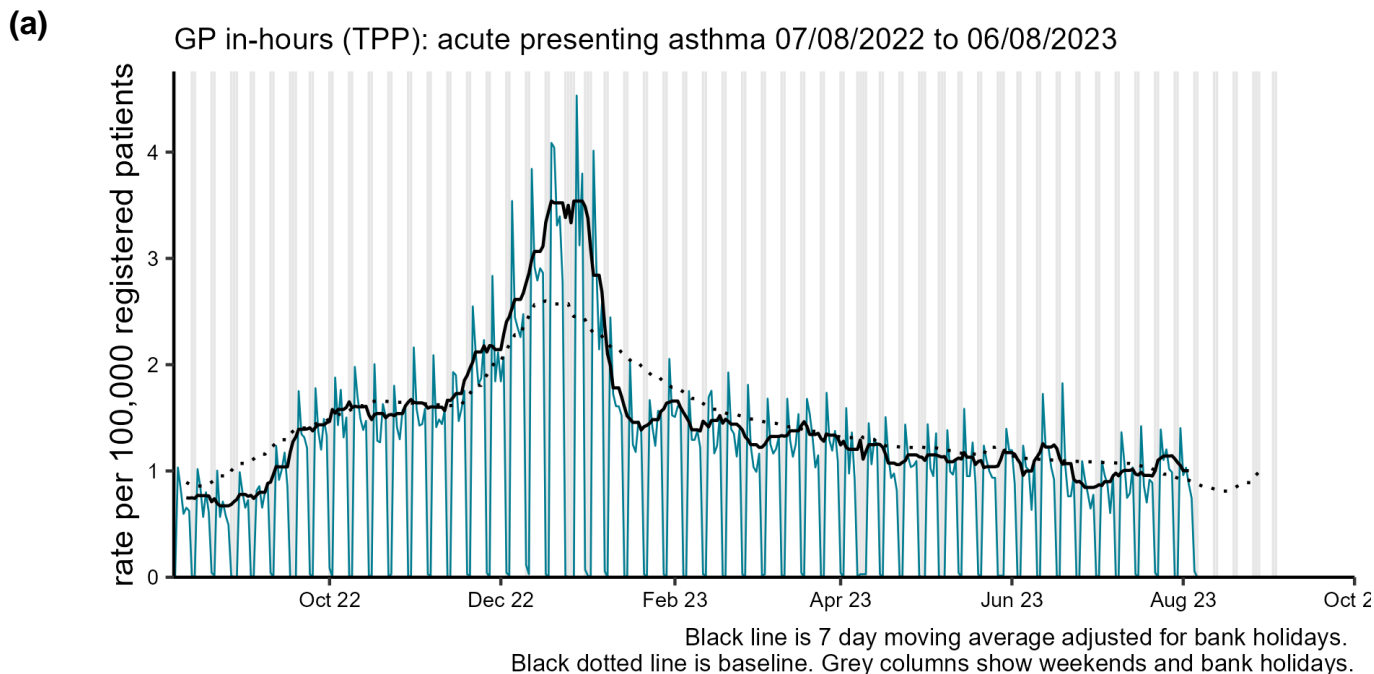
(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): pneumonia by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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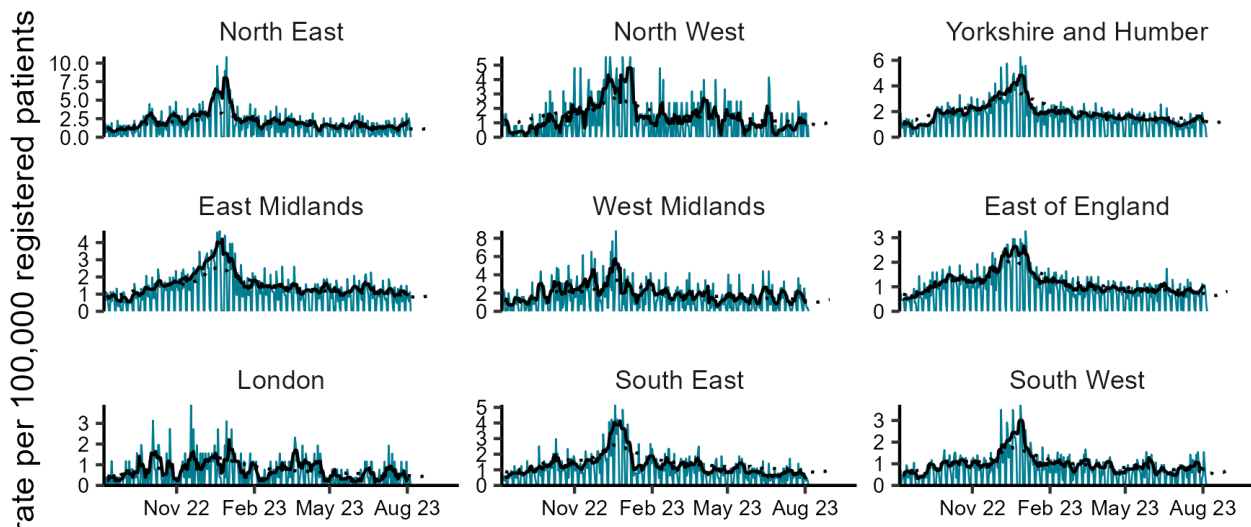Black dotted line is baseline.

Acute presenting asthma

Figure 8: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for acute presenting asthma GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): acute presenting asthma 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): acute presenting asthma by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): acute presenting asthma by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023
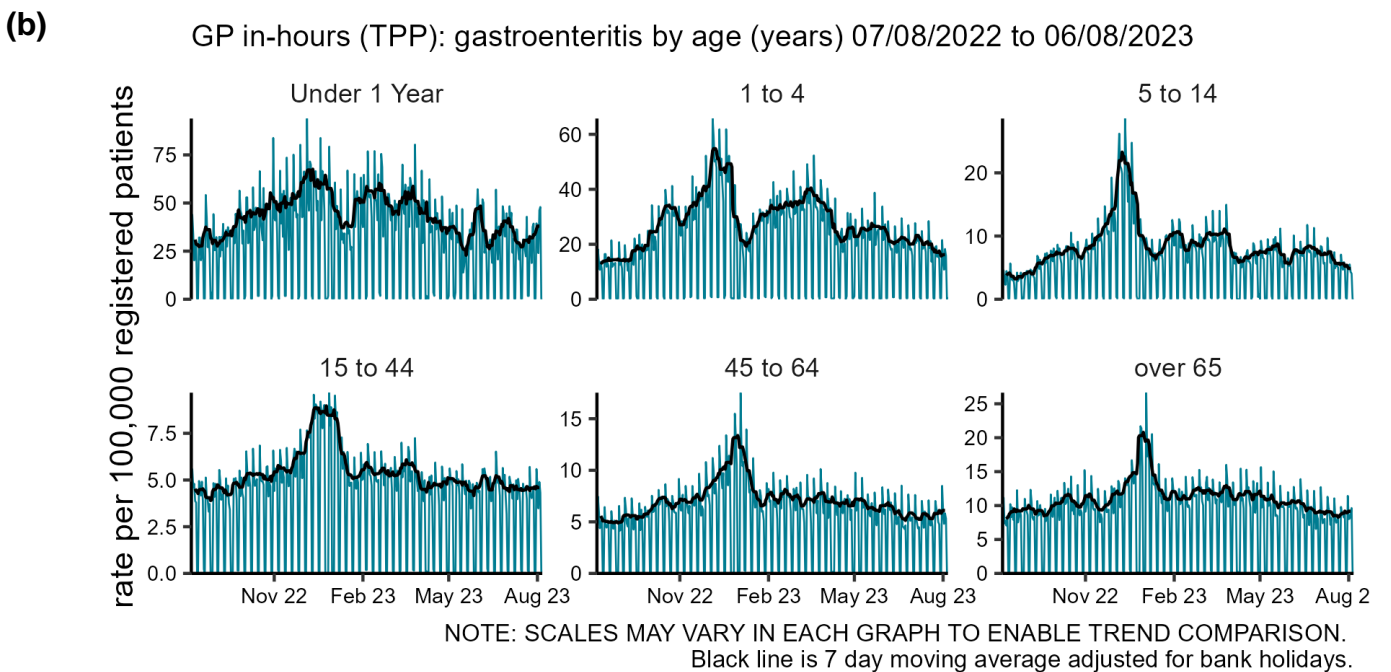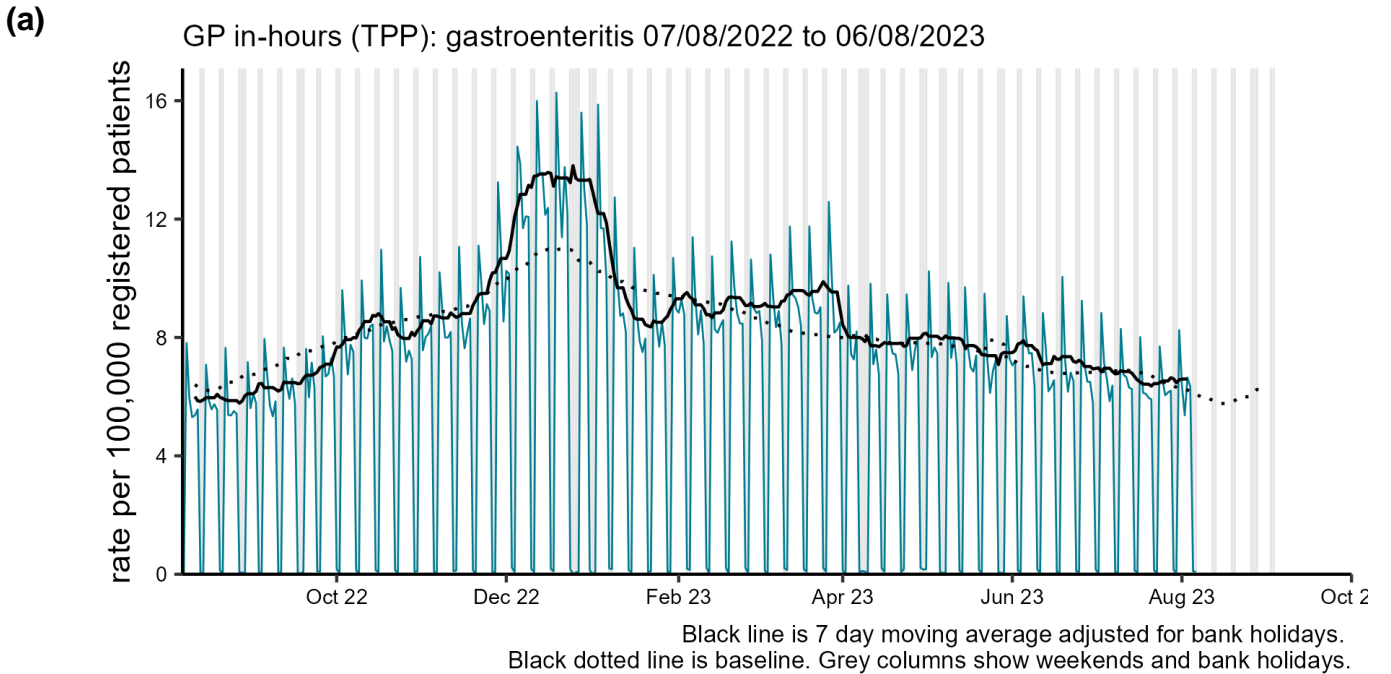

rate per 100,000 registered patients

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.
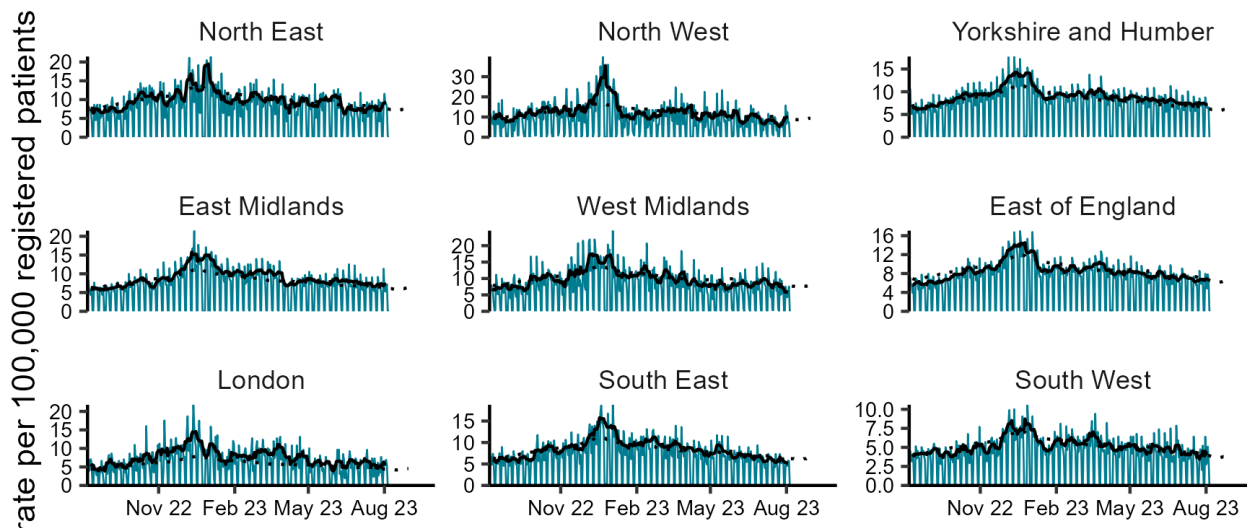
Gastrointestinal conditions

Gastroenteritis

Figure 9: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for gastroenteritis GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): gastroenteritis 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): gastroenteritis by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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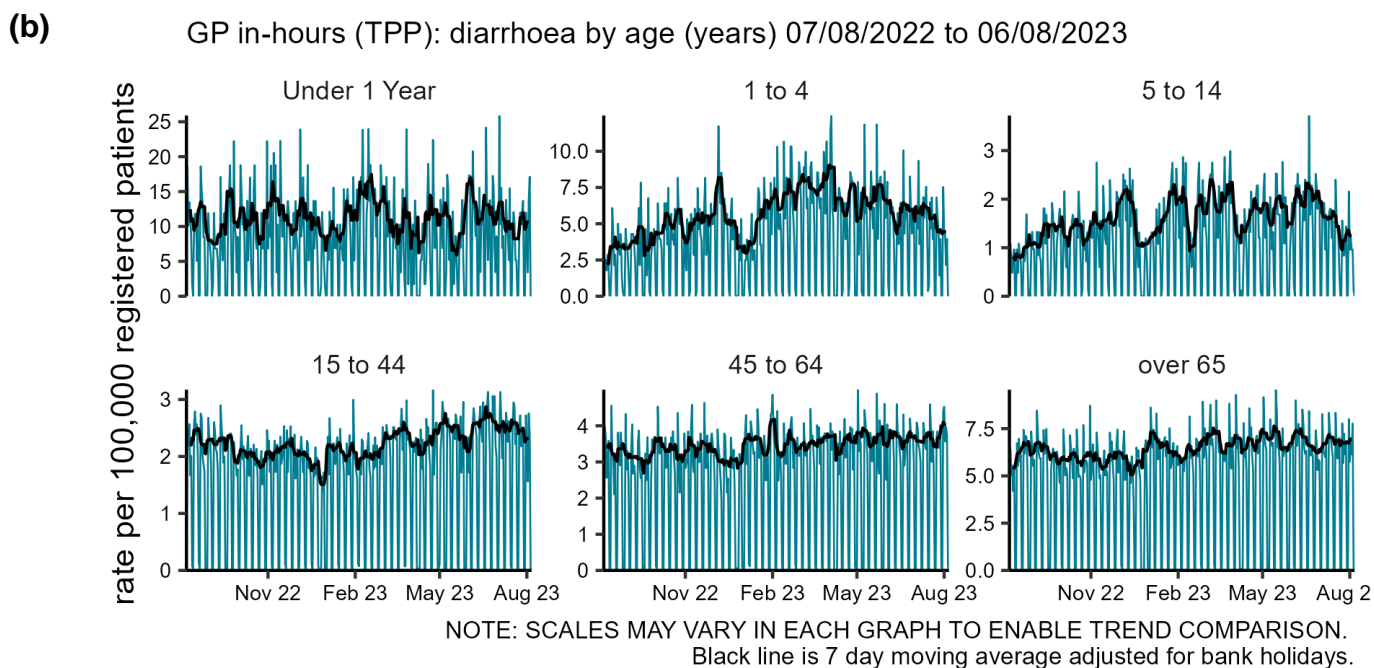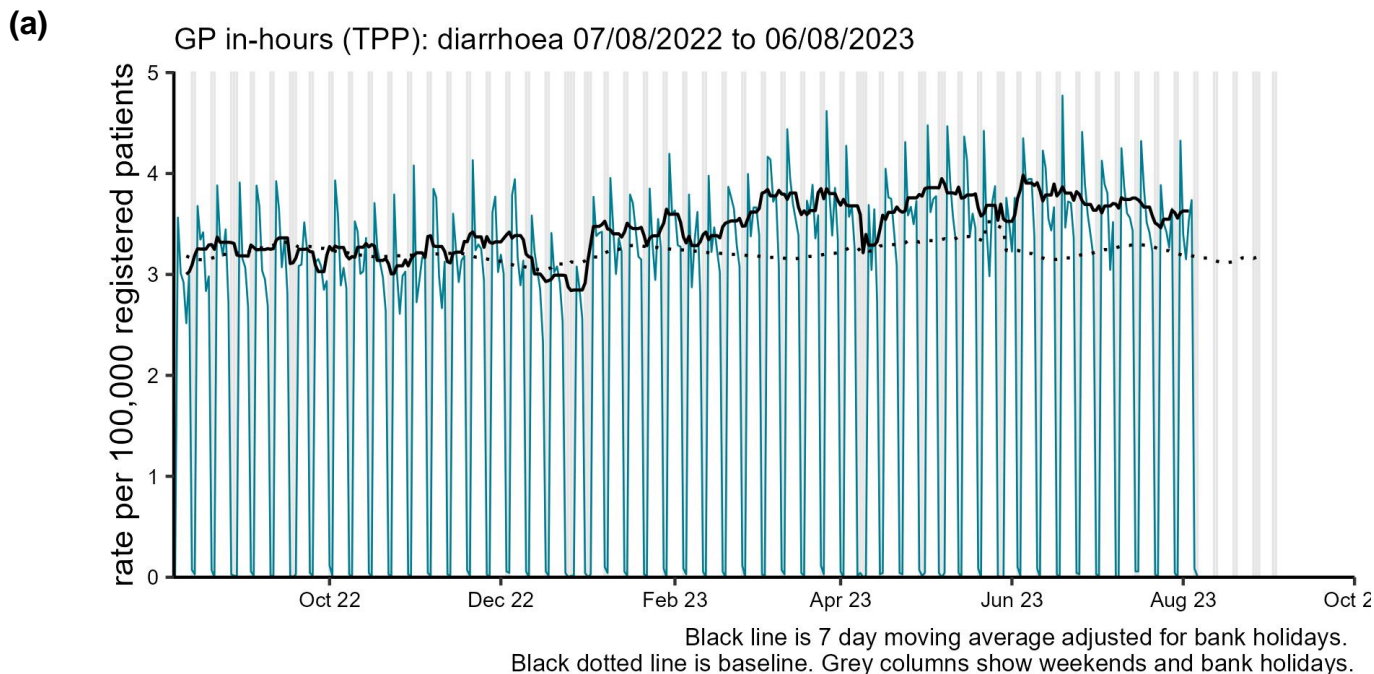Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): gastroenteritis by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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 10: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for diarrhoea GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): diarrhoea 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): diarrhoea by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

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(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): diarrhoea by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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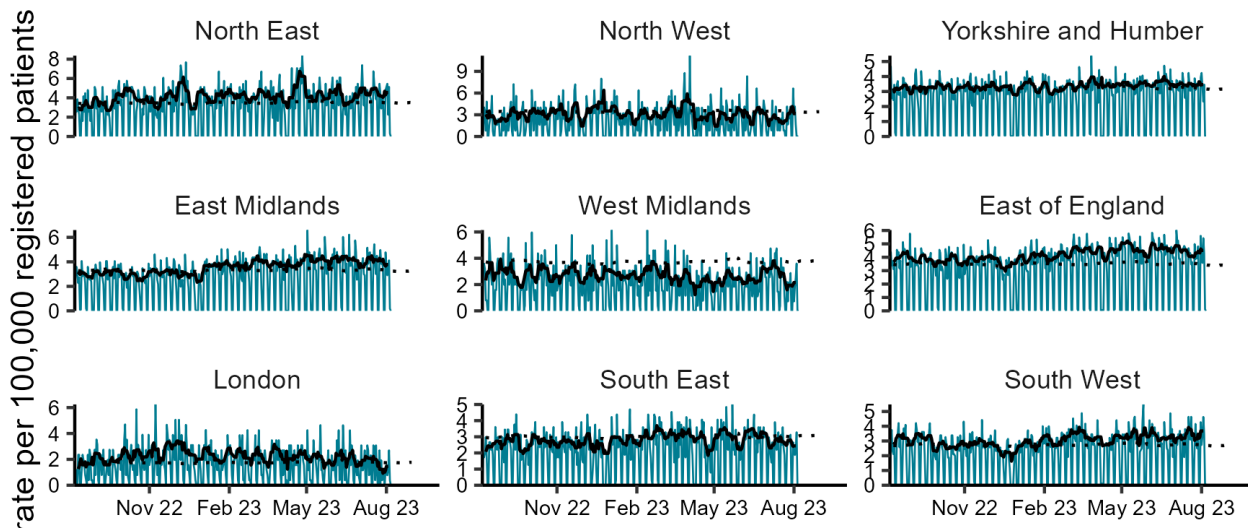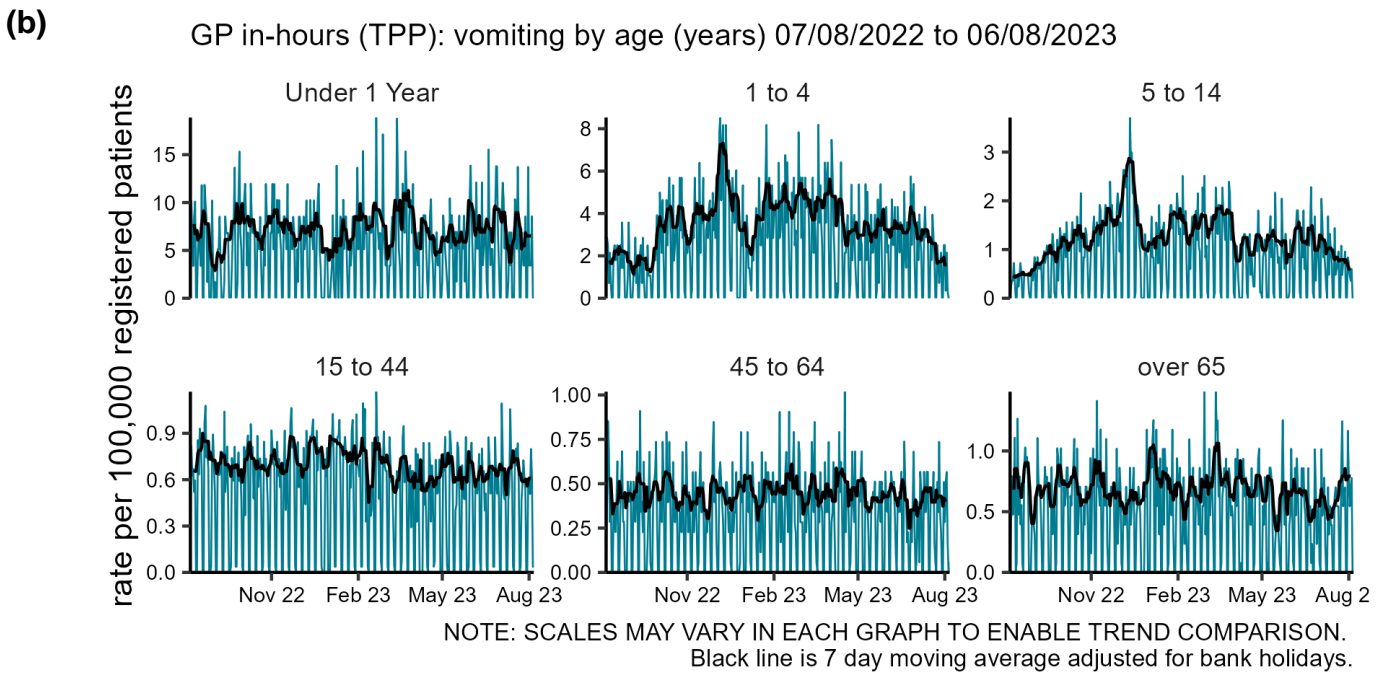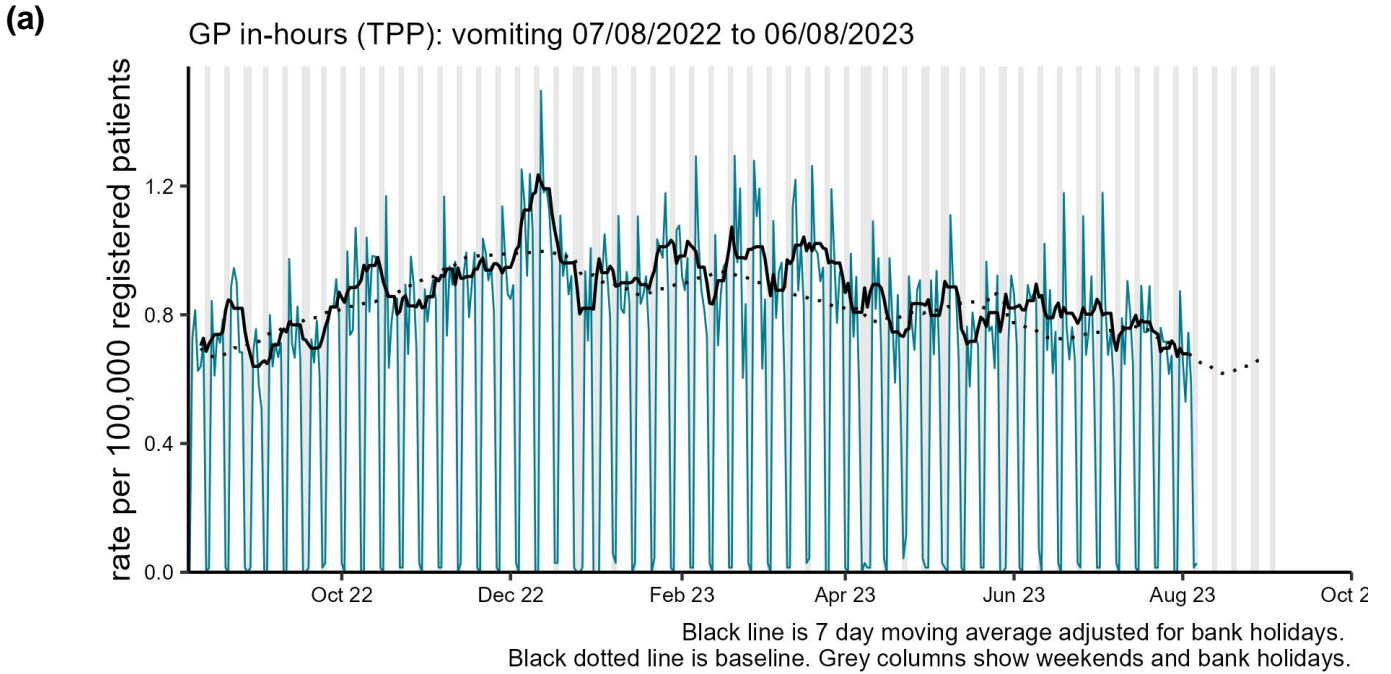Black dotted line is baseline.

Vomiting

Figure 11: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for vomiting GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): vomiting 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): vomiting by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): vomiting by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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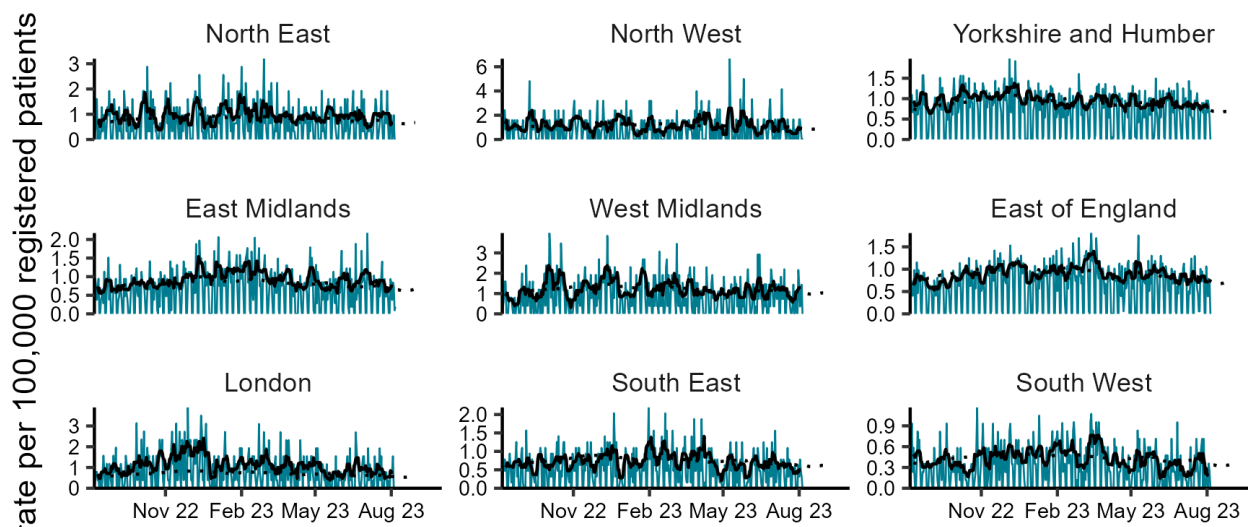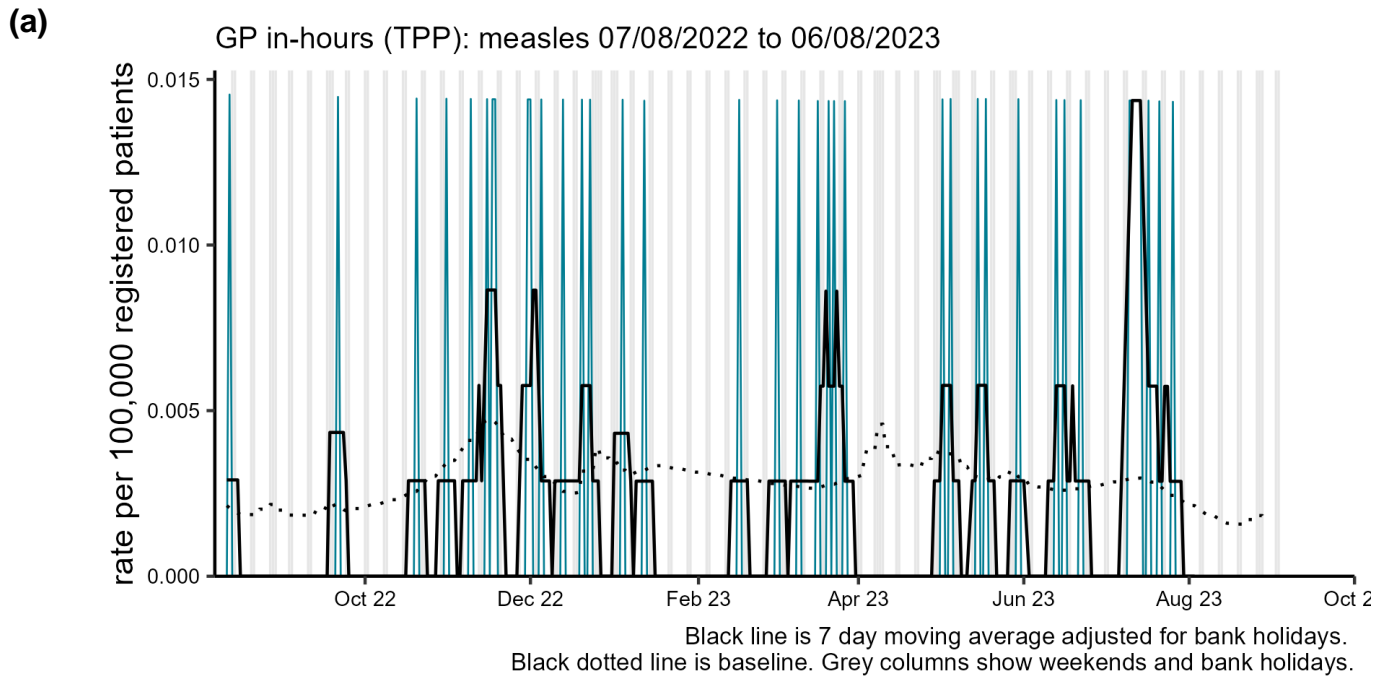Black dotted line is baseline.
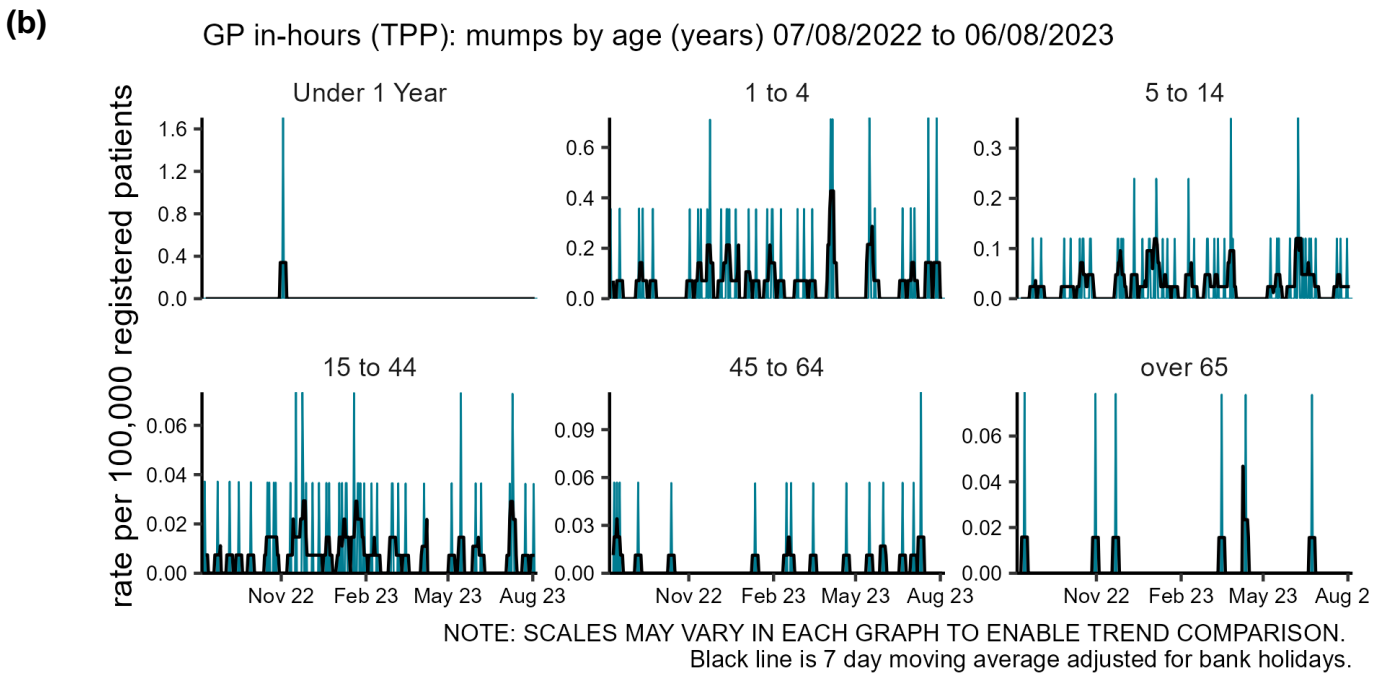
Vaccine preventable conditions
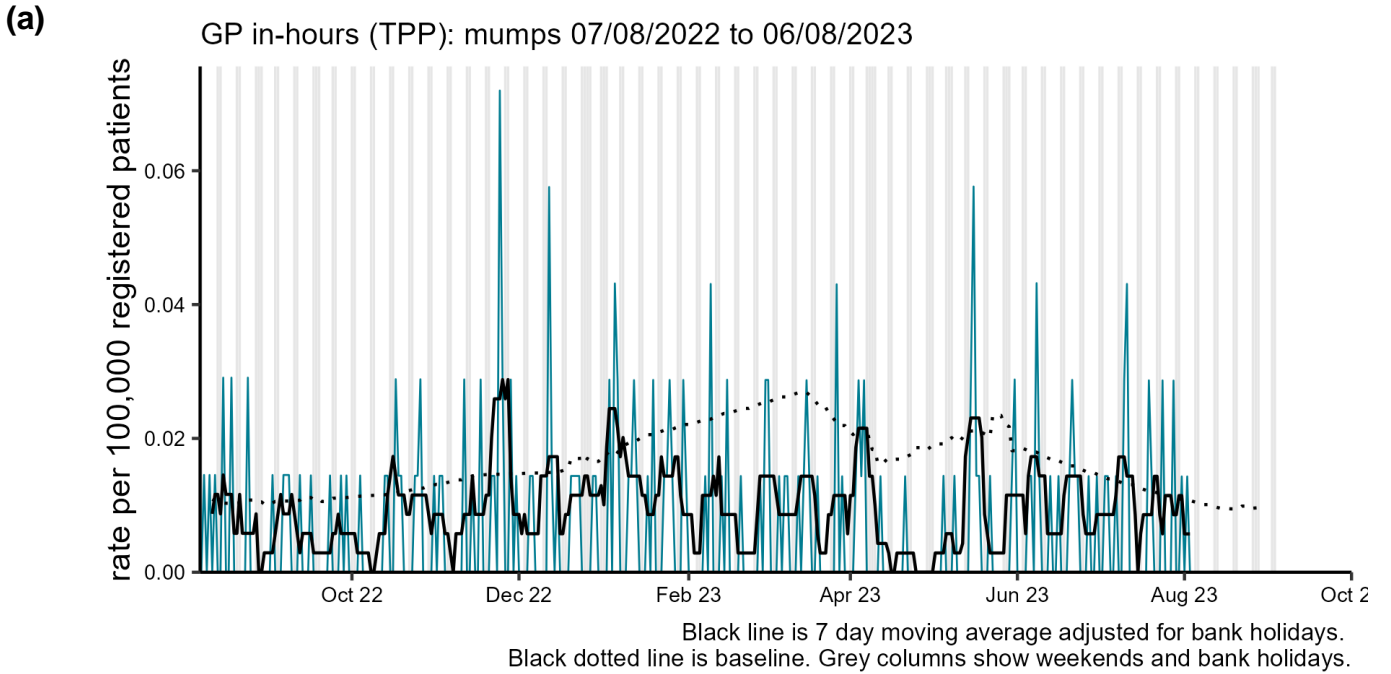
Measles

Figure 12: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for measles GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): measles 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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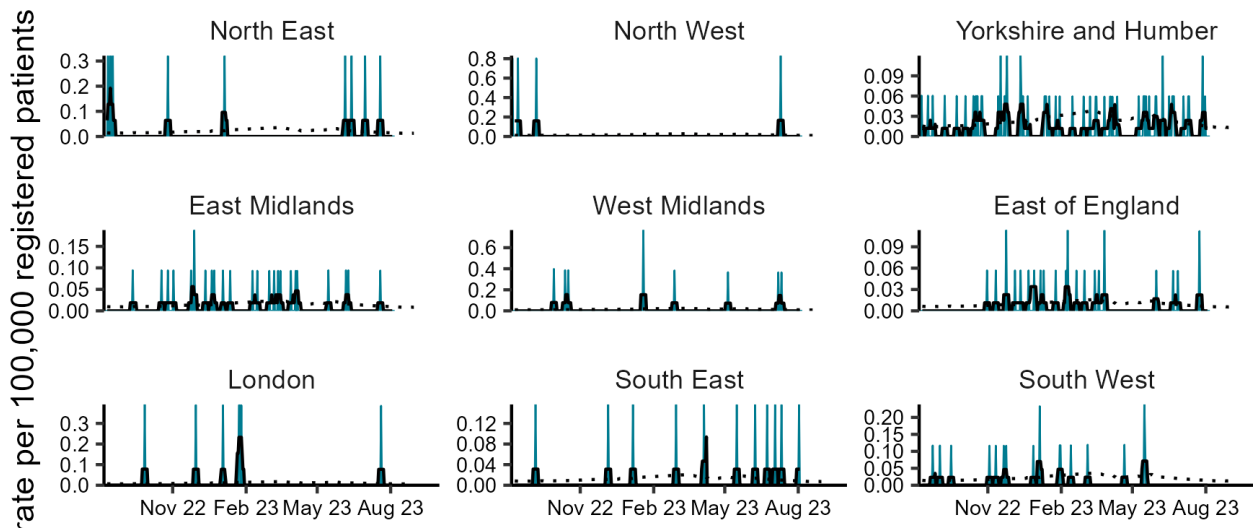
Mumps

Figure 13: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for mumps GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): mumps 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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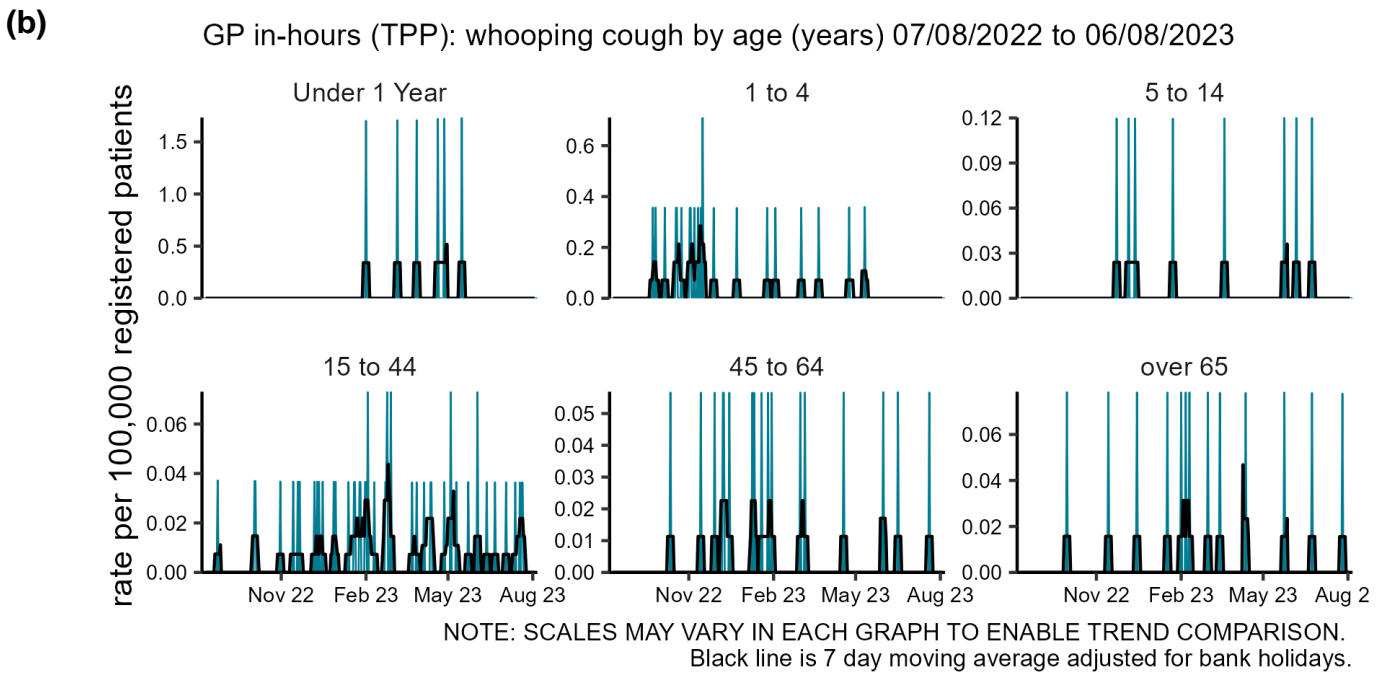Black dotted line is baseline. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): mumps by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): mumps by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

rate per 100,000 registered patients

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.

Whooping cough

Figure 14: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for whooping cough GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): whooping cough 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): whooping cough by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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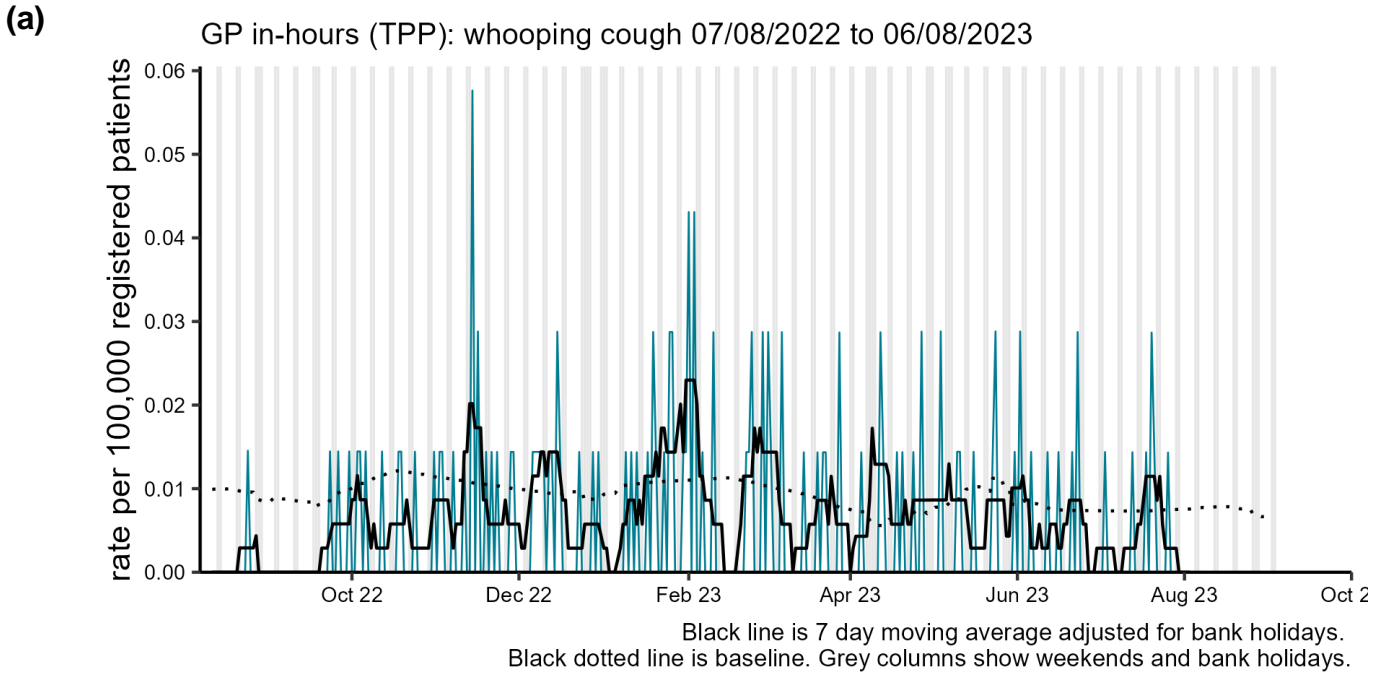Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): whooping cough by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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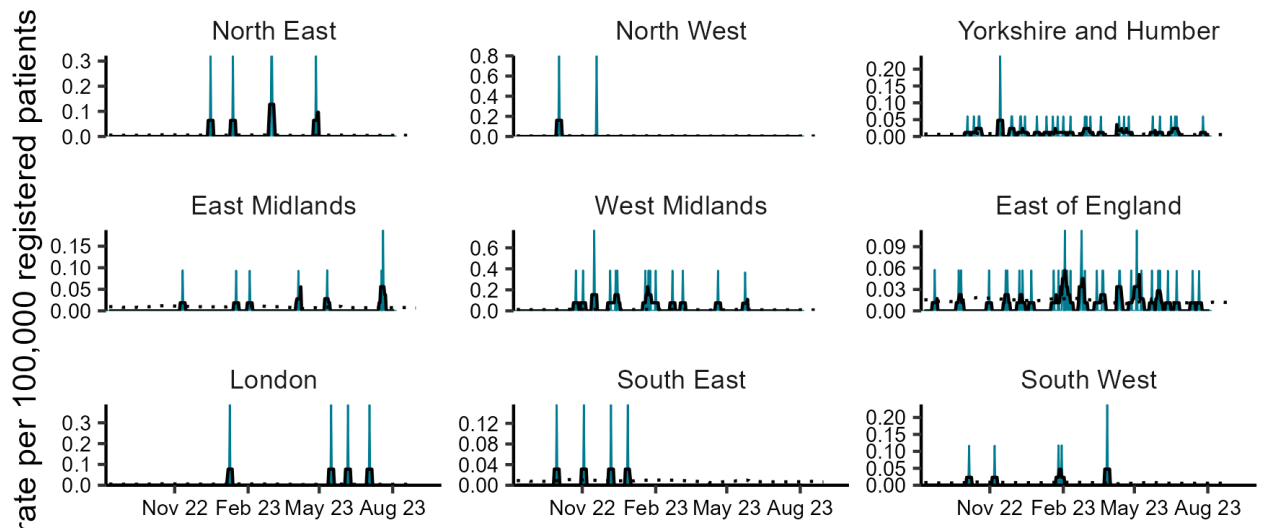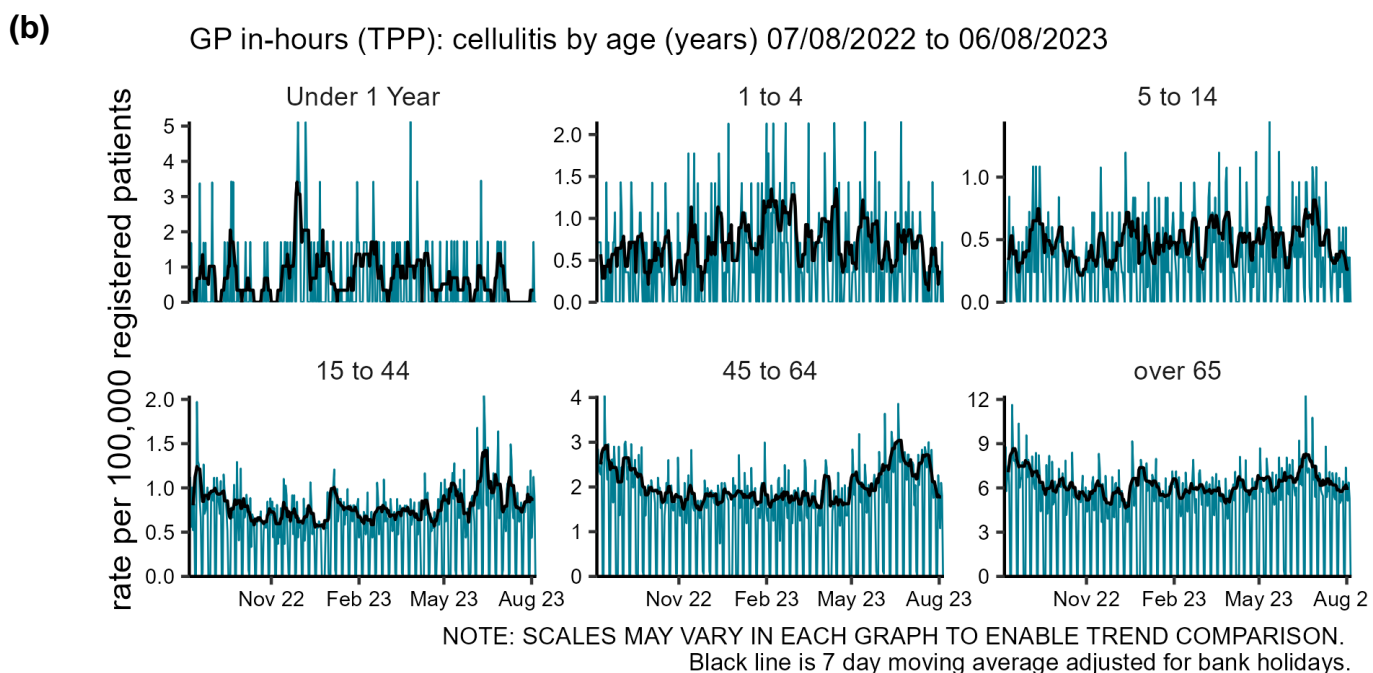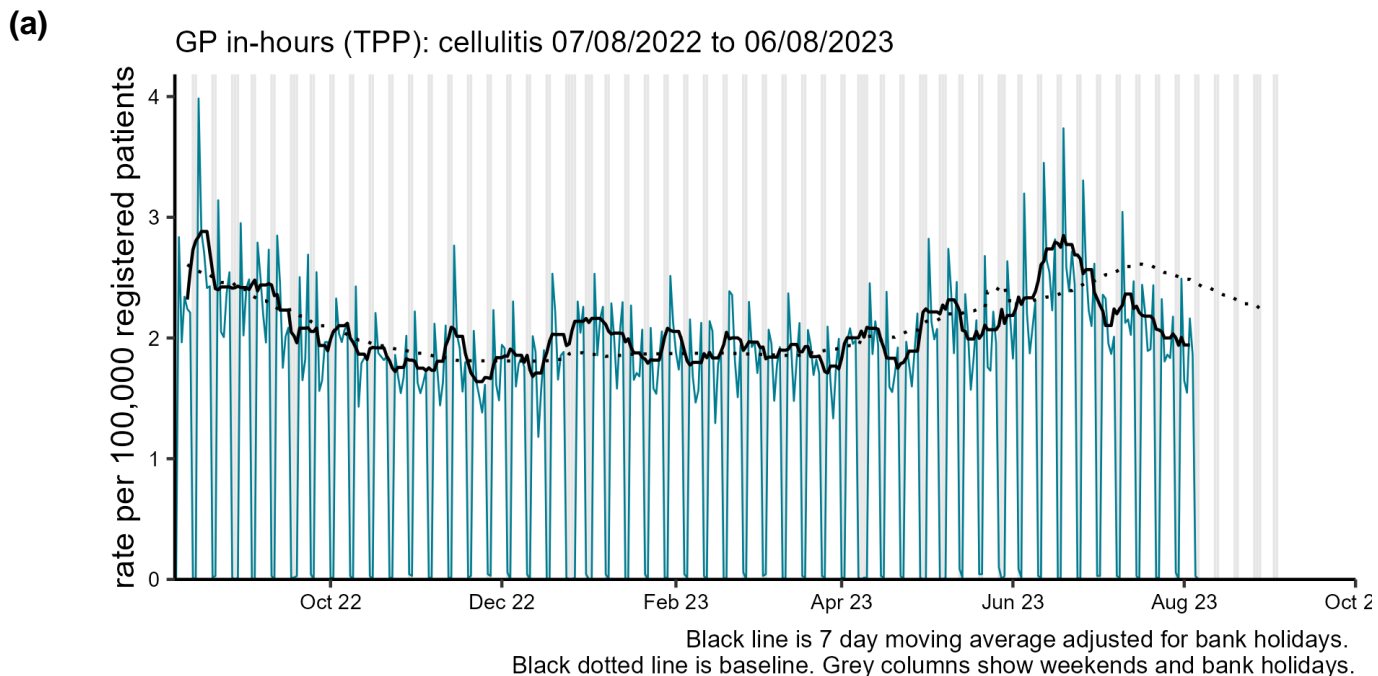Black dotted line is baseline.

Skin conditions

Cellulitis

Figure 15: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for cellulitis GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): cellulitis 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): cellulitis by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

34

(c)

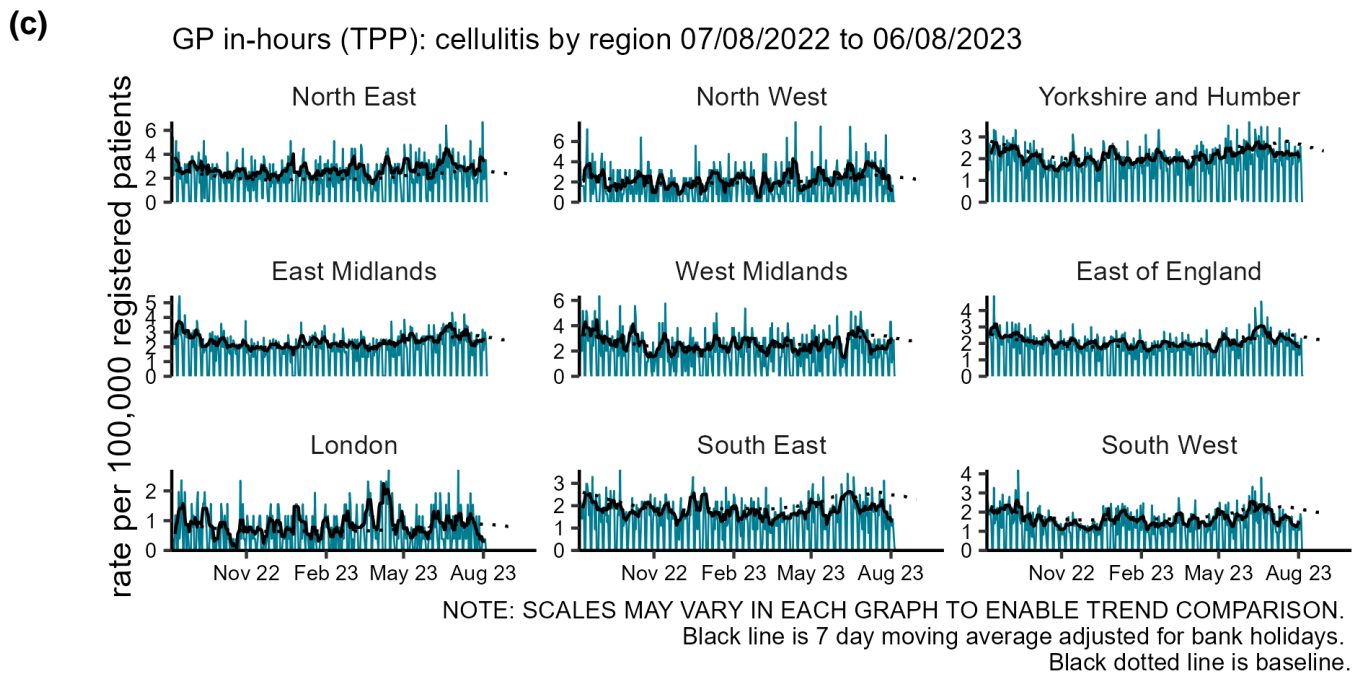GP in-hours (TPP): cellulitis by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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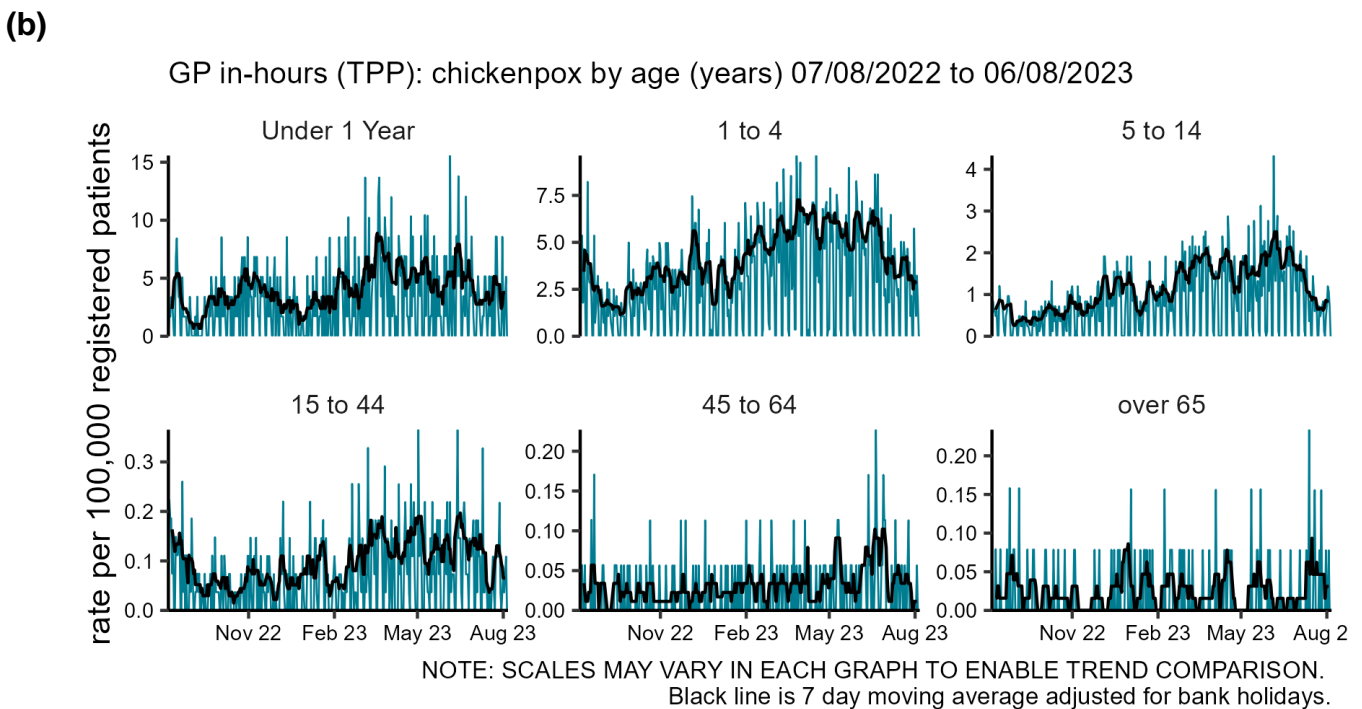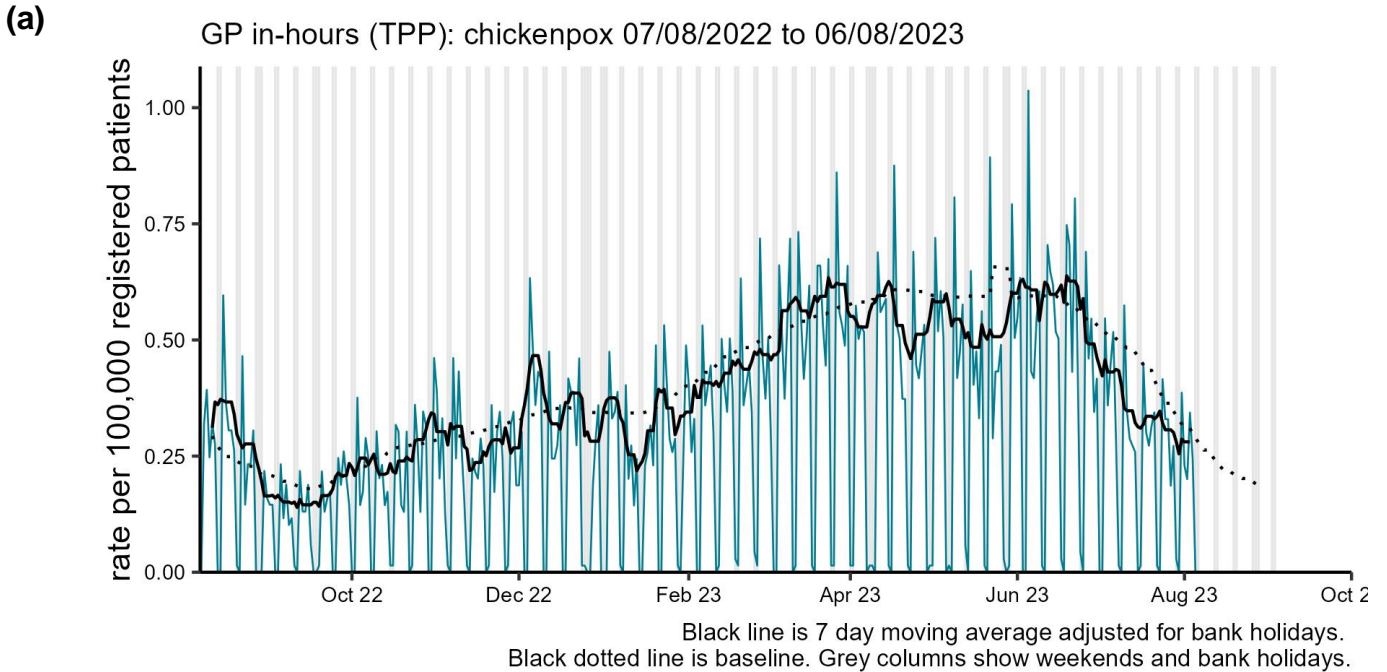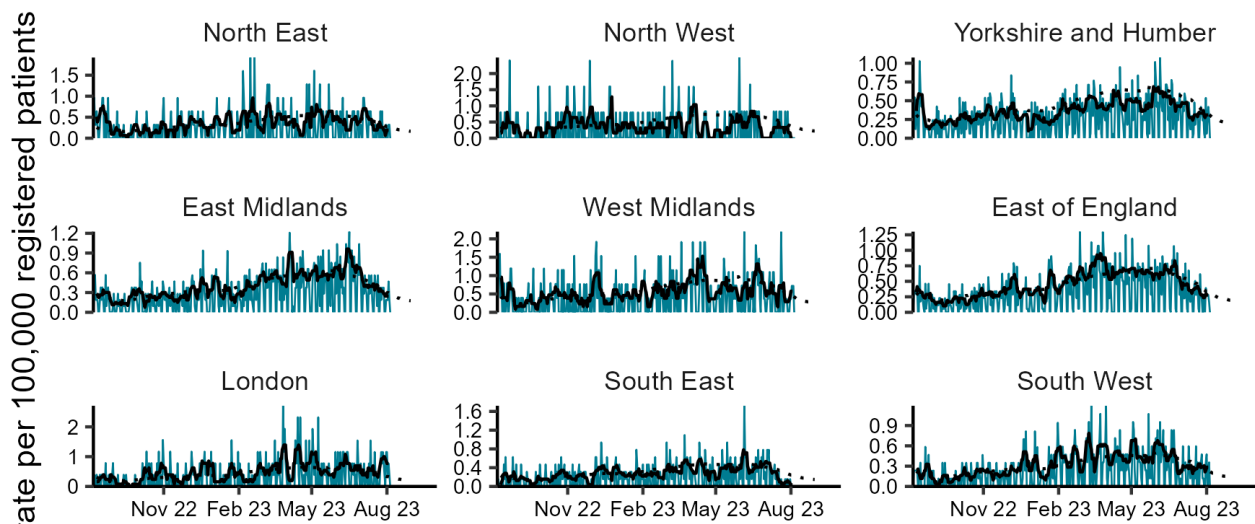Black dotted line is baseline.

Chickenpox

Figure 16: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for chickenpox GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): chickenpox 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): chickenpox by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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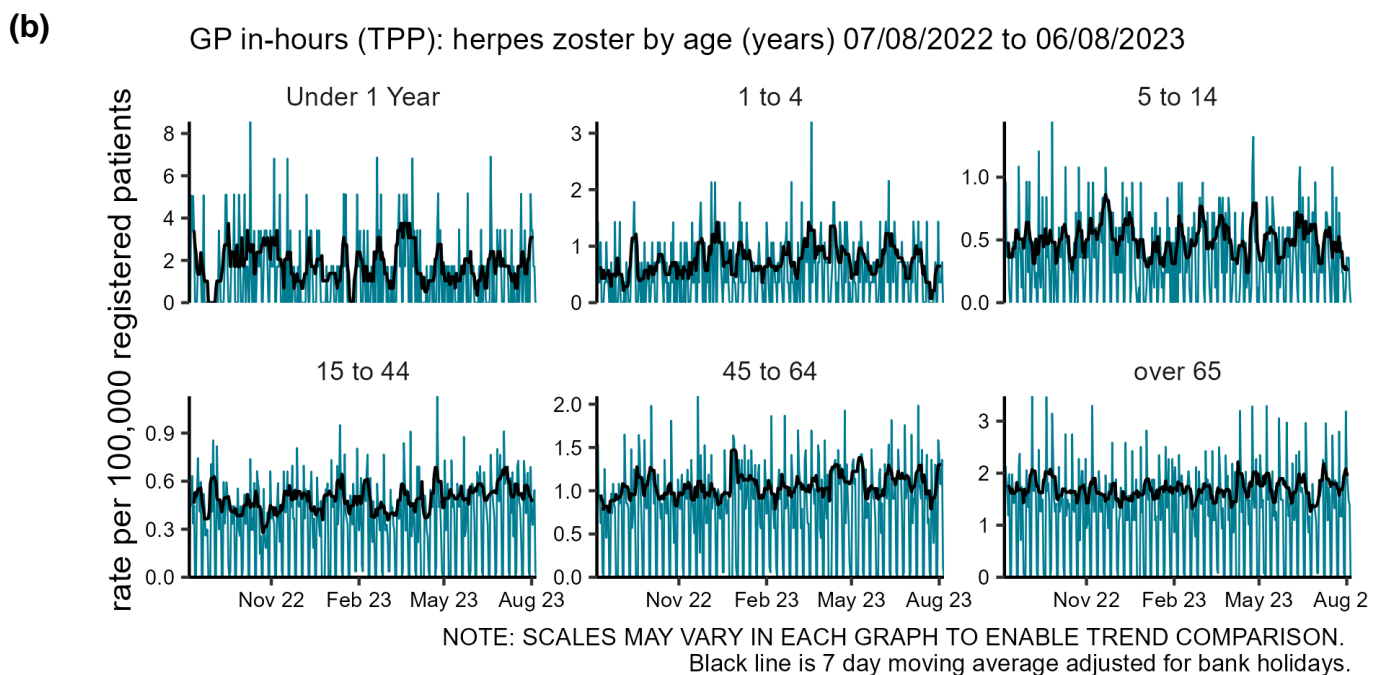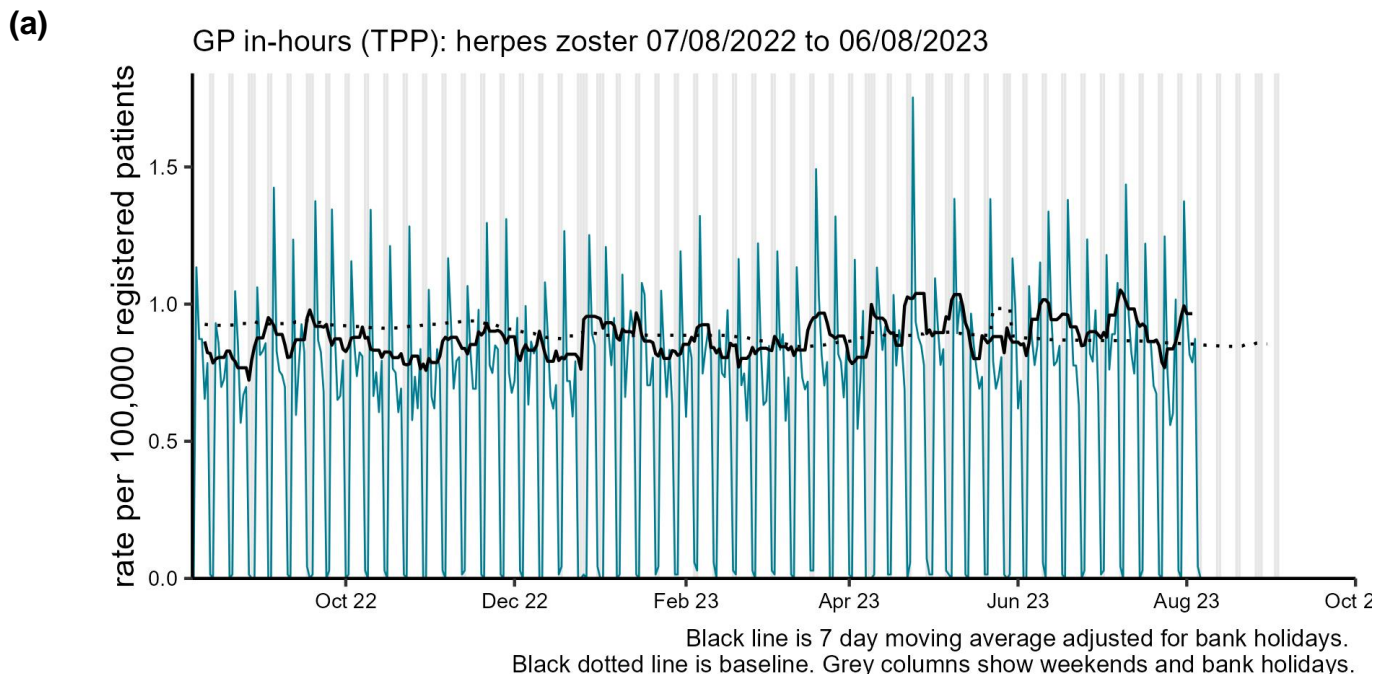Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): chickenpox by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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.

Herpes zoster

Figure 17: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for herpes zoster GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): herpes zoster 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): herpes zoster by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): herpes zoster by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

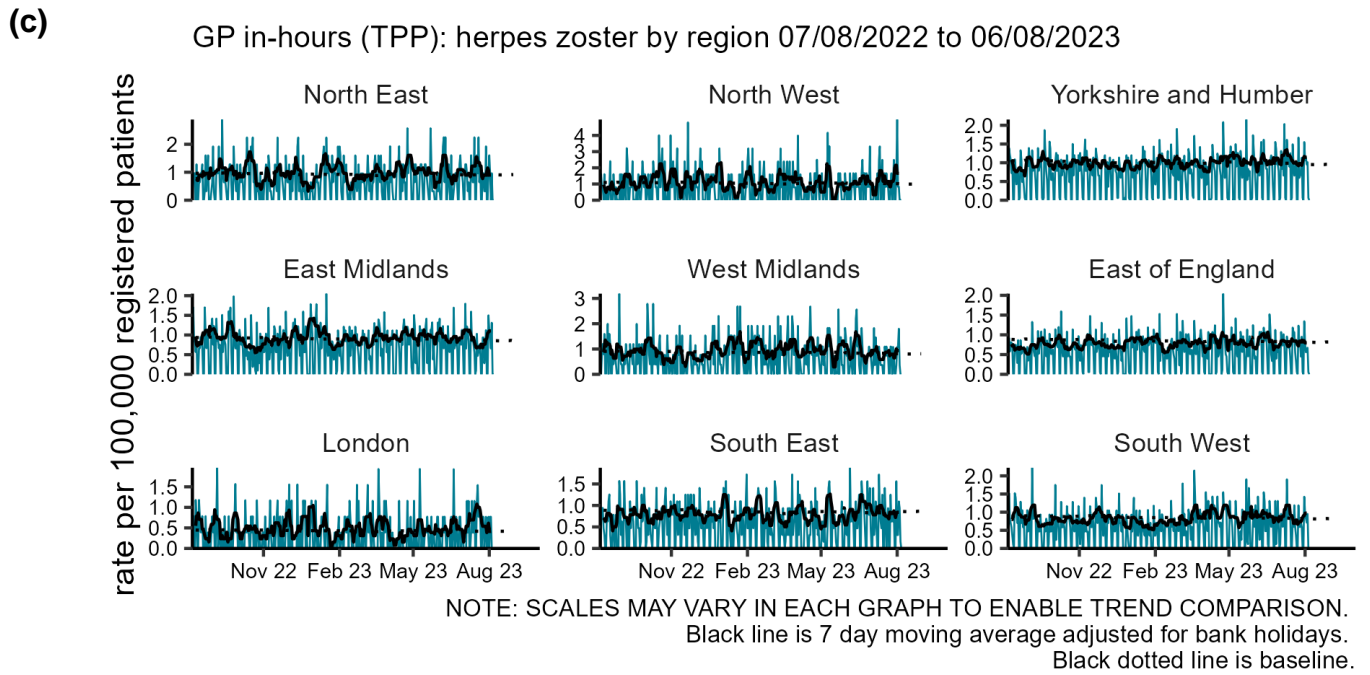rate per 100,000 registered patients

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.

Impetigo

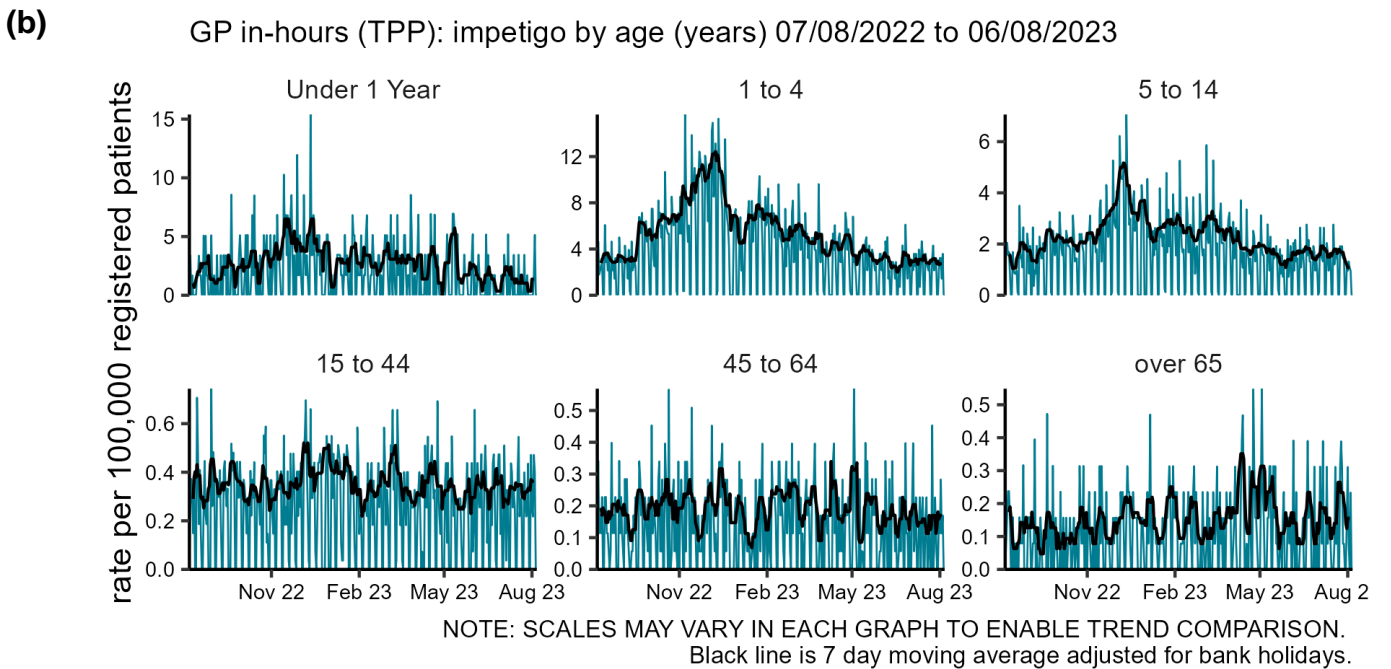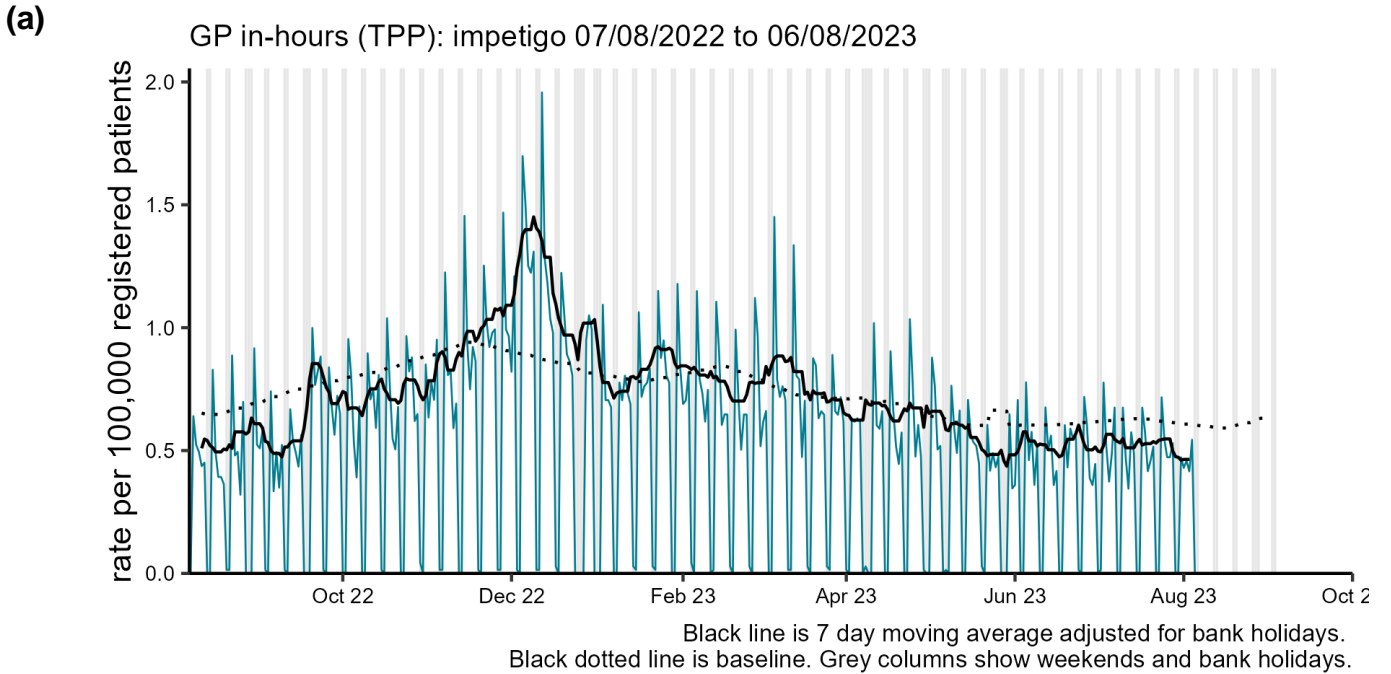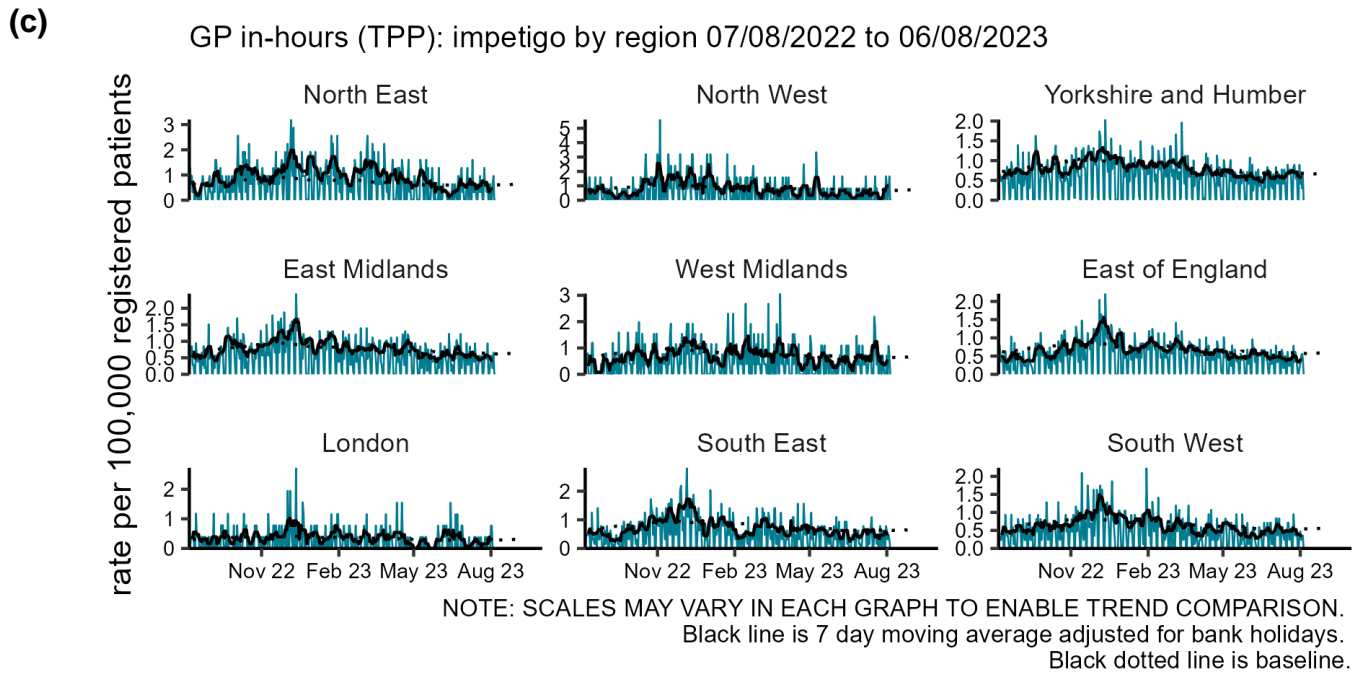**Figure 18: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for impetigo GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.**

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): impetigo 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): impetigo by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): impetigo by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

UKHSA and the Met Office operate a weather-health alert system that includes both heat and cold weather alert periods. 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 30 September

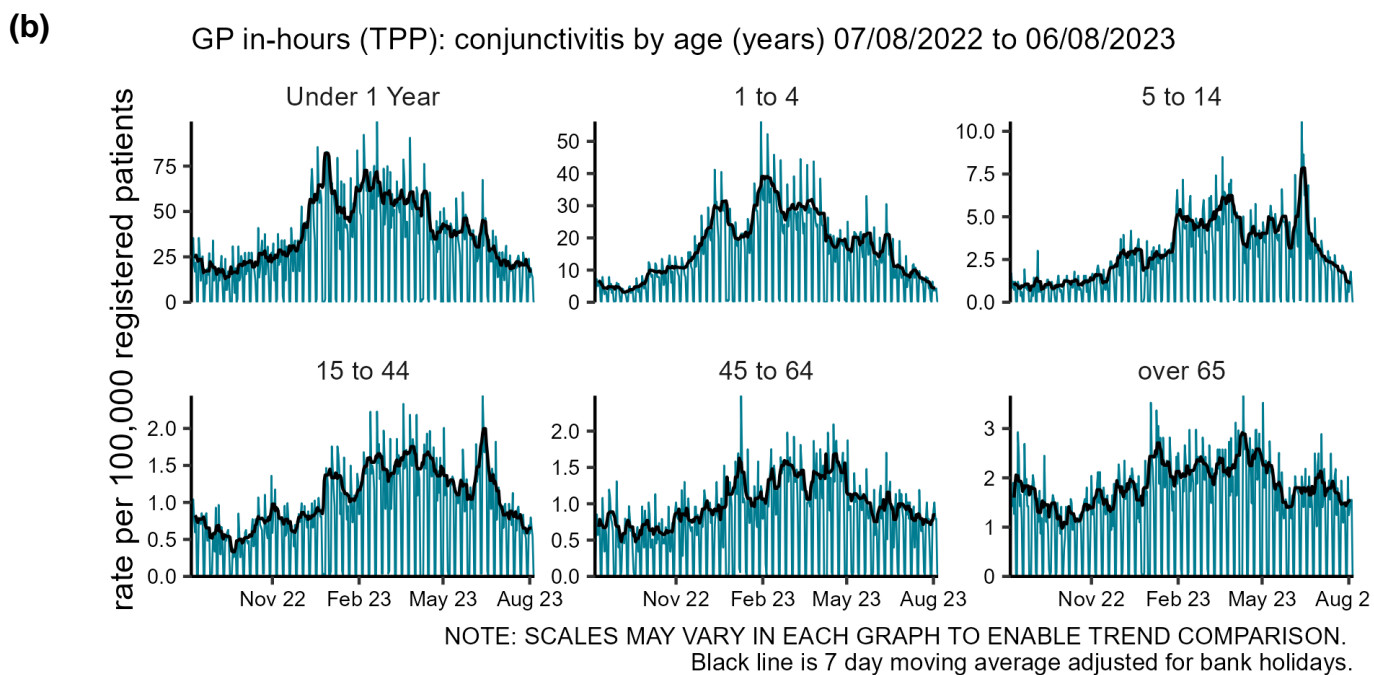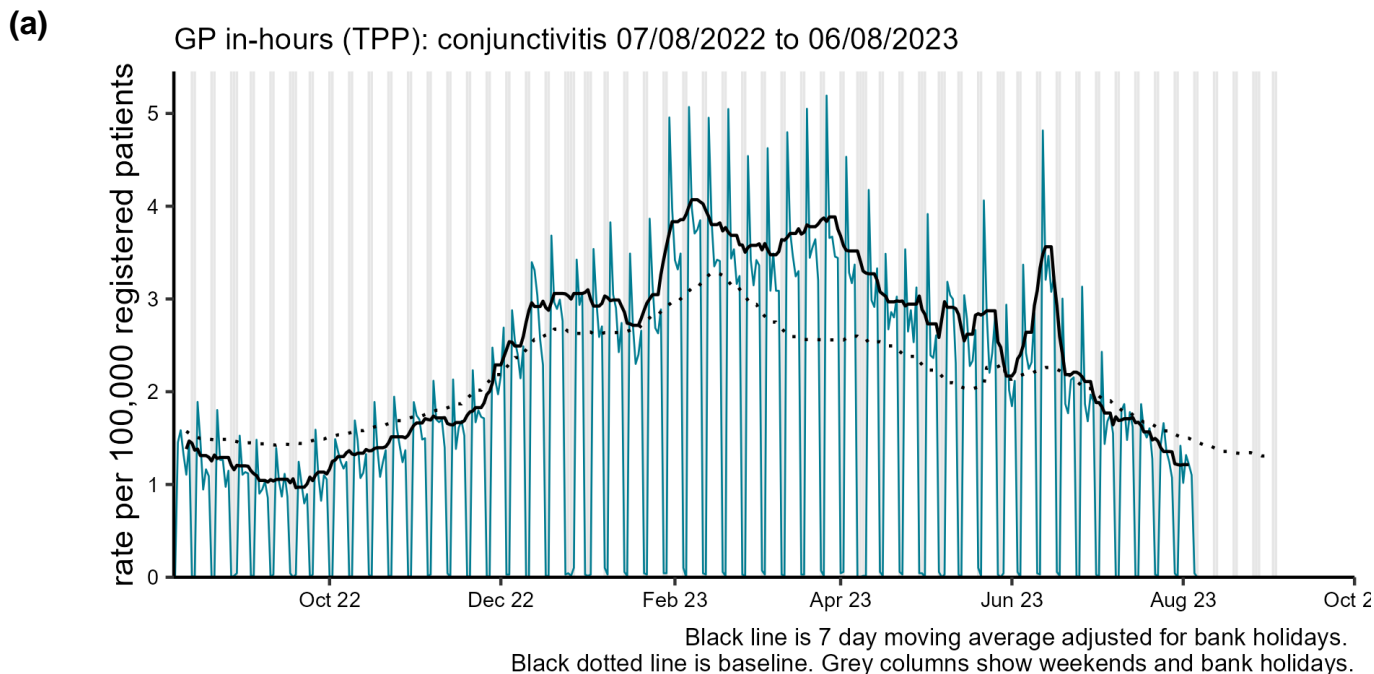Highest weather alert level during the current reporting week:

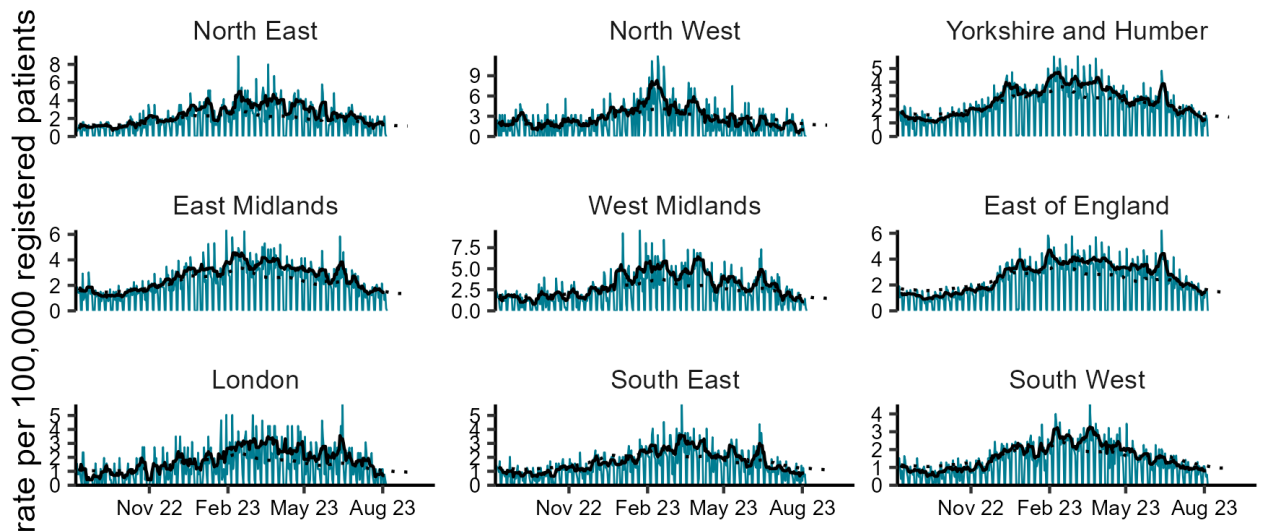***Level Green – Summer preparedness***

Heat-health alerts in place

Conjunctivitis

Figure 19: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for conjunctivitis GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.
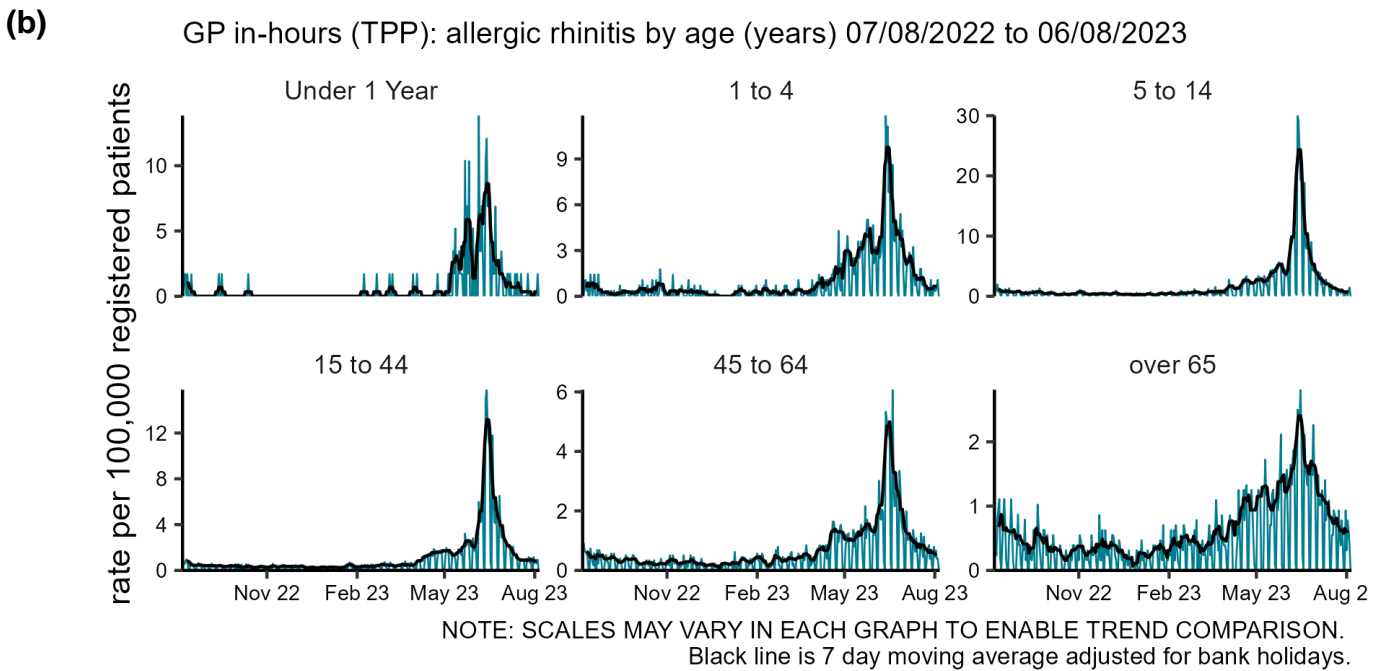
(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): conjunctivitis 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): conjunctivitis by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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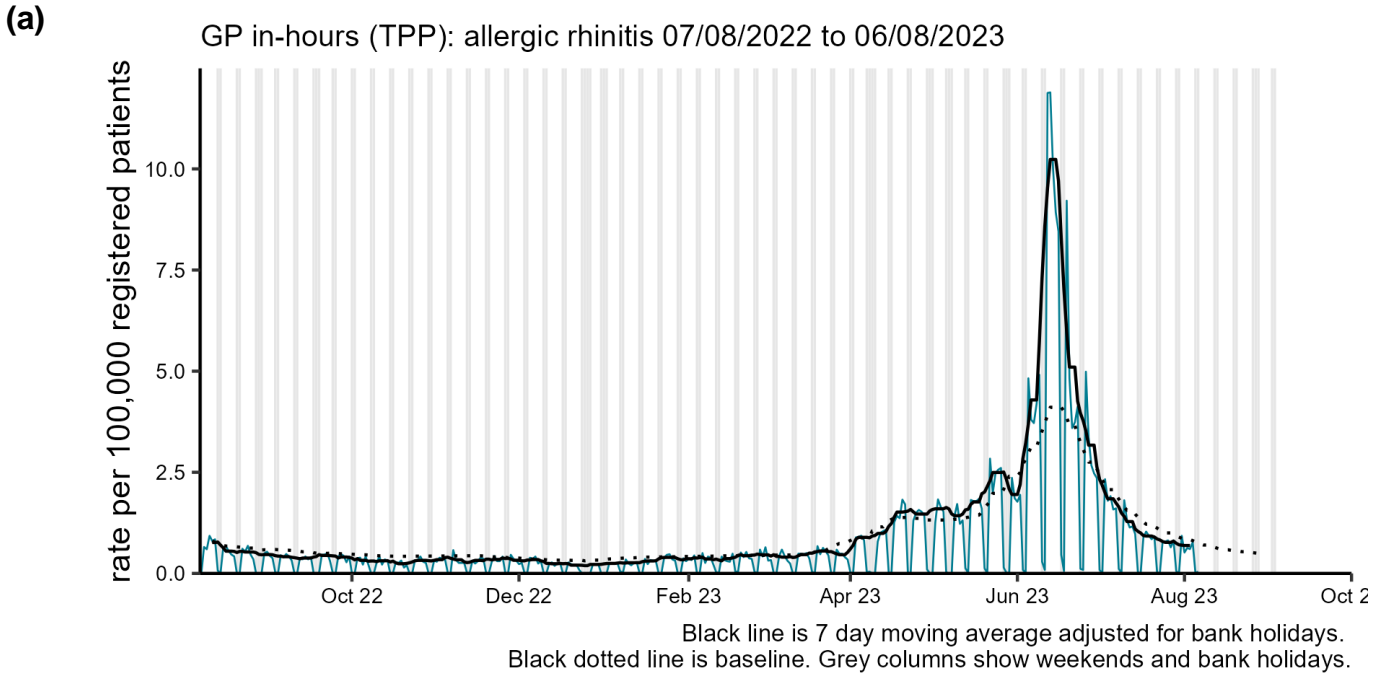Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): conjunctivitis by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023
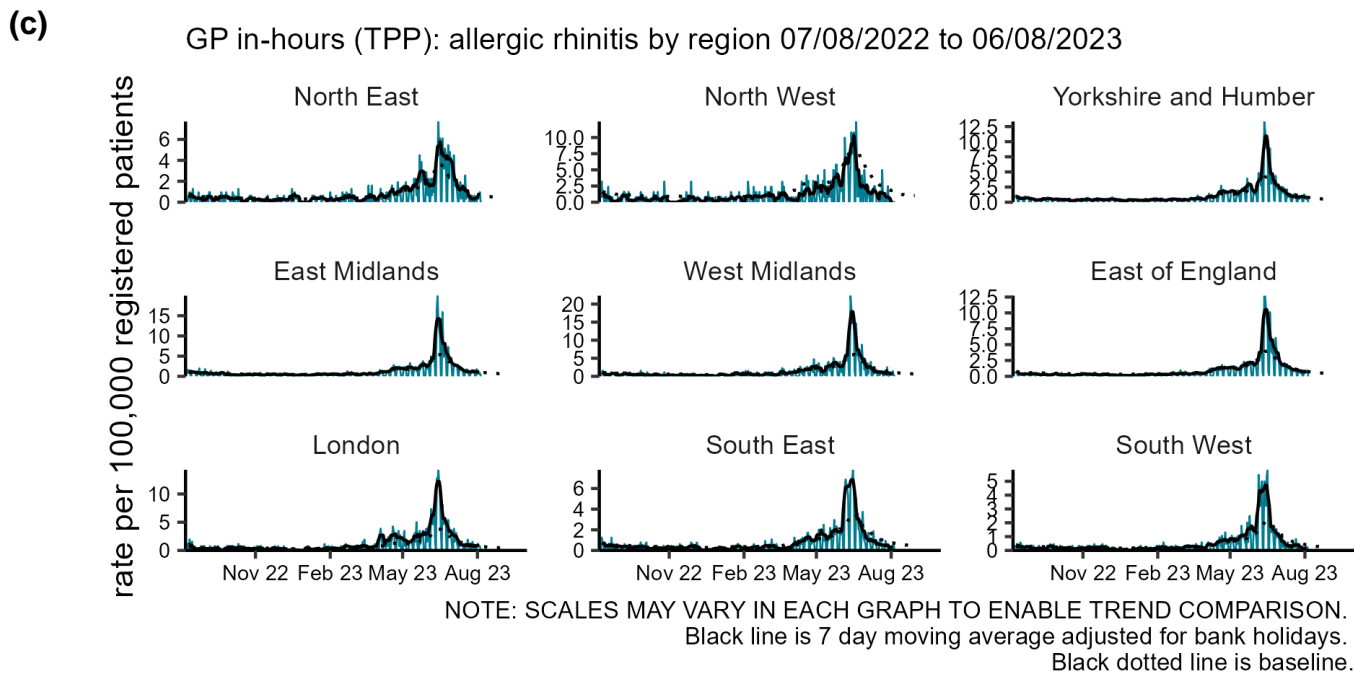

NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.
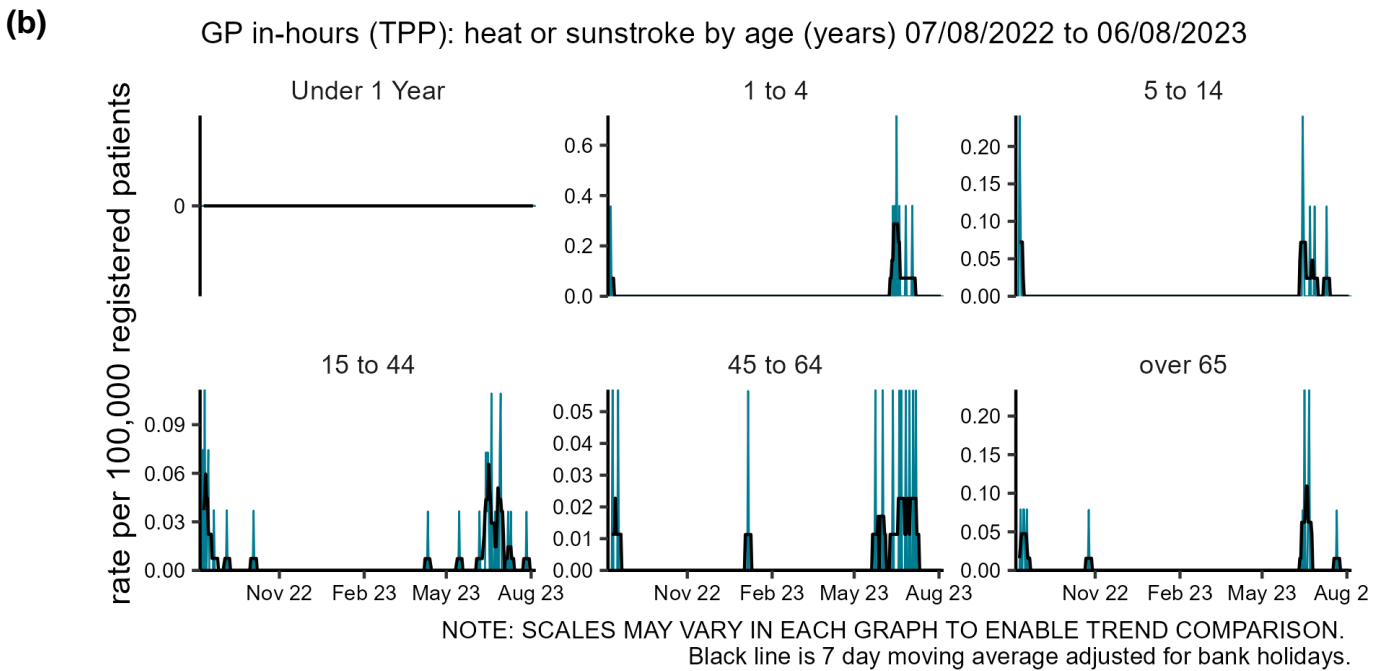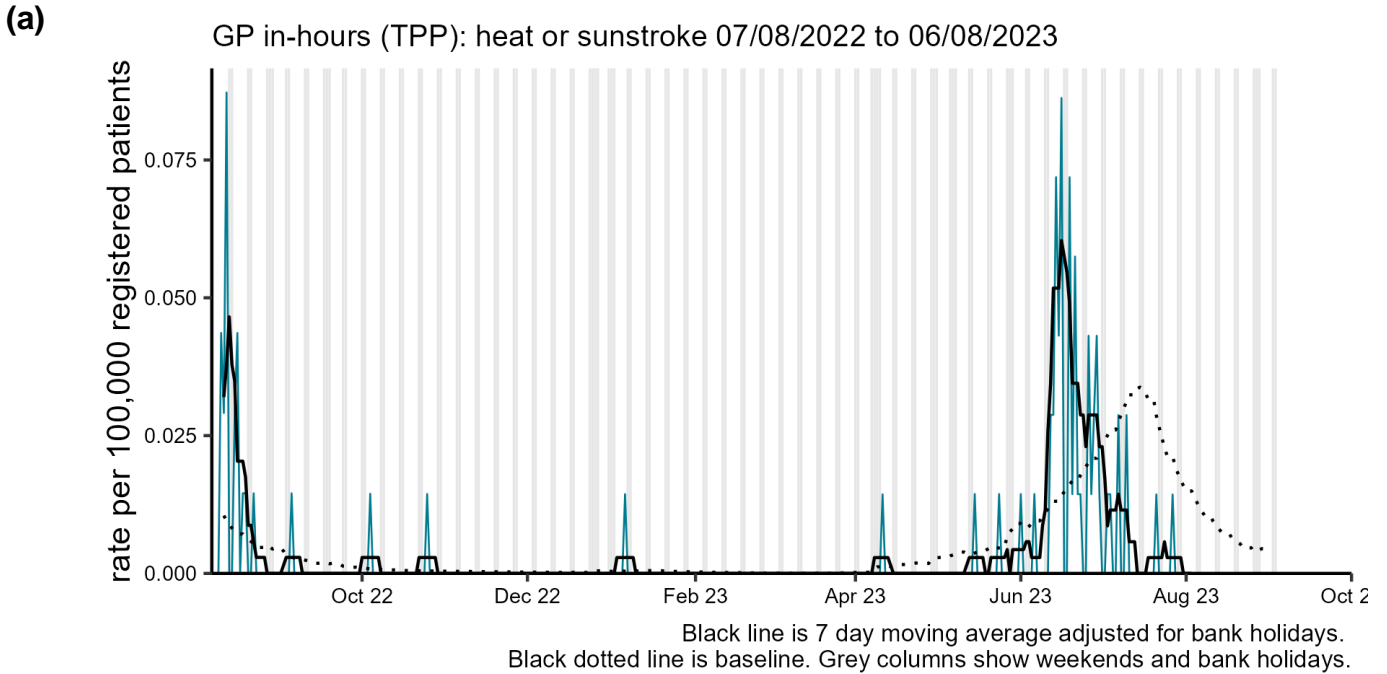
Allergic rhinitis

Figure 20: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for allergic rhinitis GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): allergic rhinitis 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): allergic rhinitis by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

45

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): allergic rhinitis by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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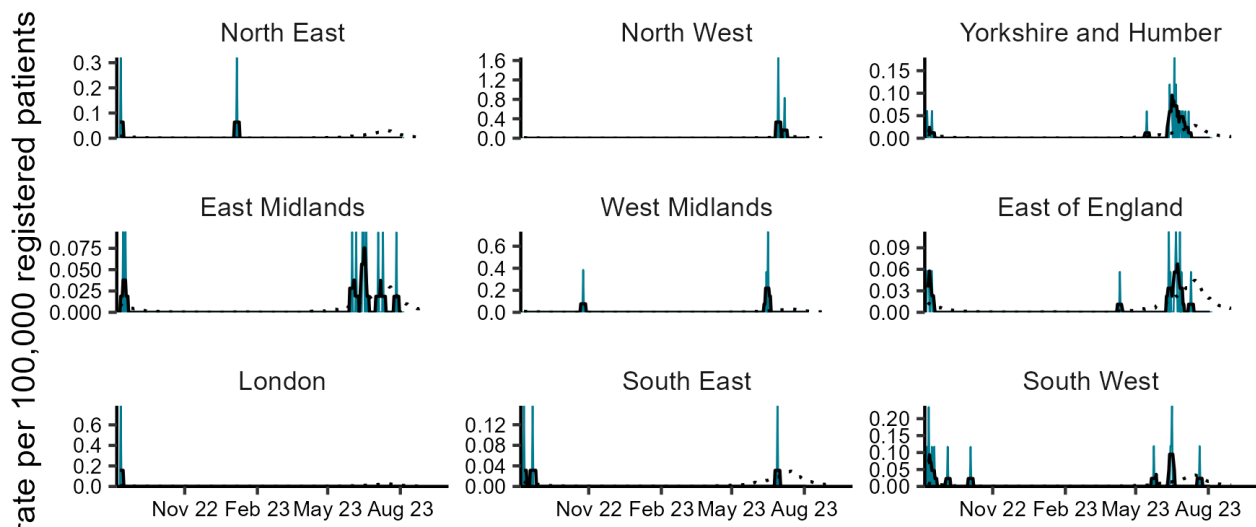Black dotted line is baseline.

Heat or sunstroke

Figure 21: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for heat or sunstroke GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): heat or sunstroke 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): heat or sunstroke by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
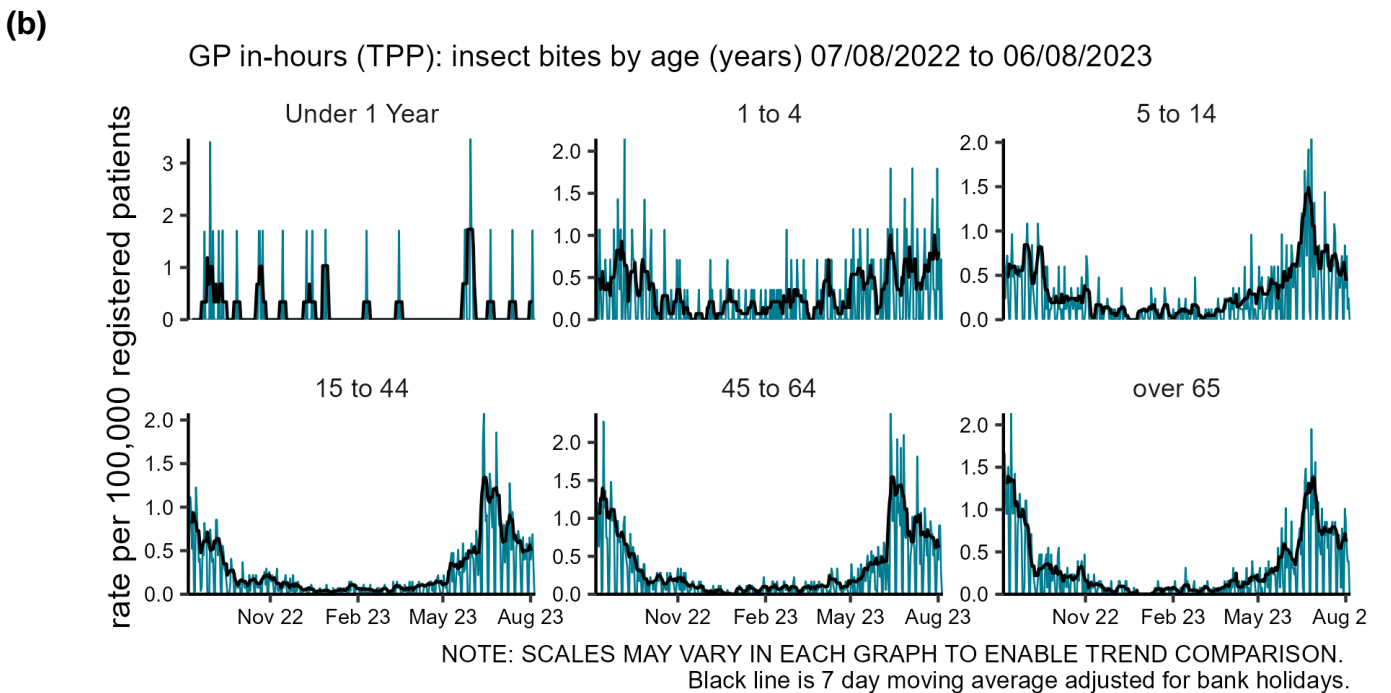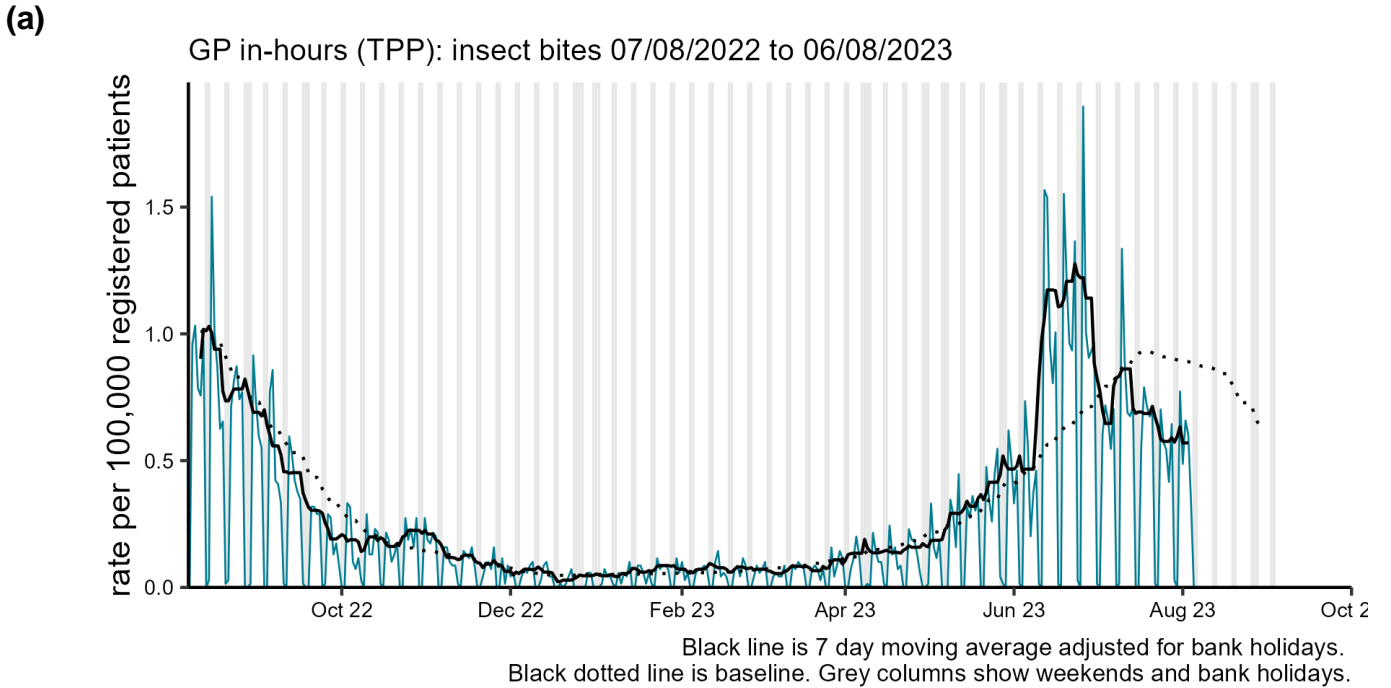
47

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): heat or sunstroke by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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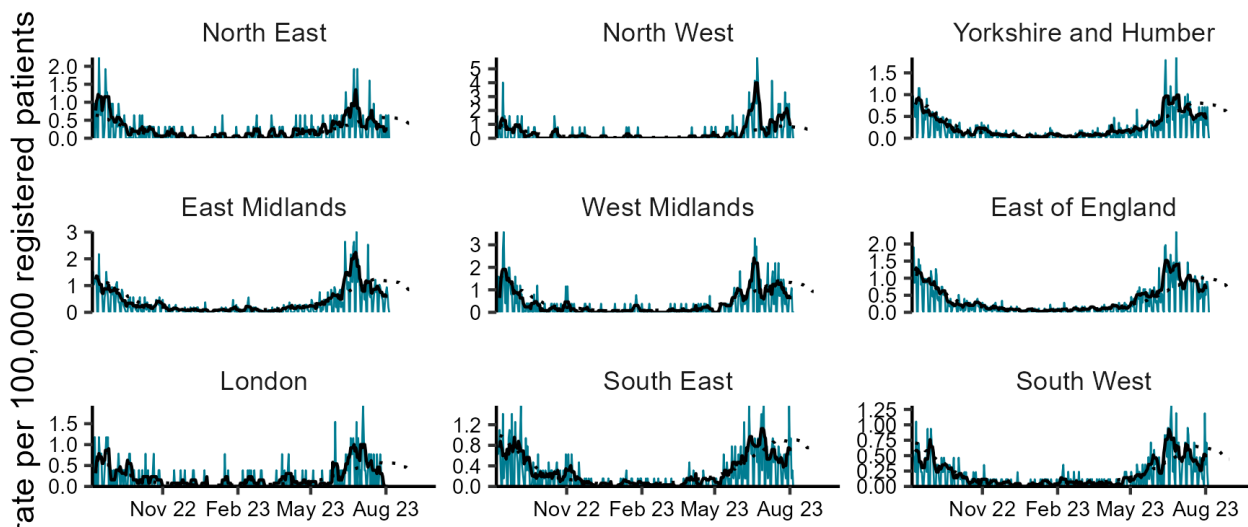Black dotted line is baseline.

Insect bites

Figure 22: Daily incidence rate per 100,000 population (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for insect bites GP in hours consultations, England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

(a)

GP in-hours (TPP): insect bites 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(b)

GP in-hours (TPP): insect bites by age (years) 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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

(c)

GP in-hours (TPP): insect bites by region 07/08/2022 to 06/08/2023

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 in hours syndromic surveillance system:

- all 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
- the data presented are based on a sentinel syndromic surveillance system:
    - not all GP practices in England are included
    - national coverage each week is included in **Table 2**
    - coverage varies by location
- some syndromic indicators are hierarchical:
    - upper respiratory tract infections includes:
        - influenza-like illness
        - pharyngitis or scarlet fever
        - other and non-specific upper respiratory tract infections
    - lower respiratory tract infections includes:
        - pneumonia
        - other and non-specific lower respiratory tract infections
    - gastroenteritis includes:
        - diarrhoea
        - vomiting
        - other and non-specific gastroenteritis
- baselines:
    - were last remodelled June 2023
    - are constructed from historical data since April 2012
    - 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 may affect GP consultation levels

COVID-19 syndromic surveillance

- the COVID-19-like syndromic indicator is based on diagnoses recorded using the COVID-19 Snomed codes released in March 2020:
    - these data are based on COVID-19-like symptoms reported and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus

- o patients presenting with COVID-19 symptoms may be diagnosed using other clinical codes used by the GP, so the COVID-19-like syndromic indicator should be interpreted in context with the other respiratory syndromic indicators presented in this report
- o the rate of COVID-19-like consultations should not be used to estimate an absolute count of patients with COVID-19

Acknowledgements

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 heath secure.

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

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