



UK Health
Security
Agency

Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England) 2023 Week 44

Key messages

Data reported to: 05 November 2023

During week 44, emergency department attendances for acute respiratory infections, including acute bronchiolitis/bronchitis continued to increase, particularly in infants under 1 year of age. COVID-19-like attendances continued to decrease across all ages and UKHSA Regions.

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 attendances (Figure 1)	No trend	No baseline
COVID-19-like (Figure 2)	Decreasing	No baseline
Acute respiratory infections (Figure 3)	Increasing	Above baseline
Acute bronchiolitis or bronchitis (Figure 4)	Increasing	Above baseline
Influenza-like illness (Figure 5)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Pneumonia (Figure 6)	No trend	Above baseline
Asthma (Figure 7)	No trend	Above baseline
Gastroenteritis (Figure 8)	No trend	Below baseline
Cardiac (Figure 9)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Myocardial ischaemia (Figure 10)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Acute alcohol intoxication (Figure 11)	Increasing	Similar to baseline
Mental health (Figure 12)	Decreasing	No baseline
Scarlet fever (Figure 13)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Impact of cold (Figure 14)	No trend	Similar to baseline

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

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About this syndromic surveillance system

This bulletin presents data from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) emergency department 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 ED 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 tract infections, gastroenteritis and myocardial ischaemia
- syndromic indicators are based on:
 - the primary diagnosis for each attendance
 - other diagnoses may be recorded, but are not used for indicator grouping
 - diagnoses are based on signs/symptoms (not laboratory confirmed)
- **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 **Notes and caveats**

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

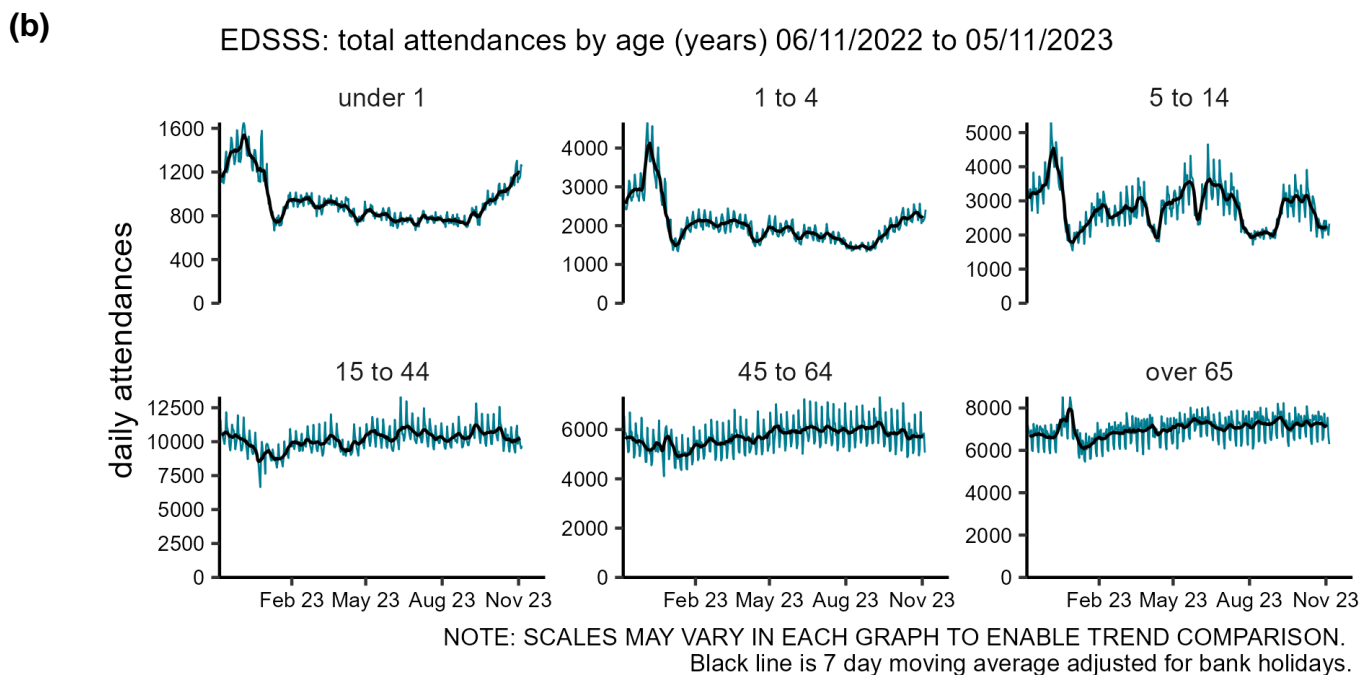
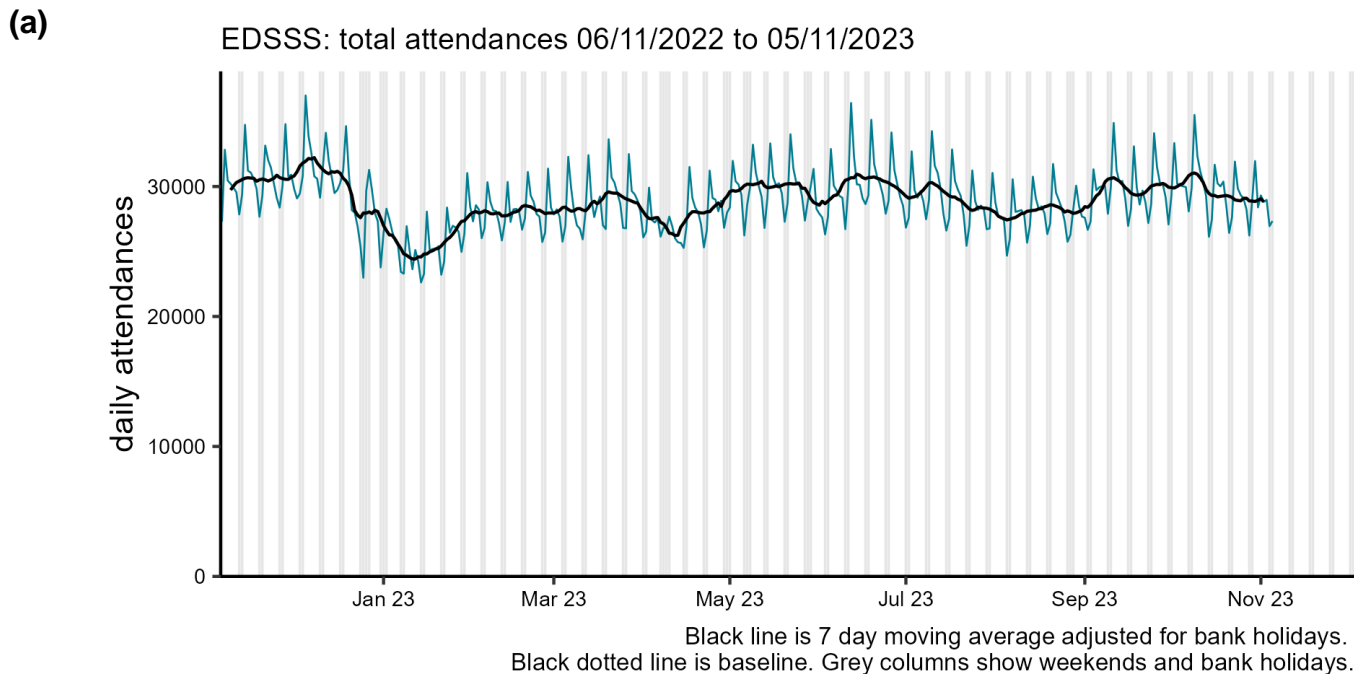
Data quality issues of note this week

No issues identified. See **Table 2** and **Table 3** for the numbers of EDs included this week.

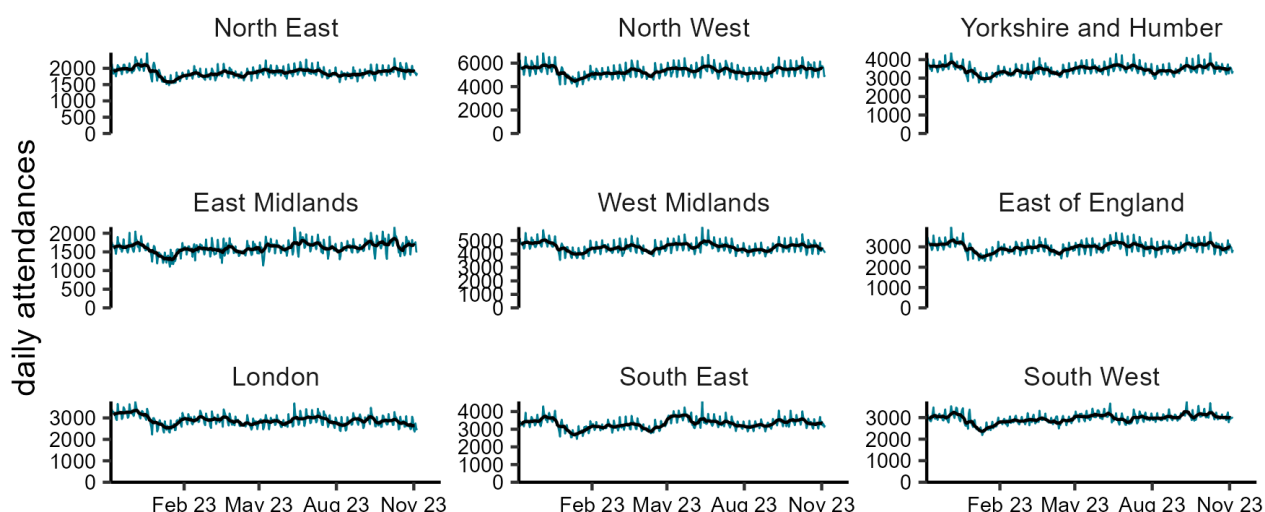
Remodelled EDSSS baselines have been refitted to surveillance data during week 6 2023 to account for post-COVID-19 changes in health care seeking behaviour.

Total attendances

Figure 1: Daily number of ED attendances (and 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) EDSSS: total attendances by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



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.

Table 2: The number of emergency department (ED) attendances and number with a diagnosis code included in surveillance each day during the most recent week.

Date	Total attendances ²	Diagnoses included ²
30 October 2023	30,107	19,542
31 October 2023	26,839	17,481
01 November 2023	27,933	18,231
02 November 2023	27,501	17,904
03 November 2023	27,350	17,438
04 November 2023	25,313	16,632
05 November 2023	25,646	16,559

Table 3: The number of EDs in total and in each UKHSA Region included in surveillance each day during the most recent week.

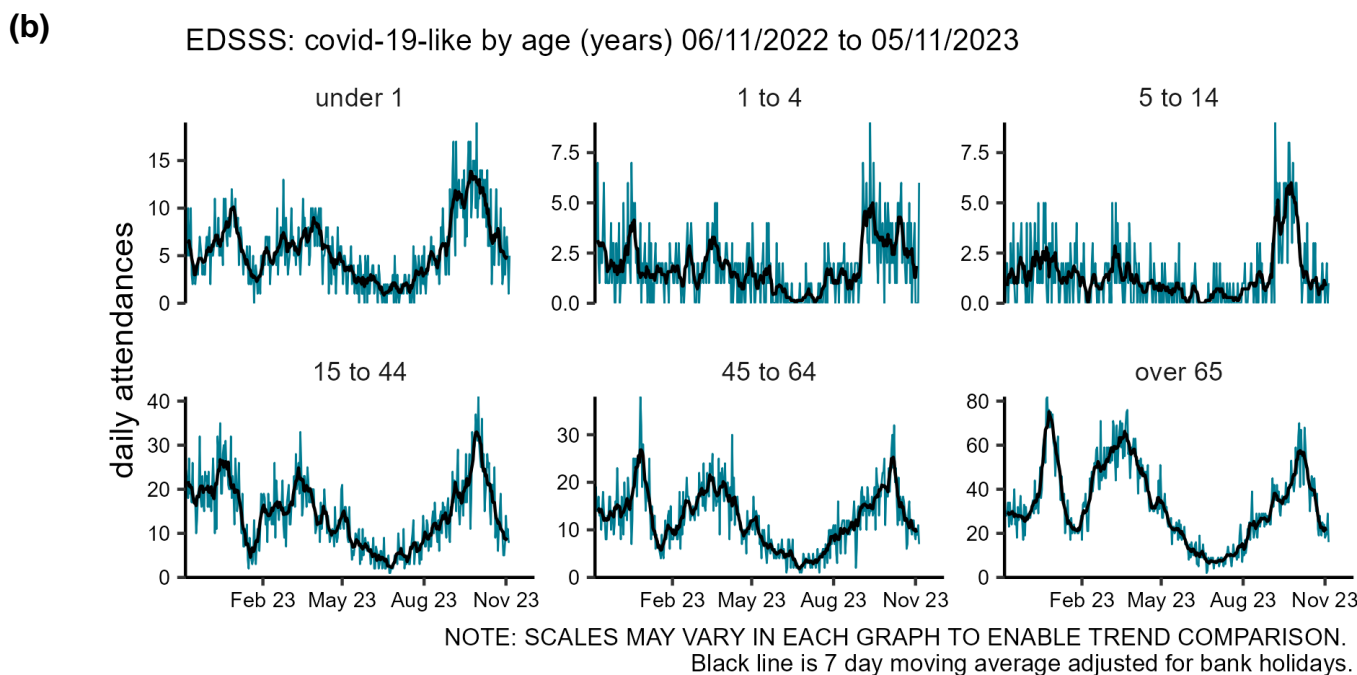
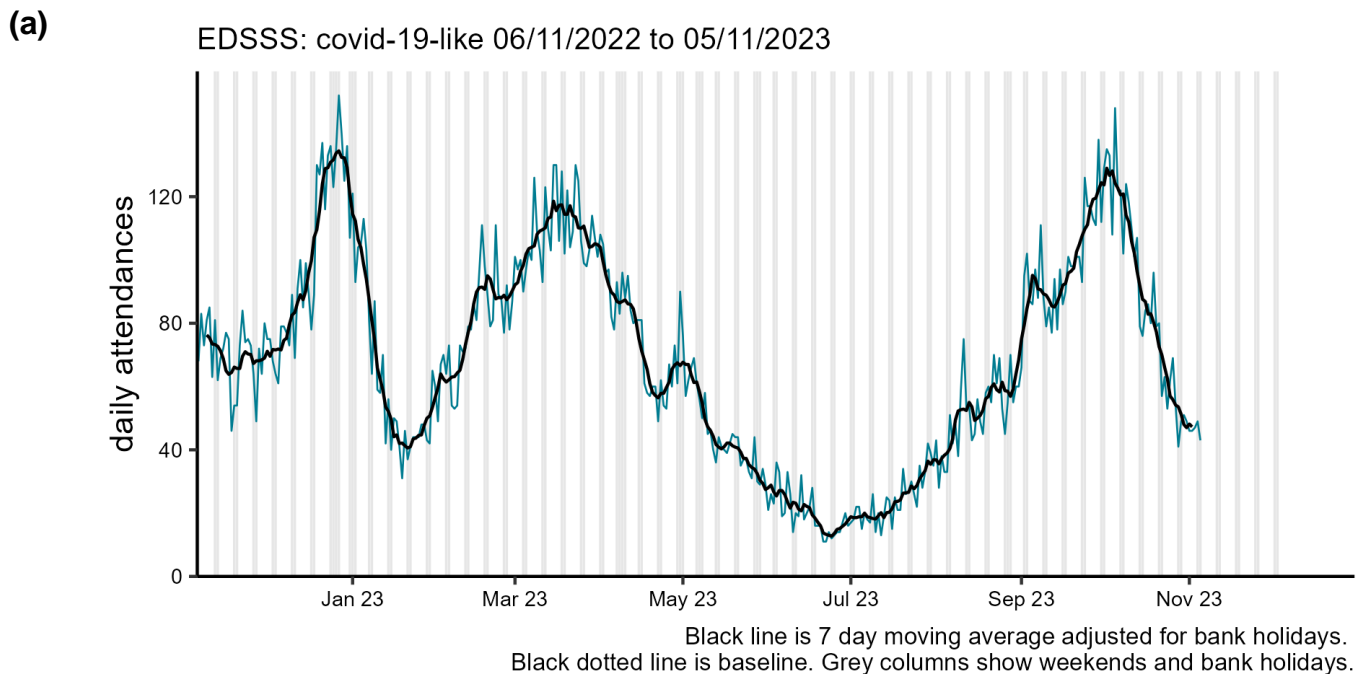
UKHSA Region	Number of EDs ²
North East	7
North West	23
Yorkshire and Humber	13
West Midlands	18
East Midlands	5
East of England	11
London	10
South West	15
South East	13
Total	115

² only attendances from Type 01 EDs meeting the weekly reporting criteria are included in this report, for further details see **Notes and caveats**

Respiratory conditions

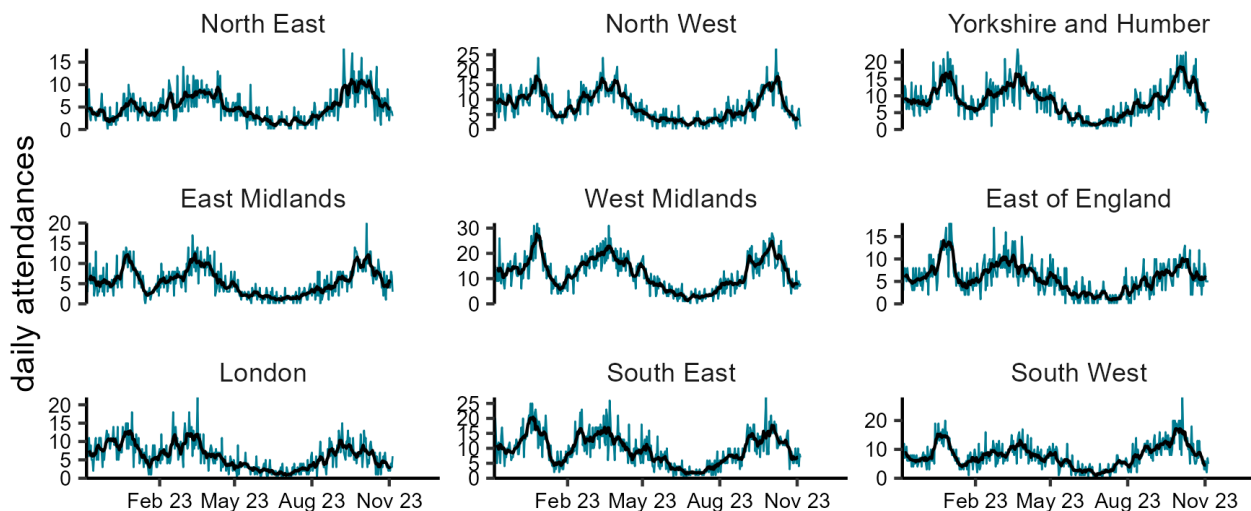
COVID-19-like

Figure 2: Daily number of COVID-19-like ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

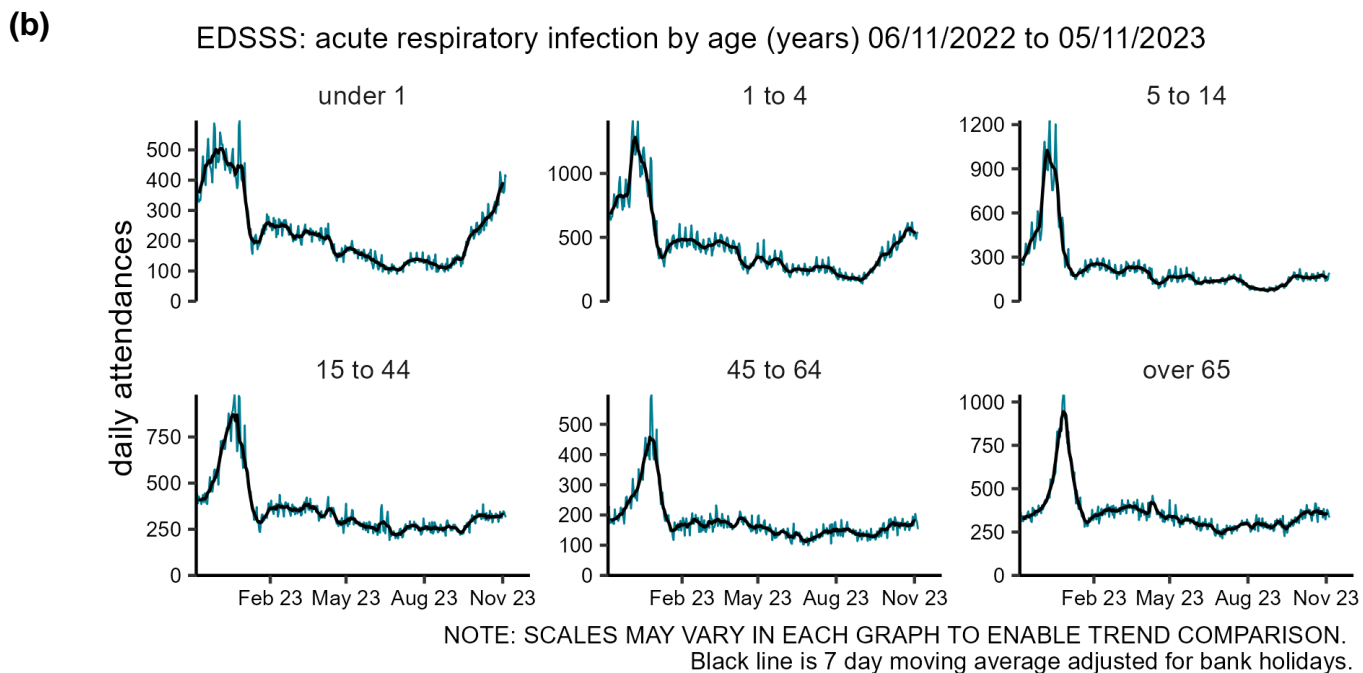
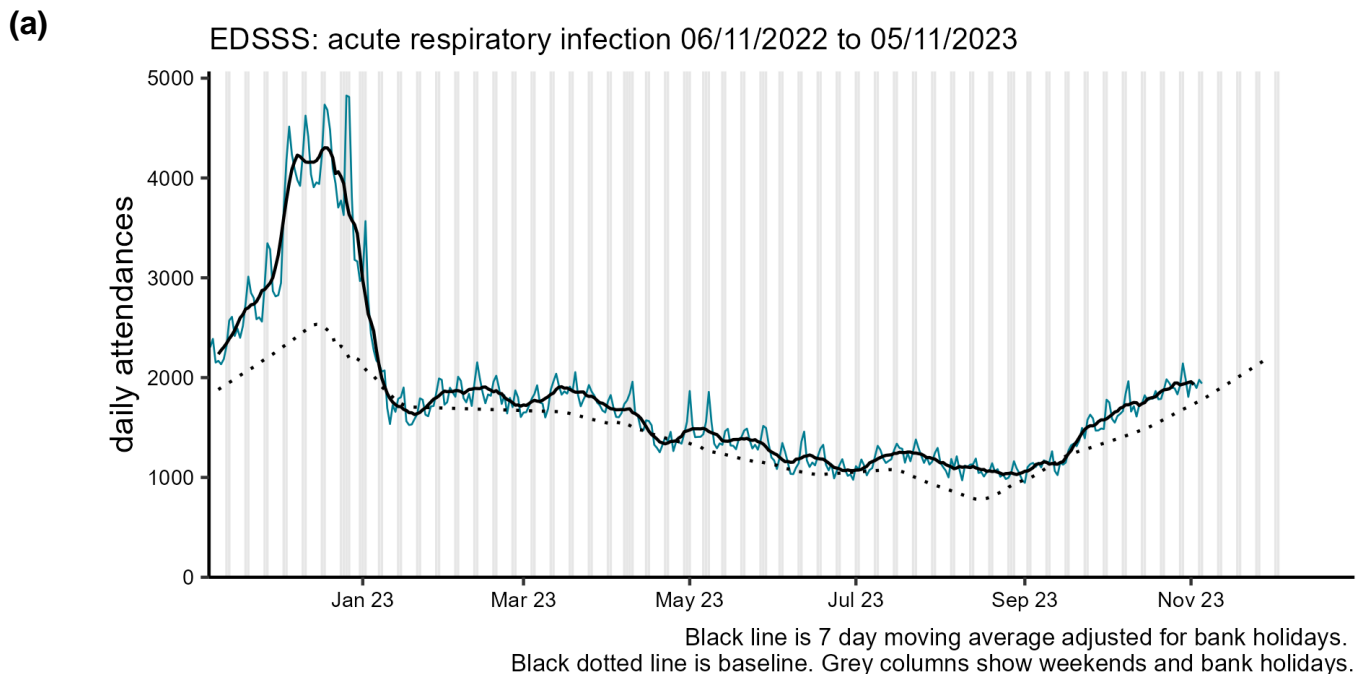
EDSSS: covid-19-like by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



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.

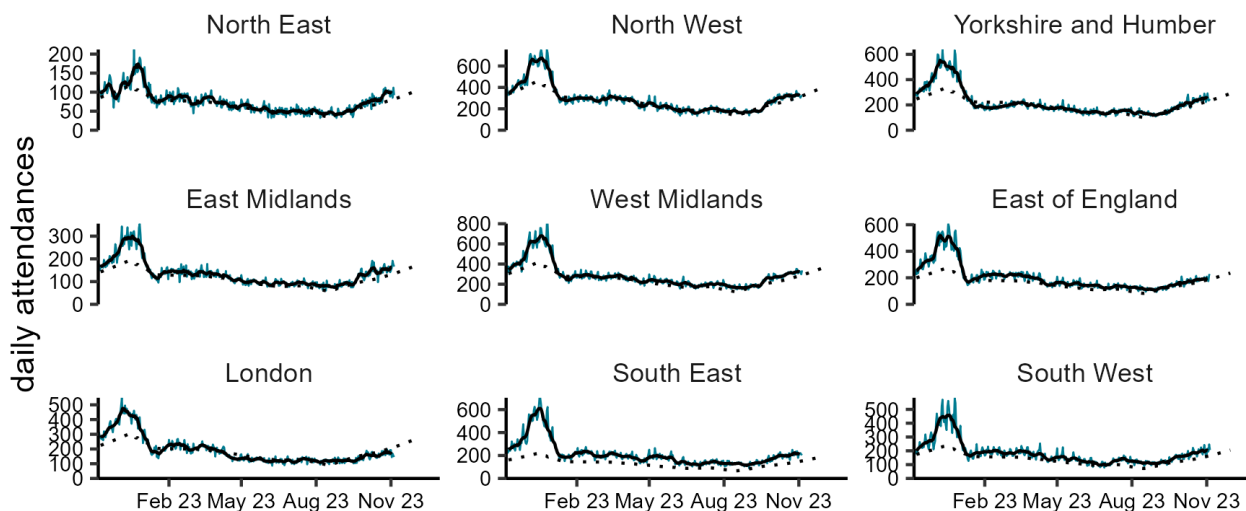
Acute respiratory infections

Figure 3: Daily number of acute respiratory infection ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

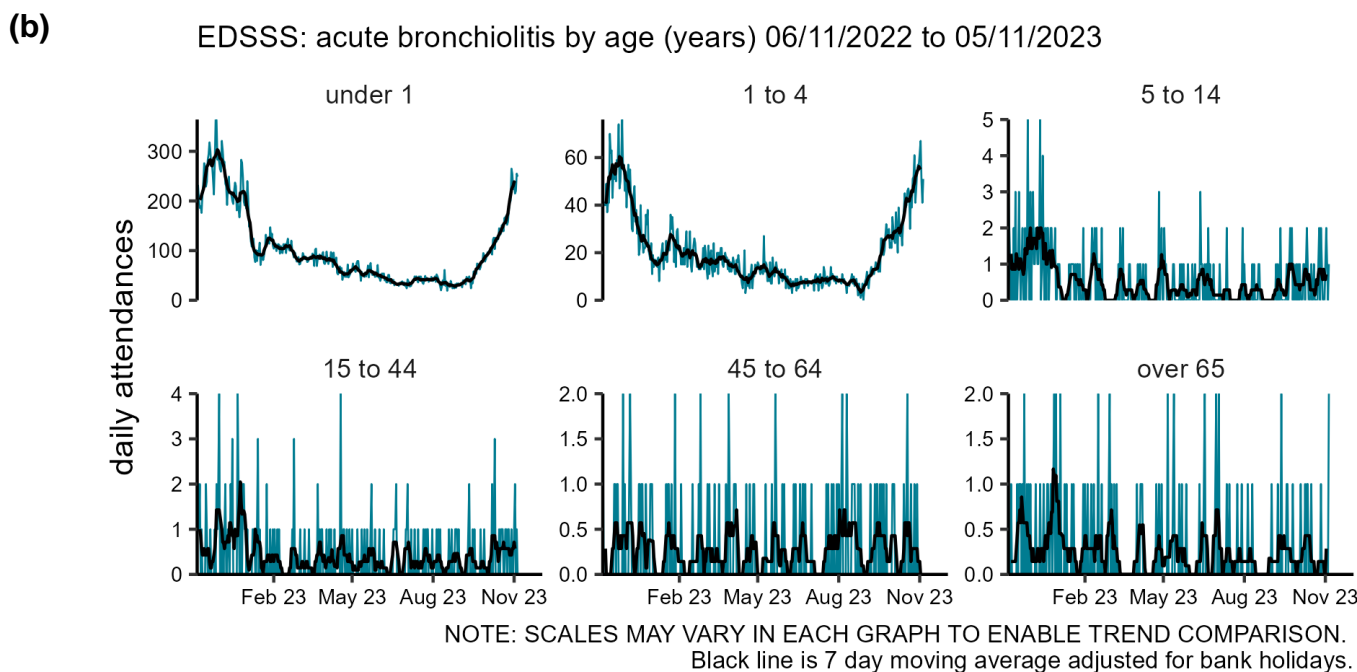
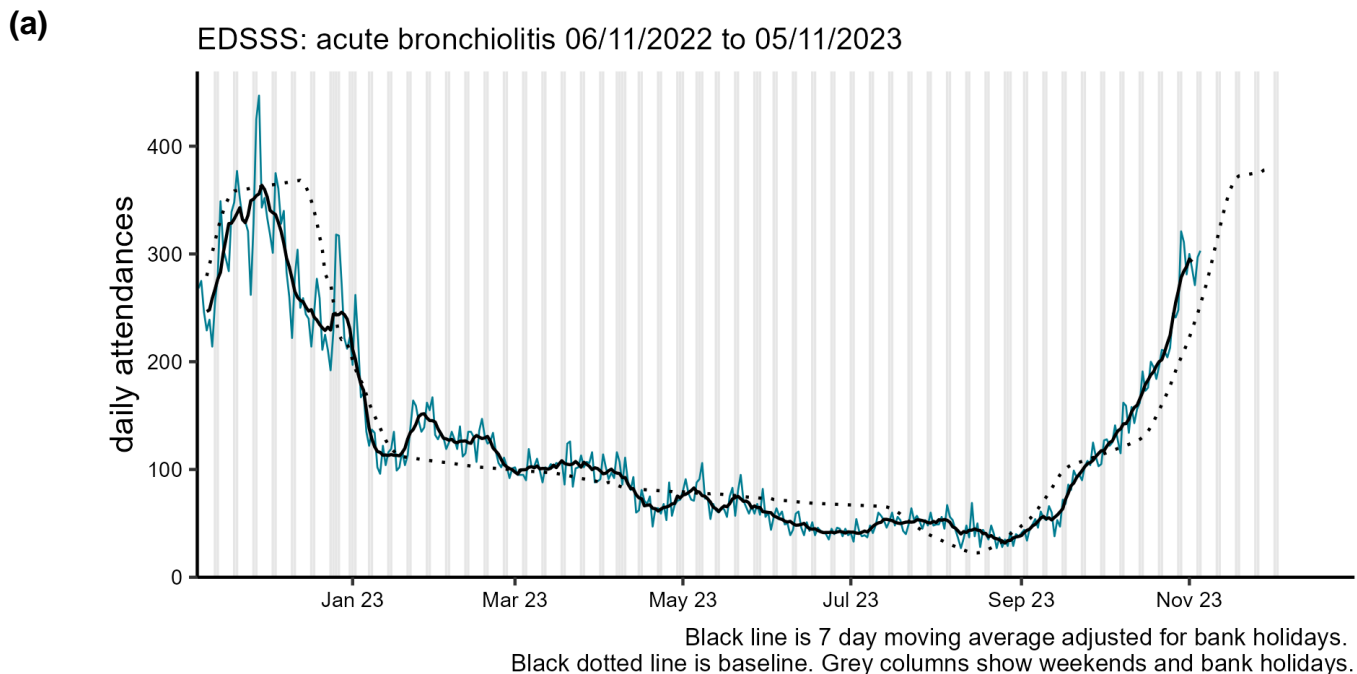
EDSSS: acute respiratory infection by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
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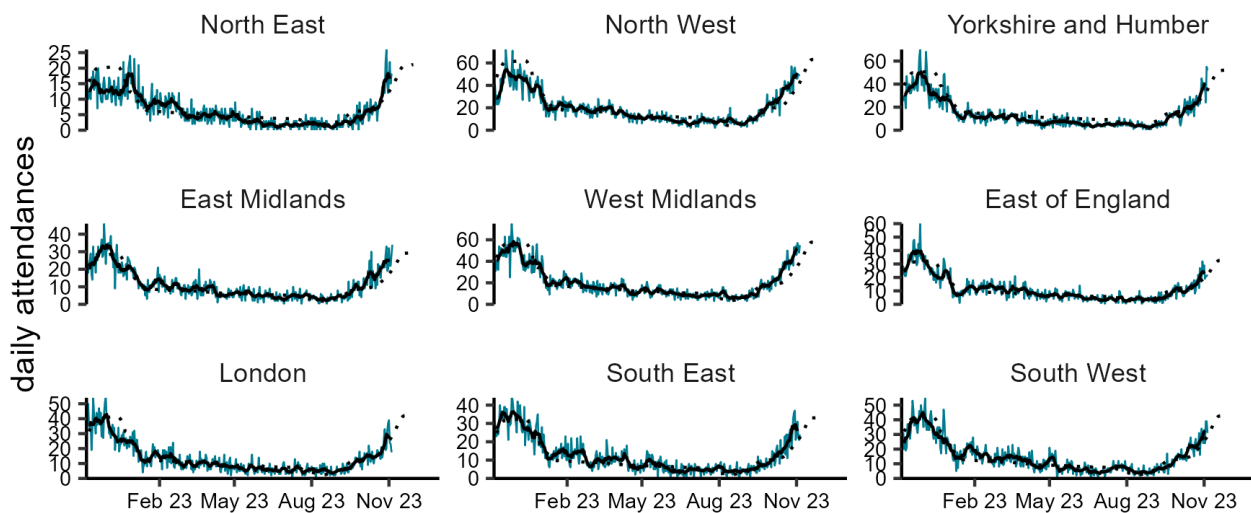
Acute bronchiolitis/bronchitis

Figure 4: Daily number of acute bronchiolitis/bronchitis ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

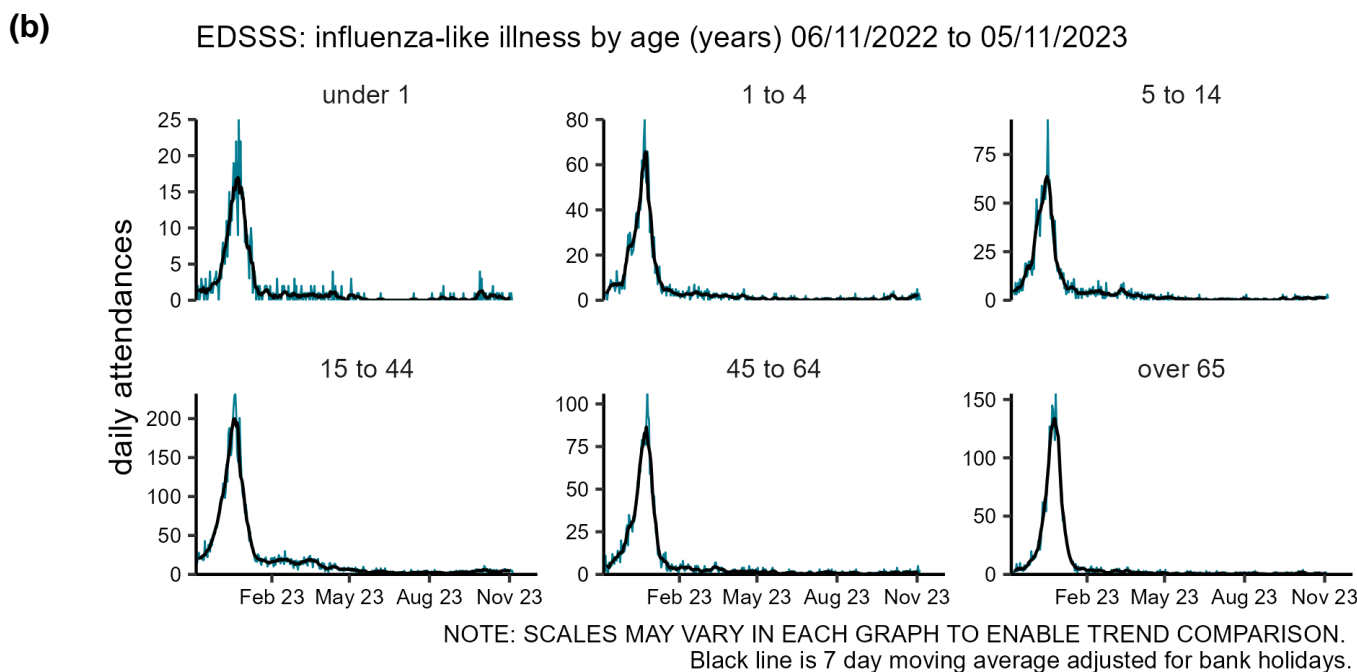
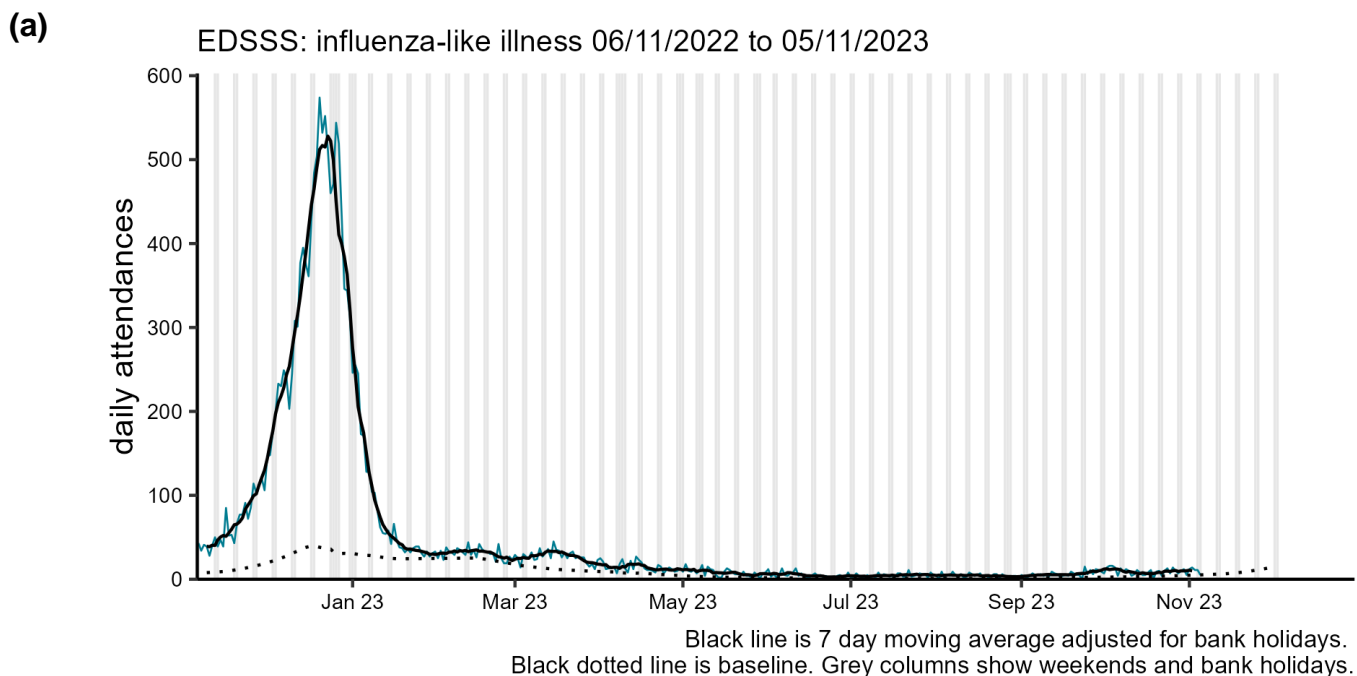
EDSSS: acute bronchiolitis by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023

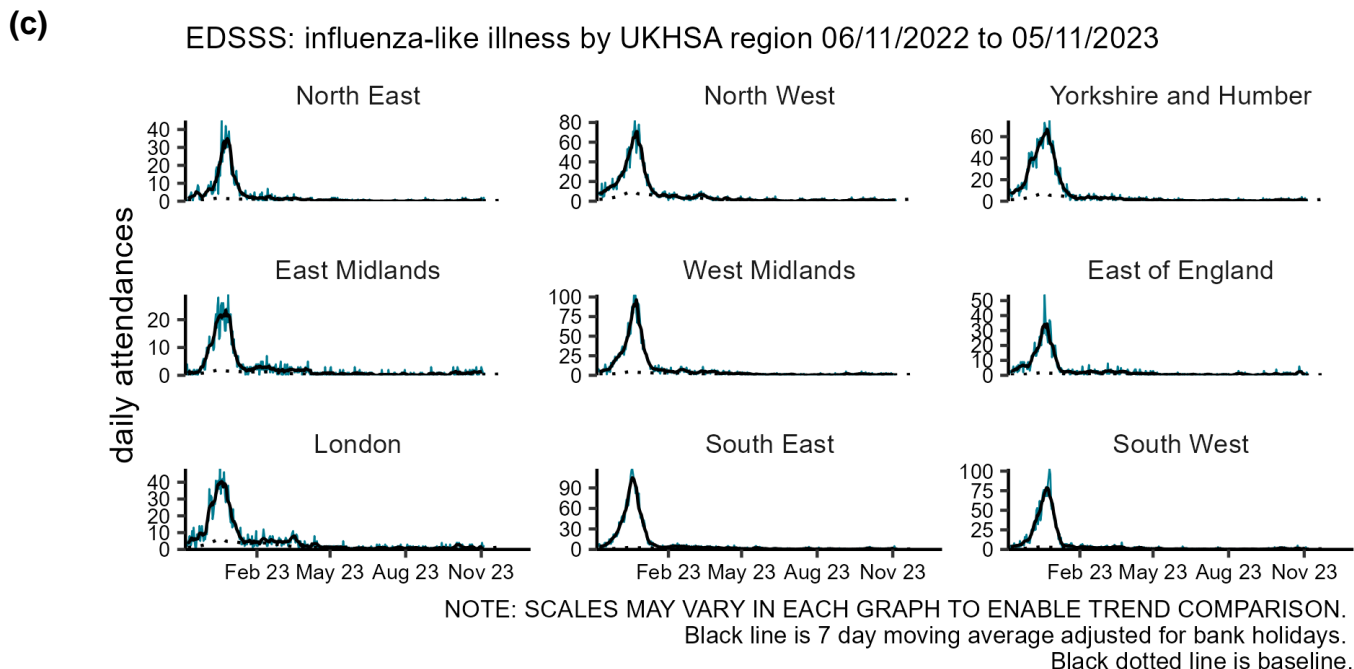


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Black dotted line is baseline.

Influenza-like illness

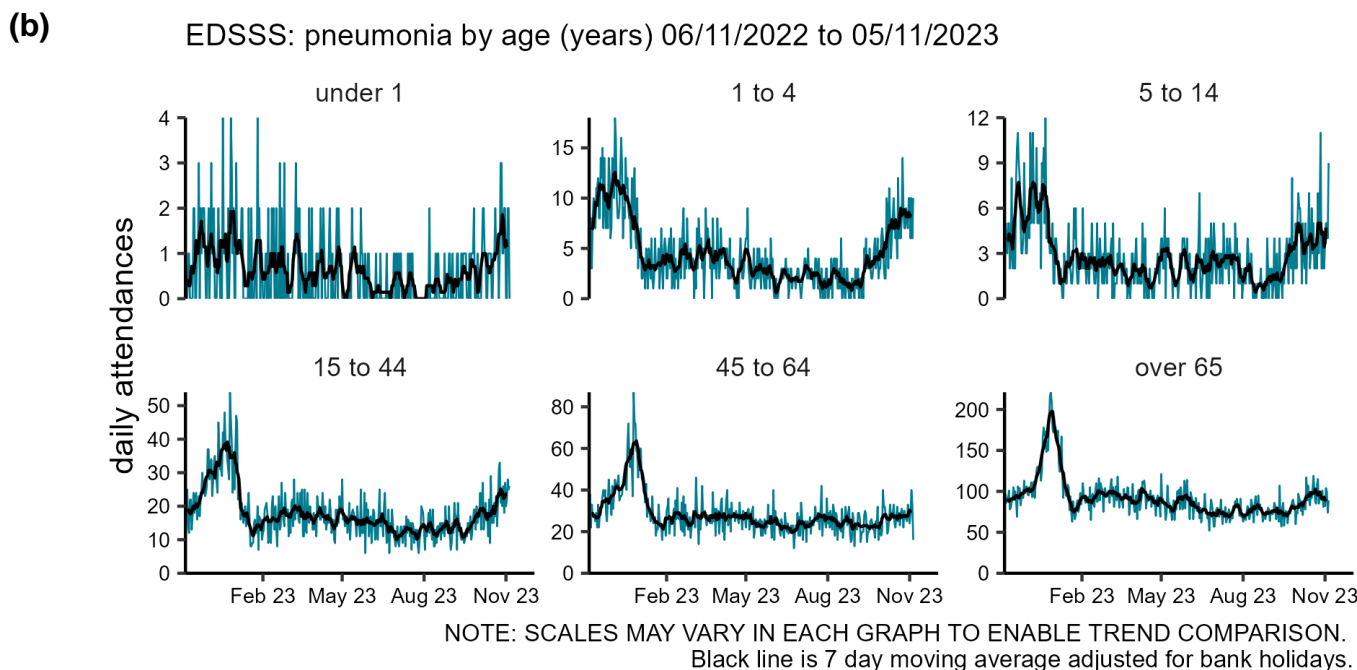
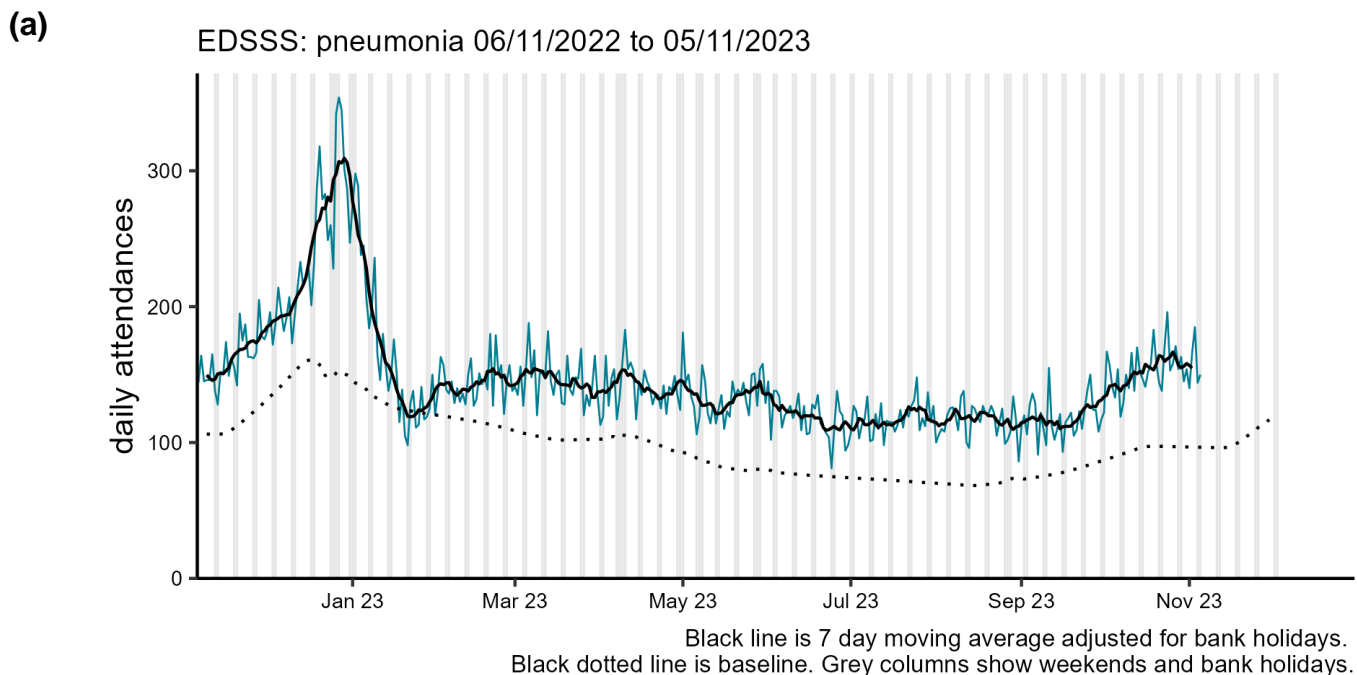
Figure 5: Daily number of influenza-like illness ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.





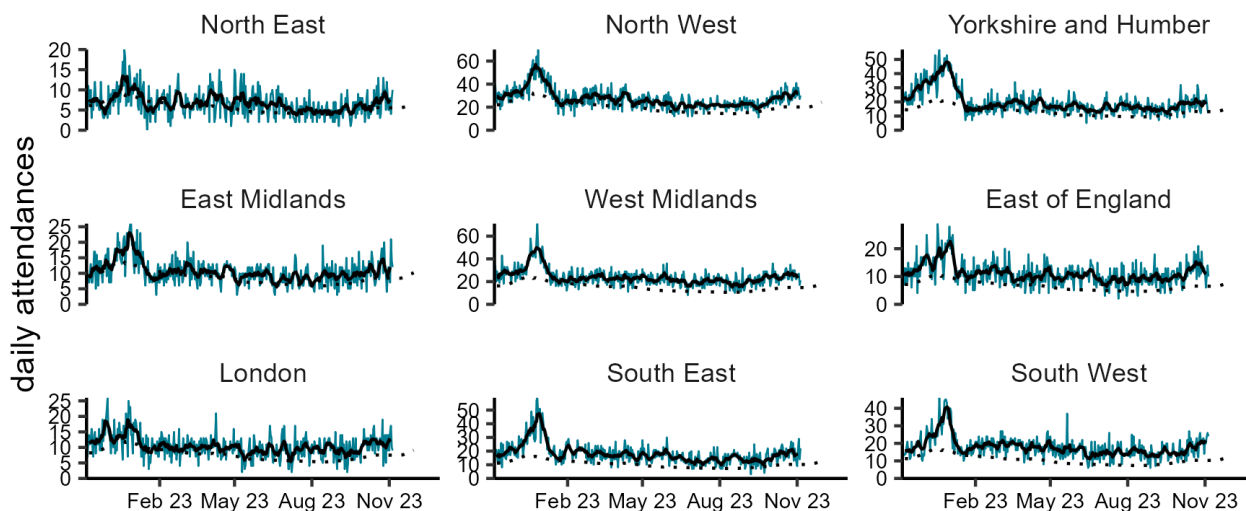
Pneumonia

Figure 6: Daily number of pneumonia ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

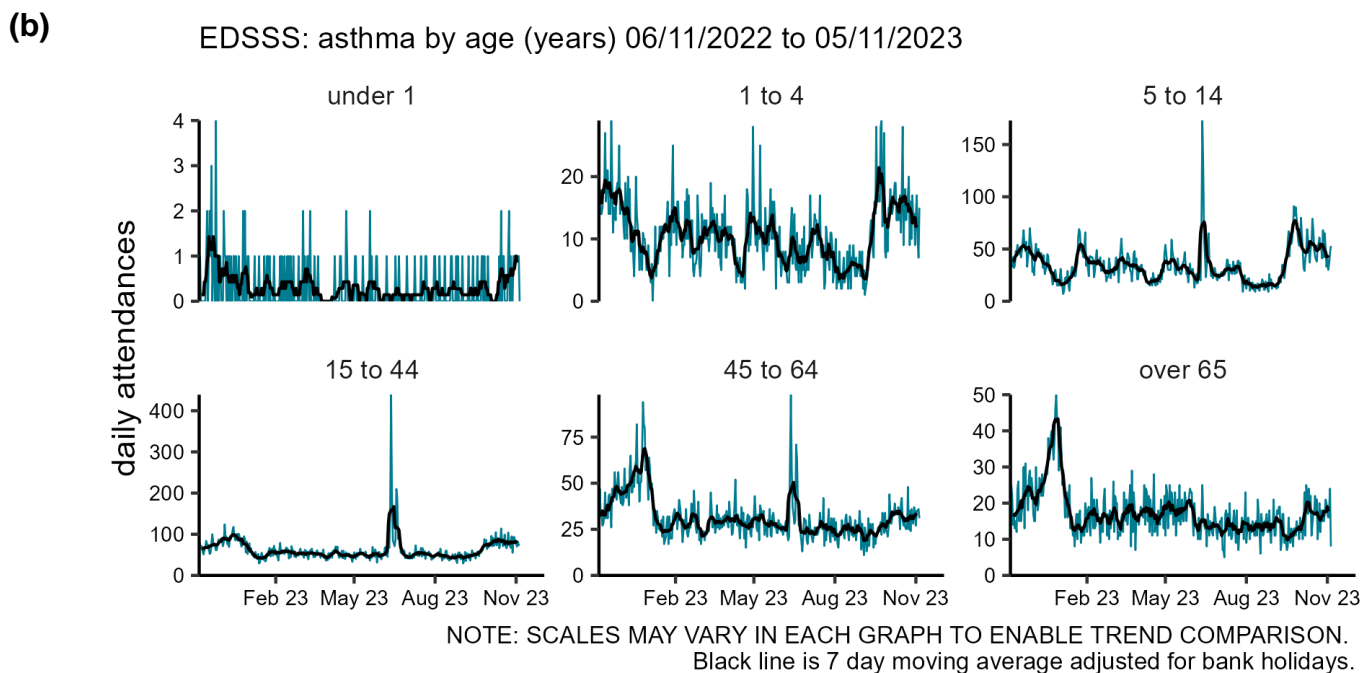
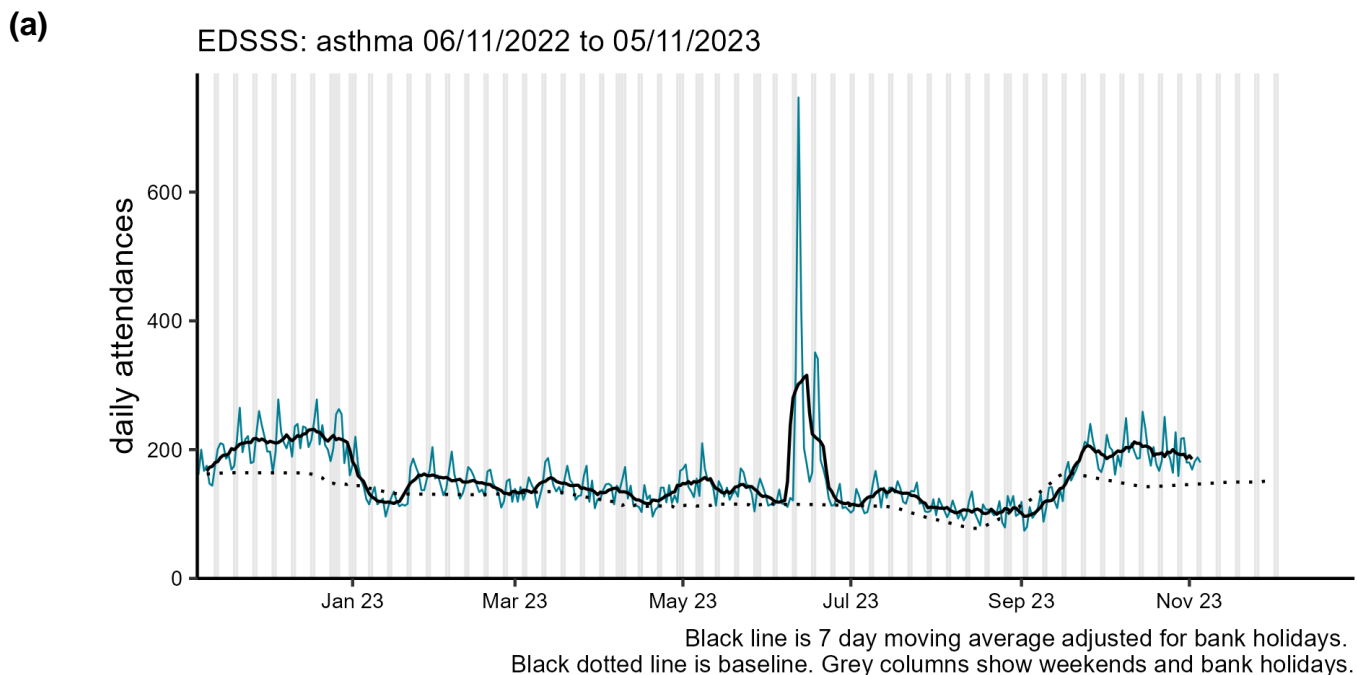
EDSSS: pneumonia by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



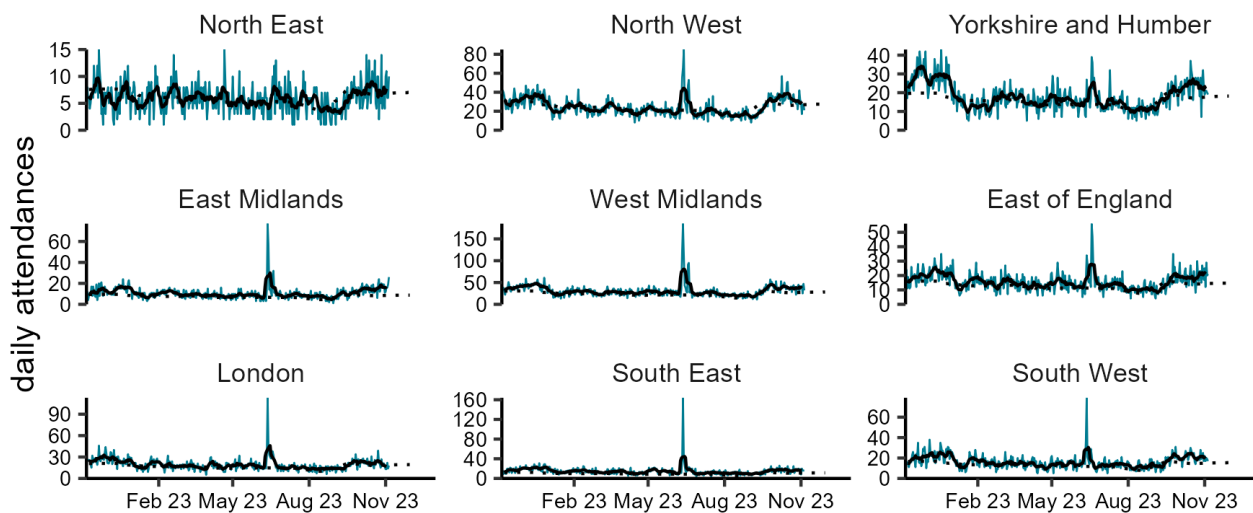
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

Asthma

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



(c) EDSSS: asthma by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023

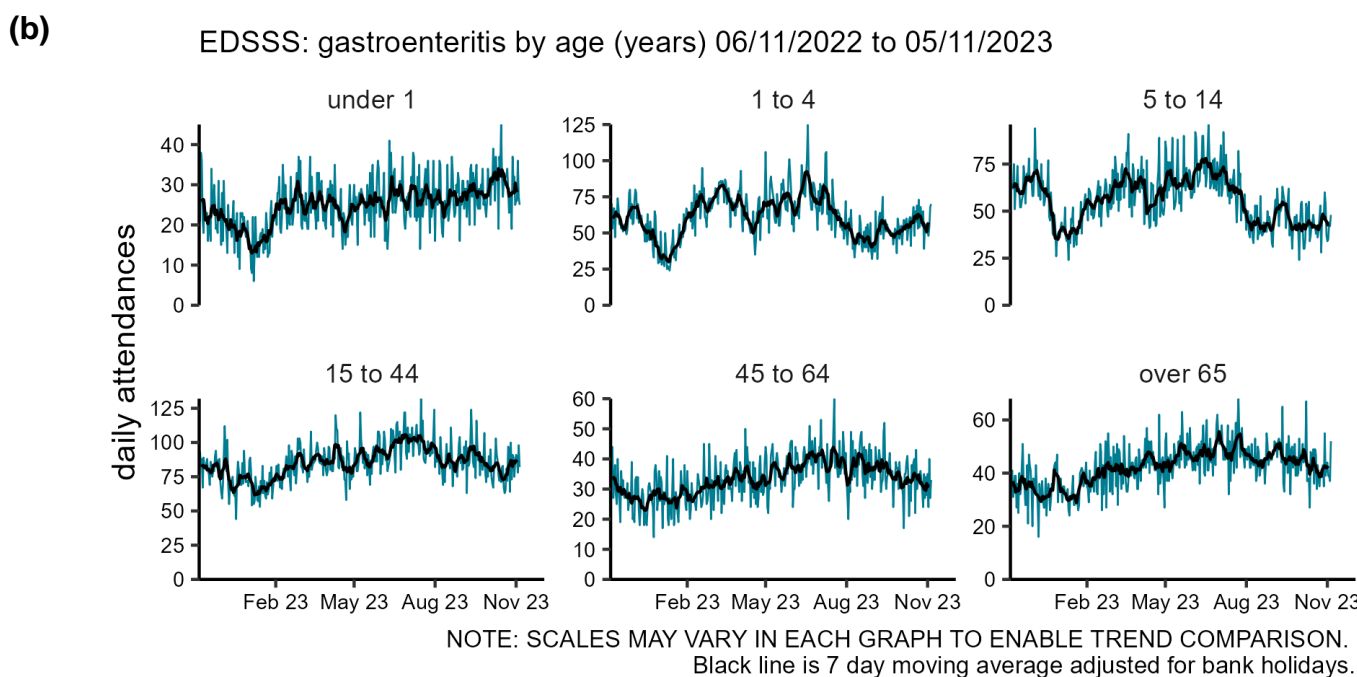
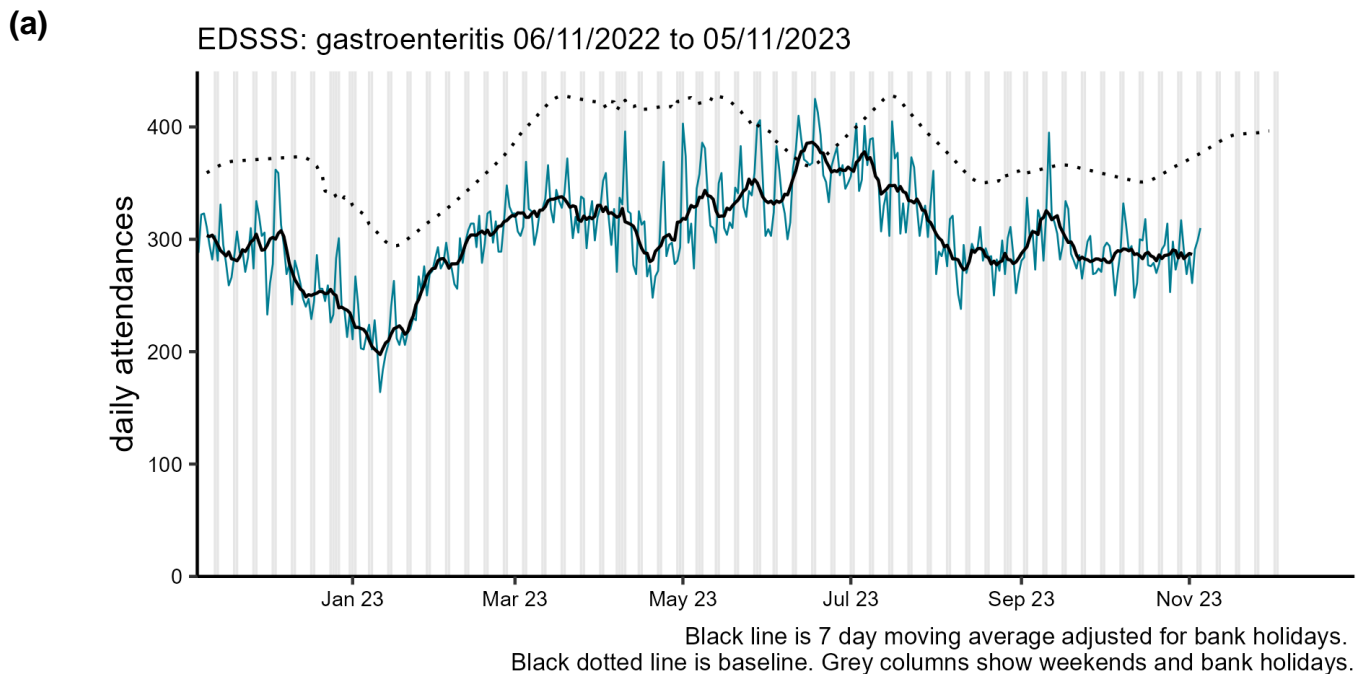


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

Gastrointestinal conditions

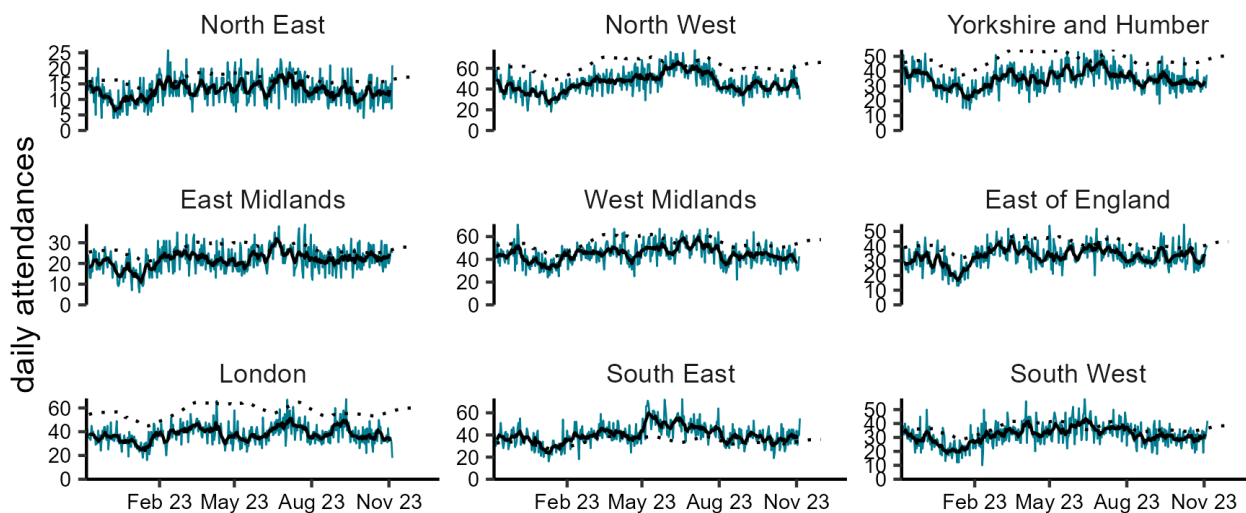
Gastroenteritis

Figure 8: Daily number of gastroenteritis ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

EDSSS: gastroenteritis by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023

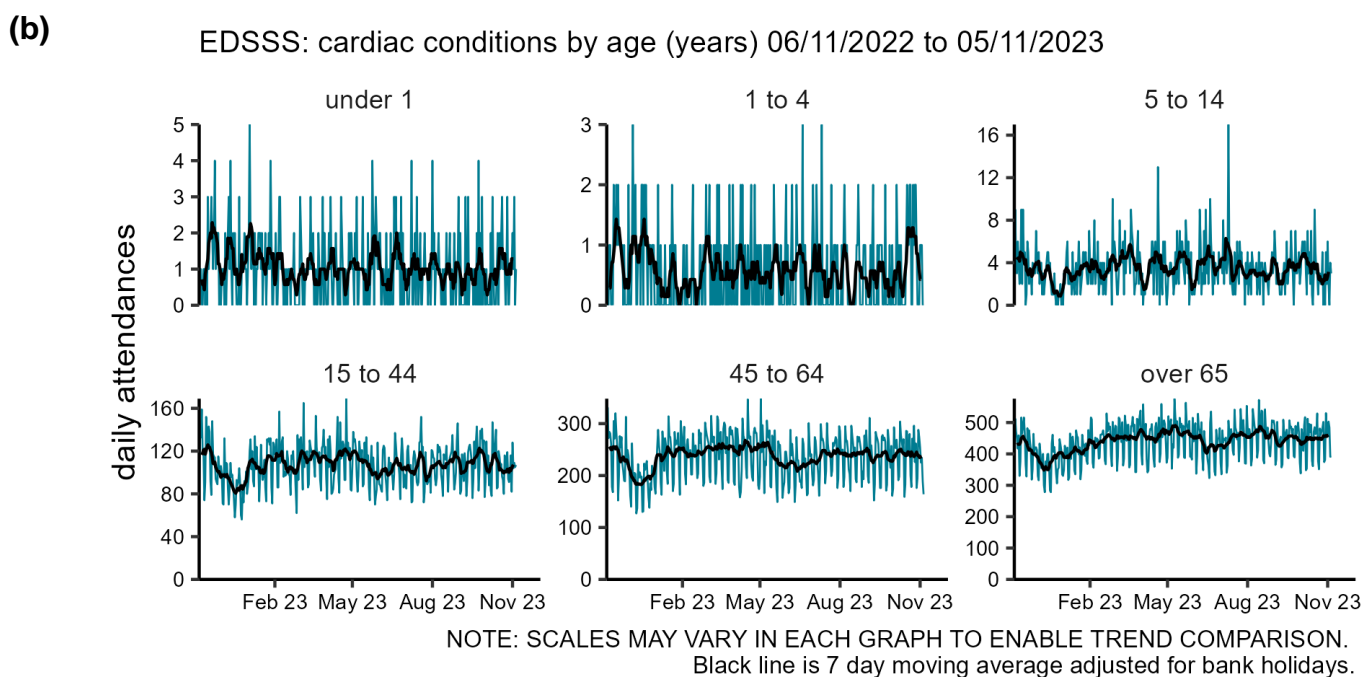
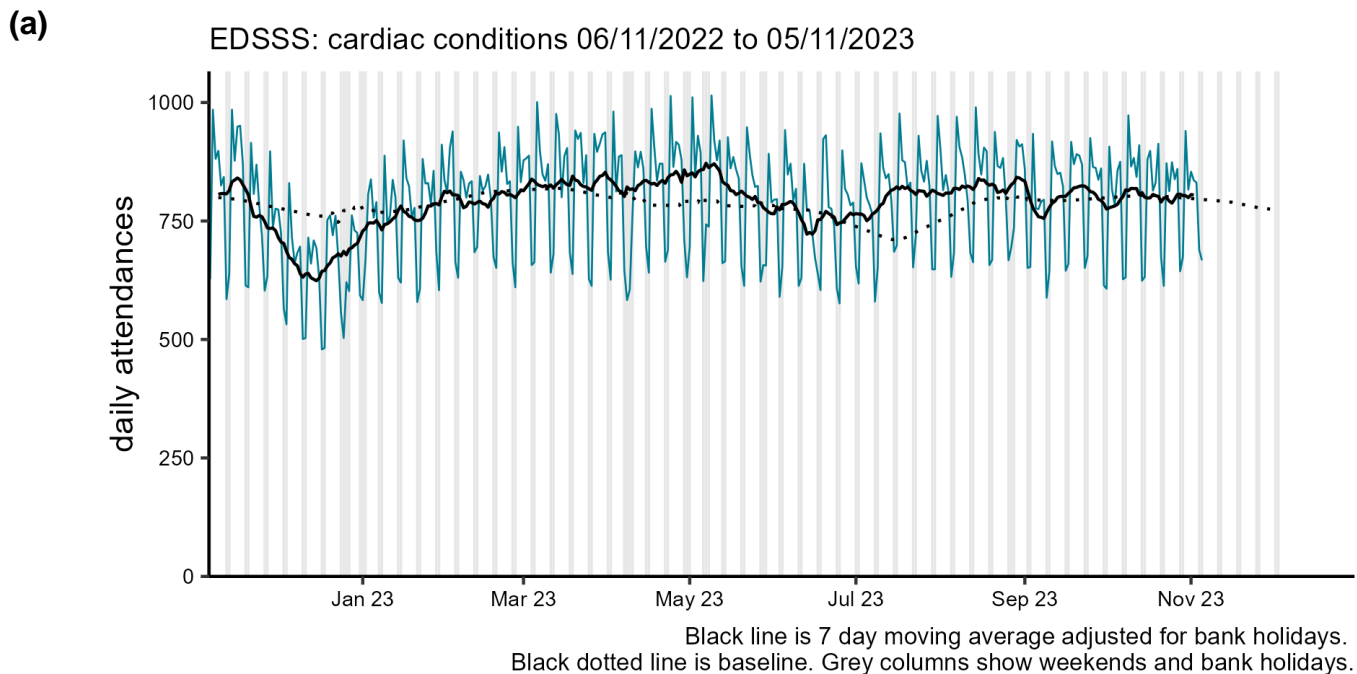


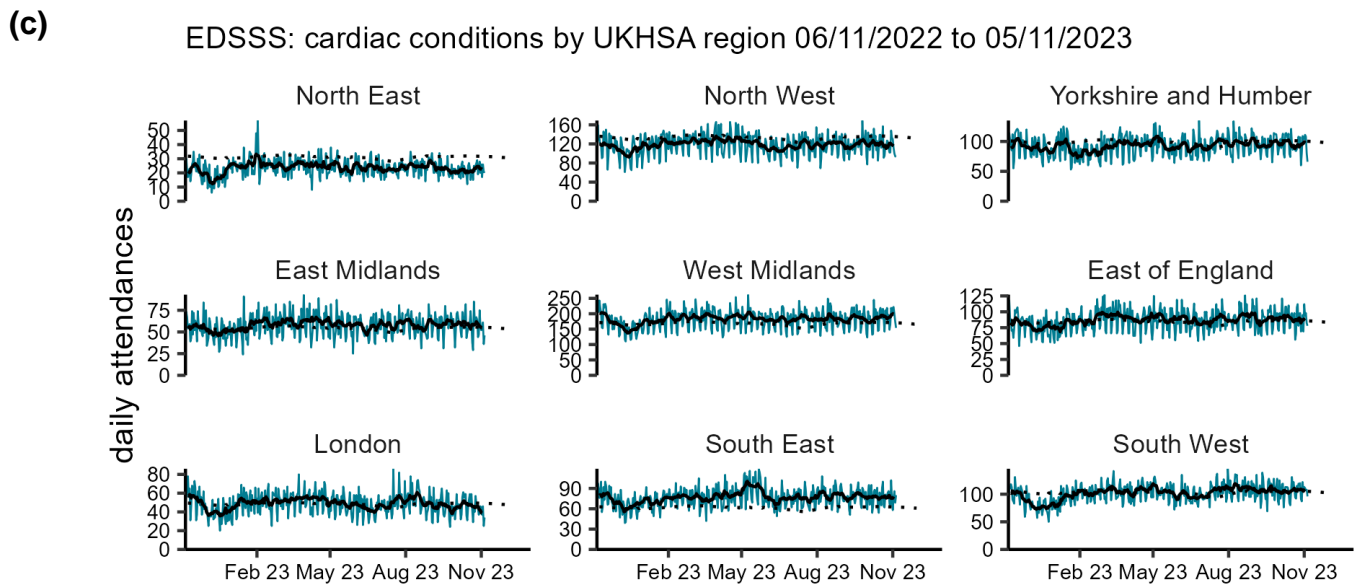
NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
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Black dotted line is baseline.

Cardiac conditions

Cardiac

Figure 9: Daily number of cardiac ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

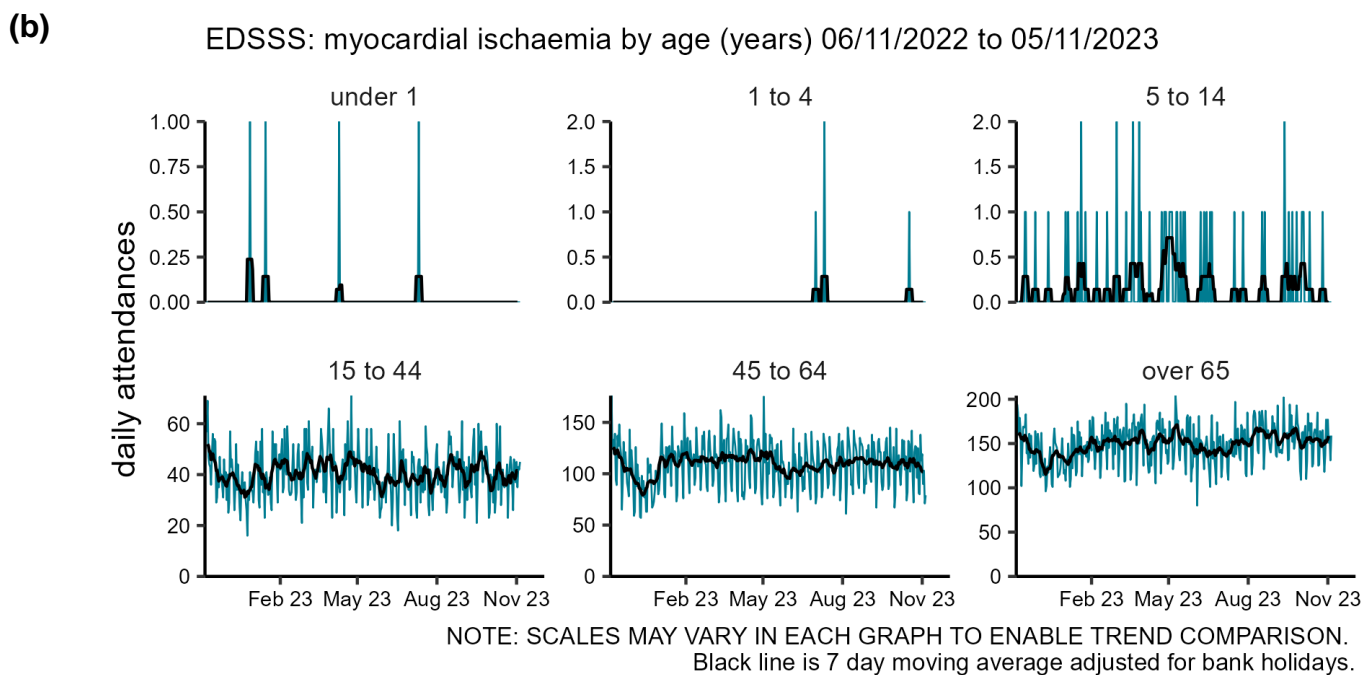
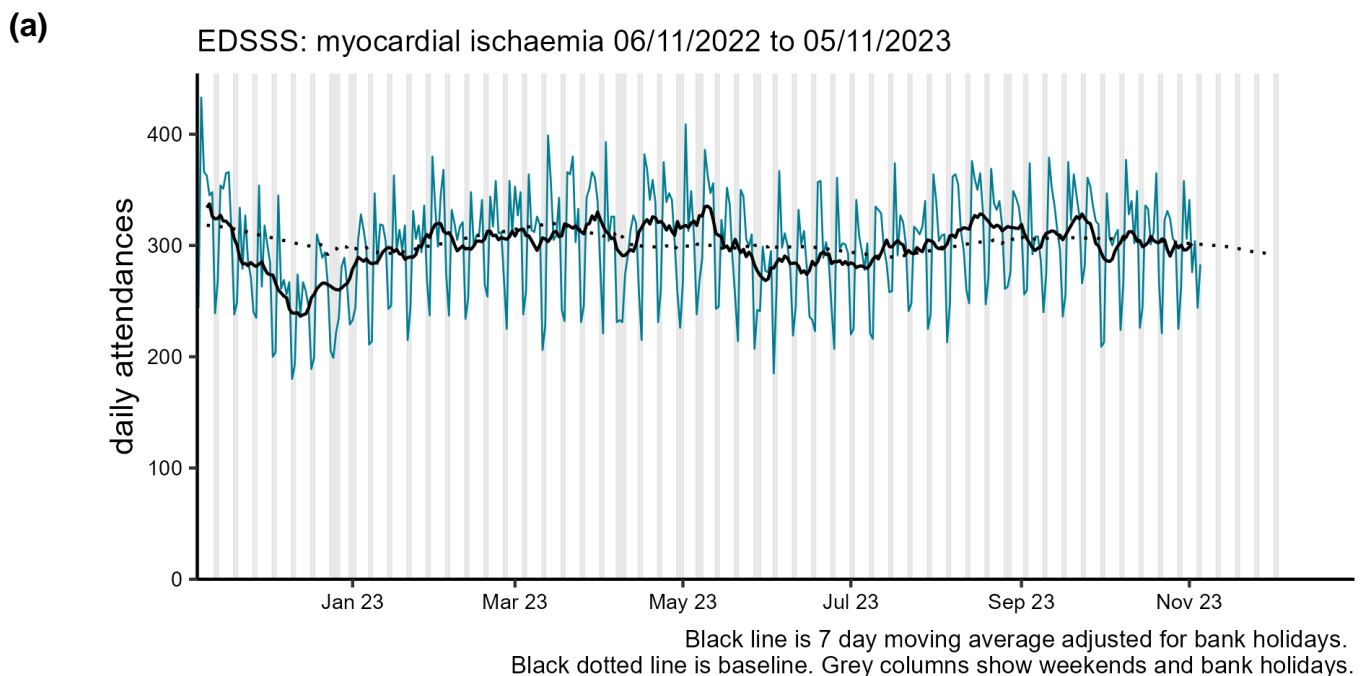


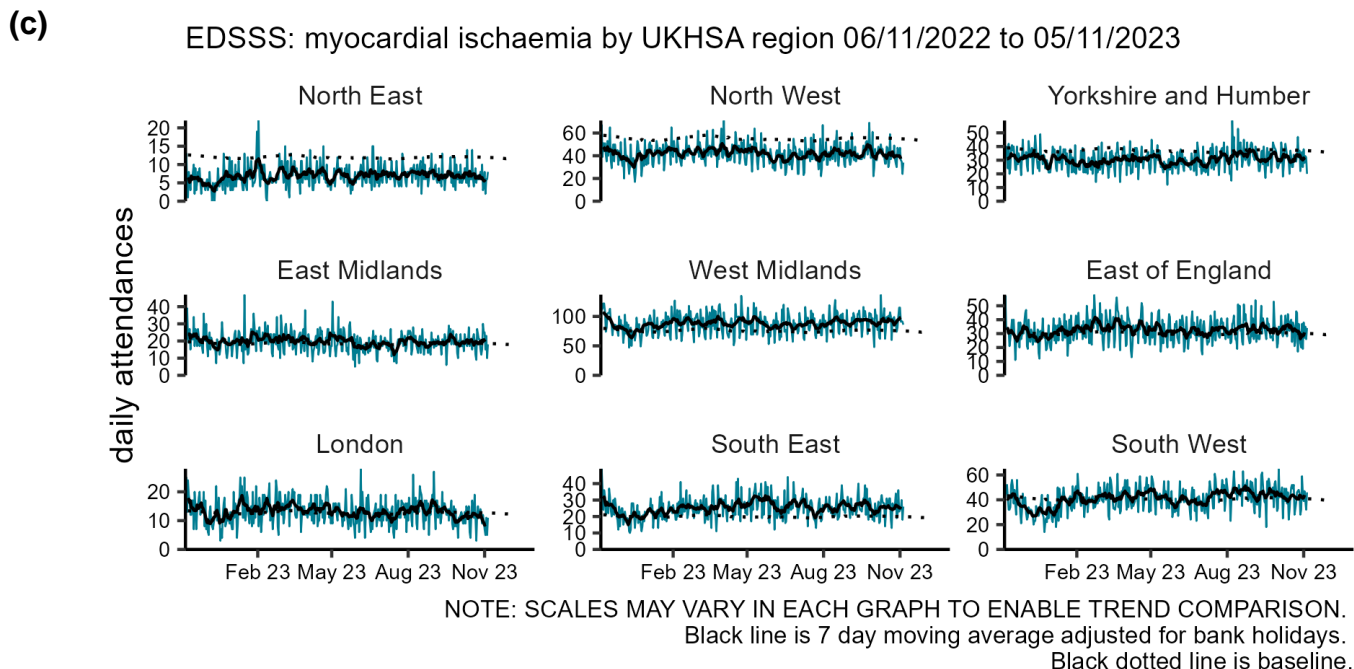


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
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Black dotted line is baseline.

Myocardial ischaemia

Figure 10: Daily number of myocardial ischaemia ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

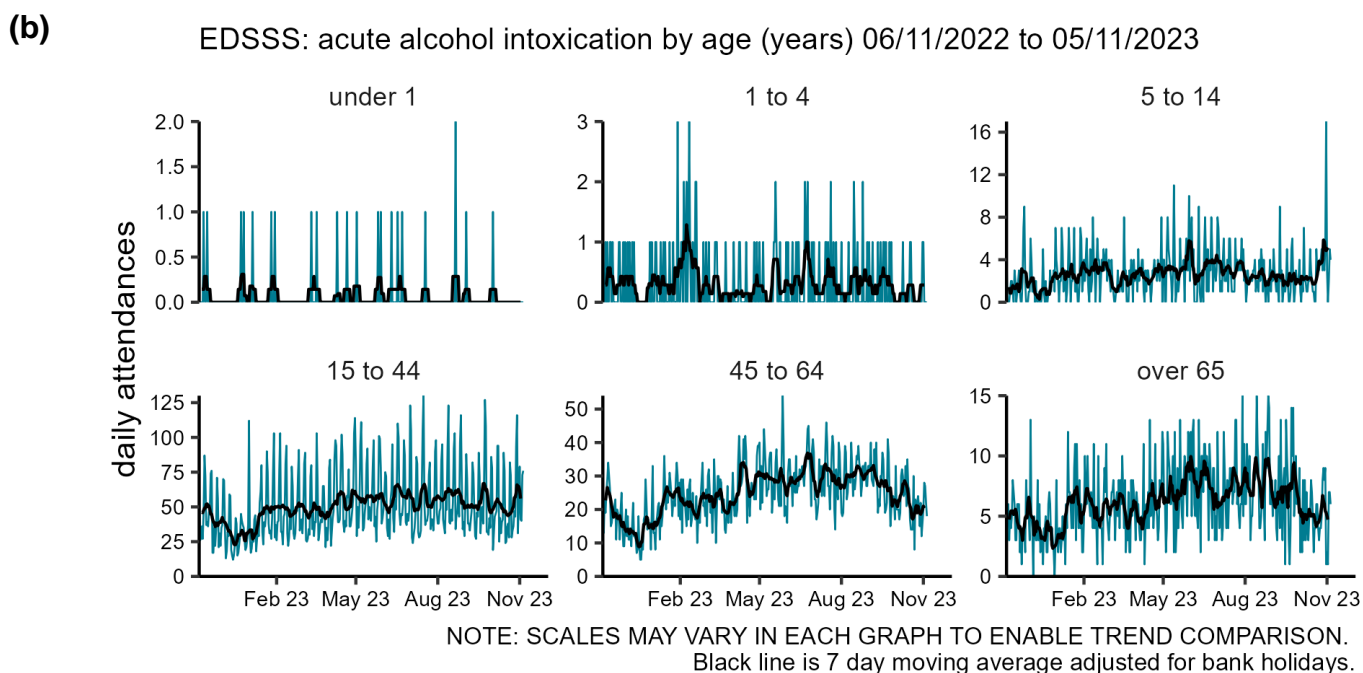
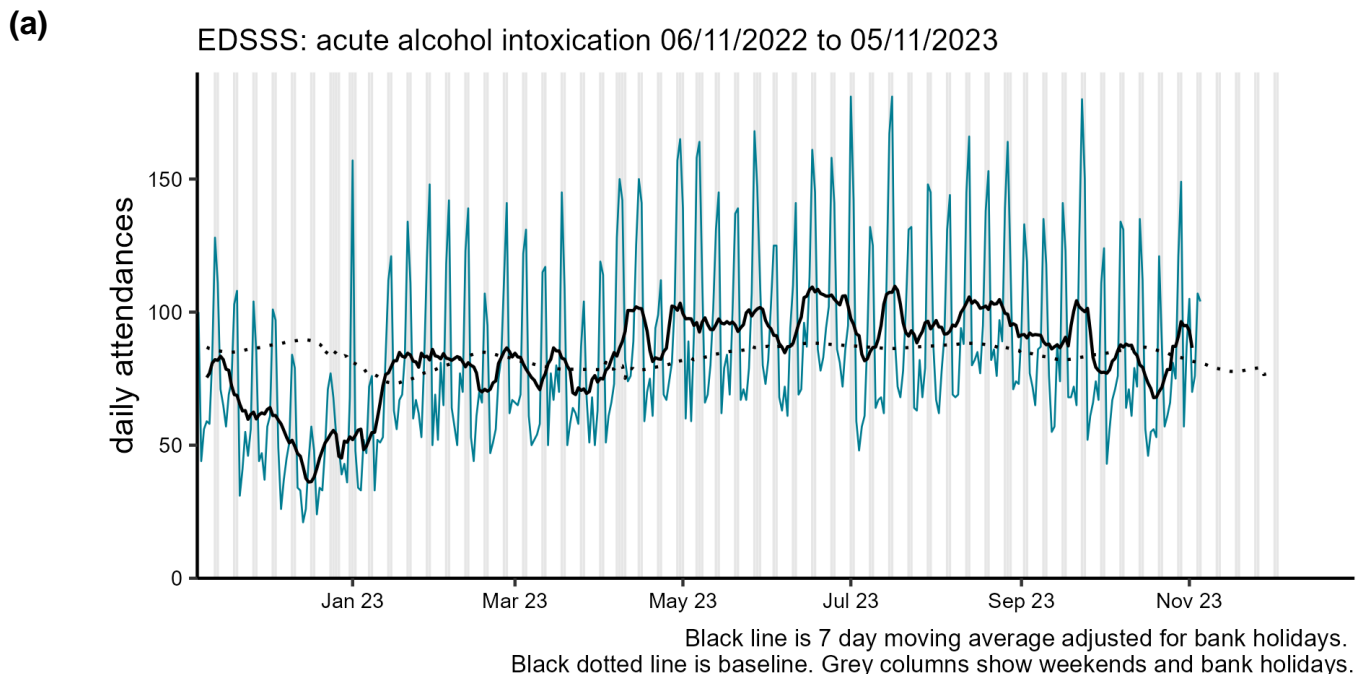




Other conditions

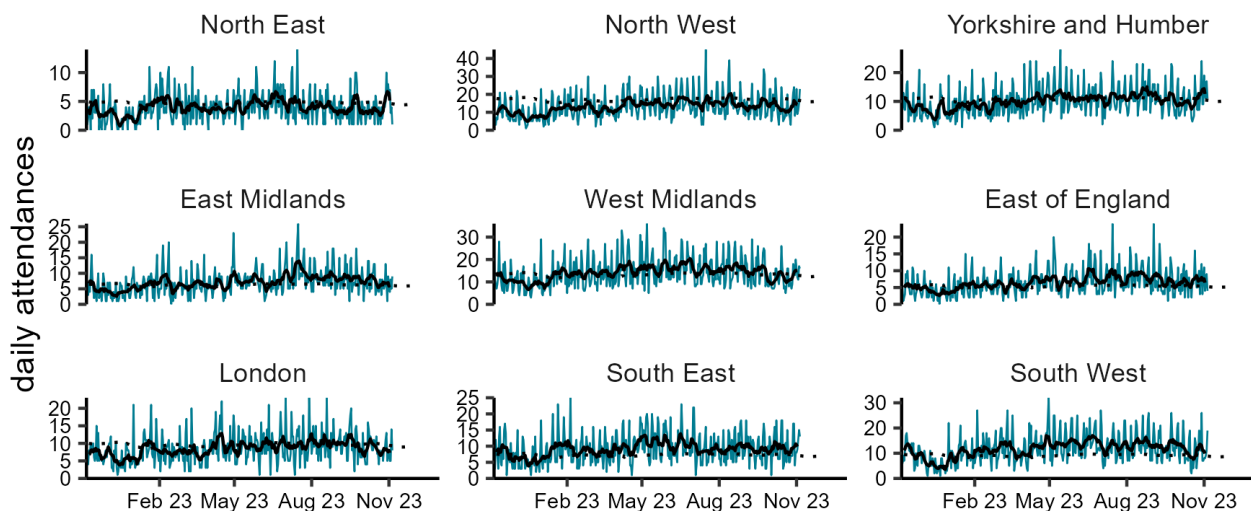
Acute alcohol intoxication

Figure 11: Daily number of acute alcohol intoxication ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

EDSSS: acute alcohol intoxication by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023

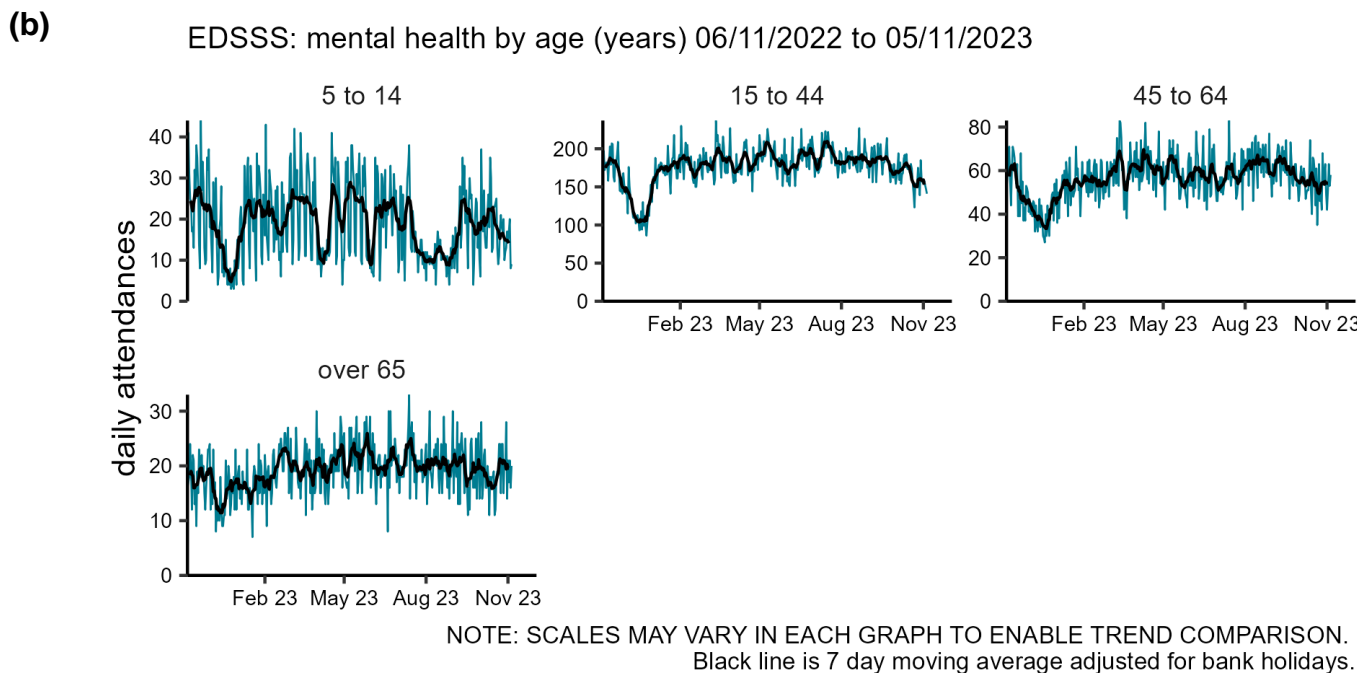
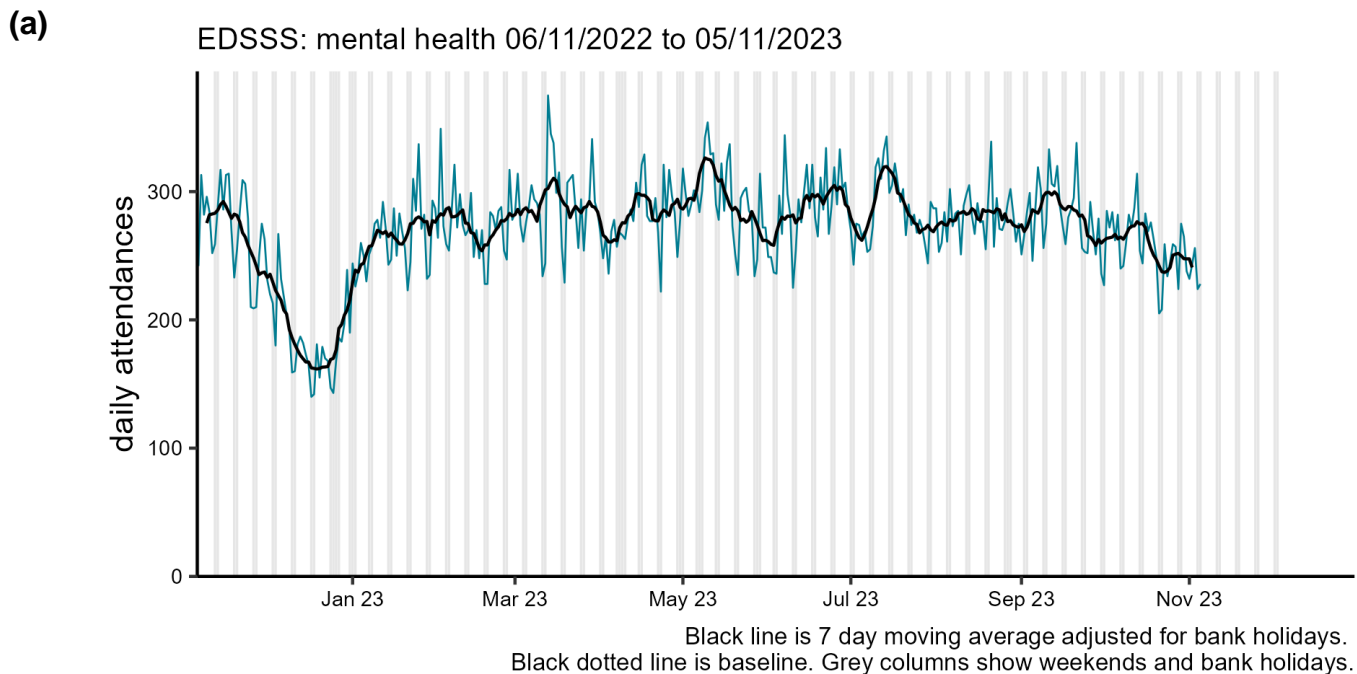


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Mental health

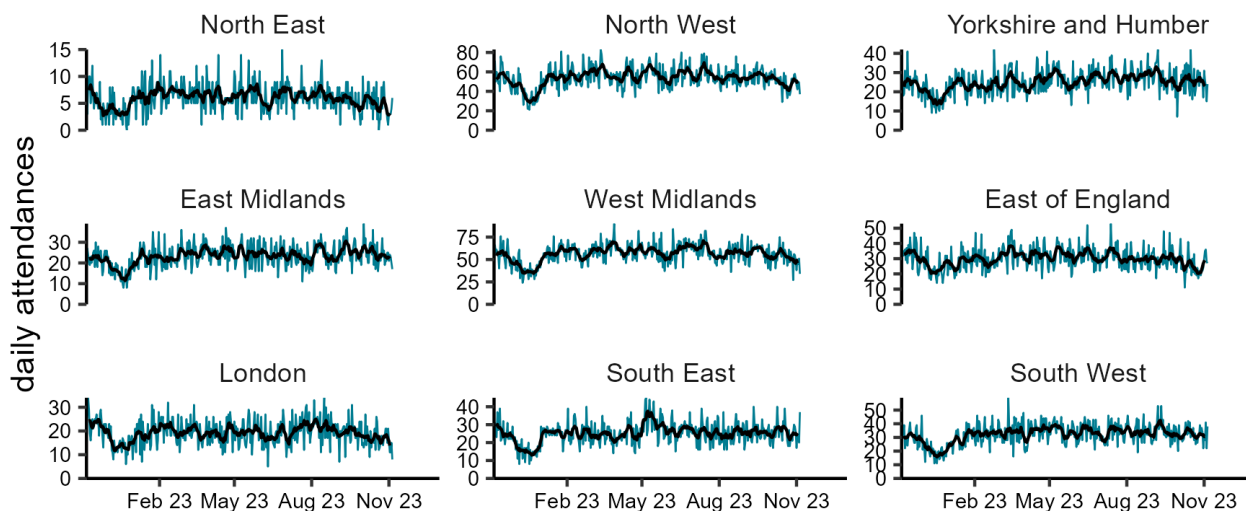
Figure 12: Daily number of mental health³ ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.

³ mental health attendances reported here are those with a primary diagnosis in the ECDS mental health diagnosis grouping. Attendances where the primary diagnosis relates to overdose, alcohol use or self harm are not included.



(c)

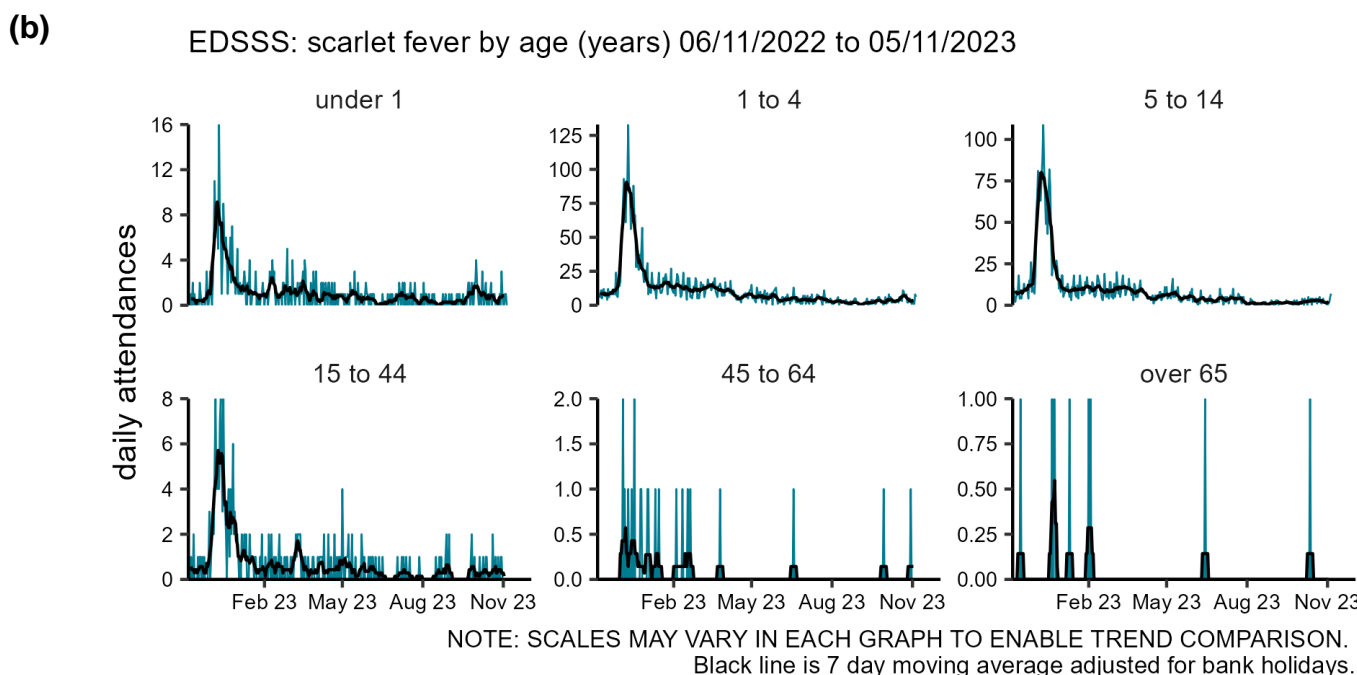
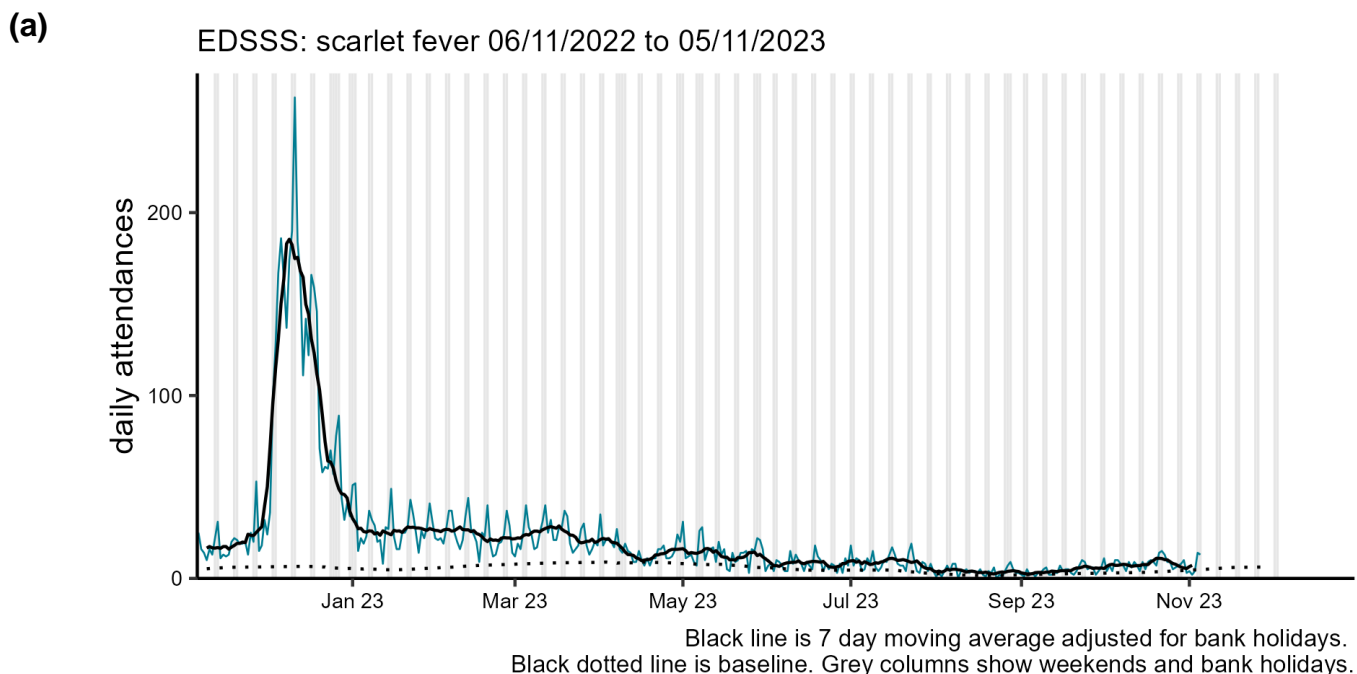
EDSSS: mental health by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



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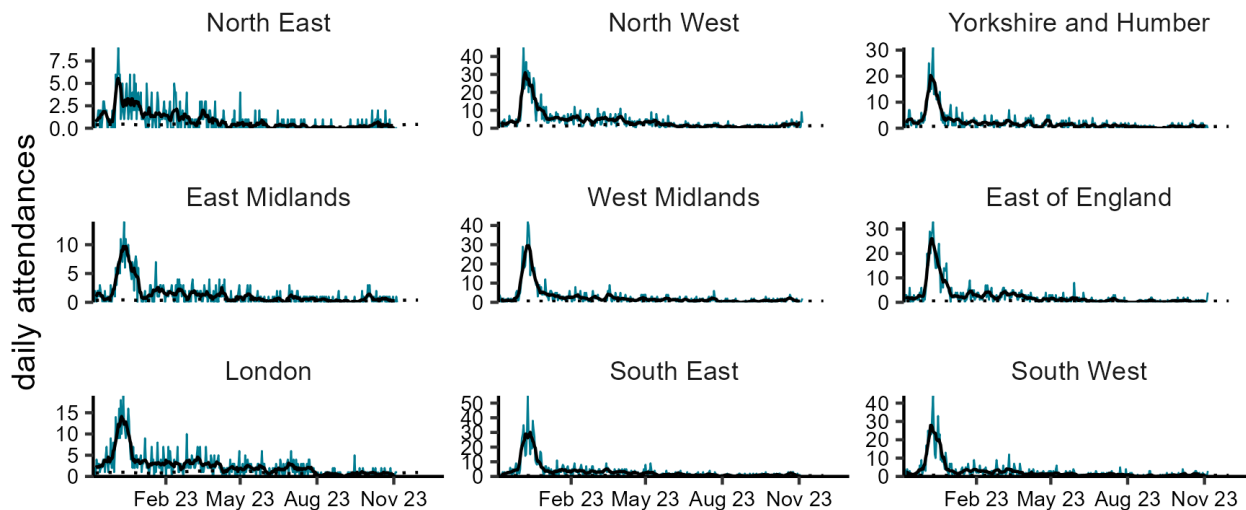
Scarlet fever

Figure 13: Daily number of scarlet fever ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

EDSSS: scarlet fever by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



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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

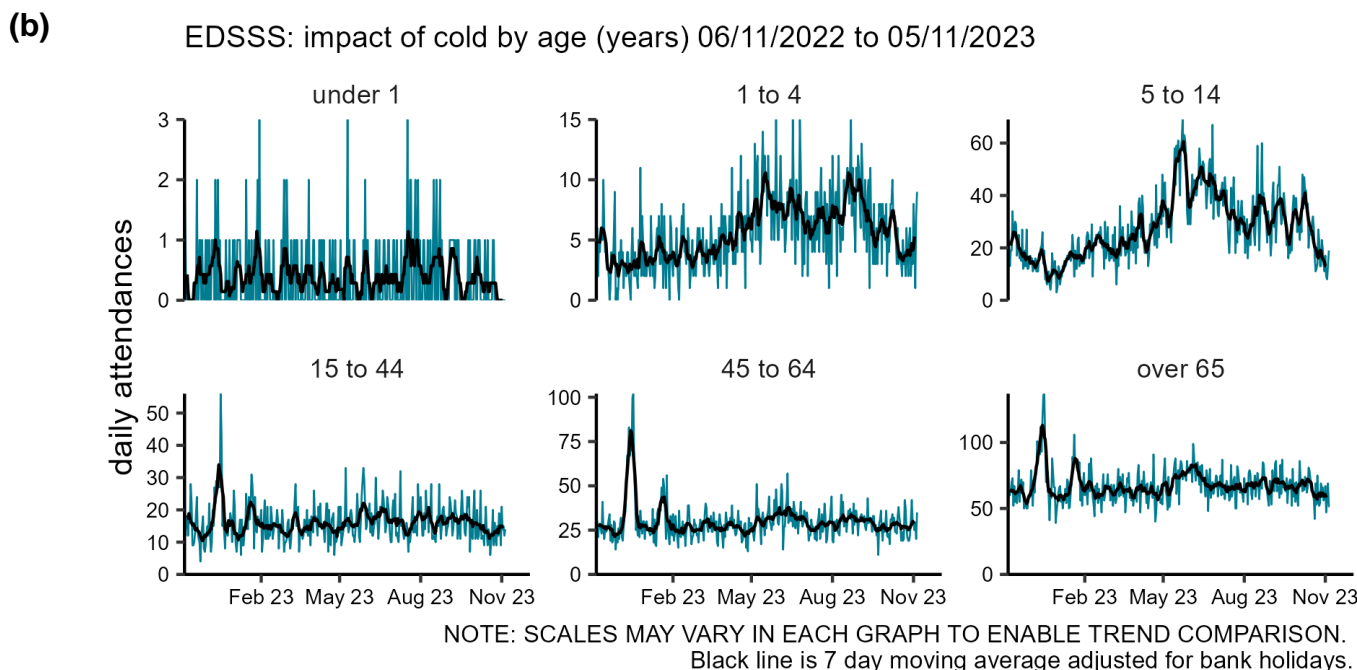
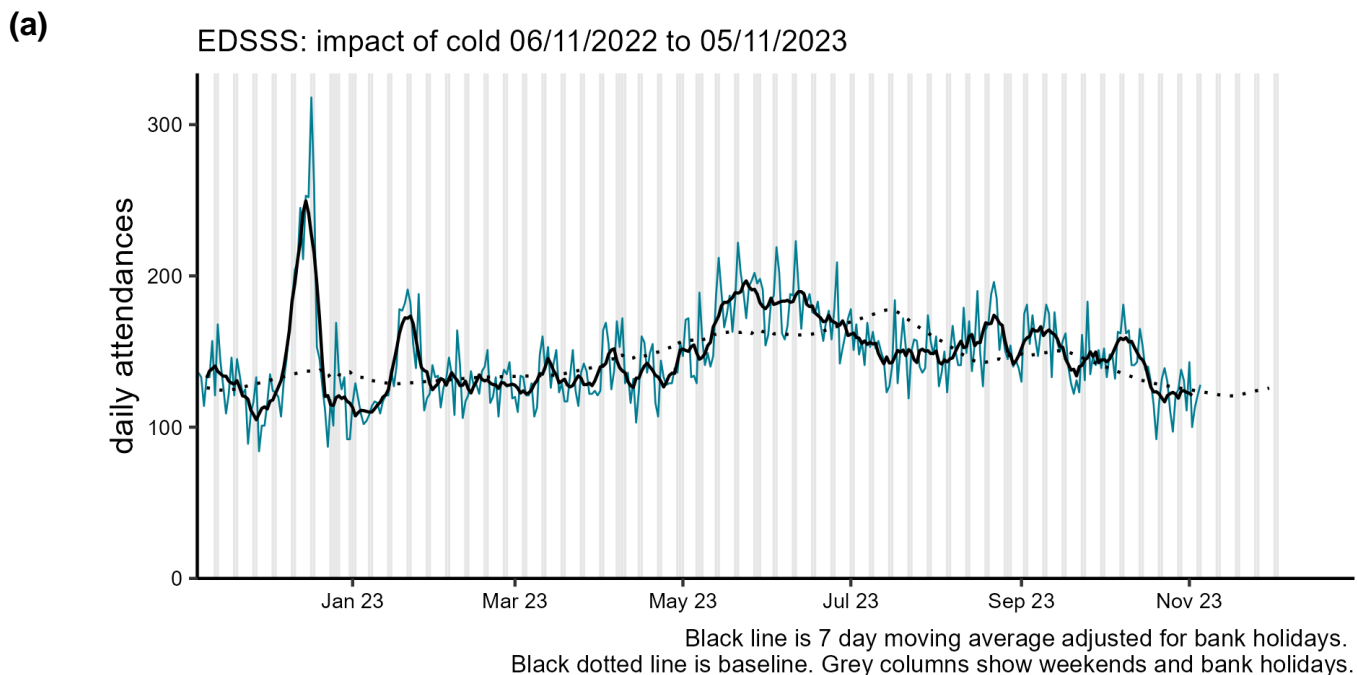
Highest weather alert level during the current reporting week:

No alerts issued

Cold-health alerts in place

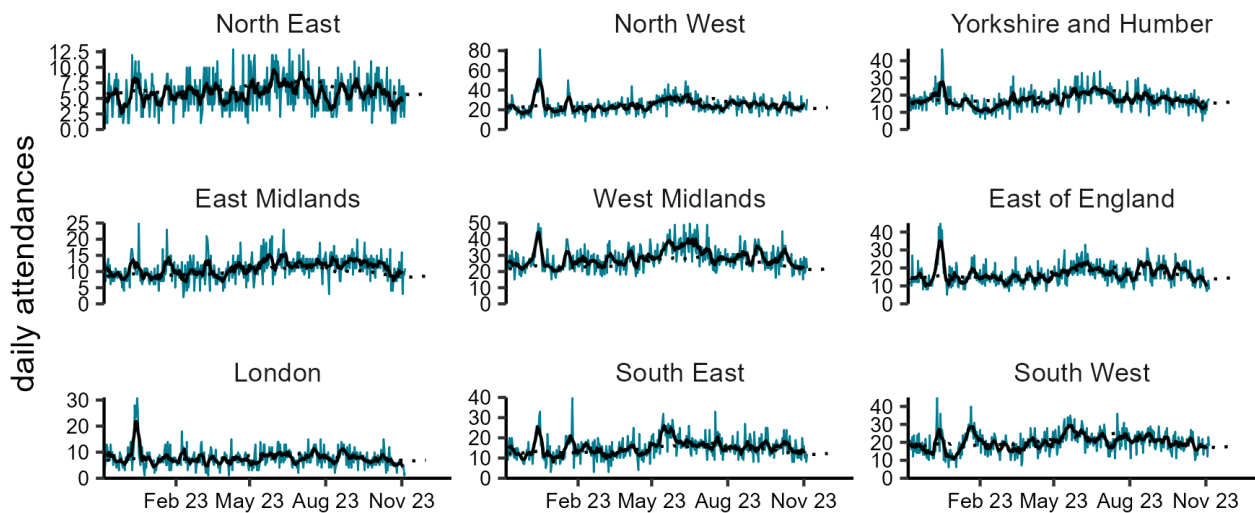
Impact of cold

Figure 14: Daily number of impact of cold ED attendances (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays), England (a) nationally, (b) by age and (c) by UKHSA Region.



(c)

EDSSS: impact of cold by UKHSA region 06/11/2022 to 05/11/2023



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Notes and caveats

The following additional caveats apply to the UKHSA emergency department syndromic surveillance system:

- the data presented are based on a national syndromic surveillance system:
 - should be used to monitor trends not to estimate numbers of ‘cases’
 - an automated daily transfer of anonymised ED data is received from NHS Digital, from the [Emergency Care Data Set](#) (ECDS)
 - not all EDs currently provide data on a daily basis, EDs are eligible for inclusion in this report only where:
 - data relates to attendances at a type 01 ED
 - data for 7 of the 7 most recent days was received
 - data for those days was received within 2 calendar days of the patient arrival
 - when an ED meets these criteria, all historical data from that ED is included
 - EDs included each week is likely to change, which will affect the historical data inclusion
 - national coverage each week is included in **Table 2**,
 - the number of EDs in each region area is described in **Table 3**
- individual EDs will not be identified in these bulletins
- some syndromic indicators are hierarchical:
 - acute respiratory infections includes:
 - COVID-19-like
 - acute bronchitis or bronchiolitis
 - other and non-specific acute respiratory infections
 - influenza-like illness
 - pneumonia
 - cardiac conditions includes:
 - myocardial ischaemia
 - other and non-specific cardiac conditions
- baselines:
 - were last remodelled January 2023
 - are constructed from historical data since April 2018
 - 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 ED attendance levels

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the clinicians in each ED and other staff within each Trust for their continued involvement in the EDSSS.

We thank the Royal College of Emergency Medicine, NHS Digital and NHS England for their support in the development of national EDSSS, using anonymised data collection from ECDS.

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

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Prepared by: Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team

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UKHSA supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals

