UK Health Security Agency

# Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System Bulletin (England)

2025 Week 16

# Key messages

**Data reported to: 20 April 2025**

During week 16, ED attendances for acute respiratory infections continued to decrease, in line with seasonally expected trends. Attendances for gastroenteritis remained stable, but were 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 |
|---|---|---|
| Total attendances (**Figure 1**) | No trend | No baseline |
| COVID-19-like (**Figure 2**) | No trend | No baseline |
| Acute respiratory infections (**Figure 3**) | Decreasing | Similar to baseline |
| Acute bronchiolitis or bronchitis (**Figure 4**) | Decreasing | Similar to baseline |
| Influenza-like illness (**Figure 5**) | Decreasing | Above baseline |
| Pneumonia (**Figure 6**) | No trend | Similar to baseline |
| Asthma (**Figure 7**) | Decreasing | Below baseline |
| Gastroenteritis (**Figure 8**) | No trend | Above baseline |
| Cardiac (**Figure 9**) | No trend | Similar to baseline |
| Myocardial ischaemia (**Figure 10**) | No trend | Similar to baseline |
| Acute alcohol intoxication (**Figure 11**) | Decreasing | Above baseline |
| Mental health (**Figure 12**) | No trend | No baseline |
| Scarlet fever **(Figure 13)** | Decreasing | Similar to baseline |

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

# Contents

# 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 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)
- Error! Reference source not found. 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
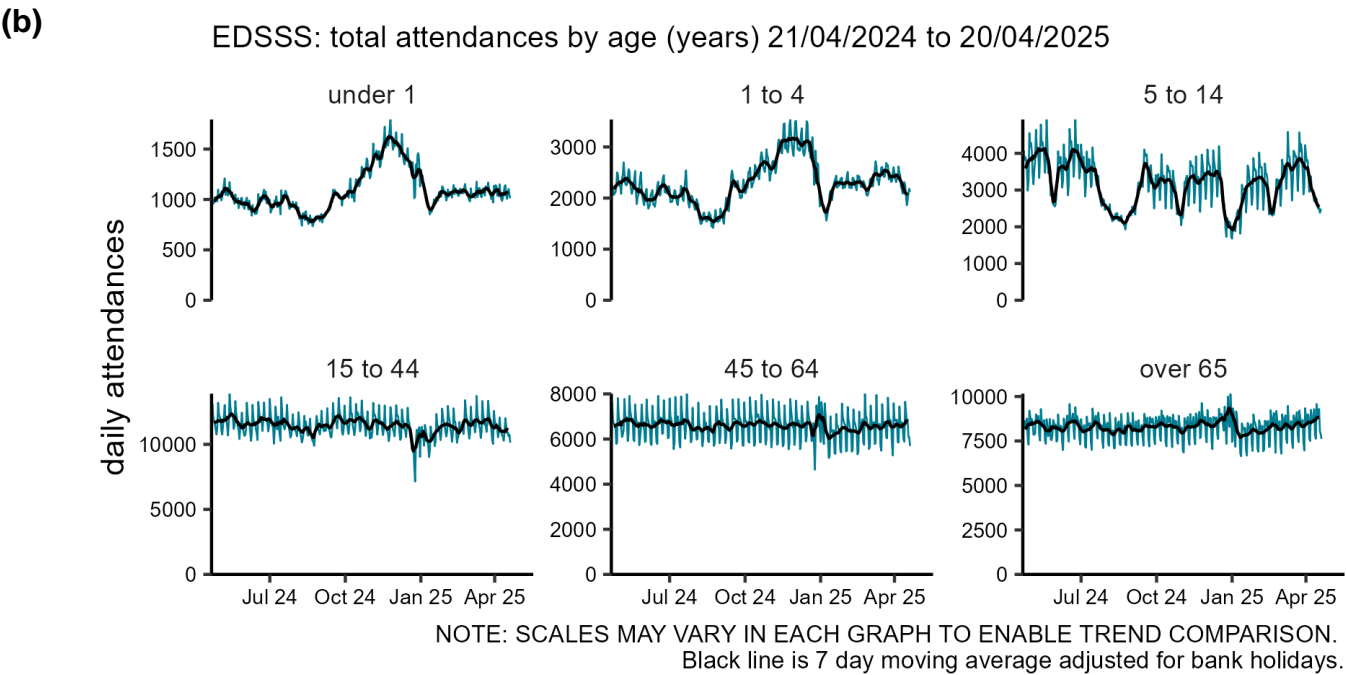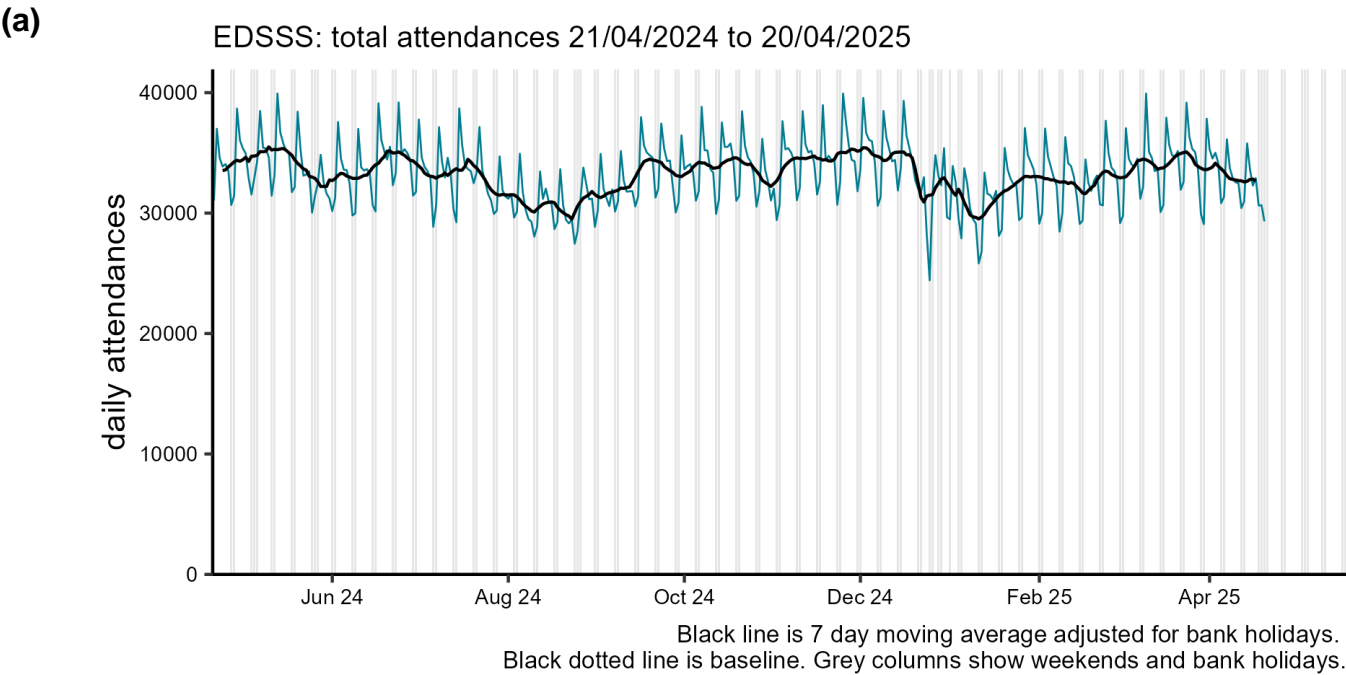
For further information please see **Notes and caveats**

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

**Data quality issues of note this week**

See **Table 2** and **Table 3** for the numbers of EDs included this week.

# 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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: total attendances 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: total attendances by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

EDSSS: total attendances by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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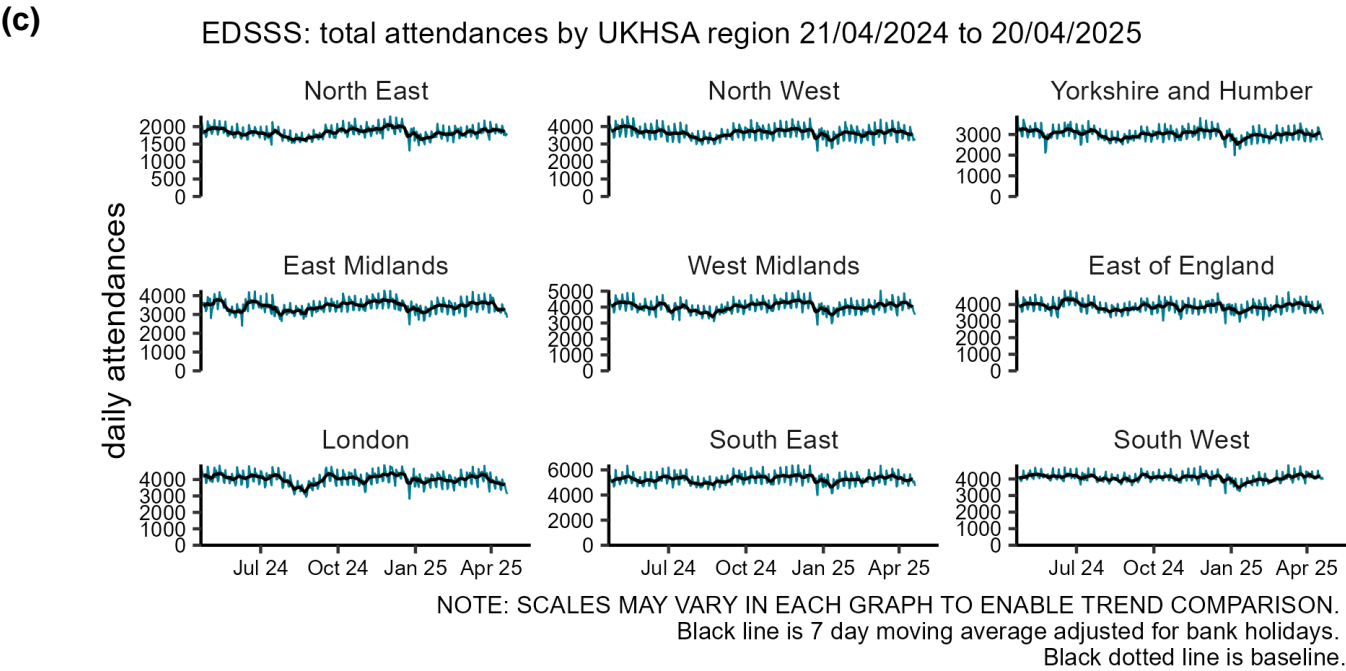Black dotted line is baseline.

**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] |
|---|---|---|
| 14 April 2025 | 35,789 | 21,251 |
| 15 April 2025 | 33,610 | 19,955 |
| 16 April 2025 | 32,285 | 19,603 |
| 17 April 2025 | 32,905 | 19,551 |
| 18 April 2025 | 30,633 | 18,844 |
| 19 April 2025 | 30,652 | 18,520 |
| 20 April 2025 | 29,315 | 18,043 |

**Table 3: The number of EDs in total and in each UKHSA Region included in surveillance each day during the most recent week.**
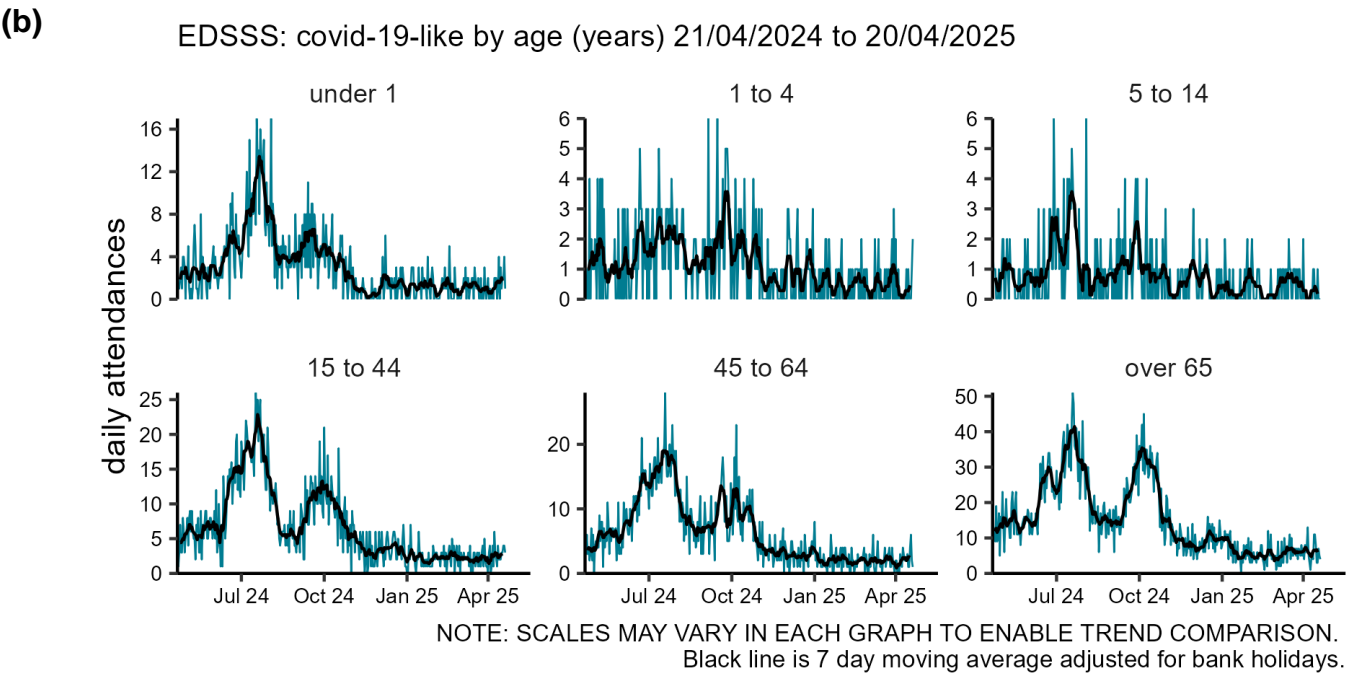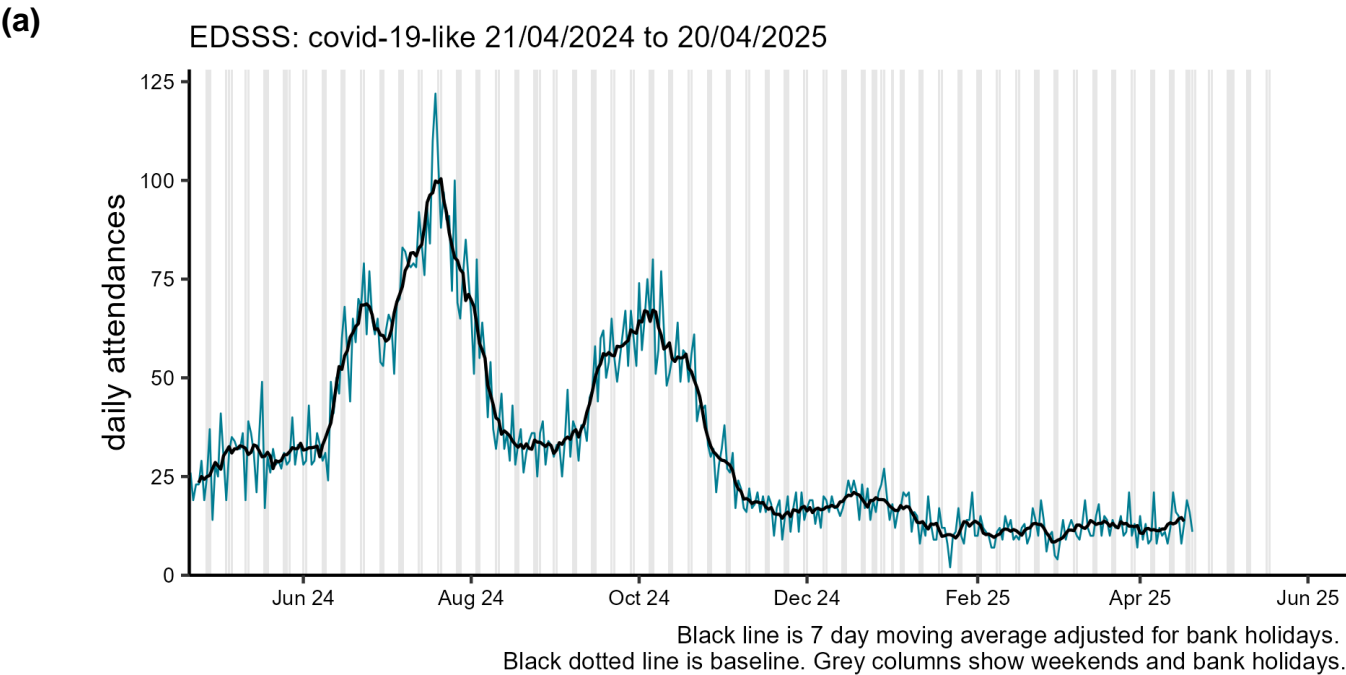
| UKHSA Region | Number of EDs[2] |
|---|---|
| North East | 7 |
| North West | 16 |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 12 |
| West Midlands | 14 |
| East Midlands | 10 |
| East of England | 14 |
| London | 15 |
| South West | 19 |
| South East | 19 |
| Total | 126 |

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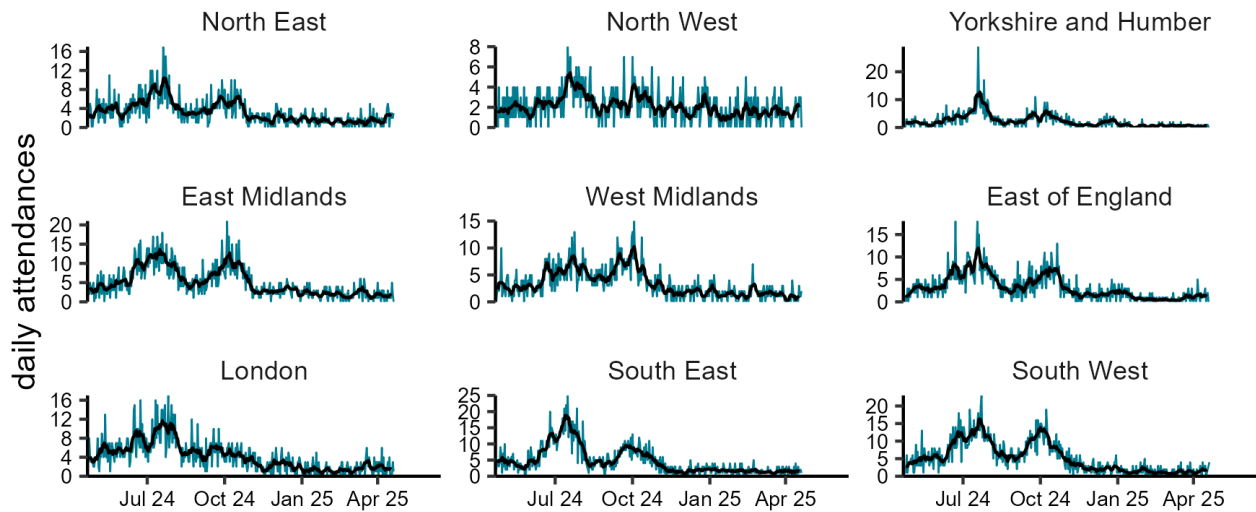
# Respiratory conditions

## 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.**

**(a)**

EDSSS: covid-19-like 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**

EDSSS: covid-19-like by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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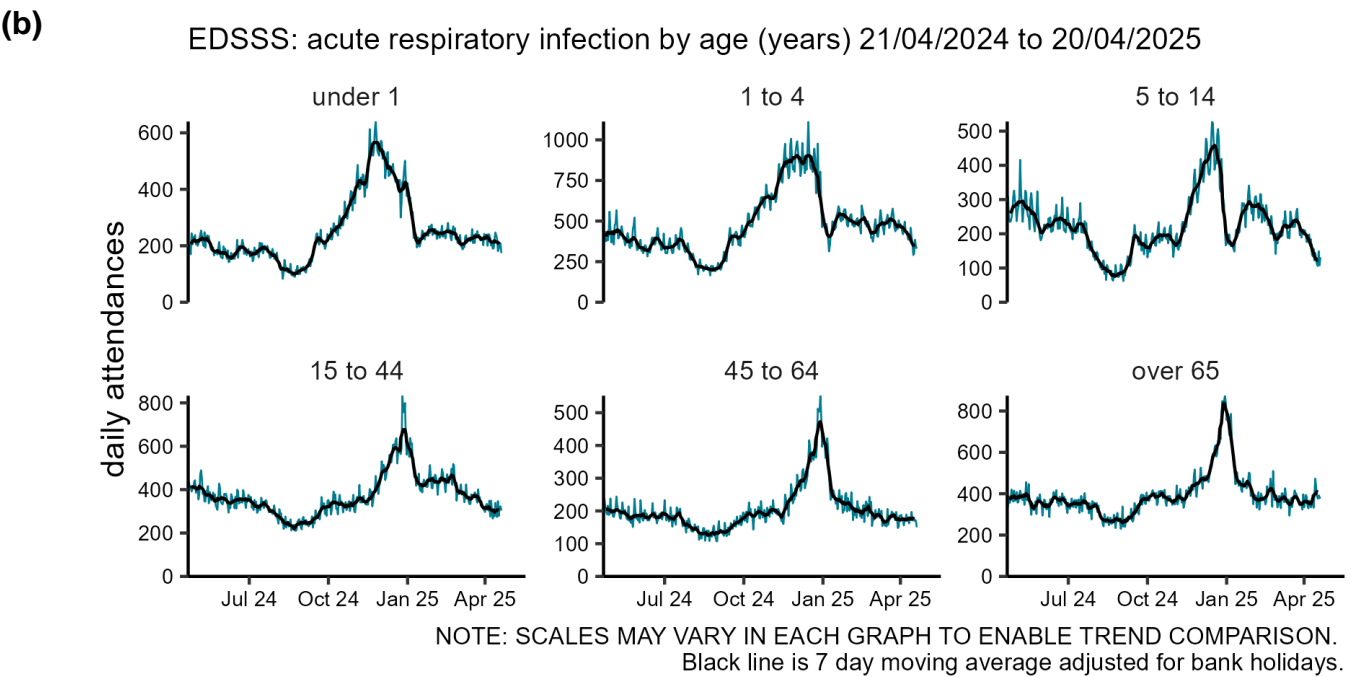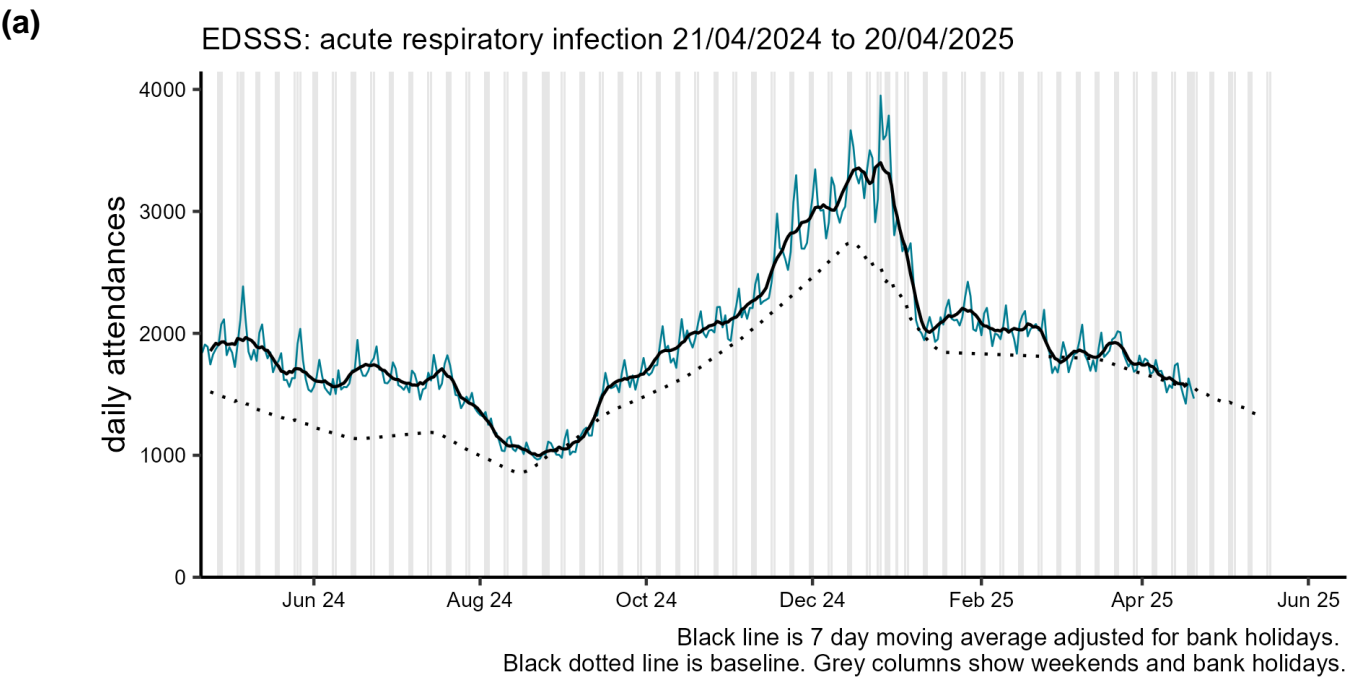Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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**(c)**

EDSSS: covid-19-like by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: acute respiratory infection 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: acute respiratory infection by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

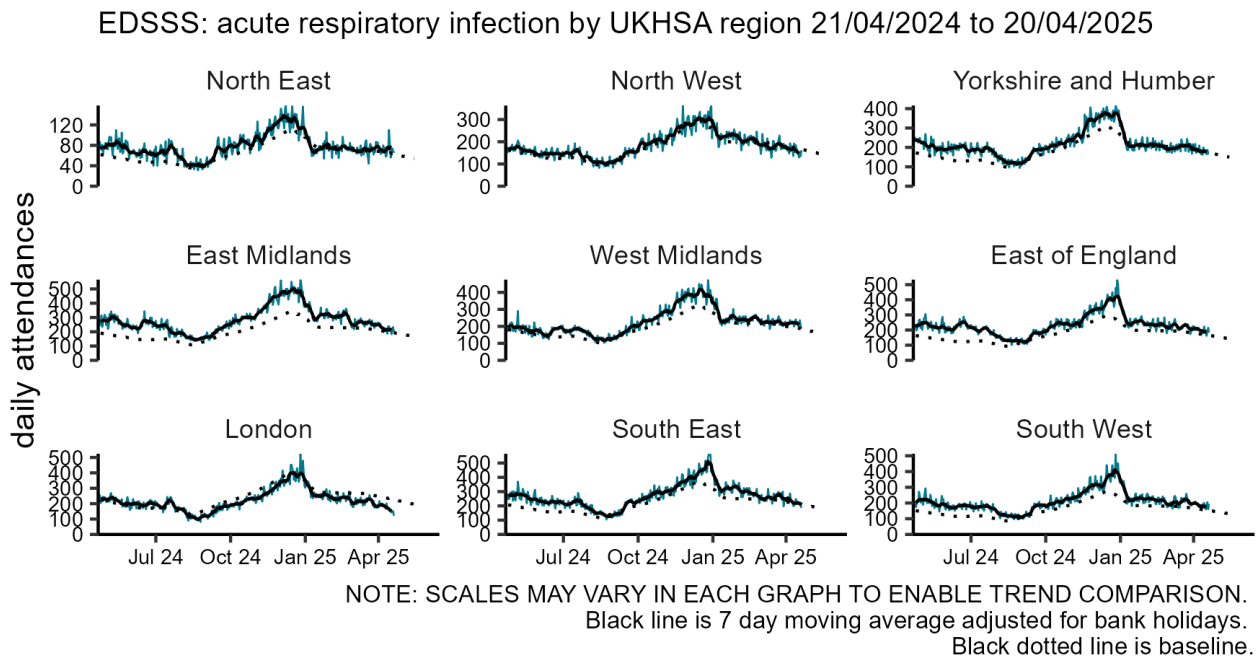EDSSS: acute respiratory infection by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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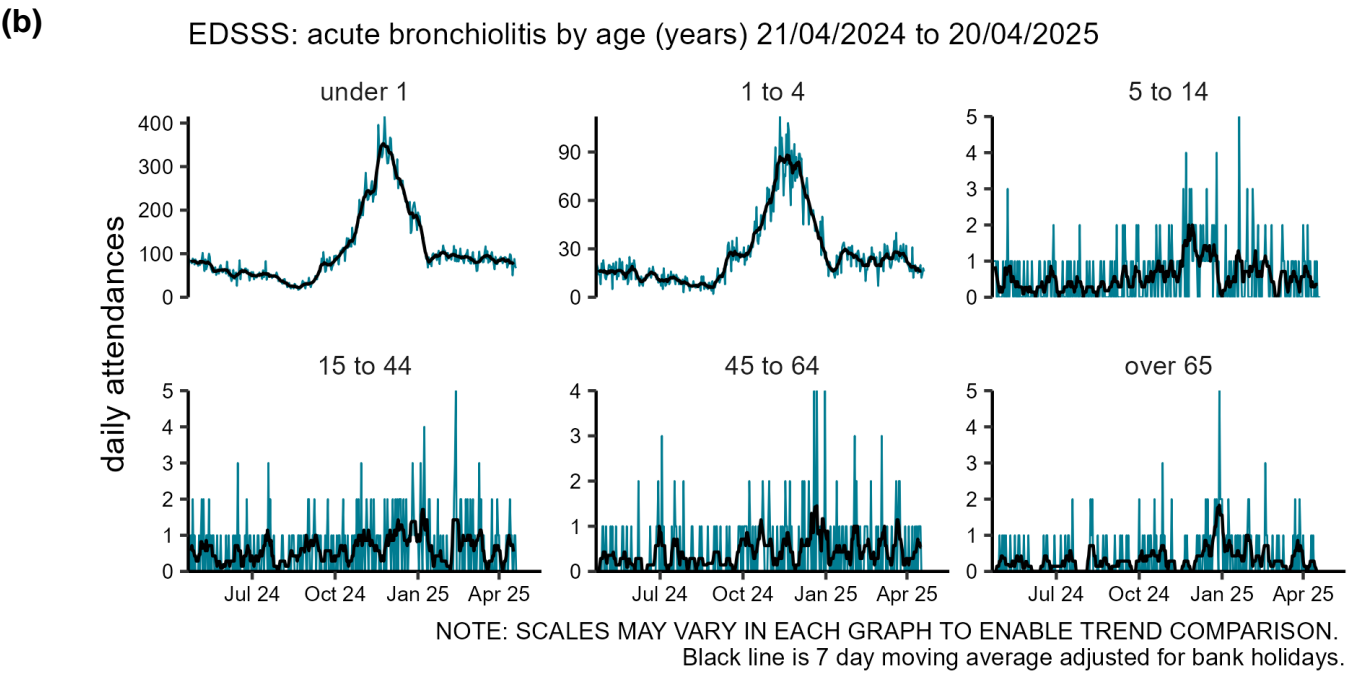Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
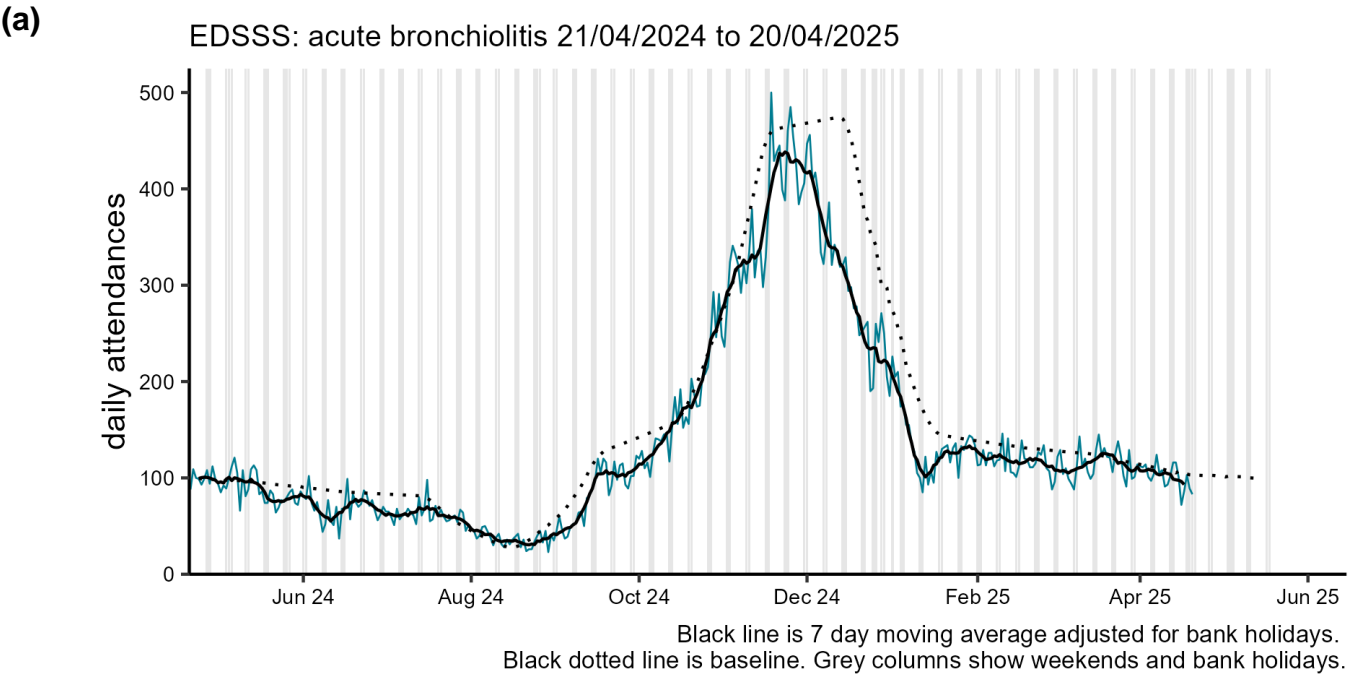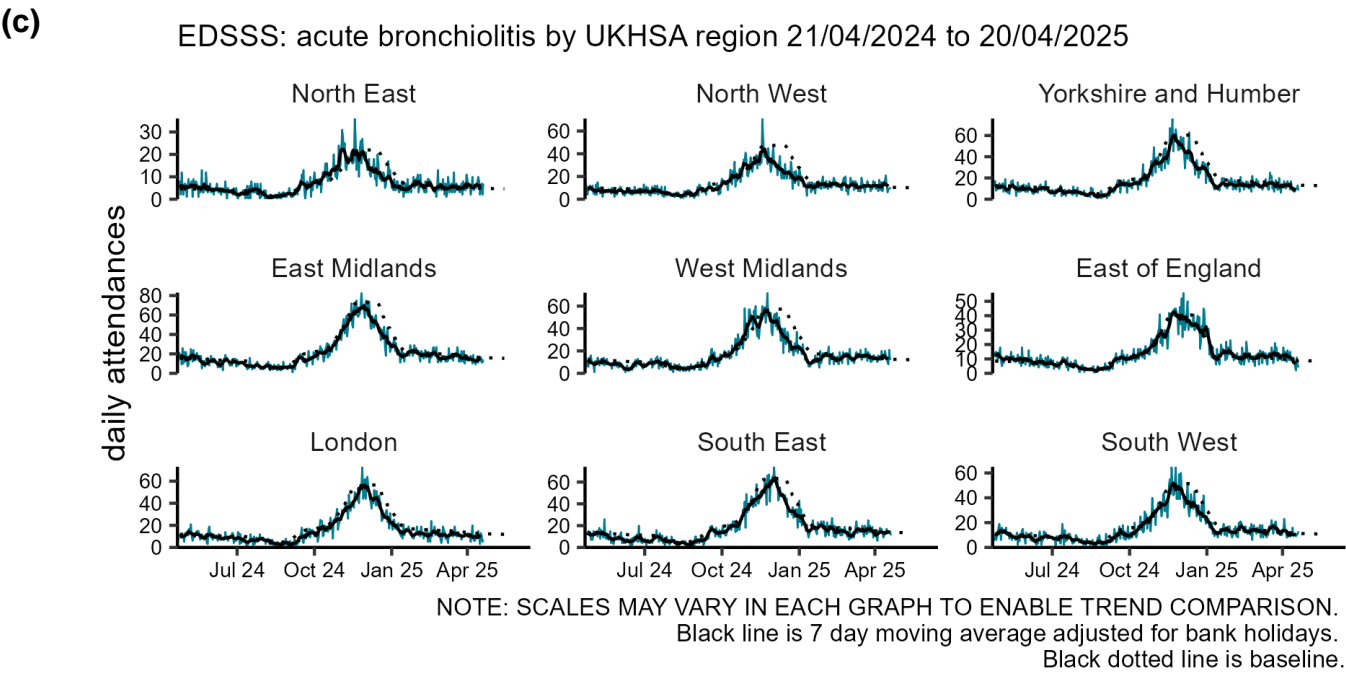Black dotted line is baseline.
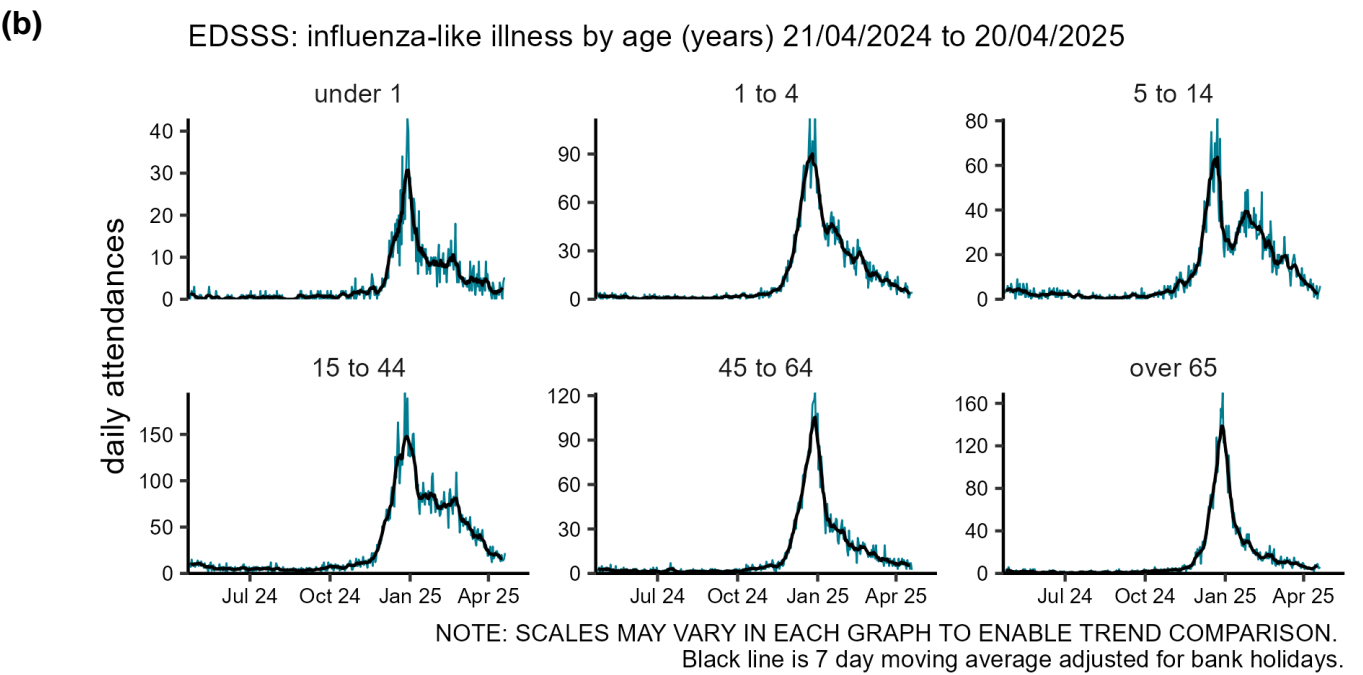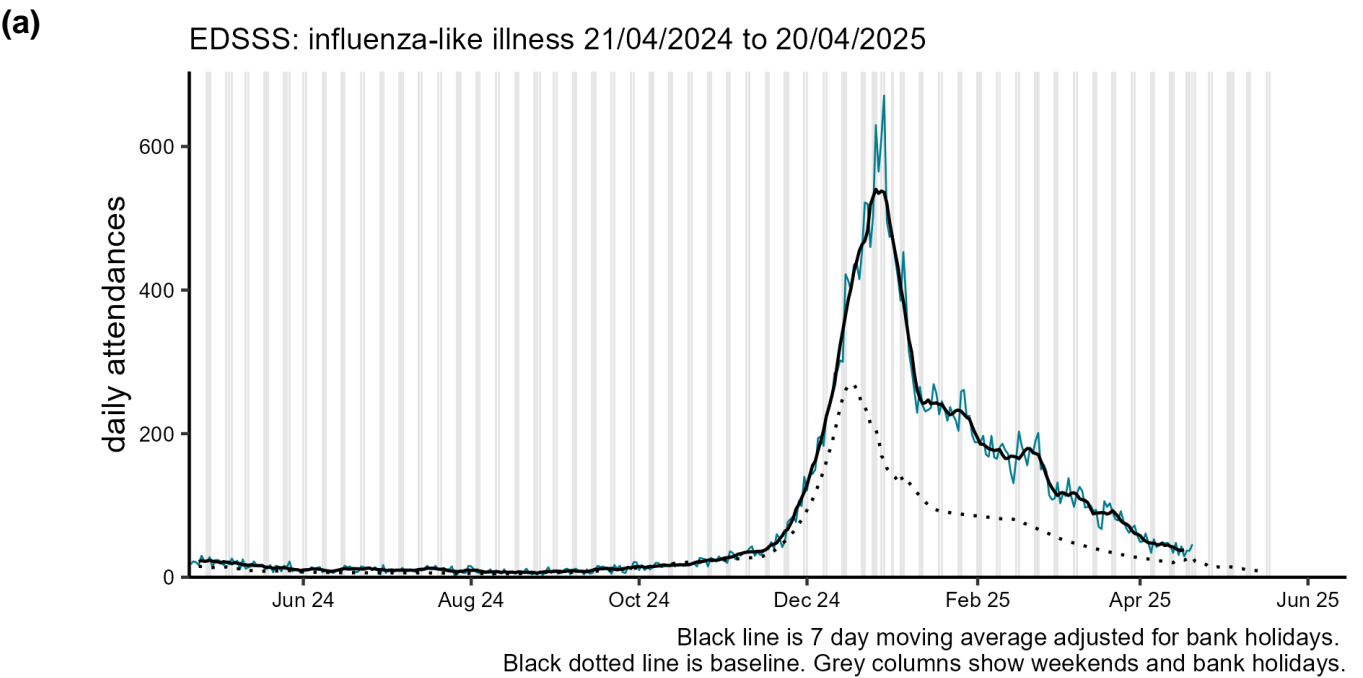
# Acute bronchiolitis/bronchitis

**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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: acute bronchiolitis 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: acute bronchiolitis by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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)**

### EDSSS: acute bronchiolitis by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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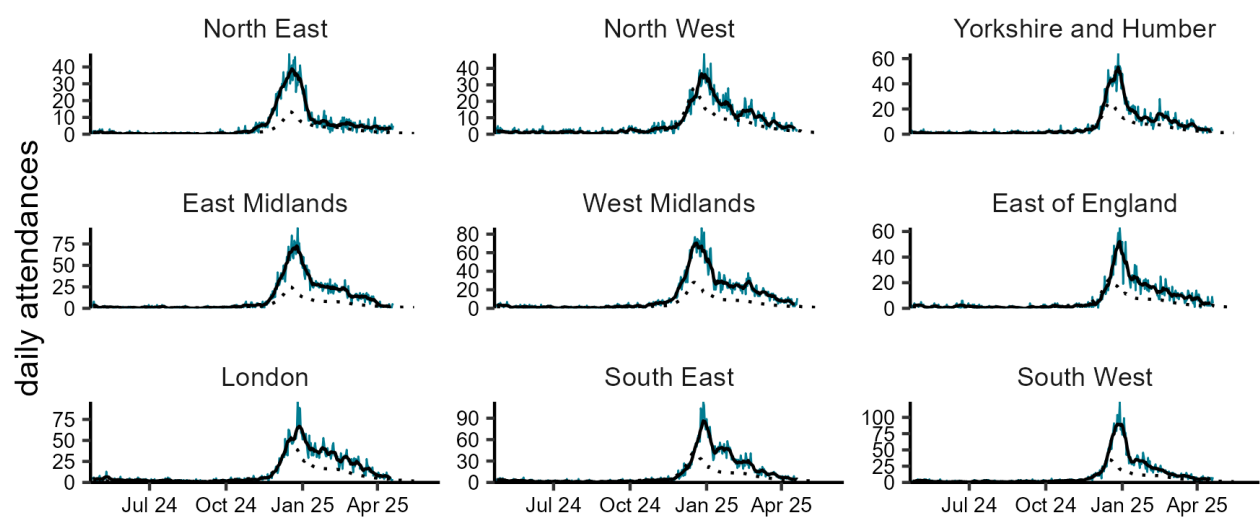Black dotted line is baseline.

# Influenza-like illness

**Figure 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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: influenza-like illness 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: influenza-like illness by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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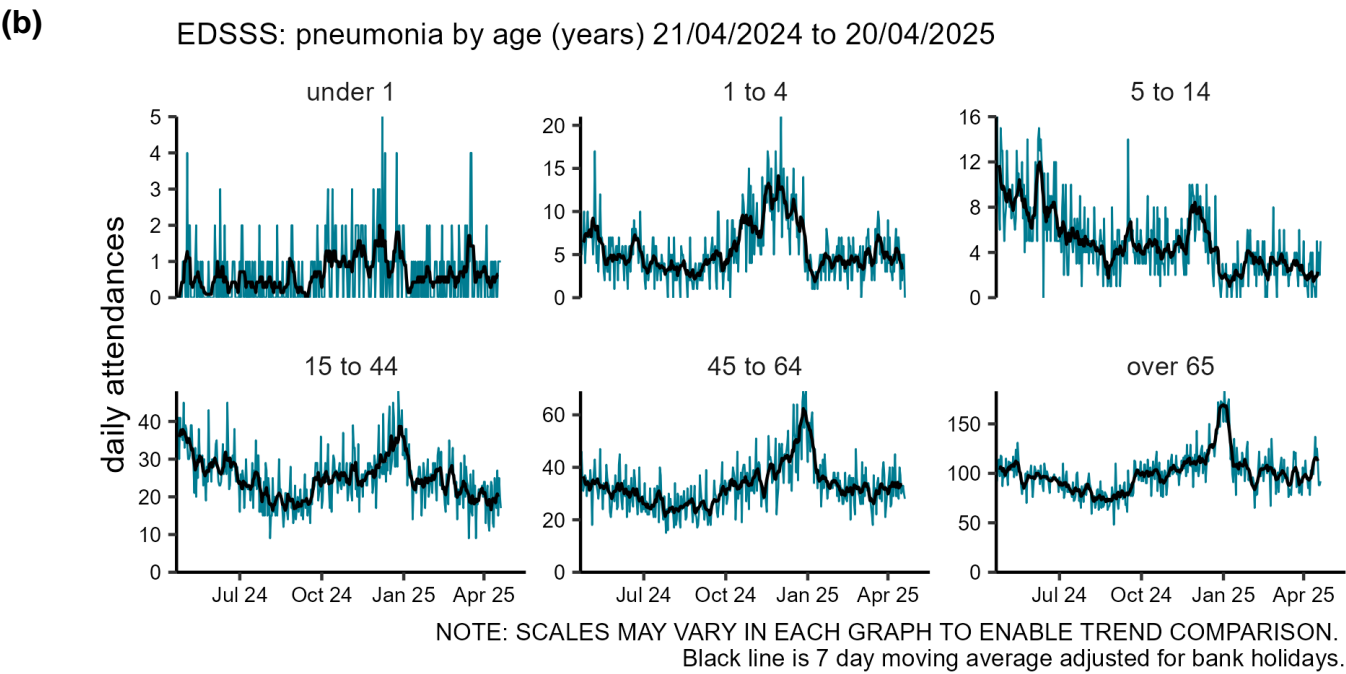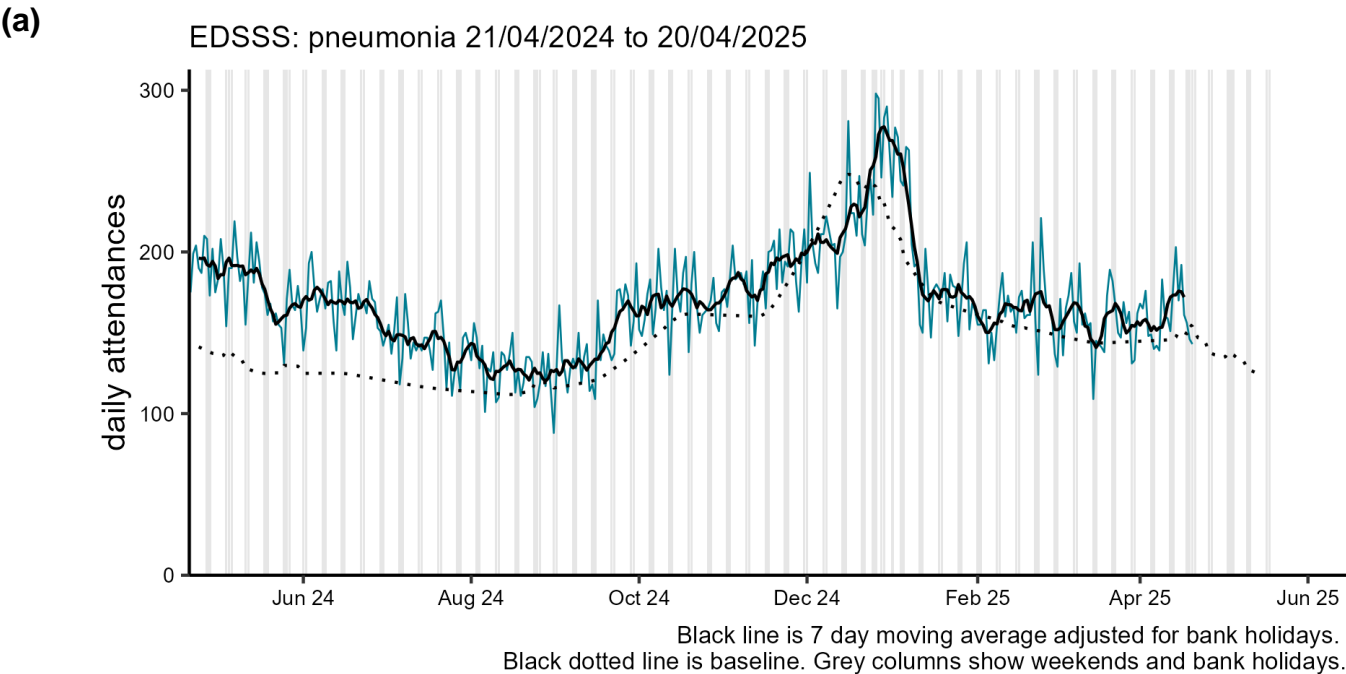Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

**(c)**

### EDSSS: influenza-like illness by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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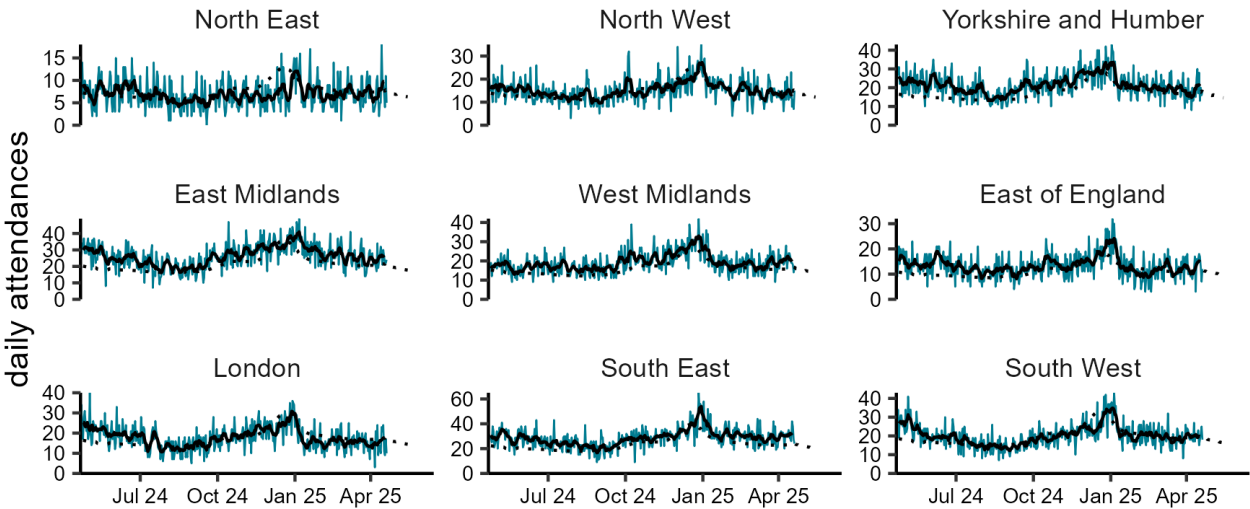Black dotted line is baseline.

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# 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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: pneumonia 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: pneumonia by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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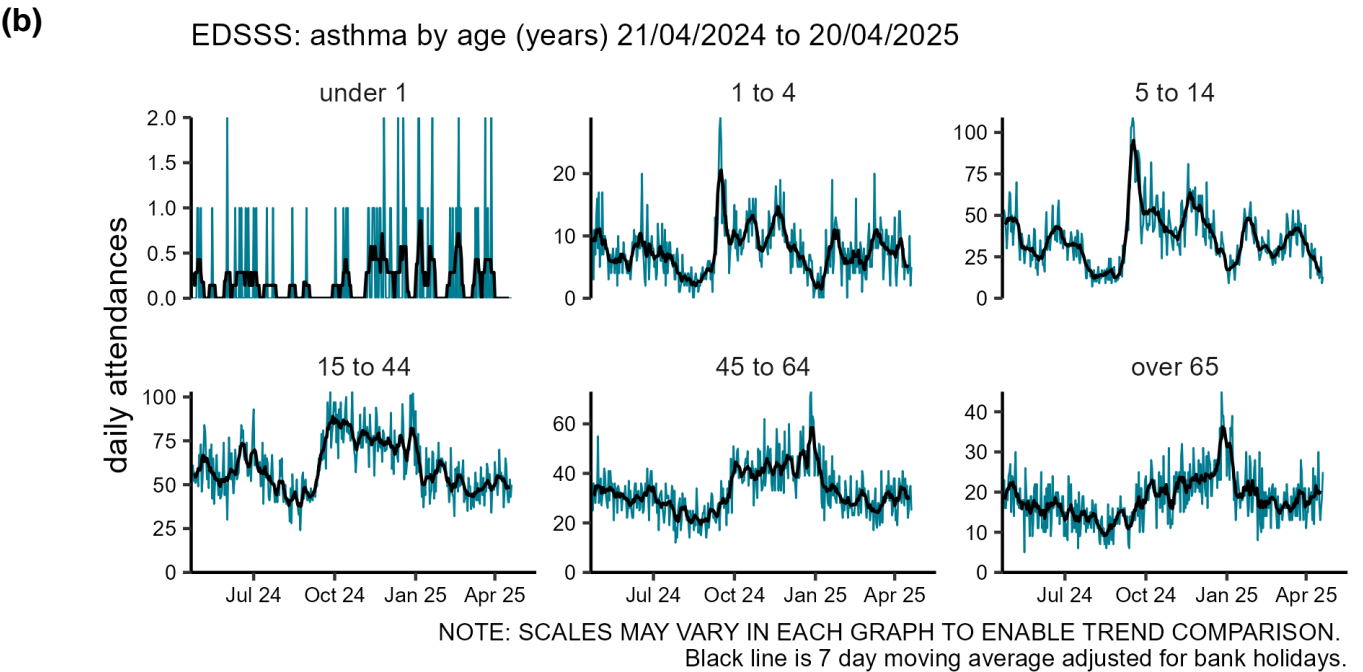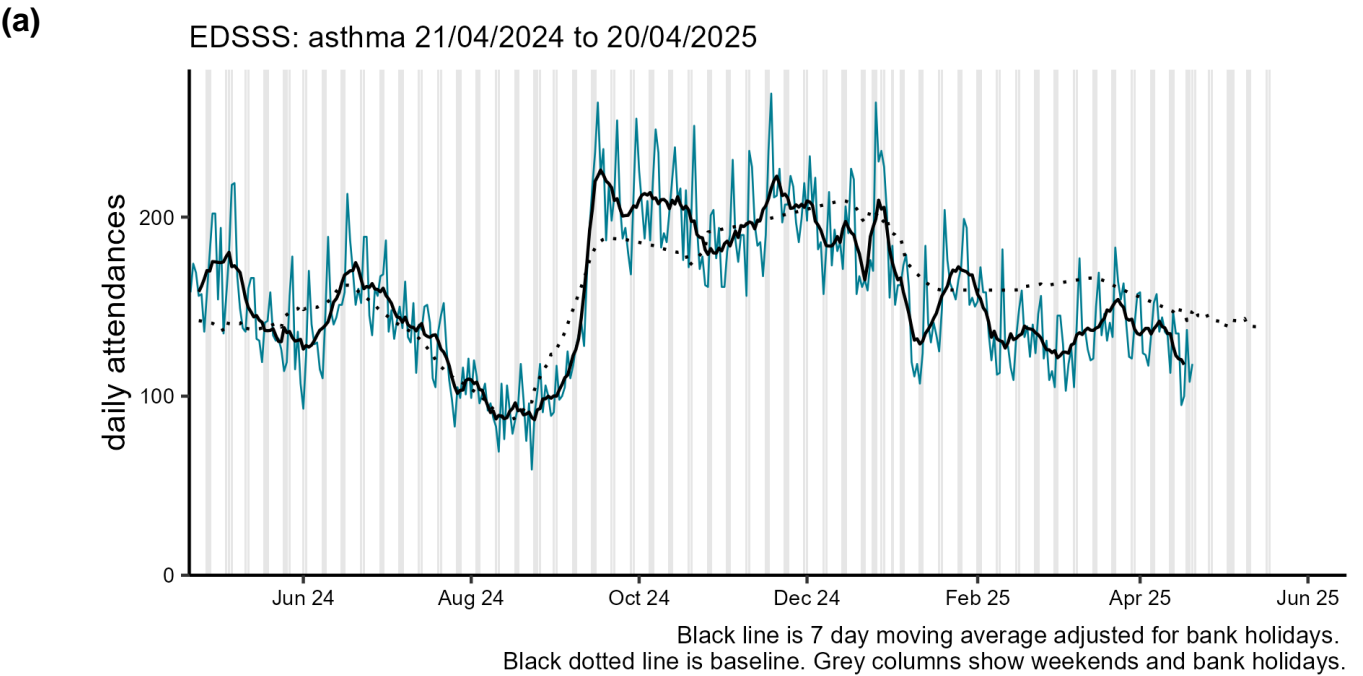
**(c)**

## EDSSS: pneumonia by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025
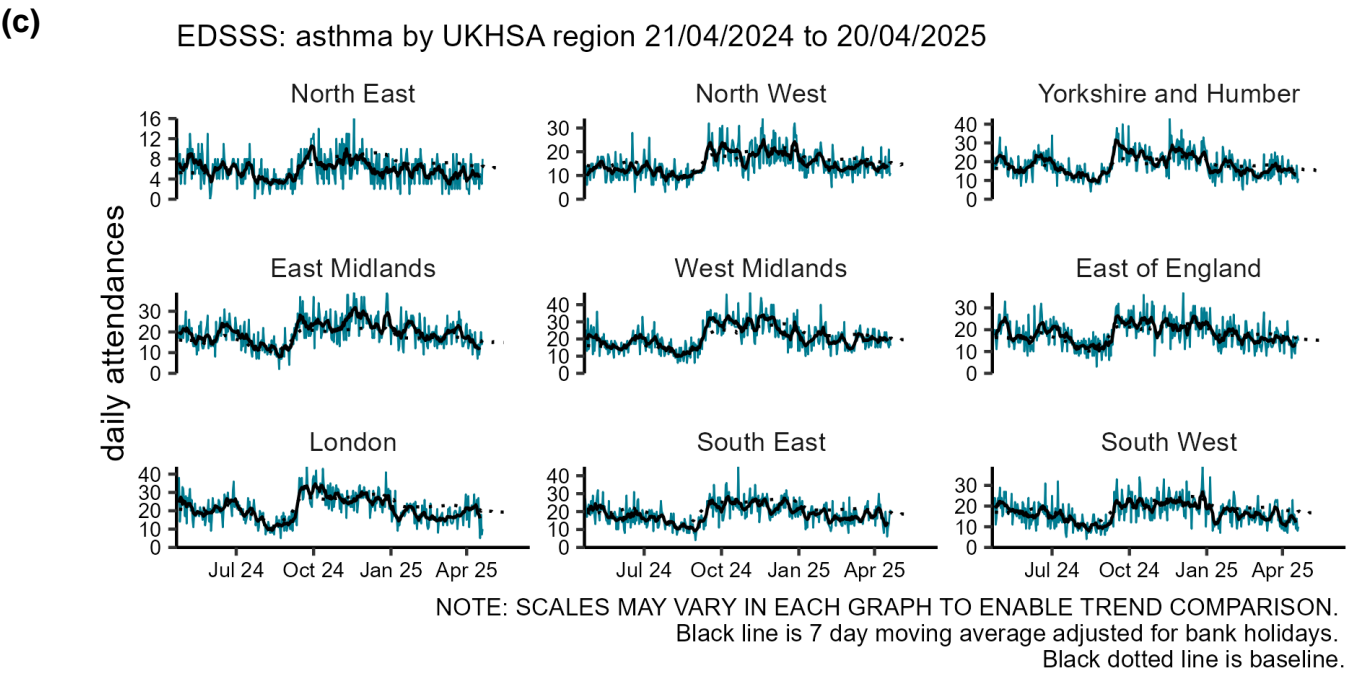


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.

# 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.**

**(a)**

EDSSS: asthma 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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

**(b)**

EDSSS: asthma by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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

**(c)**

EDSSS: asthma by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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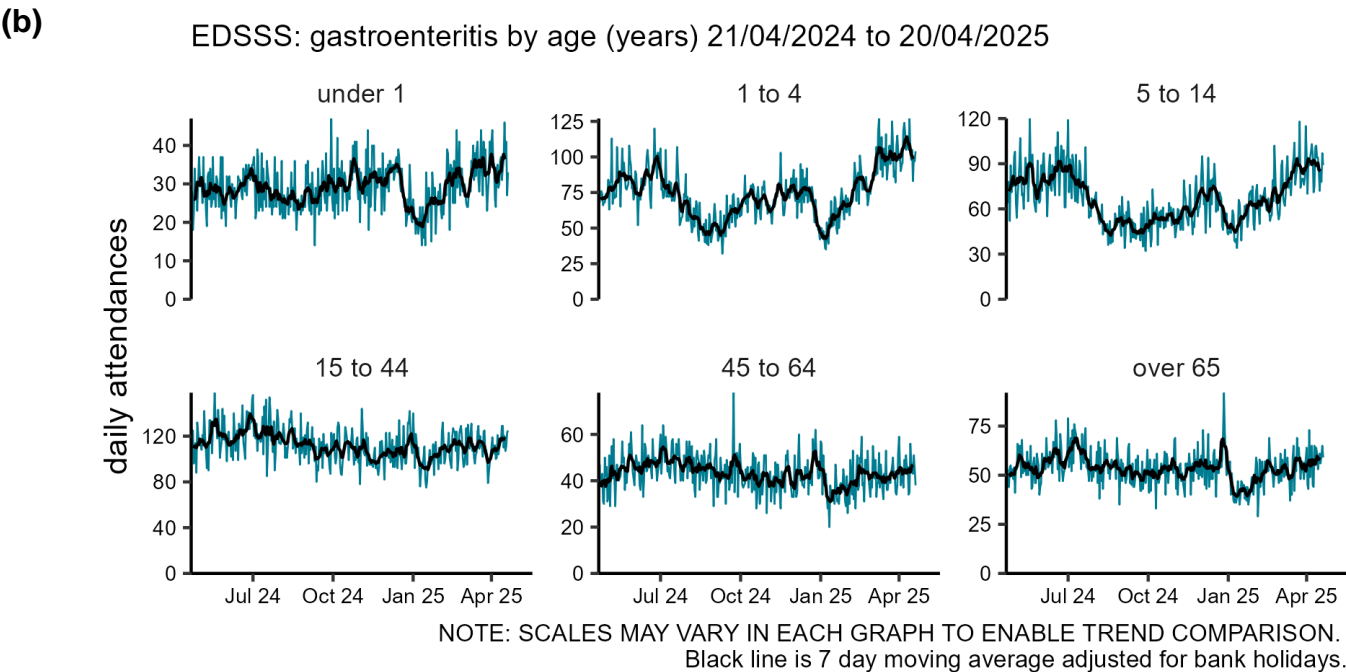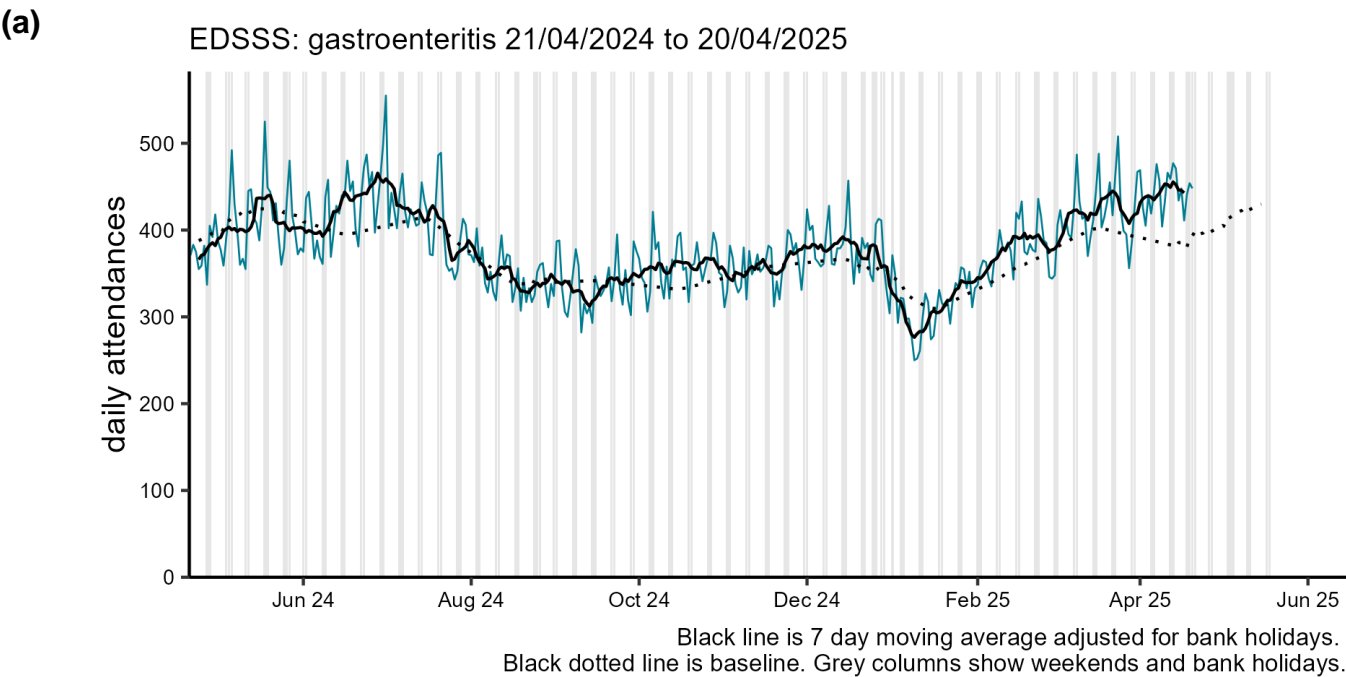Black dotted line is baseline.
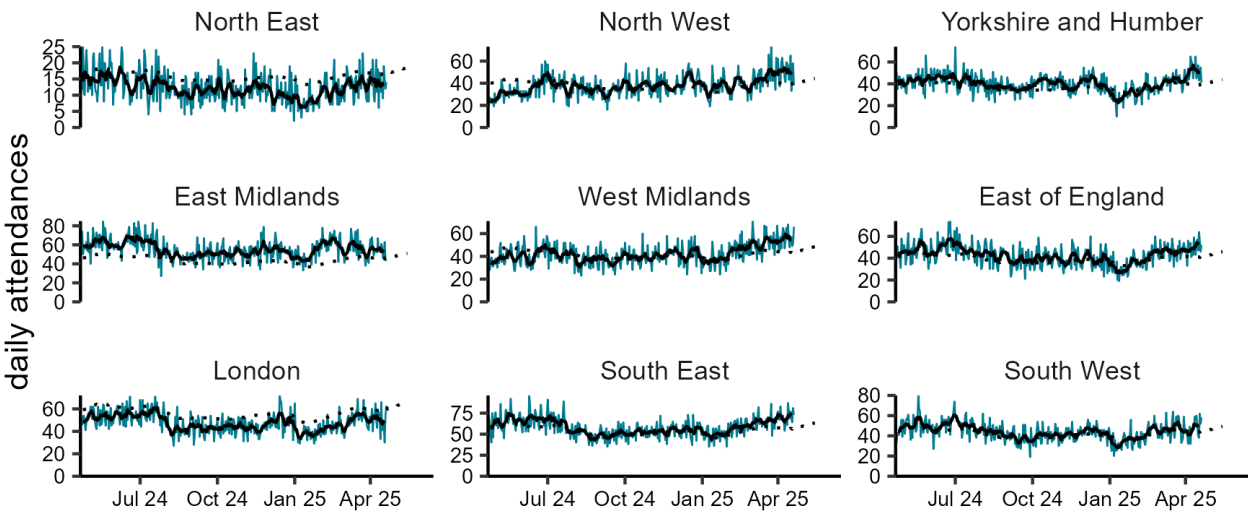
# Gastrointestinal conditions

## 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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: gastroenteritis 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: gastroenteritis by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

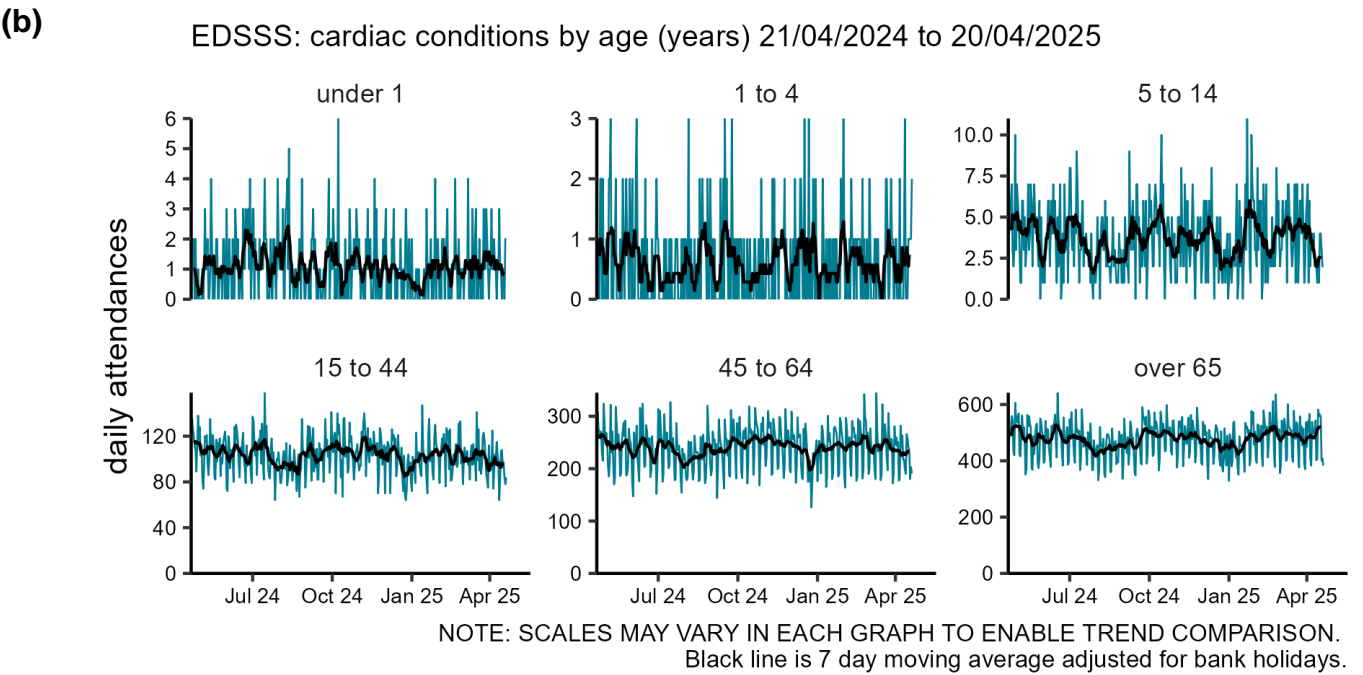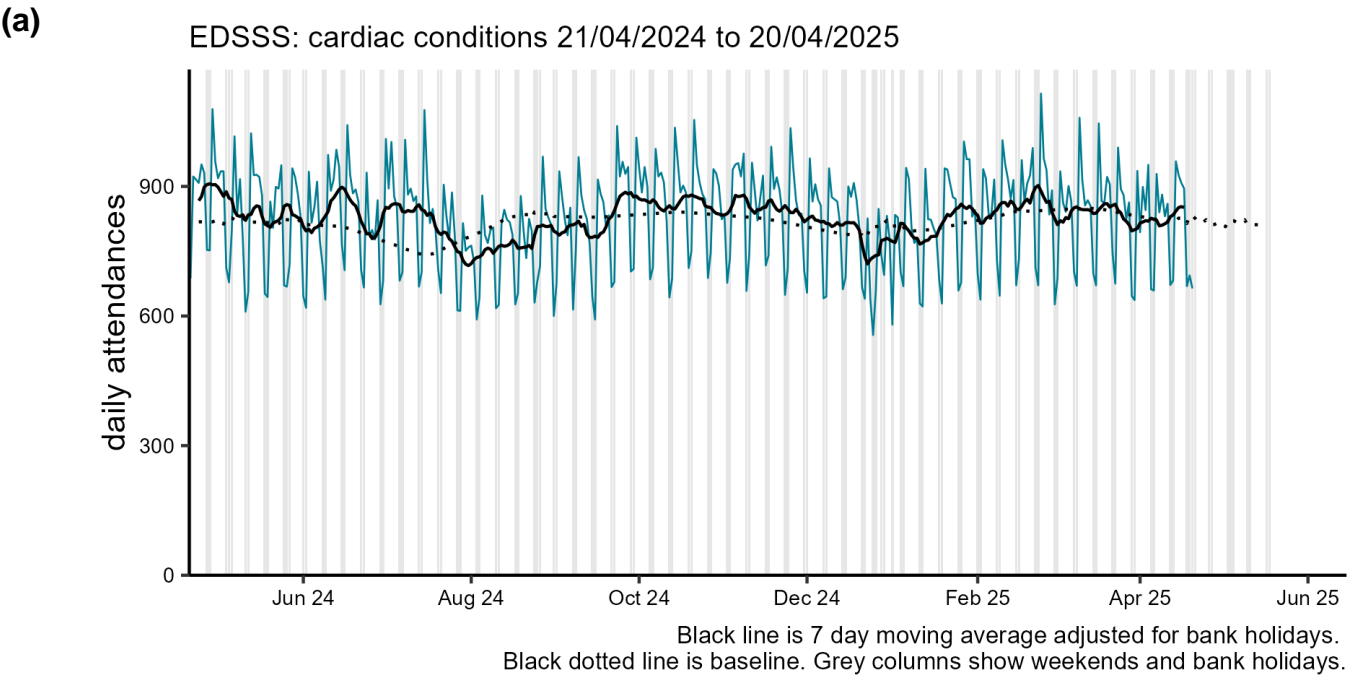EDSSS: gastroenteritis by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025
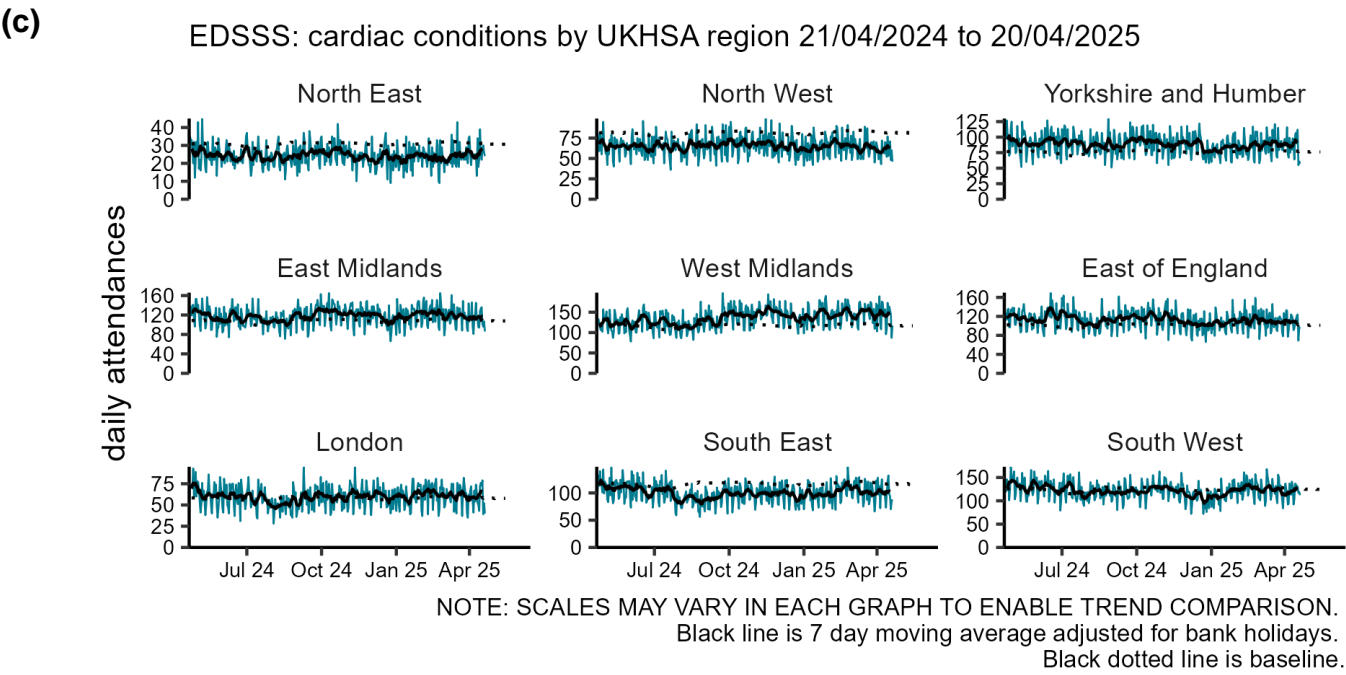


NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY IN EACH GRAPH TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON.
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.
Black dotted line is baseline.
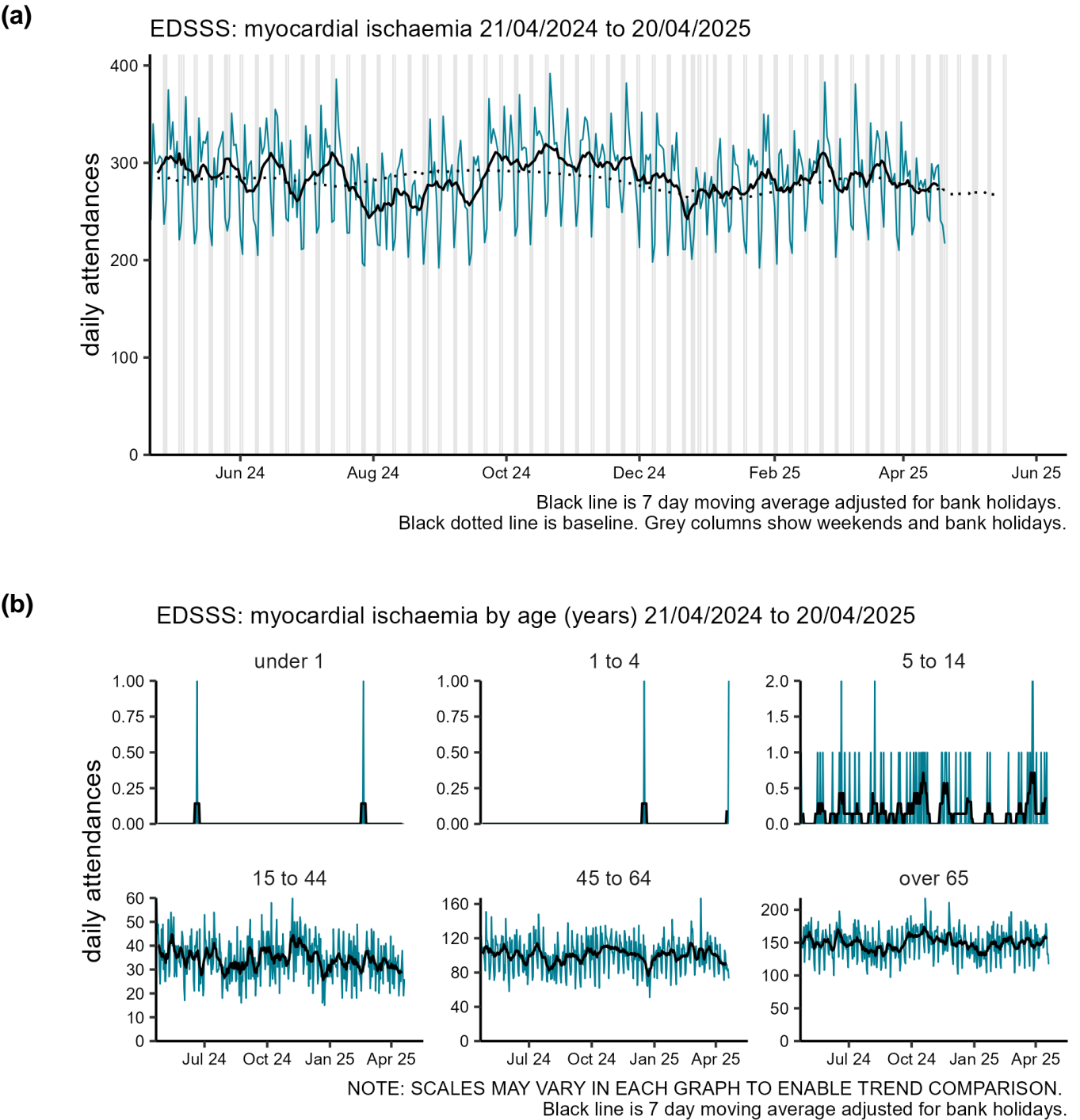
# Cardiac conditions

## 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.**

**(a)**

EDSSS: cardiac conditions 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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

**(b)**

EDSSS: cardiac conditions by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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

**(c)**

EDSSS: cardiac conditions by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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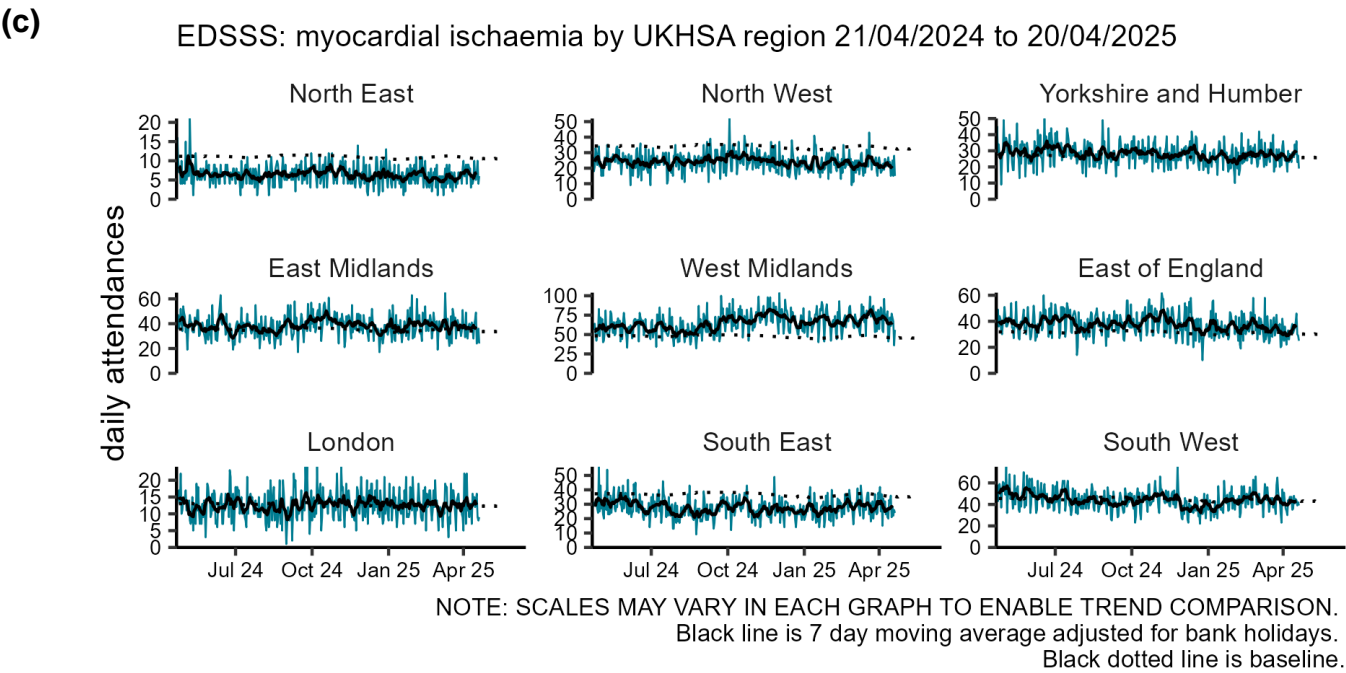Black dotted line is baseline.

# 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.**
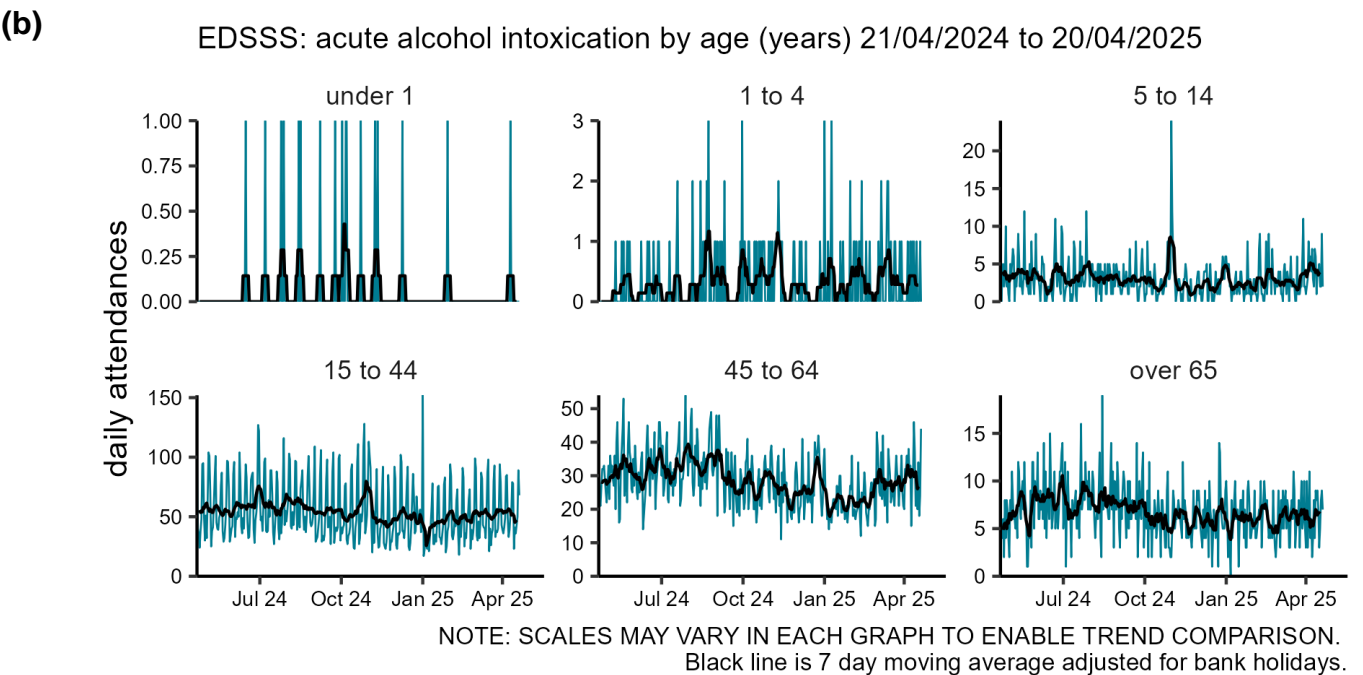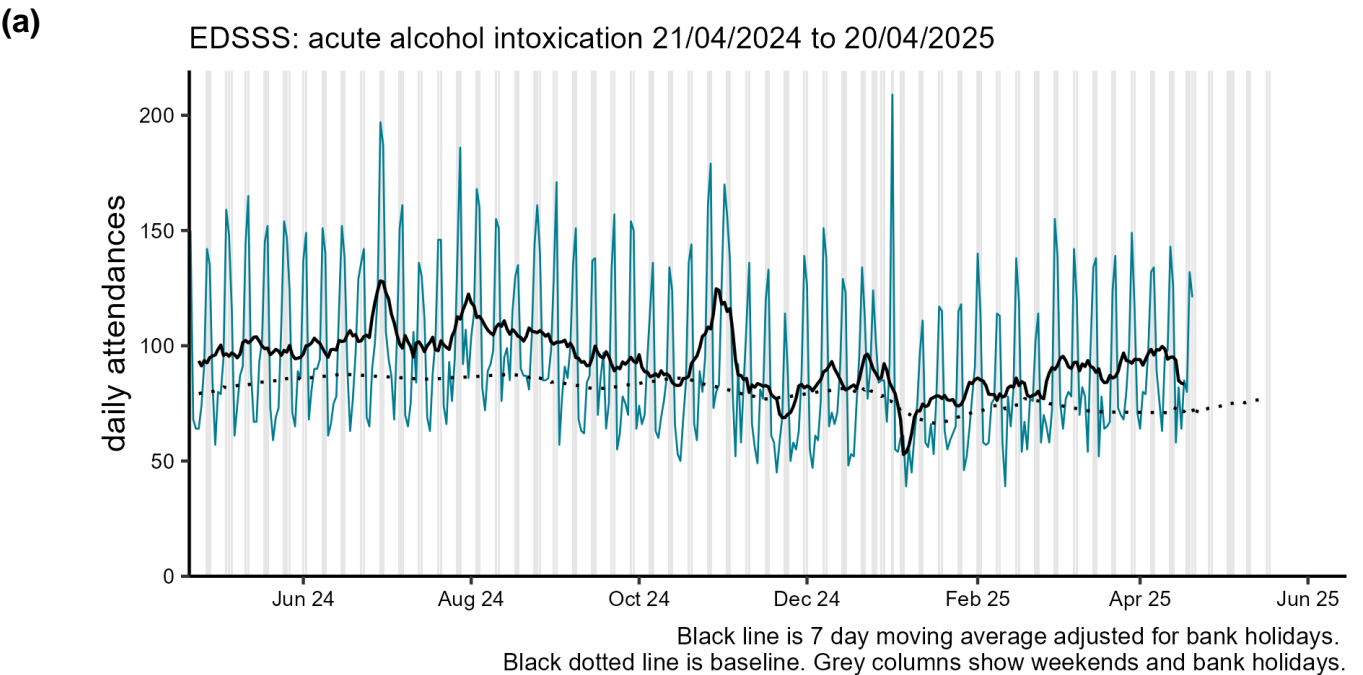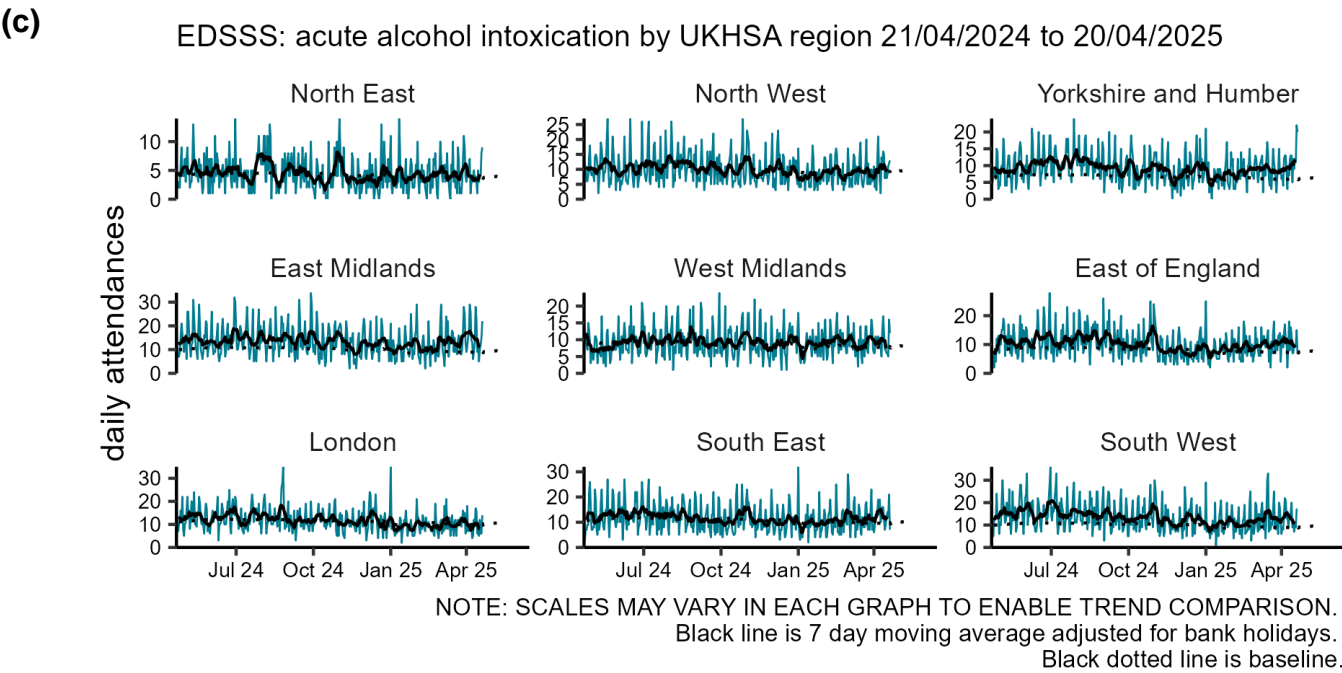
**(a)**



EDSSS: myocardial ischaemia 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: myocardial ischaemia by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

### EDSSS: myocardial ischaemia by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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.

# 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.**
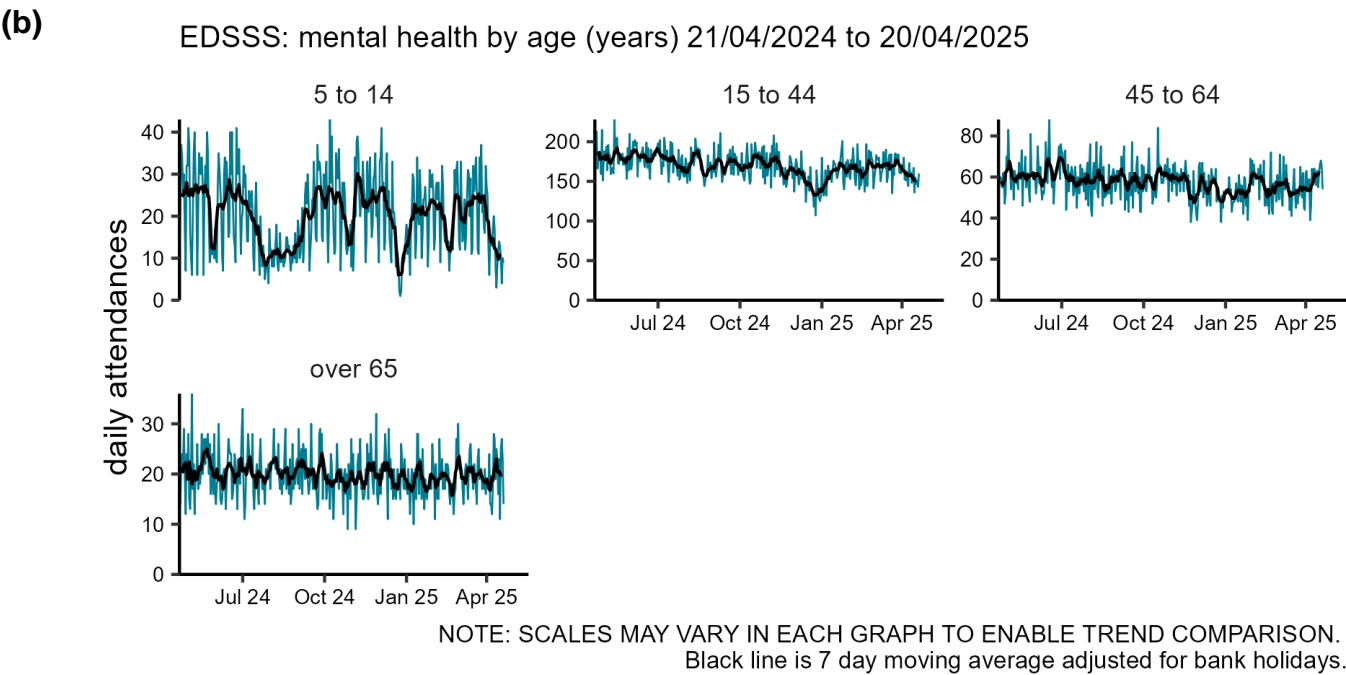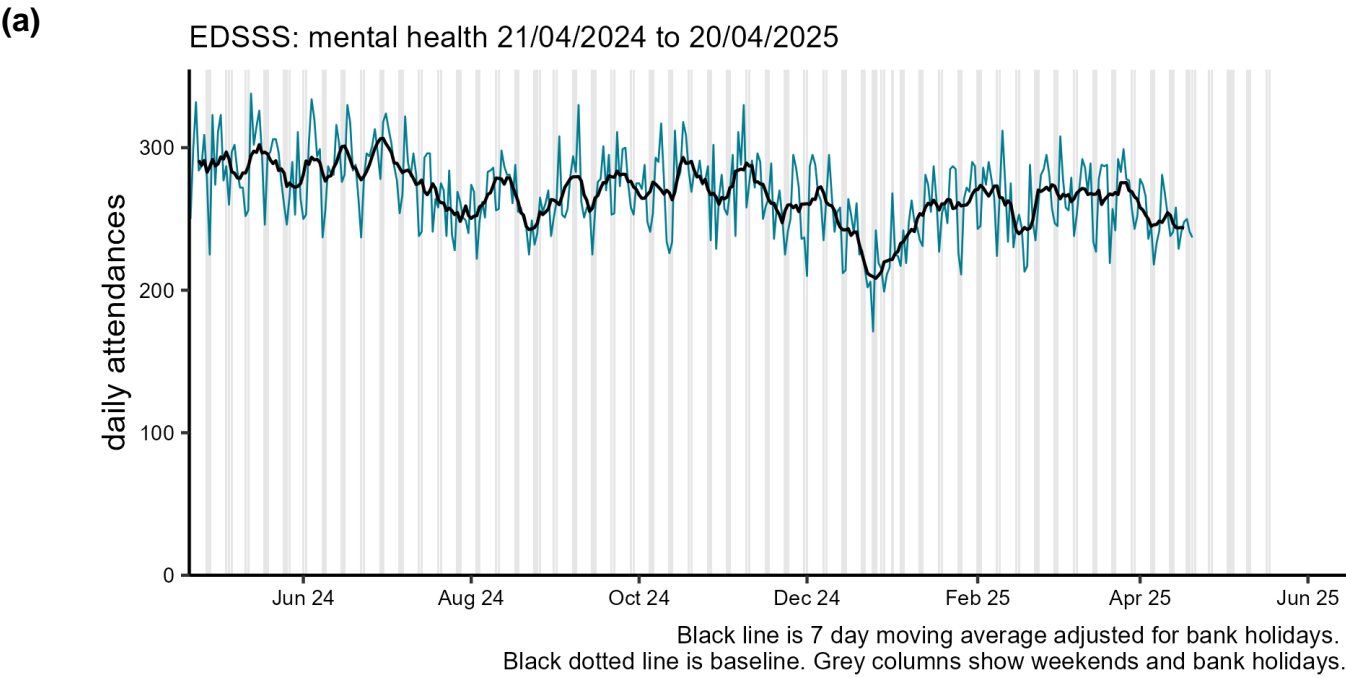
**(a)**



EDSSS: acute alcohol intoxication 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: acute alcohol intoxication by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

EDSSS: acute alcohol intoxication by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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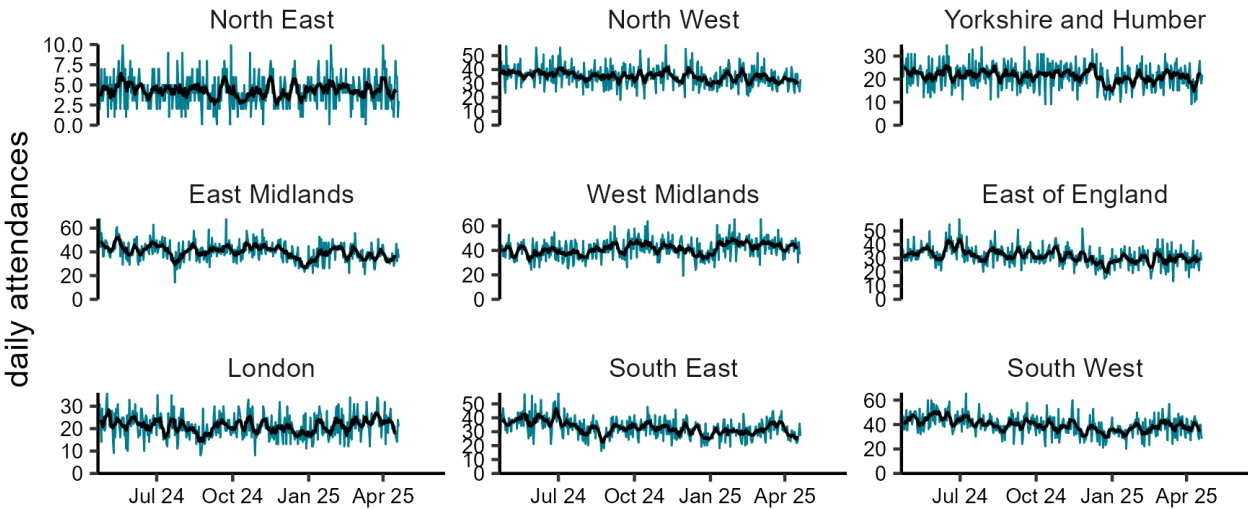Black dotted line is baseline.

# Mental health

**Figure 12: Daily number of mental health[3] 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.

**(a)**

EDSSS: mental health 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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

**(b)**

EDSSS: mental health by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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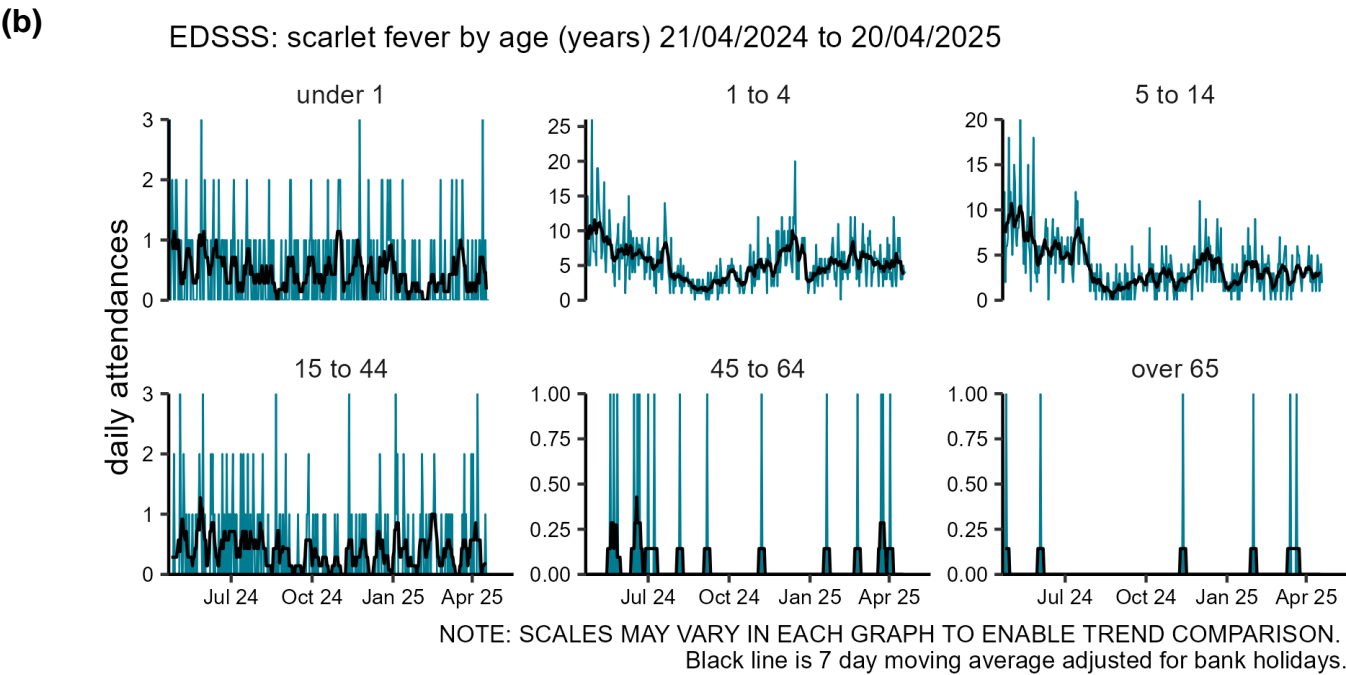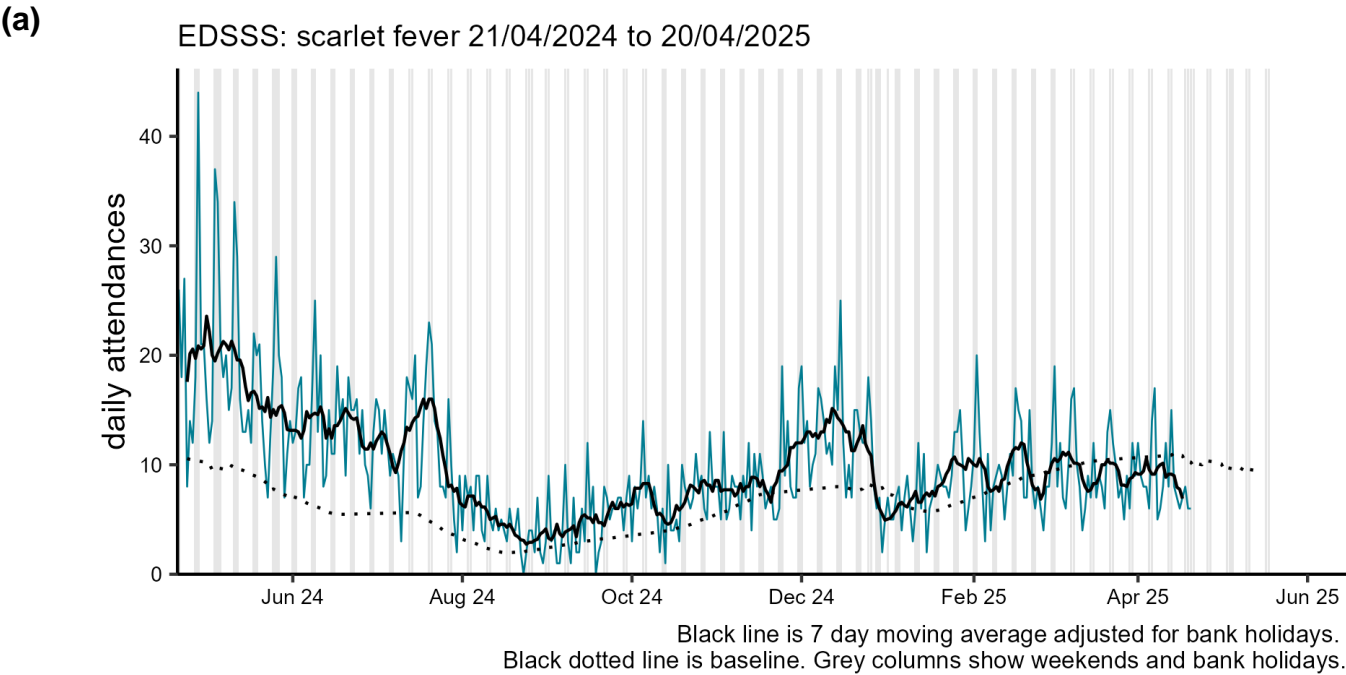
(c)

## EDSSS: mental health by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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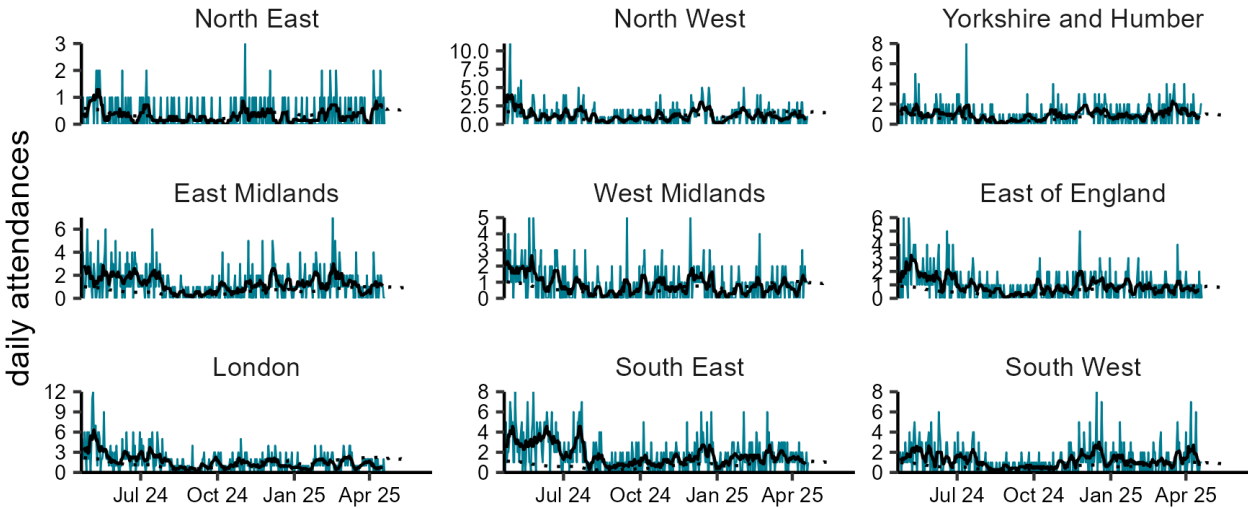Black dotted line is baseline.

# 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.**

**(a)**



EDSSS: scarlet fever 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(b)**



EDSSS: scarlet fever by age (years) 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025

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

**(c)**

EDSSS: scarlet fever by UKHSA region 21/04/2024 to 20/04/2025



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 routinely 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.**

# 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 (influenza-like illness baselines were refitted to influenza-like illness surveillance data during December 2023 to account for post-COVID-19 changes in health care seeking behaviour)
  - for asthma were last remodelled October 2024
  - 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

- o 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

# 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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