UK Health Security Agency

GP out-of-hours syndromic surveillance system bulletin (England)

2026 week 43

Key messages

Data reported to: 25 October 2026

During week 43, GP out-of-hours daily contacts for acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis and fever increased, mainly in infants under 1 year, but both indicators remained below seasonally expected levels overall.

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	Level
Total contacts (**Figure 1**)	No trend	No baseline
Acute respiratory infections (**Figure 2**)	Decreasing	Below baseline
Influenza-like illness (**Figure 3**)	Decreasing	Above baseline
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis (**Figure 4**)	Increasing	Below baseline
Difficulty breathing or wheeze or asthma (**Figure 5**)	No trend	Above baseline
Fever (**Figure 6**)	Increasing	Below baseline
Acute pharyngitis (**Figure 7**)	No trend	Below baseline
Gastroenteritis (**Figure 8**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Diarrhoea (**Figure 9**)	No trend	Above baseline
Vomiting (**Figure 10**)	No trend	Similar to baseline
Chest pain (inc. myocardial infarction) (**Figure 11**)	Increasing	Above baseline

[1] Current trend reports on the trend seen over previous weeks

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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) and by age group
- 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 and by age group. Each chart includes data from April 2023:
    - 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.

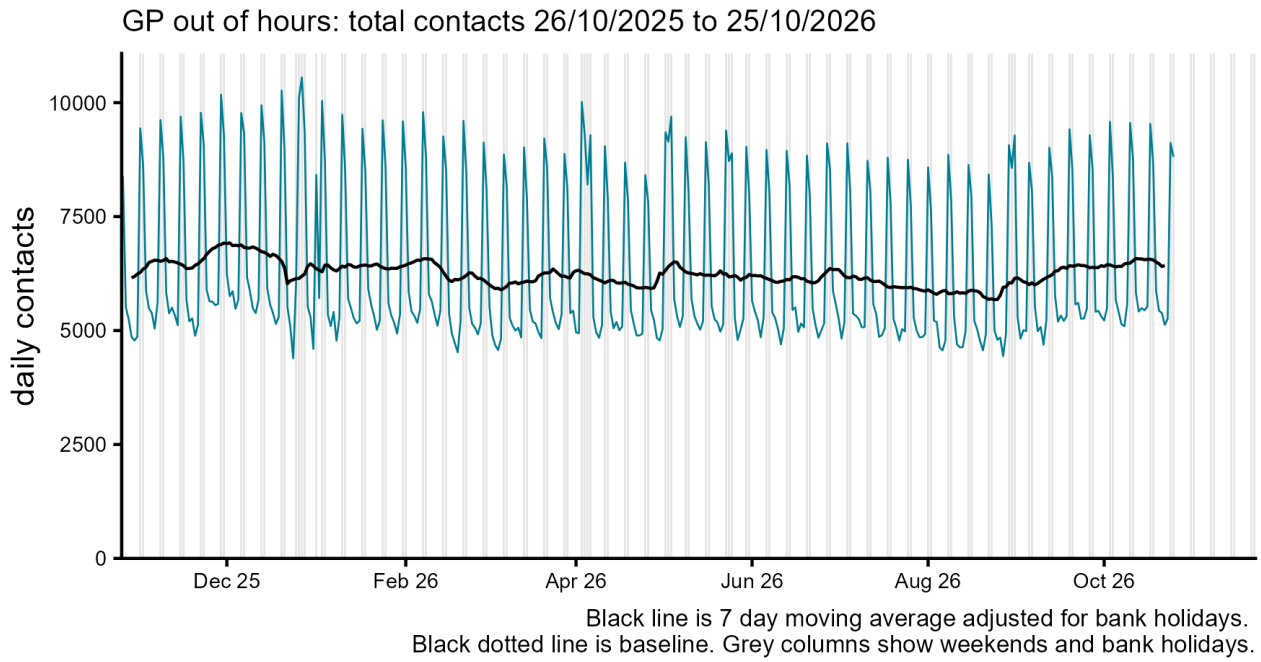
Data quality issues of note this week

There was a sharp increase in the number of daily contacts for influenza-like-illness recorded during week 35, which was likely to have resulted from a small, localised outbreak (for example in a care home). Calls have since returned to expected levels.

Total contacts

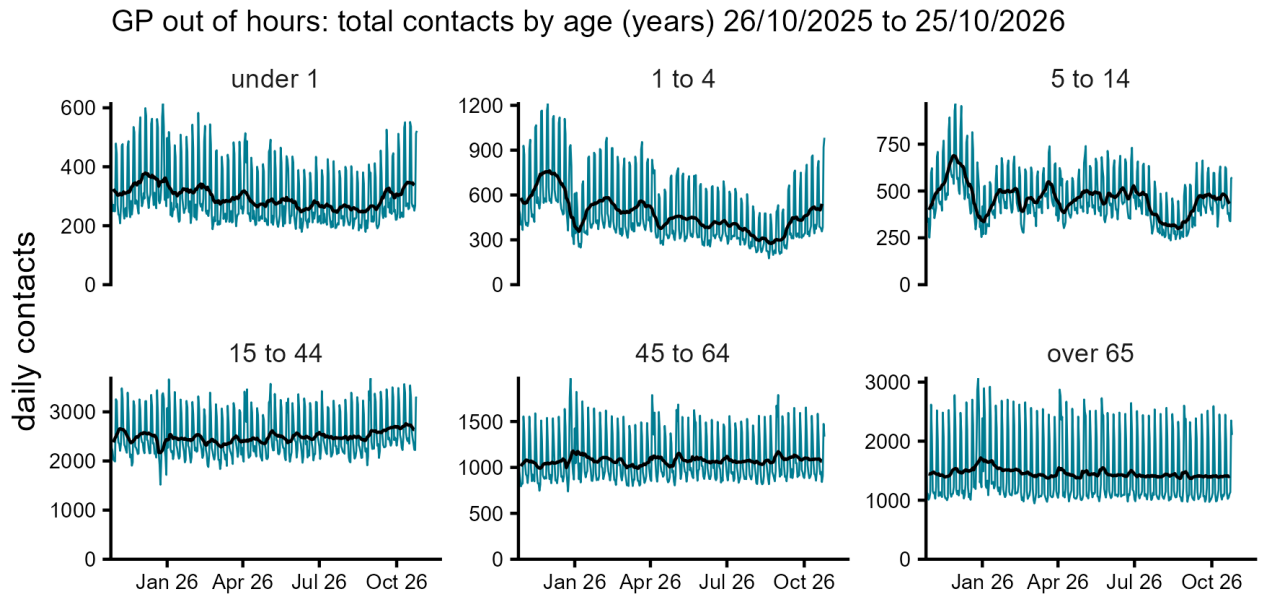
Figure 1: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts with a clinical code (with 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) recorded in this sentinel syndromic surveillance system in England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)



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

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

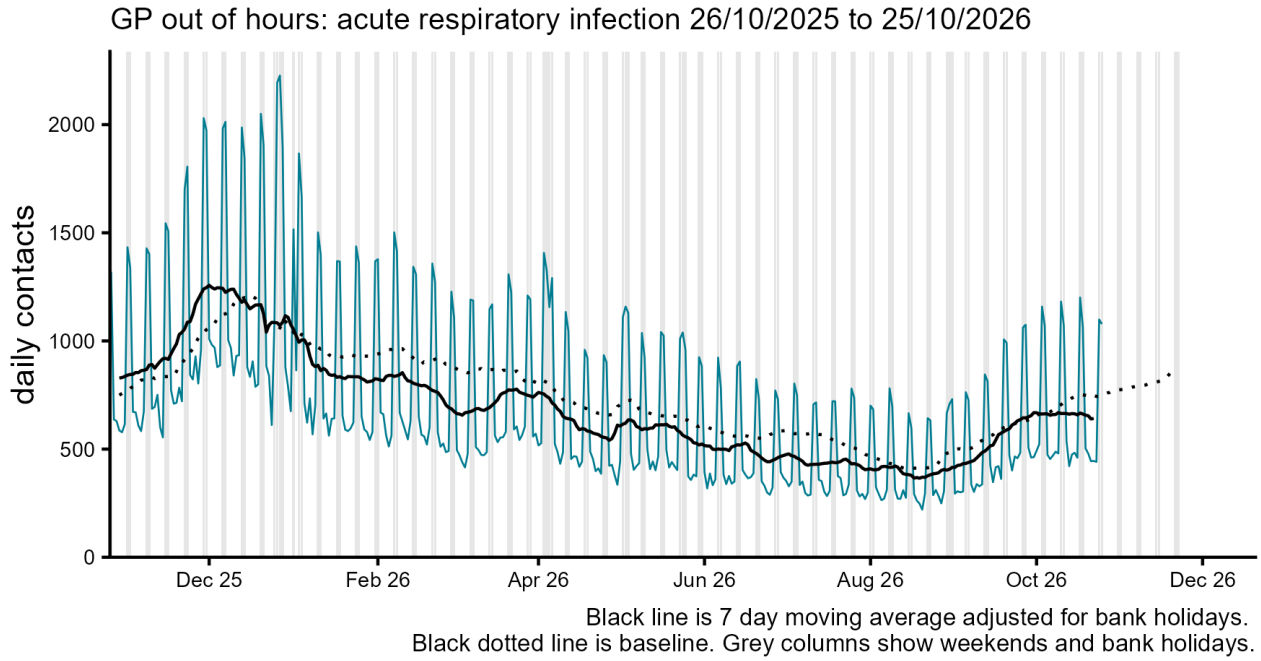
Date	Number of contacts
19 October 2026	30,566
20 October 2026	27,472
21 October 2026	26,436
22 October 2026	25,566
23 October 2026	26,914
24 October 2026	40,314
25 October 2026	36,649

Respiratory conditions

Acute respiratory infections

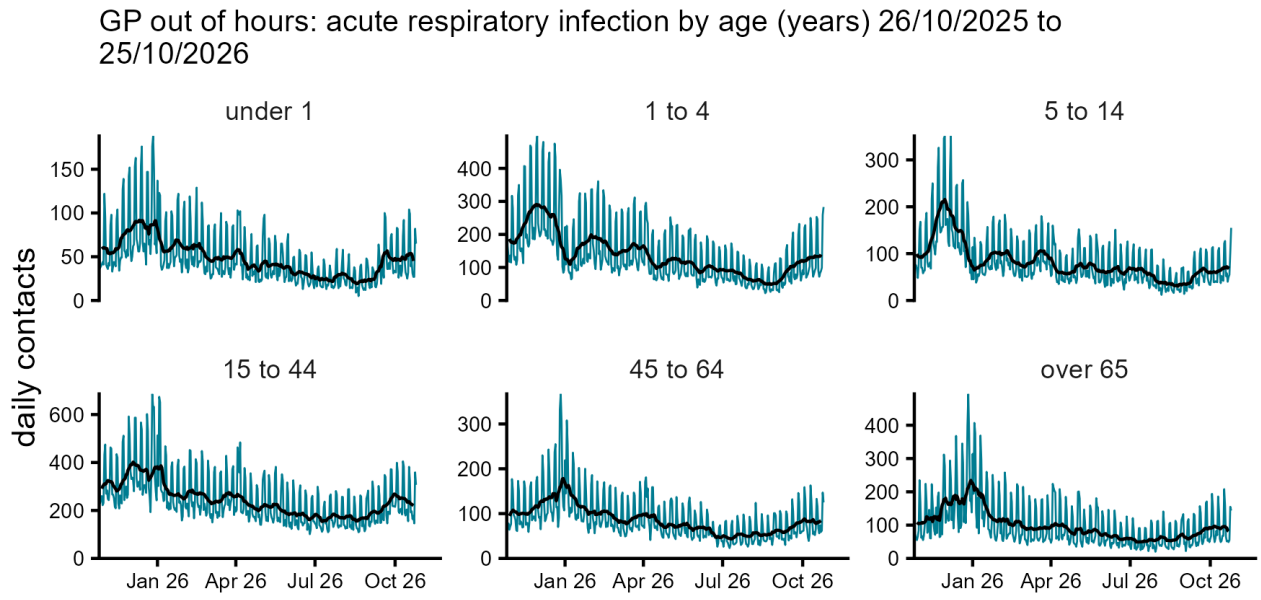
Figure 2: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for acute respiratory infections, England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)

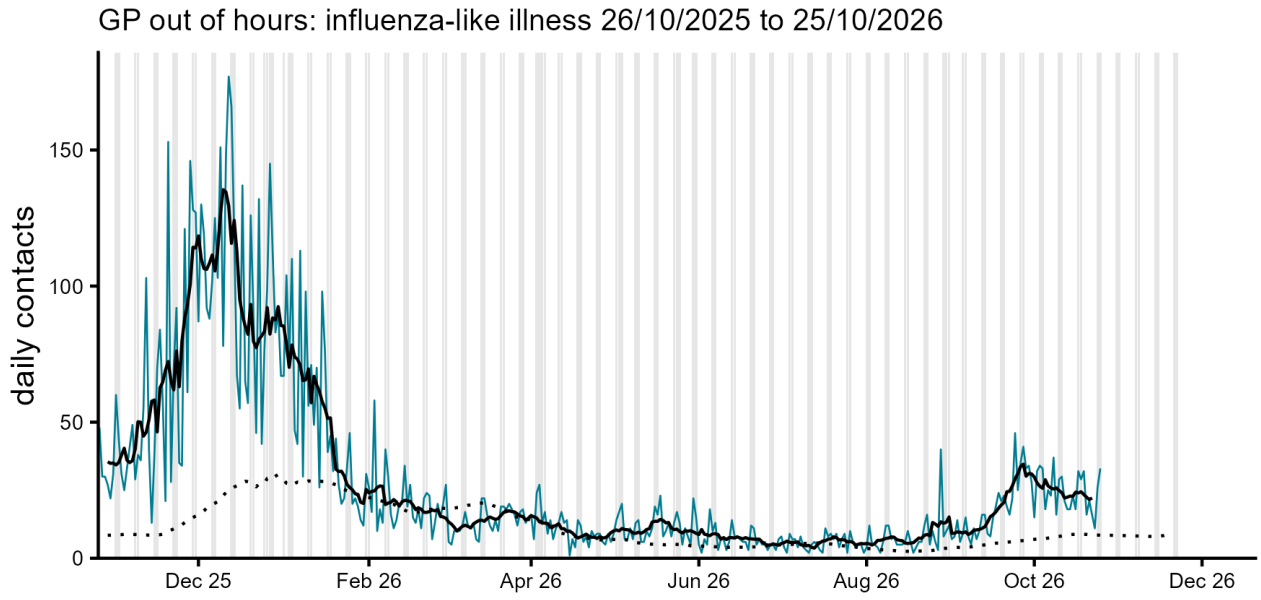


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Influenza-like illness

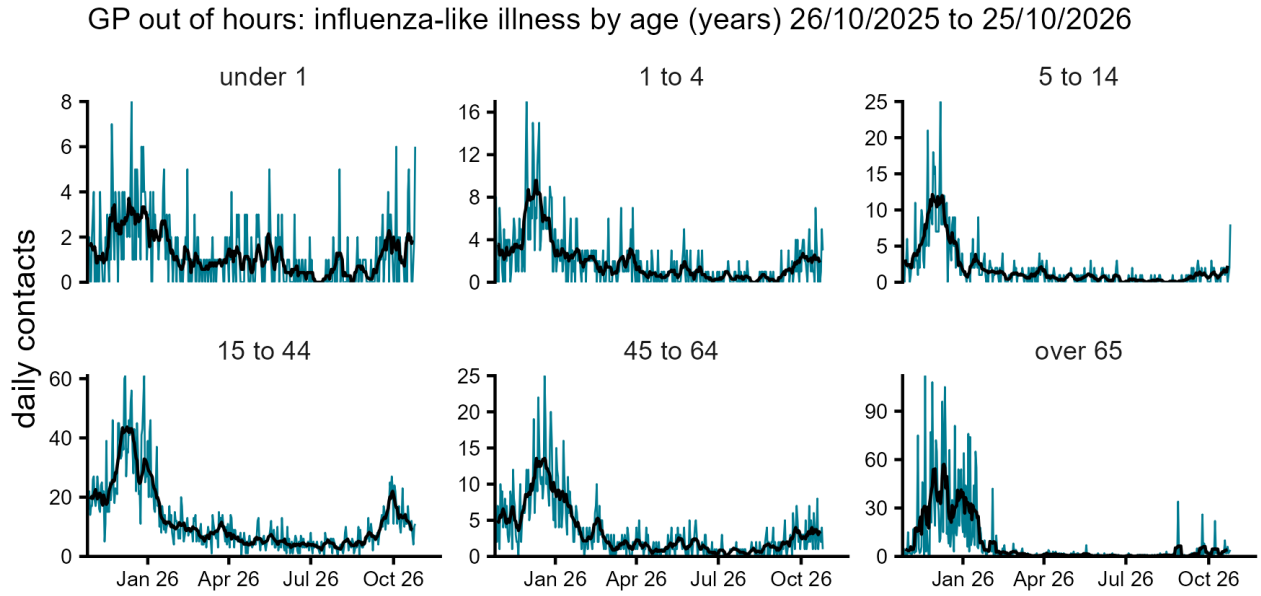
Figure 3: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for influenza-like illness, England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)

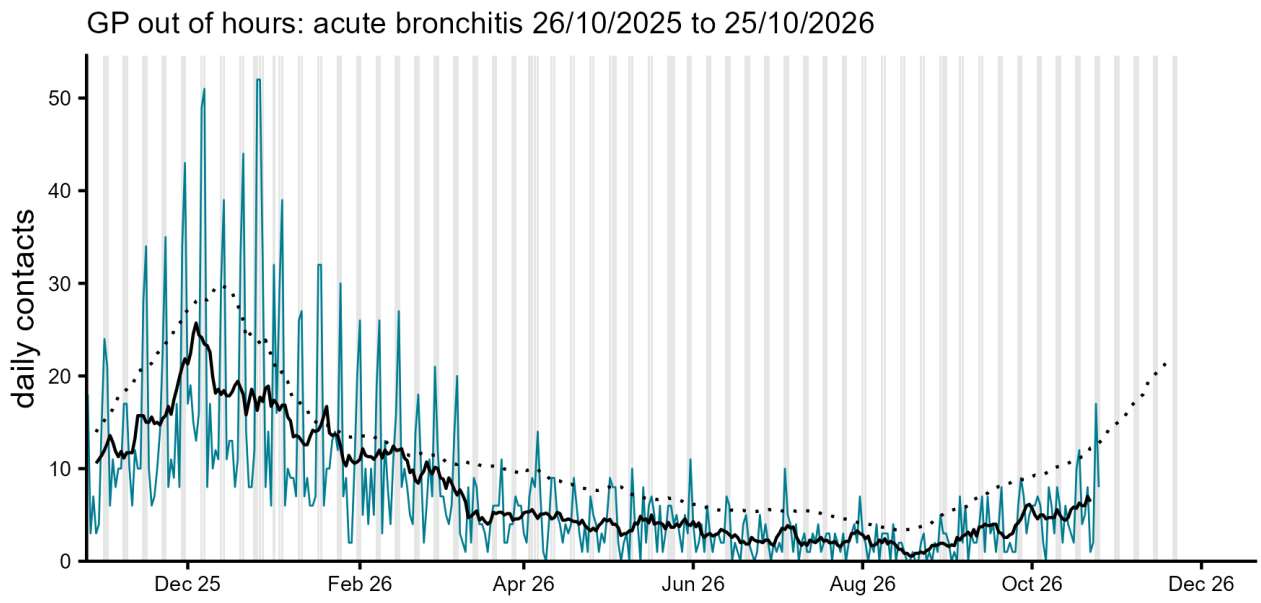


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Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis

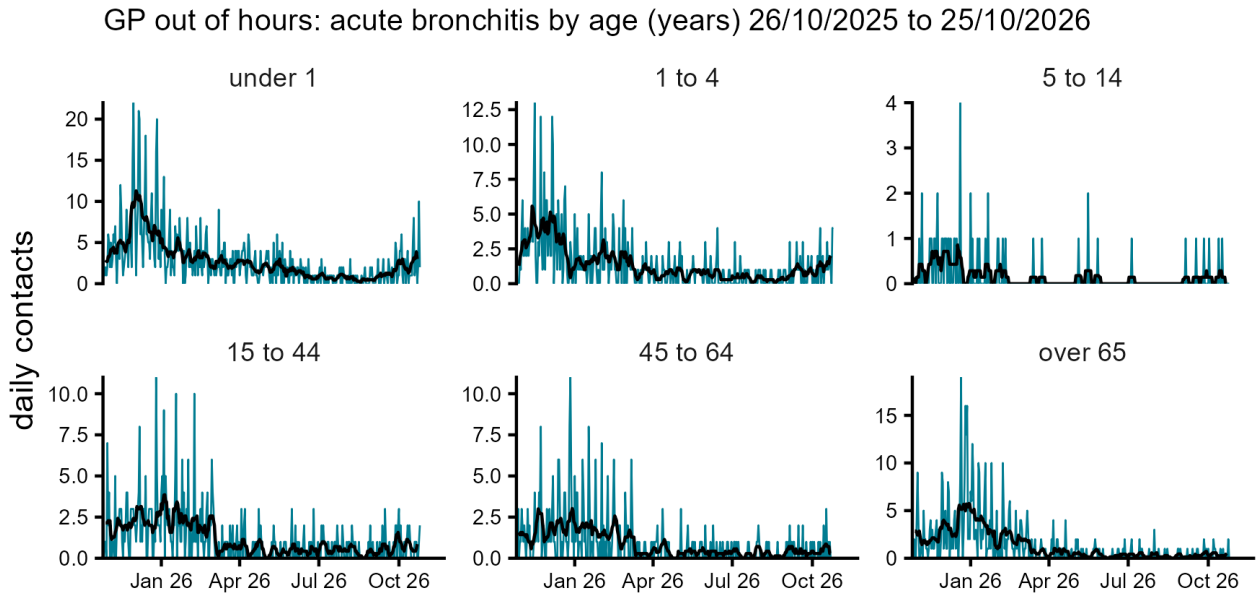
Figure 4: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis, England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)

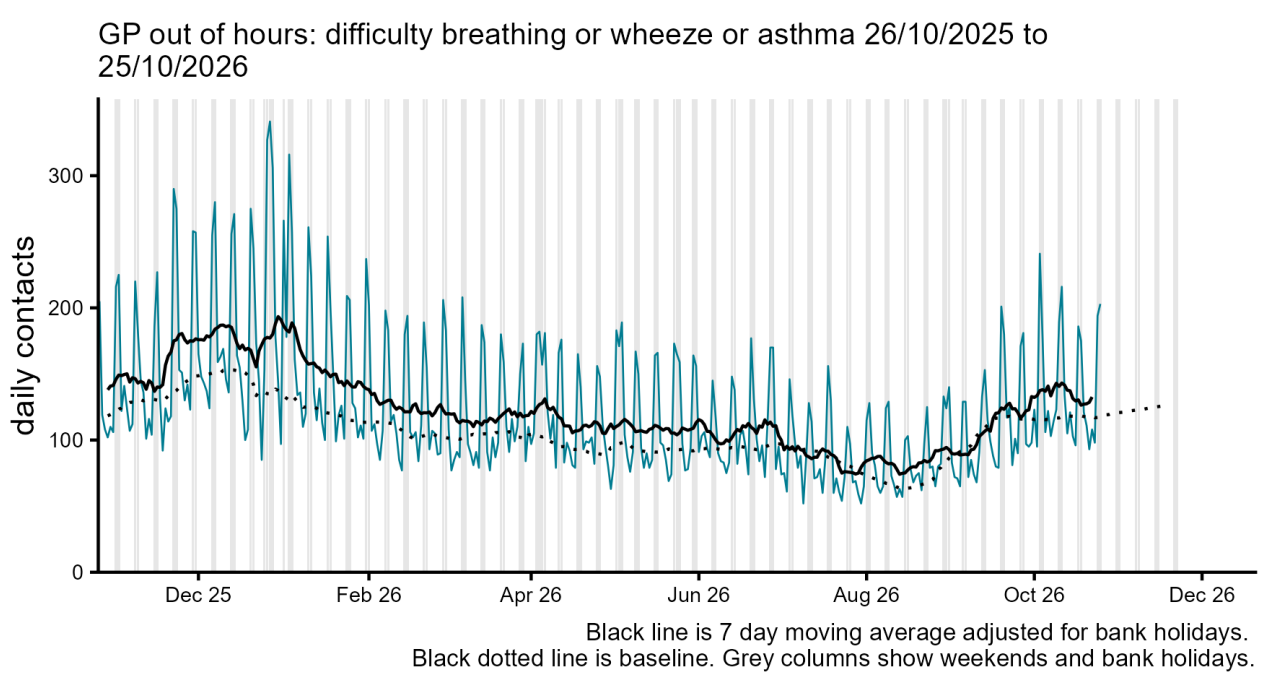


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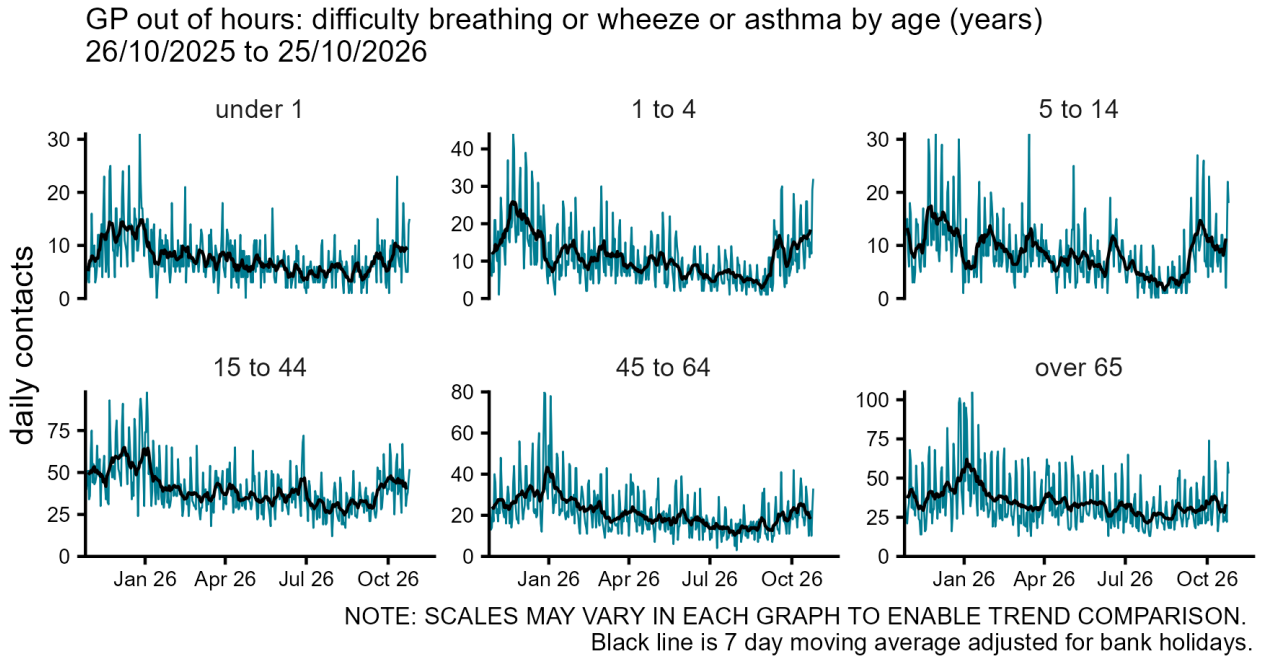
Difficulty breathing or wheeze or asthma

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 and (b) by age.

(a)



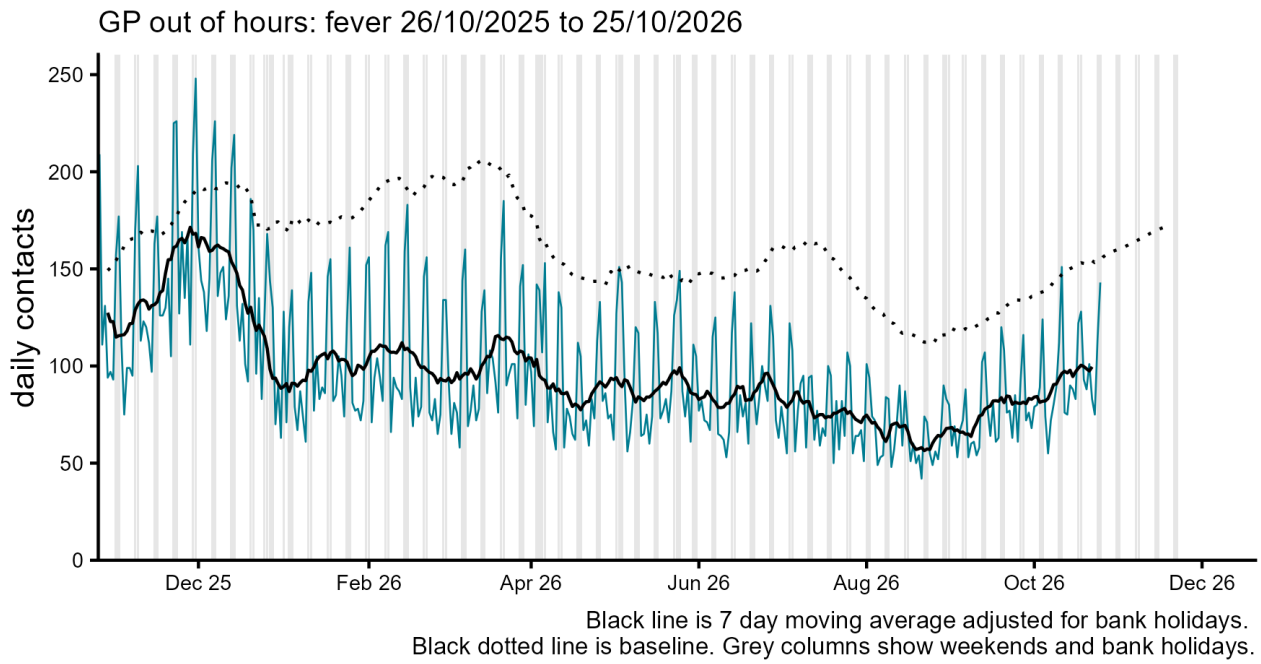
(b)



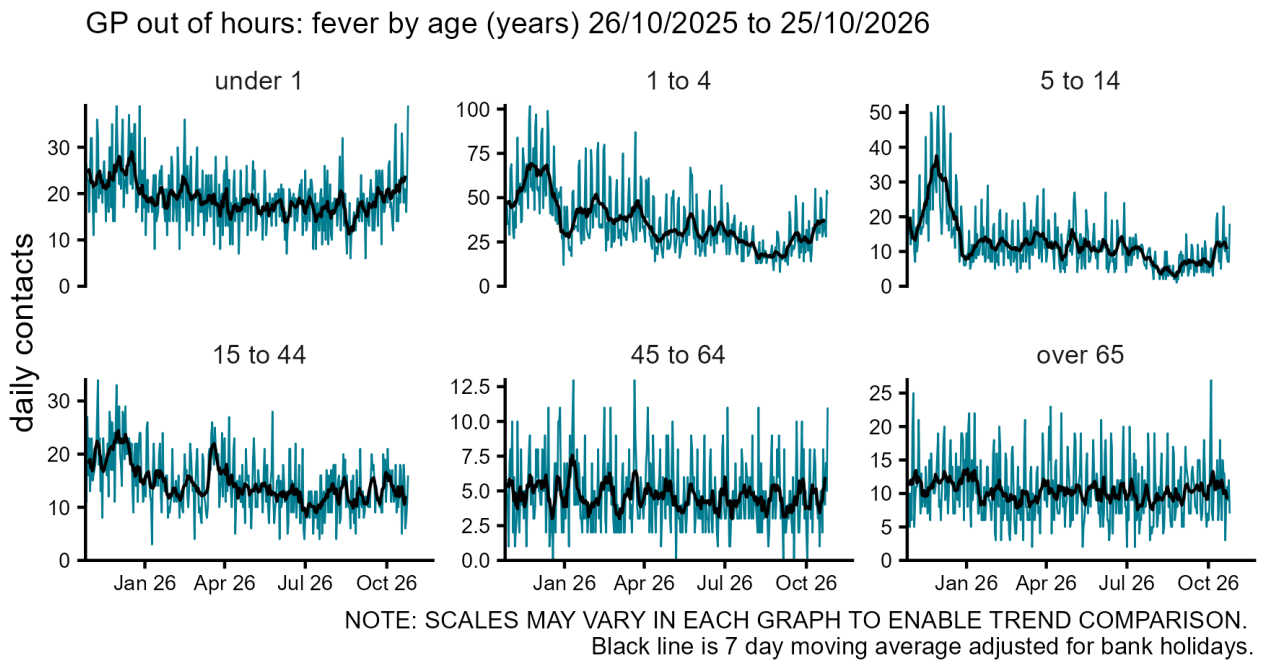
Fever

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 and (b) by age.

(a)



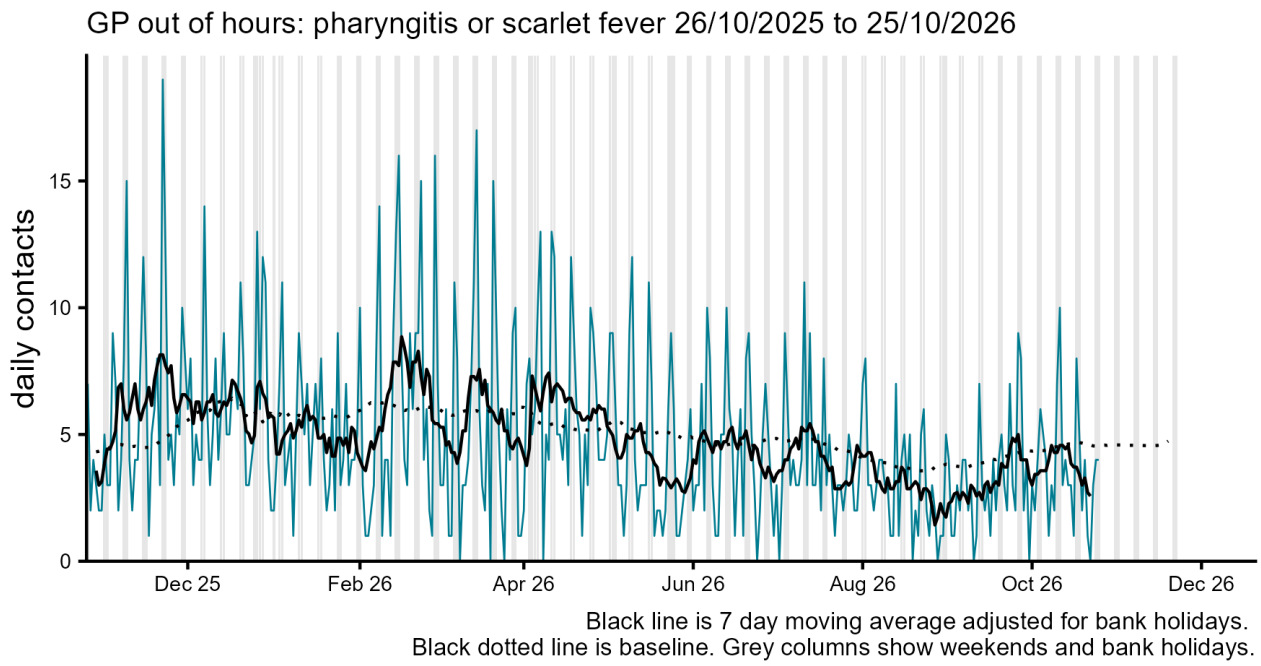
(b)



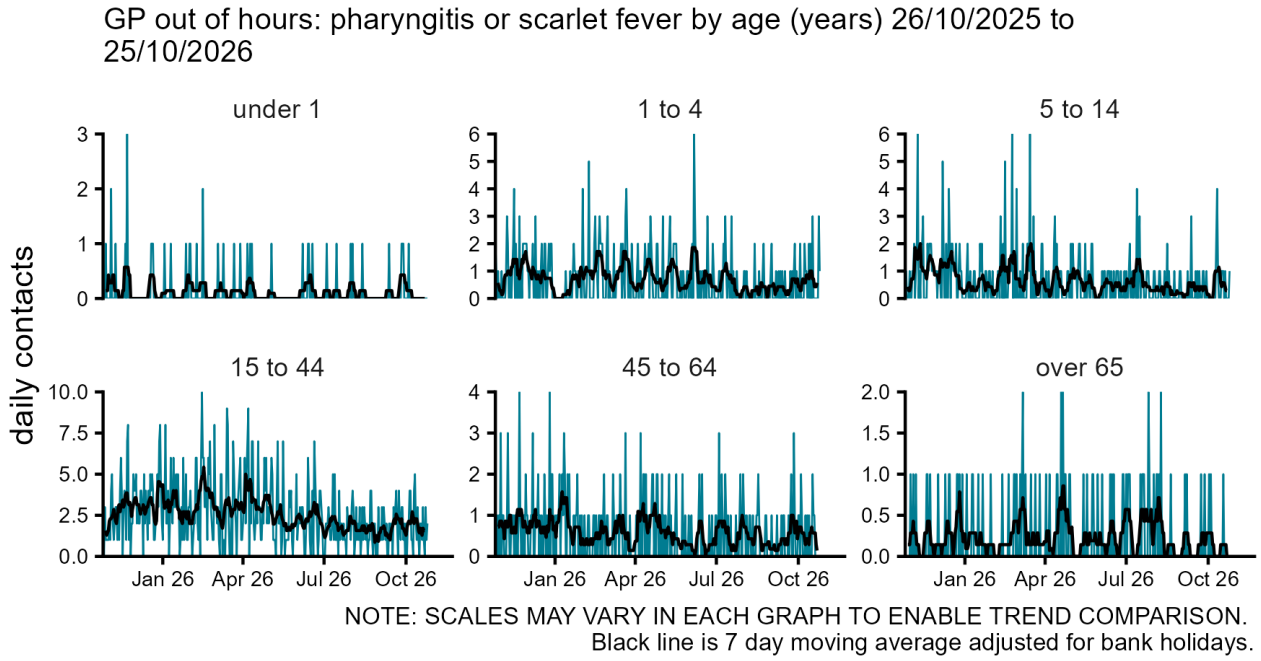
Acute pharyngitis

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 and (b) by age.

(a)



(b)

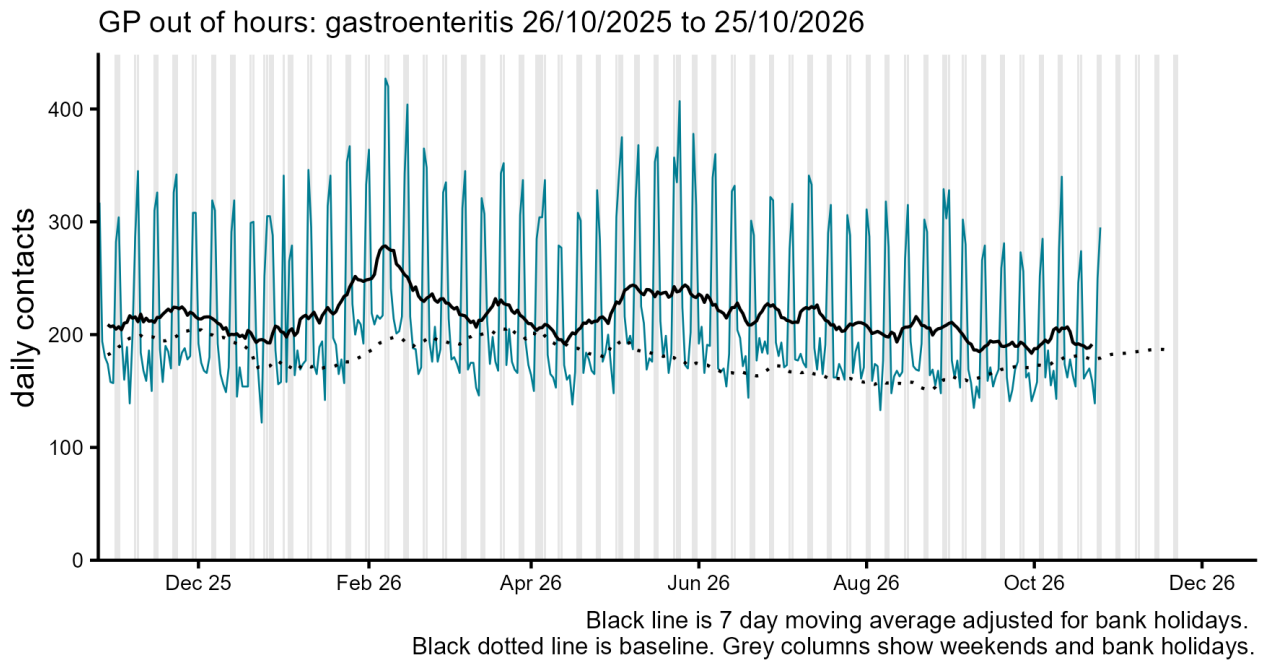


Gastrointestinal conditions

Gastroenteritis

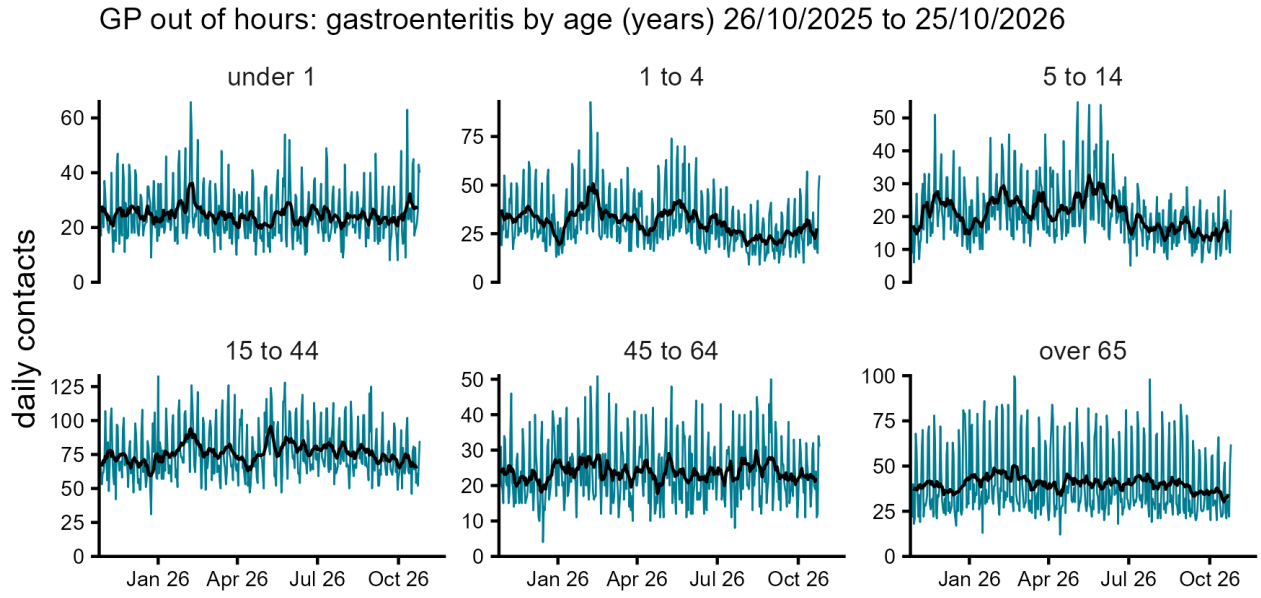
Figure 8: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for gastroenteritis, England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)

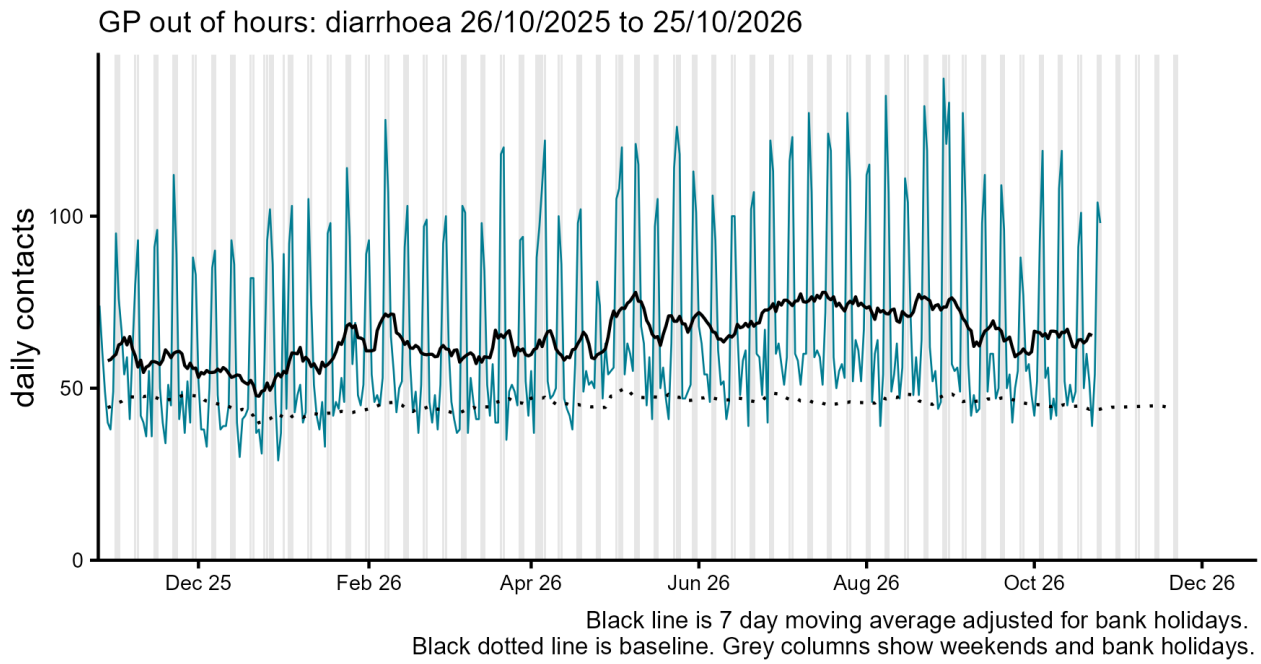


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Diarrhoea

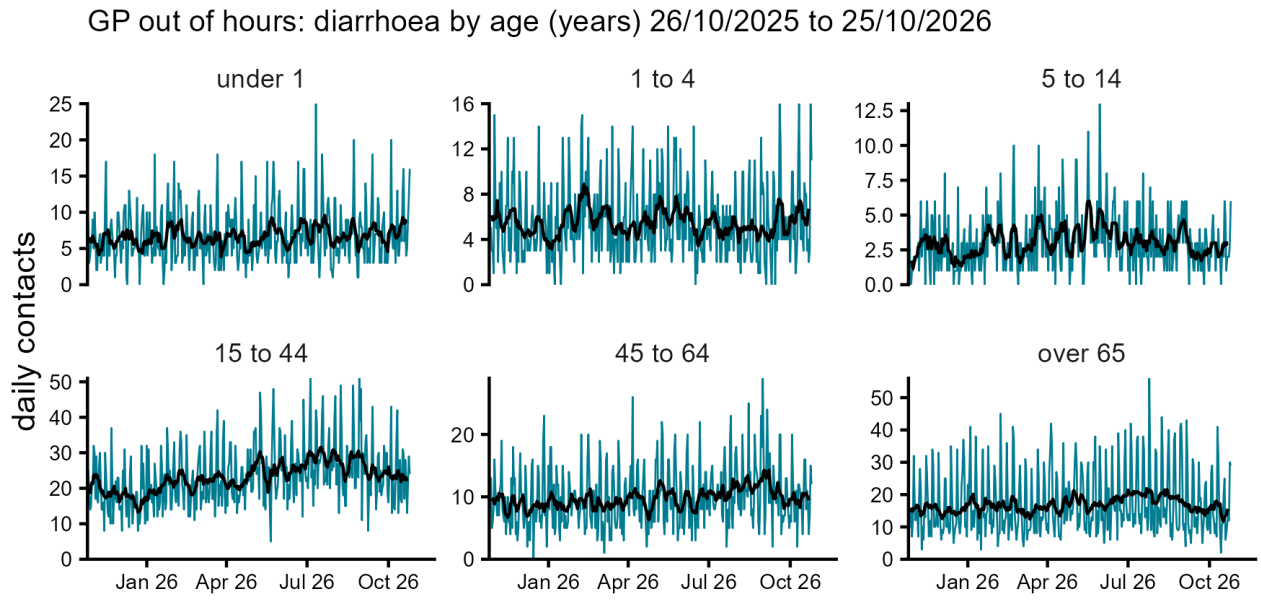
Figure 9: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for diarrhoea, England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)

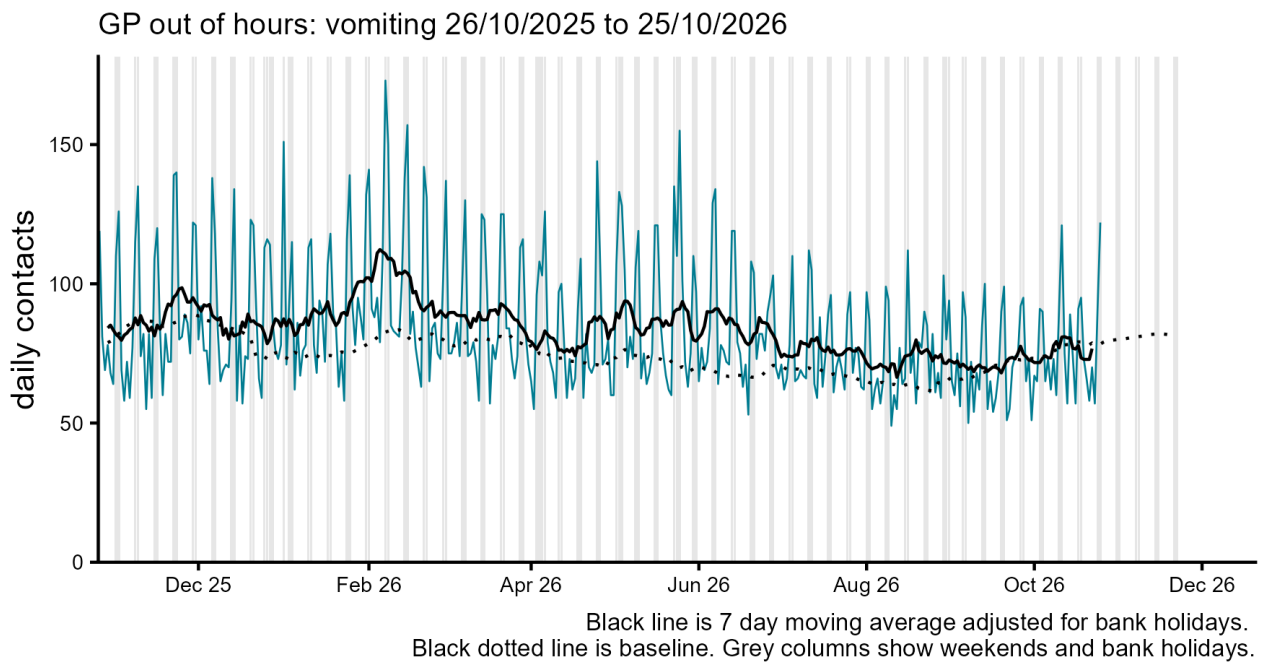


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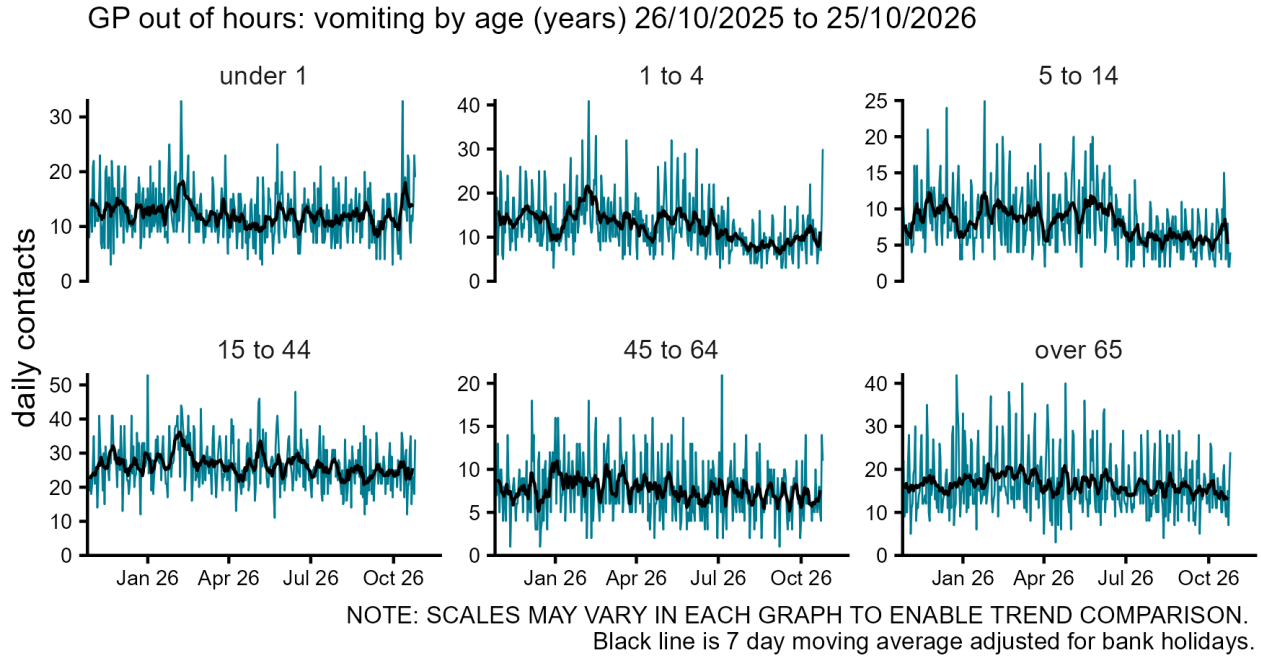
Vomiting

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 and (b) by age.

(a)



(b)

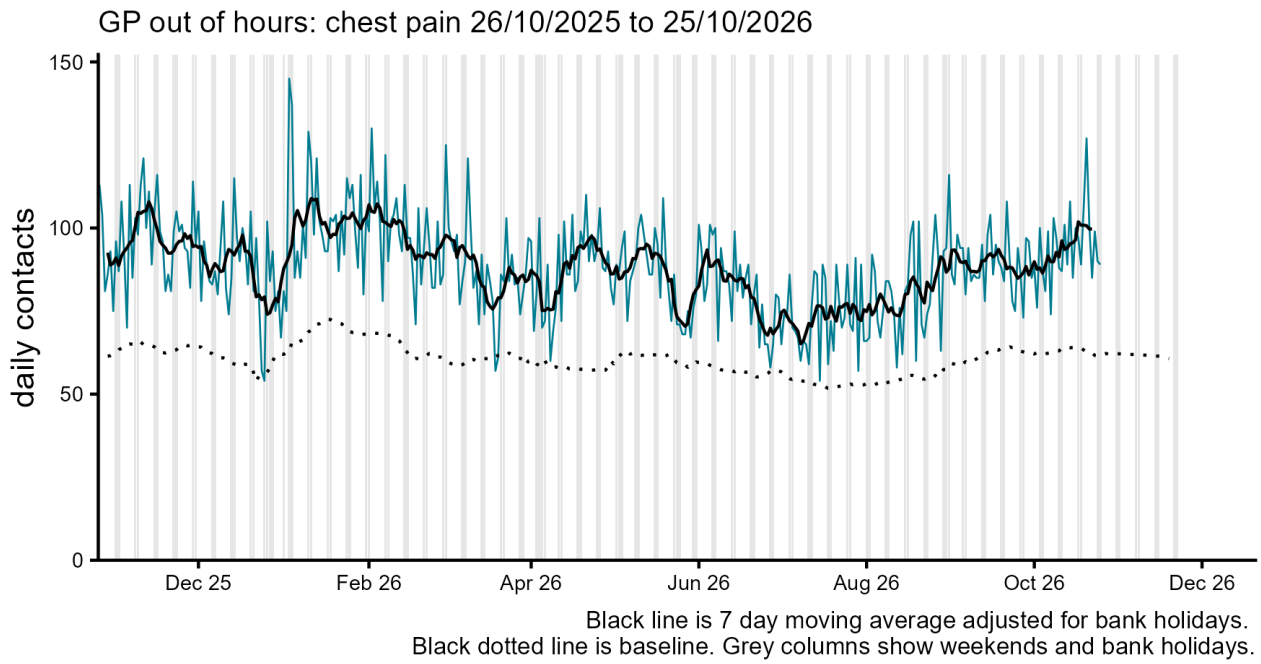


Cardiac conditions

Chest pain (including myocardial infarction)

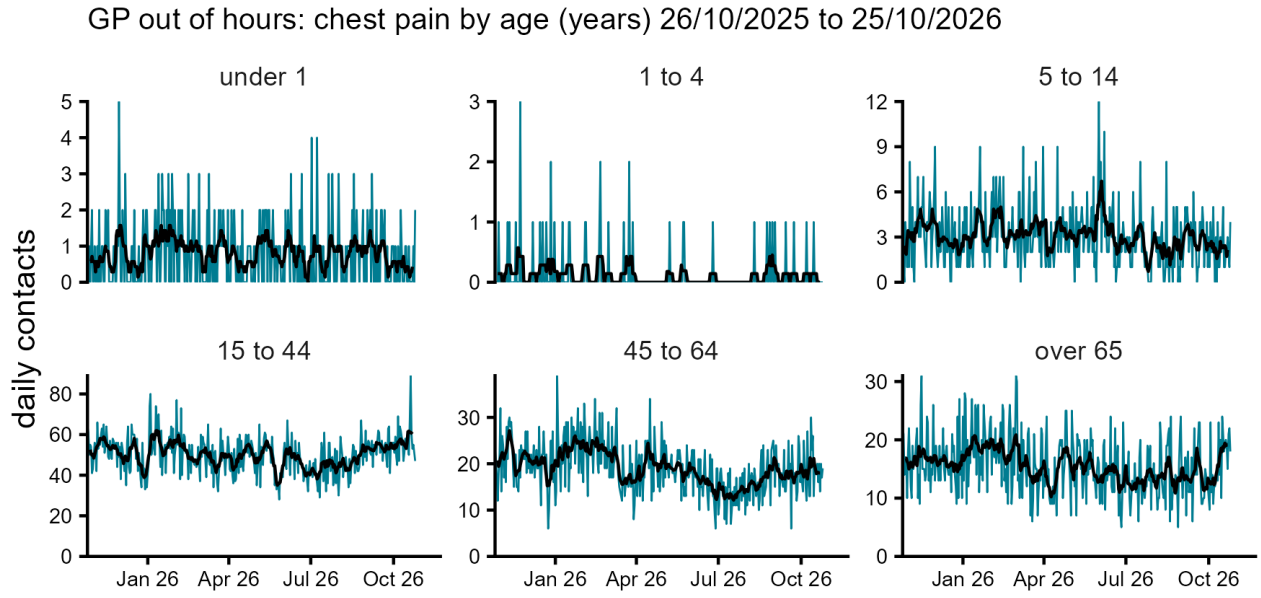
Figure 11: Daily number of GP out-of-hours and unscheduled contacts (and 7-day moving average adjusted for bank holidays) for chest pain (including myocardial infarction), England (a) nationally and (b) by age.

(a)



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

(b)



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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 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
    - Table 2 shows total contacts which are higher than Figure 1 which shows total contacts where a clinical code is available for mapping to a syndromic indicator
- 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

- We did not receive daily GP out-of-hours contact data from 4 August 2022 until 22 April 2023 due to technical issues. The trends and levels presented in Table 1 of the report are based upon data received from 23 April 2023 onwards with baselines constructed from historical data as described above.
- The GP out-of-hours system coverage is currently poor across some of the UKHSA regions and therefore we are currently unable to publish data at regional level in this bulletin.

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 heath 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
For queries relating to this document, please contact: syndromic@ukhsa.gov.uk

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