



RSC Communicable and Respiratory Disease Report for England

Key Statistics:

Week Number/Year.....	17/2023
Week Starting - Ending.....	24/04/2023 - 30/04/2023
No. of Practices.....	1,078
Population.....	9,617,255

National (England)

- **Acute Bronchitis** : decreased from 7.8 in week 16 to 7.4 in week 17.
- **Asthma** : was unchanged at 9.6 in week 16 and 9.6 in week 17.
- **Common Cold** : was unchanged at 1.9 in week 16 and 1.9 in week 17.
- **Influenza-like illness** : decreased from 2.5 in week 16 to 1.7 in week 17.
- **Respiratory System Diseases** : decreased from 294.2 in week 16 to 264.1 in week 17.
- **COVID-19** : decreased from 21.0 in week 16 to 16.9 in week 17.

Regional (North, South, London and Midlands and East)

- **Acute Bronchitis** : decreased from 5.0 in week 16 to 4.1 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 11.0 in week 16 to 9.6 in week 17 in the North region, decreased from 7.3 in week 16 to 6.5 in week 17 in the South region, and increased from 8.2 in week 16 to 9.0 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Asthma** : decreased from 9.3 in week 16 to 8.8 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 9.0 in week 16 to 8.9 in week 17 in the North region, was unchanged at 10.3 in week 16 and 10.3 in week 17 in the South region, and increased from 9.8 in week 16 to 10.1 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Common Cold** : decreased from 2.3 in week 16 to 2.2 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 1.8 in week 16 to 1.7 in week 17 in the North region, increased from 1.5 in week 16 to 2.1 in week 17 in the South region, and decreased from 2.0 in week 16 to 1.6 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Influenza-like illness** : was unchanged at 3.2 in week 16 and 3.2 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 2.1 in week 16 to 1.3 in week 17 in the North region, decreased from 2.2 in week 16 to 1.7 in week 17 in the South region, and decreased from 2.3 in week 16 to 0.9 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Respiratory System Diseases** : decreased from 235.0 in week 16 to 209.4 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 341.3 in week 16 to 313.7 in week 17 in the North region, decreased from 292.6 in week 16 to 256.5 in week 17 in the South region, and decreased from 313.0 in week 16 to 272.1 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.
- **COVID-19** : decreased from 14.1 in week 16 to 10.5 in week 17 in the London region, decreased from 23.2 in week 16 to 18.1 in week 17 in the North region, decreased from 23.0 in week 16 to 20.0 in week 17 in the South region, and decreased from 23.9 in week 16 to 18.3 in week 17 in the Midlands And East region.

Comment:

This report is the first from a new data extract service, the previous method was discontinued. Additionally, we have used this change to update and improve how we define an incident case and the way we utilise SNOMED CT and include local codes. Where necessary we will provide additional information.

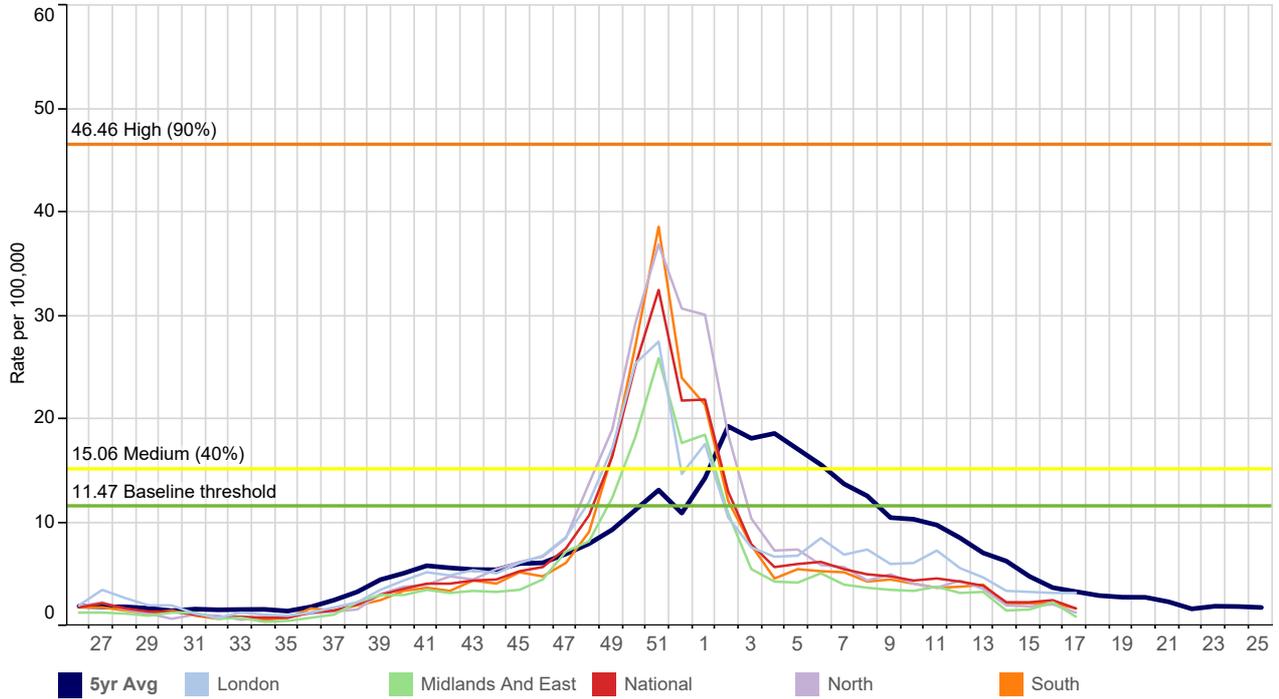
Overall presentations of influenza-like illness (ILI) have decreased this week. Rates of COVID-19 have also decreased.

This report includes a virology update. SARS-CoV-2, influenza and RSV are the predominant circulating viruses detected.

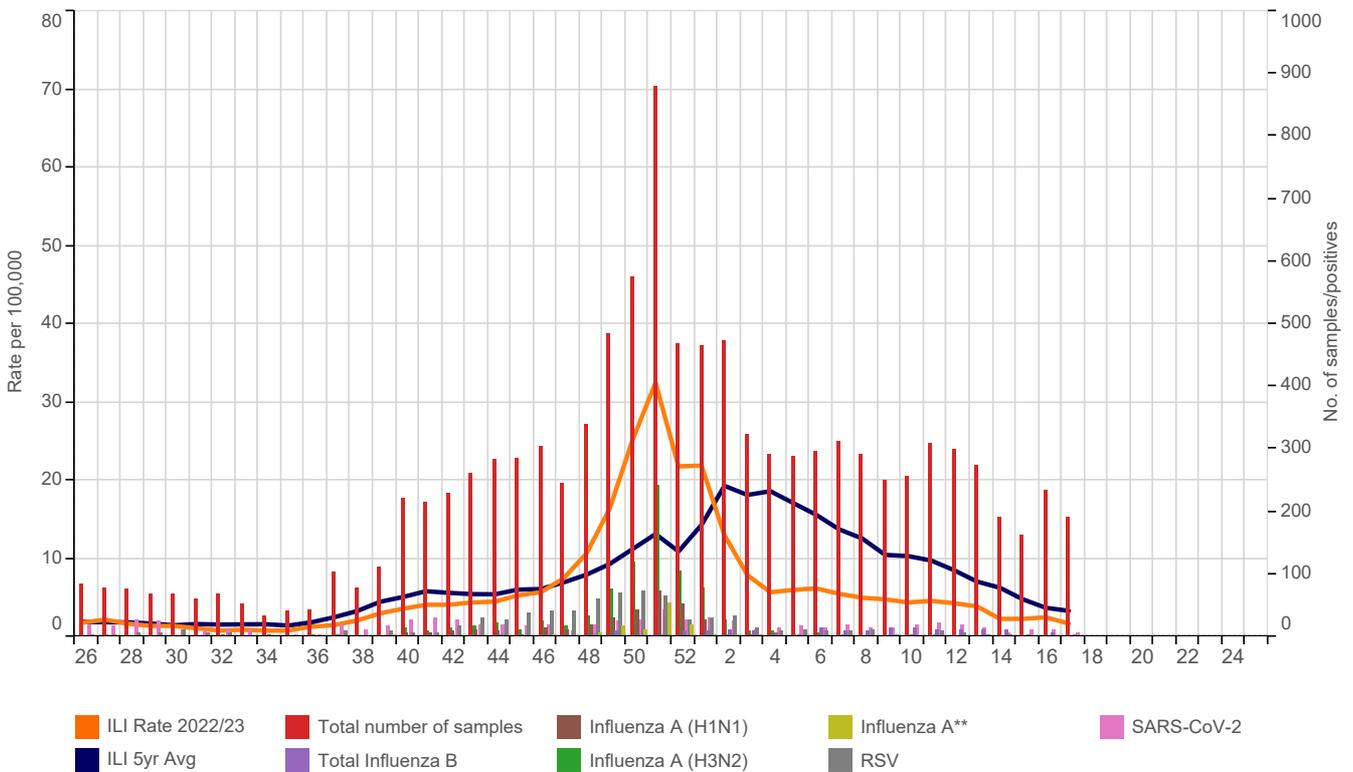
Winter Focus 2022/23

Please see page 15 for explanatory notes on the data.

(A) Influenza-like illness: national incidence rate 2022/23 by region*

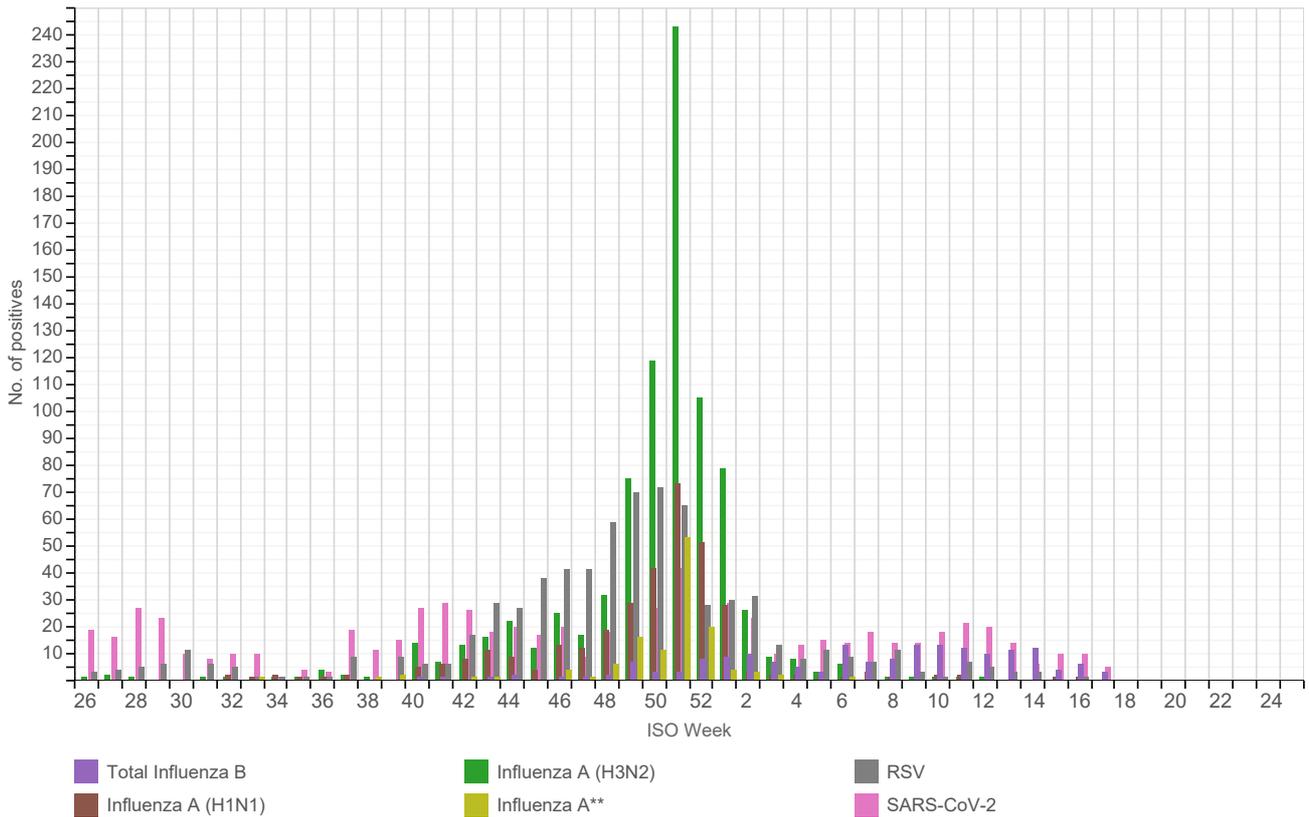


(B) RCGP/UKHSA RSV, Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 Virology Swab Surveillance 2022/23*

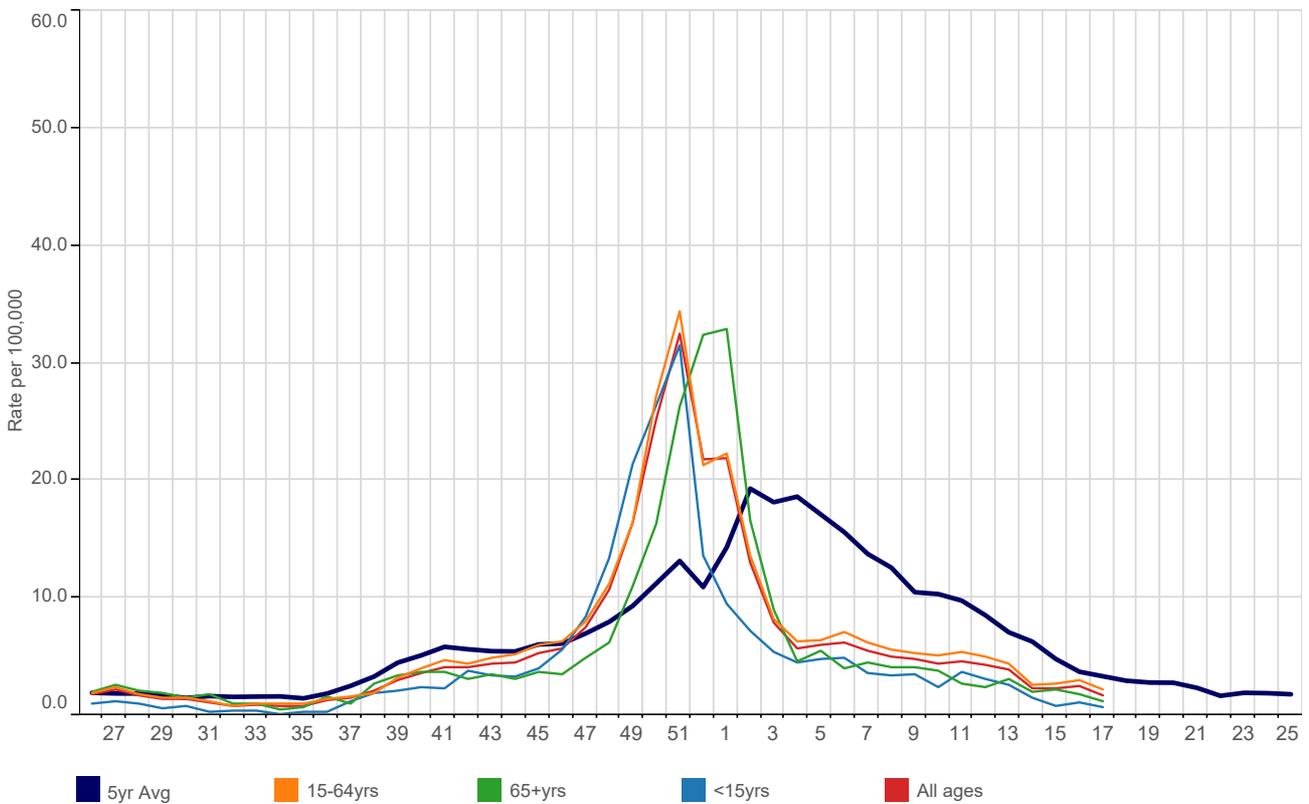


* The seasonal average line (blue) is based on 5 year historic RCGP RSC data (Graph A & B). The weekly virology samples displayed are offset from the ISO Week (Graphs B & C). **No specified subtype, or coinfection with H1N1 and H3N2.

(C) RCGP/UKHSA RSV, Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 Virology Swab Surveillance 2022/23 by viral strain*



(D) Influenza-like illness: national incidence rate 2022/23 by age group*



(E) Influenza-like illness: national incidence rate 2022/23 by age group*

This table shows the level of intensity of ILI by age band. MEM thresholds have been calculated separately for each age band - the ranges are shown in the table Threshold levels by age band.

Table 1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-64yrs	4.4	4.9	5.2	6.0	6.3	8.0	11.2	16.4	27.2	34.4	21.3	22.3	13.6	8.2	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.2
65+yrs	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	6.2	11.0	16.3	26.3	32.4	32.9	16.6	9.0	4.6	5.5	4.0	4.5
<15yrs	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.0	5.6	8.4	13.4	21.4	26.4	31.5	13.6	9.5	7.2	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.6
All ages	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7	7.5	10.7	16.4	25.2	32.5	21.8	21.9	13.0	7.9	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.5

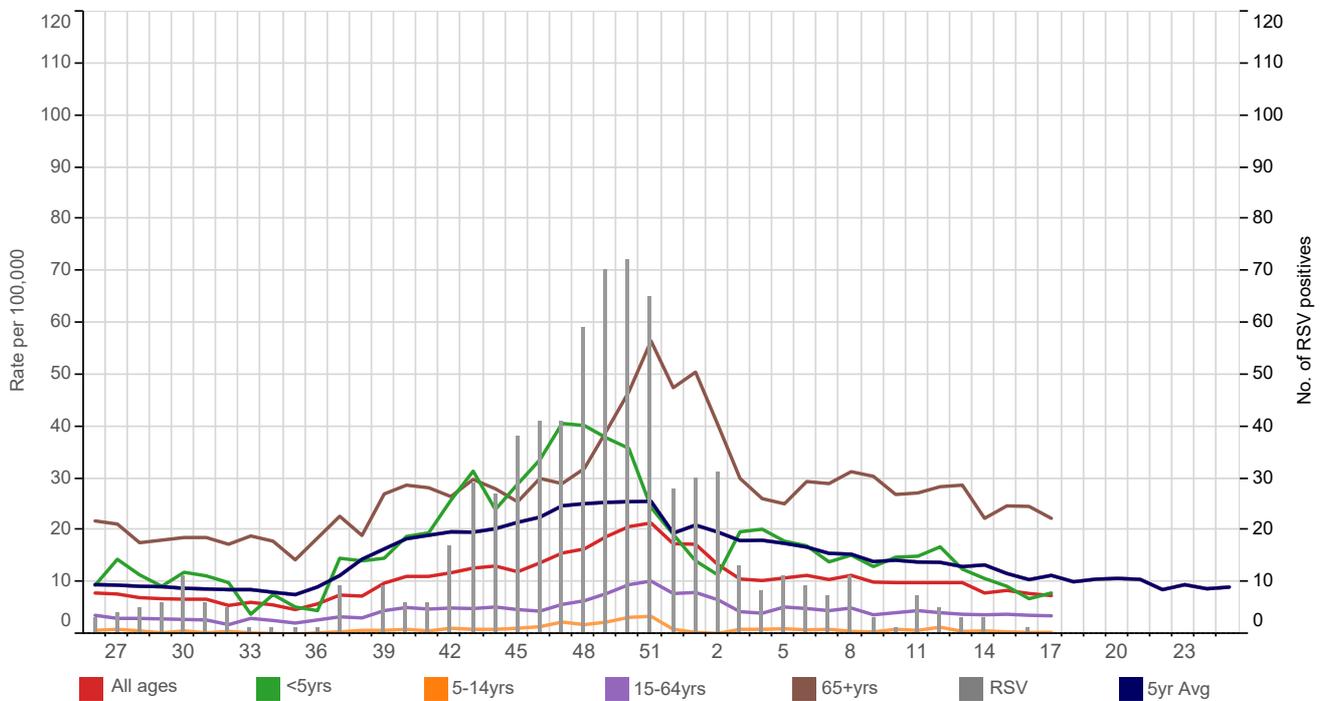
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<15yrs	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7								
15-64yrs	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2								
65+yrs	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.2								
All ages	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.7								

Table 2	Below Threshold ¹	Threshold to Medium ²	Medium to High ³	High to Very High ⁴	Above Very High ⁵
15-64yrs	<14.62	14.62 to 16.81	16.81 to 60.16	60.16 to 105.70	105.70+
65+yrs	<12.54	11.03 to 12.54	12.54 to 45.79	45.79 to 81.19	81.19+
<15yrs	<8.05	8.05 to 13.38	13.38 to 30.96	30.96 to 44.85	44.85+
All Ages	<11.47	11.47 to 15.06	15.06 to 46.46	46.46 to 76.44	76.44+

Threshold levels

- ¹Below baseline threshold
- ²baseline threshold breach to < 40th percentile
- ³40th to <90th percentile
- ⁴90th to <97.5th percentile
- ⁵97.5th+ percentile

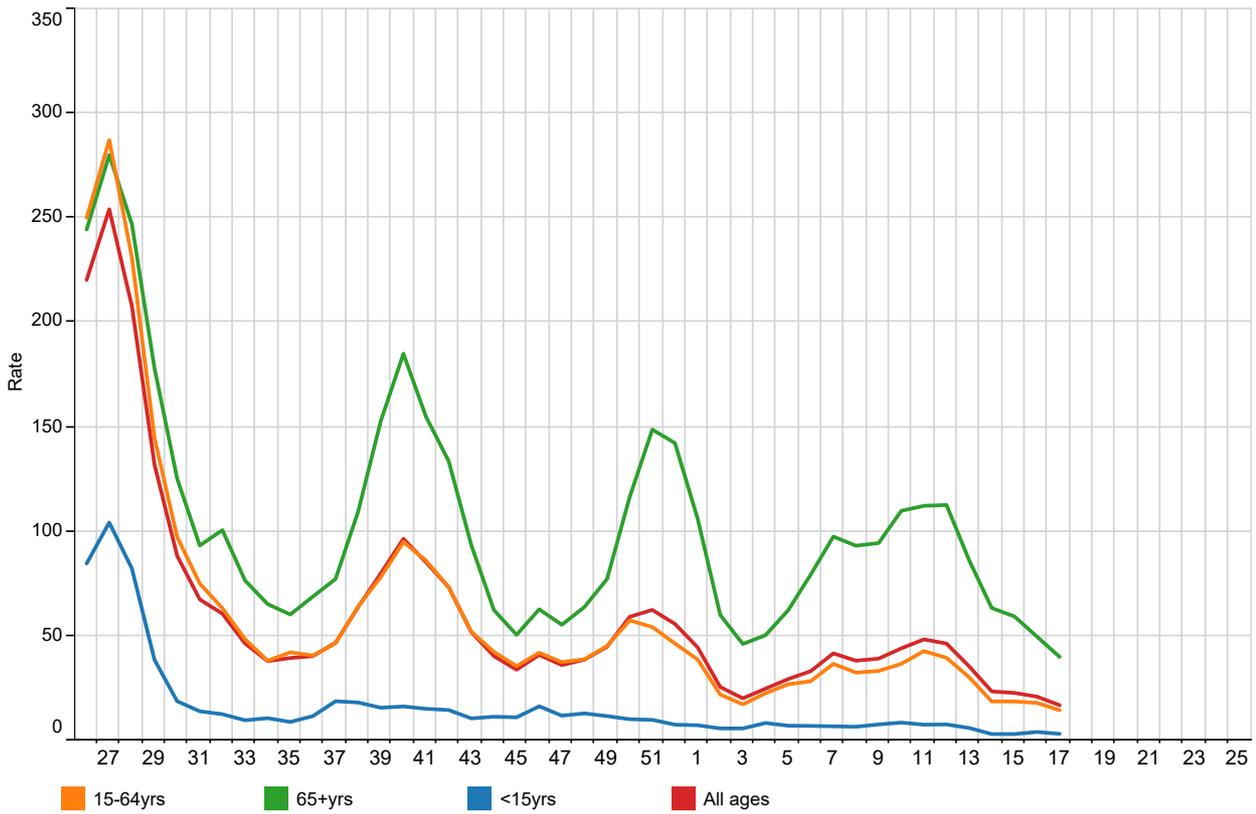
(F) Acute Bronchitis: national incidence rate 2022/23 by age group*



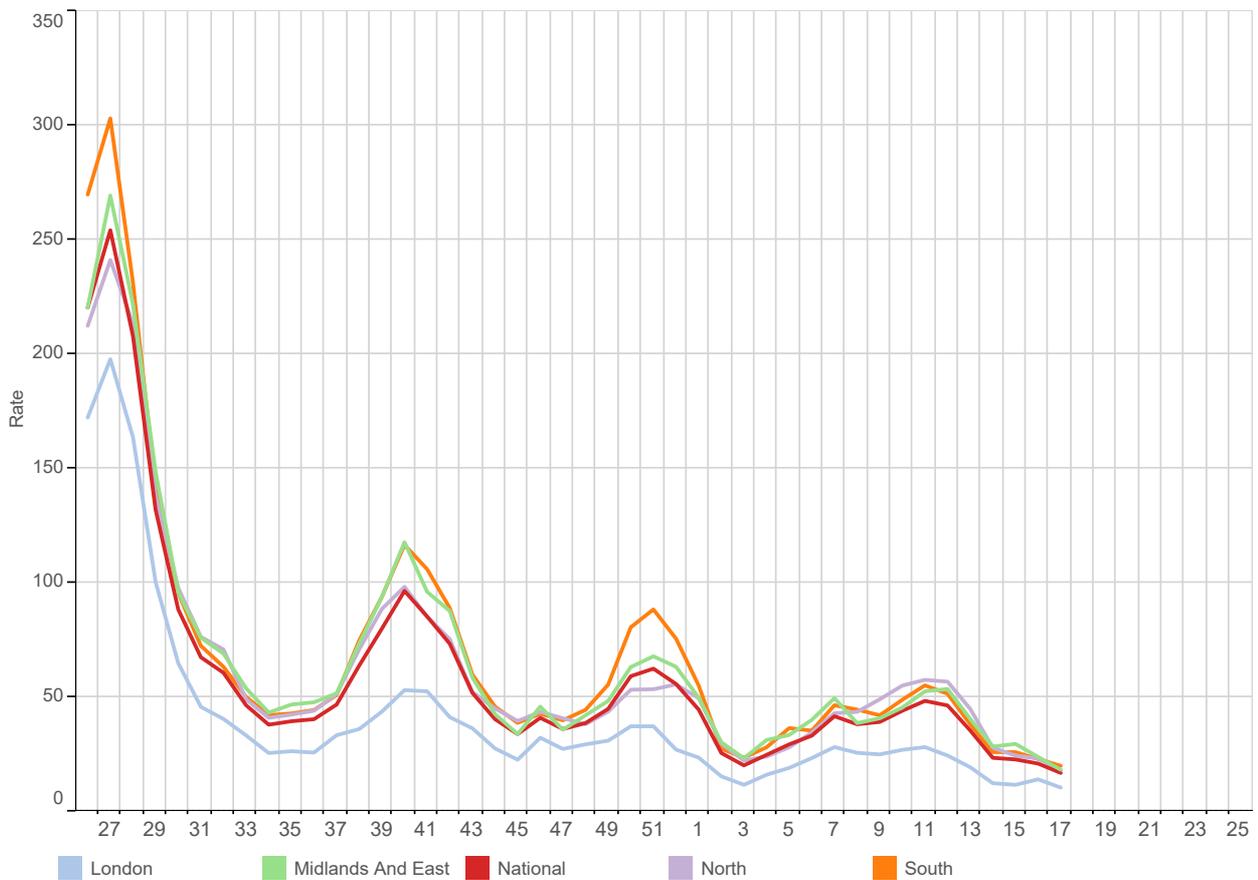
Weekly Influenza-like illness and Acute Bronchitis incidence rates per 100,000 persons

	Influenza-like illness	Acute Bronchitis		Influenza-like illness	Acute Bronchitis
<1yr	2.3	97.8	London	3.2	4.1
1-4yrs	1.2	7.9	North	1.3	9.6
5-14yrs	0.3	0.3	South	1.7	6.5
15-24yrs	2.0	0.9	Midlands And East	0.9	9.0
25-44yrs	2.3	1.3	National	1.7	7.4
45-64yrs	2.1	7.4			
65-74yrs	1.6	19.4			
75-84yrs	1.0	25.9			
85+yrs	0.5	23.9			
All ages	1.7	7.4			

(G) COVID-19 : national incidence rate 2022/23 by age group*



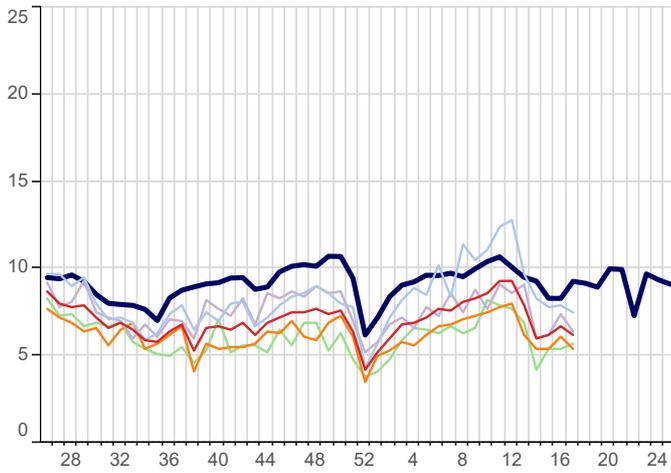
(H) COVID-19 : national incidence rate 2022/23 by region*



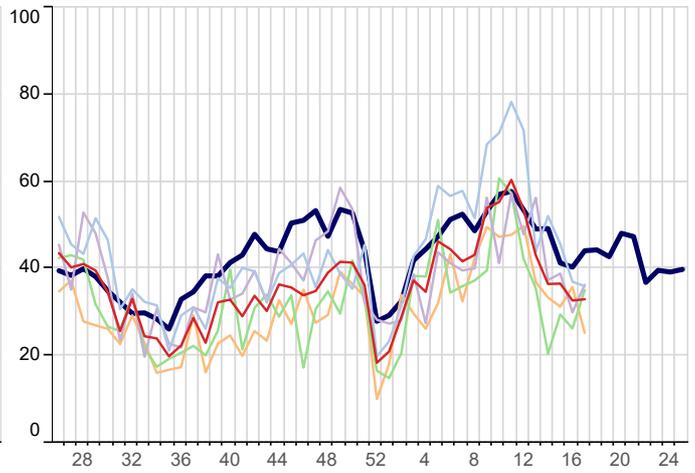
1. Water & Food Borne Disorders:

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

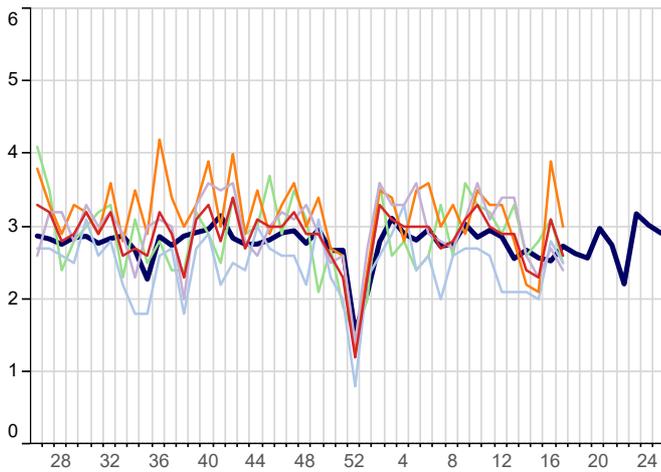
Infectious Intestinal Disease (ICD10: A00-A09)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **all ages**) by regions
for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



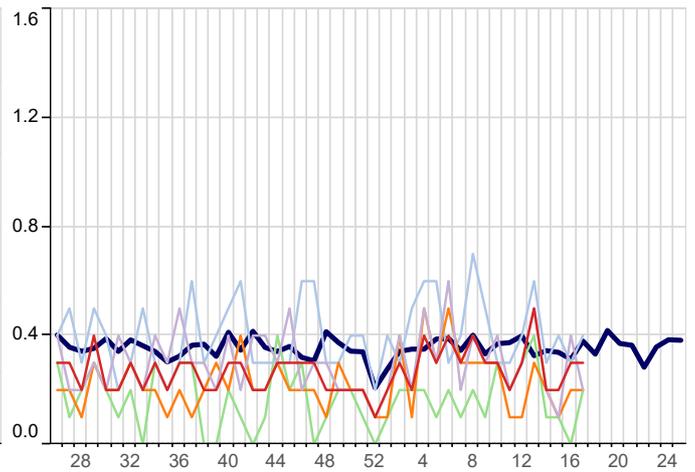
Infectious Intestinal Disease (ICD10: A00-A09)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **0-4 years**) by regions
for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Non-Infective Enteritis & Colitis (ICD10: K50-K52)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **all ages**) by region
for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



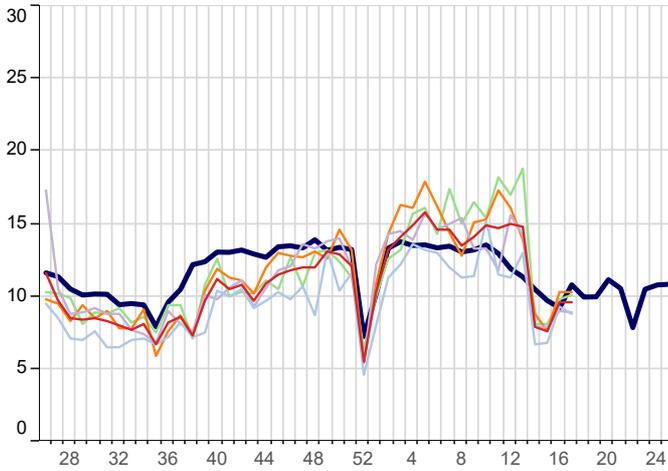
Viral Hepatitis (ICD10: B15-B19)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **all ages**) by region
for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



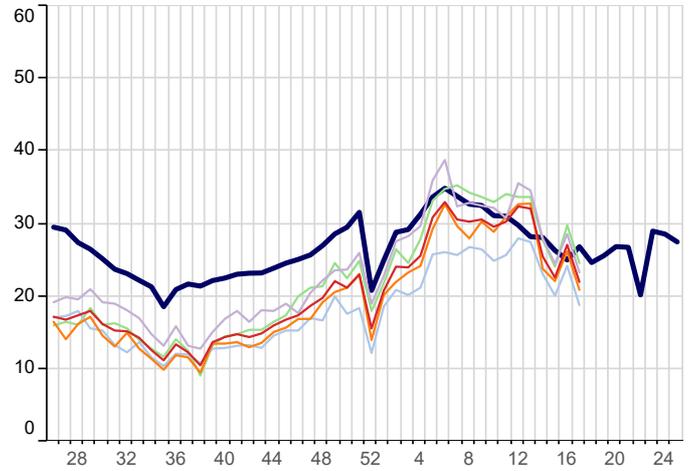
2. Environmentally Sensitive Disorders:

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

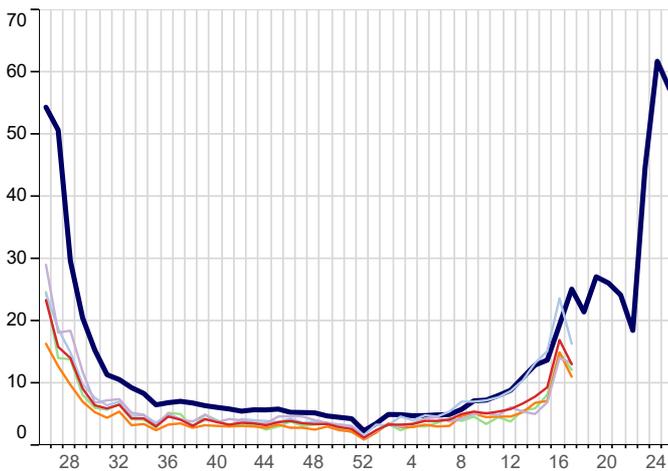
Asthma (ICD10: J45-J46)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



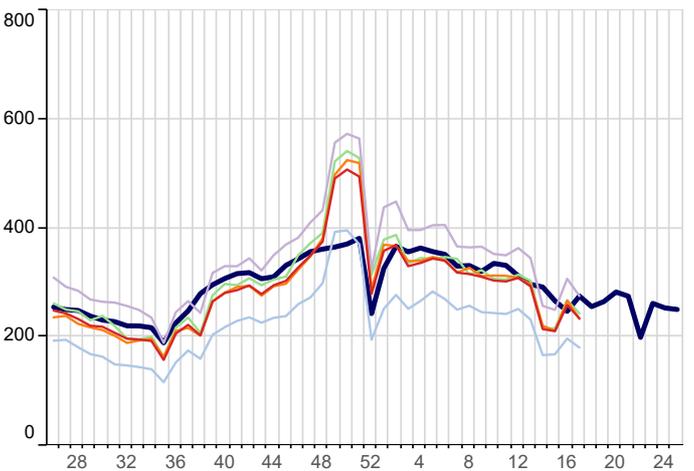
Disorders of Conjunctiva (ICD10: H10-H13)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Hayfever/Allergic Rhinitis (ICD10: J30)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



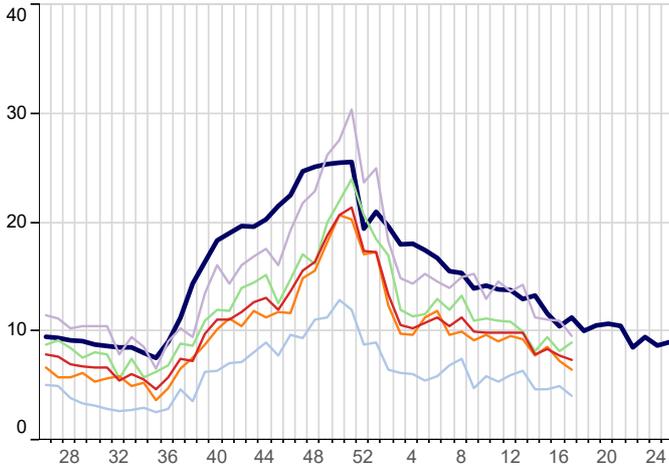
Symptoms involving Respiratory & Chest (ICD10: R05-R07,R09)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



3. Respiratory Infections:

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

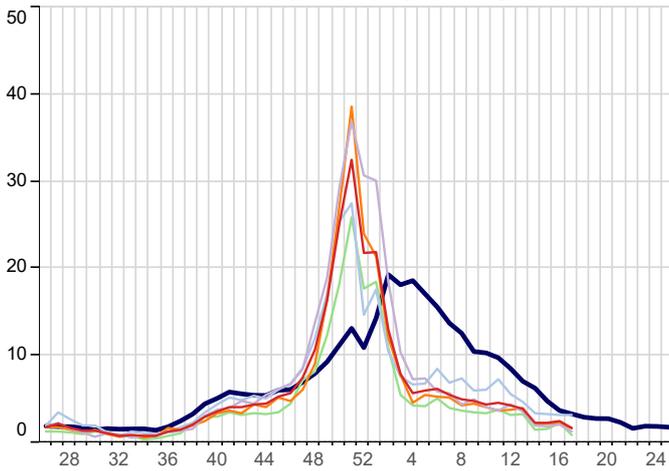
Acute Bronchitis (ICD10: J20-J21,J40)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



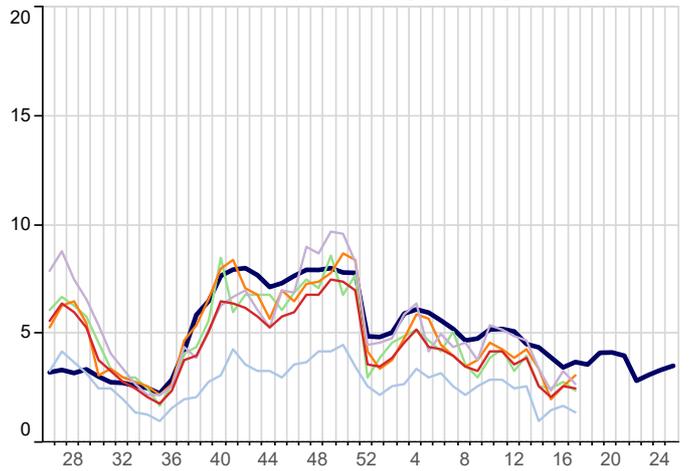
Common Cold (ICD10: J00,J06)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



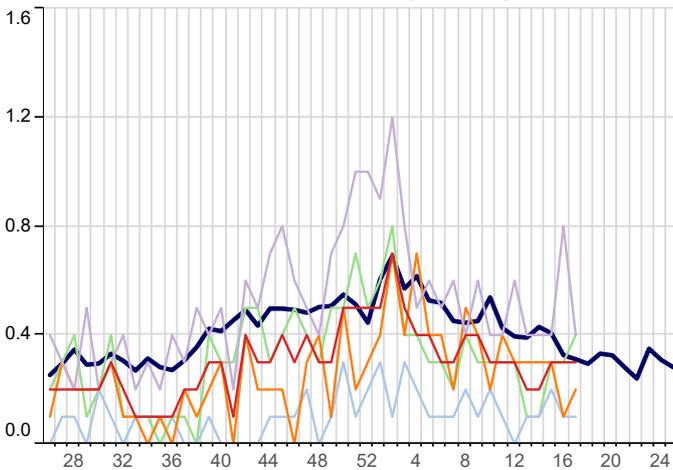
Influenza-like illness (ICD10: J09-J11)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



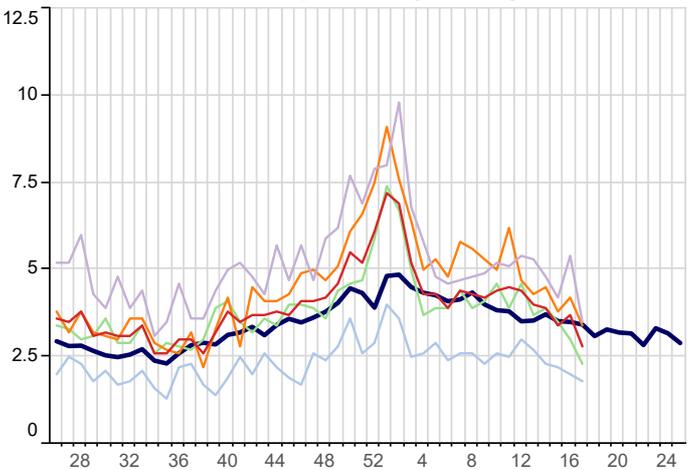
Acute Laryngitis/Tracheitis (ICD10: J04)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Pleurisy (ICD10: R091)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



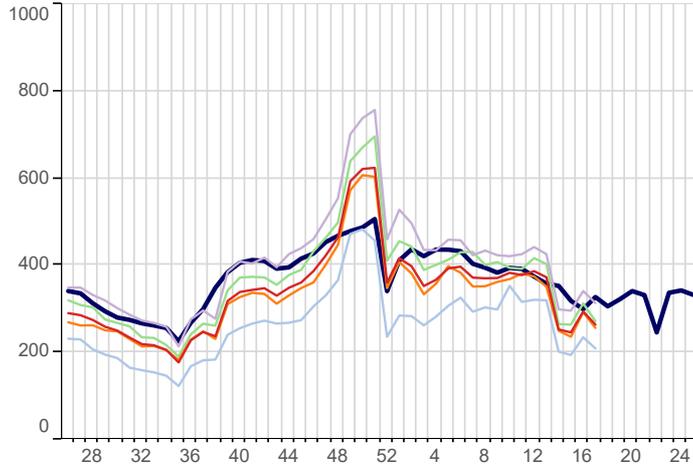
Pneumonia/Pneumonitis (ICD10: J12-J18)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



3. Respiratory Infections(Continued):

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

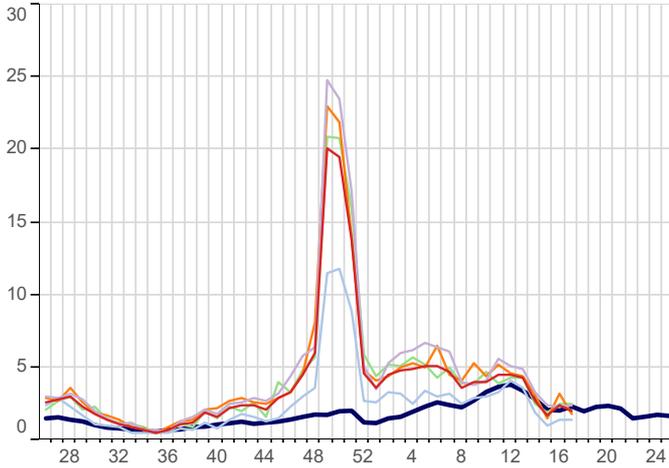
Respiratory System Diseases (ICD10: J00-J99)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



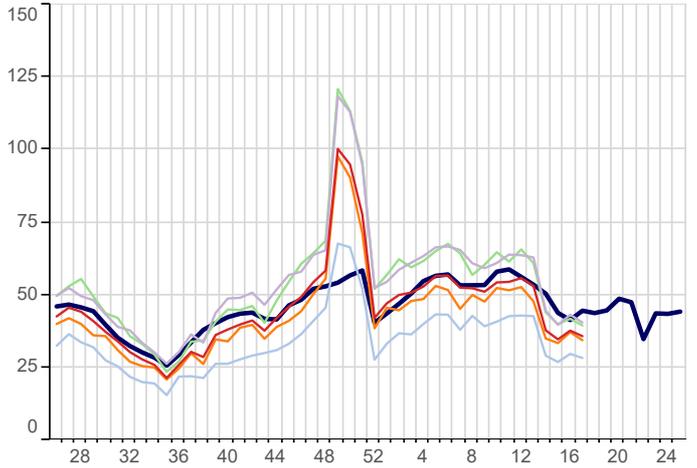
Acute Sinusitis (ICD10: J01)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



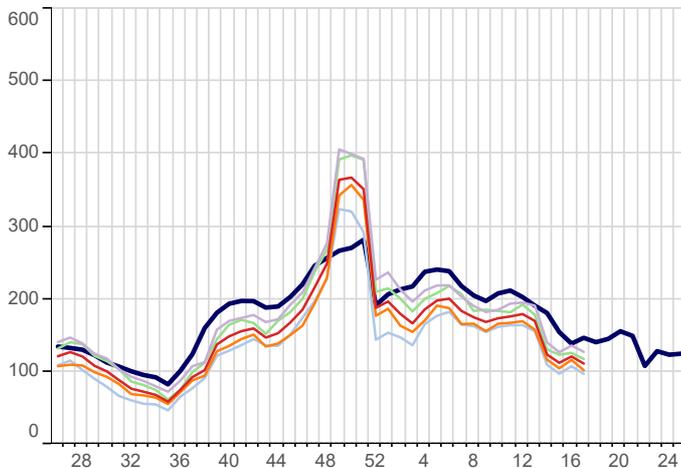
Strep Sore Throat, Scarletina and Peritonsillar Abscess (ICD10: A38,J020,J36)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



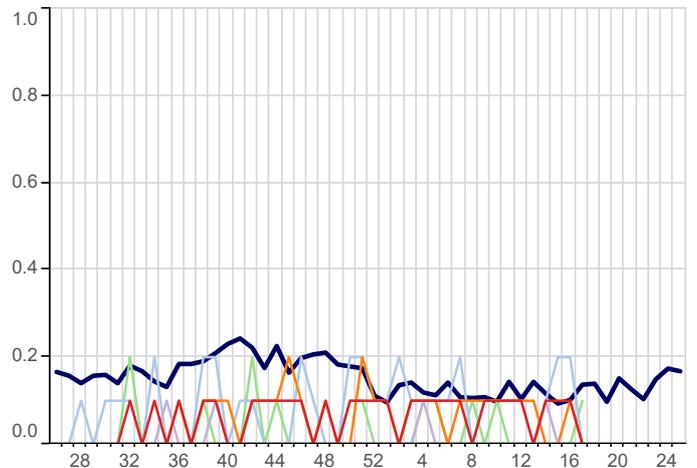
Acute Tonsillitis/Pharyngitis (ICD10: J02-J03)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI)(ICD10: J00-J06)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



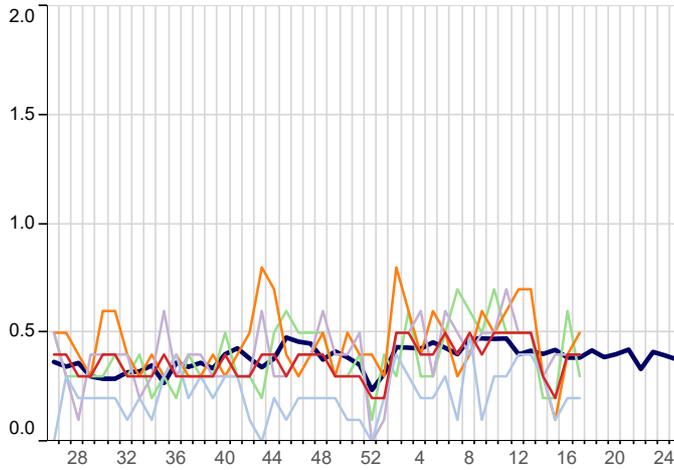
Whooping Cough (ICD10: A37)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



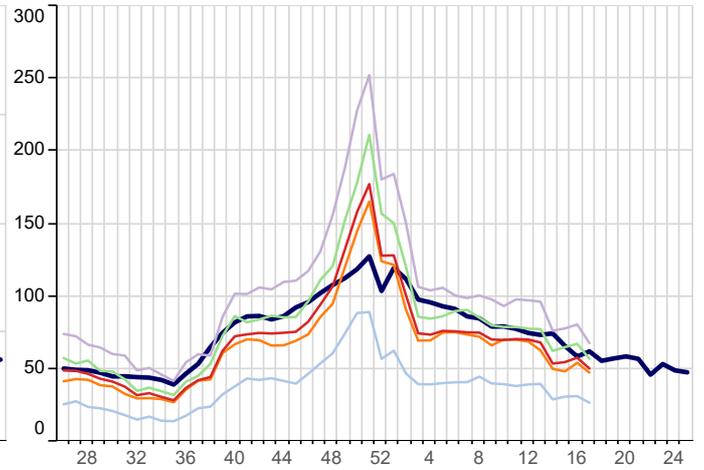
3. Respiratory Infections(Continued):

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

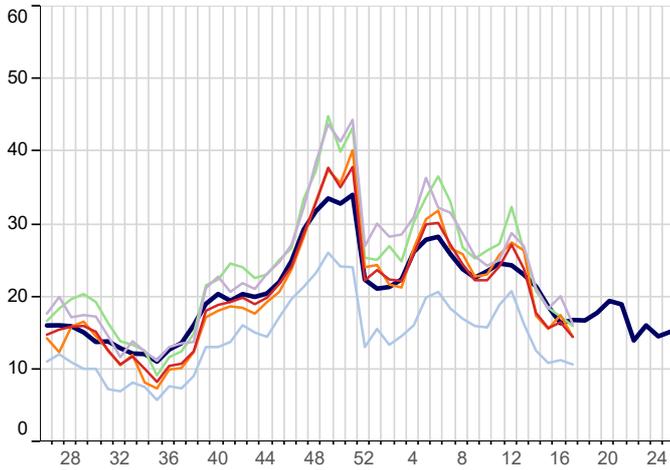
Infectious Mononucleosis (ICD10: B27)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (LRTI)(ICD10: J20-J22)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



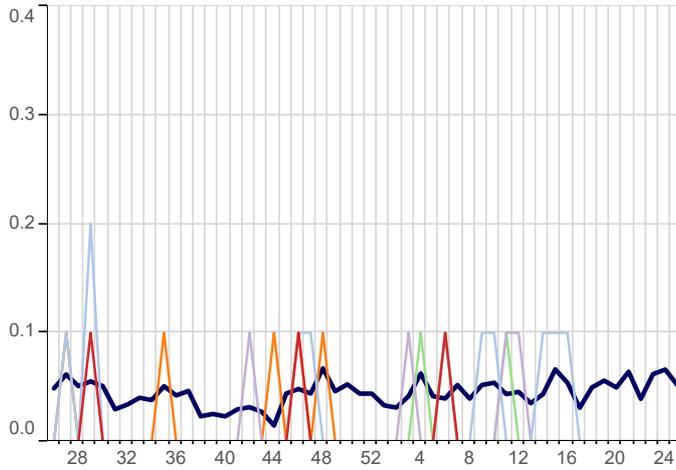
Acute Otitis Media (ICD10: H650-H651,H660,H669)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



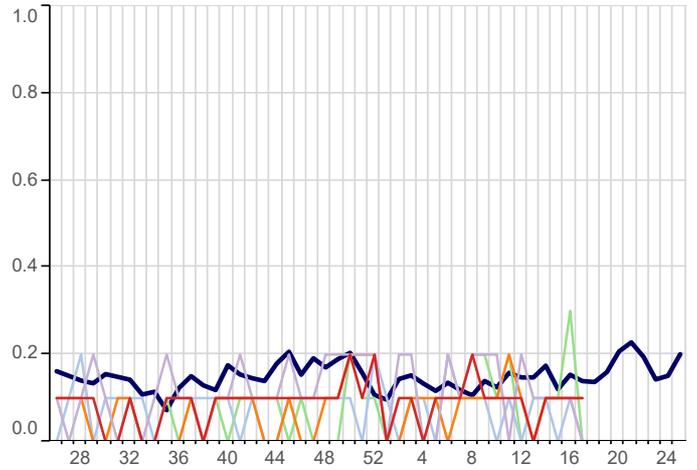
4. Vaccine Sensitive Disorders

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

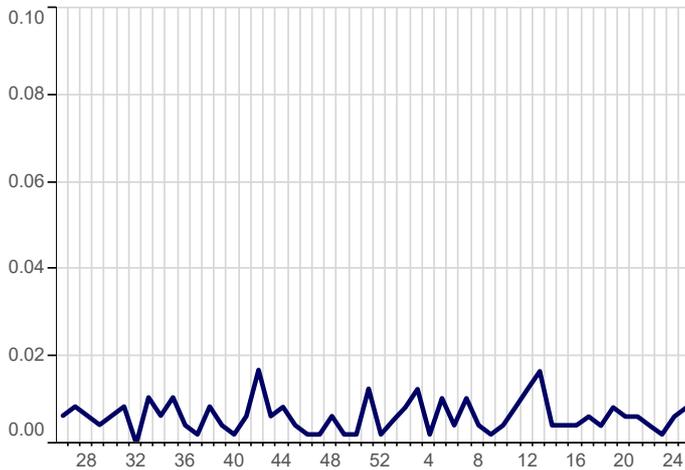
Measles (ICD10: B05)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Mumps (ICD10: B26)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average

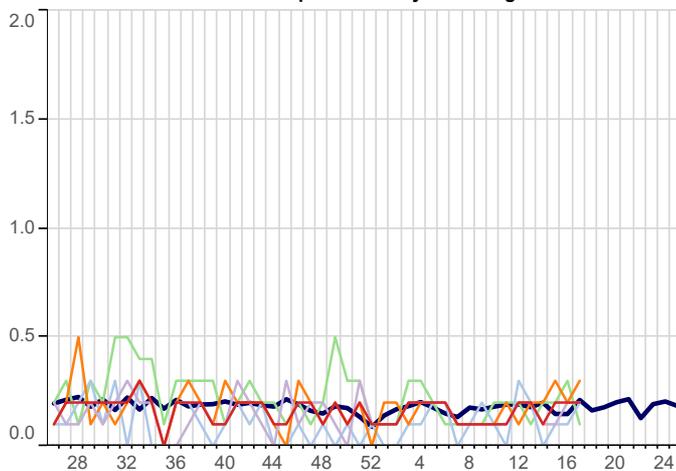


Rubella (ICD10: B06)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average

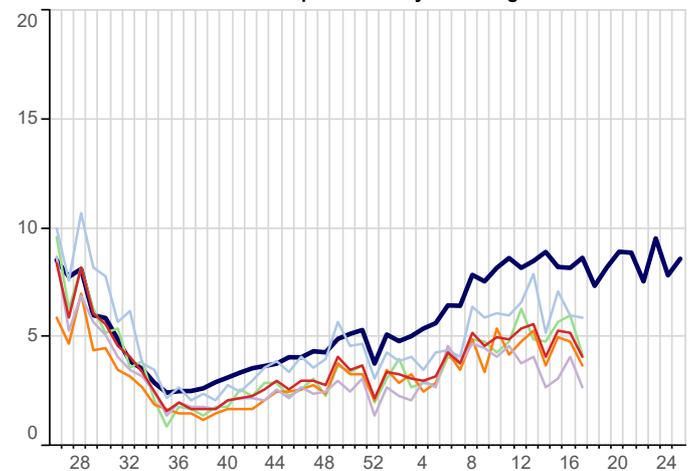


5. Skin Contagions

Bullous Dermatoses (ICD10: L10-L14)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



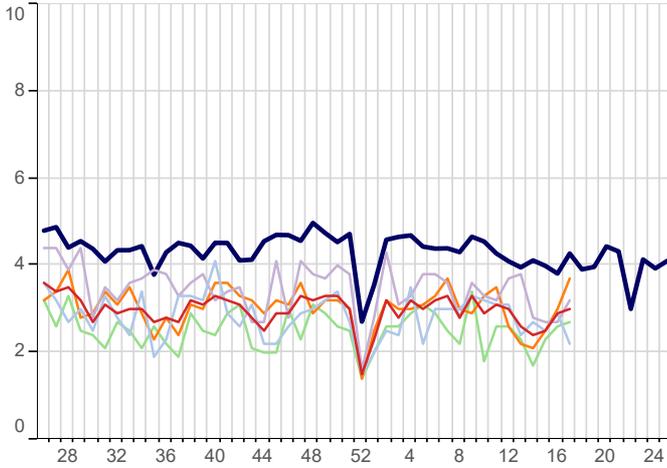
Chickenpox (ICD10: B01)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



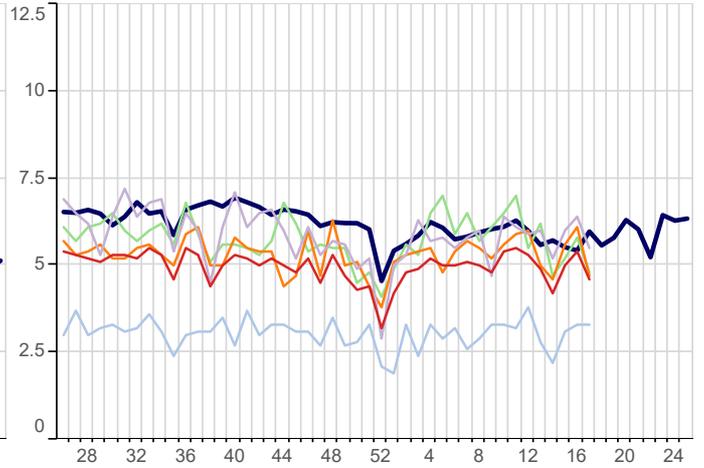
5. Skin Contagions (Continued)

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

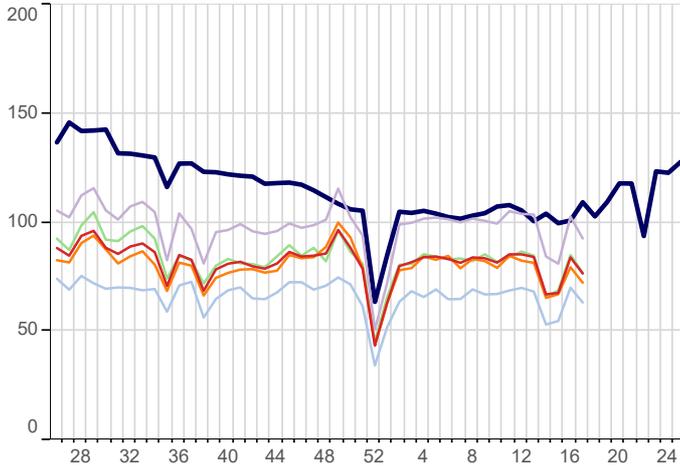
Herpes Simplex (ICD10: B00)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



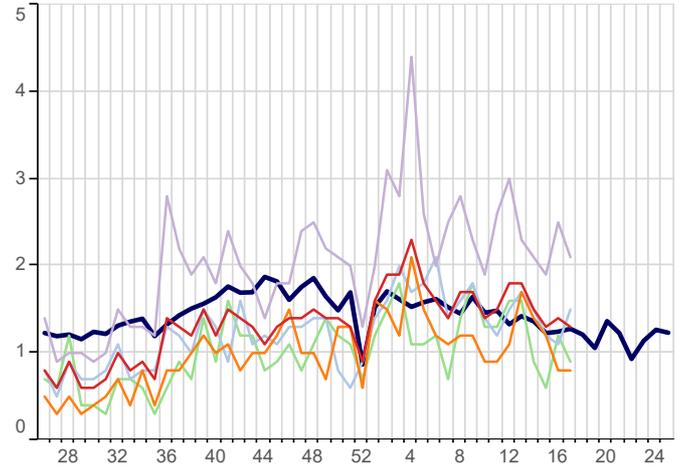
Herpes Zoster (ICD10: B02)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



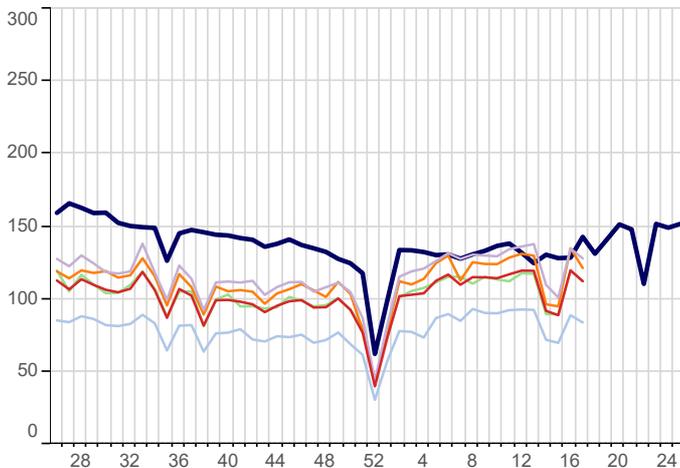
Infections of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue (ICD10: L00-L08)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



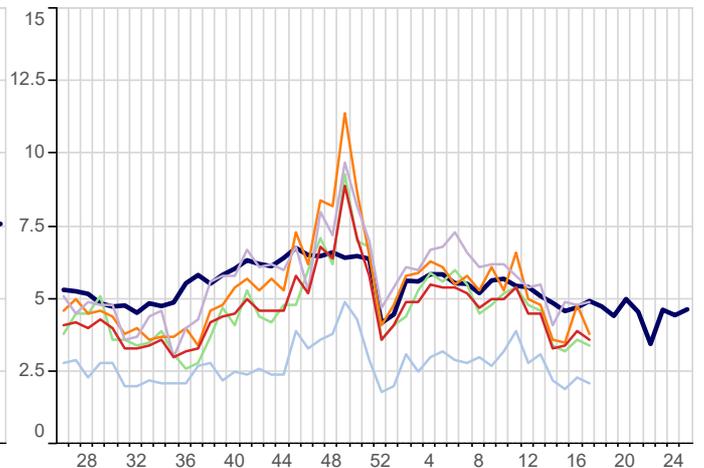
Scabies (ICD10: B86)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Symptoms involving Skin & Oth Integument Tiss (ICD10: R20-R23)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



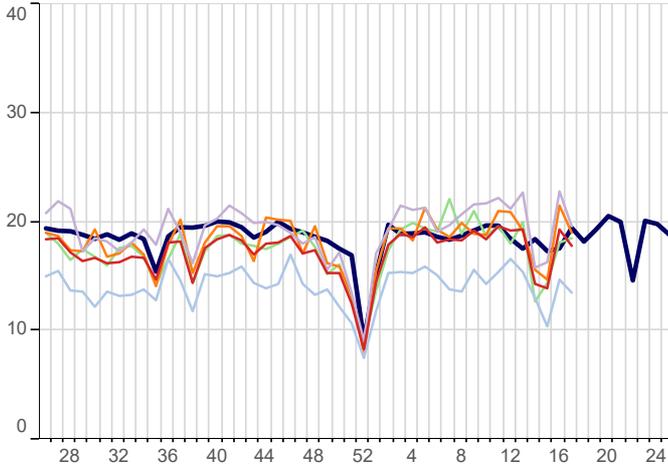
Impetigo (ICD10: L01)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



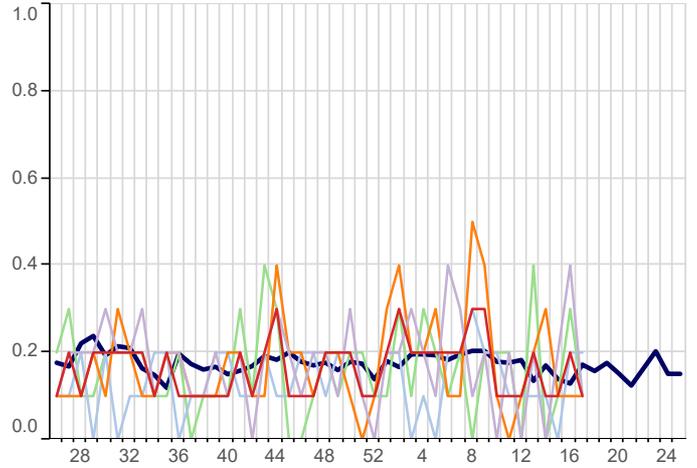
6. Disorders Affecting the Nervous System

5yr Avg National London North South Midlands And East

Disorders of The Peripheral Nervous System (ICD10: G50-G64,G70-G72)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



Meningitis/Encephalitis(ICD10: A170-A171,A390,A38-A85,A87,G00-G05)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average

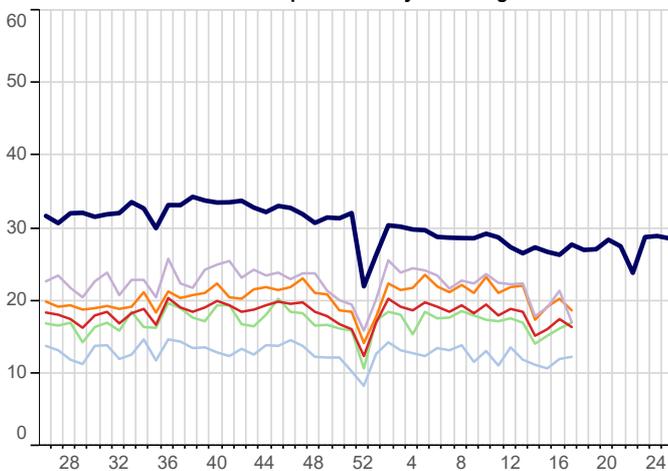


Symptoms Involving Nervous & Musculoskeletal (ICD10: R25-R29)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



7. Genitourinary System Disorders

Urinary Tract Infection/Cystitis (ICD10: N30,N390)
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region for 2022/23 compared with 5 year average



8. Tabular Summary by Disease

Disease Name	Week beginning Week ending		24/04/2023 30/04/2023		17/04/2023 23/04/2023		10/04/2023 16/04/2023		03/04/2023 09/04/2023	
	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer
Acute Bronchitis	7.4	708	7.8	814	8.4	890	7.9	836		
Allergic Rhinitis	13.1	1,263	17.0	1,767	9.4	990	7.9	833		
Asthma	9.6	920	9.6	1,001	7.6	801	7.9	831		
Bullous Dermatoses	0.2	19	0.2	18	0.2	18	0.1	14		
Chickenpox	4.1	392	5.2	543	5.3	555	4.1	431		
Common Cold	1.9	182	1.9	196	1.9	196	2.4	251		
Conjunctival Disorders	22.0	2,111	27.1	2,817	22.6	2,387	25.5	2,693		
COVID-19	16.9	1,628	21.0	2,184	22.8	2,406	23.5	2,482		
Herpes Simplex	3.0	288	2.9	297	2.5	263	2.4	248		
Herpes Zoster	4.6	444	5.4	561	5.0	524	4.2	439		
Impetigo	3.6	345	3.9	406	3.4	356	3.3	352		
Infectious Intestinal Diseases	6.2	596	6.7	700	6.2	655	6.0	635		
Infectious Mononucleosis	0.4	35	0.4	40	0.2	22	0.3	28		
Influenza-like illness	1.7	168	2.5	257	2.3	240	2.3	241		
Laryngitis and Tracheitis	2.5	236	2.6	272	2.1	219	2.6	275		
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections	50.4	4,847	57.8	6,015	54.8	5,783	53.8	5,680		
Measles	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	3		
Meningitis and Encephalitis	0.1	12	0.2	23	0.1	11	0.1	13		
Mumps	0.1	6	0.1	14	0.1	6	0.1	12		
Non-infective Enteritis and Colitis	2.6	250	3.1	327	2.3	239	2.4	249		
Otitis Media Acute	14.5	1,390	16.5	1,719	15.7	1,661	17.8	1,882		
Peripheral Nervous Disease	17.8	1,710	19.3	2,012	13.9	1,470	14.3	1,512		
Pleurisy	0.3	27	0.3	32	0.3	32	0.2	26		
Pneumonia and Pneumonitis	2.8	266	3.7	380	3.4	361	3.9	408		
Respiratory System Diseases	264.1	25,400	294.2	30,625	246.2	25,982	253.0	26,694		
Rubella	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0		
Scabies	1.3	127	1.4	144	1.3	132	1.5	155		
Sinusitis	16.8	1,617	20.3	2,118	16.7	1,767	17.2	1,815		
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Infections	76.5	7,355	83.9	8,732	67.6	7,137	66.9	7,062		
Strep Throat and Peritonsillar Abscess	2.0	197	2.4	248	1.7	176	2.7	287		
Symptoms involving musculoskeletal	13.4	1,285	14.4	1,498	11.0	1,158	11.2	1,184		
Symptoms involving Respiratory and Chest	234.1	22,516	258.7	26,931	210.5	22,213	214.4	22,622		
Symptoms involving Skin and Integument Tissues	112.3	10,799	119.8	12,466	88.9	9,377	91.9	9,697		
Tonsillitis and acute Pharyngitis	35.8	3,445	37.7	3,929	34.7	3,665	37.8	3,992		
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	111.2	10,690	121.0	12,590	112.2	11,844	123.7	13,045		
Urinary Tract Infections	16.4	1,580	17.5	1,826	16.1	1,704	15.2	1,607		
Viral Hepatitis	0.3	25	0.3	27	0.2	20	0.2	20		
Whooping Cough	0.0	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	6		
Practice Count		1,078		1,159		1,170		1,168		
Denom		9,617,255		10,408,138		10,553,687		10,549,615		

FURTHER INFORMATION:

About the report

Winter focus

The first two pages of data within this report focus on Influenza-like illness and COVID-19, in order to provide information about seasonal influenza and early warnings of any epidemic.

Rate calculation

Each weekly incidence rate is presented per 100,000 population. All presentations are for males and females, and for all age groups, unless otherwise stated.

The denominator used for this report is taken from our most recent extract of data from GP practice systems, and includes all patients currently registered with eligible practices. The denominator varies week-on-week as patients register and deregister; it may also be the case that all patients from an individual practice are excluded because of problems with the data extraction from that practice in a specific week. As stated above, patients who have withheld consent for data-sharing are excluded.

In addition to the national rate, we present data for the four NHS England regions: North; Midlands and East; South; and London.

Five-year averages

Weekly rates are set against a five-year average, previously we reported against a ten-year average. The change to a five-year average was made because longer-term trends in the incidence of disease have led to weekly rates for certain diseases becoming increasingly divergent from their ten-year average. The use of five-year averages lessens this effect and enables more meaningful comparison.

Threshold calculation for Influenza-Like Illness (ILI)

We are now using the Moving Epidemic Method (MEM) to calculate threshold and intensity levels for Influenza-Like Illness (Graph A, page 2 and Table E, page 4 of this report). MEM works by identifying seasonal epidemic peaks and then calculates thresholds and intensity levels based on the pre and post epidemic values. This allows us to report the severity of ILI against multiple thresholds, rather than a simple comparison with the five-year average as the wide variation in ILI year on year, especially during the seasonal peak, makes the average less representative.

In addition to the All Ages thresholds, we have also calculated thresholds for three age bands: those aged under 15, 15-64 year olds and those aged 65 and over. ILI incidence rates vary among different age groups, and the age-specific thresholds allow us to highlight epidemics where ILI disproportionately affects a particular age group.

This methodology is used by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to standardise reporting of influenza activity across Europe, and is also in use by the UK Health Security Agency. Full details of the methodology can be found in: Vega *et al.* (2012) Influenza surveillance in Europe: establishing epidemic thresholds by the moving epidemic method. *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses* 7(4), 546–558.

Both the *all-ages* thresholds and the *age-specific* thresholds are shown in Table E, page 4. Ten years of data were used for *all-ages* and *age-specific* thresholds calculation (winter seasons 2011/12- 2021/22 excluding the pandemic year 2020/21).

About the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) Research and Surveillance Centre (RSC)

Acknowledgement:

Staff from the Data Science department at the National Physical Laboratory (<https://www.npl.co.uk/data-science>) assisted in the provision of and extension of the primary care national surveillance reports during the 2020 SARS-CoV-2 pandemic; as well as adding resilience.

What we do

The RCGP RSC was established in 1957, with the current name in use since 2009. The Centre is an internationally renowned source of information, analysis and interpretation concerning the onset, patterns, prevalence and trends over time of morbidity in primary care. The RSC is an active research and surveillance unit that collects and monitors data; its most important research is the surveillance of influenza and the monitoring of vaccine effectiveness.

The RSC data and analytics hub is housed at the Oxford-Royal College of General Practitioners Research and Surveillance Centre.

Further information about the RSC can be found on our website:

<http://www.rcgp.org.uk/rsc>

Our data extraction process and information governance

Data are extracted twice weekly from practice systems by Wellbeing data management and EMIS-X on the RCGP's behalf. Patients who have withheld consent for data sharing are excluded from the extraction process.

Data are pseudonymised as close to source as possible. Data are held on secure servers at the RCGP data and analytics hub at the Oxford-Royal College of General Practitioners Research and Surveillance Centre. Both Wellbeing data management and the University of Oxford are Registered and compliant with the Data Protection Act and fully compliant with all relevant NHS Digital data information governance best practice.

What the data is used for

The RCGP RSC has been providing reports weekly about health and disease, called the Weekly Returns Service (WRS) since 1964. The WRS monitors the number of patients consulting with new episodes of illness classified by diagnosis in England and provides weekly incidence rates per 100,000 population for these new episodes of illness. It is the key primary care element of the national disease monitoring systems run by the UK Health Security Agency. The bulletin can be found at the following URL:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses>

In addition to the WRS, the data is used for other research studies. Any other uses of the data for research follow ethical approval or agreement from NIHR proportionate review, and where relevant Health Research Authority Confidential Advisory Group advice that further approval is not needed. Full details can be found on our website:

<http://www.rcgp.org.uk/rsc>

For further information

For further information about the work of the RSC, or if you would like to be included on our email notification list, please contact:

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