

## RSC Communicable and Respiratory Disease Report for England

### Key Statistics:

Week Number/Year..... 28/2022  
 Week Starting - Ending..... 11/07/2022 - 17/07/2022  
 No. of Practices..... 499  
 Population..... 5,159,381

### National (England)

- **Acute Bronchitis** : decreased from 4.0 in week 27 to 3.9 in week 28.
- **Asthma** : increased from 11.5 in week 27 to 12.9 in week 28.
- **Common Cold** : decreased from 1.1 in week 27 to 0.6 in week 28.
- **Influenza-like illness** : decreased from 1.4 in week 27 to 0.9 in week 28.
- **Respiratory System Diseases** : decreased from 236.7 in week 27 to 218.9 in week 28.
- **COVID-19** : decreased from 267.7 in week 27 to 155.9 in week 28.

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

- **Acute Bronchitis** : decreased from 1.8 in week 27 to 1.4 in week 28 in the London region, decreased from 6.9 in week 27 to 5.8 in week 28 in the North region, increased from 3.3 in week 27 to 3.7 in week 28 in the South region, and increased from 3.3 in week 27 to 4.1 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Asthma** : decreased from 12.5 in week 27 to 11.6 in week 28 in the London region, increased from 14.1 in week 27 to 14.8 in week 28 in the North region, increased from 9.7 in week 27 to 11.8 in week 28 in the South region, and increased from 9.9 in week 27 to 13.5 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Common Cold** : decreased from 1.2 in week 27 to 0.6 in week 28 in the London region, decreased from 1.4 in week 27 to 0.8 in week 28 in the North region, decreased from 0.9 in week 27 to 0.4 in week 28 in the South region, and decreased from 1.0 in week 27 to 0.6 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Influenza-like illness** : decreased from 1.5 in week 27 to 0.9 in week 28 in the London region, decreased from 1.2 in week 27 to 0.9 in week 28 in the North region, decreased from 1.4 in week 27 to 0.8 in week 28 in the South region, and decreased from 1.5 in week 27 to 0.8 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.
- **Respiratory System Diseases** : decreased from 193.8 in week 27 to 171.3 in week 28 in the London region, decreased from 290.0 in week 27 to 270.7 in week 28 in the North region, decreased from 213.1 in week 27 to 200.3 in week 28 in the South region, and decreased from 246.9 in week 27 to 230.3 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.
- **COVID-19** : decreased from 205.4 in week 27 to 120.8 in week 28 in the London region, decreased from 245.7 in week 27 to 157.2 in week 28 in the North region, decreased from 324.4 in week 27 to 174.8 in week 28 in the South region, and decreased from 259.5 in week 27 to 154.2 in week 28 in the Midlands And East region.

### Comment:

Overall presentations of respiratory system diseases have decreased this week and they remain below seasonal levels for this time of year with the exception of laryngitis and strep sore throat.

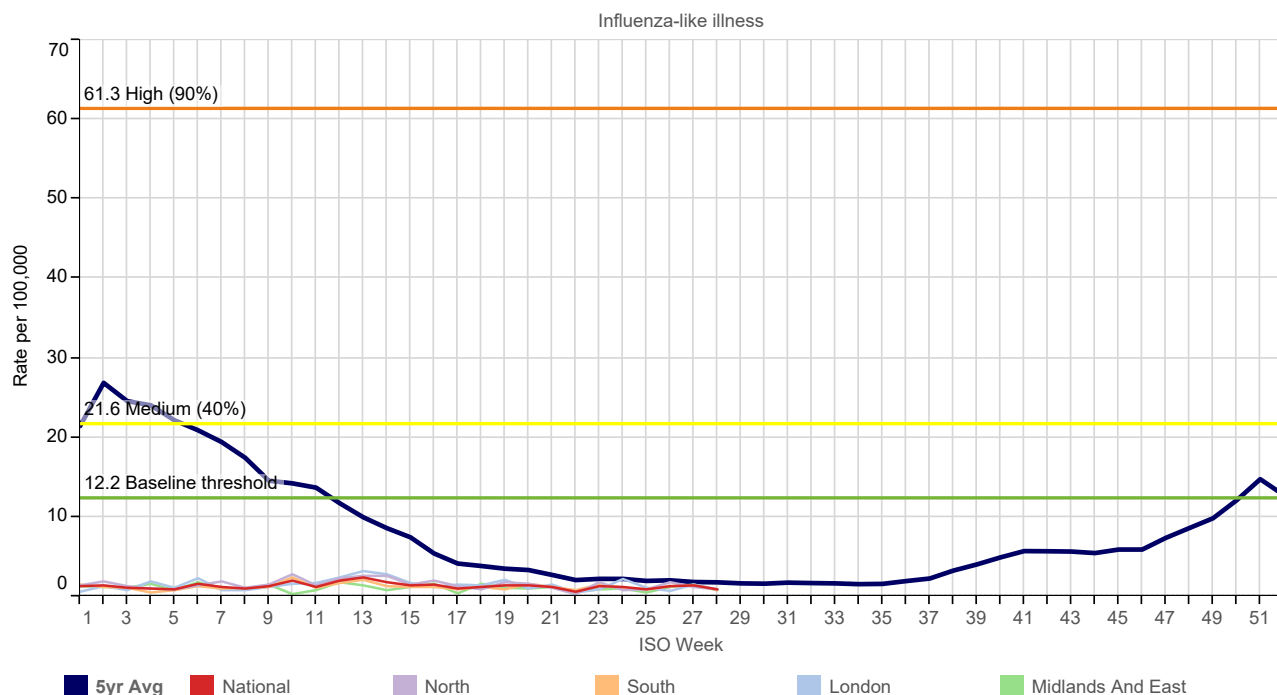
COVID-19 rates have also decreased across all regions and age bands. We have detected an additional 21 cases of monkeypox across the RSC network, the total number of cases detected since the 19th of May is 141 (cases across the wider RSC population of 19 million).

This report includes a virology update. Influenza, SARS-CoV-2 and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) are noted.

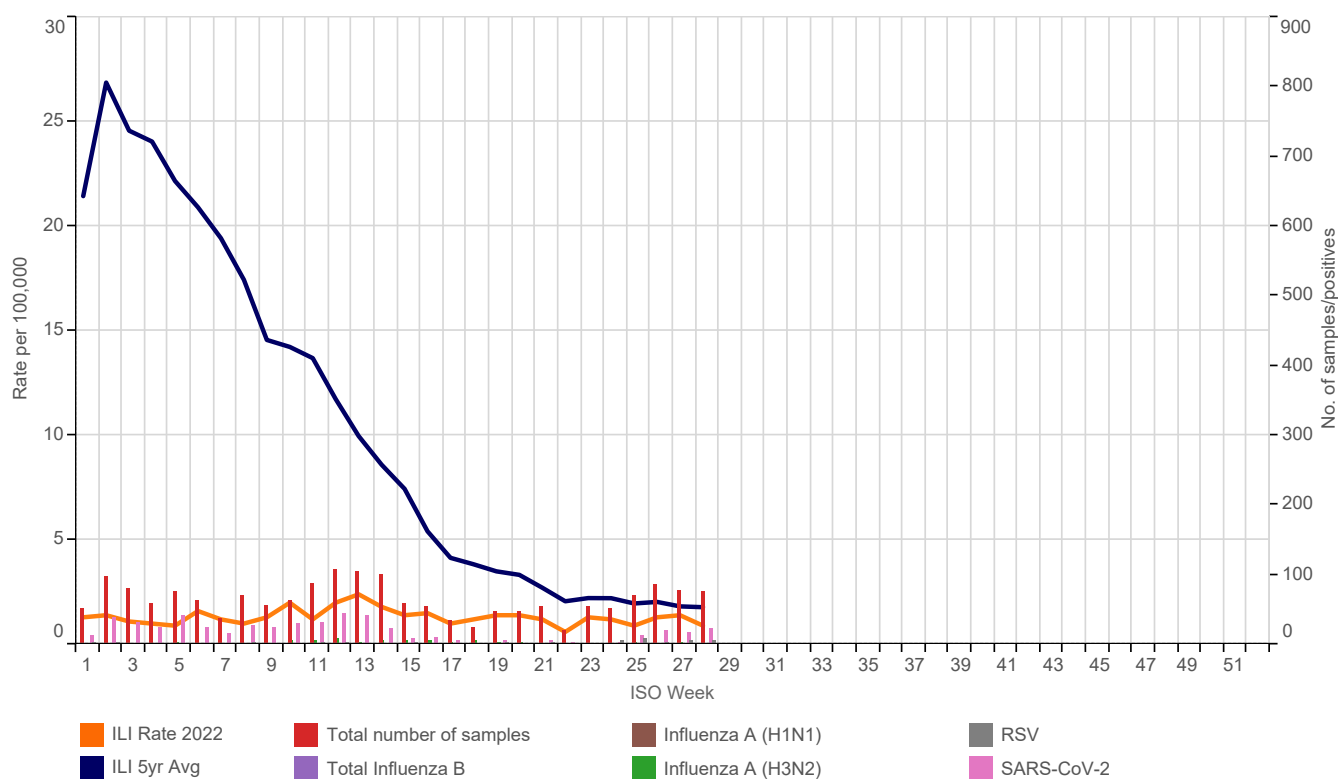
## Winter Focus 2021/22

Please see page 15 for explanatory notes on the data.

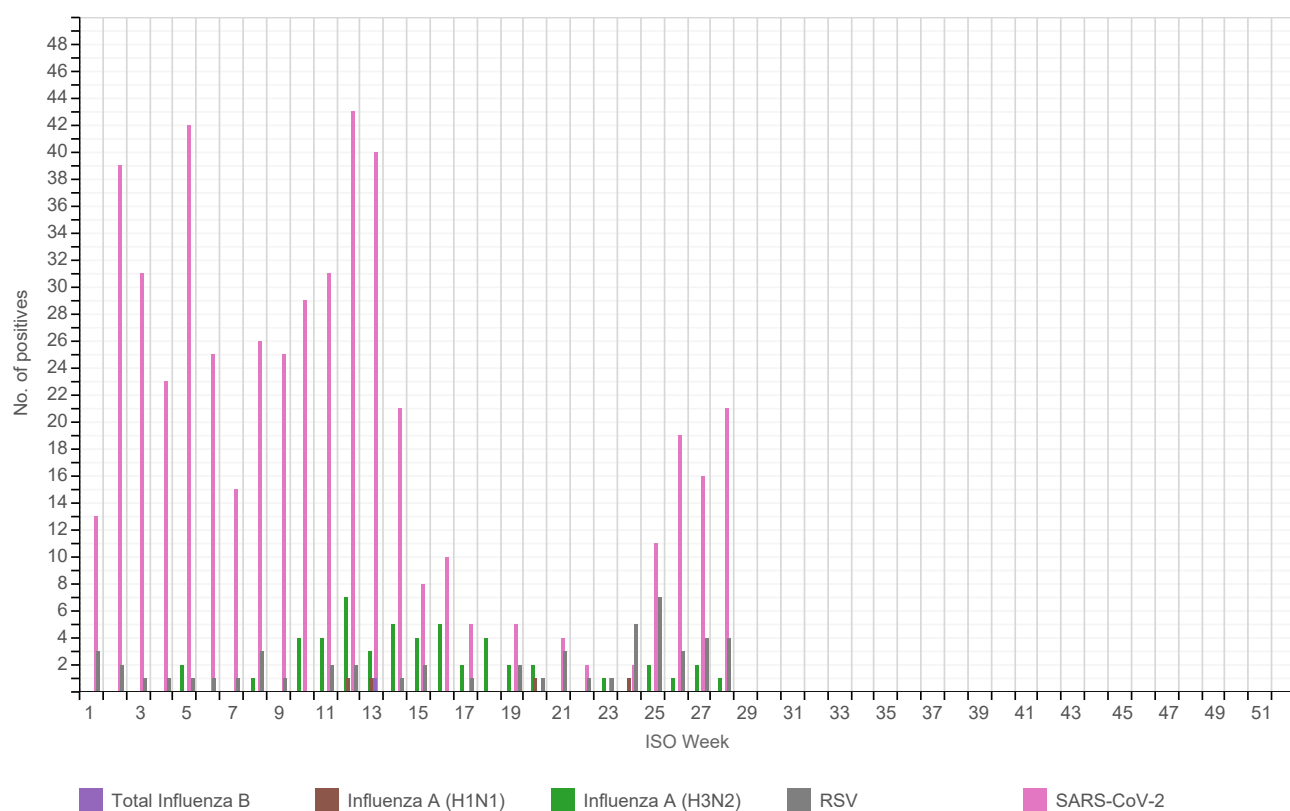
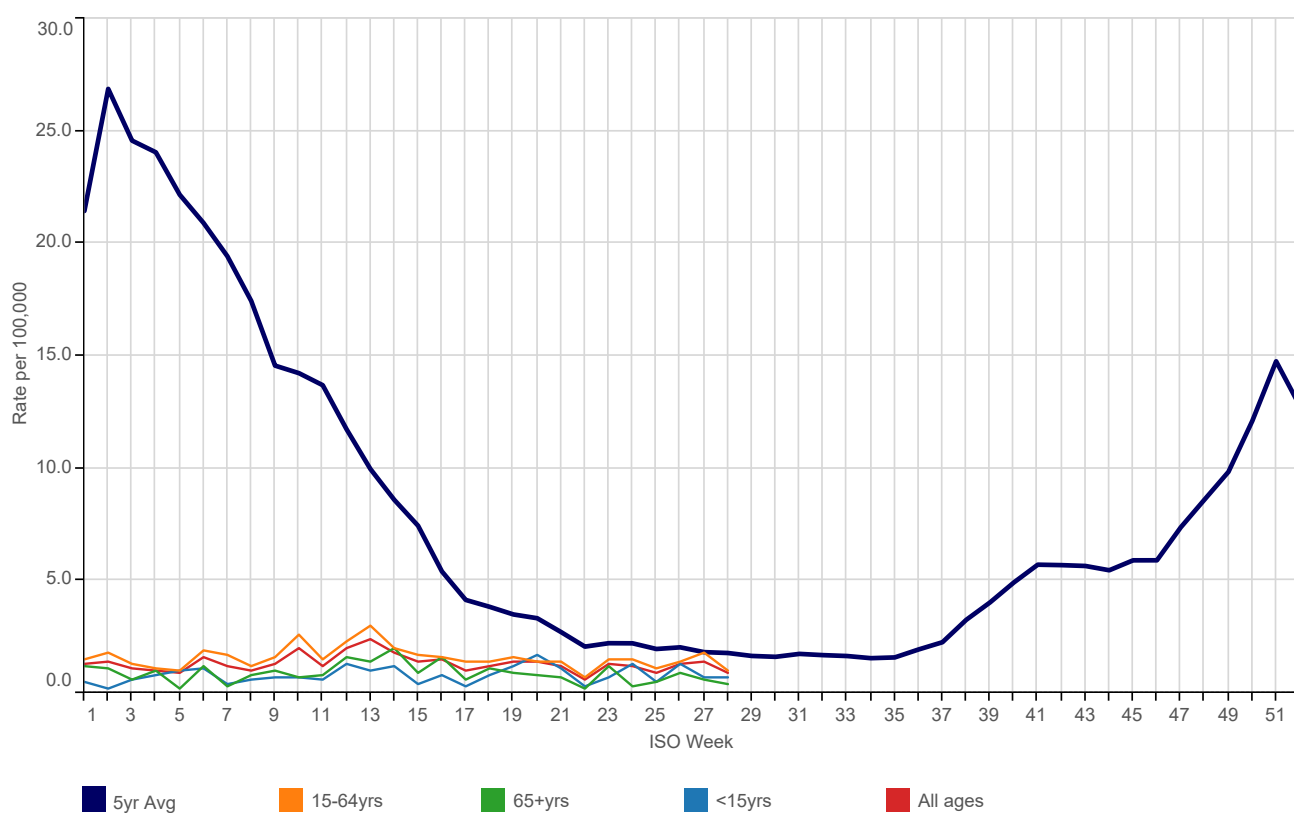
### (A) Influenza-like illness: national incidence rate 2022 by region\*



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



\* The seasonal average line (blue) is based on 5 year historic RCGP RSC level (Graph A & B). The weekly virology samples displayed are offset from the ISO Week (Graphs B & C).

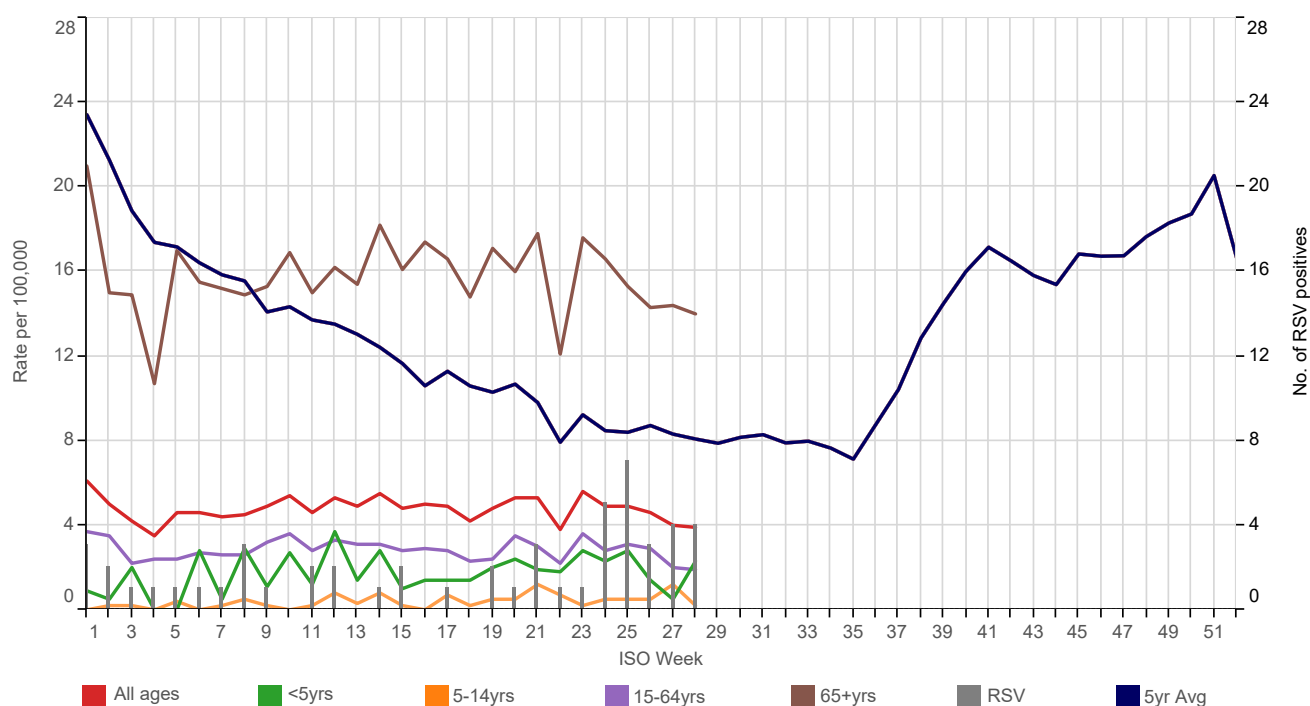
**(C) RCGP/UKHSA RSV, Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 Virology Swab Surveillance 2022 by viral strain\*****(D) Influenza-like illness: national incidence rate 2022 by age group\***

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

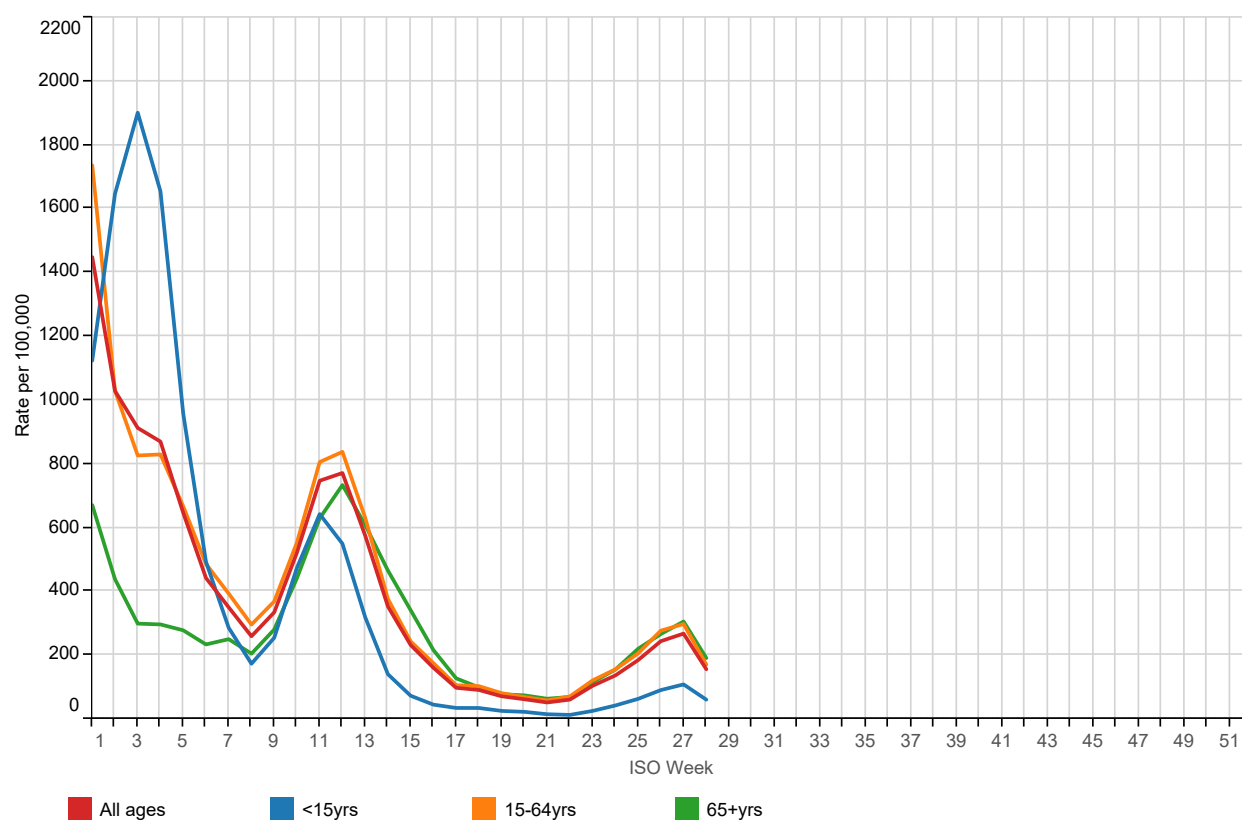
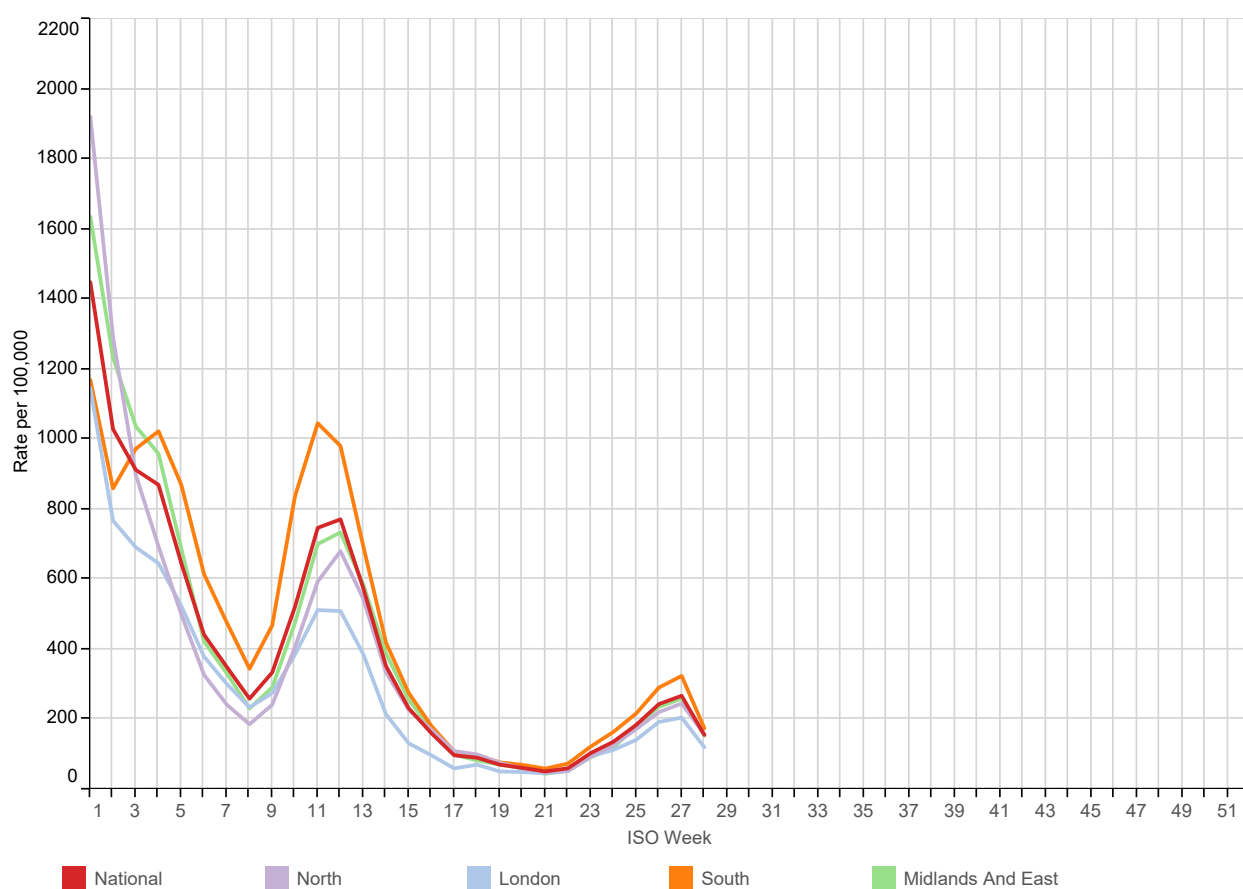
This table shows the level of intensity of ILI by age band. MEM thresholds have been calculated separately for each age band - the ranges are shown in the table Threshold levels by age band.

Table 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<15yrs	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8
15-64yrs	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
65+yrs	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.1
All ages	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<15yrs	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7								
15-64yrs	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.0								
65+yrs	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4								
All ages	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.9								

Table 2	Below Threshold <sup>1</sup>	Threshold to Medium <sup>2</sup>	Medium to High <sup>3</sup>	High to Very High <sup>4</sup>	Above Very High <sup>5</sup>
All Ages	<12.2	12.2 to <21.6	21.6 to <61.3	61.3 to <97.3	97.3+
<15yrs	<10.7	10.7 to <17.6	17.6 to <47.7	47.7 to <74.1	74.1+
15-64yrs	<15.0	15.0 to <26.1	26.1 to <63.4	63.4 to <93.8	93.8+
65+yrs	<11.5	11.5 to <16.5	16.5 to <37.8	37.8 to <54.5	54.5+

**Threshold levels**<sup>1</sup>Below baseline threshold<sup>2</sup>baseline threshold breach to < 40th percentile<sup>3</sup>40th to <90th percentile<sup>4</sup>90th to <97.5th percentile<sup>5</sup>97.5th+ percentile**(F) Acute Bronchitis: national incidence rate 2022 by age group\*****Weekly Influenza-like illness and Acute Bronchitis incidence rates per 100,000 persons**

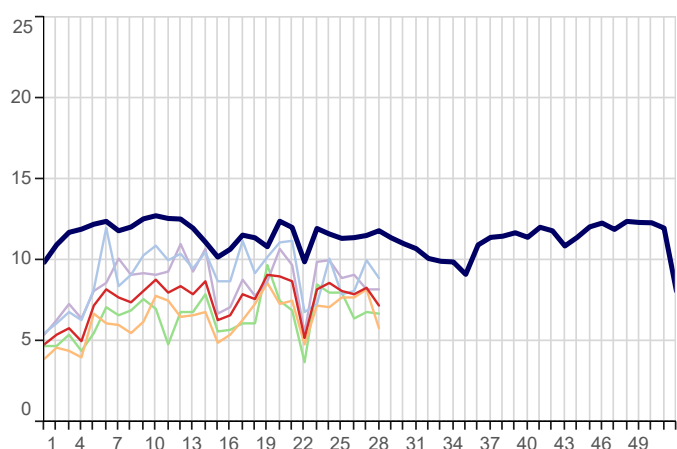
Influenza-like illness		Bronchitis		Influenza-like illness		Bronchitis	
<1yr	2.2	11.1	London	0.9	1.4		
1-4yrs	1.4	2.3	North	0.9	5.8		
5-14yrs	0.3	0.2	South	0.8	3.7		
15-24yrs	1.0	0.5	Midlands And East	0.8	4.1		
25-44yrs	1.1	0.8	National	0.9	3.9		
45-64yrs	0.9	3.9					
65-74yrs	0.7	14.4					
75-84yrs	0.3	14.7					
85+yrs	0.0	10.6					
All ages	0.9	3.9					

**(G) COVID-19 : national incidence rate 2022 by age group\*****(H) COVID-19 : national incidence rate 2022 by region\***

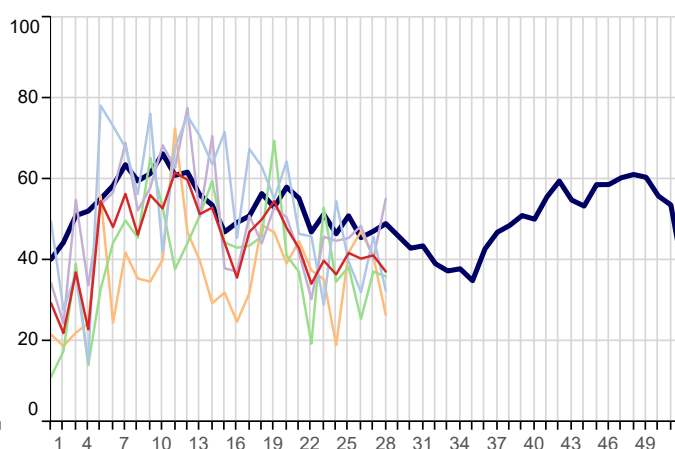
# 1. Water & Food Borne Disorders:

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

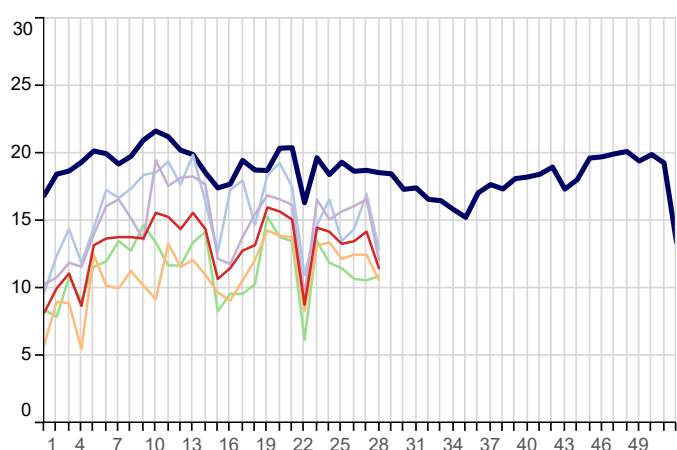
**Infectious Intestinal Disease (ICD10: A00-A09)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **all ages**) by regions  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



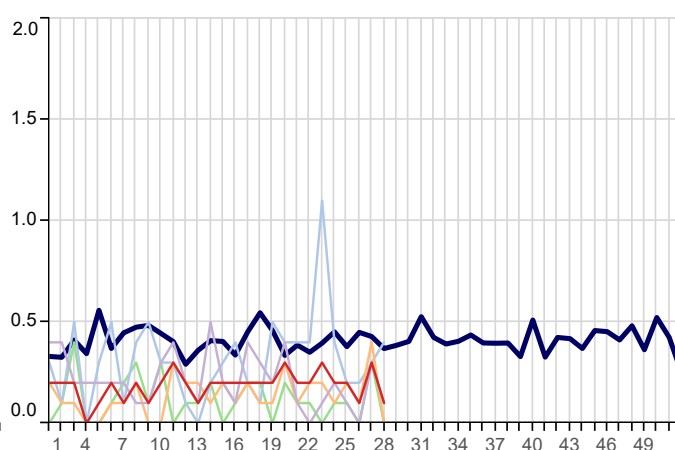
**Infectious Intestinal Disease (ICD10: A00-A09)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **0-4 years**) by regions  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



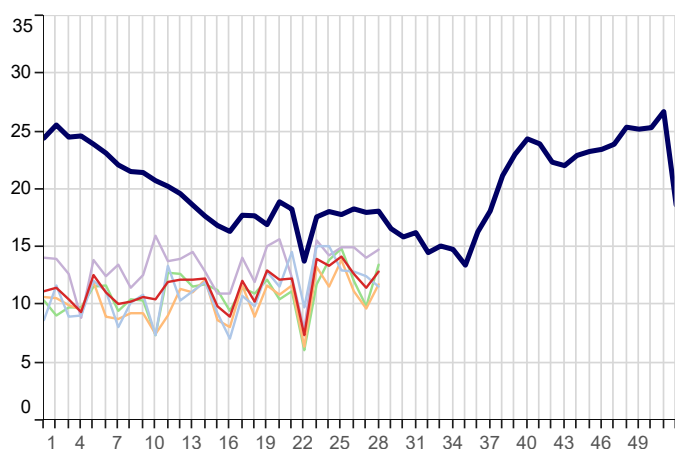
**Viral Hepatitis (ICD10: B15-B19)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 **all ages**) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



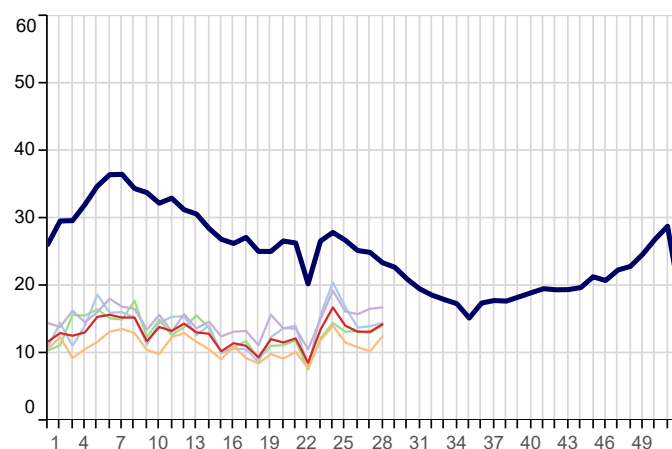
## 2. Environmentally Sensitive Disorders:

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

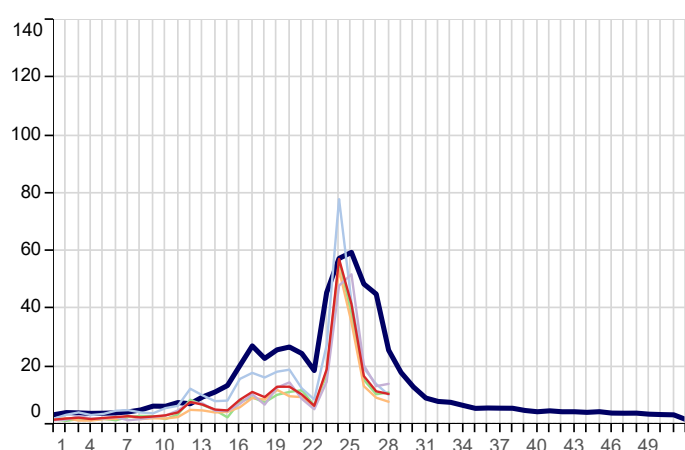
**Asthma (ICD10: J45-J46)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



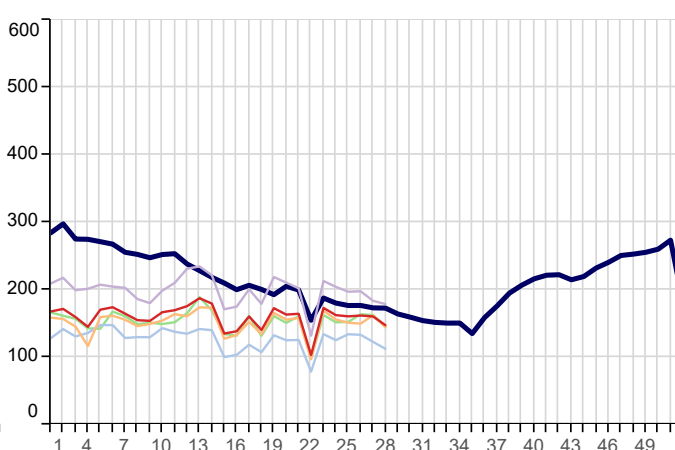
**Disorders of Conjunctiva (ICD10: H10-H13)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



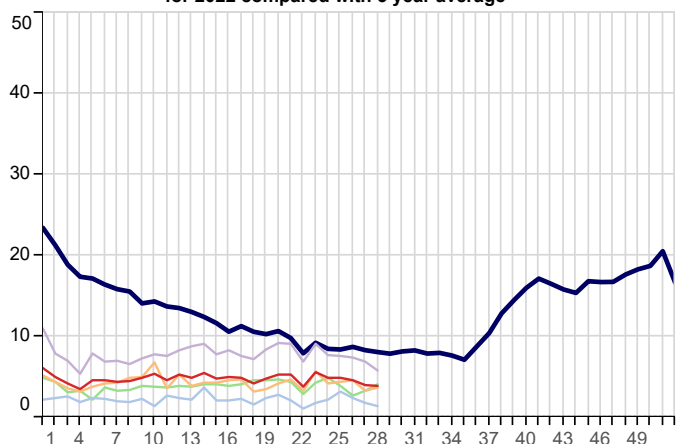
**Symptoms involving Respiratory & Chest (ICD10: R05-R07,R09)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



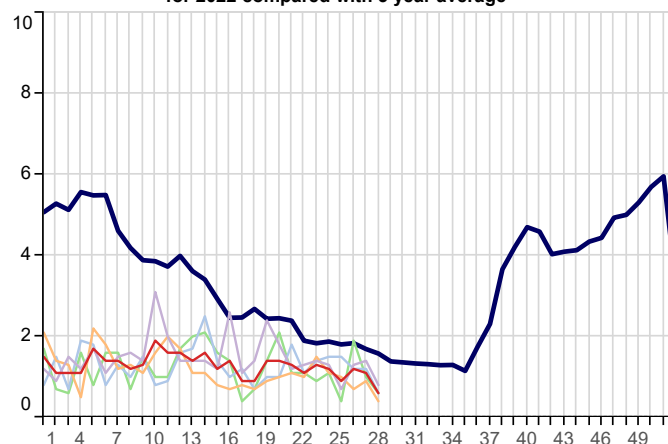
### 3. Respiratory Infections:

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

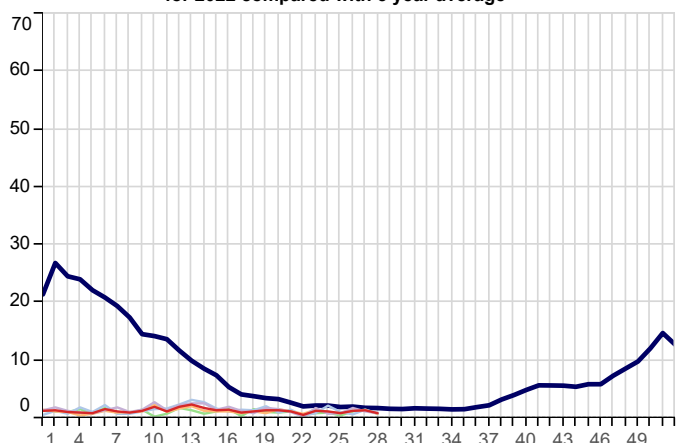
**Acute Bronchitis (ICD10: J20-J21,J40)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



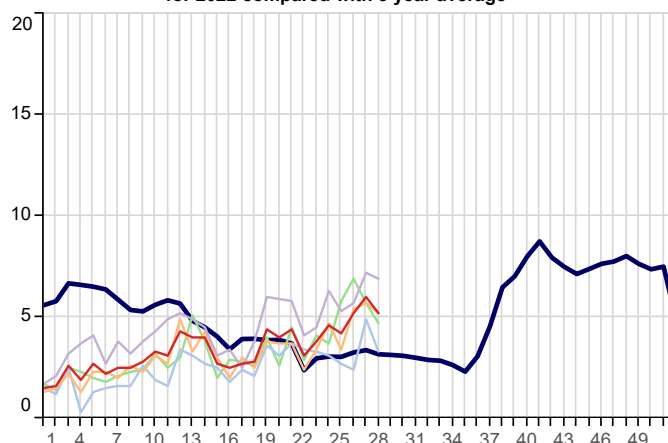
**Common Cold (ICD10: J00,J06)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



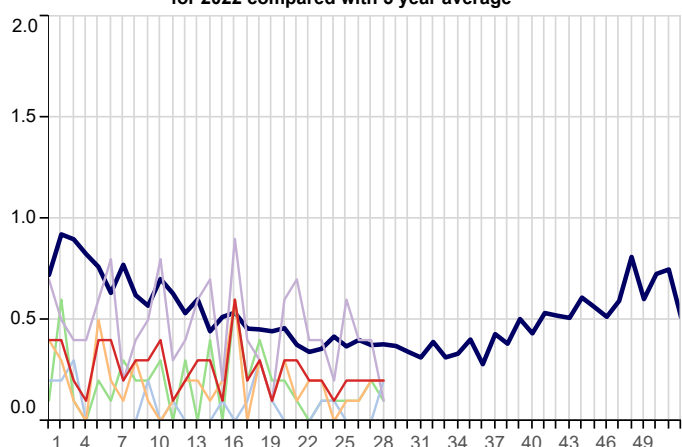
**Influenza-like illness (ICD10: J09-J11)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



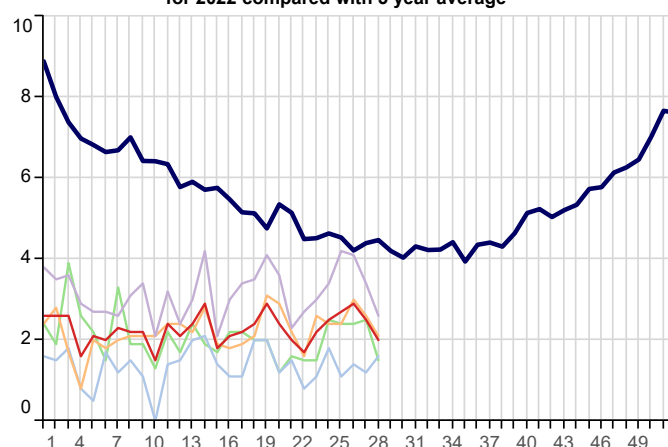
**Acute Laryngitis/Tracheitis (ICD10: J04)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



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

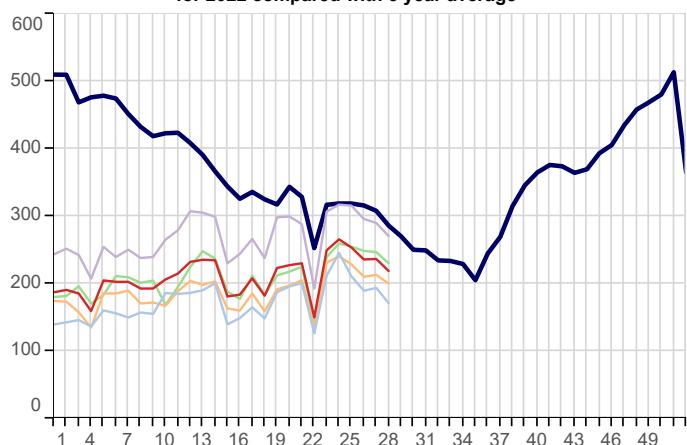




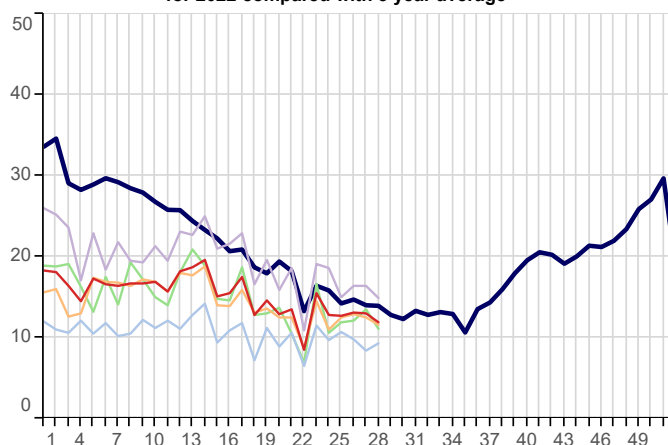
### 3. Respiratory Infections(Continued):

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

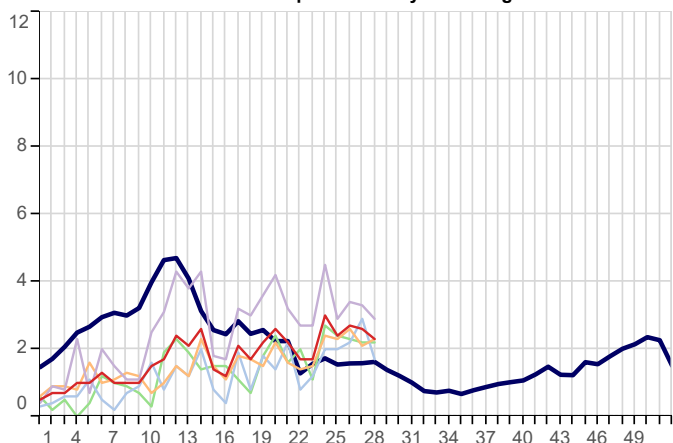
**Respiratory System Diseases (ICD10: J00-J99)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



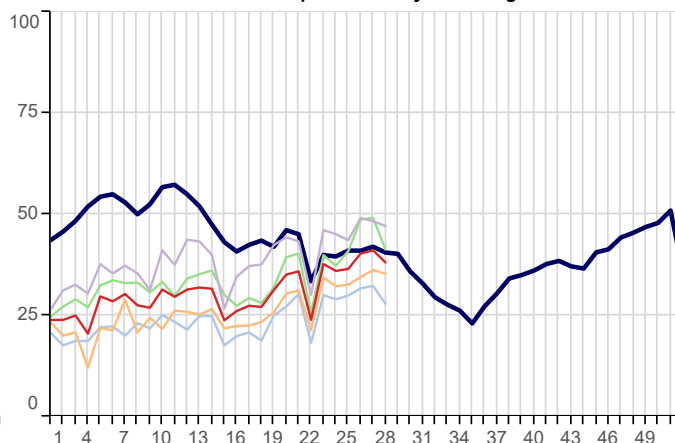
**Acute Sinusitis (ICD10: J01)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



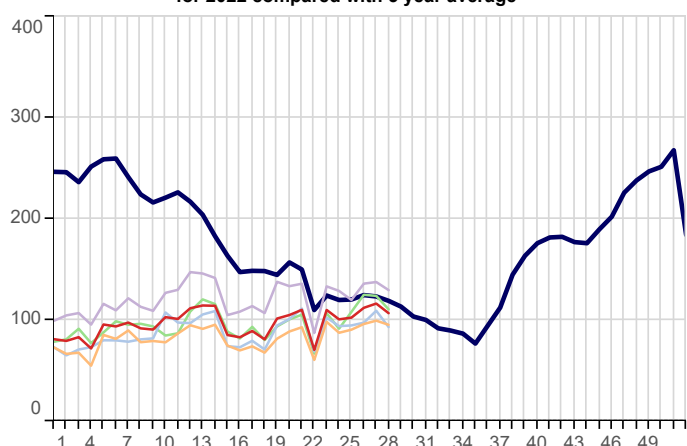
**Strep Sore Throat, Scarletina and Peritonsillar Abscess (ICD10: A38,J02,J36)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



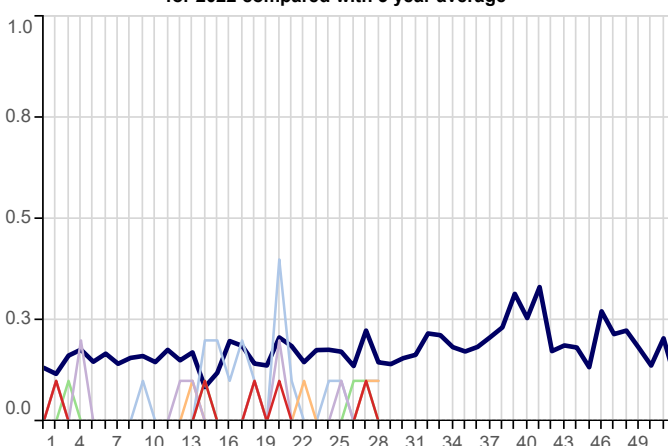
**Acute Tonsillitis/Pharyngitis (ICD10: J02-J03)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



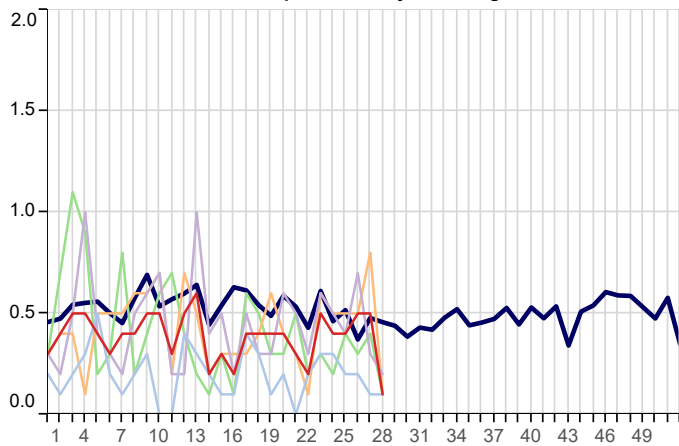
**Whooping Cough (ICD10: A37)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



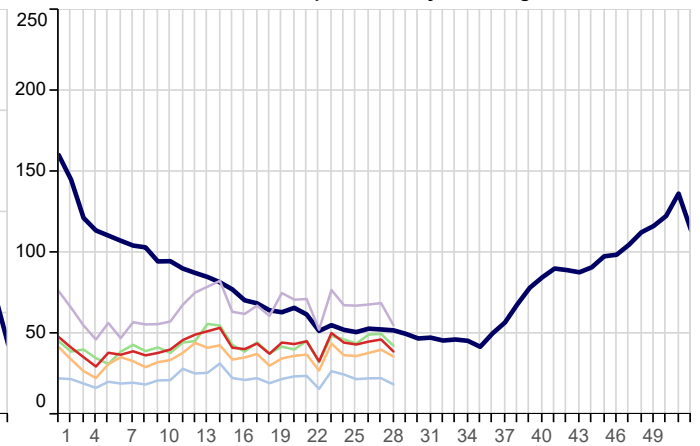
### 3. Respiratory Infections(Continued):

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

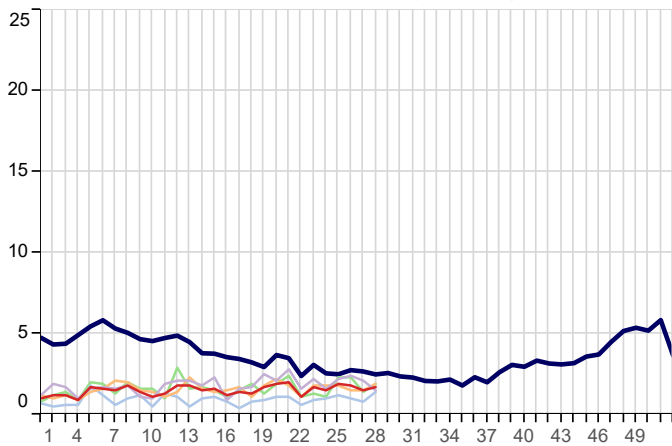
**Infectious Mononucleosis (ICD10: B27)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



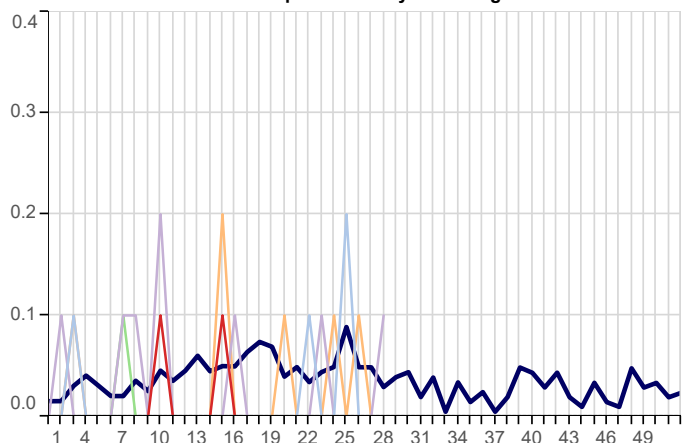
**Acute Otitis Media (ICD10: H650-H651,H660,H669)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



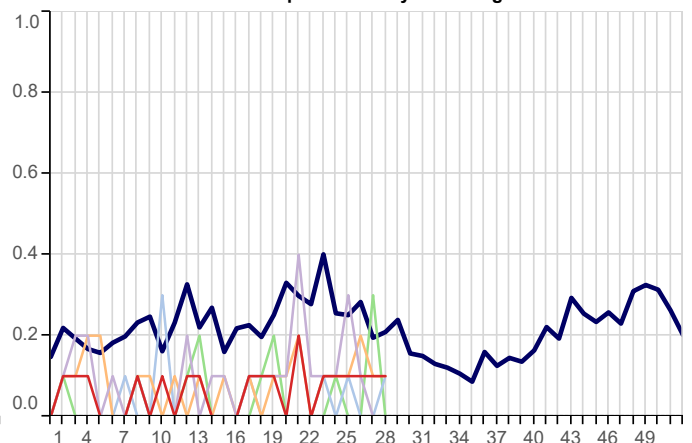
## 4. Vaccine Sensitive Disorders

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

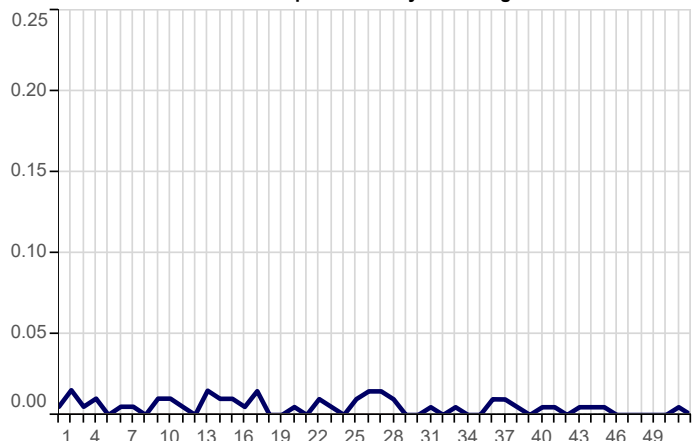
**Measles (ICD10: B05)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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

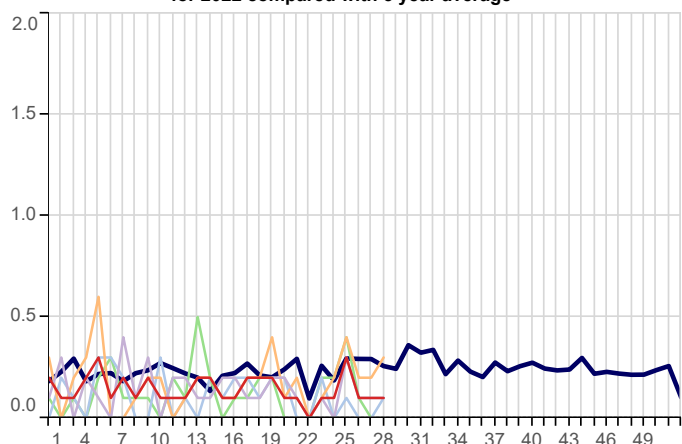


**Rubella (ICD10: B06)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average

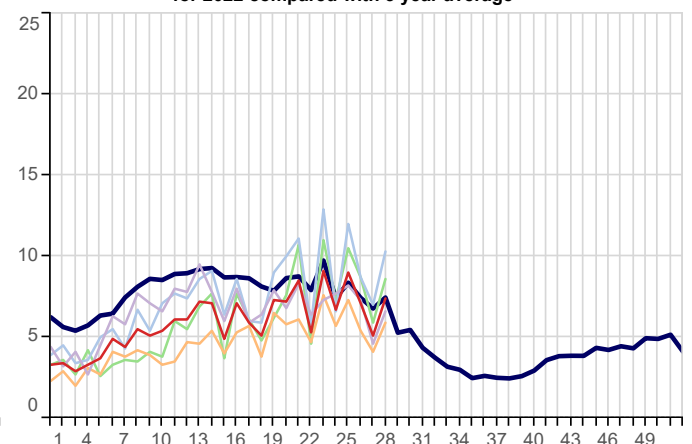


## 5. Skin Contagions

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



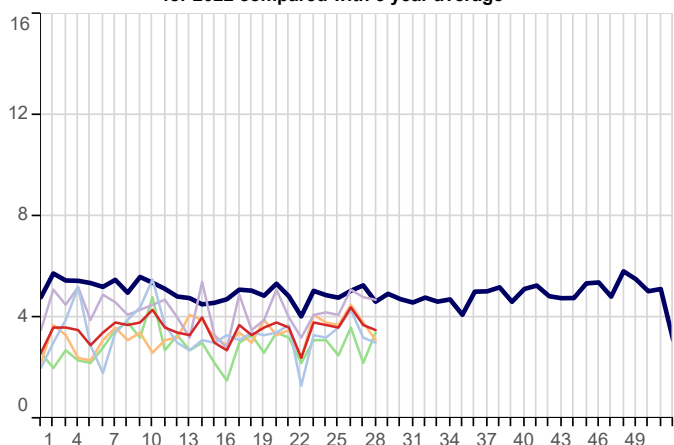
**Chickenpox (ICD10: B01)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



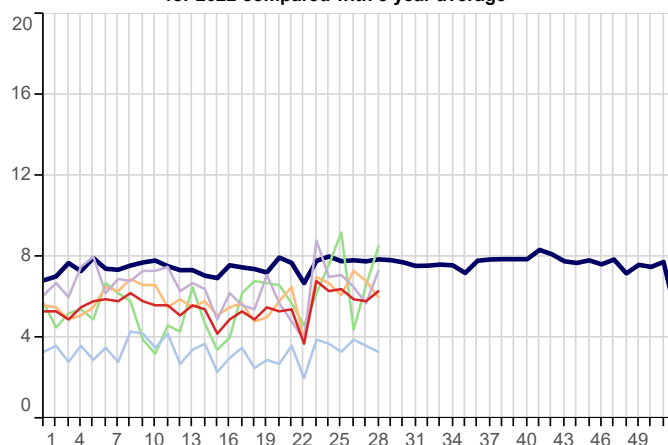
## 5. Skin Contagions (Continued)

5yr Avg   National   London   North   South   Midlands And East

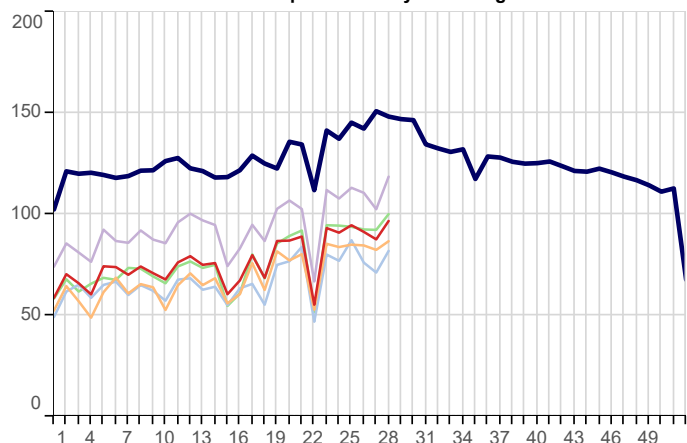
**Herpes Simplex (ICD10: B00)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



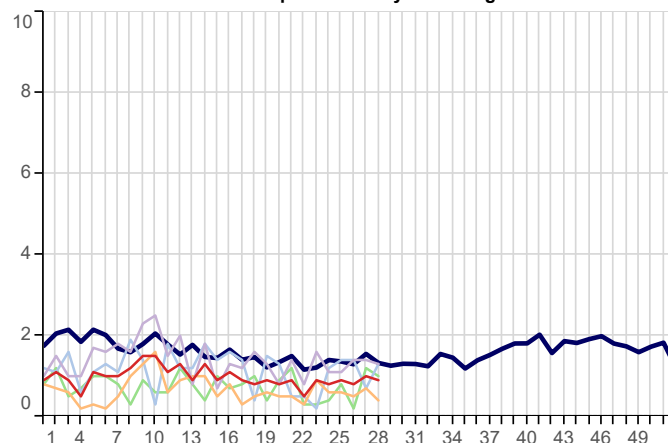
**Herpes Zoster (ICD10: B02)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



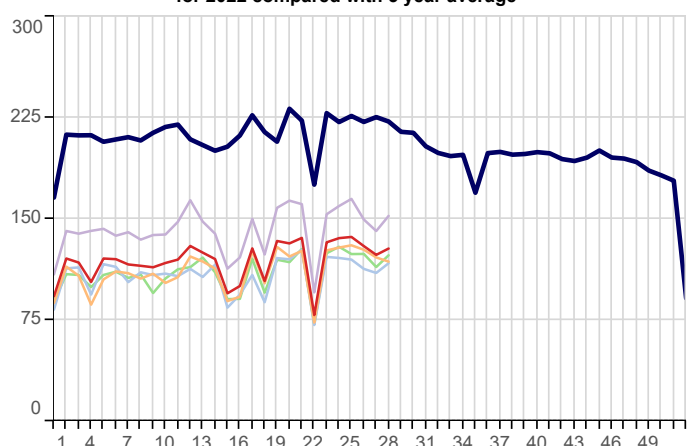
**Infections of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue (ICD10: L00-L08)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



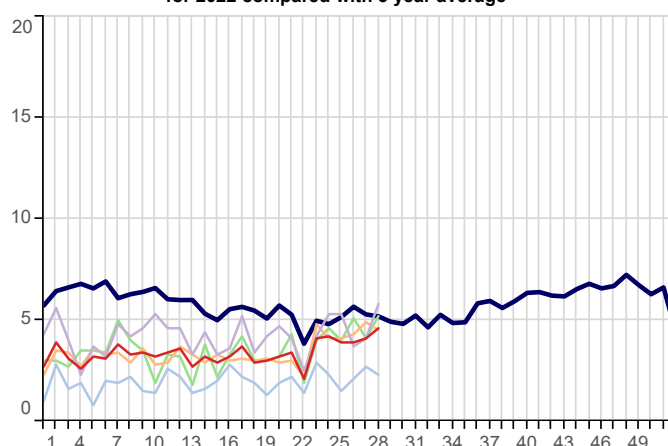
**Scabies (ICD10: B86)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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



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



## 6. Disorders Affecting the Nervous System

5yr Avg

National

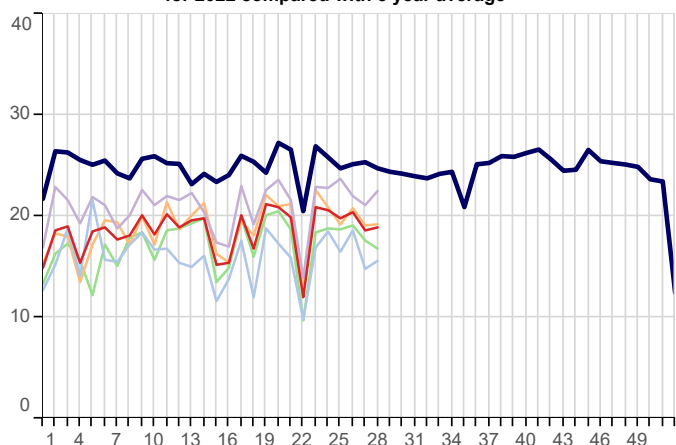
London

North

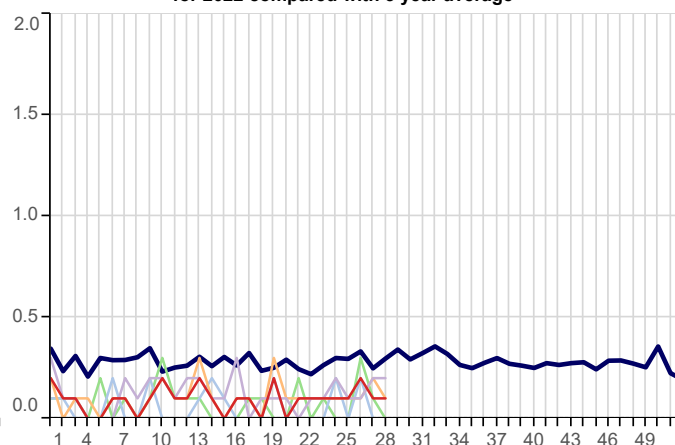
South

Midlands And East

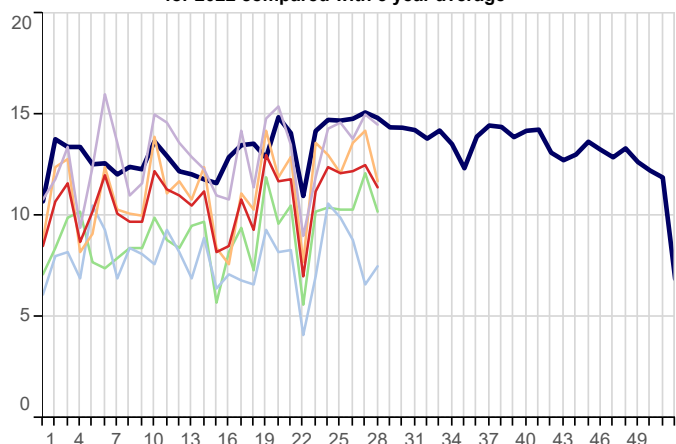
**Disorders of The Peripheral Nervous System (ICD10: G50-G64,G70-G72)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



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

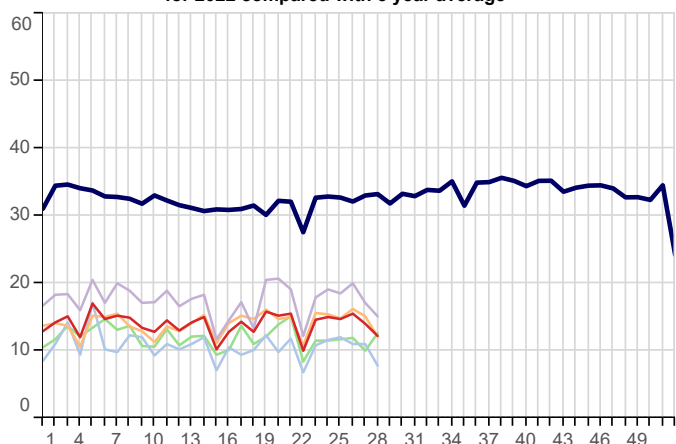


**Symptoms Involving Nervous & Musculoskeletal (ICD10: R25-R29)**  
Weekly incidence (per 100,000 all ages) by region  
for 2022 compared with 5 year average



## 7. Genitourinary System Disorders

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



## 8. Tabular Summary by Disease

Disease Name	Week beginning Week ending		11/07/2022 17/07/2022		04/07/2022 10/07/2022		27/06/2022 03/07/2022		20/06/2022 26/06/2022	
	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer	Rate	Numer
Allergic Rhinitis	10.6	548	11.5	600	16.8	876	41.7	2,166		
Asthma	12.9	663	11.5	598	12.7	662	14.2	738		
Bronchitis	3.9	201	4.0	208	4.6	239	4.9	256		
Bullous Dermatoses	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.3	17		
Chickenpox	7.4	384	5.1	266	7.1	370	9.0	466		
Common Cold	0.6	31	1.1	58	1.2	62	0.9	47		
Conjunctival Disorders	14.3	739	13.2	688	13.2	688	14.1	733		
Herpes Simplex	3.5	183	3.7	192	4.4	232	3.6	187		
Herpes Zoster	6.3	324	5.8	304	5.9	309	6.4	333		
Impetigo	4.6	235	4.1	212	3.9	202	3.9	204		
Infectious Mononucleosis	0.1	6	0.5	24	0.5	24	0.4	22		
Influenza-like illness	0.9	44	1.4	72	1.3	68	0.9	47		
Infectious Intestinal Diseases	7.2	372	8.3	431	7.9	412	8.1	422		
Laryngitis and Tracheitis	5.2	267	6.0	310	5.2	270	4.2	219		
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections	39.0	2,010	46.4	2,412	45.1	2,351	43.3	2,251		
Measles	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2		
Meningitis and Encephalitis	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.2	8	0.1	3		
Mumps	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1	6		
Non-infective Enteritis and Colitis	11.5	593	14.2	738	13.5	706	13.3	690		
Otitis Media Acute	1.7	87	1.5	79	1.8	93	1.9	98		
Peripheral Nervous Disease	18.9	977	18.6	965	20.4	1,066	19.8	1,031		
Pleurisy	0.2	9	0.2	11	0.2	9	0.2	10		
Pneumonia and Pneumonitis	2.0	104	2.5	132	2.9	151	2.7	138		
Respiratory System Diseases	218.9	11,295	236.7	12,302	236.0	12,313	253.7	13,179		
Rubella	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0		
Scabies	0.9	47	1.0	50	0.8	44	0.9	46		
Sinusitis	11.9	616	13.0	674	13.1	683	12.7	661		
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Infections	96.7	4,991	87.6	4,550	91.3	4,764	94.6	4,914		
Strep Throat and Peritonsillar Abscess	2.3	121	2.6	136	2.7	139	2.4	124		
Symptoms involving musculoskeletal	11.4	586	12.5	652	12.2	634	12.1	627		
Symptoms involving Respiratory and Chest	147.4	7,603	160.3	8,333	161.7	8,438	160.5	8,340		
Symptoms involving Skin and Integument Tissues	128.1	6,608	123.4	6,415	129.9	6,778	136.7	7,101		
Tonsillitis and acute Pharyngitis	38.1	1,966	41.1	2,136	40.3	2,105	36.5	1,898		
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	106.9	5,517	116.4	6,050	112.2	5,854	102.5	5,324		
Urinary Tract Infections	12.2	627	14.0	725	15.5	807	14.7	764		
Viral Hepatitis	0.1	5	0.3	18	0.1	4	0.2	8		
Whooping Cough	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0	2		
<b>Practice Count</b>		<b>499</b>		<b>503</b>		<b>504</b>		<b>502</b>		
<b>Denom</b>		<b>5,159,381</b>		<b>5,197,003</b>		<b>5,217,553</b>		<b>5,195,462</b>		

## 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. 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. For ease of graphical representation, the final threshold (Very High) is not included in Graph A, page 2, but it is part of Table 3, page 3.

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 2006/07- 2016/17 excluding 2009/10).

## 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 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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