
Winter Health Pressures and Vaccinations

Including COVID-19, Influenza (Flu), Scarlet Fever and Invasive group A streptococcal disease (iGAS)

SOURCES:

University Hospitals Leicester

DHSC COVID-19 tracker

NHS Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

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**Leicester
City Council**

Scarlet Fever in England

Scarlet fever is caused by bacteria called group A streptococci. Occasionally these bacteria can cause severe and life-threatening diseases. Scarlet fever is a notifiable disease in England and Wales. This means health professionals must inform local health protection teams of suspected cases.

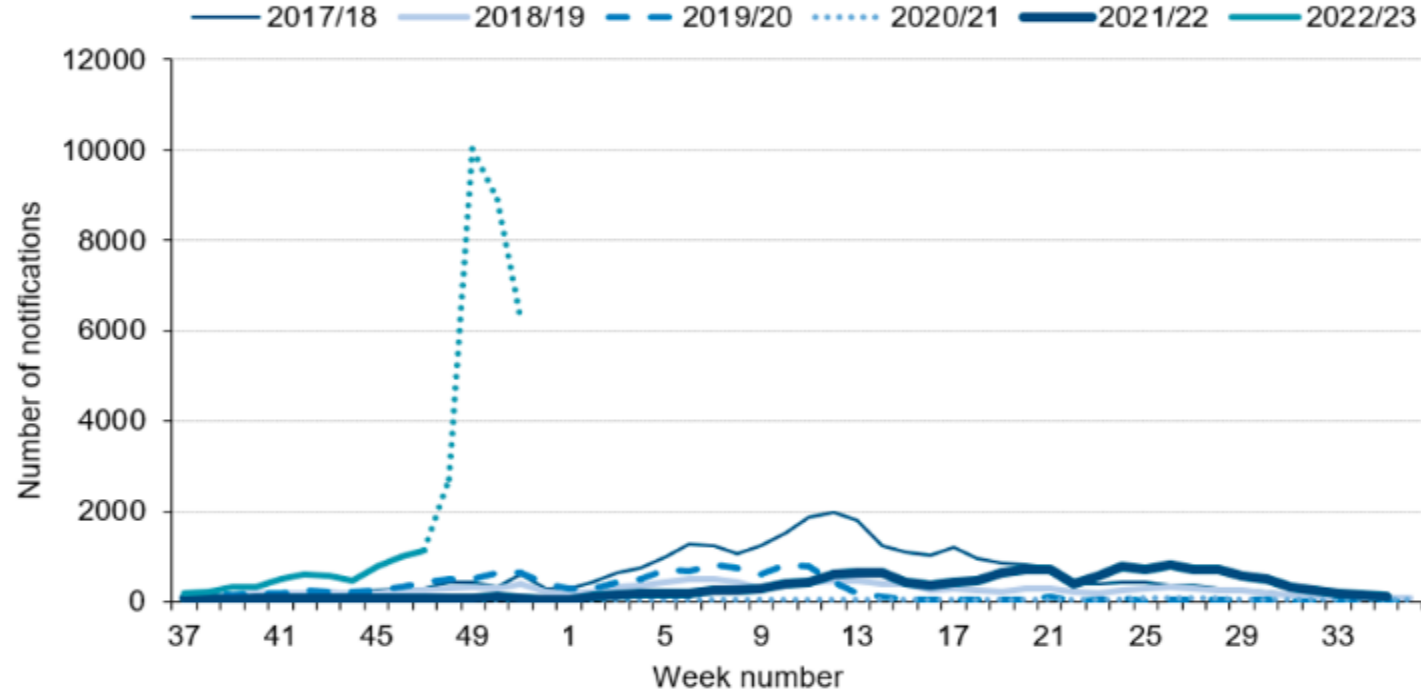
Following higher than expected scarlet fever activity during the early part of this summer in England, notifications during the early part of the current season (2022 to 2023) have increased to exceptional levels.

A total of 33,836 notifications of scarlet fever were received from weeks 37 to 51 of this season (2022 to 2023) in England, with 6,254 notifications received so far for week 51. This compares with an average of 2,670 (range 443 to 4,672) for this same period (weeks 37 to 51) in the previous 5 years.

Increased health seeking behaviour as a result of national alerts is likely to have contributed to the increased reports.

Figure 1. Weekly scarlet fever notifications in England, by season, 2017 to 2018 onwards (weeks 37 to 51)

Note: In this graph the 2022 to 2023 season goes up to week 51 (25 December 2022). Recent weeks in the current season may change as further notifications are received, represented by a dotted line between weeks 47 and 51.



(2022 to 2023; seasons are defined from week 37 (mid-September) to week 36 (mid-September))

Table 1. Number and rate per 100,000 population of scarlet fever and iGAS notifications in England: week 37 to week 51 of the 2022 to 2023 season

Note: In this table, weeks 37 to 51 cover the period 12 September 2022 to 25 December 2022.

| Region | Number of cases of scarlet fever | Rate of scarlet fever | Number of cases of iGAS | Rate of iGAS |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| East of England | 3,280 | 49.0 | 102 | 1.5 |
| East Midlands | 4,440 | 91.3 | 98 | 2.0 |
| London | 4,566 | 50.7 | 146 | 1.6 |
| North East | 1,378 | 51.4 | 55 | 2.1 |
| North West | 5,628 | 76.4 | 144 | 2.0 |
| South East | 5,153 | 57.6 | 206 | 2.3 |
| South West | 3,014 | 54.8 | 142 | 2.6 |
| West Midlands | 2,640 | 44.3 | 95 | 1.6 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 3,737 | 67.6 | 160 | 2.9 |
| England | 33,836 | 59.8 | 1,148 | 2.0 |

Scarlet Fever and Invasive group A streptococcal disease (iGAS)

Group A streptococcal infections commonly cause sore throats, also known as strep throat. In rare cases the bacteria can also cause a severe, life-threatening infection known as invasive group A streptococcal disease (iGAS).

Scarlet fever notifications to date this season showed considerable variation across England, ranging between 44.3 (West Midlands) and 91.3 (East Midlands) per 100,000 population (table 1); while this may represent differential disease transmission it may also relate to differential notification practices by clinicians.

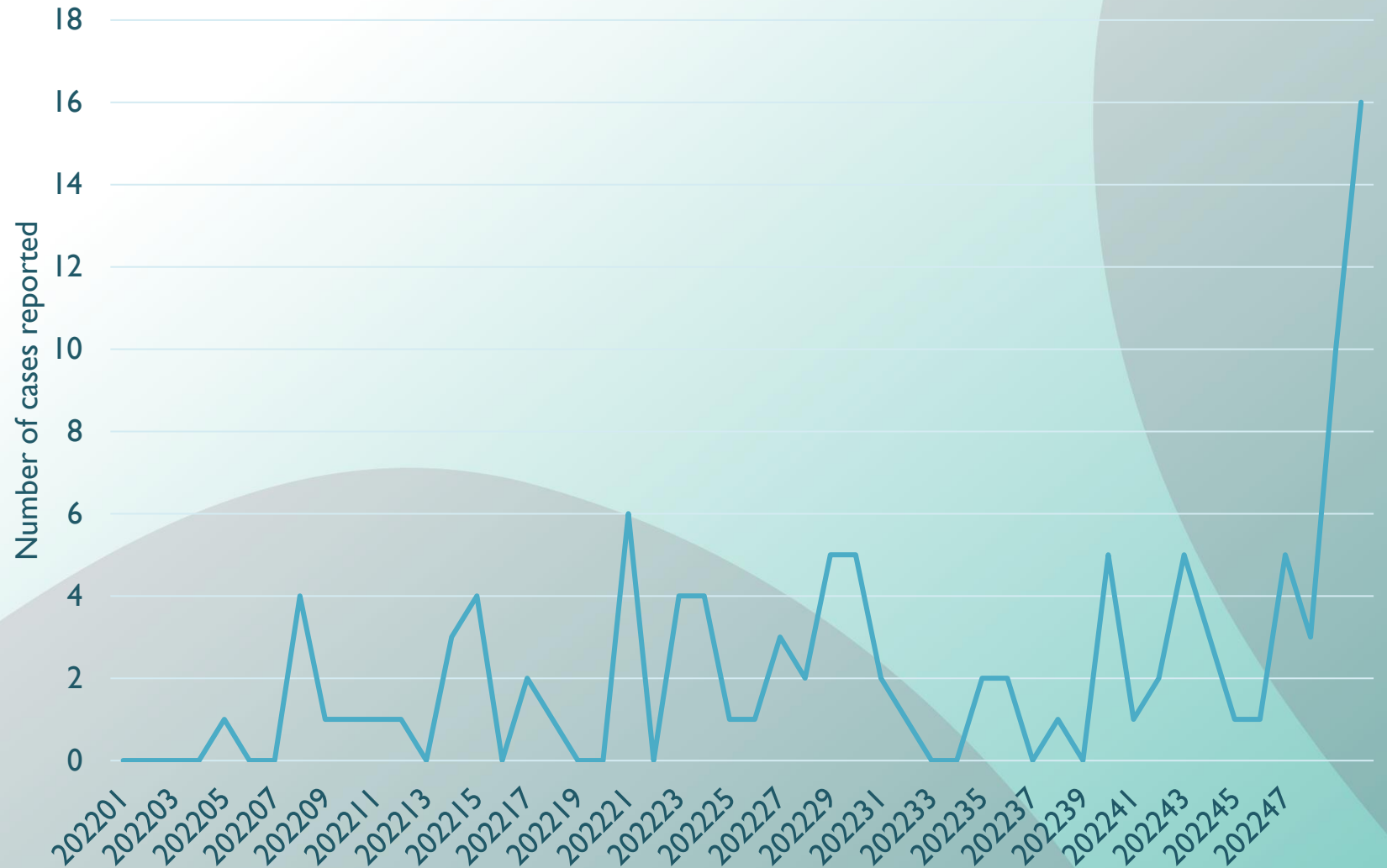
Scarlet Fever and Invasive group A streptococcal disease (iGAS) in Leicester

There have been 119 Scarlet fever cases reported in Leicester during 2022, and this potentially may increase with recent data being validated.

In 2021 there were a total of 18 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Leicester.

There has been one Invasive group A streptococcal disease case reported (iGAS/Strep A) in Leicester during 2022, there were 0 reported in 2021.

Scarlet Fever cases notified by week in 2022 - Leicester



Local authority figures in recent weeks are subject to change after further data validation and are expected to rise

[Notifiable diseases: last 52 weeks - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

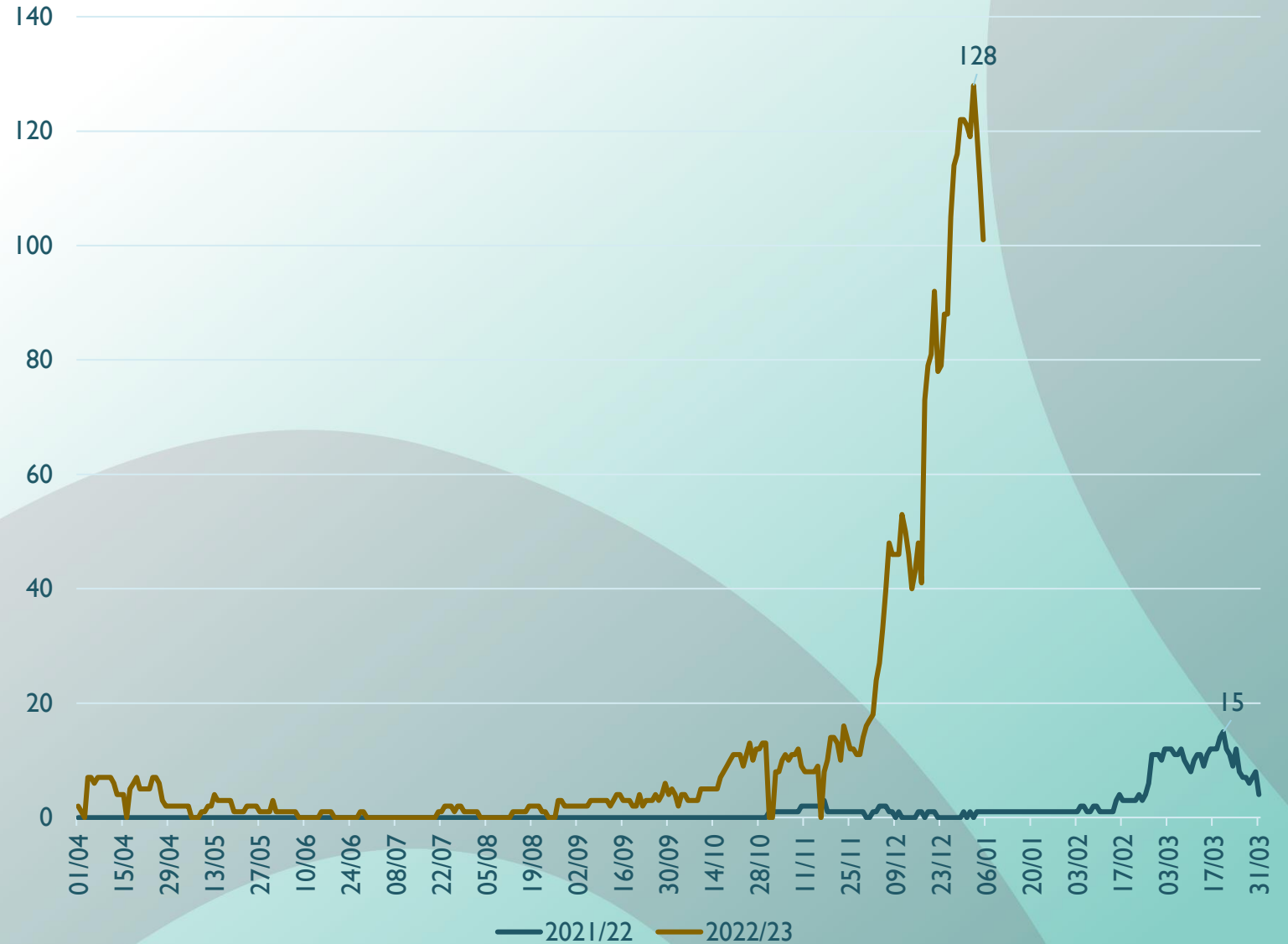
Influenza patients at University Hospitals Leicester (General & Acute Beds)

Influenza (flu) is a viral infection affecting the lungs and airways. It occurs most often in winter in the UK and peaks between January and March. It can seriously affect older people and those with underlying health conditions.

In the last few weeks the number of patients with confirmed influenza has increased rapidly at UHL.

There were over 100 with flu at UHL in the new year, this is far higher than levels of flu at UHL in the previous year.

Number of Patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza in G&A beds

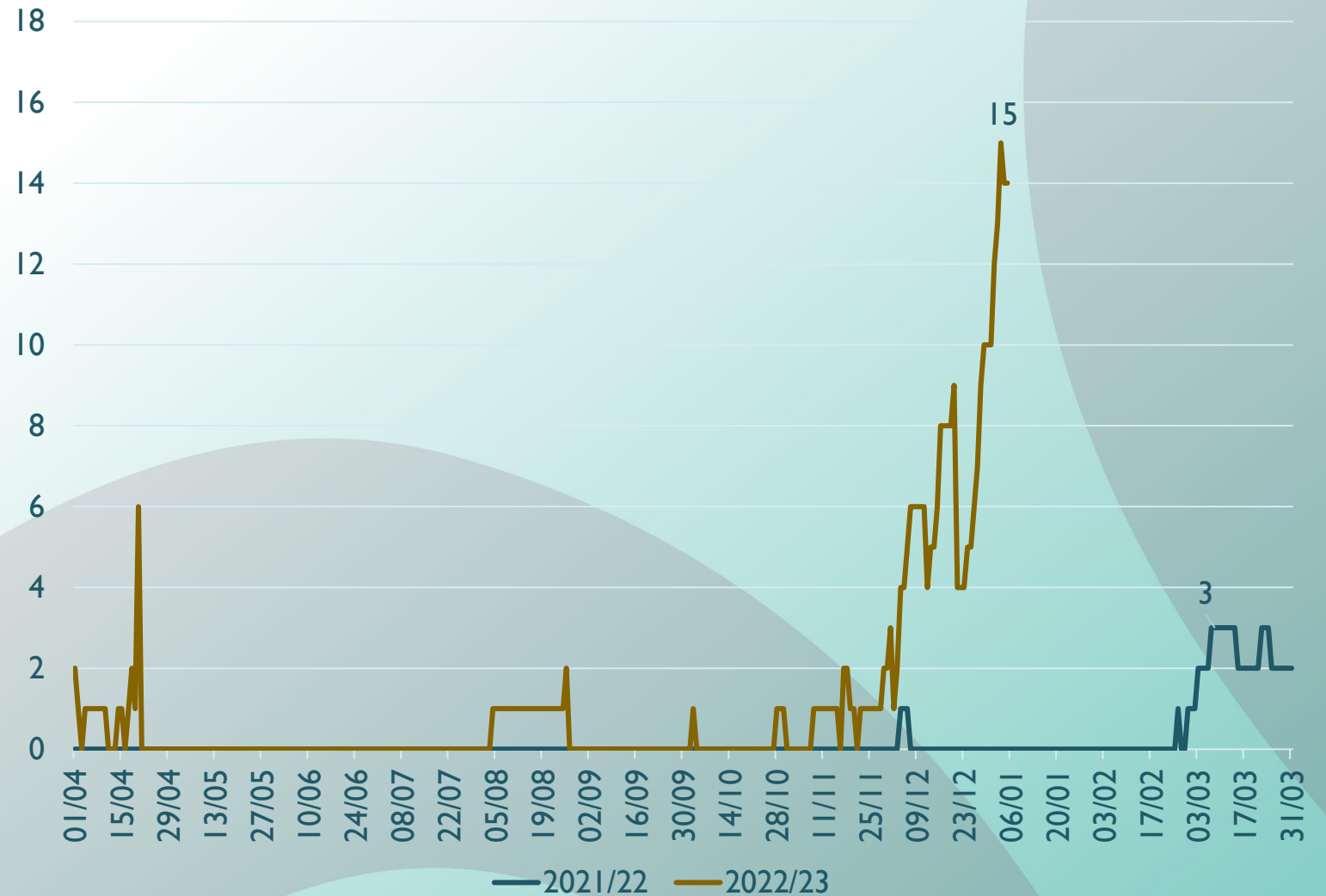


Source: UHL. Includes all patients at UHL.

Influenza patients at University Hospitals Leicester (High Dependency and Intensive therapy units)

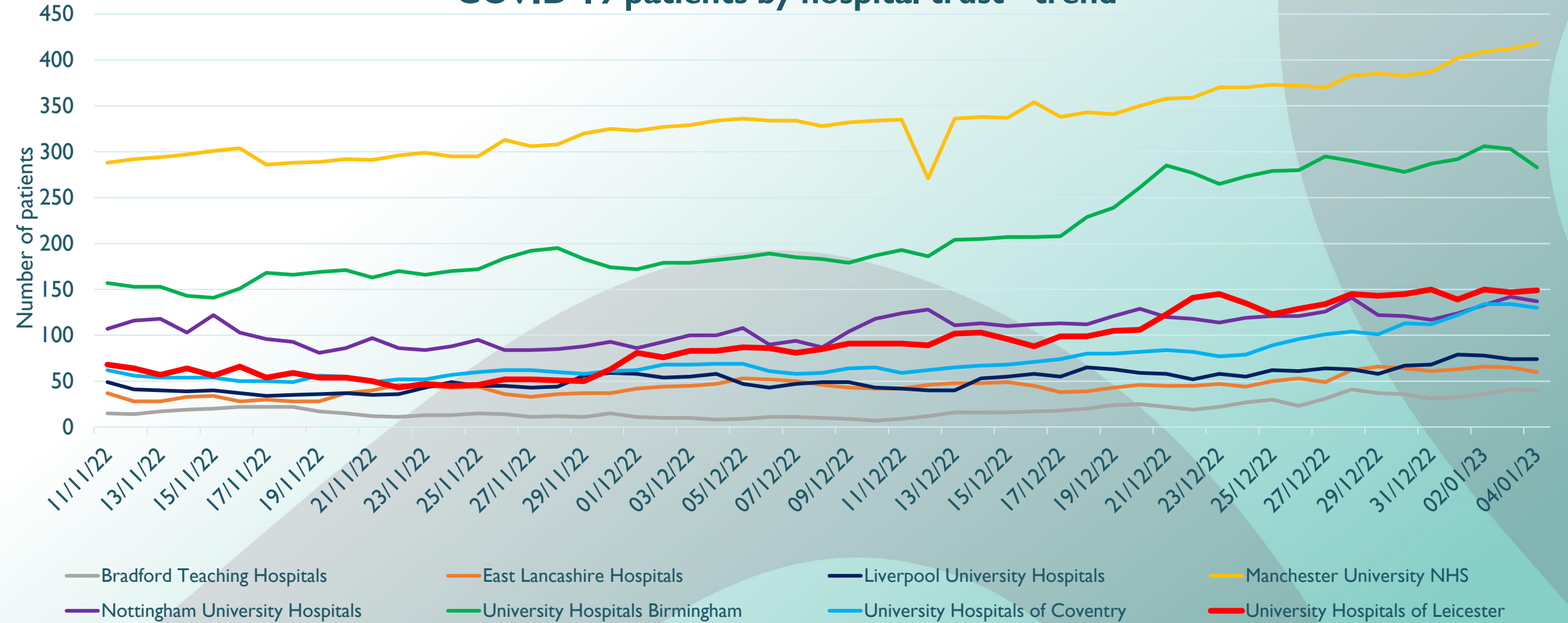
Numbers of patients on more intensive support has also increased in recent weeks, and is higher compared to levels in the previous year.

Number of Patients with laboratory-confirmed influenza in HDU and ITU beds



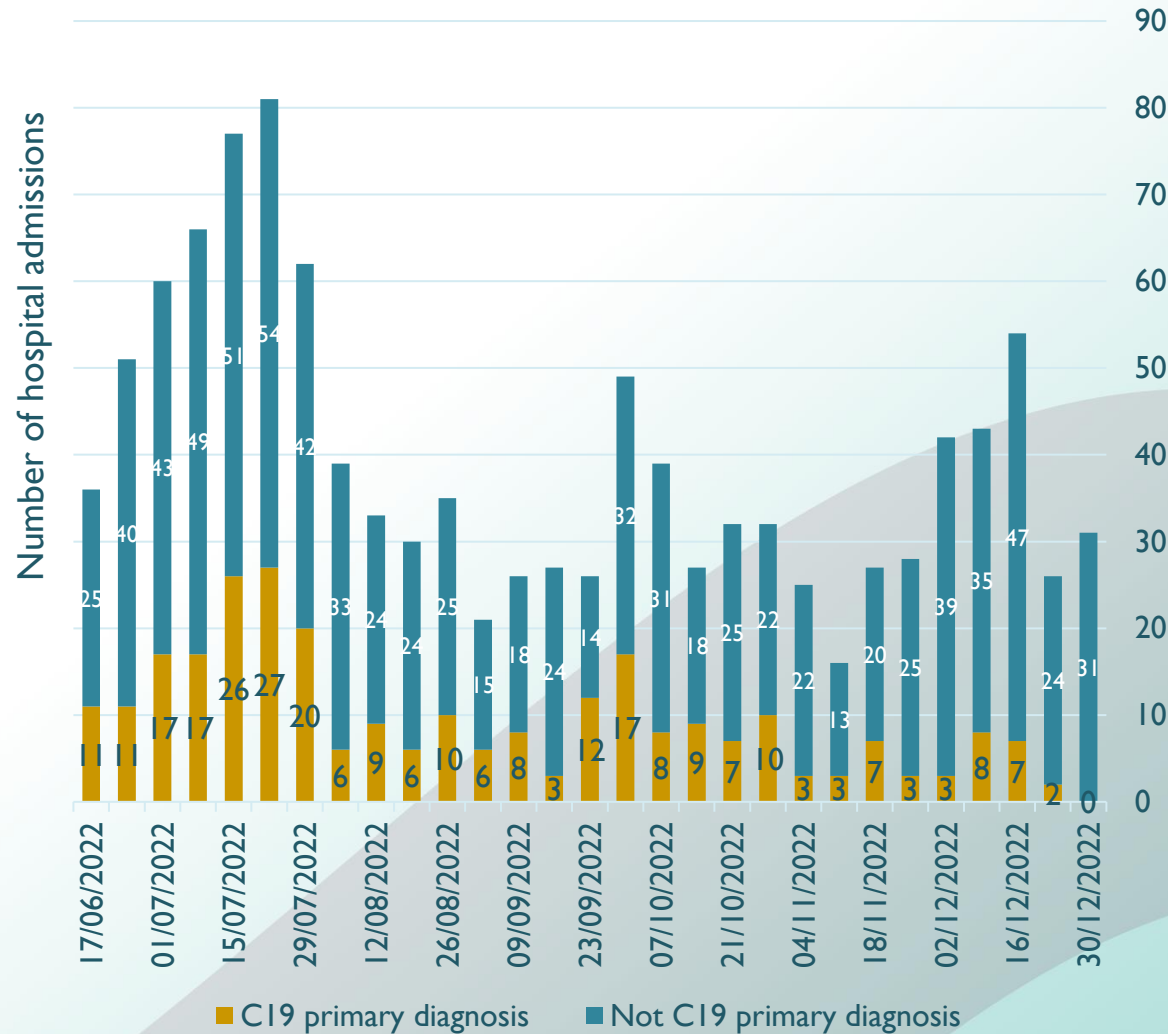
COVID-19 hospital cases by trust: The number of current COVID-19 hospital cases by trust can be seen below.
Please note: A population rate cannot be calculated because population estimates are not available by trust. The trusts listed below include our neighbours and comparators. The population sizes and demographics that each trust serves differs considerably.

COVID-19 patients by hospital trust - trend



Leicester resident admissions: COVID-19 admissions and the number of COVID -19 patients at UHL can be seen in the charts below.

COVID-19 hospital admissions in Leicester by week



Leicester resident COVID-19 patients at UHL





**Leicester, Leicestershire
and Rutland**

Leicester City HOSC

Vaccination Programme Update

Kay Darby
Deputy Director LLR Vaccination Programme

17 January 2023

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Health and Wellbeing Partnership

Flu 2022-23 uptake: LLR

| Flu vaccination uptake at 3 January | Eligible population | Received a vaccine dose % | Doses administered to eligible population | % Increase on previous week | Remaining eligible population |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| City | 245,803 | 38.81% | 95,385 | 0.43% | 150,418 |
| County | 461,164 | 55.36% | 255,301 | 0.41% | 205,863 |
| Rutland | 29,231 | 62.30% | 18,211 | 1.33% | 11,020 |
| Total LLR | 736,229 | 50.11% | 368,902 | 0.45% | 367,327 |

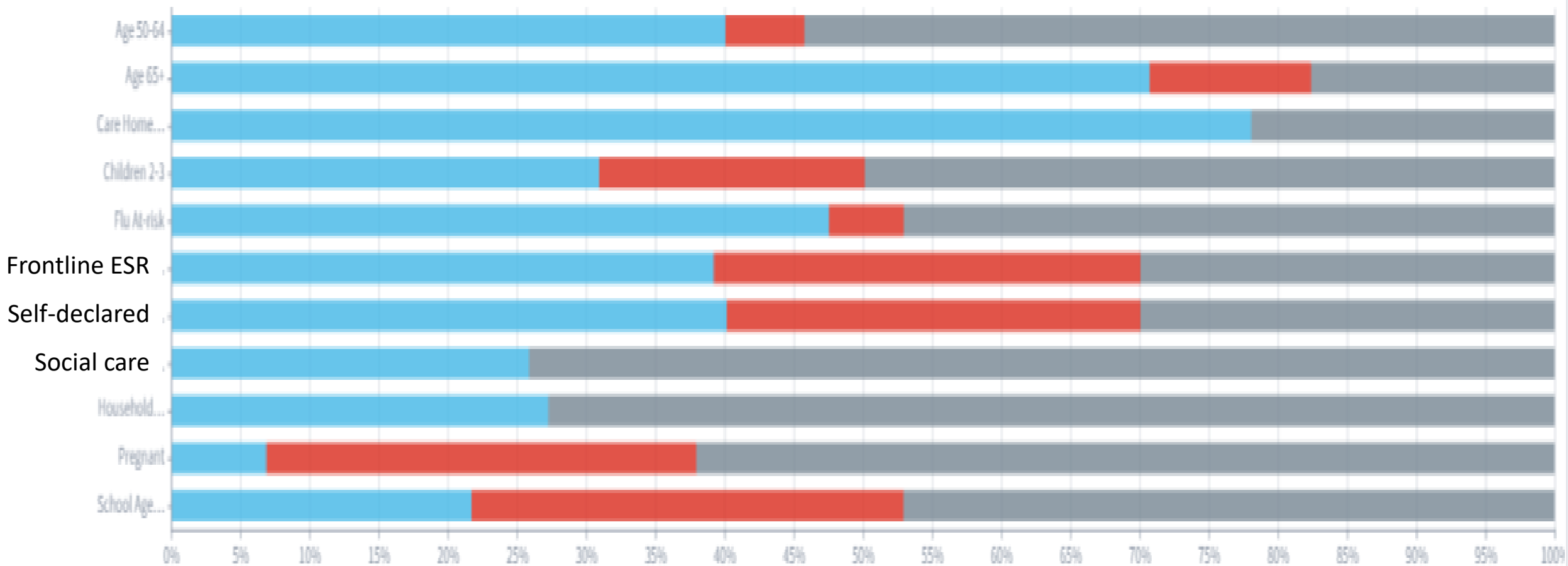
Eligible cohorts

- Adults aged 50 & over
- Children: 2 & 3 & school-age
- Care home residents
- Flu at risk ie LD
- Frontline healthcare workers
- Frontline social care workers
- Household contacts of immunosuppressed
- Pregnant women

FLU 2022-23 uptake: City

(Percentage)

Remaining Eligible Remaining Target 2020 Baseline Vaccinated



245,802

Eligible Population

38.82%

Received a vaccine dose

↑0.44% on previous week

95,426

Doses administered to Eligible Population

(Source: Foundry 04/0/2023)



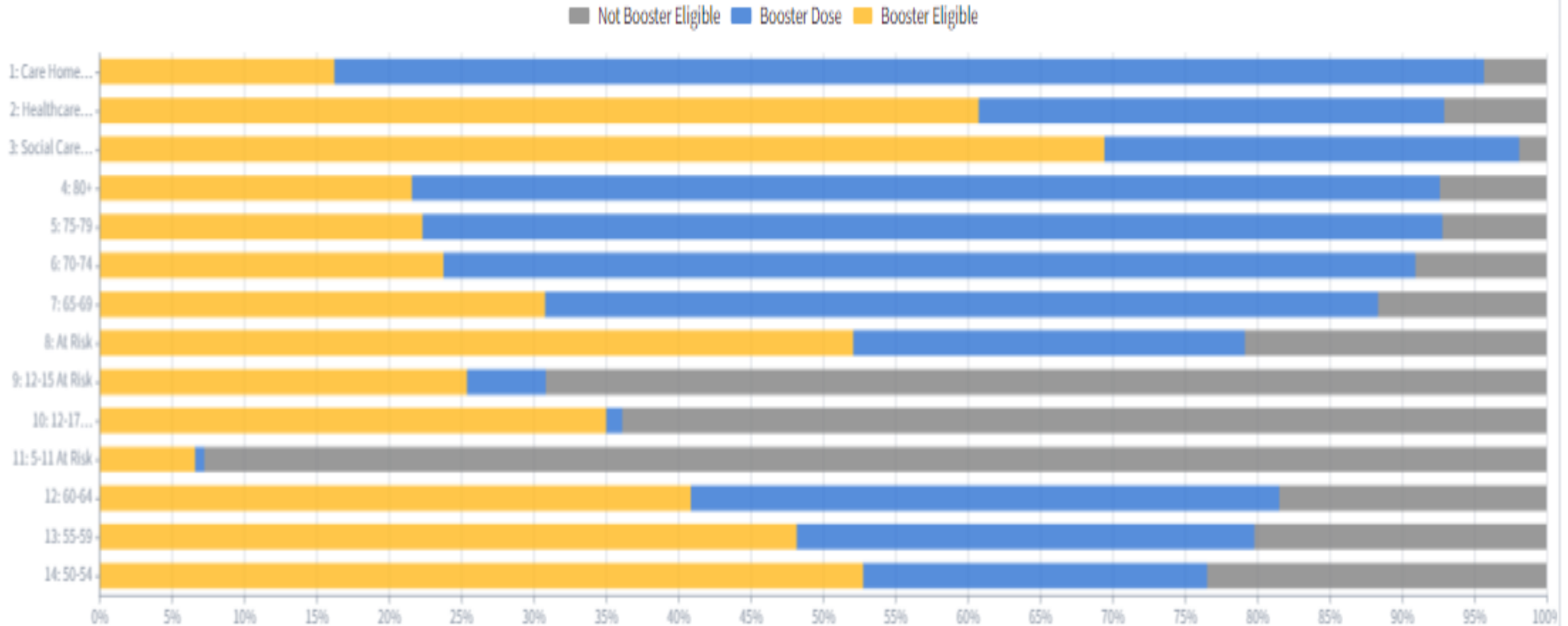
Evergreen offer uptake

| Covid-19 vaccination evergreen uptake at 20 December | Evergreen eligible population | First dose | Second dose | Third dose (immuno-suppressed only) | Received a vaccine dose of eligible population | Received a second dose of eligible population |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| City | 428,770 | 285,568 | 265,636 | 2,701 | 66.6% | 62.0% |
| County | 674,874 | 543,313 | 522,989 | 7,987 | 80.5% | 77.5% |
| Rutland | 40,622 | 34,916 | 33,645 | 592 | 86.0% | 82.8% |
| Total LLR | 1,144,383 | 863,853 | 822,313 | 11,281 | 75.5% | 71.9% |

Covid-19 seasonal booster uptake 50+ & at risk

| Covid-19 vaccination uptake at 3 January | Booster eligible population | Received a booster vaccine dose % | Booster doses administered to eligible population | % Increase on previous week | Remaining eligible population to receive booster dose |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| City | 153,314 | 46.9% | 71,949 | 0.7% | 81,335 |
| County | 342,925 | 66.7% | 228,676 | 0.4% | 114,249 |
| Rutland | 22,831 | 76.5% | 17,460 | 1.8% | 5,371 |
| Total LLR | 519,070 | 61.3% | 328,730 | 0.6% | 200,985 |

Covid-19 seasonal booster uptake 50+ & at risk (percentage): **City**



186,282

Total Population

153,330

Booster Eligible Population

71,782

Booster Doses

71,782

Booster Doses (of eligible population)

46.8%

Received a Booster Dose (of eligible population)

↑0.6% on previous week

(Source: Foundry 04/01/2023)



City booster & flu uptake: Older adult care homes

COVID-19 Booster

- Eligible population: 1,209
- Booster doses given: 1,004 (83.0%)

Flu Vaccination

- Eligible population: 1,267
- Booster doses given: 988 (77.98%)

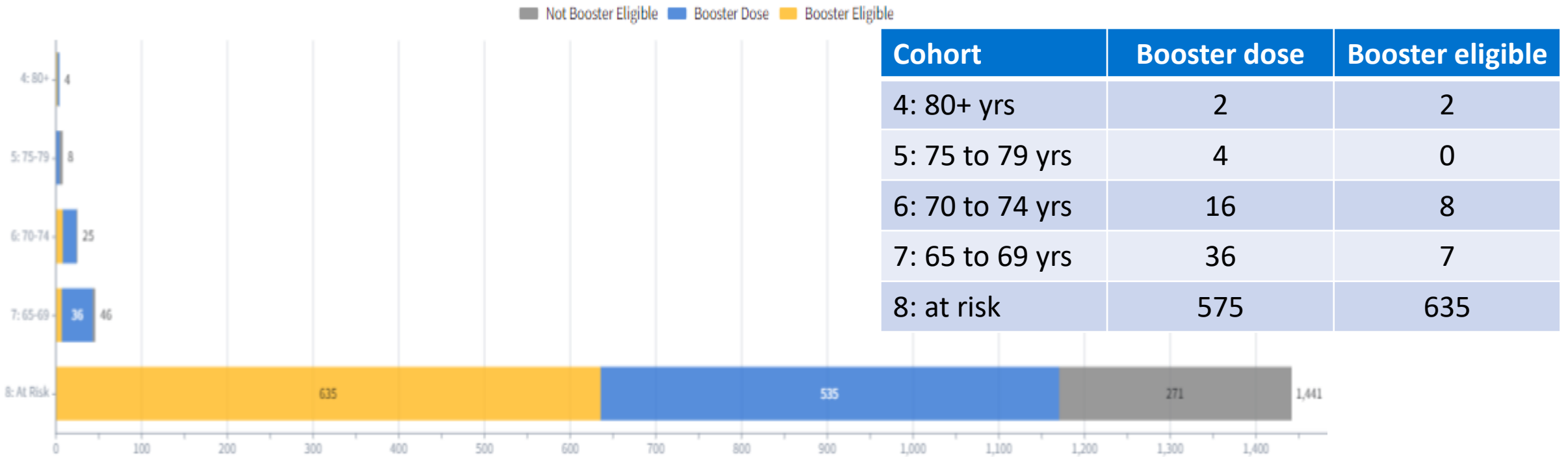
Housebound performance

- 7,077 (92%) of the cohort have received their booster vaccination.
- An increase of 17 doses on the previous week

| Region | Population | Total administered | Total remaining | % Administered | % Remaining |
|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| City | 2,409 | 2,011 | 398 | 83% | 17% |
| County | 4,916 | 4,685 | 231 | 95% | 5% |
| Rutland | 378 | 381 | -3 | 101% | -1% |
| Total | 7,703 | 7,077 | 626 | 92% | 8% |

Learning disability uptake performance: **City**

- City LD clinic held at Highcross retail centre held on 14 December & 17 LD patients vaccinated.
- Further clinics to be held on 17th January, 17th February & 17th March at Loughborough Hospital & at Jalaram Community Centre on 7th February.



1,524

Total Population

1,245

Booster Eligible Population

593

Booster Doses

593

Booster Doses (of eligible population)

47.6%

Received a Booster Dose (of eligible population)

↑0.5% on previous week

(Source: Foundry 04/01/2023)

MVU & hyperlocal vaccination performance

| Sites / location | Costco (MVU1) | Belvoir shopping centre (MVU2) | Drive-through County Hall | Highcross retail centre | Asylum seeker / refugee | Specialist LD clinic Loughboro' Hospital |
|------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Date | 19 th to 21 st Dec | 23 rd & 24 th Dec | 22 nd & 23 rd Dec | 30 th & 31 st Dec | 28 th & 29 th Dec | 14 th Dec |
| COVID | 30 | 31 | 71 | 170 | 15 | 17 |
| Flu | 6 | -- | 32 | 39 | -- | -- |

Mobile vaccination vehicle CITY locations

*New location

| Event / location | MSOA area | Operational dates | Operational times |
|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| Christ the King Church food bank | LE4 | 9 th January | 10am to 5pm |
| Inclusion Health (homeless / asylum cohort) | City centre | 10 th January | Times to be confirmed |
| Highfields Library | LE2 | 16 th January | 10am to 5pm |
| Salvation Army, Narborough Rd | LE3 | 17 th January | 10am to 5pm |
| Sainsburys, Melton Rd | LE4 | 23 rd & 24 th January | 10am to 5pm |
| *Welbourne Hall, Highfields | LE2 | 31 st January | Times to be confirmed |
| *London Rd Eye Hospital | LE2 | 30 th January | Times to be confirmed |
| LD clinic: Jalaram Community Centre | LE3 | 7 th February | Times to be confirmed |



Inequalities initiatives

- Super vaccinators: to provide 'cradle to grave' vaccinations, operating from city GP practices
- SEN CYP: home visits vaccination offer
- LD clinics: dedicated clinics operating from city locations providing personal LD health checks & vaccination
- Chronic conditions: vaccination team operating in UHL outpatient clinics
- COPD: progressing pilot activity with 4 GP practices with historical low uptake on flu & Covid vaccinations & with high numbers of COPD patients resident in deprived communities
- Implementing consistent MECC approach across all vaccination clinics aligned to local PH health & screening campaigns ie UHL cancer awareness team operating out of Highcross retail centre clinic
- Dedicated homeless/rough sleeper & asylum seeker/refugee clinics planned for 11th January
- Continuous liaison with asylum/refugee accommodation providers to maintain vaccination offer for all new arrivals
- Mobile vaccination units use data, insight & local intelligence, in conjunction with discussions with local public health teams, to select areas of low vaccine take-up to target with hyper-local offers.