

Covid-19: surveillance update

Dr Andy Snell – Consultant in Public Health – 8th October 2020

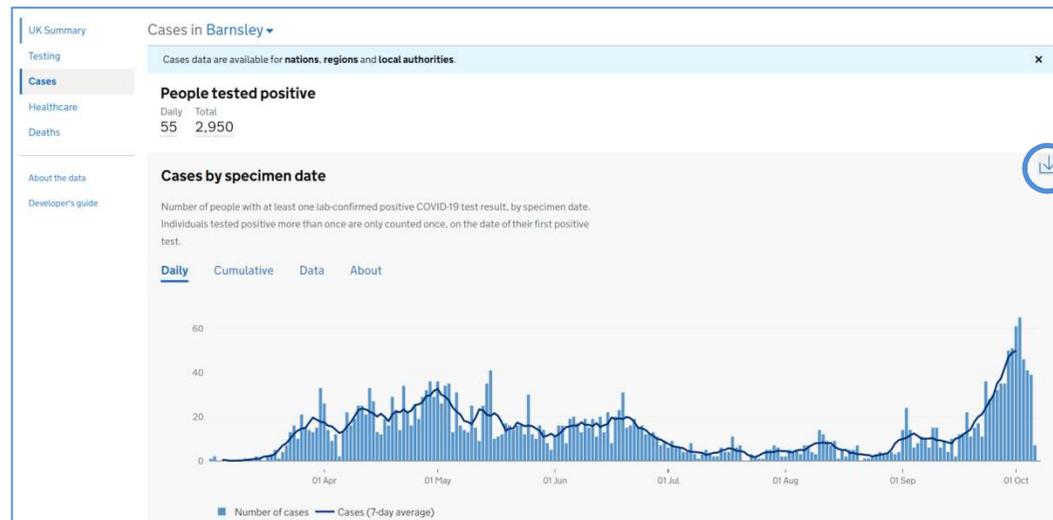
**Covid-19: surveillance
update – 8th October 2020**



- Covid-19 surveillance data
- The national situation
- Covid-19 in Barnsley
- It's not only about Covid-19
- Looking towards winter
- There is an end to all this

Covid-19 surveillance data

- The best place to look for a consistent and up to date version of the number of cases locally and nationally is <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>



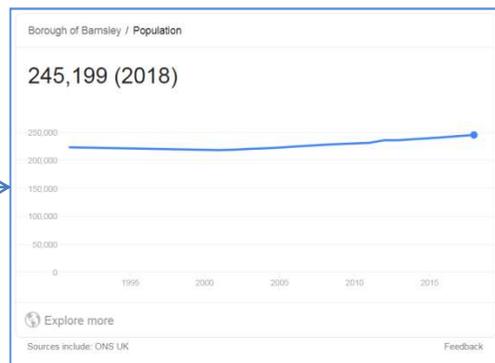
areaType	areaName	areaCode	date	newCases
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	07/10/2020	0
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	06/10/2020	7
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	05/10/2020	39
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	04/10/2020	41
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	03/10/2020	46
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	02/10/2020	65
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	01/10/2020	61
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	30/09/2020	51
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	29/09/2020	50
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	28/09/2020	35
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	27/09/2020	35
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	26/09/2020	32
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	25/09/2020	30
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	24/09/2020	28
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	23/09/2020	36
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	22/09/2020	11
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	21/09/2020	17
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	20/09/2020	15
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	19/09/2020	11
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	18/09/2020	22
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	17/09/2020	12
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	16/09/2020	12
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	15/09/2020	2
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	14/09/2020	10
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	13/09/2020	4
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	12/09/2020	9
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	11/09/2020	6
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	10/09/2020	15
Hia	Barnsley	EO800001	09/09/2020	15

Go to cases, select local authority instead of UK, look at the local trend and if you want more detail select the download arrow to get a spreadsheet of daily cases.

Covid-19 surveillance data

- One of the main measurements we keep a close eye on is the number of cases we have locally over a seven day period per 100,000 head of population.
- To calculate this we can use seven recent days of data (best to go back five days, as case reporting from labs onto the national system takes time).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	areaType	areaName	areaCode	date	newCases	cumCases	CasesBySpecimenDate	
2	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	07/10/2020	0	2950		
3	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	06/10/2020	7	2950		
4	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	05/10/2020	39	2943		
5	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	04/10/2020	41	2904		
6	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	03/10/2020	46	2863		
7	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	02/10/2020	65	2817		
8	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	01/10/2020	61	2752		
9	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	30/09/2020	51	2691		
10	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	29/09/2020	50	2640		
11	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	28/09/2020	35	2590		
12	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	27/09/2020	35	2555		
13	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	26/09/2020	32	2520		
14	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	25/09/2020	30	2488		
15	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	24/09/2020	28	2458		
16	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	23/09/2020	36	2430		
17	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	22/09/2020	11	2394		
18	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	21/09/2020	17	2383		
19	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	20/09/2020	15	2366		
20	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	19/09/2020	11	2351		
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22	ltla	Barnsley	E08000011	17/09/2020	12	2318		



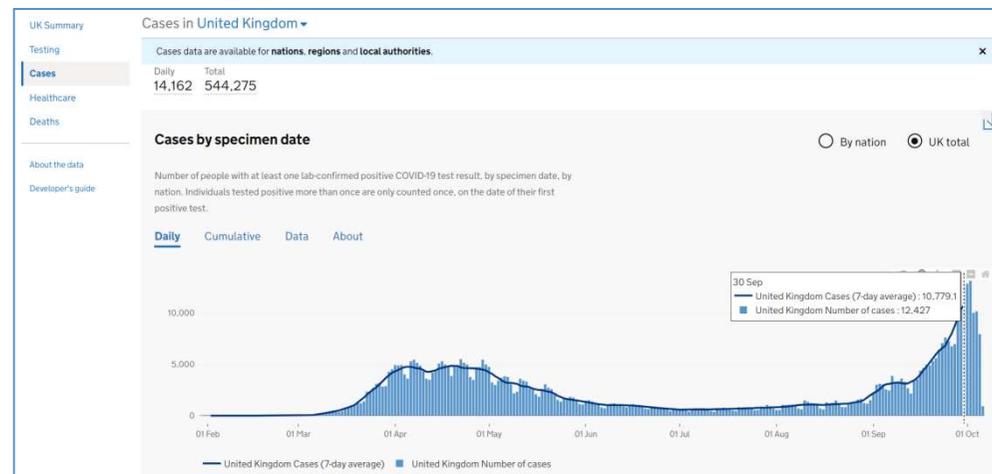
If we total the cases over seven days of reliable data we get 343 cases from 27/9 to 3/10.

If we take the most recent estimated of the size of the local population we get 245,199.

This gives us the most recent reliable seven day rate per 100,000 for Barnsley as 140.

The national situation

- Covid-19 has been rising steeply since early September with a seven day average of around 11,000 cases a day, but it's not the same as the April peak.
- Another important consideration with these measurements is the pace at which the disease is spreading ... and this current pace is a doubling every 7-8 days.



The national situation

- But it's not all about overall rate, and one place we can look for more detailed analysis is <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-covid-19-surveillance-reports>
- We need to look at spread geographically, by age, by setting and in other ways.

Figure 11: Weekly rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)

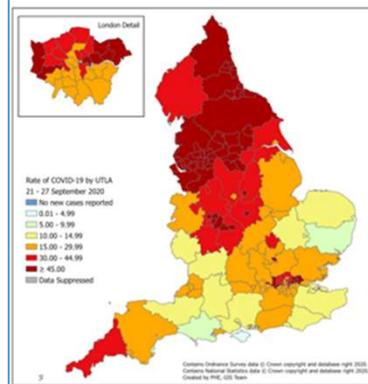


Figure 4: Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000, tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by age group

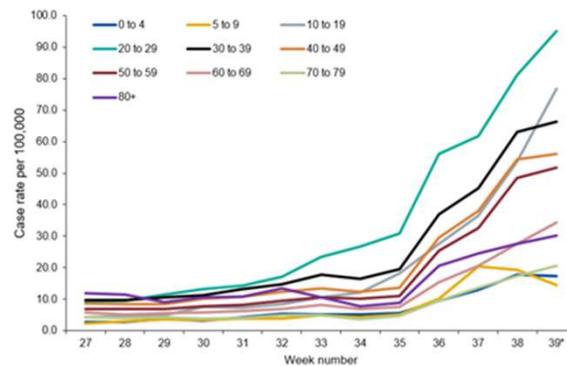
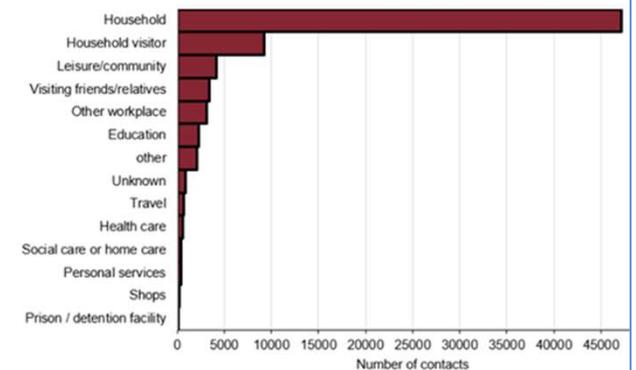
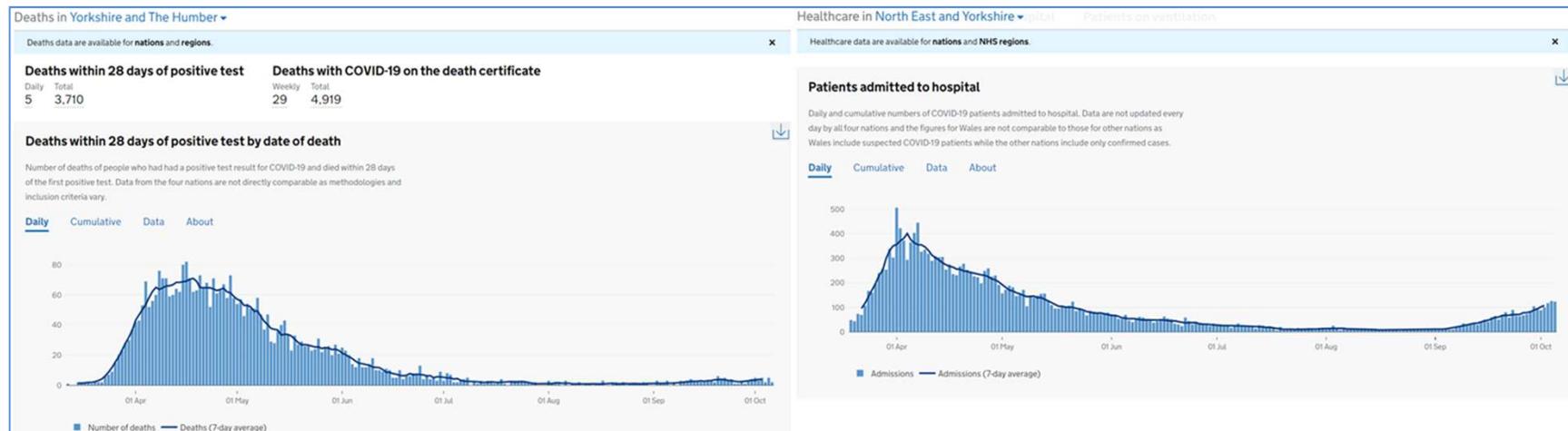


Figure 22: Contacts by exposure/activity setting in week 39, England (Data source: NHS Test and Trace)



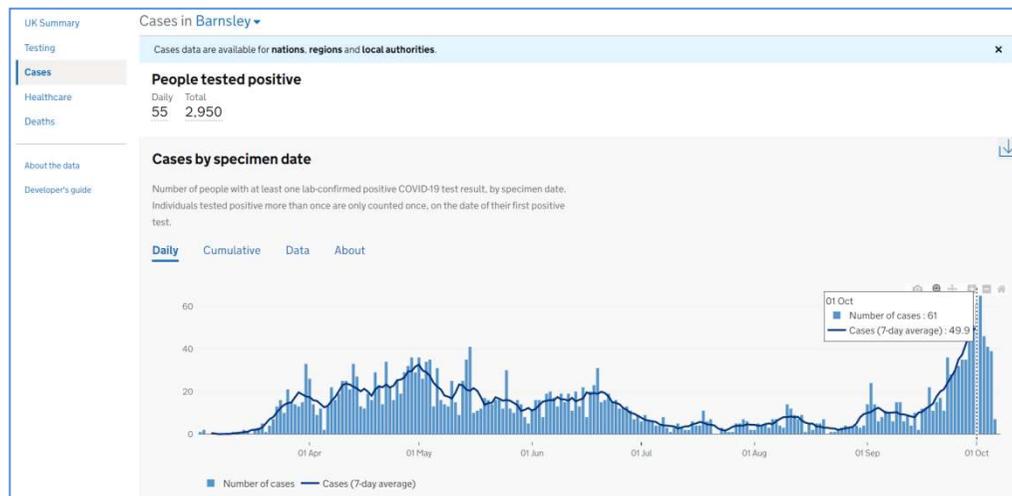
The national situation

- ... and we need to look at outcomes from Covid-19 – at hospitalisations and deaths and other impacts of the disease and wider situation.
- These are also showing some signs of increasing, but again the situation is not the same as the April peak.



Covid-19 in Barnsley

- As described earlier, the seven day rate per 100,000 people is around 140 and we are seeing a persistent increase since mid September.
- The pace of increase is a doubling around every eight days, and this remains stable, and hospitalisations are behaving in a similar rising but steady way.



Covid-19 in Barnsley

- So, what does all this mean?
 - Covid-19 hit the country hard in March and April, with a very steep climb in cases.
 - It has since never gone away, and through summer we were seeing sporadic clusters and outbreaks.
 - Since the schools and now universities reopened we saw some expected increase in transmission, but it started more quickly and rose higher than was anticipated.
 - This has led to some spread into older ages, and it has led to some increases in more severe disease and deaths from Covid-19.
 - It appears this has mostly been within and between households.
 - However, we are not currently seeing an acceleration in the spread of the disease ... but it could happen.
- But we must also recognise that this is not all about Covid-19 as a standalone disease doing only direct harm.

It's not only about Covid-19

- The harm from Covid-19 is not binary nor only direct – do you have it or not, are you asymptomatic, do you have an infection you can be safe at home with, do you have a more severe disease or are.
- The harm from Covid-19 is multi-dimensional:
 - Because some people are at greater risk of a more severe infection and dying from it, especially the elderly, those with existing illnesses such as chronic lung disease, those with other risk factors such as smoking or obesity, those from BAME communities, and those who are more deprived;
 - Because some people have other health problems that have become more severe during the pressures on the health and care system through the outbreak;
 - Because some people might not have family or friends to support them whilst they need to self isolate due to symptoms or a positive test or being a contact, or whilst social distancing is in place;
 - Because some people might have lost their job or their business or still fear doing so because of the impact of the outbreak on businesses and the economy;
 - Because some people find this outbreak so stressful that they have developed new mental health problems or they are drinking more alcohol.
- This is already the case, but the prospect of a long winter makes the risk greater.

Looking towards winter

- There are growing rates across the country and more so in the northern parts, including Barnsley and across Yorkshire and Humber.
- The current rate is not accelerating, but it continues to grow and be of concern.
- There is a very real chance that soon we will have more strict local measures to further increase social distancing.
- There are multiple risks through winter, from Covid-19 and other challenges.
- **To keep transmission of disease down we know that the most basic things work best.**



Latest R number and growth rate

Last updated on Friday 2 October 2020.

Latest R number range for the UK

1.3-1.6

Latest growth rate range for the UK

+5% to +9%

per day

Whilst we have to be realistic about the scale and complexity of the ongoing challenge directly and indirectly related to Covid-19 ...

Whilst we have to appreciate that this is likely to be a very challenging winter ahead and we have to continue to work together to minimise harm directly and indirectly related to Covid-19 ...

We must also remember that we know better now than ever how to control and treat the disease, vaccine and other ways to strengthen control continue to be developed, and the impact of Covid-19 will lessen in time.

THERE IS AN END TO ALL THIS

Thank you.

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