



NUFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY CARE
HEALTH SCIENCES



Oxford–Royal College of
General Practitioners
CLINICAL INFORMATICS
DIGITAL HUB



**RESEARCH &
SURVEILLANCE CENTRE**



ORCHID_Oxford



Orchid Oxford



@ORCHID_Oxford



Orchid_Oxford

Your Weekly Update from Simon de Lusignan, Director of RCGP RSC

What is ILI and why does it matter?

What is ILI?

We recognise that as the Disease Surveillance network has grown, the Influenza-like illness (ILI) term is not so familiar to all clinicians.

- ILI is defined as an acute respiratory illness with a temperature (measured/reported/plausibly) $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and cough.
- ILI cases should not have a more plausible diagnosis.
- ILI cases have a sudden onset and there are often symptoms of systemic upset- myalgia, fatigue, headache etc

Why does it matter?

UKHSA look for an ILI signal in data analysis to monitor for early signs of flu or other common febrile respiratory outbreaks.

Please, where appropriate, use ILI.

Because of our real time reporting, the ILI signal gives an early warning to inform national policy.

If you are a virology sampling practice, remember to take a swab.

See the **Clinical Term of The Week** for the SNOMED code.

TakeATestUK

Don't have time to take an in-practice swab?

Why not try **TakeATestUK!**

TAKEATESTUK

Once you have had your initial consultation with your patient you can direct them to www.takeatestuk.com with your GP Code.

They will then complete an online form and a self-testing kit will be delivered to them.

If you think you are not yet signed up for TakeATestUK or are not sure then please ask our Practice Liaison Team: practiceenquiries@phc.ox.ac.uk

ClinT Of The Week

Remember, coding is caring! Please code a disease as a problem.



Influenza-like illness (finding)
SCTID: 95891005

95891005 | Influenza-like illness (finding) |
Influenza-like illness
Flu-like symptoms
Influenza-like illness (finding)
Flu-like illness
Influenza like illness

Publication Of The Week



JMIR Publications
Advancing Digital Health & Open Science

[Differences in Clinical Presentation With Long COVID After Community and Hospital Infection and Associations With All-Cause Mortality: English Sentinel Network Database Stud](#)

Most studies of long COVID (symptoms of COVID-19 infection beyond 4 weeks) have focused on people hospitalized in their initial illness. Long COVID is thought to be under recorded in UK primary care electronic records.

The team sought to determine which symptoms people present to primary care after COVID-19 infection and whether presentation differs in people who were not hospitalized, as well as post-long COVID mortality rates.

Please click the link above for the full publication.