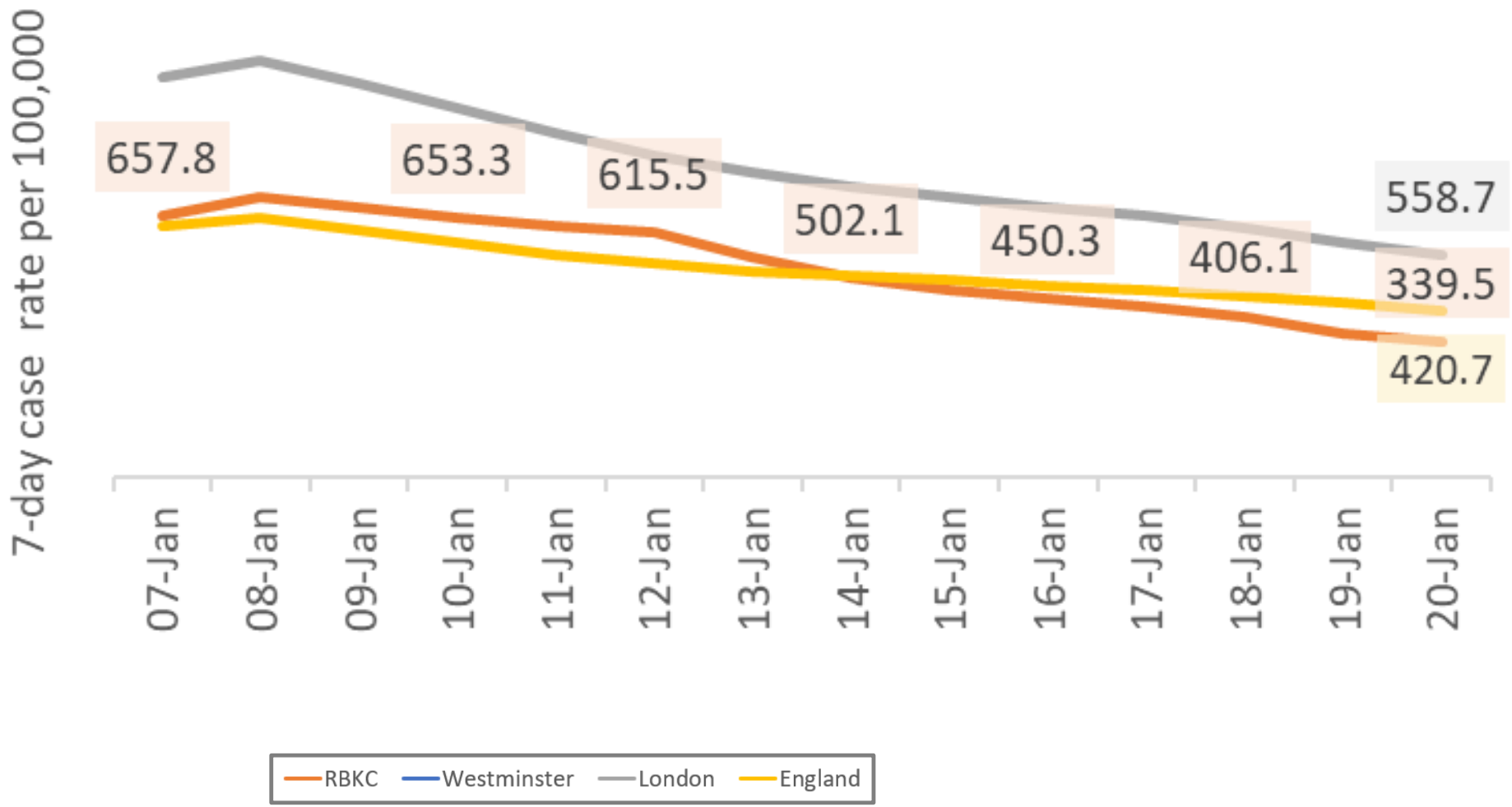
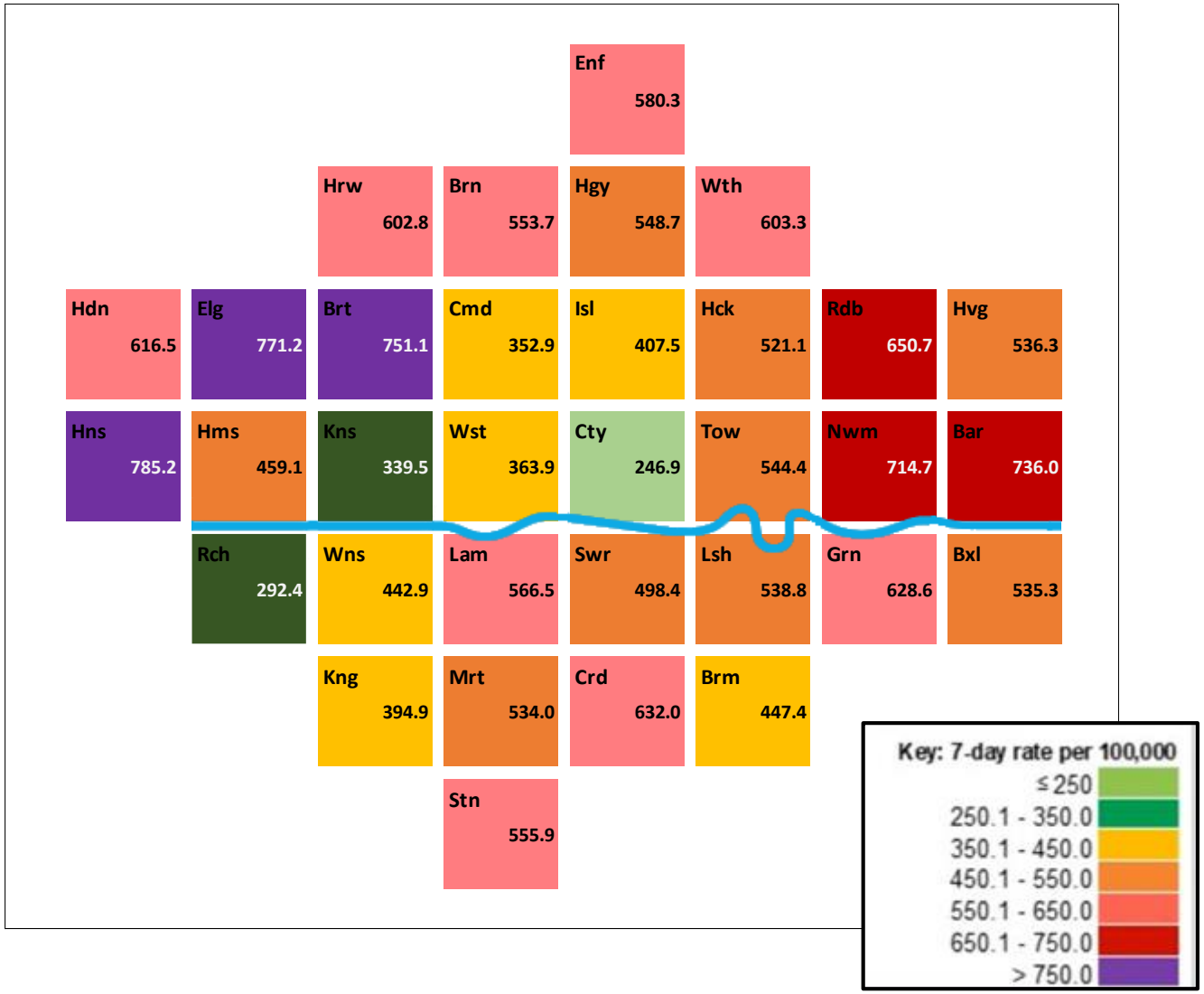
Daily Public Health Intelligence Update

RBKC 7-day case rate per 100,000



Case Rate Per 100,000 across London



Local authority	Case rate, % change from last week		Local authority	Case rate, % change from last week	
Hounslow	785.2	-17%	Lewisham	538.8	-32%
Ealing	771.2	-20%	Havering	536.3	-28%
Brent	751.1	-23%	Bexley	535.3	-29%
Barking and Dagenham	736.0	-34%	Merton	534.0	-29%
Newham	714.7	-33%	Hackney	521.1	-30%
Redbridge	650.7	-27%	Southwark	498.4	-34%
Croydon	632.0	-29%	Hammersmith and Fulham	459.1	-27%
Greenwich	628.6	-24%	Bromley	447.4	-26%
Hillingdon	616.5	-23%	Wandsworth	442.9	-26%
Waltham Forest	603.3	-28%	Islington	407.5	-29%
Harrow	602.8	-21%	Kingston upon Thames	394.9	-21%
Enfield	580.3	-29%	Westminster	363.9	-27%
Lambeth	566.5	-29%	Camden	352.9	-28%
Sutton	555.9	-24%	Kensington and Chelsea	339.5	-40%
Barnet	553.7	-27%	Richmond upon Thames	292.4	-28%
Haringey	548.7	-30%	City of London	246.9	-31%
Tower Hamlets	544.4	-35%			

Case rate ranking compared to top 5 in England

Table 2. Rate of COVID-19 per 100,000 per week in most recent 7 day period with complete data (January 13 2021 to January 19 2021) and prior 7 day period (January 6 2021 to January 12 2021), for 5 LTLAs with highest rate in most recent week and Kensington and Chelsea *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays. Relative change based on incidence rate ratio p value <0.05*

Rank (Highest case rate)	LTLA	Region	Rate per 100,000 population			
			Prior 7 days (2021-01-06 to 2021-01-12)	Most recent 7 days (2021-01-13 to 2021-01-19)	Absolute difference	Relative change
1	Knowsley	North West	1277.3	961.1	-316.2	Decrease
2	Sandwell	West Midlands	905.8	895.4	-10.4	=
3	Slough	South East	1032.5	879.4	-153.1	Decrease
4	Wolverhampton	West Midlands	916.6	837.3	-79.3	Decrease
5	Hounslow	London	976.0	831.6	-144.4	Decrease
175	Kensington and Chelsea	London	624.5	363.2	-261.3	Decrease

This page is updated twice weekly (every Monday and Thursday) or on request – last updated from report dating 24/01 (source: PHE LA report)

Cases by ward

Table 5. Rate of COVID-19 per 100,000 per week in most recent 7 day period with complete data (January 13 2021 to January 19 2021) and prior 7 day period (January 6 2021 to January 12 2021), for wards in Kensington and Chelsea *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays. Relative change based on incidence rate ratio p value <0.05 - please interpret carefully as increases or decreases to rates in some areas may be deemed insignificant (represented by "=") at ward level but may still represent increases due to local outbreaks. Table ordered by ward with highest to lowest rate.*

Rank (Most recent rate)	Ward	Total		Prior week (2021-01-06 to 2021-01-12)		Most recent week (2021-01-13 to 2021-01-19)		Change in rate between two weeks	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Absolute difference	Relative
1	Golborne	602	7861.1	96	1253.6	47	613.7	-639.9	Decrease
2	Notting Dale	530	7010.6	76	1005.3	43	568.8	-436.5	Decrease
3	Dalgarno	464	6605.0	74	1053.4	39	555.2	-498.2	Decrease
4	St. Helen's	361	6187.9	55	942.7	32	548.5	-394.2	Decrease
5	Chelsea Riverside	438	5212.4	57	678.3	42	499.8	-178.5	=
6	Holland	494	5695.2	57	657.1	39	449.6	-207.5	=
7	Stanley	549	5146.2	60	562.4	47	440.6	-121.8	=
8	Earl's Court	484	4913.2	78	791.8	38	385.7	-406.1	Decrease
9	Brompton & Hans Town	447	4549.6	40	407.1	34	346.1	-61.0	=
10	Colville	503	5706.2	61	692.0	27	306.3	-385.7	Decrease
11	Pembridge	261	4471.5	35	599.6	16	274.1	-325.5	Decrease
12	Redcliffe	435	4224.9	51	495.3	28	272.0	-223.3	Decrease
13	Courtfield	388	3881.2	60	600.2	27	270.1	-330.1	Decrease
14	Campden	362	3680.4	39	396.5	26	264.3	-132.2	=
15	Norland	208	3467.8	20	333.4	15	250.1	-83.3	=
16	Abingdon	382	3926.0	34	349.4	24	246.7	-102.7	=
17	Royal Hospital	453	4475.4	34	335.9	22	217.3	-118.6	=
18	Queen's Gate	327	3270.0	45	450.0	18	180.0	-270.0	Decrease
19	Kensal Green	9	NA	3	NA	2	NA	NA	=
20	Unknown ward	4	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	=

*Please note that on 24/11/2020 we changed the way we allocate postcodes to wards. As a result, case numbers per ward can slightly differ to previous reports.

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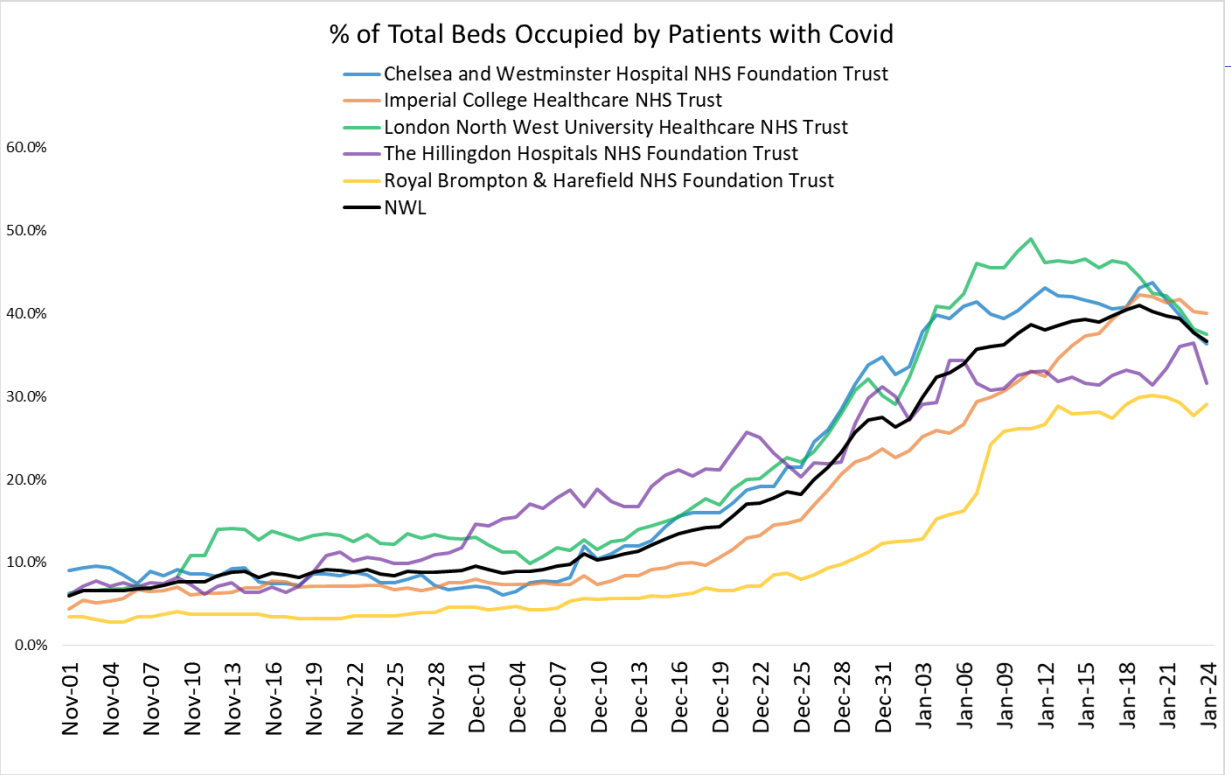
Testing – RBKC

Testing Sites	Week Commencing:					
	04/01/21	11/01/21	18/01/21	25/01/21	01/02/21	08/02/21
Mobile Testing Unit						
Olympia site MTU	1st & 4th & 7th & 10th Jan 2021	13th & 16th Jan 2021	19th & 22nd Jan 2021	25th & 28th & 31st Jan 2021		
Local Testing Units						
Malton Road Hub	Please see the following link https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/newsroom/all-council-statements/new-coronavirus-testing-centre-north-kensington This location is open 7 days a week from 8am until 8pm and will likely be used through until March 2021.					
Royal Hospital Site	2nd & 5th & 8th Jan 2021	11th & 14th & 17th Jan 2021	20th & 23rd Jan 2021	26th & 29th Jan 2021		
KTH, Holy Trinity, World's End Estate	We have ad hoc call off arrangements with deployments at KTH, Holy Trinity Brompton and World's End Estate as and when requested.					
Denyer Street	Another location is presently subject to a licence agreement between DHSC and the landowners for a permanent deployment – negotiations are ongoing but could be in place before the end of January					
Symptom Free Test Sites						
Kensington Town Hall	7 days per week 08.30 – 18:00	7 days per week 08.30 – 18:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 18:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 18:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 18:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 18:00
Kensington Leisure Centre	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00
Chelsea Old Town Hall		7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00	7 days per week 10:00 – 16:00

Covid bed occupancy trend by acute provider

City of Westminster



The percentage of the total available beds that are occupied by patients with covid.

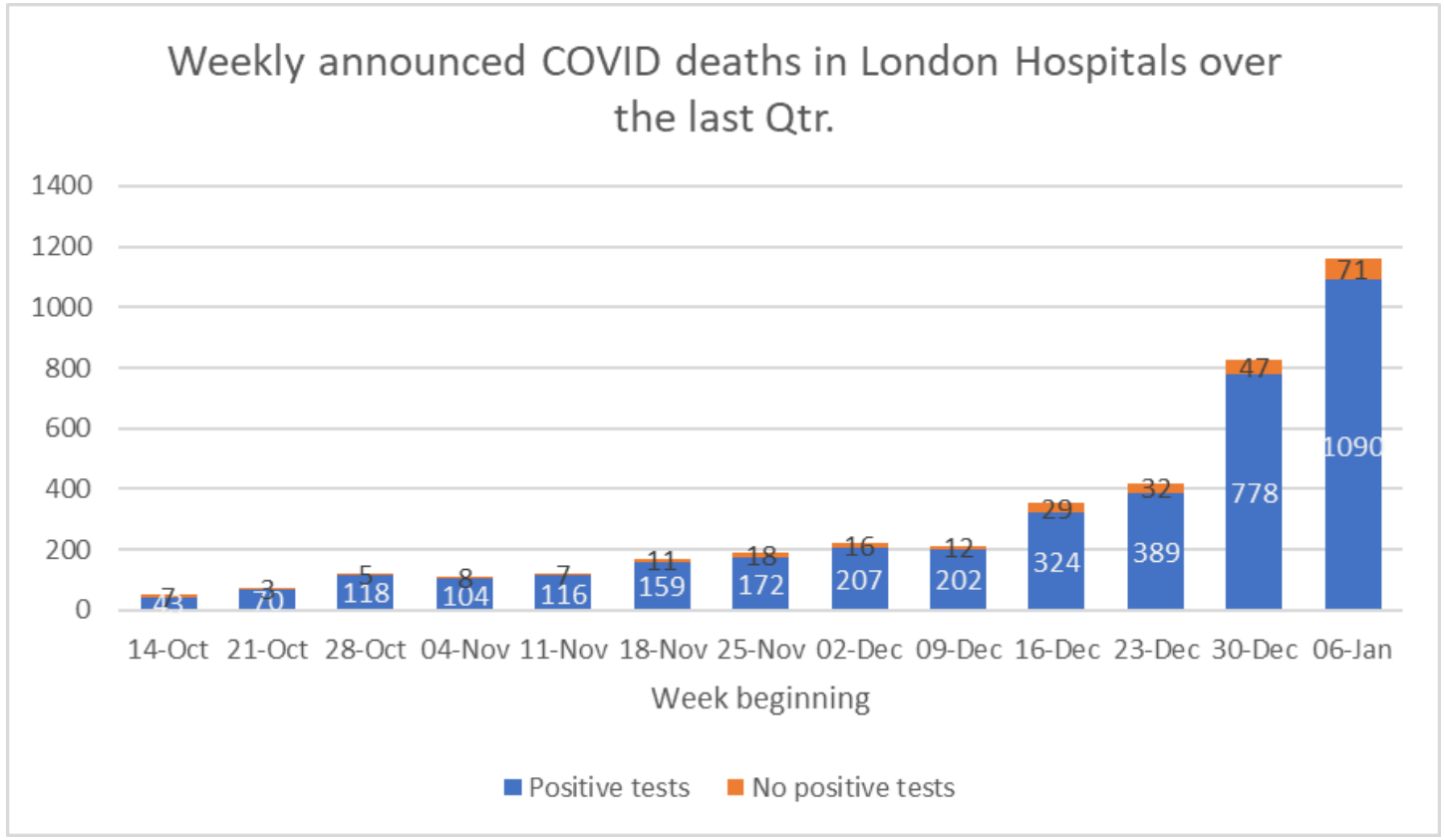
This page is provided by North West London Collaboration of Clinical Commissioning Groups on Mondays and Thursdays (25 Jan)

% of Total Beds Occupied by Patients with Covid	Jan-18	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-24
Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	40.8%	43.1%	43.7%	41.6%	39.8%	37.7%	36.4%
Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust	40.8%	42.3%	42.0%	41.3%	41.8%	40.2%	40.1%
London North West University Healthcare NHS Trust	46.0%	44.5%	42.4%	42.1%	40.6%	38.2%	37.5%
Royal Brompton & Harefield NHS Foundation Trust	29.1%	29.9%	30.1%	29.9%	29.3%	27.7%	29.1%
The Hillingdon Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	33.2%	32.8%	31.4%	33.4%	36.1%	36.5%	31.6%
NWL	**40.4%**	**40.9%**	**40.2%**	**39.7%**	**39.4%**	**37.7%**	**36.7%**

Data Source/Frequency :
NHSI Covid19 Daily SitRep form/Daily

The North West London health and care partnership

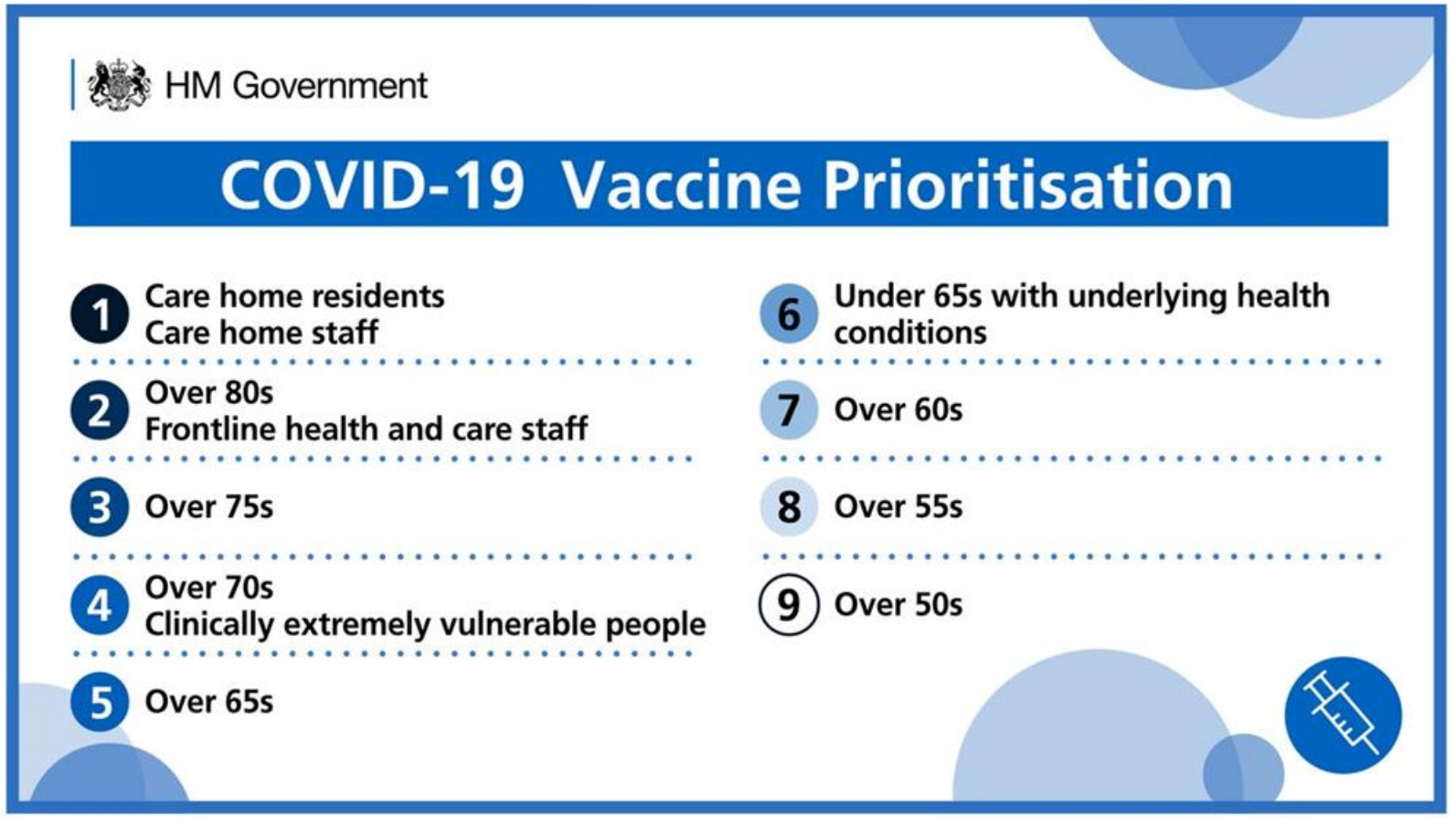
London COVID-19 deaths in hospital



This page will be updated weekly every Thursday – last updated 21/01

Source: NHS England (https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-daily-deaths/)

Who can get the vaccine?



The **first four priority groups** should be vaccinated by mid-February

Where can you get the vaccine?

Local Vaccine Sites – run by GP practices (for all public)

- GP services are working together in your area to vaccinate as many people as possible. You may be contacted by a different surgery to the one you usually go to.

Mass Vaccine Sites – 25,000 people vaccinated per day (for all public)

- Vaccination centres, using large scale venues, such as football stadiums and accessed by a national booking service. E.g. Excel Centre in London
- If you can't travel to a vaccination centre, or there is another reason you can't book an appointment at the nearest vaccination centre, you can choose to wait until your local GP services contact you if they haven't already.

Hospital Vaccine Sites – for health and care staff only

- Hospital hubs, using NHS Trusts across the country.
- You might be contacted to have the vaccination as an inpatient or outpatient.

Misinformation and Scams

Misinformation Examples

The COVID-19 vaccine **will not** affect your DNA.

The vaccine **is not** linked to fertility issues.

There are **no microchips** in the vaccine!

It **does not** contain any animal products or egg.

Scams

We are aware of several reports of people being contacted by fraudsters offering the COVID-19 vaccine.

The reports show text messages being sent providing a link for people to register their details to apply for the vaccine, some of which require payment.

These text messages and links are not sent from, or linked to, the NHS.

Please note the NHS will:

- NEVER ask you to press a button on your keypad or send a text asking you to confirm you want the vaccine.
- NEVER ask for payment for the vaccine or your bank details.

How have the vaccines been approved so quickly?

- Funding was no obstacle and thousands of scientists contributed to the effort.
- Many tens of thousands of people signed up rapidly to participate in COVID-19 vaccine trials in 2020, compared to the 12-18 months it often takes to recruit far fewer participants for such trials.
- These vaccines have been tested with more participants than many earlier vaccines for other diseases.
- Because of the high prevalence of COVID-19 in the population, observing the efficacy of the vaccines based on naturally-occurring infections was more rapid than it would be with other, rarer diseases.
- Pharmaceutical companies took financial risks and started investing in manufacturing early on, so there was no delay between completion of testing and rollout.

NIHR Video Link

3 types of COVID-19 vaccine have been approved in the UK

Pfizer-BioNTech

Oxford/AstraZeneca

Moderna

The **Pfizer-BioNTech, Oxford AstraZeneca and Moderna** vaccines have now all been approved to use in the UK and are available.

The vaccines approved for use in the UK have met strict standards of safety, quality and effectiveness set out by the independent Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).

- The vaccines safety and effectiveness has been tested through large clinical trials of many thousands of people
- No serious side effects or complications have been reported
- The vaccines are very effective in protecting against coronavirus

How it works


NHS
The COVID-19 vaccine, just like any other vaccine, works by teaching your immune system how to defend itself against attack from the virus

Side effects

Side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine are mild and should not last longer than a few days, such as:

- a sore arm where the needle went in
- feeling tired
- a headache
- feeling achy
- feeling or being sick
- You can take painkillers, such as paracetamol, if you need to

A way to think about these side effects is that your immune system has been “working out”. Just as when you go to the gym your muscles ache afterwards.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine - NHS (www.nhs.uk)

Vaccine protection and transmission

- The vaccine takes a week or two to build up protection against Coronavirus
- You won’t receive the full effect until after the second injection
- The vaccine reduces your chance of getting Coronavirus but no vaccine is completely effective, so you should continue to take recommended precautions after vaccination to avoid infection.
- Some people may still get COVID-19 despite having a vaccination, but this should be less severe.
- Some people might get COVID-19 after having a vaccination if they catch it before the vaccine takes effect.
- It is important to follow the guidance in your local area to protect those around you.

More Information

For more information about the vaccine, please visit the following websites:

City of Westminster – The COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs

NHS North West London Clinical Commissioning Group – The NHS COVID-19 Vaccination Programme

NHS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccine

Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation: advice on priority groups for COVID-19 vaccination

Information for UK recipients on Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

Information for UK recipients on COVID 19 Vaccine AstraZeneca

Information for UK recipients on COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna

These slides will be circulated for future reference.

Actions

1

Do have a look at the NHS websites

2

Do talk to your GP/health professional when you are offered a vaccine if you are unsure about whether you can receive the vaccine

3

Share sources of good information with your friends and family