

# Pandemic Influenza: Population susceptibility, severity and spread: Rapid Research using the Health Survey for England (HSE)

<b>Submission date</b> 19/09/2013	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 20/01/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 02/02/2017	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

The next influenza pandemic will arise suddenly and with little warning. Pandemic influenza can be severe with high death rates or, as was seen in the last pandemic, the strain may be relatively mild with low hospitalisation and death rates. Governments need information on the severity of influenza early in a pandemic to help them decide how much pandemic vaccine and antivirals to order. They need to regularly reassess the situation to decide how best to use these antivirals and vaccines throughout the pandemic. Measuring severity needs large studies to look for evidence of infection in blood samples and to ask people about their illnesses. Research on such a large scale usually takes many months to set up but in a pandemic results are needed much more quickly than this. This research study is designed to overcome this problem by working alongside a very large national survey which already takes place every year -The Health Survey for England. This survey is one of the most important ways we have of monitoring the health of the general public.

### Who can participate?

Households across the UK who have a Health Survey of England interview between October 2012 and March 2013 can participate in this study.

### What does the study involve?

It involves research nurses visiting households across the country throughout the year to collect detailed health data and to take blood samples (for tests such as cholesterol levels). We will add simple questions (about influenza-like illness and vaccination) and take an additional blood sample (to look for evidence of influenza infection) so that we can quickly measure the severity of a new strain of the influenza virus as soon as it starts to spread. Making this a routine part of a survey that is already running means that the additional cost per participant is minimal and that in a pandemic where time is of the essence, the delays needed to plan the study, get ethical and organisational approvals, and to train staff can be avoided.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The additional blood sample uses the same needle as the sample that is already being taken and therefore will result in minimal additional discomfort to the participants.

Where is the study run from?

The study is run from households across the UK.

When is study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

The study has two phases, each one lasting a year. Phase one starts in September 2013 and phase 2 (the pandemic phase) would only be initiated in the event of an influenza pandemic.

Who is funding the study?

The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.

Who is the main contact?

Dr Andrew Hayward  
a.hayward@ucl.ac.uk

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Andrew Hayward

### Contact details

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Rowland Hill Street  
London  
United Kingdom  
NW3 2PF

## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

NETSCC ID: 11/46/09

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Pandemic Influenza: Population susceptibility, severity and spread: a cross-sectional survey

### Study objectives

The study aims to draw on our experience of large-scale community influenza studies, community surveys, surveillance and serological assays to establish an efficient system allowing real-time assessment of population susceptibility, spread of infection and clinical attack rates.

**Objectives:**

1. To develop the HSE as a tool for rapid population-based surveys of influenza infection and influenza-like illness rates.
2. To provide monthly measures of numbers of cases infected and weekly updates on numbers of influenza-like illnesses during the first two waves of a pandemic to act as denominators for national estimates of case fatality and hospitalisation rates.
3. To assess spread of the novel influenza strain geographically, by age, and through time.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Oxford A Research Ethics Committee (REC), 10/H0604/56

**Study design**

Serial cross-sectional serological prevalence surveys with retrospective ascertainment of vaccination and respiratory illness history in conjunction with the National Health Survey for England (HSE).

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Study type(s)**

Screening

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Influenza

**Interventions**

This survey is one of the most important ways we have of monitoring the health of the general public. It involves research nurses visiting households across the country throughout the year to collect detailed health data and to take blood samples (for tests such as cholesterol levels). We will add simple questions (about influenza-like illness and vaccination) and take an additional blood sample (to look for evidence of influenza infection) so that we can rapidly measure the severity of a new strain of influenza as soon as it starts to spread.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. Influenza antibody titres - haemagglutination inhibition assay (HIA test)
2. Influenza-like illness - questionnaire

Measured at baseline

**Key secondary outcome(s))**

None

**Completion date**

31/08/2014

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

All participants participating in the HSE who have a household interview date between 01/10/2012 and 31/03/2013.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

None

**Date of first enrolment**

01/09/2013

**Date of final enrolment**

31/08/2014

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

**UCL Centre for Infectious Disease Epidemiology**

London

United Kingdom

NW3 2PF

**Sponsor information**

## Organisation

University College London (UCL) (UK)

## ROR

<https://ror.org/02jx3x895>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### Funder Name

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK)

### Alternative Name(s)

National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

### Funding Body Type

Government organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

National government

### Location

United Kingdom

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

### IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/06/2015		Yes	No
<a href="#">HRA research summary</a>			28/06/2023	No	No