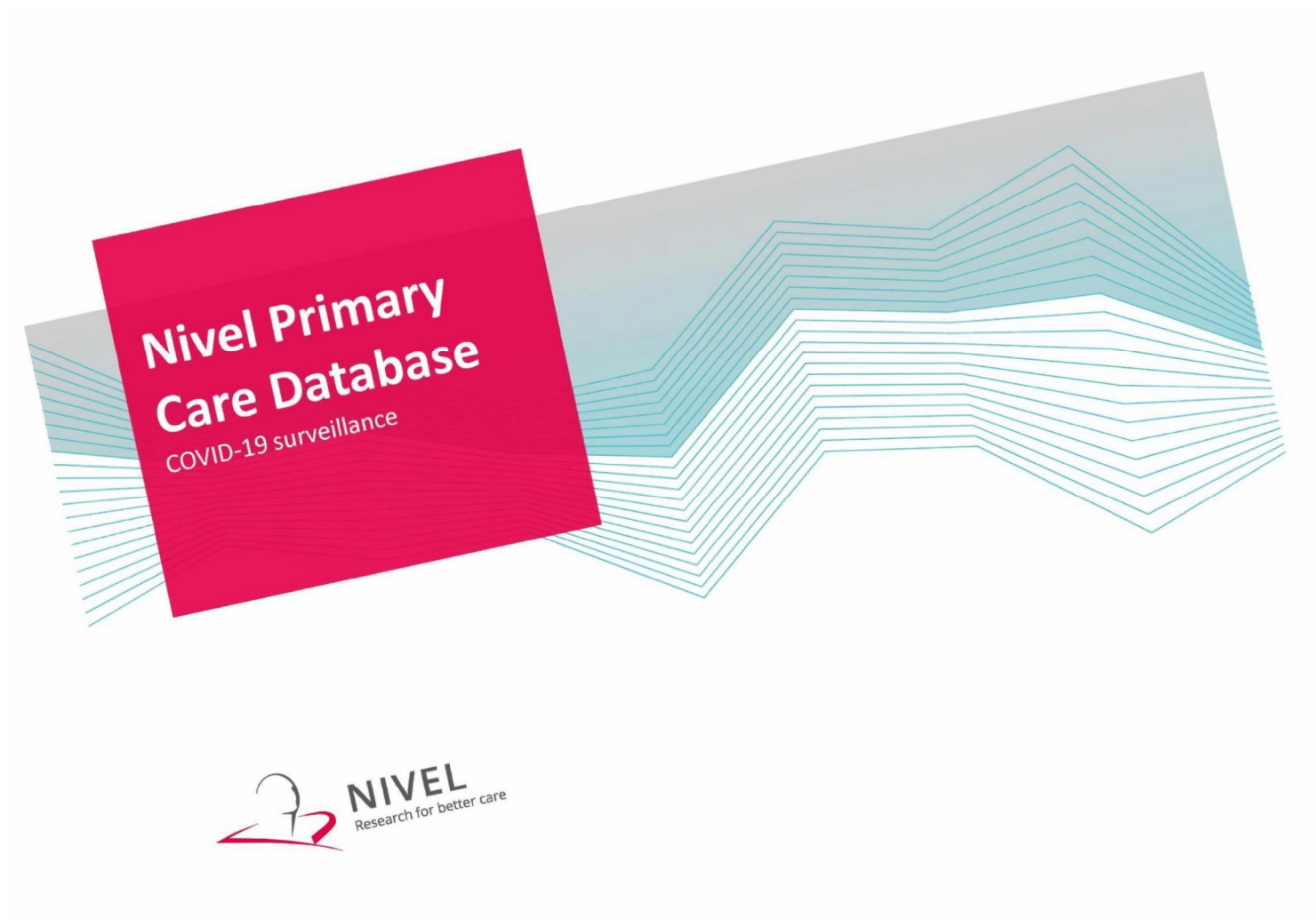
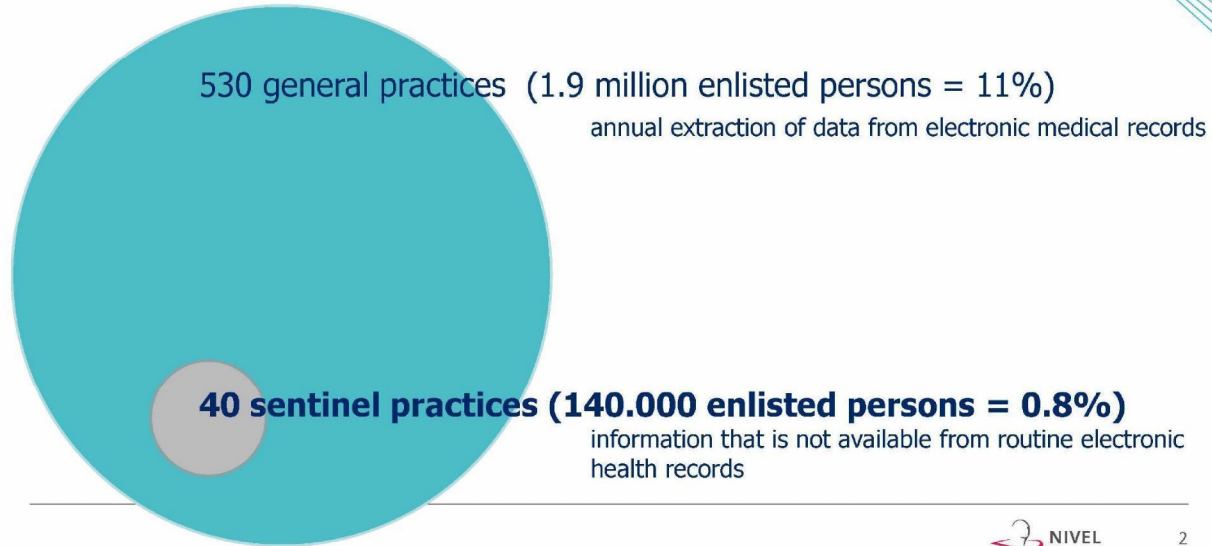




General practitioners



Influenza surveillance

*Acute respiratory
infection:
ILI yes/no?*

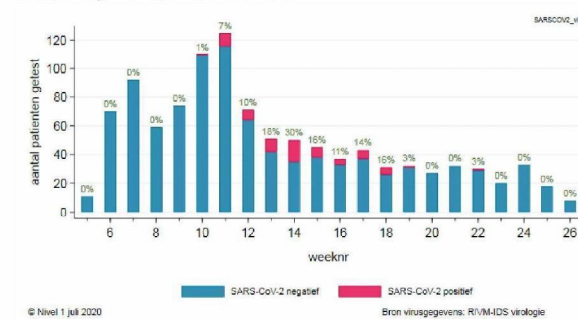


→ ILI incidence

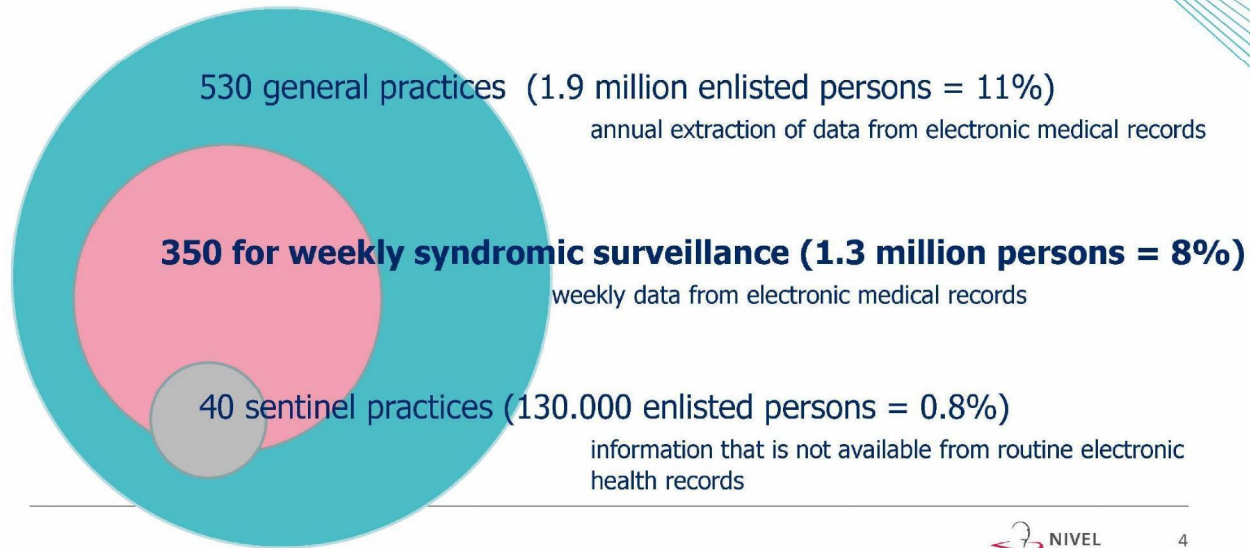
Samples from a selection of patients with
ILI/ARI (nose and throat swabs)

→ RIVM (10)(2e)
influenza virus, rhino virus, RS virus,
enterovirus

week 5, 2020: **SARS-CoV-2**



General practitioners



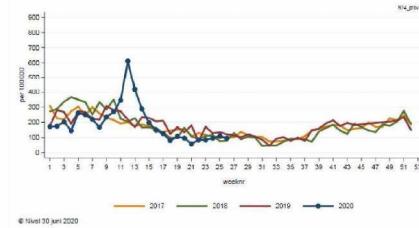
Clinical diagnosis codes (ICPC)

R74 – Acute upper respiratory infection

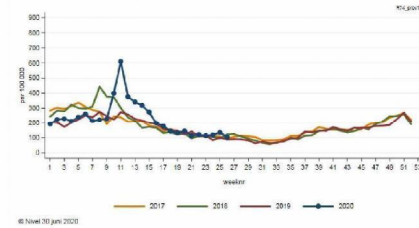
Netherlands



Province Groningen



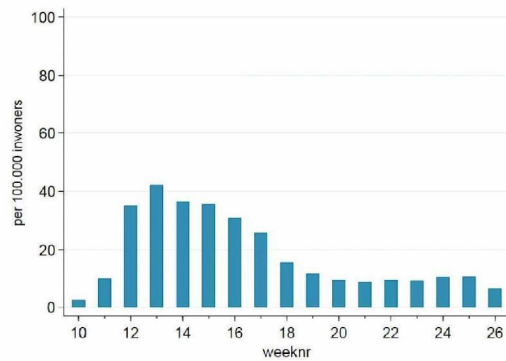
Province North Brabant



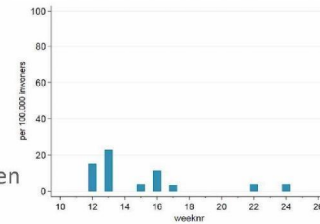
Clinically confirmed COVID-19

COVID-19 related diagnosis (ICPC) codes **PLUS** screening of episode title/text

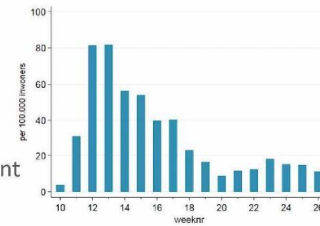
Netherlands



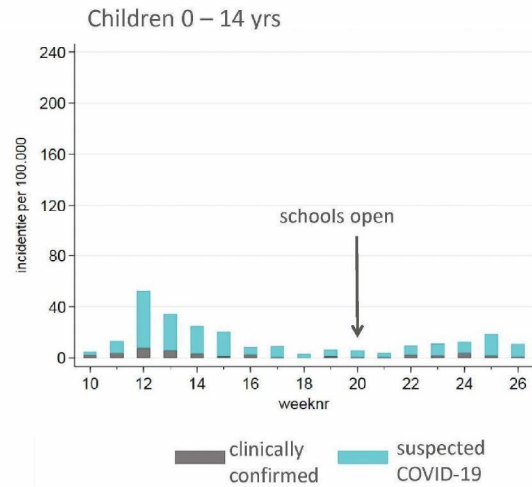
Province Groningen



Province North Brabant



Suspected COVID-19



coronadashboard.rijksoverheid.nl/



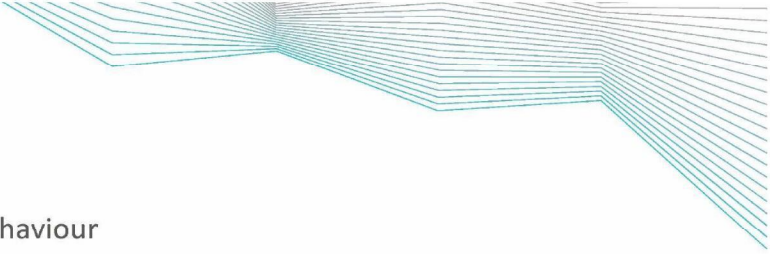
Aantal patiënten waarvan huisartsen COVID-19 vermoeden

Aantal door de huisarts geregistreerde
verdenkingen van COVID-19, per 100.000
inwoners, per week.

11,7

0 140

[Meer uitleg en data](#) ▼

A decorative graphic consisting of numerous thin, teal-colored lines that originate from a single point on the left and fan out towards the right, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Lessons learned

- Changes in health care seeking behaviour

Do not go to the GP, unless severe symptoms

- Changes in organization of primary health care

Dedicated COVID-19 health care centres

- Large geographic differences
- Changes in use of diagnosis codes
- Flexibility to include SARS-CoV-2 testing (RIVM) and text mining (Nivel)

