Multiple long-term conditions in Southwark
Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

People & Health Intelligence

Southwark Public Health

April 2018

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GATEWAY INFORMATION

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JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.

- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around 4 tiers:

APHR

JSNA Factsheets

Health Needs Assessments

Other Intelligence Sources

Tier I: The Annual Public Health Report provides an overview of health and wellbeing in the borough.

Tier II: JSNA Factsheets provide a short overview of health issues in the borough.

Tier III: Health Needs Assessments provide an in-depth review of specific issues.

Tier IV: Other sources of intelligence include Local Health Profiles and national Outcome Frameworks.

- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

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This factsheet aims to improve our understanding of the burden of long-term conditions in Southwark

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

Long-term conditions (LTCs) is an umbrella term typically used to describe conditions for which there is currently no cure but which can be managed with drugs and other treatment. As appropriate disease management can improve the quality of life for people with these conditions, early detection and diagnosis is important.

- LTCs account for a sizable proportion of the disease burden in Southwark. This report aims to improve our understanding of that burden and explore the characteristics of people diagnosed with LTCs.

- The LTCs included in this analysis are the following nine conditions which have been identified in the local programme on care co-ordination for complex patients:
    - Heart Failure
    - Atrial Fibrillation
    - Chronic Kidney Disease
    - Stroke & TIA
    - Diabetes
    - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
    - Depression
    - Serious Mental Illness
    - Receiving pain medication

- In this analysis, we look at the number and prevalence of cases of each LTC by age and sex in Southwark and the variation in unadjusted prevalence by GP neighbourhood across the borough. We also do this analysis for people with multiple LTCs i.e.: people who have three or more of the pre-defined conditions.

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Data were extracted from Southwark General Practices and have been grouped at GP neighbourhood level

BACKGROUND
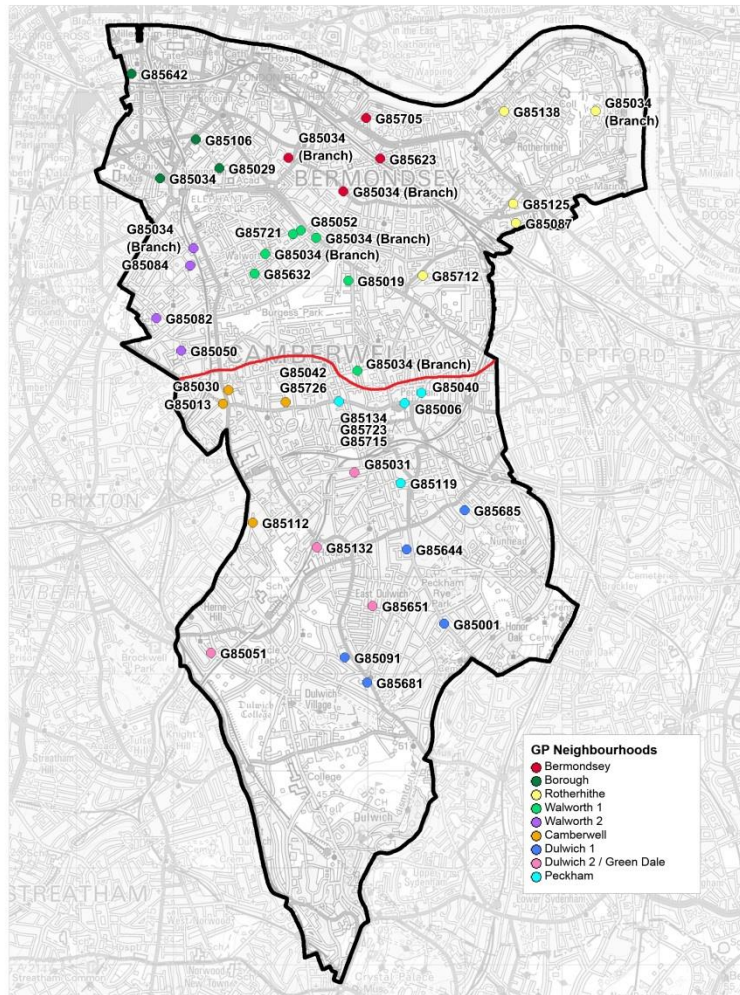
General Practice Neighbourhoods in Southwark

Data source: Southwark Local Care Networks
Southwark Public Health Department | People & Health Intelligence | publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
January 2018.
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Data presented in this pack have been extracted from Southwark General Practices (GPs) for the nine pre-defined LTCs in April 2018. The GP patient list size by age and sex has been taking from NHS Digital, March 2018.

- There are 38 General Practices in Southwark, spread across 45 sites, with just under 330,000 registered patients.

- These practices are grouped into nine GP neighbourhoods and two GP federations:
  - Quay Health Solutions in the North
  - Improving Health Limited in the South

- Nexus Group (G85034) practice has eight sites spread across five neighbourhoods within the north of the borough.

- For the purposes of this report, Nexus Group has been highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data between their various practice sites.

The figures presented here do not account for people with a LTC who are living without a diagnosis

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

There are a number of caveats to keep in mind when interpreting the data presented in this report

- GP data represent only people who have been diagnosed with a condition, not those living with an undiagnosed condition e.g.: it is estimated that just under half of hypertension cases are undiagnosed in Southwark. This affects our interpretation of the data e.g.: when the diagnosed prevalence is higher amongst women, it may reflect that women are more likely to attend their GP for diagnosis.

- We present the proportion of all cases that were in aged under or over 70. We selected this cut off point to broadly represent whether the disease predominantly affects younger or older populations.

- Where raw prevalence data is provided for GP neighbourhoods, the prevalence is not adjusted for patient characteristics. Please note that the denominator for GP neighbourhood prevalence is the registered population from EMIS extract (~335,000) rather than NHS Digital figure (~330,000).

- Some of the disease prevalence figures presented here differ from NHS Digital's Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), due to differences in the underlying denominator:
    - QOF estimate depression at 7.5% by including only those aged 18+ in the denominator. Figures presented here show a lower estimate of 6.4% as we included the whole population in the denominator.
    - Similarly, QOF estimate the local prevalence of diabetes as 6.1%, by including only those 17+ in denominator. Here we include the whole population and have a prevalence of 5.1%.

References
1. PHE, Disease and risk factor prevalence
2. NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2016-17

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Each diagnosed condition has a different demographic profile and there is variation across Southwark

SUMMARY TABLE

The nine conditions included in this analysis are very different in terms of prevalence across Southwark and in the age profile of people they affect

- Large numbers of people in Southwark live with depression (21,223) and diabetes (16,719). While conditions such as heart failure and atrial fibrillation are much rarer, they significantly impair the quality of life for those with the condition.

- Conditions such as heart failure and atrial fibrillation predominantly affect our older population, whilst conditions such as depression, serious mental illness and diabetes predominantly affect younger populations. Different management strategies will be required for these different age profiles.

Condition	Number of patients	Proportion of all cases		Prevalence of condition			Range across GP neighbourhoods	
		Under 70	Over 70	Male	Female	Persons	Min	Max
Heart Failure	1,481	42%	58%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Atrial Fibrillation	2,416	36%	64%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
Chronic Kidney Disease	5,695	40%	60%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.5%
Stroke & TIA	2,954	49%	51%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Diabetes	16,719	72%	28%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	3.9%	6.8%
COPD	4,456	56%	44%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%
Depression	21,223	95%	5%	4.9%	8.0%	6.4%	4.8%	7.5%
Serious Mental Illness	4,079	91%	9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%
Receiving pain medication	7,401	62%	38%	1.9%	2.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%
3+ LTCs	3,503	44%	56%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04..2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

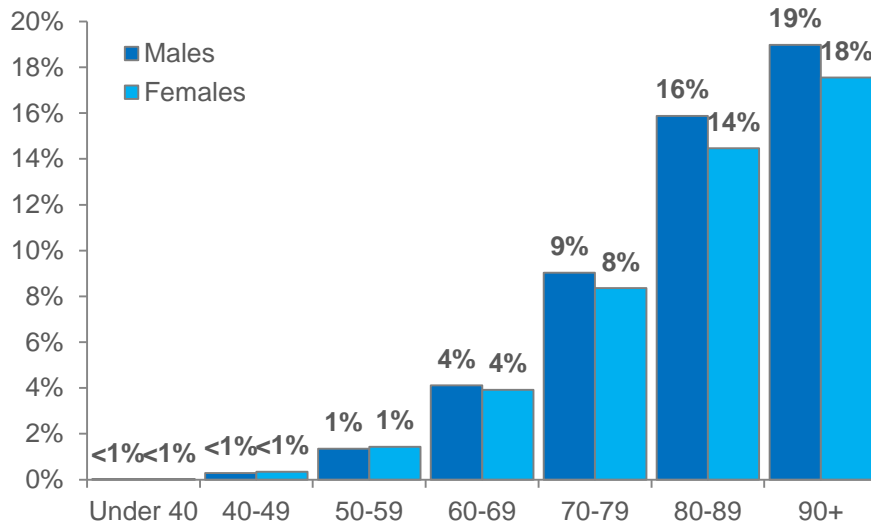Southwark Council southwark.gov.uk

There are just over 3,500 people in Southwark that have been diagnosed with multiple long-term conditions
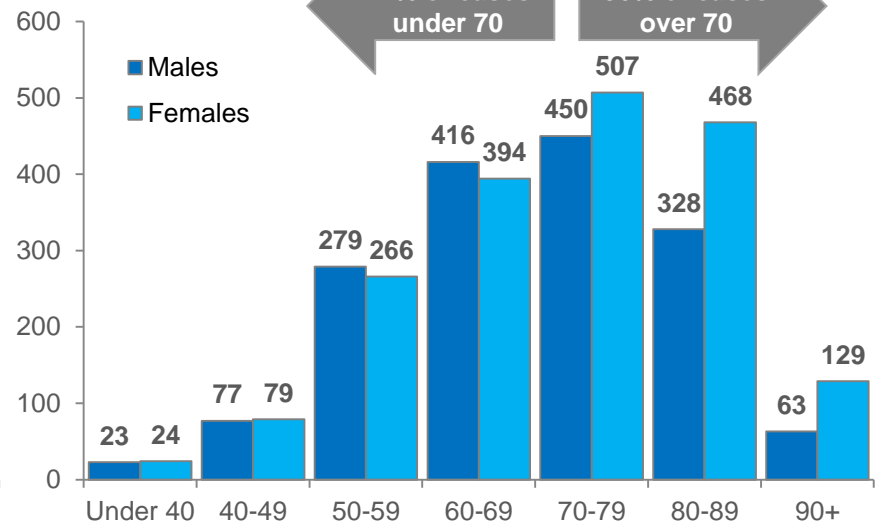
PREVALENCE OF MULTIPLE LTCs

Approximately 1.1% of the registered population in Southwark have been diagnosed with 3 or more of the long-term conditions outlined in the care co-ordination programme.

- The diagnosed prevalence is 1.0% in men and 1.1% in women
- As might be expected, the prevalence of MLTCs increases substantially with age, and more than half of the cohort aged 70 or over. Almost one in five people over 90 in Southwark have MLTCs.
- The prevalence increases more steeply for men than women.

Prevalence of 3+ LTCs (chart): Males and Females by age group — Under 40: <1% <1%; 40-49: <1% <1%; 50-59: 1% 1%; 60-69: 4% 4%; 70-79: 9% 8%; 80-89: 16% 14%; 90+: 19% 18%

Number of patients (chart): Males and Females by age group — Under 40: 23, 24; 40-49: 77, 79; 50-59: 279, 266; 60-69: 416, 394; 70-79: 450, 507; 80-89: 328, 468; 90+: 63, 129. 44% of cases under 70; 56% of cases over 70

There is some variation in the diagnosed prevalence of 3 or more LTCs between the two GP Federations

PREVALENCE OF MULTIPLE LTCs

The unadjusted diagnosed prevalence of multiple long-term conditions shows little variation between the GP Federations in Southwark – 1.1% in QHS and 1.0% in IHL. However, the variation increases when comparing different localities and neighbourhoods.

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of 3+ long-term conditions**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	0.9%	145
Borough	1.0%	191
Rotherhithe	1.0%	331
Walworth 1	0.9%	254
Walworth 2	1.1%	125
Nexus Group	1.3%	1,020
QHS Federation	**1.1%**	**2,066**
Southwark CCG	**1.0%**	**3,503**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of 3+ long-term conditions**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	0.9%	268
Dulwich 1	1.0%	381
Dulwich 2 / Greendale	0.8%	249
Peckham	1.1%	539
IHL Federation	**1.0%**	**1,437**
Southwark CCG	**1.0%**	**3,503**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
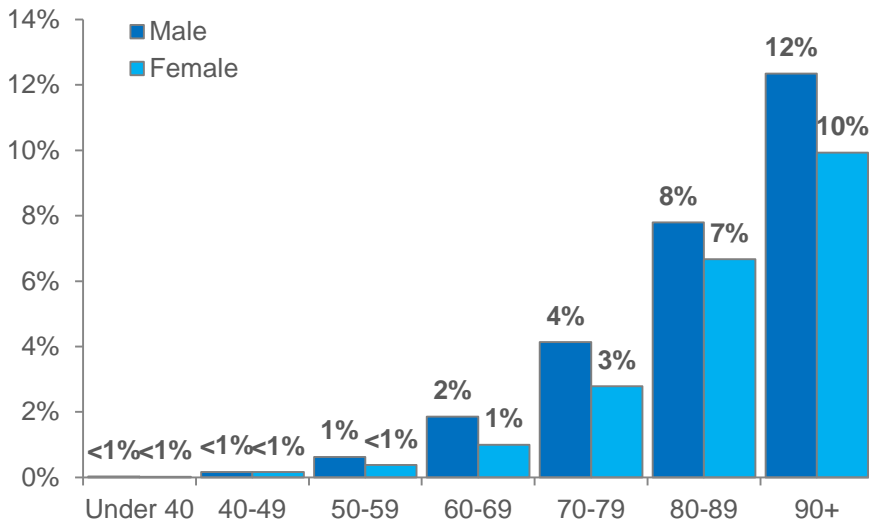1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

Just under 1,500 people in Southwark that have been diagnosed with heart failure
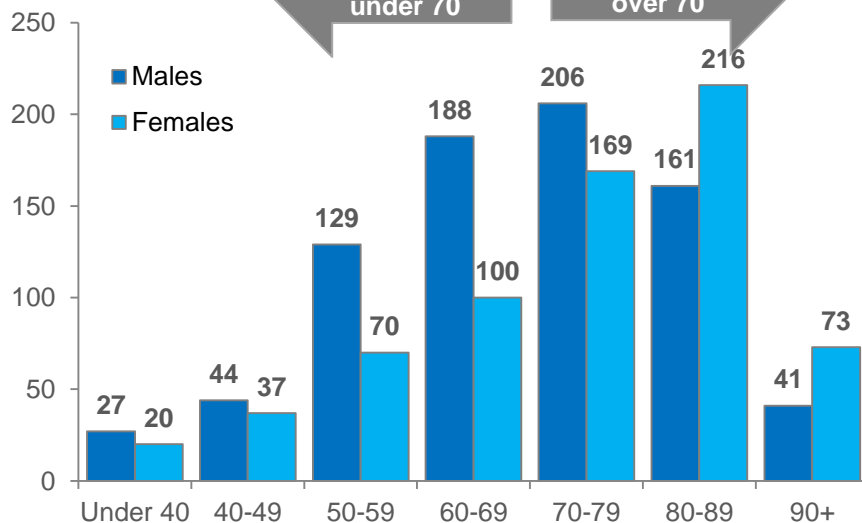
PREVALENCE OF HEART FAILURE

Approximately 0.4% of the registered population in Southwark have a heart failure diagnosis

- The diagnosed prevalence of heart failure in Southwark is 0.5% for men and 0.4% for women. Though quite rare, the severity of the condition makes it an important a significant issue.

- There are few cases of heart failure in those under 50, after which point, the prevalence grows steadily with age – 58% of cases are in those aged over 70.

- After the age of 80, there are more cases of heart failure seen in women, but this is due to more women living longer - the prevalence remains higher among men.

Heart failure prevalence

Male / Female

- Under 40: <1% <1%
- 40-49: <1% <1%
- 50-59: 1% <1%
- 60-69: 2% 1%
- 70-79: 4% 3%
- 80-89: 8% 7%
- 90+: 12% 10%

Number of patients

42% of cases under 70 | 58% of cases over 70

Males / Females

- Under 40: 27, 20
- 40-49: 44, 37
- 50-59: 129, 70
- 60-69: 188, 100
- 70-79: 206, 169
- 80-89: 161, 216
- 90+: 41, 73

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There is little variation in the diagnosed prevalence of heart failure between the GP Neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF HEART FAILURE

Heart failure is quite rare – the unadjusted diagnosed prevalence is 0.4% in both GP Federations. All of the GP neighbourhoods in Southwark have a prevalence of 0.4% or 0.5%.

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of heart failure**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	0.4%	68
Borough	0.4%	73
Rotherhithe	0.5%	156
Walworth 1	0.4%	111
Walworth 2	0.5%	55
Nexus Group	0.5%	391
QHS Federation	**0.4%**	**463**
Southwark CCG	**0.4%**	**1,481**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of heart failure**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	0.4%	112
Dulwich 1	0.5%	181
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	0.4%	127
Peckham	0.4%	207
IHL Federation	**0.4%**	**627**
Southwark CCG	**0.4%**	**1,481**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
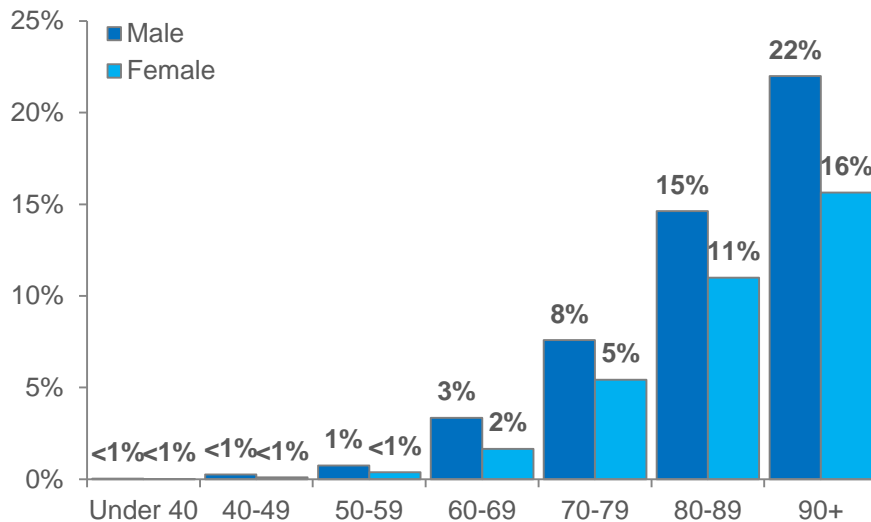1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

There are roughly 2,400 people in Southwark that have been diagnosed with atrial fibrillation
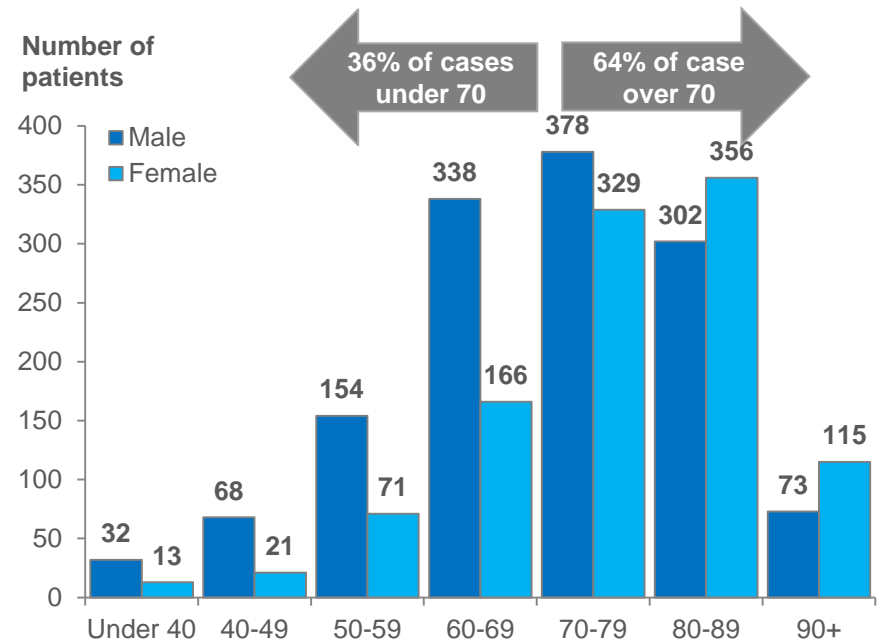
PREVALENCE OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

Approximately 0.7% of the registered population in Southwark have been diagnosed with AF

- In Southwark, 0.8% of men and 0.6% of women have a diagnosis of atrial fibrillation
- The difference in prevalence between men and women increases with age – 22% of men aged over 90 have a diagnosis of AF compared to 16% of women.
- The majority (64%) of cases of AF occur in those over 70 years of age. The prevalence of AF increases steadily with age for both sexes.

Slide 12

There is some variation in the diagnosed prevalence of AF across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

The unadjusted diagnosed prevalence of AF is the same (0.7%) across both GP Federations in Southwark. There is some variation across different neighbourhoods – from Walworth 1 (0.5%) to Dulwich (1.0%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of atrial fibrillation**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	0.7%	115
Borough	0.6%	118
Rotherhithe	0.8%	256
Walworth 1	0.5%	152
Walworth 2	0.6%	69
Nexus Group	0.8%	621
QHS Federation	**0.7%**	**710**
Southwark CCG	**0.7%**	**621**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of atrial fibrillation**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	0.7%	190
Dulwich 1	1.0%	391
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	0.8%	242
Peckham	0.6%	262
IHL Federation	**0.7%**	**1,085**
Southwark CCG	**0.7%**	**621**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
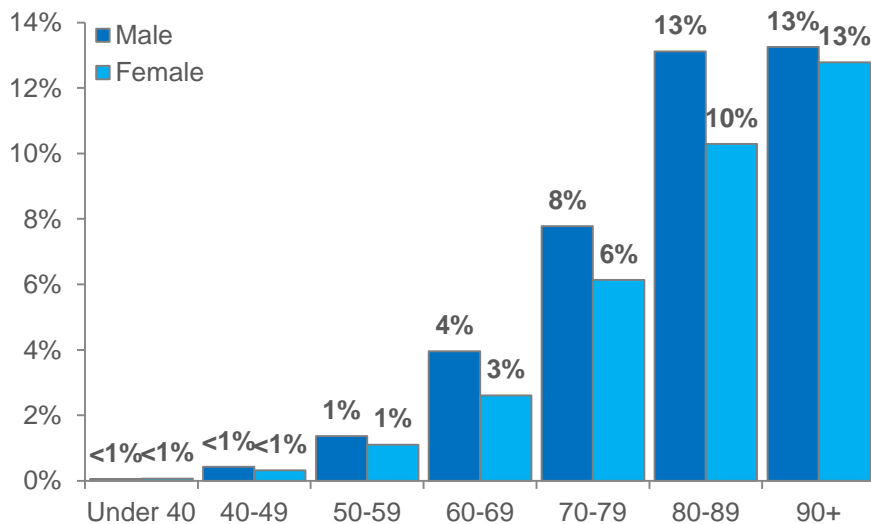1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

There are approximately 3,000 people in Southwark diagnosed with stroke or transient ischemic attack
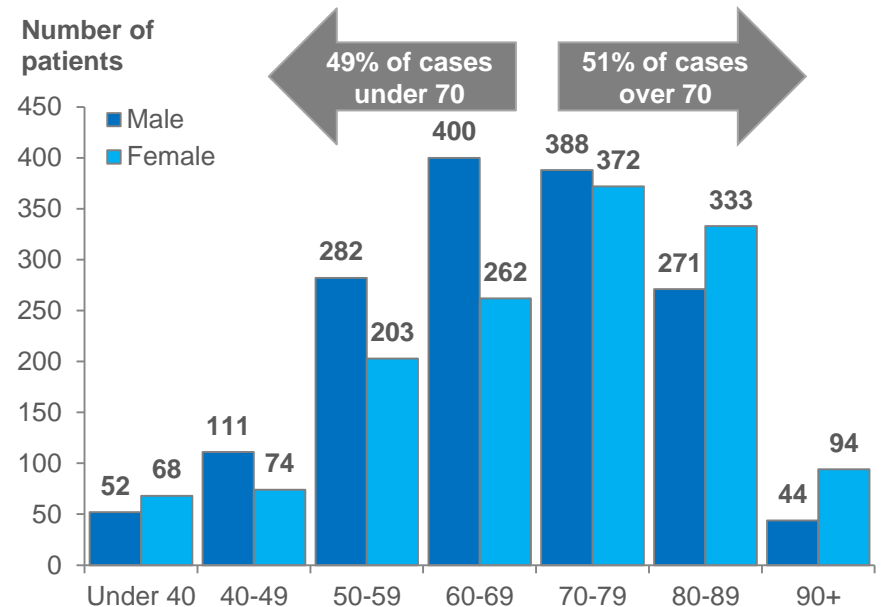
PREVALENCE OF STROKE & TIA

Approximately 0.9% of the registered population in Southwark has a diagnosis of stroke or TIA

- Across all age groups, there is no difference in prevalence among men and women in Southwark level. However, the prevalence is higher in men across all age groups after the age of 40.

- The proportion of people with stroke is similar amongst those above and below 70 years of age. However, there is a gradual increase in prevalence with age.

Prevalence of stroke

Age group	Male	Female
Under 40	<1%	<1%
40-49	<1%	<1%
50-59	1%	1%
60-69	4%	3%
70-79	8%	6%
80-89	13%	10%
90+	13%	13%

Number of patients

49% of cases under 70

51% of cases over 70

Age group	Male	Female
Under 40	52	68
40-49	111	74
50-59	282	203
60-69	400	262
70-79	388	372
80-89	271	333
90+	44	94

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

Southwark Council
southwark.gov.uk

There is variation in the proportion of people with Stroke & TIA across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF STROKE & TIA

Stroke & TIA are quite rare. There is variation in the proportion of people with stroke across the GP Federations in Southwark – 0.7% in QHS, 0.9% in IHL. Within these areas, there is also variation across different neighbourhoods – from Walworth 1 (0.6%) to Nexus, Peckham & Dulwich 1 (1.0%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of stroke & TIA**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	0.7%	112
Borough	0.7%	132
Rotherhithe	0.8%	269
Walworth 1	0.6%	179
Walworth 2	0.9%	100
Nexus Group	1.0%	785
QHS Federation	**0.7%**	**792**
Southwark CCG	**0.9%**	**2,954**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of stroke & TIA**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	0.8%	244
Dulwich 1	1.0%	397
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	0.9%	278
Peckham	1.0%	458
IHL Federation	**0.9%**	**1,377**
Southwark CCG	**0.9%**	**2,954**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

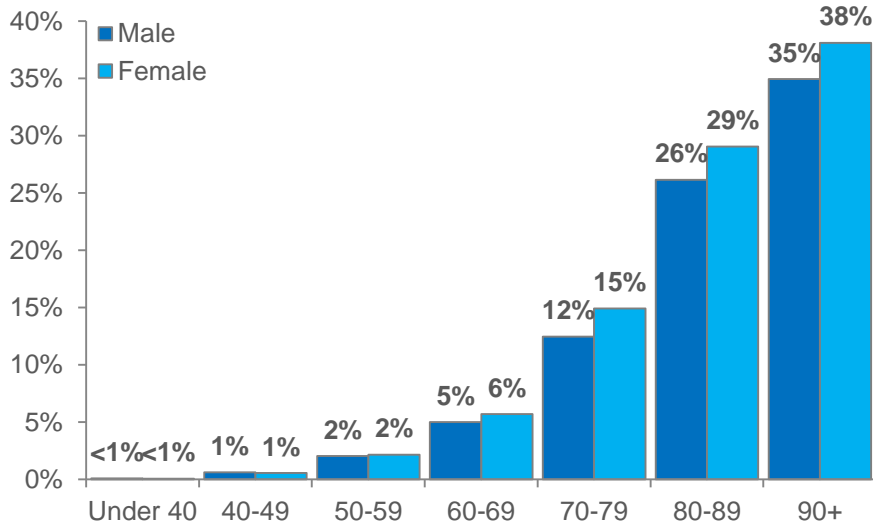*Southwark* Council southwark.gov.uk

There are just under 5,700 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of chronic kidney disease
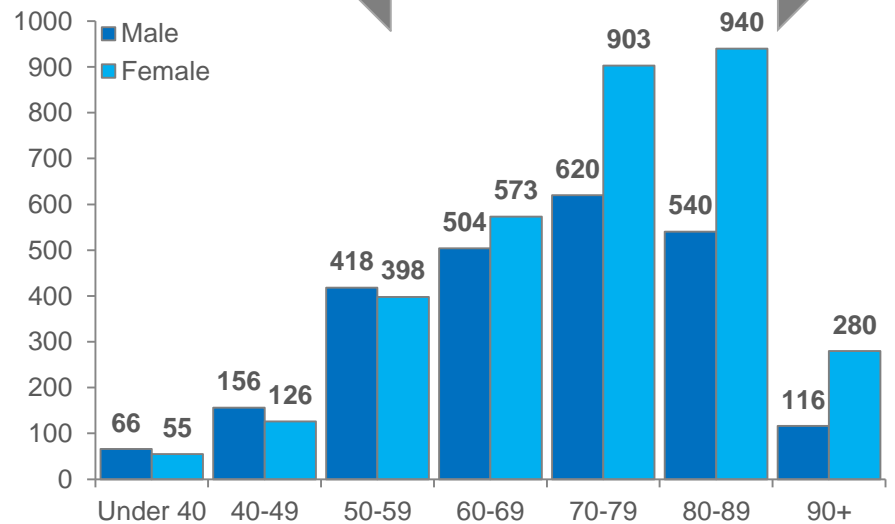
PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Approximately 1.7% of the registered population in Southwark are diagnosed with CKD

- The diagnosed prevalence of CKD is higher among women (2%) than men (1.5%)
- The majority (60%) of people with a CKD diagnosis are over 70. The prevalence of CKD increases with age, but there is a big jump after the age of 80: more than one in three women in their 90s in Southwark has a diagnosis of CKD.

Prevalence of CKD — Male / Female

Age	Male	Female
Under 40	<1%	<1%
40-49	1%	1%
50-59	2%	2%
60-69	5%	6%
70-79	12%	15%
80-89	26%	29%
90+	35%	38%

Number of patients — Male / Female

40% of cases under 70   60% of cases over 70

Age	Male	Female
Under 40	66	55
40-49	156	126
50-59	418	398
60-69	504	573
70-79	620	903
80-89	540	940
90+	116	280

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

Southwark Council
southwark.gov.uk

There is variation in the proportion of people diagnosed with CKD across the GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

There is variation in the proportion of people diagnosed with CKD across the GP Federations in Southwark – 2.0% in QHS, 1.4% in IHL. Within these areas, there is variation across different neighbourhoods – from Dulwich and Camberwell (1.3%) to Borough (2.5%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of CKD**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	2.3%	371
Borough	2.5%	476
Rotherhithe	2.0%	669
Walworth 1	1.5%	441
Walworth 2	2.1%	233
Nexus Group	1.8%	1,422
QHS Federation	**2.0%**	**2,190**
Southwark CCG	**1.7%**	**5,695**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of CKD**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	1.3%	375
Dulwich 1	1.3%	514
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	1.3%	421
Peckham	1.6%	773
IHL Federation	**1.4%**	**2,083**
Southwark CCG	**1.7%**	**5,695**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
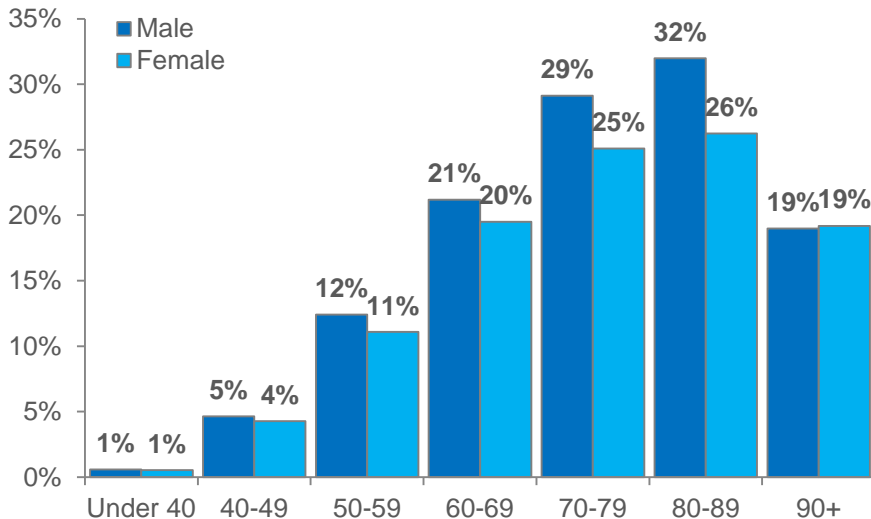
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There are just under 17,000 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of diabetes

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

Approximately 5.1%* of the registered population in Southwark have a diagnosis of diabetes

- In Southwark, men (5.3%) have a higher diagnosed prevalence of diabetes than women (4.9%)
- By contrast to many of the other conditions listed here, the majority (72%) of people with a diabetes diagnosis are aged under 70
- The prevalence jumps to 20% in those aged 60-69 and increases with age up to 90 years.
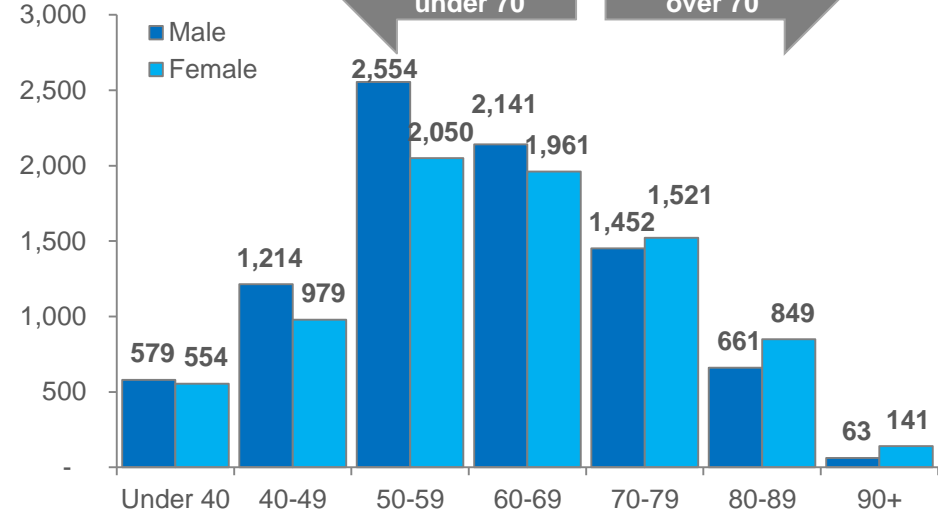
*Smaller than QOF estimate of 6.1%, which only includes 17+ in denominator. Here we include whole population.

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

There is considerable variation in the proportion of people with a diabetes diagnosis across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES

There is variation in the proportion of people with a diabetes diagnosis across the GP Federations in Southwark – 4.5% in QHS, 5.2% in IHL. Within these areas, there is considerable variation across different neighbourhoods from Bermondsey (3.9%) to Peckham (6.8%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of diabetes**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	3.9%	635
Borough	5.3%	1,008
Rotherhithe	4.0%	1,304
Walworth 1	4.8%	1,434
Walworth 2	4.9%	552
Nexus Group	5.3%	4,204
QHS Federation	**4.5%**	**4,933**
Southwark CCG	**5.0%**	**16,719**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of diabetes**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	4.8%	1,365
Dulwich 1	4.4%	1,756
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	4.0%	1,263
Peckham	6.8%	3,198
IHL Federation	**5.2%**	**7,582**
Southwark CCG	**5.0%**	**16,719**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

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There are just under 4,500 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of COPD
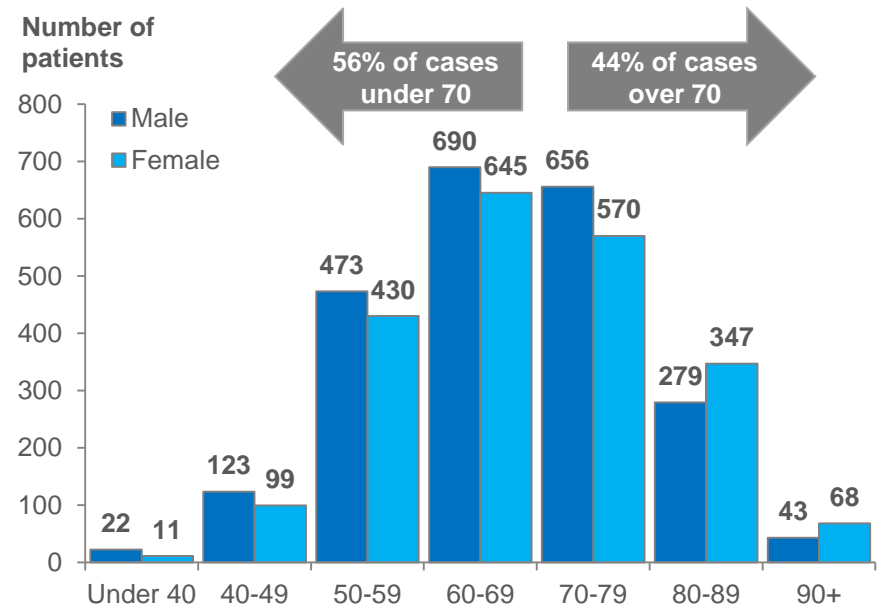
PREVALENCE OF COPD

Approximately 1.4% of the registered population in Southwark have a diagnosis COPD

- Men (1.4%) have a slightly higher prevalence of COPD to women (1.3%)
- Over the age of 70, the prevalence of COPD is higher among men than women.
- The largest number of cases in Southwark occur in people aged 60-69, thus slightly more than half of people with COPD are under 70.
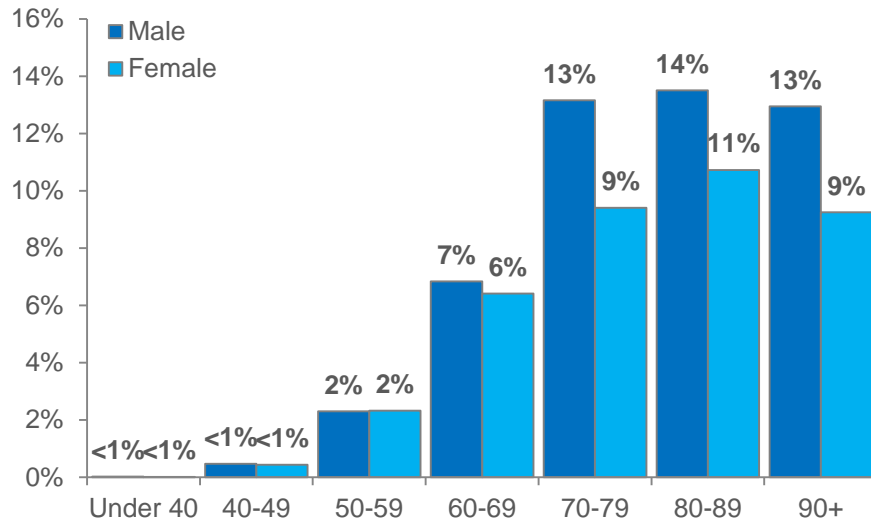
References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

There is variation in the proportion of people diagnosed with COPD across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF COPD

There is variation in the proportion of people with a diagnosis of COPD across the GP Federations in Southwark – 1.3% in QHS, 1.1% in IHL. Within these areas, there is variation across different neighbourhoods from Dulwich 2 (1.0%) to Nexus Group (1.8%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of COPD**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	1.3%	205
Borough	1.1%	204
Rotherhithe	1.3%	429
Walworth 1	1.3%	377
Walworth 2	1.5%	170
Nexus Group	1.8%	1,443
QHS Federation	**1.3%**	**1,385**
Southwark CCG	**1.3%**	**4,456**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of COPD**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	1.1%	304
Dulwich 1	1.2%	496
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	1.0%	315
Peckham	1.1%	513
IHL Federation	**1.1%**	**1,628**
Southwark CCG	**1.3%**	**4,456**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
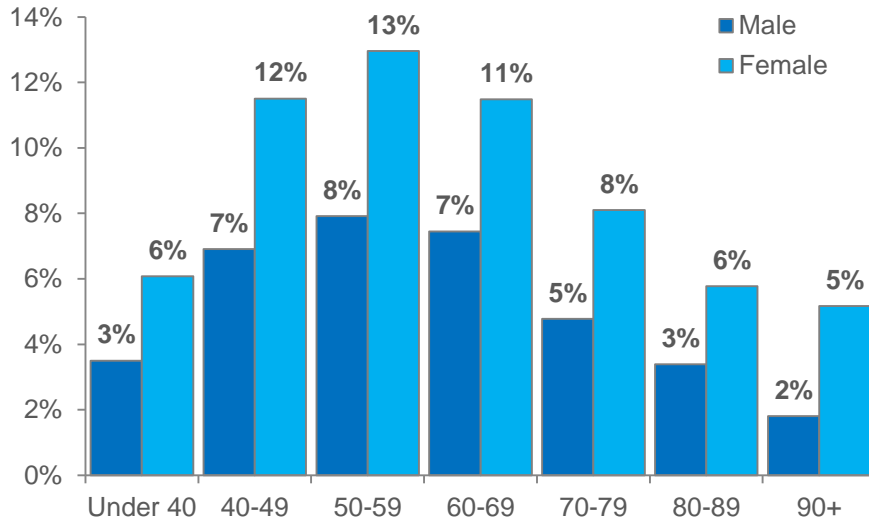1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

There are just over 21,000 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of depression
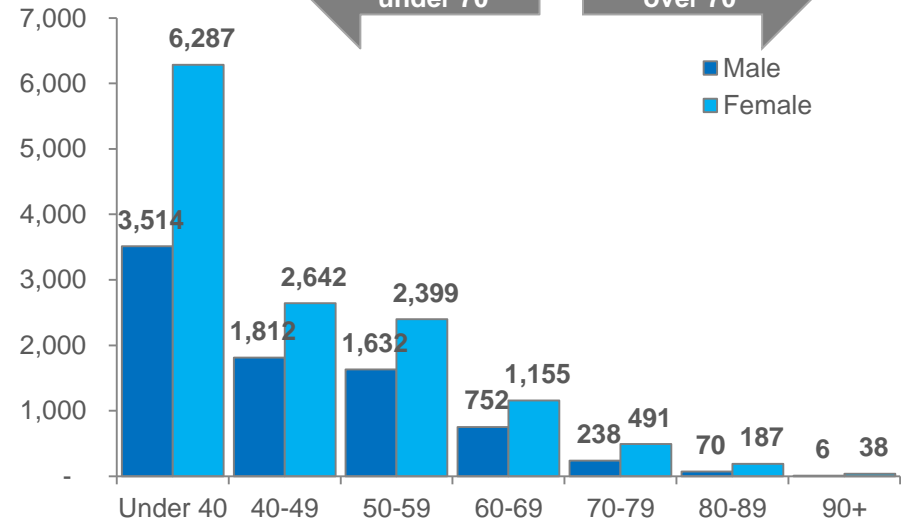
PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION

Approximately 6.4%* of the registered population in Southwark have a diagnosis of depression

- The diagnosed prevalence of depression is considerably higher in women (8.0%) than men (4.9%)
- The overwhelming majority (95%) of cases are in those aged under 70 and just half of all cases are found in those under 40. The prevalence of depression is 7% in people in their twenties and climbs by a percentage point in each decade, to a peak of 10% in the 50-59 year age group.

Depression prevalence

Male
Female

14%
13%
12%
12%
11%
10%
8%
8%
8%
8%
7%
7%
6%
6%
6%
5%
5%
4%
3%
3%
3%
2%
2%
0%

Under 40 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80-89 | 90+

Number of patients

95% of cases under 70

5% of cases over 70

Male
Female

7,000
6,287
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,514
3,000
2,642
2,399
2,000
1,812
1,632
1,155
1,000
752
491
238
187
70
38
6
-

Under 40 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80-89 | 90+

*Smaller than QOF estimate of 7.5%, which only includes 18+ in denominator. Here we include whole population.

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

Southwark Council
southwark.gov.uk

There is considerable variation in the proportion of people diagnosed with depression across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION

There is considerable variation in the proportion of people with a diagnosis of depression across the GP Federations in Southwark – 5.5% in QHS, 6.3% in IHL. Within these areas, there is variation across different neighbourhoods from Borough (4.8%) to Nexus Group (7.5%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of Depression**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	5.3%	864
Borough	4.8%	913
Rotherhithe	5.3%	1,746
Walworth 1	5.9%	1,752
Walworth 2	7.0%	787
Nexus Group	7.5%	5,908
QHS Federation	**5.5%**	**6,062**
Southwark CCG	**6.3%**	**21,226**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of Depression**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	6.9%	1,969
Dulwich 1	7.1%	2,818
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	6.0%	1,895
Peckham	5.5%	2,574
IHL Federation	**6.3%**	**9,256**
Southwark CCG	**6.3%**	**21,226**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
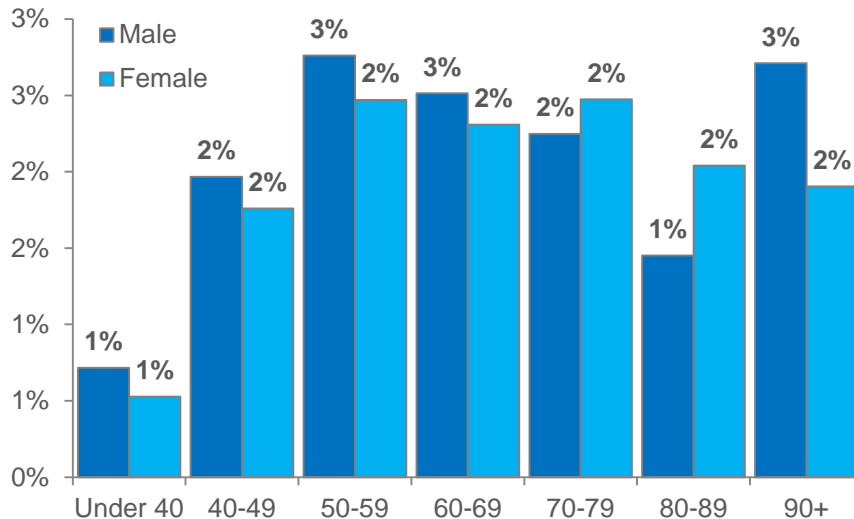1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

There are just over 4,000 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of severe mental illness
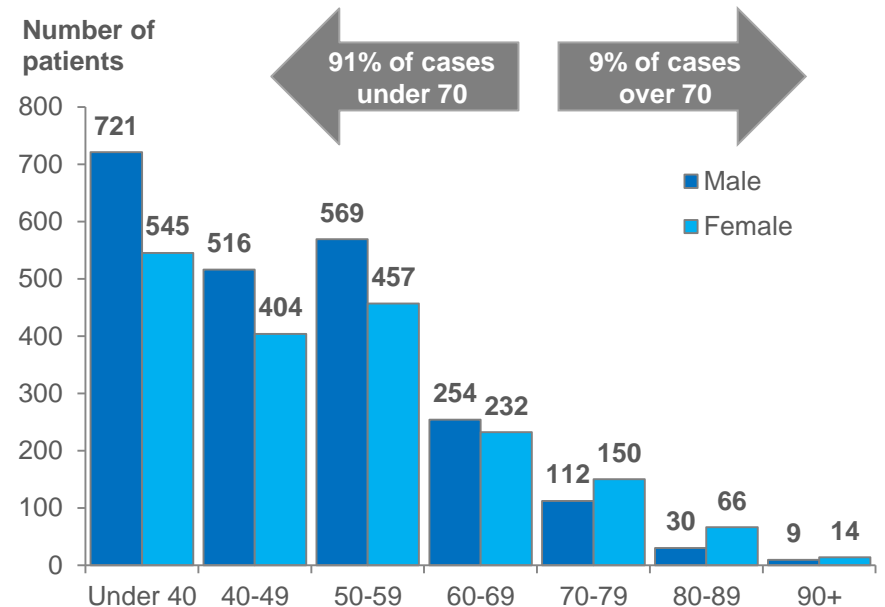
PREVALENCE OF SMI

Approximately 1.2% of the registered population in Southwark have a diagnosis of a SMI

- By contrast to depression, the diagnosed prevalence of SMI is more similar among men and women, and is slightly higher among men (1.3%) than women (1.1%).

- Again, the overwhelming majority (91%) of people with SMI are aged under 70 and the majority of cases are in those aged under 40.

- Unlike other conditions looked at here, the prevalence stays at between 1-3% across age groups.

Prevalence of SMI — chart showing Male and Female prevalence by age group:
Under 40: Male 1%, Female 1%; 40-49: Male 2%, Female 2%; 50-59: Male 3%, Female 2%; 60-69: Male 3%, Female 2%; 70-79: Male 2%, Female 2%; 80-89: Male 1%, Female 2%; 90+: Male 3%, Female 2%

Number of patients — chart showing Male and Female by age group:
Under 40: Male 721, Female 545; 40-49: Male 516, Female 404; 50-59: Male 569, Female 457; 60-69: Male 254, Female 232; 70-79: Male 112, Female 150; 80-89: Male 30, Female 66; 90+: Male 9, Female 14

91% of cases under 70 | 9% of cases over 70

There is some variation in the proportion of people with SMI across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF SMI

There is some variation in the proportion of people with a diagnosis of SMI across the GP Federations in Southwark – 1.1% in QHS, 1.3% in IHL. Within these areas, there is variation across different neighbourhoods from Bermondsey (0.9%) to Camberwell and Peckham (1.4%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of SMI**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	0.9%	143
Borough	1.3%	242
Rotherhithe	1.1%	356
Walworth 1	1.1%	327
Walworth 2	1.0%	118
Nexus Group	1.3%	1,046
QHS Federation	**1.1%**	**1,186**
Southwark CCG	**1.2%**	**4,079**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Prevalence of SMI**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	1.4%	393
Dulwich 1	1.2%	478
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	1.0%	308
Peckham	1.4%	668
IHL Federation	**1.3%**	**1,847**
Southwark CCG	**1.2%**	**4,079**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
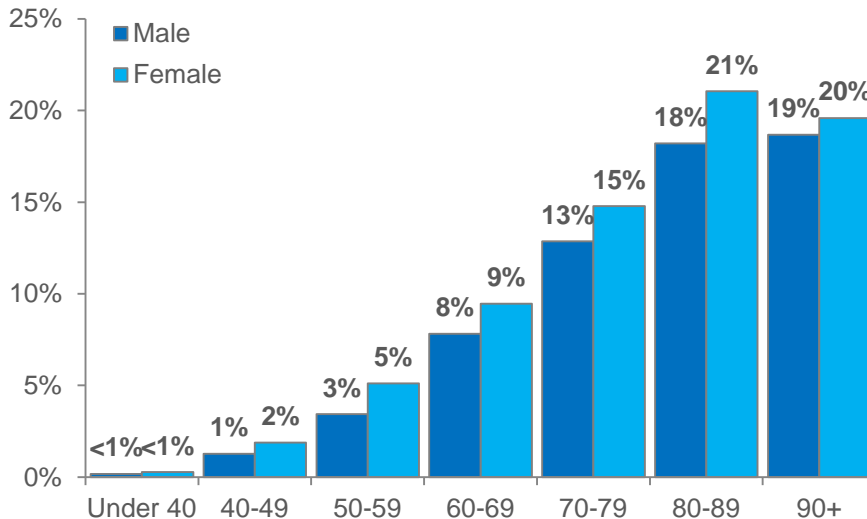1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

Slide 25

Roughly 7,400 people in Southwark receive medication to manage pain

PREVALENCE OF PAIN MEDICATION USE

Approximately 2.2% of the registered population in Southwark receive pain medication

- Pain medication use is for patients who are currently prescribed opioids and anti-neuropathics – it does not take into account whether use is intermittent or long term.

- In Southwark, more women (2.6%) receive pain medication than men (1.9%) The majority (62%) of those taking medication for pain are under 70.

- There is a very clear relationship between age and taking pain medication: 4% for those aged 50-59 take pain medication, compared to 21% for women aged 80-89
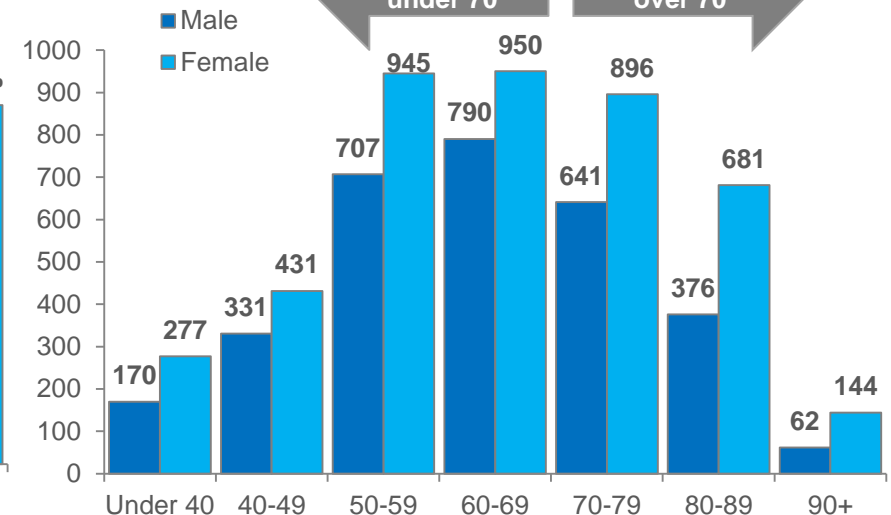
There is considerable variation in the proportion of people receiving pain medication across GP neighbourhoods

PREVALENCE OF PAIN MEDICATION USE

There is variation in the proportion of people taking pain medication across the GP Federations in Southwark – 1.9% in QHS, 2.5% in IHL. Within these areas, there variation across different neighbourhoods – from Borough and Walworth 1 (1.7%) to Peckham (2.8%)

Quay Health Solutions		
GP Neighbourhood	**Proportion taking pain medication**	**Number of Patients**
Bermondsey	2.1%	336
Borough	1.7%	333
Rotherhithe	2.1%	693
Walworth 1	1.7%	501
Walworth 2	2.1%	239
Nexus Group	2.1%	1,675
QHS Federation	**1.9%**	**2,102**
Southwark CCG	**2.2%**	**7,401**

Improving Health Limited		
GP Neighbourhood	**Proportion taking pain medication**	**Number of Patients**
Camberwell	2.4%	701
Dulwich 1	2.5%	1,002
Dulwich 2 / Green Dale	1.9%	605
Peckham	2.8%	1,316
IHL Federation	**2.5%**	**3,624**
Southwark CCG	**2.2%**	**7,401**

Note: Nexus Group practice is highlighted separately from the GP neighbourhoods in the QHS Federation as we are currently unable to disaggregate the data by practice branch

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04.2018

Each diagnosed condition has a different demographic profile and there is variation across Southwark

SUMMARY

The nine conditions included in this analysis are very different in terms of prevalence across Southwark and in the age profile of people they affect.

- Approximately 1.1% of the registered population in Southwark has been diagnosed with three or more of the conditions outlined in the care co-ordination programme; equating to over 3,500 patients.

- While more than half of patients with multiple long-term conditions are aged over 70, it is important to remember that over 1,500 patients are younger than this. Improving the identification and management of patients at a younger age will lead to improved health outcomes later in life.

- The profile of each of the long-term conditions varies substantially, with conditions such as heart failure and atrial fibrillation predominantly affecting our older population and conditions such as depression, serious mental illness and diabetes predominantly affecting younger populations.

- There is variation across the GP Neighbourhoods in Southwark in the prevalence of long-term conditions, however this may reflect the demographic characteristics of the neighbourhoods as well as the identification of patients.

- It is worth noting that the figures presented here demonstrate the current recorded prevalence. They do not cover the intensity of need which is likely to be greater, and occur at an earlier stage, among our more deprived communities.

- It is important to recognise that a substantial number of people may be living with long-term conditions that are yet to be diagnosed.

References
1. Southwark CCG. EMIS-web extract dated: 04.04..2018
2. NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2018

There are a number of analyses that could be done in order to further understand the LTC disease burden

NEXT STEPS

We have identified a number of areas that could benefit from additional analysis

- Undertake indirect standardisation of prevalence for each condition by GP neighbourhood, to take into account the age profile of each neighbourhood to enhance comparability.

- Include information on expected disease prevalence for each condition in Southwark to estimate how many people live with an undiagnosed LTC and where inequalities exist.

- For each condition, include an additional slide explaining the aetiology and disease progression to better understand the lived experience and outlook for people with the condition.

- We have presented LTC prevalence by age and sex as this information was easily extractable from GP data. Ideally, we would like to run this analysis for a range of demographics, particularly ethnicity and will explore the potential for this.

- We will look to expand the analysis beyond the nine conditions presented here and consider a broader range of long term conditions as listed in QOF.

- In this analysis we have used two different denominators (EMIS extract and NHS Digital). In future, we may want to harmonise the source of the denominator used. Furthermore, we may want to bring our definitions in line with QOF definitions e.g. Depression denominator 18+ rather than whole population.

Southwark Council
southwark.gov.uk

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

People & Health Intelligence Section

Southwark Public Health

Southwark Council
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