Integrated Care System
Nottingham & Nottinghamshire

# PRIMARY CARE NETWORKS

## HEALTH AND CARE PROFILE

## Version 1.5

## Unity PCN

**Prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council, Public Health Intelligence**

# Purpose of this profile

- These profiles are a detailed view covering the various aspects of the health, wellbeing and social care of the different Primary Care Networks (PCNs)
- They are intended to help inform the needs of the local population, to assist and support the planning of local services
- They will allow organisations and teams working in PCNs to develop tailored approaches to engagement and communications and understand issues unique to each population
- The intention is that they are conversation starters for local government, health and social services and the community

# What does this profile reveal about this PCN

- This PCN is responsible for 13% of the registered patients in Nottingham City ICP.
- The population age structure is very atypical; it is very young, comprised largely of university students. The proportion of men age 25-39 is much higher than the proportion of women of the same age.
- The high proportion of young people may mask a more deprived older population.
- The population is multicultural and reasonably affluent.
- Life Expectancy for men and Healthy Life Expectancy for both men and women are lower than national figures; good health may begin to decline around age 59.
- Due to the high proportion of young people, prevalence of long term conditions is low.
- Primary care disease management (as measured by QOF) is at least as good as England in many disease areas but less so in the case of diabetes.

# Unity PCN



## Quick statistics for this PCN

- There are a total of 50,398 patients registered with practices in this PCN (59% are male). Of these, 41% live within the nominal PCN boundary.
- 64% of the population resident within the PCN boundary are registered with its GP practices.
- This is a highly atypical population, consisting almost entirely of university students and young people age 15 to 44 years.
- Between ages 25 to 39 years, males outnumber females by 5:1.
- The high proportion of young people may mask a more deprived older population.
- Only 1.1% of the population provide 50 hours or more of unpaid care each week. This is less than half the ICP and England average.
- BME groups form 29% of the resident population. This is similar to the ICP and higher than England.
- Asian and Asian British ethnic groups form the predominant BME group (60%) followed by Black and Mixed ethnic groups.
- 3.3% of people rate their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', lower than the ICP and England average.
- The area is less deprived than the ICP, with no population living in areas defined as the most deprived 20% in England.
- Fuel poverty is higher than the England average.
- Use of residential and nursing homes is low.
- Incidence of all cancers is similar to the England average.
- All-age death rates from all causes and circulatory disease are higher than expected compared to England.
- The death rates from all causes and circulatory disease for people aged under 75 is higher than England.

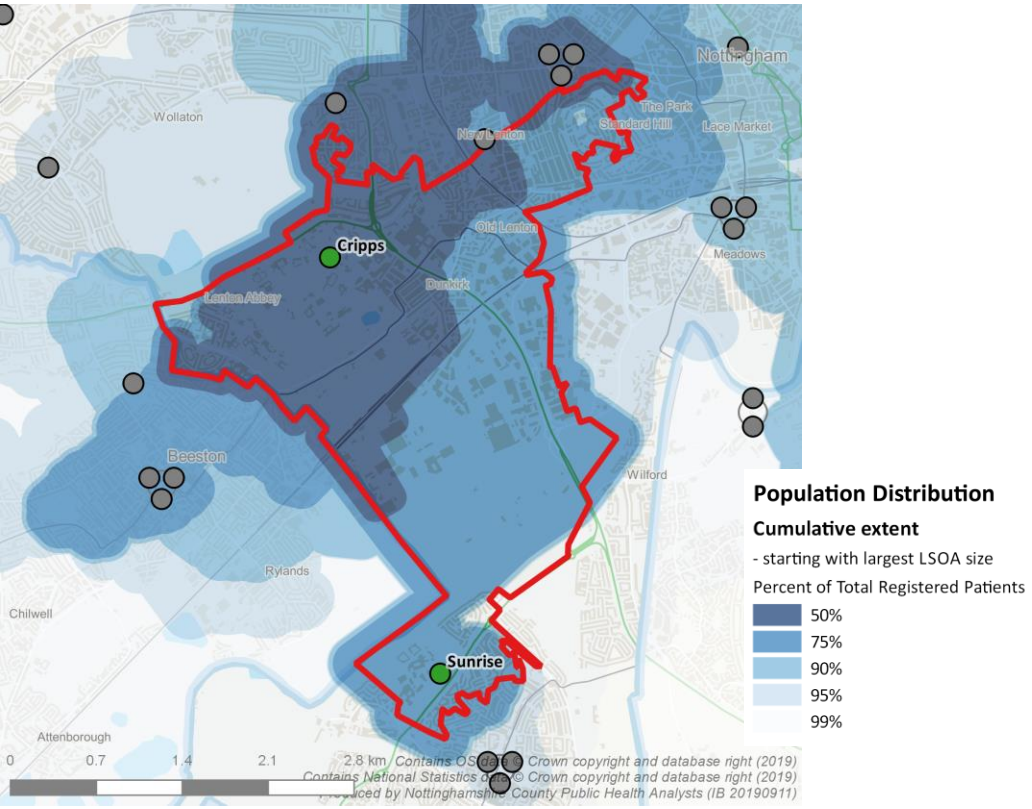

This PCN boundary covers both University campuses (Lenton and Clifton), Lenton, Dunkirk and The Park.

- There are 2 GP practices in this PCN (shown in green).

# Unity PCN



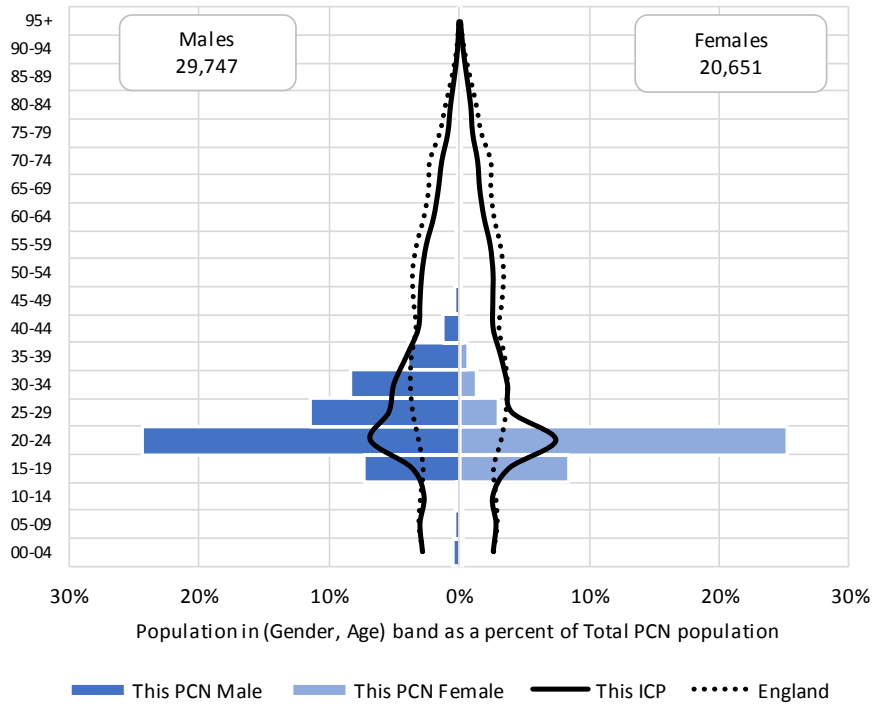
## Patient population density




This PCN boundary covers both University campuses, Lenton, Dunkirk and The Park.

- There are 2 GP practices in this PCN (shown in green).
- 41% of patients registered with the practices live within the boundary.
- 64% of people resident within the boundary area are registered with PCN practices.

## Patient population pyramid

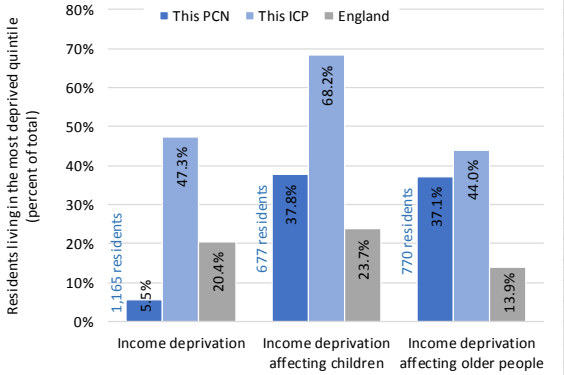



*Source: NHS Digital 'Patients registered at GP practices' (April 2019 extract)*

This chart shows the April 2019 GP registered population for the PCN, ICP and England.

- There are a total of 50,398 patients registered with the GP practices
- This is a highly unusual population, consisting almost entirely of university students and young people age 15 to 44 years; 50% are age 20-24 years.
- Between ages 25 to 39 years, males outnumber females by 5:1.

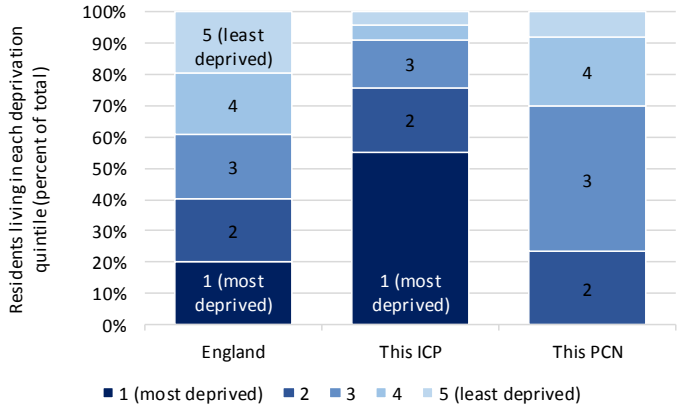
## Deprivation (Income Domain)




*Source: MHCLG Indices of Income Deprivation (2019) (including ONS Population Estimates 2015), ICP spatial boundary, locally agreed PCN spatial boundaries*

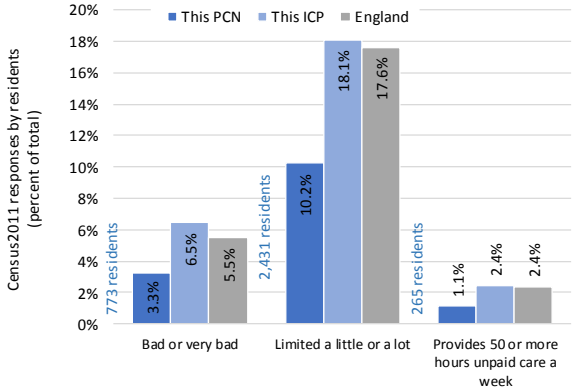
- 37.8% of children in this PCN are living in areas defined as the most deprived 20% in England (however, numbers are small).
- This is lower than the ICP and higher than England

## Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation)




*Source: MHCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019) (including ONS Population Estimates 2015), ICP spatial boundary, locally agreed PCN spatial boundaries*

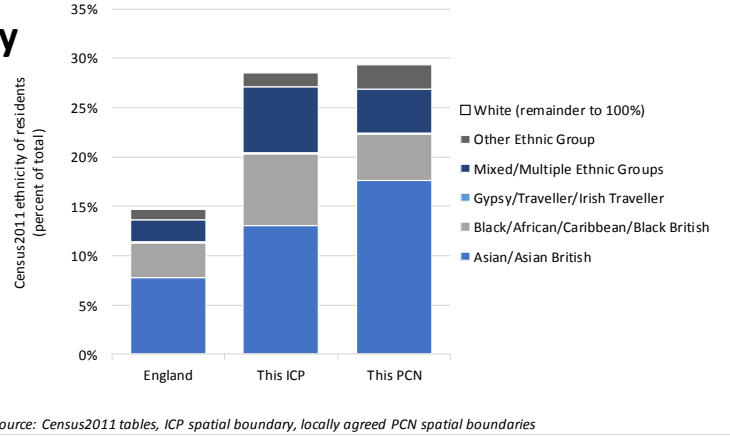
## Self reported health and care




*Source: Census2011 tables, ICP spatial boundary, locally agreed PCN spatial boundaries*

- Compared to the ICP and England, lower proportions of this PCN population report that their health is bad or very bad, or that their daily activities are limited by health or disability.

## Ethnicity



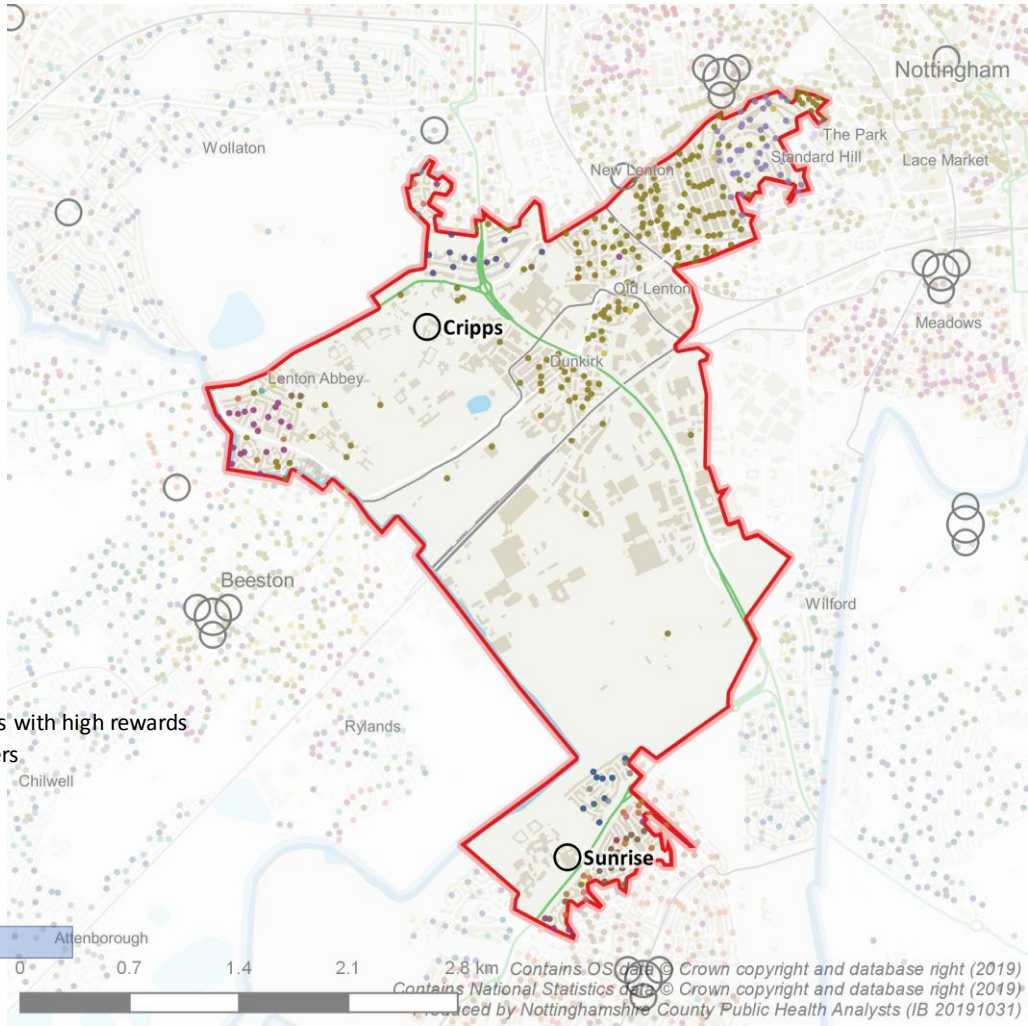

*Source: Census2011 tables, ICP spatial boundary, locally agreed PCN spatial boundaries*

- 29% of the resident population is from a BME background.
- This is similar to the ICP.

## Mosaic population groups

Mosaic groups are a way to segment the population into 15 groups based on their common characteristics

- The predominant group are Group J making up almost 60% of the population. They comprise students living in high density student accommodation and shared houses near the university.
- Groups L,M,N, and O, with perhaps more limited resources and greater health needs make up 19% of the population. They tend to live in Lenton Abbey and Clifton.
- Group C, affluent professionals living in sought after locations make up 6% of the population and tend to live in The Park.




| Percent | | Group Type Name | One Line Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.0% | A | Country Living | Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life |
| 2.0% | B | Prestige Positions | Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles |
| 6.4% | C | City Prosperity | High status city dwellers living in central locations and pursuing careers with high rewards |
| 0.2% | D | Domestic Success | Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers |
| 2.1% | E | Suburban Stability | Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing |
| 1.5% | F | Senior Security | Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement |
| 0.0% | G | Rural Reality | Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities |
| 0.5% | H | Aspiring Homemakers | Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means |
| 1.1% | I | Urban Cohesion | Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity |
| **57.4%** | J | Rental Hubs | **Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods** |
| 1.4% | K | Modest Traditions | Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles |
| 9.5% | L | Transient Renters | Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term |
| 3.7% | M | Family Basics | Families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet |
| 4.9% | N | Vintage Value | Elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs |
| 0.8% | O | Municipal Challenge | Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges |

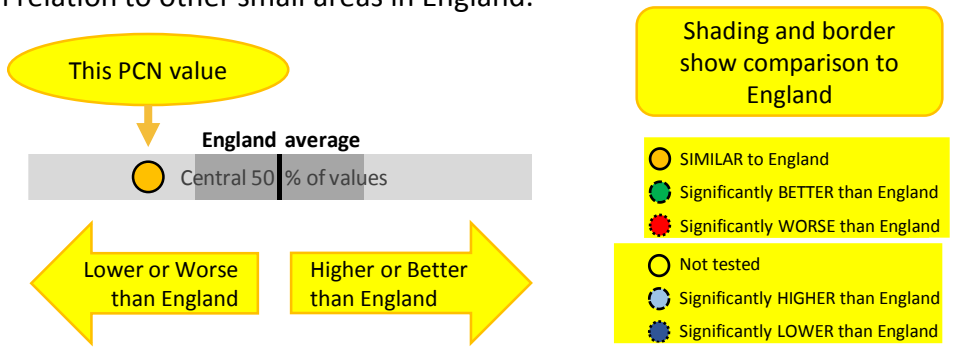
## Public Health England Local Health Indicators

Local Health is a collection of health information to help understand the health and wider determinants of health of populations in small geographical areas.

Local Health contains indicators relate to Population and demographic factors, Wider determinants of health and Health outcomes and are split across four domains:

- Our Community
- Behavioural risk factor and child health
- Disease and poor health
- Life expectancy and causes of death

Values for PCNs are estimated using the small area data and are compared to the overall England value. The spine chart shows how these values vary in relation to other small areas in England.




These indicators are based on resident populations which should not differ greatly from the registered population unless the registered population has a wide spatial distribution.

## Features to note for this PCN

- Life expectancy at birth for Females is higher than for Males
  - Life expectancy for Males in 2013-17 was 76.0 years
  - … and for Females was 82.5 years
- Females live in poor health for longer than Males
  - The gap between Life expectancy and Healthy life expectancy in 2009-13 was 18.5 years for Males
  - … and 22.2 years for Females
- Life Expectancy for men was significantly lower than England and Healthy Life Expectancy was lower for both men and women.
- Generally, the population is relatively affluent and in good health; local health indicators are generally comparable to or better than England averages.
- Areas where this PCN fares worse than England include:
  - Fuel poverty
  - Emergency admissions for COPD
  - Death rates from all causes for all ages and under 75 years
  - Death rates from circulatory disease for all ages and under 75 years
  - Disability free life expectancy

❖ A number of child related indicators are lower than England but as this population is very small for this PCN, these have not been highlighted here.

## Public Health England Local Health Indicators

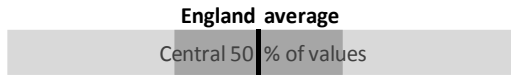
## Our Community

England average
Central 50% of values

SIMILAR to England
Significantly BETTER than England
Significantly WORSE than England
Not tested
Significantly HIGHER than England
Significantly LOWER than England

| | Indicator | Sex | PCN value | England value | England Lowest or Worst | England range | England Highest or Best | Units | To be Better value should be ... | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Our community | Percentage of the total resident population who are 0-15 years of age | Persons | 8.4 | 19.1 | 11.9 | | 27.5 | Proportion, % | - | 2017 |
| | Percentage of the total resident population who are 16-24 years of age | Persons | 53.2 | 10.9 | 6.8 | | 24.0 | Proportion, % | - | 2017 |
| | Percentage of the total resident population who are 25-64 years of age | Persons | 31.7 | 51.9 | 43.3 | | 62.7 | Proportion, % | - | 2017 |
| | Percentage of the total resident population who are 65 and over | Persons | 6.7 | 18.0 | 6.7 | | 32.2 | Proportion, % | - | 2017 |
| | Percentage of the total resident population aged 85 and over | Persons | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | | 5.2 | Proportion, % | - | 2017 |
| | Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Population | Persons | 29.3 | 14.6 | 1.0 | | 67.9 | Proportion, % | - | 2011 |
| | Percentage of population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK' | Persons | 35.5 | 20.2 | 2.3 | | 79.7 | Proportion, % | - | 2011 |
| | Proficiency in English, % of people who cannot speak English well or at all | Persons | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | | 9.6 | Proportion, % | - | 2011 |
| | Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015, IMD | Persons | 23.3 | 21.8 | 54.3 | | 4.9 | Score, Score | Lower is better | 2015 |
| | Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 | Persons | 10.4 | 14.6 | 35.6 | | 3.9 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015 |
| | Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015, IDACI | Persons | 29.6 | 19.9 | 44.7 | | 4.0 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015 |
| | Child Development at age 5 (%) | Persons | 38.2 | 60.4 | 40.0 | | 80.5 | Proportion, % | Higher is better | 2013/14 |
| | GCSE Achievement (5A*-C including English & Maths) | Persons | 47.1 | 56.6 | 31.7 | | 82.3 | Proportion, % | Higher is better | 2013/14 |
| | Unemployment (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) | Persons | 1.1 | 1.9 | 5.8 | | 0.4 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2017/18 |
| | Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population | Persons | 3.2 | 3.6 | 14.9 | | 0.0 | Crude rate per 1,000 | Lower is better | 2017/18 |
| | Fuel poverty | Not applicable | 20.1 | 11.1 | 20.6 | | 6.2 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2016 |
| | Percentage of households in Poverty | Not applicable | 30.6 | 21.1 | 42.6 | | 10.6 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2013/14 |
| | Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone | Persons | 42.7 | 31.5 | 47.9 | | 21.6 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2011 |
| | Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015, IDAOPI | Persons | 25.5 | 16.2 | 46.3 | | 5.4 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015 |

# Public Health England Local Health Indicators
## Behavioural risk factors and child health




SIMILAR to England
Significantly BETTER than England
Significantly WORSE than England
Not tested
Significantly HIGHER than England
Significantly LOWER than England

| | Indicator | Sex | PCN value | England value | England Lowest or Worst | England range | England Highest or Best | Units | To be Better value should be ... | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Behavioural risk factors and child health | Deliveries to teenage mothers, five year aggregate | Female | **2.2** | 1.1 | 3.8 | | 0.0 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2011/12 - 15/16 |
| | Crude fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. five year aggregate | Female | **18.9** | 63.2 | 37.3 | | 91.3 | Crude rate per 1,000 | - | 2011 - 15 |
| | Low birth weight of term babies, five year aggregate | Persons | **3.4** | 2.8 | 5.3 | | 1.1 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2011 - 15 |
| | Emergency admissions aged under 5 years old, three year average | Persons | **110.1** | 149.2 | 268.9 | | 63.7 | Crude rate per 1,000 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 15/16 |
| | A&E attendances in under 5 years old, three year average | Persons | **766.2** | 551.6 | 1,093.2 | | 249.8 | Crude rate per 1,000 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 15/16 |
| | Admissions for injuries in under 5 years old, five year aggregate | Persons | **119.9** | 138.8 | 264.6 | | 63.1 | Crude rate per 10,000 | Lower is better | 2011/12 - 15/16 |
| | Admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, five year aggregate | Persons | **99.3** | 110.1 | 188.8 | | 59.8 | Crude rate per 10,000 | Lower is better | 2011/12 - 15/16 |
| | Admissions for injuries in 15-24 years old, five year aggregate | Persons | **52.1** | 137.0 | 262.9 | | 62.4 | Crude rate per 10,000 | Lower is better | 2011/12 - 15/16 |
| | Obese children Reception Year, three year average | Persons | **11.4** | 9.5 | 15.3 | | 4.1 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015/16 - 17/18 |
| | Children with excess weight Reception Year, three year average | Persons | **26.9** | 22.4 | 31.0 | | 13.4 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015/16 - 17/18 |
| | Obese children Year 6, three year average | Persons | **21.9** | 20.0 | 30.2 | | 8.8 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015/16 - 17/18 |
| | Children with excess weight Year 6, three year average | Persons | **35.2** | 34.2 | 45.8 | | 20.0 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2015/16 - 17/18 |
| | Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular smokers (modelled estimates) | Persons | **7.0** | 5.4 | 11.3 | | 1.8 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2014 |
| | Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular or occasional smokers (modelled estimates) | Persons | **8.2** | 8.2 | 14.2 | | 3.7 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2014 |

# Public Health England Local Health Indicators

## Disease and poor health

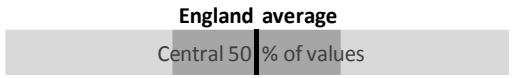
England average
Central 50 % of values

SIMILAR to England
Significantly BETTER than England
Significantly WORSE than England
Not tested
Significantly HIGHER than England
Significantly LOWER than England

| | Indicator | Sex | PCN value | England value | England Lowest or Worst | England range | England Highest or Best | Units | To be Better value should be ... | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disease and poor health | Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages, standardised admission ratio | Persons | 71.4 | 100.0 | 159.0 | | 64.9 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio | Persons | 108.6 | 100.0 | 196.3 | | 51.6 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio | Persons | 112.6 | 100.0 | 163.7 | | 61.6 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), standardised admission ratio | Persons | 105.0 | 100.0 | 192.9 | | 49.7 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), standardised admission ratio | Persons | 179.5 | 100.0 | 295.5 | | 27.0 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Incidences of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio | Persons | 99.2 | 100.0 | 124.8 | | 80.1 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2012 - 16 |
| | Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio | Female | 94.9 | 100.0 | 140.6 | | 60.4 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2012 - 16 |
| | Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio | Persons | 98.3 | 100.0 | 146.6 | | 59.1 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2012 - 16 |
| | Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio | Persons | 118.0 | 100.0 | 224.8 | | 43.8 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2012 - 16 |
| | Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio | Male | 109.8 | 100.0 | 153.2 | | 54.5 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2012 - 16 |
| | Hospital stays for self harm, standardised admission ratio | Persons | 56.9 | 100.0 | 245.4 | | 26.4 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Narrow definition), standardised admission ratio | Persons | 90.9 | 100.0 | 180.5 | | 55.6 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Broad definition), standardised admission ratio | Persons | 93.3 | 100.0 | 175.4 | | 58.2 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in persons 65 years and over, standardised admission ratio | Persons | 99.5 | 100.0 | 162.6 | | 56.3 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013/14 - 17/18 |
| | Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability | Persons | 11.9 | 17.6 | 26.8 | | 10.0 | Proportion, % | Lower is better | 2011 |
| | Back pain prevalence in people of all ages | Persons | 11.8 | 16.9 | 20.7 | | 12.4 | Crude rate, % | Lower is better | 2012 |
| | Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages | Persons | 7.2 | 10.2 | 13.5 | | 6.8 | Crude rate, % | Lower is better | 2012 |

# Public Health England Local Health Indicators

## Life expectancy and cause of death




SIMILAR to England
Significantly BETTER than England
Significantly WORSE than England
Not tested
Significantly HIGHER than England
Significantly LOWER than England

| | Indicator | Sex | PCN value | England value | England Lowest or Worst | England range | England Highest or Best | Units | To be Better value should be ... | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life expectancy and causes of death | Life expectancy at birth, (upper age band 90+) | Male | **76.0** | 79.5 | 73.2 | | 84.3 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Life expectancy at birth, (upper age band 90+) | Female | **82.5** | 83.1 | 77.8 | | 88.5 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **111.6** | 100.0 | 163.7 | | 65.7 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **124.3** | 100.0 | 188.0 | | 55.8 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **111.2** | 100.0 | 150.2 | | 69.5 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **111.6** | 100.0 | 166.6 | | 59.5 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **126.0** | 100.0 | 163.6 | | 61.6 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **157.5** | 100.0 | 216.3 | | 40.6 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **128.2** | 100.0 | 185.8 | | 53.7 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **121.2** | 100.0 | 190.0 | | 44.0 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **110.2** | 100.0 | 194.7 | | 50.7 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Deaths from causes considered preventable, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | Persons | **117.7** | 100.0 | 200.1 | | 52.3 | ISR per 100 | Lower is better | 2013 - 17 |
| | Life expectancy at birth, (upper age band 85+) | Male | **77.0** | 79.1 | 72.9 | | 84.4 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |
| | Life expectancy at birth, (upper age band 85+) | Female | **82.6** | 83.0 | 77.7 | | 88.9 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |
| | Healthy life expectancy, (upper age band 85+) | Male | **58.5** | 63.5 | 52.7 | | 71.9 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |
| | Healthy life expectancy, (upper age band 85+) | Female | **60.4** | 64.8 | 53.4 | | 73.1 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |
| | Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) | Male | **59.8** | 64.1 | 54.3 | | 71.4 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |
| | Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) | Female | **61.5** | 65.0 | 55.5 | | 72.0 | Life expectancy, Years | Higher is better | 2009 - 13 |

## Social care measures

These are local breakdowns of datasets relating to the Short and Long Term Support (SALT) submissions for the national collection. Two years of data are combined (2017/18 and 2018/19) and include cross-border City and County residents.

**Measure 1:** Adults (aged 18+) supported in long-term residential and nursing care at the year-end 31 March

| 1A: Younger adults (aged 18-64) | 1B: Older adults (aged 65 and over) |
|---|---|
| **69.2** per 100,000 residents (30 clients) | **N/A** per 100,000 residents (low number of clients) |
| This rate is lower than England | Not compared (value suppressed) |
| England: 122.9 per 100,000 residents | England: 1,478.7 per 100,000 residents |

**Measure 2:** Adults (aged 18+) accessing long-term community support at the year-end 31 March

| 2A: Younger adults (aged 18-64) | 2B: Older adults (aged 65 and over) |
|---|---|
| **207.5** per 100,000 residents (90 clients) | **4,455.4** per 100,000 residents (135 clients) |
| This rate is lower than England | This rate is higher than England |
| England: 630.3 per 100,000 residents | England: 2,327.7 per 100,000 residents |

**Measure 3:** Long-term support needs of adults (aged 18+) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes

Lower rates are considered better

| 3A: Younger adults (aged 18-64) | 3B: Older adults (aged 65 and over) |
|---|---|
| **N/A** per 100,000 residents (low number of clients) | **330.0** per 100,000 residents (10 clients) |
| Not compared (value suppressed) | This rate is similar to England |
| England: 13.9 per 100,000 residents | England: 582.8 per 100,000 residents |

**Measure 4:** Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services

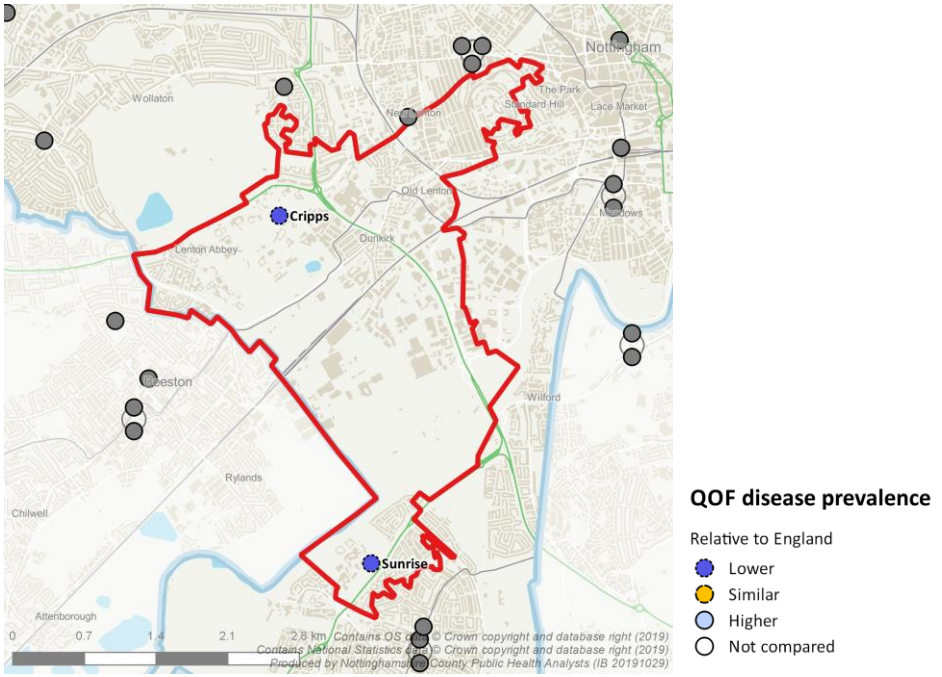
Higher percentages are considered better

| 4: Older adults (aged 65 and over) |
|---|
| **83.3** percent (10 clients) |
| This percentage is similar to England |
| England Value: 82.7 percent |

## Quality outcomes framework (QOF)

- The QOF is a performance, management and payment system for General Practices.
- GPs keep a record of people with specific diseases such as
  - chronic chest disease (COPD)
  - diabetes
  - heart disease (CHD)
  - mental health
  - dementia
  - atrial fibrillation
  - asthma
  - learning disability
  - osteoporosis
  - palliative care, and
  - smoking
- These registers are used to calculate recorded disease prevalence, which is compared to England in these profiles.
- The data in this profile is for the year 2018/19. The figures may be under estimates due to people not presenting to their GP, not being diagnosed or not being recorded.
- Due to the atypical age structure, where virtually the whole population is age under 50, the proportion of people with long term conditions is very small.

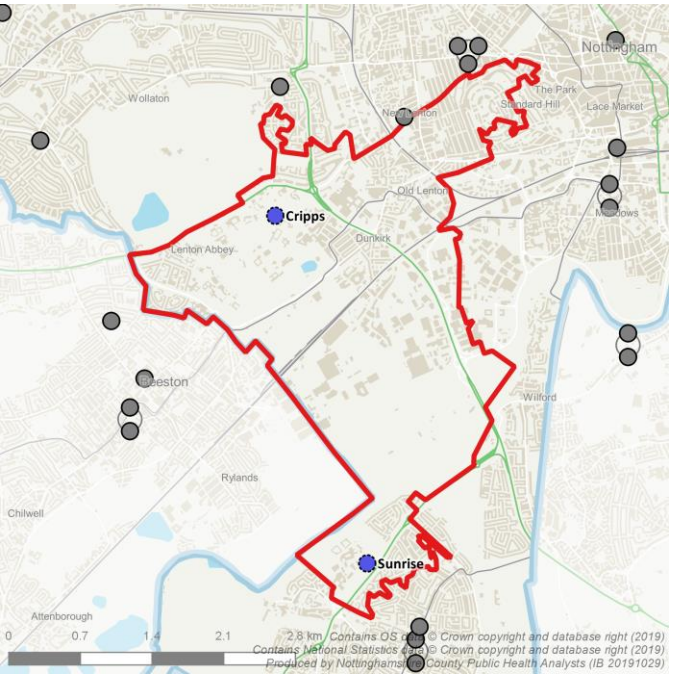
## COPD prevalence




COPD is the name for a collection of chronic chest diseases. People with COPD have difficulties breathing due to a narrowing of their airways. Smoking is the main cause of COPD – more than 4 out of 5 people who develop the disease are, or have been smokers.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence (less than 0.1%) of COPD compared to England (1.9%).
- 75% of patients had their diagnosis confirmed by post bronchodilator spirometry, lower than the England average of 96.3%.
- 81.5% of patients had received an influenza vaccination; similar to the England average of 78.4%.

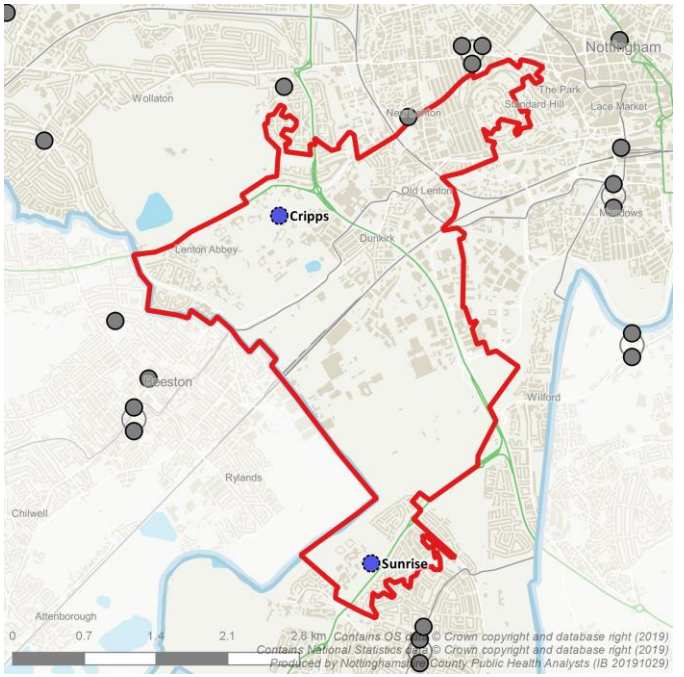
## Diabetes prevalence




Type 2 diabetes is linked to many health complications such as heart disease, eye problems, kidney disease and problems with circulation. It is important that diabetes is diagnosed early and well managed.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence of diabetes than the England population (0.5% compared to 6.9%).
- 60% of patients had well controlled (HbA1c of 64mg or less) blood sugar, lower than the England average.
- The uptake of influenza immunisation (73.8%) was similar to England.
- Referral to structured education was similar to England.

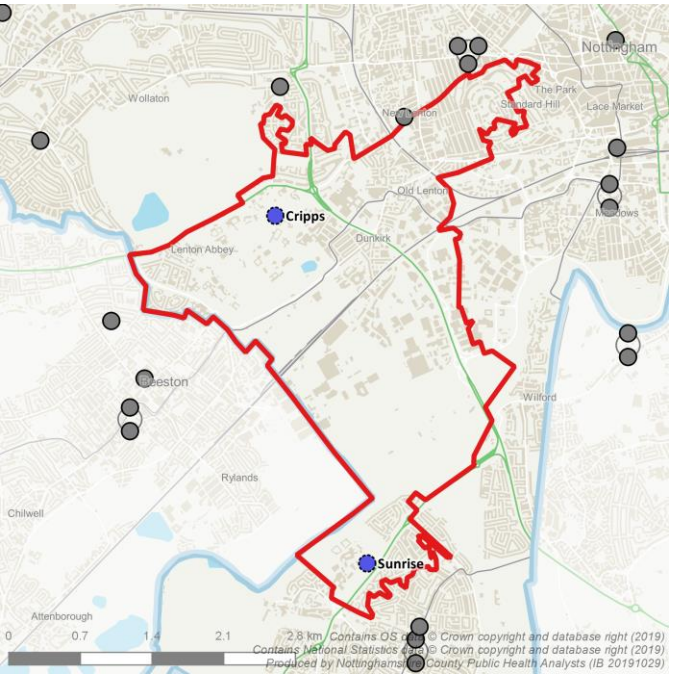
## CHD prevalence




Coronary heart disease is caused by a build up of fatty deposits on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). Smoking, high blood pressure, lack of exercise, diabetes or being overweight or obese all increase the risk of CHD.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence than the England population; 0.1% compared with 3.1%.
- 75% of CHD patients had well controlled blood pressure, similar to the England average (80.6%).
- 72.7% of CHD patients had taken aspirin or anti-clotting medication. This is similar to the England average (79.6%).

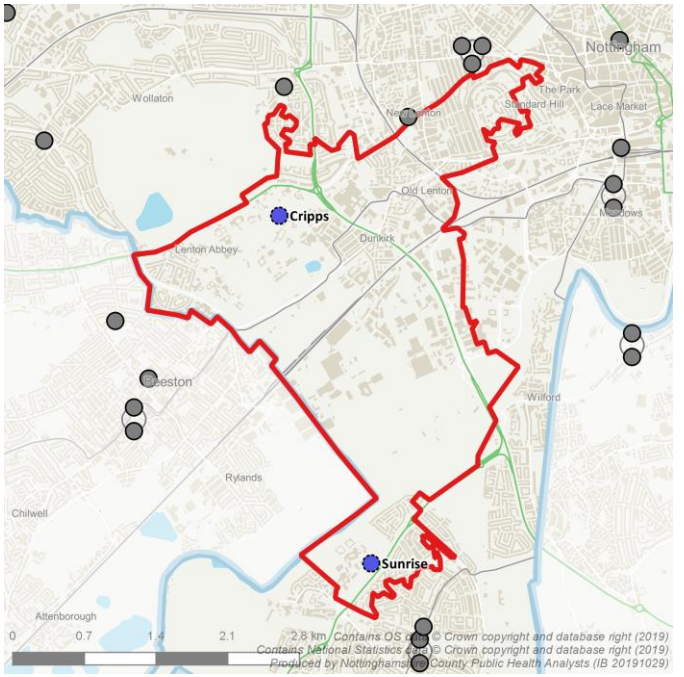
## Mental health prevalence




This includes all patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses. Mental illness can result in high levels of disability and a reduced quality of life for patients, families and carers.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence than England; 0.2% compared to 1% for England.
- 73.3% of patients had a comprehensive care plan. This is similar to England (70.5%).
- 100% of eligible women in this group had a cervical smear in the previous 5 years, comparable to 94% in England.

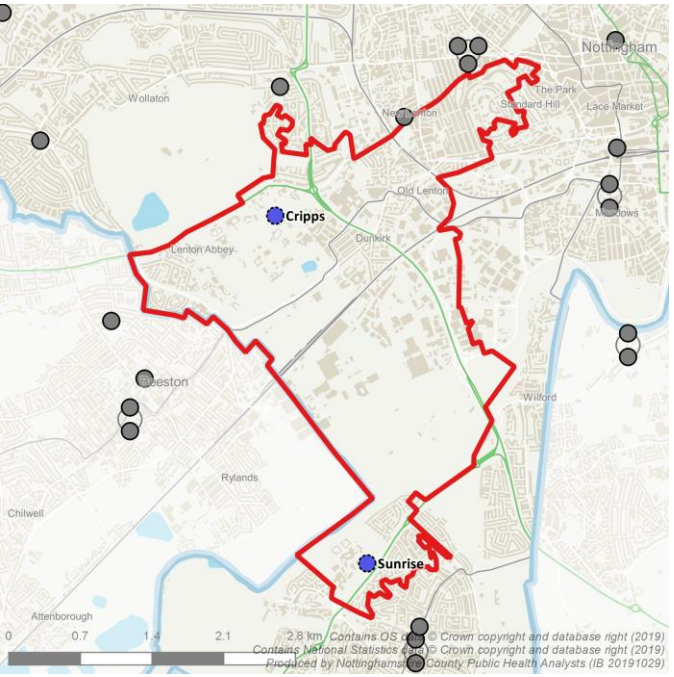
## Dementia prevalence




Dementia affects the brain and its abilities. This includes problems with memory loss, thinking speed, mental agility, language, understanding and judgement.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence than England; <0.1% compared to 0.8% for England.
- 69.6% of patients had a face-to-face review in the previous 12 months. This is similar to the England average of 70.3%.
- 94.5% of patients newly diagnosed with dementia had records of key test results soon after diagnosis; better than the England average (83.7%).

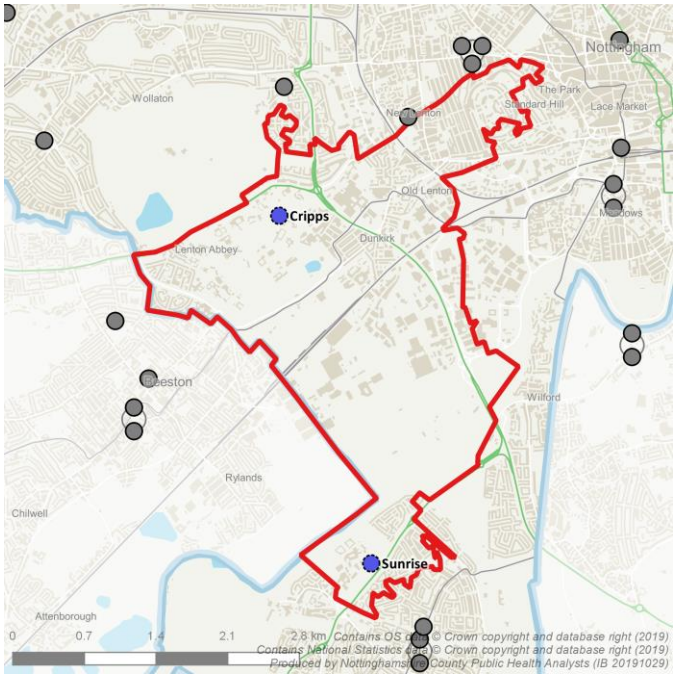
## Atrial fibrillation prevalence




AF is the most common sustained cardiac arrhythmia. Men are more commonly affected than women and the prevalence increases with age. In people who have had a stroke, concurrent AF is linked with a higher rate of mortality, disability, longer hospital stay and lower rate of discharge home.

- The PCN population had a significantly lower prevalence than England; 0.1% compared with 2.0%.
- The proportion having their risk of stroke assessed (77.8%) was similar to the England average (82.1%).
- Anticoagulant treatment of at risk patients (86.4%) was similar to the England average (81.1%).

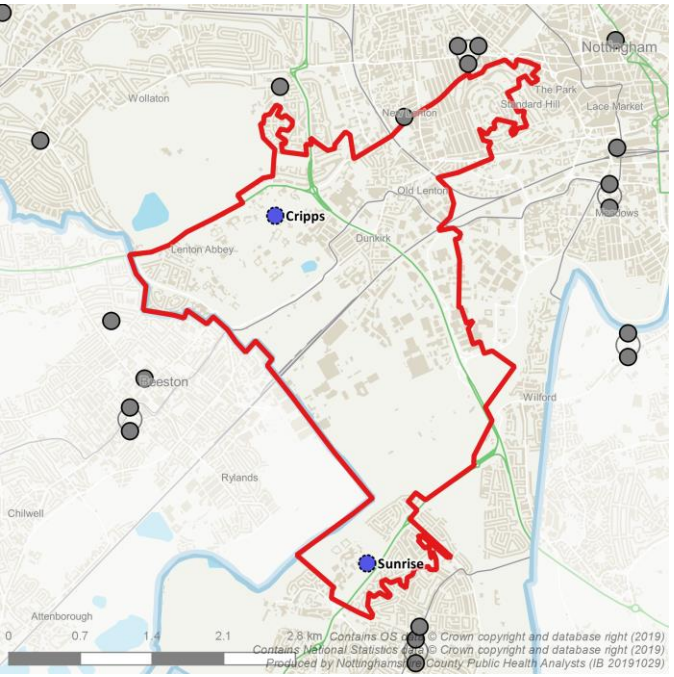
## Asthma prevalence




Asthma is a common respiratory condition which responds well to appropriate management and which is principally managed in primary care.

- The PCN population had a lower prevalence (2.5%) than England (6.0%).
- Recording of smoking status (age 14-19 years) was similar to the England average; 83.8% compared to 78%.
- Asthma review had been carried out in 83.8% of patients comparable to the England average (91.6%).
- Recorded variability/reversibility (81.1%) was similar to the England average (88.5%).

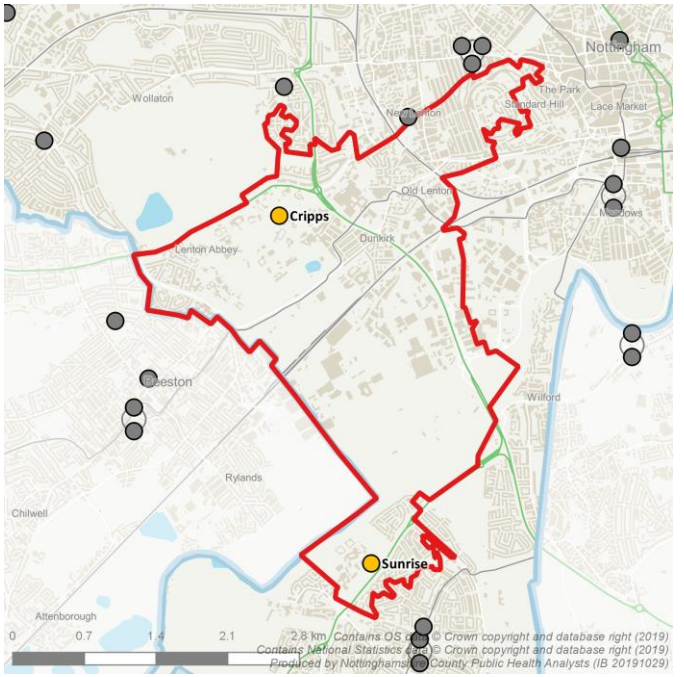
## Learning disabilities prevalence




People with learning disabilities are among the most vulnerable and socially excluded in our society. Virtually all people with learning disabilities are now living in the community and depend on general practice for their primary care needs.

- The PCN population had a prevalence <0.1%; lower than the England average (0.5%).

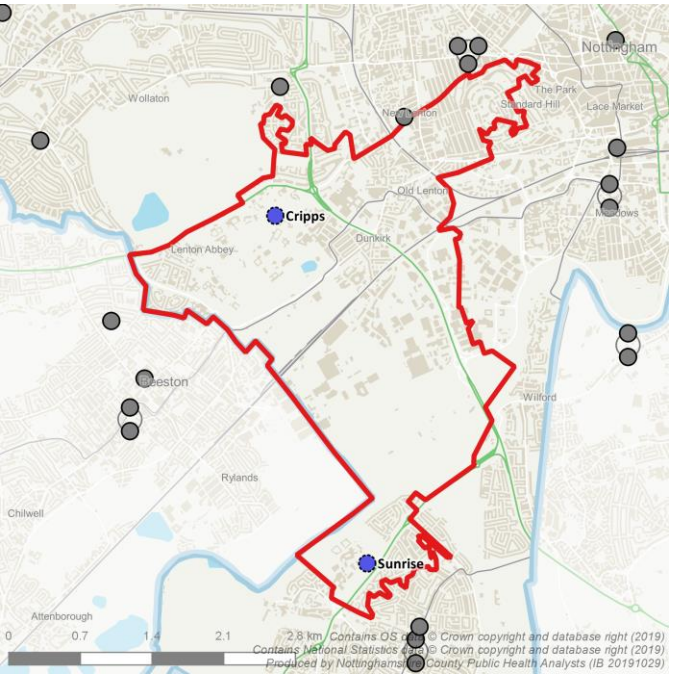
## Osteoporosis (secondary prevention) prevalence




Osteoporotic fragility fractures can cause substantial pain and severe disability and are associated with decreased life expectancy. They occur most commonly in the spine, hip and wrist. They also occur in the arm, pelvis, ribs and other bones.

- The PCN population had a similar prevalence (0.4%) to England (0.8%).
- The proportion of people age 50-74 treated with bone sparing agent (73.3%) was similar to the England average (68.1%).
- The proportion of those treated that were age 75 or over was similar to England; 91.7% compared with 90.6%.

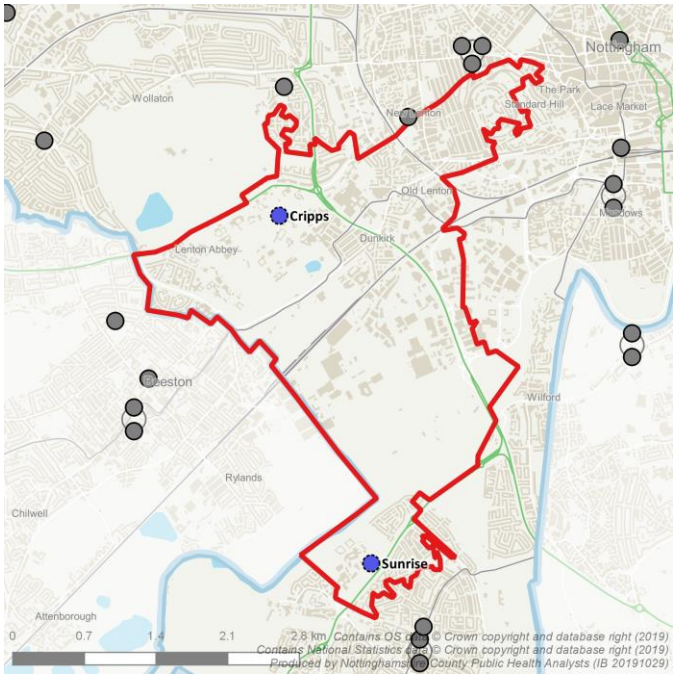
## Palliative care prevalence




Palliative or end of life care is the active total care of patients with life-limiting disease and their families by a multi-professional team.

- The prevalence of patients receiving palliative care is significantly lower than the England average; <0.1% compared to 0.4%.

## Smoking prevalence




The percentage of patients age 15 and over with current status of smoker recorded in last 2 years. High risk smokers are those with any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses whose notes record smoking status in the preceding 12 months.

- The PCN population had a significantly lower smoking prevalence than England; 8.7% compared with 16.6%.
- A significantly lower proportion of high risk smokers were offered support and treatment in the last 12 months (74.5%) compared to the England average (79.7%).

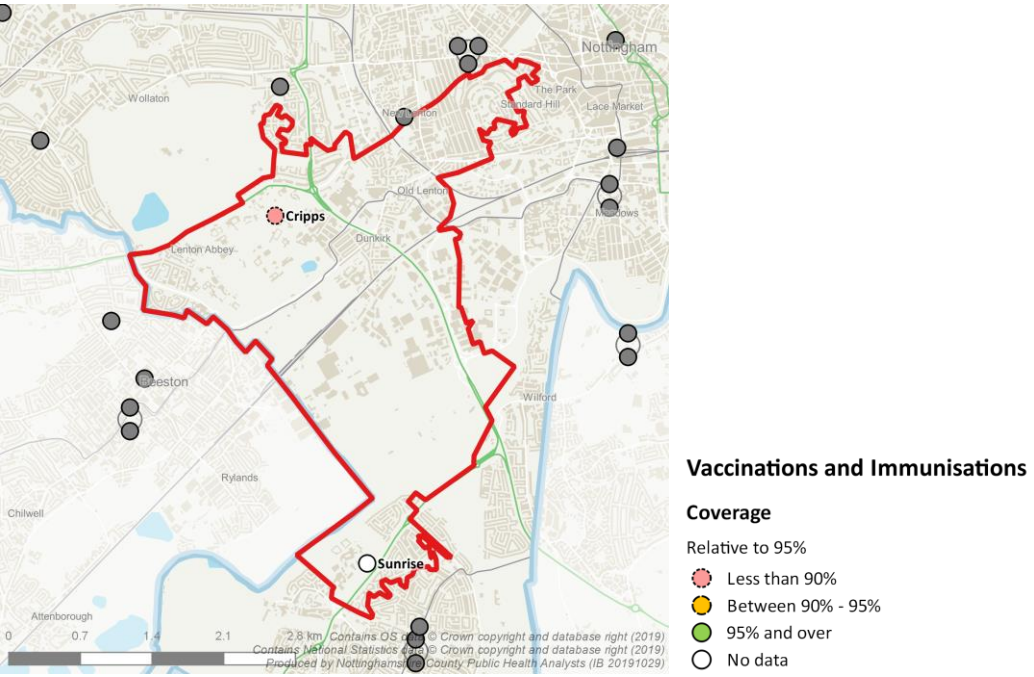
# QOF Prevalence - PCN overview - all QOF disease registers

| QOF disease registers | | | Unity PCN | | | England |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOMAIN DESCRIPTION | INDICATOR GROUP DESCRIPTION | Age band | Number on disease register | Percent of age specific practice population | Compared to ENGLAND this PCN prevalence is significantly ... | ENGLAND |
| Clinical | Hypertension | All ages | 369 | 0.7 | Lower | 14.0 |
| Clinical | Depression | 18 and over | 3,052 | 6.2 | Lower | 10.7 |
| Clinical | Diabetes mellitus | 17 and over | 225 | 0.5 | Lower | 6.9 |
| Clinical | Asthma | All ages | 1,247 | 2.5 | Lower | 6.0 |
| Clinical | Chronic kidney disease | 18 and over | 58 | 0.1 | Lower | 4.1 |
| Clinical | Secondary prevention of coronary heart disease | All ages | 37 | 0.1 | Lower | 3.1 |
| Clinical | Cancer | All ages | 119 | 0.2 | Lower | 3.0 |
| Clinical | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | All ages | 22 | 0.0 | Lower | 1.9 |
| Clinical | Atrial fibrillation | All ages | 44 | 0.1 | Lower | 2.0 |
| Clinical | Stroke and transient ischaemic attack | All ages | 37 | 0.1 | Lower | 1.8 |
| Clinical | Mental health | All ages | 99 | 0.2 | Lower | 1.0 |
| Clinical | Epilepsy | 18 and over | 62 | 0.1 | Lower | 0.8 |
| Clinical | Heart failure | All ages | 14 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.9 |
| Clinical | Dementia | All ages | 4 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.8 |
| Clinical | Rheumatoid arthritis | 16 and over | 16 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.8 |
| Clinical | Peripheral arterial disease | All ages | 7 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.6 |
| Clinical | Learning Disability | All ages | 5 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.5 |
| Clinical | Osteoporosis: secondary prevention of fragility fractures | 50 and over | 3 | 0.4 | Similar | 0.8 |
| Clinical | Palliative care | All ages | 0 | 0.0 | Lower | 0.4 |
| Public Health | Obesity | 18 and over | 908 | 1.8 | Lower | 10.1 |
| Public Health | Cardiovascular disease – primary prevention | 30 to 74 | 41 | 0.5 | Lower | 1.1 |
| Public Health | Smoking | 15 and over | 4,330 | 8.7 | Lower | 16.6 |

# QOF Treatment - by practice – selected QOF disease domains - relative to England

| | | | Percent of age specific practice population receiving intervention | | Significance compared to England | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| indicator group code | indicator code | indicator description | England | This PCN | PCN Value compared to England | Cripps | Sunrise |
| DM | DM002 | BP < 150/90 mmHg L12m | 86.5 | 85.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | DM003 | BP < 140/80 mmHg L12m | 70.7 | 62.2 | Worse | Worse | Similar |
| | DM004 | Cholesterol <5mmol/l L12m | 71.0 | 65.3 | Similar | Similar | Worse |
| | DM006 | Treated with an ACE-I or ARB (diagnosis of nephropathy or micro-albuminuria) | 78.7 | 77.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | DM007 | HbA1c <= 59mmol/mol L12m | 61.1 | 50.7 | Worse | Worse | Worse |
| | DM008 | HbA1c <= 64mmol/mol L12m | 69.2 | 60.0 | Worse | Similar | Worse |
| | DM009 | HbA1c <= 75mmol/mol L12m | 80.1 | 72.9 | Worse | Similar | Worse |
| | DM012 | Record of foot examination and risk classification in L12m | 81.7 | 73.8 | Worse | Worse | Similar |
| | DM014 | Referral to structured education programme (within 9m of entry to register) in L12m | 70.5 | 80.0 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | DM018 | Influenza immmunisation received during last winter | 73.4 | 73.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| AST | AST002 | Recorded variability/reversibility (3m before/anytime after diagnosis) (age 8 or over) | 88.5 | 81.1 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | AST003 | Asthma review including the 3 RCP questions in L12m | 91.6 | 83.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | AST004 | Record of smoking status in L12m (age 14-19) | 78.0 | 83.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| CHD | CHD002 | BP < 150/90 mmHg L12m | 80.6 | 75.0 | Similar | Similar | Not Tested |
| | CHD005 | Record of treatment aspirin, anti-platelet or anti-coagulant being taken in L12m | 79.6 | 72.7 | Similar | Similar | Worse |
| | CHD007 | Influenza immmunisation received during last winter | 71.0 | 59.1 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| COPD | COPD002 | Record of diagnosis confirmation (spirometry) (3m before or 12m after) entry to register | 96.3 | 75.0 | Worse | Worse | Not Tested |
| | COPD003 | Received a review (including MRC dyspnoea scale) in L12m | 78.1 | 90.9 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | COPD004 | Record of FEV_1 in L12m | 78.0 | 75.0 | Similar | Similar | Not Tested |
| | COPD005 | Record of oxygen saturation in L12m (for those with MRC grade 3 or greater) | 70.0 | 100.0 | Similar | Similar | Not Tested |
| | COPD007 | Influenza immmunisation received during last winter | 78.4 | 81.5 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| AF | AF006 | Stroke risk assessed using CHA2DS2-VASc in L12m | 82.1 | 77.8 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | AF007 | Anti-coagulant treatment for patients with CHA2DS2-VASc > 2 | 81.1 | 86.4 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| MH | MH002 | Comprehensive care plan agreed in L12m | 70.5 | 73.3 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | MH003 | Record of BP in L12m | 94.5 | 80.0 | Worse | Worse | Similar |
| | MH007 | Record of alcohol consumption in L12m | 82.8 | 60.0 | Similar | Worse | Similar |
| | MH008 | Record of cervical screening in L5y (women aged 25 to 64) | 94.0 | 100.0 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | MH009 | Record of serum creatinine and TSH in L9m (patients on lithium therapy) | 85.7 | 80.8 | Similar | Similar | Worse |
| | MH010 | Record of lithium levels in therapeutic range in L4m (patients on lithium therapy) | 92.2 | 91.9 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| DEM | DEM004 | Review (face-to-face) in L12m | 70.3 | 69.6 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | DEM005 | Record of various tests/vitamin levels (12m before or 6m after register entry) in L12m | 83.7 | 94.5 | Better | Better | Better |
| OST | OST002 | Treated with appropriate bone-sparing agent (aged 50-74 with confirmed diagnosis) | 68.1 | 73.3 | Similar | Similar | Similar |
| | OST005 | Treated with appropriate bone-sparing agent (aged 75 or over with confirmed diagnosis) | 90.6 | 91.7 | Similar | Similar | Not Tested |
| SMOK | SMOK002 | Record of smoking status in L12m (with any one of a list of conditions) | 82.2 | 66.7 | Similar | Similar | Not Tested |
| | SMOK004 | Current smokers offered support and treatment in L24m (aged 15 or over) | 80.8 | 0.0 | Worse | Worse | Not Tested |
| | SMOK005 | Current smokers offered support and treatment in L12m (with any one of a list of conditions) | 79.7 | 74.5 | Worse | Similar | Worse |

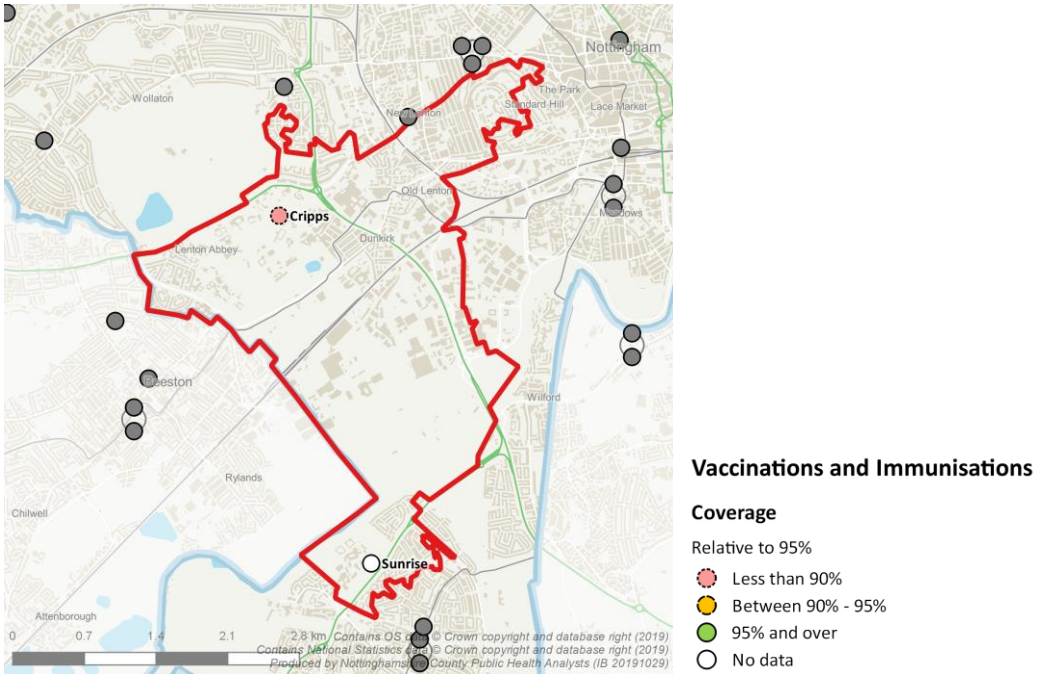
## DTAP 5yrs immunisation uptake




Diphtheria is a highly contagious bacterial infection that mainly affects the nose and throat.

- The PCN practices achieved immunisation uptake at age 5 of 77.4% during 2018/19, not reaching 90% coverage.
- Data available for only one of the 2 practices.

## MMR uptake




MMR is a combined vaccine that protects against three separate illnesses; measles, mumps and rubella (German measles). These are highly infectious conditions that can have serious, potentially fatal, complications.

- The practices achieved immunisation uptake at age 5 of 82.3% during 2018/19, not reaching 90% coverage.
- Data available for only one of the 2 practices.

# Childhood Vaccinations and Immunisations – PCN overview

| Child Vaccinations and Immunisations | | Unity PCN | | | England |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coverage at age | Intervention | Number eligible | Percent receiving intervention | Coverage Band | England Value |
| 12 months | 6-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b and Hepatitis B) | 70 | 84.3 | <90% | 91.7 |
| | Hepatitis B (included in 6-in-1 from August 2017) | | | No data | |
| | Meningococcal B | 70 | 88.6 | <90% | 91.8 |
| | Pneumococcal disease (primary course) | 70 | 87.1 | <90% | 92.3 |
| | Rotavirus (primary course) | 70 | 82.9 | <90% | 90.0 |
| 24 months | 5-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b) | 64 | 87.5 | <90% | 94.2 |
| | Hepatitis B (included in 6-in-1 from August 2017) | | | No data | |
| | Haemophilus Influenzae type b and meningococcal group C (booster) | 64 | 93.8 | 90-95% | 90.3 |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella | 64 | 93.8 | 90-95% | 90.0 |
| | Pneumococcal disease (booster) | 64 | 92.2 | 90-95% | 89.9 |
| 5 years | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio (booster) | 62 | 77.4 | <90% | **84.1** |
| | 5-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b) | 62 | 82.3 | <90% | 94.5 |
| | Haemophilus Influenzae type b and meningococcal group C (booster) | 62 | 82.3 | <90% | 92.2 |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella (first dose) | 62 | 96.8 | 95+% | 94.3 |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella (second dose) | 62 | 82.3 | <90% | **86.5** |

## Childhood Vaccinations and Immunisations - by practice

### Child Vaccinations and Immunisations

| Coverage at age | Intervention | Coverage Band: This PCN | Cripps | Sunrise |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12 months** | 6-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b and Hepatitis B) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | Hepatitis B (included in 6-in-1 from August 2017) | No data | No data | No data |
| | Meningococcal B | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | Pneumococcal disease (primary course) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | Rotavirus (primary course) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| **24 months** | 5-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b) | <90% | <90% | <90% |
| | Hepatitis B (included in 6-in-1 from August 2017) | No data | <90% | No data |
| | Haemophilus Influenzae type b and meningococcal group C (booster) | 90-95% | 95+% | <90% |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella | 90-95% | 95+% | <90% |
| | Pneumococcal disease (booster) | 90-95% | 90-95% | <90% |
| **5 years** | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio (booster) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | 5-in-1 (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | Haemophilus Influenzae type b and meningococcal group C (booster) | <90% | <90% | No data |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella (first dose) | 95+% | 95+% | No data |
| | Measles/mumps/rubella (second dose) | <90% | <90% | No data |

# Where to look for more information about this profile

Links to downloadable versions of this and other ICS PCN profiles, along with a glossary and list of data sources, can be found on the Nottinghamshire County Insight page :

- PCN Health and Care Profiles
- https://nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk

Prepared by Nottinghamshire County Public Health Intelligence Team

- ph.info@nottscc.gov.uk

Integrated Care System
Nottingham & Nottinghamshire

# PCN Profiles

Nottingham City ICP
Nottingham City CCG
**Unity PCN**

Version v1.5