

London Strategic Clinical Network

The Diabetes Community Health Profiles bring together a wide range of data on diabetes in adults into a single source for the purposes of understanding the current issues across the Strategic Clinical Network. It was last updated on 24 February 2014 with minor revisions on 6 June 2014.

Map of London Strategic Clinical Network



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Key facts for London Strategic Clinical Network

The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among people aged 17 years and older in London Strategic Clinical Network is 5.8% compared to 6% across England.

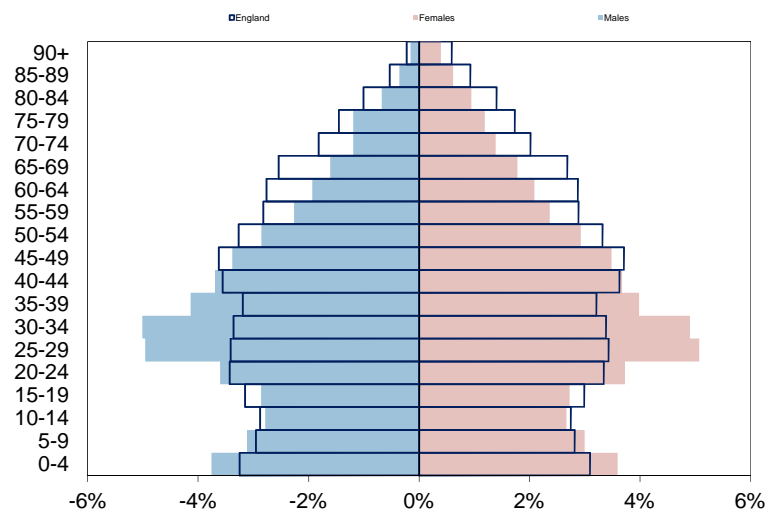
In 2012/13 London Strategic Clinical Network 57.9% of adults with diabetes had a HbA1c measurement of 59mmol/mol or less. This is lower than across England.

Across England people with diabetes were 55.4% more likely to have a myocardial infarction, 34.3% more likely to have a stroke, 73.7% more likely to have a hospital admission related to heart failure and 37.6% more likely to die than the general population.

Spending on prescriptions for items to treat diabetes in 2012/13 cost £260.78 per adult with diabetes in London Strategic Clinical Network compared to £281.52 across England.

Demographic Characteristics and Predictive Factors for Diabetes

Age Structure of Population

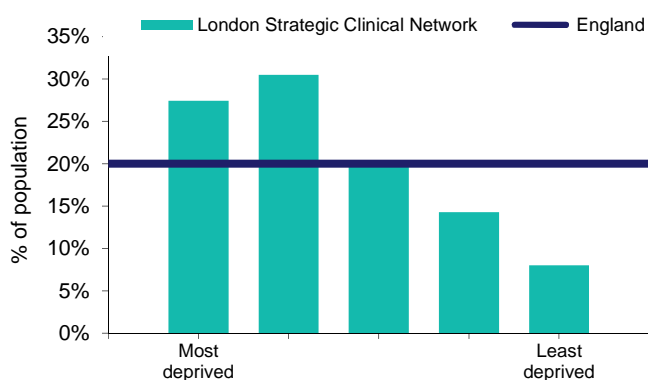


Source: 2012 Mid-year population estimates

Age is a key factor in diabetes prevalence. Type 1 diabetes tends to be diagnosed in childhood but the prevalence of Type 2 diabetes increases steadily after the age of 40 years.

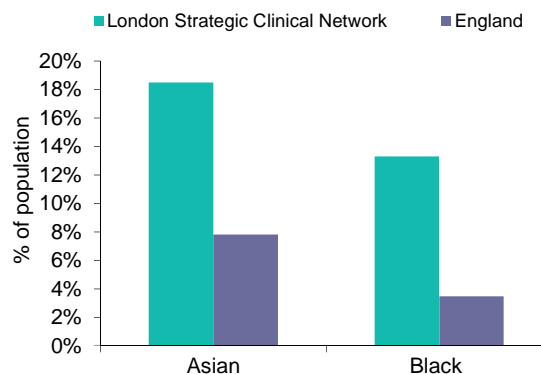
Diabetes prevalence is higher in areas experiencing deprivation. People living in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England are 56% more likely to have diabetes than those living in the least deprived areas. It is known that people from Asian and Black ethnic groups are more likely to have diabetes and tend to develop the condition at younger ages.

Deprivation



Source: IMD2010 and 2011 Mid-year population estimates

Ethnicity



Source: 2011 Census

Clinical Commissioning Groups

Below is a list of the CCGs in the London Strategic Clinical Network

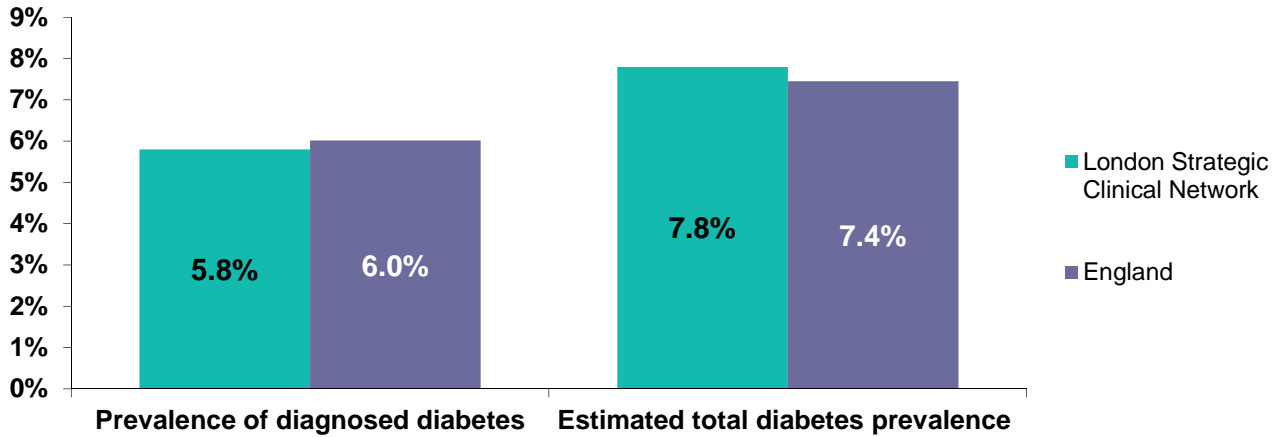
- NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG
- NHS Barnet CCG
- NHS Bexley CCG
- NHS Brent CCG
- NHS Bromley CCG
- NHS Camden CCG
- NHS City and Hackney CCG
- NHS Croydon CCG
- NHS Ealing CCG
- NHS Enfield CCG
- NHS Hounslow CCG
- NHS Greenwich CCG
- NHS Hammersmith and Fulham CCG
- NHS Haringey CCG
- NHS Harrow CCG
- NHS Havering CCG
- NHS Hillingdon CCG
- NHS Islington CCG
- NHS Kingston CCG
- NHS Lambeth CCG
- NHS Lewisham CCG
- NHS Newham CCG
- NHS Redbridge CCG
- NHS Richmond CCG
- NHS Southwark CCG
- NHS Merton CCG
- NHS Sutton CCG
- NHS Tower Hamlets CCG
- NHS Waltham Forest CCG
- NHS Wandsworth CCG
- NHS West London (K&C & QPP) CCG
- NHS Central London (Westminster) CCG

Note: where a CCG boundary crosses more than one strategic clinical network it has been allocated to the network in which the majority of its population lives.

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Quantifying Diabetes

In 2012/13 there were 418,813 people aged 17 years and older diagnosed with diabetes in London Strategic Clinical Network and it is estimated there are a further 142,253 adults with undiagnosed diabetes. The chart below compares the prevalence of diabetes in London Strategic Clinical Network with England.

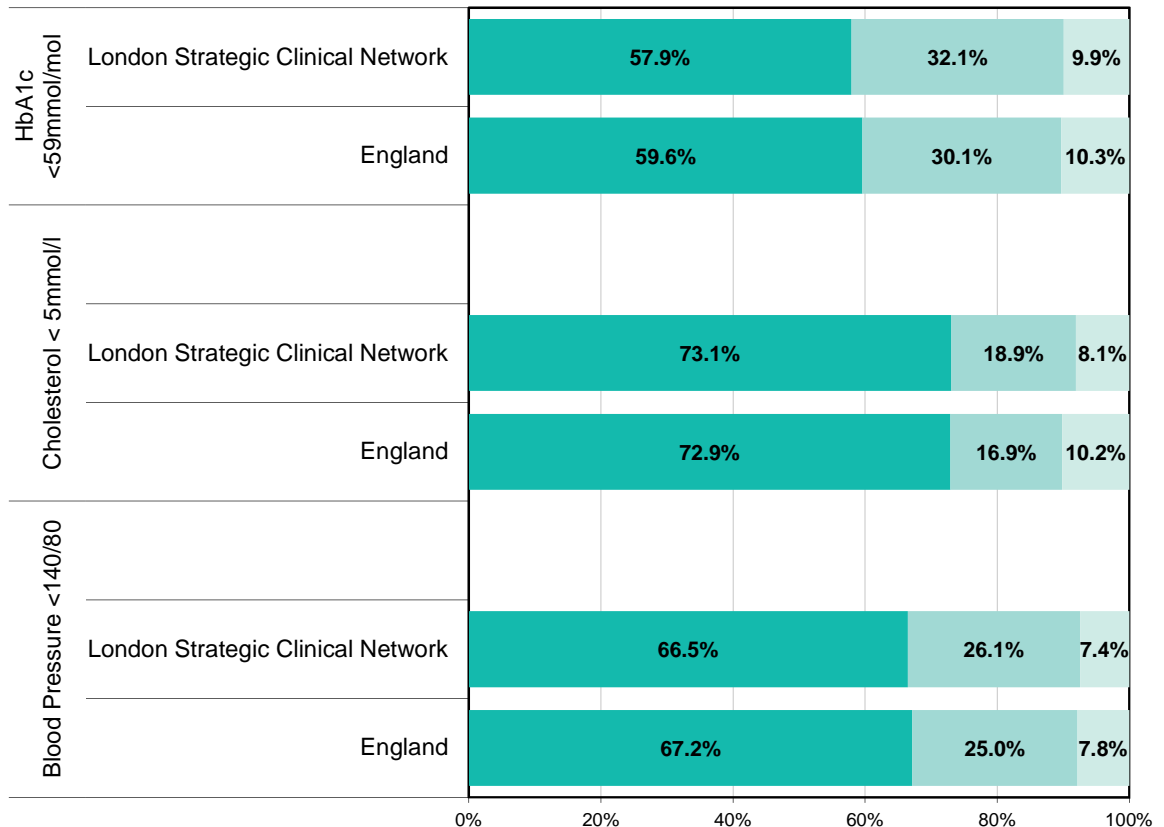


Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13 and Diabetes Prevalence Model 2012

Care Processes and Treatment Targets

The chart below provides a breakdown of the key aspects of the clinical management of patients with diabetes and highlights the attainment of HbA1c, blood pressure and cholesterol targets in the 15 months ending March 2013.

■ Within recommended limits ■ Checked and outside recommended limits ■ Exceeded from indicator

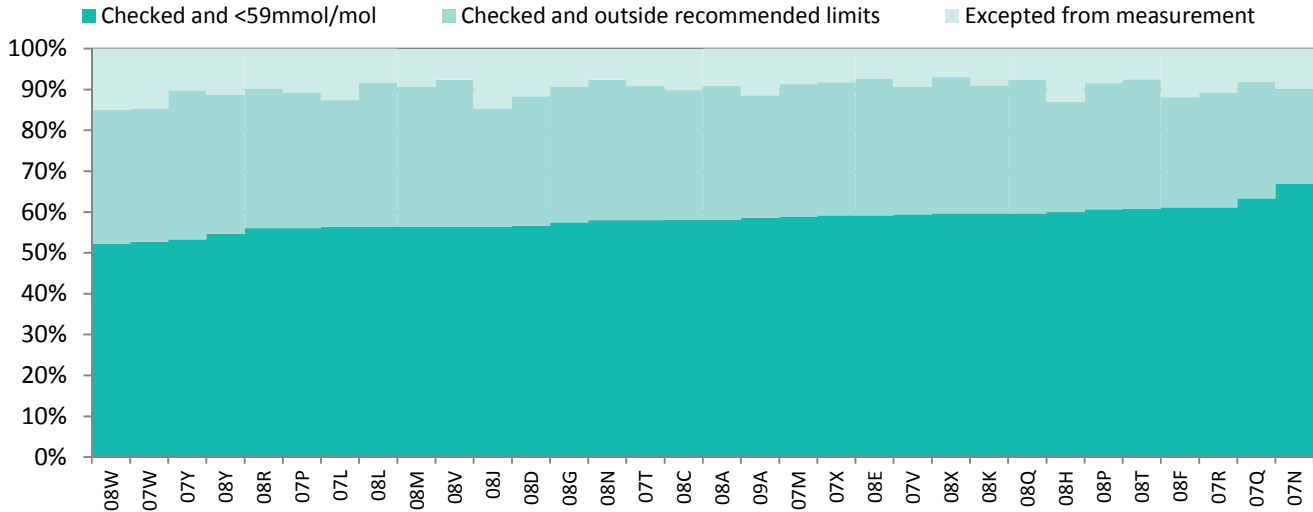


Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13

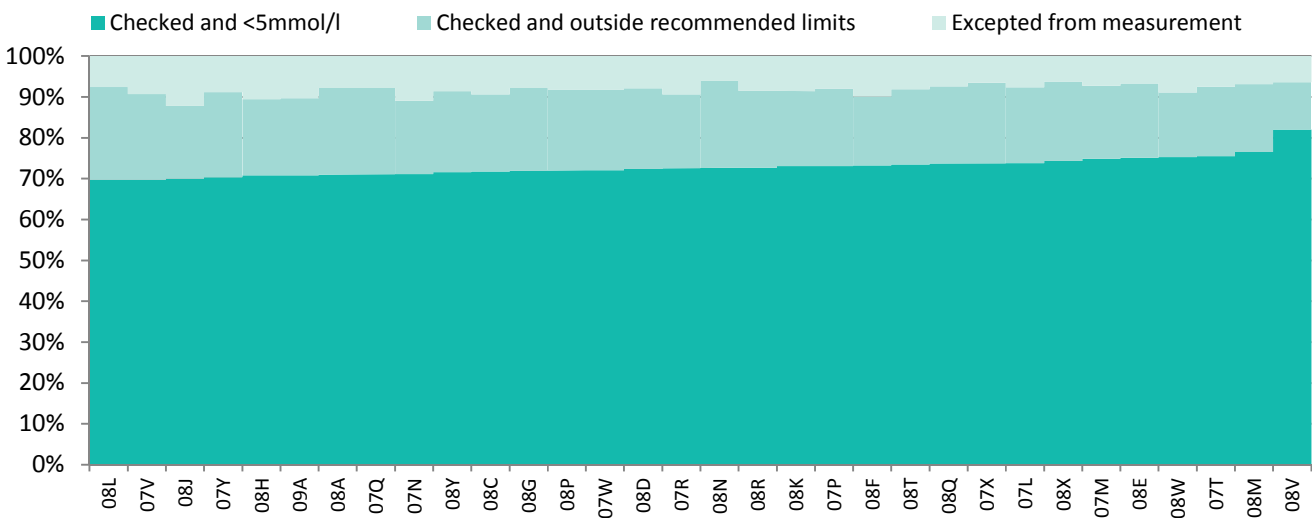
Clinical Commissioning Group variation

In London Strategic Clinical Network there are 32 CCGs. The charts below show the variation in treatment targets at CCG level. At CCG level the proportion of patients whose last HbA1c was less than 59mmol/mol ranges from 52.3% to 66.9%

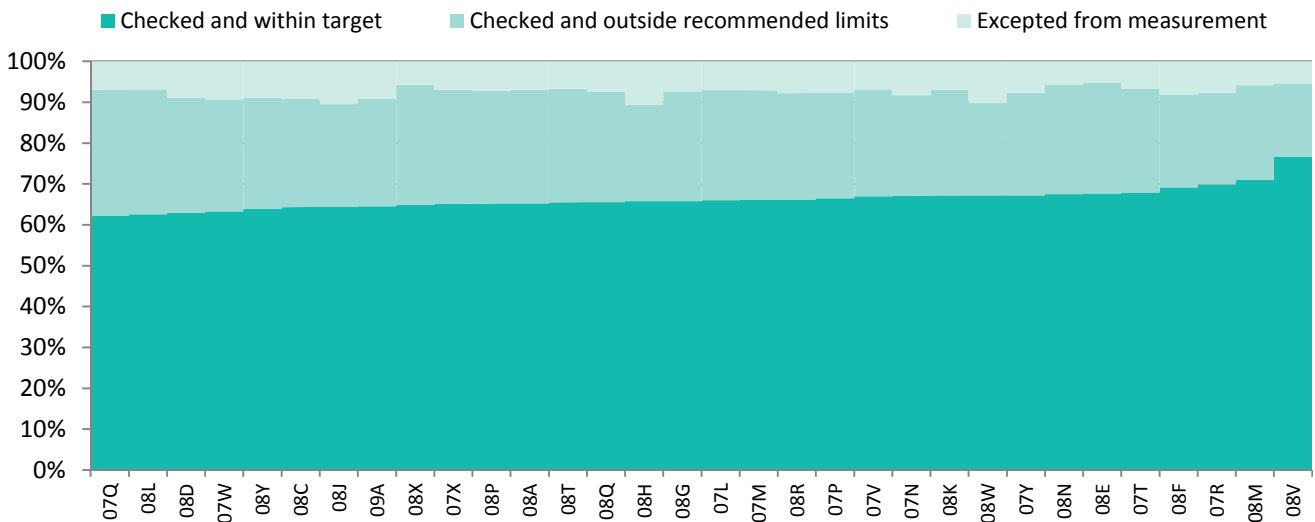
HbA1c



Cholesterol



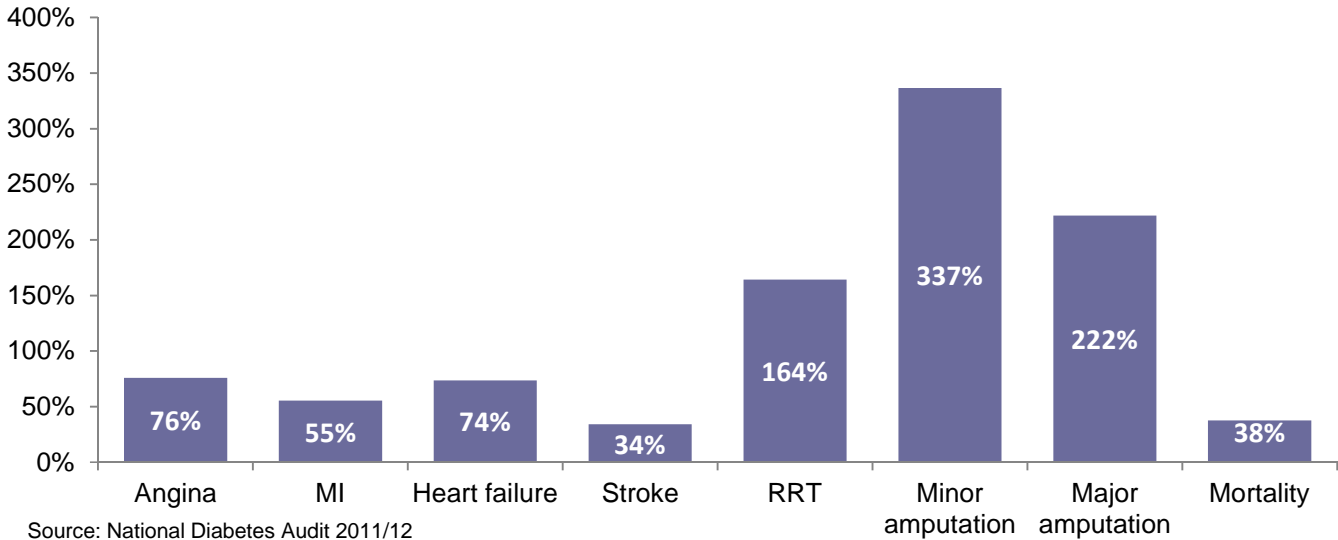
Blood pressure



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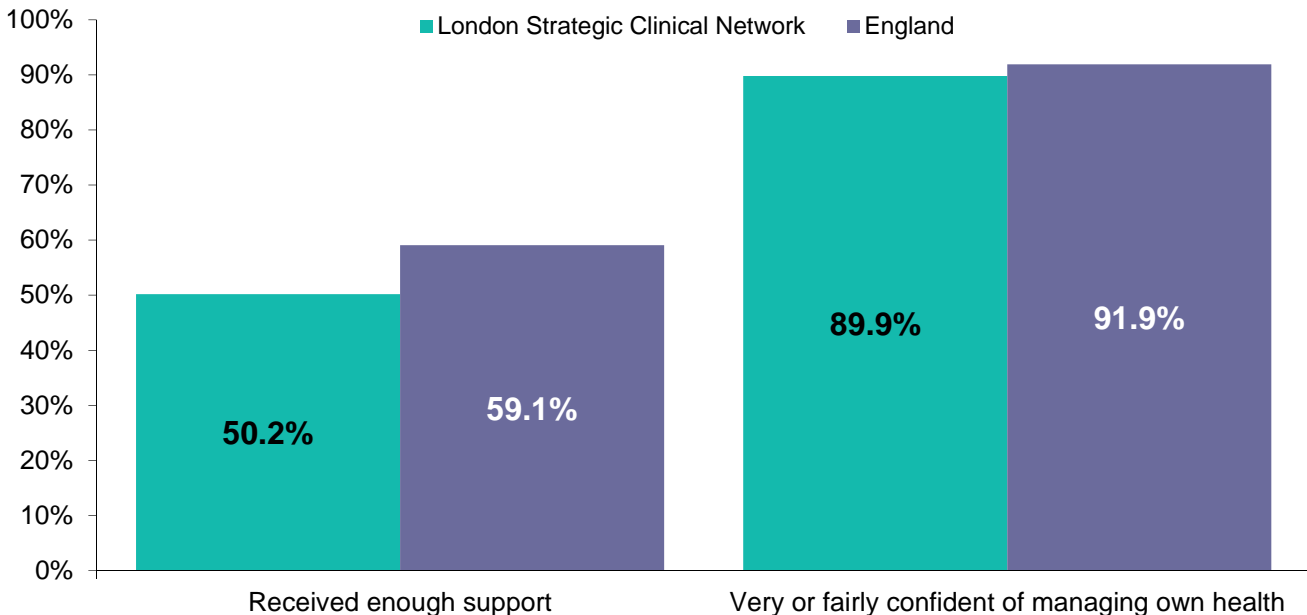
Prevalence of Complications

The National Diabetes Audit collates data that identifies the additional risk of diabetic complications and mortality in people with diabetes compared to the general population. This data is not currently published in a way that allows the calculation of figures for Strategic Clinical Networks, therefore data for England is presented below.



Patient Perspective

Data from the GP Patient Survey are presented in the chart below. It shows how confident all people in the survey feel about managing their own health and the percentage of all people with a long term condition that have received enough support from local organisations. All people with a long term condition includes those with any long term condition not just those with diabetes.

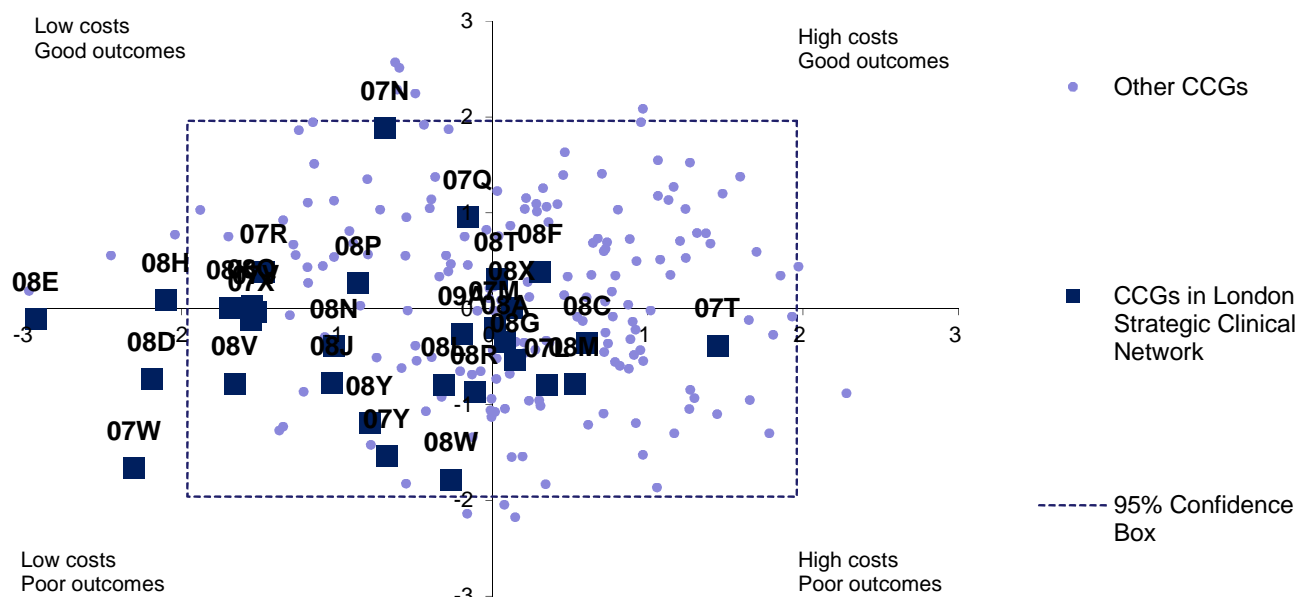


Spending on Diabetes Care and Outcomes

Quadrant analysis charts (shown below) plot spending against an outcome measure. The cost and outcome measures have been standardised to allow direct comparisons across different scales. The outcome is the percentage of patients with a HbA1c of 59mmol/mol or less. The cost data has been adjusted to take account of the number of people aged 17 years and older diagnosed with diabetes. CCGs within the dotted box do not have a statistically significant different level of spending and outcomes than England as a whole.

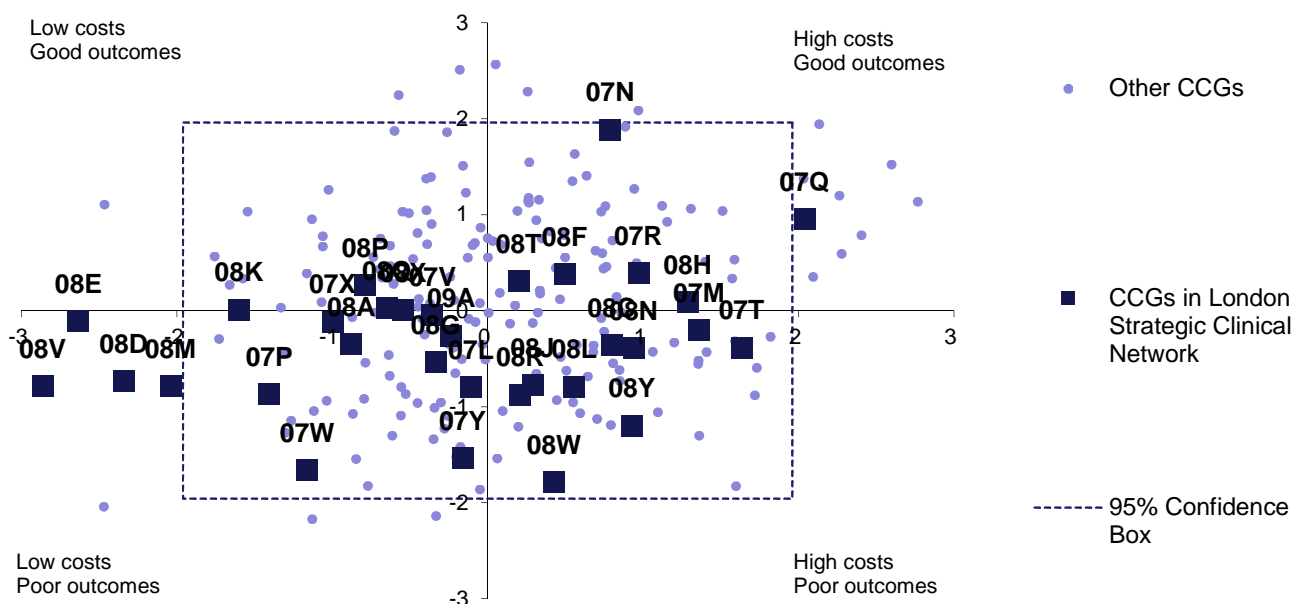
Total spending on anti-diabetic items

The chart below shows the total standardised Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) of all prescriptions for items to treat and monitor diabetes per patient diagnosed with diabetes between April 2012 and March 2013 against the standardised proportion of people with a HbA1c measurement of 59mmol/mol or less for 2012/13.



Source: Information Centre, 2012/13 and Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13

Average cost per item for anti-diabetic items



Source: Information Centre, 2012/13 and Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13

London Strategic Clinical Network spent a total of £109,608,237 on prescriptions for diabetes items between April 2012 and March 2013. This was equivalent to £261.71 per adult with diabetes. The average cost per item was £17.15 compared to £17.96 across England.