

# Mortality & Morbidity

Physical Health

## Derbyshire County

### Morbidity:-

#### Observed prevalence (QOF):

- Diabetes mellitus is one of the common endocrine diseases affecting all age groups with over one million people in the UK having the condition. Effective control and monitoring can reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Stroke is the third most common cause of death in the developed world. One quarter of stroke deaths occur under the age of 65 years. There is evidence that appropriate diagnosis and management can improve outcomes.
- Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the single most common cause of premature death in the UK. The research evidence relating to the management of CHD is well established and if implemented can reduce the risk of death from CHD and improve the quality of life for patients.
- Heart Failure (HF) represents the only major cardiovascular disease with increasing prevalence and is responsible for dramatic impairment of quality of life, carries a poor prognosis for patients, and is very costly for the NHS to treat (second only to stroke).
- Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is common, with a rising prevalence, and an important cause of morbidity and mortality. AF is associated with a five fold increase in risk of stroke, but this can be significantly reduced through drug treatment.

**Diabetes:** at age 17+, significantly higher than for England, at 7.0% - 45878 people

**Stroke :** at all ages, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 17619 people

**Hypertension:** at all ages, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 128061 people

**Chronic Kidney Disease:** at age 18+, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 34499 people

**Heart Failure:** at all ages, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 7413 people

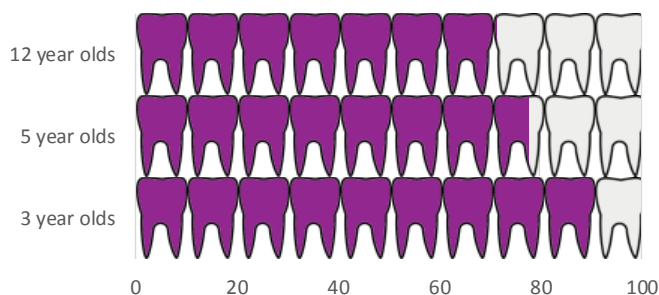
**Coronary Heart Disease:** at all ages, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 31259 people

**Atrial Fibrillation:** at all ages, significantly higher than for England, at 2.2% - 15965 people

(NB - Higher recorded prevalence may reflect better detection)



#### Oral Health:



Tooth decay is a predominantly preventable disease. Significant levels remain, resulting in pain, sleep loss, time off school and, in some cases, treatment under general anaesthetic. High levels of consumption of sugar-containing food and drink is also a contributory factor to other issues of public health concern in children – for example, childhood obesity.

90.8% of 3 year olds were decay-free, as were 77.8% of 5 year olds and 71.5% of 12 year olds. On average, 3 year olds had 0.28 decayed missing or filled teeth, 5 year olds had 0.64 and 12 year olds 0.61, significantly fewer than for England as a whole.

#### Musculoskeletal diseases:



Low back, neck and joint pain are very common problem with many possible causes. MSK conditions are known to impact quality of life by increased pain, limiting range of motion and impacting the ability to take part in daily life such as attending work. Disability due to musculoskeletal disorders is expected to continue to rise with an increasingly obese, sedentary and ageing population.

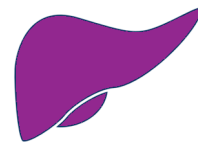
In Derbyshire 18.6% of adults report having a long term musculoskeletal problem, significantly higher than for England. 10.0% report a long term back problem and 14.6% report arthritis or long term problems with joints; both significantly higher than for England.

### **Sight and Hearing:**

Just under 3 in every 1,000 over 75 year olds in Derbyshire are registered deaf or hard of hearing, significantly lower than the England average. Almost 6 in 1,000 are registered blind or partially sighted, significantly higher than the England average.

### **Liver Disease:**

Liver disease is one of the top causes of death in England and people are dying from it at younger ages. Most liver disease is preventable and much is influenced by alcohol consumption and obesity prevalence, which are both amenable to public health interventions.



The hospital admission rate for liver disease is significantly higher than for England, at 127.9 per 100,000. It is significantly higher for men than for women, but the rate for men is the same as for England, while the rate for women is significantly higher. The rate for alcoholic liver disease is significantly higher than for England at 42.0, again significantly higher for men than women, but here the rate for men is significantly higher than for England while the rate for women is similar. The rate for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is significantly higher than for England, at 6.3 (persons only available).

### **Cancer:**

Cancer is amongst the three leading causes of death at all ages, except for pre-school age children, in the UK. It accounts for 26% of all deaths.

Lung cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed in England and is difficult to treat. It accounts for more than 1 in 5 cancer deaths. The incidence rate per 100,000 of cancer in Derbyshire is 21.7 per 100,000; about 160 per year and similar to England. The rate of registration of lung cancers is, at 79.1 per 100,000, similar to that for England as is the rate of oral cancer registrations, at 14.2.

Nearly all cases of cervical cancer have been linked to particular strains of the sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Cervical cancer can take many years to fully develop. The rate of cervical cancer registrations is also similar to that for England, at 10.3. HPV vaccination should greatly reduce the future incidence of cervical cancer.

### **Mortality:-**

#### **Birth and infancy:**

Infant (under 1 year) and neonatal (under 28 days) mortality rates are similar to those for England, at 3.7 and 2.6 per 1,000 live births respectively. The rate of stillbirths is also similar at 4.1 per 1,000 births.

#### **Excess winter mortality:**

The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population



There are 14.8% extra deaths in winter and there are 17.4% extra deaths in over 85 year olds, both similar to England.

#### **Preventable mortality:**

The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense. In Derbyshire the all cause all age preventable mortality rate is significantly higher than England's at 189.5 per 100,000 population.

#### **Premature mortality:**

Defined here as deaths at ages under 75 years.

At a rate of 69.7 deaths per 100,000 population, significantly lower than for England, cardiovascular disease accounts for more than a fifth of all deaths, almost two thirds of which are preventable.

There are 142.8 cancer deaths per 100,000, significantly higher than for England, more than two-fifths of all deaths, and two fifths of which are preventable.

At a rate of 33.5 deaths per 100,000 population, similar to that for England, respiratory disease accounts for more than one-tenth of all deaths, over half of which are preventable.

At a rate of 18.6 deaths per 100,000 population, similar to that for England, liver disease accounts for 6 in every hundred deaths, one-tenth of which are preventable.

- Other causes
- Cardiovascular diseases not preventable
- Preventable
- Cancer not preventable
- Preventable
- Liver disease considered preventable
- Preventable
- Respiratory disease considered preventable
- Preventable

