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Blackpool Council

Central West Primary Care Network Health Profile 2020

Contents

Profile Summary	2
• Population	2
• Deprivation and Life Expectancy	3
General Practice profile summaries	4
• Health determinants and behaviours	5
• Cardiovascular disease	6
• Respiratory disease	7
• Cancer	7
• Estimated disease prevalence	8
• Mental health	8
Premature mortality	9
Mosaic Profile – to be added	

Central West Primary Care Network

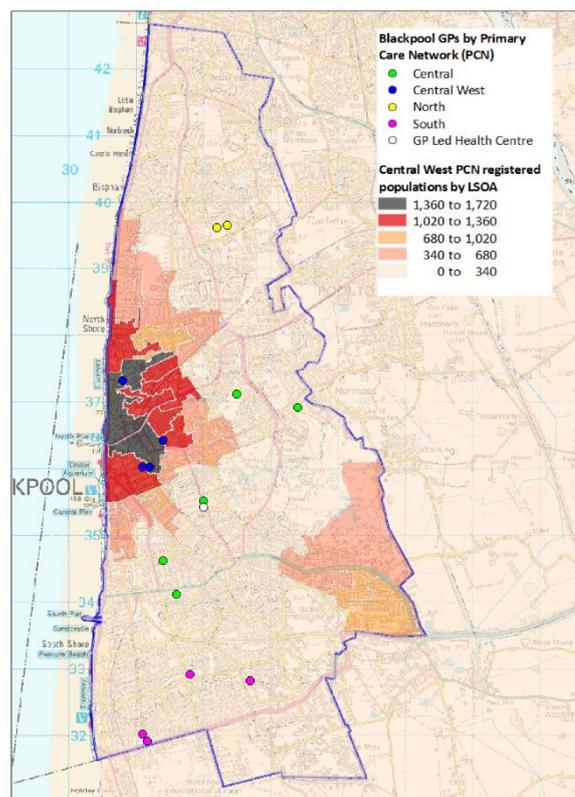
Profile Summary

Demographic and health profile of the Central West Primary Care Network (PCN) in Blackpool based on the six GP practices in the network and their registered populations.

- P81004 – Elizabeth Street Surgery
- P81042 – Adelaide Street Surgery
- P81043 – South King Street Medical Centre
- P81063 – St Paul’s Medical Centre

The practices are based within Brunswick, Claremont and Talbot wards.

Data from Public Health England’s GP Practice Profile and NHS Digital QOF has been used to create an estimation of the health needs and disease burden for this network compared to Blackpool CCG as a whole.



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Population

Figure 1: Registered population, 2019

	England	Blackpool CCG	Central West PCN
All ages		174,971	33,738
0-4	6.0%	8,891	1,688
5-14	12.1%	19,094	3,705
15-24	11.8%	18,292	3,643
25-34	13.6%	23,255	4,840
35-44	12.7%	20,565	4,281
45-54	13.8%	25,011	4,953
55-64	11.8%	24,338	4,869
65-74	9.9%	18,862	3,232
75-84	5.8%	12,067	1,810
85+	2.4%	4,596	717
<18	21.4%	33,272	6,416
18+	78.6%	141,699	27,322
65+	18.2%	35,525	5,759

Source: NHS Digital, Pts registered at a GP Practice, December 2019

Figure 2: Proportion of population by age group, 2019

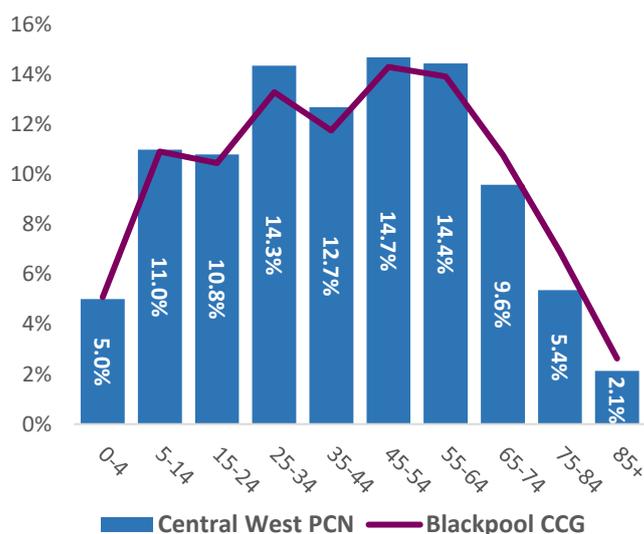


Figure 3: Central West population by gender, 2019

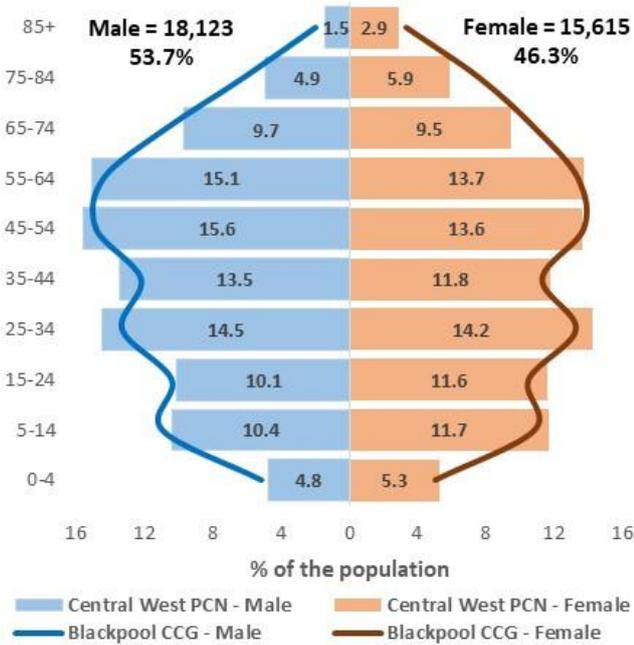
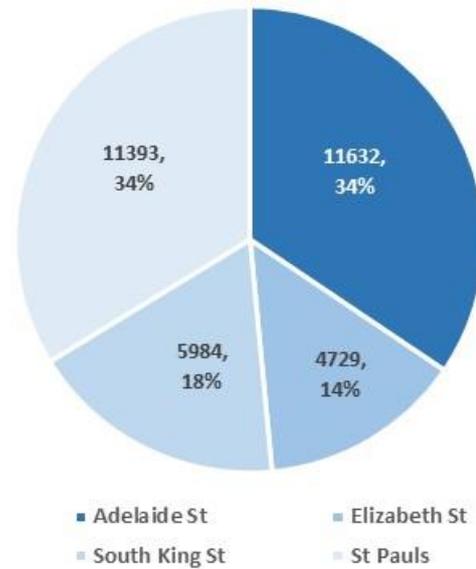


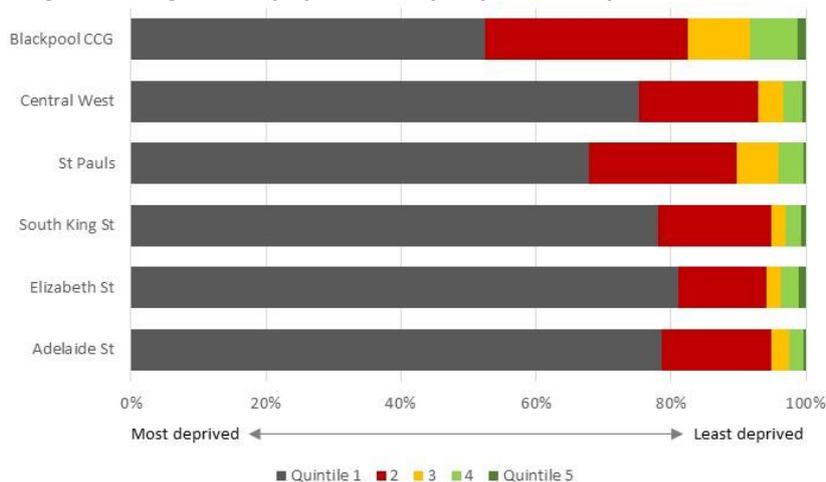
Figure 4: Central West population by GP Practice, 2019



- Central West PCN has a registered population of 33,738 and accounts for almost a fifth (19.3%) of Blackpool CCGs registered population.
- 1,201 (3.6%) live outside Blackpool CCG area.
- Central West PCN has a significantly higher proportion of working age adults aged 25-64 years (56.1%) when compared to Blackpool CCG as a whole (53.2%).
- Conversely, the over 65 population is significantly lower than the Blackpool average, 17.1% compared to 20.3%.
- Central West has the greatest difference in proportions of males and females of all the PCNs (54% compared to 46% respectively) and this difference is greatest in the 35-64 year age range.
- Elizabeth St practice has the largest proportion of young people under 25 years (32.1%) and South King St practice the lowest (23.9%)
- Elizabeth St practice has the lowest proportion of older people aged 75 and over (5.5%) while St Paul's practice has the highest (8.7%). All practices in Central West PCN have lower proportions of older people than the CCG average of 9.5%.

Deprivation and Life Expectancy

Figure 5: Registered population by deprivation quintile, IMD 2019

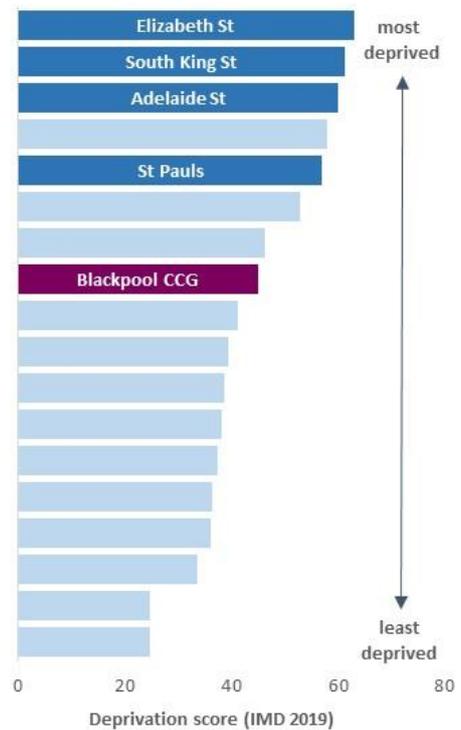


Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial.

Life expectancy at birth quantifies the differences between areas in years of life and is one of the key measures of health in a population. For men in Blackpool life expectancy is 74.5 years, for women it is 79.5, these are the lowest life expectancies for both men and women of all upper tier local authorities. Not only do people in Blackpool live shorter lives, they also spend a greater proportion of their lifespan in poor health and with a disability.

- Central West is the most disadvantaged PCN in Blackpool, 75% (25,383) of the registered population live in the most deprived 20% of areas in the country.
- In comparison, 53% of the CCG registered population live in the most deprived areas.
- Less than 1% of Central West’s population live in the least disadvantaged areas.
- Within the PCN, over 80% of Elizabeth St’s registered population are in the most deprived areas, while St Paul’s has the lowest proportion (68%) living in the deprived areas.
- Life expectancy in Central West is lower than the Blackpool average and ranges from 72 years in South King St to 73.4 years in St Pauls for males. For females the range is 77.8 years in Elizabeth St practice to 78.5 years in Adelaide St practice.

Figure 6: GP practice deprivation score



General Practice profile summaries

The profile presents a range of primary care network-level indicators drawn from the latest available data on PHE’s National General Practice Profiles, including:

- Health determinants and behaviours
- Cardiovascular disease and risk factors
- Respiratory disease
- Cancer
- Estimated disease prevalence
- Mental health

For each indicator the colour coding shows whether the measure for that area is statistically above or below the comparator. The benchmark is the national average. If it cannot be determined if there is a significant difference the area is either left uncoloured or low-high/good-bad is visualised in five shades of blue or purple for equally-sized groups of ranked values.

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not compared

Quintiles: Best ● ● ● ● ● Worst Low ● ● ● ● High ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: ○ Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Health determinants and behaviours

- 66% of the population of Central West PCN have a long standing health condition. This is higher than the Blackpool average and significantly higher than the England average of 52% and is the highest of all the PCN's in Blackpool.
- Within the PCN, the proportion with a long standing health condition ranges from 57% in South King St practice to 73% in Adelaide St practice.
- A fifth of the population also report having a long-term musculoskeletal (MSK) problem.
- The proportion of people in paid work/full time education is lower than the Blackpool average, the proportion of unemployed is much higher (7.6% compared to 4.8%).
- Approximately a fifth of people in the PCN have a caring responsibility, but this varies widely from 6% in St Pauls to 25% in South King St.

Figure 7: Health determinants

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN			CCGs (since 4/20)	England	England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
Working status - Paid work or full-time education (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	219	51.5%*	53.4%	63.3%*	41.5%		94.4%
Working status - Unemployed (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	32	7.6%*	4.8%	3.8%*	0.0%		16.4%
% with caring responsibility (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	68	15.4%*	21.9%	16.9%*	1.4%		28.0%
% with a long-standing health condition (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	290	65.6%*	60.8%	51.5%*	29.0%		69.5%
% reporting a long-term MSK problem (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	—	83	20.5%*	23.0%	18.8%*	1.5%		38.9%
% reporting blindness or partial sight (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	9	2.2%*	2.4%	1.6%*	0.0%		6.7%
% reporting deafness or hearing loss (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	23	5.6%*	7.7%	6.2%*	0.3%		14.3%

Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. It is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease and is a modifiable lifestyle risk factor; effective tobacco control measures can reduce the prevalence of smoking in the population.

Obesity is a priority area for Government with national ambitions relating to excess weight in adults, which is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health.¹

Alcohol misuse is the fifth biggest risk factor for death, ill-health and disability across all ages in the UK. Its misuse has health and social consequences borne by individuals, their families, and the wider community. While data on alcohol is unavailable at PCN level, rates of admissions and mortality from alcohol related causes are significantly high throughout the whole of Blackpool.

Figure 8: Health behaviours

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN			CCGs (since 4/20)	England	England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
GP patient survey: smoking prevalence (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	138	31.0%*	19.4%	14.4%*	3.3%		32.0%
GP patient survey: ex-smoking prevalence (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	➔	124	27.7%*	32.2%	26.7%*	3.5%		39.0%
Estimated smoking prevalence (QOF) (Persons, 15+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	9,517	33.5%*	25.5%	16.7%	7.0%		36.9%
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+) (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	—	3,898	14.2%*	14.2%	10.1%*	1.8%		19.6%

¹ PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, Health Improvement

- Almost 4,000 (14.2%) of people are recorded as obese (BMI≥30) in Central West PCN. Rates range from 11.7% in Elizabeth St to 16.5% in St Pauls.
- There are an estimated 9,500 smokers in Central West with the highest prevalence in Elizabeth St practice, 35% (QOF rates)
- Smoking rates are 2 times higher than the national average and are the highest prevalence rates of all the PCN's.
- Central West has the lowest proportion of ex-smokers of all the PCN's in Blackpool.

Burden of disease

People are living longer but spending more years in ill-health and for several conditions and the overall health burden is increasing. Sickness and chronic disability are causing a much greater proportion of the burden of disease as people are living longer with several illnesses. Across Blackpool this burden happens at a much earlier age than in other areas. While the most common causes of premature death are heart disease, lung cancer, stroke, COPD and dementia the most common causes of burden for people are back pain, poor mental health, skin conditions and sight and hearing loss. These problems tend to attract less attention than the causes of early death but together they account for a huge amount of ill health.

- Central West PCN generally has the lower rates of diagnosed illnesses than Blackpool averages they are still generally higher than national averages.
- Though Central West PCN has lower rates of diagnosed illness, premature mortality from circulatory disease and respiratory disease is significantly higher than the Blackpool average (figure 15).
- The relatively low rates of diagnosed cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and other long-term conditions may be attributable to the comparatively young population in the PCN.
- The high levels of smoking within the PCN will be contributing to the high mortality rates in the under 75's.
- Rates of depression, serious mental illness and proportions reporting long-term mental health problems are higher than the Blackpool average.
- While disease prevalence from QOF registers gives diagnosed illness in the area, modelled disease estimates can give an indication of the overall disease prevalence. While not directly comparable (due to different age ranges used) they are a useful comparison of the overall burden of disease (figure 13).

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in under 75s in England. Blackpool has significantly high rates of premature mortality from CVD, the second highest rate in the country in 2016-18.

Figure 9: Cardiovascular disease

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN			CCGs (since 4/20)	England		England	
		Recent Trend	Count	Value		Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range
CHD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	1,368	4.0%*	4.5%	3.1%*	0.1%		6.5%
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	458	1.3%*	1.7%	0.9%*	0.0%		2.7%
Heart failure w LVD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	172	0.5%*	0.7%	0.3%*	0.0%		1.7%
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	716	2.1%*	2.5%	2.0%*	0.0%		4.3%
Estimated prevalence of atrial fibrillation (Persons, All ages)	2019	–	-	-	2.9%	2.5%	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	-
Stroke: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	–	-	-	2.3%	1.8%*	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	-
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) (Persons, 17+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	2,239	8.1%*	8.1%	6.9%*	0.5%		15.7%
Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	5,697	16.8%*	17.8%	14.0%*	0.6%		22.2%

- While diagnosed disease rates of CVD in Central West PCN are lower than Blackpool averages, they are still higher than national averages.
- However, premature mortality (age <75) from circulatory disease is significantly higher than the Blackpool average.
- Within Central West PCN, Adelaide St surgery generally has higher rates of diagnosed CVD of all the practices.

Respiratory Disease

Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75s and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases. Blackpool has significantly high rates of premature mortality from respiratory disease and the trend has been increasing over the last 5 years, particularly in males.

Figure 10: Respiratory disease

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN		CCGs (since 4/20)	England
		Count	Value	Value	Value
Asthma: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	2,704	7.6%	7.3%	6.0%
COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	1,458	4.1%	3.7%	1.9%

Other long-term conditions

In England, more than 15 million people have a long term condition - a health problem that can't be cured but can be controlled by medication or other therapies. This figure is set to increase over the next 10 years, particularly those people with 3 or more conditions at once. Long term conditions can affect many parts of a person's life, from their ability to work and have relationships to housing and education opportunities. Care of people with long term conditions accounts for 70% of the money spent on health and social care in England².

Figure 11: Other long-term conditions

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN		CCGs (since 4/20)	England	England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) (Persons, 17+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	2,239	8.1%*	8.1%	6.9%*	0.5%		15.7%
Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+) (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	218	0.8%*	0.9%	0.8%*	0.0%		1.6%
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+) (Persons, 50+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	96	0.7%*	0.9%	0.8%*	0.1%		2.9%
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+) (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	1,537	5.6%*	7.1%	4.1%*	0.0%		10.0%

Cancer

Cancer is a clinical priority and it is recognised that the principal active management of cancers occurs in the secondary care setting. General practice, however, has a key role in the referral and subsequent support of these patients and in ensuring that care is appropriately co-ordinated. Across Blackpool, premature mortality from cancer is significantly high for both males and females and incidence and prevalence rates are higher

² Dept of Health & Social Care, [2010 to 2015 government policy: long term health conditions](#), May 2015

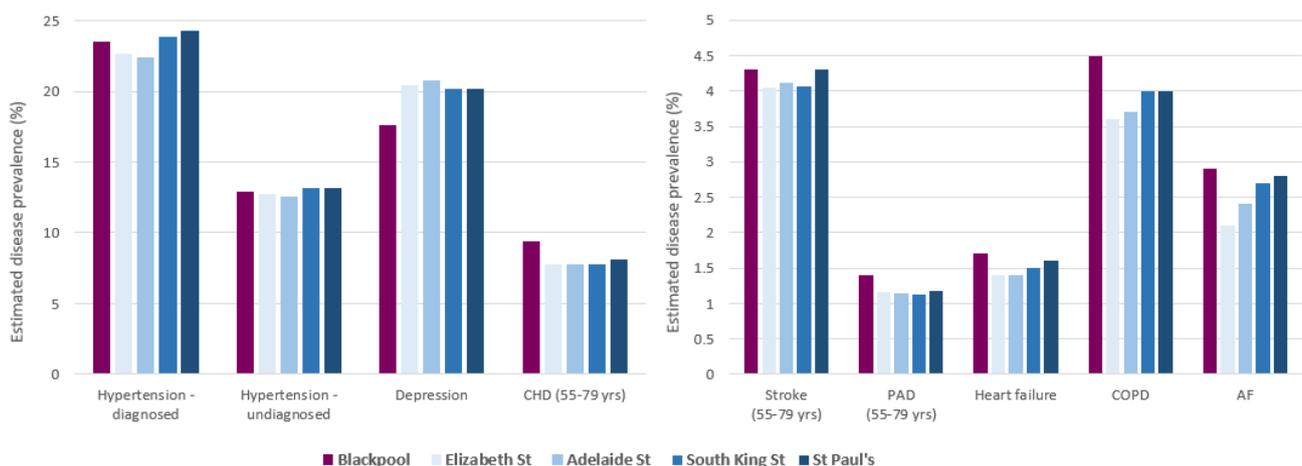
than national averages. Conversely, screening rates across all cancer screening programmes are lower in Blackpool than across the country as a whole.

- Central West PCN has a lower cancer prevalence rate than the Blackpool and national average; there were 199 new cases diagnosed in 2017/18.
- However, premature mortality from cancer is significantly higher than the Blackpool average (figure15).
- Screening rates across all three programmes are below Blackpool averages and well below the targets for each programme.

Figure 12: Cancer

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN			CCGs (since 4/20)	England	England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	989	2.9%*	3.5%	3.0%*	0.2%		6.0%
Females, 25-64, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage, %) (Female, 25-64 yrs)	2018/19	➔	5,152	65.2%*	70.9%	72.6%	37.9%		84.9%
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %) (Female, 50-70 yrs)	2018/19	➔	2,407	58.2%*	63.7%	71.6%	18.2%		83.6%
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %) (Female, 50-70 yrs)	2018/19	➔	1,211	54.9%*	64.7%	72.4%	19.2%		84.6%
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %) (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2018/19	➔	2,789	52.1%*	57.6%	60.5%	30.3%		73.3%
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %) (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2018/19	➔	1,185	48.2%*	56.1%	60.4%	30.0%		74.6%
Number of emergency admissions with cancer (Number per 100,000 population) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	177	521*	619*	549*	29		1,044

Figure 13: Estimated disease prevalence



Mental Health

One in four adults experiences at least one diagnosable mental health problem in any given year and mental health problems represent the largest single cause of disability in the UK. Half of all mental health problems have been established by the age of 14 with one in ten children aged 5-16 having a diagnosable problem. Children from low income families are at highest risk. One in five mothers suffers from depression, anxiety or in some cases psychosis during pregnancy or in the first year after childbirth. Physical and mental health are

closely linked – people with severe and prolonged mental illness are at risk of dying on average 15 to 20 years earlier than other people. In addition, people with long term physical illnesses suffer more complications if they also develop mental health problems.³

Blackpool has significantly higher rates of diagnosed mental health problems than the national average and the claimant rate for employment support allowance for mental and behavioural disorders is the highest in the country.⁴ There have been 51 suicides across the town in 2016-18 with rates significantly higher than the national average.

- Over 600 people have been diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses in Central West PCN.
- The proportion diagnosed with serious mental health problems is 1.9%, significantly higher than the Blackpool average of 1.6%.
- There were 265 diagnosed dementia patients in Central West PCN, less than 1% of the population.
- Over 1,000 people were newly diagnosed with depression in 2018/19 and a fifth of adults (5,683) have diagnosed depression in the PCN, rates double the national average.
- A fifth of people within Central West PCN also self-report long term mental health problems.
- Within Central West PCN, Adelaide St practice has the highest rates of diagnosed depression (25%), Elizabeth St the lowest (14%).
- There were 28 suicides/undetermined injury in the PCN in the 5 year period 2014-2018.

Figure 14: Mental health

Indicator	Period	Blackpool Central West PCN		CCGs (since 4/20)	England	England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
% reporting a long-term mental health problem (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	–	78	19.3%*	14.6%	9.9%*	2.8%		24.5%
Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	5,683	20.7%*	17.3%	10.7%*	3.4%		20.7%
Depression: QOF incidence (18+) - new diagnosis (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	➔	1,046	3.8%*	2.7%	1.7%*	0.2%		4.3%
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	633	1.86%*	1.60%	0.96%*	0.20%		2.34%
Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2018/19	➔	265	0.8%*	1.1%	0.8%*	0.0%		2.0%
% reporting Alzheimer's disease or dementia (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019	–	2	0.6%*	0.4%	0.7%*	0.0%		3.1%

Premature Mortality

The overall mortality rate across Blackpool is significantly higher than the national average and there is a slightly increasing trend while the national trend is decreasing, so the gap between Blackpool and England is growing. The under 75 premature mortality rate shows a similar pattern, being significantly higher than average with a widening gap between Blackpool and England.

Premature mortality is a good indicator of the overall health of a population. One in 3 deaths in Blackpool occurs among people who are under the age of 75 and over two thirds (70%) of these deaths are caused by diseases and illnesses that are largely avoidable, including cancer, heart disease, stroke and respiratory disease. That's because many of the direct causes, such as cancer and heart disease are preceded by long periods of ill-health mostly caused by lifestyle risk factors such as poor diet, smoking and low physical activity. Premature mortality rates in people with an SMI are also higher than the general population for many of the leading causes of death; partly reflecting the higher levels of smoking and substance misuse including alcohol in those with an SMI.⁵

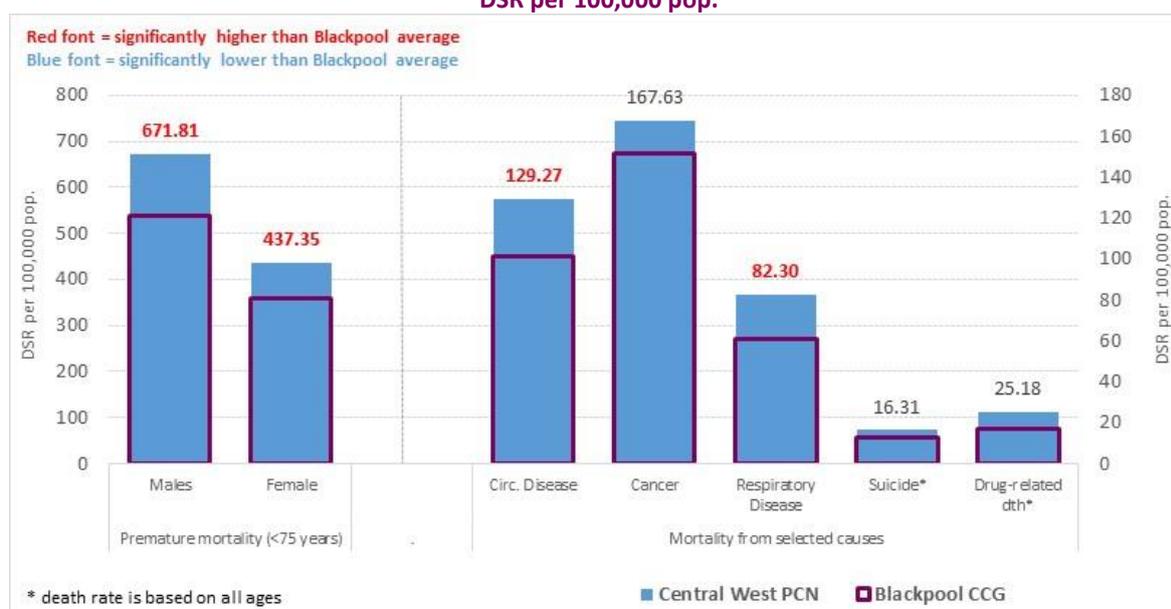
³ Mental Health Taskforce Strategy, The Five Year Forward View for Mental Health, February 2016

⁴ PHE, Mental Health And Wellbeing JSNA Profile

⁵ PHE, Health Profile for England, 2018, [Chapter 2: trends in mortality](#)

- There are approximately 425 deaths per year in Central West PCN.
- Of the 2,127 deaths in 2014-18, 43% were aged under 75 years. This compares with 36% across Blackpool and 32% nationally.
- Premature mortality in Central West PCN is significantly higher for both males and females than the Blackpool average.
- The most common causes of premature mortality are similar to those seen nationally; cancer (29%), circulatory disease (23%) and respiratory disease (14%).
- Premature mortality rates for selected causes are higher in Central West PCN than across Blackpool but significantly higher for circulatory disease and respiratory disease deaths.
- There are over 40 premature deaths from circulatory disease per year and approximately 25 premature deaths from respiratory disease, possibly a result of the high smoking rates within the PCN.
- There were 47 drug related deaths over the 5 year period, a higher rate than the Blackpool average and almost 4 times higher than the national average of 6.49. Central West has the highest rate of all the PCNs in Blackpool.
- Drug related deaths have risen sharply in recent years, nationally and locally. The middle-aged generation are most likely to die by suicide and drug poisoning⁶.

Figure 15: Premature mortality from all causes and by selected causes, 2014-18
DSR per 100,000 pop.



Mosaic Profile

A MOSAIC profile provides a synthetic estimate of lifestyle and health behaviours by Group and Type within the community by combining six categories of data; demographics, socio-economics and consumption, financial measures, property characteristics, property value and location. The estimates are based on the population characteristics of the area, they are **not** the actual behaviour of the area's population. The comparison for the estimates is the **national average**.

MOSAIC profiles will be added in due course as the data becomes available.

⁶ ONS, Deaths related to drug poisoning in E&W: 2018 registrations.