

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset**2009**

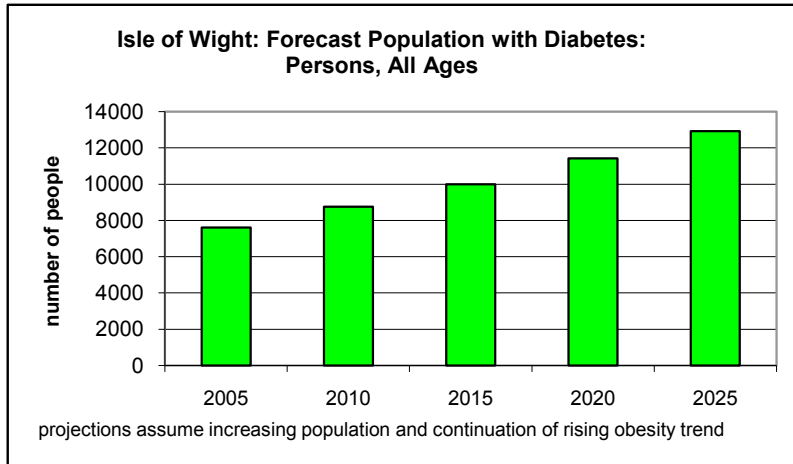
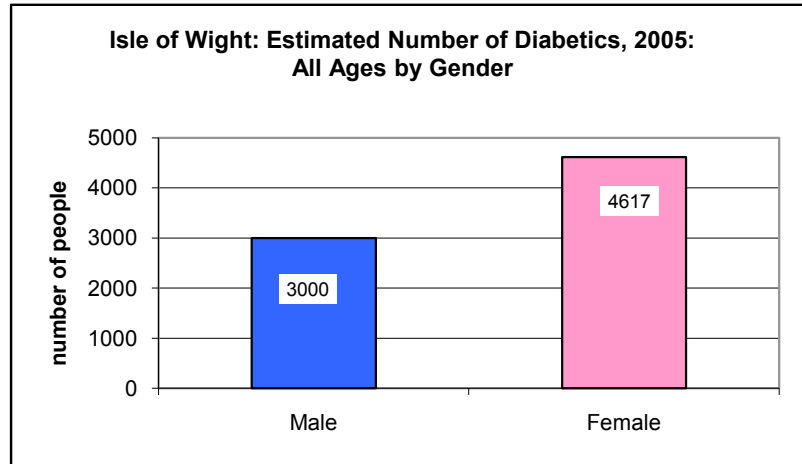
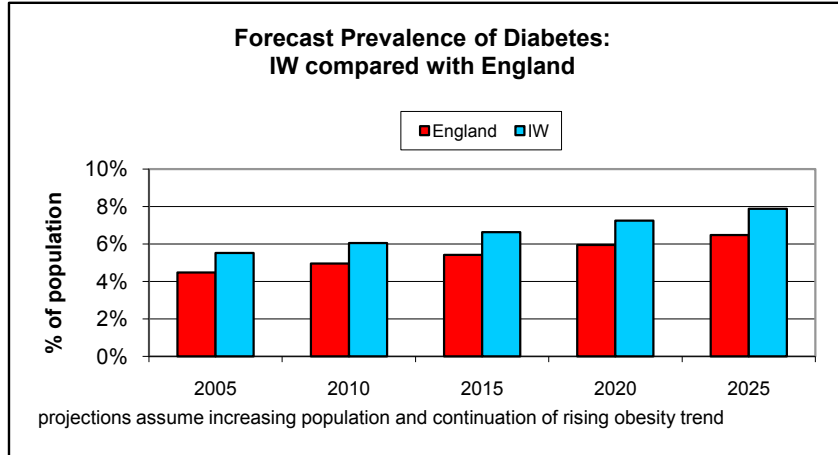
Domain: Burden of Ill Health
 Sub-Domain: Diabetes
 Sub-sub- Domain: General

Indicator: Modelled diabetes prevalence
 Indicator References: JSNA Core Dataset number 36
 Data Source: Yorkshire Public Health Observatory
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

Modelled Diabetes Prevalence

Estimated Diabetes Prevalence (% of Population with Diabetes)	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
England	4.5%	5.0%	5.4%	5.9%	6.5%
Isle of Wight	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	7.2%	7.9%

Isle of Wight: Estimated Number of Diabetics	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons	7,617	8,759	9,985	11,419	12,931
Male	3,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female	4,617	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



COMMENTARY

Diabetes is a chronic and progressive disease comprising a group of disorders characterised by a raised blood glucose level. Poorly-controlled diabetes significantly increases the risk of heart attacks, stroke, blindness, kidney failure and amputation.

Yorkshire Public Health Observatory has developed a model to estimate and project the prevalence of diabetes in a population, recognising that GP Practice diabetes prevalence data recorded through the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF, see separate file) does not provide a complete picture of the prevalence of diabetes. This model uses diabetes prevalence data taken from a number of UK studies and applies it to individual Local Authorities, taking account of the age, sex and ethnicity breakdown of their population, and of local deprivation.

The chart **above, left** compares the current and projected prevalence of diabetes on the Isle of Wight compared with England up to 2025. The estimates take account of projected population growth by age and gender and assume a continued rise in obesity. The IW's older age profile is the main reason for its higher projected prevalence compared with England.

The chart **below, left** shows the 2005 estimated numbers for the Isle of Wight broken down by gender, with higher numbers among females reflecting their greater proportion in the older population in which prevalence is higher.

The chart **below, right** shows projected numbers of Isle of Wight diabetics by age. By 2025 it is projected that over 12,000 IW residents will be diabetic.

INDICATOR DEFINITION

Indicator:	Diabetes - modelled prevalence.
Definition:	Estimated number of people with Diabetes (Type 1 and 2) - both diagnosed and undiagnosed.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Estimated number of people with Diabetes
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident population for the specified years. All Ages by Gender
Geographic Coverage	Local Authority
Time period	2005 and projections as shown above.
Data Source(s)	Yorkshire Public Health Observatory http://www.yhpho.org.uk/PBS_diabetes.aspx
Significance for Health	Higher rates are associated with worse health. Lower rates are associated with better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	A modelled estimate is the expected prevalence of diabetes for that area based on its population characteristics. It does not represent an estimate of actual prevalence.

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2009



Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	Recorded diabetes prevalence - GP Practice QOF data
Sub-Domain:	Diabetes	Indicator reference:	JSNA Core Dataset number: 36
Sub-sub- Domain:	General	Data Source:	Information Centre for Health and Social Care
		Indicator definition:	see below

GP-Recorded Prevalence of Diabetes: Patients who are Recorded on GP Practice Diabetes Registers

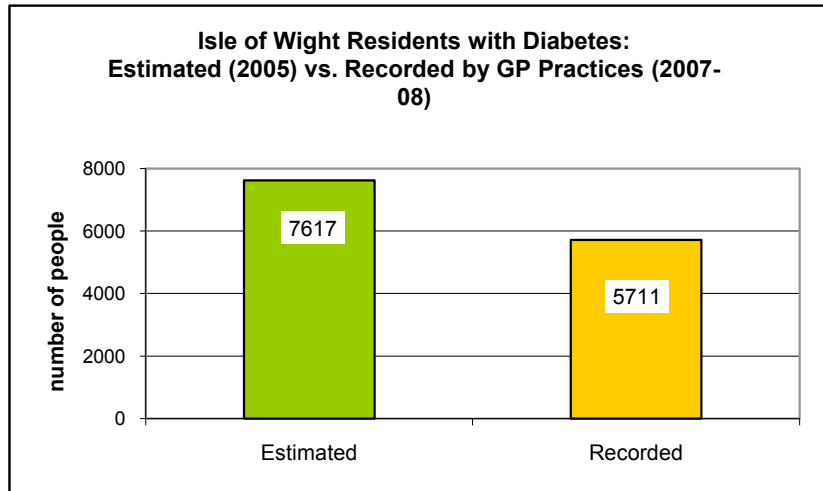
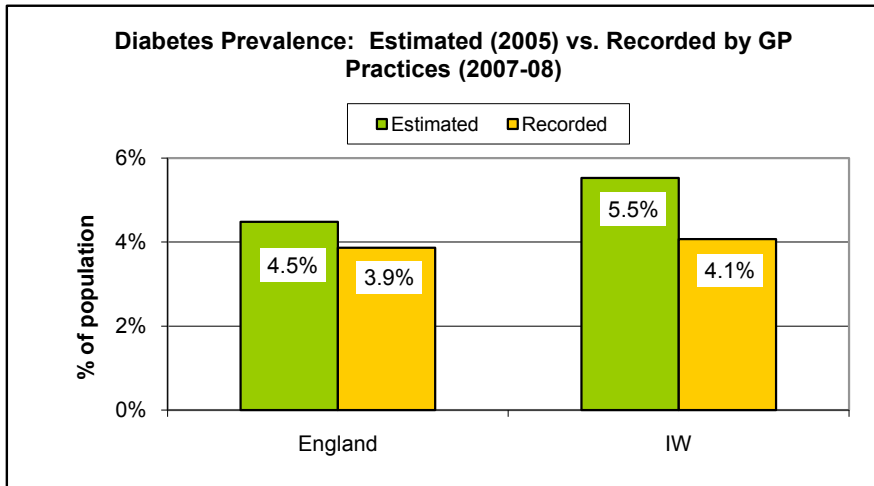
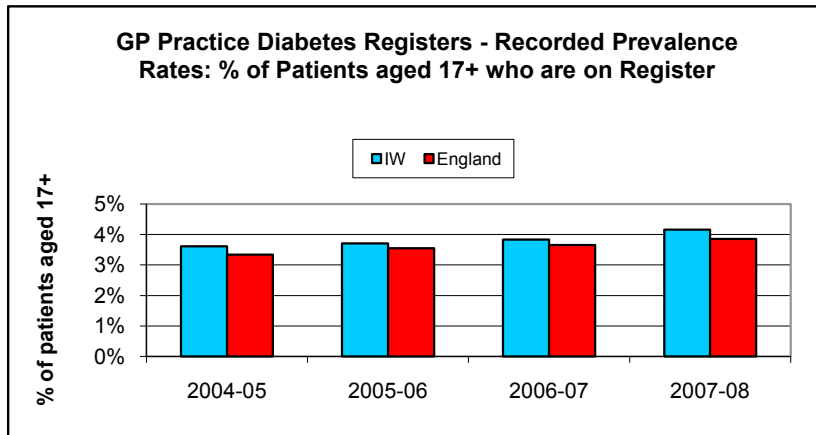
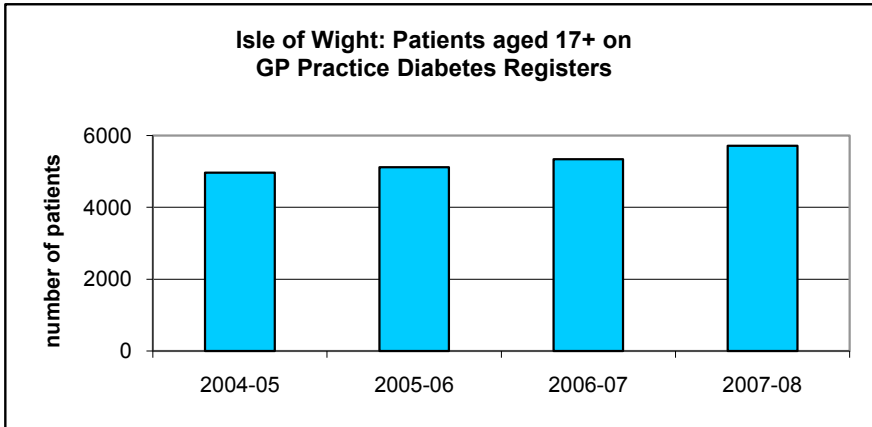
% of Patients	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
England	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%
IW	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%

Number of Patients	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Isle of Wight	4965	5119	5,342	5714

Estimated compared with Recorded Prevalence

% Prevalence	2005	2007-08	Gap
	Estimated (all ages)	Recorded (age 17+)	
England	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%
Isle of Wight	5.5%	4.1%	1.5%

Number of People with Diabetes	2005	2007-08	Difference (Unrecorded)
	Estimated (all ages)	Recorded (age 17+)	
Isle of Wight	7,617	5,714	1,903



COMMENTARY

The QOF is the Quality and Outcomes Framework, a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP surgeries in England which is part of GP contracts. QOF includes a number of 'disease registers', which count patients recorded by GP Practices as having specific 'diseases', of which diabetes is one. Diabetes Registers record patients with diabetes in order to offer ongoing care to them. In QOF terms, higher numbers and % of people recorded would be seen as a good thing, as this means that more people in the population with the disease are being identified and offered treatment.

The chart **above, left**, shows the number of people recorded on IW GP diabetes registers over time, showing an upward trend.

The chart **above, right**, compares the % of the GP Practice population recorded on diabetes registers in the IW and England. There has been an upward trend in recorded prevalence for both, but the IW's recorded prevalence has been consistently higher.

The chart **below, left**, compares the estimated vs. recorded diabetes prevalence for England and the IW. Although the IW has a higher % of recorded prevalence, it also has a higher % of estimated prevalence than England, and so the 'gap' is bigger.

The chart **below, right**, compares the IW's estimated vs. recorded diabetes prevalence in terms of number of people. The gap represents an estimated nearly 2,000 people with undiagnosed diabetes.

INDICATOR DEFINITION

Indicator:	Recorded diabetes prevalence by GP Practices - QOF data
Background Information	The QOF is the Quality and Outcomes Framework, a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP surgeries in England which is part of GP contracts. QOF includes a number of 'disease registers', which count patients recorded by GP Practices as having specific 'diseases', of which diabetes is one.
Definitions:	Number of patients with diabetes.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus and statement whether the patient has Type I or Type II diabetes
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period. GP Registered Patients aged 17+
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	As of 1 April 2008
Data Source(s)	Information Centre for Health and Social Care http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/supporting-information/audits-and-performance/the-quality-and-outcomes-framework/qof-2007/08/data-tables
Significance for Health	Higher rates indicate higher levels of recording by GP Practices. Lower rates indicate lower levels of recording by GP Practices.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The Information Centre itself notes that "It is important to emphasise that QOF registers do not necessarily equate to prevalence, as may be defined by epidemiologists...it is difficult to interpret year-on-year changes in the size of QOF registers, for example a gradual rise in QOF prevalence could be due partly to epidemiological factors (such as an ageing population) or due partly to increased case finding." GP Practice data might under-record prevalence because patients with diabetes are not diagnosed or recorded as such. This is illustrated by the charts comparing Estimated with GP-Recorded diabetes.