Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset   2009

Domain:	Burden of Ill Health
Sub-Domain:	Misc
Sub-sub- Domain:	Causes considered Amenable to Healthcare

Indicator:	Mortality Rate from Causes considered Amenable to Healthcare
Indicator References:	JSNA Core Dataset number 34
Data Source:	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
Indicator definition:	see below

Mortality from Causes of Death Amenable to Healthcare - excluding deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease

IW: Number of Deaths

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Male	52	60	64	55	60	54	41	36	42	41
Female	60	70	61	53	65	70	44	47	52	42
Persons	112	130	125	108	125	124	85	83	94	83

IW: Mortality from Causes Amenable to Healthcare (excluding Ischaemic Heart Disease): Number of Deaths (various cause-specific ages): Persons

IW: Mortality from Causes Amenable to Healthcare (excluding Ischaemic Heart Disease): Number of Deaths (various cause-specific ages): by Gender
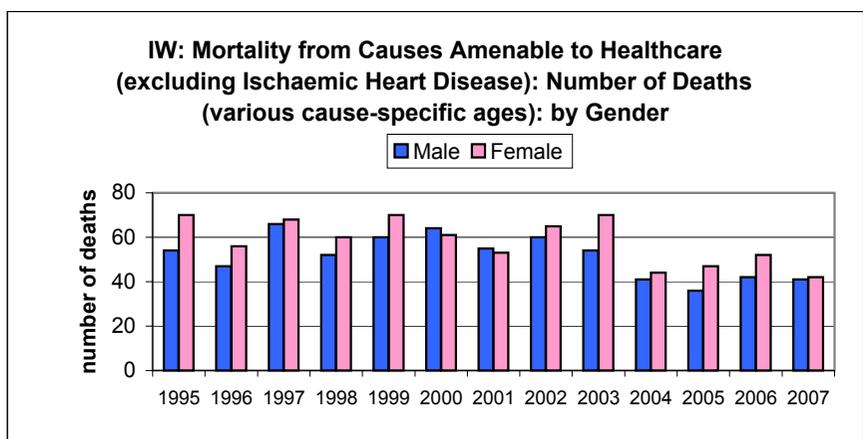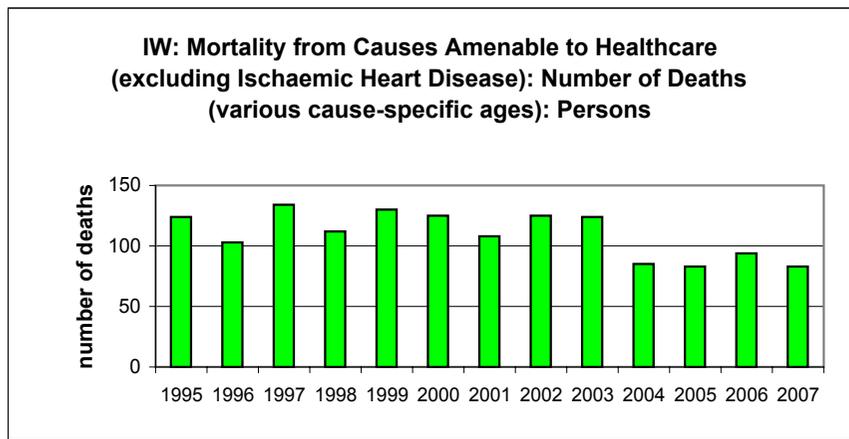
Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
England	84.36	78.56	80.69	71.97	70.39	68.84	65.61	63.5	60.87	58.79
South East	75.01	70.44	73.48	64.16	62.96	63.09	57.63	56.17	55.94	53.64
IW	70.32	83.82	71.22	62.6	77.52	71.73	51.26	48.22	56.53	48.13

Mortality from Causes Amenable to Healthcare (excluding Ischaemic Heart Disease): Directly Age Standardised Rate: Persons (various cause-specific ages)
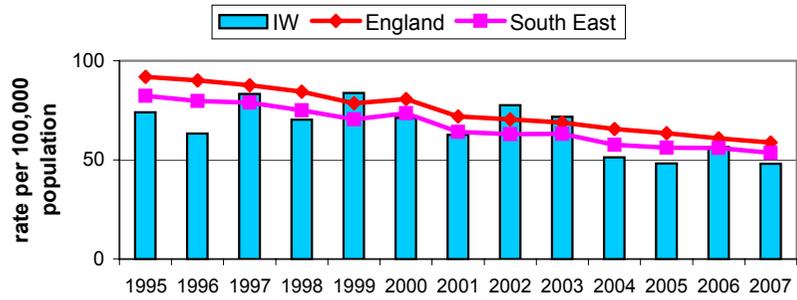
IW: Mortality from Causes Amenable to Healthcare (excluding Ischaemic Heart Disease): Directly Age Standardised Rate: by Gender (various cause-specific ages)
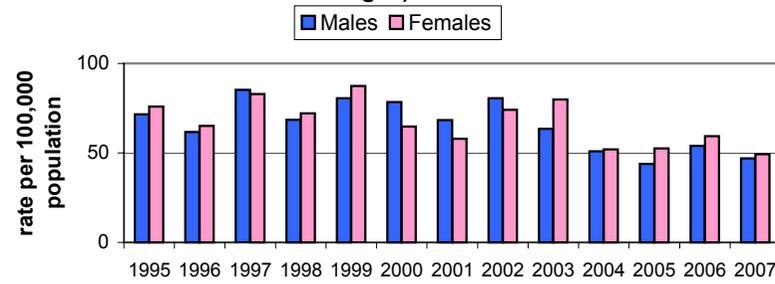
The purpose of measuring this indicator is to help reduce deaths from causes considered amenable to health care, including preventing disease onset as well as treating disease. 3 indicators are measured.

1. Mortality from causes of death where there is evidence that they are amenable to healthcare interventions.
2. Mortality from causes of death considered amenable to health care **(shown below)**.
3. Mortality from causes of death other than those considered amenable to health care.

The difference between 'amenable' and 'non-amenable' causes in their trends over time may provide evidence of the increasing (or decreasing) effectiveness of health care,

2. Mortality from Causes of Death Amenable to Healthcare - excluding Ischaemic Heart Disease

This includes a range of causes of death: a very selective list includes some cancers, some respiratory disease, whooping cough, epilepsy, appendicitis and measles. The age groups for which deaths are included vary: for the major causes of cancer and respiratory disease, only deaths in the age group 0 - 74 are counted as amenable to healthcare.

The data and charts, **top,** show numbers of deaths of IW residents in this category. Key points:

- Annual numbers have fallen over the period shown, but the fall is less steep for this indicator compared for the one in which heart disease included. This probably reflects the faster rate of reduction in mortality from heart disease compared with cancer, one of the other main causes of premature death included in this indicator (see separate indicators for cancer and circulatory disease).
- Deaths in this category are more evenly split among males and females, though numbers among males are slightly higher. Numbers for both have fallen at a similar trajectory over the period shown.

The data and charts, **below,** show mortality rates per 100,000 population, comparing the IW with England and the South East. Key points:
- IW mortality rates among Persons have fallen steadily over the period shown and are slightly lower than in England and the South East.
- IW rates among males and females have been similar over this period and both have fallen at a similar rate.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Mortality from Causes of Death Amenable to Healthcare - excluding deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease in the under-75 age group
Definition:	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from specified causes amenable to healthcare for specified cause-specific age groups per 100,000 population.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Number of deaths of people resident in the specified area which were registered in the specified years.
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident population for the specified years. Various cause-specific age groups by Gender
Geographic Coverage	Local Authority
Time period	As shown above.
Data Source(s)	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD) http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/ (this is the site for non-NHS staff)
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	