

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset
2009


Domain:	Burden of Ill Health	Indicator:	Recorded COPD prevalence - GP Practice QOF data
Sub-Domain:	Respiratory	Indicator reference:	JSNA Core Dataset number: 46
Sub-sub- Domain:	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)	Data Source:	Information Centre for Health and Social Care: e.g.
		Indicator definition:	see below

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

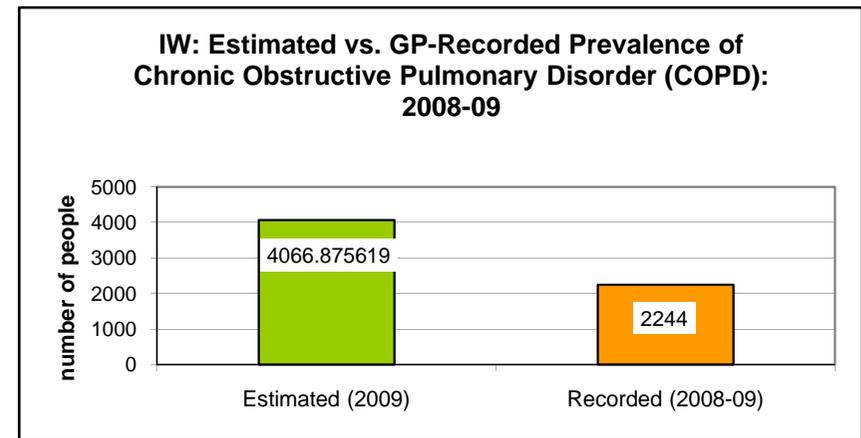
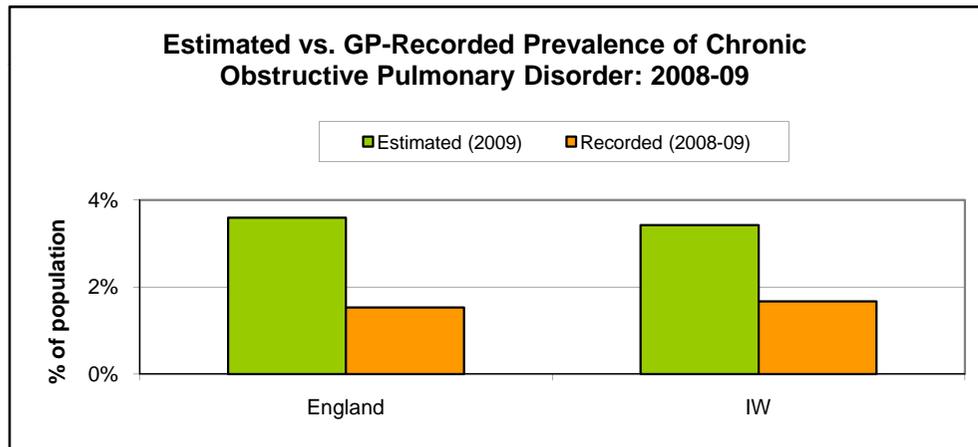
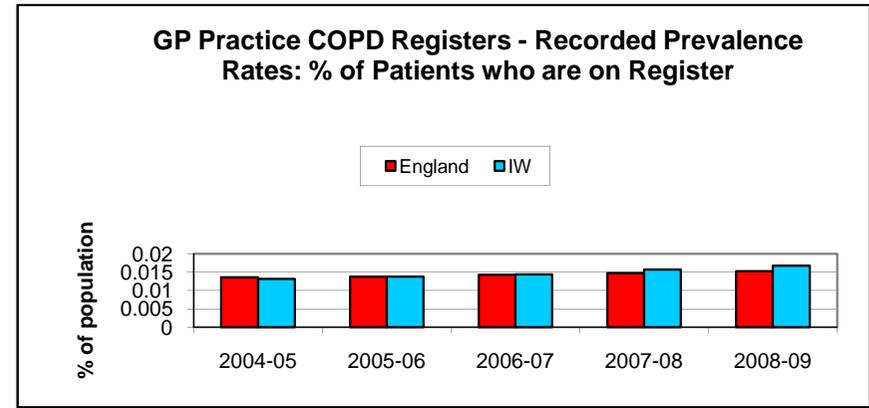
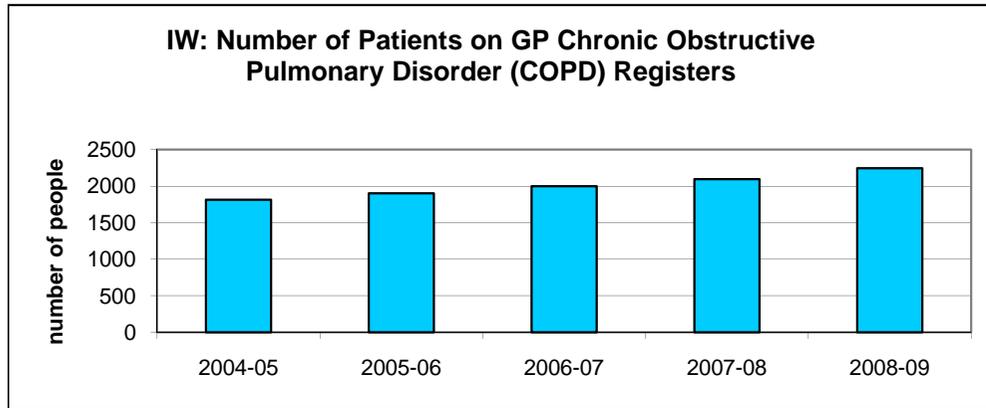
% of Patients	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
England	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
IW	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%

Number of Patients	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Isle of Wight	1,813	1,901	1,998	2,093	2,244

Estimated compared with Recorded Prevalence

% Prevalence	2009	2008-09	Gap
	Estimated (age 16+)	Recorded (all ages)	
England	3.6%	1.5%	2.1%
Isle of Wight	3.4%	1.7%	1.8%

Number of People with COPD	2009	2008-09	Difference (Under-recorded)
	Estimated (age 16+)	Recorded (all ages)	
Isle of Wight	4,067	2,244	1,823



COMMENTARY

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) is a disease of the lungs whereby inflammation develops and airflow becomes progressively obstructed, causing coughing and breathlessness. It is caused predominantly by smoking, but occupational exposure to harmful substances can also contribute. It is more commonly seen after the age of 35. Many people with COPD experience several years of ill health and poor quality of life before they die.

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 COPD is one. COPD Registers record patients who have COPD in order to offer ongoing care to them to ensure that their condition is managed. 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 condition are being identified and offered treatment.

The chart **above, left**, shows the number of people recorded on IW GP COPD registers over time, with a clear upward trend.

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

The chart **below, left**, compares the estimated vs. recorded COPD prevalence for England and the IW. The IW has a higher % of recorded prevalence, but a slightly lower % of estimated prevalence than England, and so the IW 'gap' is smaller than for England.

The chart **below, right**, compares the IW's estimated vs. recorded COPD prevalence in terms of number of people. The gap represents an estimated 1,800 people with undiagnosed COPD.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Recorded COPD 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 conditions, of which COPD is one.
Definitions:	Number of patients with COPD
Numerator (number of people or events)	Number of patients with COPD recorded on GP Practice COPD registers.
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident Population of the specified area in the specified time period. GP Registered Patients
Geographic Coverage	Primary Care Trust
Time period	As of 1 April 2009
Data Source(s)	Information Centre for Health and Social Care: e.g. 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 COPD are not diagnosed or recorded as such. This is illustrated by the charts comparing Estimated with GP-Recorded COPD.