Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

NCVIN tools and resources diabetes

Public Health England

Diabetes resources

Diabetes prevalence estimates

Analysis of the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme

Diabetes Foot care activity profiles

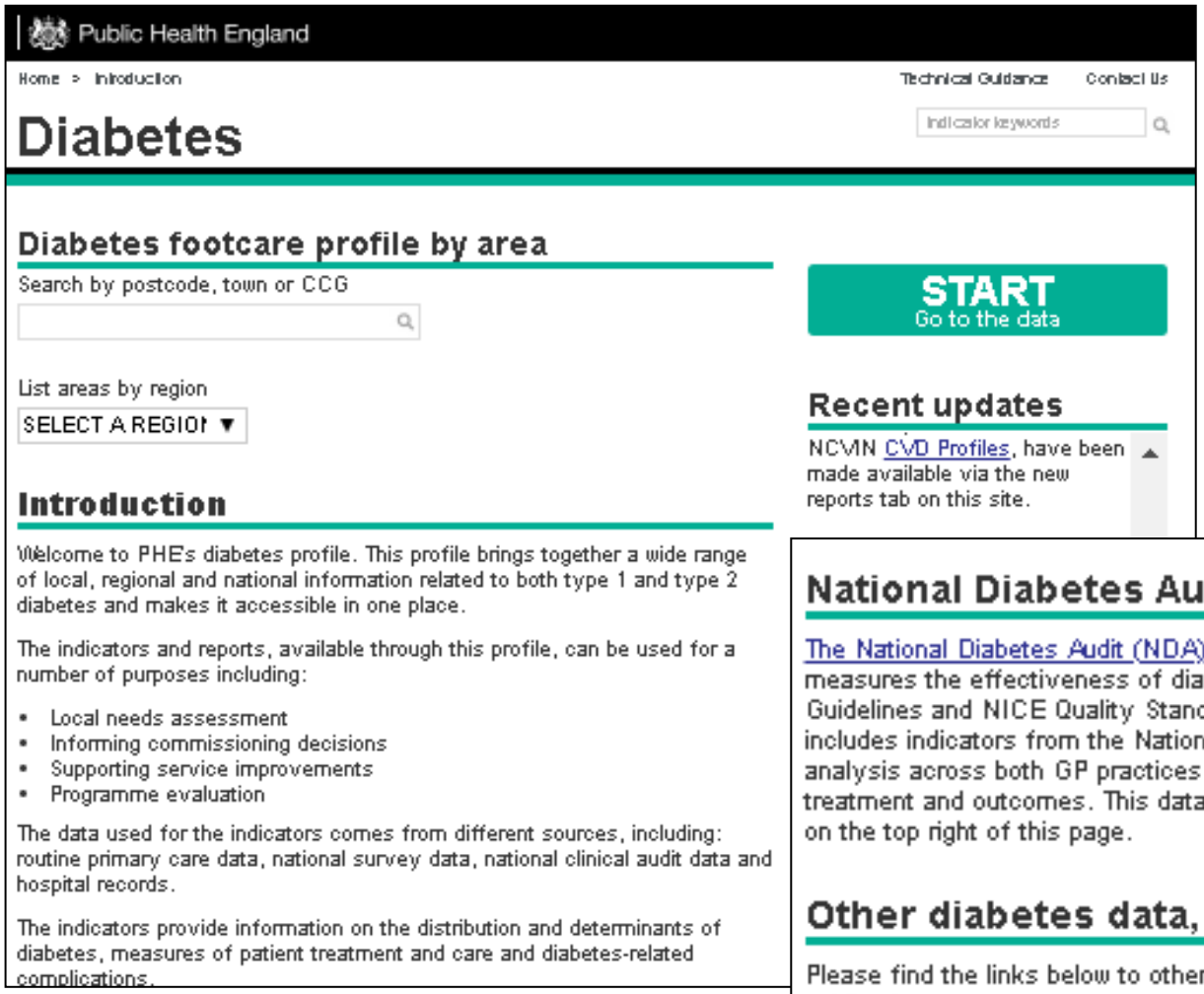
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia prevalence estimates

Diabetes outcomes versus expenditure tool

Diabetes fingertips profile

Summary profiles of Cardiovascular disease

(coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease, diabetes and stroke)



National Diabetes Audit data

The National Diabetes Audit (NDA) is a major national clinical audit, which measures the effectiveness of diabetes healthcare against NICE Clinical Guidelines and NICE Quality Standards, in England and Wales. This site includes indicators from the National Diabetes Audit, to allow comparative analysis across both GP practices and CCGs in England in diabetes care, treatment and outcomes. This data is available by clicking the 'Start' button on the top right of this page.

Other diabetes data, tools and publications

Please find the links below to other useful diabetes data, tools and publications:

- Progress of the Healthier You: NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme: referrals, uptake and participant characteristics
- Using data to tackle the burden of amputation in diabetes
- Diabetes prevalence estimates for local populations
- Improving Diabetic Foot Care: A Guide for Commissioners
- Analysis of non-diabetic hyperglycaemia prevalence in England
- Diabetes outcomes versus expenditure (DOVE) in local population
- Diabetic eye screening data
- CVD Profiles: Diabetes Profile

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/diabetes-ft

Diabetes

Area type: CCGs (pre 4/2017) ▾ Areas grouped by: Sub-region ▾ Benchmark: England ▾

Area: NHS Wyre Forest CCG ▾ Sub-region: West Midlands ▾

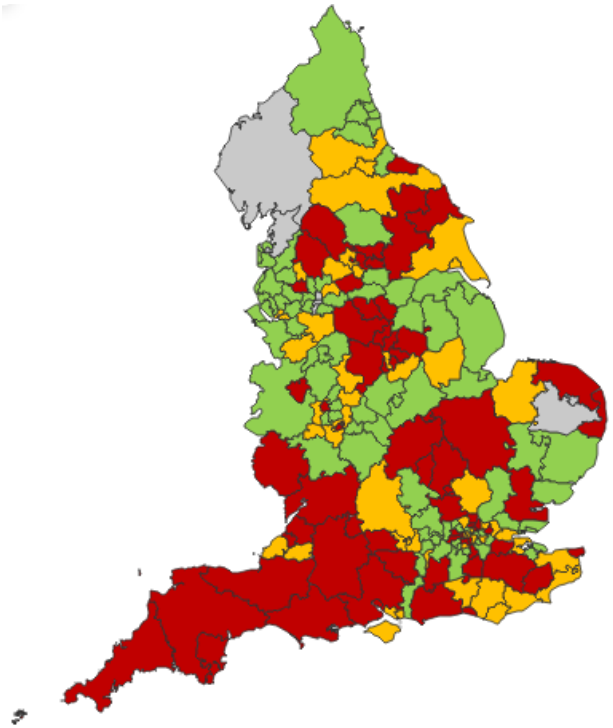
Search for an area | 10 most similar CCGs to Wyre Forest

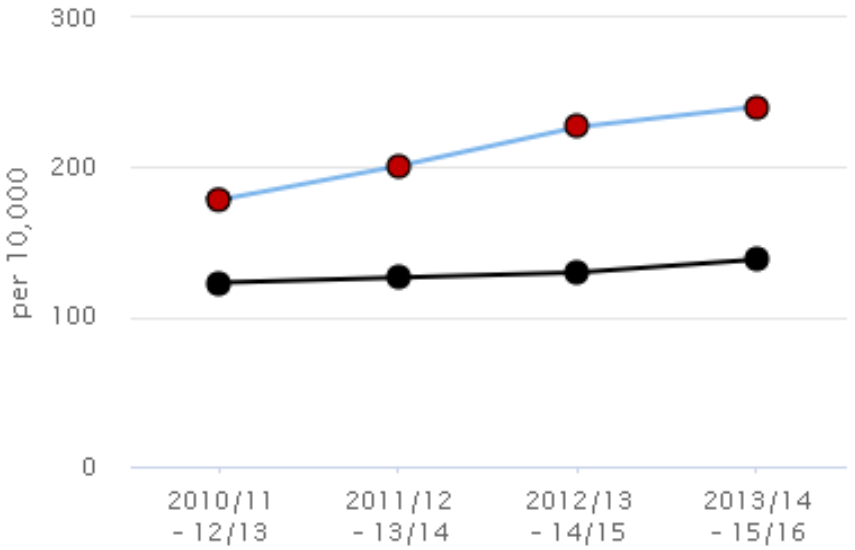
* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details

Compared with benchmark: Better | Similar | Worse — Lower | Similar | Higher — Low … High — Not compared

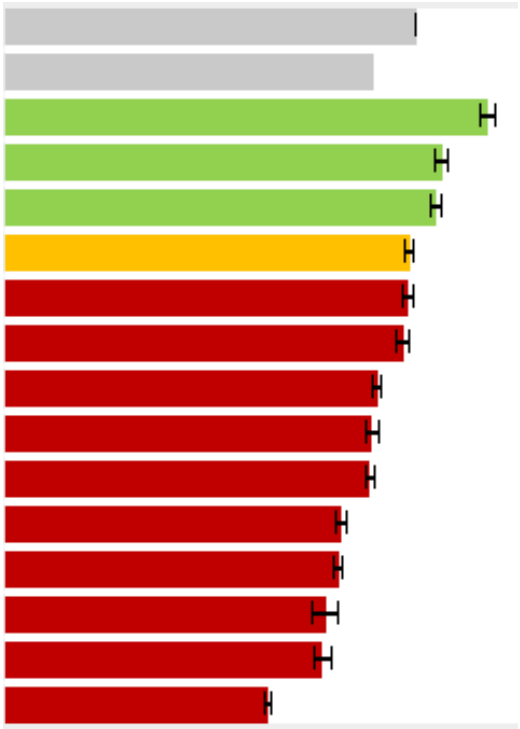
Data quality: Significant concerns | Some concerns | Robust

Indicator	Period	England	West Midlands NHS region	NHS Birmingham Crosscity CCG	NHS Birmingham South And Central...	NHS Coventry And Rugby CCG	NHS Dudley CCG	NHS Herefordshire CCG	NHS Redditch And Bromsgrove CCG	NHS Sandwell And West Birmingham...	NHS Solihull CCG	NHS South Warwickshire CCG	NHS South Worcestershire CCG	NHS Walsall CCG	NHS Warwickshire North CCG	NHS Wolverhampton CCG	NHS Wyre Forest CCG
Level of participation in the National Diabetes Audit	2016/17	95.0	93.5*	84.2	98.4	98.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	98.9	88.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	33.3	100.0	100.0
People with type 1 diabetes who received all 8 care processes	2016/17	34.4*	32.4*	29.3*	30.0*	32.7*	36.4*	36.9*	33.3*	24.7*	20.1*	36.8*	39.1*	37.3*	23.3*	37.1*	33.9*
People with type 2 diabetes who received all 8 care processes	2016/17	47.7*	47.7*	47.6*	36.7*	37.0*	64.4*	58.6*	54.5*	38.8*	42.7*	51.7*	61.6*	60.2*	31.4*	44.0*	50.9*
People with type 1 diabetes who	2016/17	84.9*	83.1*	82.7*	85.0*	85.4*	76.6*	86.6*	87.0*	77.0*	80.5*	87.3*	87.7*	83.1*	72.1*	84.8*	83.5*





Indicator	England Range
Major diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures	
Minor diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures	
Hospital spells for diabetic foot disease	
Median length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease	
Adjusted length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease	
People with type 1 diabetes who have received an annual foot check	
People with type 2 diabetes who have received an annual foot check	



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Technical document for diabetes prevalence model for England 2016

Table 2. Multivariate model output

Variable	Coefficient	P value	Odds ratio	95% CI lower	95% CI higher
Age group (16-24)			1.0		
Age group (25-34)	.411	.081	1.509	0.634	3.590
Age group (35-44)	1.508	<0.0001	4.516	2.080	9.801
Age group (45-54)	2.606	<0.0001	13.551	6.452	28.464
Age group (55-64)	3.039	<0.0001	20.887	10.021	43.536
Age group (65-74)	3.428	<0.0001	30.818	14.706	64.582
Age group (75+)	3.901	<0.0001	49.457		
Sex (Male)			1		
Sex (Female)	-.386	<0.0001			
Ethnic group: White, Mixed, Other					
Ethnic group: South Asian & black	1.358	<0.0001			
Constant	-4.907	<0.0001			

Accounting for deprivation

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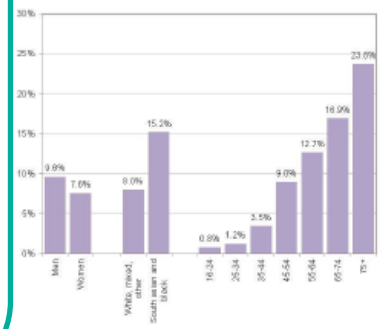
Diabetes Prevalence Model

Diabetes prevalence model

There is a clear association between increasing age and higher diabetes prevalence, from 9.0% aged 45 to 54 to 23.8% aged 75 years and over. It is estimated that approximately 2% of adults aged 16 to 44 have diabetes. This equates to 400,000 people of this age group with diabetes – 10% of total diabetes cases.

At CCG level, diabetes prevalence ranges from 6.6% to 11.5% (1.7-fold variation). CCGs with the highest estimated diabetes prevalence have high proportions of South ...an and black ethnic groups and high levels of deprivation. In addition, CCGs which ...igh estimated prevalence also have higher levels of deprivation and/or high ...ns of elderly people. CCGs with the lowest estimated diabetes prevalence ...er proportions of younger age groups and lower levels of deprivation.

...ummary of expected diabetes prevalence (diagnosed and undiagnosed) for ... 2016 by age group, sex and ethnicity



...son with the Quality and Outcomes Framework

...parisons between estimates of diabetes for 2015 and the 2014/15 Quality and Outcomes framework (QOF) suggest that 76% of adults who have diabetes are included on GP registers. It's is estimated that there are around 940,000 adults with diabetes who have not been diagnosed or registered. Note comparisons with QOF are

The diabetes prevalence model provides estimates of total (diagnosed and undiagnosed) diabetes prevalence for people aged 16 years and older in England.

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Technical document for the diabetes prevalence model for England 2016

Public Health England

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National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network

Prevalence estimates of diabetes

Published	2016
Produced by	Public Health England
Geography	Local authotity and whole of England
Age	16 years and over
Sex	Total
Data source	Health Survey for England 2012, 2013 and 2014 2014-based Subnational Population Projections, mid-2012 to mid-2037, Population Projections Unit, ONS. Crown copyright 2014. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), 2010/11 - 2013/14, Copyright © 2016, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. NHS Digital is the trading name of the Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. English indices of deprivation 2015, Department for local communities and local governement

Public Health England

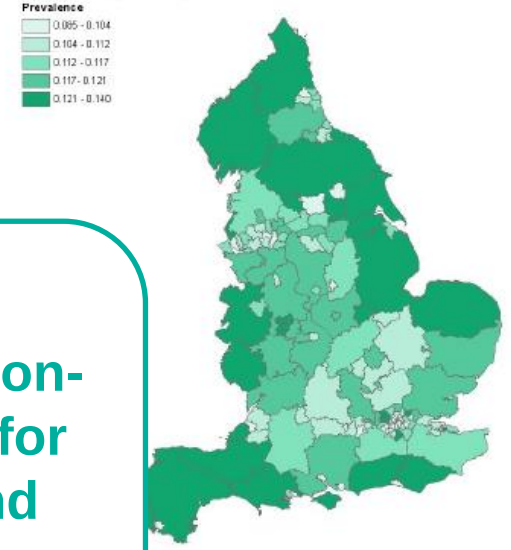
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

Table 4. Characteristics of people with non-diabetic hyperglycaemia and diabetes (diagnosed and undiagnosed)

		Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia				Diabetes (diagnosed and undiagnosed)			
		Prevalence	95% confidence interval lower	95% confidence interval upper	Chi-square p-value	Prevalence	95% confidence interval lower	95% confidence interval upper	Chi-square p-value
Sex	Male	10.5%	9.8%	11.2%	0.259	8.7%	8.1%	9.3%	0.000
	Female	10.8%	10.2%	11.5%		6.5%	6.0%	6.9%	
Age group	16 to 39	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%	0.000	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.000
	40 to 49	7.8%	7.0%	8.7%		4.6%	3.9%	5.3%	
	50 to 59	14.4%	13.2%	15.6%		10.0%	9.0%	11.1%	
	60 to 69	18.4%	17.1%	19.7%		13.7%	12.6%	14.9%	
	70 to 79	23.2%	21.4%	25.0%		20.3%	18.6%	22.0%	

Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

Map 1. Estimates of non-diabetic hyperglycaemia by local authority (upper tier) in 2015



urvey Data (c) Crown copyright and database right 2015

Prevalence estimates of non-diabetic hyperglycaemia for people aged 16 years and older in England.

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Protecting and improving the nation's health

NHS Diabetes Prevention Programm (NHS DPP) Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

Produced by: National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network (NCVIN)

Date: August 2015

11

Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network

Prevalence estimates of non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

Published	March 2016
Produced by	Public Health England
Geography	Clinical commissioning group (CCG) and whole of England
Age	16 years and over
Sex	Total
Data source	Health Survey for England 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013
	2012-based Subnational Population Projections. Clinical commissioning groups in England, mid-2012 to mid-2037, Population Projections Unit, ONS. Crown copyright 2014
	Number of patients registered at a GP practice – April 2015 The Health and Social Care Information Centre
	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), 2011/12 - 2013/14, Copyright © 2015, Re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved
	Active people survey, Sport England, 2012

Public Health England

Prevalence of diabetes and non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

- 3.1 million (6.7%) adults diagnosed with diabetes and included on GP registers in 2016/17

  Quality and Outcomes Framework 2016/17

- 4.0 million (8.5%) adults estimated to have diabetes (diagnosed and undiagnosed)
- 900,000 people with diabetes that are undiagnosed

  NCVIN diabetes prevalence model 2017

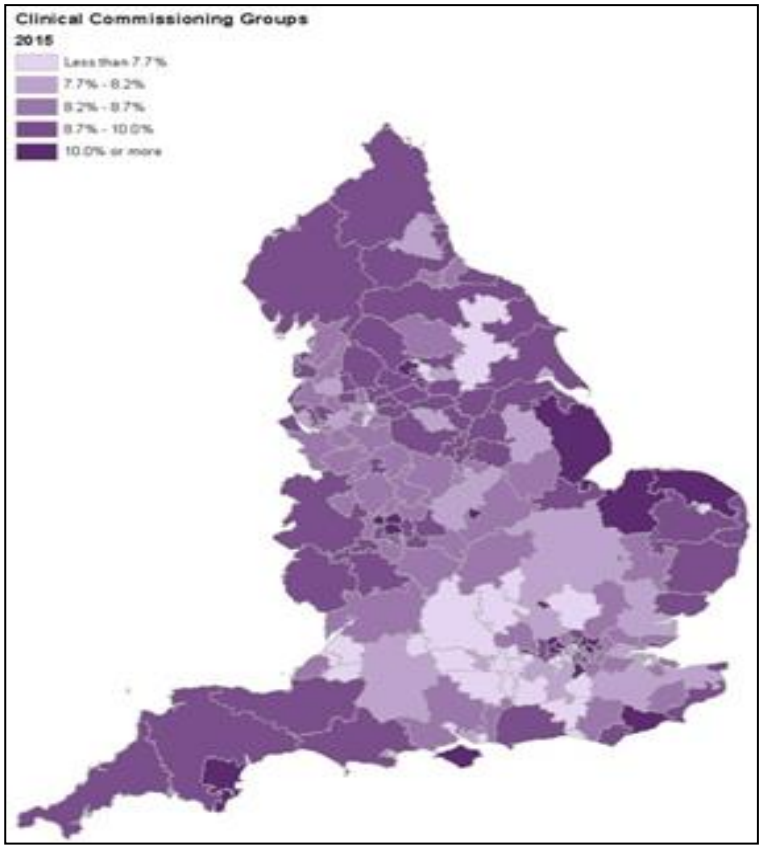
- 5.0 million (11.4%) adults estimated to be at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes – i.e. non-diabetic hyperglycaemia,

  NCVIN non-diabetic hyperglycaemia prevalence model 2015

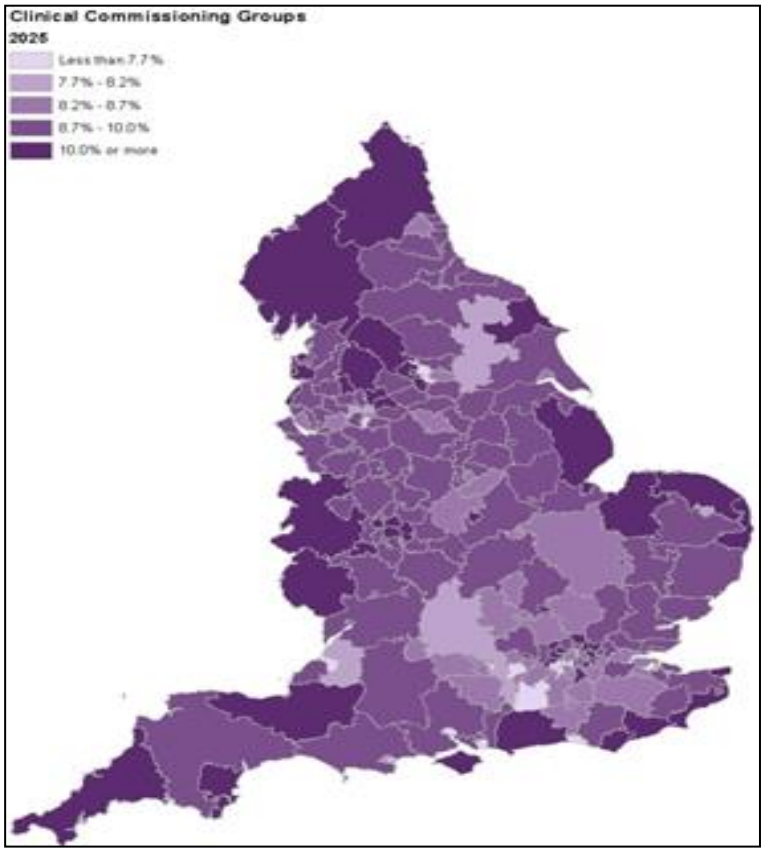
Public Health England

Diabetes prevalence projections

Diabetes prevalence 2015



Diabetes prevalence 2025



- If current trends continue then we estimate that by 2025 there will be over 4.3 million (9.2%) people with diabetes

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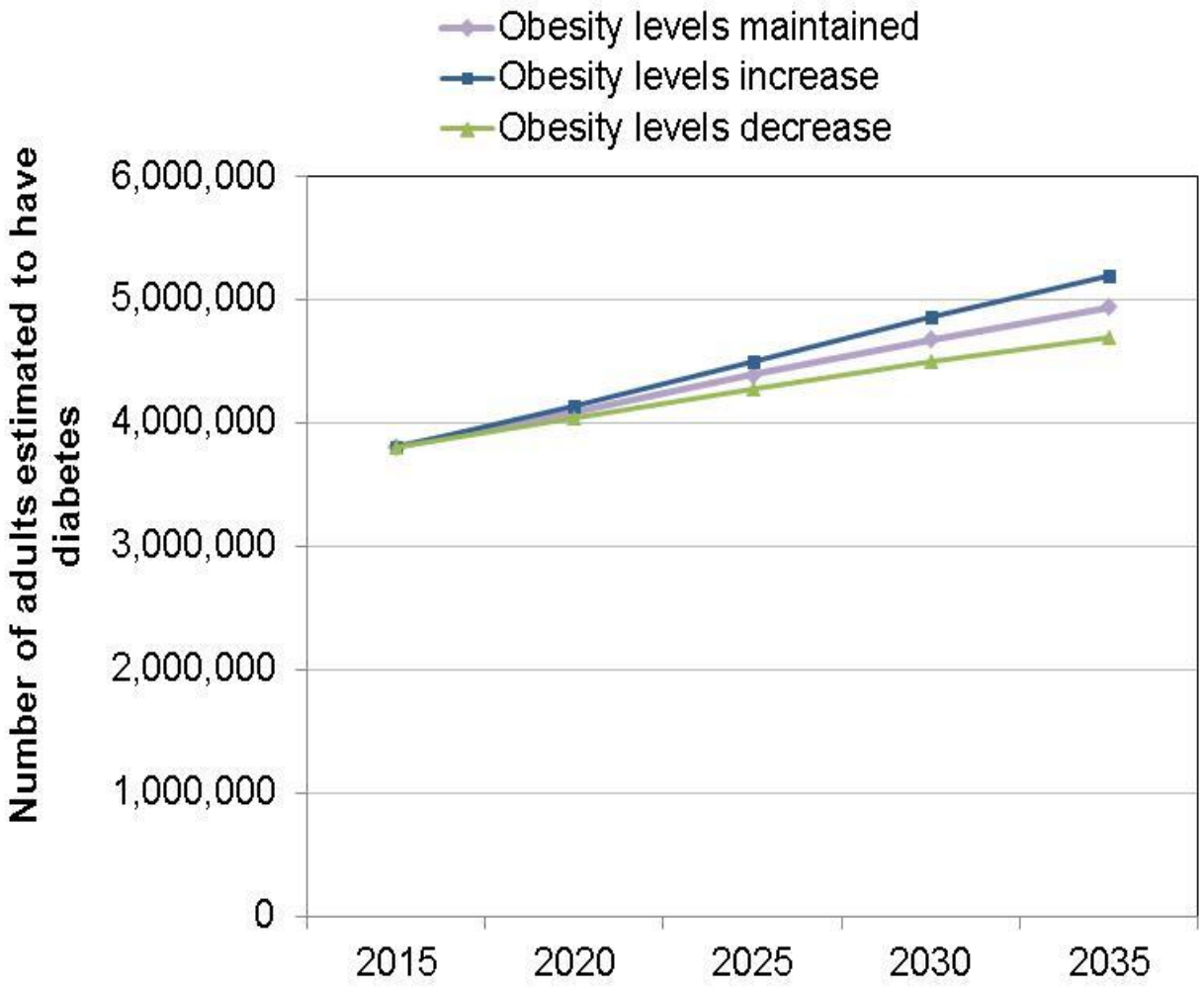
Estimating the impact of different levels of obesity on diabetes prevalence



- If obesity levels were to continue to rise, it is estimated there would be an additional **263,200** people with diabetes by 2035.
- If obesity levels were to decline, it is estimated there would be **240,550** fewer people with diabetes

Public Health England

NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme (NHS DPP)

Key findings from the **First progress report of the Healthier You: NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme for 2016/17** published in Diabetic Medicine December 2017

- 43,603 referrals were made into the programme, exceeding targets by 16%
- 49% have attended Initial Assessment, higher than the 40% modelled uptake
- A quarter of participants were from black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, 44% were male, and a higher proportion of participants came from the most deprived group of people in England compared to the least deprived.

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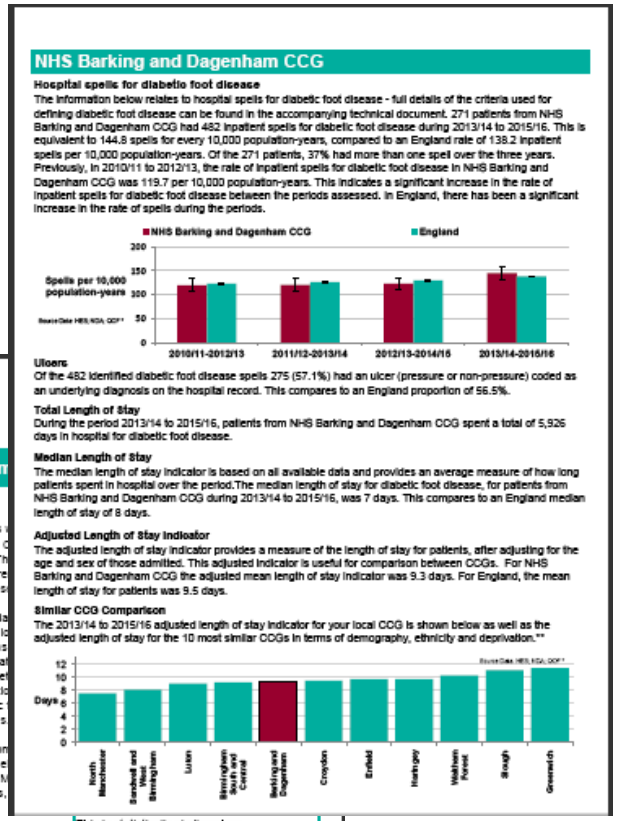
The foot care activity profiles provide data and analysis on patients with diabetes who were admitted to hospital for foot disease

In particular minor and major lower limb amputations



NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG

Hospital spells for diabetic foot disease

The information below relates to hospital spells for diabetic foot disease - full details of the criteria used for defining diabetic foot disease can be found in the accompanying technical document. 271 patients from NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG had 482 inpatient spells for diabetic foot disease during 2013/14 to 2015/16. This is equivalent to 144.8 spells for every 10,000 population-years, compared to an England rate of 138.2 inpatient spells per 10,000 population-years. Of the 271 patients, 37% had more than one spell over the three years. Previously, in 2010/11 to 2012/13, the rate of inpatient spells for diabetic foot disease in NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG was 119.7 per 10,000 population-years. This indicates a significant increase in the rate of inpatient spells for diabetic foot disease between the periods assessed. In England, there has been a significant increase in the rate of spells during the periods.

Ulcers

Of the 482 identified diabetic foot disease spells 275 (57.1%) had an ulcer (pressure or non-pressure) coded as an underlying diagnosis on the hospital record. This compares to an England proportion of 56.5%.

Total Length of Stay

During the period 2013/14 to 2015/16, patients from NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG spent a total of 5,926 days in hospital for diabetic foot disease.

Median Length of Stay

The median length of stay indicator is based on all available data and provides an average measure of how long patients spent in hospital over the period.The median length of stay for diabetic foot disease, for patients from NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG during 2013/14 to 2015/16, was 7 days. This compares to an England median length of stay of 8 days.

Adjusted Length of Stay Indicator

The adjusted length of stay indicator provides a measure of the length of stay for patients, after adjusting for the age and sex of those admitted. This adjusted indicator is useful for comparison between CCGs. For NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG the adjusted mean length of stay indicator was 9.3 days. For England, the mean length of stay for patients was 9.5 days.

Similar CCG Comparison

The 2013/14 to 2015/16 adjusted length of stay indicator for your local CCG is shown below as well as the adjusted length of stay for the 10 most similar CCGs in terms of demography, ethnicity and deprivation.**

This is statistically similar when benchmarked against the England rate

Public Health England

NHS Barking and Dagenham

Background

This profile presents information on patients
diabetes from NHS Barking and Dagenham C
were admitted to hospital for foot disease. Th
includes a range of analysis covering risk, tre
and outcomes relating to diabetic foot disease

Where possible, indicators have been standa
relevant demographic characteristics of the lo
diabetic population, allowing for comparisons
made between CCG areas. It is intended that
indicators, and the variation they highlight bet
areas, will be useful in guiding equitable natio
regional and local commissioning of diabetic
services and other preventative interventions.

The information in the profile is compiled from
Episode Statistics (HES) and focuses on spe
inpatient care between 1 April 2013 and 31 M
2016. In the analysis relating to amputations,
amputation procedures are used.

Please note, due to methodological changes the data in this profile is not comparable to previous versions. However, backdated analysis of indicators (to 2010/11) has been provided on the final page to allow trend analysis.

Headline Indicators 2013/14 - 2015/16

Indicator	CCG	England
Total spells in hospital for diabetic foot disease, per 10,000 population-years	144.8 (CI: 132.1-158.3)	138.2 (CI: 137.4-139.0)
Directly (age and ethnicity) standardised rate of major diabetic lower-limb amputations, per 10,000	7.4 (CI: 4.2-12.0)	8.1 (CI: 7.9-8.3)
Directly (age and ethnicity) standardised rate of minor diabetic lower-limb amputations, per 10,000	33.3 (CI: 26.2-41.5)	21.0 (CI: 20.7-21.3)
Sex and age adjusted mean length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease (days)	9.3	9.5

(CI = 95% confidence interval)

Produced by the National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network (NCVIN)

Updated 7 September 2017

NHS Barking and Dagenham CCG

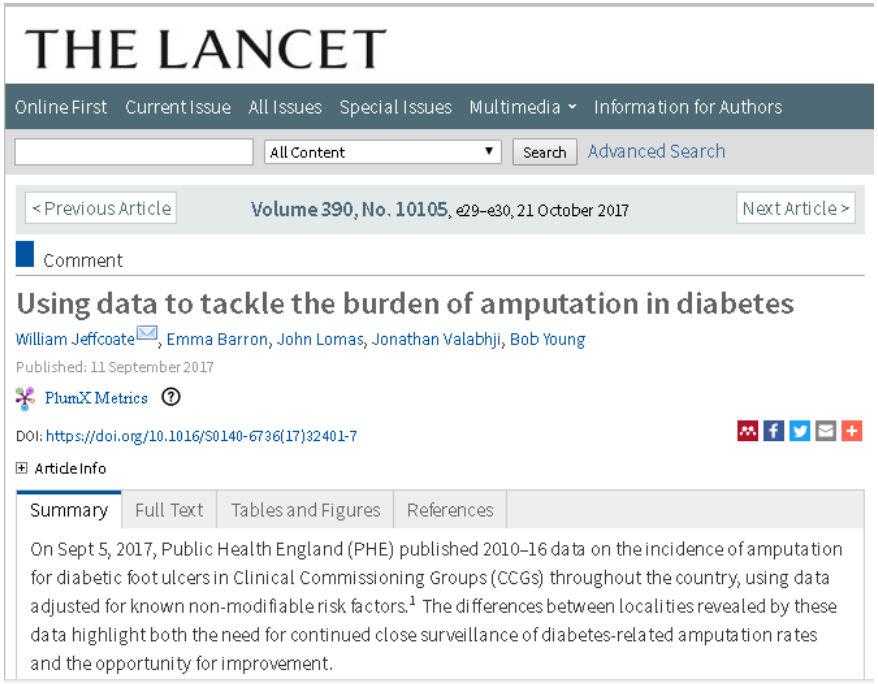
Indicator	2010/11-2012/13	2011/12-2013/14	2012/13-2014/15	2013/14-2015/16	2010/11-2012/13 vs 2013/14-2015/16
Hospital stays for diabetic foot disease					
CCG total spells in hospital for diabetic foot disease	338	367	395	482	
England, total spells in hospital for diabetic foot disease	94,786	101,933	109,211	121,067	
CCG spells in hospital for diabetic foot disease, per 10,000 population-years	119.7 (CI: 107.3-133.2)	130.9 (CI: 118.9-134.0)	123.2 (CI: 111.3-135.9)	144.8 (CI: 132.1-158.3)	Rate Ratio:1.21 (CI: 1.06-1.39)
England, total spells in hospital for diabetic foot disease, per 10,000 population-years	122.7 (CI: 121.9-123.5)	126.1 (CI: 125.3-126.9)	129.5 (CI: 128.8-130.3)	138.2 (CI: 137.4-139.0)	Rate Ratio:1.13 (CI: 1.12-1.14)
Length of stay					
CCG median days in hospital for diabetic foot disease (unadjusted)	7	7	7	7	
England median days in hospital for diabetic foot disease (unadjusted)	9	9	8	8	
CCG adjusted length of stay indicator (ALOS)	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	
England mean length of stay	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	
Major amputations					
CCG number of major amputations	11	16	18	18	
England number of major amputations	7,017	6,935	6,957	7,119	
CCG directly (age & ethnicity) standardised rate of major amputations per 10,000 patients with diabetes	5.1 (CI: 2.3-9.5)	6.9 (CI: 3.1-10.3)	6.5 (CI: 3.4-10.9)	7.4 (CI: 4.2-12.0)	DSR Ratio: 1.46 (CI: 0.82-3.70)
England directly (age & ethnicity) standardised rate of major amputations per 10,000 patients with diabetes	8.1 (CI: 8.0-8.3)	8.0 (CI: 8.4-8.6)	8.3 (CI: 8.1-8.4)	8.1 (CI: 7.9-8.3)	DSR Ratio: 0.99 (CI: 0.97-0.99)
Minor amputations					
CCG number of minor amputations	47	60	72	94	
England number of minor amputations	15,075	16,275	17,224	18,408	
CCG directly (age & ethnicity) standardised rate of minor amputations per 10,000 patients with diabetes	23.2 (CI: 16.8-31.3)	25.4 (CI: 18.8-33.4)	27.8 (CI: 21.1-35.8)	33.3 (CI: 26.2-41.5)	DSR Ratio: 1.44 (CI: 0.96-2.14)
England directly (age & ethnicity) standardised rate of minor amputations per 10,000 patients with diabetes	19.5 (CI: 19.2-19.8)	20.1 (CI: 19.8-20.4)	20.4 (CI: 20.1-20.7)	21.0 (CI: 20.7-21.3)	DSR Ratio: 1.08 (CI: 1.06-1.10)
CCG specific data quality notes:					

** For information on the methodology used to calculate the 10 most similar CCGs please go to: www.england.nhs.uk/resources/resources-for-ccgs/comm-for-value

Public Health England

Foot care activity profiles

- Latest update published 5 September 2017
- Profile produced for every CCG
- Along with technical document, national summary of data, downloadable spreadsheet and commentary piece published in the Lancet
- STP level data made available in November
- Indicators also used by NHSE



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Comment

Using data to tackle the burden of amputation in diabetes

William Jeffcoate, Emma Barron, John Lomas, Jonathan Valabhji, Bob Young

Published: 11 September 2017

PlumX Metrics

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32401-7

Article Info

Summary Full Text Tables and Figures References

On Sept 5, 2017, Public Health England (PHE) published 2010–16 data on the incidence of amputation for diabetic foot ulcers in Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) throughout the country, using data adjusted for known non-modifiable risk factors.[1] The differences between localities revealed by these data highlight both the need for continued close surveillance of diabetes-related amputation rates and the opportunity for improvement.

- An update to previous profiles but significantly altered methodology
  - Count amputation procedures not episodes
  - Standardisation for non-modifiable risk factors (case-mix)

Public Health England

Foot care activity profiles key findings

During the three year period of 2013/14 to 2015/16:

- There were **121,067** hospital spells for diabetic foot disease
- The median length of stay in hospital was **8**
- The total number of days spent in hospital for diabetic foot disease was **1,688,699**
- **73,388** individual patients were admitted for foot disease and **31%** of these had multiple hospital stays

- There were **7,119** major amputation procedures
- There were **18,408** minor amputation procedures

- There has been a significant decrease in the rate of major procedures
- There has been a significant increase in the rate of minor procedures

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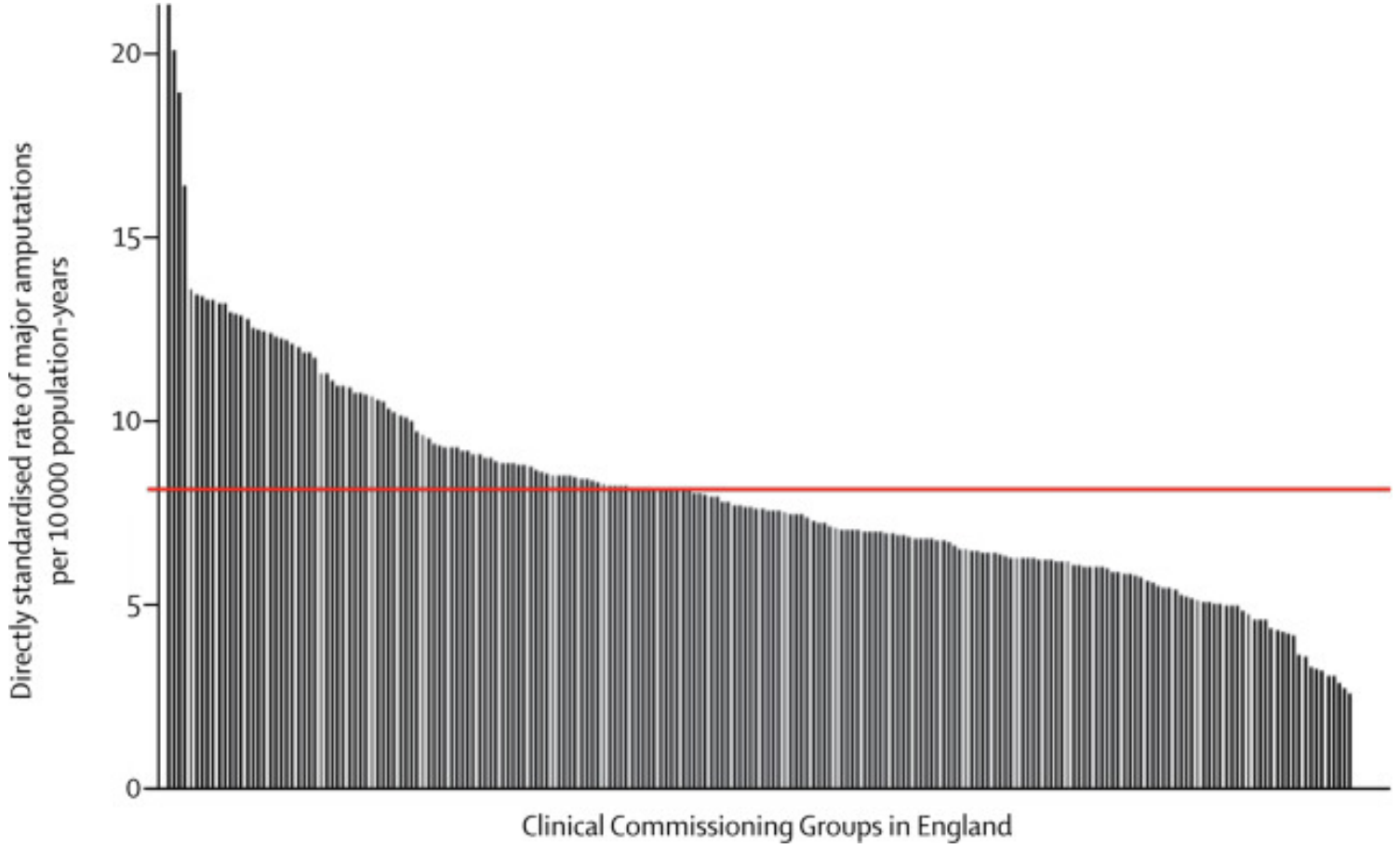
DSR of Major lower-limb amputations in people with diabetes per 10,000 for each CCG in England



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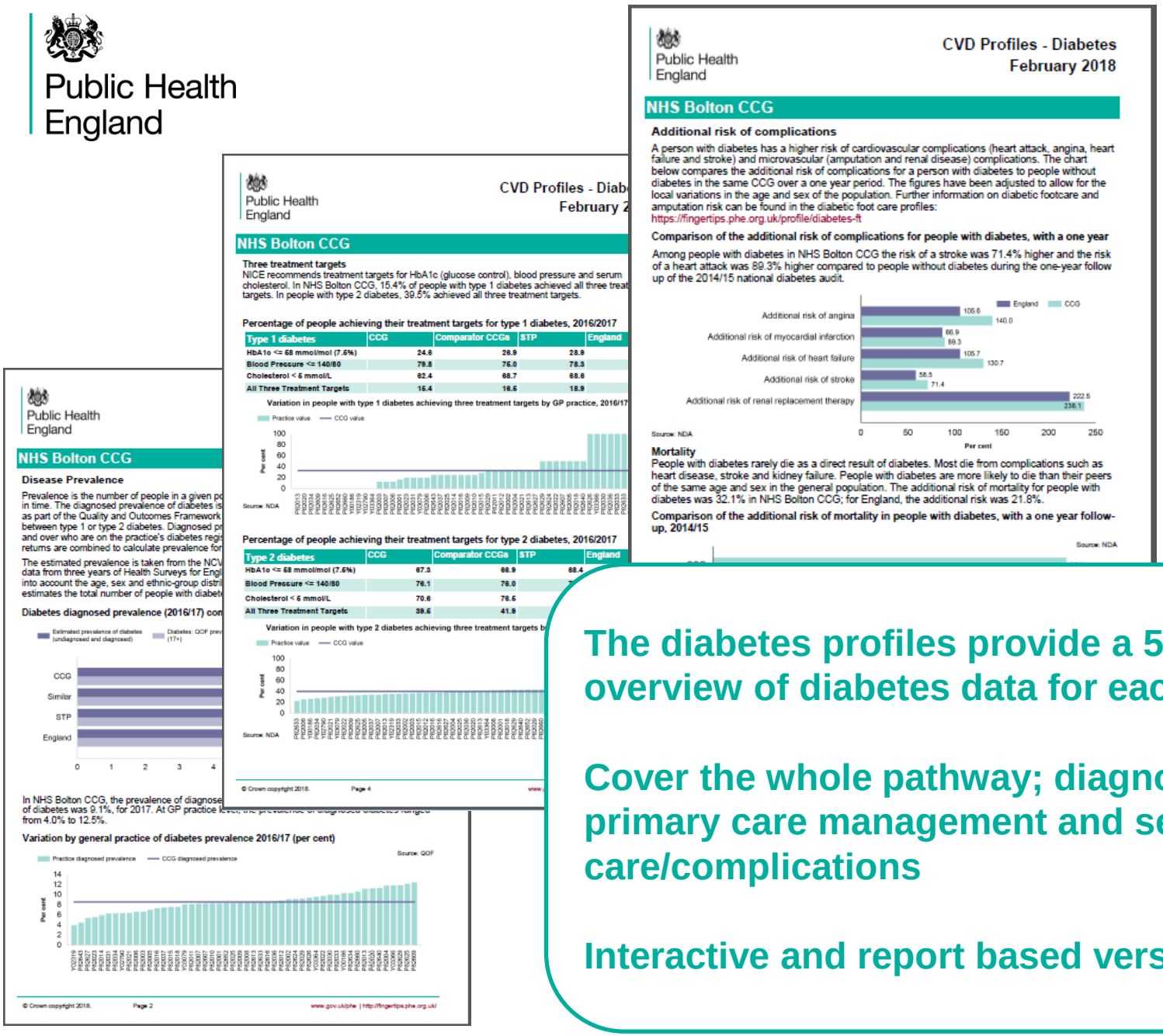

The diabetes profiles provide a 5 page overview of diabetes data for each CCG.

Cover the whole pathway; diagnosis, primary care management and secondary care/complications

Interactive and report based versions

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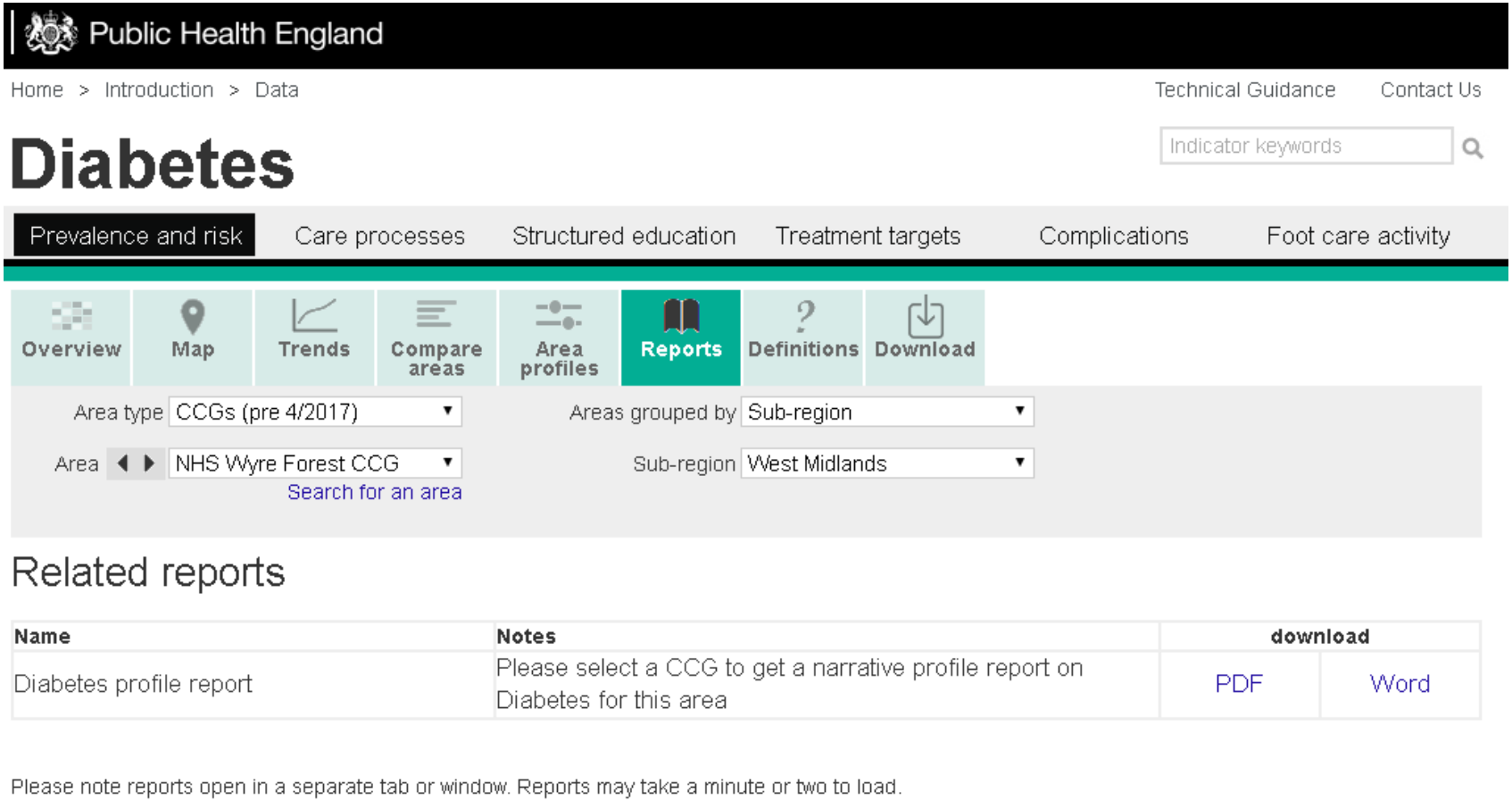

Related reports

Name	Notes	download	
Diabetes profile report	Please select a CCG to get a narrative profile report on Diabetes for this area	PDF	Word

Please note reports open in a separate tab or window. Reports may take a minute or two to load.

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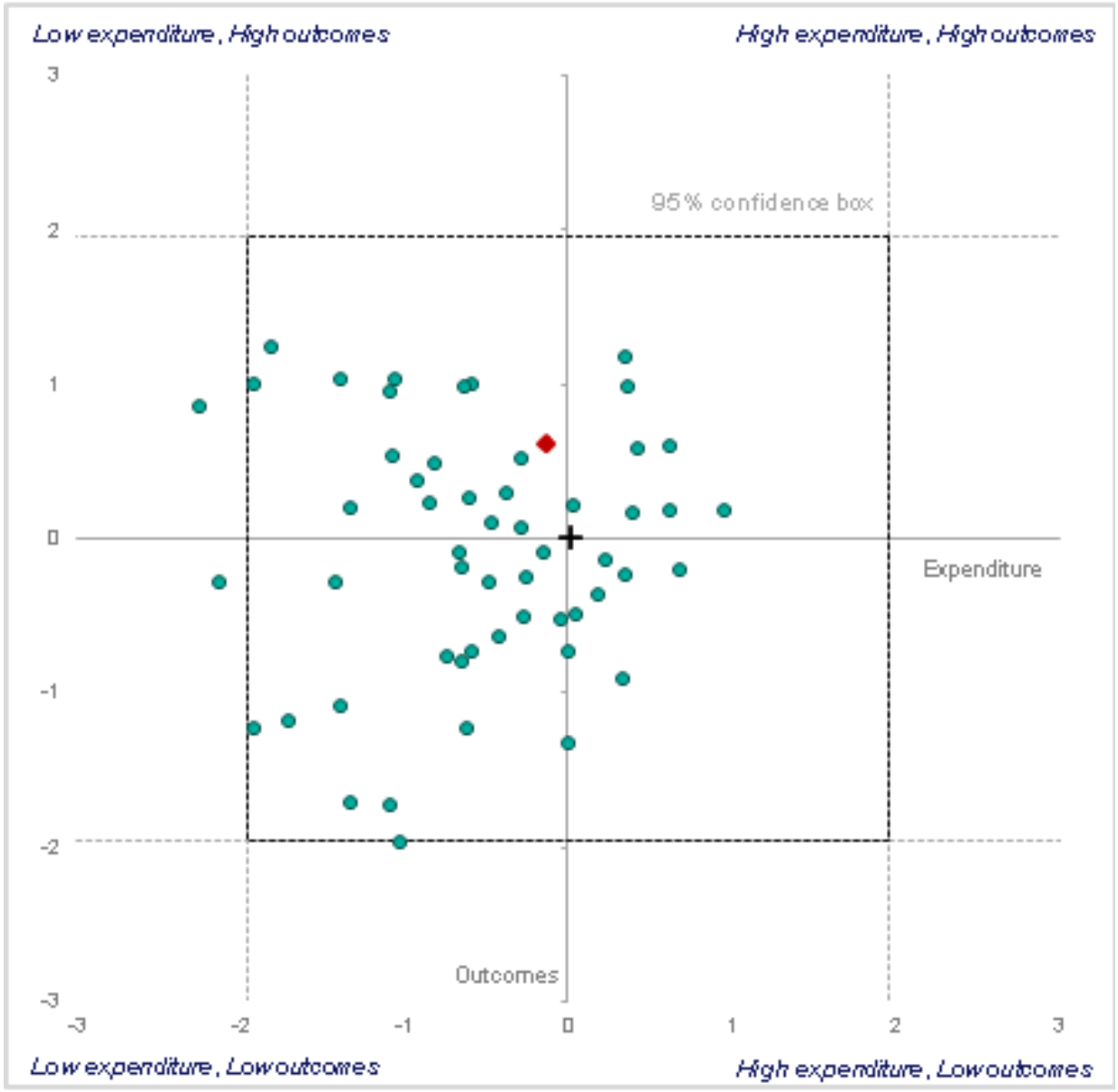
The DOVE tool



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Questions?

- To subscribe to the NCVIN quarterly newsletter or to contact the NCVIN team please email: ncvin@phe.gov.uk