



Burden of Ill Health

This data pack is part of the 2017 Wiltshire Health and Wellbeing Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and is the second of 5 data packs. A number of indicators are presented. Comparisons have been drawn to England, the South West and Wiltshire's statistical neighbours. Trend analyses have been provided when appropriate. Gender, Age and Deprivation analyses are provided whenever possible. This data pack will cover the following areas with nearly 50 indicators:

Under 75 mortality

Prevalence of certain diseases

Types of Cancer Incidence and Mortality

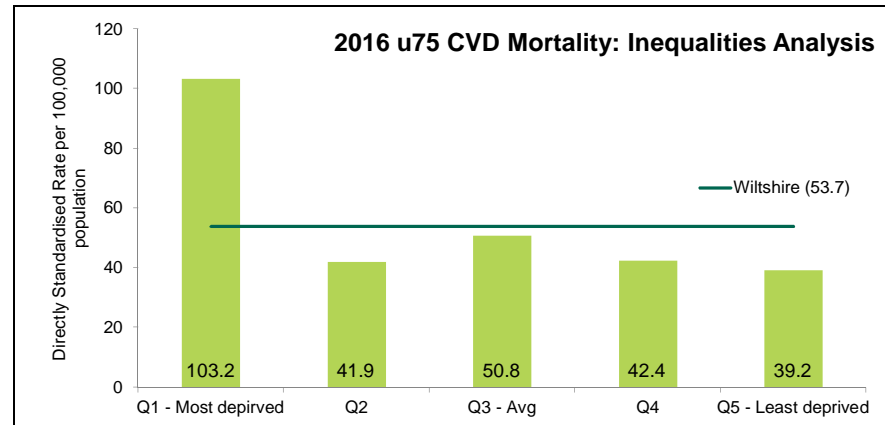
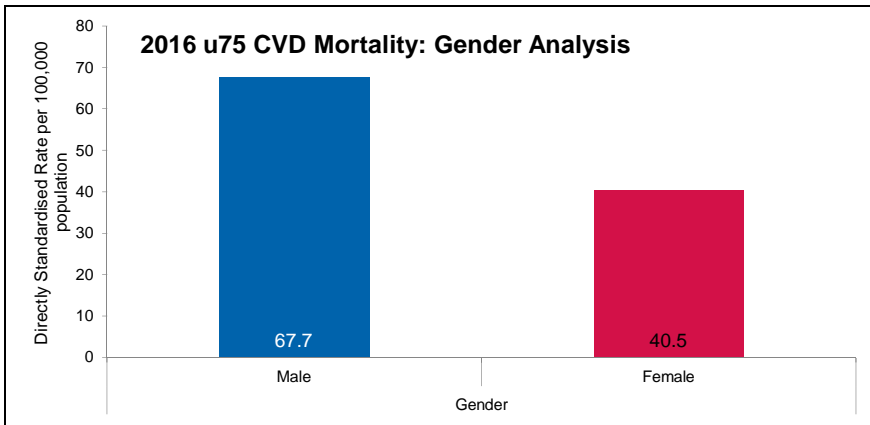
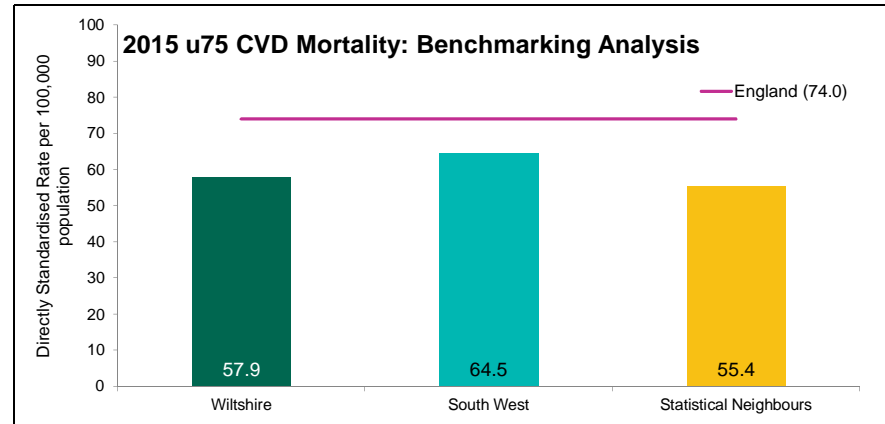
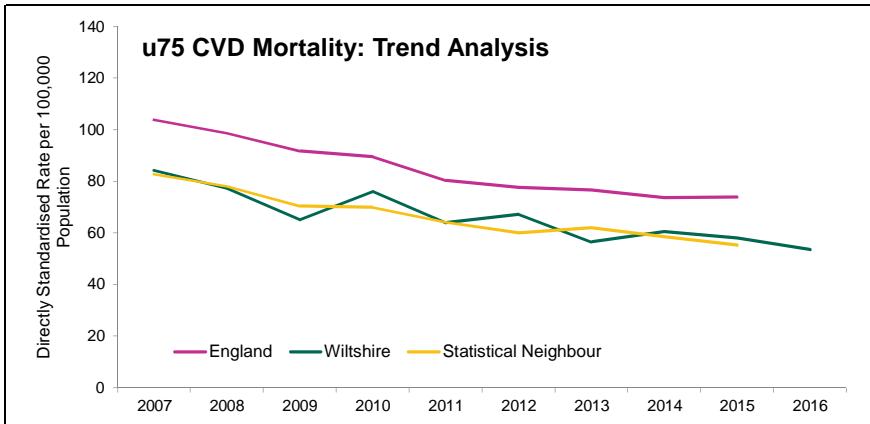
Mental Health

Disabilities and impairments

Accidents and injuries

Premature Circulatory Disease Mortality

Circulatory disease includes all the diseases of the heart and circulation including coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, congenital heart disease and stroke. It's also known as heart and cardiovascular disease (CVD). Many of these conditions can be reduced with primary prevention such as weight reduction and stopping smoking, they can also be managed in Primary Care thus avoiding the need for an admission to hospital.

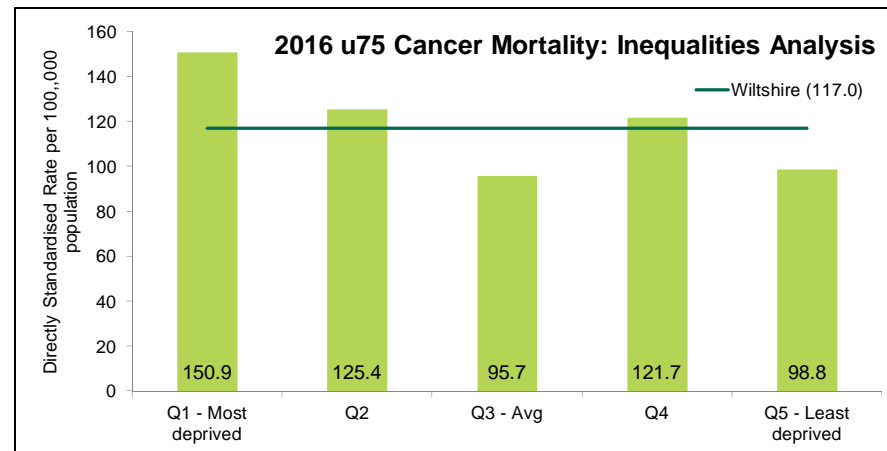
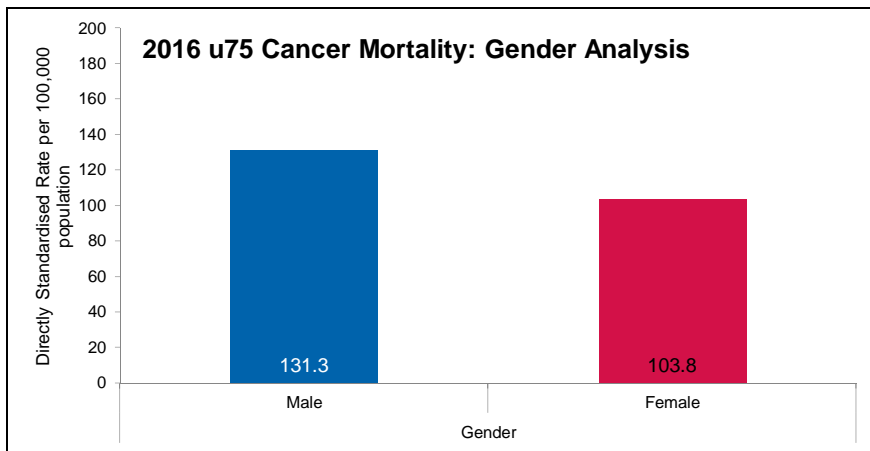
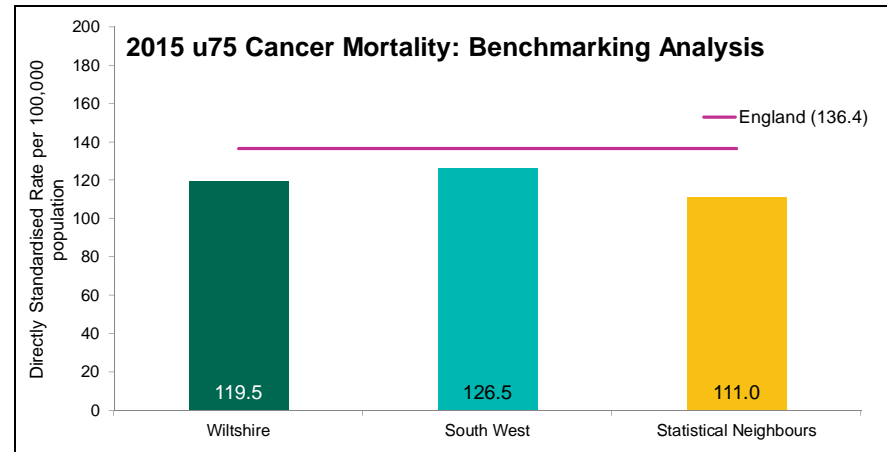
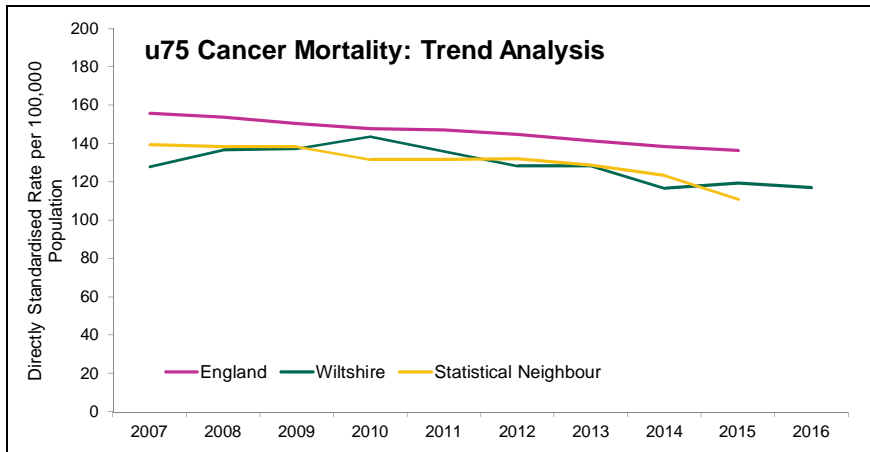


The rate of premature mortality from CVD in Wiltshire and its Statistical Neighbours are lower than the England average. Males have a higher rate than females. The rate in the most deprived parts of Wiltshire is around double the rate seen in the other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Premature Mortality from Cancer

Cancer mortality rates are falling but the number of deaths is increasing meaning that the burden on services remains. In 2016 cancers accounted for 548 deaths (43.7%) in the under 75s and 1,273 all age deaths (27.6%). These percentages have increased until recently and have now stabilised, reflecting the aging population and advances in treating other diseases which accounted for mortality such as circulatory conditions.

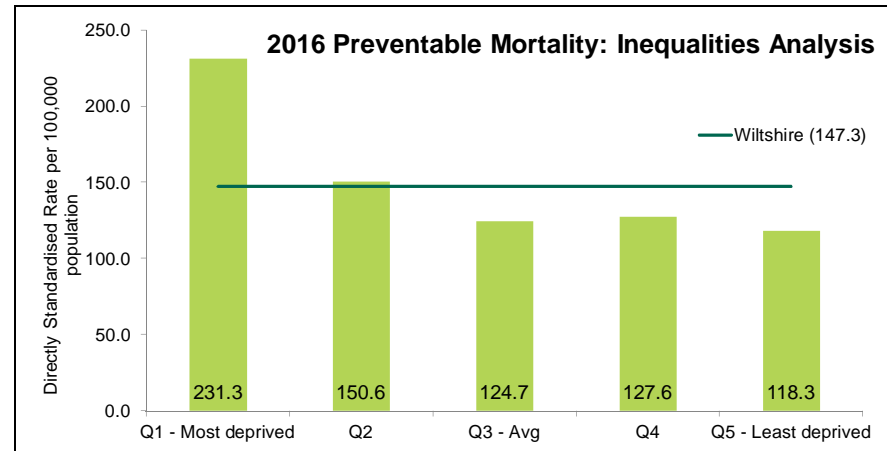
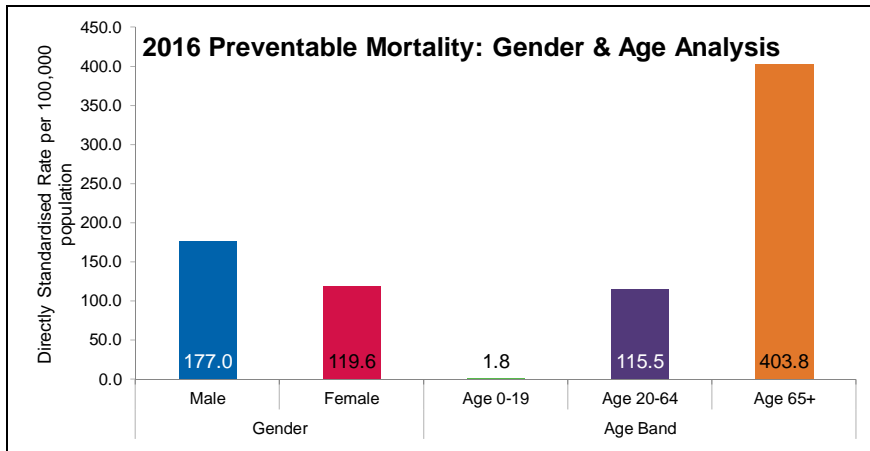
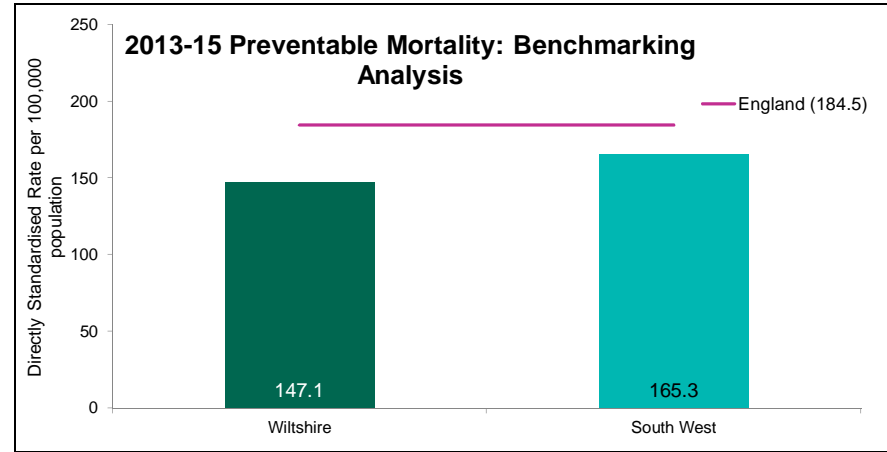
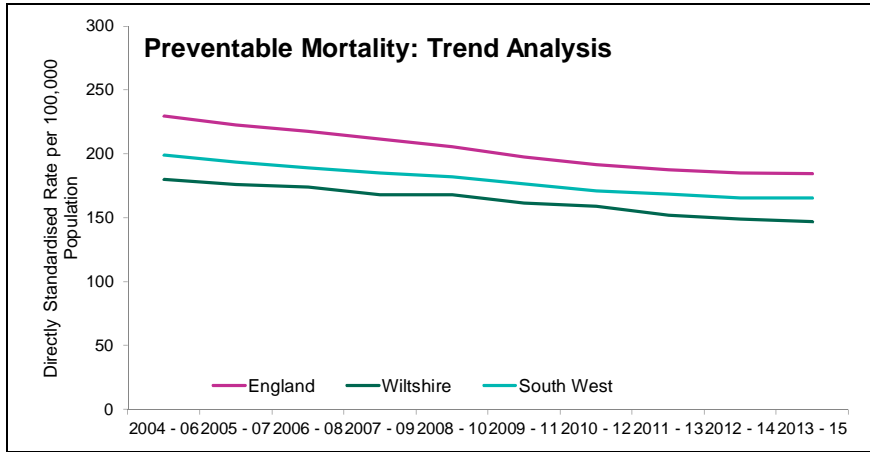


The rate of premature mortality from Cancer in Wiltshire and its Statistical Neighbours is lower than the England average. Males have a higher rate than females. The rate in the most deprived parts of Wiltshire have a higher rate than is seen in the other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Mortality rate from diseases considered preventable

The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

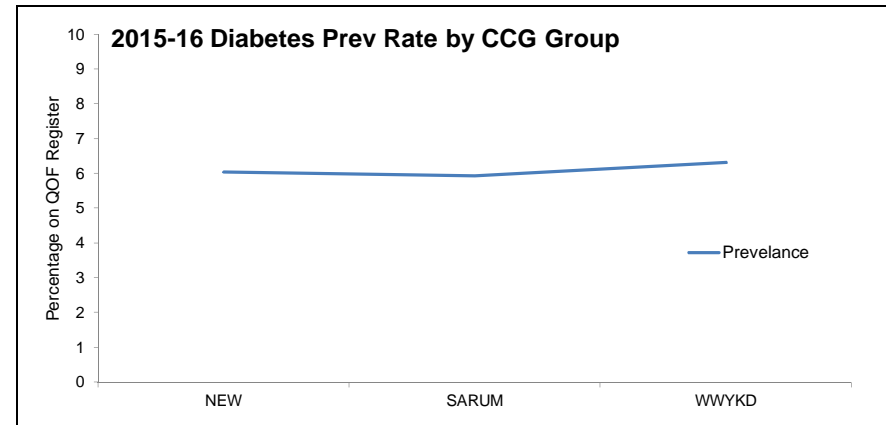
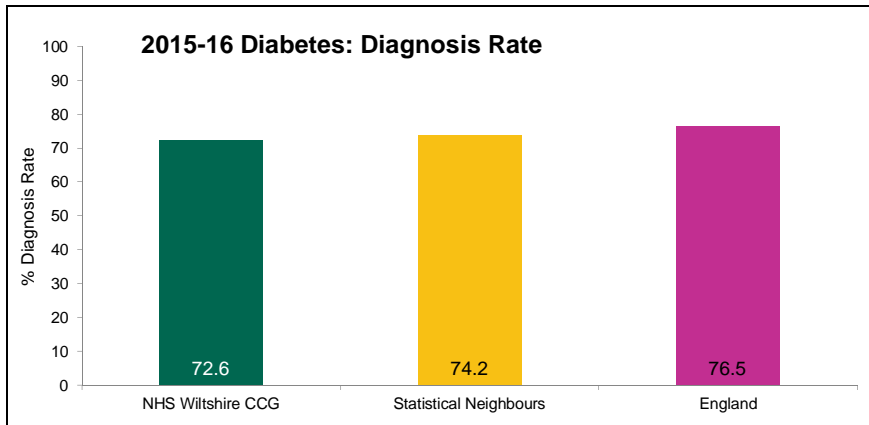
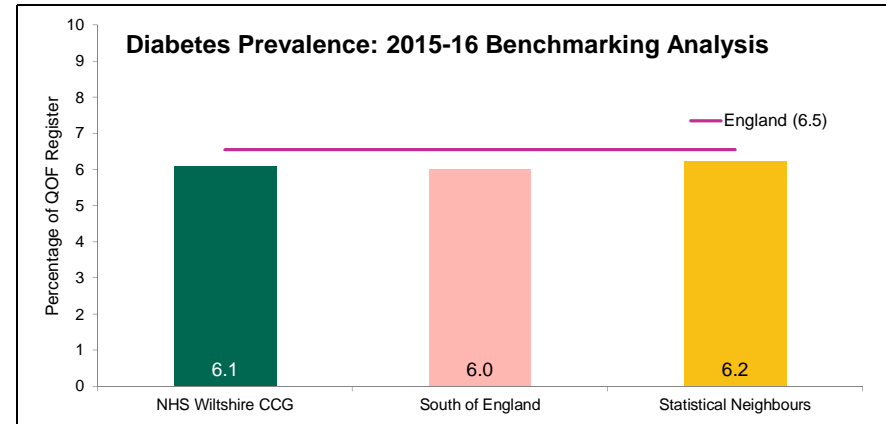
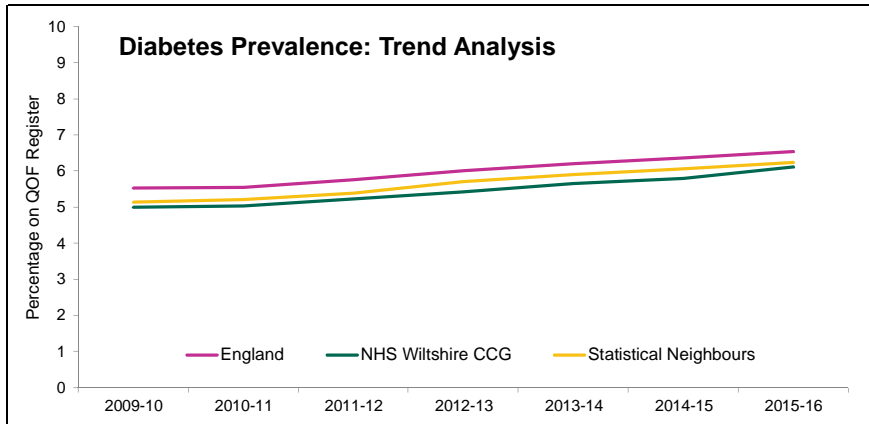


The Wiltshire rate for mortality for diseases considered to be preventable is lower than the England and South West Average. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have a higher rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Diabetes Prevalence (Age 17 & over)

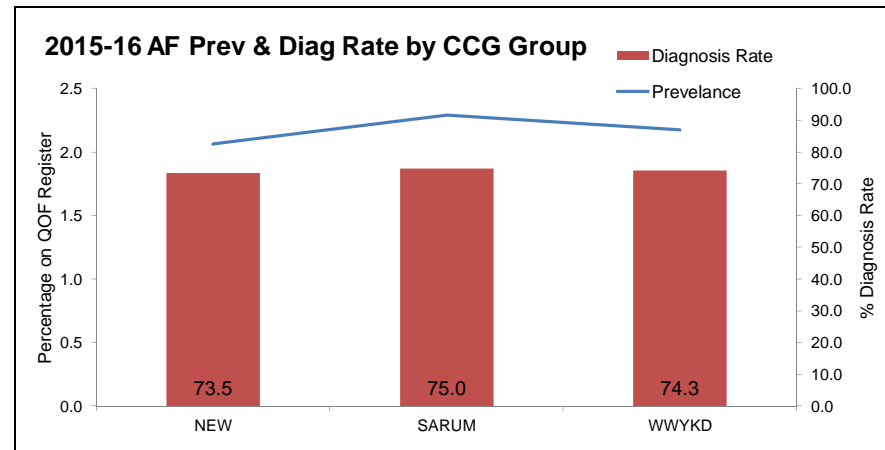
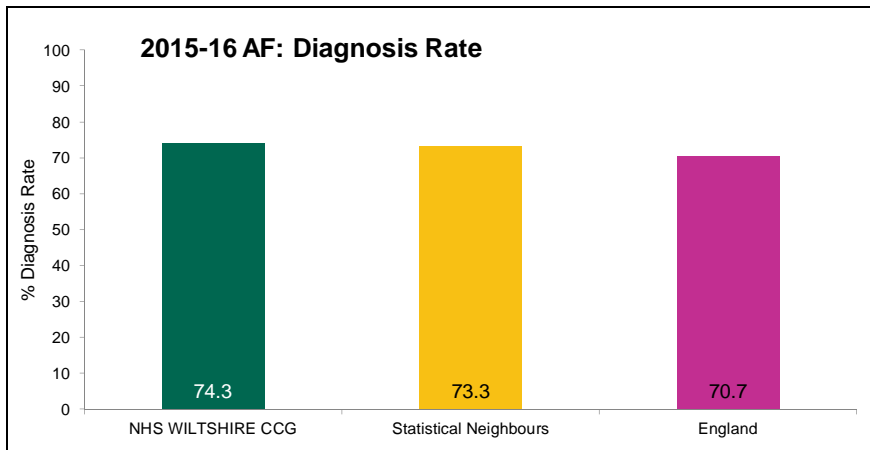
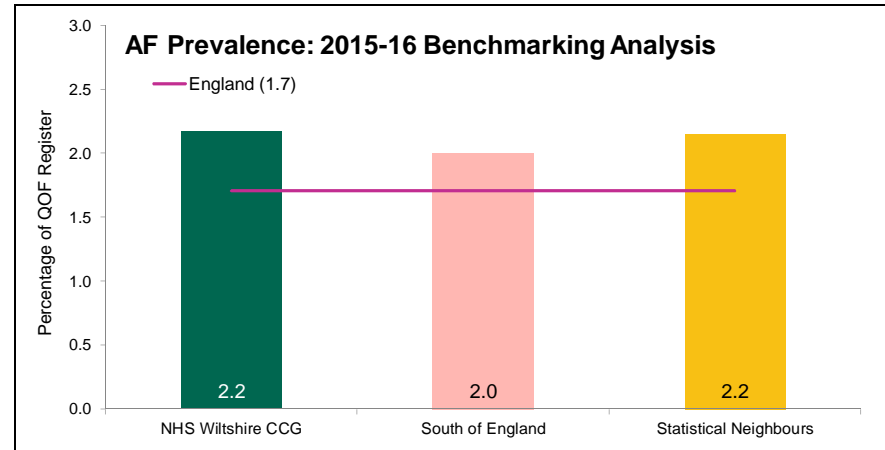
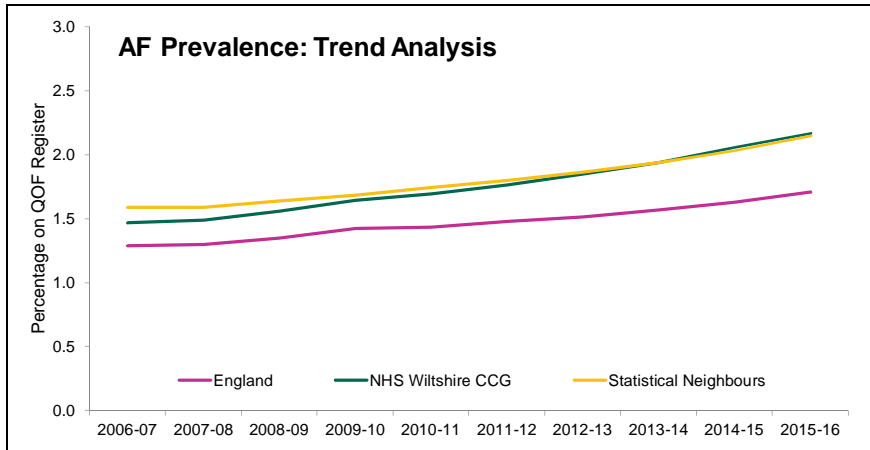
Diabetes is a chronic, progressive disease which can cause substantial morbidity and premature mortality. There are currently over 3 million people in the UK living with Diabetes, and this figure is projected to rise substantially in the coming years. Early diagnosis and subsequent patient education and careful management are vital to reduce morbidity and mortality from diabetes and its associated conditions.



The registered prevalence of diabetes in Wiltshire is lower than that seen in England and our statistical neighbours. The diagnosis rate is around 70% which is lower than England and our statistical neighbours, this suggests around 30% of people with diabetes in Wiltshire remain undiagnosed. Within Wiltshire the prevalence of diabetes for each CCG group is broadly similar.

Atrial Fibrillation Prevalence

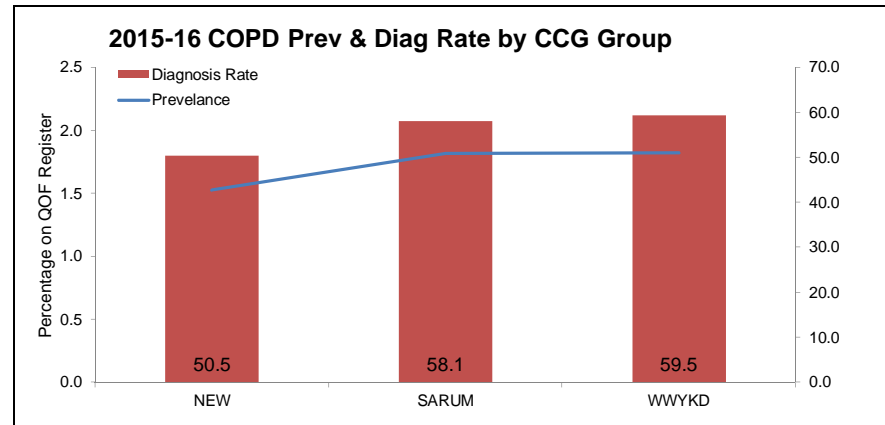
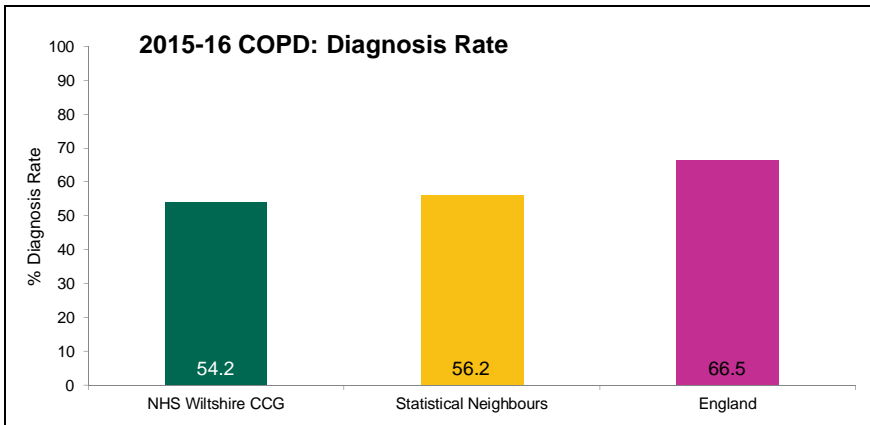
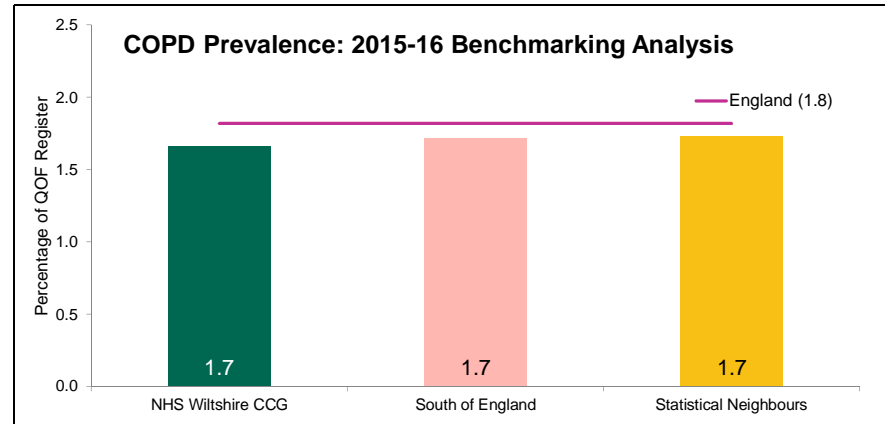
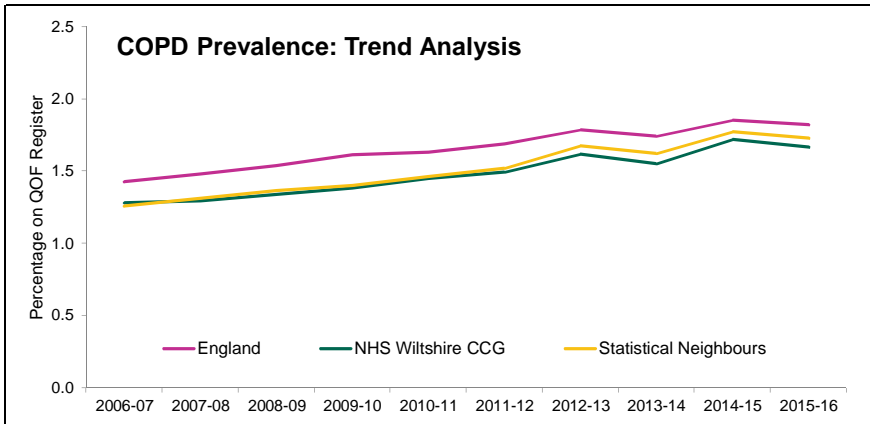
Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the biggest cause of mortality in England and the largest single cause of long term ill health and disability. Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is one of the most common forms of abnormal heart rhythm and a major cause of stroke.



The registered prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation in Wiltshire is higher than that seen in England and broadly similar to our statistical neighbours. The diagnosis is around 75% which is broadly similar to England and our statistical neighbours, this suggests around 25% of people with AF remain undiagnosed. Within Wiltshire the prevalence and diagnosis rate for each CCG group is broadly similar.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Prevalence (All Ages)

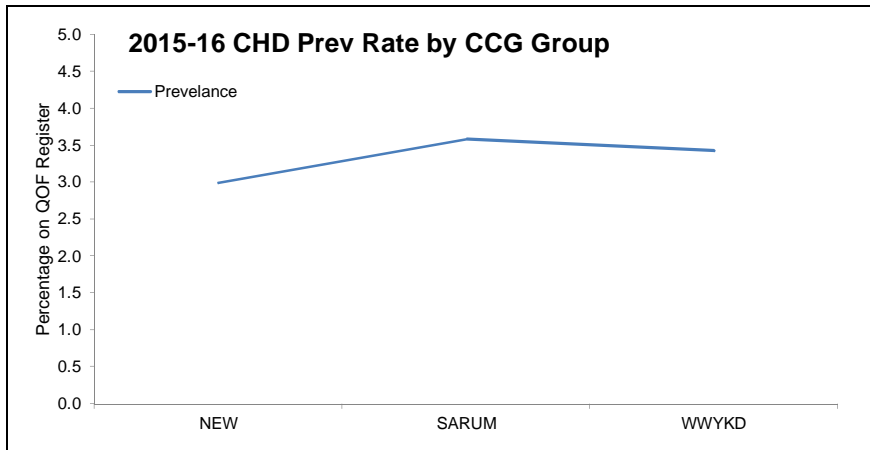
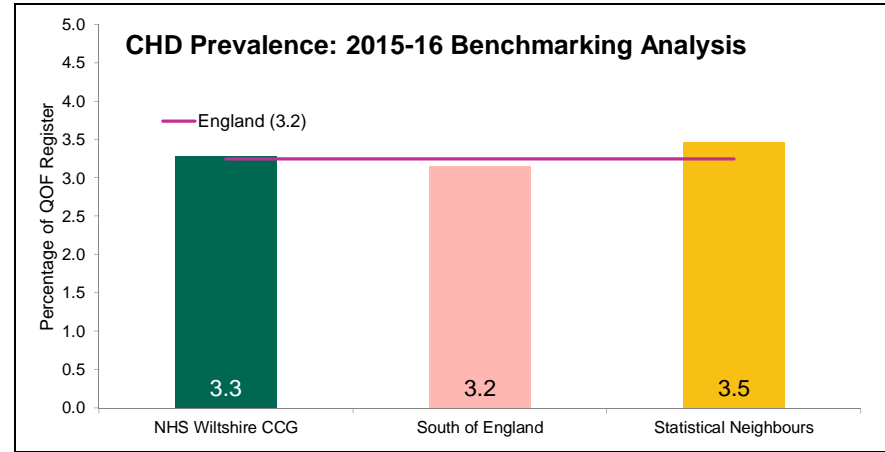
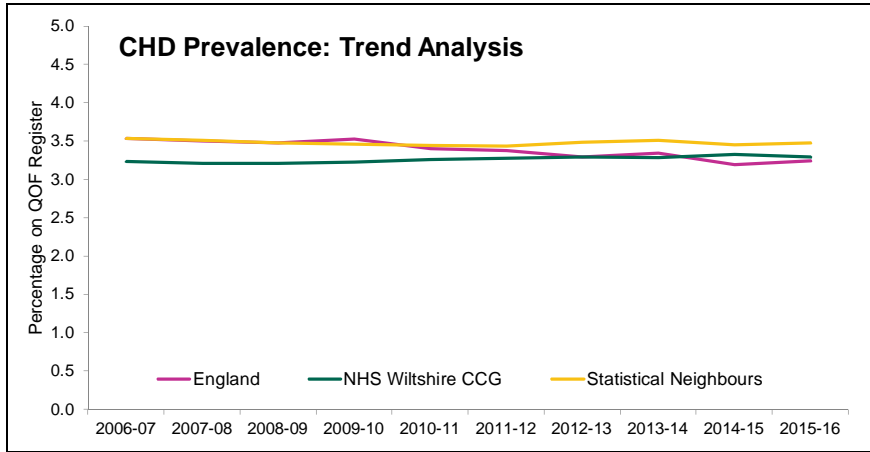
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the name for a group of lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties. It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. COPD is a common condition that mainly affects middle-aged or older adults who smoke. Many people don't realise they have it. The breathing problems tend to get gradually worse over time and can limit normal activities, although treatment can help keep the condition under control.



The registered prevalence of COPD in Wiltshire is lower than that seen in England but broadly similar to our statistical neighbours. The diagnosis rate is around 55%, suggesting around 2,500 people with COPD are undiagnosed. Within Wiltshire the registered prevalence and diagnosis rate is higher in the SARUM and WWYKD groups of GPs.

Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence (All Ages)

Coronary heart disease is the term that describes what happens when your heart's blood supply is blocked or interrupted by a build-up of fatty substances in the coronary arteries. Over time, the walls of your arteries can become furred up with fatty deposits. The main symptoms of CHD are: angina; heart attacks and heart failure.

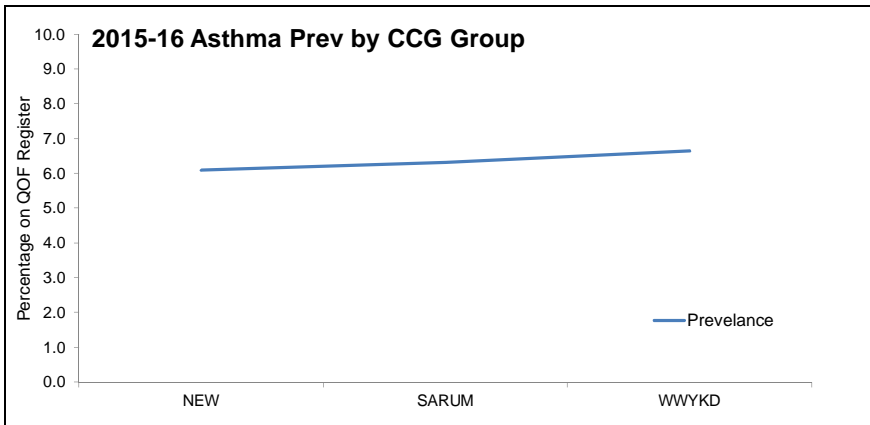
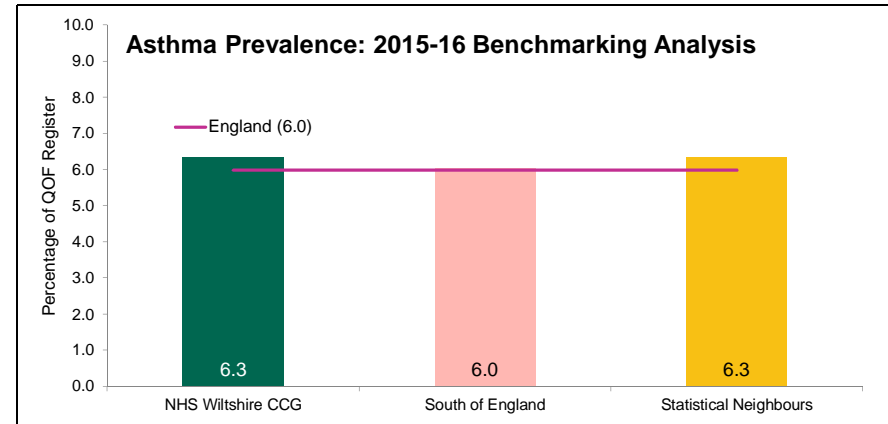
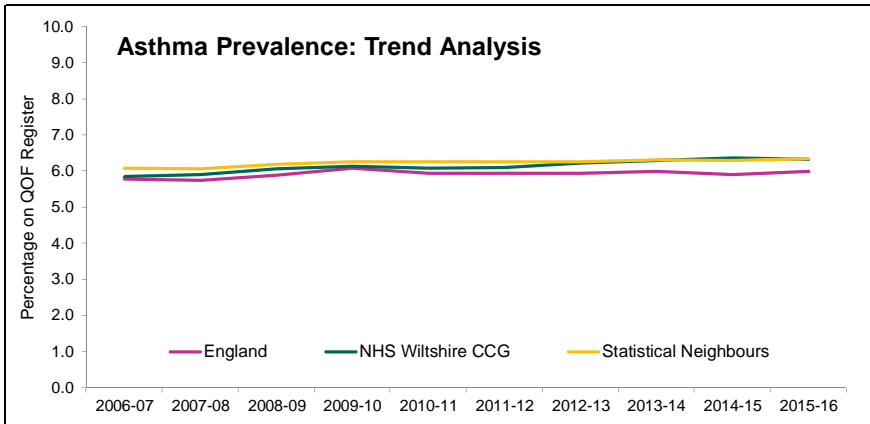


The registered prevalence in Wiltshire is broadly similar to the England average but slightly lower than our statistical neighbours. Within Wiltshire the prevalence is highest in the SARUM group of GPs.

NHS Digital QOF Data Tables.

Asthma Prevalence (All Ages)

Asthma is a common lung condition that causes occasional breathing difficulties. It affects people of all ages and often starts in childhood, although it can also appear for the first time in adults. There's currently no cure for asthma, but there are simple treatments that can help keep the symptoms under control so it doesn't have a significant impact on your life.

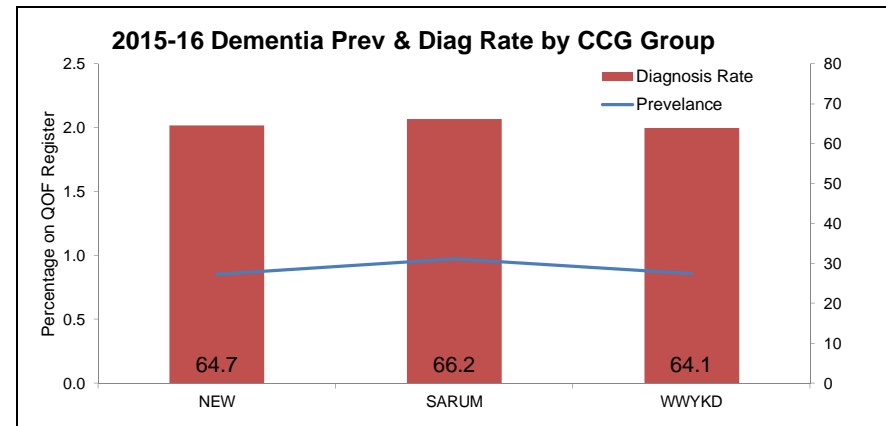
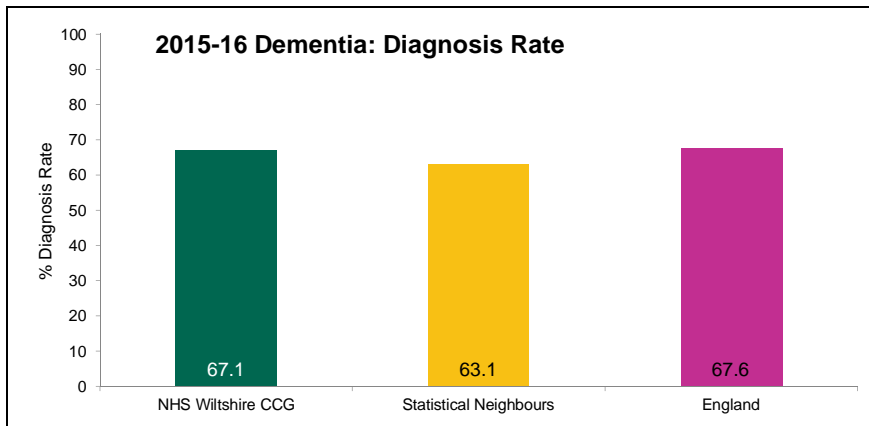
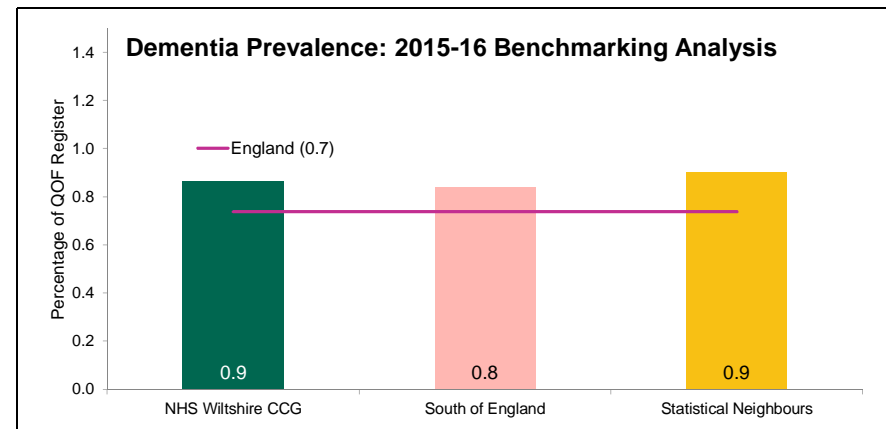
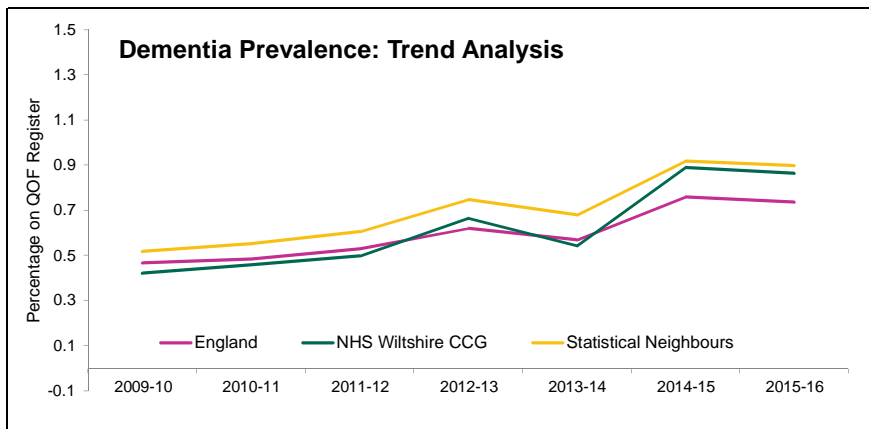


The registered prevalence of asthma in Wiltshire is slightly higher than that seen in England and broadly similar to our statistical neighbours. Within Wiltshire the registered prevalence is highest in the WWYKD Group of surgeries.

NHS Digital QOF Data Tables.

Dementia Prevalence (All Ages)

Dementia is not a disease itself but rather a collection of symptoms that result from damage to the brain caused by different diseases, such as Alzheimer's. These symptoms vary according to the part of the brain that is damaged. Different types of dementia can affect people differently, and everyone will experience symptoms in their own way. However, there are some common early symptoms that may appear some time before a diagnosis of dementia. These include memory loss, mood changes, struggling to follow a conversation and difficulty concentrating.

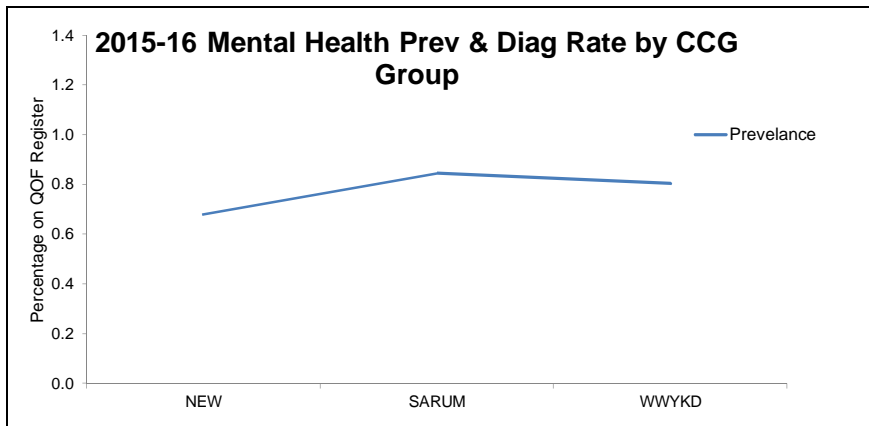
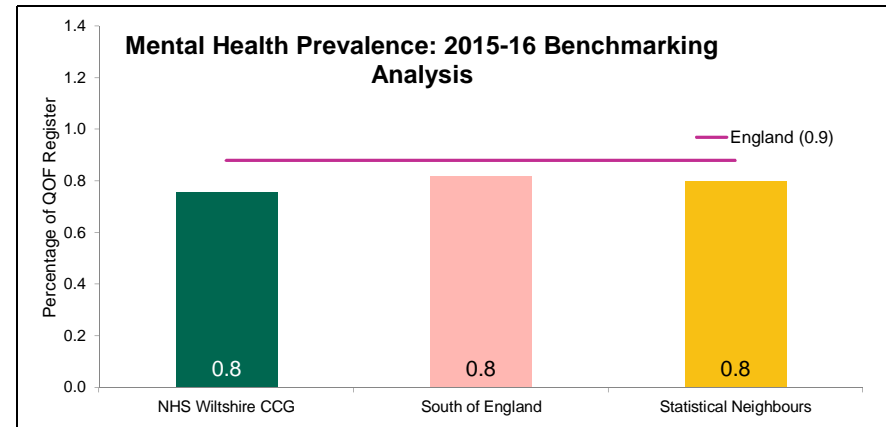
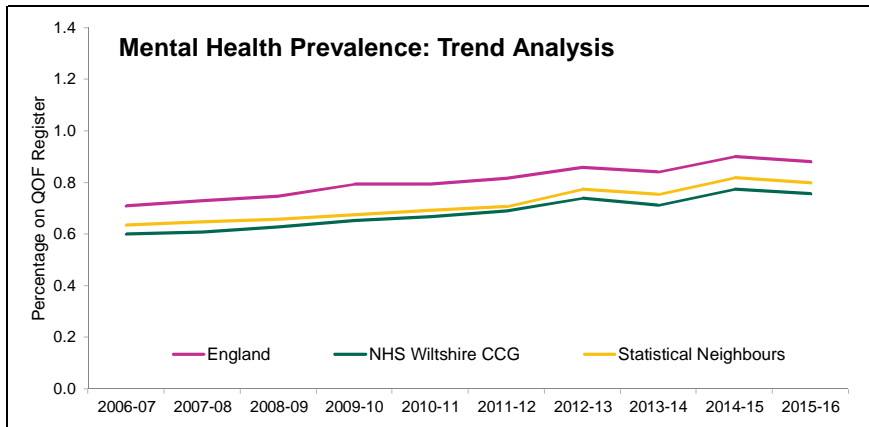


The registered prevalence of Dementia in Wiltshire is higher than the England average and broadly similar to our statistical neighbours. The diagnosis rate at the end of 2016-17 was around 67% which means around 2,000 people are undiagnosed. Within Wiltshire the diagnosis rate and registered prevalence is highest in the SARUM group of GPs.

NHS Digital QOF Data Tables.

Mental Health Prevalence (All Ages)

Poor Mental health is a significant cause and effect of health inequalities meaning reducing mental health inequalities is an important part of tackling wider health inequalities. In the UK, one in four people will experience mental health problems (not including dementia) in their lifetime, whereas one in six will experience mental health problems at any one time. Mental health is everybody's business and there is no other area of health that has the same frequency of occurrence, persistence or breadth of impact.

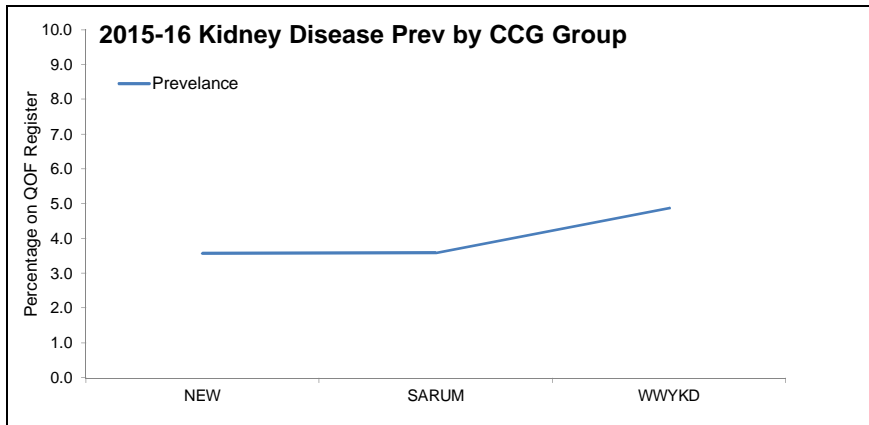
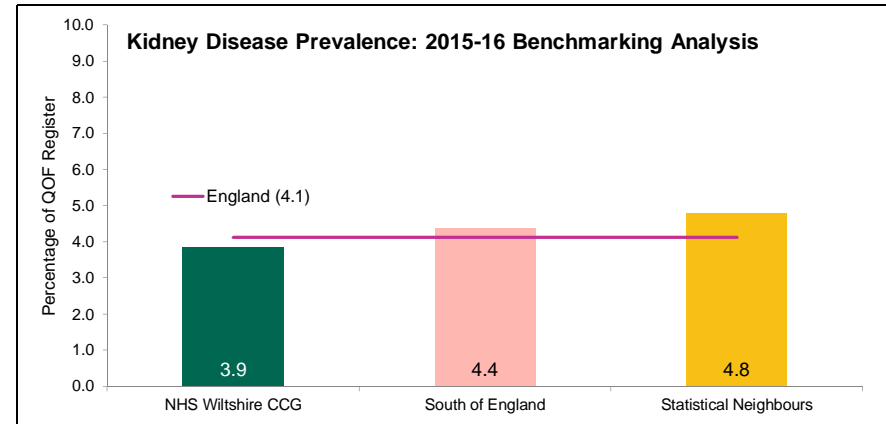
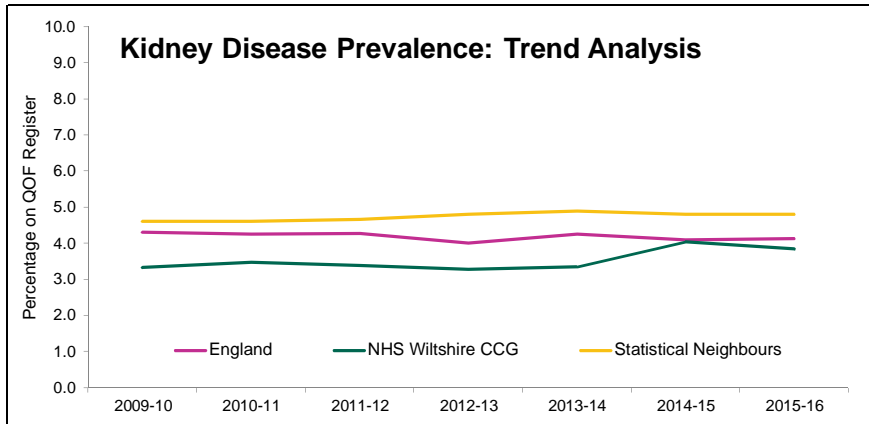


The registered prevalence for Mental Health in Wiltshire is lower than the average in England and broadly similar to our statistical neighbours. Within Wiltshire the SARUM group of GPs has the highest registered prevalence.

NHS Digital QOF Data Tables.

Chronic Kidney Disease Prevalence (Age 18 & over)

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a long-term condition where the kidneys don't work as well as they should. It's a common condition often associated with getting older. Anyone can get it, although it's more common in black people and people of south Asian origin. CKD can get gradually worse over time and eventually the kidneys may stop working altogether, but this is uncommon. Many people with kidney disease are able to live long, largely normal lives.

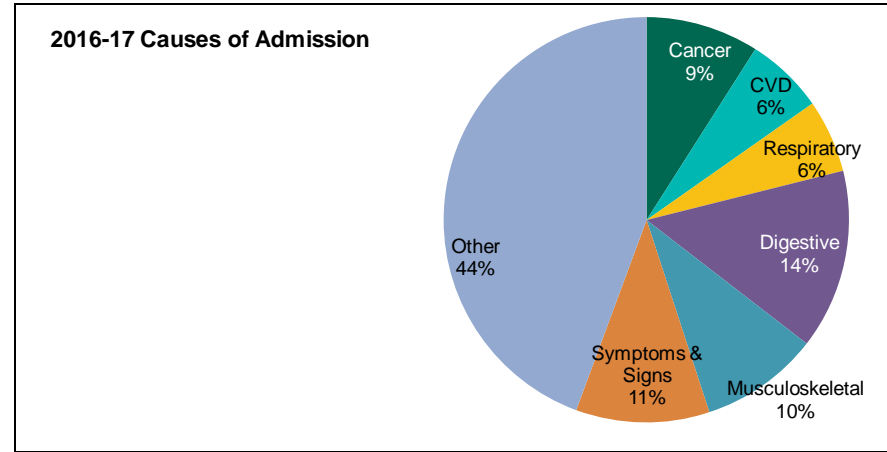
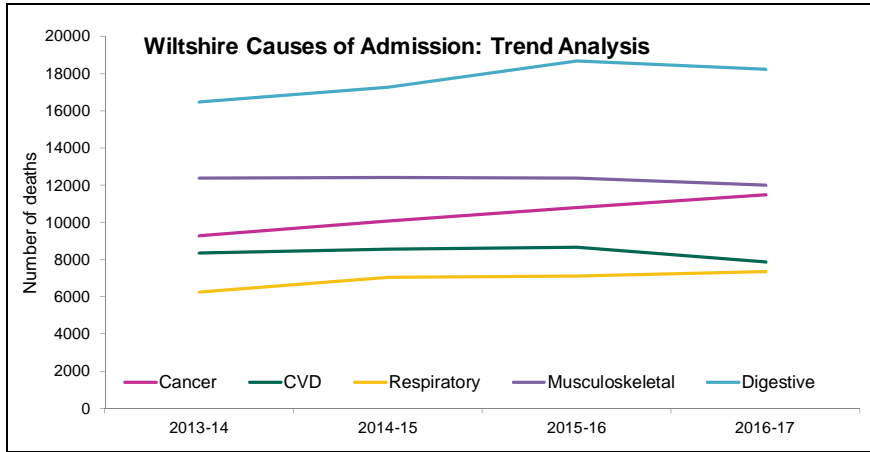


The registered prevalence of kidney disease in Wiltshire is lower than that seen in England and our statistical neighbours. Within Wiltshire the prevalence of kidney disease is much higher in the WWYKD group than in the NEW or SARUM groups.

NHS Digital QOF Data Tables.

Numbers & Causes of Admission to Hospital in Wiltshire

Understanding the number and causes of admission to hospital and how these are changing over time is important to help plan for future services and provide information which can be useful to support the development of population based prevention services.

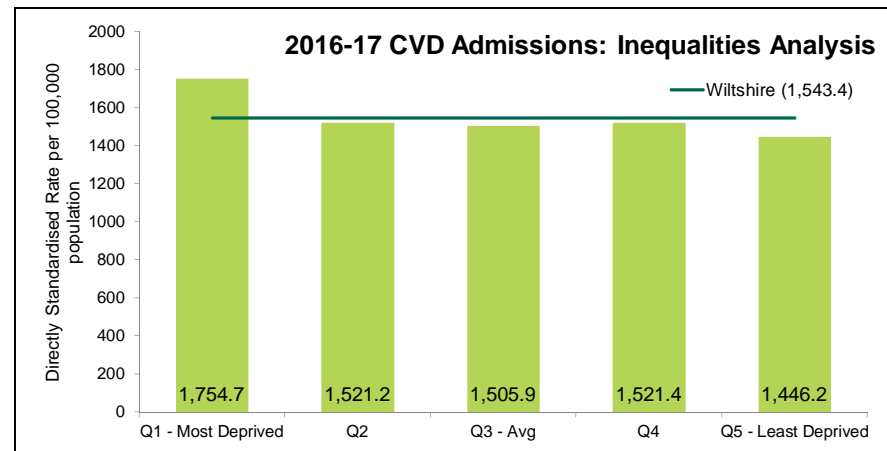
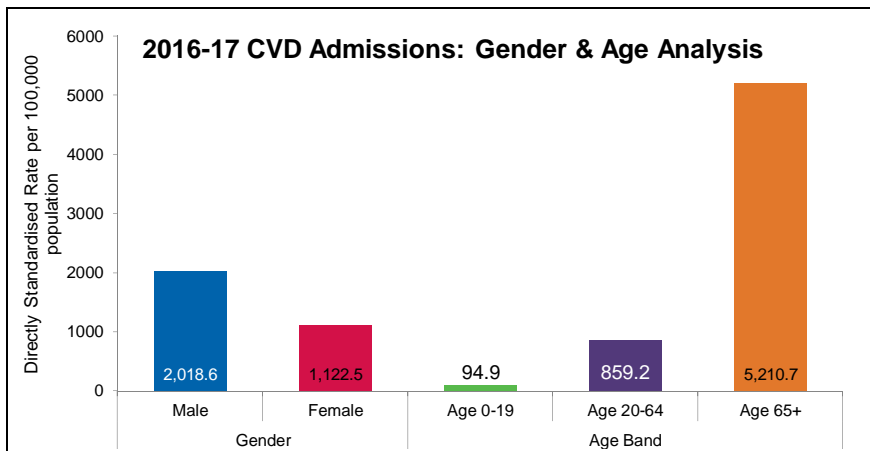
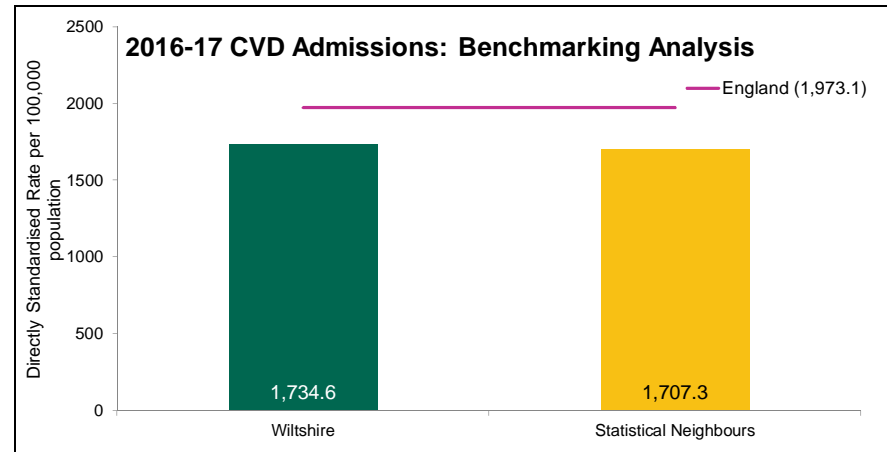
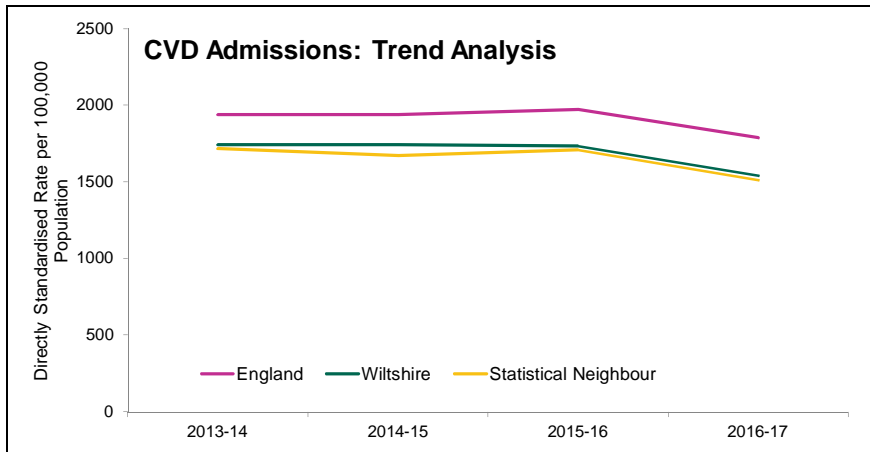


There were over 126,000 admissions for Wiltshire registered patient in 2016-17, Digestive disease accounted for around 14% of these, while Symptom & Signs accounted for another 11% and Musculoskeletal conditions a further 10%.

Hospital Episodes Statistics, NHS Digital

Circulatory Disease Admissions

Circulatory disease includes all the diseases of the heart and circulation including coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, congenital heart disease and stroke. It's also known as heart and cardiovascular disease (CVD). Many of these conditions can be reduced with primary prevention such as weight reduction and stopping smoking, they can also be managed in Primary Care thus avoiding the need for an admission to hospital.

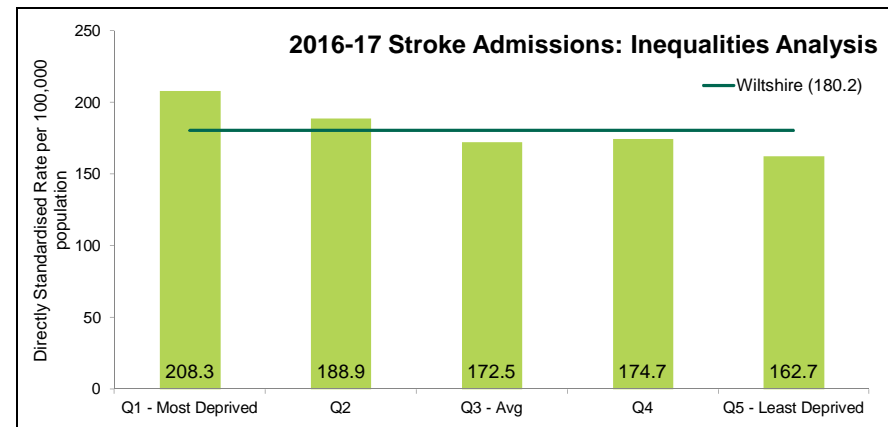
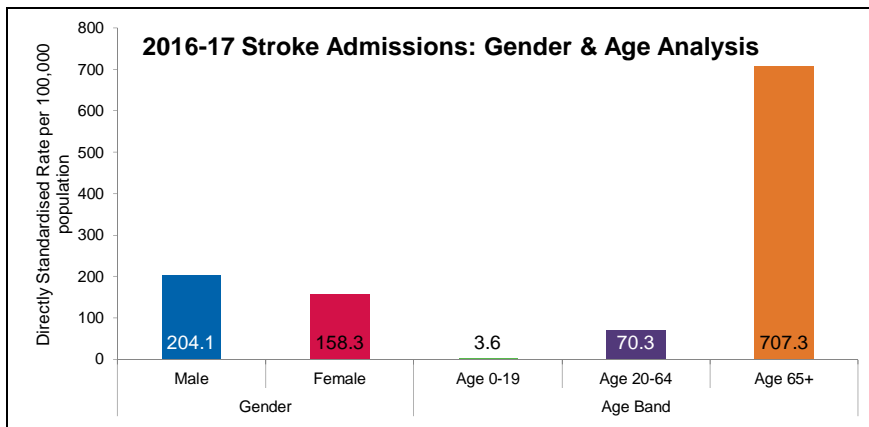
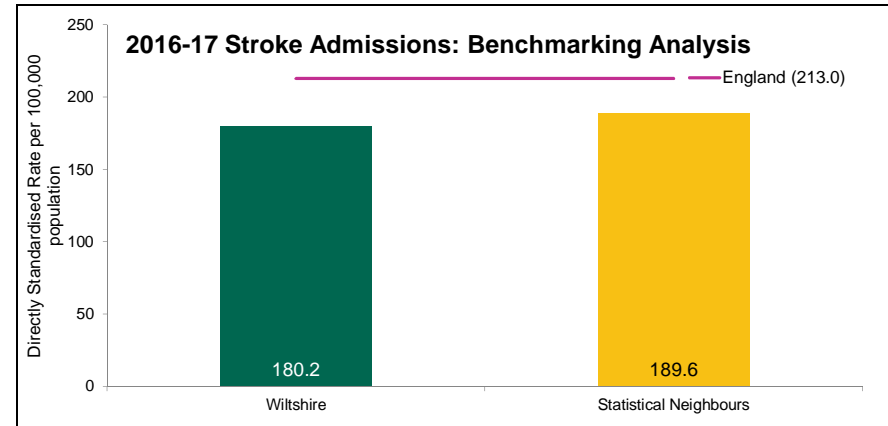
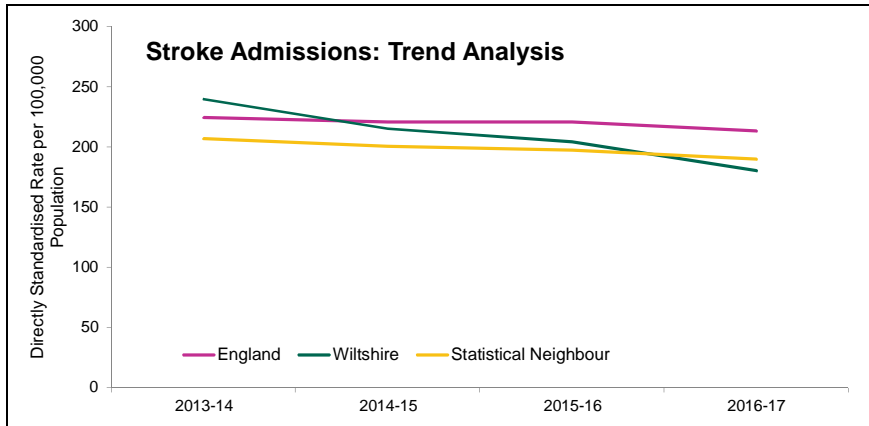


The Wiltshire rate for CVD admissions is broadly similar to that of our statistical neighbours and lower than the England average. Males have a higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than other areas in Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Stroke Admissions

A stroke is a serious life-threatening medical condition that occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off. Strokes are a medical emergency and urgent treatment is essential. The sooner a person receives treatment for a stroke, the less damage is likely to happen.

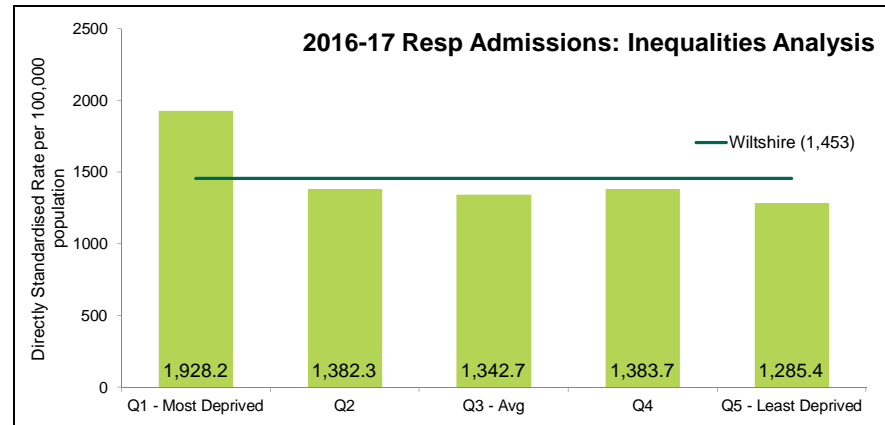
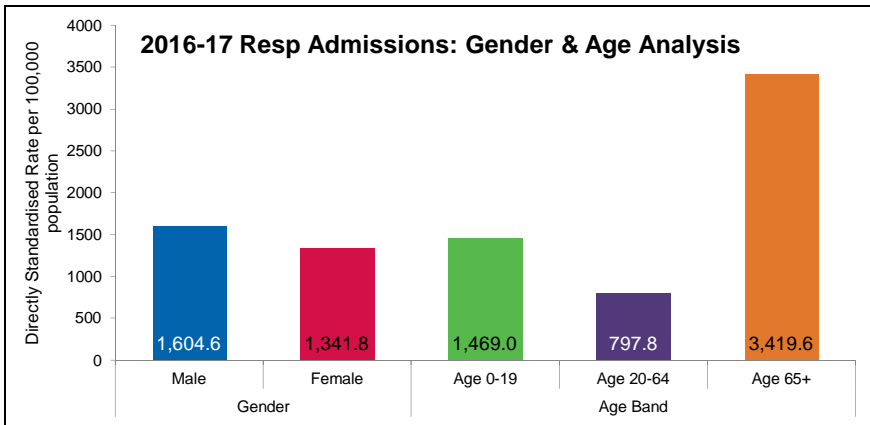
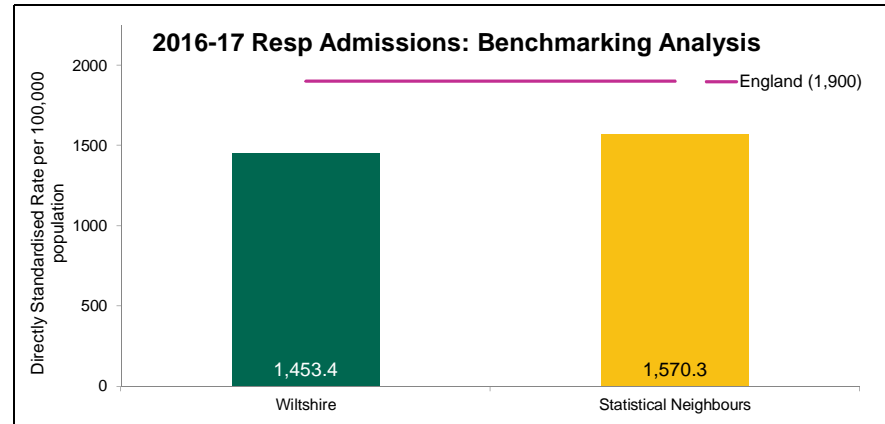
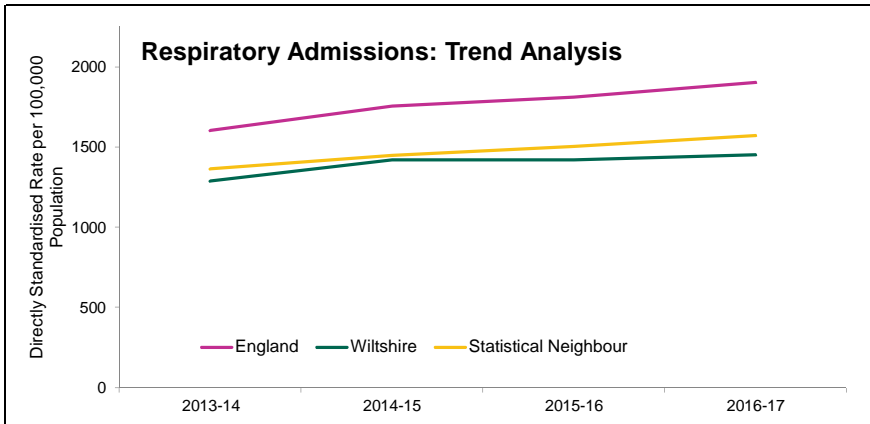


The Wiltshire rate for Stroke admissions has reduced over the last 4 years and is now broadly similar to that of our statistical neighbours and lower than the England average. Males have a higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than those living in the most affluent areas of Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Respiratory Disease Admissions

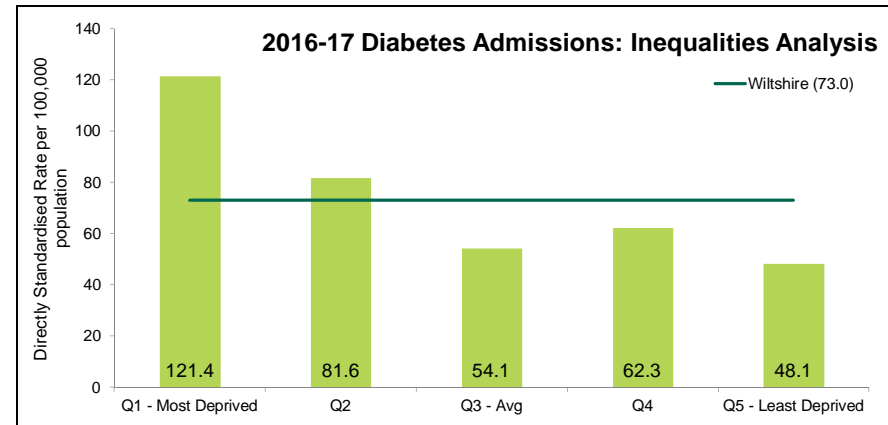
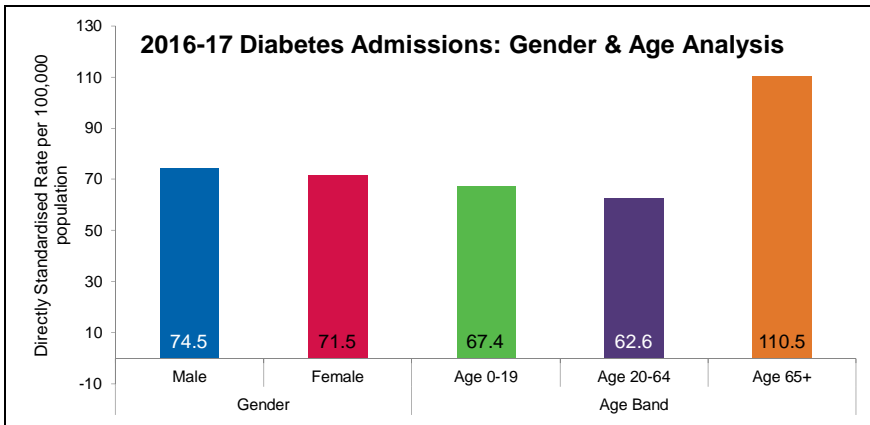
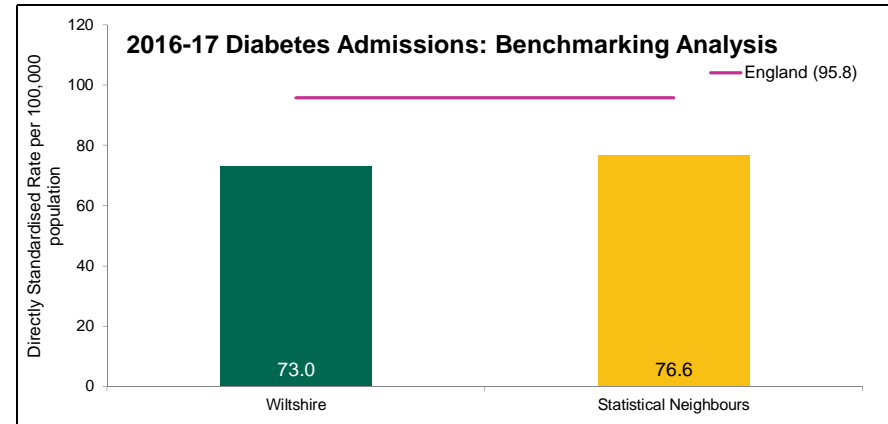
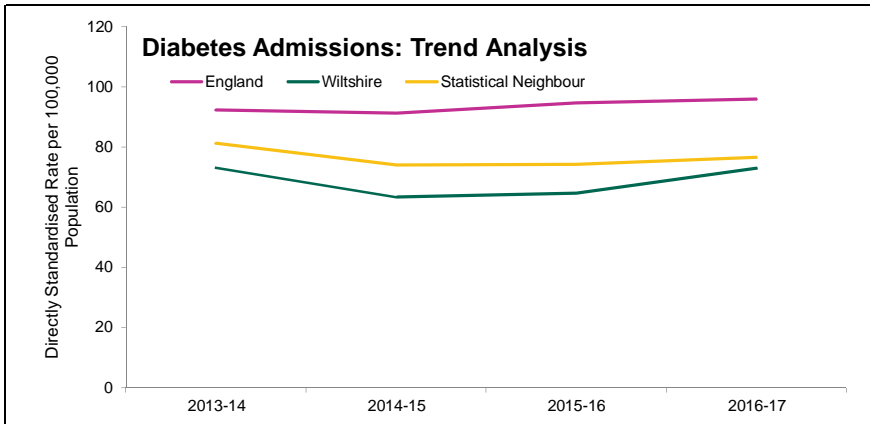
Respiratory disease is a medical term that encompasses a wide range of conditions affecting the organs and tissues associated with breathing. Respiratory diseases range from mild and self-limiting, such as the common cold, to life-threatening entities like bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, acute asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.



The Wiltshire rate for respiratory admissions is lower than that of our statistical neighbours and the England average. Males have a higher rate of admissions. The admission rate in those aged 0-19 is higher than that for the working age population. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than other areas in Wiltshire.

Diabetes Admissions

Diabetes is a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high. Many more people have blood sugar levels above the normal range, but not high enough to be diagnosed as having diabetes. This is sometimes known as pre-diabetes. If your blood sugar level is above the normal range, your risk of developing full diabetes is increased. It's important for diabetes to be diagnosed as early as possible as it will get progressively worse if untreated.

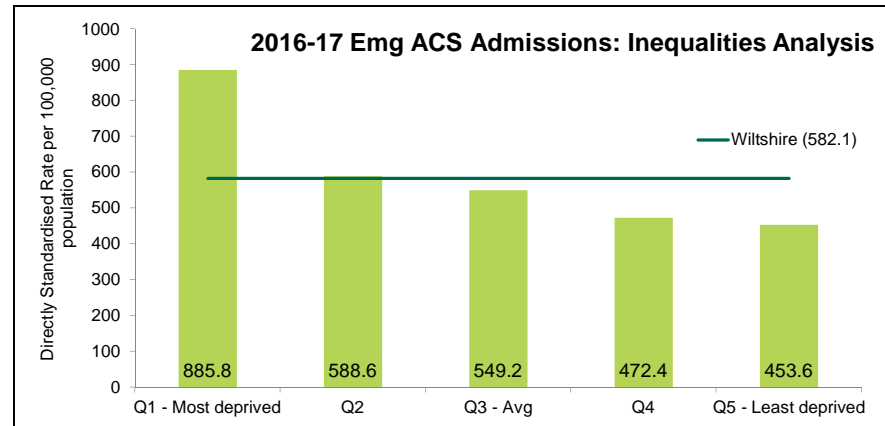
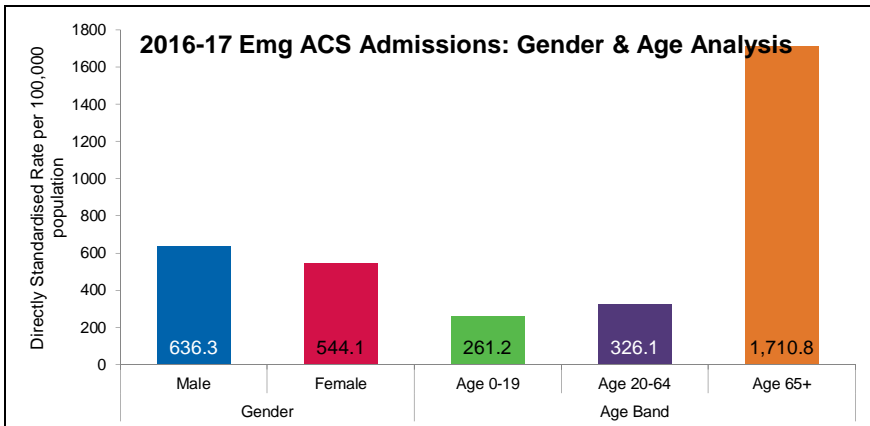
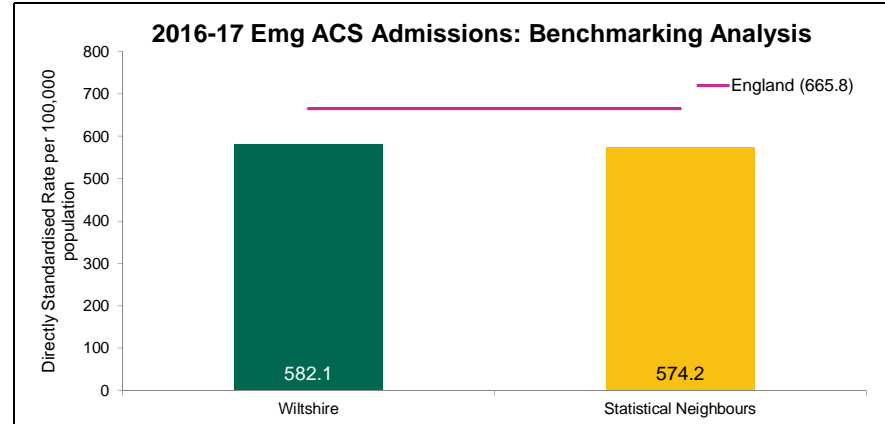
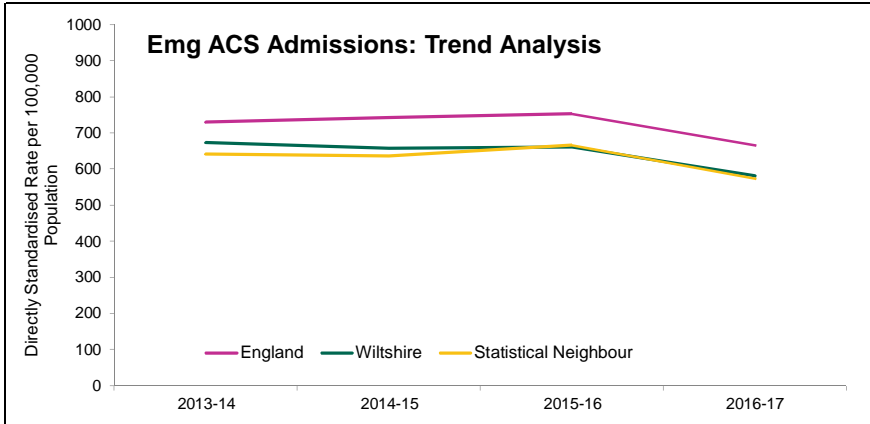


The Wiltshire rate for Diabetes admissions is lower than that of our statistical neighbours and the England average. Males have a slightly higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is more than double the rate in the most affluent areas of Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Avoidable Emergency Admissions

Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSCs) are conditions where effective community care and case management can help prevent the need for hospital admission. Reducing avoidable emergency admissions improves the quality of life for people with long term and acute conditions and their families, as well as reducing pressures upon the resources of local hospitals.

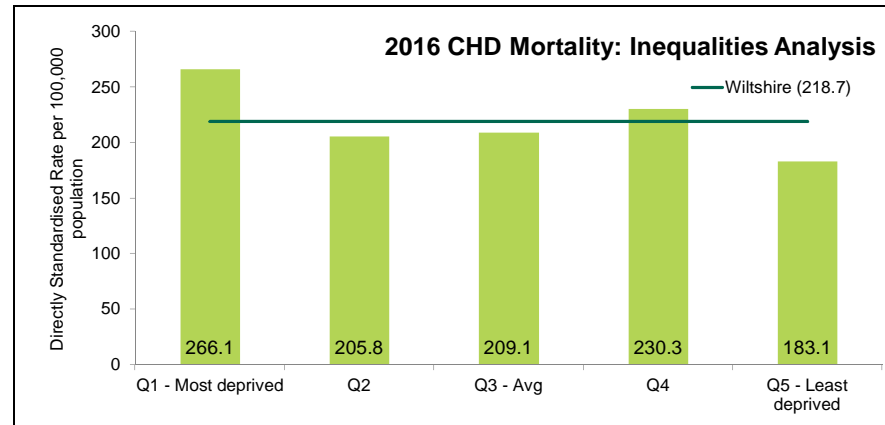
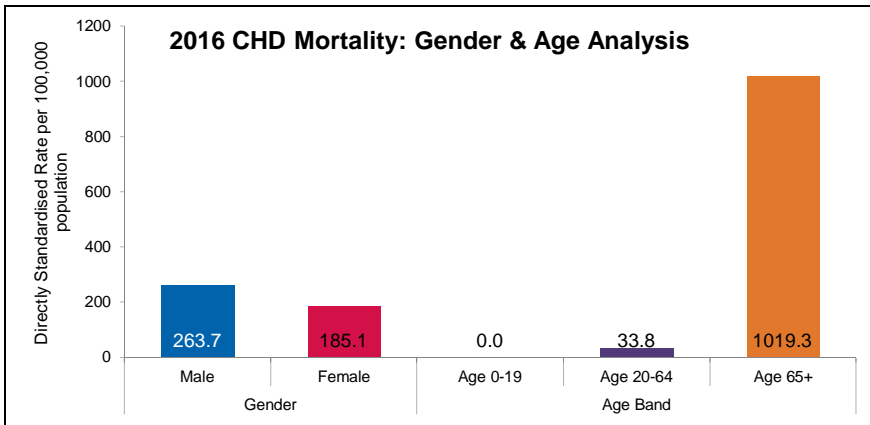
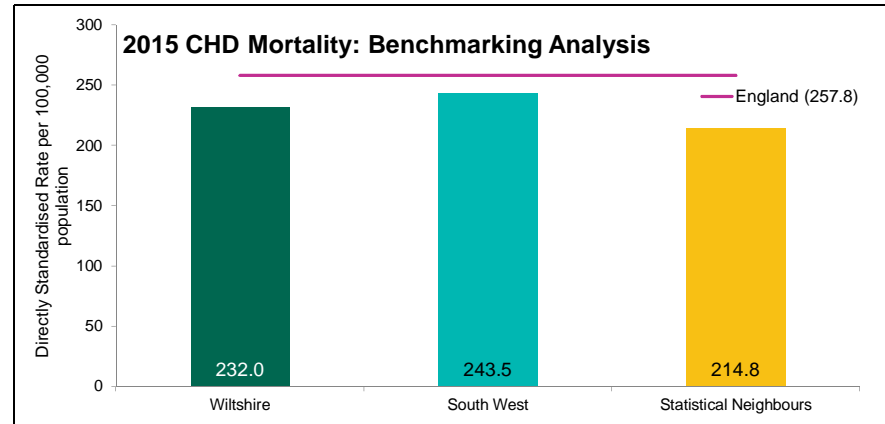
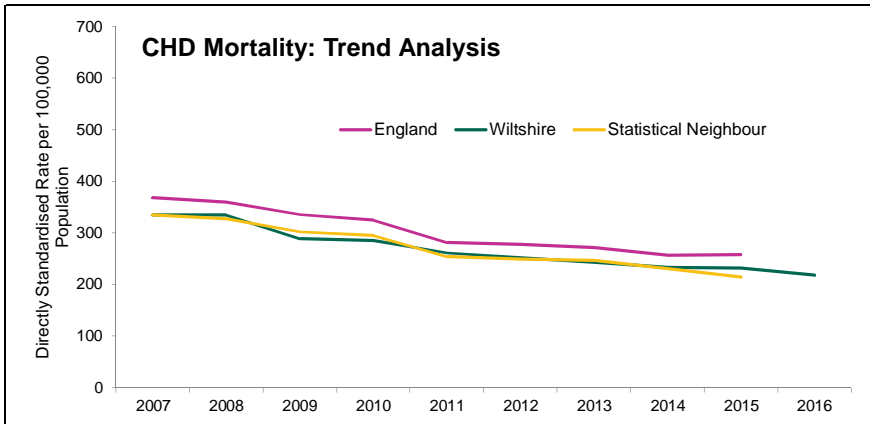


The Wiltshire rate for avoidable emergency admissions is broadly similar to that of our statistical neighbours and lower than the England average. Males have a higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than the more affluent areas in Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the biggest cause of mortality in England and the largest single cause of long term ill health and disability. Damage to the cardiovascular system increases with age, and progresses faster in men than women, in those with a family history of CVD and in some ethnic groups. These 'fixed factors' cannot be changed, but 'modifiable factors' such as smoking, obesity and high cholesterol can be altered to reduce the risk of disease occurring.

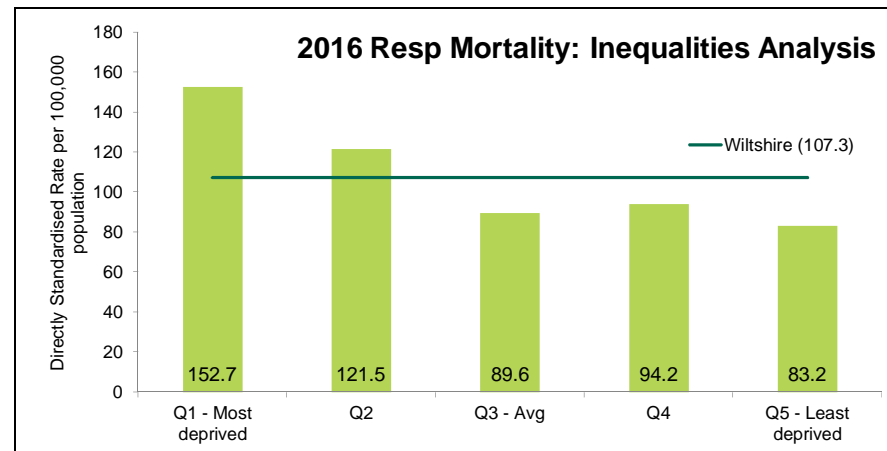
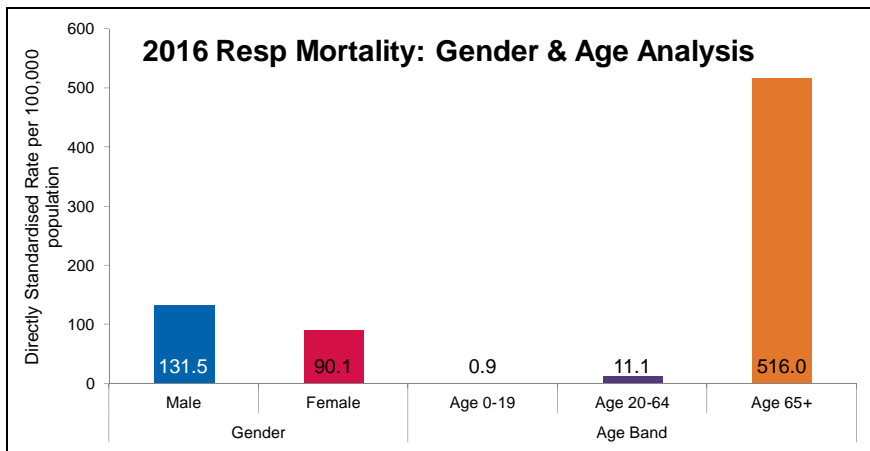
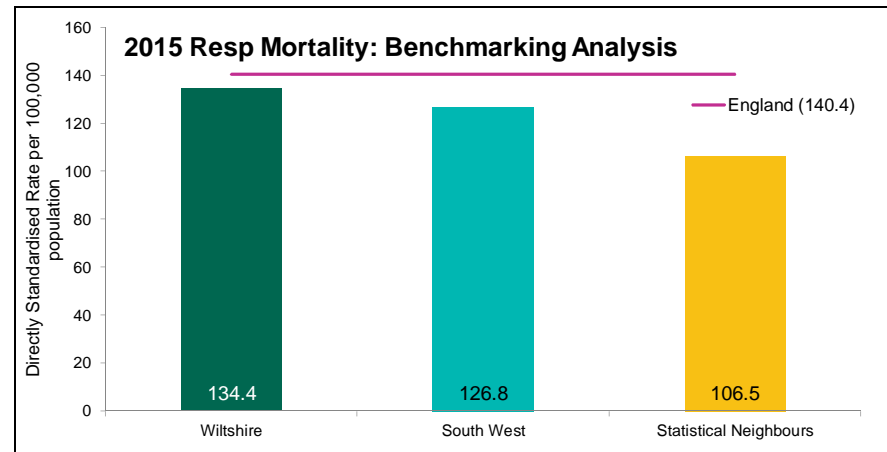
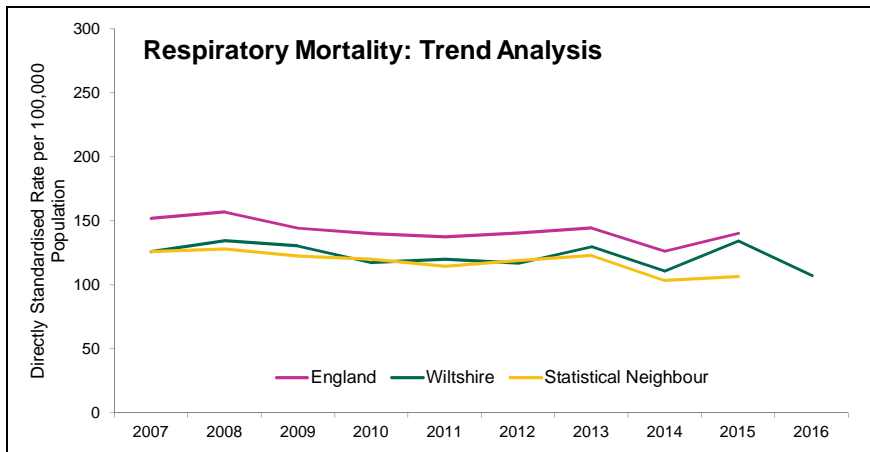


The Wiltshire rate for CHD Mortality is lower than the England and South West average. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have a higher rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Respiratory Disease Mortality

Respiratory conditions cause substantial morbidity, premature mortality and disability. Chronic respiratory diseases are diseases of the airways and other structures of the lung that tend to be lifelong but with appropriate and timely medical intervention, can be optimised. Common types include COPD, asthma, pulmonary hypertension and occupational lung disease. Non-chronic respiratory diseases are typically infections, such as influenza and pneumonia.

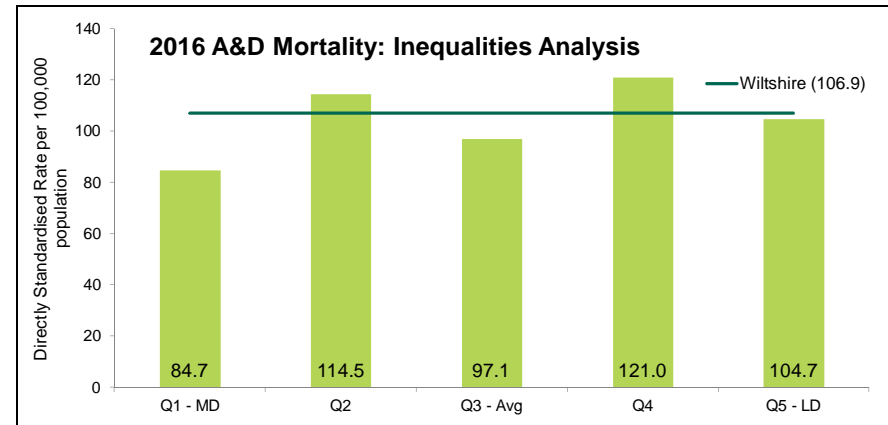
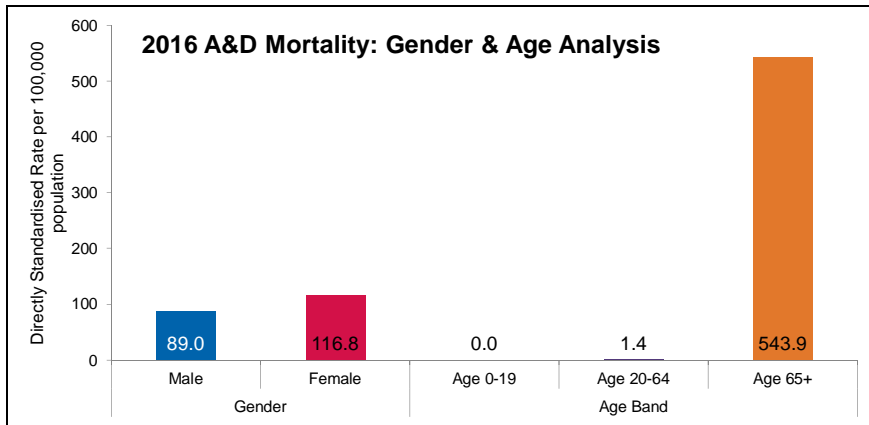
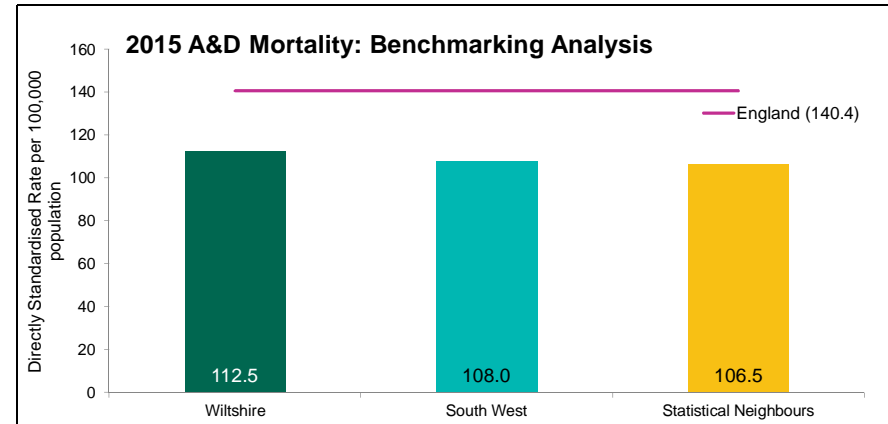
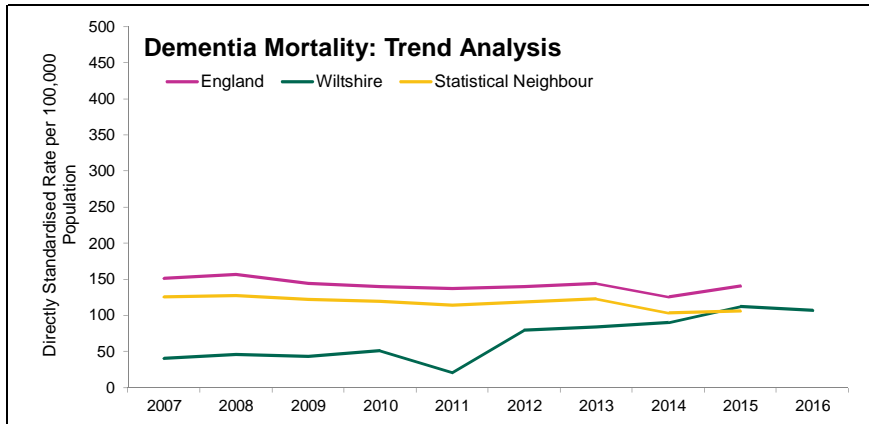


The Wiltshire rate for Respiratory Mortality is lower than the England but higher than the SW and Statistical Neighbours average. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived 2 quintiles of Wiltshire have a higher rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Alzheimer's & Dementia Mortality

Dementia can affect people of any age, but is most common in older people. Nationally, one in 14 people over 65 has a form of dementia and one in six people over 80 has a form of dementia. The Wiltshire dementia strategy has a commitment to ensuring all people with dementia, their carers and families are treated as individuals and can access the right care and support at the right time so they can live well with dementia within supportive and understanding communities

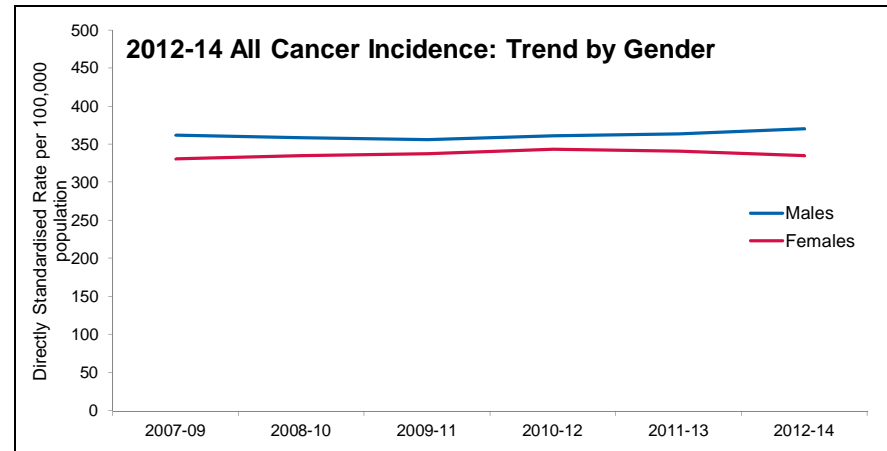
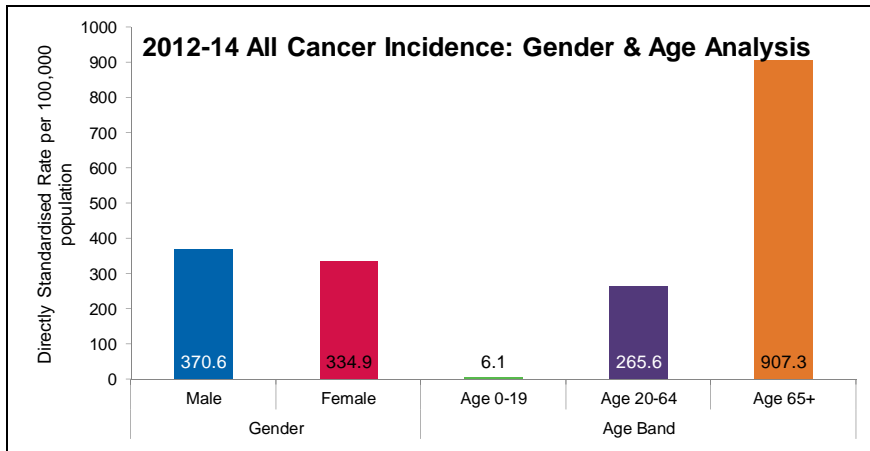
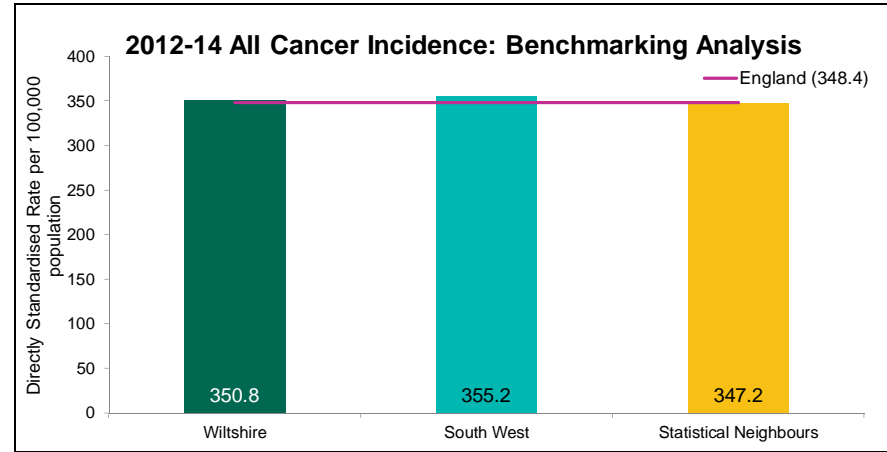
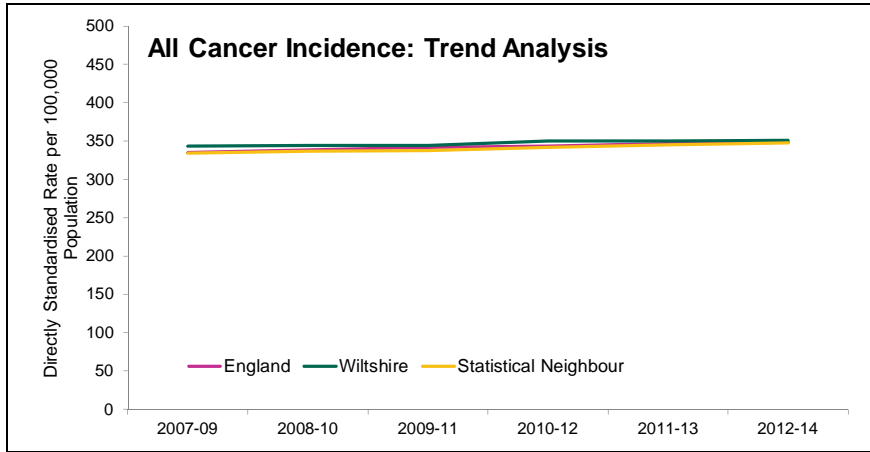


The Wiltshire rate for Alzheimers & Dementia Mortality has risen steadily since 2011 and is now around the same as its statistical neighbours but remains lower than the England average. Females in Wiltshire have a higher rate than males. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have a lower rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

All Cancer Incidence

Cancer incidence provides an indication of the burden of disease caused by cancers. The burden of cancer treatment on services is likely to increase as advances in medical science make more treatments possible.

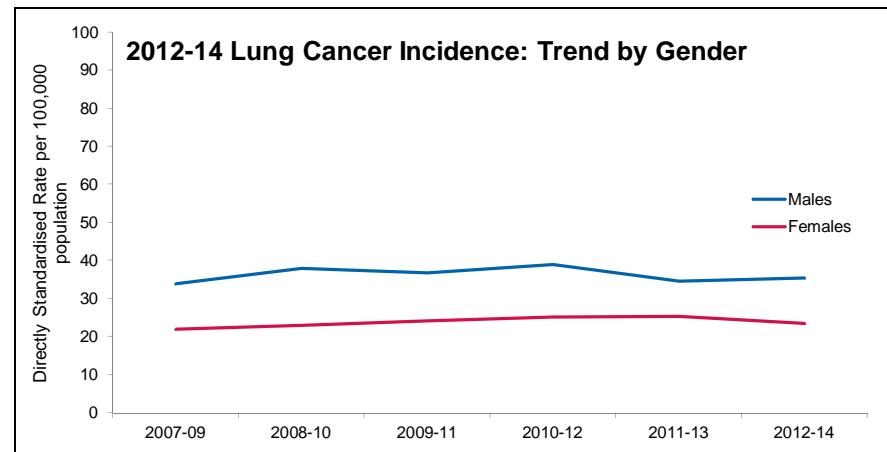
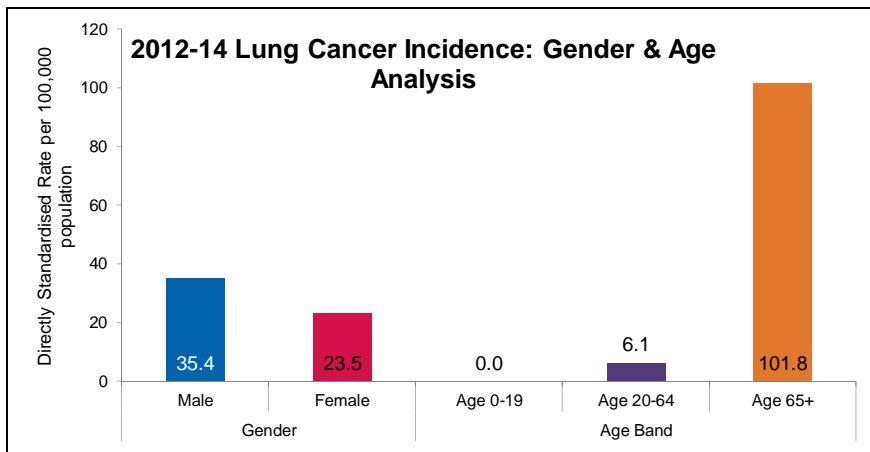
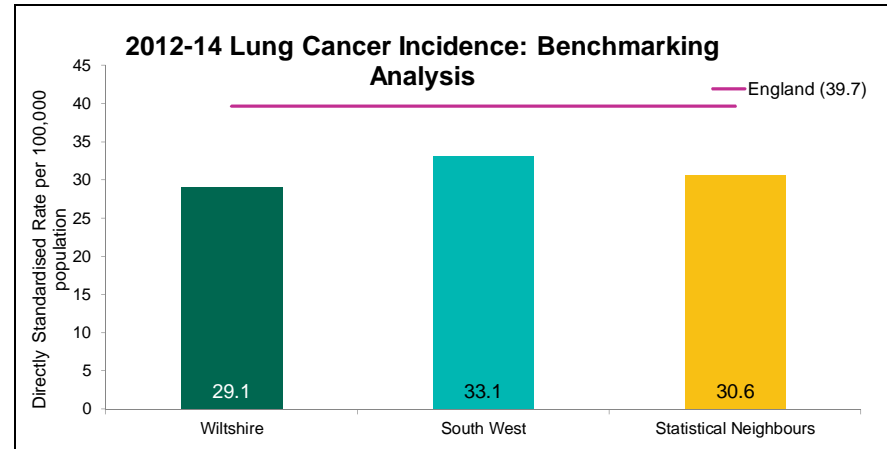
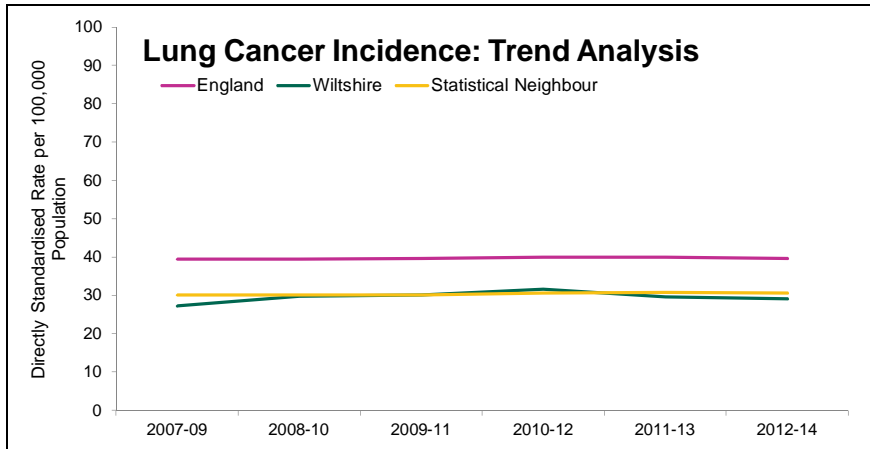


The incidence rate of all Cancers in Wiltshire is broadly similar to the England and our Statistical Neighbours average. Males have a higher incidence rate and the gap between males and females is not reducing.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Lung Cancer Incidence

Lung cancer is one of the most common and serious types of cancer. Around 44,500 people are diagnosed with the condition every year in the UK. Cancer that begins in the lungs called primary lung cancer. Cancer that spreads to the lungs from another place in the body is known as secondary lung cancer.

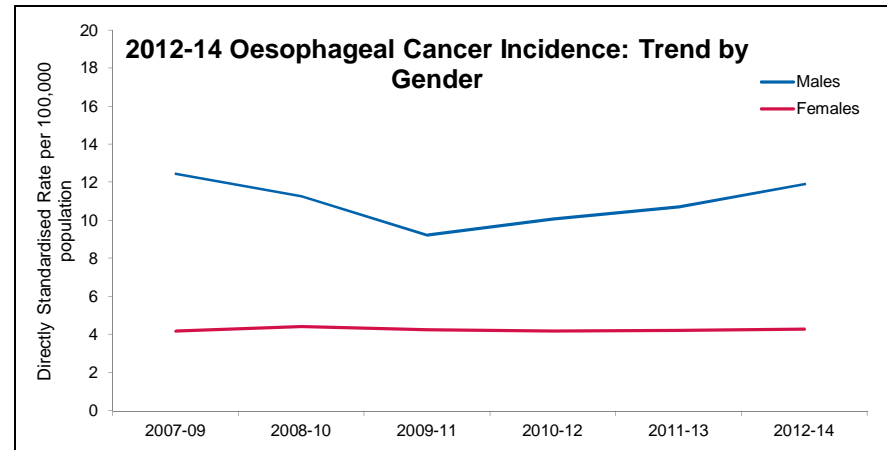
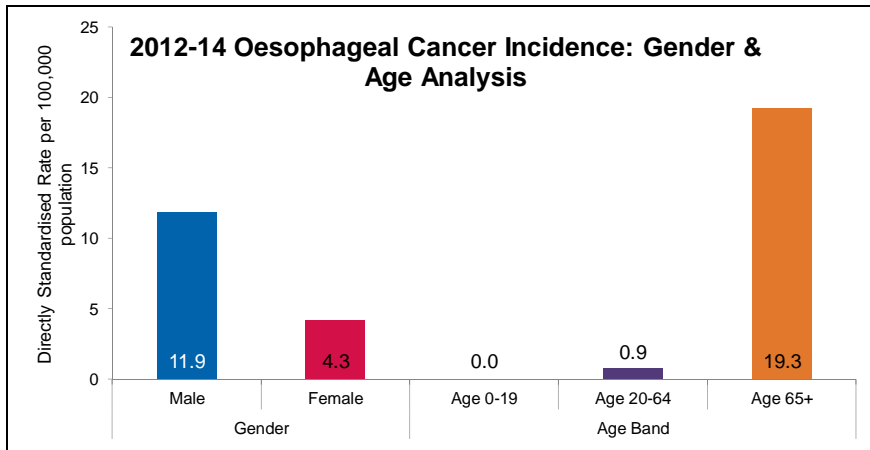
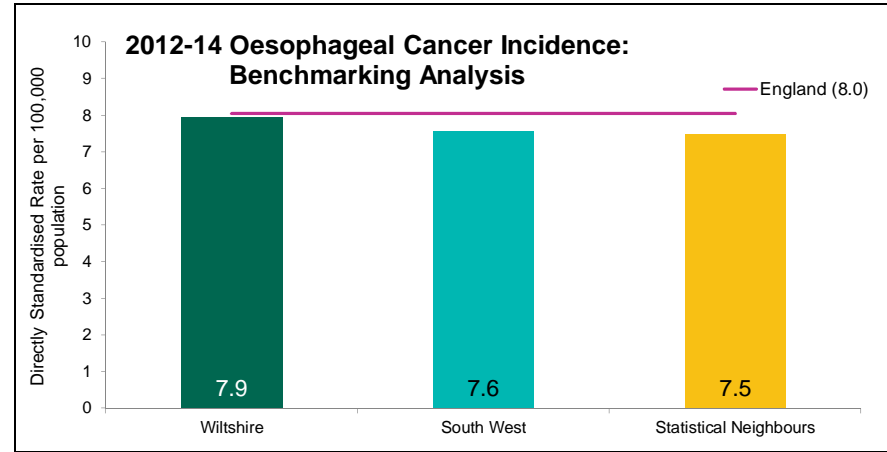
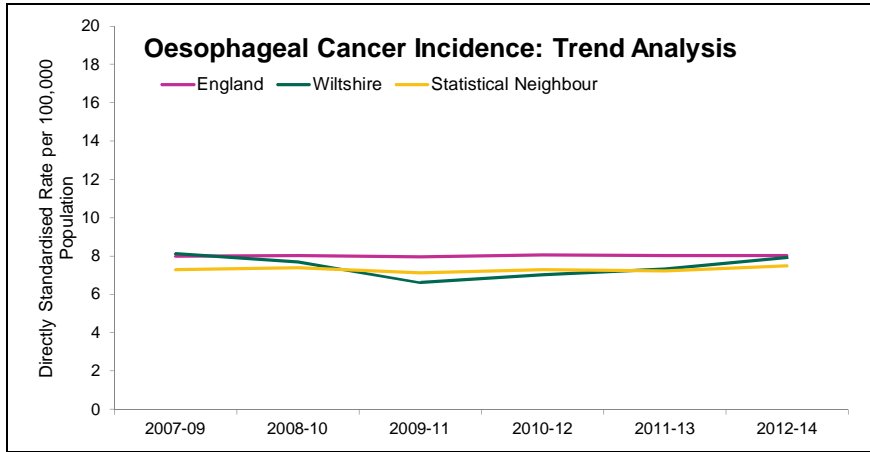


The incidence rate for lung cancer in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and lower than the England average. Males have a higher incidence rate and the gap between males and females is possibly narrowing as the incidence rate in males has reduced slightly and in females has remained relatively similar.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Oesophageal Cancer Incidence

Oesophageal cancer is a type of cancer affecting the oesophagus (gullet) – the long tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach. It mainly affects people in their 60s and 70s and is more common in men than women.

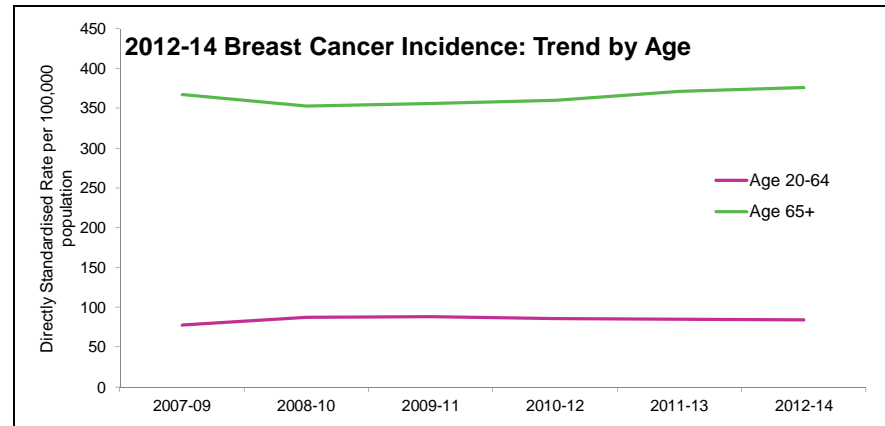
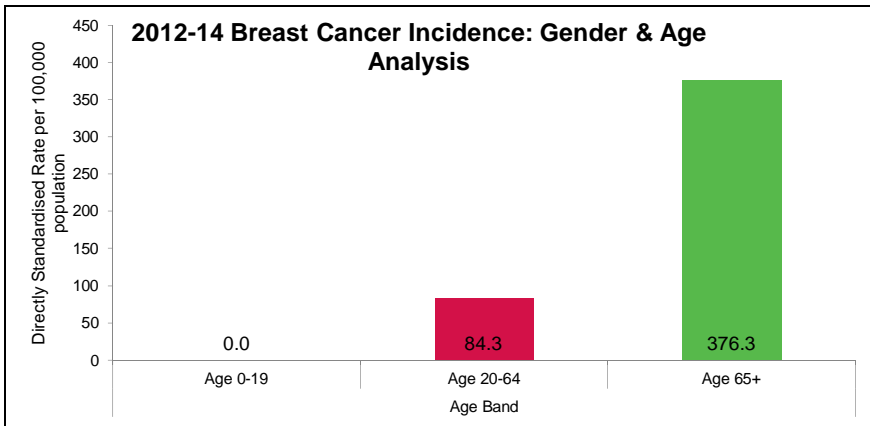
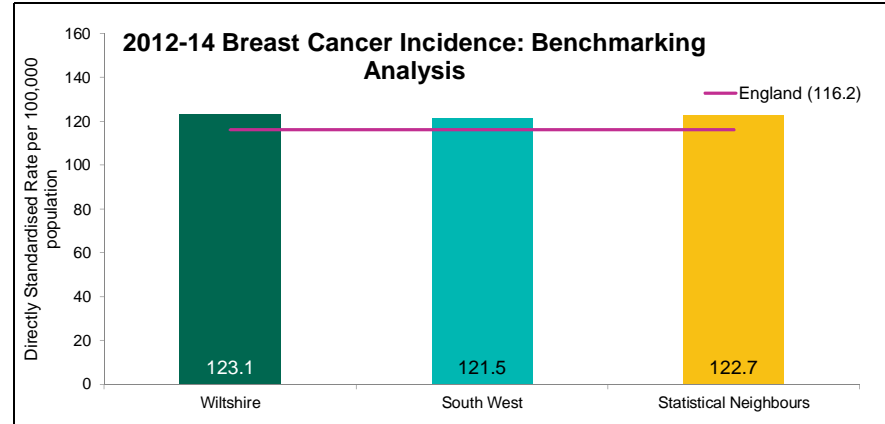
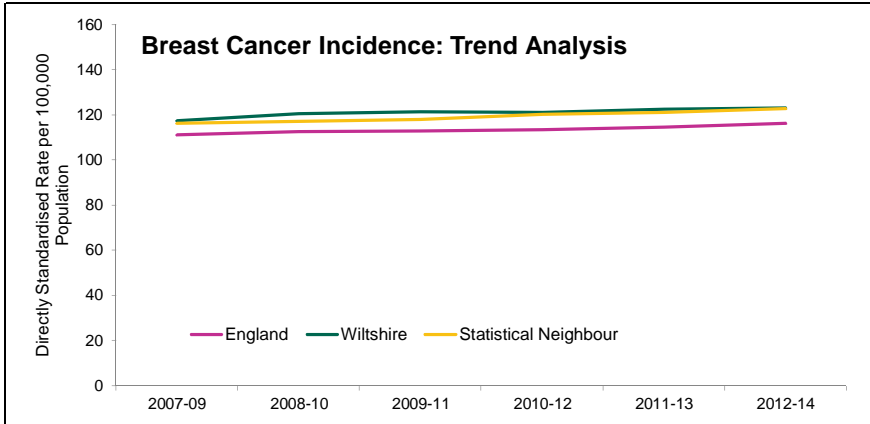


The incidence rate for oesophageal cancer in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and England average. Males have a higher incidence rate which is continuing to rise while for females the incidence rate has decreased resulting in a greater gap between men and women.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Breast Cancer Incidence

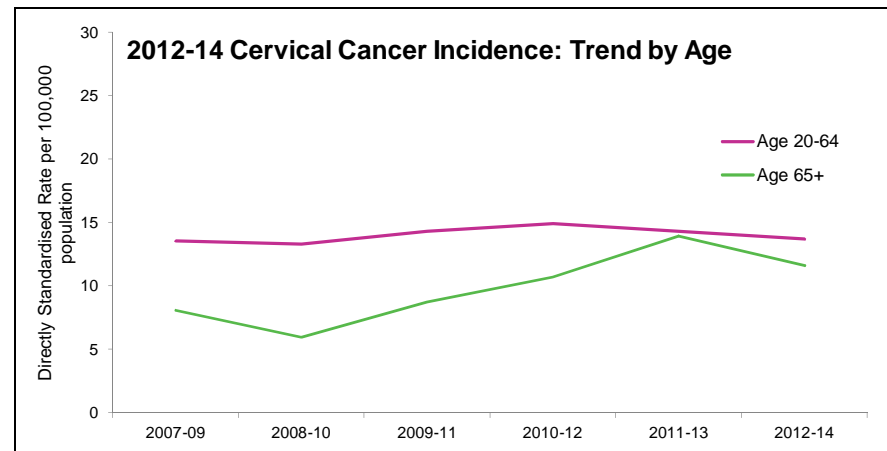
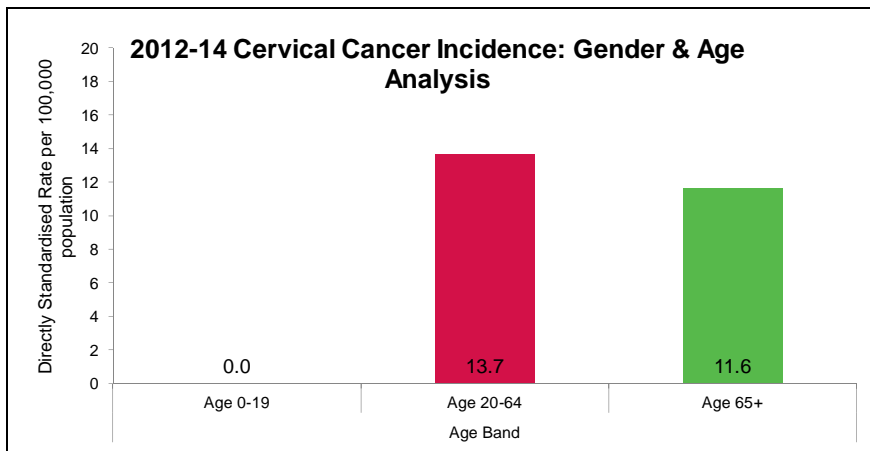
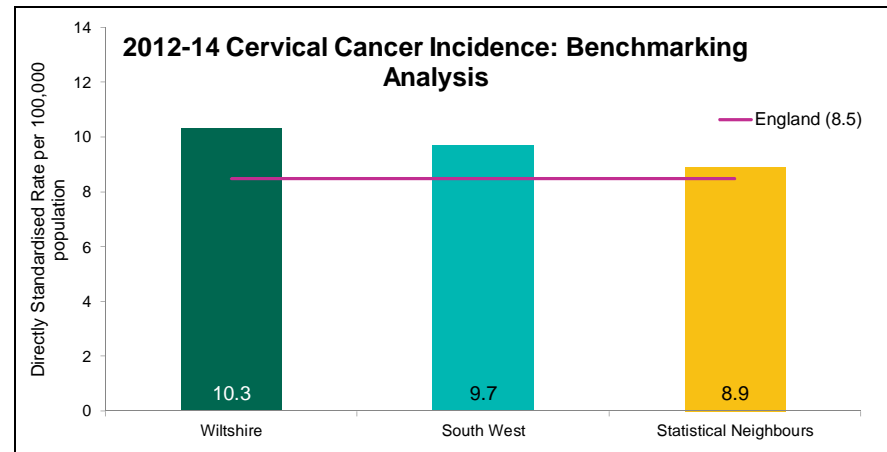
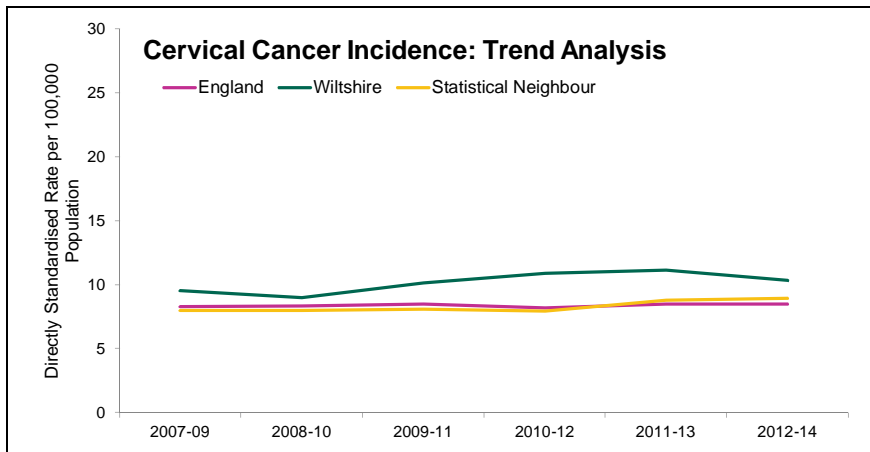
Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in the UK. Most women diagnosed with breast cancer are over 50, but younger women can also get breast cancer. About one in eight women are diagnosed with breast cancer during their lifetime. There's a good chance of recovery if it's detected in its early stages. For this reason, it's vital that women check their breasts regularly for changes and always get any changes examined by their GP.



The incidence rate for breast cancer for women in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and higher than the England average. Females aged 65 and over have a higher rate.

Cervical Cancer Incidence

Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that develops in a woman's cervix (the entrance to the womb from the vagina). Over the course of many years, the cells lining the surface of the cervix undergo a series of changes. In rare cases, these precancerous cells can become cancerous. However, cell changes in the cervix can be detected at a very early stage and treatment can reduce the risk of cervical cancer developing.

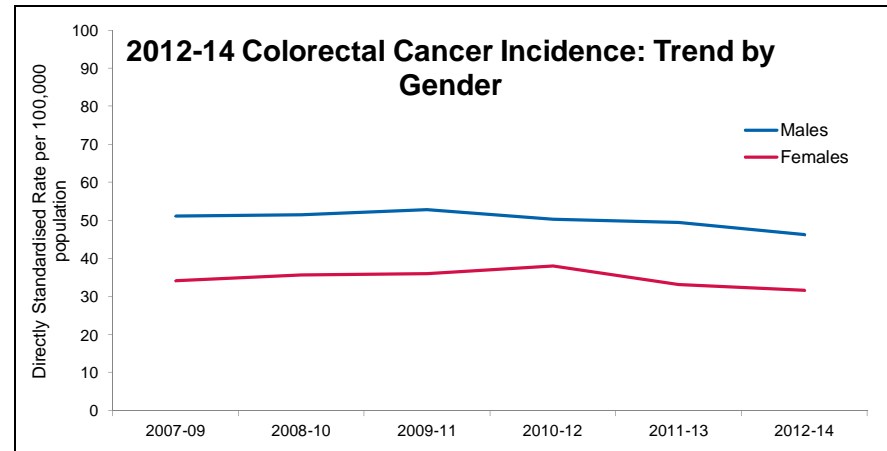
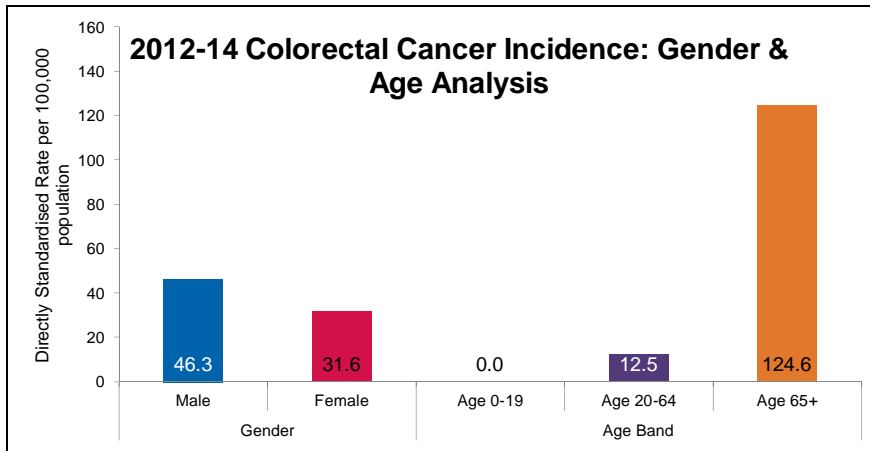
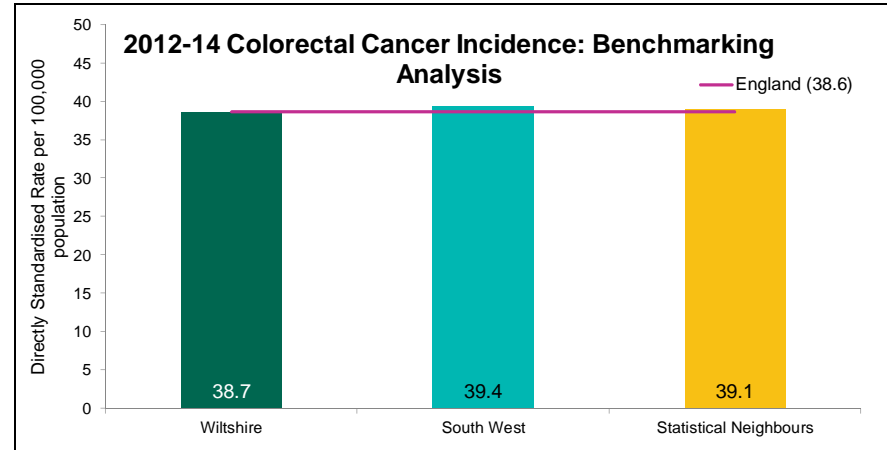
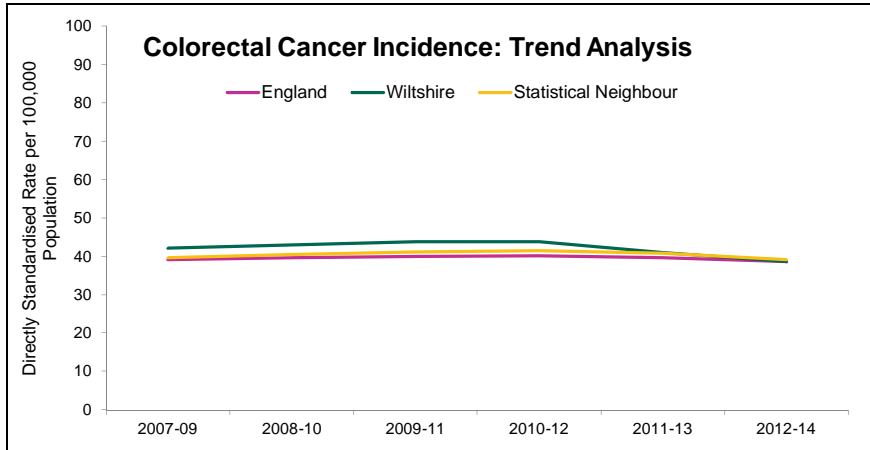


The incidence rate for cervical cancer in Wiltshire is higher than our Statistical Neighbours and the England average. Females aged 20-64 have a higher rate, while the rate in those aged 65 and over has increased in the last few years.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Colorectal Cancer Incidence

Colorectal cancer is one of the most common types of cancer diagnosed in the UK. Most people diagnosed with it are over the age of 60.

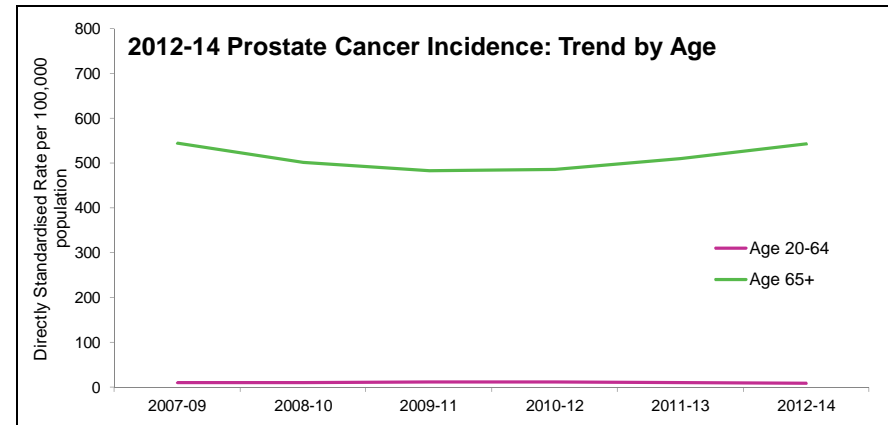
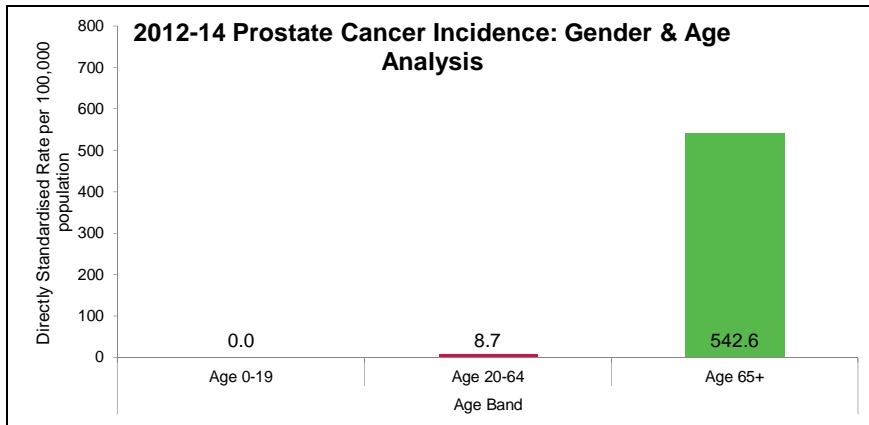
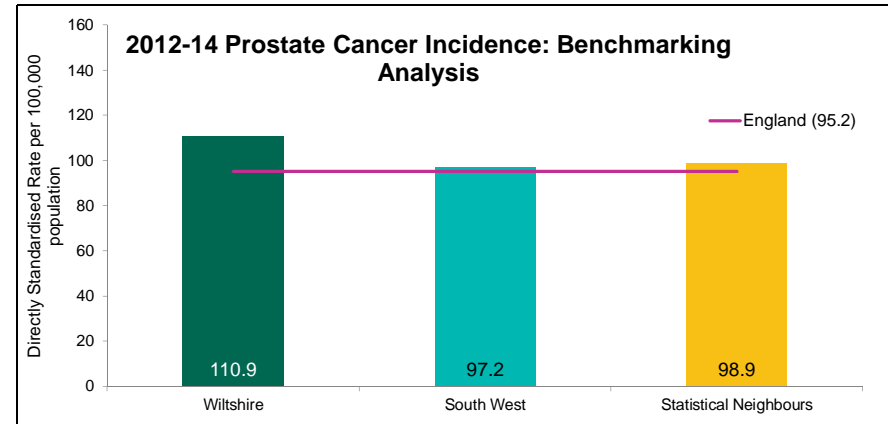
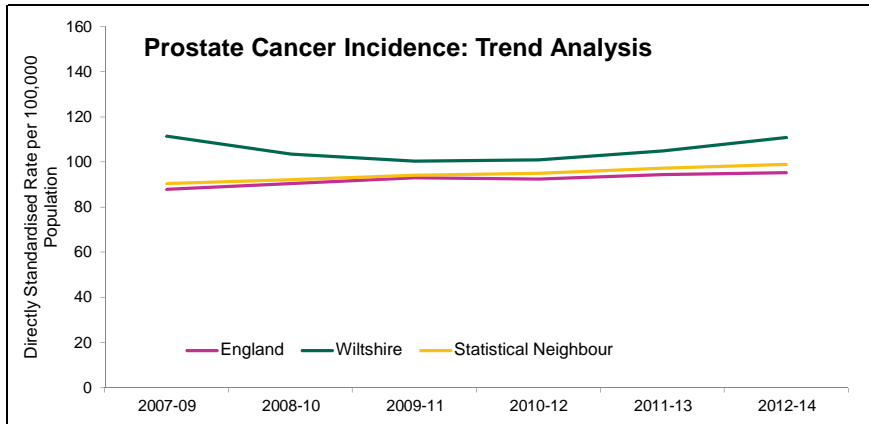


The incidence rate for colorectal cancer in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and England average. Males have a higher incidence rate and the gap between males and females has remained broadly similar.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Prostate Cancer Incidence

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the UK, with over 40,000 new cases diagnosed every year. Prostate cancer usually develops slowly, so there may be no signs you have it for many years. Symptoms often only become apparent when your prostate is large enough to affect the urethra (the tube that carries urine from the bladder to the penis).

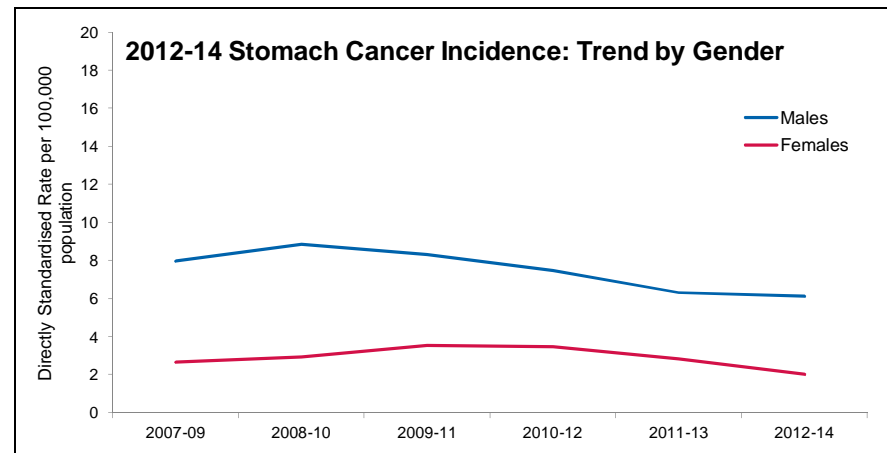
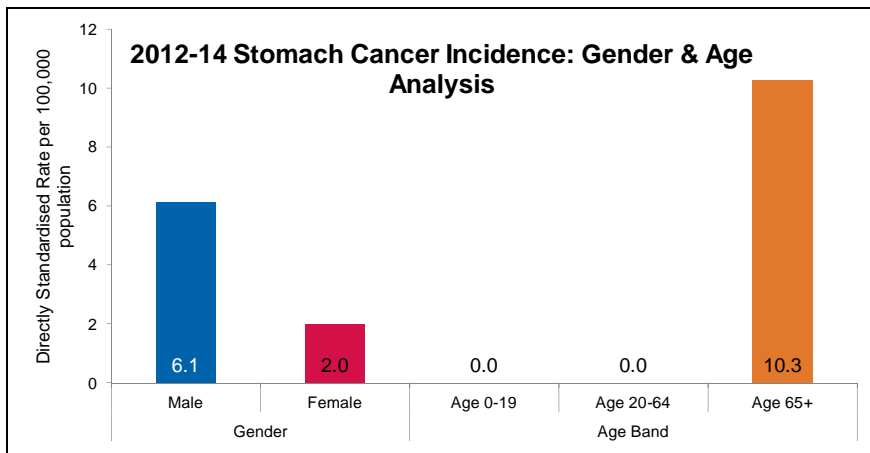
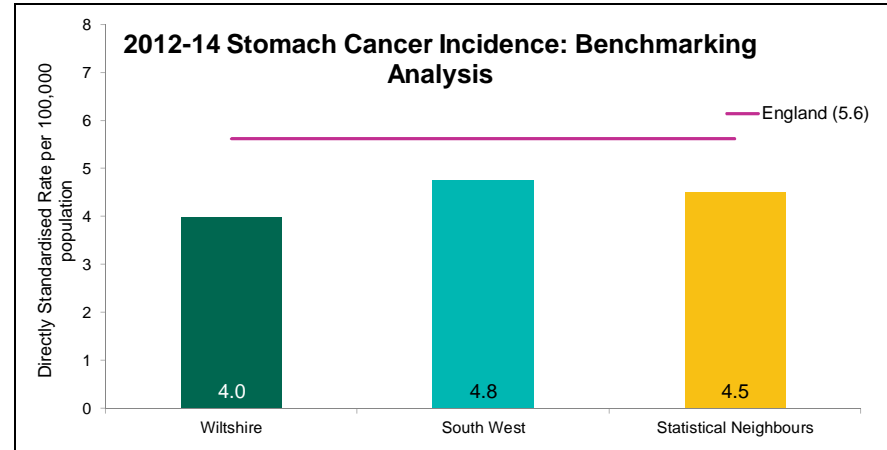
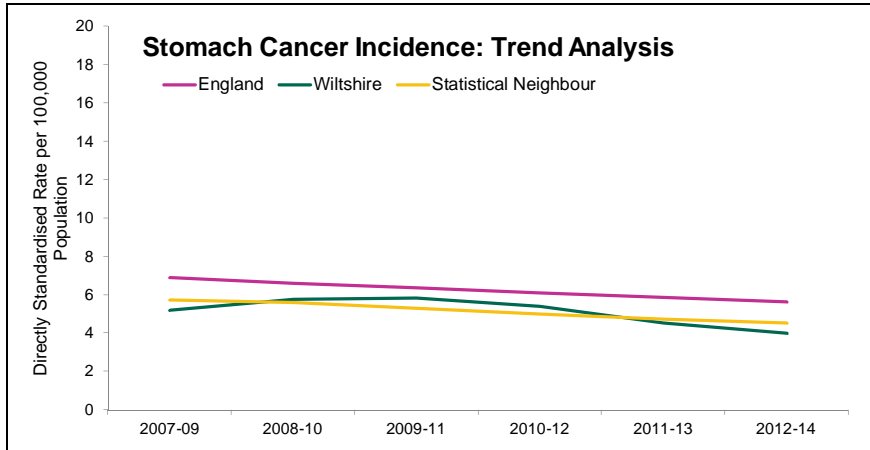


The incidence rate for prostate cancer in Wiltshire has been broadly higher than our Statistical Neighbours and the England average for a number of years. Males aged 65 and over have a high rate and while it had started to decrease in Wiltshire from 2008, it has begun to increase again.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Stomach Cancer Incidence

Stomach cancer, or gastric cancer, is a fairly uncommon type of cancer. Around 7,000 people are diagnosed with it each year in the UK.

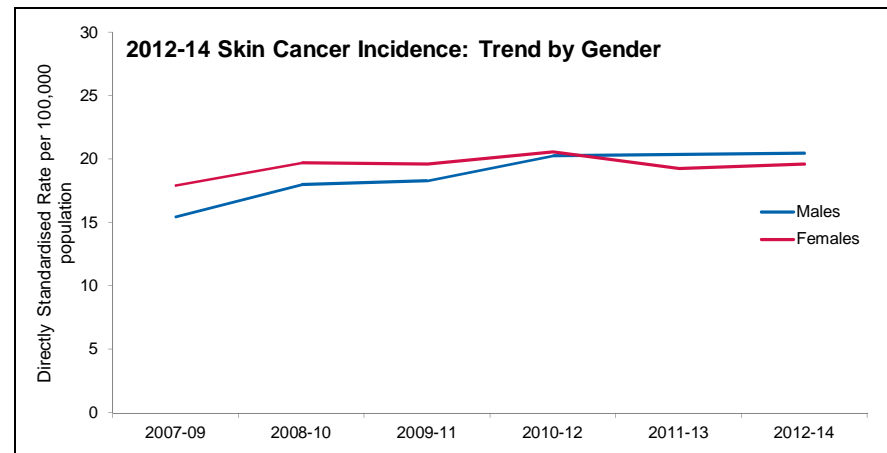
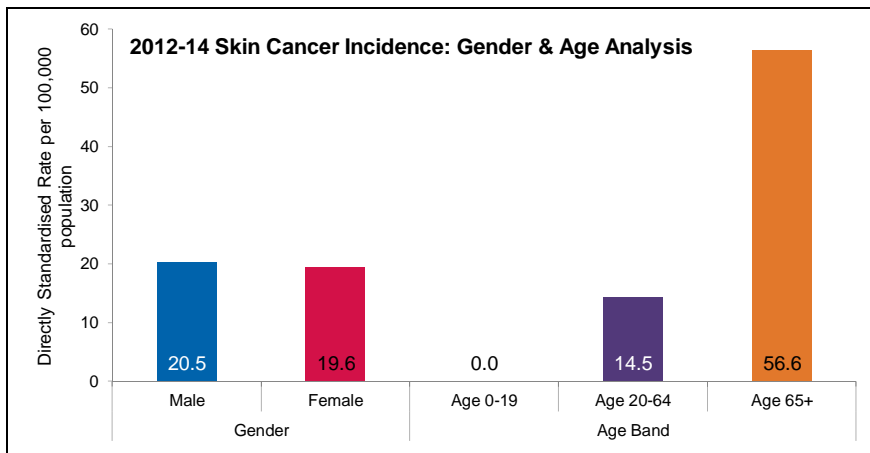
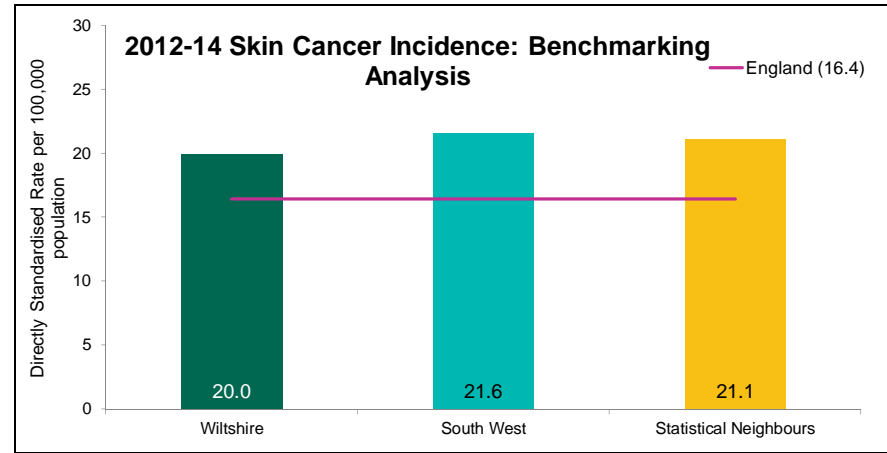
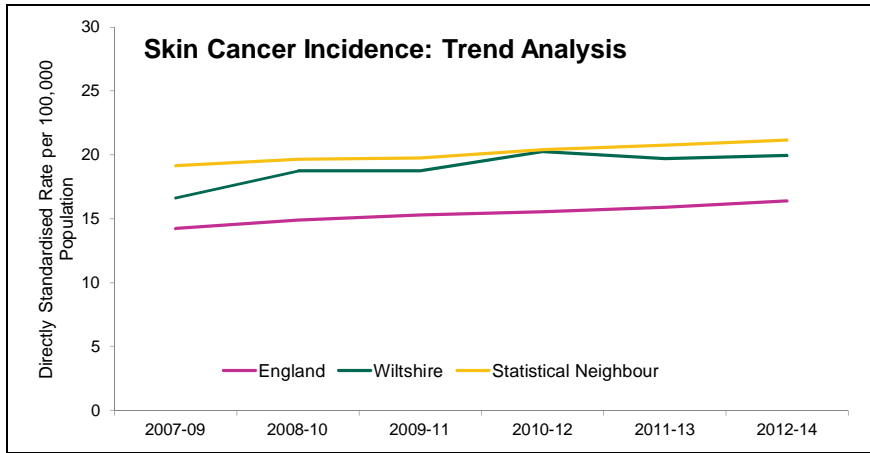


The incidence rate for stomach cancer in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and lower than the England average. Males have a higher incidence rate which is falling at a similar rate to females so the gap between men and women is remaining broadly similar.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Skin Cancer Incidence

Skin cancer is one of the most common cancers in the world. Non-melanoma skin cancer refers to a group of cancers that slowly develop in the upper layers of the skin. The term non-melanoma distinguishes these more common types of skin cancer from the less common skin cancer known as melanoma, which can be more serious.

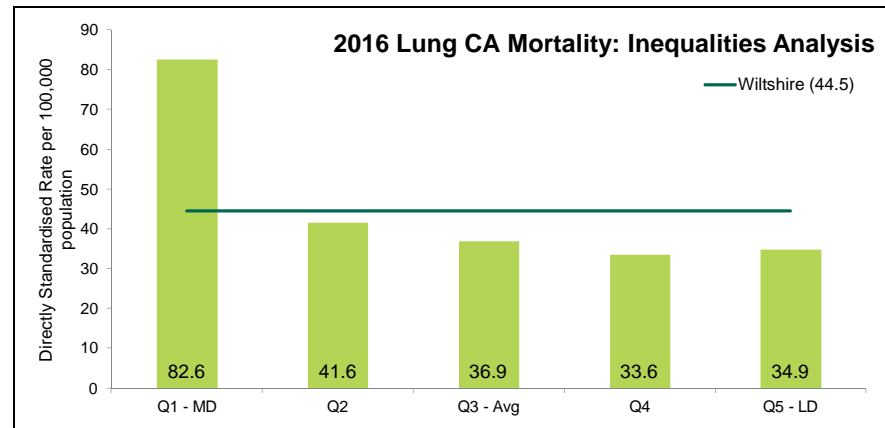
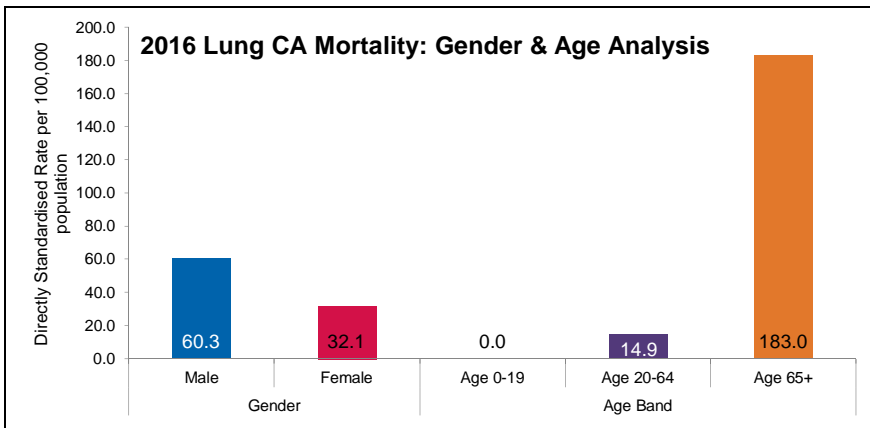
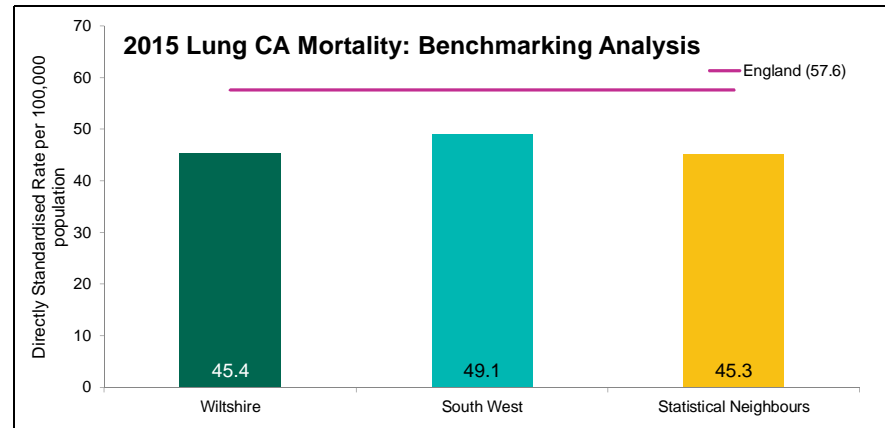
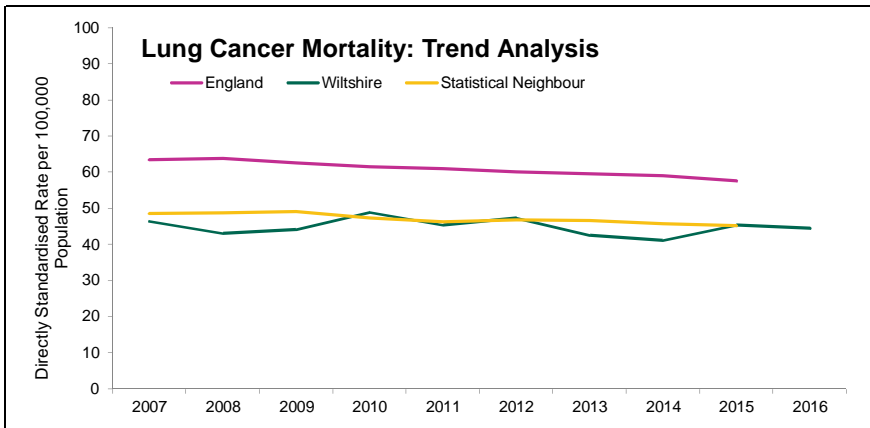


The incidence rate for skin cancer in Wiltshire is broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours and higher than the England average. Males and Females have broadly similar rates, the rate in Males has increased while for females it has remained broadly similar.

NCIN Cancer Statistics Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Lung Cancer Mortality

Lung cancer is one of the most common and serious types of cancer. Around 44,500 people are diagnosed with the condition every year in the UK and in Wiltshire it accounts for 17.8% of all cancer related deaths. Lung cancer mainly affects older people. It's rare in people younger than 40, and the rates of lung cancer rise sharply with age. Lung cancer is most commonly diagnosed in people aged 70-74.

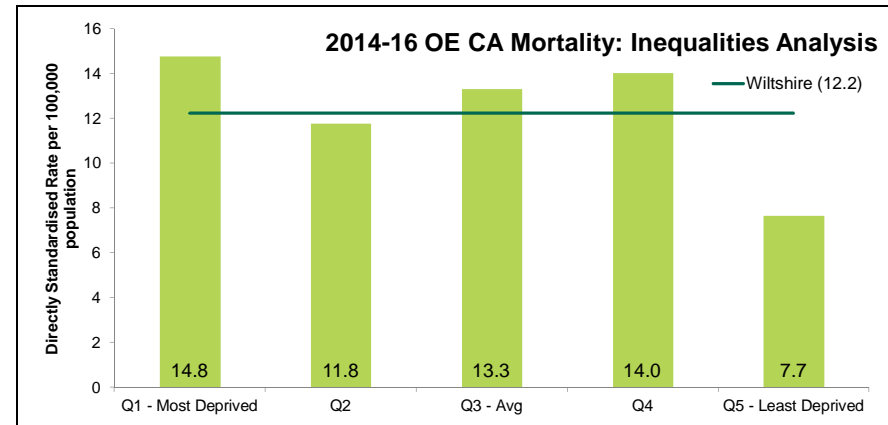
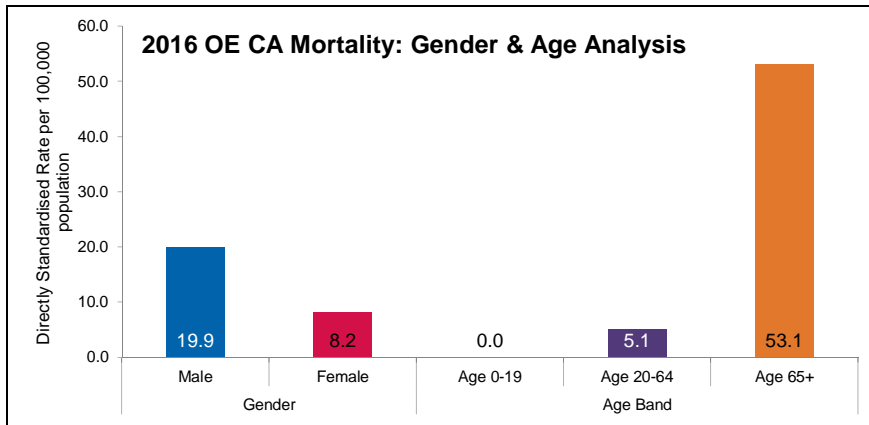
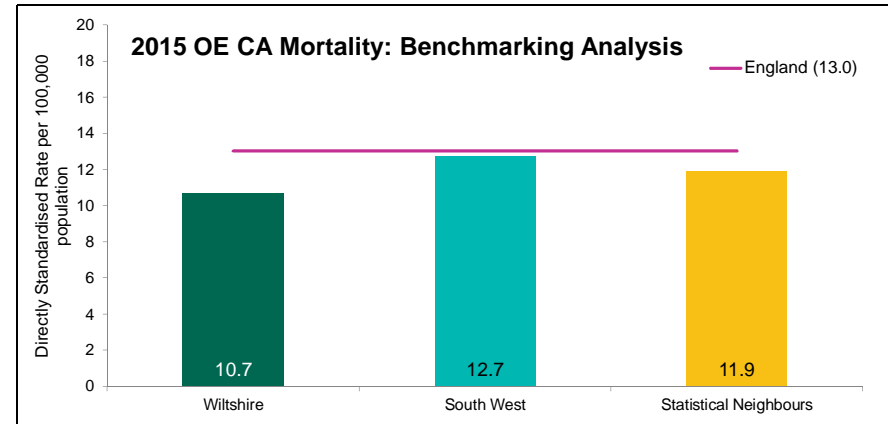
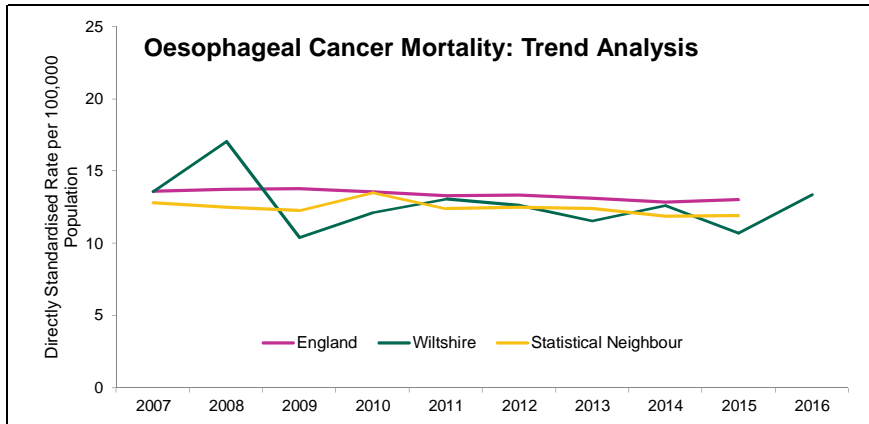


The Wiltshire rate for Lung Cancer Mortality is lower than the England and South West Average and broadly similar to our Statistical Neighbours. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have a rate more than double those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Oesophageal Cancer Mortality

Oesophageal cancer is a type of cancer affecting the oesophagus (gullet) – the long tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach. It mainly affects people in their 60s and 70s and is more common in men than women. Stopping smoking, cutting down on alcohol, losing weight and having a healthy diet may help reduce your risk of developing oesophageal cancer.

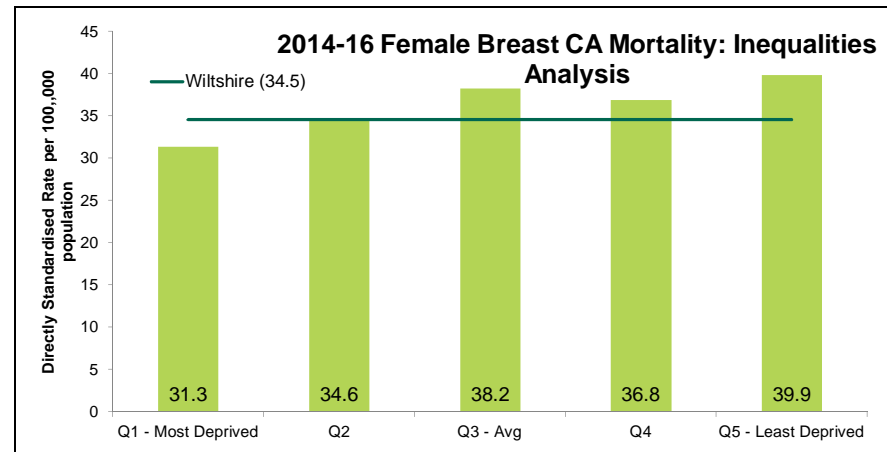
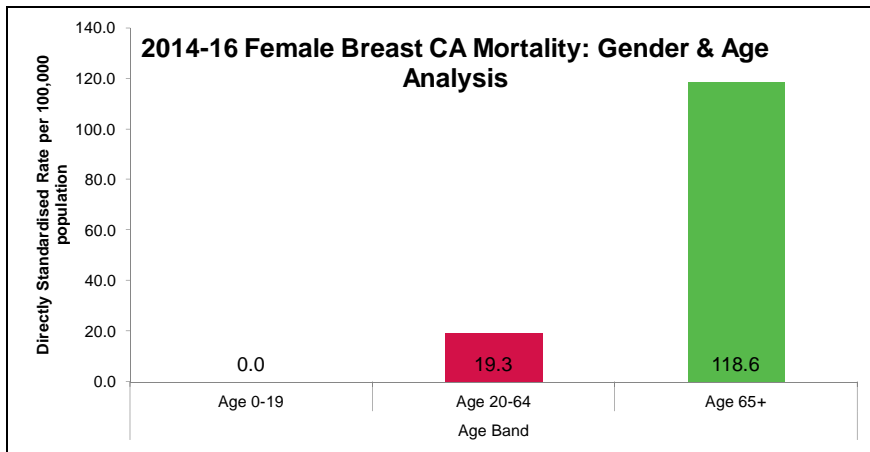
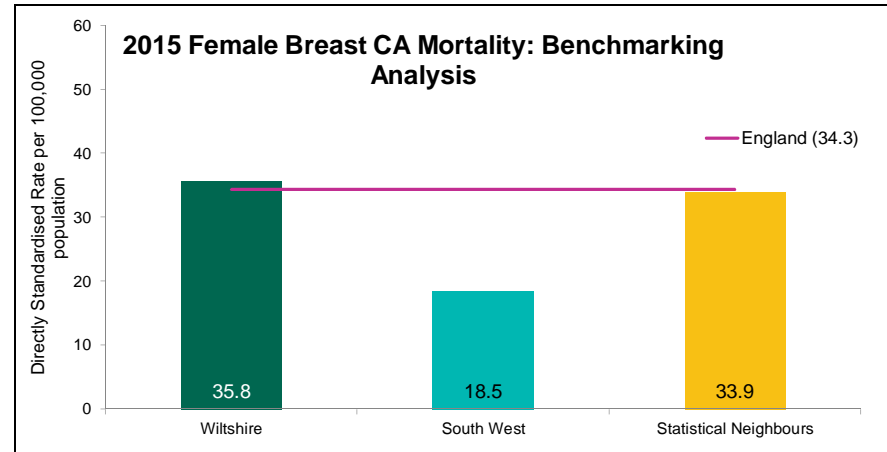
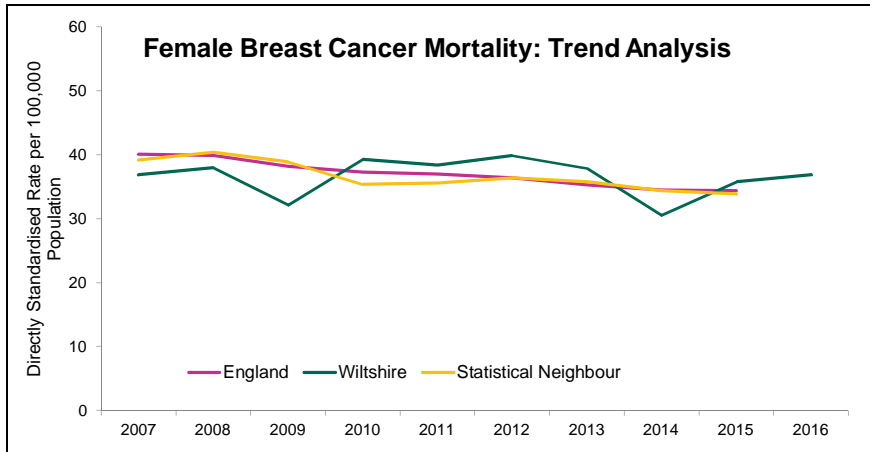


The Wiltshire rate for Oesophageal Cancer Mortality is broadly similar to the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours average. The rate for Males in Wiltshire is more than double that for females. Those living in the most affluent areas of Wiltshire have a lower rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Female Breast Cancer Mortality

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in the UK. Most women diagnosed with breast cancer are over 50, but younger women can also get breast cancer. About one in eight women are diagnosed with breast cancer during their lifetime. There's a good chance of recovery if it's detected in its early stages. In rare cases, men can also be diagnosed with breast cancer but the numbers are so small in Wiltshire that they have been excluded from this analysis.

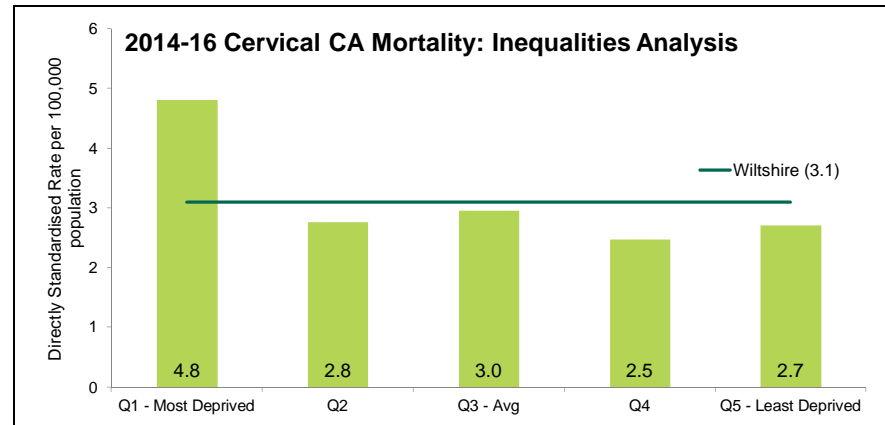
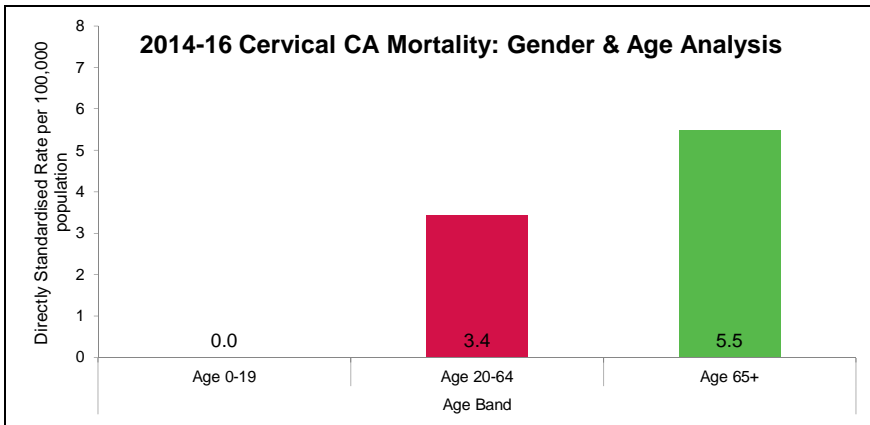
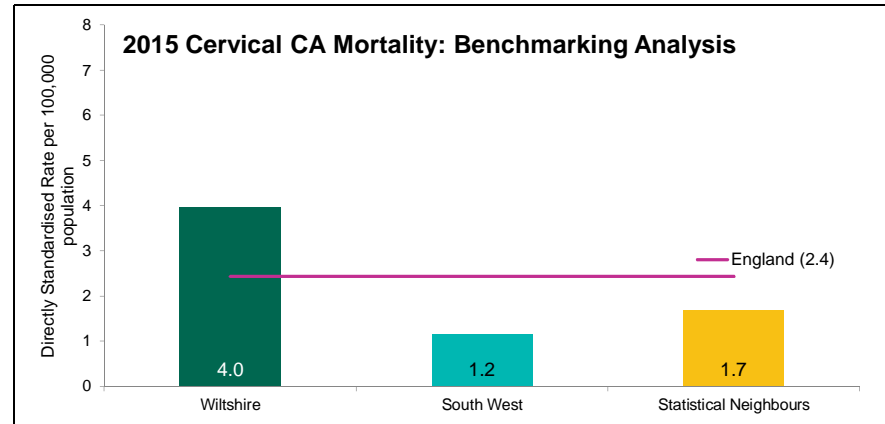
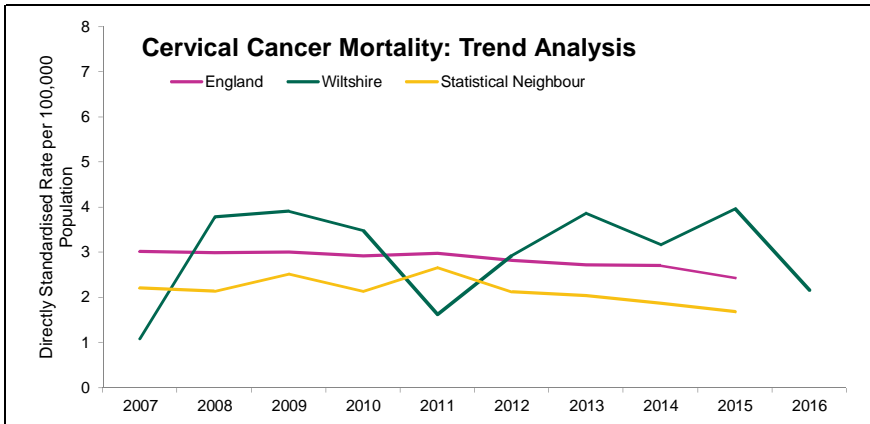


The Wiltshire rate for Female Breast Cancer Mortality is broadly similar to the England and our Statistical Neighbours average but higher than the average in the South West.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Cervical Cancer Mortality

Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that develops in a woman's cervix (the entrance to the womb from the vagina). Cancer of the cervix often has no symptoms in its early stages. Almost all cases of cervical cancer are caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV). HPV is a very common virus that can be passed on through any type of sexual contact with a man or a woman.

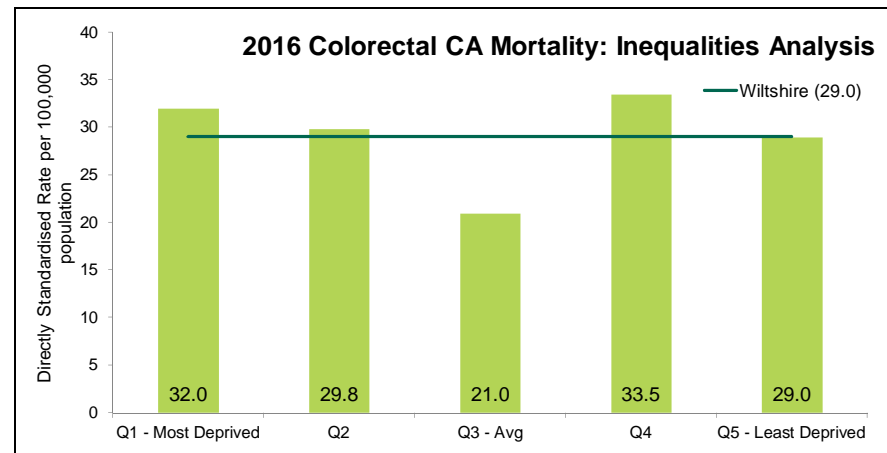
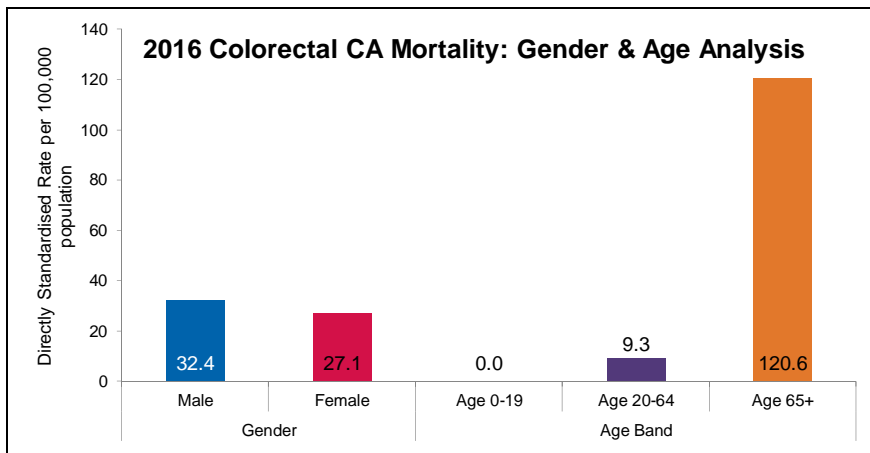
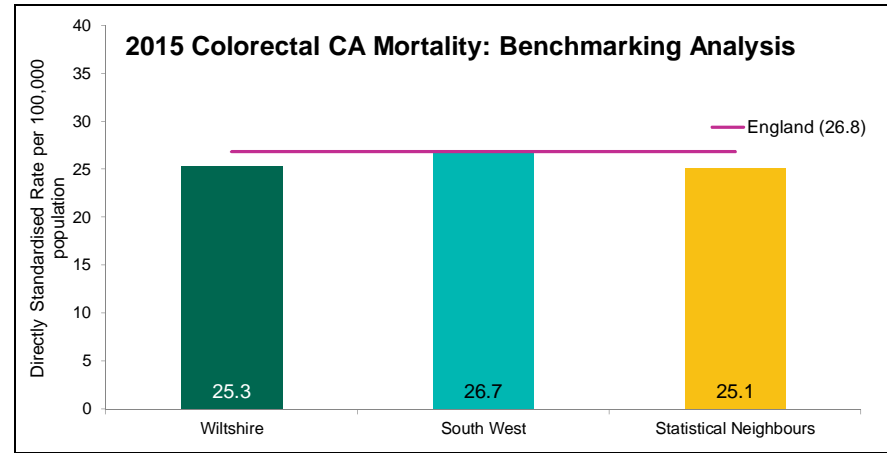
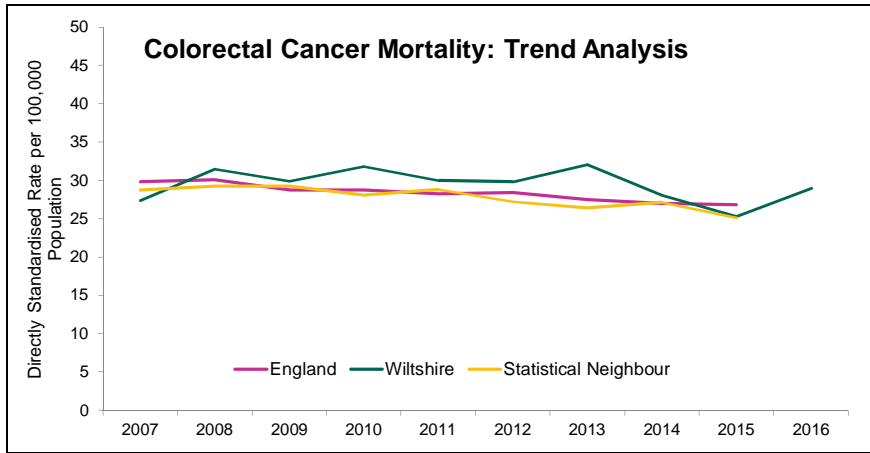


The Wiltshire rate for Cervical Cancer Mortality is higher than the England, our Statistical Neighbours and the South West average. Females in more deprived areas have a higher rate than other areas in Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Colorectal Cancer Mortality

Colorectal cancer means cancer that starts in the colon (large bowel) or back passage (rectum). It is also known as bowel cancer. Both men and women can get bowel cancer. Most people are aged 50 or over when they are diagnosed.

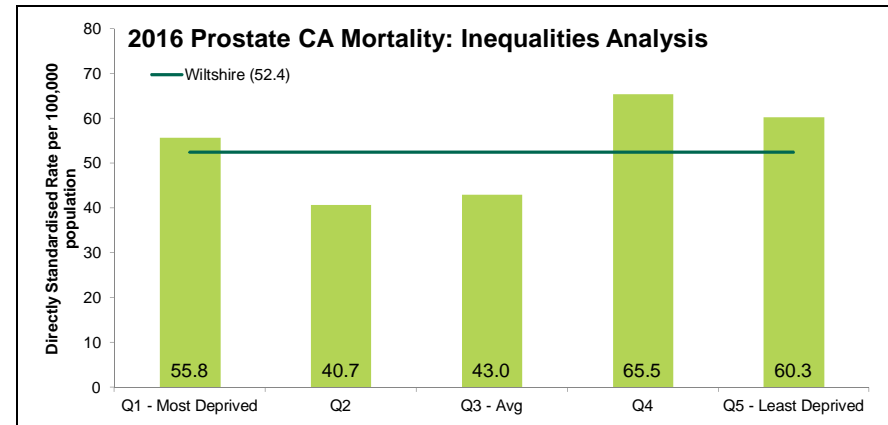
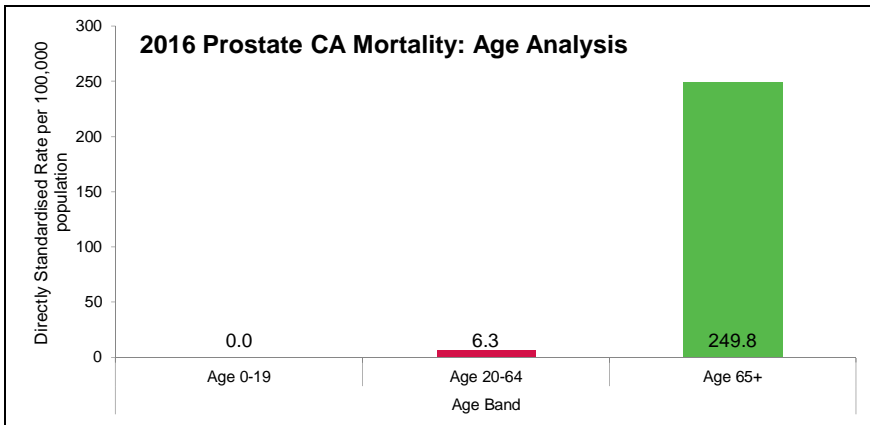
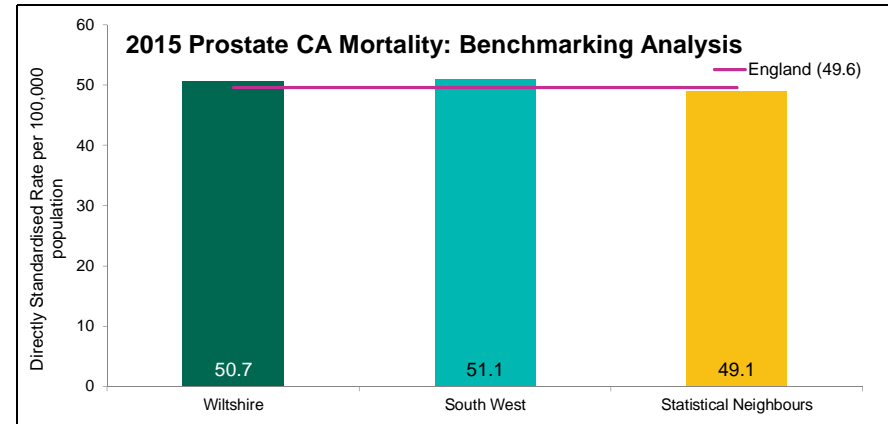
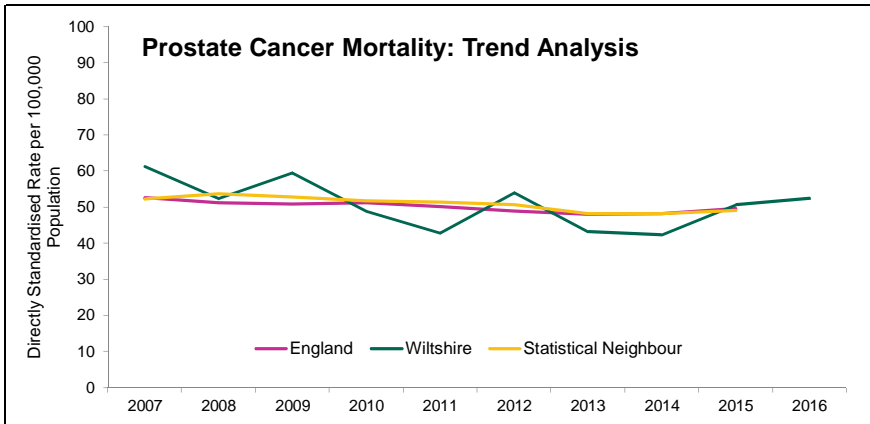


The Wiltshire rate for Colorectal Cancer Mortality is broadly similar to the average rate in England, South West Average and our Statistical Neighbours. Males in Wiltshire have a slightly higher rate than females. Rates within Wiltshire are broadly similar although those living in areas of average affluence may have slightly lower rates.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Prostate Cancer Mortality

The prostate is a small gland in the pelvis found only in men. About the size of a satsuma, it's located between the penis and the bladder and surrounds the urethra. Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the UK, with over 40,000 new cases diagnosed every year. Prostate cancer usually develops slowly, so there may be no signs you have it for many years.

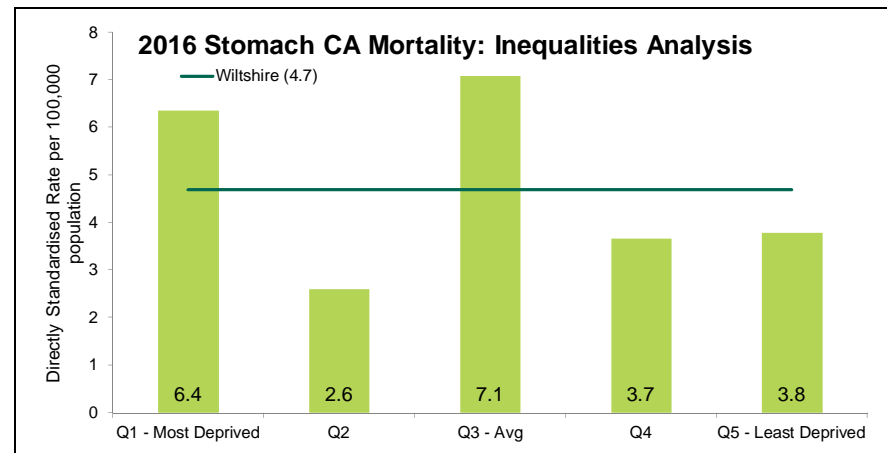
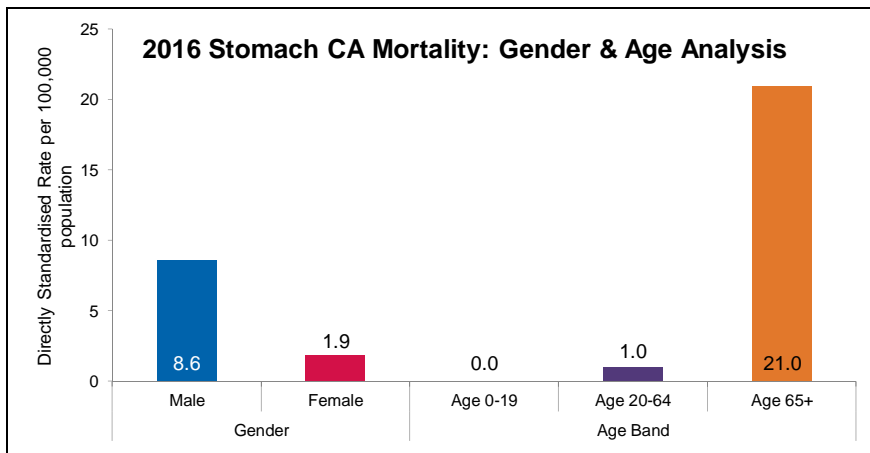
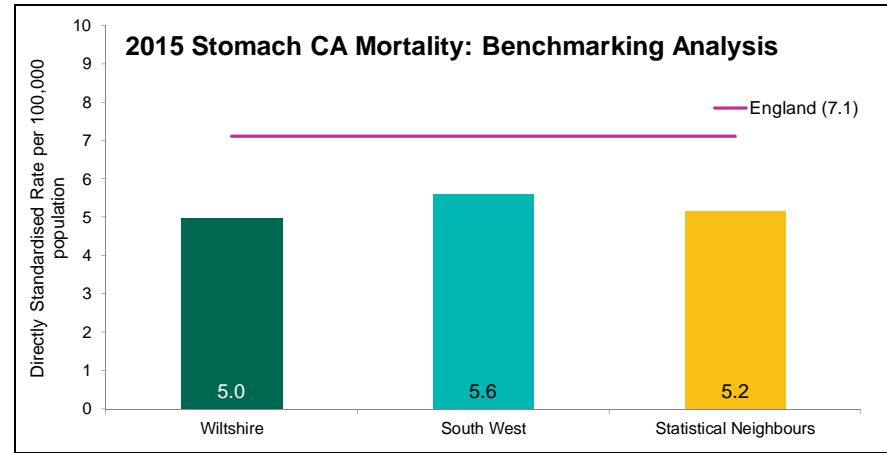
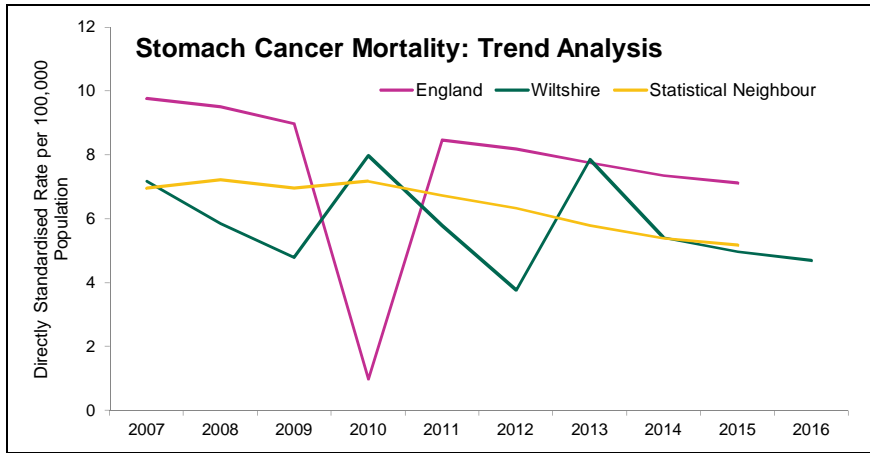


The Wiltshire rate for Prostate Cancer Mortality is broadly similar to the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours average. There appears to be little difference in rate between deprivation.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Stomach Cancer Mortality

Stomach cancer, or gastric cancer, is a fairly uncommon type of cancer. There are several different types of stomach cancer. More than 95% of stomach cancers develop in the cells of the stomach lining and are known as adenocarcinomas.

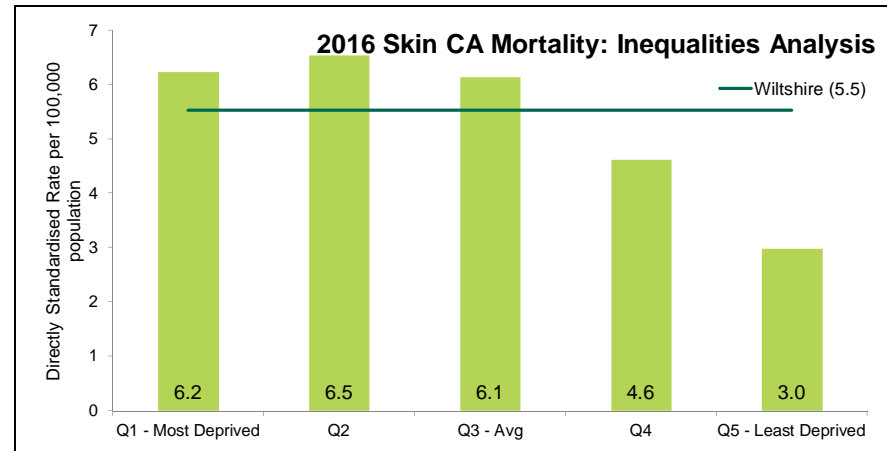
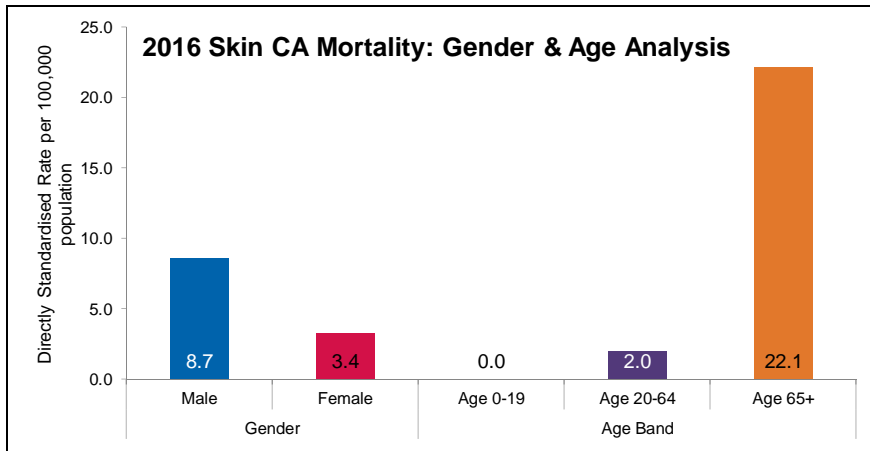
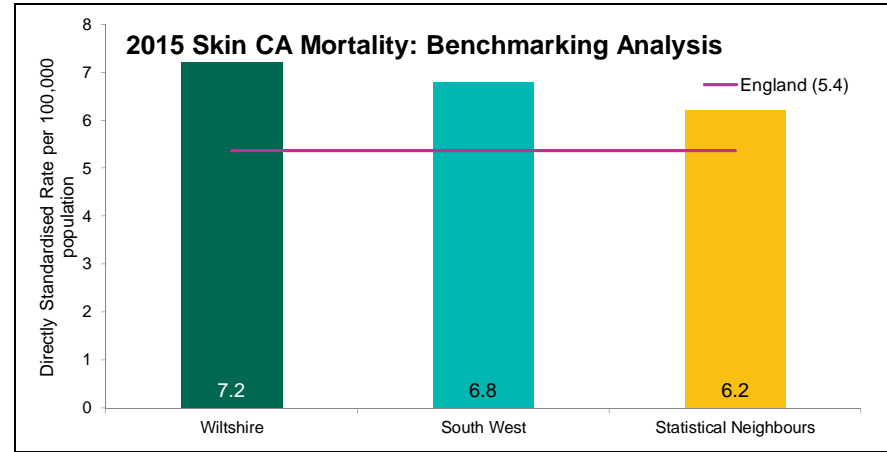
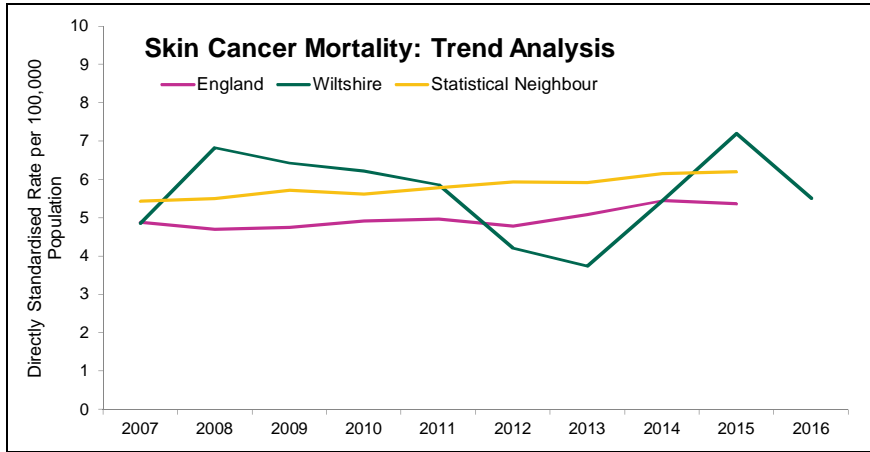


The Wiltshire rate for Stomach Cancer Mortality is lower than the England average and broadly similar to the South West and Statistical Neighbours. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived areas and areas of average deprivation of Wiltshire have a higher rate than those living in other parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Skin Cancer Mortality

The most common sign of melanoma is the appearance of a new mole or a change in an existing mole. This can occur anywhere on the body, but the most commonly affected areas are the back in men and the legs in women. Melanomas are uncommon in areas which are protected from sun exposure, such as the buttocks and the scalp.

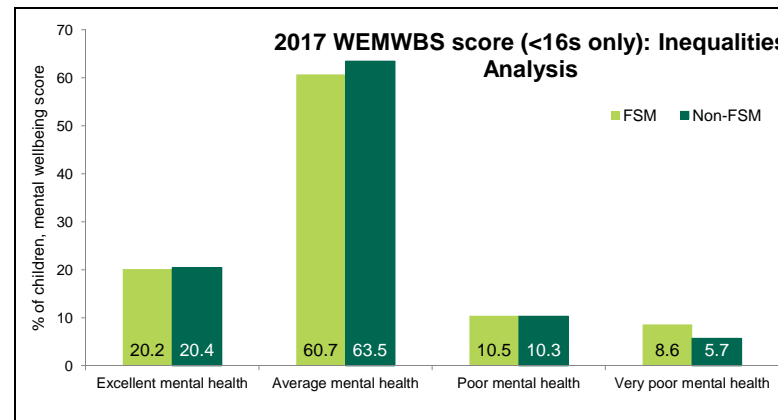
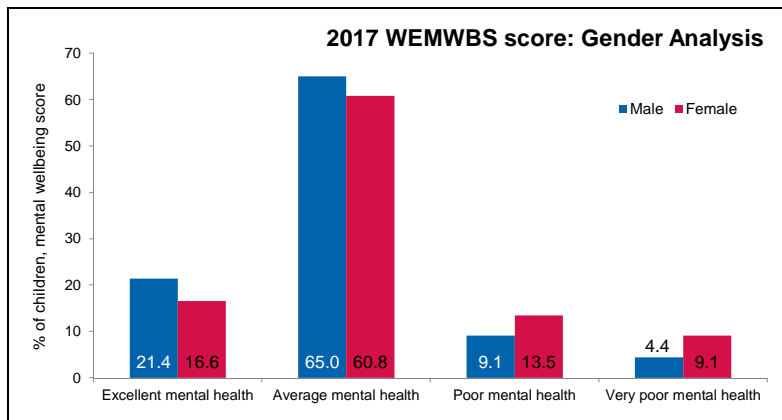
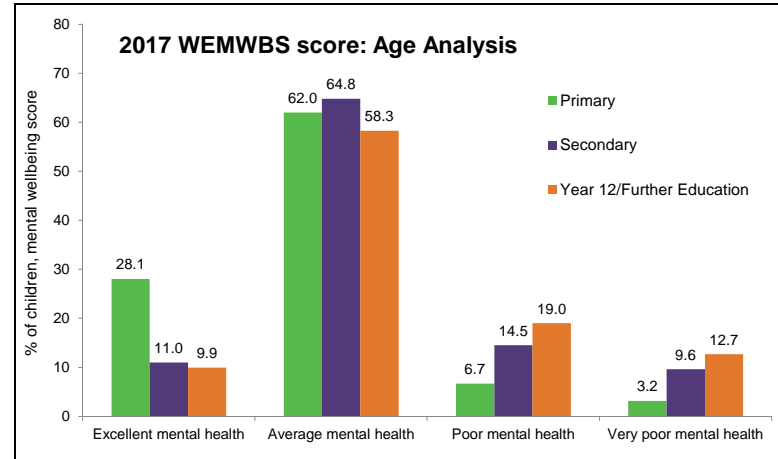
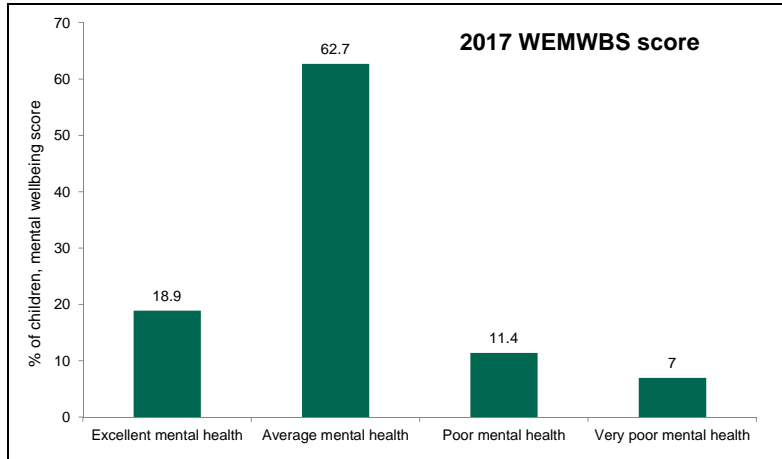


The Wiltshire rate for Skin Cancer Mortality is higher than the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours average. Males in Wiltshire have a higher rate than females. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have a higher rate than those living in the most affluent parts of Wiltshire.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale - Children and Young People

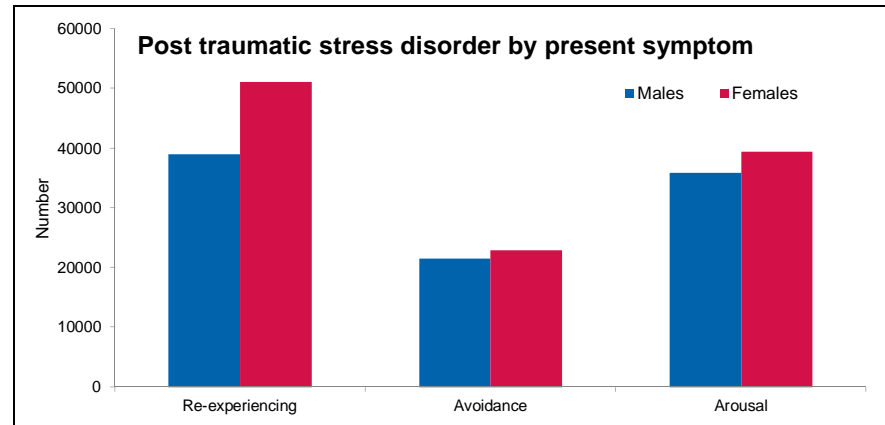
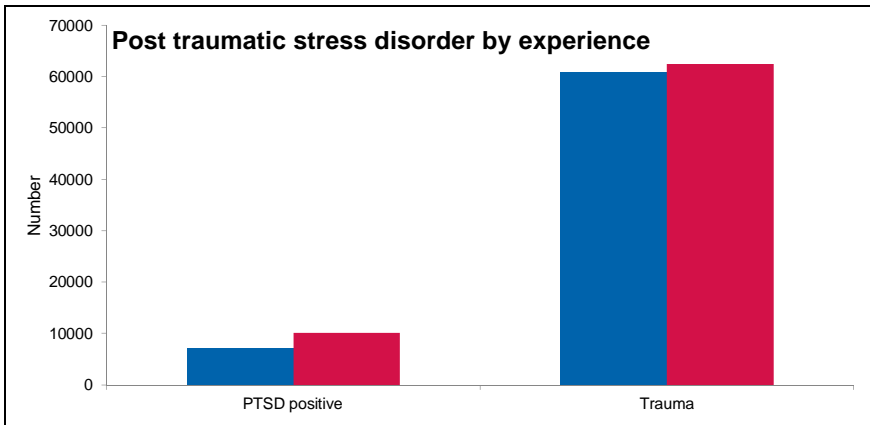
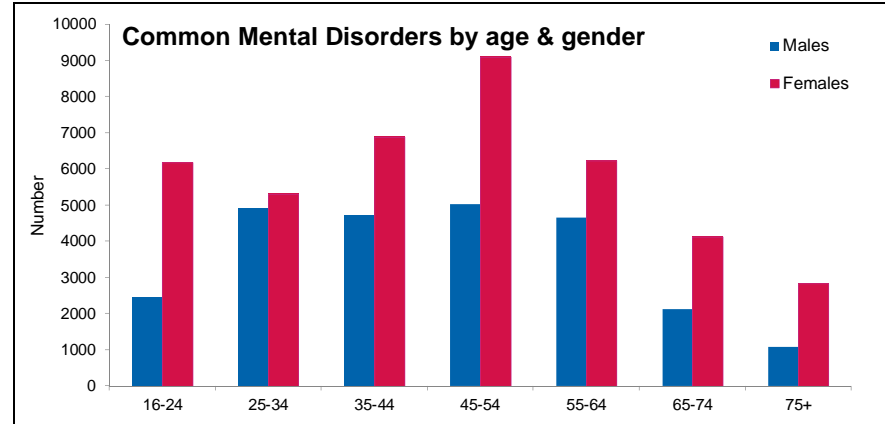
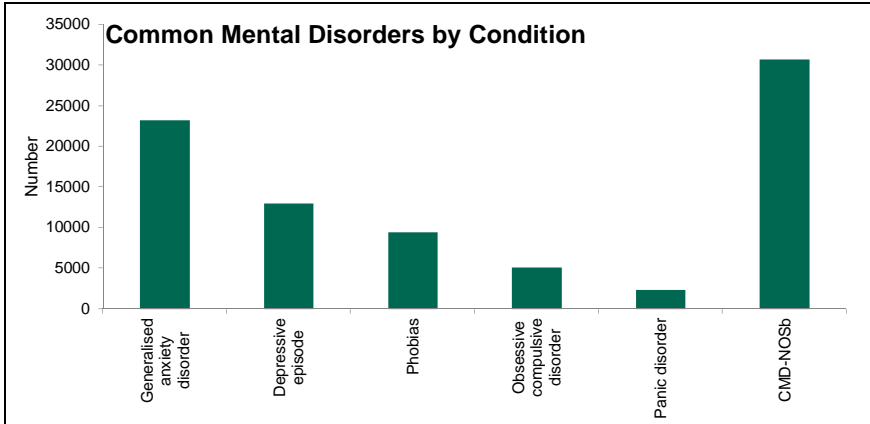
The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS) was included in the Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey (2017). This is a population measure of mental well-being based on 14 positively worded statements. Respondents indicate how much they agree with each statement. It has been validated for use with adolescents and is used nationally as a mental health measure.



The majority of children and young people across Wiltshire have average or excellent mental health, ranging from 90% in the primary phase to 68% in year 12/FE. However, by year 12/FE nearly a third have poor mental health and for 13% (just over 1 in 10) their mental health is very poor. A national survey found a mean WEMWBS score for 15 year olds of 47.6 (What about youth WAY survey, 2014/15). The mean score from Wiltshire's Secondary children was 47.2. This could suggest slightly poorer mental health in children in Wiltshire than in England.

Mental Health

Mental health is a significant cause and effect of health inequalities meaning reducing mental health inequalities is an important part of tackling wider health inequalities. Mental health is everybody's business and there is no other area of health that combines mental health's frequency of occurrence with its persistence and breadth of impacts.

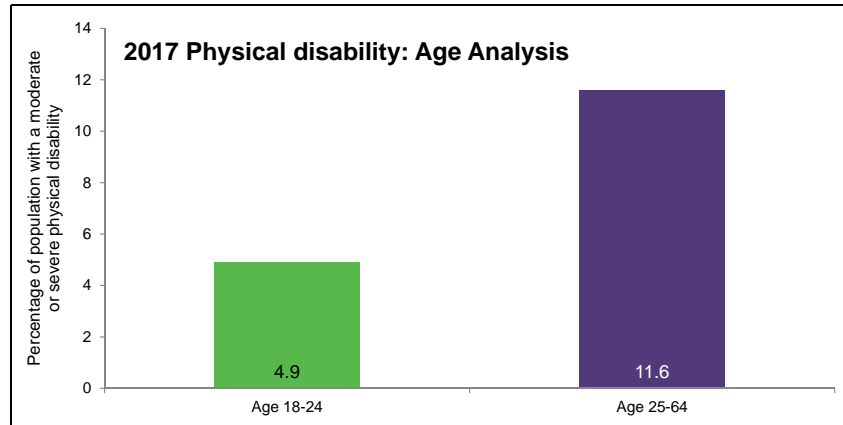
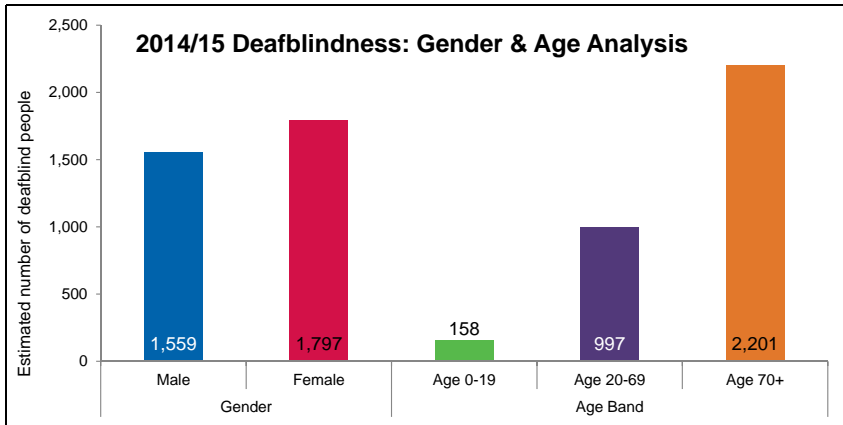
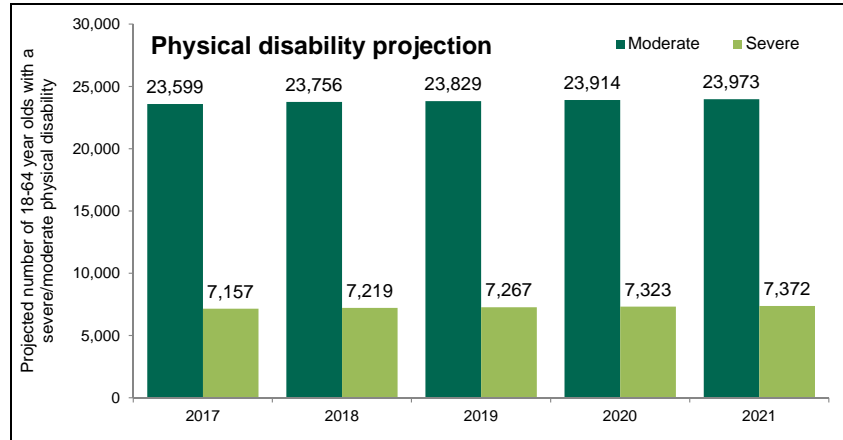
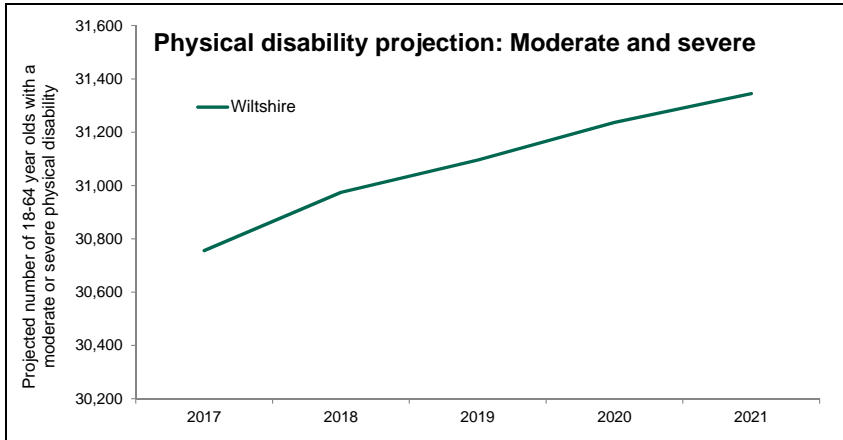


Using prevalence from the APMS 2014 survey this suggests approximately 67,000 adults in Wiltshire have a CMD. Overall around 4.4% of the population screened positive for PTSD. Of those screening positive 1 in 8 had already been diagnosed by a health professional. This suggests a large under diagnosed population. In Wiltshire, this could represent around 15,000 people. In reality, this figure may be even higher given the large veteran population in Wiltshire.

Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey estimates applied to Wiltshire population estimates.

Physical Disability

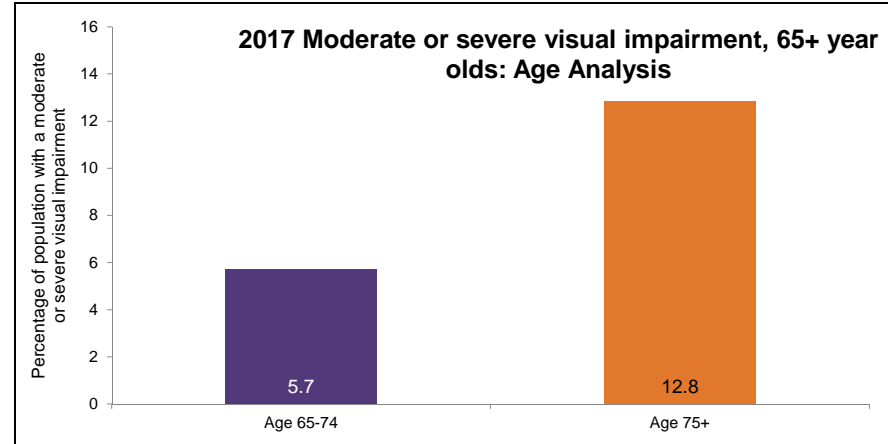
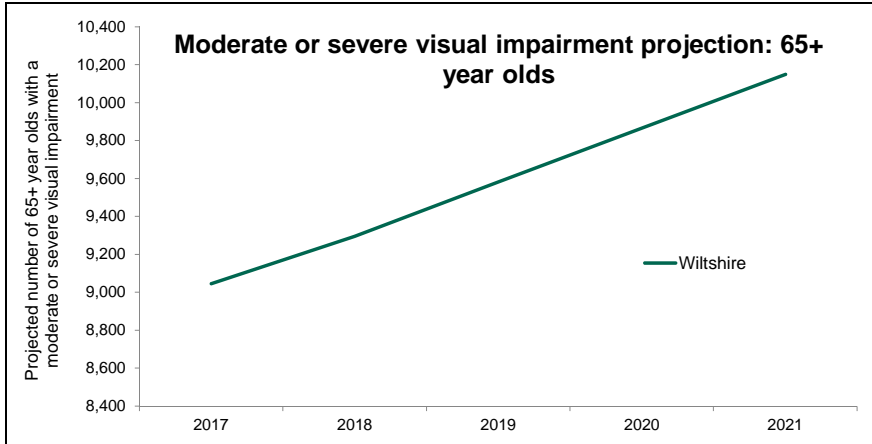
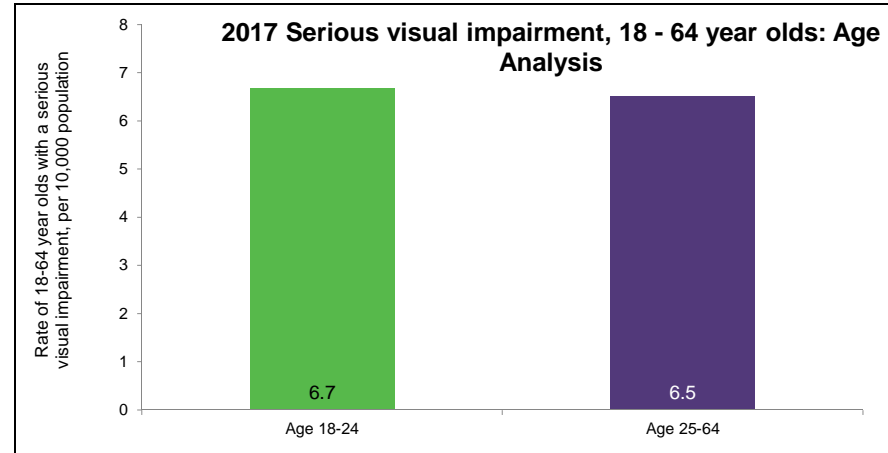
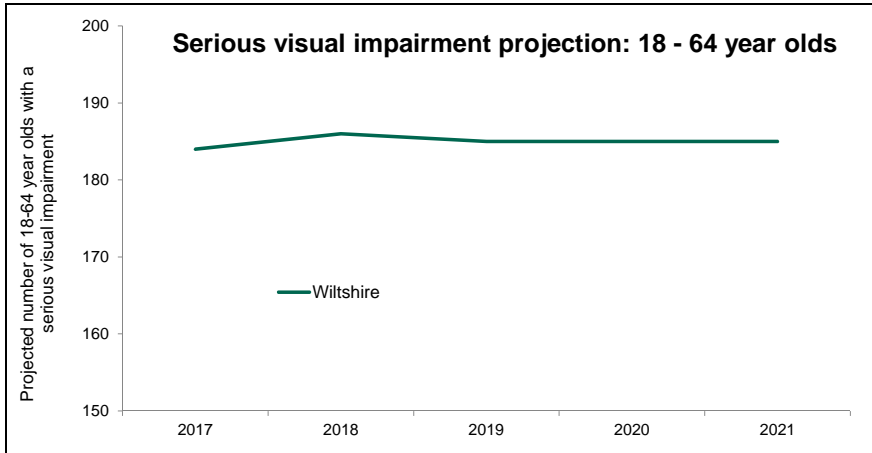
Physical disabilities limit people's mobility, dexterity or functioning in daily life, for example respiratory disorders or epilepsy. There is evidence that people with a long-term physical health condition are two to three times more likely to develop mental conditions, particularly depression and anxiety (Public Health England). People who have dual sensory loss, or deafblindness, are among those who are most disabled by the norms of our society.



The number of working-age adults (16-64) with physical disabilities is projected to rise in Wiltshire from an estimated 30,756 individuals in 2017, to an estimated 31,345 in 2021. Of these, in 2021, 23,973 individuals are projected to have moderate physical disabilities and 7,372 to have severe physical disabilities. Prevalence rates are higher among those aged 25-64 (11.6% of population) than among those aged 18-24 (4.9%). The prevalence of dual sensory loss (deafblindness) is highest among older people aged 70+.

Number of Adults with a Visual Impairment

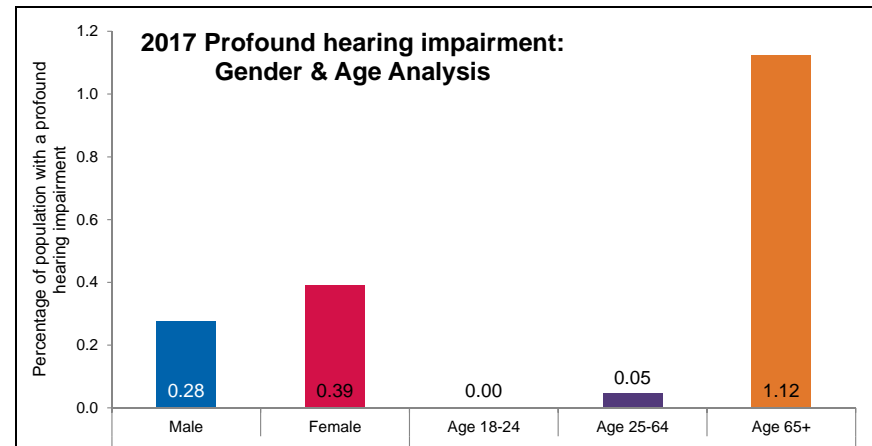
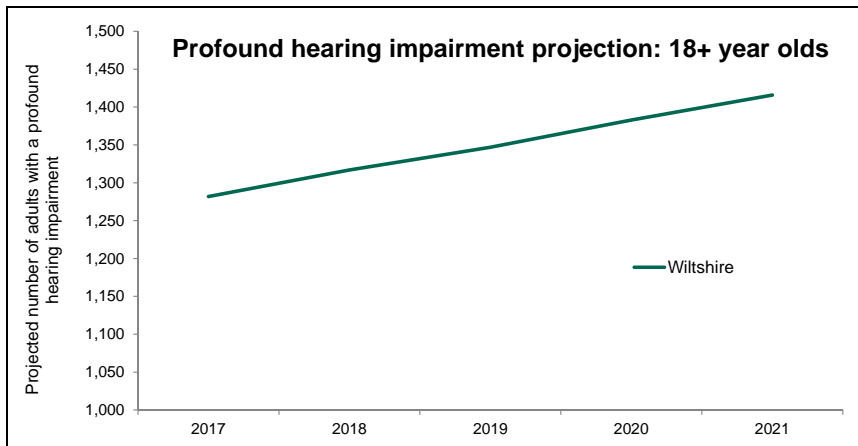
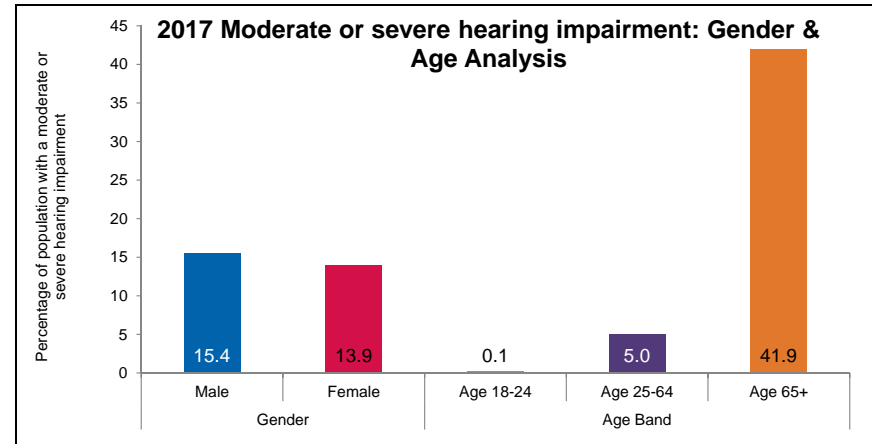
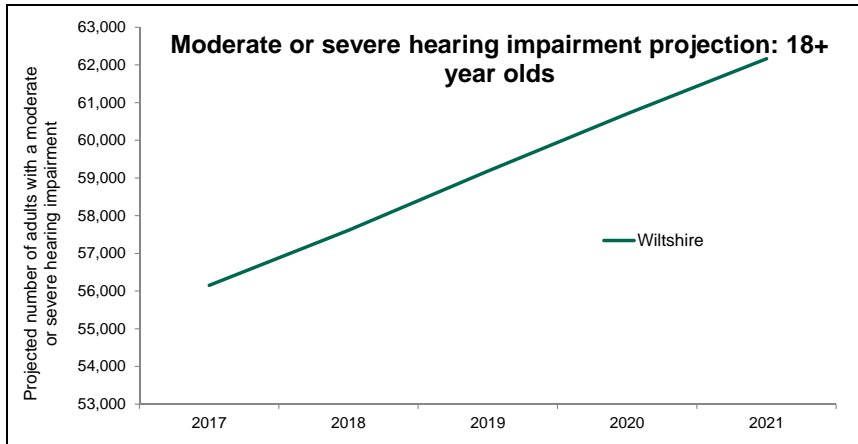
Visual impairments can have an adverse effect on people's quality of life, while severe impairments can lead to loss of independence and increased social care needs.



Projections of the number of adults in Wiltshire with a severe visual impairment show a marked increase in the 65+ age group, which reflects the increasing size of the older population in Wiltshire. By 2021, the prediction is that there will be 10,149 adults aged 65+ in Wiltshire with a moderate or severe visual impairment, an increase of over a thousand people.

Number of Adults with a Hearing Impairment

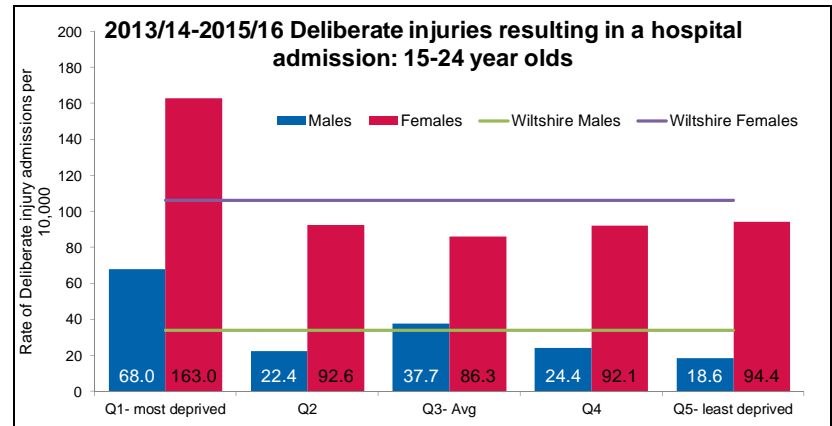
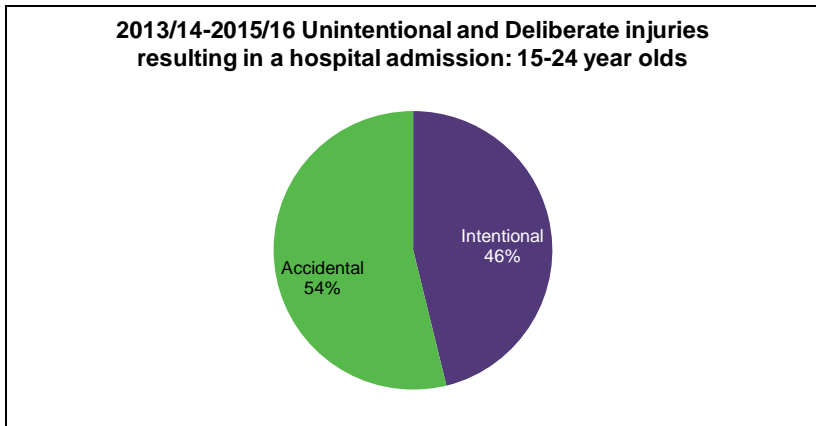
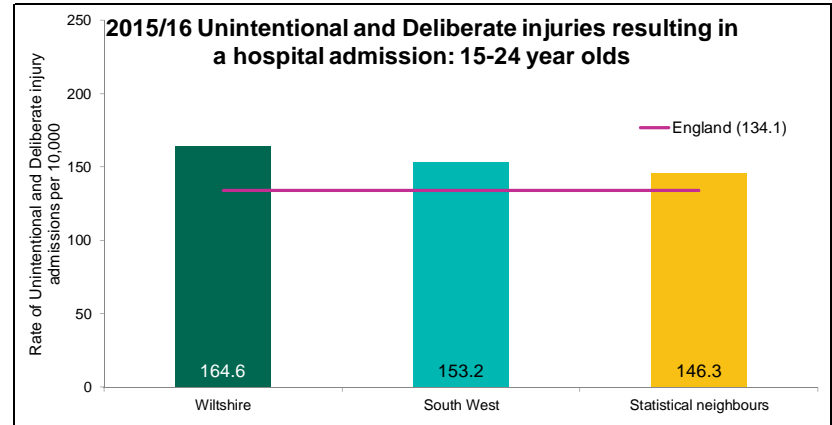
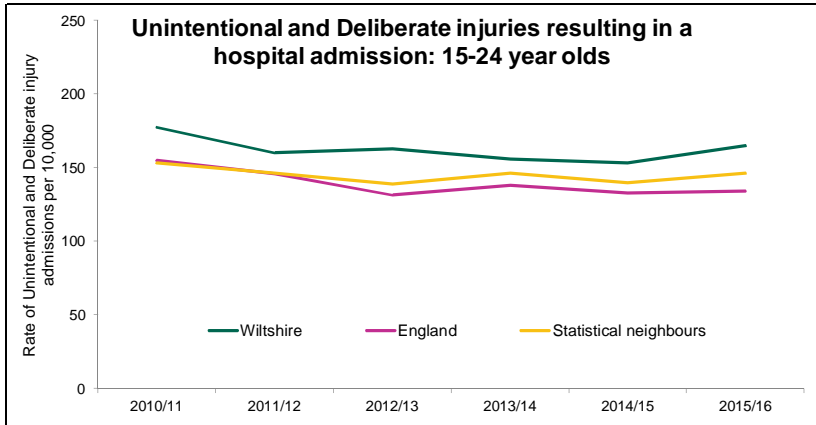
A hearing impairment is a partial or total inability to hear. The quietest sounds that can be heard, in the better ear, range from an average of between 35 and 49 decibels, with a moderate hearing impairment, to an average of between 50 and 94 decibels, with a severe hearing impairment, to 95+ decibels with a profound hearing impairment.



Hearing impairments are concentrated in the older population, with an estimated 43,618 adults aged over 64 in Wiltshire having a moderate or severe hearing impairment, and 1,169 adults aged over 64 having a profound hearing impairment in 2017. This number is projected to rise over the next five years as the overall size of the older population grows, to 49,217 adults aged over 64 with a moderate or severe hearing impairment in 2021, and 1,295 with a profound hearing impairment.

Unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people aged 15-24 years old

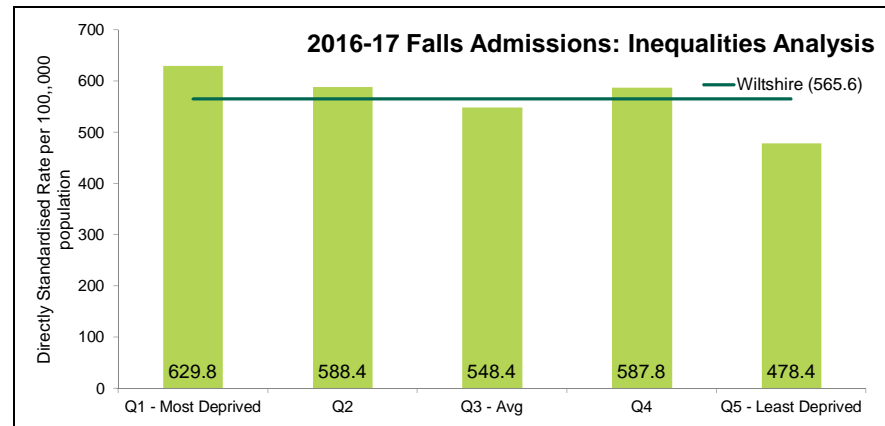
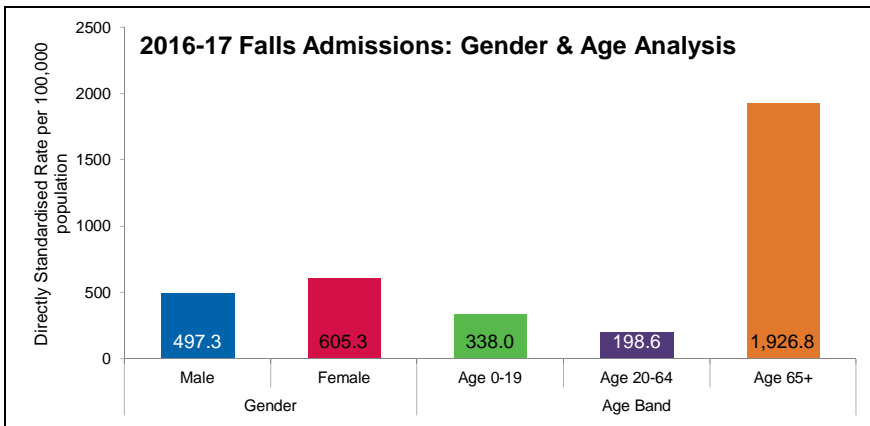
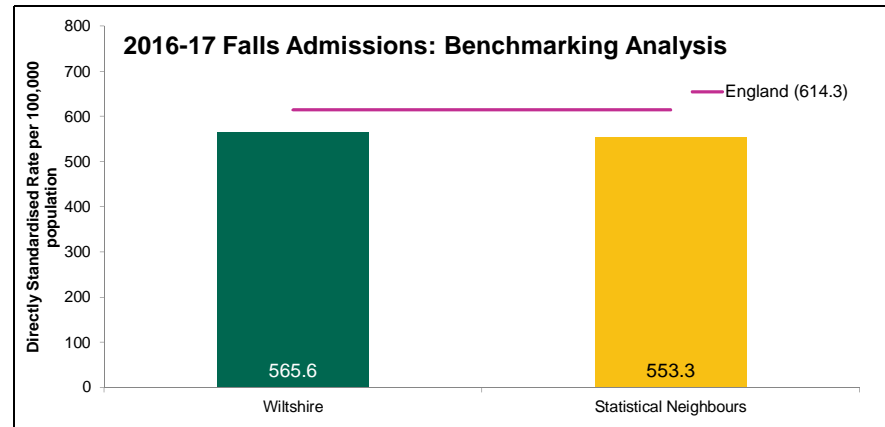
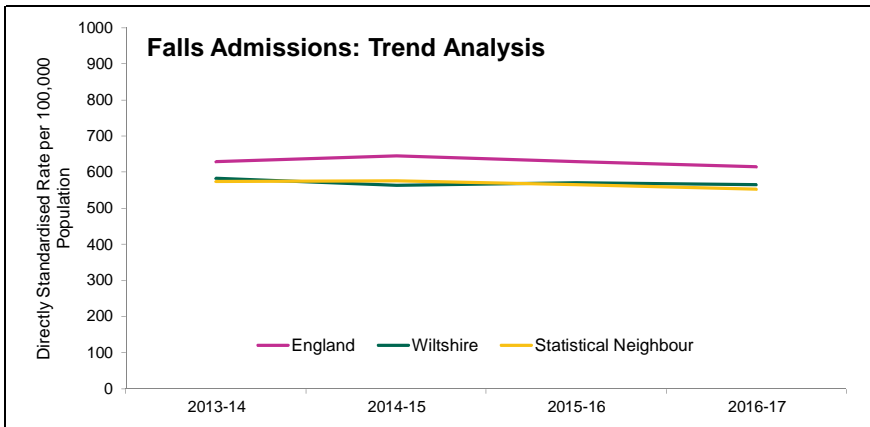
Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s). The Public Health Outcomes Framework provides 3 indicators describing hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries each reflects a different age range. The 15-24 year old age range has been highlighted as a group with a rate of admissions above the national figure.



The rate of unintentional and deliberate injury in 15-24 year olds in Wiltshire is significantly higher than the national average. 164.6 per 10,000 15-24 year olds in Wiltshire were admitted to hospital for unintentional or deliberate injuries. The national rate was 134.1 per 10,000. The trend has remained fairly flat since 2011/12. In Wiltshire 46% of the admissions are from causes considered intentional. Males were predominately admitted for unintentional causes and females were predominately admitted for intentional causes. Hospital admissions for intentional causes had a higher rate in the most deprived quintile than the other quintiles for both males and females.

Falls related Emergency Admissions

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Falls that results in injury can be very serious - approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion

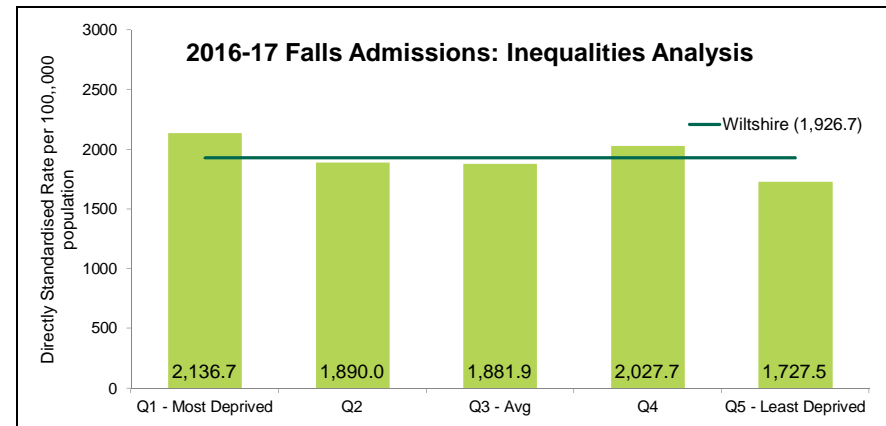
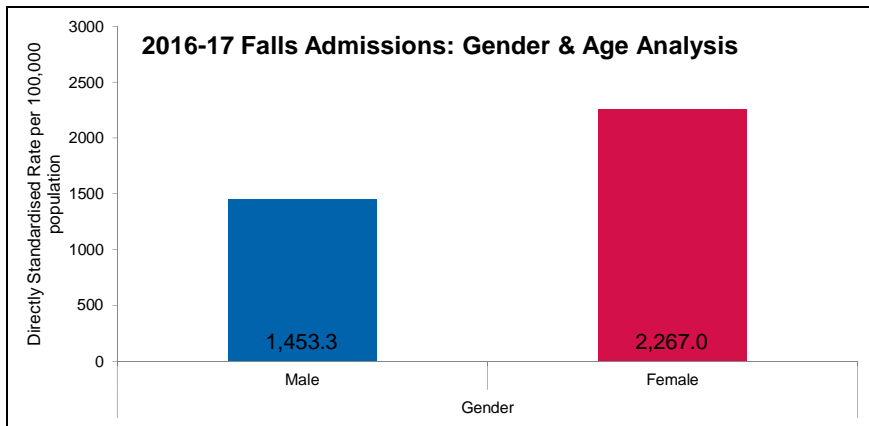
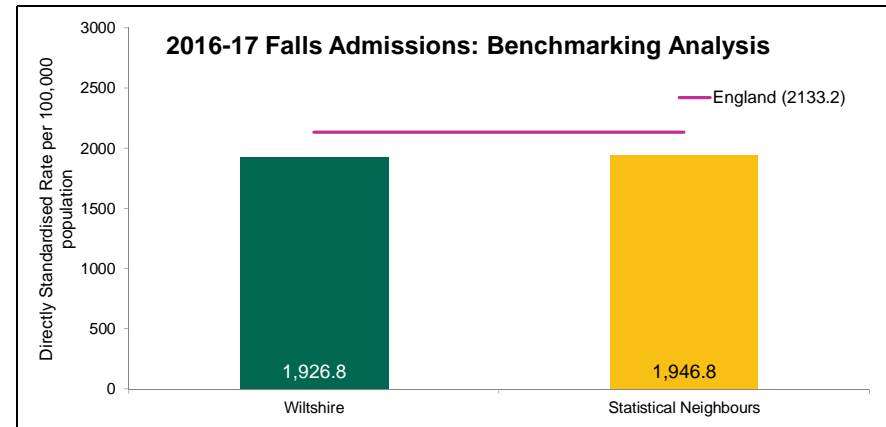
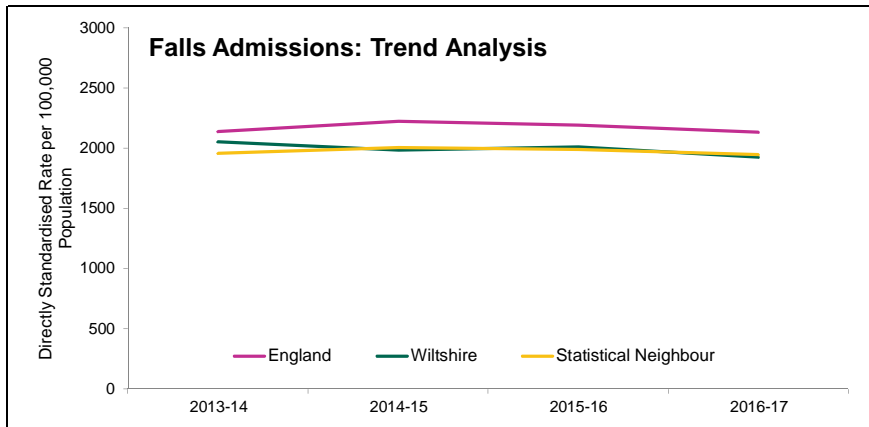


The Wiltshire rate for falls related emergency admissions is broadly similar to that of our statistical neighbours and lower than the England average. Females have a higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than the more affluent areas in Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Falls related Emergency Admissions (Age 65+)

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Falls that results in injury can be very serious - approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion

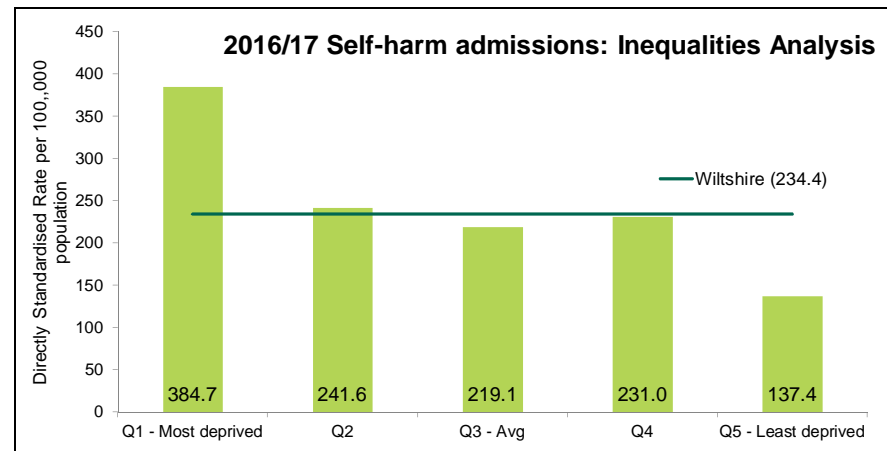
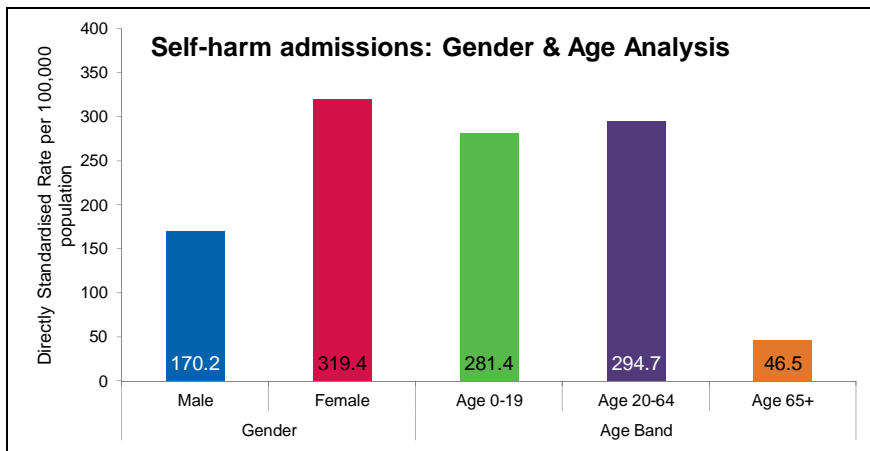
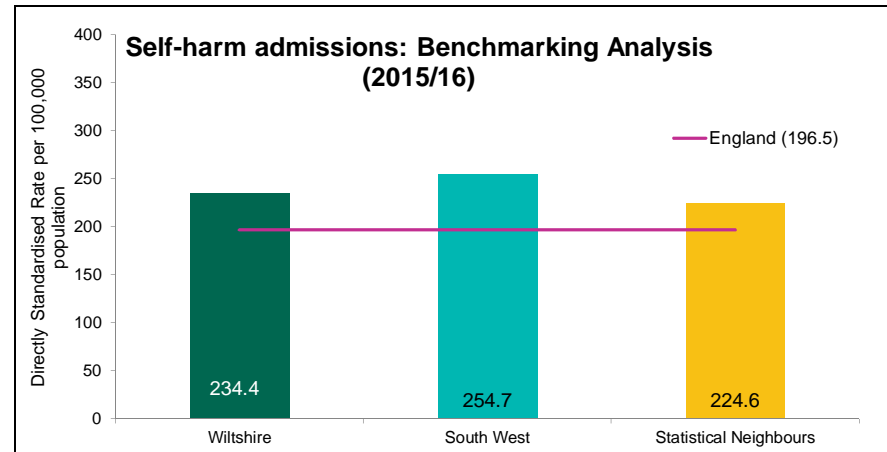
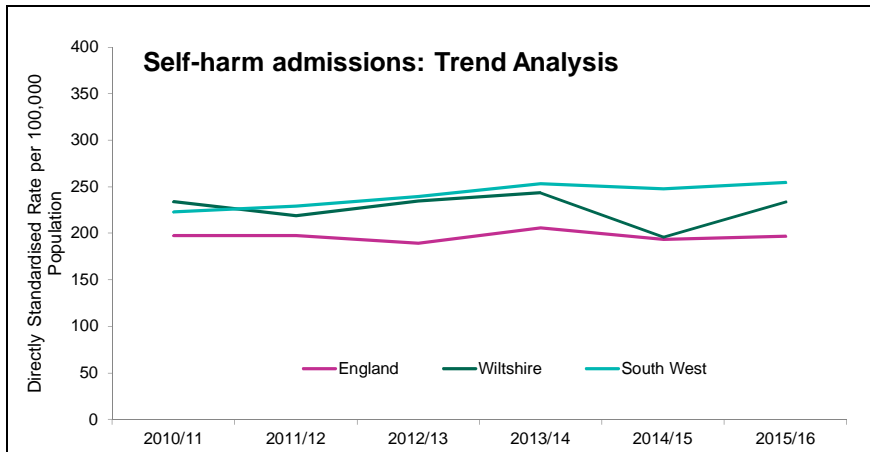


The Wiltshire rate for falls related emergency admissions is broadly similar to that of our statistical neighbours and lower than the England average. Females have a higher rate of admissions. Those living in the more deprived areas of Wiltshire have an admission rate that is higher than the more affluent areas in Wiltshire.

NHS Digital HES Data and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.

Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm

Self-harm results in approximately 110,000 inpatient admissions to hospital each year in England, 99% are emergency admissions. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves irrespective of the purpose of the act. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self harm.

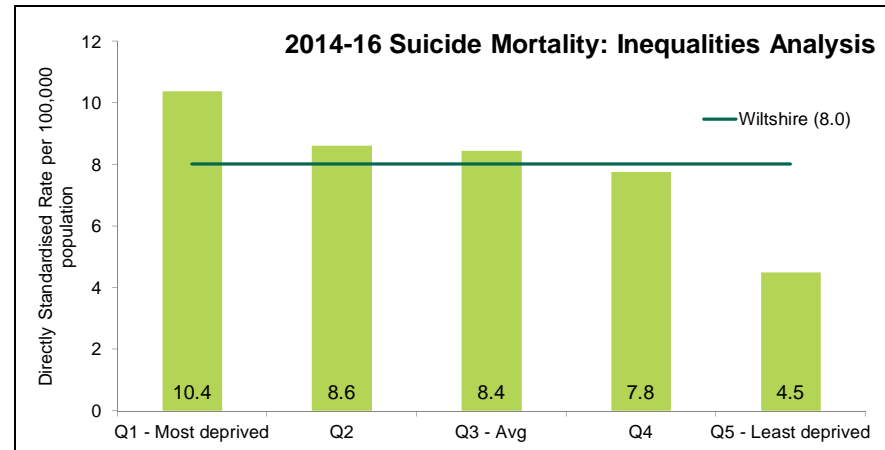
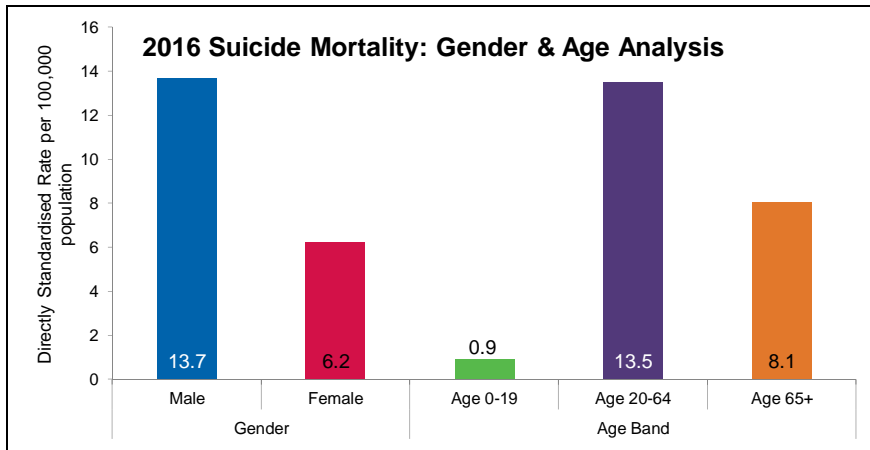
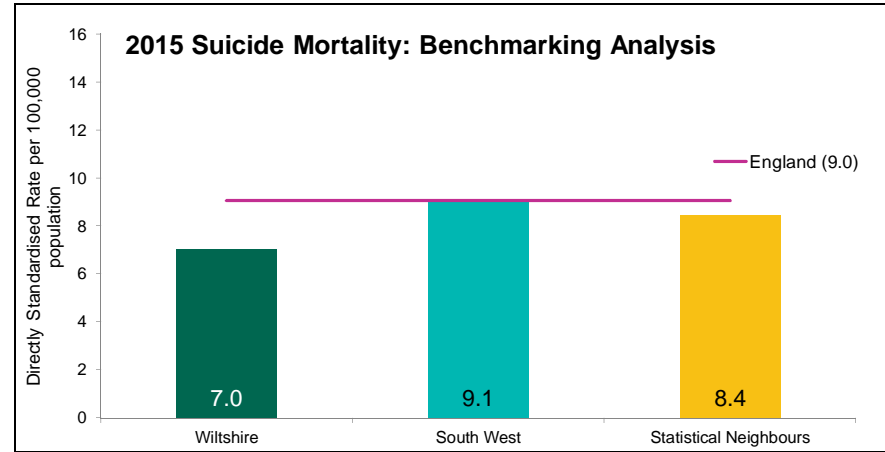
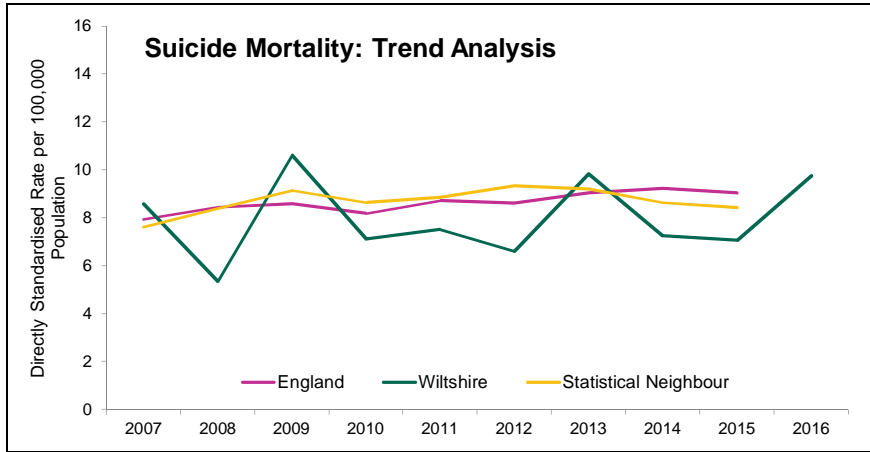


Wiltshire, its statistical neighbours and the South West have a higher rate of emergency admissions for self-harm than England. For Wiltshire and the South West this has been true for many years. Females have a much higher rate of admissions than males. Further, the most deprived areas in Wiltshire have a higher rate than the Wiltshire rate.

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Suicide

Self Harm & Suicide are a complex issue. There is no one reason why people try too and take their own lives. It is often as a result of problems building up to the point where the person can see no other way to cope with what they are experiencing.



The Wiltshire rate for Suicide Mortality is broadly similar to that seen in England, the South West and our Statistical Neighbours. The male rate is more than double the rate seen in females. The highest rate is seen in those aged 20-64. The rate is highest in the most deprived areas of Wiltshire and lowest in the most affluent areas.

ONS Vital Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database and ONS Population Mid Year Estimates.