



Health Protection

This data pack is part of the 2017 Wiltshire Health and Wellbeing Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and is the fourth 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:

Vaccination coverage- Dtap, IPV, Hib

Vaccination coverage- MMR 2nd doses

Vaccination coverage- Flu at risk group

Vaccination coverage- Flu for 65 and over

Vaccination coverage- HPV one and two doses

Cancer screening coverage- Breast cancer

Cancer screening coverage- Bowel cancer

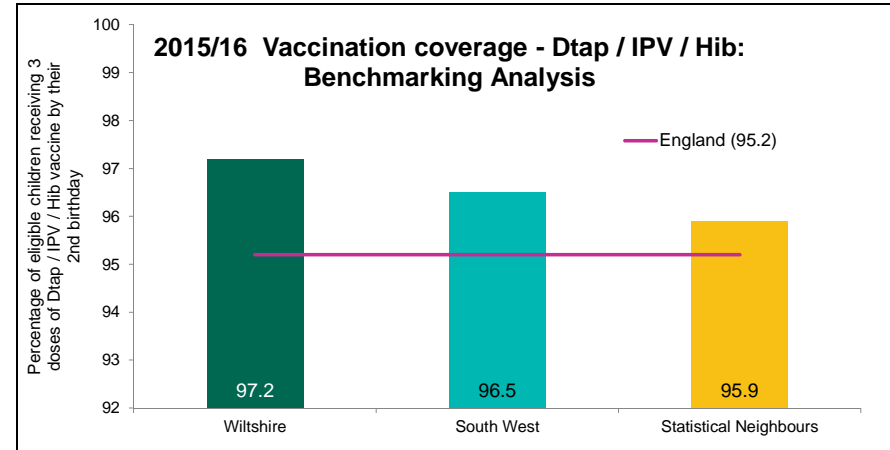
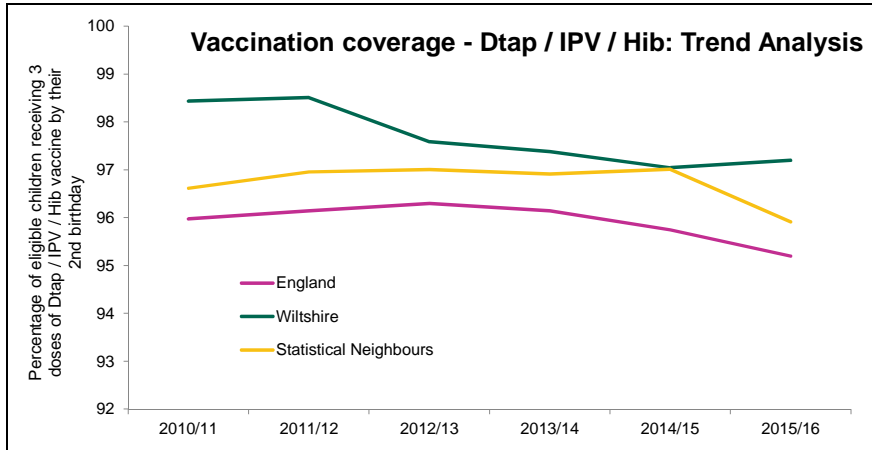
Cancer screening coverage- Cervical cancer

Chlamydia screening

NHS health checks

Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)

The combined Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccine is offered to infants to protect them against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, haemophilus influenza type b and polio.

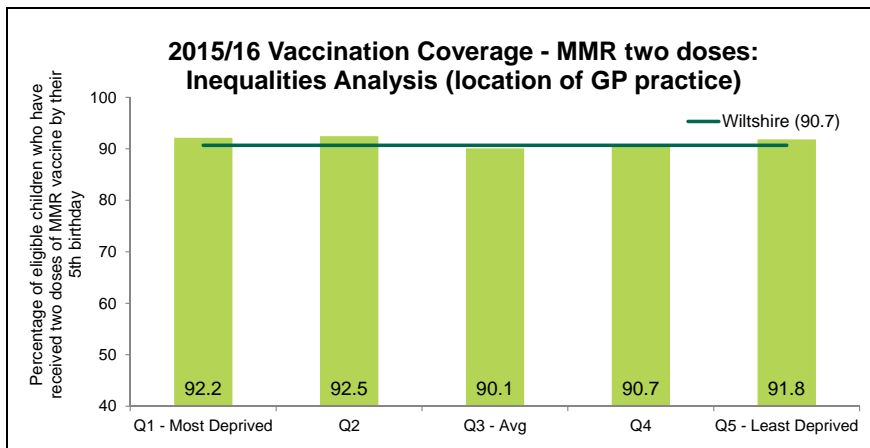
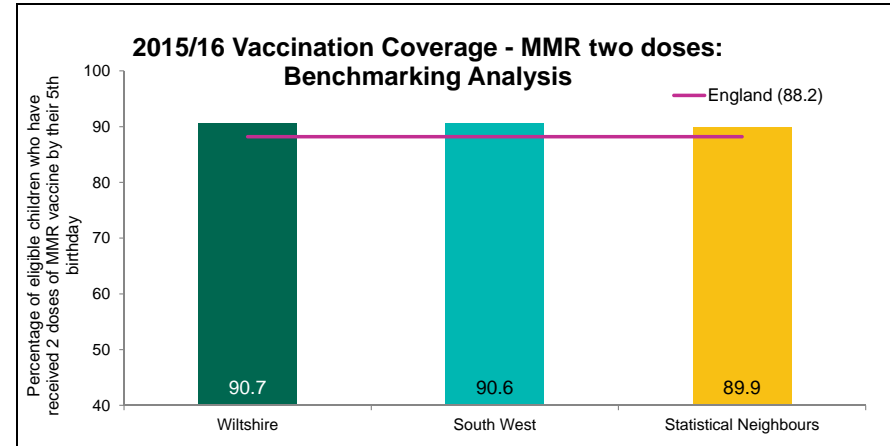
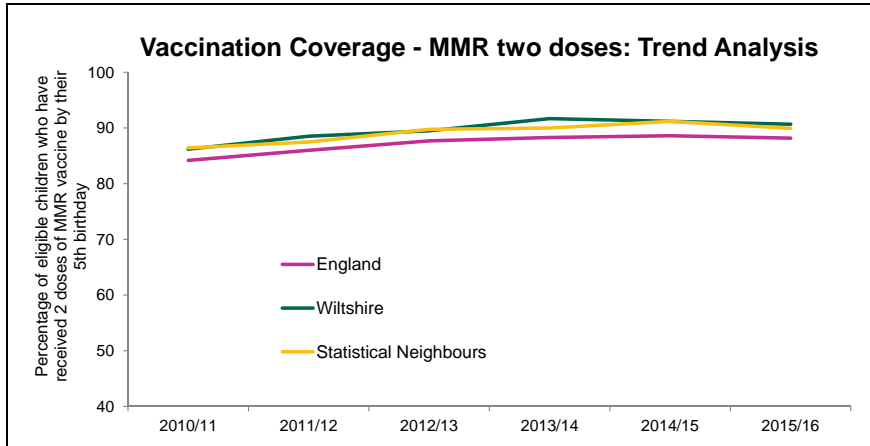


In 2015/16, 97.2% of children in Wiltshire had received three doses of the Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccine before their 2nd birthday, a level of coverage that is higher than that of England (95.2%), the South West (96.5%) and our statistical neighbours (95.9%). The target (Public Health England benchmark) is 95% coverage - Wiltshire has exceeded this in each of the previous 6 years.

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 3.03iii

Population Vaccination Coverage - MMR two doses (5 years old)

MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. These are highly infectious conditions that can cause serious complications such as meningitis, encephalitis and deafness.

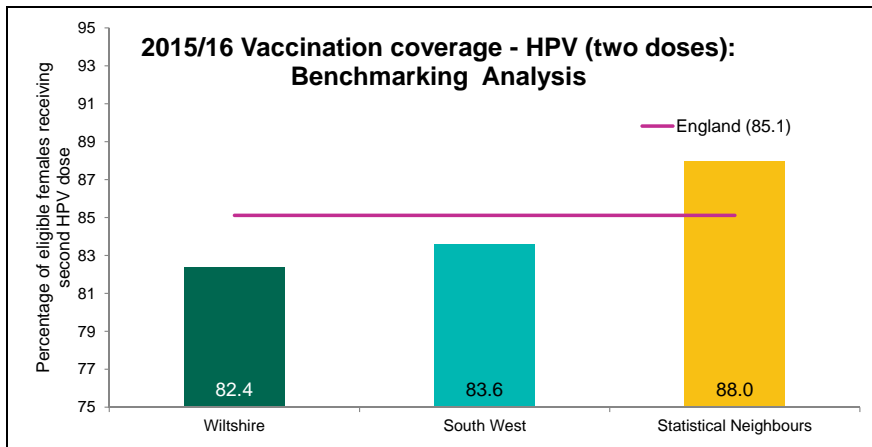
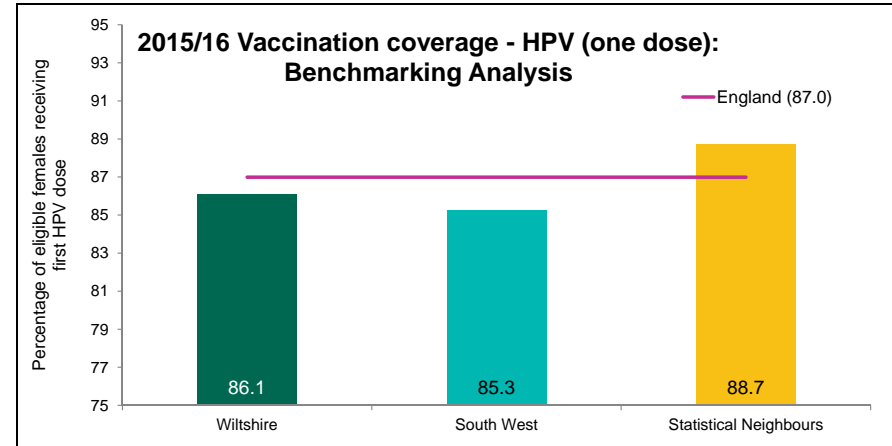
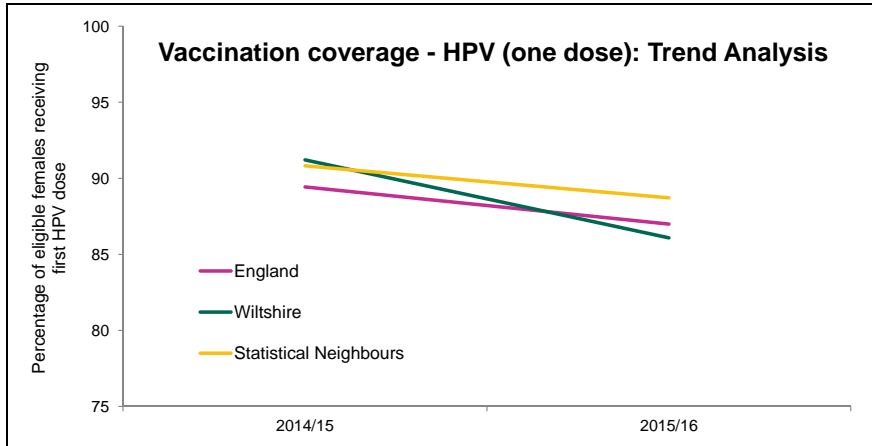


The percentage of children who have received the required two doses of the MMR vaccine between their 1st and 5th birthdays rose in Wiltshire from 86.2% in 2010/11 to 91.7% in 2013/14, before falling slightly to 90.7% in 2015/16. This is higher than the 2015/16 uptake in England as a whole (88.2%) but short of the 95% target coverage (Public Health England benchmark). Inequalities analysis by the location of the Wiltshire GP surgery shows minimal variation in uptake relative to deprivation.

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 3.03x; ImmForm, Annual GP collection 2015/16.

Population Vaccination Coverage - HPV

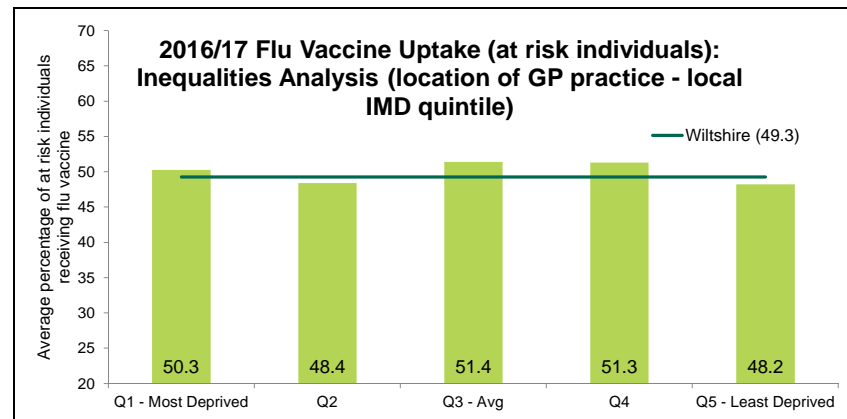
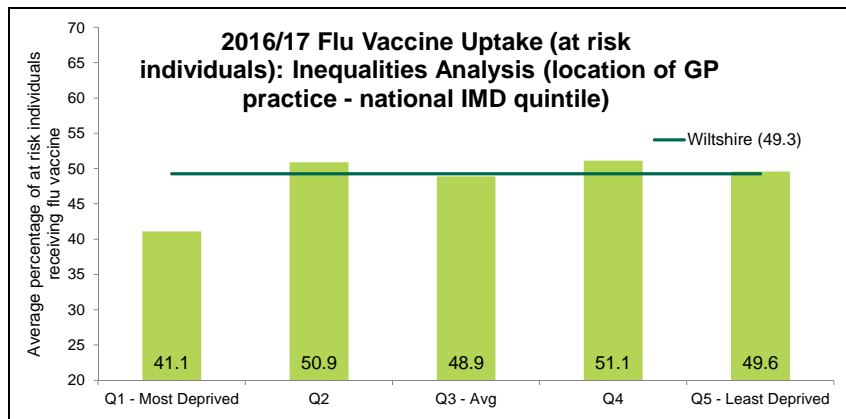
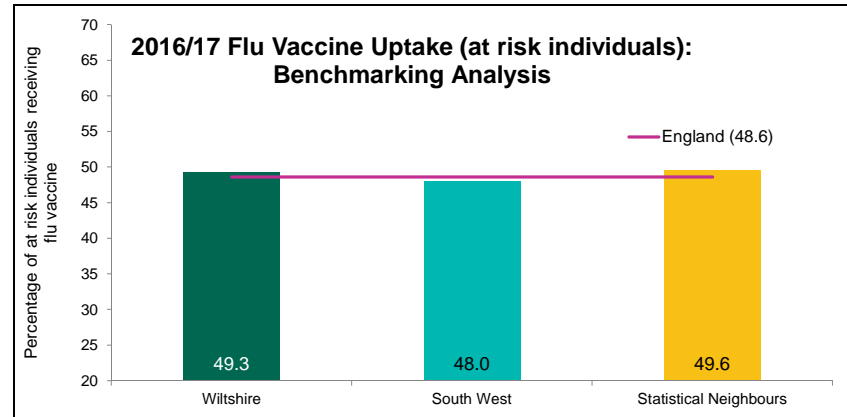
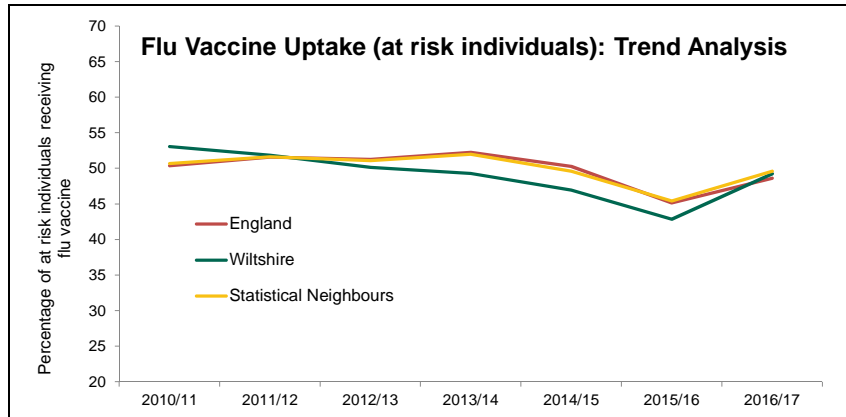
The national human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is offered to secondary school girls to protect against the main causes of cervical cancer. Since September 2014, it has been run on a two-dose schedule comprising a first priming dose usually offered in Year 8 and a second completing dose usually offered in Year 9.



The uptake of the first dose of the HPV vaccine in 2015/16 in Wiltshire was 86.1%, just below the England average (87%), and uptake of the second dose was 82.4%, which is below the England average of 85.1%. For both doses, Wiltshire's coverage was also lower than that of our statistical neighbours, and below the target coverage (Public Health England benchmark) of 90%.

Population Vaccination Coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)

Influenza (flu) is a highly infectious viral illness. The flu vaccination is offered to people who have a higher risk of developing serious complications if they catch the flu.

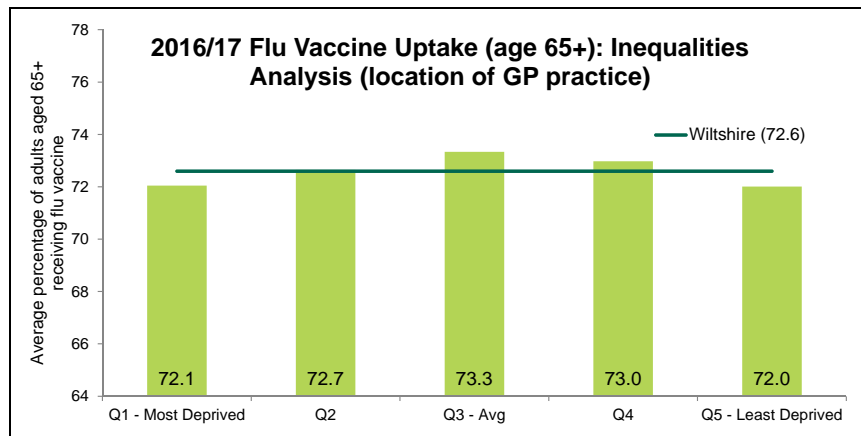
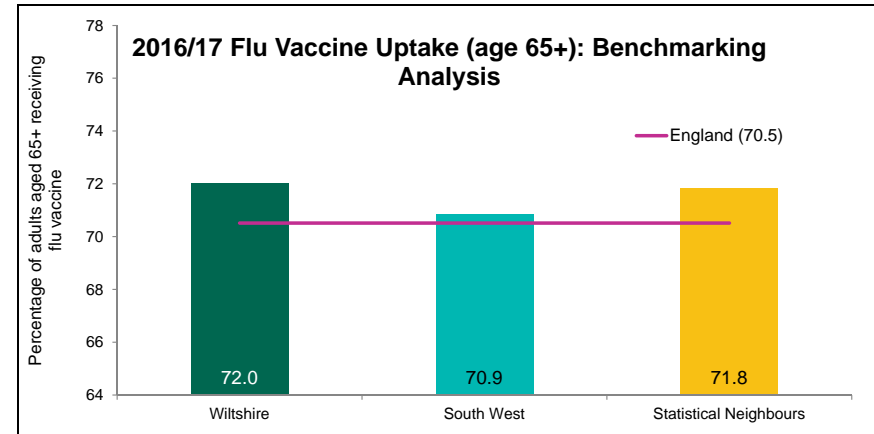
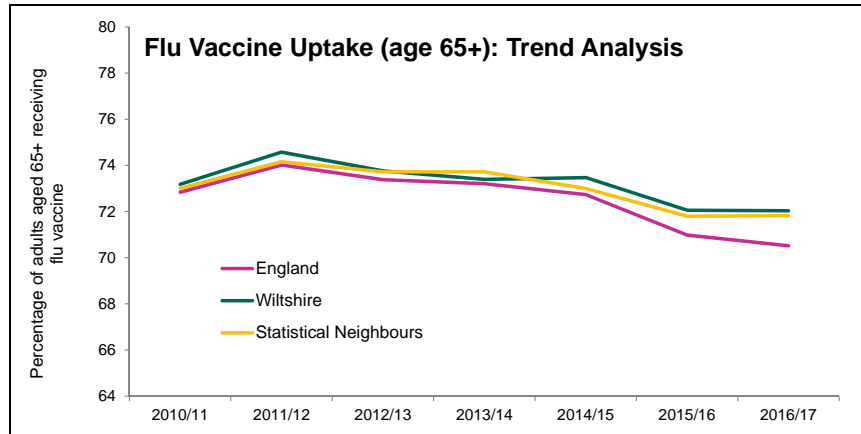


Flu vaccine uptake in at risk individuals aged 6 months to 64 years (excluding pregnant women) rose from 42.9% in 2015/16 to 49.3% in 2016/17 in Wiltshire. This proportion is close to that of our comparator areas but falls short of the 55% target (Public Health England benchmark). Inequalities analysis by the location of the GP surgery indicates that the uptake in 2016/17 was lower in the most deprived areas of Wiltshire, i.e. in the most deprived national quintile of areas. Analysis of local deprivation quintiles shows no such variation, suggesting lower uptake only among the most highly deprived areas in Wiltshire.

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 3.03xv; ImmForm, Flu Weekly GP Main Collection 2016-17. See the revised Green Book chapter 19 on "Influenza" published September 2013 and updated annually for at-risk group definitions: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/influenza-the-green-book-chapter-19>.

Population Vaccination Coverage - Flu (aged 65+)

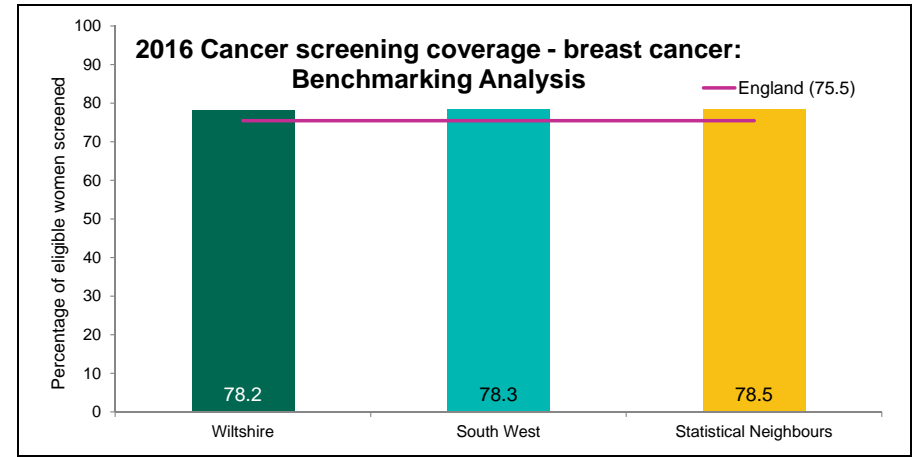
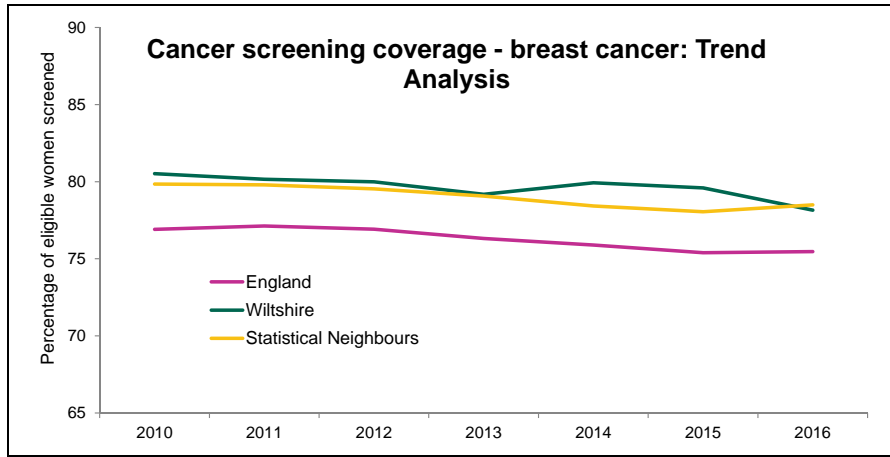
Influenza (flu) is a highly infectious viral illness. The flu vaccination is offered to those aged 65+ as older people have a higher risk of developing serious complications if they catch the flu.



Flu vaccination uptake among those aged 65+ in Wiltshire has fallen from a high of 74.6% in 2011/12 to 72% in 2016/17, a pattern that mirrors the national trend. Wiltshire's 72% coverage in 2016/17 was higher than that of our comparator areas, but short of the 75% target (Public Health England benchmark). Inequalities analysis by the location of the GP surgery shows minimal variation by deprivation area (the Wiltshire average on this chart is 72.6% due to limitations in coverage with only 85% of Wiltshire's GP surgeries described here).

Cancer Screening Coverage - Breast Cancer

Breast screening supports the early detection of cancer and is estimated to save 1,400 lives in England each year (Public Health England). This represents the percentage of resident women aged 53-70 who, on the 31st March, had been adequately screened within the previous 3 years.

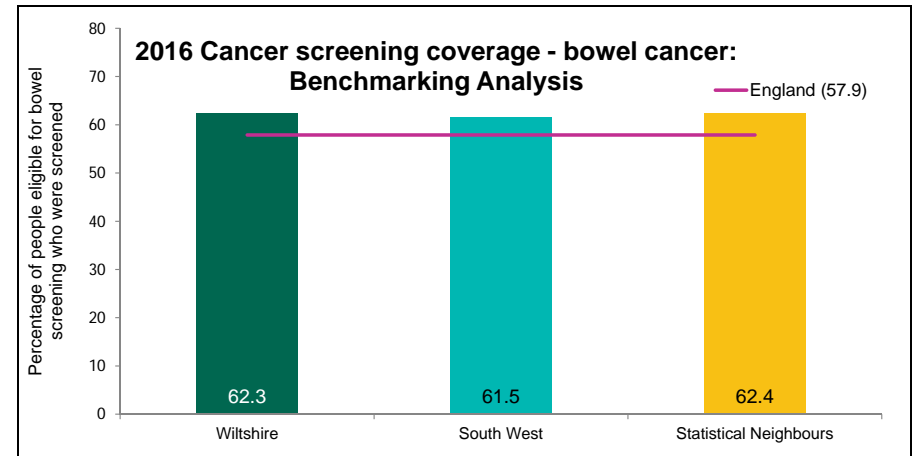
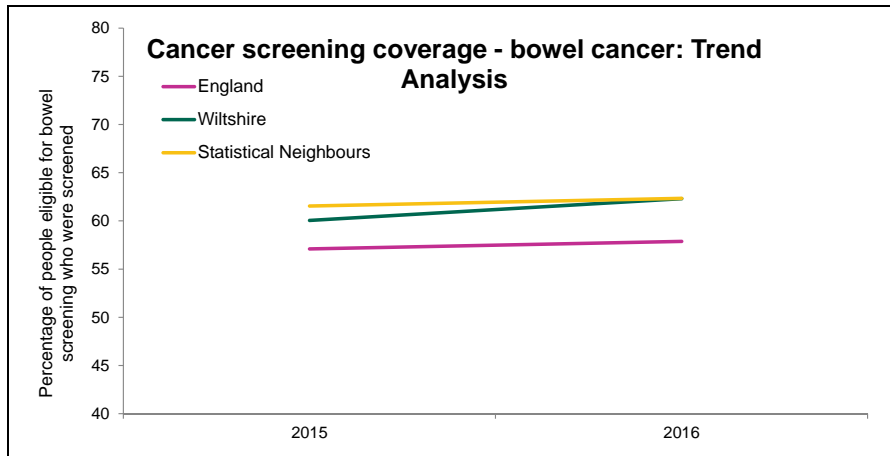


Breast cancer screening coverage has declined slightly in Wiltshire, as nationally, over the past 6 years, from 80.5% coverage in 2010 to 78.2% in 2016. Wiltshire's 2016 rate is higher than that of England, and very close to that of the South West and our statistical neighbours.

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.20i

Cancer Screening Coverage - Bowel Cancer

Around one in twenty people in the UK will develop bowel cancer in their lifetime. It is the second highest national cause of cancer deaths, but regular screening has been shown to reduce the likelihood of dying from bowel cancer by 16%. This indicator represents the screening coverage of residents aged 60-74 who have had a screening test result recorded in the previous 2.5 years.

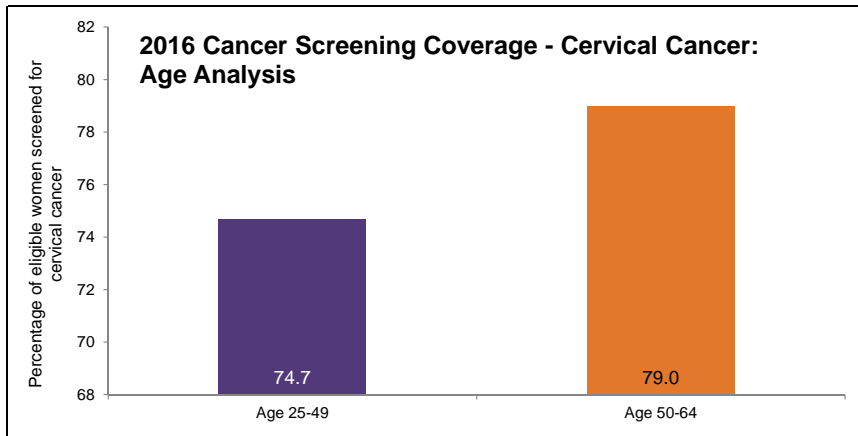
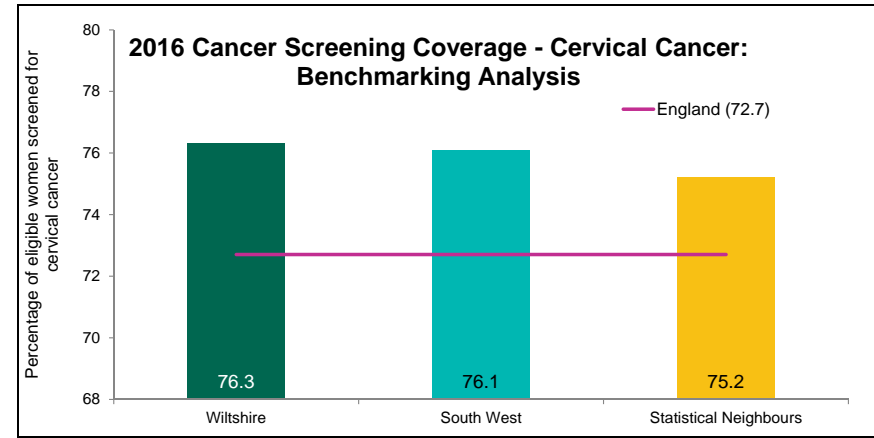
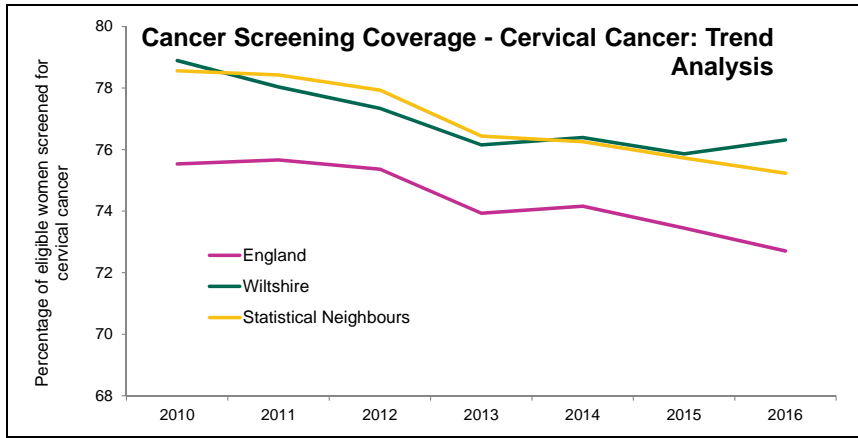


Bowel cancer screening coverage in Wiltshire stood at 62.3% of the eligible population in 2016, which is higher than the England coverage of 57.9% and very close to that of our statistical neighbours (62.4%).

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 2.20iii

Cancer Screening Coverage - Cervical Cancer

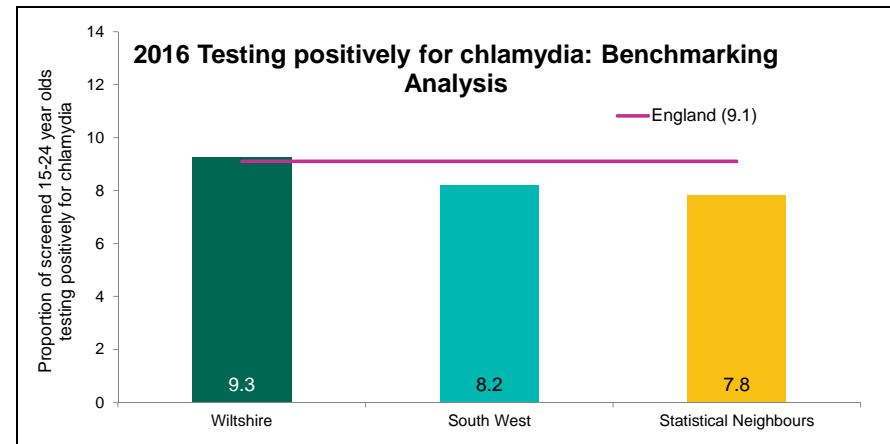
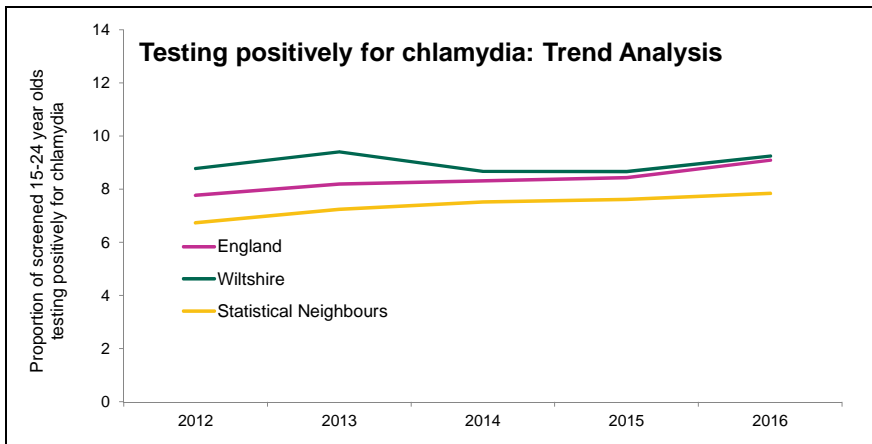
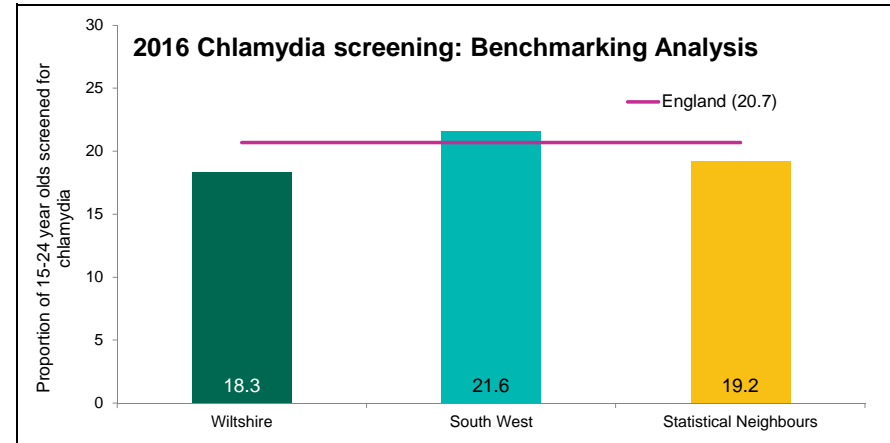
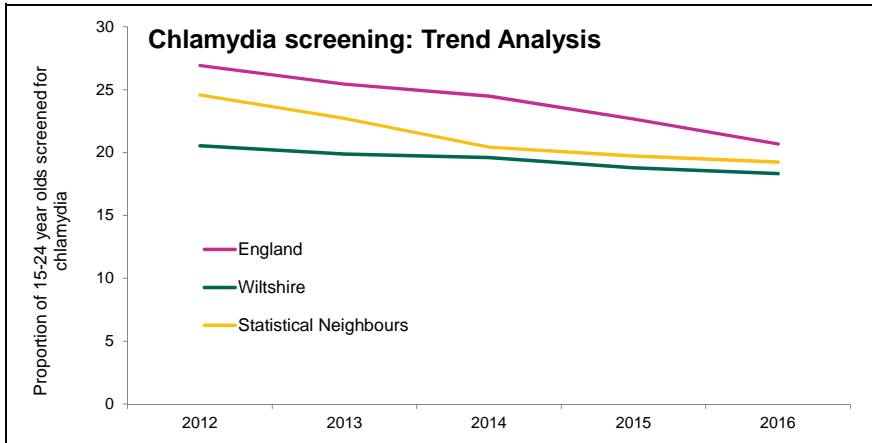
Cervical cancer screening is estimated to save 4,500 lives in England each year (Public Health England). Overall coverage represents the percentage of eligible resident women who, on 31st March, had been adequately screened within the past 3.5 years (for those aged 25-49) or within the past 5.5 years (for those aged 50-64)



Cervical cancer screening coverage has declined in Wiltshire, as nationally, over the past 6 years, from 78.9% in 2010 to 76.3% in 2016. Wiltshire's 2016 rate remains higher than the England coverage (72.7%) and is close to that of the South West and our statistical neighbours. Coverage in Wiltshire in 2016 was highest among 50-64 year old women (79%).

Chlamydia Screening

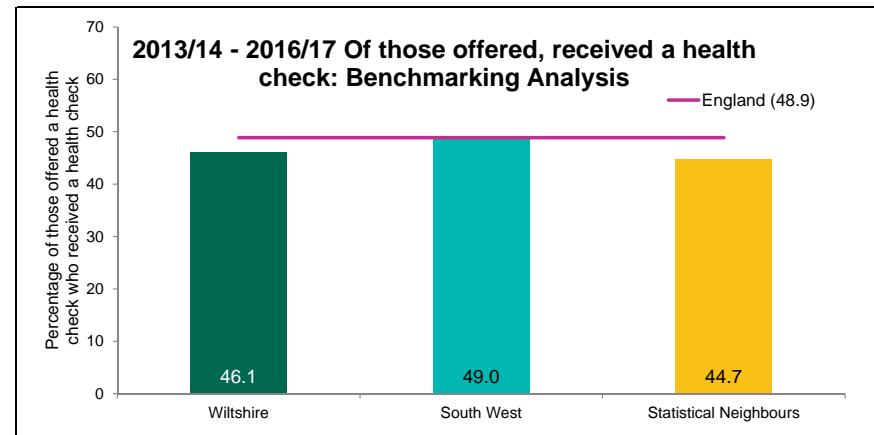
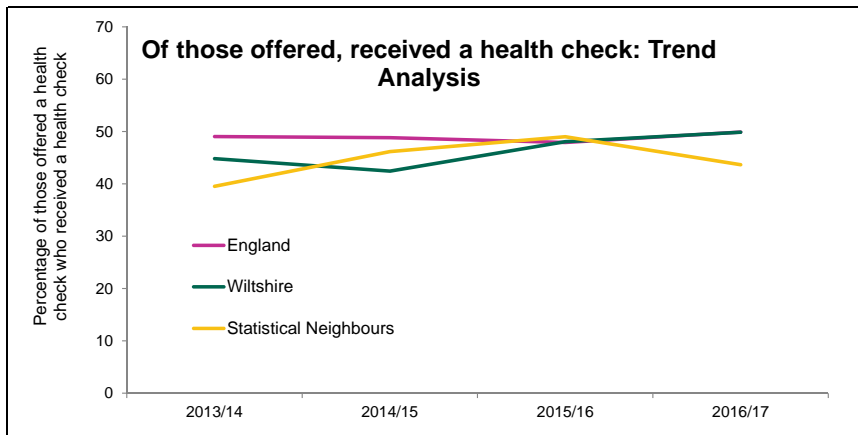
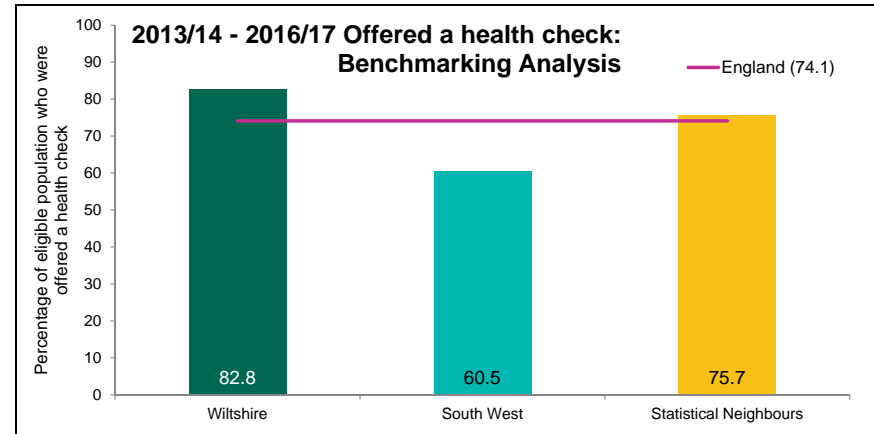
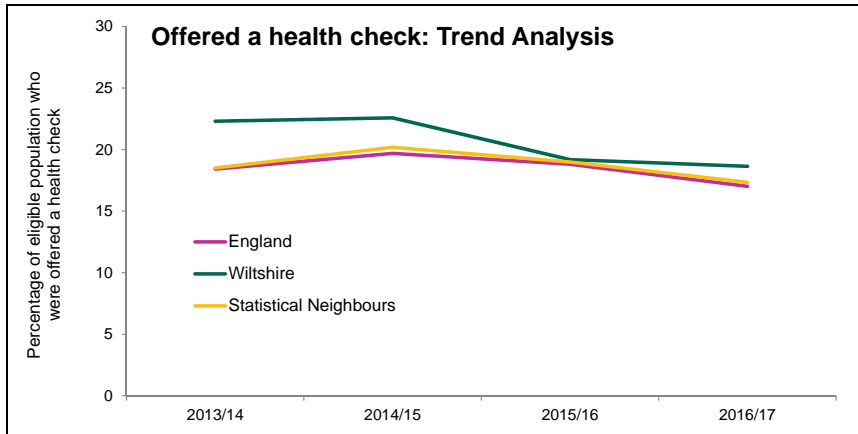
Chlamydia is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection in England and most frequently affects young adults. Screening enables the treatment of asymptomatic chlamydia infections and reduces an individual's likelihood of developing complications, as well as reducing the spread of chlamydia in the population.



Chlamydia screening coverage in Wiltshire is lower than in England, the South West and our statistical neighbours. However, Wiltshire specifically targets its chlamydia screening programmes at higher risk populations and the proportion of those screened who test positively is accordingly higher in Wiltshire than in the comparator areas. The figures describe all publicly-funded tests of 15 to 24 year olds carried out at specialist sexual health services: they do not include tests that were paid for privately.

NHS Health Checks

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease. Everyone between the ages of 40 and 74, who has not already been diagnosed with one of these conditions, is invited (once every five years) to have a check to assess, raise awareness and support them to manage their risk of cardiovascular disease. A high take up of the NHS Health Check is important to identify early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions.



Wiltshire has consistently offered a higher percentage of the local population a health check than England, the South West and its statistical neighbours. However, the proportion of Wiltshire residents receiving a health check has had a more complicated trend. As of 2016/17 of those who were offered a health check a smaller percentage of Wiltshire residents have received a health check than England and the South West, but a larger percentage than the statistical neighbours.

<http://www.healthcheck.nhs.uk/>