Health Inequalities in Lambeth

Author: Dr Mark Ashworth, Reader in Primary Care, King's College London

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Report to: Dr Dianne Aitken, Equalities Lead, SE London CCG

Health inequalities: this report focusses on health inequalities related to ethnicity, social deprivation and gender

Data source: all data are derived from the anonymised dataset, Lambeth DataNet. Data were extracted at end of 2021 and refer to all patients registered at GP practices in Lambeth, 30/12/21. All practices (n = 41) provided data. Approximately 4.6% of patients had 'Informed Dissent' codes in their Electronic Health Record (EHR) and could therefore not be analysed as part of this survey. The total number of patients included in the analysis is 344,937.

Previous data analysis in Lambeth: this analysis updates an earlier analysis conducted by Alessandra Bisquera, King's College London and commissioned by the Guy's and St Thomas' (GSTT) Charity, now known as 'Impact on Urban Health'.

Long Term Conditions: this analysis is based on the prevalence (frequency, %) of 32 Long Term Conditions (LTCs) included in a wider study of multimorbidity in Lambeth led by MA. 18 of these LTCs are QOF conditions; 14 are non-QOF conditions. A description of the LTCs and rationale for selecting these LTCs is described in an earlier publication: https://bmcprimcare.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12875-021-01477-x.pdf

Data summary: to simplify data presentation, key findings will be presented as the 'Top 12' LTCs, based on prevalence frequency (%) for each demographic group representing different potential health inequality groupings.

Figure 1:

Prevalence of 'Top 12' Long Term Conditions in all adults registered at GP practices in Lambeth; data for whole adult population:

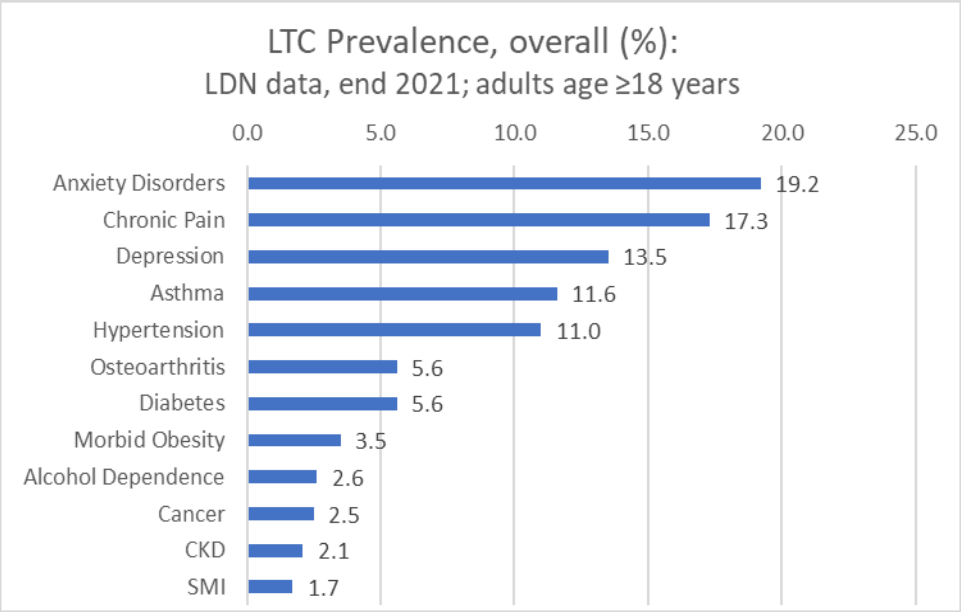


Figure 2:

'Top 12' LTCs in White ethnicity population (includes White British and White Other ethnic groupings)

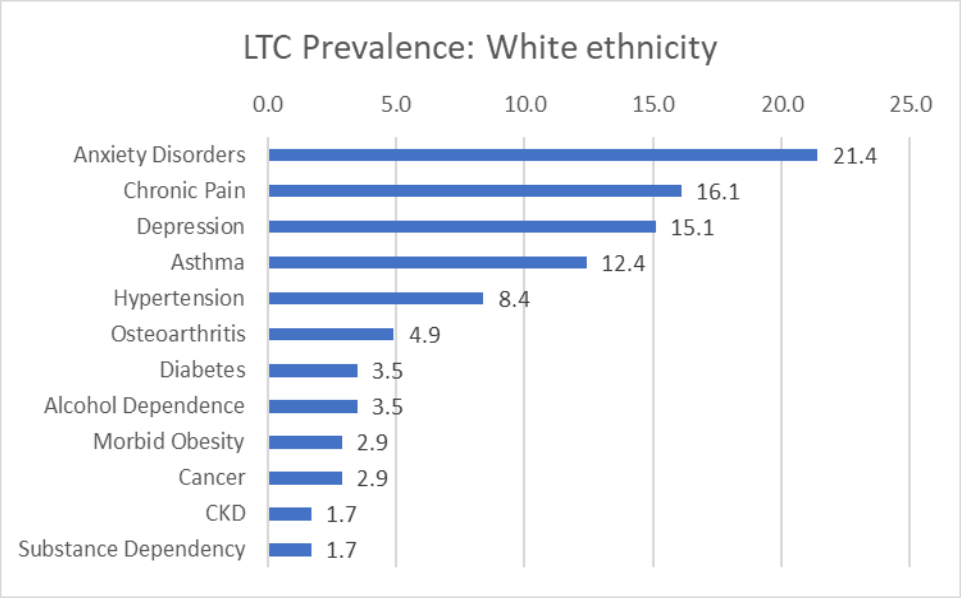


Figure 3:

'Top 12' LTCs in Black ethnicity population (includes Black African and Black Caribbean ethnic groupings)

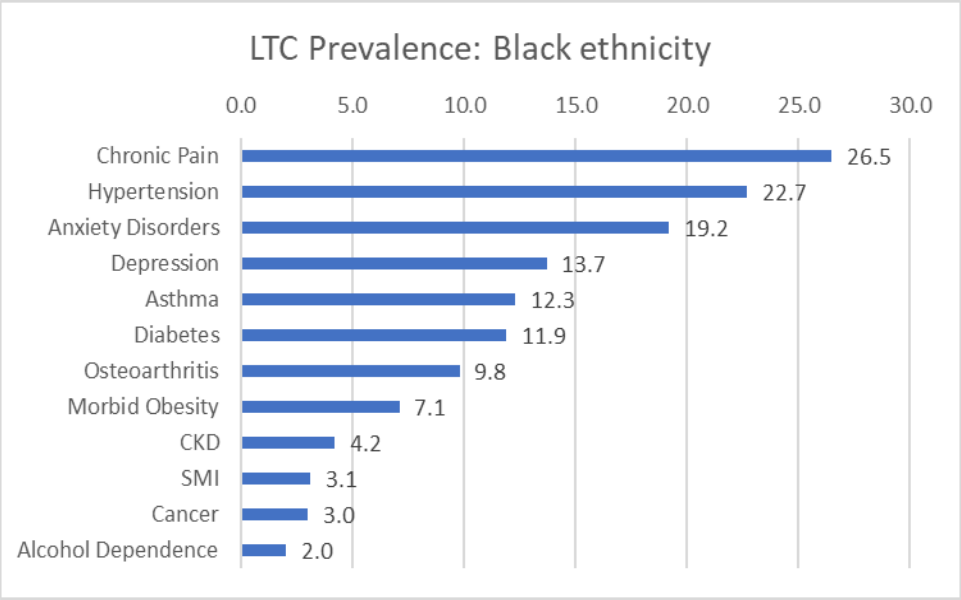


Figure 4:

'Top 12' LTCs in Asian ethnicity population (includes South Asian and South-East Asian ethnic groupings)

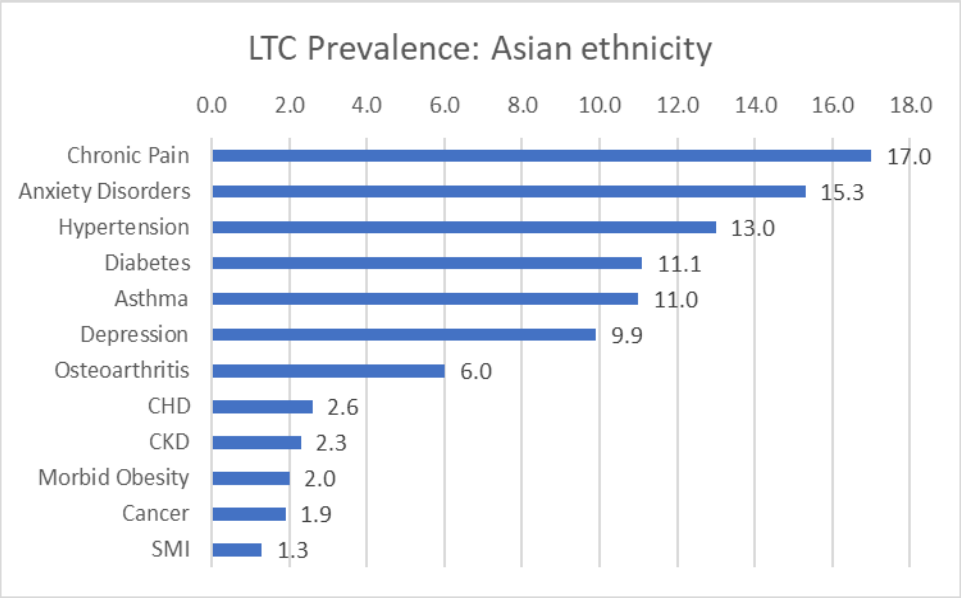


Figure 5:

'Top 12' LTCs in adult males

'Top 12' LTCs in Asian ethnicity population (includes South Asian and South-East Asian ethnic groupings)

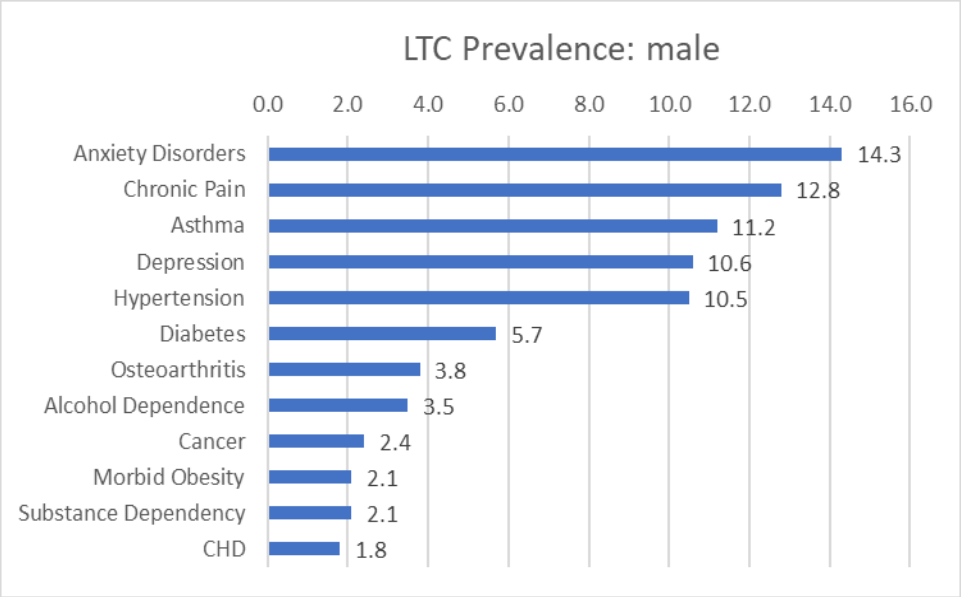


Figure 6:

'Top 12' LTCs in adult females

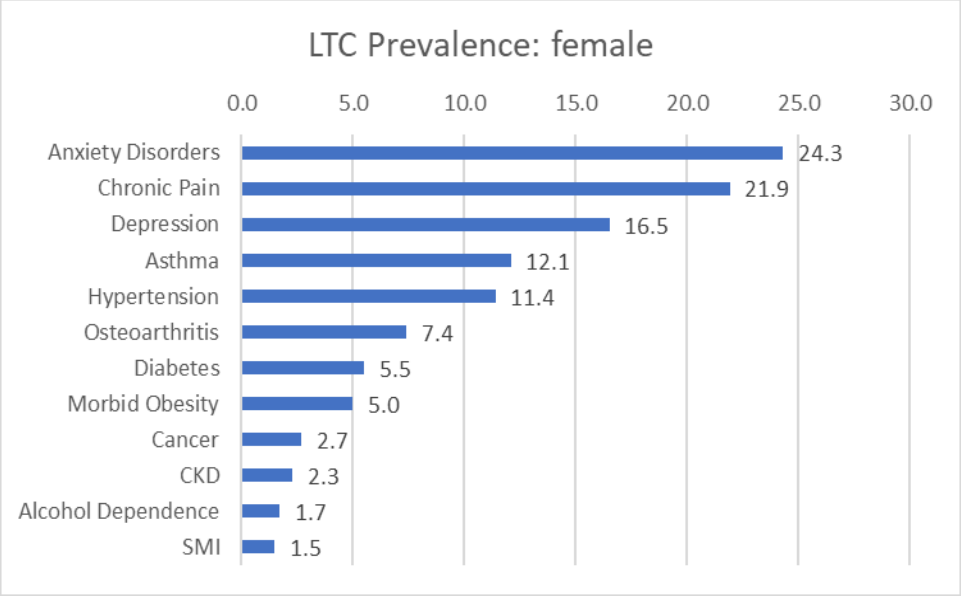


Figure 7:

'Top 12' LTCs in most deprived quintile in Lambeth (based on IMD-2021 scores)

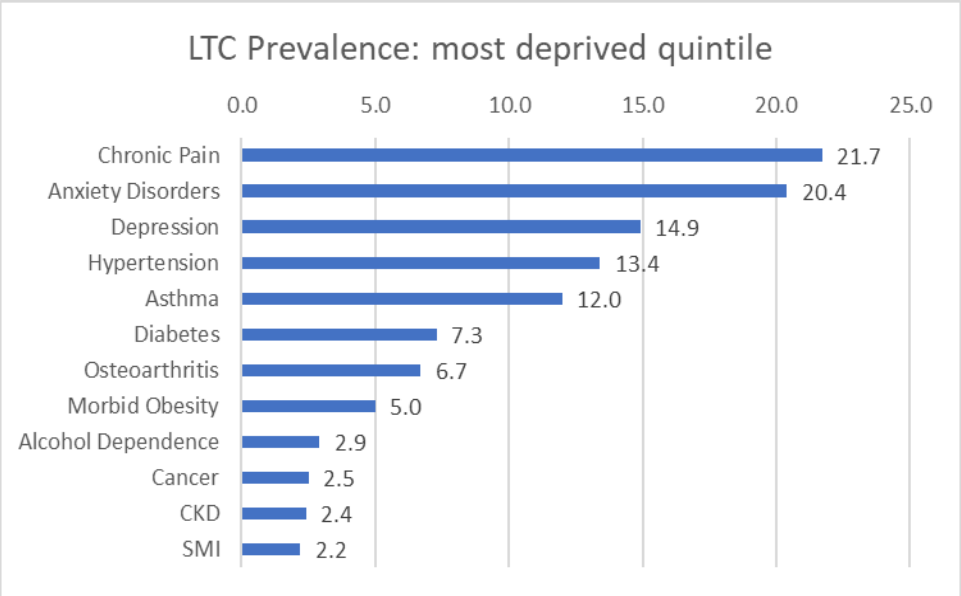


Figure 8:

'Top 12' LTCs in least deprived quintile in Lambeth (based on IMD-2021 scores)

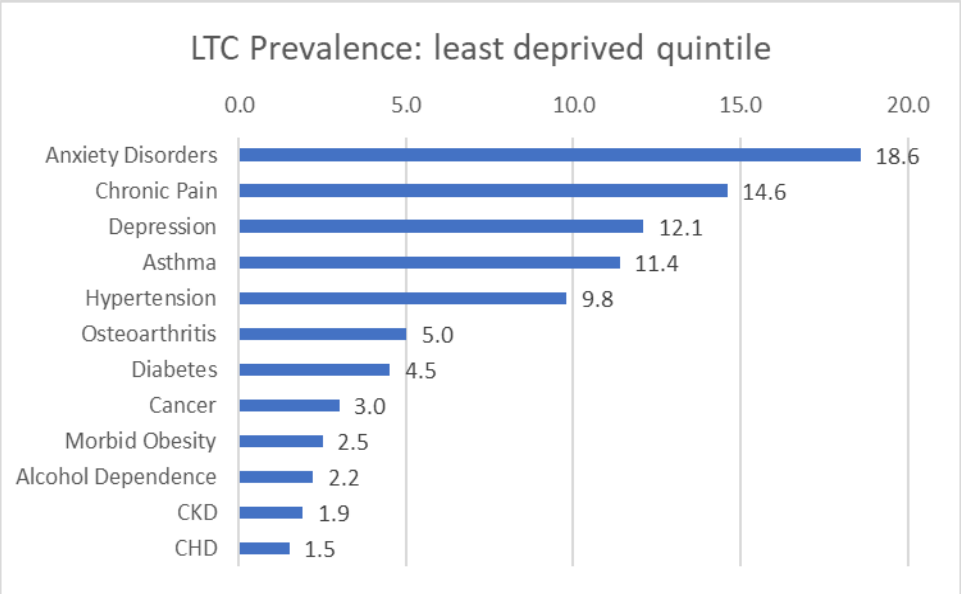


Figure 9:

'Top 12' LTCs in Black ethnicity males

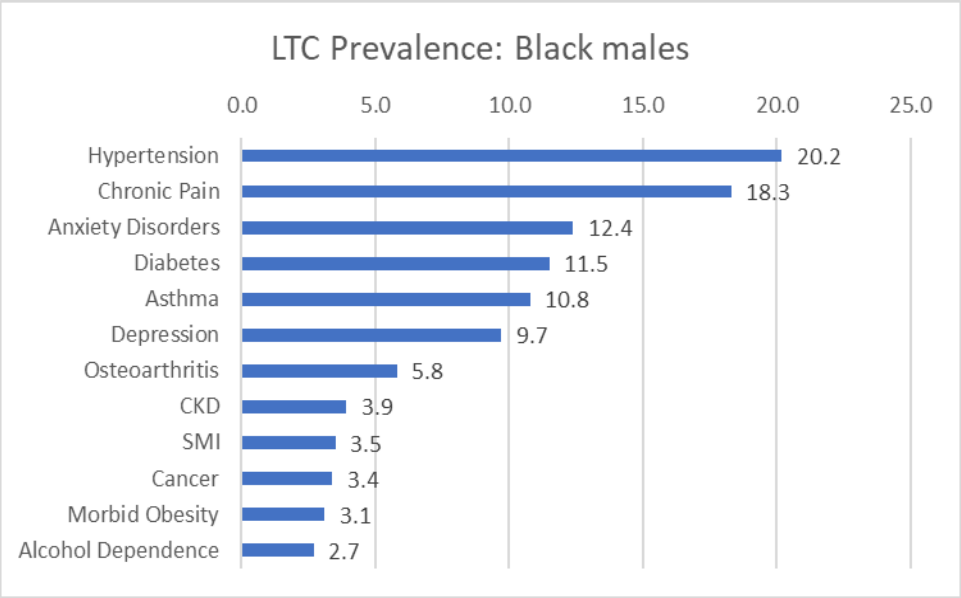


Figure 10:

'Top 12' LTCs in Black ethnicity females

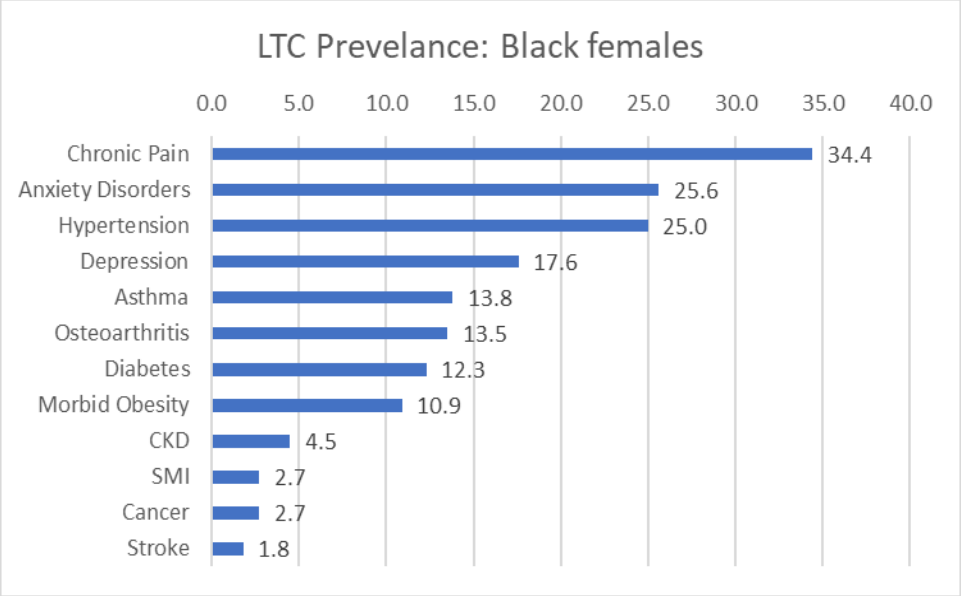


Figure 11:

'Top 12' LTCs in White ethnicity males

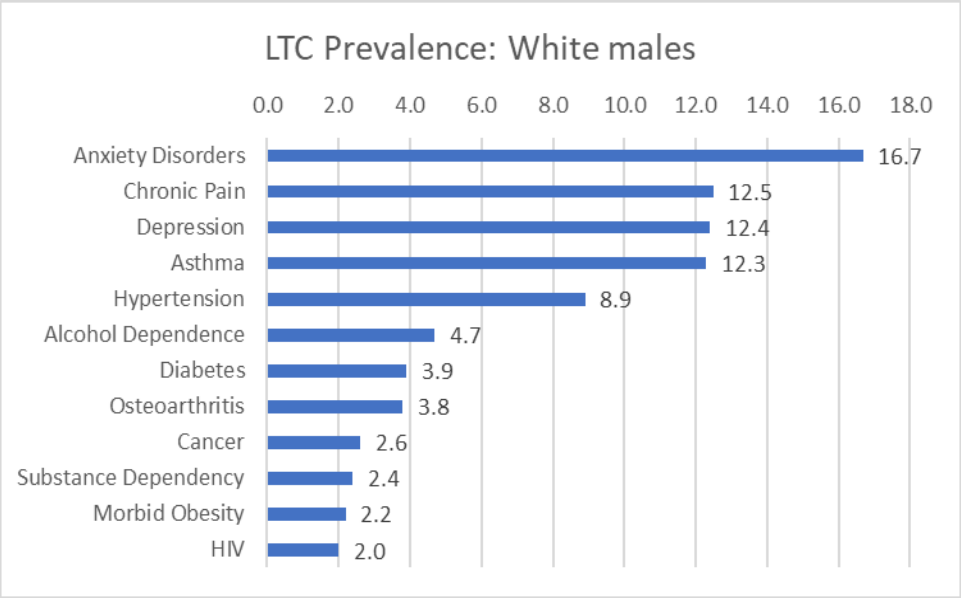
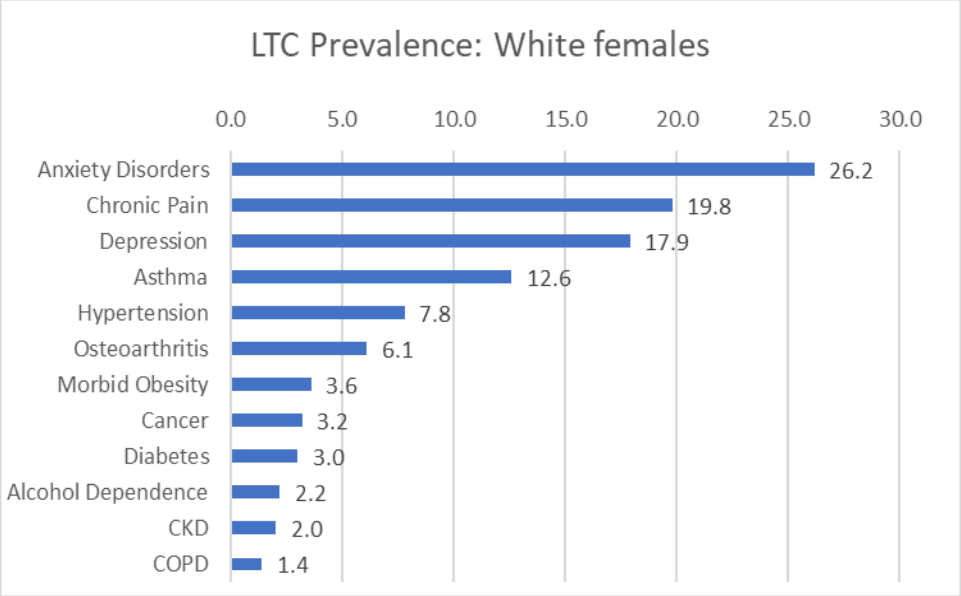


Figure 12:

'Top 12' LTCs in White ethnicity females



CONCLUSIONS:

1. Top Frequency (%) LTCs consist mainly of a 'big five': Anxiety, Chronic Pain, Depression, Asthma, Hypertension
2. Ethnicity: three LTCs have substantially higher frequency in Black ethnicity and Asian ethnicity populations: Chronic pain, Hypertension and Diabetes
3. Gender: three LTCs have much higher frequency in women than men: Anxiety, Depression, Chronic Pain
4. Deprivation: five LTCs have much higher frequency in the most deprived compared to least deprived communities: Chronic Pain, Anxiety, Depression, Hypertension, Diabetes
5. High rates of anxiety/depression in all populations. Some evidence of 'low prevalence' in Black ethnicity males and Asian ethnicity generally, likely to be related to under-reporting/access issue
6. Black ethnicity women appear particularly disadvantaged compared to both Black ethnicity men and White ethnicity women (see Table):
    a. Highest rates of Chronic Pain, Anxiety, Asthma, Hypertension, Osteoarthritis, Diabetes, Morbid Obesity, CKD, Heart Failure, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Dementia, Sickle Cell Disease (although likely to be similar to rates in Black males), Lupus
    b. Lupus known to be particularly associated with Black ethnicity and female gender
    c. Sickle Cell disease known to be mostly, but not entirely, confined to Black ethnicity population
    d. Chronic pain: double the rates in the general adult population (34.4% vs 17.3%); almost double the rate in Black ethnicity male population (18.3%); almost double the rate in White ethnicity female population (19.8%)
    e. Hypertension: more than double the rates in the general adult population (25.0% vs 11.0%); similar to high rate in Black ethnicity male population (20.2%); treble the rate in White ethnicity female population (7.8%)
    f. Osteoarthritis: more than double the rates in the general adult population (13.5% vs 5.6%); more than double the rate in Black ethnicity male population (5.8%); more than double the rate in White ethnicity female population (6.1%)
    g. Diabetes: more than double the rates in the general adult population (12.3% vs 5.6%); similar to high rate in Black ethnicity male population (11.5%); more than 4x the rate in White ethnicity female population (3.0%)
    h. Morbid obesity: treble the rates in the general adult population (10.9% vs 3.5%); more than treble the rate in Black ethnicity male population (3.1%); treble the rate in White ethnicity female population (3.6%)
    i. CKD: more than double the rates in the general adult population (4.5% vs 2.1%); somewhat higher than the rate in Black ethnicity male population (3.9%); more than double the rate in White ethnicity female population (2.0%)
    j. Heart Failure: almost double the rates in the general adult population (1.1% vs 0.7%); same rate in Black ethnicity male population (1.1%); more than double the rate in White ethnicity female population (0.5%)
    k. Rheumatoid Arthritis: more than double the rates in the general adult population (1.1% vs 0.5%); more than treble the rate in Black ethnicity male population (0.3%); approaching double the rate in White ethnicity female population (0.7%)
    l. Dementia: double the rates in the general adult population (1.0% vs 0.5%); somewhat higher than the rate in Black ethnicity male population (0.7%); double the rate in White ethnicity female population (0.5%)

LTC name	Prevalence	White	Black	Asian	Male	Female	Most dep	Least dep	Black Male	Black Female	White Male	White Female
Anxiety Disorders	19.2	21.4	19.2	15.3	14.3	24.3	20.4	18.6	12.4	25.6	16.7	26.2
Chronic Pain	17.3	16.1	26.5	17.0	12.8	21.9	21.7	14.6	18.3	34.4	12.5	19.8
Depression	13.5	15.1	13.7	9.9	10.6	16.5	14.9	12.1	9.7	17.6	12.4	17.9
Asthma	11.6	12.4	12.3	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.8	13.8	12.3	12.6
Hypertension	11.0	8.4	22.7	13.0	10.5	11.4	13.4	9.8	20.2	25.0	8.9	7.8
Osteoarthritis	5.6	4.9	9.8	6.0	3.8	7.4	6.7	5.0	5.8	13.5	3.8	6.1
Diabetes	5.6	3.5	11.9	11.1	5.7	5.5	7.3	4.5	11.5	12.3	3.9	3.0
Morbid Obesity	3.5	2.9	7.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	5.0	2.5	3.1	10.9	2.2	3.6
Alcohol Dependenc	2.6	3.5	2.0	1.0	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.2
Cancer	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.2
CKD	2.1	1.7	4.2	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	3.9	4.5	1.4	2.0
SMI	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.1	3.5	2.7	1.5	1.2
Substance Depende	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.5	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.0	2.5	0.8	2.4	1.1
CHD	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.0
COPD	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.4
Epilepsy	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Stroke	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.8
Atrial Fibrillation	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0
Hepatitis B/C	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.5
HIV	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.1
IBD	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
Heart Failure	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5
RA	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7
Dementia	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5
Liver disease	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Learning Disability	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
Osteoporosis	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0
TIA	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
PAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sickle Cell Disease	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
MS	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lupus	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
Parkinson's	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1