HEALTH & WELLBEING in LAMBETH

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Progress in Lambeth
– The last 10 years

• Maternal & infants’ health & well-being

• Children and young people’s health & well-being

• Adults and Older people’s health & well-being
Infant Mortality

- Decline from 7.1 per 1,000 live births in 2001-03 to 6.2 in 2008-10.

- Cause - prematurity, congenital abnormalities, sudden infant deaths, infectious diseases.

- Reduction achieved by reducing smoking in pregnancy, increasing breast feeding, increasing immunisation uptake rates, reducing teenage conceptions

- Incorporate child death overview panel findings into the health and well being strategy.
Childhood Immunisations

- Childhood immunisation uptake rates in Lambeth and London have been consistently below the national average.

- This has been to a variety of reasons, but the most significant is the high levels of mobility among families.

- This moving of people makes it difficult for information systems to be kept up to date and for children to be immunised at the right times.

- Primary Immunisations (measured at one year by third dose of Diphtheria) have risen from 76% in Q1 2008/08 to 92% Q2 2012/12

- The first dose of MMR (measured at two years) is now 91% increasing from 60% in 2008/09.
Childhood immunisations

COVER data: percentage of eligible children (reaching their second birthday during the reporting quarter) who had 1 dose of MMR by their second birthday

England
London
Lambeth
Southwark
Lewisham
Chlamydia screening

Chlamydia testing in a selection of community screening sites in Lambeth, London, UK 2003-2011

- CSWS
- GP
- Outreach
- Internet
- Pharmacy
- Other
Young people’s health

- Over the last ten years NHS Lambeth is working in partnership with the local authority and the voluntary sector has made significant progress in raising the profile of young people’s health.

- Particular successes have been the reduction in the rate of under 18 conceptions, support to young parents, the success of the local healthy schools programme and engagement of young people in the development of health campaigns.
Under 18 conception rate / 1,000 females, Lambeth, 1998-2010

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Childhood obesity

- A range of evidence based interventions (prevention and management) have been implemented to promote, achieve and maintain a healthy weight for Lambeth children and their families.

- National Childhood Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2011/12 academic year - obesity prevalence for Lambeth Reception year children (4-5 years old) is now 10.8%, the lowest recorded and lower than the London average of 11.0%.
Childhood obesity

Obesity prevalence trend - Reception year children - Lambeth

Source: NHS Information Centre
Mental health & well being

- Lambeth is recognised nationally as a leader in its strategic approach to improving population mental wellbeing which has been driven by NHS Lambeth’s Public Health Directorate.

- Since 2005, Lambeth has been developing a strategic approach to public mental health, most recently with the Lambeth Wellbeing and Happiness Programme.

- This programme encompasses a wide range of activities at individual, community and strategic level. [www.lambethfirst.org.uk/mentalwellbeing](http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/mentalwellbeing)
Tobacco Control

• Smoking remains the single greatest preventable cause of premature mortality and health inequalities.

• Over the last ten years the prevalence of smoking in Lambeth has reduced significantly to 20.1%. In 2011/12 the service helped 2,530 to stay quit at 4 weeks exceeding the Department of Health target by over 500 quitters.

• Since 2005, the Lambeth Tobacco Control Alliance, a partnership of local agencies has been driving forward a comprehensive tobacco control strategy in Lambeth.
Premature mortality

- Premature deaths from circulatory diseases (heart disease and strokes) – The 3-year average mortality rate for circulatory diseases (< 75 years) has fallen by 50%, from 175.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1995-97 to 87.7 in 2008-10. The absolute gap between Lambeth and England has reduced by 40% over the same time period.

- Premature deaths from all cancers – The 3-year average premature mortality (< 75 years) from all cancers has fallen by 15% from a baseline 161.8 per 100,000 in 1995-97 to 137.1 per 100,000 to 2008-10.

- Impact models have shown that about 60% of the reduction in mortality is due to primary prevention (reduced risk factors such as smoking, reduced blood pressure and cholesterol through diet and physical activity) and 40% due to secondary prevention (effective treatments for heart disease).

- In Lambeth we have focused efforts on better prevention and control of risk factors such as smoking, blood pressure and cholesterol levels.
Premature mortality – Circulatory diseases

The diagram shows the rate of premature mortality due to circulatory diseases per 100,000 people in Lambeth Males, England Males, Lambeth Females, and England Females over the years from 1995-97 to 2009-11. The rates are consistently decreasing over time for all groups, indicating a decline in mortality from circulatory diseases.
HIV

• People with HIV live longer and HIV is now a chronic condition as a result of advances in HIV treatment and wide availability of highly effective ART (anti retroviral treatment).

• Deaths from AIDS reduced by half in 10 years in SEL.

• Therefore there has been an increase number of People affected by HIV in Lambeth receiving treatment and care.
New HIV & AIDS diagnoses & deaths among HIV infected persons by year of diagnosis or death in SEL
Retinal screening

• Diabetic retinopathy is the commonest cause of blindness in the working age population and is increasing in the elderly.

• LSL has a robust governance structure with an effective programme board, strong Public Health leadership, effective clinical leadership and an ongoing, open and collaborative dialogue between stakeholders.

• LSL Retinal Screening Programme was congratulated on demonstrating its achievement of the key aspects of all of the 19 Quality Assurance Standards by the External Quality Assurance team peer reviewers in 2012.
Retinal screening

Trend in uptake in LSL Programme

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Healthcare associated infections

- MRSA bacteraemias and CDI (Clostridium difficile) have been used as national targets for HCAI (Healthcare Acquired Infections). They are indicators of overall infection control in any given healthcare setting.

- GSTT have prioritised infection control over several years and made considerable investment into a whole trust strategy for HCAI reductions.

- DPH has chaired the Lambeth Infection Control Committee (collaborative population based group)

- Lambeth PCT has worked closely with GSTT for ten years, including care pathway work to improve communication & information flows between hospital & community care.
Figure 1e: Trust-apportioned CDI rate, with Trust-apportioned national & regional rate, Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust

Source: HPA London REU

Guys & St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust
Lessons from that

• Importance of partnership / sign up to Public Health organisations.

• Using evidence, intelligence and development.

• Investment / Shift.

• Commitment and belief.
What next..

- Economic context, income, housing, mobility.
- Reductions in resources to councils, NHS and most Public Sector.
- Much more complicated arrangements and still evolving.
SQUIRRELS GO NUTS ON CRACK

SQUIRRELS are getting hooked on crack cocaine hidden by addicts in gardens.

They are digging up the stashes and eating the mega-addictive drug, which comes in small chunks. Several have been spotted behaving bizarrely in Brixton, South London, since a police blitz against pushers and users.

One resident said: “My neighbour said dealers had used my garden to hide crack. Just an hour earlier I’d seen a squirrel digging in the flower-beds. It was ill-looking and its eyes looked bloodshot, but it kept on desperately digging. It seems a strange thing to say, but it seemed to know what it was looking for. Other residents have seen squirrels become unusually aggressive. The RSPCA said: “These animals are big foragers. They are attracted by smell and will dig up what they fancy. If a squirrel did open a bag of crack and start consuming it there is no doubt it would die pretty quickly.”

Crack squirrels are a recognised problem in America. They are common in parks used by addicts in New York and Washington DC. They have been known to attack park visitors in their search for a fix.

THE SUN – Virginia Wheeler – October 2005