NCVIN tools and resources

diabetes
What is Public Health Intelligence?

Diabetes resources

Diabetes prevalence estimates

Analysis of the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme

Diabetes Foot care activity profiles

Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia prevalence estimates

Diabetes outcomes versus expenditure tool

Diabetes fingertips profile

Summary profiles of Cardiovascular disease (coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease, diabetes and stroke)
What is Public Health Intelligence?

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/diabetes-ft
### Public Health Intelligence

**Diabetes**

#### Prevalence and risk

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of participation in the National Diabetes Audit</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>93.5*</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with type 1 diabetes who received all 8 care processes</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>34.4*</td>
<td>32.4*</td>
<td>29.3*</td>
<td>30.0*</td>
<td>32.7*</td>
<td>36.4*</td>
<td>36.9*</td>
<td>33.3*</td>
<td>24.7*</td>
<td>20.1*</td>
<td>36.8*</td>
<td>39.1*</td>
<td>37.3*</td>
<td>23.3*</td>
<td>37.1*</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with type 2 diabetes who received all 8 care processes</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>47.7*</td>
<td>47.7*</td>
<td>47.6*</td>
<td>36.7*</td>
<td>37.0*</td>
<td>64.4*</td>
<td>58.6*</td>
<td>54.5*</td>
<td>38.8*</td>
<td>42.7*</td>
<td>51.7*</td>
<td>61.6*</td>
<td>60.2*</td>
<td>31.4*</td>
<td>44.0*</td>
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<td>People with type 1 diabetes who received all 8 care processes</td>
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<td>34.9*</td>
<td>83.1*</td>
<td>82.7*</td>
<td>85.0*</td>
<td>85.4*</td>
<td>76.5*</td>
<td>86.6*</td>
<td>87.0*</td>
<td>80.5*</td>
<td>82.3*</td>
<td>87.7*</td>
<td>83.1*</td>
<td>72.1*</td>
<td>84.8*</td>
<td>83.5*</td>
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**What is Public Health Intelligence?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Major diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures" /></td>
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<td>Minor diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Minor diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital spells for diabetic foot disease</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hospital spells for diabetic foot disease" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Median length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Median length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjusted length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Adjusted length of hospital stay for diabetic foot disease" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with type 1 diabetes who have received an annual foot check</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="People with type 1 diabetes who have received an annual foot check" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with type 2 diabetes who have received an annual foot check</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="People with type 2 diabetes who have received an annual foot check" /></td>
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</table>
The diabetes prevalence model provides estimates of total (diagnosed and undiagnosed) diabetes prevalence for people aged 16 years and older in England.
What is Public Health Intelligence?

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

Prevalence estimates of non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

Published: March 2016
Produced by: Public Health England
Geography: Clinical commissioning group (CCG) and whole of England
Age: 16 years and over
Sex: Total
Number of patients registered at a GP practice – April 2015: The Health and Social Care Information Centre.
Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), 2011/12 - 2013/14, Copyright © 2015, Reused with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.
Prevalence of diabetes and non-diabetic hyperglycaemia

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

  Quality and Outcomes Framework 2016/17

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

  NCVIN diabetes prevalence model 2017

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

  NCVIN non-diabetic hyperglycaemia prevalence model 2015
What is Public Health Intelligence?

Diabetes prevalence 2015

Diabetes prevalence 2025

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

Estimating the impact of different levels of obesity on diabetes prevalence

- If obesity levels were to continue to rise, it is estimated there would be an additional 263,200 people with diabetes by 2035.
- If obesity levels were to decline, it is estimated there would be 240,550 fewer people with diabetes.
NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme (NHS DPP)

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

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

The foot care activity profiles provide data and analysis on patients with diabetes who were admitted to hospital for foot disease. In particular minor and major lower limb amputations.

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Foot care activity profiles

- Latest update published 5 September 2017
- Profile produced for every CCG
- Along with technical document, national summary of data, downloadable spreadsheet and commentary piece published in the Lancet
- STP level data made available in November
- Indicators also used by NHSE
- An update to previous profiles but significantly altered methodology
  - Count amputation procedures not episodes
  - Standardisation for non-modifiable risk factors (case-mix)
Foot care activity profiles
key findings

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

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

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

- There has been a significant decrease in the rate of major procedures
- There has been a significant increase in the rate of minor procedures
DSR of Major lower-limb amputations in people with diabetes per 10,000 for each CCG in England
The diabetes profiles provide a 5 page overview of diabetes data for each CCG.
Cover the whole pathway; diagnosis, primary care management and secondary care/complications
Interactive and report based versions
## Diabetes

### Related reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes profile report</td>
<td>Please select a CCG to get a narrative profile report on Diabetes for this area</td>
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</table>

Please note reports open in a separate tab or window. Reports may take a minute or two to load.
What is Public Health Intelligence?

The DOVE tool
Questions?

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