The Size of the Prize in Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Prevention
England

Public Health England

NHS England

1. The diagnosis and treatment gap

Hypertension

Estimated adult population with hypertension	13,550,700
Estimated adult population with undiagnosed hypertension	5,601,600
GP registered hypertensives not treated to 150/90 mmHg target	1,618,900

Atrial Fibrillation (AF)

GP registered population with Atrial Fibrillation (AF)	983,300
Estimated GP registered population with undiagnosed AF	422,600
GP registered high risk AF patients (CHA2DS2VASc >=2) not anticoagulated	177,800

CVD risk

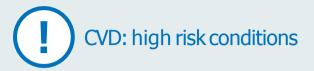|	
Estimated adult population 30 to 85 years with 10 year CVD risk >20%	3,960,200
Estimated percentage of people with CVD risk ≥20% treated with statins	49

2. The burden: first ever CVD events

Coronary Heart disease	128,750
Stroke	66,450
Heart Failure	48,350

3. The opportunity: potential events averted and savings over 3 years by optimising treatment in AF and hypertension

Optimal anti-hypertensive treatment of diagnosed hypertensives averts within 3 years:	9,710 heart attacks	Up to £72.5 million saved
	14,500 strokes	Up to £201.7 million saved
Optimally treating high risk AF patients averts within 3 years:	14,220 strokes	Up to £241.6 million saved

What the evidence tells us

- Reducing blood pressure in all adults with diagnosed and undiagnosed hypertension by 5 mmHg: **reduces risk of CVD events by 10%**
- Statin therapy to reduce cholesterol by 1 mmol in people with a 10 year risk of CVD risk greater than 10%: **reduces risk of CVD events by 20-24%**
- Anti-coagulation of high risk AF patients: **averts one stroke in every 25 treated**

CVD: high risk conditions

High risk conditions like high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation and high cholesterol are major causes of heart attack and stroke (CVD events). In the high risk conditions preventive treatment is very effective, but late diagnosis and under-treatment is common.

Improving outcomes in CVD: case study

In Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group: Over 24 months, more than 21,000 people had an intervention in lipid management, anti-coagulation or antihypertensive treatment to improve their health. Resulting in 137 fewer heart attacks and 74 fewer strokes compared to baseline.

The graphic overleaf shows the size of the prize for CVD prevention in England.

The estimates of impact are indicative but they show the scale of the opportunity to prevent heart attacks and strokes by improving the detection and management of high risk conditions like atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Achieving this at scale would deliver substantial savings in health and social care spend.

The NHS RightCare programme is now rolling out the CVD Prevention Pathway with a series of high impact interventions that will support your CCGs to deliver this improvement. And increasing uptake of the NHS Health Check offers a systematic approach to detecting people with undiagnosed high risk conditions.

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Cardiovascular Disease Prevention: Risk Detection and Management in Primary Care

The Interventions

Cross Cutting: 1. NHS Health Check systematic detection of high BP, AF, NDH, T2DM, CKD, high cholesterol, CVD risk
2. System level action to support guideline implementation by clinicians
3. Support for patient activation, individual behaviour change and self management

High BP detection and treatment	AF detection and anticoagulation	Detection, CVD risk assessment, treatment	Type 2 Diabetes preventive intervention	Diabetes detection and treatment	CKD detection and management
The Opportunities 5 million un-diagnosed – 40% poorly controlled	30% undiagnosed. Over half untreated or poorly controlled	85% of FH undiagnosed & most people at high CVD risk do not receive statins	5 million undiagnosed. Most do not receive intervention	940k undiagnosed. 40% do not receive all 8 care processes	1.2m undiagnosed. Many have poor BP & proteinuria control
The Evidence BP lowering prevents strokes and heart attacks	Anticoagulation prevents 2/3 of strokes in AF	Behaviour change and statins reduce life time risk of CVD	Intensive behaviour change (eg NHS DPP) reduces T2DM risk 30-60%	Control of BP, HbA1c and lipids improves CVD outcomes	Control of BP, CVD risk and proteinuria improves outcomes
The Risk Condition **Blood Pressure**	**Atrial Fibrillation**	**High CVD risk & Familial H/cholesterol**	**NDH ('pre-diabetes')**	**Type 1 and 2 Diabetes**	**Chronic Kidney Disease**

Detection and 2°/3° Prevention

Outcomes					
50% of all strokes & heart attacks, plus CKD & dementia	5-fold increase in strokes, often of greater severity	Marked increase in premature death and disability from CVD	Marked increase in Type 2 DM and CVD at an earlier age	Marked increase heart attack, stroke, kidney, eye, nerve damage	Increase in CVD, acute kidney injury & renal replacement