The Diabetes Community Health Profiles bring together a wide range of data on diabetes in adults into a single source for the purposes of benchmarking. A Diabetes Community Health Profile is available for each CCG in England at http://yhpho.york.ac.uk/diabetesprofiles/default.aspx. It was last updated on 16 December 2013.

**Key facts for NHS North Lincolnshire CCG**

The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among people aged 17 years and older in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG is 6.9% compared to 5.9% in similar CCGs.

In 2012/13, 62.3% of adults with diabetes in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG, had a HbA1c measurement of 59mmol/mol or less. This is higher than in other similar CCGs and higher than England.

People with diabetes in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG were 38.4% more likely to have a myocardial infarction, 27.6% more likely to have a stroke, 65.2% more likely to have a hospital admission related to heart failure and 20.5% more likely to die than the general population in the same area.

Spending on prescriptions for items to treat diabetes in 2012/13 cost £303.06 per adult with diabetes in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG compared to £281.52 across England.
Age is a key factor in diabetes prevalence. Type 1 diabetes tends to be diagnosed in childhood but the prevalence of Type 2 diabetes increases steadily after the age of 40 years.

Diabetes prevalence is higher in areas experiencing deprivation. People living in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England are 56% more likely to have diabetes than those living in the least deprived areas. It is known that people from Asian and Black ethnic groups are more likely to have diabetes and tend to develop the condition at younger ages.
Quantifying Diabetes

In 2012/13 there were 9,514 people aged 17 years and older diagnosed with diabetes in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG and it is estimated that there are a further 904 adults with undiagnosed diabetes. The chart below compares the prevalence of diabetes in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG with the cluster group and England as a whole.


Care Processes and Treatment Targets

The chart below provides a breakdown of the key aspects of clinical management of patients with diabetes and highlights the attainment of HbA1c, blood pressure and cholesterol targets in the 15 months ending March 2013.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13
Practice level variation

In NHS North Lincolnshire CCG there are 21 practices. The charts below show the variation in treatment targets at practice level.

**HbA1c**
At CCG level, the proportion of patients whose last HbA1c is < 59mmol/mol is 62.3%. At practice level, it ranges from 40.9% to 78%.

**Cholesterol**
At CCG level, the proportion of patients whose last cholesterol is < 5mmol/l is 75.5%. At practice level, it ranges from 58.8% to 87.7%.

**Blood pressure**
At CCG level, the proportion of patients whose last Blood pressure reading is < 140/80 is 68.8%. At practice level, it ranges from 49.8% to 89.7%.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2012/13
Prevalence of Complications

The National Diabetes Audit collates data that identifies the additional risk of diabetic complications and mortality in people with diabetes compared to the general population. The mortality data is currently only published by PCT and the best match for NHS North Lincolnshire CCG is North Lincolnshire PCT.

Compared to the general population, people with diabetes in North Lincolnshire PCT were 38.4% more likely to have a myocardial infarction and 27.6% more likely to have a stroke. They were also 65.2% more likely to have a hospital admission where heart failure was recorded. In North Lincolnshire PCT people with diabetes have a 20.5% greater chance of dying in a one year period than the general population.

Patient Perspective

Data from the GP Patient Survey are presented in the chart below. It shows how confident all people in the survey feel about managing their own health and the percentage of all people with a long term condition that have received enough support from local organisations. All people with a long term condition includes those with any long term condition not just those with diabetes.
Spending on Diabetes Care and Outcomes

Quadrant analysis charts (shown below) plot spending against an outcome measure. The cost and outcome measures have been standardised to allow direct comparisons across different scales. The outcome is the percentage of patients with a HbA1c of 59mmol/mol or less. The cost data has been adjusted to take account of the number of people aged 17 years and older diagnosed with diabetes. CCGs within the dotted box do not have a statistically significant different level of spending and outcomes than England as a whole.

Total spending on anti-diabetic items

The chart below shows the total standardised Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) of all prescriptions for items to treat and monitor diabetes per patient diagnosed with diabetes between April 2012 and March 2013 against the standardised proportion of people with a HbA1c measurement of 59mmol/mol or less for 2012/13.

Average cost per item for anti-diabetic items

NHS North Lincolnshire CCG spent a total of £2.9 million on prescriptions for diabetes items between April 2012 and March 2013. This was equivalent to £303.06 per adult with diabetes. Average spending on items to treat diabetes was higher in NHS North Lincolnshire CCG compared to England but this difference is not statistically significant.