Background

This cardiovascular disease summary profile focuses on stroke and is produced by the National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network (NCVIN). Summary profiles are available for each clinical commissioning group (CCG) in England in coronary heart disease and heart failure, diabetes, kidney disease and stroke. This profile compares the CCG with data for England, a group of similar CCGs and the Sussex and East Surrey Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP).

Key Information

In 2017/18 there were 3,558 people who have previously been diagnosed with a stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG. In the same period there were no admissions data were available for this geography from the Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP).

The diagnosed prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF) in this CCG is 2.6% and the estimated prevalence is 3.1%. There could be an additional 777 people with undiagnosed atrial fibrillation in the CCG.

There were no data available for stroke patients with a history of atrial fibrillation and not prescribed anticoagulation for this geography.

There were no outcomes data for patients who had AF diagnosed prior to their stroke admission and were not on anticoagulation at admissions in this geography.

Early mortality rates (under 75 years of age) for stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG were 9.6 per 100,000 people. This was significantly lower than the England rate (13.1).

Later mortality rates (over 75 years of age) from stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG were 494.4 per 100,000 people. This was not significantly different from the England rate (540.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Facts</th>
<th>CCG</th>
<th>Similar CCGs</th>
<th>STP</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atrial fibrillation QOF prevalence (per cent)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated prevalence of atrial fibrillation (per cent)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke QOF prevalence (per cent)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke admissions with history of atrial fibrillation not prescribed anticoagulation prior to stroke (per cent)</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke patients who are assessed at 6 months (per cent)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke mortality rates, under 75 years (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke mortality rates, over 75 years (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>494.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>524.3</td>
<td>540.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disease prevalence

Prevalence is the number of people in a given population with a particular condition at a point in time. The diagnosed prevalence of stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA) and atrial fibrillation (AF) is calculated from the returns submitted to NHS Digital as part of the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) by each GP practice. Diagnosed prevalence is the number of all patients who are on the practices' stroke or AF register on 31 March in a given financial year. Practice returns are combined to calculate a prevalence rate for the local CCG.

The expected prevalence of AF is taken from the NCVIN estimates first published in 2015 and subsequently updated in 2017 for people of all ages, based on age-sex specific prevalence estimates for a general population in Sweden. These are then applied to GP practice populations in England. Estimates for each CCG are constructed by aggregating the GP practices within those CCGs.

Stroke and Atrial Fibrillation prevalence, 2017/18 (per cent)

![Graph showing stroke and atrial fibrillation prevalence]

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2017/18

Variation by general practice of stroke prevalence, 2017/18 (per cent)

![Graph showing variation by practice]

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2017/18
Care processes and treatment indicators - stroke

There are two main QOF stroke and TIA clinical indicators which describe the management of stroke and TIA in primary care. The graphs below and on the next page present achievement against these two QOF stroke clinical indicators as well as the atrial fibrillation clinical indicator for assessing stroke risk, for the CCG as a whole and for the practices within the CCG.

STIA003 - Patients with a history of stroke or TIA in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 150/90 mm Hg or less

STIA007 - Patients with a stroke shown to be non-haemorrhagic, or a history of TIA, who have a record in the preceding 12 months that an anti-platelet agent, or an anti-coagulant is being taken, 2017/18
Care processes and treatment indicators - atrial fibrillation

AF007 - Patients with atrial fibrillation whose latest record of a CHADS2DS2-VASc score is greater than or equal to 2, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with anti-coagulation therapy, 2017/18

Outcome at discharge for stroke patients with prior AF who were not on anticoagulation

Outcome data at discharge for patients with prior AF who were not on anticoagulation in 2016/17, (per cent)

Source: SSNAP, Apr 2016 - Mar 2017
In 2017/18 the admission rate for stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG was 133.4 for every 100,000 people in the population (275 admissions). This is significantly lower than England (169.1 per 100,000). The admission rate for stroke in the CCG has increased by 5.3% between 2004/05 and 2017/18.

Atrial fibrillation is a heart condition which can result in an irregular or fast pulse. Atrial fibrillation can increase the chance of blood clots forming, leading to increased risk of stroke. Treating appropriate patients with anticoagulants lowers their risk of stroke. In England, 47.5% of stroke admissions who had a history of atrial fibrillation were not prescribed anticoagulation prior to their stroke. There were no outcomes data for patients who had AF diagnosed prior to their stroke admission and were not on anticoagulation at admissions in this geography.

Stroke admissions with history of atrial fibrillation not prescribed anticoagulation prior to stroke, 2016/17, by CCG (per cent)
It is a requirement of the National Stroke Strategy in England that all eligible patients receive a six month assessment after their discharge from hospital following a stroke. This assessment is key to assessing the outcomes of stroke care. There were no data available for 6 month assessment in this geography.

Applicable patients who are assessed at six months following a stroke, 2017/18 (per cent)

Outcomes - age-standardised mortality

The early mortality rate (under 75 years of age) due to stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG was 9.6 per 100,000 in the three-year period 2015-17. The early mortality rate is significantly lower than the England rate (13.1 per 100,000).

The later mortality rate (over 75 years of age) due to stroke in NHS High Weald Lewes Havens CCG was 494.4 per 100,000 in the three-year period 2015-17. This is not significantly different to the the later mortality rate for England (540.5 per 100,000).

Early mortality (under 75) from stroke, 2004-06 to 2015-17

Later mortality (75 and over) from stroke, 2004-06 to 2015-17

NCVIN - links to other sources of key stroke data

Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit.aspx

Stroke Association www.stroke.org.uk/resources/state-nation-stroke-statistics

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