



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex Integrated  
Care System



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex  
Integrated Care Board

# Primary Care Networks Overview Pack

## POTTERS BAR PCN

Pack produced - January 2023 - NHS Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB

Produced by Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB's - Population Health Management & Public Health Teams



**Working together**  
for a healthier future

# Population Health Management



**Population Health Management (PHM) is a partnership approach across the NHS and other public services including councils, the public, schools, fire service, voluntary sector, housing associations, social services and police. All have a role to play in addressing the interdependent issues that affect people's health and wellbeing.**

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has further highlighted the known link between poorer health outcomes, ethnicity and deprivation. Integrated care systems, working with the local authority and the voluntary sector, have used PHM to identify people who need more support and those with the most complex needs within their localities, so that efforts can be targeted to protect certain populations through personalised care models, public health advice, testing and vaccination programmes.

For the public, it should mean that health and care services are more proactive in helping people to manage their health and wellbeing, provide more personalised care when it's needed and that local services are working together to offer a wider range of support closer to people's homes.

For doctors, nurses, social care, therapists and other frontline staff, this should mean greater support and insight from integrated care systems to enable care and support to be designed and proactively delivered to meet individual needs – it should mean less duplication and a reduction in workload pressures as it ensures the right care is given at the right time by the right person.

For local councils, health care managers and clinicians who commission services – greater understanding of the local population will ensure they can better predict what residents need. PCNs are key to this, as health and care providers work together and take collective responsibility for the care and support offered to improve outcomes, they can use their resources to keep people healthier.

# Key Messages

Potters Bar PCN has a dissimilar population profile compared to England in the age categories 0-14, 20-39 and 45-49 which is lower and higher in the age categories 50-90+. The majority of people live within the 4 least deprived deciles (7-10).

28.3% population have at least 1 Long Term Condition. 5.5% have more than 5 LTCs compared to 5.6% for the ICB. The population pyramid shows similar profile to England for those living with LTCs, except the age categories 25-49 which is lower and for age categories 70-90+ which is higher.

Wider determinants analysis from Public Health Evidence and Intelligence shows Potters Bar is one of the least deprived PCNs within the ICB across most indicators, except Housing and Services and Environment.

The spread of patients for Potters Bar PCN indicates 26.46% of the population are not located within the Hertfordshire & West Essex boundaries; this means that this population may be accessing services outside of the ICB and the impact of coterminous alignment with neighbouring ICBs must be taken into account for this population by the PCN.

Expected population growth for Hertsmer district by the Local Authority, forecasts continued increase between 2023 through to 2034 which will bring additional demands for healthcare. Projections show an expected increase in the number of people over 65 from ~20k to ~24k.

When analysing the underlying Segmentation Model data the conditions with highest per 1,000 registered prevalence that are highlighted for Potters Bar PCN are Chronic Kidney Disease, COPD, Asthma, Diabetes, Dementia, Chronic Cardiac Disease, Serious Mental Illness and Alzheimers.

Urgent & Emergency Care in 2022/23 for Potters Bar PCN A&E Attendance rates per 1,000 population, is above South West Herts place.

When comparing the Ambulatory Care Sensitive rates per 1,000 population between places, the South West Herts place has the highest rate in the ICB. Within South West Herts place, Potters Bar has a lower rate per 1,000 population, than the average.

When looking at the ACS conditions for Potters Bar the highest volume and cost is within the Advanced Disease and Complexity segment in the over 65 age group and the next highest volume and cost is for the over 65 age group in the End of Life, Frailty and Dementia segment. It is to be noted that under Advanced Disease and Complexity and Lower Complexity segments there is a use by the 41-64 age group.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions of note for people aged over 65 within the Advanced Disease and Complexity, is highlighted as Heart Failure followed by AF and Flutter, Disease of the Blood and COPD in terms of volume and cost. For those aged over 65 within the End of Life, Frailty & Dementia segment, Heart Failure, AF and Flutter, Disease of the Blood and COPD, is highlighted with the highest volume and cost.

14.8% of the general population in HWE ICB live within the 4 most deprived deciles, whilst 16.1% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles. In Potters Bar 12% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

As we would expect the average number of acute and chronic conditions is significantly higher within this segment than the general population as are all activity measures. The average number of Chronic Conditions for people within Potters Bar PCN is above the ICB, and the data shows significantly lower usage of GP services.

Within this segment we can see the presence of Chronic Cardiac Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Heart Disease, Stroke and Diabetes being highlighted which chimes with the reason for admission within previous analysis for ACS conditions.

For Potters Bar the data shows no rates above the place rates.

## National Tool View and Population Demographics and Projections

The following slides represent screen shots from the Nationally Available Tools provided via NHSE.

The information within these tools are used by NHSE to measure and monitor progress. There is some valuable information available within these tools, however the value of these tools is realised when the information within them is triangulated with local data and intelligence.

## Public Health Wider Determinants

These provide context for understanding the wider population need, so as Integrated Neighbourhood Teams develop you have a shared understanding of the health and care needs of your population to inform the development of interventions for different patient groups.



# PCN Demographics - NHS England

## Total Population

POTTERS BAR PCN

Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

### Registered population

% of total	100.0%
% of annual change	0.8%

### Demographics

% White	66.0%	% IMD top	0.1%
% BAME	16.2%	% IMD bottom	41.2%

### Prevalence

% with 1+ conditions	28.3%
% with 5+ conditions	3.4%

### Acute utilisation

% of annual activity (total 60,362)	100.0%
% of annual cost (total £16M)	100.0%

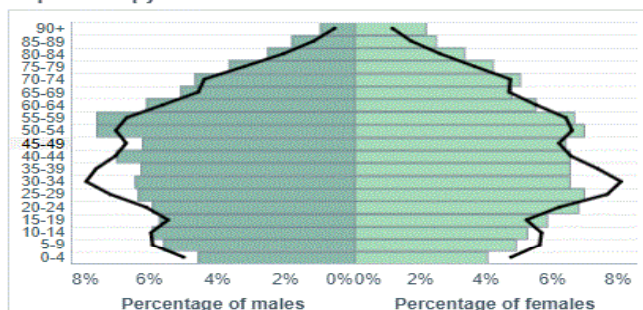
### Covid

% one or more at risk conditions	16.7%
% two or more at risk conditions	6.9%

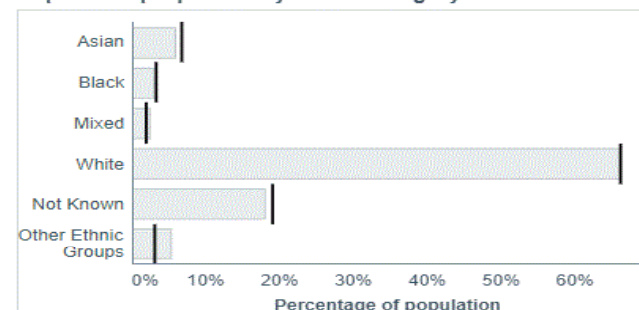
## Population demographics - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

Choose benchmark: England

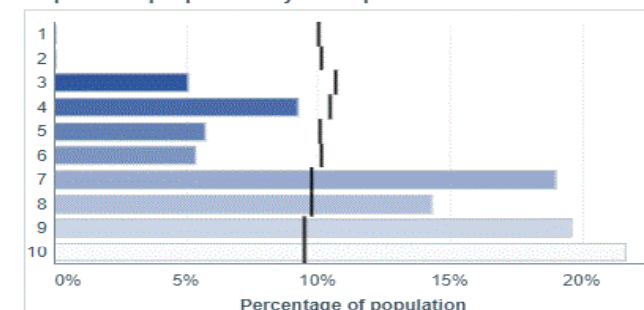
### Population pyramid



### Population proportion by ethnic category

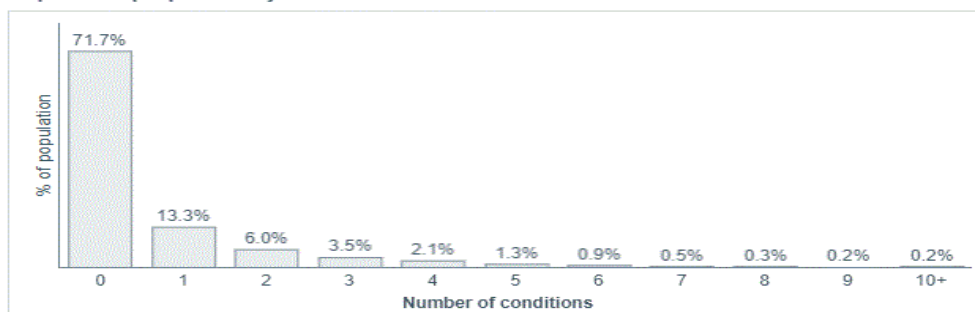


### Population proportion by IM Deprivation decile



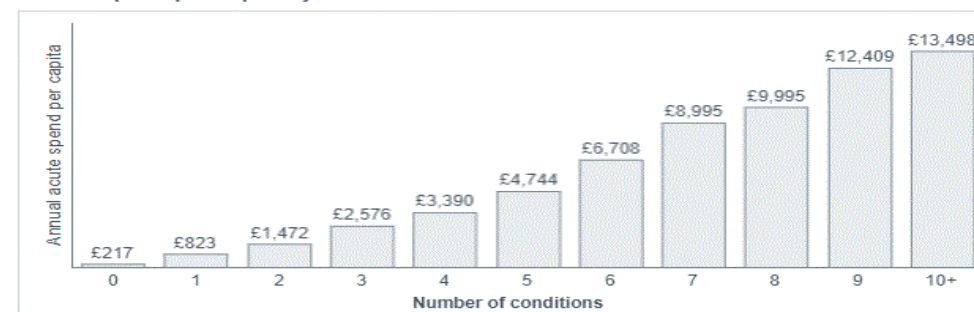
## Prevalence - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

### Population proportion by number of conditions



### Annual spend per capita by number of conditions

Financial Year: 2020/21



The Population & Person Insights dashboard has provided good overall summary metrics on the PCN's total population, here we have benchmarked views on standardised demographics, such as deprivation deciles, and proportion of the PCN population by number of conditions.

Potters Bar PCN has a dissimilar population profile compared to England in the age categories 0-14, 20-39 and 45-49 which is lower and higher in the age categories 50-90+. The majority of people live within the 4 least deprived deciles (7-10).

# PCN Demographics - NHS England

## LTC

POTTERS BAR PCN

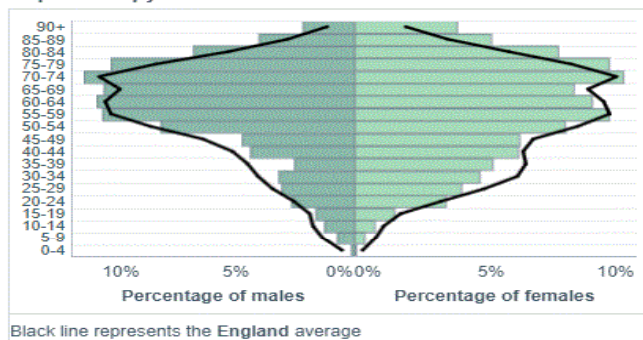
Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

<b>Registered population</b>		<b>Demographics</b>		<b>Prevalence</b>		<b>Acute utilisation</b>		<b>Covid</b>	
% of total	24.2%	% White	81.4%	% IMD top	0.1%	% with 1+ conditions	100.0%	% one or more at risk conditions	50.7%
% of annual change	4.5%	% BAME	14.7%	% IMD bottom	41.3%	% with 5+ conditions	5.5%	% two or more at risk conditions	16.7%
						% of annual cost (total £6M)	39.2%		

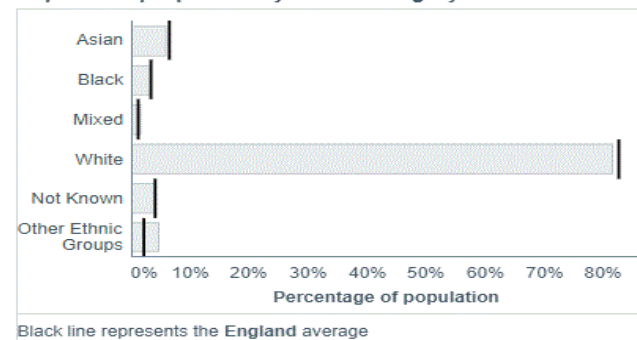
## Population demographics - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

Choose benchmark: England

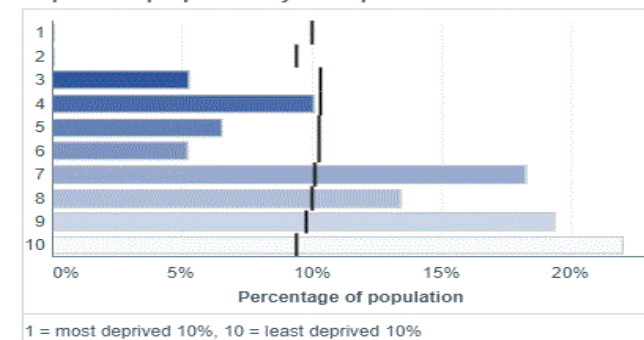
### Population pyramid



### Population proportion by ethnic category

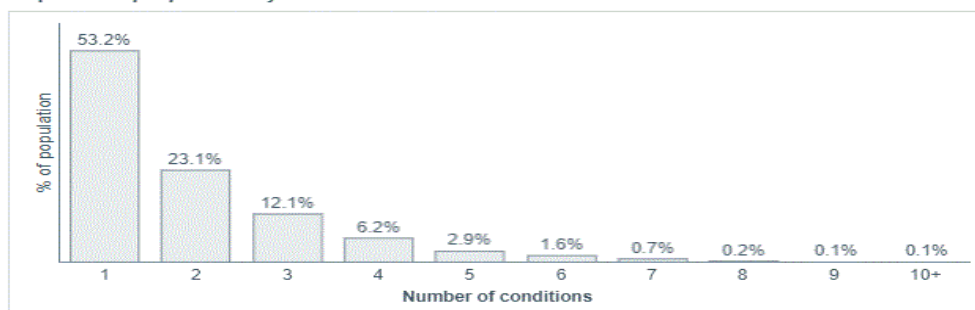


### Population proportion by IM Deprivation decile



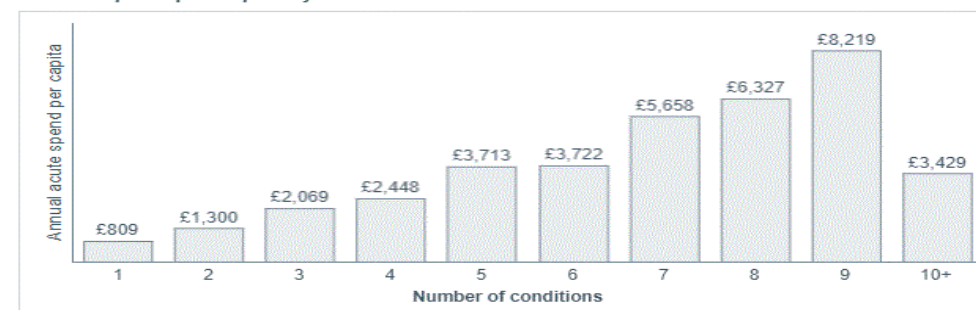
## Prevalence - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

### Population proportion by number of conditions



### Annual spend per capita by number of conditions

Financial Year: 2020/21



When compared with the overall PCN demographics on the previous page, those in the PCN whom have an LTC as defined by NHS England, are benchmarked against the English averages, the view for the PCN shows us that 28.3% population have at least 1 Long Term Condition. 5.5% have more than 5 LTCs compared to 5.6% for the ICB.

The population pyramid shows similar profile to England for those living with LTCs, except the age categories 25-49 which is lower and for age categories 70-90+ which is higher.

# Practice Indicators - Triggers and Levels

Practice Indicators for		ANNANDALE MEDICAL CENTRE			HIGHVIEW MEDICAL CENTRE			PARKFIELD MEDICAL CENTRE		
POTTERS BAR PCN		Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level	Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level	Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level
Clinical Domain	Indicator Name									
Clinical Diagnosis	Detection rate Cancer	0.421	2020/21	No Trigger	0.558	2020/21	No Trigger	0.537	2020/21	No Trigger
Coronary heart disease	% AF anticoagulation therapy CHADS2-VA5c score >1	92.1	2020/21	Positive	91.1	2020/21	Positive	93.7	2020/21	Positive
	% CHD aged <=79 BP reading 140/90mmHg or less	77.3	2020/21	No Trigger	62.9	2020/21	Level 1	75.7	2020/21	Level 1
	% CHD cholesterol 5 mmol/l or less	66.5	2021/22	No Trigger	64	2021/22	No Trigger	51.3	2021/22	No Trigger
	% hypertension aged <=79 BP reading 140/90mmHg or less	69.1	2020/21	Level 1	60	2020/21	Level 1	65.3	2020/21	Level 1
Diabetes	% Diabetes aged >=40 years no CVD history without moderate or severe frailty treated with statin	73.9	2020/21	Level 1	72.3	2020/21	Level 1	86.8	2020/21	Level 1
	% Diabetes without moderate or severe frailty BP 140/80 mmHg or less	54.4	2020/21	Level 1	46.4	2020/21	Level 1	76.2	2020/21	Level 1
	% diabetes without moderate or severe frailty IFCC-HbA1c is 58 mmol/mol or less	62.3	2020/21	Level 1	57.9	2020/21	Level 1	60.8	2020/21	Level 1
Exception Rating	Overall Personalised Care Adjustment Rate	0.032	2020/21	No Trigger	0.034	2020/21	No Trigger	0.038	2020/21	No Trigger
Medicines Management	% antibiotics Co-amoxiclav, Cephalosporins, Quinolones	8.6	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	9.2	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	11.1	2021/22 Q4	Level 1
	% Naproxen and Ibuprofen	85.5	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	83.9	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	71.6	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	Antibacterial Items/Star Pu	0.806	2021/22 Q4	Positive	1.008	2021/22 Q4	Positive	0.728	2021/22 Q4	Positive
	Hypnotics ADQ/Star Pu	0.386	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	0.393	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	0.38	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	Oral NSAIDs ADQs/STAR-PU	2.347	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	2.607	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	3.378	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
Mental Health	% first choice generic SSRIs	71.7	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	75.7	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	67.6	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	% MH comprehensive care plan	70.5	2020/21	Level 1	18.2	2020/21	Level 1	56.7	2020/21	Level 1
	% SMI alcohol record	100	2018/19	Positive	90.9	2018/19	No Trigger	30.4	2020/21	Level 2
	% SMI BP record	73	2020/21	Level 1	55.6	2020/21	Level 1	60.4	2020/21	Level 1
	Dementia Face to Face review	58.2	2020/21	Level 1	7.8	2020/21	Level 1	53	2020/21	Level 1
	Select antidepressants ADQs/STARPU	1.169	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	1.657	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	1.251	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
Patient Experience	Confidence and trust in healthcare professional	98.1	2020/21	No Trigger	97.8	2020/21	No Trigger	97	2020/21	No Trigger
	Frequency seeing preferred GP	21	2020/21	No Trigger	23.5	2020/21	No Trigger	25.8	2020/21	No Trigger
	Healthcare professional treating with care and concern	92.3	2020/21	No Trigger	92.3	2020/21	No Trigger	91.1	2020/21	No Trigger
	Overall experience of your GP practice	85.4	2020/21	No Trigger	87.3	2020/21	No Trigger	82.2	2020/21	No Trigger
	Satisfaction with appointment times	65.8	2020/21	No Trigger	74.2	2020/21	No Trigger	59	2020/21	No Trigger
Public Health	% Child Imms DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (age 1 year)	90.8	2020/21	Level 1	91.8	2020/21	Level 1	93.3	2020/21	Level 1
	% Child Imms Hib/MenC booster	86.7	2020/21	Level 1	93.9	2020/21	Level 1	87.2	2020/21	Level 1
	% Child Imms MMR (Age 2 yrs)	86.7	2020/21	Level 1	93.9	2020/21	Level 1	86.5	2020/21	Level 1
	% Child Imms PCV Booster	87.8	2020/21	Level 1	92.9	2020/21	Level 1	86.5	2020/21	Level 1
	Cervical Screening	75.9	2021/22 Q4	Level 1	69.6	2021/22 Q4	Level 1	72.9	2021/22 Q4	Level 1
		14.5	2020/21	Level 1	4.7	2020/21	Level 1	48.3	2020/21	Level 1
Respiratory	% Asthma review in last 6 mths	0	2020/21	Level 1	0	2020/21	Level 2	0	2020/21	Level 2
	% Asthma spirometry and one other objective test	12.9	2020/21	Level 2	34.8	2020/21	Level 1	98.8	2020/21	No Trigger
	% COPD with review in last 12 mths	7.2	2020/21	No Trigger	12.9	2020/21	No Trigger	8.8	2020/21	No Trigger
	% LTC patients who smoke	94.5	2020/21	Level 1	63.1	2020/21	Level 1	99.6	2020/21	No Trigger
	% LTC Smoker offer support	72.5	2021/22	No Trigger	67.6	2021/22	No Trigger	73.1	2021/22	No Trigger
	% Smoking patients over 15 recorded	95.4	2020/21	No Trigger	91	2020/21	No Trigger	96.4	2020/21	Positive
	% Smoking status recorded	12.5	2020/21	Level 1	38.5	2020/21	Level 1	95.2	2020/21	No Trigger
	% w. MRC dyspnoea score >=3 w. offer of referral to pulm. rehab. Clinic									

Primary Care clinical domain indicators as provided by NHS England as highlighted here with Trigger Levels against each, and represents a consolidation of data sets, designed to reduce the burden on GPs following these outlier identification. This indicator set is to support quality assurance and improvement of GP services; here, the higher the Level indicated, the more indicative of risk that has been found for that indicator.

The Practices have opportunities for every Level 1 indicated metric; however, any Level 2 indicator must be reviewed; guidance on this data set can be found in the below link, and for more up-to-date data, please log into your Ardens Manager (<https://app.ardensmanager.com/>).

## Wider Determinants



Where 1 is the most deprived in HWE ICB and 35 the least

In Potters Bar PCN an estimated:

- 10.3% of children live in poverty.
- 9.7% of older people live in poverty.
- 11% of households live in fuel poverty.
- 6.2% of households are overcrowded.
- 30.8% of people aged 65 and over live alone.
- 0.8% of people cannot speak English well.
- 3.8% of working age people are claiming out of work benefits.
- 22.4% of children aged 4-5 and 31% of children aged 10-11 are overweight.

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)

 Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology

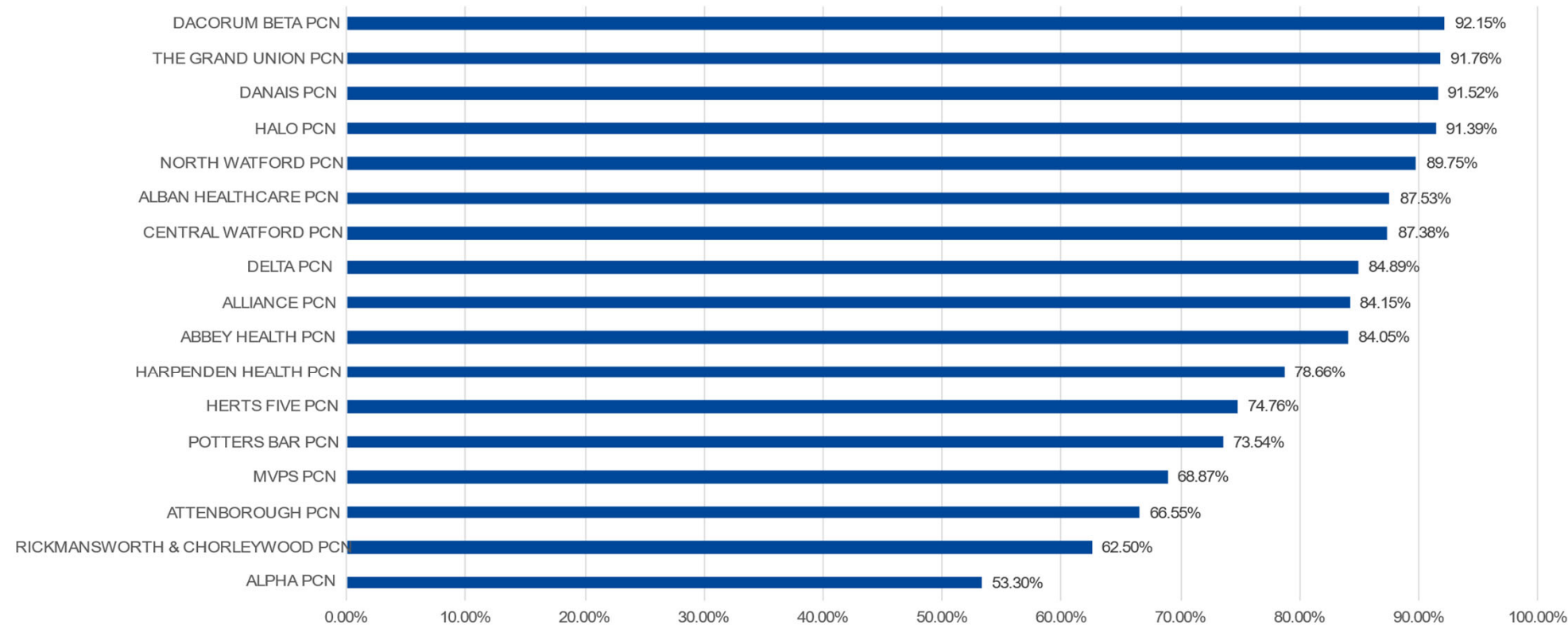


The above provides a summary of the wider determinants of health for Potters Bar.

Wider determinants analysis from Public Health Evidence and Intelligence shows Potters Bar is one of the least deprived PCNs within the ICB across most indicators, except Housing and Services and Environment.

## SPREAD OF PATIENTS ACROSS ENGLAND CONT.

Percent of Herts Valley patients within Hertfordshire and West Essex boundary

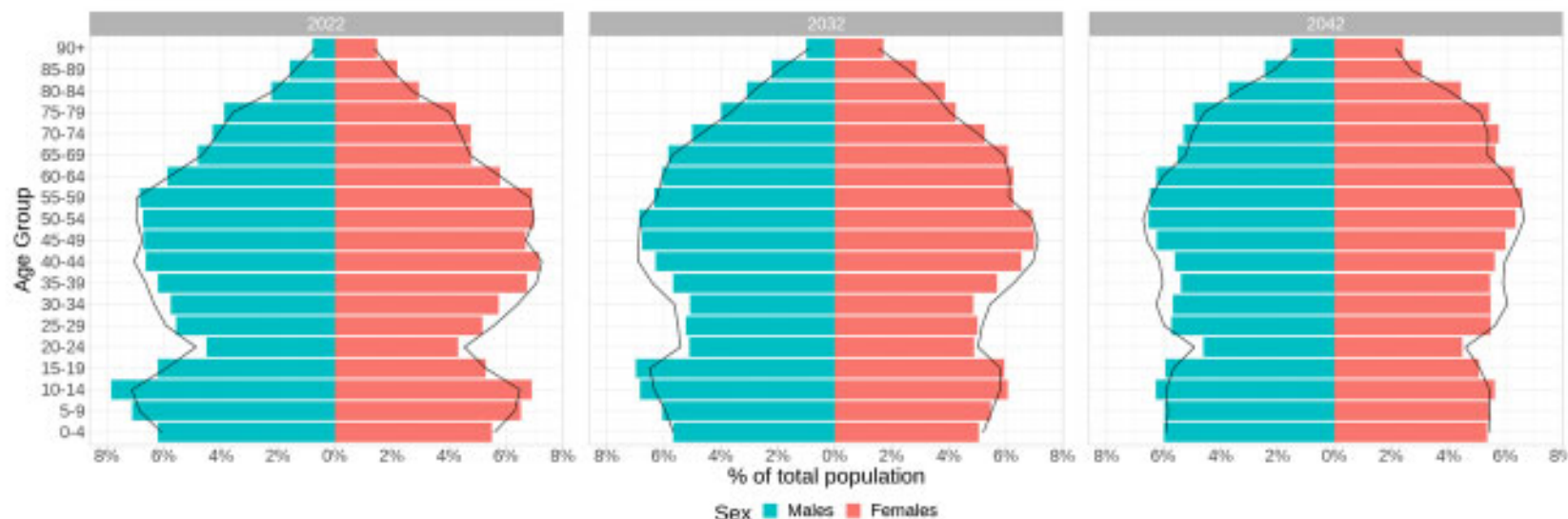


This chart shows the proportion of the registered population living within the ICB geographical boundary.

The spread of patients for Potters Bar PCN indicates 26.46% of the population are not located within the Hertfordshire & West Essex boundaries; this means that this population may be accessing services outside of the ICB and the impact of coterminous alignment with neighbouring ICBs must be taken into account for this population by the PCN.



## Projection Pyramids



Black line indicates HWE ICS values.  
Population pyramids and table shown for Hertsmere district.  
District shown is based on the largest majority of the PCN's registered population.

Age Band	2022 Projection	2032 Projection	2042 Projection
Under 5	6,168	5,720	6,146
Under 24	31,813	30,968	29,658
24-64	53,588	51,762	51,614
65+	20,069	24,163	27,303
85+	3,202	4,184	5,145

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)

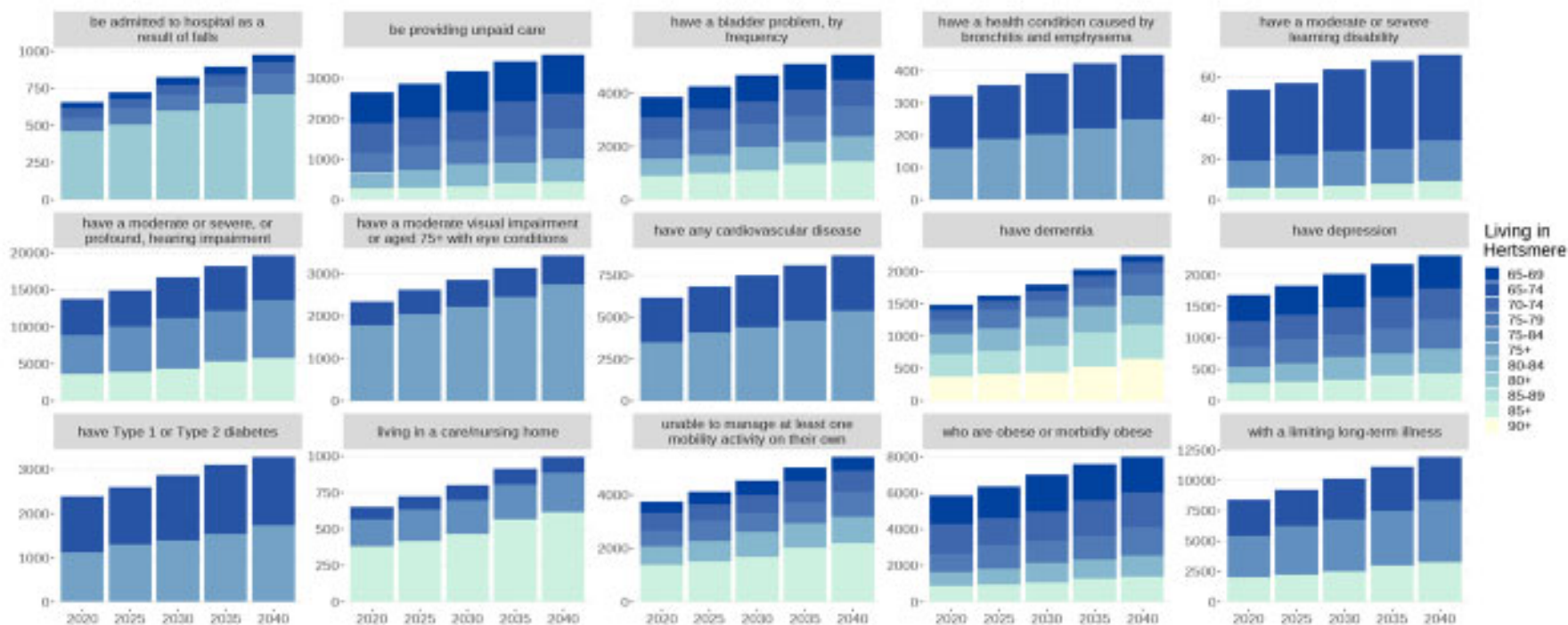
Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



Expected population growth for Hertsmere district by the Local Authority, forecasts continued increase between 2023 through to 2034 which will bring additional demands for healthcare. Projections show an expected increase in the number of people over 65 from ~20k to ~24k.



## People aged 65+ projected to...



PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk

Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



The above shows the impact on health due to the expected increase in the number of people over 65.

**Optum**

HWE

Segment & Outcomes  
Framework Documentation

© 2022 Optum, Inc. All rights reserved. Confidential property of Optum. Do not distribute or reproduce without express permission from Optum.



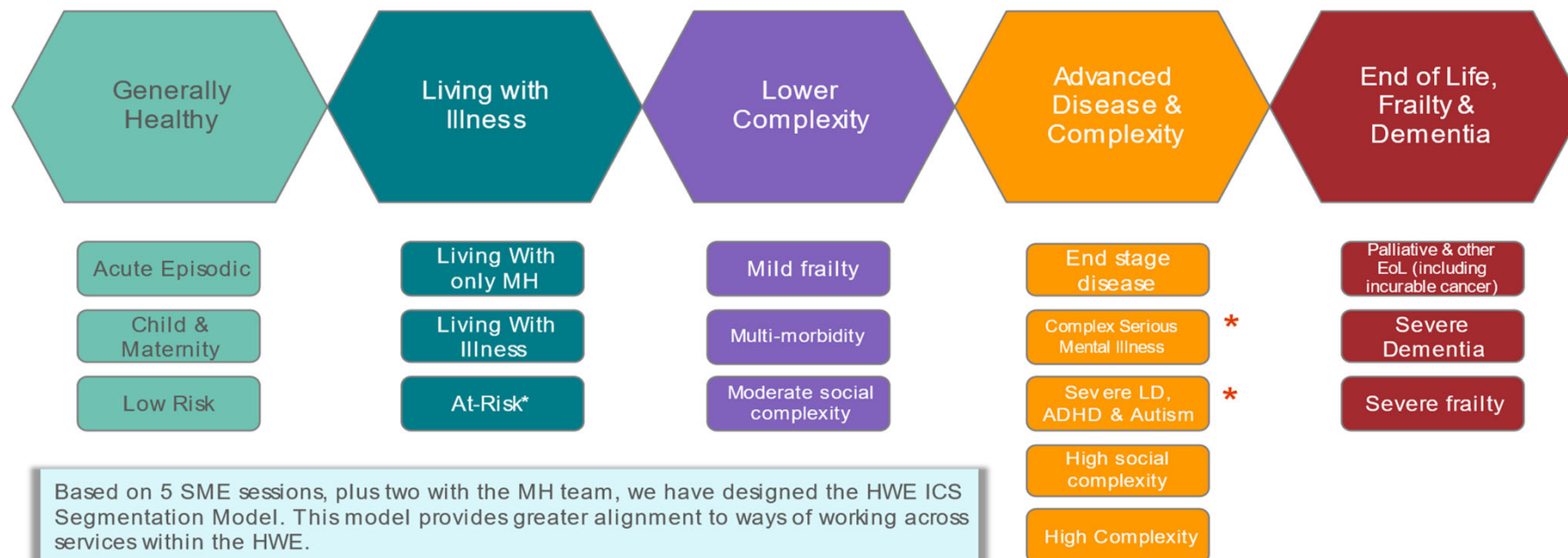
# PHM Segment Model - Overview

The ICB has worked in partnership with Optum to develop a Health Segmentation model using linked data covering 1.2m of our ICS population. As part of the process representation from different care settings and internal ICB teams were engaged.

Our core PHM and Population Segmentation model combines primary and acute care data with wider determinants and community, mental health and social care data where available. The model has been built with a view to include additional data sets as they become available. The segmentation model provides the foundations for advanced population health management analytics that goes beyond patient level risk stratification.

The below demonstrates the 5 high level segments and the sub segments beneath within the model.

## Segmentation model – third iteration



Based on 5 SME sessions, plus two with the MH team, we have designed the HWE ICS Segmentation Model. This model provides greater alignment to ways of working across services within the HWE.

It follows a MECE model, assigned in order from right to left in segment, and top to bottom in subsegment.

\* awaiting finalisation of methodology

# PHM Segment Model - Overview

The logic behind the ICB Health Segmentation model has been developed to allow the ICB to consider its whole population and the different interventions required to improve the outcomes of different groups of people with similar characteristics.

Alongside the segmentation logic an outcomes framework was developed.

## Whole Population Outcomes

- INCREASE life expectancy / INCREASE average age at death in adults.
- REDUCE gap in age at death between most and least deprived deciles.
- INCREASE disease-free life expectancy
- REDUCE rates of suicide
- REDUCE proportion of population who are digitally excluded either by lack of equipment, connectivity, skills, cost, or confidence to be able to access clinical services.

### "Generally healthy"

#### Who is in this group?

- Children and adults in the general population who are not otherwise captured in other segments.
- Most likely receive episodic care due to accidents and injuries or linked to maternity and CYP routine services.
- No diagnosed conditions.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE screening.
- IMPROVE experience of Maternity services.
- REDUCE rates of childhood obesity in reception and year 6.
- REDUCE rate of infant mortality.
- REDUCTION in proportion of people diagnosed with low mood and/or depression.

### Living with Illness

#### Who is in this group?

- Includes people with single illnesses (including MH), that are currently controlled or able to self-manage and will receive most of their care in a planned way through primary care.
- Includes people with social or behavioural risk factors for more advanced disease.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE proportion of patients who feel able to self-manage their condition.
- REDUCE prevalence of behavioural risk factors for more advanced diseases, including: obesity, smoking status and drug abuse.
- REDUCE episodes of ill -health requiring emergency admissions for long term condition.
- INCREASE percentage of people with mental health problems in employment.
- INCREASE proportion of people who are able to maintain life routines considered important to the individual, e.g work, ..
- REDUCE emergency attendances due to alcohol -related harm.

### Lower Complexity

#### Who is in this group?

- Includes people with moderate levels of morbidity and complexity. This is either as a result of: Multi-morbidity (24 long term conditions), Mild frailty and/or Social complexity.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE proportion of patients who feel able to self-manage their condition.
- REDUCE rate of emergency admissions for people with lower complexity.
- INCREASE proportion of patients offered personalised care and support planning.
- REDUCE prevalence of behavioural risk factors for more advanced diseases, including: obesity, smoking status and drug abuse.

### Advanced Disease & Complexity

#### Who is in this group?

- Advanced disease and complexity represents a cohort of people with one or more significant illnesses that impact on their day to day functioning as well as people with significant risk from social complexity

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE five year survival from cancer.
- REDUCE rate of emergency admissions in people with advanced disease or complexity.
- REDUCE the difference in average age of death between people with learning disability/SMI compared to general population.
- REDUCE proportion of whole population who are living with advanced disease and/or complexity.

### End of Life, Frailty & Dementia

#### Who is in this group?

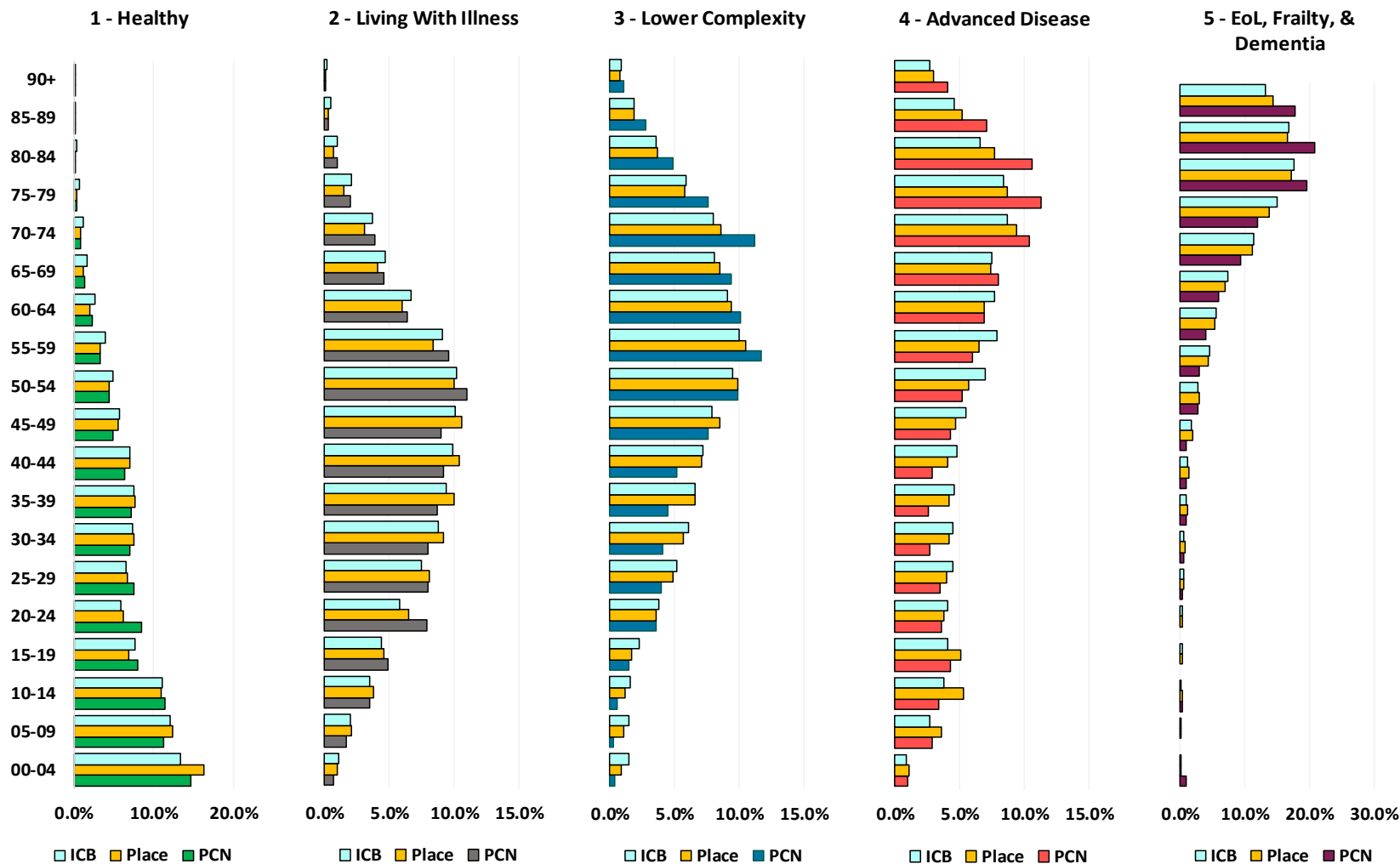
- End of Life, frailty and dementia is the first segment in the logic and is the first set of criteria on which people are assessed. The segment includes: people who are identified as being in their last year of life, or on the palliative disease register as well as people with incurable cancer. This segment also includes those with severe frailty and/or severe dementia.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- REDUCE dependency for emergency care services e.g A&E attendances and emergency admissions.
- INCREASE proportion of people who die in their preferred place of death.
- INCREASE identification of frail and complex patients, including those with dementia or at end of life.
- REDUCE proportion of days disrupted by emergency care in last year of life.
- INCREASE number of days spent at home in last year of life.
- INCREASE proportion of people supported at home instead of in residential care.

# Age Profile and Health Segment

Age Profile of PCN, Place, and ICB Segment Population Comparison

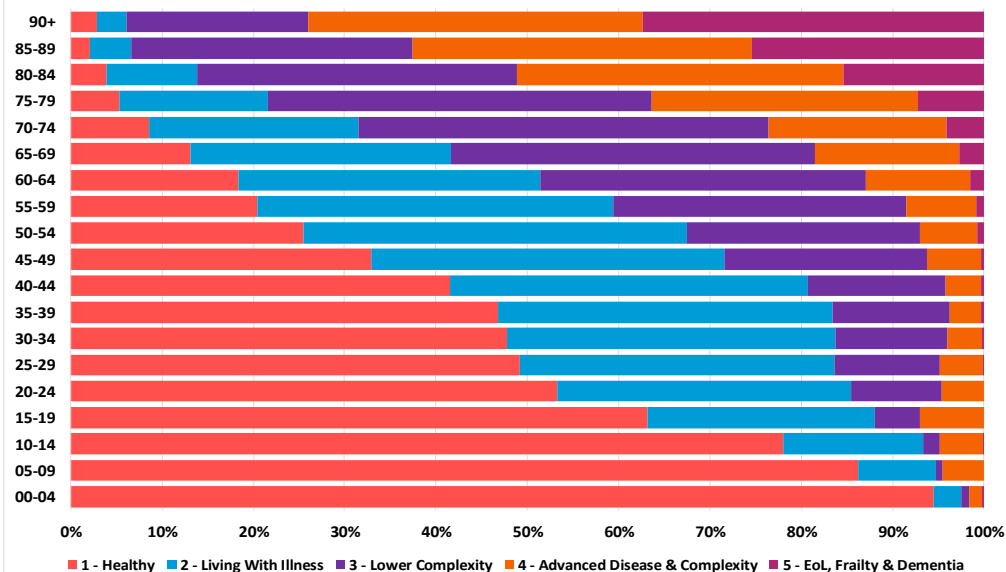


Each registered person is assigned to a segment and this can be cut by age group and also geographically by Place or PCN.

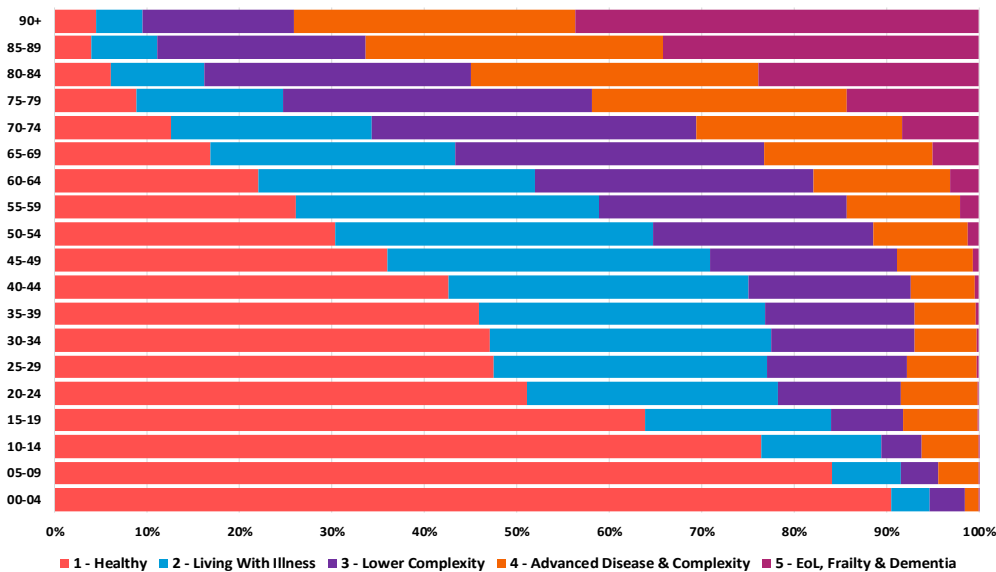
The above looks at the breakdown by age of people within each segment. It provides the PCN value against the Place and ICB value.

# Demographic Breakdowns - Segment & Deprivation Quintiles

Segment Proportion by Age Group



ICB Segment Proportion by Age Group as a Comparator



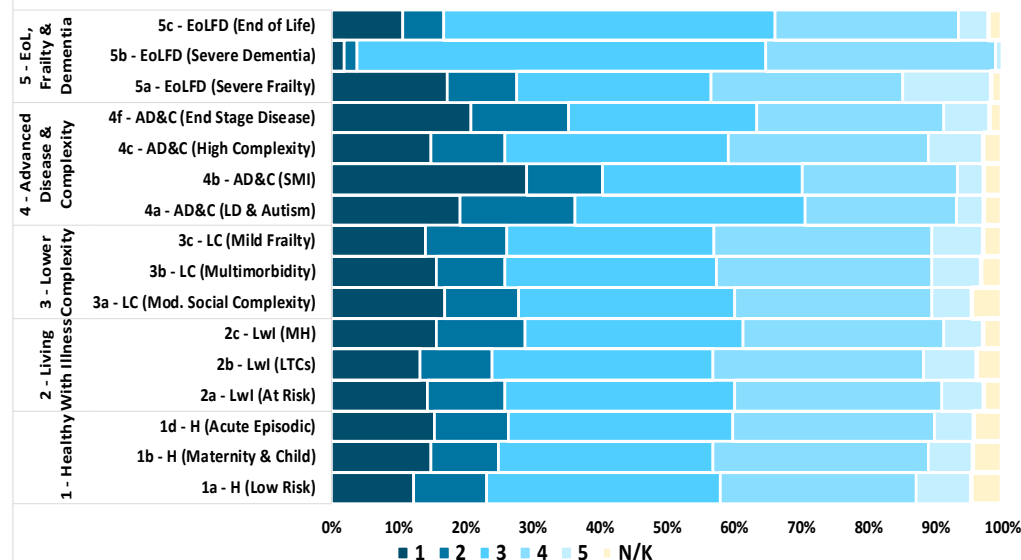
The ICB Health Segments here are broken down by total population and 5 year age groups; as expected with age the proportion of people within the healthy segment decreases.

The illustration on the left represents the PCN breakdown whilst the one on the right shows the ICB breakdown.

Overall Potters Bar has a higher profile for most age categories for segments 2 to 5, compared to the ICB population.

The illustration bottom right shows the Sub-Segments by Deprivation Quintile, here we can see the levels of deprivation illustrated within the earlier wider determinants slide demonstrated within this breakdown.

Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintile Proportion of Population Segment



# Major Conditions Comparison - Per 1,000 Registered

PCN NAME	COPD	Obesity	Asthma	Diabetes	Dementia	Cancer	Learning Disabilities	Hypertension	Stroke	Chronic Kidney Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Failure	AtrialFib	Chronic Cardiac Disease	Depression	MH	Anxiety	Serious Mental Illness	Alzheimers
ABBEY HEALTH	16.94	91.79	134.57	138.01	16.06	35.32	15.82	119.23	33.72	10.05	35.88	10.65	11.77	57.71	121.19	171.41	86.11	25.15	10.73
ALBAN HEALTHCARE	16.78	79.37	154.97	90.13	16.99	53.76	14.22	149.53	34.73	24.16	39.98	10.97	17.65	50.69	127.50	205.23	111.71	23.36	13.08
ALLIANCE	19.90	114.36	123.67	105.84	15.86	29.28	17.82	155.51	31.61	9.04	39.00	10.29	9.50	62.66	114.55	160.93	87.83	25.81	10.21
ALPHA	16.29	121.01	139.73	97.63	14.00	55.48	10.91	161.78	34.67	18.36	42.29	11.02	21.77	53.43	153.71	233.41	120.24	17.12	9.22
ATTENBOROUGH	18.14	113.20	126.85	105.43	15.54	36.21	11.81	130.54	33.07	15.51	42.51	11.91	11.43	50.85	118.02	176.61	95.74	19.13	8.70
BROXBORNE ALLIANCE	20.30	160.08	122.01	81.19	7.50	61.16	6.46	171.90	29.87	23.09	49.05	11.84	19.50	68.57	135.43	191.17	116.76	7.91	4.09
CENTRAL WATFORD	17.17	97.89	108.55	152.70	20.12	25.21	13.25	123.19	30.90	8.01	34.88	10.09	16.32	46.23	98.31	132.67	62.41	20.54	8.28
DACORUM BETA	24.98	156.71	132.83	158.17	30.23	40.07	18.80	156.86	44.28	19.23	50.10	16.42	26.50	78.15	176.09	245.43	132.71	31.47	14.12
DANAIS	22.41	131.50	138.52	116.70	19.56	36.00	19.66	181.38	45.29	7.84	44.34	12.86	11.35	57.63	137.60	185.74	82.50	28.26	11.88
DELTA	16.90	150.87	135.59	125.22	17.35	45.07	13.06	152.28	34.37	21.60	42.61	10.85	19.87	55.43	142.21	222.46	128.07	22.98	10.97
HALO	18.22	93.22	137.55	112.78	20.85	47.83	20.12	137.28	37.23	16.03	41.35	11.68	16.94	85.83	149.64	217.88	111.29	29.96	14.75
HARLOW NORTH	32.17	113.01	160.55	104.04	9.63	65.83	5.80	185.36	41.56	27.03	59.02	17.64	18.36	73.07	152.95	249.04	129.75	8.61	4.78
HARLOW SOUTH	30.09	197.29	169.79	120.15	9.20	57.49	8.17	162.96	38.98	37.02	62.04	19.34	19.54	83.34	174.03	246.72	118.60	11.48	4.96
HARPENDEN HEALTH	21.78	81.60	149.03	107.08	23.86	69.52	12.79	172.72	49.21	21.85	55.34	17.04	25.35	73.71	145.13	230.18	127.83	21.83	14.49
HATFIELD	16.88	58.23	77.11	65.91	7.71	28.28	6.46	107.06	21.36	5.41	34.69	8.47	14.84	42.95	91.34	131.15	87.53	7.83	2.94
HERTFORD AND RURALS	16.86	116.98	126.99	67.48	7.52	54.51	5.99	147.29	25.97	13.35	42.51	10.83	20.25	52.05	138.84	203.98	117.47	7.46	3.97
HERTS FIVE	18.05	119.79	133.62	149.84	32.47	49.57	15.73	175.39	37.47	28.64	46.04	11.72	28.70	67.86	143.18	211.93	115.95	24.53	12.18
HITCHIN AND WHITWELL	21.11	126.63	141.53	80.38	10.25	64.91	5.36	160.97	32.99	22.56	48.88	11.81	23.23	63.10	146.25	217.69	134.47	9.83	6.42
HODDESDON & BROXBORNE	22.63	163.45	129.18	88.31	9.82	69.33	6.52	182.13	32.80	23.48	54.65	14.88	26.00	65.08	128.92	211.87	124.10	7.19	5.53
ICKNIELD	20.58	132.39	147.83	85.32	11.91	60.97	6.57	164.18	31.52	35.00	51.59	12.61	22.87	68.86	140.93	220.11	121.08	8.97	7.19
LEA VALLEY HEALTH	23.93	166.87	126.46	86.47	6.11	51.75	9.26	172.10	28.22	18.66	48.18	13.17	18.01	57.90	154.32	231.01	165.70	10.89	5.53
LOUGHTON BUCKHURST HILL & CHIGWELL	15.51	82.36	108.00	75.16	9.75	48.63	3.25	126.39	27.64	12.08	48.45	12.73	24.57	58.16	115.48	166.39	109.95	7.20	4.74
MVPS	20.48	132.18	129.05	118.23	17.10	37.36	15.43	141.83	33.00	29.68	40.10	11.91	12.32	50.34	135.02	189.04	100.76	22.35	10.35
NORTH UTTLESFORD	15.67	23.10	103.62	50.30	8.89	35.46	3.02	82.42	26.01	0.19	40.66	8.29	27.47	50.49	94.73	129.90	109.54	4.31	4.09
NORTH WATFORD	21.96	115.98	140.15	136.45	18.26	39.04	14.64	168.63	39.54	20.47	47.73	15.48	20.13	64.24	142.44	194.02	96.65	24.51	9.80
POTTERS BAR	22.98	140.98	142.22	136.58	24.74	53.46	12.70	148.52	37.34	84.75	44.43	12.35	20.80	65.37	132.36	187.18	88.62	20.73	11.56
RICKMANSWORTH & CHORLEYWOOD	17.43	111.90	132.75	112.05	18.36	44.50	13.90	188.27	41.26	6.88	45.98	15.23	20.02	59.08	127.24	185.97	93.22	19.48	8.82
SOUTH UTTLESFORD	15.28	43.19	113.74	57.46	8.33	38.05	2.34	96.24	24.00	4.96	39.00	9.02	20.59	48.74	99.33	142.19	108.67	4.65	3.60
STEVENAGE NORTH	24.27	273.76	124.18	170.45	10.46	46.58	8.92	155.20	29.48	9.51	46.26	11.84	14.55	64.91	136.82	194.88	111.38	8.02	6.11
STEVENAGE SOUTH	23.31	128.57	101.25	75.88	9.99	44.87	6.69	144.52	30.88	15.08	46.63	12.90	13.69	62.56	105.37	151.85	76.49	7.45	6.03
STORT VALLEY & VILLAGES	17.85	122.87	132.49	65.60	7.18	53.86	6.92	144.16	26.39	19.45	44.05	13.41	19.82	60.97	120.51	203.15	127.69	6.34	3.43
THE GRAND UNION	17.43	143.73	135.30	134.24	19.14	42.21	12.89	149.94	36.78	28.86	46.99	12.45	19.10	62.75	138.79	195.84	95.98	20.23	9.53
WARE AND RURALS	18.09	163.30	165.40	77.77	7.63	58.28	5.79	154.35	27.24	22.49	47.89	12.74	20.82	60.01	132.46	198.85	108.67	6.62	4.13
WELWYN GARDEN CITY A	19.05	104.74	104.65	68.93	6.62	41.07	6.99	132.35	23.08	10.49	38.53	10.24	17.72	48.93	117.64	178.45	109.12	7.12	3.14

The data from the ICB model has been collated and the above provides a rate per 1,000 population with a recording of each condition. The darker the blue the higher the presence of the condition within the PCN's population.

Further information and tools that monitor identification and management of people with conditions are available in Ardens Manager rolled out to support the ICB's ECF. Searches available via Ardens can support with case finding and identifying people with management indicators that are due.

When analysing the underlying Segmentation Model data the conditions with highest per 1,000 registered prevalence that are highlighted for Potters Bar PCN are Chronic Kidney Disease, COPD, Asthma, Diabetes, Dementia, Chronic Cardiac Disease, Serious Mental Illness and Alzheimers.

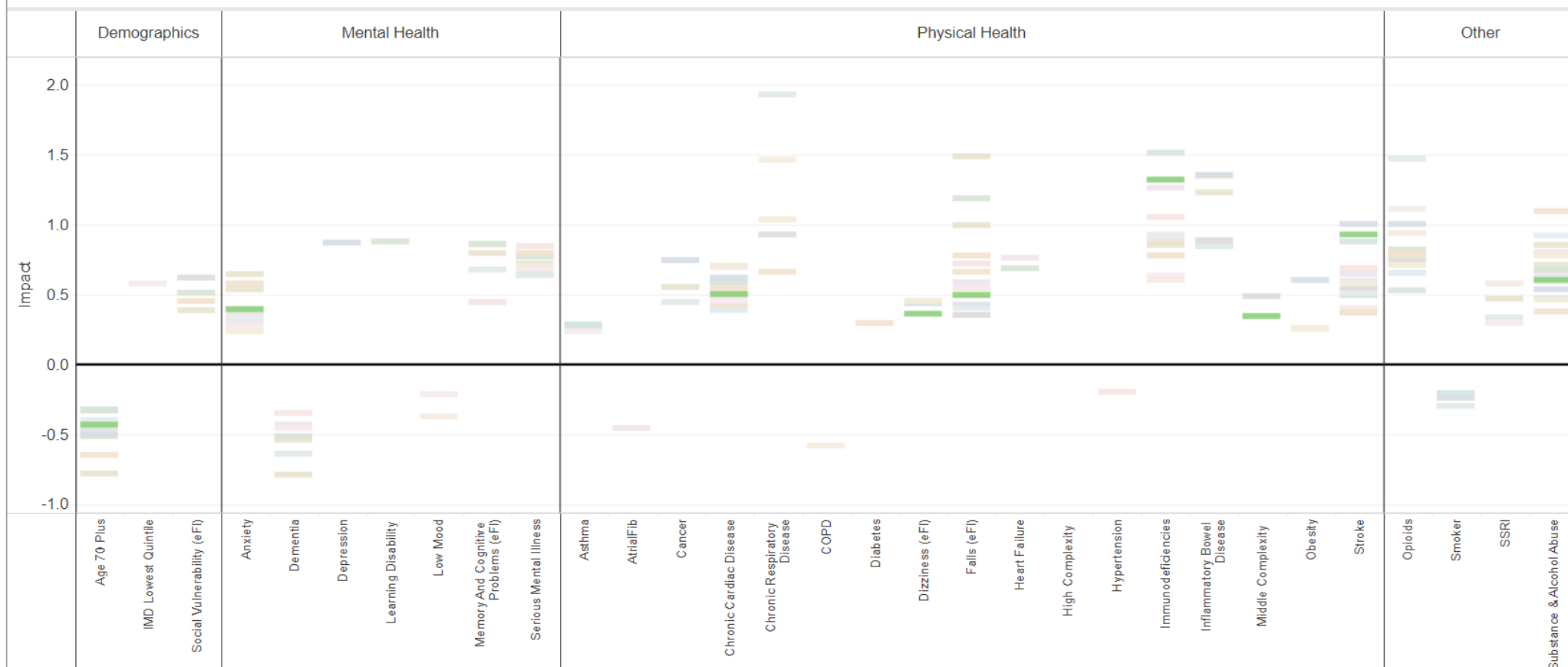
# Continued

PCN NAME	ASD	Cerebral palsy	Chronic Respiratory Disease	Cystic Fibrosis	Huntingtons Disease	Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Kidney Transplant	Metastatic Cancer	Multiple Sclerosis	Muscular Dystrophy	Myasthenia Gravis	Osteoporosis	Other Neurological Conditions	Parkinsons Disease	Rheumatoid Arthritis	Lupus (SLE)	Sickle Cell Disease	Solid Organ Transplant	High BP
ABBEY HEALTH	14.98	1.20	20.95	0.40	0.04	9.37	2.04	2.48	1.56	0.52	0.28	14.46	1.20	2.08	7.53	0.92	0.44	1.48	25.51
ALBAN HEALTHCARE	13.61	1.20	22.10	0.77	0.23	11.13	2.30	3.02	1.73	0.30	0.33	24.28	1.10	2.77	8.39	1.43	0.28	1.34	31.80
ALLIANCE	17.30	1.66	25.28	1.73	0.04	10.85	2.45	3.01	1.13	0.19	0.15	10.55	1.06	2.60	9.01	1.24	1.70	1.09	30.03
ALPHA	11.10	0.64	21.64	0.66	0.13	10.97	2.67	2.41	2.46	0.36	0.30	20.86	1.30	3.14	9.41	1.22	0.17	1.39	35.30
ATTENBOROUGH	11.11	0.96	22.70	1.41	0.13	10.43	2.57	2.70	1.80	0.42	0.29	17.75	1.12	1.99	7.64	1.25	0.55	1.44	42.89
BROXBORNE ALLIANCE	8.71	1.08	27.27	0.55	0.02	13.59	2.21	3.15	2.09	0.32	0.34	24.44	1.56	1.95	9.86	1.43	0.78	1.45	87.88
CENTRAL WATFORD	10.69	1.11	20.87	0.87	0.15	7.62	2.32	2.65	1.20	0.27	0.21	11.29	1.30	2.44	7.53	1.17	0.54	1.14	29.37
DACORUM BETA	17.95	1.28	29.89	1.09	0.15	11.68	2.62	4.19	2.11	0.53	0.10	17.54	1.16	3.61	9.52	1.33	0.75	1.60	36.87
DANAIS	16.34	1.18	26.91	0.79	0.26	10.93	2.13	3.22	1.77	0.39	0.30	8.73	1.31	2.92	10.14	1.21	0.89	1.71	39.02
DELTA	13.39	1.02	21.36	0.96	0.27	11.99	2.31	3.60	2.28	0.42	0.24	18.70	0.96	2.97	8.99	1.14	0.51	1.20	37.04
HALO	20.38	1.52	23.45	0.73	0.18	11.68	2.31	3.56	1.90	0.23	0.20	20.47	1.40	3.88	8.70	1.34	0.41	0.99	31.92
HARLOW NORTH	7.53	1.38	42.10	1.26	0.06	13.93	3.47	3.41	2.51	0.30	0.36	29.48	2.45	2.39	13.51	1.49	0.60	2.21	69.06
HARLOW SOUTH	11.58	2.48	42.29	0.93	0.10	13.55	2.38	4.24	1.65	0.52	0.52	40.02	2.27	2.38	13.55	2.48	0.31	1.86	95.65
HARPENDEN HEALTH	12.54	1.06	28.25	0.66	0.12	10.84	2.47	5.89	2.22	0.39	0.48	29.04	1.89	4.68	9.54	1.18	0.39	1.41	28.50
HATFIELD	6.55	0.76	21.97	0.47	0.06	10.21	2.74	1.89	0.90	0.32	0.23	19.79	1.43	1.51	6.72	1.25	0.84	1.54	71.96
HERTFORD AND RURALS	8.19	0.81	24.68	0.69	0.12	15.00	2.38	2.24	2.26	0.44	0.30	27.37	1.37	2.38	7.72	0.89	0.10	1.53	90.91
HERTS FIVE	13.79	1.39	23.04	0.77	0.13	12.86	2.98	2.86	2.45	0.25	0.36	22.67	1.69	3.63	17.88	1.26	0.62	1.66	34.03
HITCHIN AND WHITWELL	9.93	1.49	30.11	0.50	0.00	15.61	2.87	3.41	2.41	0.32	0.32	34.83	1.42	2.52	8.34	1.63	0.14	1.60	92.26
HODDESDON & BROXBORNE	9.14	0.96	31.53	0.58	0.27	14.77	2.84	3.29	2.38	0.43	0.23	33.55	1.73	2.33	9.37	1.35	0.22	1.73	96.87
ICKNIELD	10.67	1.08	29.47	0.62	0.08	16.17	2.69	2.91	3.58	0.43	0.32	27.18	1.29	2.67	8.51	1.27	0.05	2.02	82.47
LEA VALLEY HEALTH	10.05	1.27	31.63	0.59	0.10	12.74	2.37	2.80	1.53	0.36	0.46	22.43	1.89	1.72	10.47	1.63	1.11	1.98	97.79
LOUGHTON BUCKHURST HILL & CHIGWELL	4.13	0.84	22.95	0.79	0.14	14.26	2.42	3.62	1.77	0.46	0.33	38.42	1.90	2.04	8.87	1.53	0.19	1.35	65.68
MVPS	14.28	1.17	34.30	10.11	0.07	11.35	2.43	3.60	2.06	0.30	0.15	15.86	1.17	2.47	8.53	1.69	0.59	1.30	32.96
NORTH UTTLESFORD	2.34	0.78	21.65	0.73	0.05	11.09	1.18	2.48	1.13	0.48	0.11	23.32	1.16	1.27	10.04	1.29	0.03	1.72	26.93
NORTH WATFORD	12.70	1.07	27.72	2.17	0.11	12.20	2.44	3.36	2.40	0.42	0.31	16.47	1.53	2.63	9.42	1.45	0.34	0.92	37.13
POTTERS BAR	12.98	0.76	27.06	0.62	0.17	8.31	1.90	2.70	2.01	0.38	0.48	21.07	1.49	3.25	7.96	1.07	0.42	1.28	33.70
RICKMANSWORTH & CHORLEYWOOD	11.74	1.12	23.30	2.02	0.25	9.40	2.45	3.20	1.33	0.54	0.18	15.52	0.97	2.88	7.38	0.97	0.11	1.51	32.44
SOUTH UTTLESFORD	3.05	1.02	21.93	0.53	0.02	10.61	1.97	2.44	1.89	0.28	0.22	29.23	1.34	1.71	10.30	1.48	0.08	2.01	24.13
STEVENAGE NORTH	12.22	1.43	32.98	0.27	0.05	16.52	3.40	2.92	2.23	0.64	0.27	15.67	1.81	2.71	7.06	1.27	0.48	1.54	94.81
STEVENAGE SOUTH	10.81	1.57	31.16	0.88	0.06	13.08	2.69	4.03	2.09	0.27	0.33	14.90	1.57	2.09	5.81	1.12	0.39	1.73	75.58
STORT VALLEY & VILLAGES	10.22	1.05	25.19	0.51	0.00	12.73	1.89	3.26	1.95	0.41	0.36	41.69	1.69	2.08	9.13	1.63	0.13	1.39	76.18
THE GRAND UNION	13.30	1.32	22.90	1.36	0.18	11.75	2.22	3.19	2.19	0.25	0.25	26.69	1.27	2.29	9.07	1.53	0.53	1.68	74.02
WARE AND RURALS	7.25	1.01	25.52	0.77	0.09	14.85	2.67	2.64	1.81	0.18	0.27	26.11	1.63	2.58	7.58	1.22	0.03	1.75	86.12
WELWYN GARDEN CITY A	9.18	0.77	25.87	0.71	0.05	13.17	2.65	2.13	1.92	0.46	0.20	20.42	1.30	1.37	7.02	1.11	0.38	1.55	89.89

On this page of conditions, we can see that the PCN has higher prevalence of ASD, Huntington Disease, Myasthenia Gravis, Parkinsons Disease.

# PCN Benchmarking - A&E Activity

Higher bars indicate greater relationship with increased **AE Activity**



The charts in the next two pages show activity for the PCN compared against all other PCNs at the Place level.

**The Model** - A statistical regression model is used to decide which Risk Factors correlate with a significant impact on the selected targets as presented in these charts, the height of the bar for each PCN relates to the correlation of a Risk Factor and an increase in impact on the selected target condition.

The impact for the PCN is given and will vary for each characteristic; a wide variance may indicate differences in care or good practice which could be shared; some impacts are positive. Higher bars indicate a greater relationship with increased A&E attendances

# PCN Benchmarking - Emergency Admissions

Higher bars indicate greater relationship with increased **Emergency Admissions**



This uses the same principles as the previous slide but looks at Emergency Admission.

Learning Disability admissions shows the most variance across all PCNs, meaning that characteristic has a high impact on emergency admissions.

# Urgent and Emergency Care

As part of the ICB Urgent and Emergency Care Programme a needs analysis was undertaken.

## Overall aim

\* To understand what and where the need is for access to urgent and emergency care in Hertfordshire and West Essex

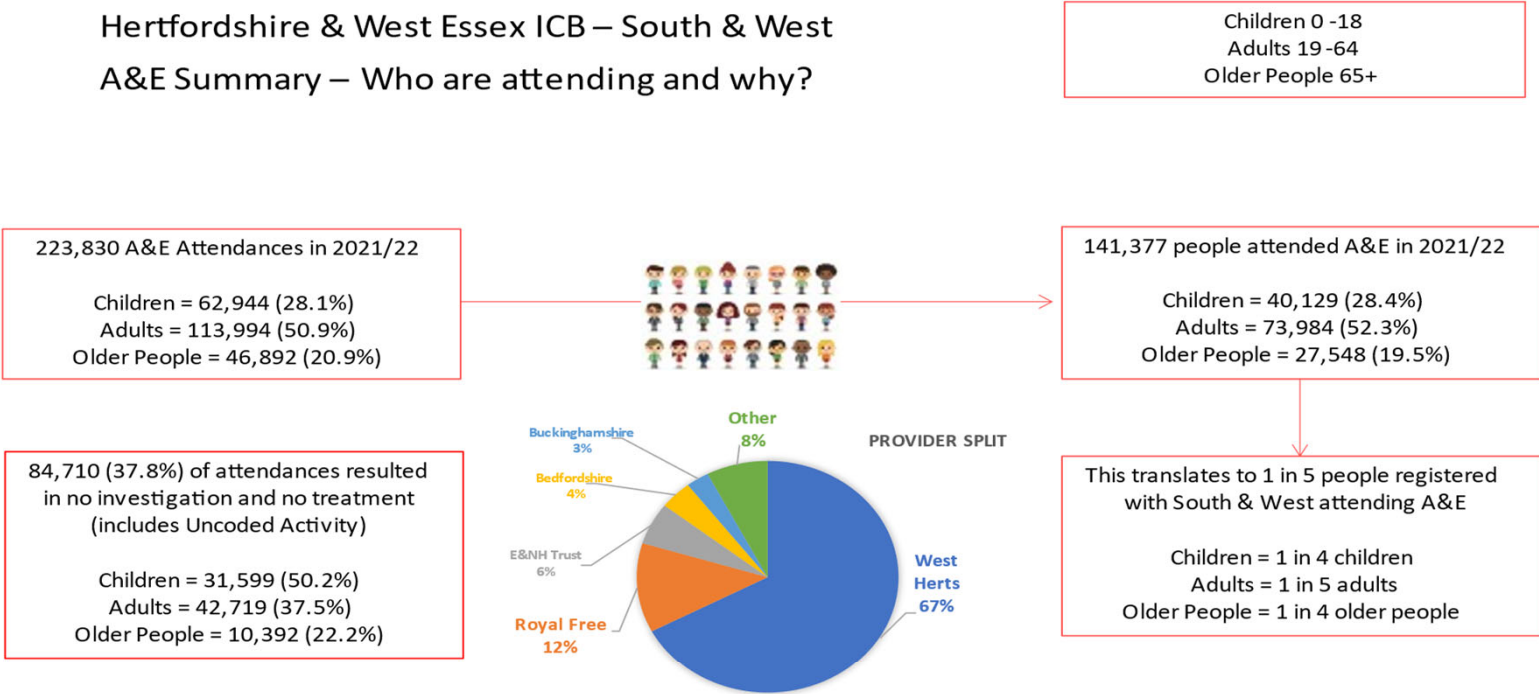
## Objectives

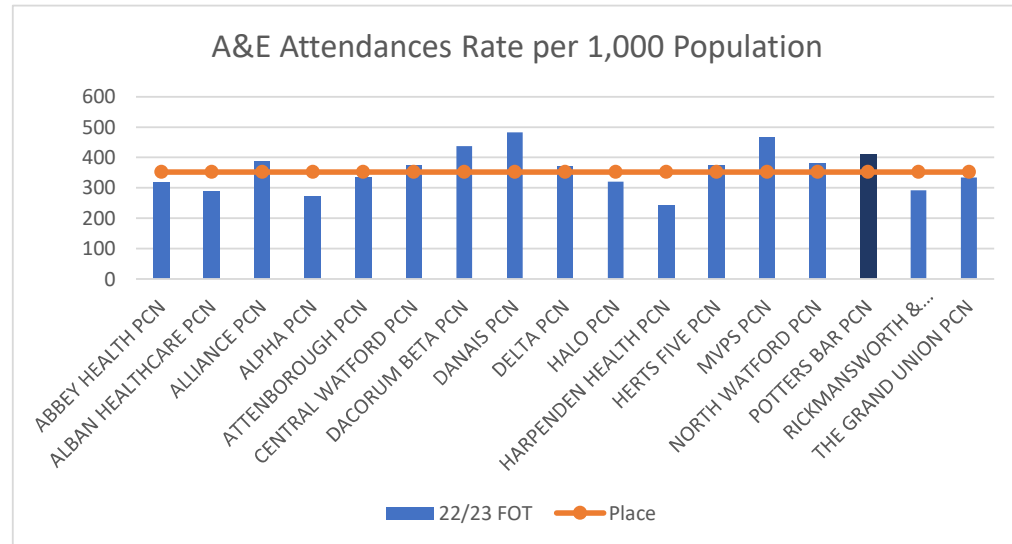
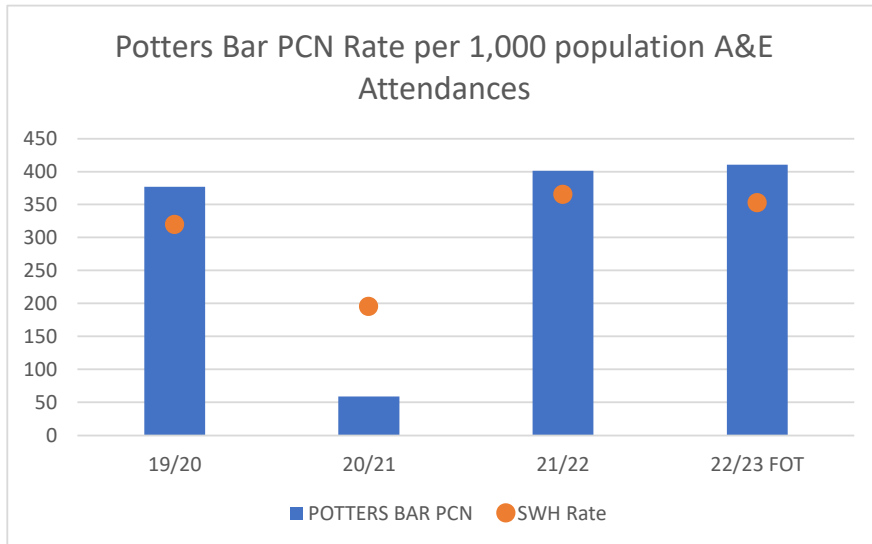
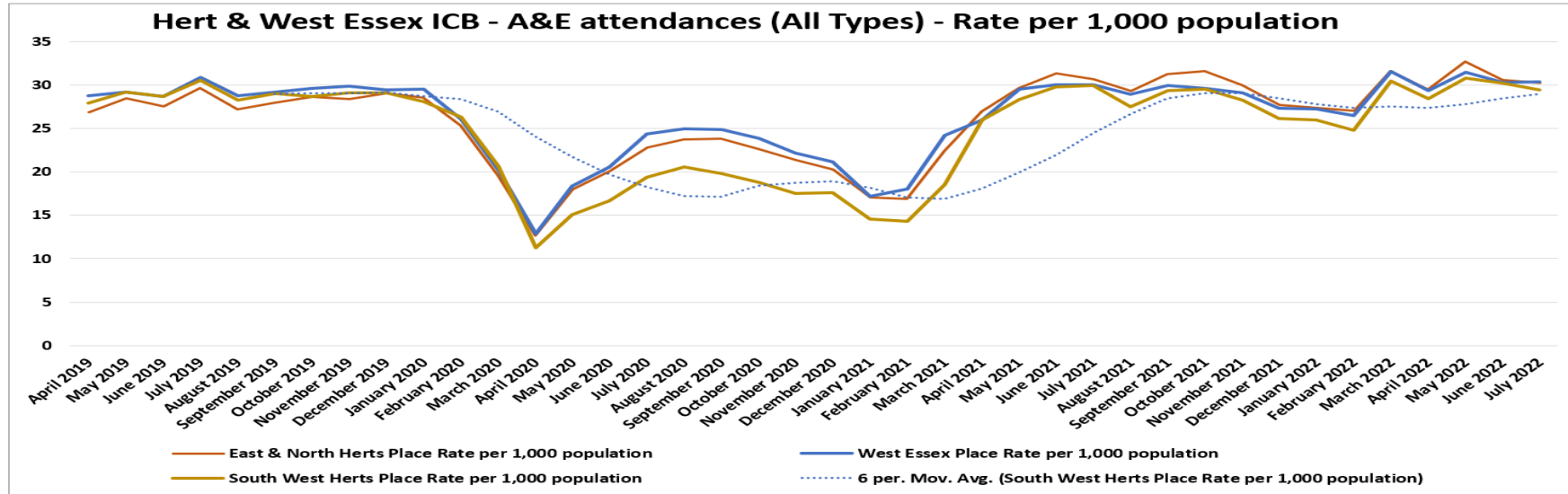
- \* To build a comprehensive picture of **who** needs to access UEC in HWE and who could be better cared for in alternative settings.
- \* To understand the root causes of **why** people are accessing UEC when there could have been more appropriate alternative pathways
- \* To build consensus among stakeholders around what the key issues in UEC are
- \* To draw conclusions based on public health intelligence and triangulation of data to inform a successful and achievable UEC strategy

Some of the initial outputs from this work have been included within the next few pages, providing the PCN benchmarking.



## Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB – South & West A&E Summary – Who are attending and why?





**Rates of A&E attendances across the ICB have returned to pre covid levels and above.**

**The impact of covid can clearly be seen in the top left chart.**

**Urgent & Emergency Care in 2022/23 for Potters Bar PCN A&E Attendance rates per 1,000 population, is above South West Herts place.**

# Unplanned Hospitalisation for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

This analysis looks at Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions  
NHS Outcomes Framework Methodology.

Between April 2021 and September 2022 there have been 11,953 people admitted 15,563 times for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions across the ICB.

Costed at tariff the value was approximately £42 million.

The table here shows the breakdown for Potters Bar PCN.

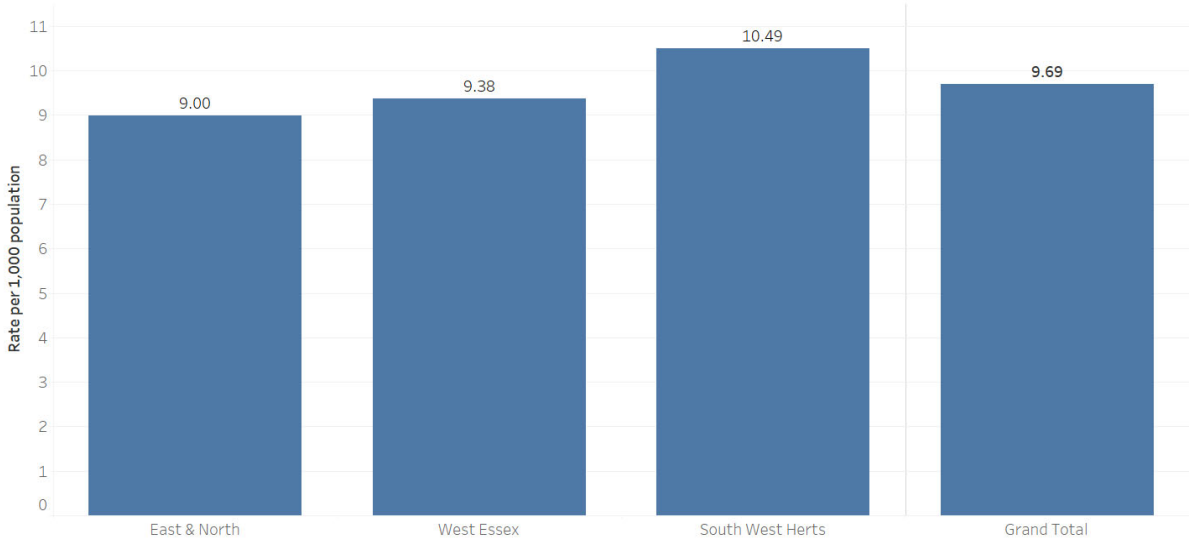
\* Average cost for Mental and Behavioural is not representative as non-PbR

## Chronic ACS admissions April 2021 - September 2022 Herts & West Essex ICB

Chronic ACS	Admissions	People	Average cost of admission	Tariff Total Payment National
CVD: AF and Flutter	48	42	£3,479	£167,004
CVD: Angina	5	4	£1,506	£7,528
CVD: Congestive Heart Failure	77	62	£6,294	£484,649
CVD: Hypertension	6	6	£752	£4,509
Diseases of the blood	32	23	£3,136	£100,339
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	8	6	£0	£0
Neurological Disorders	14	10	£2,737	£38,323
Nutritional, endocrine and metabolic	27	24	£4,639	£125,264
Respiratory: Asthma	16	11	£1,189	£19,025
Respiratory: COPD	53	44	£3,335	£176,762
Grand Total	286	218	£3,928	£1,123,403

# ACS Admission Rates per 1,000 Population by Place

Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions by Place  
Rate per 1,000 Population  
(Total Population)

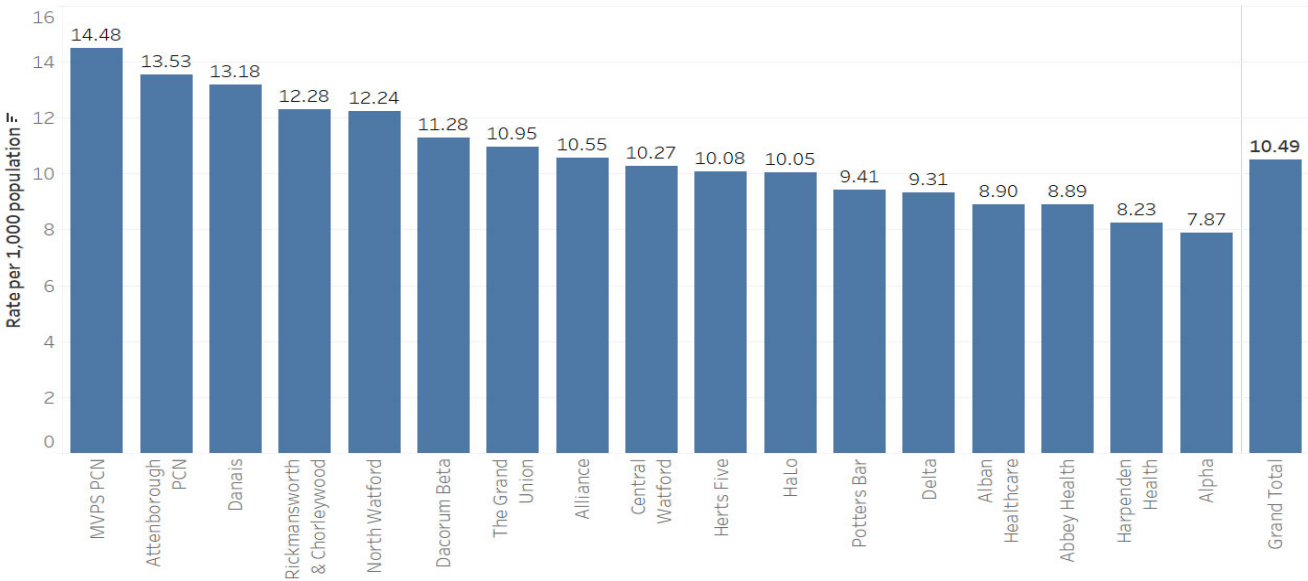


When comparing the Ambulatory Care Sensitive rates per 1,000 population between places, the South West Herts place has the highest rate in the ICB.

Within South West Herts place, Potters Bar has a lower rate per 1,000 population, than the average.

The following slides look at how this is broken down by the different ACSs and how the patients fall within the different segments.

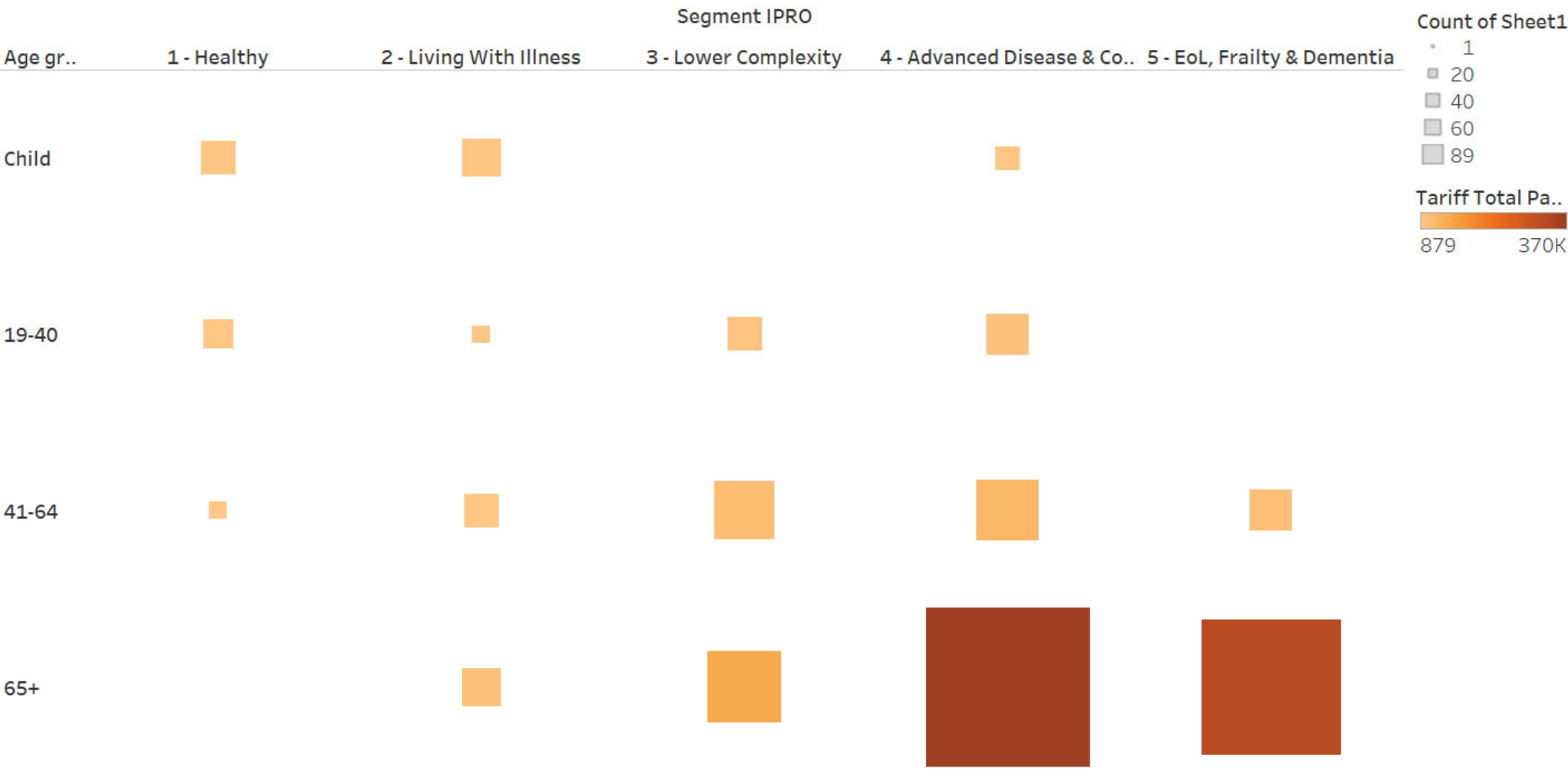
Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions by Place  
Rate per 1,000 Population  
(Total Population)



Source: HWE PHM Team, SUS UEC data-sets

# Chronic ACS by Segment

ACS by segment\_age



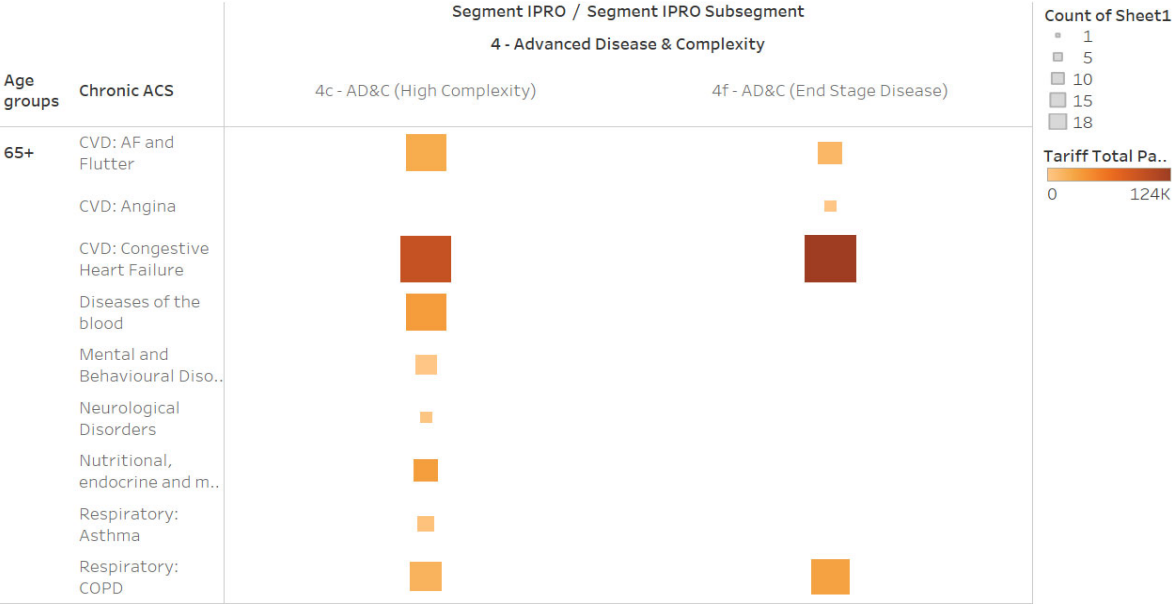
The above chart looks at the ACS admissions by age and segment. The size reflects volume and the depth of colour reflects cost.

When looking at the ACS conditions for Potters Bar the highest volume and cost is within the Advanced Disease and Complexity segment in the over 65 age group and the next highest volume and cost is for the over 65 age group in the End of Life, Frailty and Dementia segment. It is to be noted that under Advanced Disease and Complexity and Lower Complexity segments there is a use by the 41-64 age group.

The following pages look at which ACSs contribute to this.

# UEC by Advanced Disease & Complexity, and EOL, Frailty & Dementia

## Segment 4



Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions of note for people aged over 65 within the Advanced Disease and Complexity, is highlighted as Heart Failure followed by AF and Flutter, Disease of the Blood and COPD in terms of volume and cost.

For those aged over 65 within the End of Life, Frailty & Dementia segment, Heart Failure, AF and Flutter, Disease of the Blood and COPD, is highlighted with the highest volume and cost.

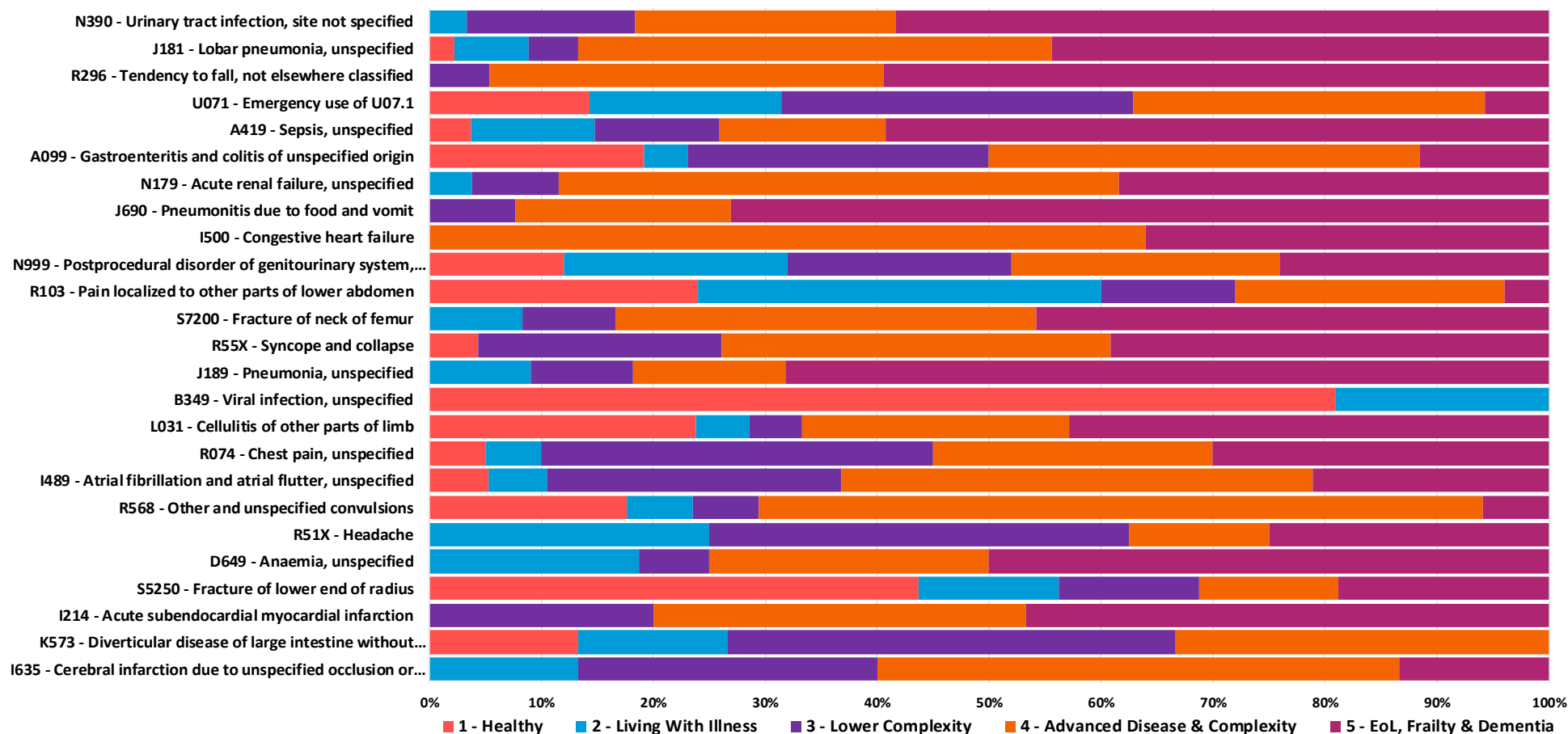
## Segment 5



# UEC Diagnoses by Segment

## PCN Population - UEC Top 25 Primary Diagnoses by Segment

Highest Emergency Admissions from Top to Bottom



Here we have identified the top 25 primary diagnoses for the PCN's population, for all UEC admissions - and then these diagnoses split these by the health segments that each patient falls into to see where outliers are for the PCN.

# UEC & Segmentation + Deprivation by Ward

UEC Patients Seen by Segment & Ward	1 - Healthy With Illness	2 - Living Complexity	3 - Lower Complexity	4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity	5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia	Grand Total
Borehamwood Hillside					1	1
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	15	13	33	48	20	129
Cheshunt North	2					2
Colney Heath	2					2
Hatfield East	1		2			3
Hertford Rural North			1			1
Northaw and Cuffley	5	9	9	4	25	52
Peartree			1			1
Potters Bar Furze field	41	70	72	158	87	428
Potters Bar Oakmere	74	63	130	172	166	605
Potters Bar Parkfield	55	84	120	160	222	641
Rickmansworth Town				2		2
Roebuck		1				1
Rosedale and Bury Green	1					1
Sandridge	1					1
Shenley	6	11	21	24	6	68
Thundridge & Standon	1					1
Welham Green		5	5	6	3	19
Wormley and Turnford	2					2
Unknown Ward	9	6	6	10	19	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2010</b>

It is also useful to note under which Wards that the PCNs population are linked to, and specifically here, where the admissions are highest.

The indication then for these patients split by health segments also adds a layer of importance when considering how the District Councils may help you investigate your population and where the wider determinants and health inequalities may be present.

UEC Patients Seen by Deprivation Quintile & Ward 1 = Most Deprived, 5 = Least Deprived	1	2	3	4	5	(blank)	Grand Total
Borehamwood Hillside		1					1
Brookmans Park and Little Heath			12	103	14		129
Cheshunt North	2						2
Colney Heath			2				2
Hatfield East	2			1			3
Hertford Rural North			1				1
Northaw and Cuffley			48		4		52
Peartree	1						1
Potters Bar Furze field		94	92	242			428
Potters Bar Oakmere	222	120	263				605
Potters Bar Parkfield			263	259	119		641
Rickmansworth Town					2		2
Roebuck		1					1
Rosedale and Bury Green	1						1
Sandridge					1		1
Shenley	68						68
Thundridge & Standon				1			1
Welham Green			19				19
Wormley and Turnford			2				2
Unknown Ward						50	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2010</b>

It is also important to know that a Ward may be made up of different LSOAs, and therefore have different levels of deprivation as found in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation scoring given to us by the Government; in the graph quintile 1 is the Highest or Most deprived, and quintile 5 is the Least deprived.



## Hospital Admissions

	Period	HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX	POTTERS BAR PCN
Emergency admissions injuries due to falls in those aged 65+	2020/21	2026	2449.6
Emergency asthma, diabetes and epilepsy admissions (aged 0-18)	2020/21	130.8	
Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (age 0-18)	2020/21	40.5	
Emergency admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions	2020/21	505.9	310.5
Mental health admissions (all ages)	2020/21	177.2	83.7
Emergency Cancer Admissions	2020/21	494.9	387
Emergency admissions for acute conditions shouldn't require admissions	2020/21	611.6	508.7

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)

 Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



The above table produced by the Hertfordshire Public Health Evidence and Intelligence team shows the emergency admissions data within fingertips.

Potters Bar PCN rates vary from Significantly Better to Significantly Worse rate of admissions to the ICB, dependent on Admission categories.

# Frailty Segment - Detailed PCN Breakdown

	Most deprived						Most affluent					
Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	PCN	ICS
Overall Population Measures												
Population		1	22	48	21	21	157	99	125	98	592	37725
% of population in cohort		0.2%	3.7%	8.1%	3.5%	3.5%	26.5%	16.7%	21.1%	16.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Avg. Age		35.0	74.9	66.2	72.6	73.4	81.6	74.4	80.7	80.1	77.8	75.6
% BAME Where recorded		0%	18%	15%	14%	14%	10%	17%	9%	7%	11%	8%
Avg. number of Acute and Chronic Conditions		3.0	8.0	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.3	5.5
Activity Measure												
Emergency Admissions		0.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6
A&E Attendances		0.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.9
GP Encounters		0.0	80.2	76.7	78.1	70.3	78.7	84.8	66.2	81.5	77.0	103.4
Admitted Bed Days		0.0	8.5	5.9	11.9	3.2	6.8	6.9	6.6	8.7	7.1	4.2
Physical Health												
Asthma		0.0%	22.7%	29.2%	33.3%	28.6%	24.2%	21.2%	24.0%	32.7%	25.8%	25.2%
Cancer		0.0%	45.5%	45.8%	33.3%	38.1%	28.0%	40.4%	33.6%	34.7%	35.0%	32.8%
Chronic Cardiac Disease		0.0%	77.3%	52.1%	66.7%	38.1%	54.8%	46.5%	54.4%	64.3%	55.2%	47.5%
Chronic Respiratory Disease		0.0%	36.4%	33.3%	28.6%	42.9%	17.8%	16.2%	20.0%	29.6%	23.1%	22.2%
CKD		0.0%	36.4%	20.8%	23.8%	19.0%	28.7%	36.4%	38.4%	42.9%	33.4%	20.7%
Heart Disease		0.0%	63.6%	43.8%	52.4%	23.8%	47.1%	42.4%	43.2%	57.1%	46.8%	39.1%
Hypertension		0.0%	86.4%	62.5%	95.2%	66.7%	69.4%	69.7%	72.8%	85.7%	73.6%	74.5%
Diabetes		0.0%	77.3%	52.1%	66.7%	52.4%	42.0%	46.5%	48.0%	60.2%	50.3%	42.8%
Obesity		0.0%	36.4%	45.8%	33.3%	23.8%	19.1%	22.2%	28.8%	28.6%	26.7%	32.8%
Rheumatoid Arthritis		0.0%	4.5%	4.2%	0.0%	4.8%	5.1%	2.0%	2.4%	7.1%	4.1%	5.3%
Stroke		0.0%	63.6%	43.8%	52.4%	47.6%	43.3%	42.4%	40.8%	52.0%	45.3%	34.5%
Mental Health												
Anxiety		100.0%	31.8%	31.3%	9.5%	19.0%	19.1%	20.2%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%	29.0%
Depression		0.0%	40.9%	54.2%	52.4%	52.4%	32.5%	33.3%	31.2%	29.6%	35.3%	33.6%
Dementia		0.0%	27.3%	10.4%	9.5%	23.8%	51.0%	40.4%	44.0%	33.7%	38.2%	18.6%
Serious Mental Illness		0.0%	9.1%	6.3%	4.8%	9.5%	18.5%	14.1%	12.8%	7.1%	12.5%	6.5%
Low Mood		0.0%	13.6%	14.6%	19.0%	38.1%	12.1%	12.1%	10.4%	18.4%	14.2%	18.5%
Suicide		0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%
Mental Health Flag		100.0%	59.1%	56.3%	57.1%	71.4%	45.2%	44.4%	39.2%	41.8%	46.1%	48.8%
Screening and Verification Refusal												
Bowel Screening Refused		0.0%	27.3%	25.0%	28.6%	33.3%	10.8%	21.2%	20.8%	23.5%	19.9%	25.5%
Cervical Screening Refused		0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%	3.1%	1.7%	3.6%
Flu Vaccine Refused		0.0%	31.8%	33.3%	28.6%	57.1%	34.4%	35.4%	28.0%	36.7%	34.0%	26.4%
Wider Indicators												
Has A Carer		0.0%	40.9%	16.7%	19.0%	23.8%	26.1%	27.3%	28.8%	35.7%	27.9%	19.0%
Is A Carer		0.0%	4.5%	8.3%	14.3%	4.8%	6.4%	11.1%	10.4%	10.2%	9.0%	11.9%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (ever)		0.0%	18.2%	27.1%	9.5%	14.3%	4.5%	9.1%	6.4%	4.1%	8.4%	13.4%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (in Last Year)		0.0%	9.1%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	2.0%	3.5%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (in Last Six Months)		0.0%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%	2.8%
Avg. number of eFI Deficits		4.0	14.0	11.4	12.1	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.9	13.9	11.7	13.4
eFI_Housebound		0.0%	18.2%	2.1%	14.3%	9.5%	19.1%	14.1%	14.4%	17.3%	15.0%	10.9%
eFI_SocialVulnerability		100.0%	27.3%	25.0%	42.9%	33.3%	38.2%	42.4%	38.4%	34.7%	37.0%	27.3%
People_ChildrenInPoverty		24.0					5.3		9.6		10.7	15.5
Housing_FuelPoverty		13.0	13.0	13.5	12.0	15.0	10.4	7.6	8.6	9.3	9.9	11.1
Housing_OnePersonHousehold		45.7	34.2	27.4	31.3	33.3	29.2	25.6	28.8	24.5	28.0	28.3

14.8% of the general population in HWE ICB live within the 4 most deprived deciles, whilst 16.1% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

In Potters Bar 12% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

The average age of a person within the Frail and End of life segment increases with affluence, ranging from 69 in the most deprived decile to 77 within the most affluent decile within the ICB.

As we would expect the average number of acute and chronic conditions is significantly higher within this segment that the general population as are all activity measures. The average number of Chronic Conditions for people within Potters Bar PCN is above the ICB, and the data shows significantly lower usage of GP services.

Within this segment we can see the presence of Chronic Cardiac Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Heart Disease, Stroke and Diabetes being highlighted which chimes with the reason for admission within previous analysis for ACS conditions.

# Applying Machine Learning factors without our data platform

### Why Machine Learning?

With limited capacity available across the ICB available to review lists of patients it is important that the data available is used to its maximum to refine our process and target our resources where they will have the most impact.

The aim is to build the features identified from the machine learning in to system searches for EMIS and SystmOne.

### Approach

- Trained several machine learning models on ~1 million linked patient records across ~200 features from the ICS segmentation dataset, for binary A&E risk prediction (will this patient use A&E within the next year?).
- Selected a final twin ensemble model with a binary classification accuracy of 81.3%.
- Extracted output probabilities for each class to estimate a risk score for each patient, and generated risk scores for all of the patients in the segmentation data. We can think of the risk score as the model's confidence in a patient requiring A&E.
- Partitioned the patient population into 3 distinct grades, Low, Medium and High risk, based on the machine learning predictions:

Risk grade	Range of predicted risk scores	Number of patients in grade	% of population in grade
High	0.8 to 1.0	22603	1.8
Medium	0.6 to 0.8	100446	8.1
Low	0.0 to 0.6	1115544	90.1

### Creating search logic from significant features

- Features input to the predictive model include demographic features, diagnosis codes, prescribed medication, waitlist information and environmental factors such as housing and proximity to healthcare.
- Used feature rankings learned by the model to reduce the set of ~200 features to the 30 most significant features that best explain the variance in the predicted class (requiring A&E or not).
- Trained secondary machine learning models, 5-split decision trees, to classify patients into each of the three risk grades based on these 30 significant features.
- Extracted decision tree logic to create search filters for patients by risk grade. 5 splits →  $2^5 = 32$  unique rules. These rules have been merged and prioritised (by considering individual accuracies and sample sizes) to maximise precision and recall in the final search filters.

Feature	Relative significance (%)
Age	15.03
Drug: Pain Management	10.22
Substance Abuse	4.19
Med3 Not Fit For Work	3.41
Stroke	3.03
eFI: Falls	2.23
Air Rank Quality	2.01
Waiting List Count All	1.83
...	...

Risk Grade: High	Age < 3 AND Drug: Salbutamol AND eFI: Dyspnoea
	Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Substance Abuse AND ONE OF:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drug: Pain Management AND eFI: Peptic Ulcer</li><li>• Chronic Cardiac Disease</li></ul>
	Drug: Pain Management AND eFI: Falls AND ONE OF:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stroke AND eFI: Memory and Cognitive Problems</li><li>• Stroke AND Substance Abuse</li><li>• End Stage Disease</li></ul>
Risk Grade: Medium	Age < 3 AND ONE OF:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drug: Salbutamol AND NO eFI: Dyspnoea</li><li>• On any waiting list</li></ul>
	Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Substance Abuse AND NO Chronic Cardiac Disease
	Age < 45 AND Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Drug: Pain Management
Risk Grade: Low	Drug: Pain Management AND Substance Abuse AND ONE OF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drug: Opioids</li><li>• eFI: Falls AND NO Stroke AND NO End Stage Disease</li></ul>
	All others

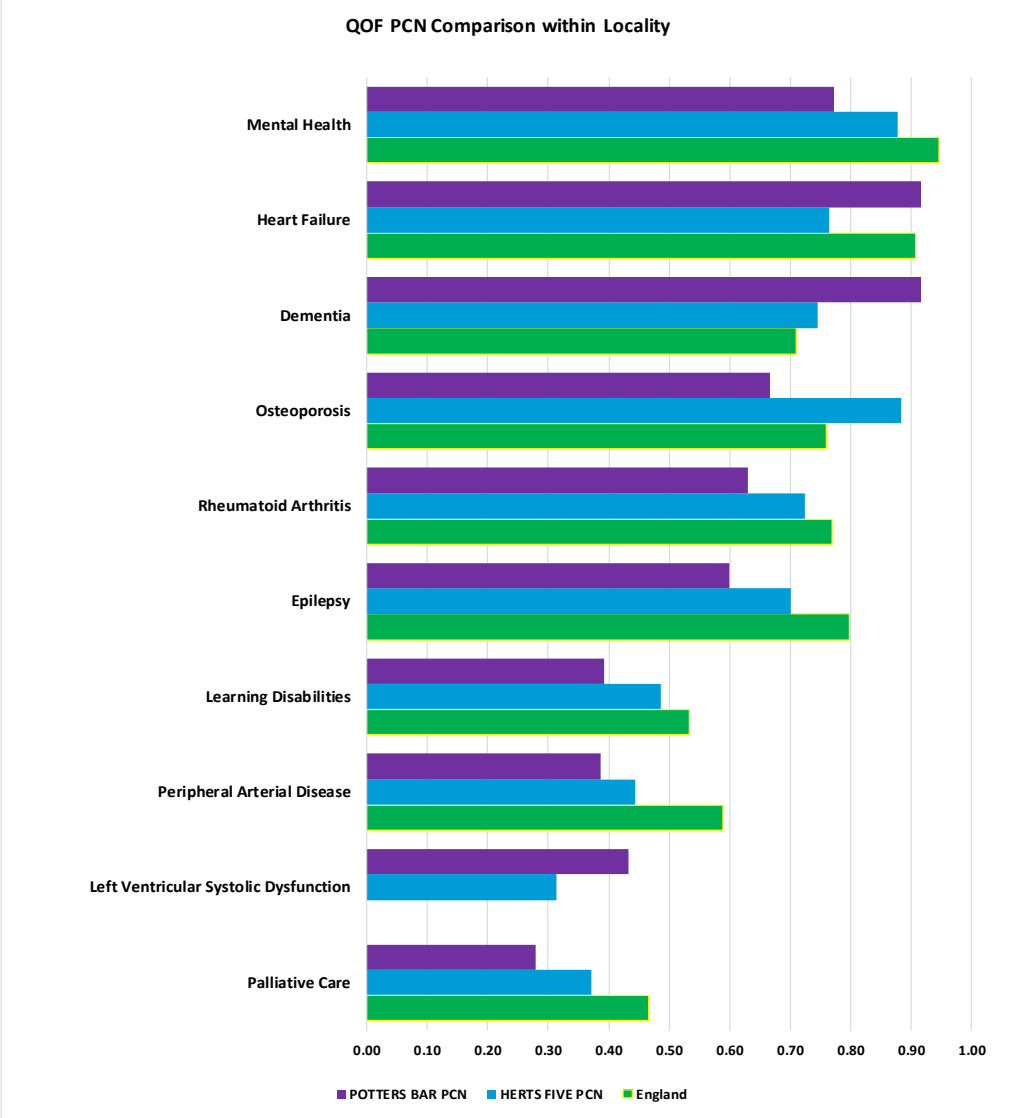
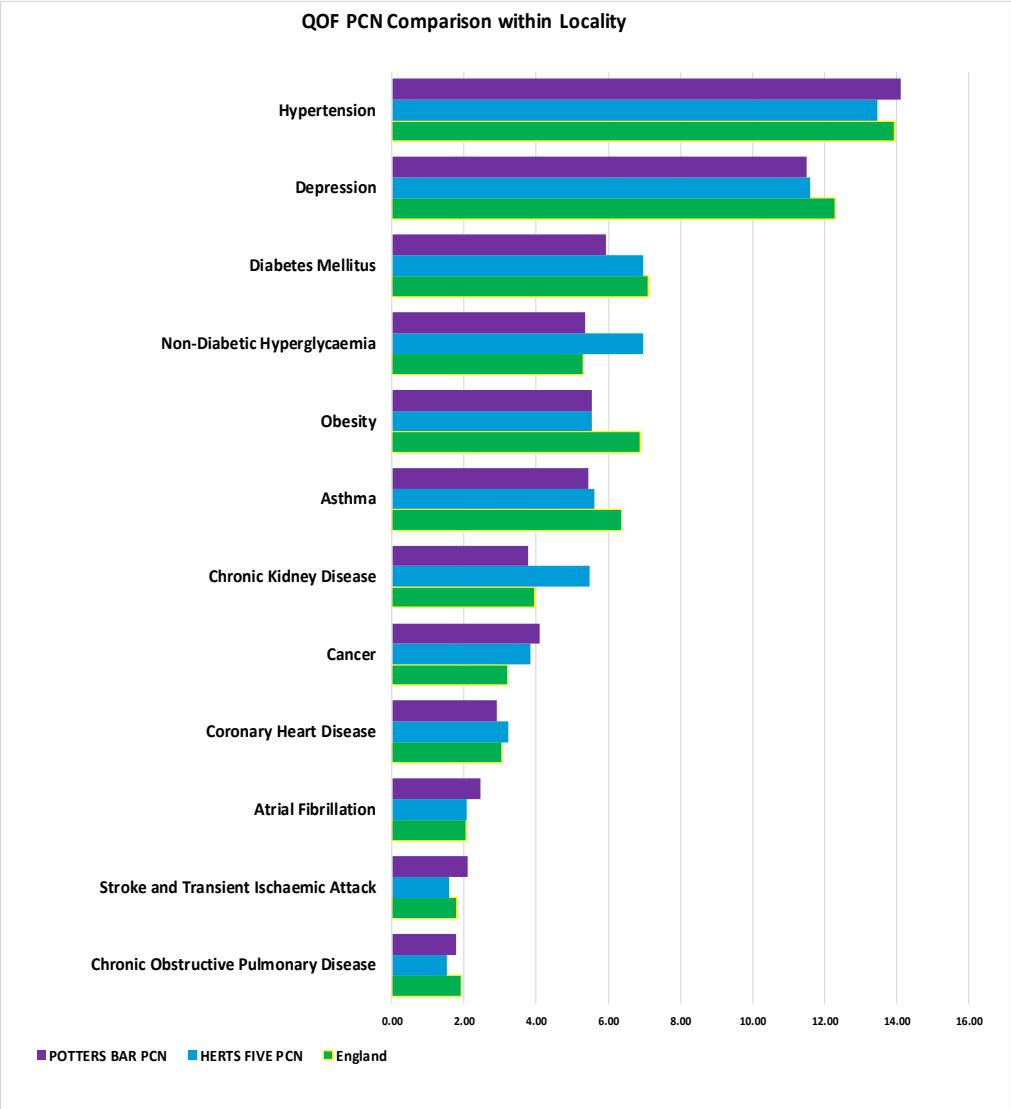
# Quality & Outcomes Framework

## Contents:

- QOF Local, Regional, & National Comparison
- QOF Locality & PCN Comparison
- QOF Missed Diagnoses & Admission Rates
- Admission Rates Benchmarking against ICB/Place



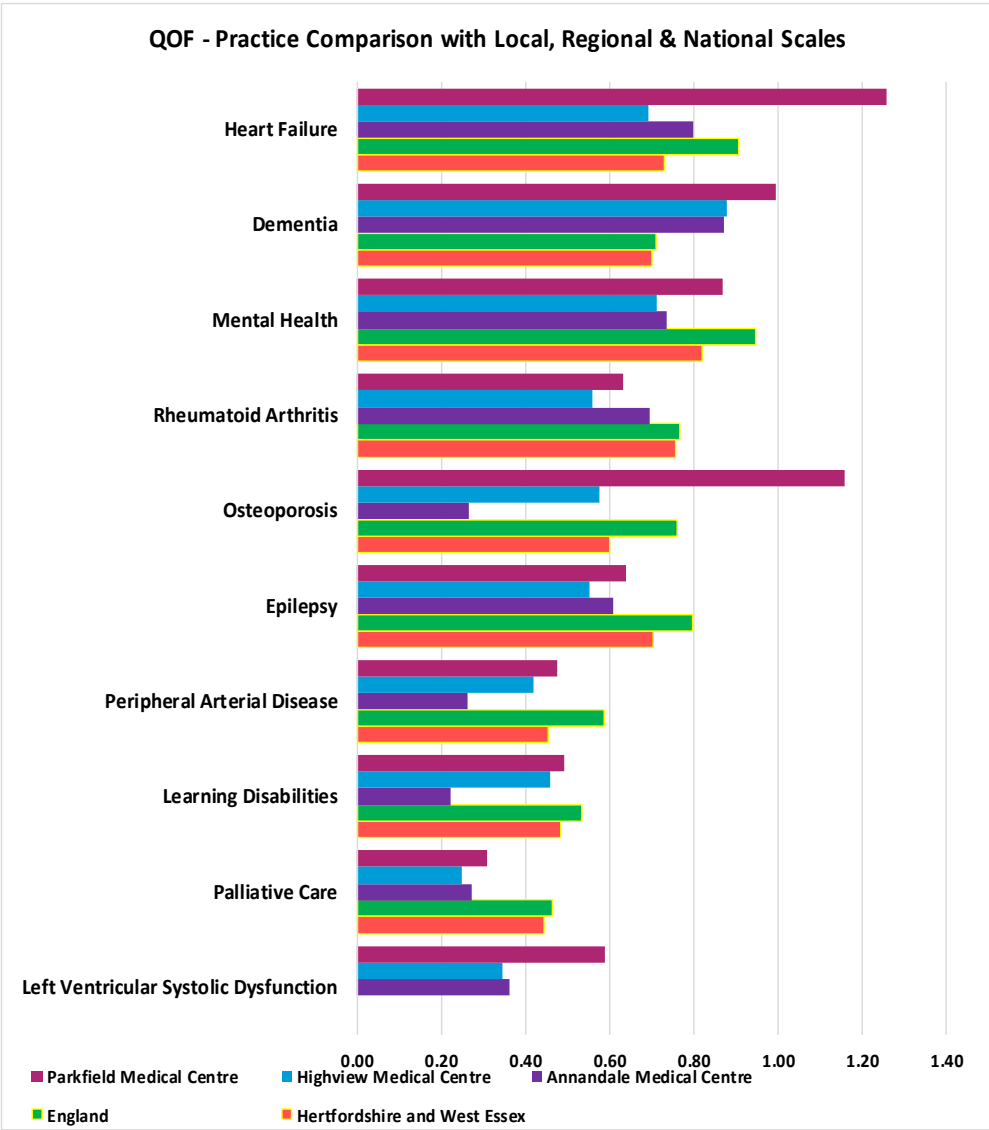
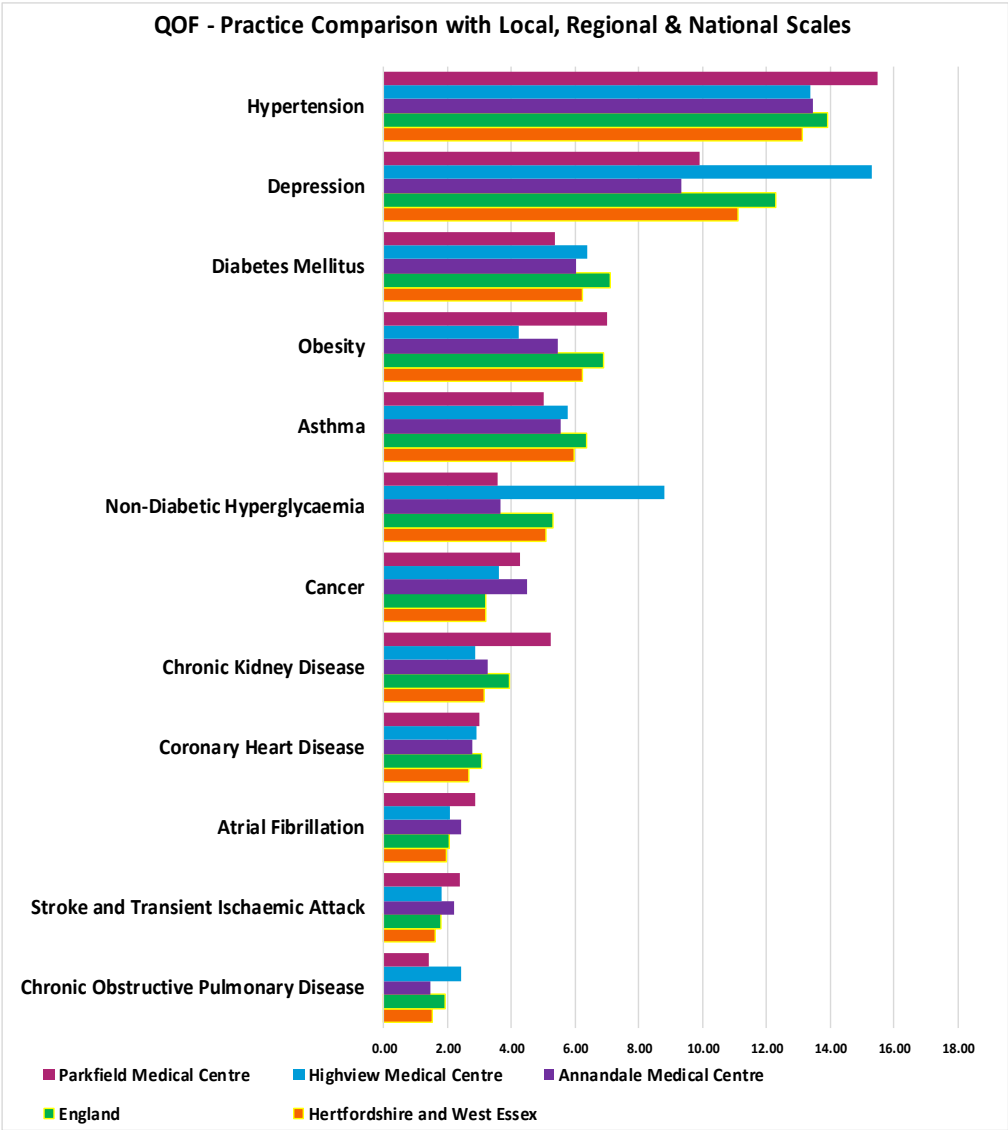
# QOF - Locality & PCN Comparison



The Quality and Outcome Framework incorporates important benchmarking and scoring for all Practices across the county; we have combined a number of local, regional, and national data sets to highlight the areas that the PCN will need to consider.

In this graph we have shown all your neighbouring PCNs within the Locality, and benchmarked against England's average.

# QOF - Local, Regional, & National Comparison



The charts here are similar to the previous slide but provides the comparison between practices within the PCN.

# QOF - Missed Diagnoses & Admission Rates

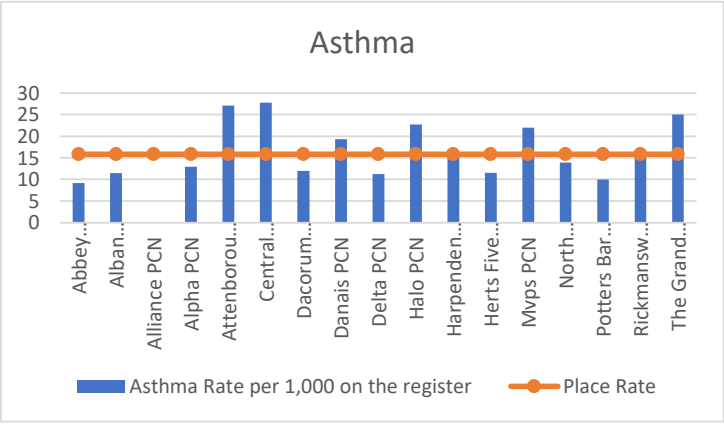
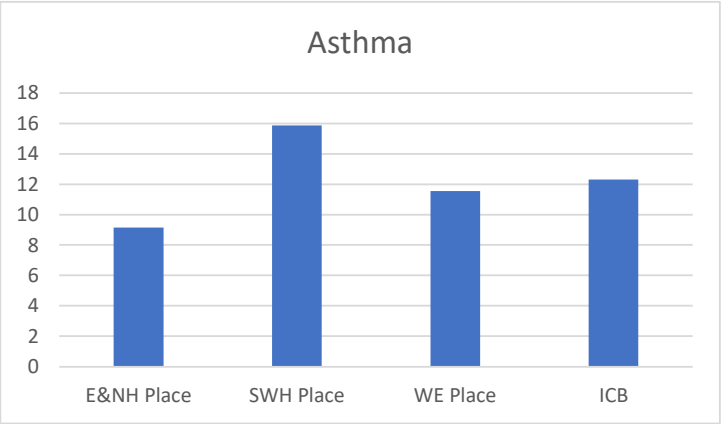
Disease	QOF List size 21-22	QOF Register 21- 22	QOF Prevalence 21/22	Place prevalence	ICB prevalence	Modelled prevalence	New diagnoses to meet Place average	new diagnoses to meet ICB average	New diagnoses to meet estimated prevalence
Asthma	28751	1610	5.60%	5.89%	6.17%		83	163	
COPD	30373	497	1.64%	1.38%	1.49%	1.68%	-78	-46	13
Diabetes	24901	1519	6.10%	6.26%	6.39%	7.77%	39	71	417
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia	24522	1488	6.07%	6.73%	5.87%	11.28%	161	-49	1279
Hypertension	30373	4387	14.44%	12.66%	13.21%		-541	-374	
Atrial Fibrillation	30373	780	2.57%	1.98%	2.02%	3.03%	-178	-166	141
Stroke and TIA	30373	625	2.06%	1.53%	1.61%		-160	-136	
Coronary Heart Disease	30373	857	2.82%	2.60%	2.65%		-67	-51	
Heart failure	30373	305	1.00%	0.69%	0.75%	1.57%	-95	-76	171
Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction	30373	152	0.50%	0.29%	0.30%		-65	-61	
Chronic Kidney Disease	24522	935	3.81%	3.75%	3.21%		-17	-149	
Peripheral Arterial Disease	30373	116	0.38%	0.42%	0.44%		11	18	
Cancer	30373	1282	4.22%	3.38%	3.35%		-254	-266	
Palliative care	30373	117	0.39%	0.33%	0.43%		-16	13	

The table above shows the latest prevalence (2021/22 published August 2022) for the PCN alongside the place prevalence, ICB prevalence and the modelled prevalence for the PCN.

This table shows opportunities for further identification. It outlines the diagnoses to meet the place, ICB and estimated prevalence.

Within Ardens Manager there are case finding searches that can support PCN with identification.

# Emergency Admission Rates per 1,000 population on the Disease Register



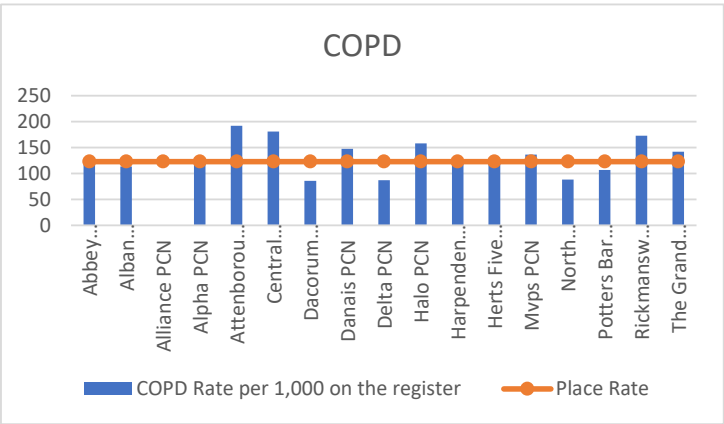
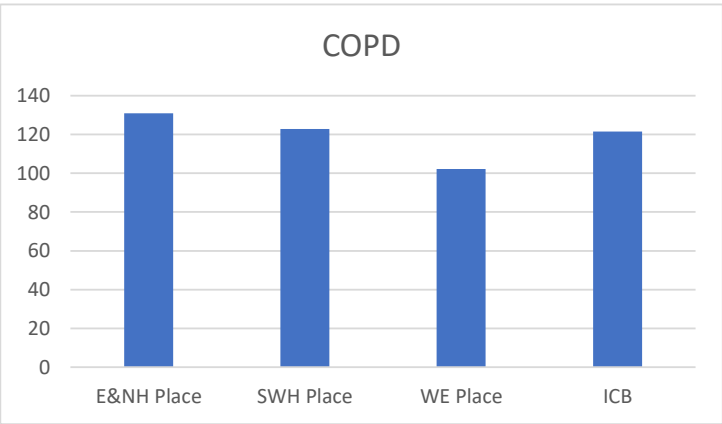
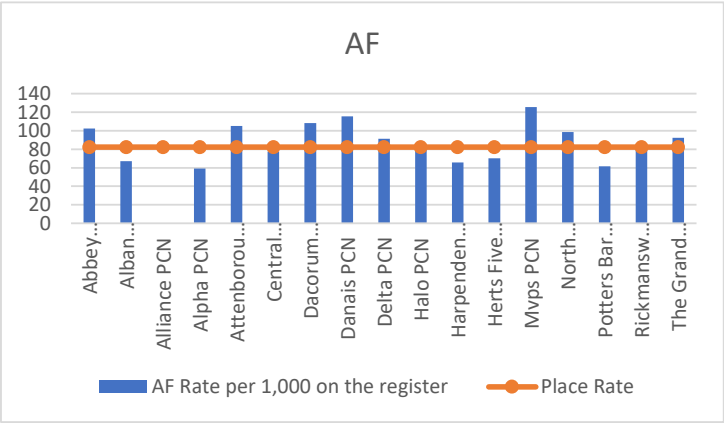
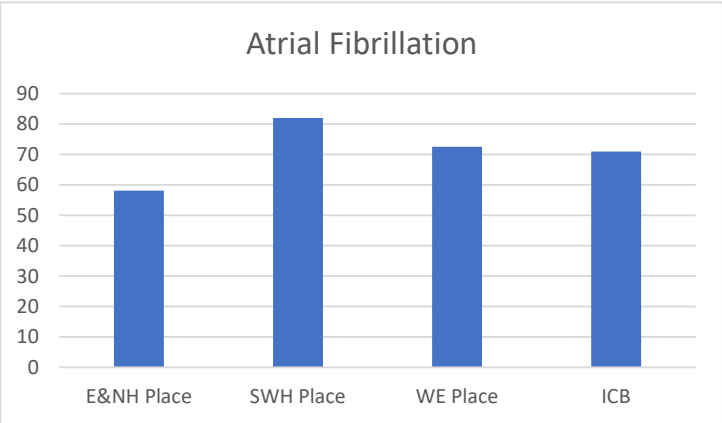
The charts on the left shows the Emergency Admissions Rates per 1,000 population on the disease register.

It shows the places compared with the ICB on the left and on the right it show the PCNs within a Place.

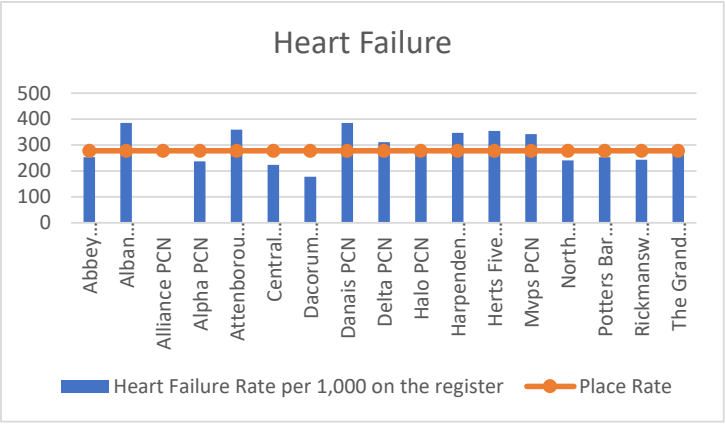
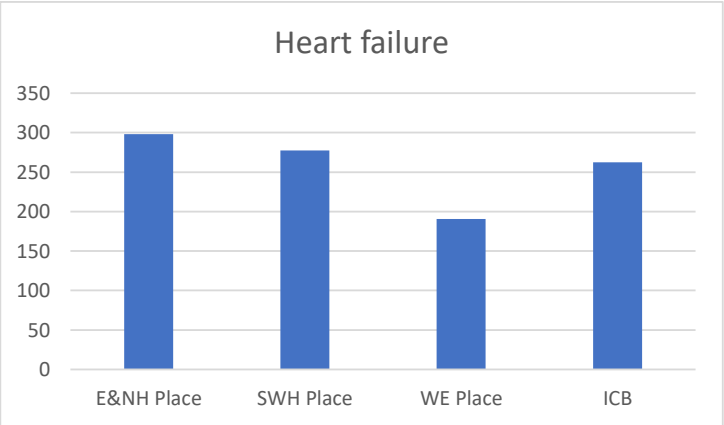
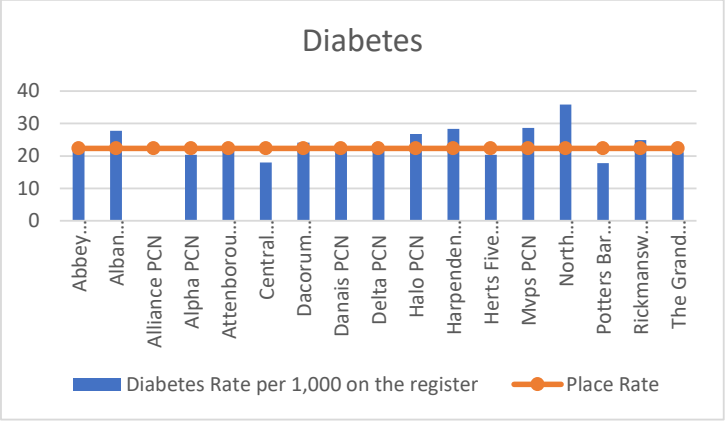
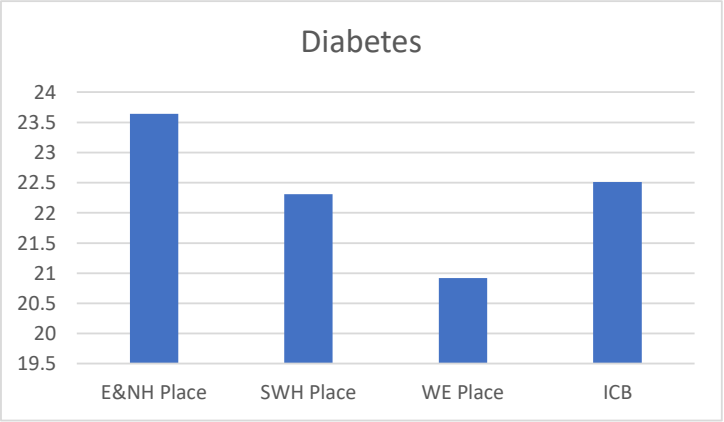
These are continued on the following place.

Rates may be high due to a number of factors which may include low identification.

For Potters Bar the data shows no rates above the place rates.



# Emergency Admission Rates per 1,000 population on the Disease Register





## Contents:

-

# Matrix Data - Ethnicity

Ethnicity Group		Other Ethnic Groups			Asian			Black			Mixed			Other			White			Unknown			Grand Total	
Complexity		Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity		
Overall Population Measures																								
Population		289	51		1,375	791	88	572	323	33	546	209	18	994	682	97	10,082	9,022	1,634	1,692	390	8	28,898	
Age		30	50	48	26	45	64	25	44	53	18	36	48	26	48	62	30	52	69	32	47	64	40	
Male %		41.5%	47.1%	50.0%	47.0%	47.2%	48.9%	46.3%	43.3%	42.4%	49.5%	46.9%	55.6%	50.3%	44.6%	49.5%	50.8%	44.2%	45.4%	58.1%	61.3%	37.5%	48.2%	
IMD		7.3	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.1	6.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.0	7.5	
% BAME (where recorded)		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	23%	
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		0.0	1.5	6.0	0.0	1.6	6.7	0.0	1.7	6.7	0.0	1.8	7.1	0.0	1.8	6.6	0.0	1.9	6.7	0.0	1.4	7.3	1.2	
Finance and Activity Measures																								
Spend		Total	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.4M	£0.5M	£0.2M	£0.1M	£0.4M	£0.2M	£0.1M	£0.2M	£0.0M	£0.4M	£0.8M	£0.4M	£2.6M	£7.8M	£6.4M	£0.1M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£20.7M
		PPPY - Total	£62	£182	£138	£262	£632	£2,646	£231	£1,152	£5,885	£200	£792	£1,158	£373	£1,103	£4,334	£262	£869	£3,933	£55	£169	£1,154	£718
Acute Elective			£6	£23	£0	£76	£276	£1,195	£69	£417	£1,414	£47	£248	£274	£134	£359	£1,368	£82	£371	£1,014	£15	£54	£262	£246
Acute Non-Elective			£3	£5	£0	£101	£161	£970	£83	£524	£3,677	£75	£300	£62	£146	£525	£2,408	£95	£286	£2,315	£3	£20	£330	£307
GP Encounters			£51	£136	£138	£85	£177	£376	£77	£180	£391	£73	£167	£276	£93	£202	£366	£83	£184	£366	£36	£93	£225	£137
Community			£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Mental Health			£1	£18	£0	£0	£18	£106	£2	£30	£397	£6	£69	£544	£1	£16	£192	£3	£24	£233	£1	£1	£338	£26
Social Care			£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5	£0	£8	£2	£0	£1	£0	£0	£5	£5	£0	£1	£0	£2
GP PPPY			9	23	23	14	29	60	13	29	76	12	27	46	15	33	59	13	30	59	6	15	36	22
Beddays PPPY - Acute EM			0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Physical Health																								
Diabetes			0.0%	43.1%	0.0%	0.0%	39.6%	83.0%	0.0%	36.8%	66.7%	0.0%	22.0%	50.0%	0.0%	29.6%	63.9%	0.0%	22.9%	58.0%	0.0%	15.4%	25.0%	13.7%
COPD			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	14.8%	0.0%	1.2%	12.1%	0.0%	1.9%	16.7%	0.0%	0.7%	24.7%	0.0%	1.8%	26.6%	0.0%	1.3%	12.5%	2.3%
Chronic Respiratory Di...			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	20.5%	0.0%	3.1%	12.1%	0.0%	1.9%	16.7%	0.0%	1.2%	30.9%	0.0%	2.2%	30.2%	0.0%	1.3%	12.5%	2.7%
Hypertension			0.0%	13.7%	50.0%	0.0%	20.2%	79.5%	0.0%	31.9%	75.8%	0.0%	18.2%	55.6%	0.0%	24.0%	67.0%	0.0%	26.0%	74.9%	0.0%	18.2%	87.5%	14.9%
Obesity			1.7%	7.8%	0.0%	3.2%	10.7%	19.3%	4.2%	14.9%	27.3%	2.6%	11.0%	22.2%	4.3%	15.1%	18.6%	8.1%	24.1%	34.4%	2.1%	10.8%	25.0%	14.1%
Mental Health																								
Anxiety/Phobias			0.0%	15.7%	50.0%	0.0%	7.6%	33.0%	0.0%	9.3%	39.4%	0.0%	16.7%	61.1%	0.0%	17.3%	36.1%	0.0%	18.1%	32.0%	0.0%	14.4%	75.0%	8.9%
Depression			0.0%	19.6%	50.0%	0.0%	15.3%	33.0%	0.0%	14.2%	48.5%	0.0%	27.3%	83.3%	0.0%	25.2%	40.2%	0.0%	27.6%	45.2%	0.0%	22.6%	75.0%	13.2%
Learning Disability			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	12.5%	0.0%	0.9%	30.3%	0.0%	2.4%	44.4%	0.0%	0.4%	17.5%	0.0%	1.0%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	1.3%
Dementia			0.0%	3.9%	50.0%	0.0%	2.0%	23.9%	0.0%	2.8%	36.4%	0.0%	1.9%	44.4%	0.0%	1.6%	36.1%	0.0%	1.6%	26.9%	0.0%	1.5%	50.0%	2.5%
Other Characteristics																								
Housebound (eFI)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.8%	0.0%	0.9%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.6%	4.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)			1.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	15.9%	0.3%	2.8%	33.3%	0.4%	6.7%	11.1%	0.9%	4.5%	17.5%	0.6%	3.9%	18.6%	0.2%	2.8%	12.5%	3.1%
History of Smoking (T...			4.8%	7.8%	50.0%	1.8%	6.3%	3.4%	3.5%	6.5%	12.1%	3.3%	10.0%	0.0%	3.7%	10.9%	21.6%	4.6%	10.5%	12.4%	1.5%	8.2%	12.5%	6.9%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)			0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%	6.1%	8.0%	3.7%	11.1%	6.1%	1.3%	9.1%	16.7%	3.2%	8.7%	10.3%	2.5%	6.4%	4.2%	0.5%	3.3%	0.0%	4.1%
On a Waiting List			0.7%	7.8%	0.0%	5.3%	10.4%	23.9%	5.6%	13.0%	18.2%	4.6%	12.0%	22.2%	6.8%	14.1%	26.8%	6.3%	12.7%	27.6%	0.9%	4.1%	12.5%	9.6%

PHM is underpinned by good linked data, with an appropriate method of extracting segmented or patients under key metrics; this matrix is showing the complexity of ethnic groups is broadly categorised across the PCN.

# Matrix Data - Segment & Sub-Segment

Life Course Segment ▼		1 - Healthy			2 - Living With Illness			3 - Lower Complexity			4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity					5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia			Grand Total
Life Course Subsegment ▼		1a - H (Low Risk)	1b - H (Maternity & Child)	1c - H (Acute Episodic)	2a - Lwl (At Risk)	2b - Lwl (LTCs)	2c - Lwl (MH)	3a - LC (Mod. Social Co..	3b - LC (Multimorbid)	3c - LC (Mild Frailty)	4a - AD&C (High Complexity)	4b - AD&C - High Social Co..	4c - AD&C (Severe LD/ASD/..	4d - AD&C (Complex SMI)	4e - AD&C (End Stage Dis..	5a - EoLFD (Severe ..	5b - EoLFD (Severe ..	5c - EoLFD (End of Li..	
Overall Population Measures																			
Population		11,311	665	781	2,478	3,892	1,272	205	3,678	1,691	1,235	360	70	242	426	242	105	245	28,898
Age		27	5	19	43	44	39	43	53	63	66	60	29	36	68	80	82	74	40
Male %		52.5%	41.2%	52.2%	46.7%	53.9%	35.7%	44.4%	43.3%	36.5%	45.9%	46.7%	54.3%	43.8%	49.5%	39.3%	24.8%	40.0%	48.2%
IMD		7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.5
% BAME (where recorded)		28%	35%	31%	21%	23%	16%	28%	17%	15%	14%	22%	23%	17%	11%	10%	13%	12%	23%
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5	2.3	5.3	2.9	3.2	5.9	5.8	7.5	6.2	5.2	1.2
Finance and Activity Measures																			
Spend ▼	Total	£1.0M	£0.4M	£1.0M	£1.1M	£1.8M	£0.6M	£0.1M	£3.1M	£2.1M	£2.7M	£0.5M	£0.2M	£0.7M	£1.5M	£1.9M	£0.4M	£1.6M	£20.7M
	PPPY - Total	£92	£611	£1,272	£447	£462	£466	£396	£841	£1,250	£2,185	£1,352	£2,660	£2,770	£3,592	£7,982	£3,894	£6,527	£718
Acute Elective		£21	£130	£470	£162	£192	£146	£128	£390	£596	£831	£466	£303	£282	£1,219	£1,474	£139	£1,820	£246
Acute Non-Elective		£12	£378	£657	£147	£136	£174	£120	£248	£384	£1,031	£522	£963	£637	£1,883	£5,834	£3,155	£4,213	£307
GP Encounters		£57	£103	£135	£135	£130	£133	£140	£191	£258	£298	£249	£291	£273	£346	£524	£422	£451	£137
Community		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Mental Health		£2	£0	£10	£4	£3	£13	£6	£13	£11	£25	£18	£1,010	£1,560	£136	£151	£176	£43	£26
Social Care		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1	£0	£1	£0	£98	£94	£18	£8	£0	£1	£1	£2
GP PPPY		9	17	22	22	21	21	23	31	41	48	40	46	44	56	86	67	73	22
Beddays PPPY - Acute EM		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	3	9	5	7	0
Physical Health																			
Diabetes ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	9.3%	31.4%	33.6%	58.0%	27.5%	18.6%	40.1%	43.0%	67.8%	39.0%	38.0%	13.7%
COPD ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.4%	11.4%	2.8%	2.9%	5.0%	62.9%	26.4%	12.4%	17.1%	2.3%
Chronic Respiratory Dis... ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.0%	13.8%	4.7%	5.7%	6.2%	68.5%	31.0%	12.4%	20.0%	2.7%
Hypertension ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	0.0%	4.4%	34.1%	44.7%	74.0%	37.8%	12.9%	29.3%	59.2%	89.7%	61.9%	62.9%	14.9%
Obesity ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	15.7%	14.8%	13.2%	23.0%	35.5%	35.8%	20.0%	11.4%	20.7%	33.3%	35.5%	16.2%	22.4%	14.1%
Mental Health																			
Anxiety/Phobias ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.7%	5.9%	31.2%	16.0%	24.5%	14.7%	28.6%	59.1%	23.5%	23.6%	24.8%	15.5%	8.9%
Depression ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.3%	11.2%	40.9%	25.4%	35.6%	20.3%	28.6%	72.7%	33.8%	43.0%	42.9%	24.5%	13.2%
Learning Disability ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	4.5%	15.3%	58.6%	45.0%	7.7%	6.6%	15.2%	4.5%	1.3%
Dementia ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%	9.2%	11.4%	43.4%	11.7%	26.0%	100.0%	23.7%	2.5%
Other Characteristics																			
Housebound (eFI) ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	4.3%	0.4%	2.1%	16.1%	21.0%	11.4%	0.5%
Social Vulnerability (eFI) ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.1%	2.1%	6.1%	8.2%	28.1%	31.4%	22.7%	10.8%	39.7%	45.7%	30.6%	3.1%
History of Smoking (Tw... ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	7.8%	10.6%	12.2%	11.9%	8.6%	11.7%	8.1%	10.0%	20.2%	20.7%	7.0%	3.8%	4.5%	6.9%
Not Fit for Work (In Year) ▼		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	3.9%	8.5%	11.2%	8.3%	8.0%	5.2%	4.4%	10.0%	9.1%	6.1%	1.7%	0.0%	3.3%	4.1%
On a Waiting List ▼		3.7%	6.0%	14.0%	9.8%	8.6%	7.9%	10.2%	13.4%	18.6%	23.6%	15.6%	21.4%	20.2%	29.8%	39.3%	13.3%	19.6%	9.6%

This matrix is important in defining the PCN's main segment and sub-segment health classifications, giving simple volumes but also linking how many as a percentage of each subsegment, have defined and diagnosed conditions.



Whilst the previous GP activity matrix was to investigate HIUs, this matrix has split out the GP activity by order of complexity; another method of looking at distinct patient volumes coming into the PCN which may be managed in a different way.

Page 42

# Matrix Data - Health Segment & Deprivation

Life Course Segment		1 - Healthy				2 - Living With Illness				3 - Lower Complexity				4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity				5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia			Grand Total	
Deprivation		Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation		
Overall Population Measures																						
Population		7,147	4,916	658	36	4,168	3,095	372	7	3,054	2,224	293		1,231	979	122		322	247	23	28,898	
Age		26	25	25	40	44	42	39	39	57	55	51	36	63	60	55	70	79	77	73	40	
Male %		50.5%	53.5%	54.1%	58.3%	47.1%	50.8%	46.2%	28.6%	42.0%	40.4%	39.9%	66.7%	47.8%	46.7%	36.9%	0.0%	40.4%	33.6%	26.1%	48.2%	
IMD		9.1	5.9	3.0		9.1	5.9	3.0		9.2	5.8	3.0		9.1	5.7	3.0		9.0	6.2	3.0	7.5	
% BAME (where recorded)		29%	28%	35%	6%	21%	22%	24%	14%	16%	18%	16%	0%	16%	14%	18%	0%	11%	11%	17%	23%	
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	7.0	6.4	6.1	7.8	1.2	
Finance and Activity Measures																						
Spend		Total	£1.3M	£1.0M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£1.9M	£1.4M	£0.2M	£0.0M	£2.8M	£2.2M	£0.2M	£0.0M	£3.0M	£2.2M	£0.3M	£0.0M	£2.0M	£1.8M	£0.2M	£20.7M
PPPY - Total			£184	£209	£152	£97	£455	£459	£481	£369	£932	£998	£728	£3,456	£2,437	£2,283	£2,762	£950	£6,162	£7,229	£7,381	£718
Acute Elective			£54	£58	£39	£7	£189	£161	£127	£59	£431	£473	£338	£751	£804	£720	£873	£601	£1,079	£1,776	£1,356	£246
Acute Non-Elective			£62	£85	£54	£56	£131	£161	£196	£155	£285	£296	£171	£2,264	£1,055	£1,042	£1,357	£0	£4,538	£4,810	£5,475	£307
GP Encounters			£65	£64	£57	£34	£131	£131	£139	£154	£207	£212	£207	£208	£301	£289	£304	£349	£473	£480	£454	£137
Community			£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Mental Health			£2	£2	£2	£0	£3	£6	£17	£0	£8	£17	£12	£233	£242	£223	£227	£0	£71	£163	£96	£26
Social Care			£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1	£0	£0	£1	£0	£0	£34	£8	£1	£0	£1	£0	£0	£2
GP PPPY			11	10	9	6	21	21	23	27	33	34	35	36	48	47	50	58	77	78	77	22
Beddays PPPY - Acute EM			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	8	7	8	0
Physical Health																						
Diabetes			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	10.2%	13.7%	42.9%	31.3%	31.9%	25.6%	33.3%	47.8%	47.3%	45.1%	100.0%	51.2%	47.0%	73.9%	13.7%
COPD			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	15.2%	22.1%	24.6%	0.0%	19.3%	20.2%	30.4%	2.3%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	4.8%	0.0%	18.2%	24.5%	27.9%	0.0%	21.7%	23.9%	34.8%	2.7%
Hypertension			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%	0.0%	38.0%	34.3%	32.1%	33.3%	60.4%	58.6%	51.6%	100.0%	75.8%	70.0%	82.6%	14.9%
Obesity			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	22.8%	16.7%	14.3%	25.7%	27.7%	23.9%	66.7%	30.3%	31.2%	29.5%	0.0%	26.7%	25.9%	34.8%	14.1%
Mental Health																						
Anxiety/Phobias			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	0.0%	23.5%	27.9%	31.1%	33.3%	21.9%	30.6%	40.2%	100.0%	19.3%	20.6%	34.8%	8.9%
Depression			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	11.1%	15.6%	14.3%	30.7%	39.2%	49.8%	66.7%	31.6%	40.6%	54.1%	100.0%	31.4%	40.1%	39.1%	13.2%
Learning Disability			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	12.4%	12.7%	13.1%	0.0%	8.4%	5.7%	8.7%	1.3%
Dementia			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	22.1%	16.4%	0.0%	39.8%	37.2%	26.1%	2.5%
Other Characteristics																						
Housebound (eFI)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.6%	0.0%	15.2%	14.6%	17.4%	0.5%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	6.7%	8.2%	0.0%	13.8%	14.0%	14.8%	0.0%	38.5%	35.6%	30.4%	3.1%
History of Smoking (Tw...			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	15.8%	20.2%	42.9%	8.0%	13.4%	22.5%	33.3%	8.3%	18.4%	28.7%	0.0%	4.3%	6.1%	13.0%	6.9%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	9.0%	12.9%	0.0%	6.4%	9.9%	15.4%	33.3%	4.6%	6.5%	11.5%	0.0%	1.6%	2.0%	8.7%	4.1%
On a Waiting List			4.3%	4.8%	4.3%	0.0%	8.8%	8.7%	10.8%	14.3%	13.7%	16.7%	13.7%	33.3%	23.7%	22.3%	23.0%	0.0%	23.9%	30.4%	21.7%	9.6%

Deprivation is an important marker for a variety of issues and not just in health, and this matrix has taken the PCN's population split them by health segment, and then further by high, middle, or low deprivation groupings - this may further allows the PCNs to target that selected cohort of individuals to find where the determinants may be, and where a targeted approach from local partners, could be directed.

# Matrix Data - Practice & Deprivation

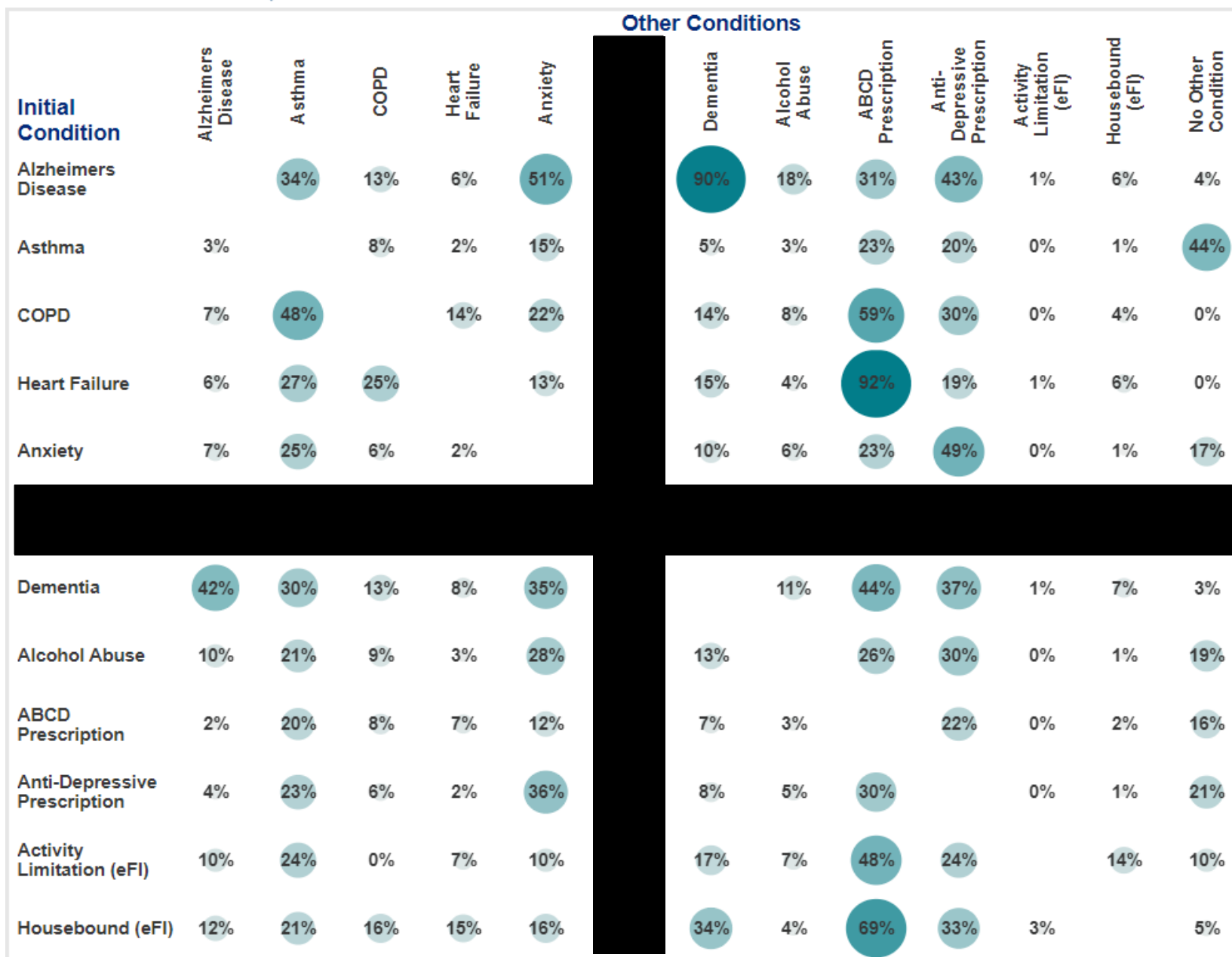
<div>Practice</div>		Annandale Medical Centre				Highview Medical Centre				Parkfield Medical Centre				Grand Total
<div>Deprivation</div>		Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	
Overall Population Measures														
Population		4,517	2,744	153		4,498	4,163	707	15	6,907	4,554	608	28	28,898
Age		41	40	37	41	37	39	38	29	43	39	35	45	40
Male %		49.0%	48.0%	45.8%	0.0%	45.3%	49.5%	48.5%	53.3%	48.1%	49.7%	46.5%	60.7%	48.2%
IMD		9.3	6.1	3.0		9.1	5.6	3.0		9.1	6.0	3.0		7.5
% BAME (where recorded)		20%	23%	16%	0%	26%	21%	26%	7%	22%	23%	29%	8%	23%
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		1.2	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.2
Finance and Activity Measures														
<div>Spend</div>	Total	£3.1M	£1.9M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£3.0M	£3.7M	£0.5M	£0.0M	£5.0M	£3.1M	£0.4M	£0.0M	£20.7M
	PPPY - Total	£680	£708	£685	£95	£658	£881	£743	£1,074	£724	£676	£607	£32	£718
Acute Elective		£241	£241	£148	£0	£253	£309	£247	£235	£232	£226	£185	£0	£246
Acute Non-Elective		£280	£300	£309	£0	£243	£388	£330	£659	£328	£295	£279	£0	£307
GP Encounters		£140	£140	£142	£95	£129	£147	£142	£134	£138	£132	£124	£32	£137
Community		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Mental Health		£18	£27	£86	£0	£31	£35	£24	£47	£22	£23	£18	£0	£26
Social Care		£1	£0	£0	£0	£1	£2	£1	£0	£5	£0	£0	£0	£2
GP PPPY		20	20	20	14	22	25	24	23	23	22	21	5	22
Beddays PPPY - Acute EM		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Physical Health														
Diabetes		14.1%	13.4%	11.1%	25.0%	13.4%	15.7%	14.6%	20.0%	13.0%	12.8%	12.8%	3.6%	13.7%
COPD		1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%	3.4%	5.1%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...		2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	0.0%	2.2%	3.8%	5.4%	0.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.1%	0.0%	2.7%
Hypertension		16.3%	15.5%	15.0%	0.0%	12.6%	15.4%	14.3%	13.3%	15.9%	13.7%	11.7%	0.0%	14.9%
Obesity		25.2%	25.6%	22.9%	25.0%	8.0%	11.4%	10.5%	13.3%	10.2%	11.2%	11.0%	0.0%	14.1%
Mental Health														
Anxiety/Phobias		10.4%	10.6%	19.6%	0.0%	7.4%	11.0%	11.6%	13.3%	6.8%	8.2%	8.9%	0.0%	8.9%
Depression		12.0%	13.2%	25.5%	0.0%	12.7%	18.7%	20.4%	20.0%	10.4%	12.6%	15.8%	3.6%	13.2%
Learning Disability		0.9%	0.7%	2.6%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Dementia		3.3%	3.6%	6.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.8%	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.5%
Other Characteristics														
Housebound (eFI)		0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)		2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	0.0%	3.1%
History of Smoking (Tw...		5.4%	6.8%	12.4%	0.0%	4.5%	9.0%	11.2%	20.0%	5.3%	9.2%	13.3%	3.6%	6.9%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)		3.5%	4.6%	5.9%	0.0%	3.1%	5.5%	7.6%	6.7%	3.1%	4.8%	7.6%	0.0%	4.1%
On a Waiting List		8.5%	8.9%	7.2%	0.0%	10.6%	12.3%	11.5%	13.3%	8.7%	9.0%	8.1%	0.0%	9.6%

This detailed table is offering actionable insight across the PCN's population for each Practice and where their populations are in terms of a High, Medium, or Low deprivation ranking; deprivation is levied from the IMD 2019 scoring per LSOA, and is applied for every individual registered within the PCN's borders.

# Bubble Matrix - Conditions

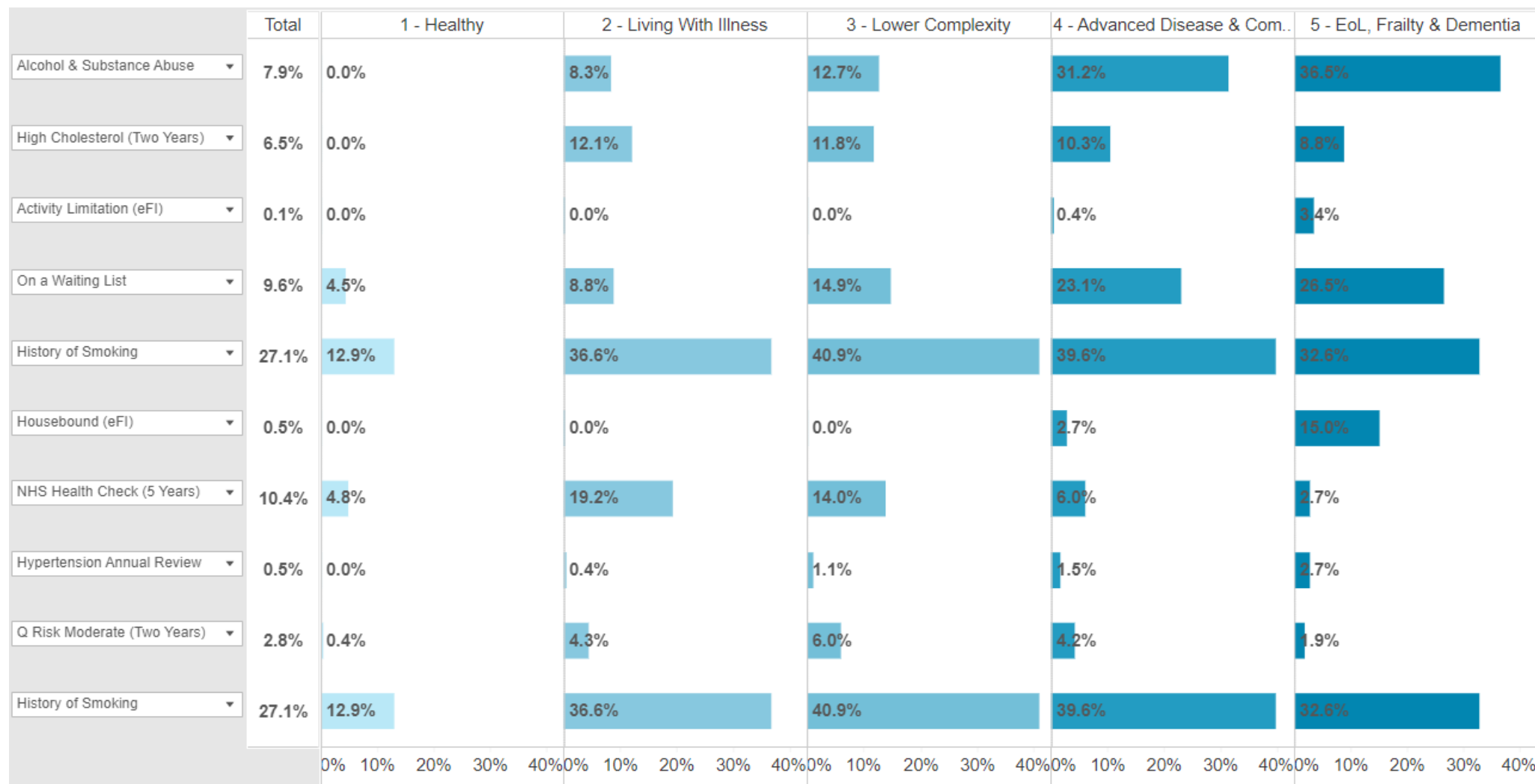
x% also have

For people with this condition



When targeting specific conditions to look into, a simple Bubble matrix helps us understand that a single condition will rarely be occurring by itself; this chart then highlights the PCN's linked conditions and breaks down the common diseases linked together in the PCN.

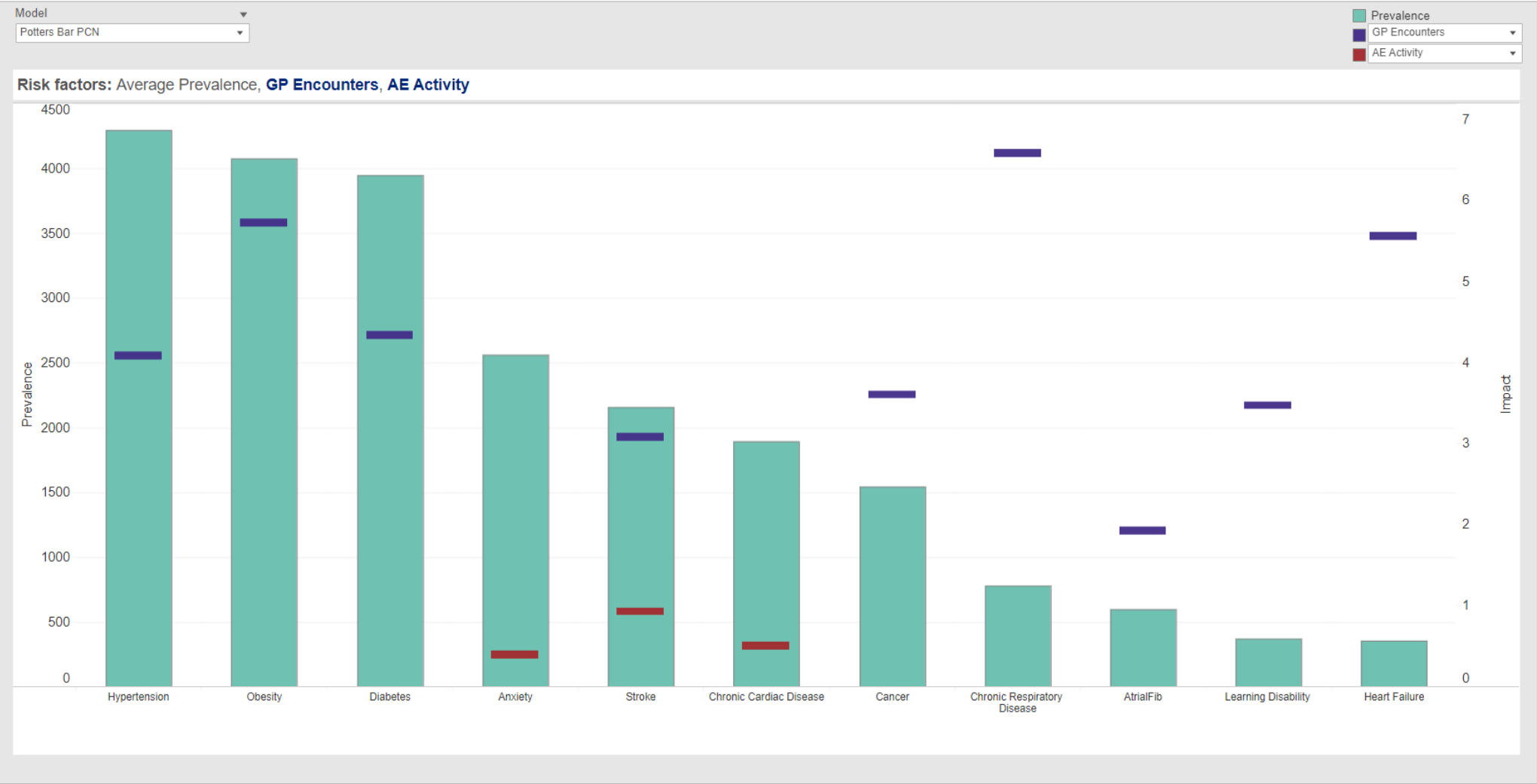
# Bio-Psycho-Social Indicators - Example



This chart gives a comparison across various selected risk conditions or characteristics, within the health segments of the PCN's population.

Here we have selected a few characteristics within the PCN's data as an example, within each segment the percentage with that risk condition is highlighted proportionately by the shaded bars in the chart.

# Risk Modelling - Prevalence against GP Activity & A&E



This Risk Model looks at the PCN's prevalence for major conditions, and this chart illustrates the number of people with certain risk factors, and also shows the impact on service utilisation, that these factors have. The height of each bar for each risk factor, shows the number of people who meet that criteria, as shown on the left hand axis; the horizontal lines relate to the correlation of a risk factor and an increase in impact on the selected target, shown on the right hand axis.



## Cancer Screening

	Period	HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX	POTTERS BAR PCN	PARKFIELD MEDICAL CENTRE	HIGHVIEW MEDICAL CENTRE	ANNANDALE MEDICAL CENTRE
Women, aged 25-49, with a record of cervical screening in the last 3.5 yrs (denominator includes PCAs)	2020/21	73.3	69.6	68.6	67.7	73.5
Women, aged 50-64, with a record of cervical screening in the last 5.5 yrs (denominator includes PCAs)	2020/21	78.2	79.5	80.8	77	80.5
Persons, 25-49, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21	73	69.9	68.2	68.8	73.8
Persons, 50-64, attending cervical screening within target period (5.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21	77	77.8	79.3	74.9	79
Persons, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %)	2020/21	63.9	69	69.9	66.6	70.5
Persons, 50-70, screened for breast cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %)	2020/21	61.3	73.3	72	77	74.8
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %)	2020/21	72.1	71.9	72	69.4	74.5
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21	68.8	69.5	69.6	66.1	73.3

Similar Significantly Worse Significantly Better

PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk

Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology





## Mortality

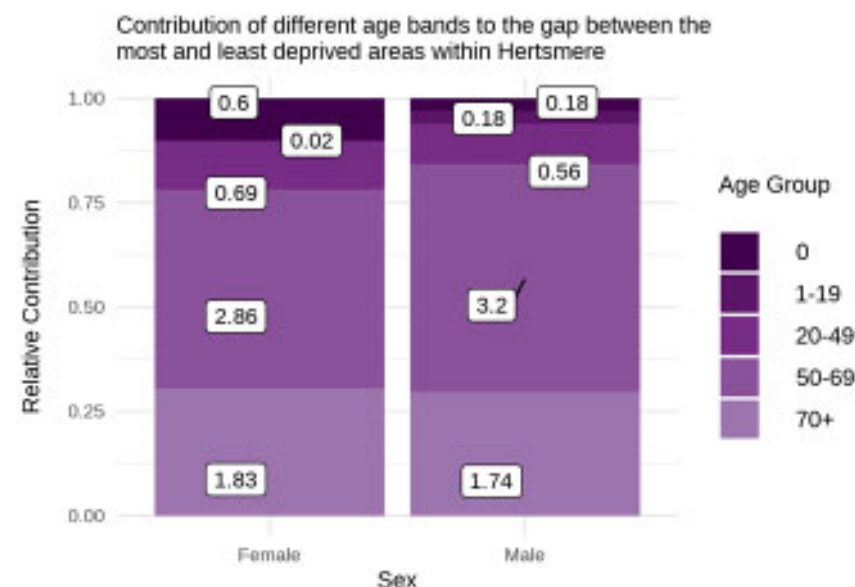
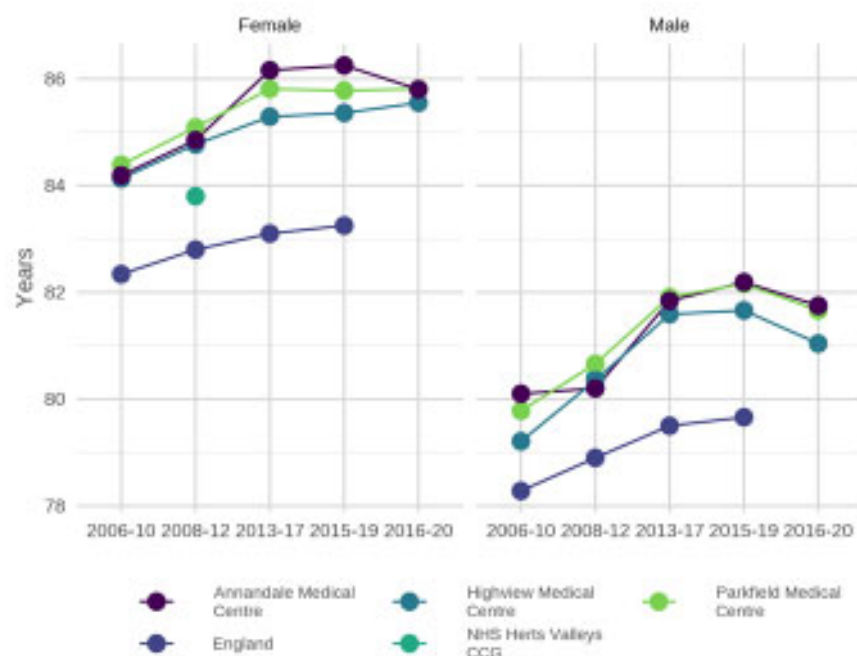
	Period	Hertfordshire CCGs	NHS HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX ICB - 06N	POTTERS BAR PCN
Percentage of deaths that occur at home (All age)	2021	25.3	23.9	25
PYLL - Neoplasms	2021	505	498.3	594.3
PYLL - Diseases of the circulatory system	2021	737.5	690.5	904.6
PYLL - All Cause	2021	1537.7	1496.4	1633.2
Premature Mortality - Respiratory Disease	2021	19.2	19	
Premature Mortality - Liver Disease	2021	14.6	14.4	
Premature Mortality - Cardiovascular Disease	2021	53.8	51.4	79
Premature Mortality - Cancer	2021	98.5	97.1	117.6
Premature Mortality - All Cause	2021	269.6	262.3	305.7

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)



## Life Expectancy



Labels inside bar indicate contribution to the life expectancy gap in years for each age group. This can be used to target interventions at age groups with the biggest inequality in life expectancy. The gap in life expectancy at birth for females is 6 years and for males is 5.86 years.

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)

Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology

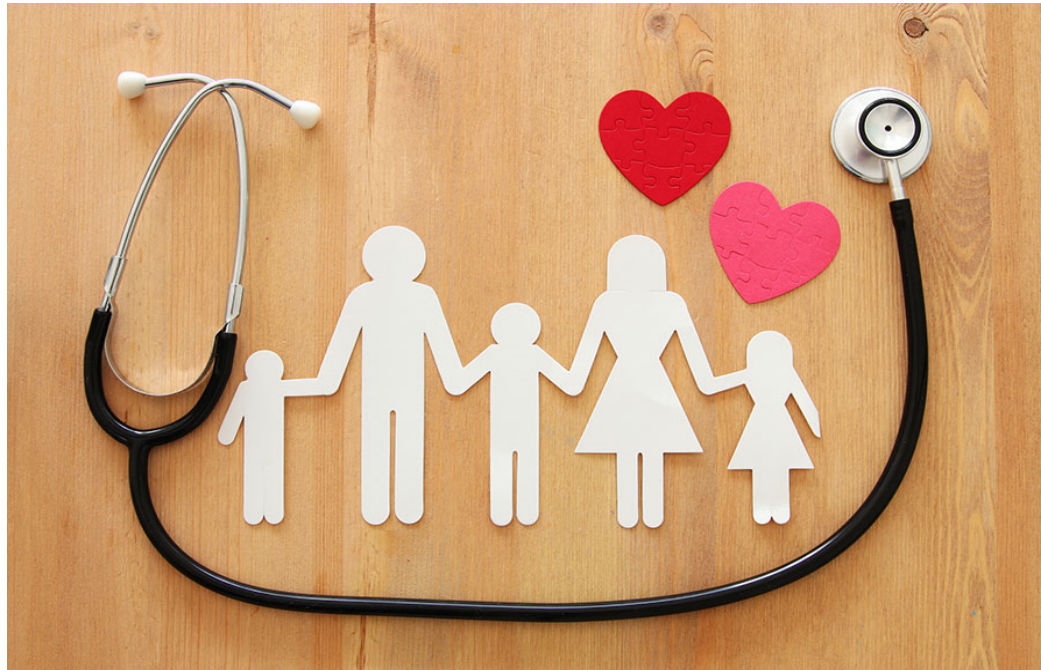




Hertfordshire and  
West Essex Integrated  
Care System



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex  
Integrated Care Board



**Working together**  
for a healthier future