

Substance misuse admissions in Southwark JSNA Factsheet

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

People & Health Intelligence

Southwark Public Health

December 2017

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GATEWAY INFORMATION

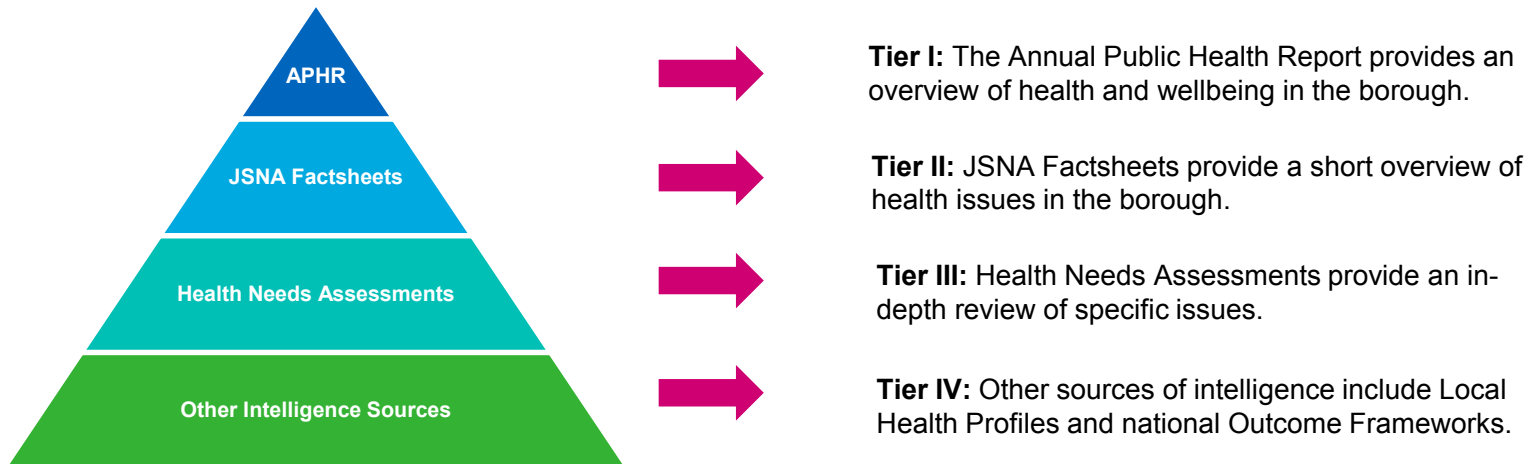
Report title:	Substance misuse admissions in Southwark
Status:	Public
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Suggested citation:	Substance misuse admissions in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA. Southwark Council: London. 2017.
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Date of publication:	6 December 2017

JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.
- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around 4 tiers:



- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

JSNA Factsheets are data packs on specific topic areas and are designed to provide a short summary of key facts

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

This JSNA Factsheet presents an analysis of hospital admissions related to substance misuse in Southwark and South East London. The factsheet includes:

- Admission profile in Southwark by age and sex
- Admissions across London
- Admissions across Southwark

Previous analysis has shown Southwark to have a young, diverse population that is more at risk of substance misuse

BACKGROUND

Substance misuse is a priority within Southwark. Locally we know that there are:

- 1,500 people in drug misuse services
- 700+ people injecting drugs
- Higher rates of offenders entering prison with a substance misuse problem that were previously known to community services (242 in 2012-13)

Public Health England (PHE) have published hospital admissions for substance misuse in the child health profile covering ages 15-24:

- Southwark had 83 admissions in a 3 year period - a rate of 67.4 per 100,000, similar to the London average (67.9) but significantly lower than England (95.4)
- This figure is climbing, but is too small a number to inform service design

National trends show that:

- Rates of opiate and crack cocaine use have been declining, with a rise in the use of a number of club drugs
- Use of illicit drugs occurs across all social groups but dependency is more likely to develop in those from lower socio-economic backgrounds, and almost 40% of the population of Southwark live in the most deprived quintile of areas nationally

References

1. Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2016. Southwark Council: London, 2017
2. PHE Children & Young Peoples Mental Health & Wellbeing Fingertips Tool

Southwark Public Health team have built on the hospital admissions analysis developed by Public Health England

METHODOLOGY

Analysis of substance misuse admissions published by Public Health England used hospital episode statistics (HES). Records were included, where the primary diagnoses or main cause of admission is:

A mental or behavioral disorder, or toxic effect, or poisoning from and including exposure to, one of the following substances:

- Opioids
- Cannabinoids
- Tobacco
- Volatile Solvents
- Multiple drug use and other psychoactive substances
- Organic solvents, gases, fumes and vapors
- Other psychotropic drugs not elsewhere classified
- Unspecified chemicals and noxious substances with undetermined intent
- Hypnotics
- Cocaine
- Simulants (including caffeine)
- Hallucinogens

Note: This definition list includes **legal substances**

The same diagnoses were included in our local analysis, however the age range was expanded from 15-24 years used by Public Health England to include all those aged 15 and over, reflecting the ageing cohort of those misusing substances.

References

1. PHE Children & Young Peoples Mental Health & Wellbeing Fingertips Tool

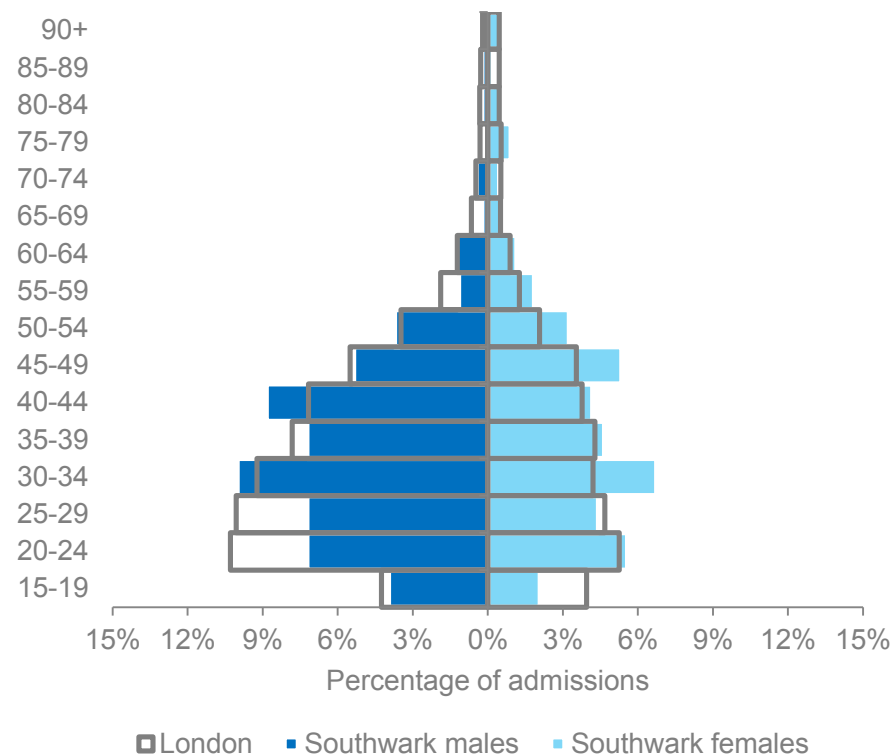
Our analysis indicates Southwark has an older substance misuse admission profile compared to London

RESULTS

Hospital episode statistics indicate that Southwark has an older substance misuse profile than London.

- In Southwark there were 429 admissions over the 3 years 2012-13 to 2014-15
 - 57% Male (246) and 43% Female (183)
 - Largest cohort was 30-34 (72 admissions)
 - 14 patients had attended twice
- In London there were 9,454 admissions over the 3 years
 - 62% Male (5,966) and 48% Female (3,485)
 - Largest cohort 20-24 (1,469 admissions)

Figure 1: Age & Sex Profile of substance misuse admissions 2012-13 to 2014-15



References

1. NHS Digital. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). 2012-13 to 2014-15.

Analysis indicates that Southwark has a significantly higher admission rate for substance misuse than London

RESULTS

When comparing admission rates it is apparent that Southwark is significantly above the London average.

- Southwark ranks 8th highest among London boroughs for admissions relating to substance misuse
- Neighbouring boroughs are all in the worst 10 London boroughs suggesting this is not an isolated local problem

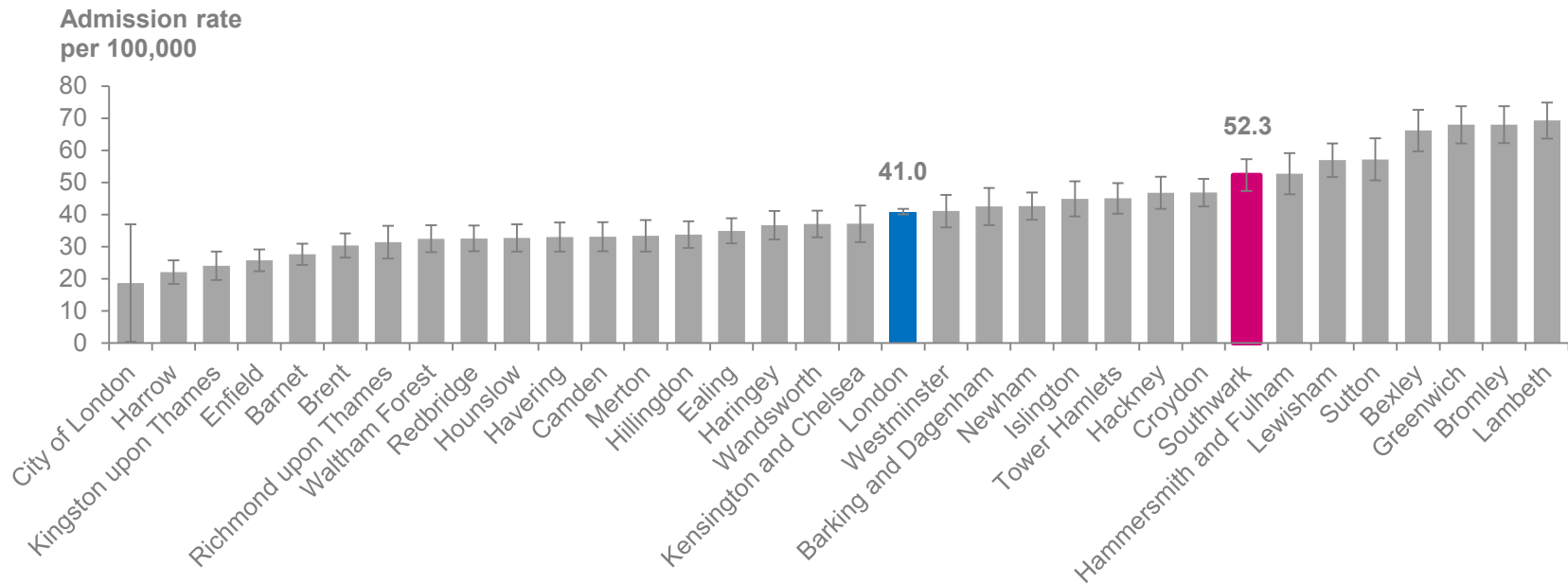


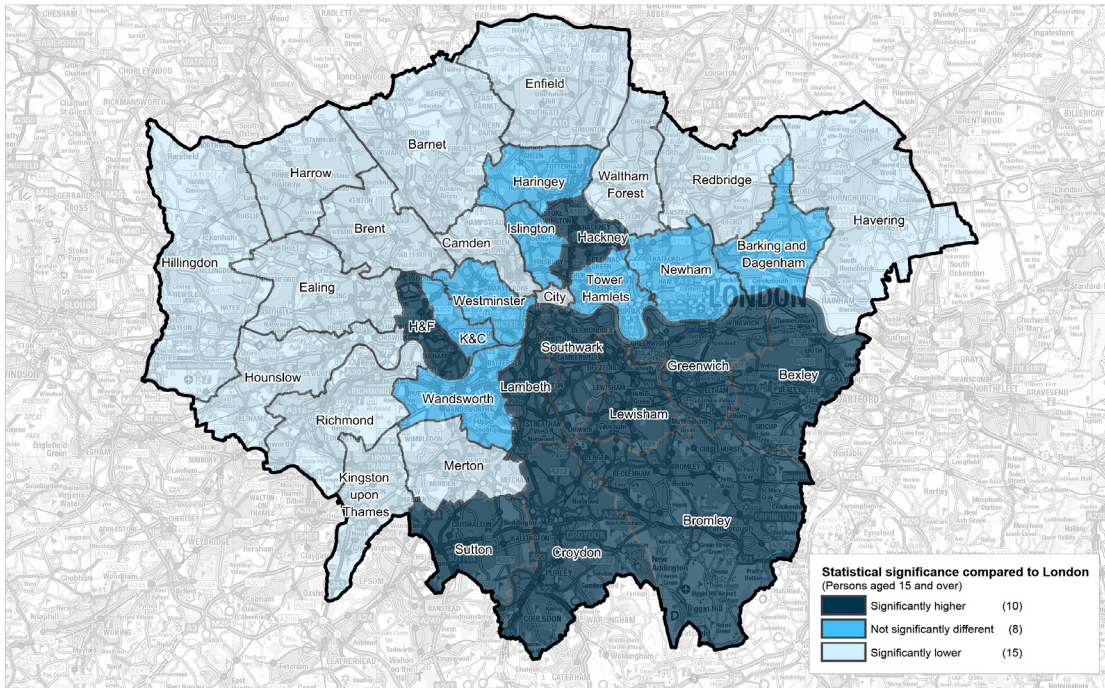
Figure 2: Age-standardised admission rate for substance misuse (2012-13 to 2014-15) by London borough

References

1. NHS Digital. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). 2012-13 to 2014-15.

There is a clear geographical divide in admission rates across London from the north west to south east

RESULTS



Directly age-standardised admission rate for drug-related conditions 2012-15

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
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Analysis of admission rates among those aged 15 and over closely mirrors the analysis produced by PHE for ages 15-24

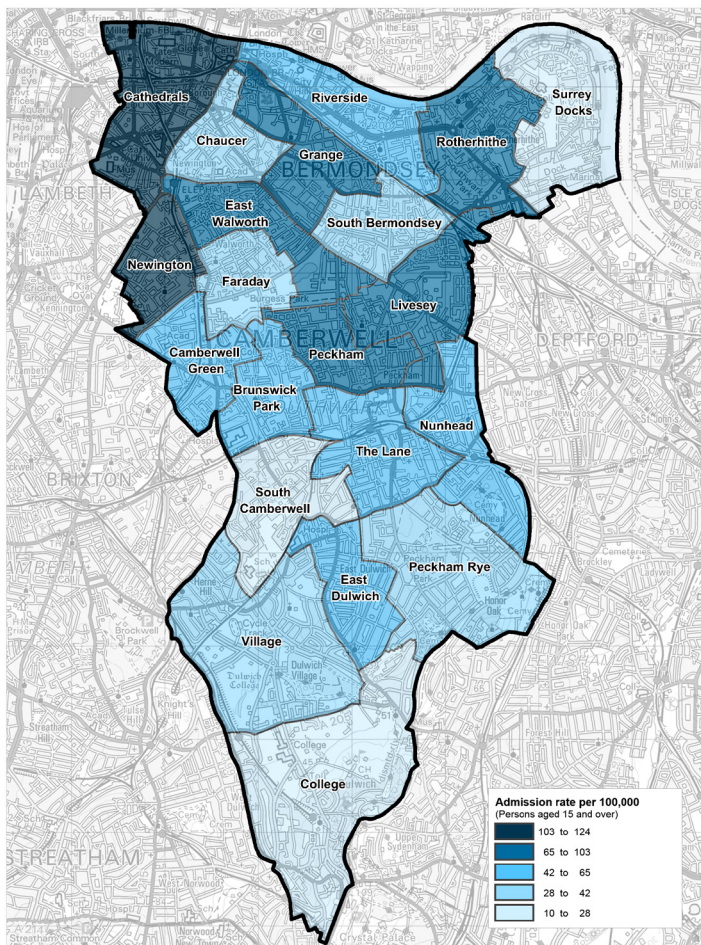
- PHE analysis shows admission rates in the southeast boroughs are significantly higher than the London average, although Southwark is not
- However when expanding the aged range in our local analysis, admission rates in Southwark are significantly higher than the London average, reflecting the relative older age profile of substance misuse in the borough

References

1. NHS Digital. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). 2012-13 to 2014-15.
2. PHE Children & Young People Profile Fingertips Tool <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/child-health/profile/child-health-young-people>

The cluster of admissions in the north-west of the borough requires further investigation

RESULTS



Directly age-standardised admission rate for drug-related conditions 2012-15

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
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June 2017
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Within Southwark there are significant inequalities in admissions related to substance misuse across the borough.

2 of the 21 wards are significantly higher than the Southwark average, and account for almost a quarter of admissions:

- Cathedrals had the highest number of admissions, with 58 over the 3 years (rate 123 per 100,000)
- Newington had the second highest, with 43 admissions (rate 104 per 100,000)

3 of the wards had an admission rate significantly lower than Southwark, with less than 20 admissions between them:

- South Camberwell had 7 admissions (rate 19)
- Surrey Docks had 6 admissions (rate 10)
- College had < 5 admissions (rate 13)

References

1. NHS Digital. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). 2012-13 to 2014-15.

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

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