

## Appendix D: Local authority TB profiles (2012 data): Hillingdon to Westminster

These reports are based on data from the national Enhanced Tuberculosis (TB) Surveillance system: these include clinical and demographic information on TB cases reported to the London TB Register, matched with microbiological information from the National Mycobacteria Reference Laboratory.

Findings in these reports should be interpreted with caution, particularly in areas with small numbers of cases. For more information, please discuss with your local Health Protection Team (contact details of which can be found at: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>).

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## Hillingdon

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

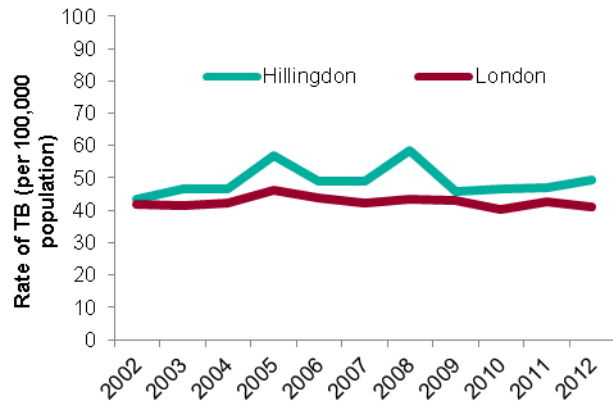


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

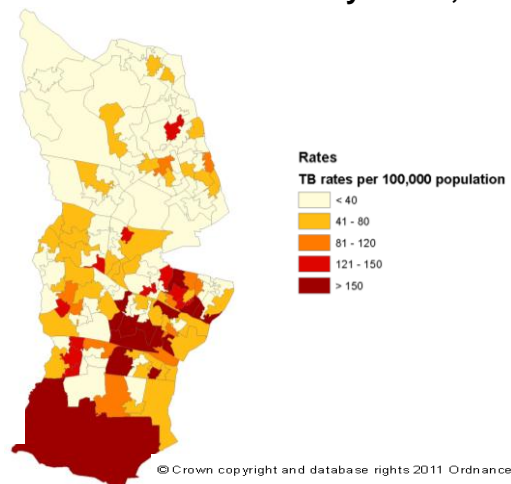


Table 1: Key TB facts: Hillingdon residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Hillingdon	London (LA range)	Hillingdon	London (LA range)
Number	139	3426	73	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	49	41 (7-117)	26	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	78%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	62%	60% (46-72%)	70%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	10%	8% (0-20%)	13%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	30%	34% (16-50%)	18%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	128	3446	97	1611
% patients completed treatment	89%	86% (69-100%)	93%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	2%	5% (0-10%)	7%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

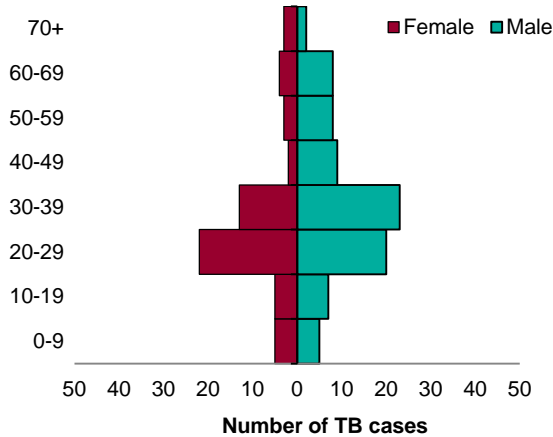


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

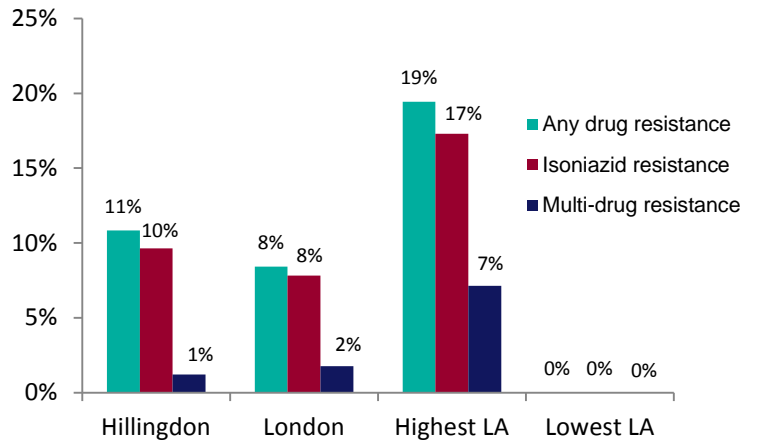


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

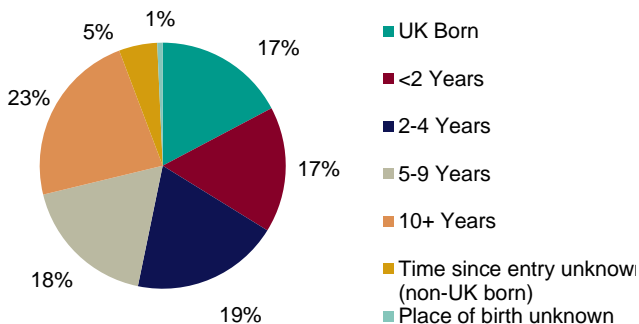
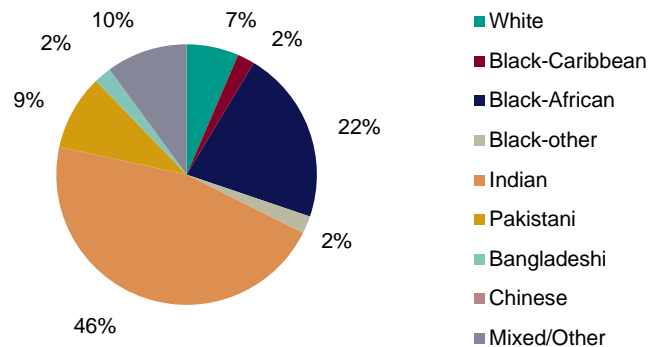


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Hillingdon remains above the London rate at 49/100,000, and has increased slightly since 2009.
- The most common age group was 20-39, although children aged less than ten were also diagnosed with TB.
- The majority were born abroad: 17% had entered the UK within the previous two years, but 23% had been in the UK more than ten years before diagnosis.
- Almost half were of Indian ethnicity (mostly born in India). The next most common countries of birth were Pakistan and Somalia.
- Levels of drug resistance were above the London average.
- One in ten patients had a social risk factor, most commonly drug use or a prison history.
- Treatment completion was above the London average.



## Hounslow

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

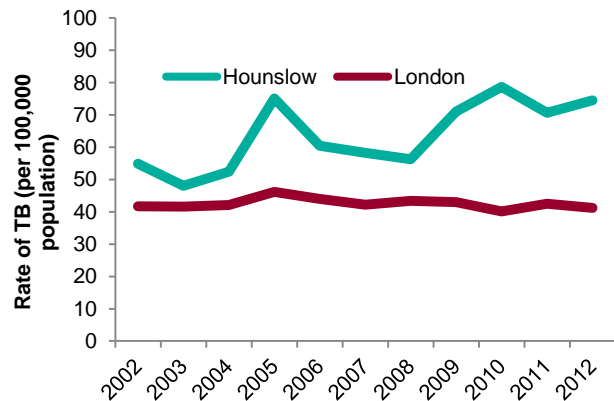


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

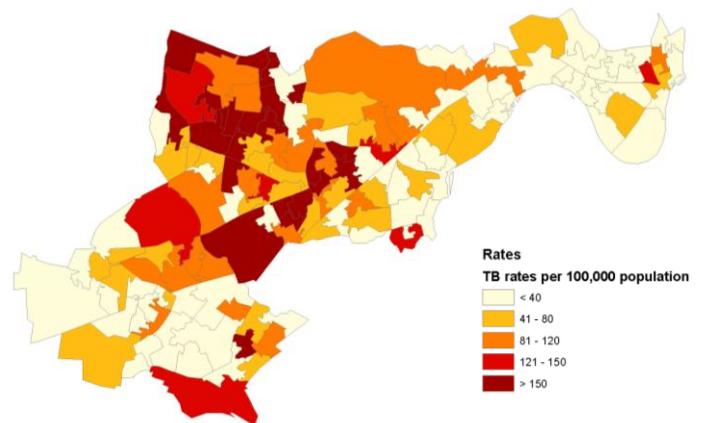


Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Hounslow residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Hounslow	London (LA range)	Hounslow	London (LA range)
Number	193	3426	68	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	75	41 (7-117)	26	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	74%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	59%	60% (46-72%)	72%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	3%	8% (0-20%)	5%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	177	3446	62	1611
% patients completed treatment	84%	86% (69-100%)	82%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	7%	5% (0-10%)	5%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

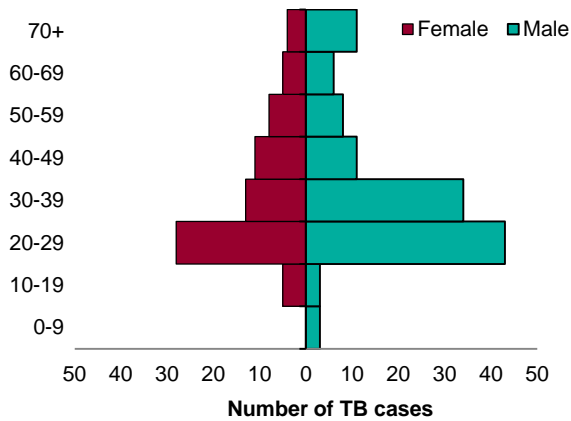


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

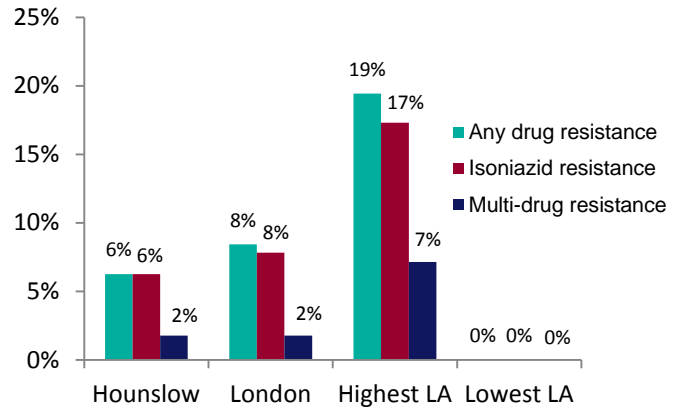


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

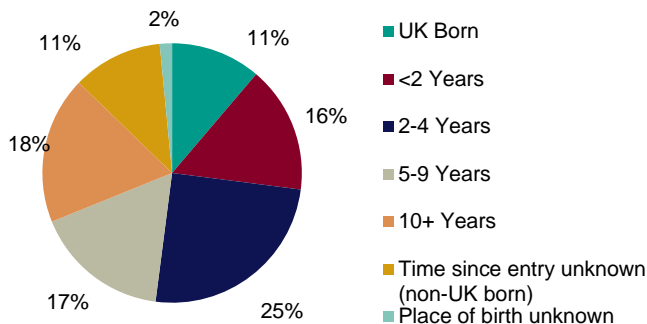
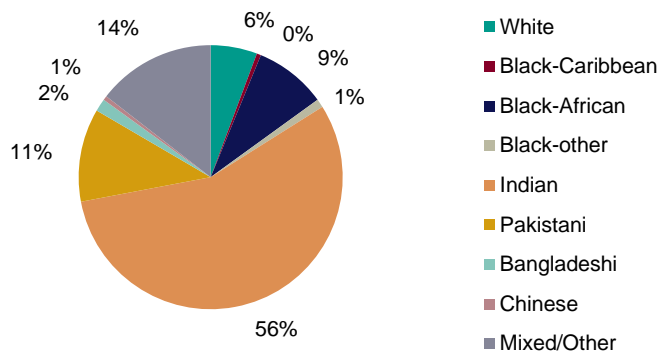


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Hounslow has generally increased since 2002, and is one of the highest in London at 75/100,000.
- The most common age group was 20-39, with more males than females.
- The majority were born abroad: 16% had entered the UK within the previous two years, and 41% within five years.
- More than half were of Indian ethnicity.
- Levels of isoniazid resistance were lower than the London average, and 2% had multi-drug resistant TB.
- A lower than average for London proportion of patients had a social risk factor.
- The proportion completing treatment within 12 months was below the London average.



## Islington

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

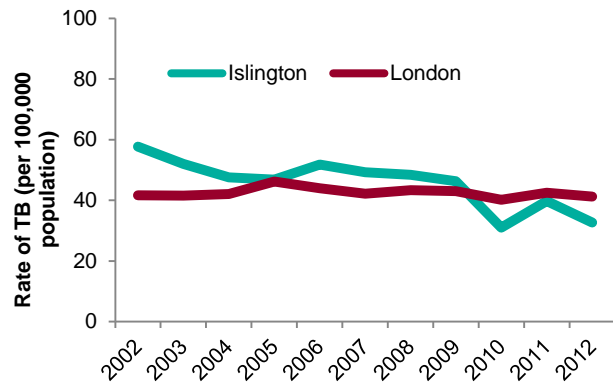


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

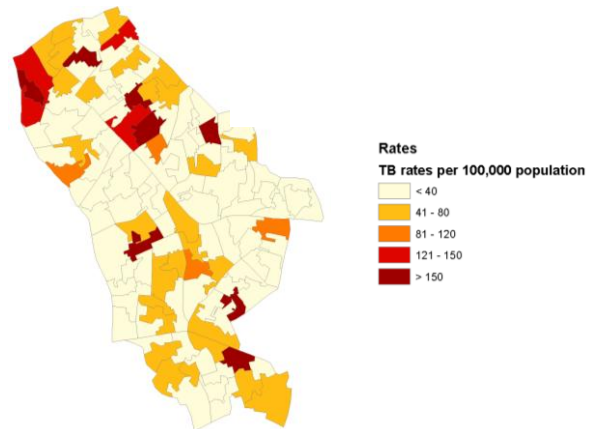


Table 1: Key TB facts: Islington residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Islington	London (LA range)	Islington	London (LA range)
Number	69	3426	39	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	33	41 (7-117)	19	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	82%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	54%	60% (46-72%)	67%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	19%	8% (0-20%)	32%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	34%	34% (16-50%)	30%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	80	3446	43	1611
% patients completed treatment	94%	86% (69-100%)	98%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	0%	5% (0-10%)	0%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

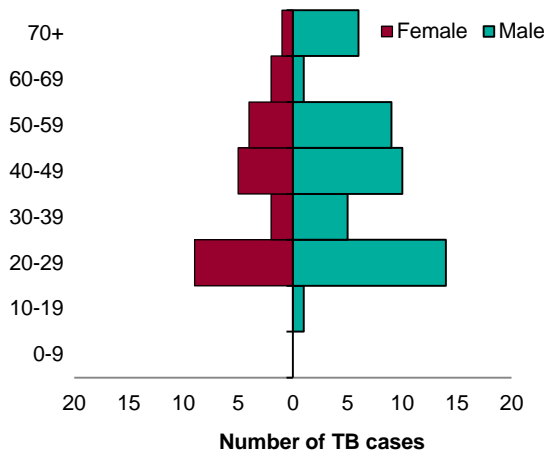


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

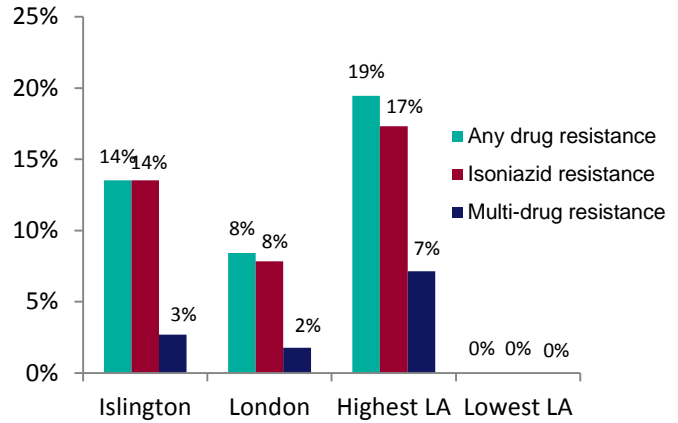


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

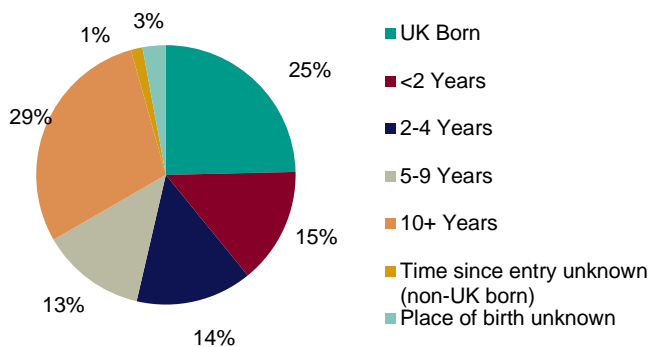
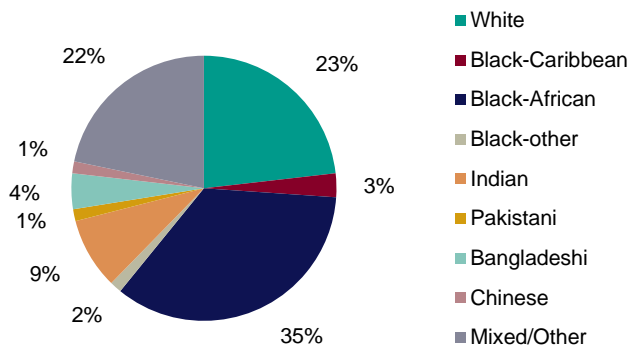


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Islington has decreased since 2002 and is now lower than the London rate.
- Patients were predominantly males, with the most common age group 20-29.
- A higher proportion were UK born than usually seen across London.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (almost half of whom were from Somalia). This was followed by white (69% of whom were UK born, remainder from a mix of eastern and western European countries).
- Culture confirmation rates were lower than the average for London.
- Almost one in five Islington TB patients had a social risk factor: this increased to almost one in three pulmonary patients. Almost all of these were homeless (11 cases).
- Levels of drug resistance were above the London average, particularly for isoniazid.
- Despite high levels of drug resistance and social risk factors, a high proportion of patients completed treatment.



## Kensington & Chelsea

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

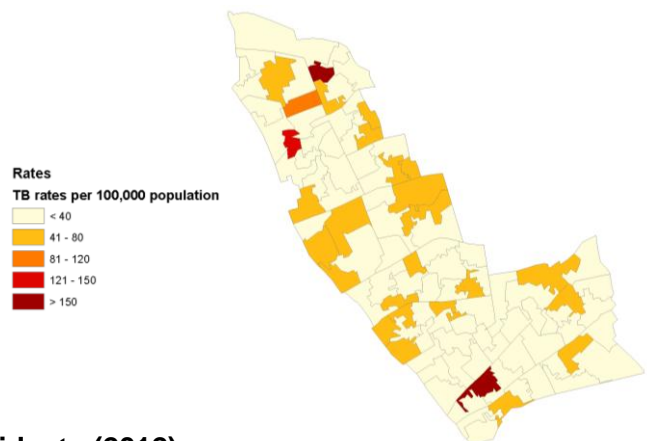


Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Kensington & Chelsea residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Kensington & Chelsea	London (LA range)	Kensington & Chelsea	London (LA range)
Number	33	3426	19	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	21	41 (7-117)	12	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	68%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	67%	60% (46-72%)	84%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	16%	8% (0-20%)	17%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	47	3446	28	1611
% patients completed treatment	89%	86% (69-100%)	89%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	4%	5% (0-10%)	0%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease





Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

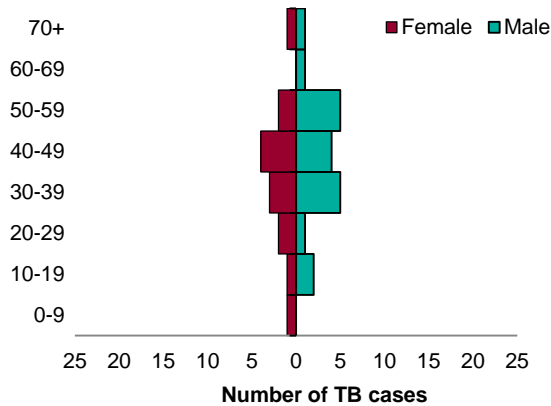


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

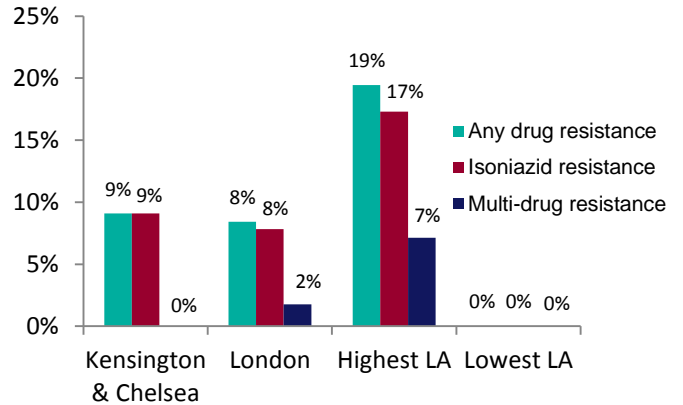


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

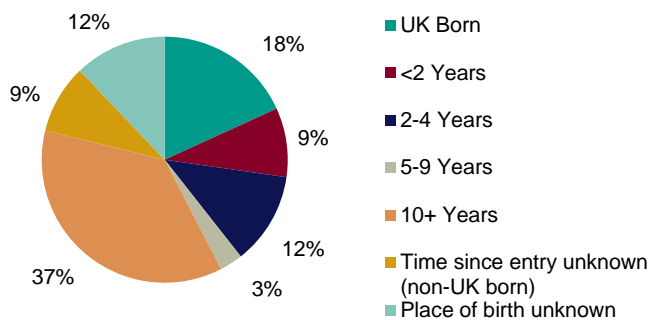
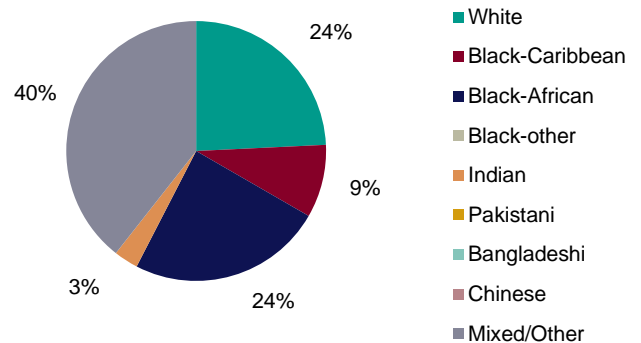


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Kensington & Chelsea remains below the London rate, but above the national rate, at 21/100,000.
- Patients were all age groups, although mostly 30-59.
- The majority were born abroad: but only 9% had entered the UK within the previous two years, and 37% had been in the UK more than ten years before diagnosis..
- 40% were of mixed/other ethnicity, reflecting patients born in many different parts of the world.
- Levels of isoniazid resistance were similar to the London average (although small numbers), and no patients had multi-drug resistant TB.
- A high proportion of patients had a social risk factor.
- The proportion completing treatment within 12 months was slightly above the London average, with fewer patients lost to follow up.



## Kingston upon Thames

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

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Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

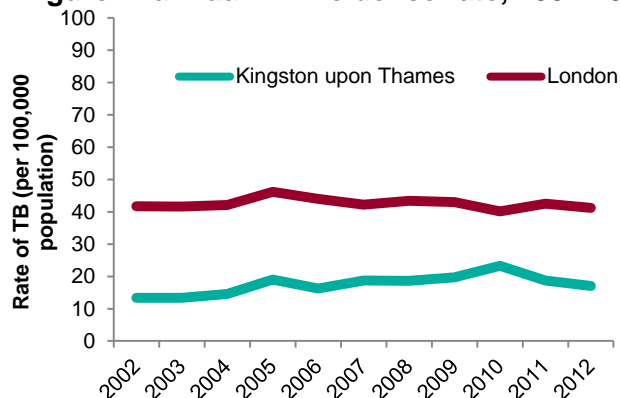


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

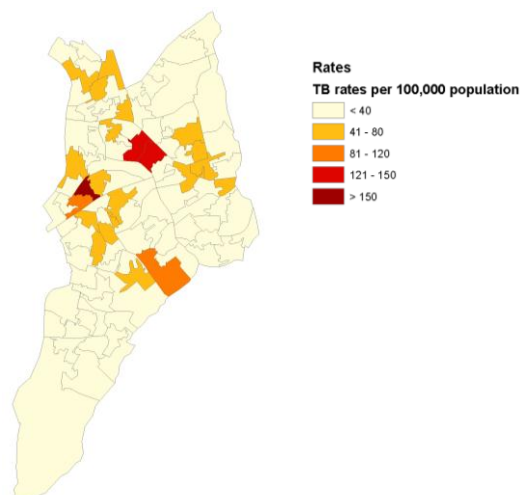


Table 1: Key TB facts: Kingston residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Kingston	London (LA range)	Kingston	London (LA range)
Number	28	3426	15	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	17	41 (7-117)	9	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	40%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	71%	60% (46-72%)	87%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	7%	8% (0-20%)	7%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	24%	34% (16-50%)	29%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	30	3446	17	1611
% patients completed treatment	90%	86% (69-100%)	100%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	3%	5% (0-10%)	0%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

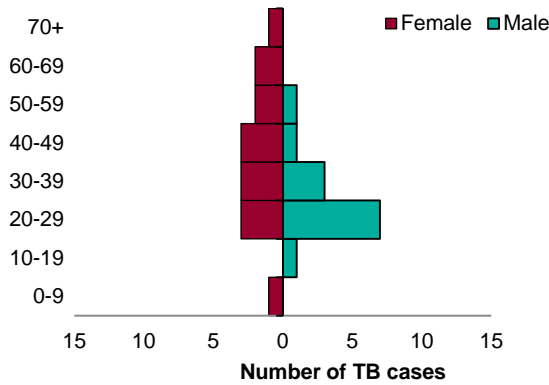


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

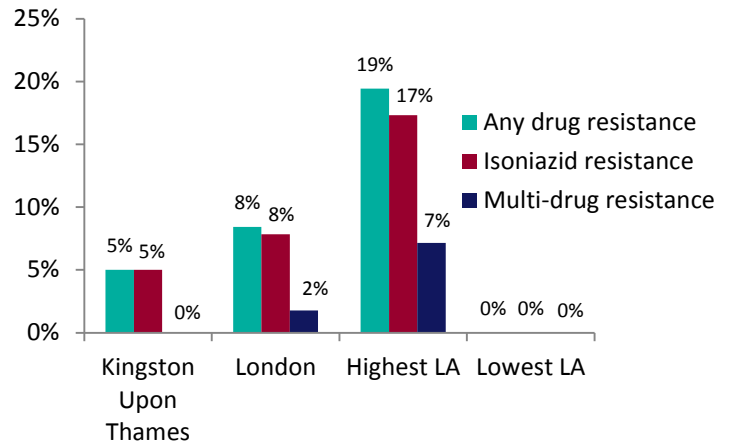


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

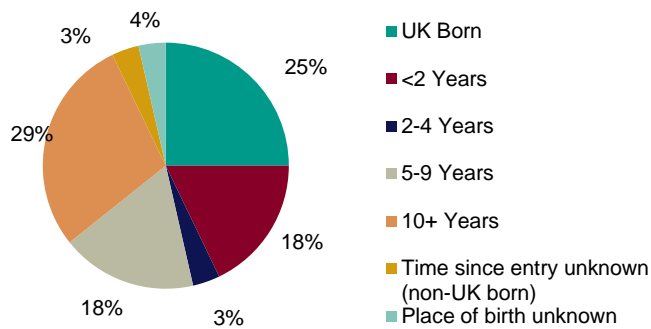
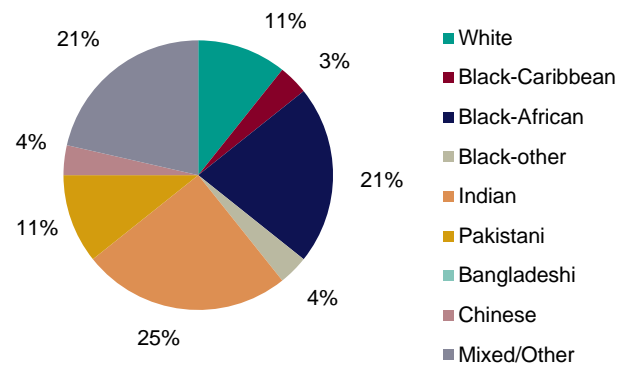


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Kingston remained fairly stable over recent years at around 19/100,000. This is below the London average, but above the UK rate of 14/100,000.
- Males aged 20-29 years old were the most common age group.
- Compared to the rest of London patients were more often UK born.
- The most common ethnic group was Indian.
- Just over half had pulmonary forms of disease, a rate of 9/100,000: only 40% of these had a sputum smear result.
- Patients resident in Kingston were less often drug resistant, or had social risk factors compared to the London average.
- Treatment completion was very high, with few patients lost to follow up.



## Lambeth

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

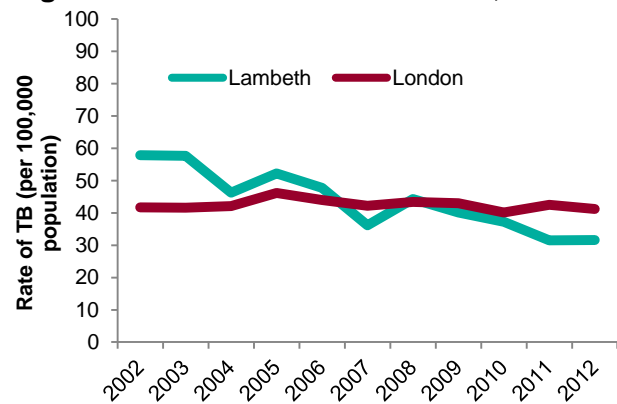
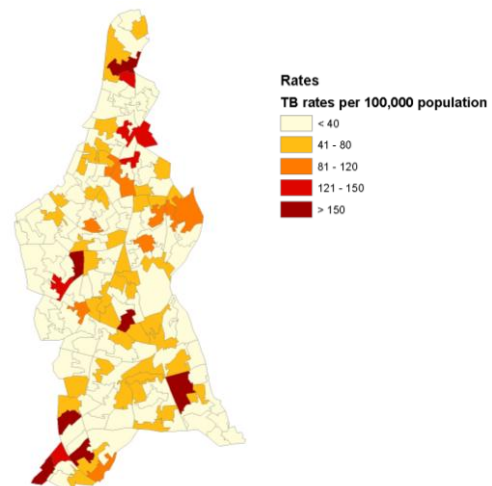


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Lambeth residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Lambeth	London (LA range)	Lambeth	London (LA range)
Number	98	3426	59	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	32	41 (7-117)	19	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	75%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	72%	60% (46-72%)	83%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	12%	8% (0-20%)	19%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	93	3446	56	1611
% patients completed treatment	87%	86% (69-100%)	86%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	7%	5% (0-10%)	9%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

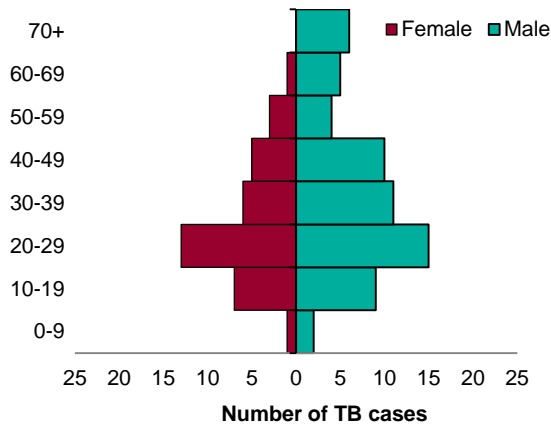


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

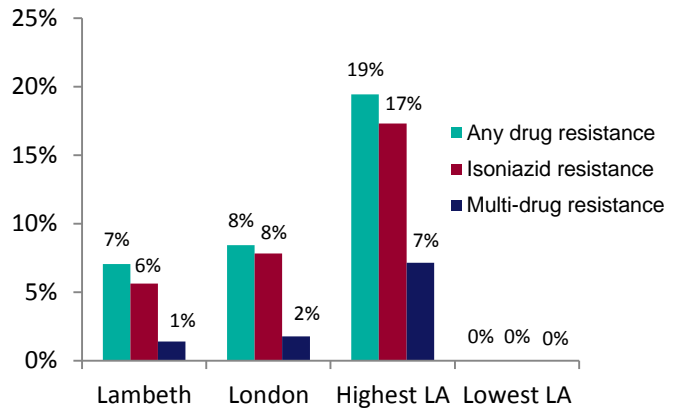


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

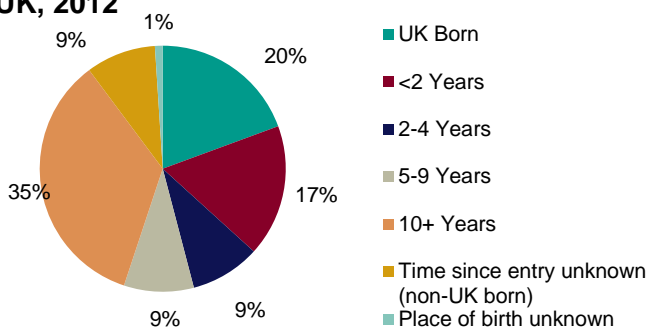
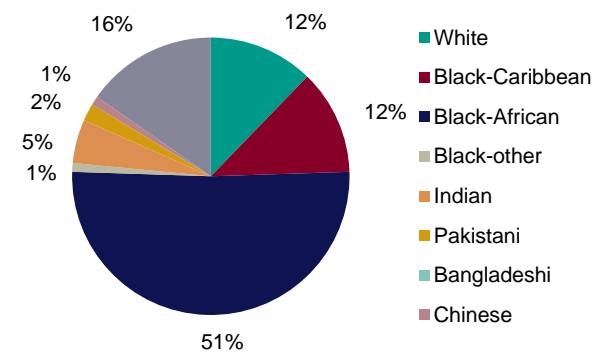


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- TB incidence in Lambeth has decreased since 2002, and is now below the London TB rate.
- Patients were more often male, and were in all age groups – including children aged under ten years old.
- While 80% were born abroad, 35% had been in the UK ten or more years before diagnosis.
- Over half of all cases were of black African ethnicity: mostly non-UK born, the most common country of birth in 2012 was Somalia.
- Lambeth residents more often had pulmonary TB (60%) than in most areas of London, and more often had social risk factors (almost one in five of those with pulmonary TB) – most commonly a prison history.
- Levels of drug resistance were slightly lower than the London average.
- A lower than average proportion of patients had a greater than three month delay between symptom onset and diagnosis.
- The proportion completing treatment was slightly above than the London average, although levels of lost to follow up were also slightly higher than average.



## Lewisham

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

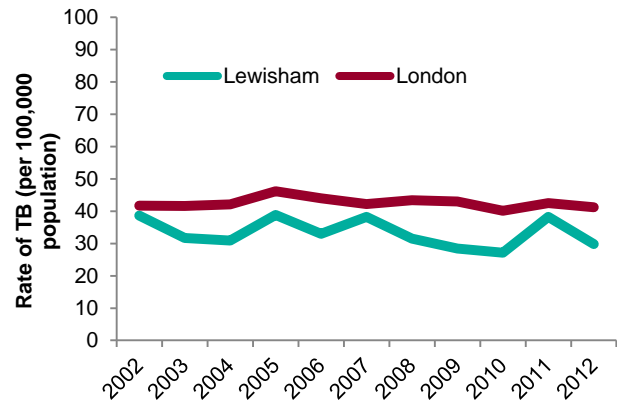
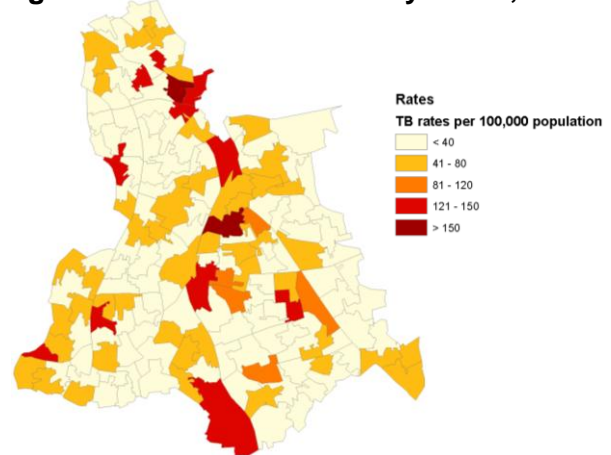


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts: Lewisham residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Lewisham	London (LA range)	Lewisham	London (LA range)
Number	84	3426	43	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	30	41 (7-117)	15	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	75%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	68%	60% (46-72%)	79%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	3%	8% (0-20%)	3%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	33%	34% (16-50%)	32%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	103	3446	55	1611
% patients completed treatment	85%	86% (69-100%)	80%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	6%	5% (0-10%)	7%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

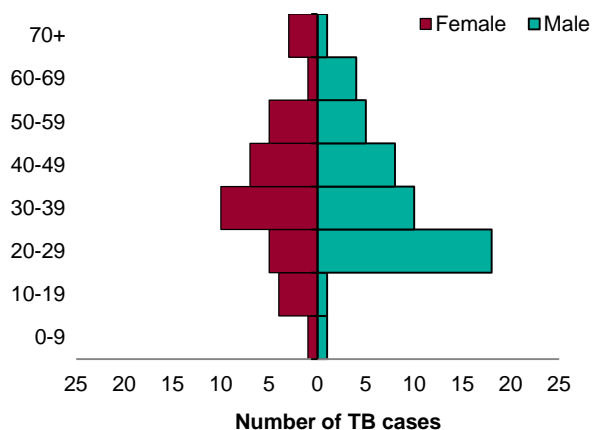


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

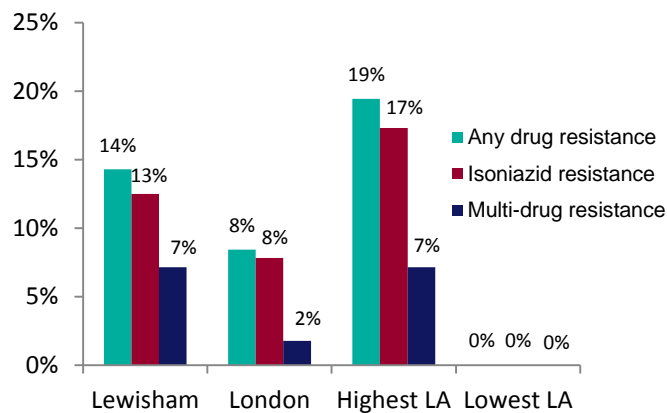


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

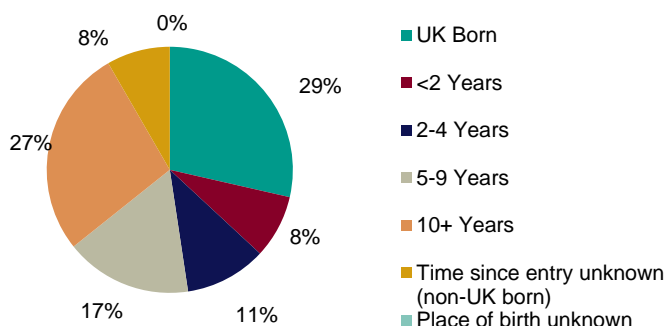
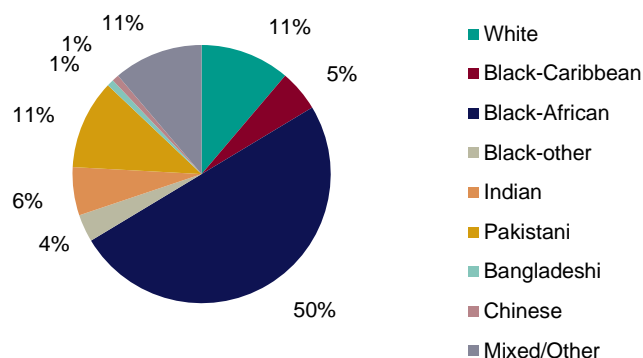


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- TB incidence in Lewisham has remained just below the London incidence rate, at between 30-40/100,000 since 2002.
- Males aged 20-29 years old were the most common group.
- More patients were UK born than the London average. Just 8% were recent migrants (entered the UK within the previous two years) while 27% had been in the UK more than ten years.
- The most common ethnic group was black African, followed by black Caribbean: the most common country of birth of those born abroad was Nigeria (14%) followed by Jamaica (10%).
- Few patients were reported to have one or more social risk factor: below the London average.
- A third of all patients had a delay of more than three months before diagnosis.
- Levels of drug resistance were higher among those resident in Lewisham than most areas of London.
- The proportion of those with pulmonary TB completing treatment was only 80%. Slightly more patients were lost to follow up than the London average.



## Merton

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

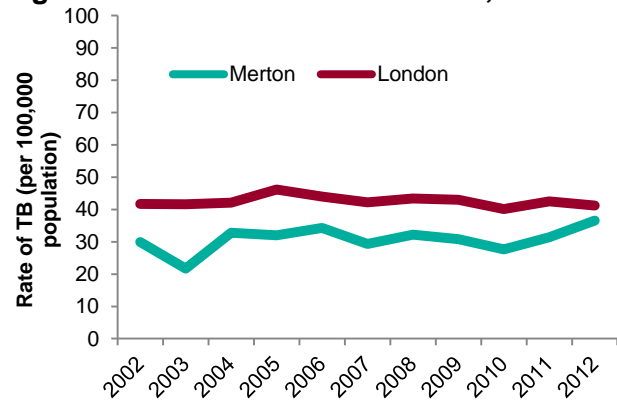
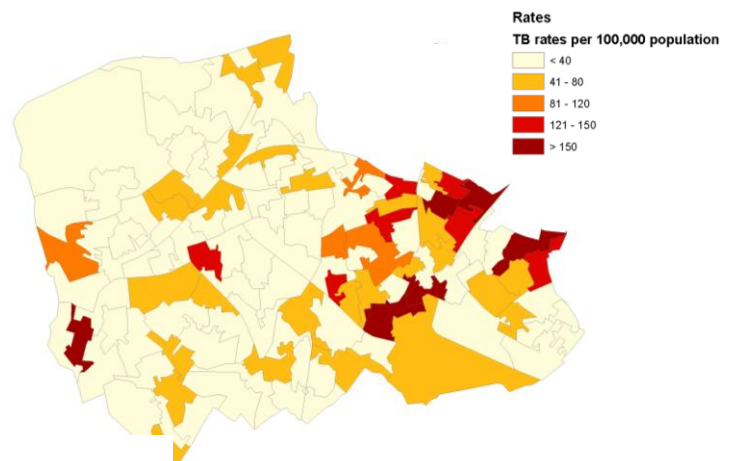


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts: Merton residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Merton	London (LA range)	Merton	London (LA range)
Number	74	3426	41	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	37	41 (7-117)	21	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	71%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	59%	60% (46-72%)	63%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	7%	8% (0-20%)	10%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	23%	34% (16-50%)	16%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	63	3446	29	1611
% patients completed treatment	87%	86% (69-100%)	83%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	5%	5% (0-10%)	3%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease





Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

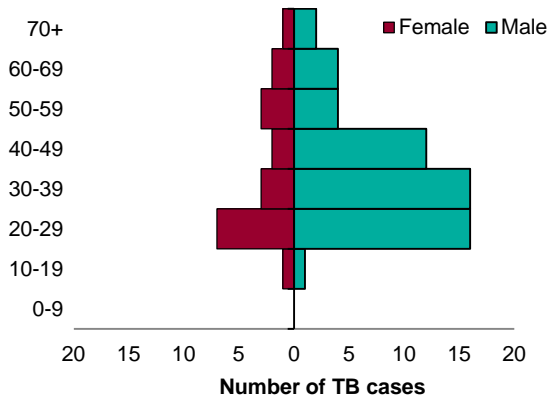


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

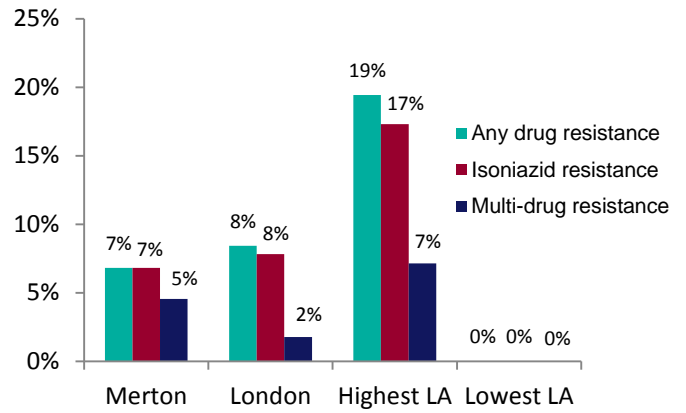


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

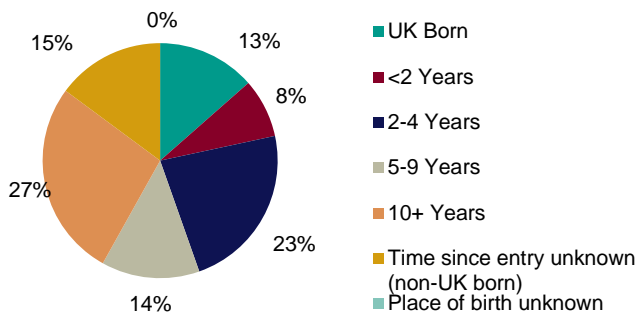
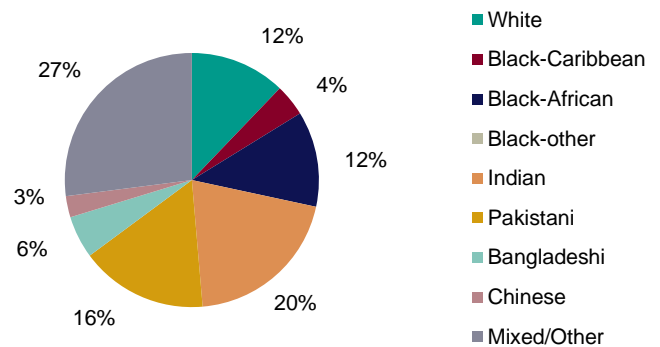


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Merton increased to 37/100,000 in 2012, the highest seen in recent years, and just below the London average.
- Patients were predominantly male, and aged 20-49 years old.
- While most were born outside the UK, 27% had been in the UK over ten years.
- The most common ethnic group was mixed/other: the most common countries of birth outside the UK were India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
- More than half had pulmonary TB, a rate of 21/100,000: a lower than average proportion of these were confirmed by culture.
- Merton residents had similar levels of isoniazid resistance and higher multi-drug resistance, compared to the London average.
- Treatment completion was similar to the London average at 87%.



## Newham

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

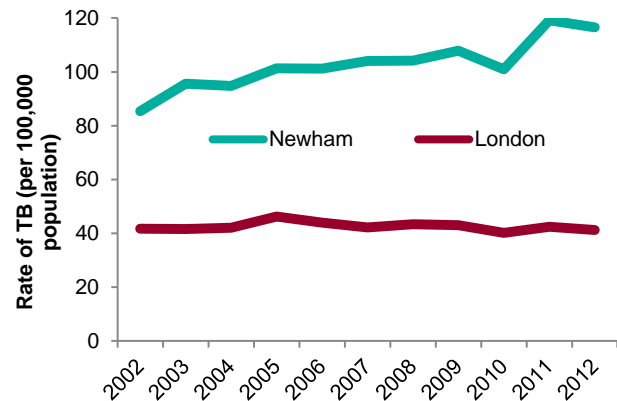


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

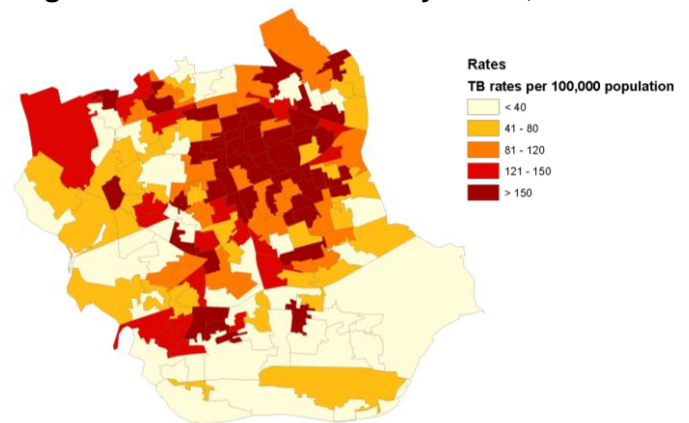


Table 1: Key TB facts: Newham residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Newham	London (LA range)	Newham	London (LA range)
Number	366	3426	147	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	117	41 (7-117)	47	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	61%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	57%	60% (46-72%)	69%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	9%	8% (0-20%)	10%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	35%	34% (16-50%)	27%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	366	3446	156	1611
% patients completed treatment	83%	86% (69-100%)	82%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	9%	5% (0-10%)	12%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

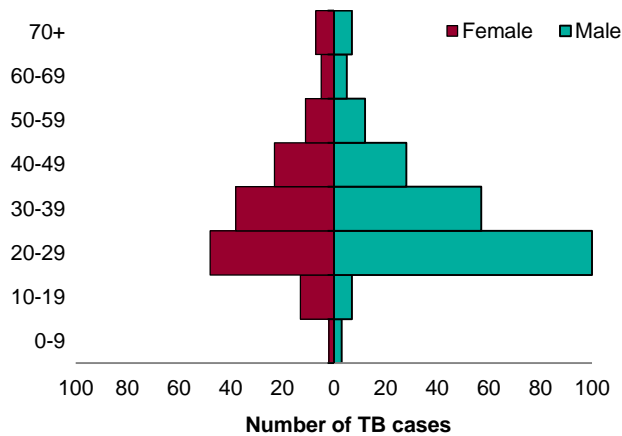


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

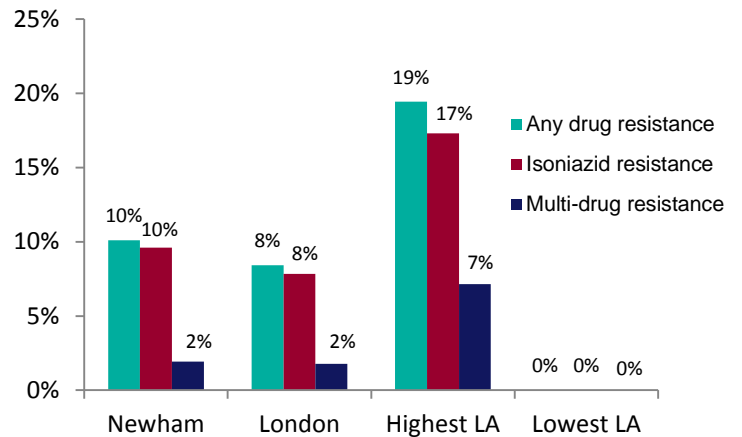


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

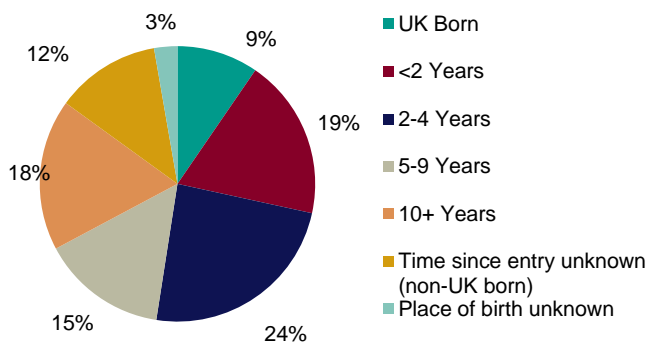
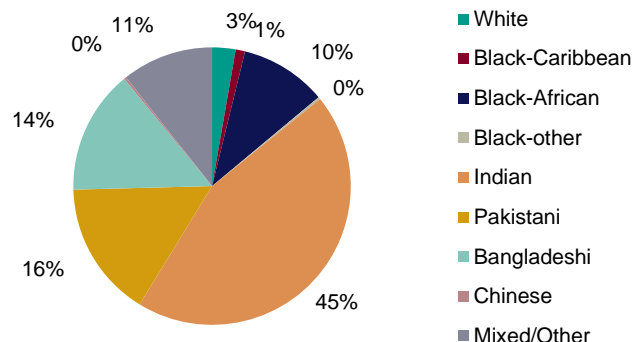


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- Newham has the highest rate of TB in London and the UK.
- Patients were more often males, with 20-29 year olds the most common age group.
- Over 90% were born abroad: 19% were recent migrants, having entered the UK within two years of diagnosis, and 43% within 5 years.
- Almost half were Indian. The next most common countries of birth were Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- Levels of drug resistance were slightly higher than the London average.
- One in ten patients had one or more social risk factor: mostly problem alcohol use.
- The proportion completing treatment was below the London average, with one in ten patients lost to follow up.



## Redbridge

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

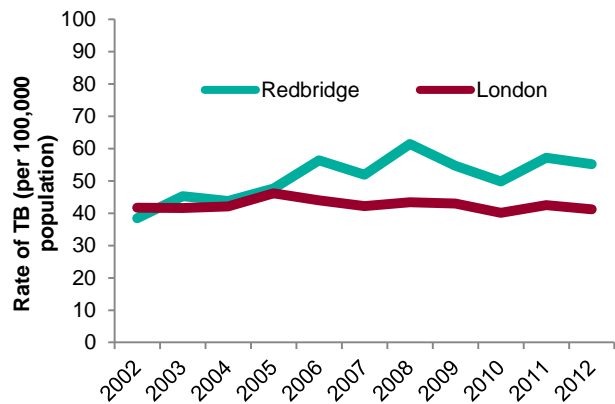
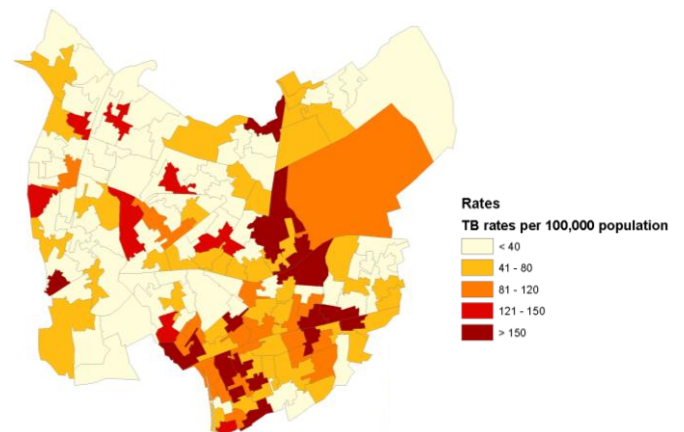


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts: Redbridge residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Redbridge	London (LA range)	Redbridge	London (LA range)
Number	157	3426	63	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	55	41 (7-117)	22	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	62%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	64%	60% (46-72%)	79%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	11%	8% (0-20%)	13%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	40%	34% (16-50%)	38%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	161	3446	57	1611
% patients completed treatment	91%	86% (69-100%)	91%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	6%	5% (0-10%)	2%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

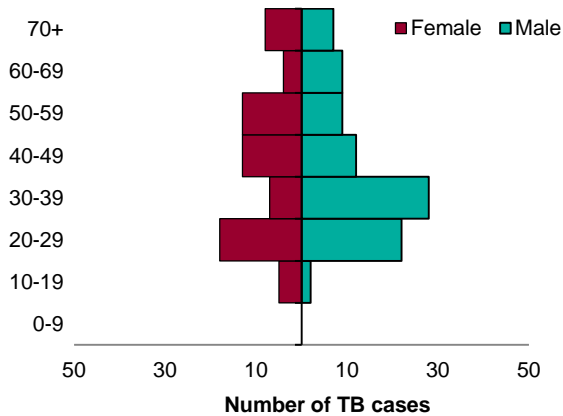


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

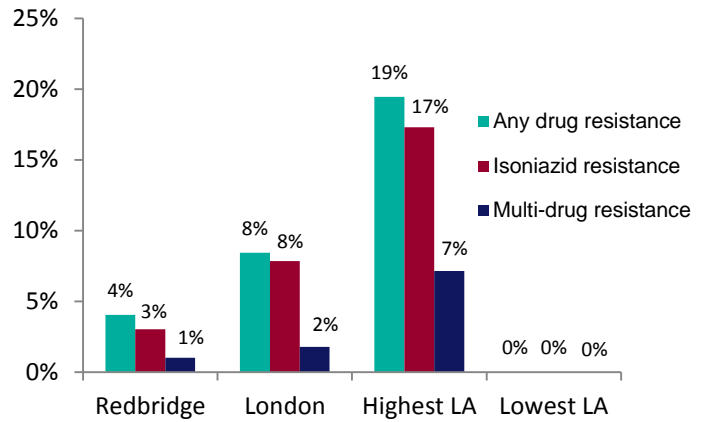


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

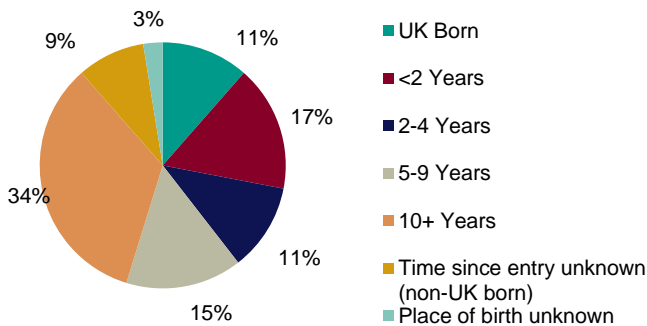
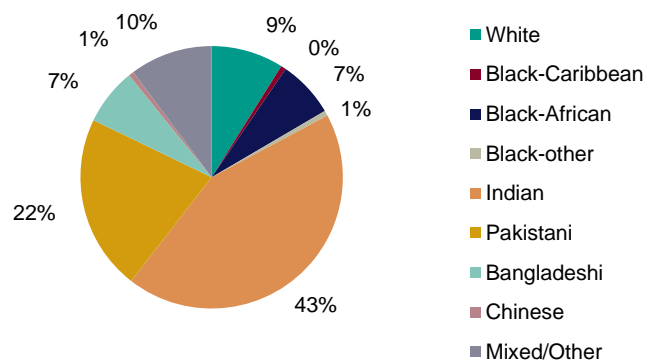


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Redbridge has increased since 2002, and is now among the highest in London boroughs.
- Patients were more often males, aged 20-39 years old.
- Almost 90% were born abroad: 17% were recent migrants, having entered the UK within two years of diagnosis, while 34% had been in the UK ten or more years.
- Almost half were Indian, and 22% Pakistani.
- Levels of drug resistance were lower than the London average.
- More than one in ten patients had one or more social risk factor.
- The proportion completing treatment was above the London average.



## Richmond upon Thames

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

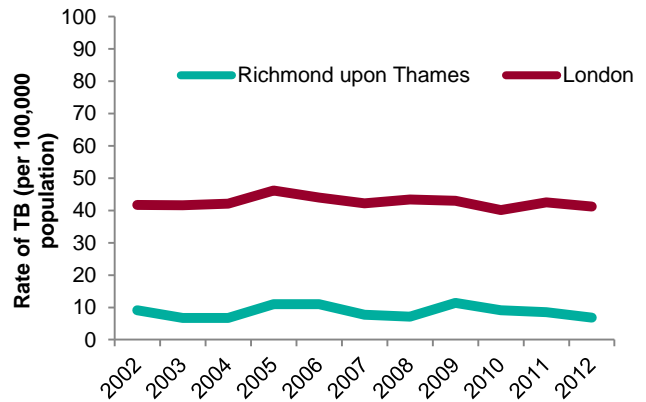


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

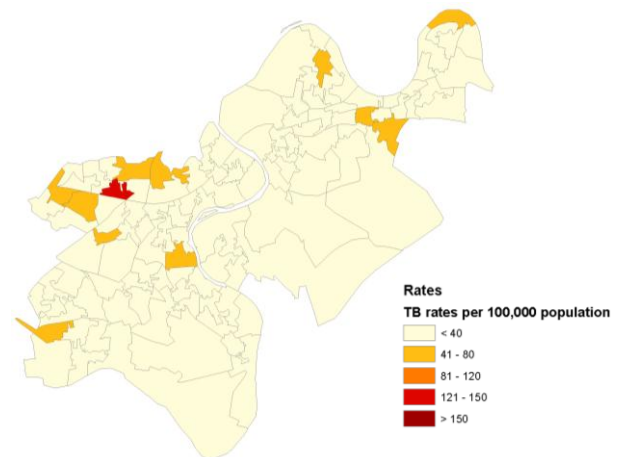


Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Richmond residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Richmond	London (LA range)	Richmond	London (LA range)
Number	13	3426	5	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	7	41 (7-117)	3	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	100%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	46%	60% (46-72%)	60%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	0%	8% (0-20%)	0%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	16	3446	11	1611
% patients completed treatment	69%	86% (69-100%)	64%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	6%	5% (0-10%)	0%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

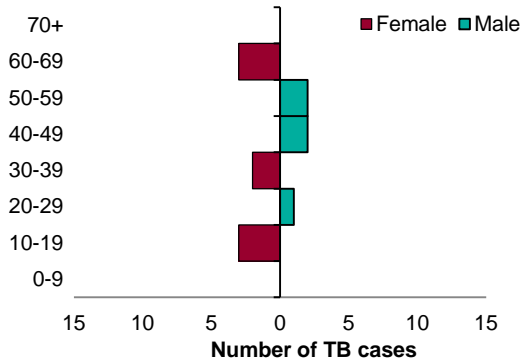


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

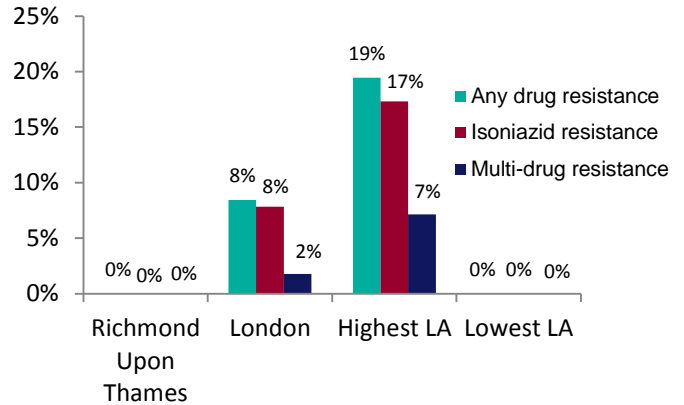


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

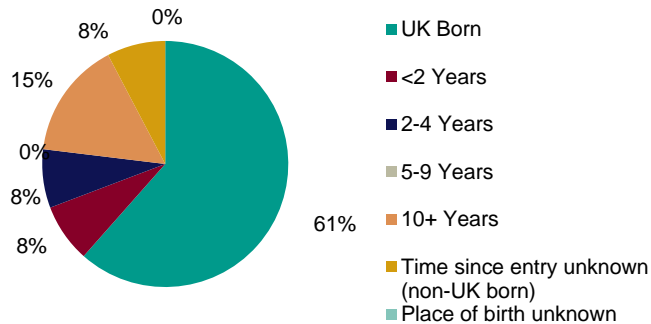
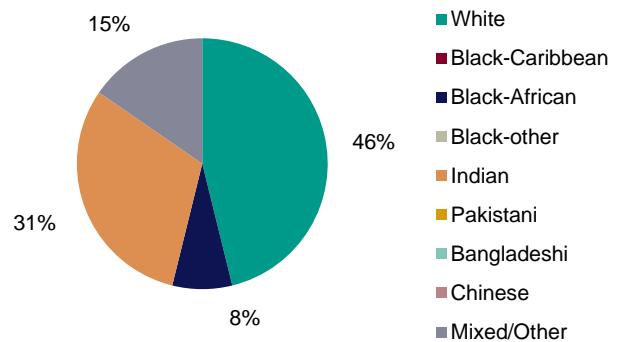


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



\*\*\*Findings should be interpreted with caution due to the small numbers involved\*\*\*

- The TB rate in Richmond remains below the London and national average at 7/100,000.
- Patients were seen across all age groups, with a greater proportion of elderly patients than usually seen in London.
- Unusually, the majority of patients were born in the UK, and nearly half were white.
- Culture confirmation was low compared to the London average.
- No patients had social risk factors, and none were drug resistant.
- Patients in Richmond had the lowest treatment completion rates: 19% died before completing (all aged over 65).



## Southwark

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

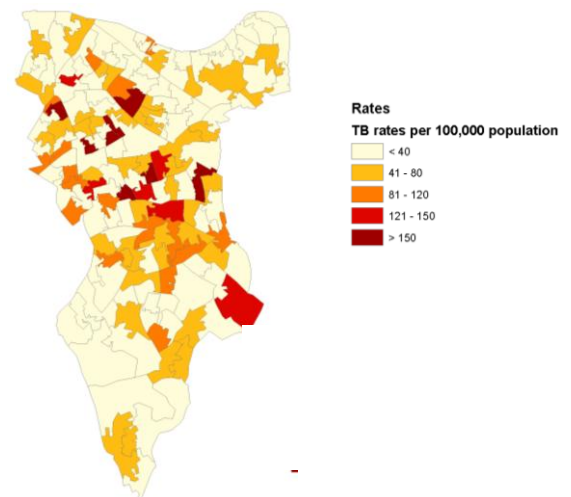
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Southwark residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Southwark	London (LA range)	Southwark	London (LA range)
Number	116	3426	66	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	40	41 (7-117)	23	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	76%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	62%	60% (46-72%)	70%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	8%	8% (0-20%)	9%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	117	3446	52	1611
% patients completed treatment	84%	86% (69-100%)	77%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	3%	5% (0-10%)	6%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease





Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

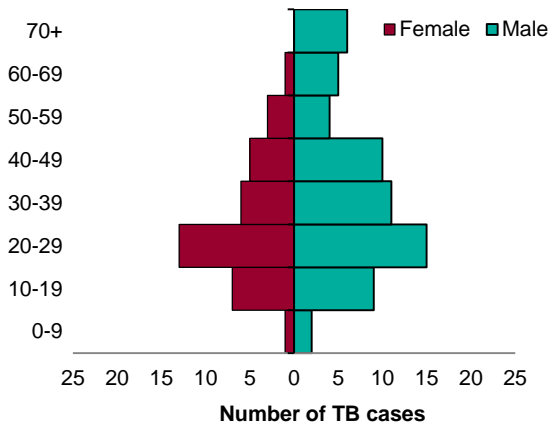


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

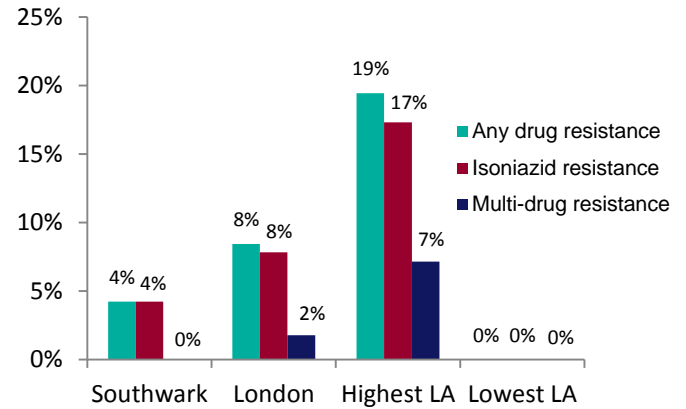


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

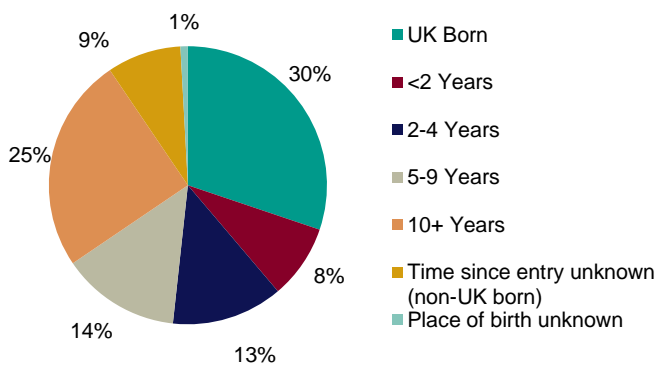
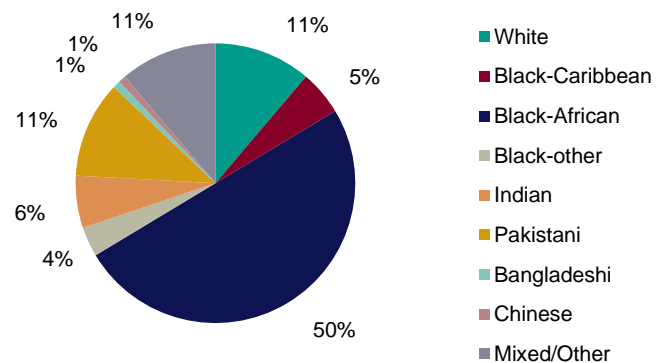


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- TB incidence in Southwark has remained around the London rate since 2002, around 40/100,000.
- Patients were more often male, and were in all age groups – including children aged under ten years old.
- More than half had pulmonary disease, with the rate of pulmonary TB above the London average.
- 30% were born in the UK, higher than in most areas of London.
- Half of all cases were of black African ethnicity: 84% of these were born abroad, the most common countries of birth being Nigeria and Sierra Leone.
- Levels of drug resistance were lower than the London average.
- The proportion completing treatment was lower than the London average (particularly among those with pulmonary TB).



## Sutton

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

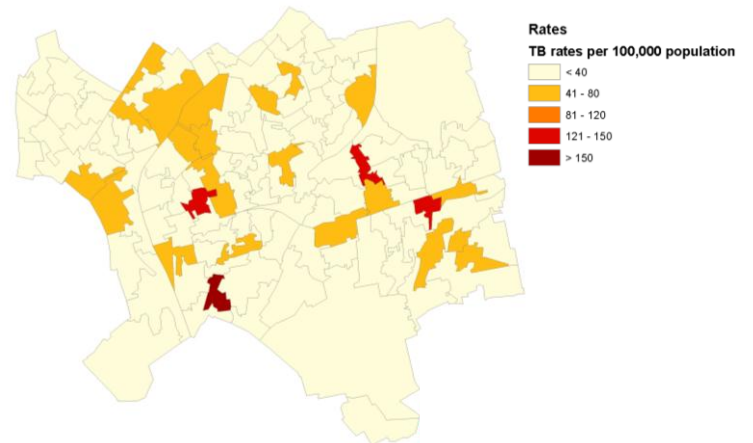
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Sutton residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Sutton	London (LA range)	Sutton	London (LA range)
Number	29	3426	12	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	15	41 (7-117)	6	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	75%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	59%	60% (46-72%)	67%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	8%	8% (0-20%)	17%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME**</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	32	3446	12	1611
% patients completed treatment	100%	86% (69-100%)	100%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	6%	5% (0-10%)	0%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

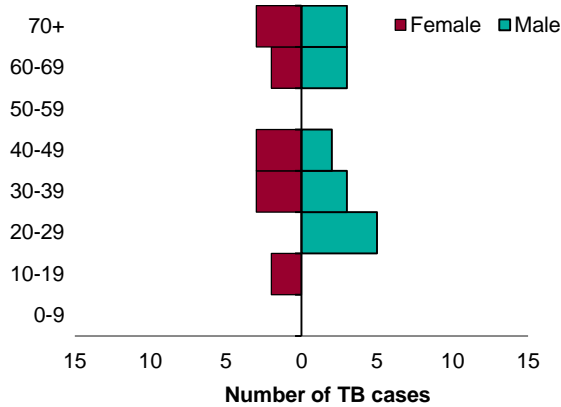


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

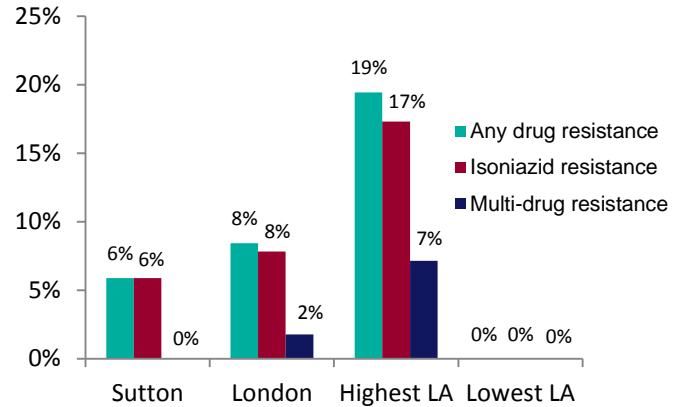


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

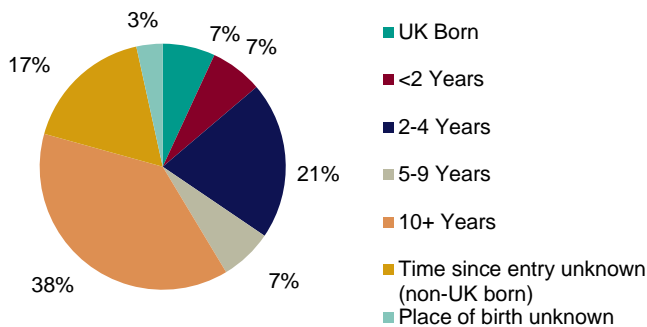
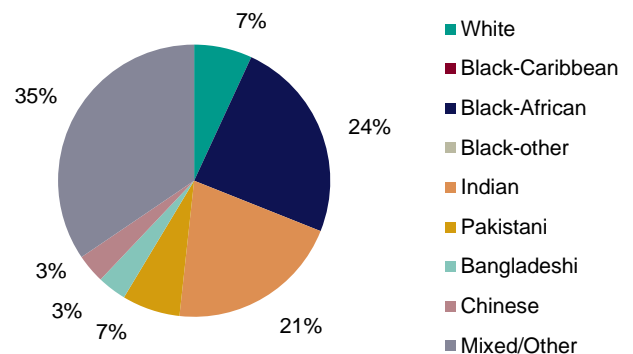


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Sutton remains below the London rate at 15/100,000, similar to the national average of 14/100,000.
- Patients were seen across all age groups, with more elderly patients than usually seen in London.
- Over 90% of patients were born abroad: from a variety of countries (reflecting the proportion of other/mixed ethnicities seen). 38% had been in the UK for more than ten years before being diagnosed with TB.
- Slightly above the London average, 17% of Sutton residents with pulmonary TB had social risk factors.
- All patients completed treatment within 12 months.



## Tower Hamlets

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

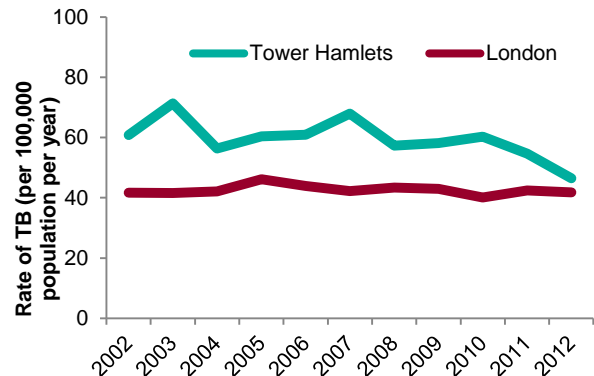
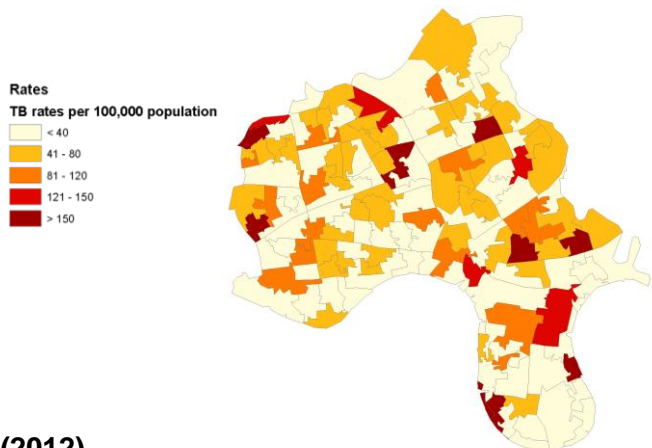


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Tower Hamlets residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Tower Hamlets	London (LA range)	Tower Hamlets	London (LA range)
Number	119	3426	55	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	45	41 (7-117)	21	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	86%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	58%	60% (46-72%)	80%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	8%	8% (0-20%)	14%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	140	3446	53	1611
% patients completed treatment	91%	86% (69-100%)	87%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	2%	5% (0-10%)	2%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

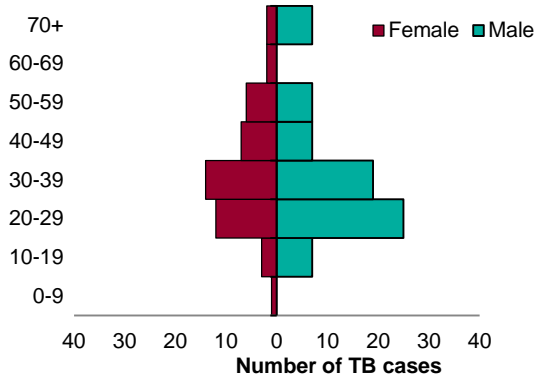


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

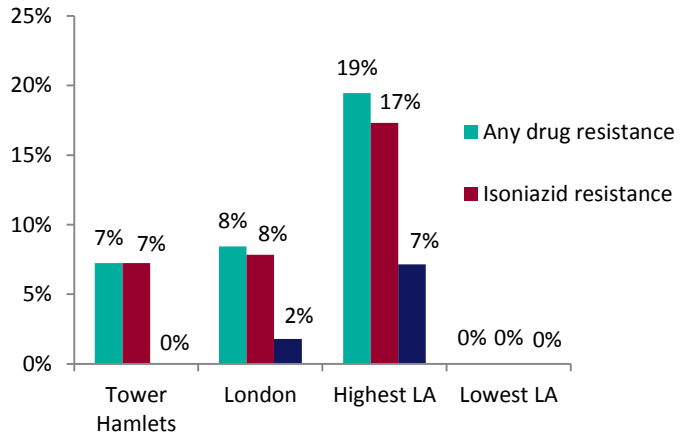


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

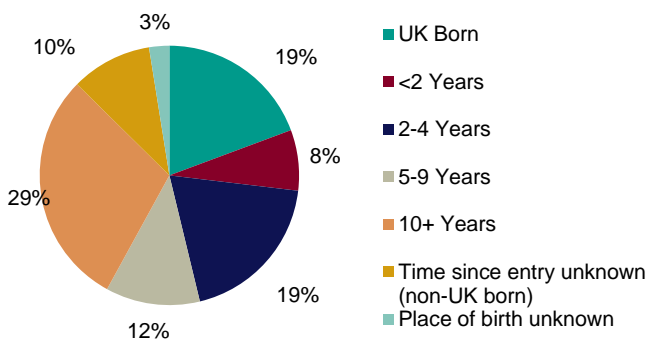
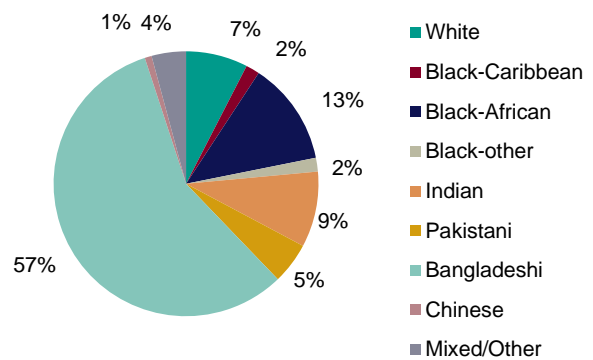


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Tower Hamlets has decreased in recent years, but remains above the London average at 45/100,000.
- Patients were more often males aged 20-39 years old.
- The majority of patients were born abroad: only 8% were recent migrants (entered within the previous two years), while 29% were in the UK more than ten years before diagnosis.
- More than half of all patients were Bangladeshi: 86% of these were born in Bangladesh. UK born cases were mostly white or Bangladeshi.
- Less than half had pulmonary forms of disease, a rate of 21/100,000.
- Levels of isoniazid resistance (7%) and social risk factors (8% of all, 14% of pulmonary TB patients) were similar to the London average.
- The proportion completing treatment within 12 months was higher than the London average, with fewer patients lost to follow up.



## Waltham Forest

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

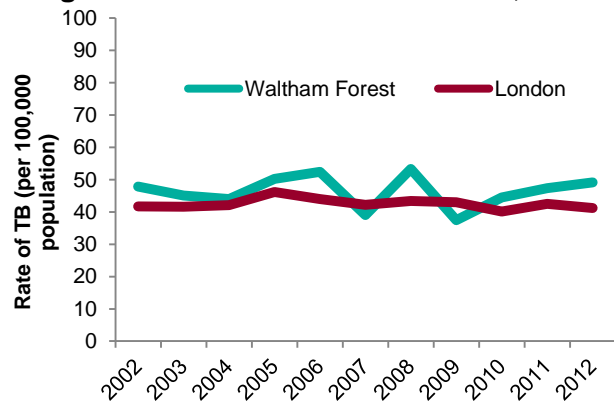


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

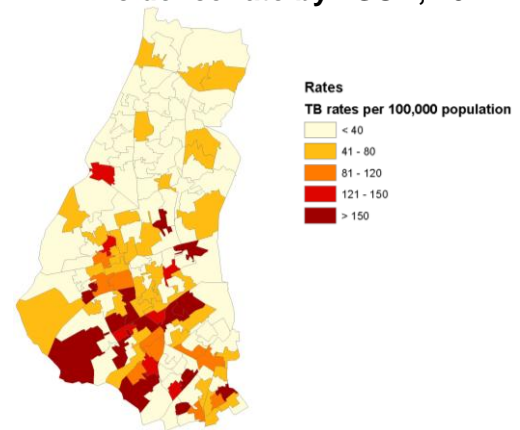


Table 1: Key TB facts: Waltham Forest residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Waltham Forest	London (LA range)	Waltham Forest	London (LA range)
Number	129	3426	73	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	49	41 (7-117)	28	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	82%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	57%	60% (46-72%)	71%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	10%	8% (0-20%)	17%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	41%	34% (16-50%)	33%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	106	3446	51	1611
% patients completed treatment	86%	86% (69-100%)	84%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	4%	5% (0-10%)	3%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

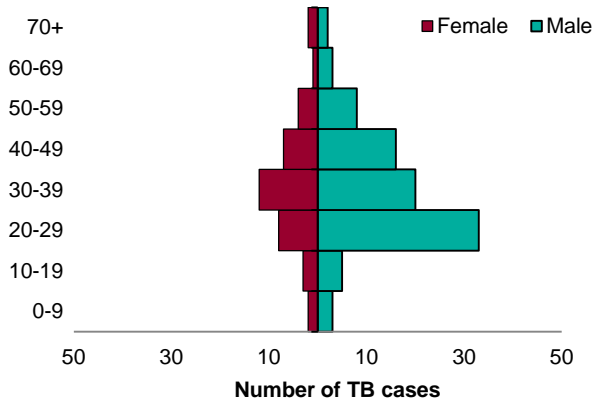


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

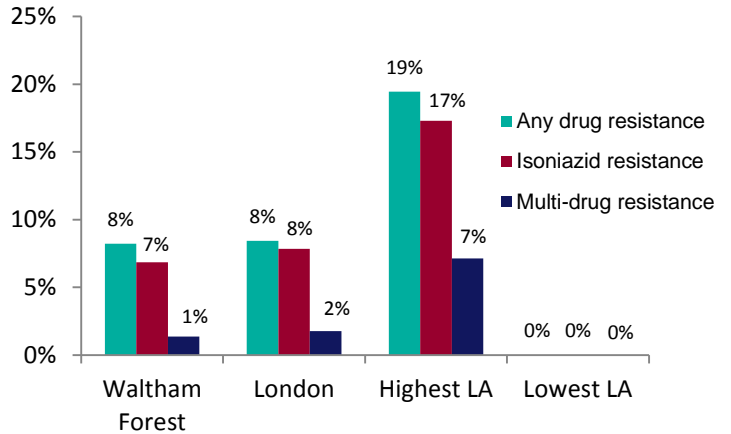


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

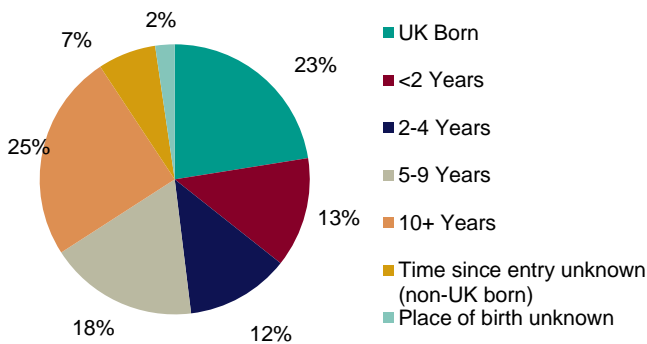
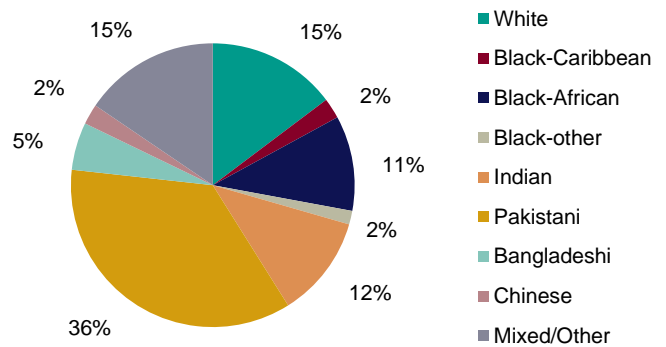


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Waltham Forest increased from 2009 to 2012, but has remained around 40-50/100,000 over the last decade, mostly above the London rate.
- Patients were predominantly males, with 20-29 years old the most common age group.
- Almost a quarter were UK born (higher than in most areas of London): just 13% were recent migrants, having entered the UK within two years of diagnosis, while 25% had been in the UK ten or more years.
- The most common ethnic group was Pakistani: almost a quarter of these were UK born.
- Levels of drug resistance were similar to the London average.
- One in ten patients had one or more social risk factor (and 17% of those with pulmonary TB): this was most commonly drug use.
- The proportion completing treatment was similar to the London average.



## Wandsworth

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012

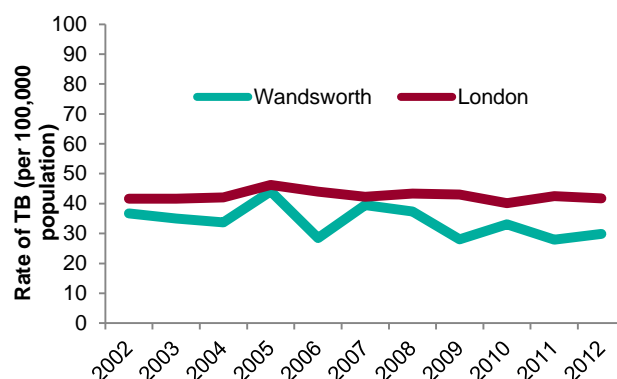
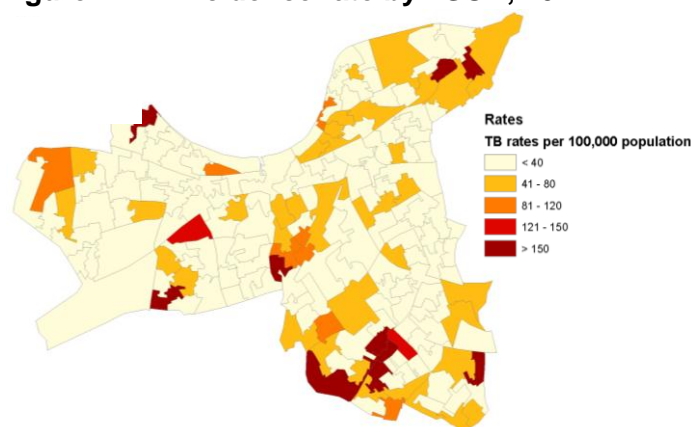


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts: Wandsworth residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Wandsworth	London (LA range)	Wandsworth	London (LA range)
Number	92	3426	49	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	30	41 (7-117)	16	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	78%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	54%	60% (46-72%)	61%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	5%	8% (0-20%)	6%	12% (0-39%)
<b>DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**</b>				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	32%	34% (16-50%)	24%	28% (9-56%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	133	3446	57	1611
% patients completed treatment	78%	86% (69-100%)	78%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	10%	5% (0-10%)	17%	6% (0-17%)

\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*Delay to diagnosis is the time between reported symptom onset and date of diagnosis.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding those with known rifampicin resistant disease





Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

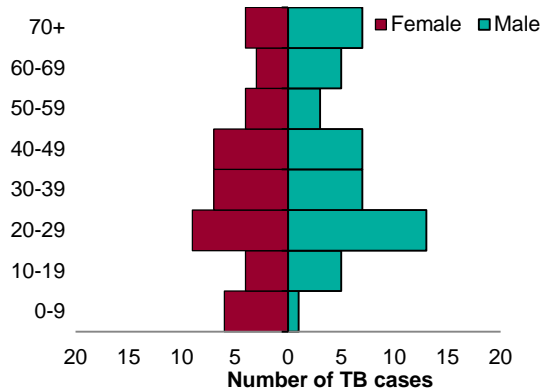


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

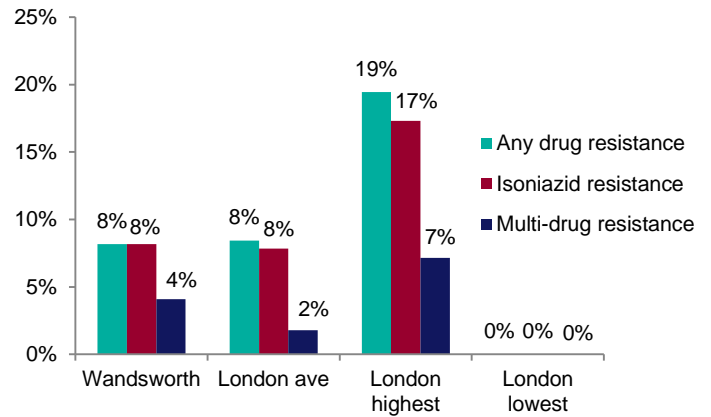


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

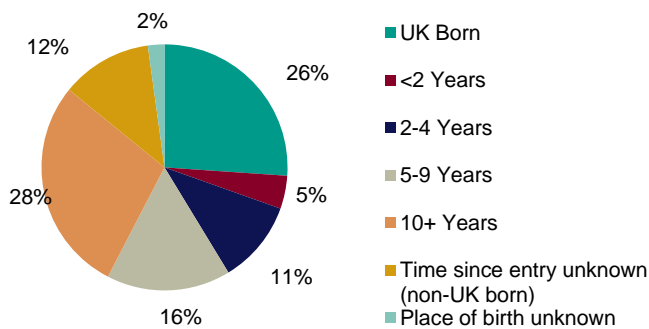
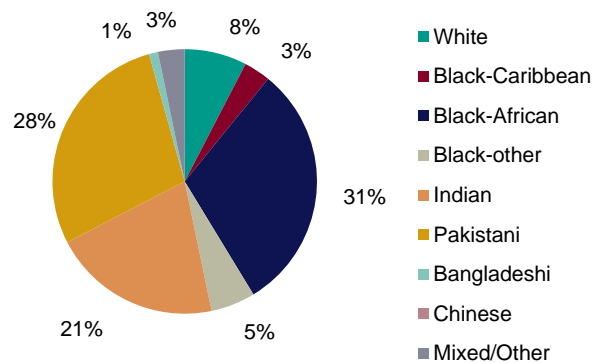


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Wandsworth remained around 30/100,000 in recent years, just below the overall rate for London
- The most common age group was 20-29, although patients were all ages: also, a higher than average number of children under five years old were diagnosed.
- A higher than average proportion (for London) of patients were UK born, while only 5% were recent migrants (entering the UK in the previous two years).
- The most common ethnic groups were black African (mostly UK born, or from Somalia) and Pakistani (almost half of all non-UK born patients were born in Pakistan – 25).
- The proportion with culture confirmation was lower than the average for London.
- Wandsworth had higher levels of multi-drug resistance compared to the London average (although just two patients), but fewer patients with social risk factors.
- Treatment completion was worse than the London average, with one in ten patients lost to follow up: 56% of these, however, had left the UK.



## Westminster

This profile provides a snapshot of the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) among residents in this area.

Further information about the health of this local authority's population can be found at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&REGION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

This profile was produced by Field Epidemiology Services – Victoria, Public Health England.

Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

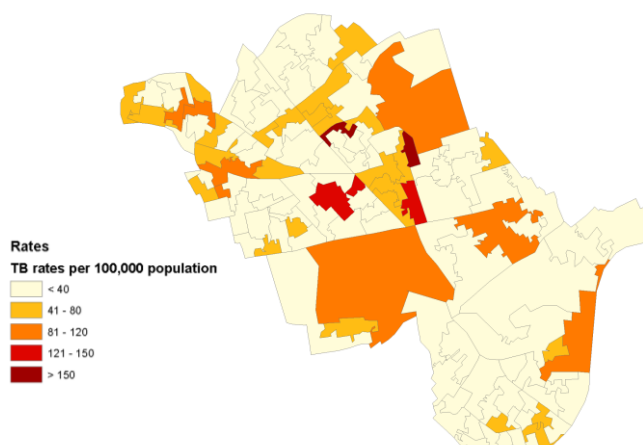


Table 1: Key TB facts\*: Westminster residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Westminster	London (LA range)	Westminster	London (LA range)
Number	51	3426	18	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	23	41 (7-117)	8	20 (3-47)
<b>SMEAR AND CULTURE</b>				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	83%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	65%	60% (46-72%)	78%	71% (60-87%)
<b>SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**</b>				
% patients with social risk factors	19%	8% (0-20%)	39%	12% (0-39%)
<b>TREATMENT OUTCOME***</b>				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	64	3446	36	1611
% patients completed treatment	83%	86% (69-100%)	72%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	9%	5% (0-10%)	17%	6% (0-17%)

\* information on delays to diagnosis not included, as <50% of patients had this information reported.

\*\* social risk factors include: homelessness, imprisonment, drug and alcohol misuse.

\*\*\* at 12 months, for TB cases reported in 2011, excluding cases with known rifampicin resistant disease



Figure 3: TB notifications by age and sex, 2012

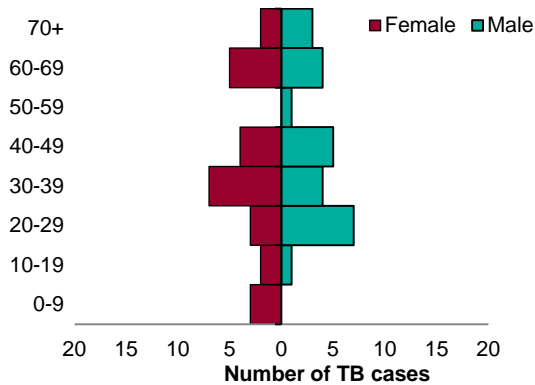


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

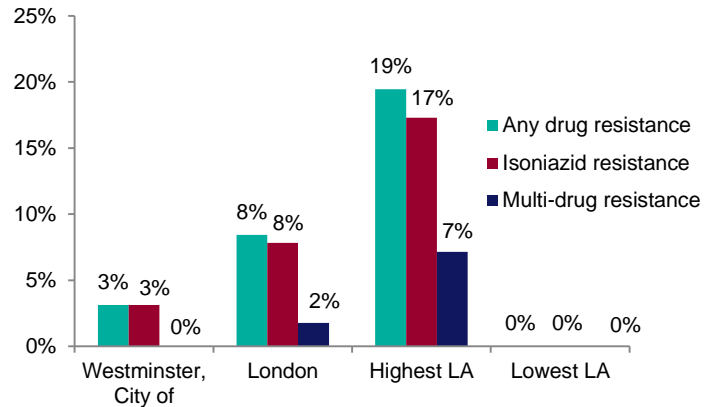


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

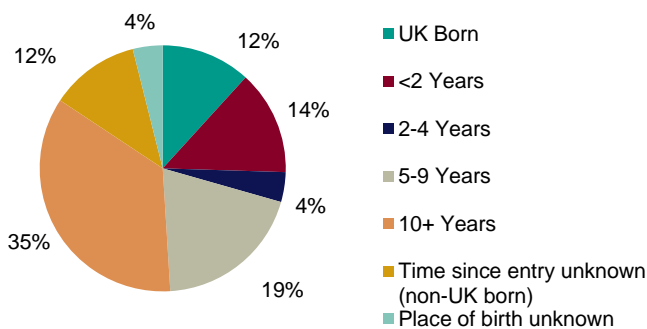
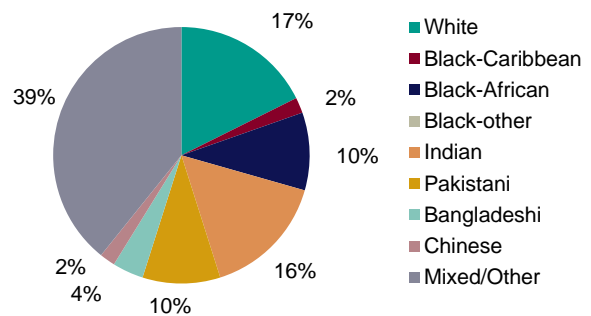


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Westminster continues to decrease, and is below the London average.
- Patients were of all ages, although more patients were above 60 and under ten years old than usual.
- The majority of patients were born abroad, but had been in the UK for a long time: just 14% were recent migrants (entered in the previous two years).
- The most common ethnic group was mixed/other: this included a large proportion from the Philippines (7 cases). This was followed by white (56% of whom were UK born), and Indian (all born in India).
- Just over a third had pulmonary forms of disease, a low rate of 8/100,000
- Patients resident in Westminster were less likely to be drug resistant.
- Nearly one in five patients had one or more social risk factor, and this increased to 39% of those with pulmonary disease: almost all of these were homeless.
- The proportion of patients completing treatment was particularly low among those with pulmonary disease, 17% of whom were lost to follow up, the highest in London (*although small numbers involved should be interpreted with caution*).