

Appendix D: Local authority TB profiles (2012 data): Barking & Dagenham to Havering

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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Barking & Dagenham

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®ION=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

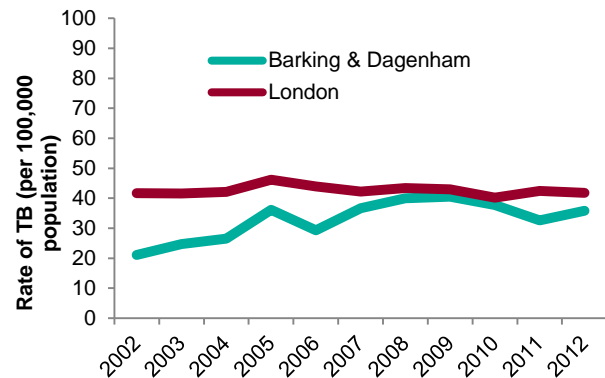


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

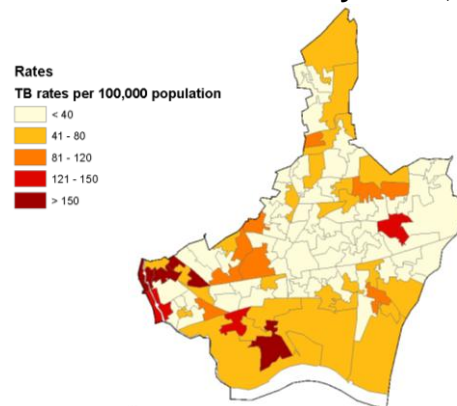


Table 1: Key TB facts: Barking & Dagenham residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Barking & Dagenham	London (LA range)	Barking & Dagenham	London (LA range)
Number	67	3426	36	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	35	41 (7-117)	19	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	67%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	58%	60% (46-72%)	67%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	8%	8% (0-20%)	15%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	43%	34% (16-50%)	48%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	60	3446	33	1611
% patients completed treatment	85%	86% (69-100%)	79%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	5%	5% (0-10%)	6%	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

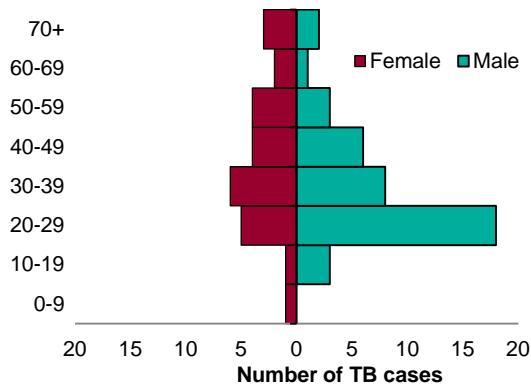


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

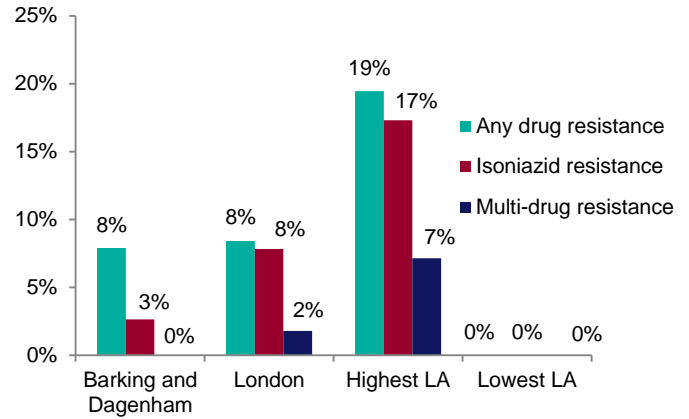


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

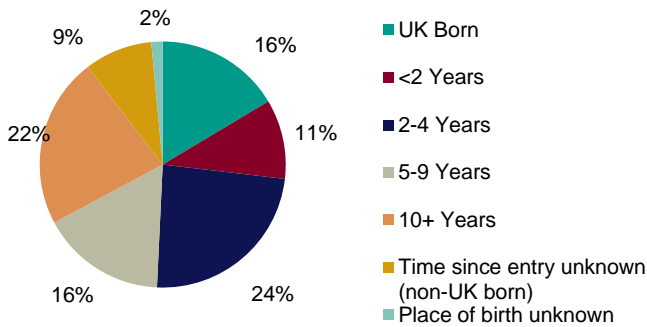
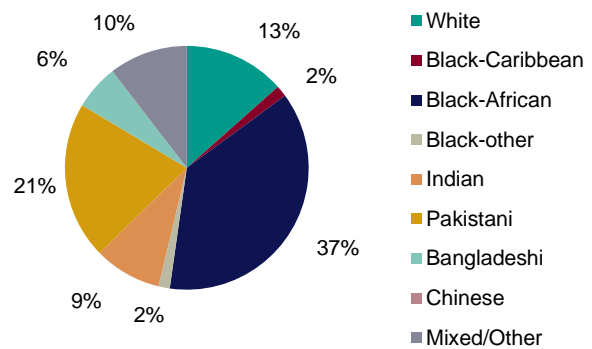


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Barking & Dagenham has increased steadily over the past decade, and is now just below the London average (35/100,000).
- Patients were more often young adult males aged 20-29.
- The majority were born abroad, but just 11% were recent migrants: 22% had been in the UK for more than 10 years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was black African: these were a mix of UK born and born in Nigeria, Somalia and a range of other countries. This was followed by Pakistani – with 22% of all those born abroad from Pakistan.
- Culture confirmation and having a sputum smear result were lower than average
- Levels of drug resistance were low (3% isoniazid resistant; no multi-drug resistant TB).
- 8% of all patients and 15% of those with pulmonary TB had one or more social risk factor.
- A high proportion of patients had delays to diagnosis of more than three months: 43% of all patients and 48% of those with pulmonary TB.
- The proportion completing treatment was similar to the average for all patients, but lower among those with pulmonary TB.



Barnet

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®ION=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

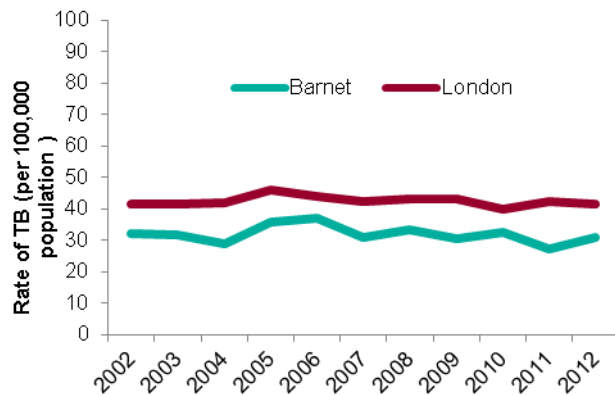


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

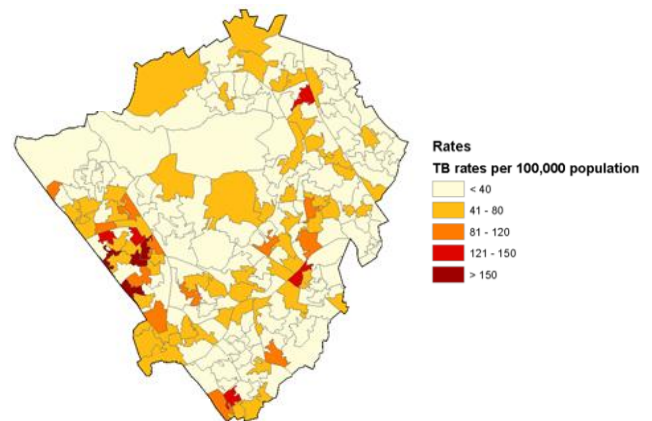


Table 1: Key TB facts: Barnet residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Barnet	London (LA range)	Barnet	London (LA range)
Number	110	3426	65	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	30	41 (7-117)	18	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	69%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	61%	60% (46-72%)	68%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	3%	8% (0-20%)	5%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	36%	34% (16-50%)	33%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	96	3446	54	1611
% patients completed treatment	93%	86% (69-100%)	94%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	3%	5% (0-10%)	4%	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

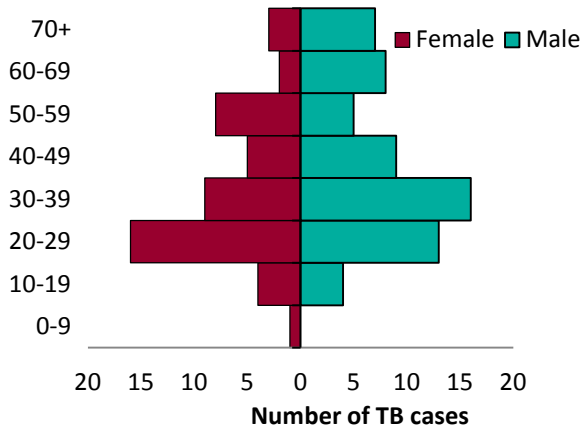


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

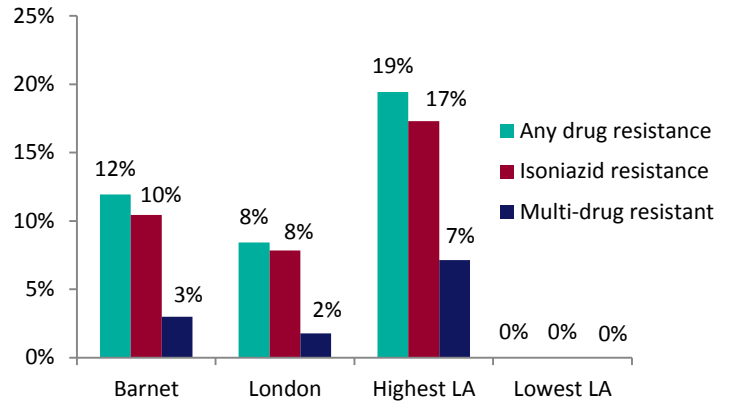


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

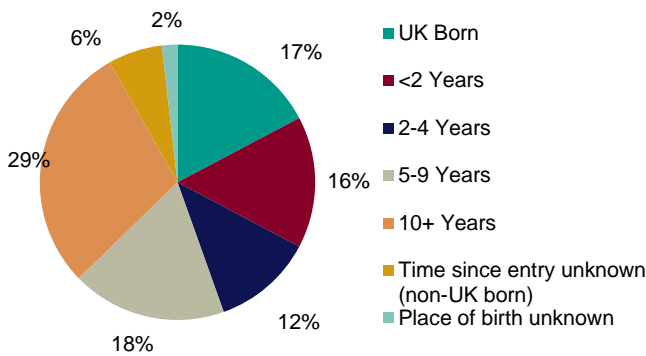
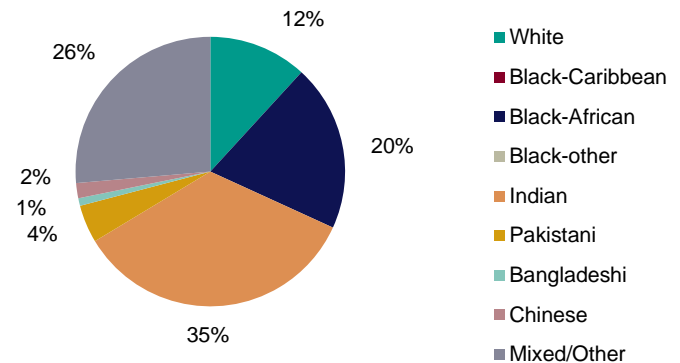


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Barnet remains slightly below the London average at 30/100,000.
- Females aged 20-29 made up a larger than usual proportion, although patients were more often male across other age groups.
- The majority of patients were born abroad: 16% were recent migrants (entered within the previous two years), while 29% had been in the UK for more than ten years before diagnosis.
- Indian was the most common ethnic group (the majority of whom were born in India). Mixed /other was the next most common group, reflecting individuals from a range of backgrounds.
- Half had pulmonary TB, a rate of 18/100,000, but just 69% of these had a sputum smear result.
- Levels of drug resistance were above the London average.
- Fewer patients had social risk factors than elsewhere in London.
- A third of patients with pulmonary disease had a delay of more than three months before diagnosis.
- The proportion completing treatment was higher than the London average, with fewer patients lost to follow up.



Bexley

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®ION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

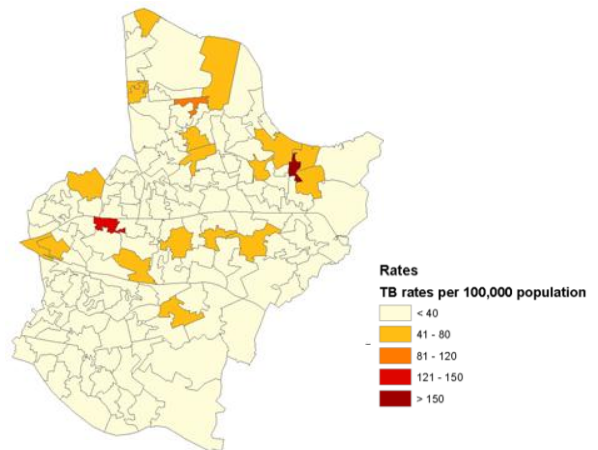
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

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: Bexley residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Bexley	London (LA range)	Bexley	London (LA range)
Number	26	3426	13	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	11	41 (7-117)	6	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	69%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	69%	60% (46-72%)	69%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	8%	8% (0-20%)	0%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	27%	34% (16-50%)	13%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	35	3446	15	1611
% patients completed treatment	83%	86% (69-100%)	80%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	3%	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

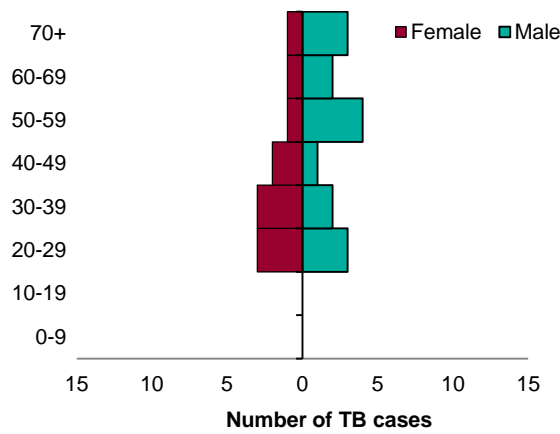


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

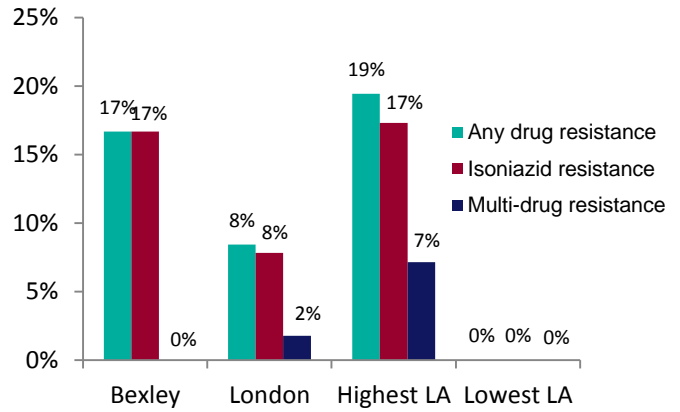


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

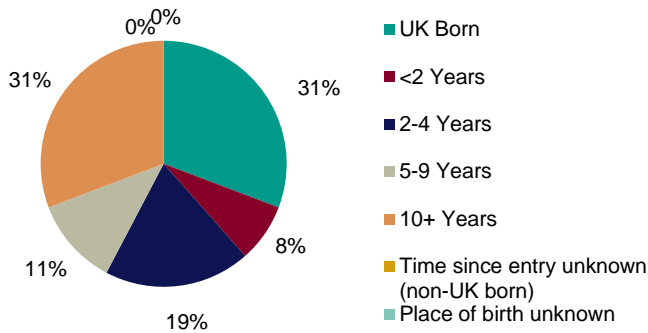
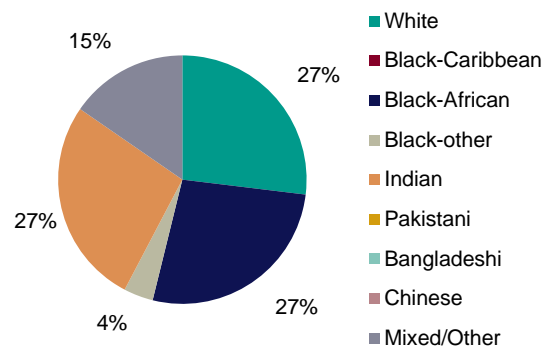


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



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

- TB incidence in Bexley remains below the London and national TB rate.
- Patients were more often male, and were in all age groups over 20 years old.
- Almost a third of patients were born in the UK: a higher proportion than usually seen in London.
- The most common ethnic groups were white (mostly UK born), black African (mostly born in Nigerian) and Indian (mostly born in India).
- Levels of isoniazid resistance were high, but this reflects only three patients.
- 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 lower than the London average (9% were still on treatment at 12 months).



Brent

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®ION=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

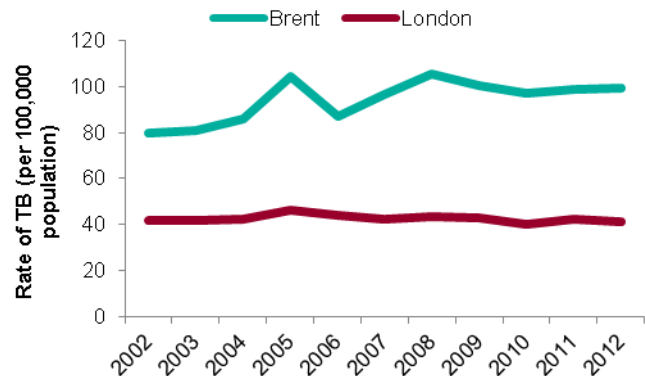
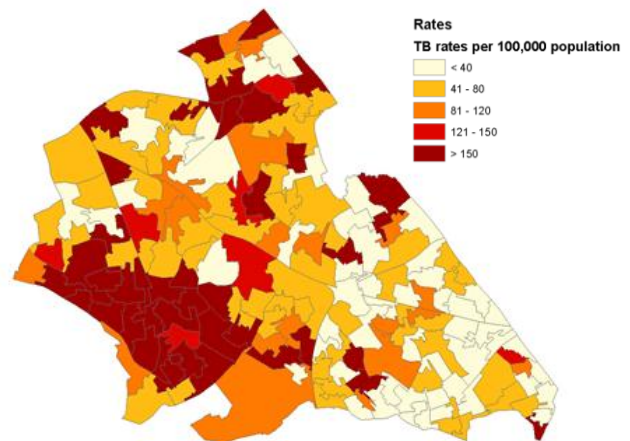


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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Table 1: Key TB facts*: Brent residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Brent	London (LA range)	Brent	London (LA range)
Number	313	3426	146	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	100	41 (7-117)	46	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	85%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	60%	60% (46-72%)	68%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**				
% patients with social risk factors	4%	8% (0-20%)	7%	12% (0-39%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	301	3446	120	1611
% patients completed treatment	88%	86% (69-100%)	83%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	6%	5% (0-10%)	8%	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

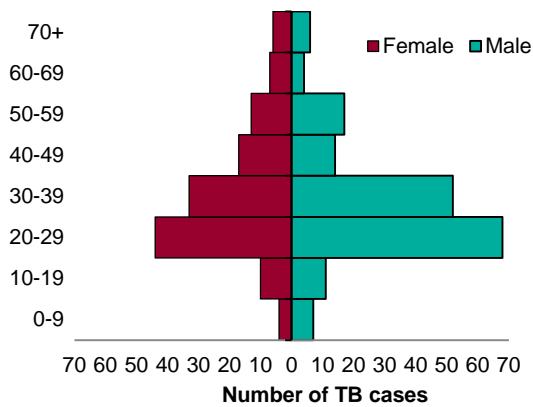


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

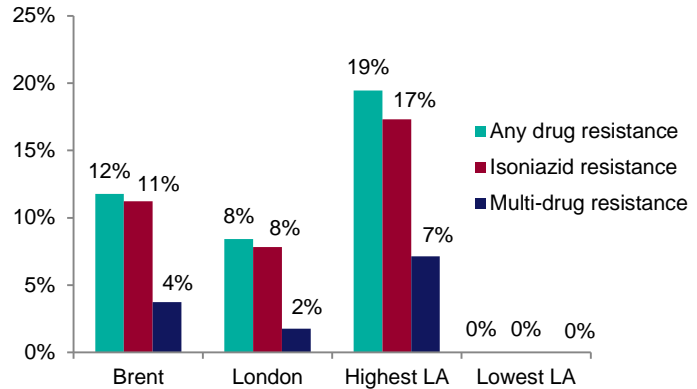


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

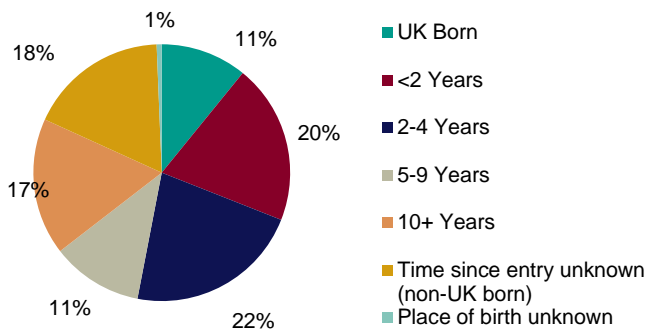
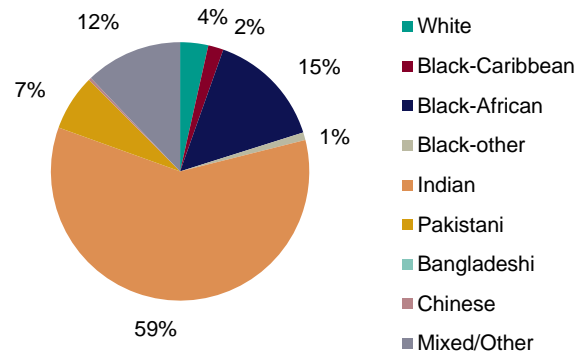


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Brent is the second greatest in London at 100/100,000.
- Patients were most often young adult males, aged 20-39.
- Almost 90% were born abroad: 20% entered the UK within the previous two years.
- More than half of all TB patients were Indian.
- Just under half had pulmonary forms of disease, a rate of 46/100,000.
- Patients in Brent had higher levels of drug resistance than the average for London: 11% were isoniazid resistant, and 4% had multi-drug resistant TB.
- Only 4% of all patients and 7% of pulmonary patients had one or more social risk factor, lower than the London average.
- The proportion completing treatment within 12 months was similar to the London average, but with a slightly higher proportion lost to follow up.



Bromley

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®ION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

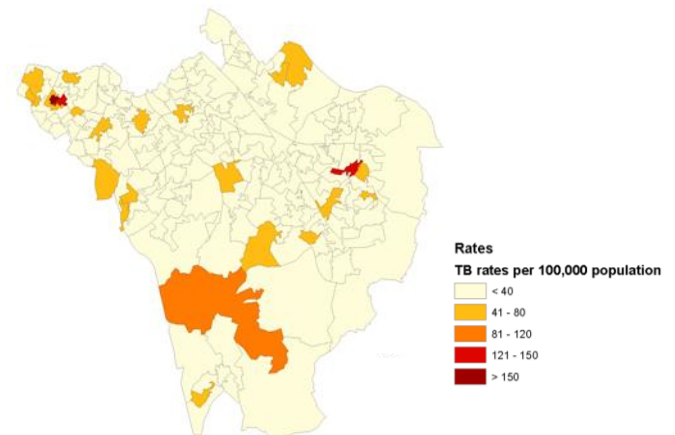
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

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Figure 1: annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Bromley	London (LA range)	Bromley	London (LA range)
Number	29	3426	15	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	9	41 (7-117)	5	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	80%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	72%	60% (46-72%)	87%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	0%	8% (0-20%)	0%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	26%	34% (16-50%)	9%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	42	3446	18	1611
% patients completed treatment	91%	86% (69-100%)	89%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	5%	5% (0-10%)	6%	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

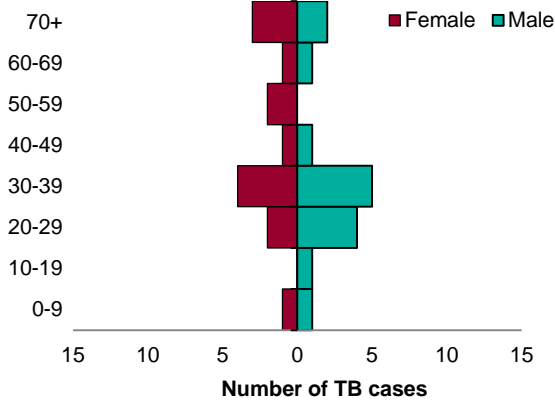


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

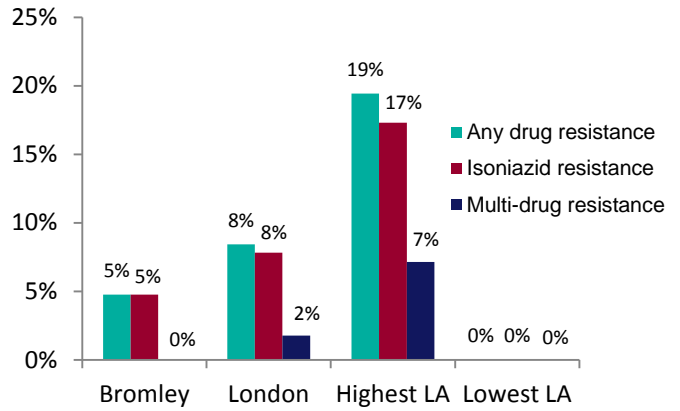


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

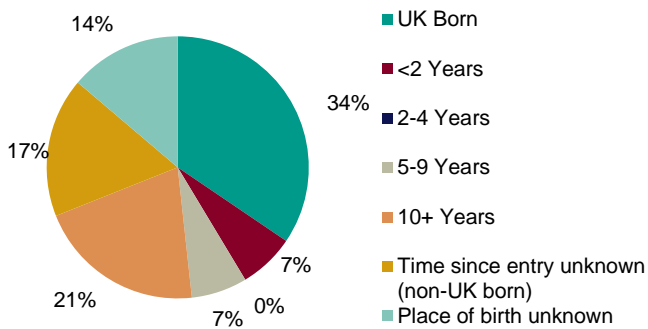
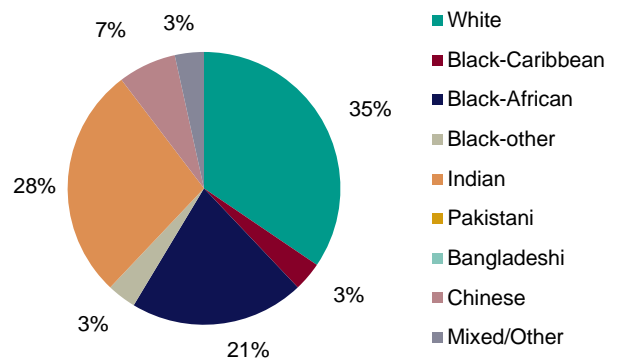


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



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

- TB incidence in Bromley remains below the London and national TB rate.
- Young adults aged 20-39 years old were the most common age group: cases did occur, however, in children under ten years old.
- Over a third of patients were born in the UK: a higher proportion than usually seen in London.
- The most common ethnic group was white (mostly UK born), followed by Indian.
- Patients resident in Bromley were less likely to be drug resistant compared to the London average.
- No social risk factors were reported by any patients.
- A lower than average proportion of patients had a greater than three month delay between symptom onset and diagnosis.
- The proportion completing treatment was higher than the London average.



Camden

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®ION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

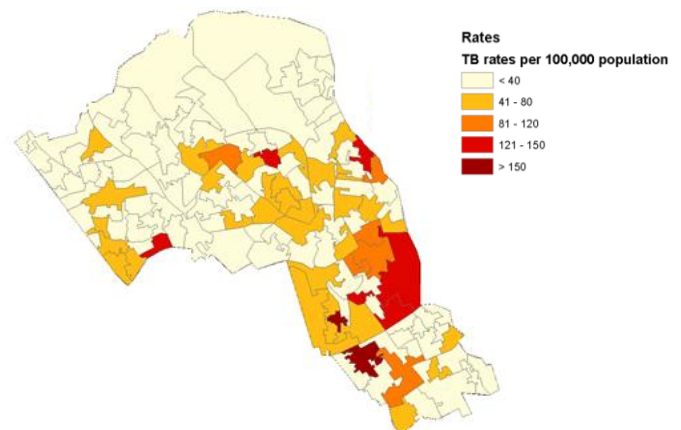
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

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Figure 1: Annual TB incidence rate, 2002-2012



Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Camden	London (LA range)	Camden	London (LA range)
Number	62	3426	30	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	28	41 (7-117)	13	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	77%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	52%	60% (46-72%)	70%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	15%	8% (0-20%)	28%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	24%	34% (16-50%)	12%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	70	3446	45	1611
% patients completed treatment	83%	86% (69-100%)	84%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	9%	5% (0-10%)	9%	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

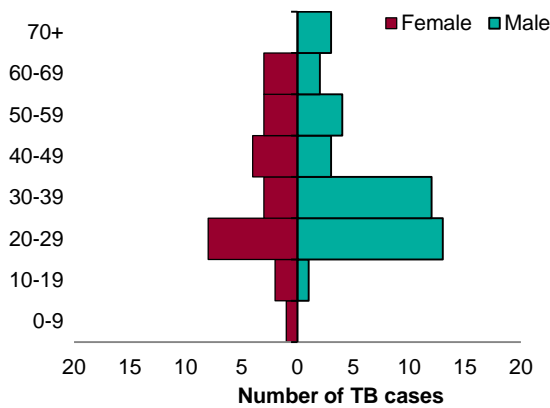


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

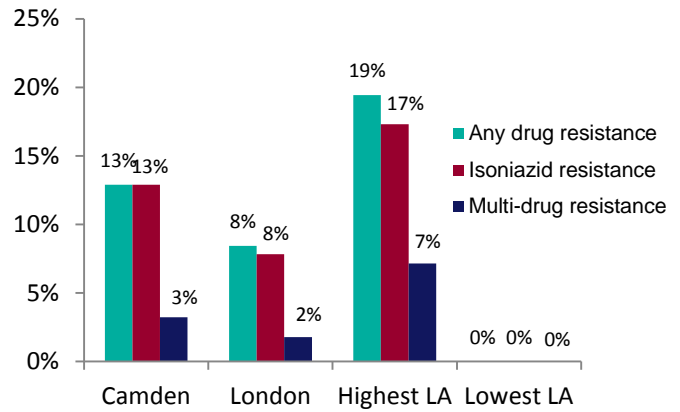


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

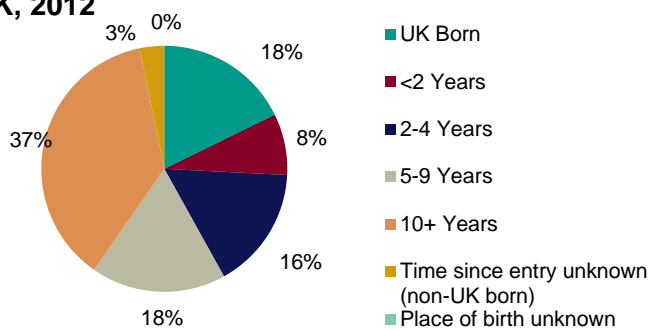
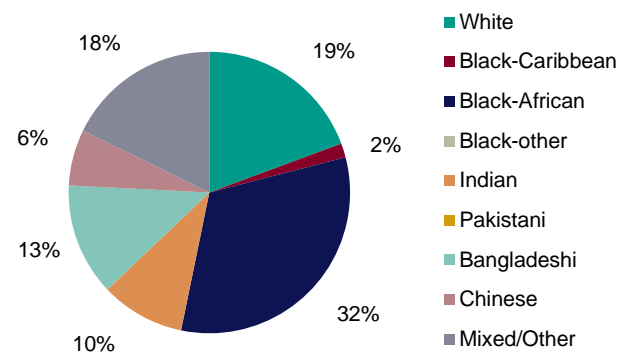


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Camden continues to decrease since 2009.
- Patients were more often young adult males aged 30-29.
- The majority were born abroad, with just 8% recent migrants, and 37% in the UK for more than 10 years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (most often born in Somalia). This was followed by white (half of whom were UK born) and mixed/other (born in a variety of countries).
- A higher than average (for London) proportion of Camden TB patients had one or more social risk factor (15% of all patients and 28% of those with pulmonary TB).
- Levels of drug resistance were also above the London average.
- Camden resident were less likely, however, to have delays to diagnosis of more than three months.
- The proportion completing treatment was similar to the average for all London residents, although a higher proportion were lost to follow up.



Croydon

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

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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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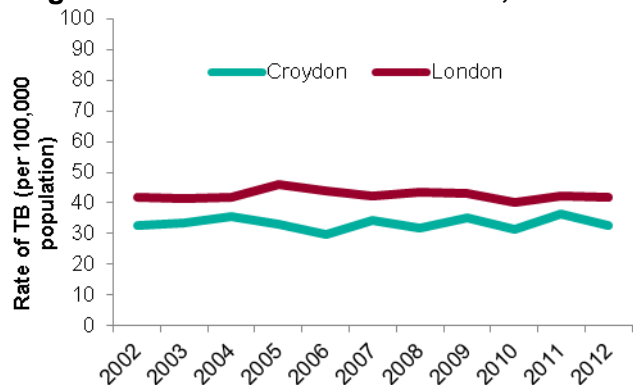


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

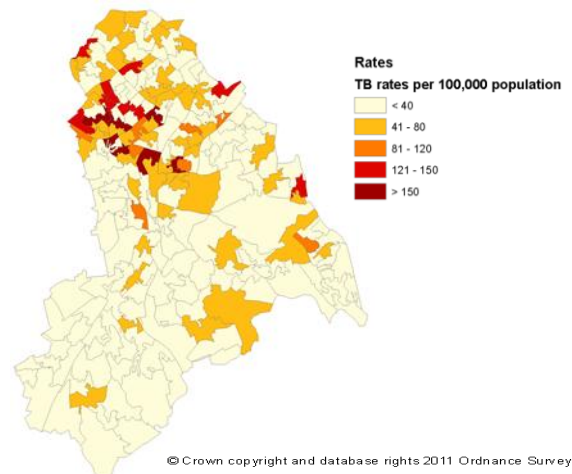


Table 1: Key TB facts: Croydon residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Croydon	London (LA range)	Croydon	London (LA range)
Number	119	3426	63	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	32	41 (7-117)	17	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	79%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	63%	60% (46-72%)	67%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	6%	8% (0-20%)	10%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	32%	34% (16-50%)	22%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	133	3446	57	1611
% patients completed treatment	89%	86% (69-100%)	86%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	7%	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

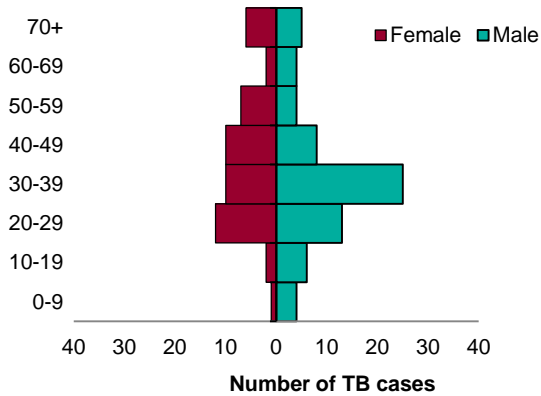


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

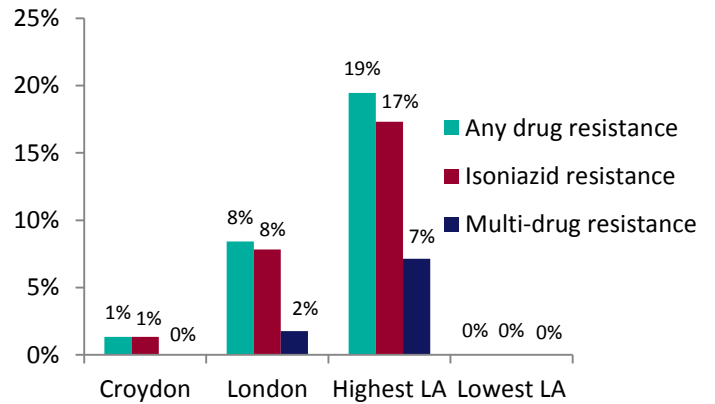


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

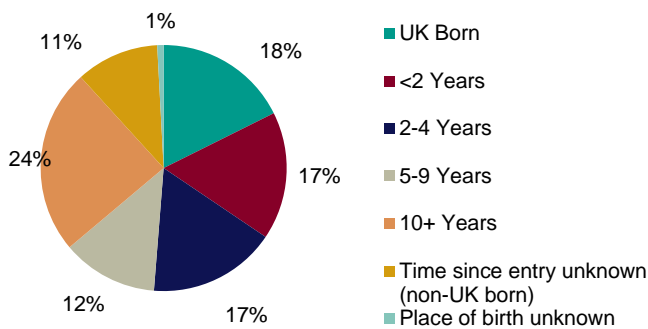
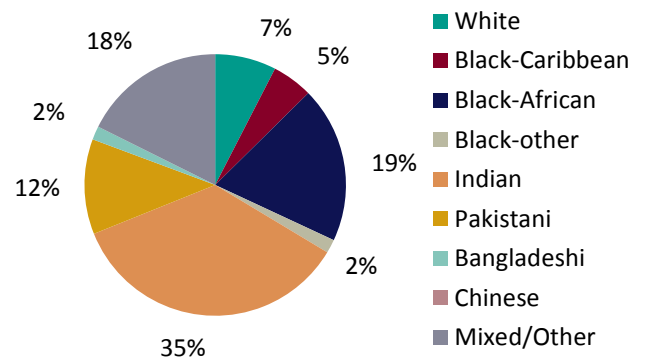


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Croydon remained fairly stable over the last decade at between 30-36 /100,000.
- Males aged 30-39 years old were the most common age group, but children aged under 5 years old were also diagnosed.
- The majority of patients were born abroad: 17% were recent migrants (entered the UK within the previous two years), while 24% were in the UK for more than ten years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was Indian.
- Just over half had pulmonary forms of disease, a rate of 17/100,000.
- Patients resident in Croydon were less often drug resistant compared to the London average.
- Six per cent of all patients and 10% of pulmonary patients were known to have one or more social risk factor.
- While the proportion completing treatment was higher than the London average, patients were slightly more often lost to follow up.



Ealing

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®ION=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

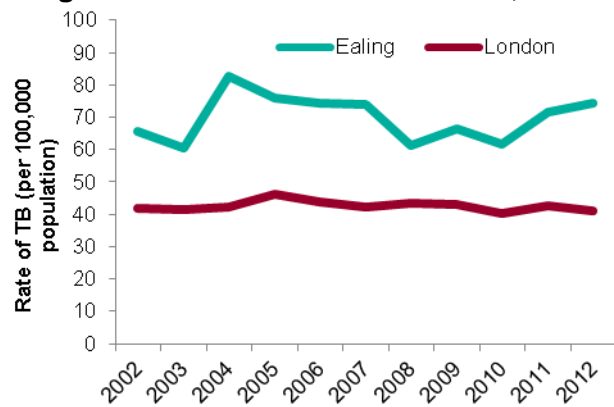
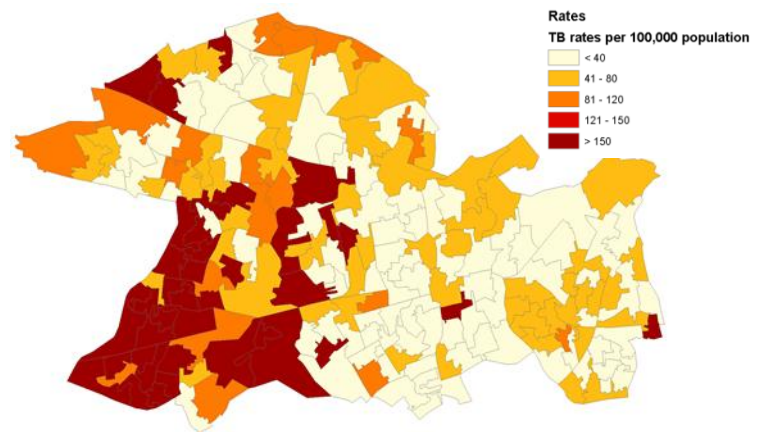


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Ealing	London (LA range)	Ealing	London (LA range)
Number	253	3426	118	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	74	41 (7-117)	35	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	73%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	60%	60% (46-72%)	65%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	6%	8% (0-20%)	9%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	34%	34% (16-50%)	31%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	242	3446	99	1611
% patients completed treatment	86%	86% (69-100%)	84%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	7%	5% (0-10%)	8%	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

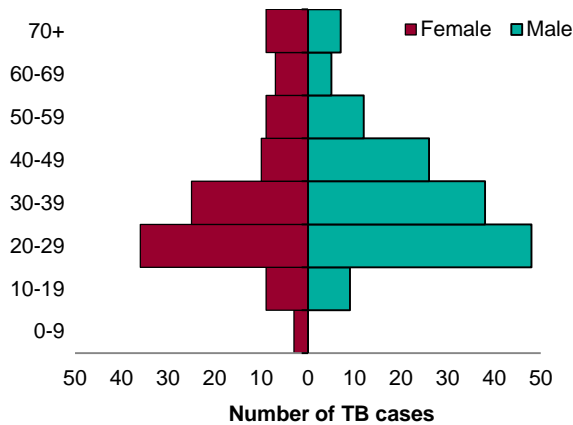


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

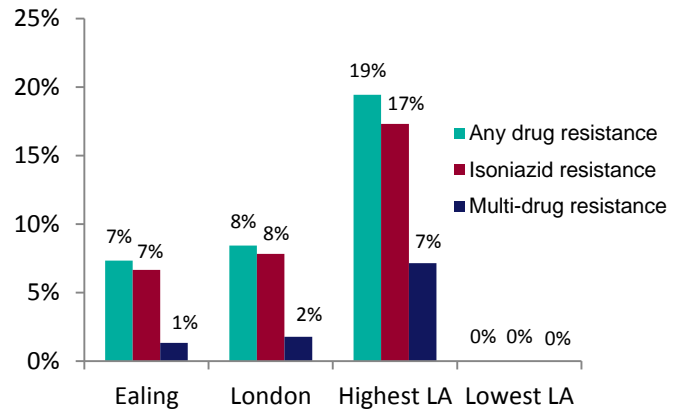


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

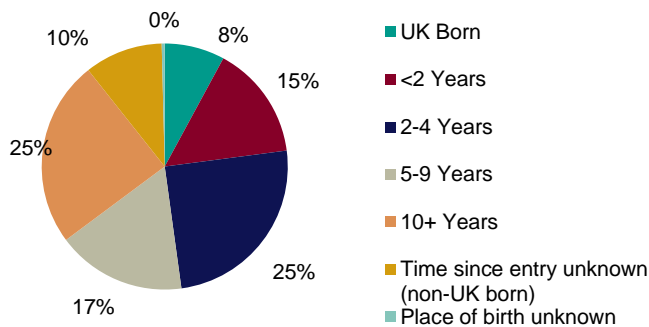
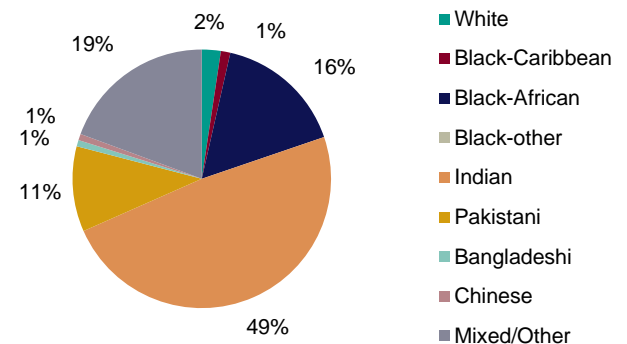


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB incidence in Ealing remains one of the highest in London, and has increased in recent years.
- Patients were more often male, with the majority aged 20-49 years old.
- Most patients were born outside the UK: 15% had entered the UK in the previous two years, and 40% within five years.
- Almost half of all cases were Indian (90% born in India).
- Levels of drug resistance were similar to the London average.
- Culture confirmation of pulmonary TB cases was lower than the London average.
- A third of patients had a greater than three month delay between symptom onset and diagnosis.
- The proportion completing treatment was similar to the London average, although slightly more were lost to follow up.



Enfield

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®ION=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

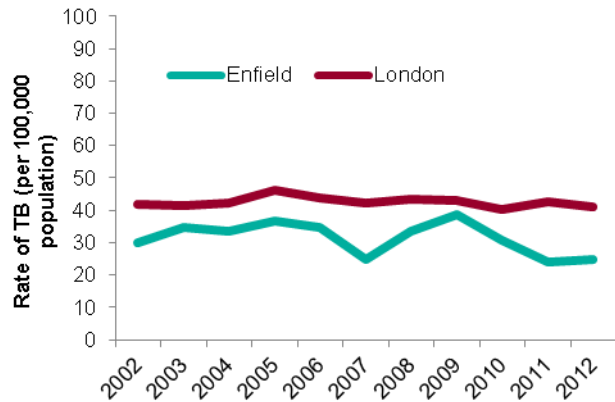
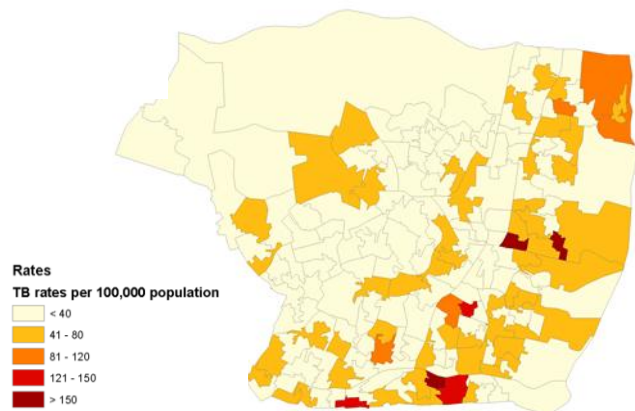


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012



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

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Enfield	London (LA range)	Enfield	London (LA range)
Number	79	3426	28	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	25	41 (7-117)	9	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	79%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	47%	60% (46-72%)	61%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	10%	8% (0-20%)	15%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	50%	34% (16-50%)	54%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	74	3446	39	1611
% patients completed treatment	80%	86% (69-100%)	79%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	4%	5% (0-10%)	5%	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

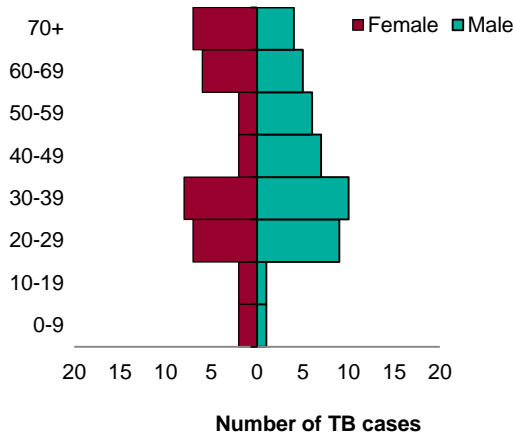


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

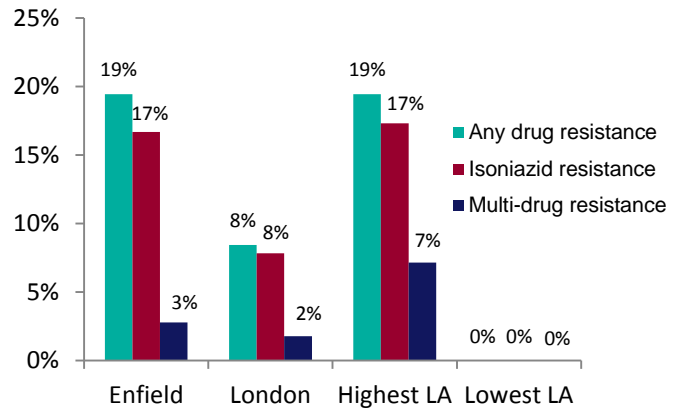


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

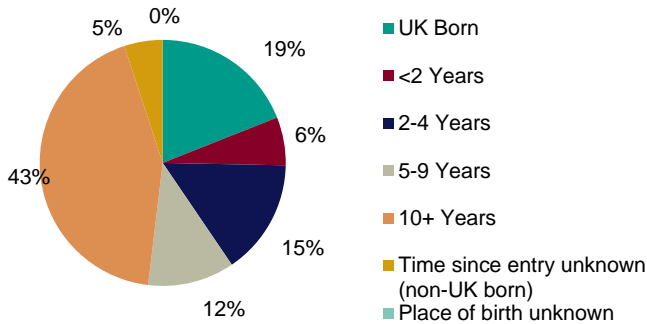
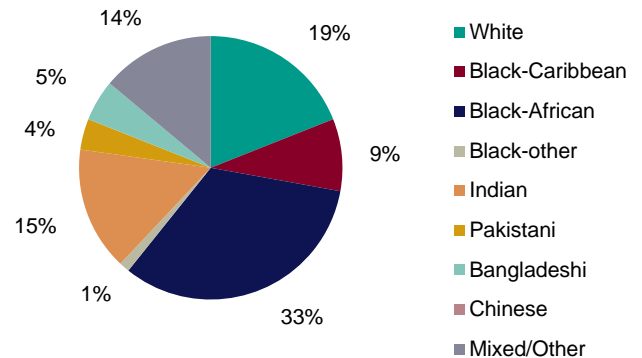


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Enfield has decreased since 2009, to 25/100,000 in 2011-12.
- More older patients were seen in Enfield than in most areas of London.
- The majority were born abroad, but just 6% were recent migrants: 43% had been in the UK for more than 10 years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (majority non-UK born, most often from Somalia). Less than half of those of white ethnicity were UK born, with the remainder from a range of eastern and western European countries.
- Levels of culture confirmation were lower than average among Enfield residents.
- Levels of isoniazid resistance were very high: almost one in five patients.
- One in ten of all patients and 15% of those with pulmonary TB had one or more social risk factor.
- Half of all Enfield residents with TB had delays to diagnosis of more than three months: 54% among those with pulmonary TB.
- The proportion completing treatment was lower than the London average: 7% were still on treatment at 12 months.



Greenwich

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®ION=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

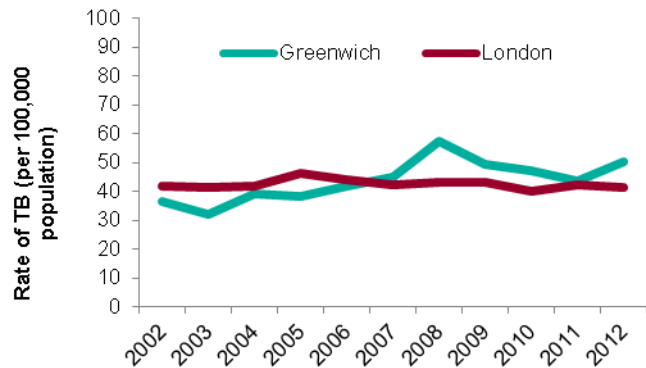


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

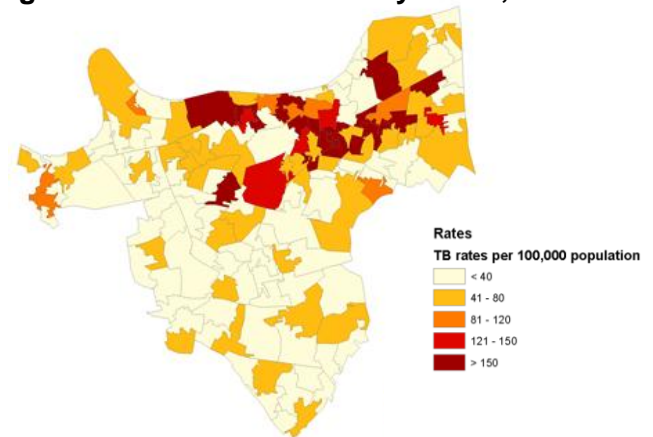


Table 1: Key TB facts: Greenwich residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Greenwich	London (LA range)	Greenwich	London (LA range)
Number	131	3426	70	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	50	41 (7-117)	27	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	76%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	64%	60% (46-72%)	83%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	11%	8% (0-20%)	19%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	47%	34% (16-50%)	38%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	109	3446	52	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%)

* 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

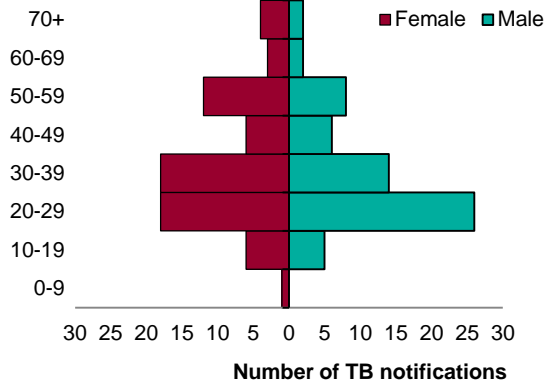


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

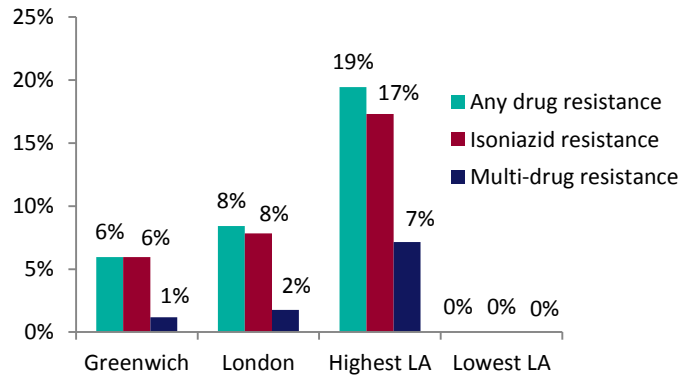


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

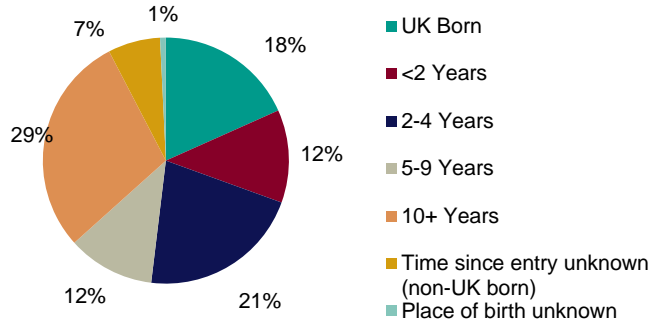
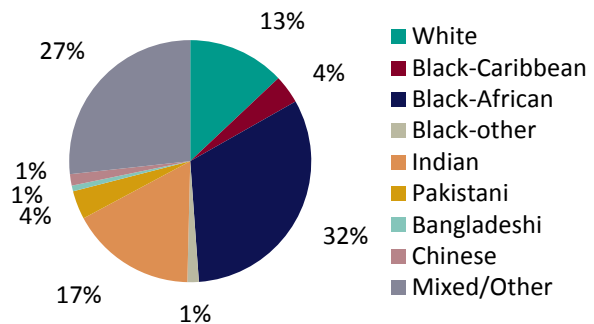


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- TB incidence in Greenwich increased in 2012, and remains above the London incidence rate.
- Young adults aged 20-39 years old were the most common age group.
- The majority of patients were born abroad (82%). Just 12% were recent migrants (entered the UK within the previous two years) while 29% had been in the UK more than ten years.
- The most common ethnic group was black African, followed by mixed/other: the most common country of birth was Nepal (26%) followed by India (18%), Nigeria (15%) and Somalia (13%).
- Over half had pulmonary TB, a rate of 27/100,000, again above the London rate.
- Patients resident in Greenwich were slightly less likely to be drug resistant compared to the London average.
- More than one in ten of all patients and almost one in five pulmonary patients were known to have one or more social risk factor: most commonly a prison history (6% of all cases).
- Almost half of all patients had a greater than three month delay between symptom onset and diagnosis (38% of those with pulmonary TB).
- The proportion completing treatment was higher than the London average, with fewer patients lost to follow up.



Hackney

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®ION=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

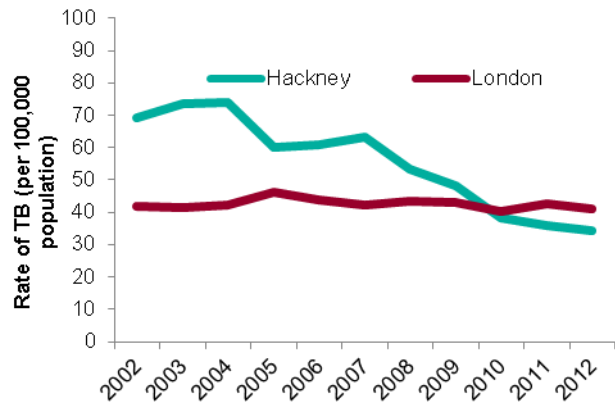


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

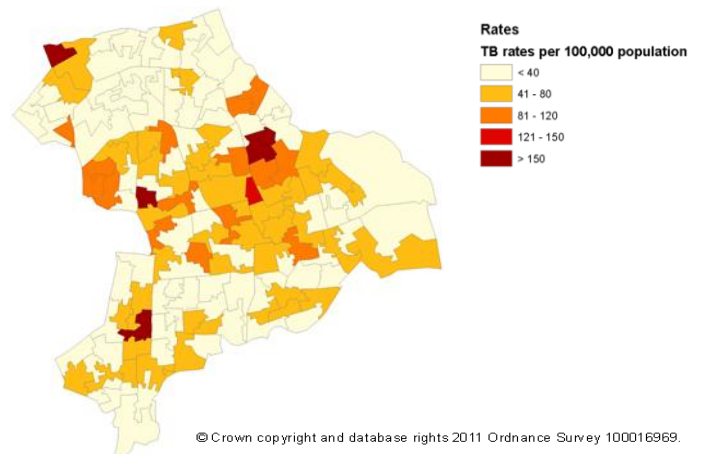


Table 1: Key TB facts: Hackney residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Hackney	London (LA range)	Hackney	London (LA range)
Number	87	3426	46	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	35	41 (7-117)	18	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	87%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	61%	60% (46-72%)	74%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	20%	8% (0-20%)	26%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	31%	34% (16-50%)	26%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	89	3446	50	1611
% patients completed treatment	91%	86% (69-100%)	90%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	1%	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

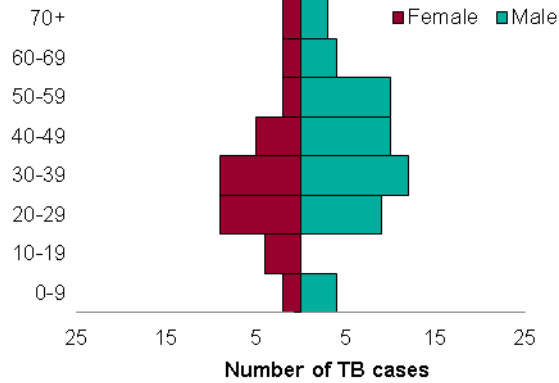


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

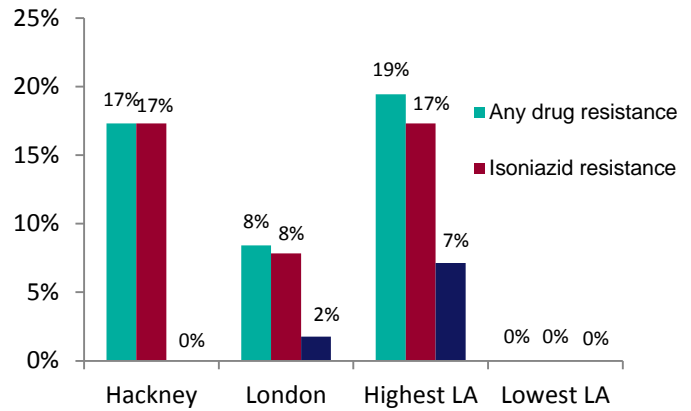


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

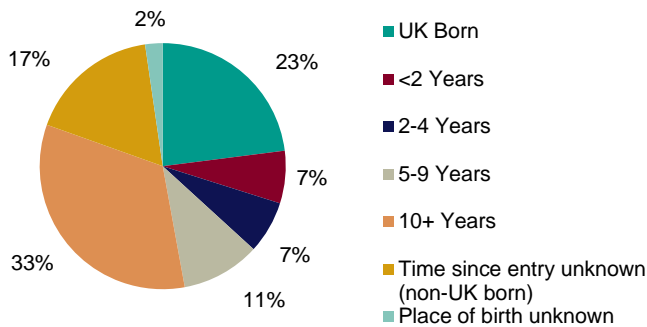
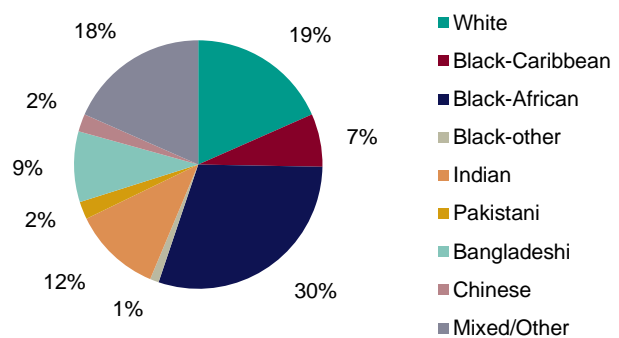


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Hackney has decreased since 2004, and is now below the London average (35/100,000).
- Patients were more often males, and all age groups (including children aged less than ten years old).
- A higher proportion were UK born than in most areas of London: and a further 33% had been in the UK for more than 10 years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (mostly born abroad, from a range of countries – most often Nigeria)
- Levels of isoniazid resistance were the highest in London.
- One in five patients (and one in four with pulmonary TB) had one or more social risk factor.
- The proportion completing treatment was above the London average, with very few patients lost to follow up.



Hammersmith & Fulham

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®ION=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

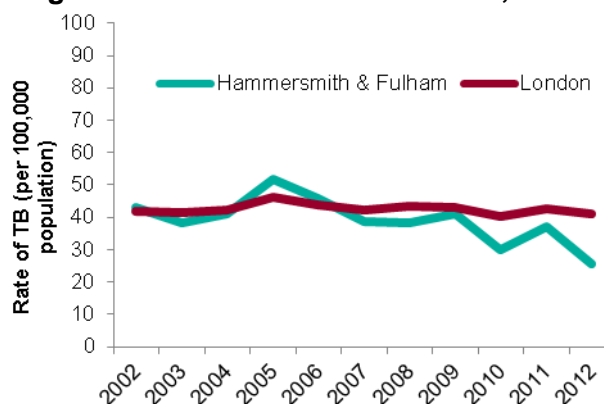


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

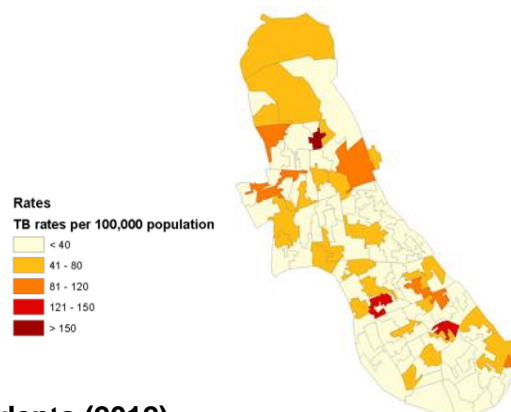


Table 1: Key TB facts*: Hammersmith & Fulham residents (2012)

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TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Hammersmith & Fulham	London (LA range)	Hammersmith & Fulham	London (LA range)
Number	46	3426	26	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	26	41 (7-117)	15	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	81%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	57%	60% (46-72%)	73%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**				
% patients with social risk factors	20%	8% (0-20%)	19%	12% (0-39%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	67	3446	36	1611
% patients completed treatment	91%	86% (69-100%)	86%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	5%	5% (0-10%)	8%	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

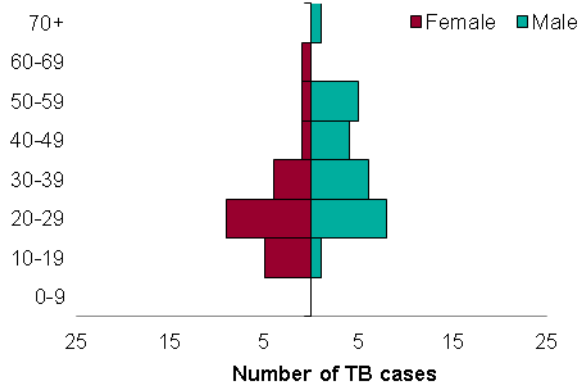


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

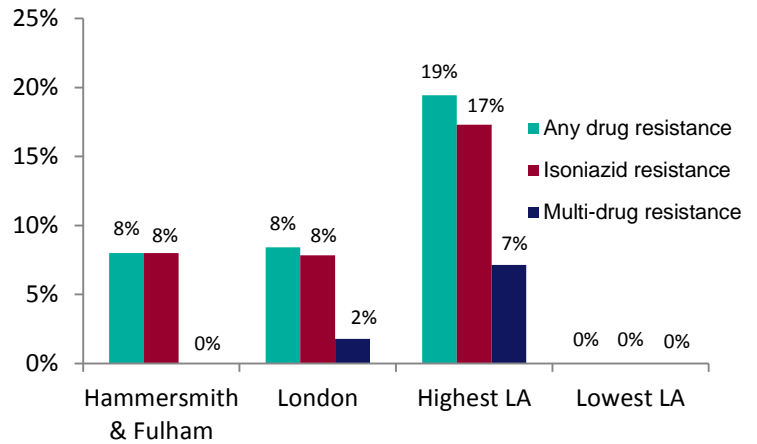


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

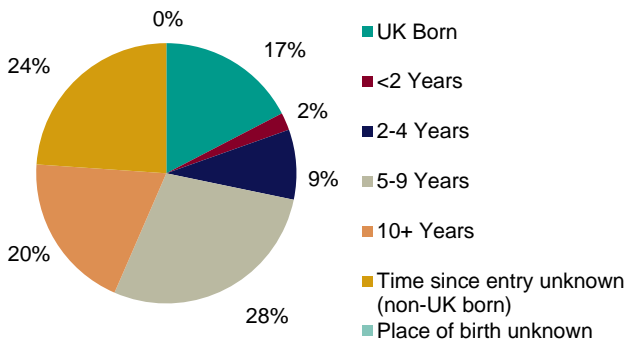
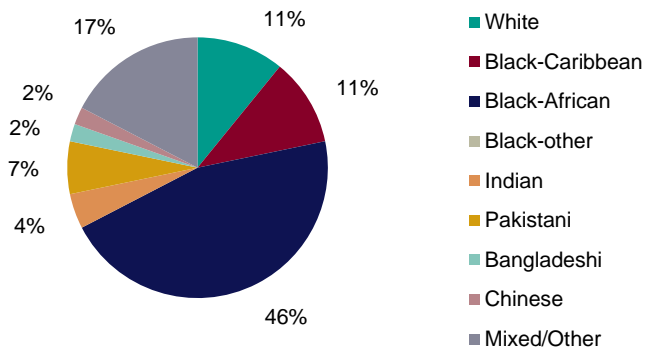


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB incidence in Hammersmith & Fulham has decreased in recent years, and is now below the London average.
- Patients were more often aged 20-29 years old: female patients tended to be younger, and males older.
- Most patients were born outside the UK: but just 2% were recent migrants (entered the UK in the previous two years)
- Almost half of all cases were black African: the most common country of birth (of those born abroad) was Ethiopia (24%).
- Levels of drug resistance were similar to the London average.
- One in five patients had a social risk factor: most commonly drug use (6/9), although nearly half had more than one factor.
- The proportion completing treatment was above the London average.



Haringey

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®ION=50156&LA=50146&SPEAR=>

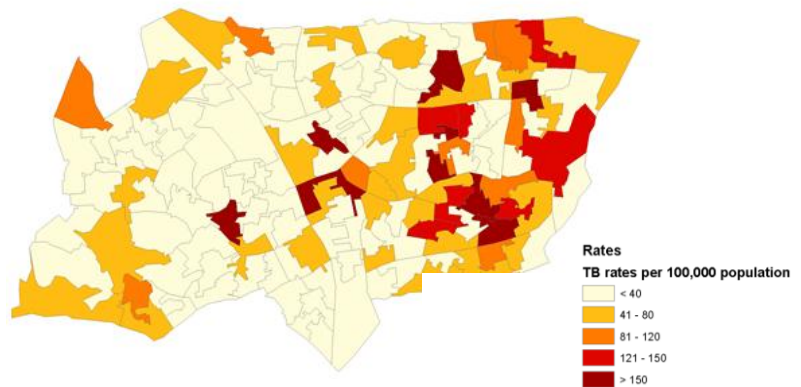
For more detail about TB in this area please contact your local PHE Health Protection Team <http://www.hpa.org.uk/HPAwebHome/>

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: Haringey residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Haringey	London (LA range)	Haringey	London (LA range)
Number	101	3426	52	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	39	41 (7-117)	20	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	81%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	54%	60% (46-72%)	63%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS*				
% patients with social risk factors	10%	8% (0-20%)	14%	12% (0-39%)
DELAY TO DIAGNOSIS**				
% >3 months delay to diagnosis	44%	34% (16-50%)	43%	28% (9-56%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	133	3446	86	1611
% patients completed treatment	88%	86% (69-100%)	91%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	5%	5% (0-10%)	4%	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

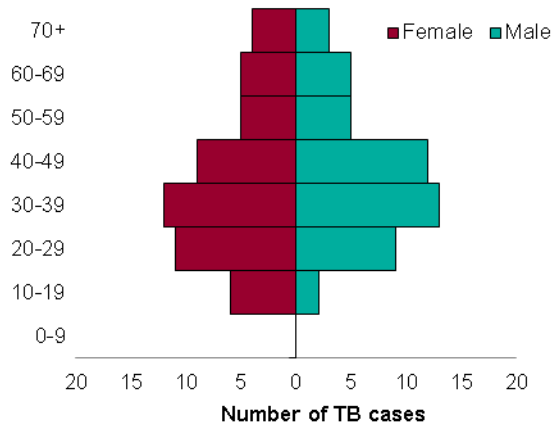


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

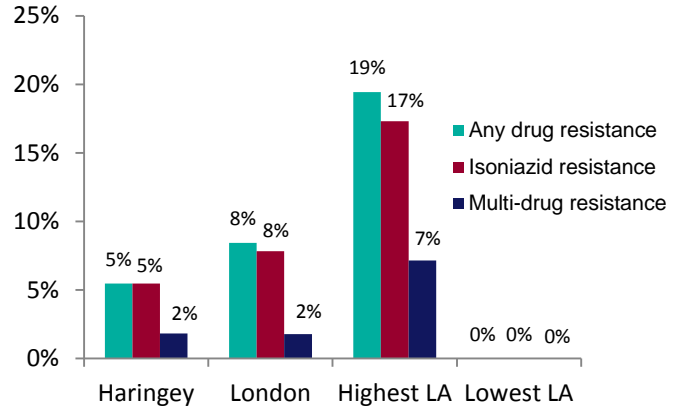


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

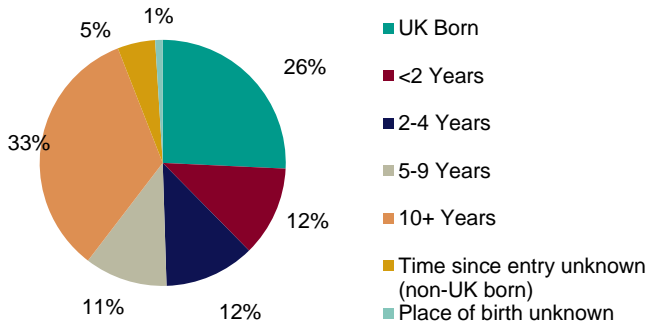
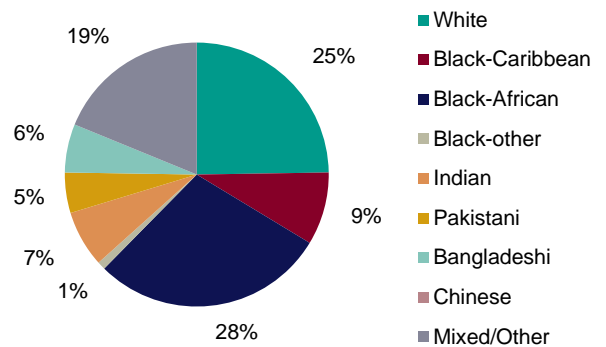


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Haringey has decreased since 2002 to just below the London rate for 2012.
- Patients were mostly adults aged 20-49.
- A higher proportion were UK born than usually seen across London.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (most commonly born in Somalia or Ethiopia). This was followed by white (60% of whom were UK born, remainder from a mix of eastern and western European countries).
- Culture confirmation rates were lower than most other areas of London.
- A slightly higher than average (for London) proportion of Haringey TB patients had one or more social risk factor.
- Levels of drug resistance were below above the London average.
- Almost half of all patients had delays to diagnosis of more than three months.
- The proportion completing treatment was above the average for all London residents, particularly for pulmonary TB patients.



Harrow

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®ION=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

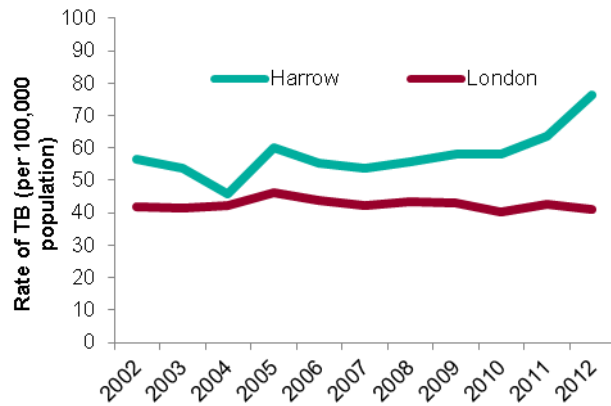


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

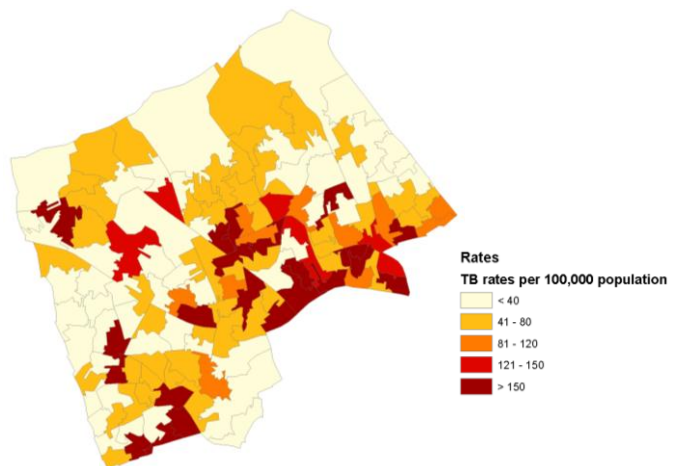


Table 1: Key TB facts*: Harrow residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Harrow	London (LA range)	Harrow	London (LA range)
Number	185	3426	79	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	76	41 (7-117)	33	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	91%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	57%	60% (46-72%)	65%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**				
% patients with social risk factors	1%	8% (0-20%)	1%	12% (0-39%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	153	3446	60	1611
% patients completed treatment	85%	86% (69-100%)	78%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	3%	5% (0-10%)	8%	6% (0-17%)

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* 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

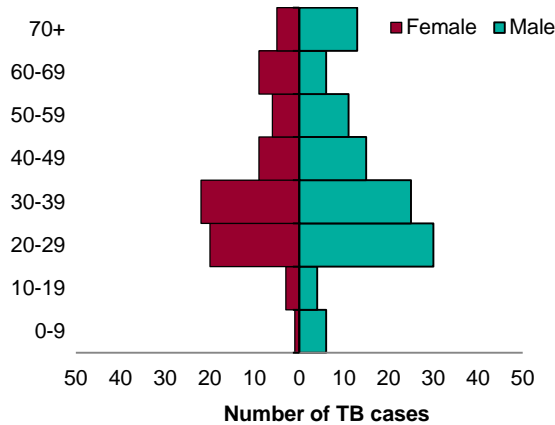


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012



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

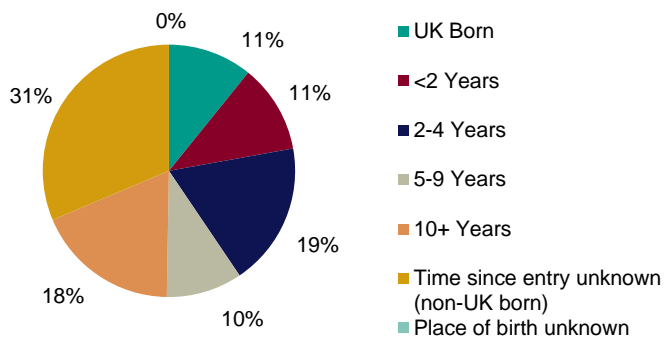
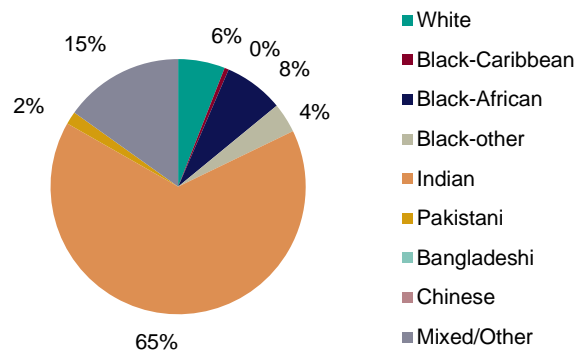


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



- The TB rate in Harrow has increased since 2004, and is one of the highest in London at 76/100,000. From 2011 (153) to 2012 (185), case numbers increased by 21%.
- The most common age group was 20-39, although children aged less than ten were also diagnosed with TB.
- Almost all were born abroad: 11% had entered the UK within the previous two years (but time since entry was not reported for 31%).
- The majority were of Indian ethnicity (mostly born in India, although some from east Africa).
- Levels of drug resistance were similar to the London average.
- Very few patients had a social risk factor.
- Treatment completion among patients with pulmonary TB was below the London average: as well as the 8% lost to follow up, 10% died (TB caused or contributed to half of these).



Havering

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®ION=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

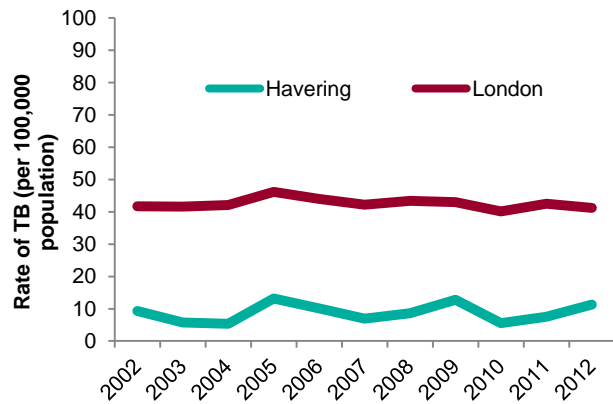


Figure 2: TB incidence rate by LSOA, 2012

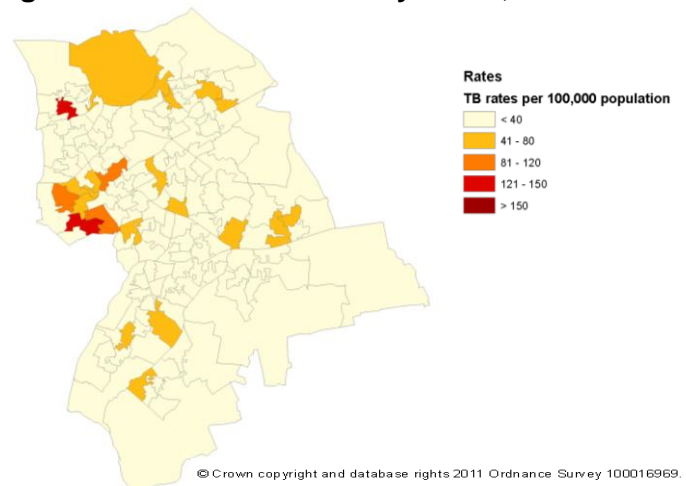


Table 1: Key TB facts*: Havering residents (2012)

TB INCIDENCE	ALL TB CASES		PULMONARY TB	
	Havering	London (LA range)	Havering	London (LA range)
Number	27	3426	15	1647
Rate per 100,000 population	11	41 (7-117)	6	20 (3-47)
SMEAR AND CULTURE				
% with sputum smear result	-	-	53%	76% (40-100%)
% culture confirmed	67%	60% (46-72%)	80%	71% (60-87%)
SOCIAL RISK FACTORS**				
% patients with social risk factors	4%	8% (0-20%)	7%	12% (0-39%)
TREATMENT OUTCOME***				
No. patients with a treatment outcome	18	3446	15	1611
% patients completed treatment	83%	86% (69-100%)	80%	85% (64-100%)
% patients lost to follow up	0%	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

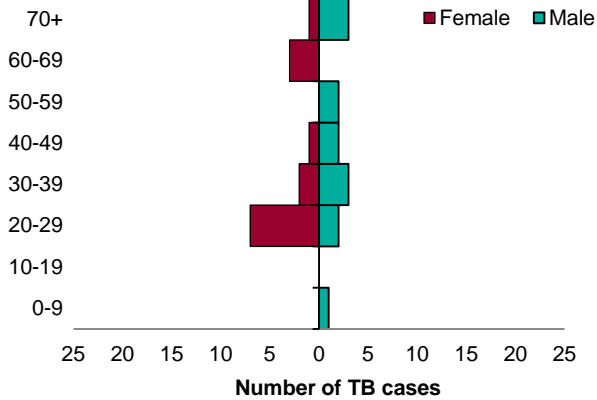


Figure 4: Drug resistance among TB cases, 2012

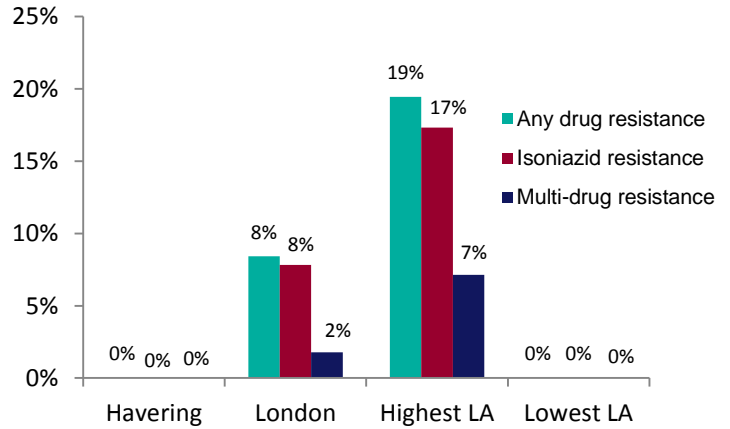


Figure 5: Place of birth and time since entry to UK, 2012

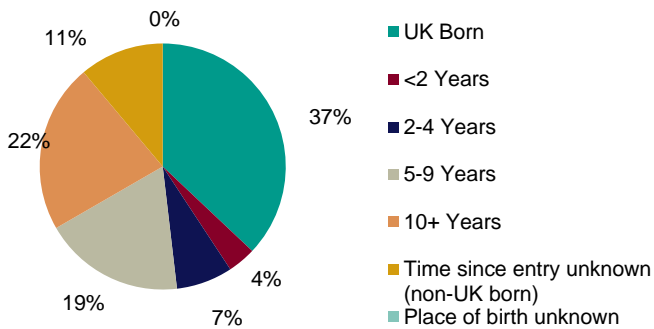
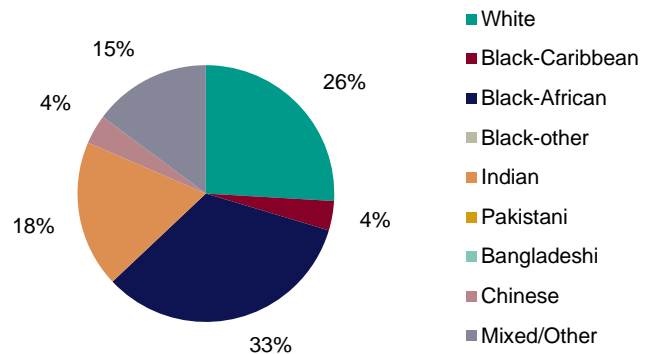


Figure 6: TB cases by ethnicity, 2012



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

- The TB rate in Havering remains low, below the London and national TB rates.
- Patients were more often females aged 20-39 years old.
- Over a third were born in the UK – more than usually seen in London. A further 22% were born abroad, but entered the UK more than ten years before diagnosis.
- The most common ethnic group was black African (most commonly born in Nigeria), followed by white (all UK born).
- Only just over half of all pulmonary TB patients had a sputum smear result.
- No patients had drug resistant TB.
- The proportion completing treatment was below than the London average, with no patients lost to follow up.