



Presentation of self treatable conditions (STCs) in A&E units in England – Executive Summary

Study carried out by IMS Health for PAGB

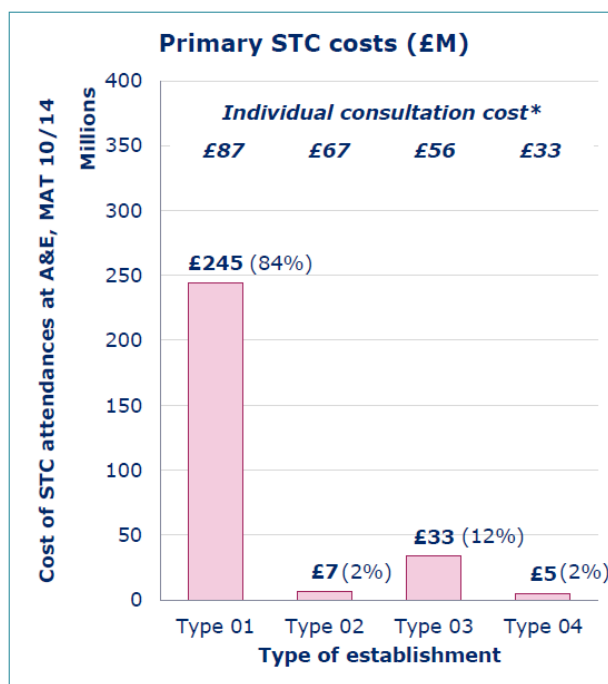
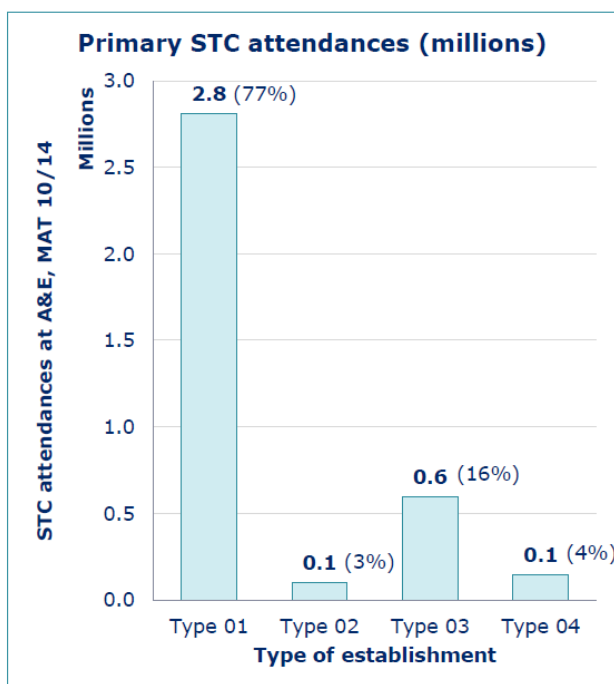
MARCH 2015



Executive Summary:

In an analysis carried out by IMS Health, it was estimated that primary self treatable conditions (STCs) were responsible for 19.1% of attendances in England (2014), accounting for 3.7M attendances at a cost of £290M.

The STC rate in A&E departments was estimated using the Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) database for England on a base of 15 eligible hospital trusts that reported figures using ICD10 coding and projected to a total of 205 providers in the HES database with recorded A&E attendances in 2014. Only primary STCs¹ were included in the analysis to avoid patients whose primary reason for attendance was a more serious condition, even if they had a concomitant STC.



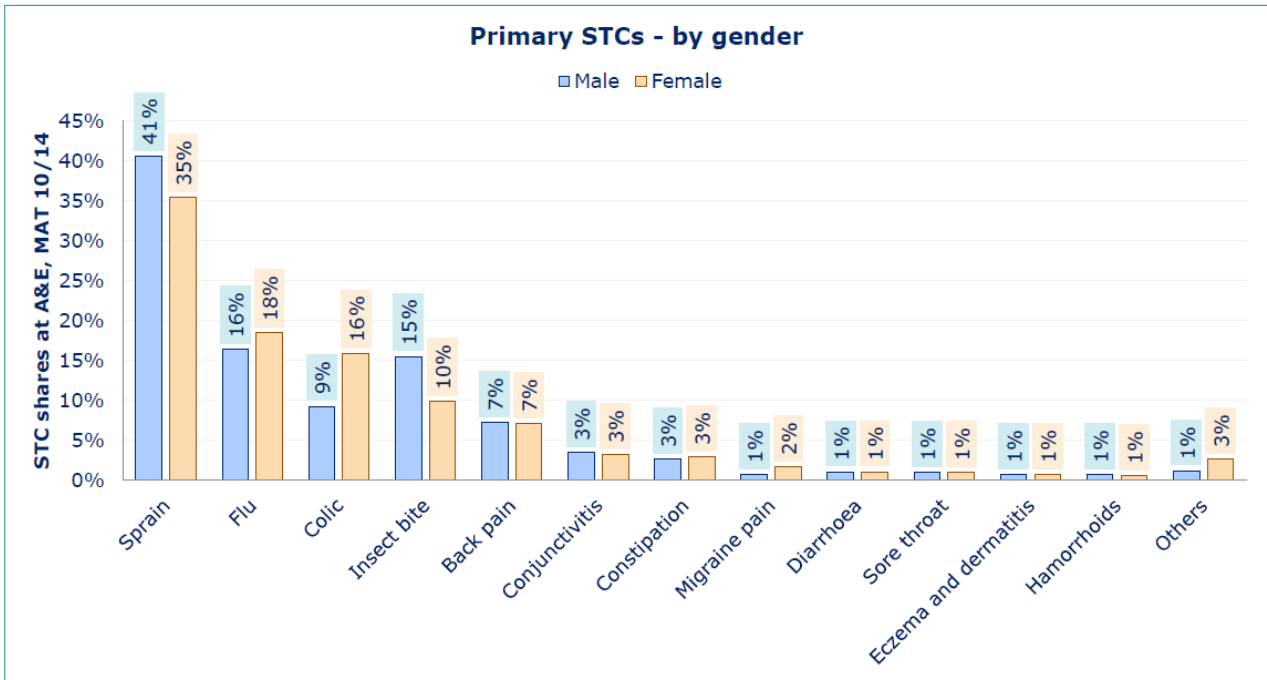
Type 1 A&E departments² are the most exposed out of the four types, considering the estimated 19.1% rate of STCs, they account for 77% of the STC attendances and 84% of STC costs:

- Type 1 departments had the highest (77%, 2.8M) attendances due to STCs
- Type 1 departments accounted for the majority (84%, £245M) of cost
- In terms of the individual consultation cost, Type 1 departments also had the most expensive cost per consultation (£87) compared to the other units.

Other A&E departments (considering the estimated 19.1% rate of STCs) account for ¼ of A&E attendances.

- Type 2 account for 3% (0.1M) of STC attendances and 2% (£7M) of STC costs (£67 individual consultation)
- Type 3 account for 16% (0.6M) of STC attendances and 12% (£33M) of STC costs (£56 individual consultation)
- Type 4 account for 4% (0.1M) of STC attendances and 2% (£5M) of STC costs (£33 individual consultation)

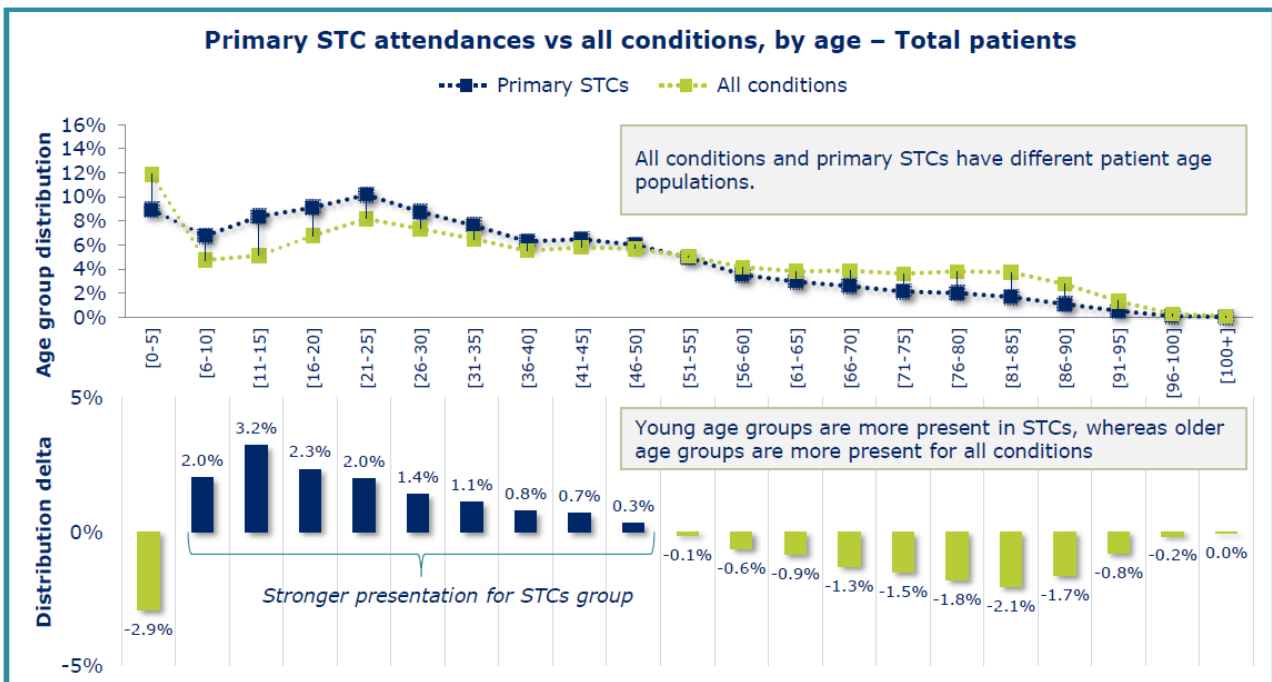
There is some variability in the type of STCs presenting according to gender:



For both genders, the most common STC is sprain, accounting for 38% of total STCs, followed by flu (17%), colic (13%) and insect bite (13%).

When comparing the genders, the STCs showing most clear differences in presentation are sprain, flu, colic and insect bite. Females attend more for flu (18% vs 16% for males) and colic (16% vs 9% for males). Males attend more for sprain (41% vs 35% for females) and insect bite (15% vs 10% for females).

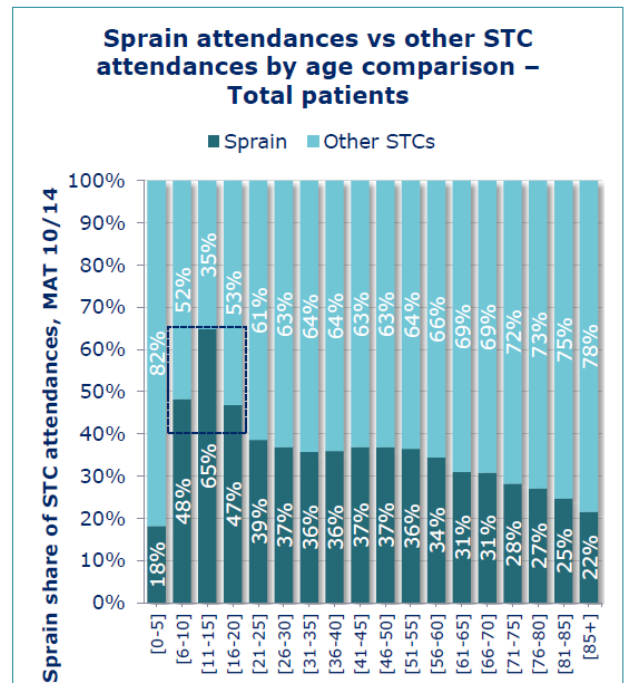
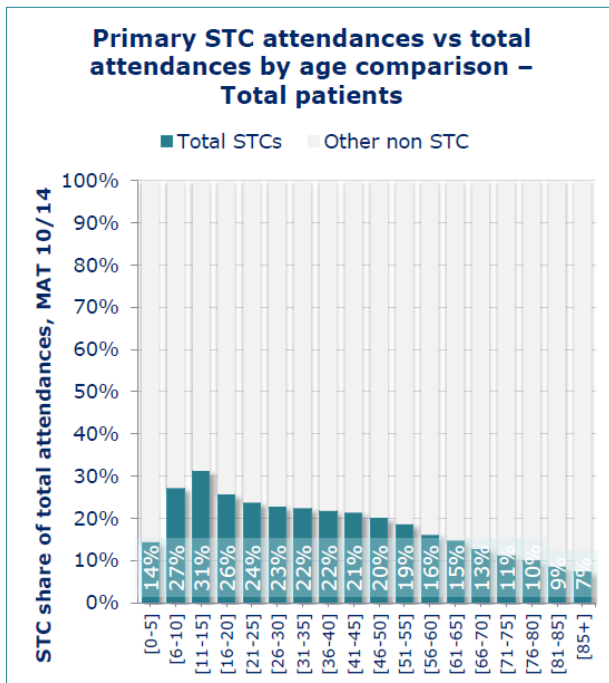
STC attendances vary according to age:



The two groups of Primary STC patients and all conditions patients were compared and shown to have : have different patient age population distribution.

Young patients, mainly aged 6 to 30 attend more for STCs, whereas older people, 65+, attend more often for more serious conditions.

The STC peak is situated in patients aged 11 to 15 (with 3.2 points of difference favouring STCs) whereas the peak of “all conditions” is situated patients aged 81 to 85 (with 2.1 points of difference favouring all conditions).



In children aged 6-20, over 25% of attendances are for STCs. Sprain accounts for more than 40% of the STCs in this group (both genders).

With 35% of STCs, the peak group for STCs are patients aged from 11 to 15 years old (In this patient group, 65% of STCs are for sprain)

¹STCs can be classified into primary and secondary STCs.

- Primary STCs are conditions that are typically present in Minor Ailment Schemes. Examples include sprain, flu, colic and insect bite.
- Secondary STCs are associated with more severe conditions.

²There are four types of A&E department in England:

- 01:Emergency departments are a consultant led 24 hour service with full resuscitation facilities and designated accommodation for the reception of accident and emergency patients
- 02:Consultant led mono specialty accident and emergency service (e.g. ophthalmology, dental) with designated accommodation for the reception of patients
- 03:Other types of A&E/minor injury activity with designated accommodation for the reception of accident and emergency patients. The department may be doctor led or nurse led and treats at least minor injuries and illnesses and can be routinely accessed without appointment. A service mainly or entirely appointment based (for example a GP Practice or Out-Patient Clinic) is excluded even though it may treat a number of patients with minor illness or injury. NHS walk-in centres are excluded
- 04:NHS walk-in centres

This information is published with permission of IMS Health Limited. All rights are reserved. No further copying or reproduction of this information is permitted without consent from IMS Health Ltd. Data source: Health Episode Statistics (HES). Re-used with the permission of the Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.

For further information, please contact:

PAGB

Donna Castle
Director of Public Affairs and Communications

Donna.Castle@pagb.co.uk

+44 (0)20 7421 9315

IMS Health

Andy Tisman
Global Senior Principal Consumer Health

atisman@uk.imshealth.com

+44 (0)20 3075 5295

Nobu Kawasaki
Senior Consultant, Technology & Services UK

nkawasaki@uk.imshealth.com

+44 (0)20 3075 4016