



Gateshead Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011/2012

Section 9: Infant, child and maternal physical health

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Introduction to section 9 – infant, child and maternal physical health

This section describes infant, child and maternal physical health in Gateshead. Children and young people's mental health and related issues are described in JSNA 2011 section 10. Uptakes of services for children are described in sections 18 (social services) and 19 (health services), and issues around child lifestyle, which affect health and well-being, can be found in section 16. Effects of the wider determinants of health are to be found in JSNA 2011 sections 6 (housing and living conditions), 7 (community environment, crime and safety) and 8 (economy, education and employment).

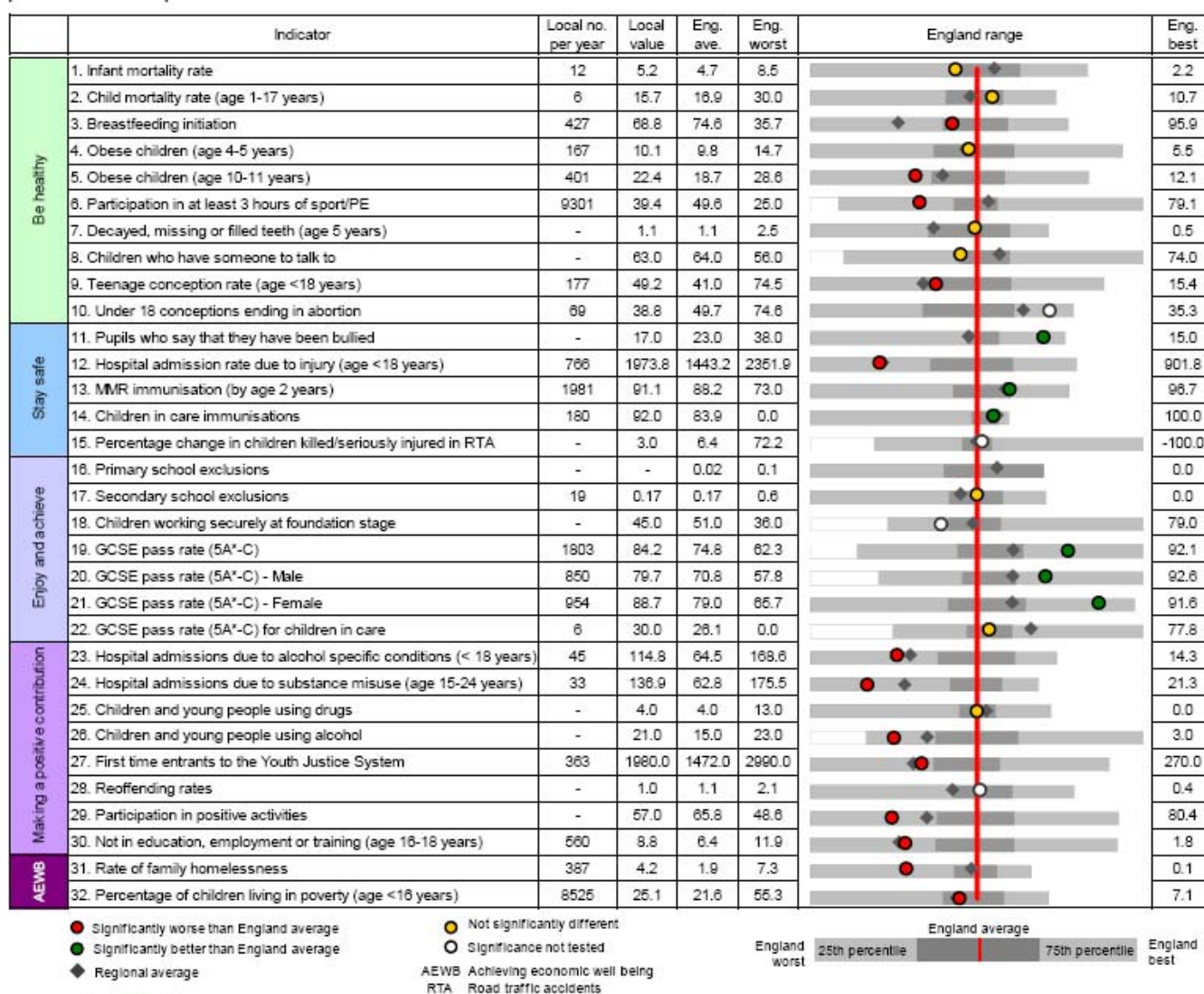
Infant, Child and Maternal Physical Health in Gateshead in 2011 - headlines

Gateshead February 2011

Child Health Profile

Summary of child health in Gateshead

The chart below shows how children's health in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which are shown as a grey bar. The red line indicates the England average. The key to the colour of the circles is shown beneath the chart. Please note: A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Child and Maternal Health Observatory (2011) available at www.chimat.org.uk

A good overview of child health is provided by the Child Health Profile for Gateshead published by the Child and Maternal Health Observatory. The red dots on the spine chart reproduced above highlight those areas where health, health outcomes or lifestyles are significantly poorer than the national average. What is striking is the number of red dots that relate to lifestyle behaviours. (Child lifestyle behaviours are described in JSNA 2011 section 16.)

Infant Mortality

The mortality rate among infants (under one year of age) living in Gateshead has fallen since 2006 after a period in which it rose above the England average. The rate is still higher than the average rates for the North East and England, but is not significantly higher than the England rate at a 95% level of confidence.

The number of infant deaths is, thankfully, small. There is currently an average of 12 deaths each year among infants resident in Gateshead. After a period in which the rate rose above the England average, it has now fallen. However, the rate is still among the highest in the North East. Because the number of deaths is small, any year to year variation in the rate may be due to random or 'chance' variations.

There is a confidential enquiry into all perinatal deaths (stillbirths or deaths within the first week of life) carried out by a panel of specialists in the Northern region and this feeds its findings into a national enquiry system. Thus there is learning from episodes of infant mortality at both a local and a national level. A detailed analysis of trends in infant mortality across the North East region can be found in the Annual Report of the Regional Maternity Survey Office¹, which is part of the North East Public Health Observatory.

Low birth weight births

There are currently around 170 low birth weight births (<2,500g) each year within the population of Gateshead. This represents 7.2% of all births. The proportion of low birth weight births is below the average proportion across the North East (7.4%). and England (7.5%) but the difference is not statistically significant. Low birth weight is closely associated with poor health outcomes both in infancy and later life². Risk factors include poor nutrition³ and smoking during pregnancy⁴. Reducing the number of women who smoke during pregnancy and improving diet among pregnant women will contribute towards reducing the number of low birth weight births over time.

¹ Regional Maternity Survey Office (2011) "RMSO Annual Report 2010" available to download at <http://www.nepho.org.uk/rmso/> (last accessed 1st March 2011)

² World Health Organisation (2004) "Low birthweight: country, regional and global estimates", WHO, Geneva

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Smokefree (2008) "NHS Smokefree factsheet: Risks of smoking during pregnancy" available to download at smokefree.nhs.uk (last accessed 1st March 2011)

Smoking during pregnancy

The proportion of mothers smoking throughout pregnancy is below the North East average but significantly higher than the proportion across England as a whole - In 2009/10 20% of women giving birth who are resident in Gateshead continued to smoke throughout their pregnancy which compares to an average of 14% across England. The proportion has remained at 20% in Gateshead over the past four years. Smoking during pregnancy is most common in the wards of Felling and High Fell.

Teenage pregnancy

The teenage pregnancy rate in Gateshead increased between 2005 and 2008. Only in 2009 has it fallen below the 2005 level. Between 2005 and 2008 the rate of teenage conceptions in Gateshead increased following a downward trend between 1998 and 2005. However, over the same period there has also been a rise in the rate in South Tyneside and Sunderland, as well as a similar but less marked national trend. Between 2006 and 2008 rates of teenage conceptions were significantly higher than the average rate across England in the areas of Bridges, Dunston & Teams, Lobley Hill & Bensham, Felling and Pelaw & Heworth wards. Reliable information on characteristics of local incidents of teenage conceptions is now available from hospital episode statistics and this should provide a good 'early warning' mechanism which will allow service delivery to be modified when geographical patterns of incidence change.

Breastfeeding

The proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after birth in Gateshead (63%) is now the highest among all North East Local Authority populations – Breastfeeding is beneficial for the health of both baby and mother⁵. The proportion of mothers starting to breastfeed soon after birth has risen steeply over the past five years. 63% of mothers now start breastfeeding within 2 days of delivery compared to 40% in 2006. However, there is still a significant gap between the proportion in Gateshead and the average proportion across England (73%) who start breastfeeding within 48 hours. Both local and national research has shown that young mothers from socially and economically more disadvantaged communities are least likely to start breastfeeding. Breastfeeding initiation is least common in the wards of Wardley & Leam Lane, Windy Nook & Whitehills, Deckham and Chopwell & Rowlands Gill. Maintaining breastfeeding into the first six months of life is also beneficial to the infant's health. 29% of mothers in Gateshead are still breastfeeding at the six to eight week infant health check, compared to an average of 45% across England. In Gateshead, the proportion of mothers continuing breastfeeding to 6 weeks is lowest in the wards of Blaydon, Felling, High Fell and Windy Nook & Whitehills.

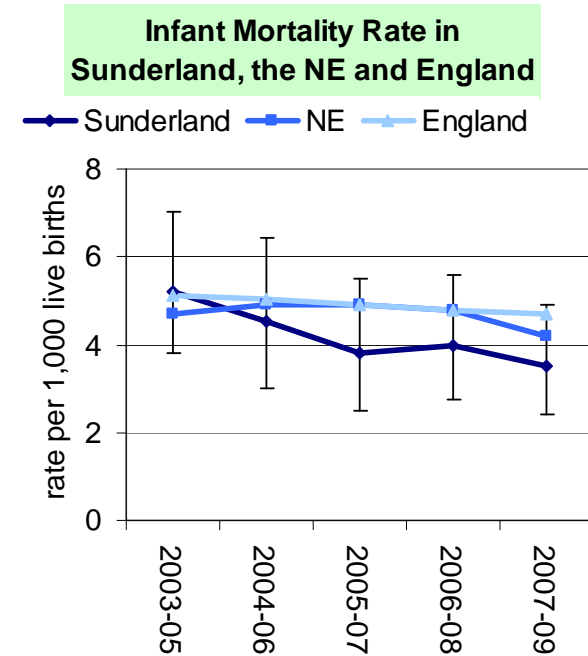
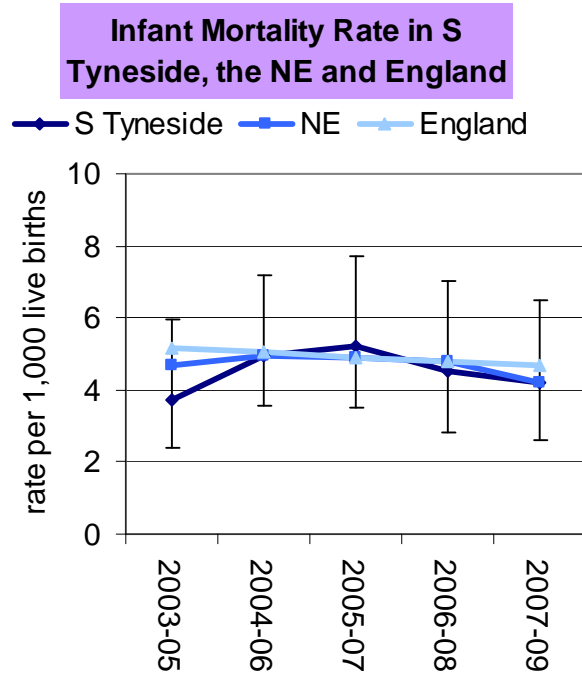
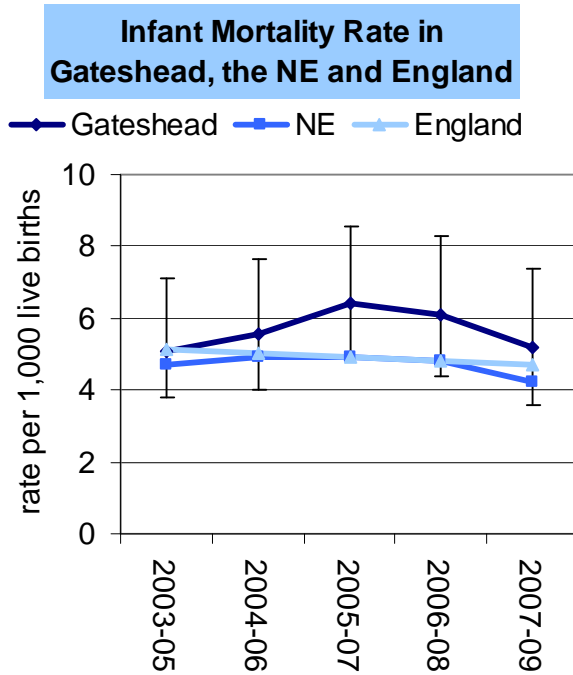
⁵ NHS Choices "Breastfeeding benefits" at <http://www.nhs.uk/Planners/breastfeeding/Pages/breastfeeding-benefits.aspx> (last accessed 1st March 2011)

Road traffic accidents and accidental injury

The number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Gateshead has fallen since the 1990's – Between 1994 and 1998, an average of 27 children living in Gateshead were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents each year. Between 2007 and 2009 the annual average was 11. The rates of emergency hospital admissions among 0-4 year olds and 0-15 year olds due to all accidental injury among children in Gateshead are higher than NE and England average rates but this is because there is not specialist paediatric A&E provision and so some children who might otherwise have been treated within A&E are admitted to hospital for specialist care.

9.1. Infant mortality

9.1.1. Infant mortality rates

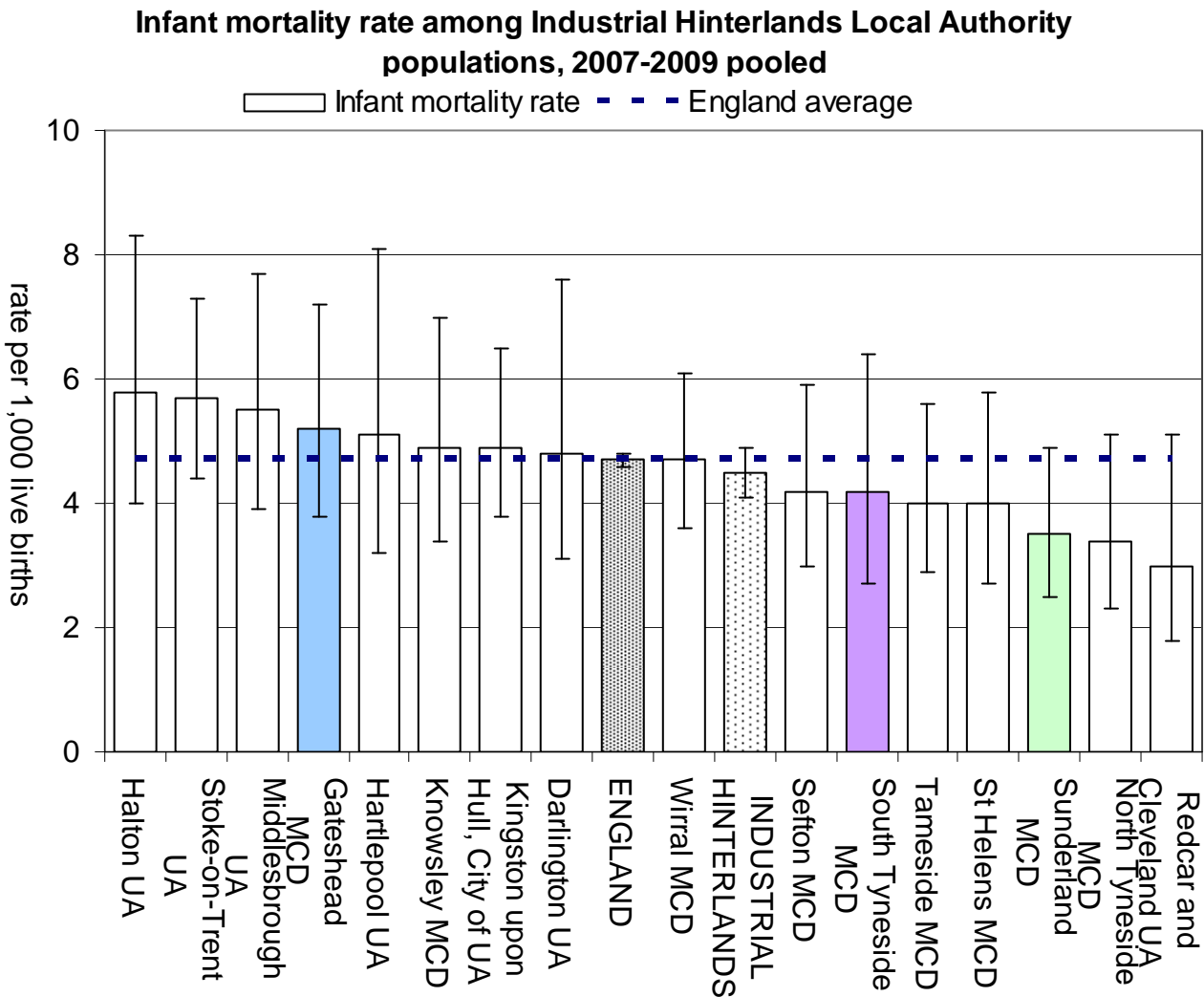
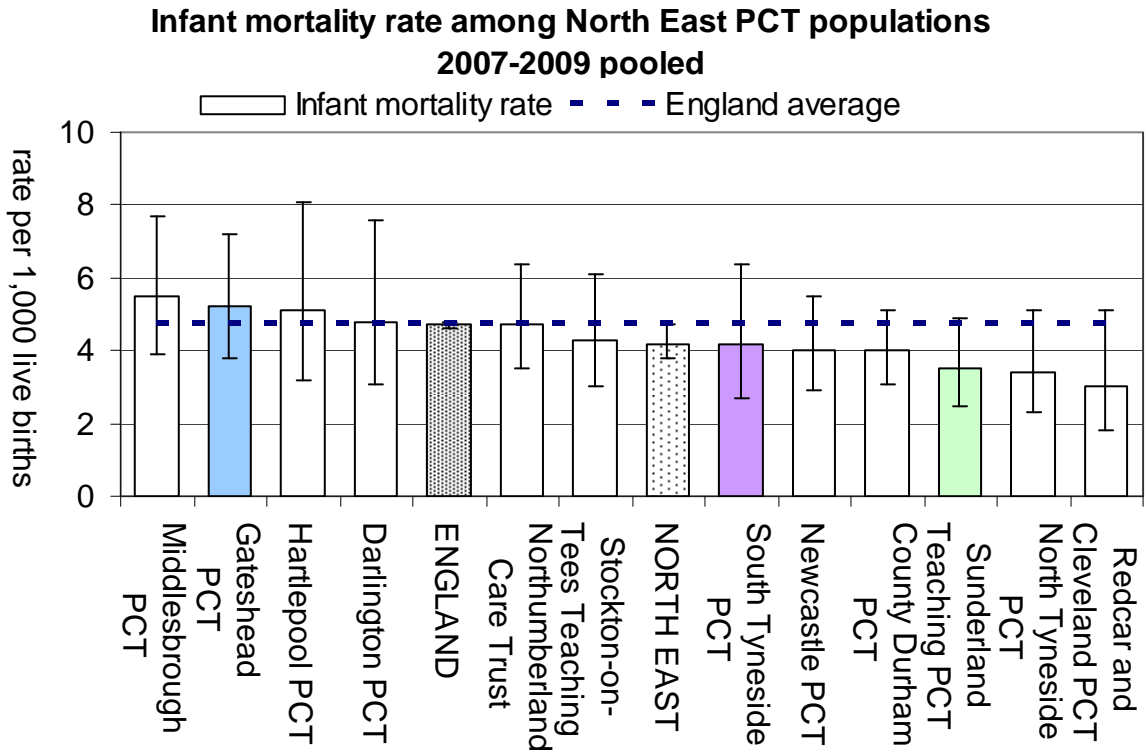


| Year | Gateshead rate | Gateshead infant deaths | South Tyneside rate | South Tyneside infant deaths | Sunderland rate | Sunderland infant deaths | North East rate | England rate |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2003-2005 | 5.1 | 32 | 3.7 | 17 | 5.2 | 47 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| 2004-2006 | 5.5 | 36 | 5.0 | 23 | 4.5 | 42 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| 2005-2007 | 6.4 | 42 | 5.2 | 25 | 3.8 | 36 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 2006-2008 | 6.1 | 42 | 4.5 | 22 | 4.0 | 39 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 2007-2009 | 5.2 | 36 | 4.2 | 21 | 3.5 | 34 | 4.2 | 4.7 |

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under the age of 1 year, per 1,000 live births.

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base at www.nchod.nhs.uk. 2007-2009 figures will be published Dec 2010

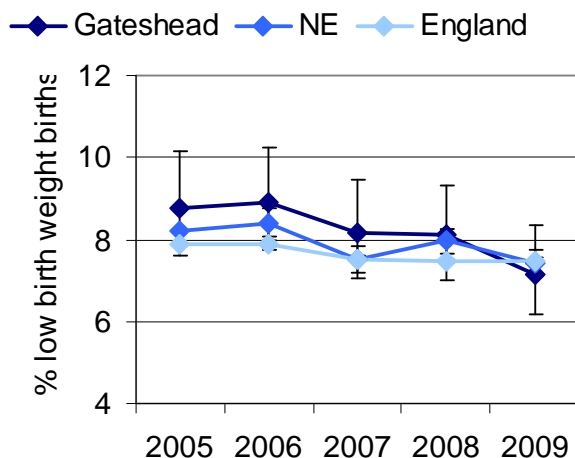
9.1.2. Infant mortality rate, North East PCTs



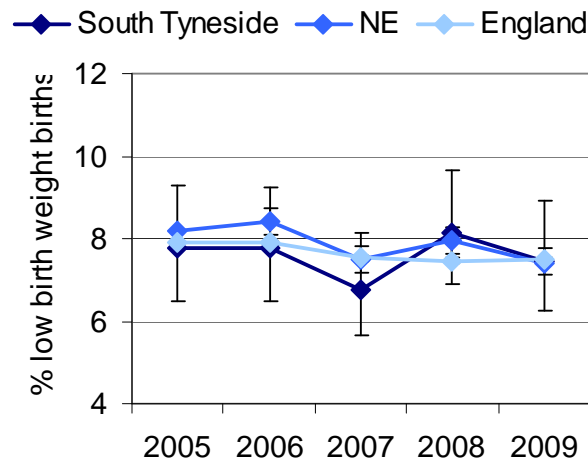
9.2. Low birth weight births

9.2.1. Low birth weight births – trends

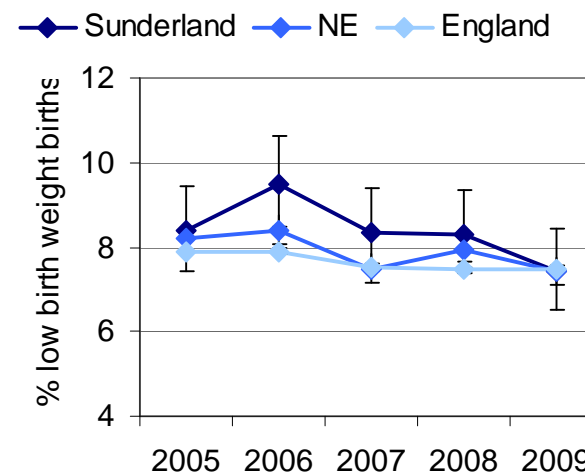
Percentage of births that are low birth weight births (<2500g)



Percentage of births that are low birth weight births (<2500g)



Percentage of births that are low birth weight births (<2500g)

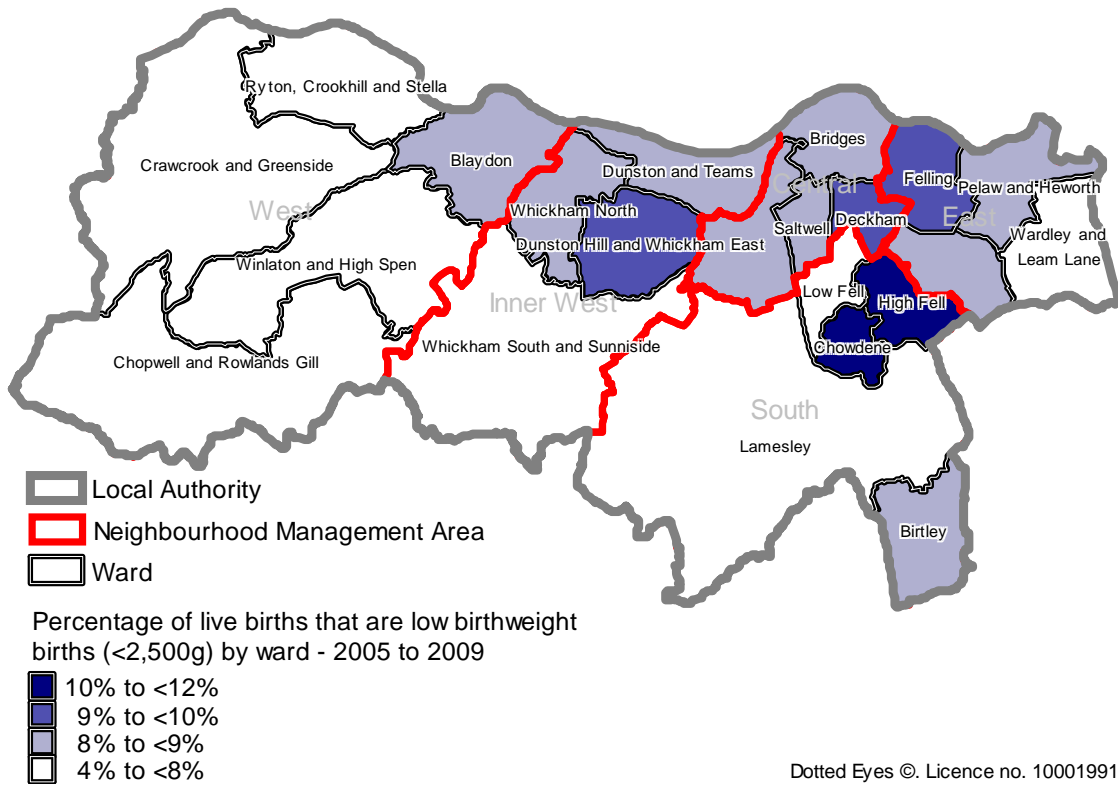


| | Gateshead | Gateshead | S Tyneside | S Tyneside | Sunderland | Sunderland | NE | England | Percentage of low birth weight births is calculated as the proportion of all live and still births where the birth weight is known that are under 2500g in weight. |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Percentage low birth weight births | Low birth weight births (<2500g) | Percentage low birth weight births | Low birth weight births (<2500g) | Percentage low birth weight births | Low birth weight births (<2500g) | Percentage low birth weight births | Percentage low birth weight births | |
| 2005 | 8.8 | 187 | 7.8 | 119 | 8.4 | 259 | 8.2 | 7.9 | |
| 2006 | 8.9 | 201 | 7.8 | 122 | 9.5 | 309 | 8.4 | 7.9 | |
| 2007 | 8.2 | 183 | 6.8 | 115 | 8.4 | 273 | 7.5 | 7.5 | |
| 2008 | 8.1 | 191 | 8.2 | 136 | 8.3 | 274 | 8.0 | 7.5 | |
| 2009 | 7.2 | 167 | 7.5 | 123 | 7.4 | 233 | 7.4 | 7.5 | |

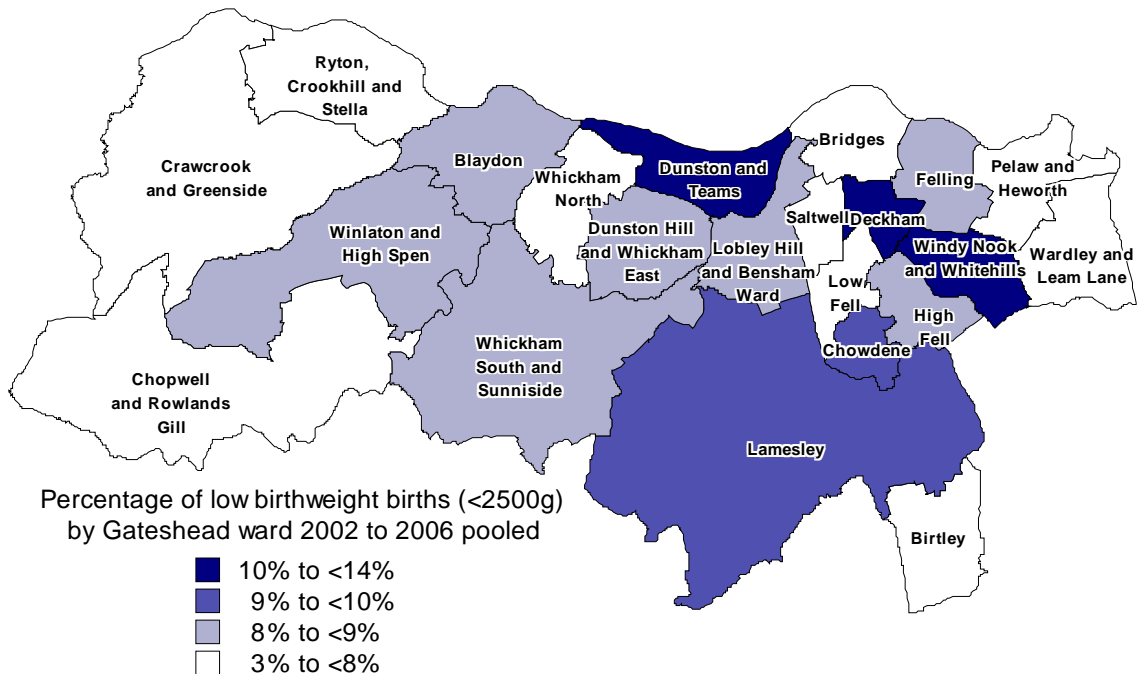
Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base at www.nchod.nhs.uk, based on data from Annual Births Extract, Office for National Statistics. 2009 figures will be published in December 2010. Figures in bold indicate where the percentage is significantly different from the England statistic at a 95% level of confidence.

9.2.2. Percentage of low birth weight births (<2500g) by ward

a) Between 2005 and 2009



b) Between 2002 and 2006



Dunston and Teams is the only ward where the low birth weight rate (13.5%) is significantly higher than the Gateshead rate (8.3%) at a 95% level of confidence

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Source of data: NHS South of Tyne and Wear, based on data from the Annual Births Extract produced by the Office for National Statistics and distributed to PCTs.

9.2.3. Proportion of low birthweight births (<2500g) by Gateshead ward, 2002 to 2006 and 2005 to 2009

| Ward | low birthweight births 2002-2006 | births 2002-2006 | birthweight births 2002-2006 % low | Significance* | low birthweight births 2005-2009 | births 2005-2009 | birthweight births 2005-2009 % low | Significance* |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------|
| Birtley | 30 | 396 | 7.6 | - | 39 | 441 | 8.8 | - |
| Blaydon | 48 | 564 | 8.5 | - | 52 | 607 | 8.6 | - |
| Bridges | 39 | 520 | 7.5 | - | 49 | 601 | 8.2 | - |
| Chopwell and Rowlands Gil | 30 | 420 | 7.1 | - | 33 | 508 | 6.5 | - |
| Chowdene | 33 | 363 | 9.1 | - | 42 | 382 | 11.0 | - |
| Crawcrook and Greenside | 25 | 444 | 5.6 | - | 22 | 443 | 5.0 | L |
| Deckham | 66 | 624 | 10.6 | - | 60 | 645 | 9.3 | - |
| Dunston and Teams | 78 | 576 | 13.5 | H | 54 | 660 | 8.2 | - |
| Dunston Hill and Whickham | 34 | 381 | 8.9 | - | 38 | 394 | 9.6 | - |
| Felling | 46 | 555 | 8.3 | - | 54 | 550 | 9.8 | - |
| High Fell | 50 | 575 | 8.7 | - | 65 | 576 | 11.3 | - |
| Lamesley | 43 | 450 | 9.6 | - | 34 | 433 | 7.9 | - |
| Lobley Hill and Bensham | 53 | 602 | 8.8 | - | 59 | 661 | 8.9 | - |
| Low Fell | 23 | 457 | 5.0 | L | 33 | 497 | 6.6 | - |
| Pelaw and Heworth | 33 | 413 | 8.0 | - | 39 | 473 | 8.2 | - |
| Ryton, Crookhill and Stella | 24 | 380 | 6.3 | - | 23 | 389 | 5.9 | - |
| Saltwell | 60 | 840 | 7.1 | - | 73 | 886 | 8.2 | - |
| Wardley and Leam Lane | 36 | 460 | 7.8 | - | 35 | 470 | 7.4 | - |
| Whickham North | 14 | 362 | 3.9 | L | 36 | 438 | 8.2 | - |
| Whickham South and Sunn | 29 | 358 | 8.1 | - | 19 | 351 | 5.4 | - |
| Windy Nook and Whitehills | 53 | 508 | 10.4 | - | 41 | 510 | 8.0 | - |
| Winlaton and High Spen | 29 | 329 | 8.8 | - | 26 | 333 | 7.8 | - |
| South Tyneside | 876 | 10577 | 8.3 | | 926 | 11248 | 8.2 | |

Source: Office for National Statistics births extract

* H = significantly higher than Gateshead average at 95% level of confidence, L = significantly lower, - = not significantly different

9.3. Teenage conception rates

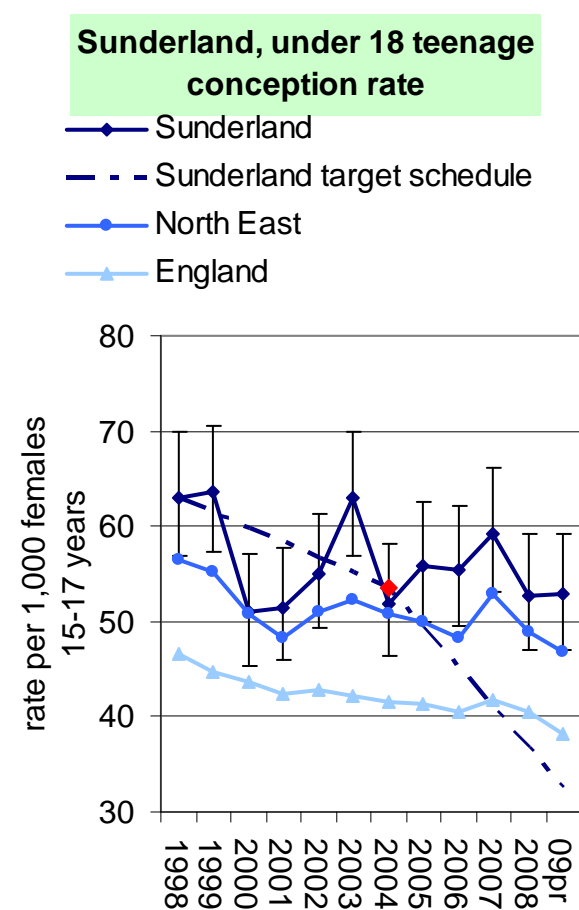
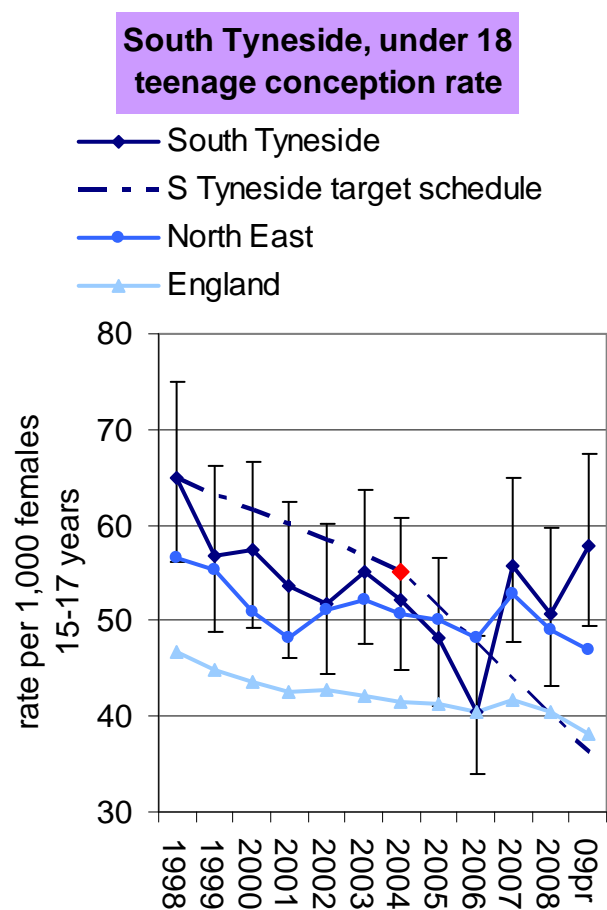
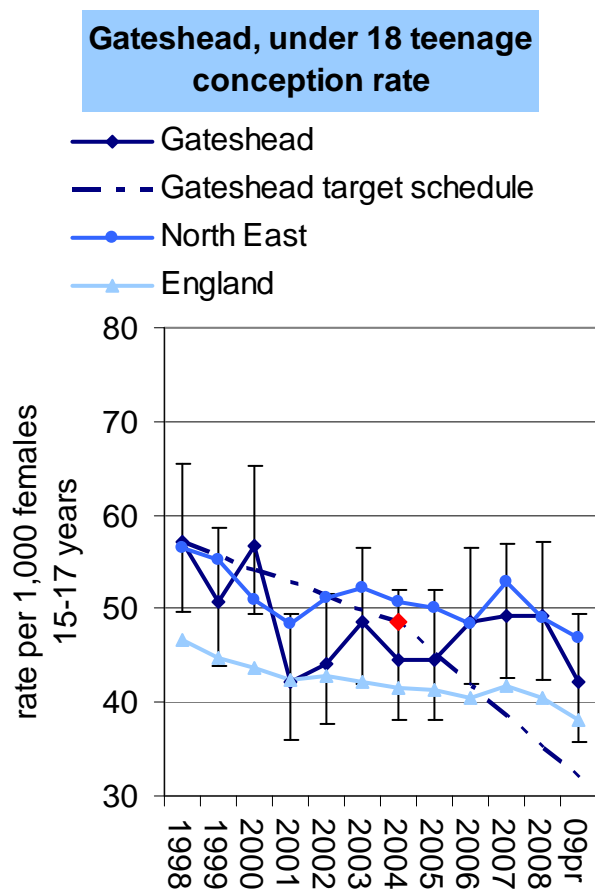
Prior to the election of the Coalition government in June 2010 there were targets for achieving a reduction in the teenage conception rate among women under 18 years of age. In Sunderland the target was to reduce the rate by 55% between 1998 and 2010. In South Tyneside and Gateshead, there was a target to achieve a 50% reduction over the same period. A milestone of realising a 15% reduction between 1998 and 2004 was achieved in all three South of Tyne and Wear PCT populations. It is not yet clear whether these targets will be adopted by the new government. The 'under 18' teenage conception rate is measured as the number of conceptions to females under the age of 18 years per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years.

9.3.1. South of Tyne and Wear teenage conception rates

| Year | Gateshead rate | Gateshead conceptions | Gateshead % reduction since 1998 | S Tyneside rate | S Tyneside conceptions | S Tyneside % reduction since 1998 | Sunderland rate | Sunderland conceptions | Sunderland % reduction since 1998 | NE rate | North East % reduction since 1998 | England rate | England % reduction since 1998 |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1998 | 57.1 | 199 | 0 | 64.9 | 185 | 0 | 63.1 | 357 | 0 | 56.5 | 0 | 46.6 | 0 |
| 1999 | 50.7 | 182 | 11 | 56.8 | 165 | 12 | 63.6 | 357 | -1 | 55.3 | 2 | 44.8 | 4 |
| 2000 | 56.8 | 202 | 0 | 57.3 | 171 | 12 | 51.0 | 290 | 19 | 50.8 | 10 | 43.6 | 6 |
| 2001 | 42.3 | 152 | 26 | 53.6 | 168 | 17 | 51.5 | 295 | 18 | 48.3 | 15 | 42.5 | 9 |
| 2002 | 44.1 | 158 | 23 | 51.8 | 169 | 20 | 55.0 | 320 | 13 | 51.1 | 10 | 42.7 | 8 |
| 2003 | 48.6 | 175 | 15 | 55.1 | 180 | 15 | 63.0 | 364 | 0 | 52.2 | 8 | 42.2 | 10 |
| 2004 | 44.6 | 159 | 22 | 52.2 | 165 | 20 | 51.9 | 294 | 18 | 50.8 | 10 | 41.6 | 11 |
| 2005 | 44.5 | 161 | 22 | 48.2 | 147 | 26 | 55.9 | 308 | 11 | 50.0 | 12 | 41.3 | 11 |
| 2006 | 48.4 | 176 | 15 | 40.5 | 123 | 38 | 55.1 | 299 | 13 | 48.3 | 15 | 40.4 | 13 |
| 2007 | 49.2 | 179 | 14 | 55.7 | 164 | 14 | 59.3 | 327 | 6 | 52.9 | 6 | 41.7 | 11 |
| 2008 | 49.2 | 175 | 14 | 50.8 | 145 | 22 | 52.7 | 290 | 16 | 49.0 | 13 | 40.4 | 13 |
| 2009 | 42.1 | 145 | 26 | 57.8 | 161 | 11 | 52.8 | 288 | 16 | 46.9 | 17 | 38.2 | 18 |

Source of data: Department of Health. Provisional figures for 2010 will be published in February 2012.

South of Tyne and Wear conception rates (cont).

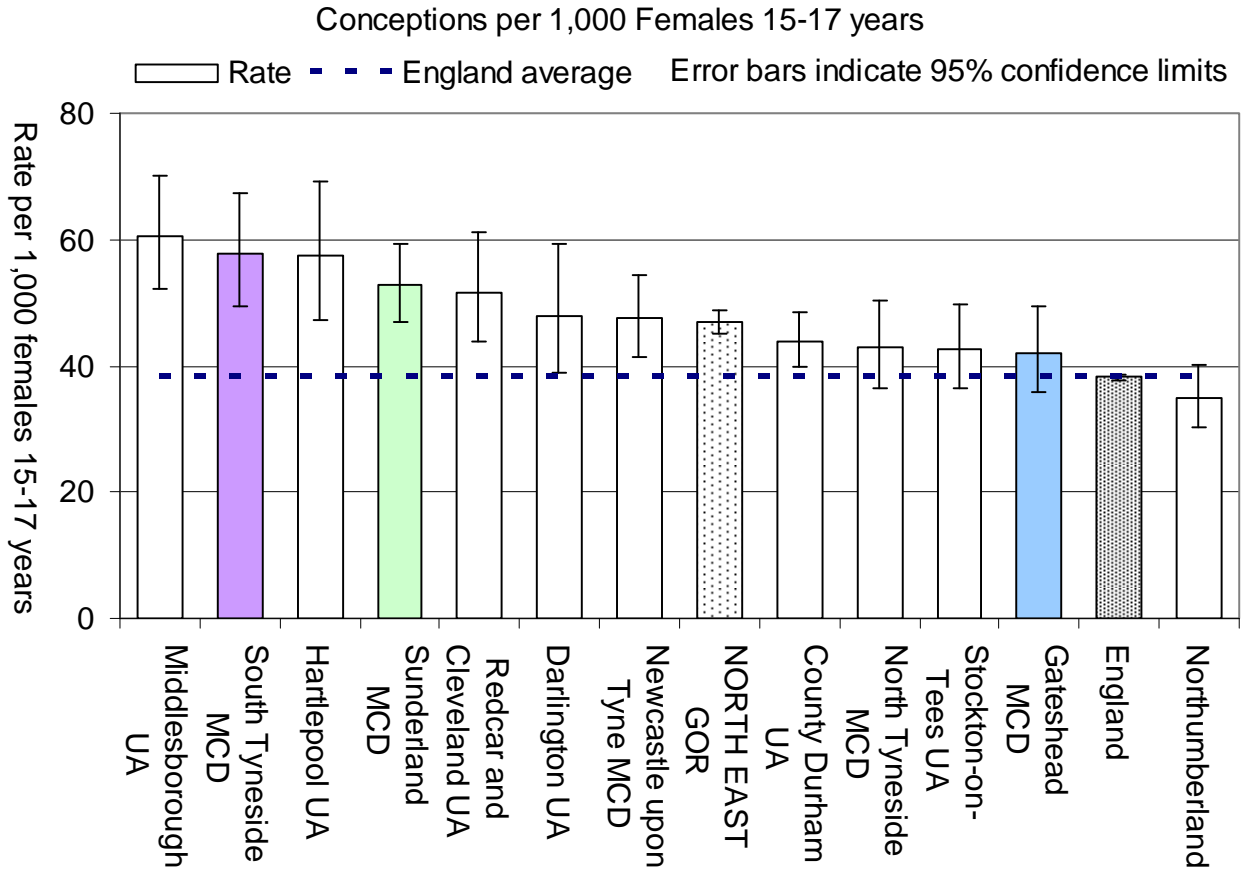


Source of data: Department of Health

9.3.2. Teenage conception rates, North East local authorities

Number of conceptions among females under 18 years of age per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years. Gateshead and South Tyneside have a target of achieving a 50% reduction in the rate between 1998 and 2010. Sunderland has a target of a 55% reduction over the same period.

Under 18 Years Teenage Conception Rate, 2009, by North East Local Authority

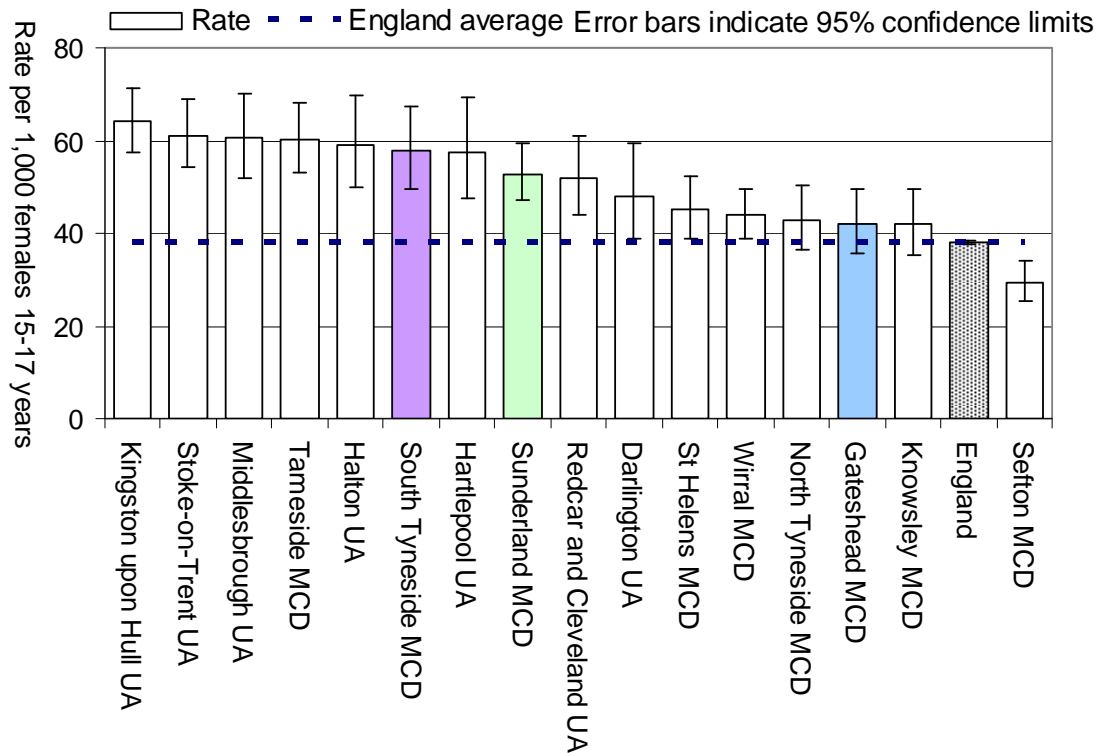


| Area | 1998 | | | 2009 | | | 1998-2009 |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Number | Rate | % leading to abortion | Number | Rate | % leading to abortion | % change in rate |
| County Durham UA | 499 | 54.4 | 31 | 408 | 44.0 | 38 | -19.1 |
| Darlington UA | 116 | 64.0 | 29 | 87 | 48.0 | 47 | -25.0 |
| Gateshead MCD | 199 | 57.1 | 38 | 145 | 42.1 | 40 | -26.2 |
| Hartlepool UA | 134 | 75.6 | 27 | 106 | 57.3 | 37 | -24.2 |
| Middlesborough UA | 197 | 66.5 | 35 | 174 | 60.4 | 40 | -9.2 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 258 | 52.8 | 37 | 210 | 47.5 | 43 | -10.1 |
| North Tyneside MCD | 204 | 58.4 | 42 | 148 | 42.9 | 43 | -26.5 |
| Northumberland | 239 | 41.8 | 36 | 195 | 34.9 | 40 | -16.5 |
| Redcar and Cleveland UA | 162 | 58.3 | 38 | 139 | 51.7 | 43 | -11.3 |
| South Tyneside MCD | 185 | 64.9 | 31 | 161 | 57.8 | 38 | -11.0 |
| Stockton-on-Tees UA | 181 | 48.3 | 40 | 164 | 42.6 | 46 | -11.8 |
| Sunderland MCD | 357 | 63.1 | 36 | 288 | 52.8 | 43 | -16.3 |
| NORTH EAST GOR | 2731 | 56.5 | 35 | 2,225 | 46.9 | 41 | -17.0 |
| England | 41,089 | 46.6 | 42 | 35,966 | 38.2 | 49 | -18.1 |

Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit, Department of Health, 2010 figures released Feb 2012

9.3.3. Teenage conception rates, industrial hinterlands local authorities

Under 18 Years Teenage Conception Rate, 2009, by Industrial Hinterlands Local Authority
Conceptions per 1,000 Females 15-17 years

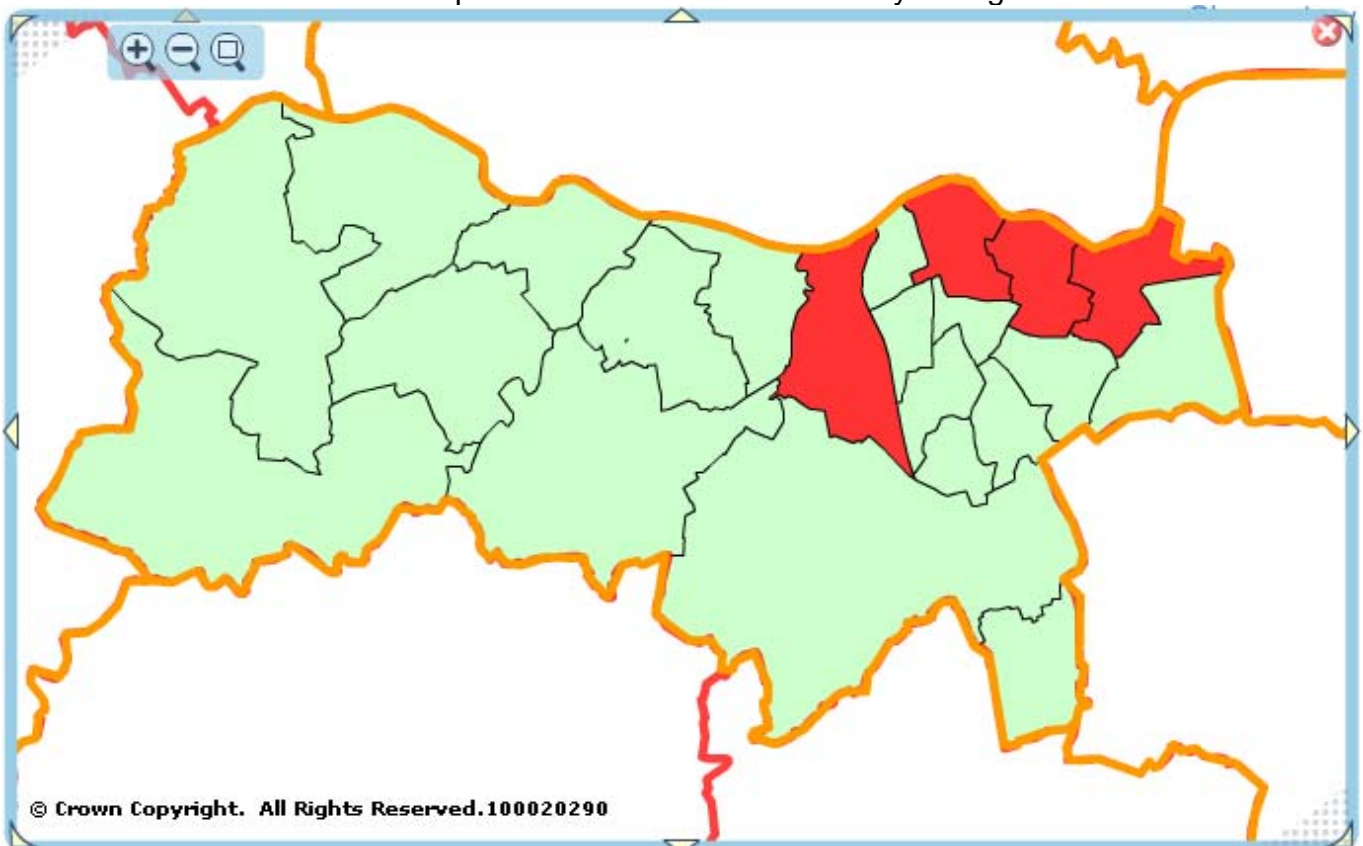


| Area | 1998 | | 2009 | | 1998-2009 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | No. | Rate | Number | Rate | % leading to abortion | % change in rate | |
| Darlington UA | 116 | 64.0 | 87 | 48.0 | 29 | -25.0 | |
| Gateshead MCD | 199 | 57.1 | 145 | 42.1 | 38 | -26.2 | |
| Halton UA | 126 | 47.1 | 140 | 58.9 | 49 | 25.0 | |
| Hartlepool UA | 134 | 75.6 | 106 | 57.3 | 27 | -24.2 | |
| Kingston upon Hull UA | 381 | 84.6 | 316 | 64.0 | 32 | -24.3 | |
| Knowsley MCD | 184 | 54.8 | 137 | 41.9 | 39 | -23.6 | |
| Middlesbrough UA | 197 | 66.5 | 174 | 60.4 | 35 | -9.2 | |
| North Tyneside MCD | 204 | 58.4 | 148 | 42.9 | 42 | -26.5 | |
| Redcar and Cleveland U | 162 | 58.3 | 139 | 51.7 | 38 | -11.3 | |
| Sefton MCD | 181 | 33.5 | 165 | 29.3 | 50 | -12.7 | |
| South Tyneside MCD | 185 | 64.9 | 161 | 57.8 | 31 | -11.0 | |
| St Helens MCD | 187 | 55.5 | 167 | 45.0 | 34 | -19.0 | |
| Stoke-on-Trent UA | 305 | 68.5 | 258 | 61.1 | 31 | -10.8 | |
| Sunderland MCD | 357 | 63.1 | 288 | 52.8 | 36 | -16.3 | |
| Tameside MCD | 216 | 53.6 | 255 | 60.1 | 35 | 12.1 | |
| Wirral MCD | 314 | 50.6 | 264 | 44.0 | 43 | -13.1 | |
| England | 41,089 | 46.6 | 42 | 35,966 | 38.2 | 49 | -18.1 |

Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit, Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009 figures released Feb 2011

9.3.4. Ward Level Teenage Conception Rates 2006-2008 showing level of significance compared to England rate

Rates are for Gateshead wards prior to the 2004 ward boundary changes



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| Ward ▲ | Significance | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Bede | Significantly Higher | 🔍 |
| Bensham | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Birtley | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Blaydon | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Chopwell and Rowla | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Chowdene | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Crawcrook and Gree | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Deckham | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Dunston | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Felling | Significantly Higher | 🔍 |
| High Fell | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Lamesley | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Leam | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Low Fell | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Pelaw and Heworth | Significantly Higher | 🔍 |
| Ryton | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Saltwell | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Teams | Significantly Higher | 🔍 |
| Whickham North | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Whickham South | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Winlaton | Not Significant | 🔍 |
| Wrekendyke | Not Significant | 🔍 |

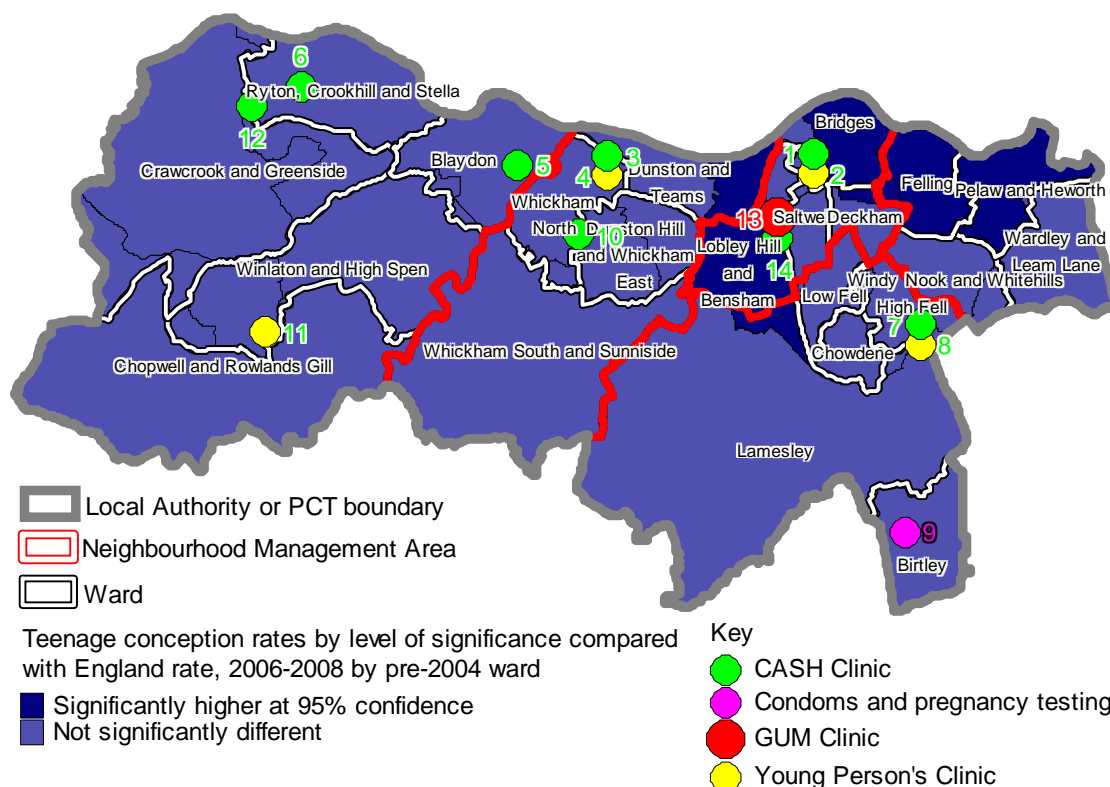


Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory Ward-level Teenage Pregnancy Mapping Tool at www.empho.org.uk/datastore/maps/tp/region/northeast/atlas.html

Ward level teenage conception rates, by level of statistical significance compared to the England rate, are now published regularly by the East Midlands Public Health Observatory for all wards in England within the Teenage Pregnancy Atlas (www.empho.org.uk). Ward level rates for the period 2007-2009 will be published by the Department of Health in November 2011 and should then appear in the Teenage Pregnancy Atlas after this date. Rates are still published corresponding to the ward boundaries that were in place prior to the boundary changes in June 2004.

9.3.5. Ward teenage conception rates and locations of contraception and sexual health clinics

Ward teenage conception rates in Gateshead by level of significance compared to England (2006-2008) showing locations of Contraception and Sexual Health clinics



| Key | Clinic or venue | Type |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Gateshead Health Centre | CASH Clinic |
| 2 | Gateshead Health Centre | Young Person's Clinic |
| 3 | Dunston Clinic | CASH Clinic |
| 4 | Dunston Clinic | Young Person's Clinic |
| 5 | Blaydon Primary Care Centre | CASH Clinic |
| 6 | Ryton Clinic | CASH Clinic |
| 7 | Wrekenton Health Centre | CASH Clinic |
| 8 | Wrekenton Health Centre | Young Person's Clinic |
| 9 | Birtley Nursing Unit | Condoms and pregnancy testing |
| 10 | Whickham Health Centre | CASH Clinic |
| 11 | Hookergate School (until July 2011) | Young Person's Clinic |
| 12 | Ryton Youth Centre | CASH Clinic |
| 13 | Bensham Hospital | GUM Clinic |
| 14 | Bensham Hospital | CASH Clinic |

Sources: Ward teenage conception rates compared to England, East Midlands Public Health Observatory published within the Teenage Pregnancy Atlas at www.empho.org.uk, locations of Contraceptive and Sexual Health Clinics provided by South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust

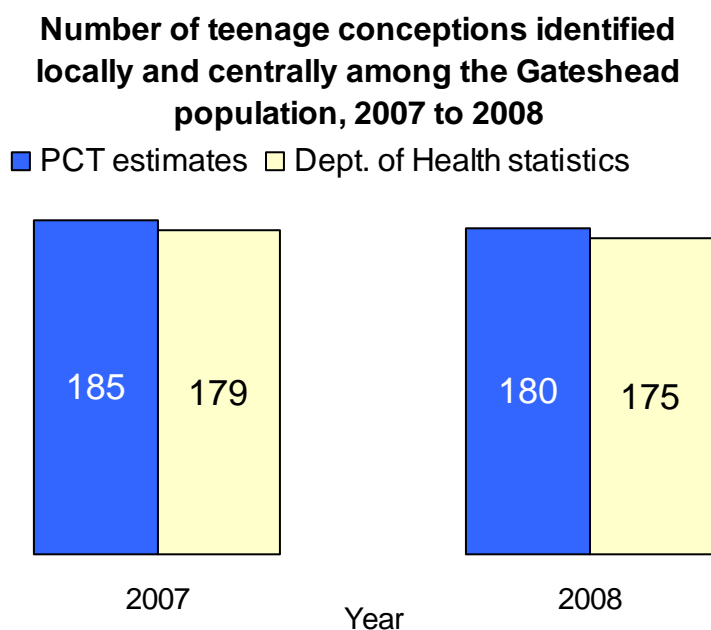
9.3.6. Early identification of communities with high teenage conception rates

There is a significant time lag between the date of a teenage conception and local sexual health service Commissioners and Providers receiving information about small communities among which rates of teenage conceptions are high. There is a time gap between conception and birth or termination. Then there is a time period within which statistics are gathered, analysed to produce conception rates and then distributed to local health professionals. Electoral ward level teenage conception rates are calculated centrally by the Department of Health. This reflects the sensitivity of the data, but also recognises that some terminations are undertaken by private health care providers and that information sharing between private providers and local healthcare commissioners is not common. The ward level teenage conception rates are calculated over a three year time period and are released to local health practitioners 23 months after the end of calendar year in which the conceptions are estimated to have occurred.

Early identification of communities in which rates of teenage conceptions are above average allows local sexual health service provision to be strengthened. This can help to reduce future teenage conception rates but, also, allows for the better support of teenage parents which may reduce the risk of repeat conception.

Work has been undertaken in Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland to calculate estimated conception dates from records of births and terminations within NHS health services. These statistics have been aggregated into annual totals and compared with statistics released to health professionals centrally by the Department of Health. If only a small proportion of teenage conceptions can be identified locally there is a risk of changing service provision based on data that is not representative of behaviour across the whole community. Early results have been encouraging.

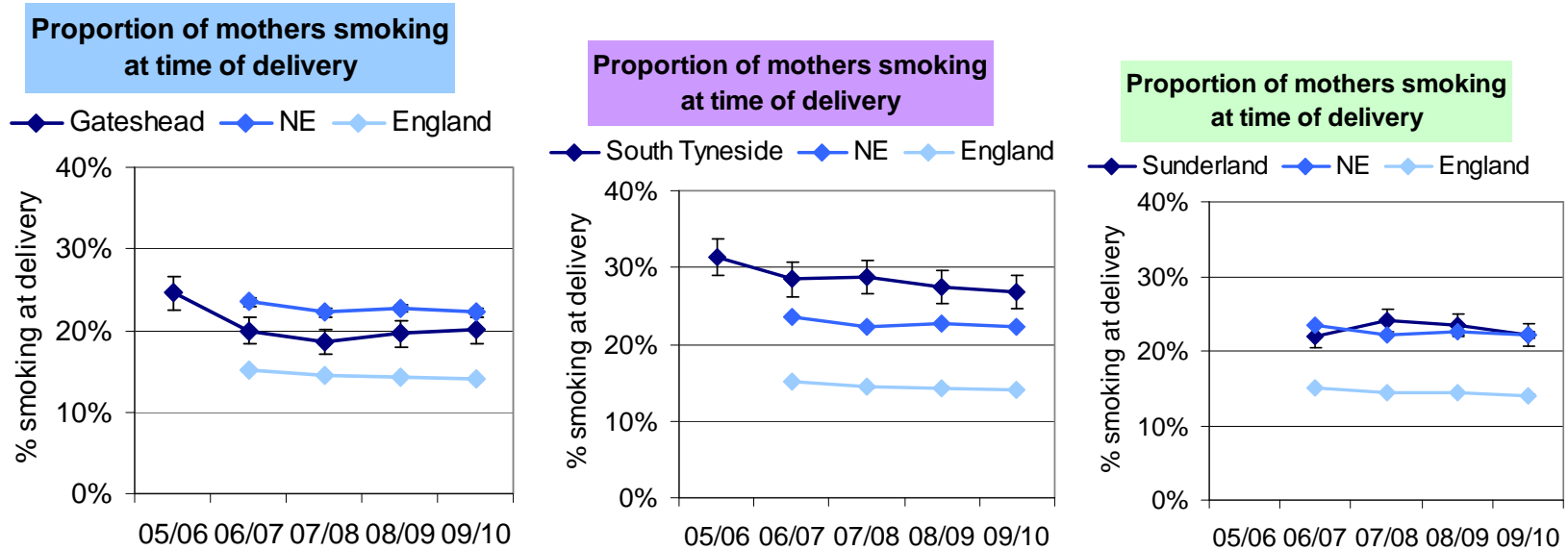
Over a two year period, within three Local Authority populations, the annual Local Authority total number of teenage conceptions identified locally was always within 6% of the Department of Health figure. This gives local practitioners the confidence to modify patterns of service provision based on the local early identification of high teenage conception rates.



Source: PCT estimates, Business Information, NHS South of Tyne and Wear; Dept. of Health statistics, Department of Health

9.4. Mothers smoking at time of delivery

9.4.1. Proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery - trends



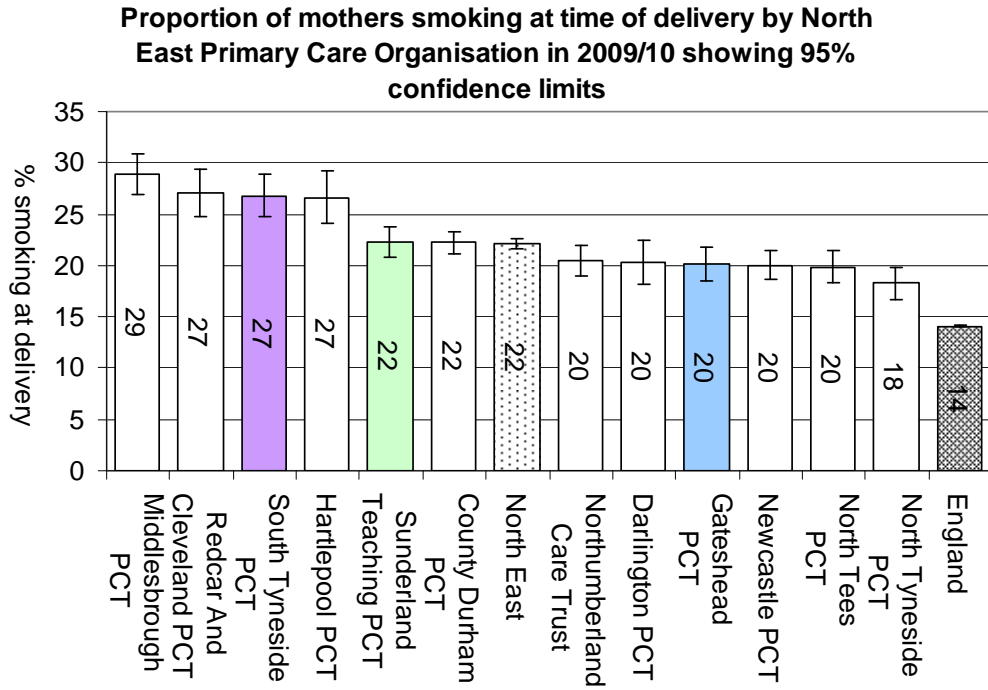
Source of data: Department of Health

| | Gateshead Proportion smoking at time of delivery | Gateshead Maternities | uth Tyneside Proportion smoking at time of delivery | uth Tyneside Maternities | Sunderland Proportion smoking at time of delivery | Sunderland Maternities | NE Proportion smoking at time of delivery | England Proportion smoking at time of delivery |
|-------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| 05/06 | 24.6% | 1676 | 31.3% | 1465 | - | 2921 | - | - |
| 06/07 | 20.0% | 2495 | 28.4% | 1568 | 21.9% | 3054 | 23.5% | 15.1% |
| 07/08 | 18.5% | 2500 | 28.8% | 1651 | 24.1% | 2931 | 22.2% | 14.4% |
| 08/09 | 19.6% | 2518 | 27.4% | 1644 | 23.4% | 2841 | 22.7% | 14.4% |
| 09/10 | 20.1% | 2295 | 26.8% | 1686 | 22.2% | 2991 | 22.2% | 14.0% |

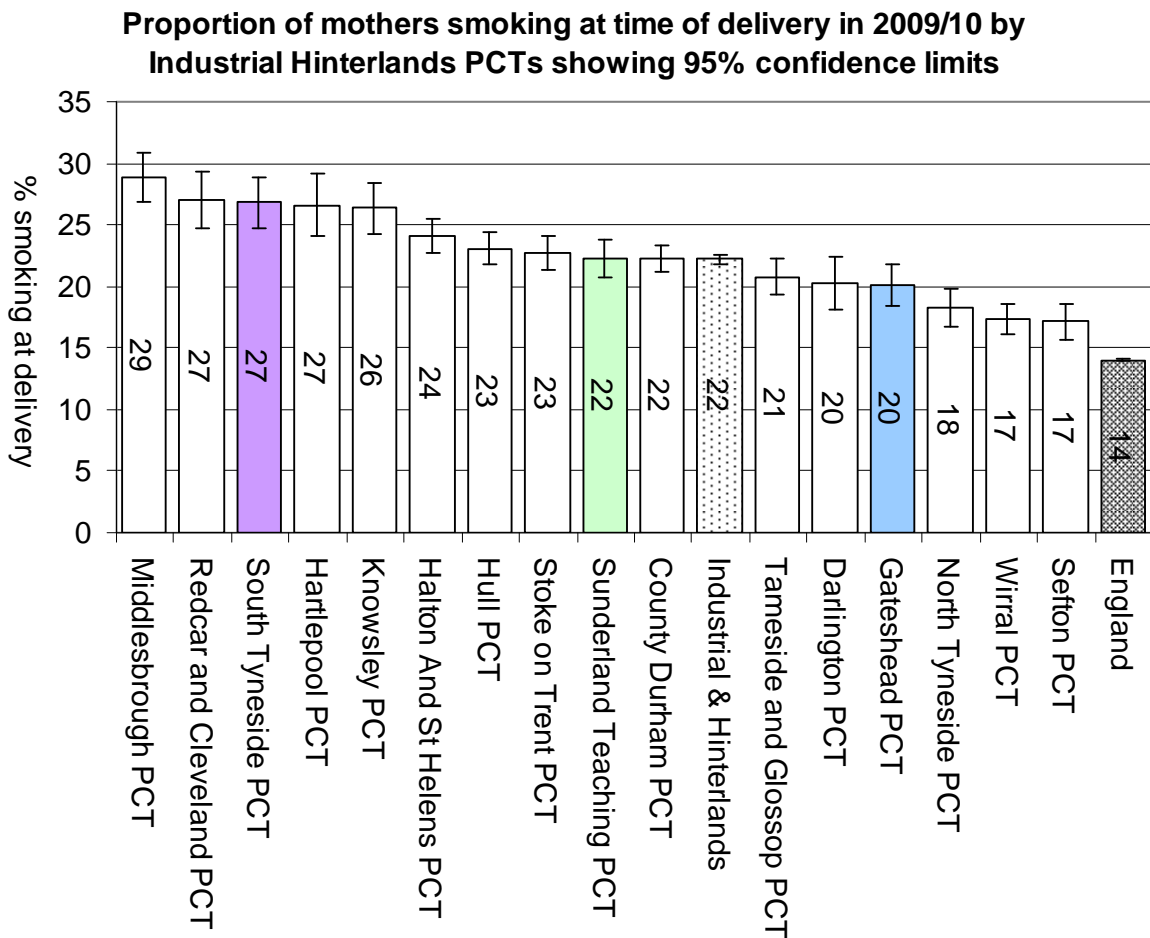
- figures not reported as the proportion of mothers for whom smoking status was unknown was more than 5%

Source: Department of Health Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than the average proportion for England as a whole at 95% level of confidence

9.4.2. Proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery, NE PCOs

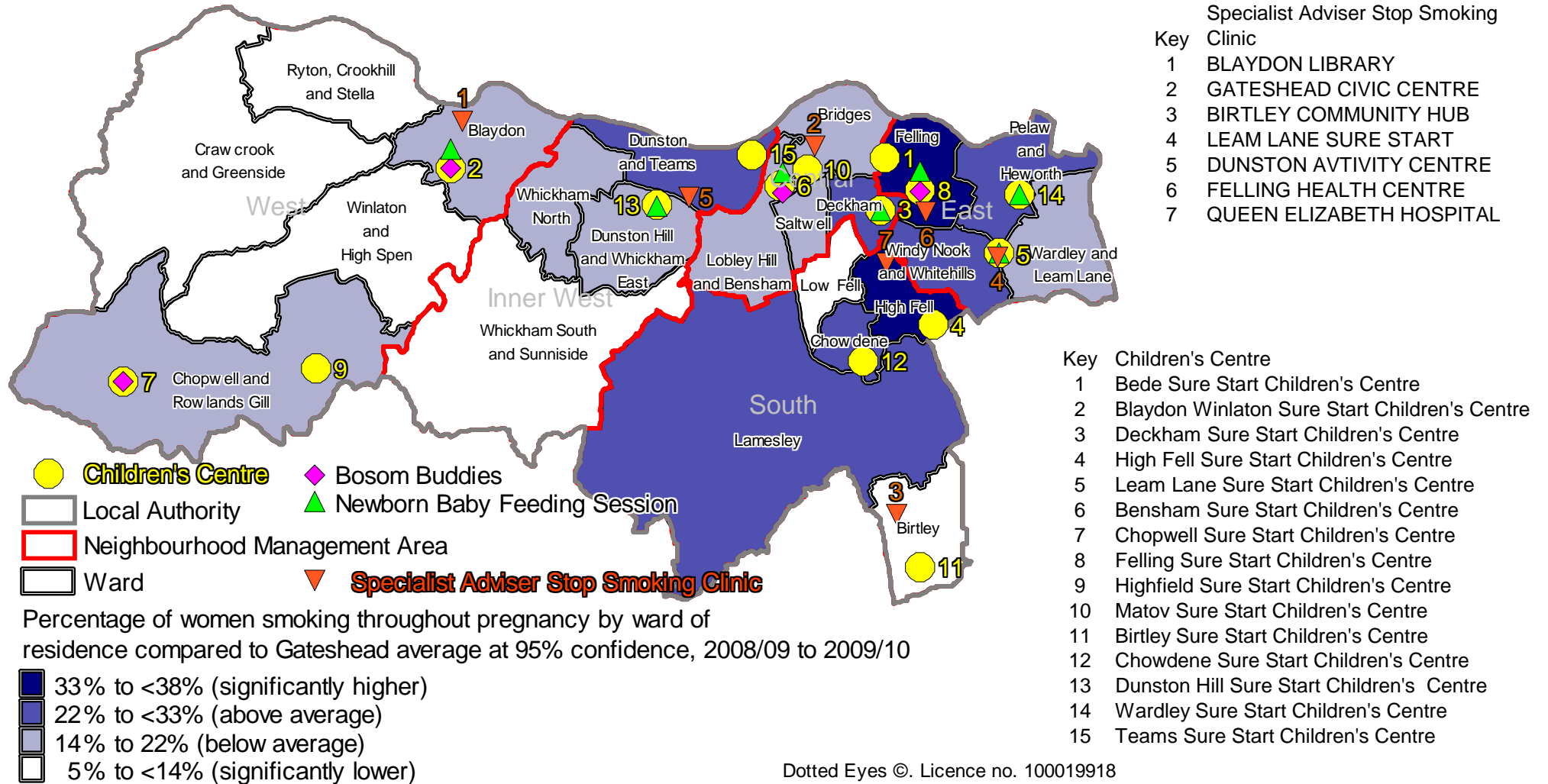


9.4.3. Proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery, industrial hinterlands local authorities



9.4.4. Proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery, by ward of residence

Proportion of mothers both resident in Gateshead and giving birth in Gateshead recorded as continuing to smoke up to time of delivery by ward of residence, 2008/09 to 2009/10 pooled



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Sources: Smoking status at time of delivery and total number of maternities, NHS South of Tyne and Wear based on data provided by Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust; NHS Stop Smoking Specialist Adviser Clinics, NHS South of Tyne and Wear

Proportion of mothers continuing to smoke throughout pregnancy by ward of residence, 2008/09 to 2009/10

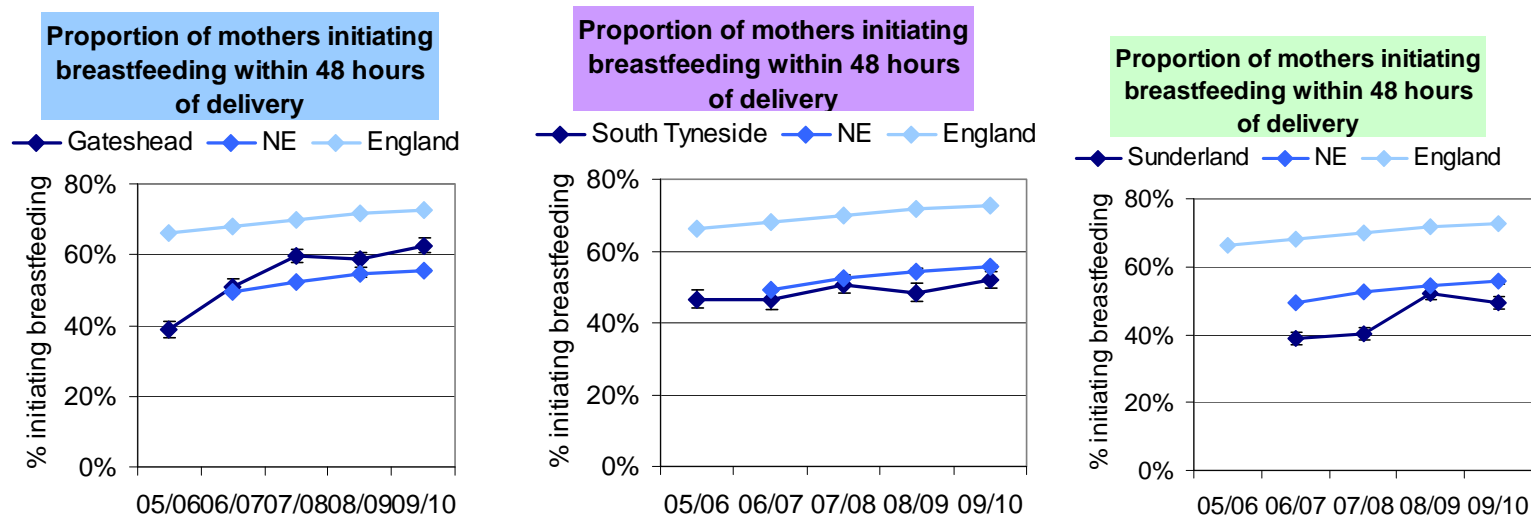
| Ward | Forum | Maternities at | | | Significance* | Total maternities | % of all maternities at QE Hosp. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | QE Hosp. 08/09 to 09/10 | % smoking 08/09 to 09/10 | | | | |
| Birtley Ward | South | 132 | 14 | L | 156 | 92 | |
| Blaydon Ward | West | 108 | 17 | - | 251 | 41 | |
| Bridges Ward | Central | 160 | 21 | - | 238 | 66 | |
| Chopwell and Rowlands Gill Ward | West | 95 | 21 | - | 185 | 57 | |
| Chowdene Ward | South | 144 | 29 | - | 162 | 89 | |
| Crawcrook and Greenside Ward | West | 54 | 6 | L | 152 | 45 | |
| Deckham Ward | Central | 239 | 28 | - | 259 | 91 | |
| Dunston and Teams Ward | Inner West | 198 | 24 | - | 276 | 74 | |
| Dunston Hill and Whickham East Ward | Inner West | 95 | 14 | - | 143 | 62 | |
| Felling Ward | East | 228 | 34 | H | 237 | 90 | |
| High Fell Ward | South | 212 | 37 | H | 229 | 93 | |
| Lamesley Ward | South | 147 | 26 | - | 167 | 91 | |
| Lobley Hill and Bensham Ward | Central | 207 | 20 | - | 273 | 77 | |
| Low Fell Ward | South | 168 | 5 | L | 201 | 84 | |
| Pelaw and Heworth Ward | East | 162 | 22 | - | 199 | 89 | |
| Ryton, Crookhill and Stella Ward | West | 45 | 13 | - | 161 | 33 | |
| Saltwell Ward | Central | 199 | 20 | - | 358 | 58 | |
| Wardley and Leam Lane Ward | East | 165 | 16 | - | 177 | 90 | |
| Whickham North Ward | Inner West | 91 | 19 | - | 181 | 52 | |
| Whickham South and Sunnyside Ward | Inner West | 69 | 10 | L | 120 | 52 | |
| Windy Nook and Whitehills Ward | East | 184 | 24 | - | 193 | 94 | |
| Winlaton and High Spen Ward | West | 57 | 9 | L | 115 | 50 | |
| Gateshead | | 3159 | 22 | | 4433 | 72 | |
| | West | 359 | 14 | L | 864 | 45 | |
| | Inner West | 453 | 19 | - | 720 | 62 | |
| | Central | 805 | 23 | - | 1128 | 72 | |
| | East | 739 | 25 | - | 806 | 91 | |
| | South | 803 | 23 | - | 915 | 90 | |

* H = significantly higher than PCT average at 95% confidence, L = significantly lower, - = not significant!

9.5. Breastfeeding - initiation

From April 2008 method of feeding at the 6-8 week health check superseded method of feeding at 48 hours as the primary measure of infant feeding. Method of feeding at 6-8 weeks is a better measure of infant health as it considers breastfeeding beyond the neo-natal period. However, proportion initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours will continue to be monitored alongside the 48 hour measure.

9.5.1. Proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding - trends



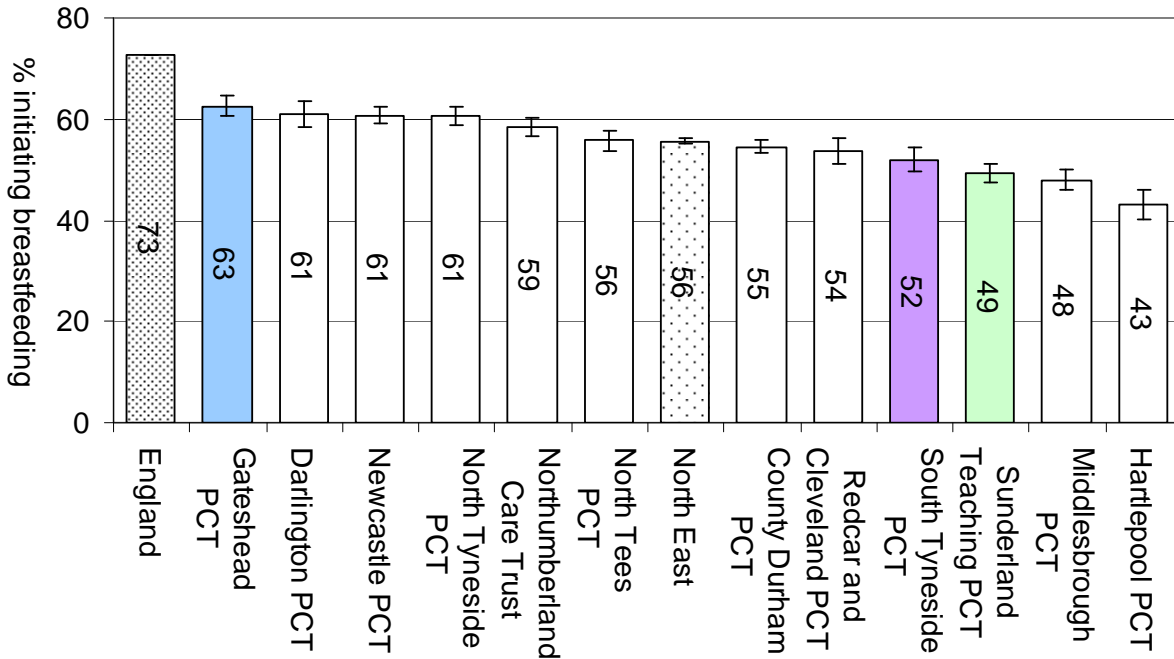
Source of data: Department of Health

| | Gateshead Proportion initiating breastfeeding | Gateshead Maternities | S Tyneside Proportion initiating breastfeeding | S Tyneside Maternities | Sunderland** Proportion initiating breastfeeding | Sunderland Maternities | NE Proportion initiating breastfeeding | England* Proportion initiating breastfeeding |
|-------|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| 05/06 | 38.9% | 1676 | 46.6% | 1465 | - | 2921 | - | 66.2% |
| 06/07 | 51.0% | 2495 | 46.3% | 1568 | 38.9% | 3054 | 49.3% | 68.1% |
| 07/08 | 59.6% | 2500 | 50.8% | 1651 | 40.3% | 2931 | 52.4% | 69.9% |
| 08/09 | 58.5% | 2518 | 48.5% | 1644 | 52.2% | 2841 | 54.4% | 71.7% |
| 09/10 | 62.6% | 2295 | 52.0% | 1686 | 49.3% | 2991 | 55.6% | 72.7% |

* figures were not reported for Sunderland in 2005/06 as the proportion of mothers for whom method of feeding was unknown was >5%. n/a = not available. Source: Department of Health Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than the average proportion for England as a whole. Statistics for 2009/10 will be published in July 2010.

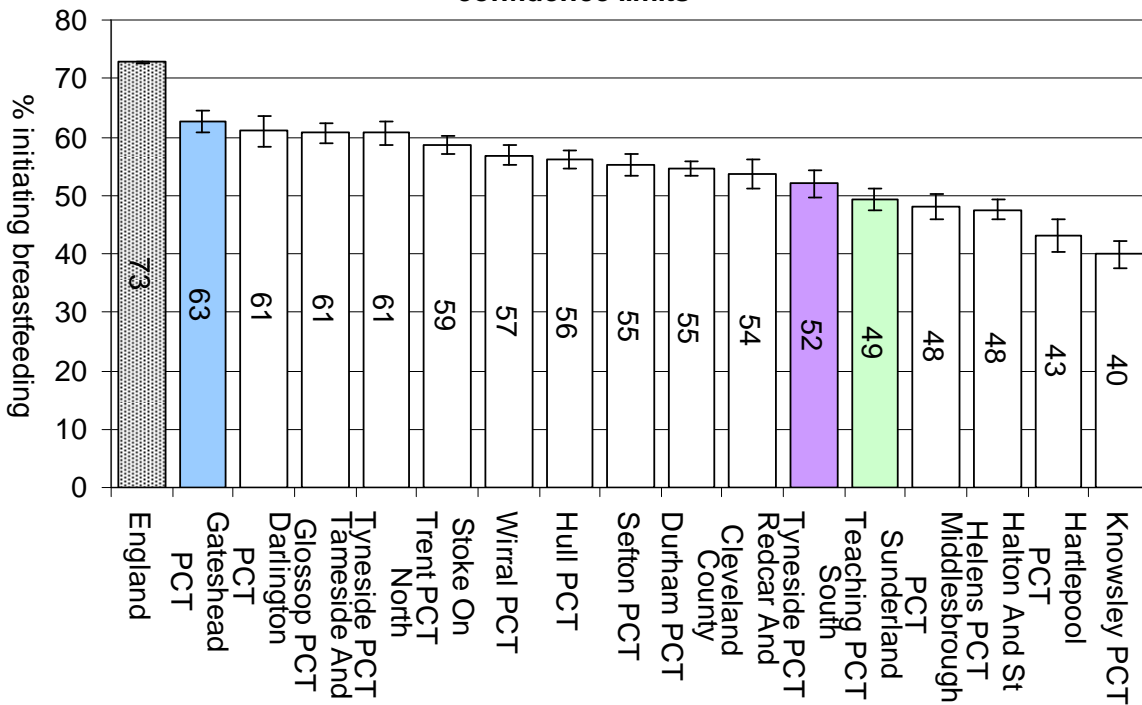
9.5.2. Proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding, by PCO

Percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours by North East Primary Care Organisation in 2009/10 showing 95% confidence limits



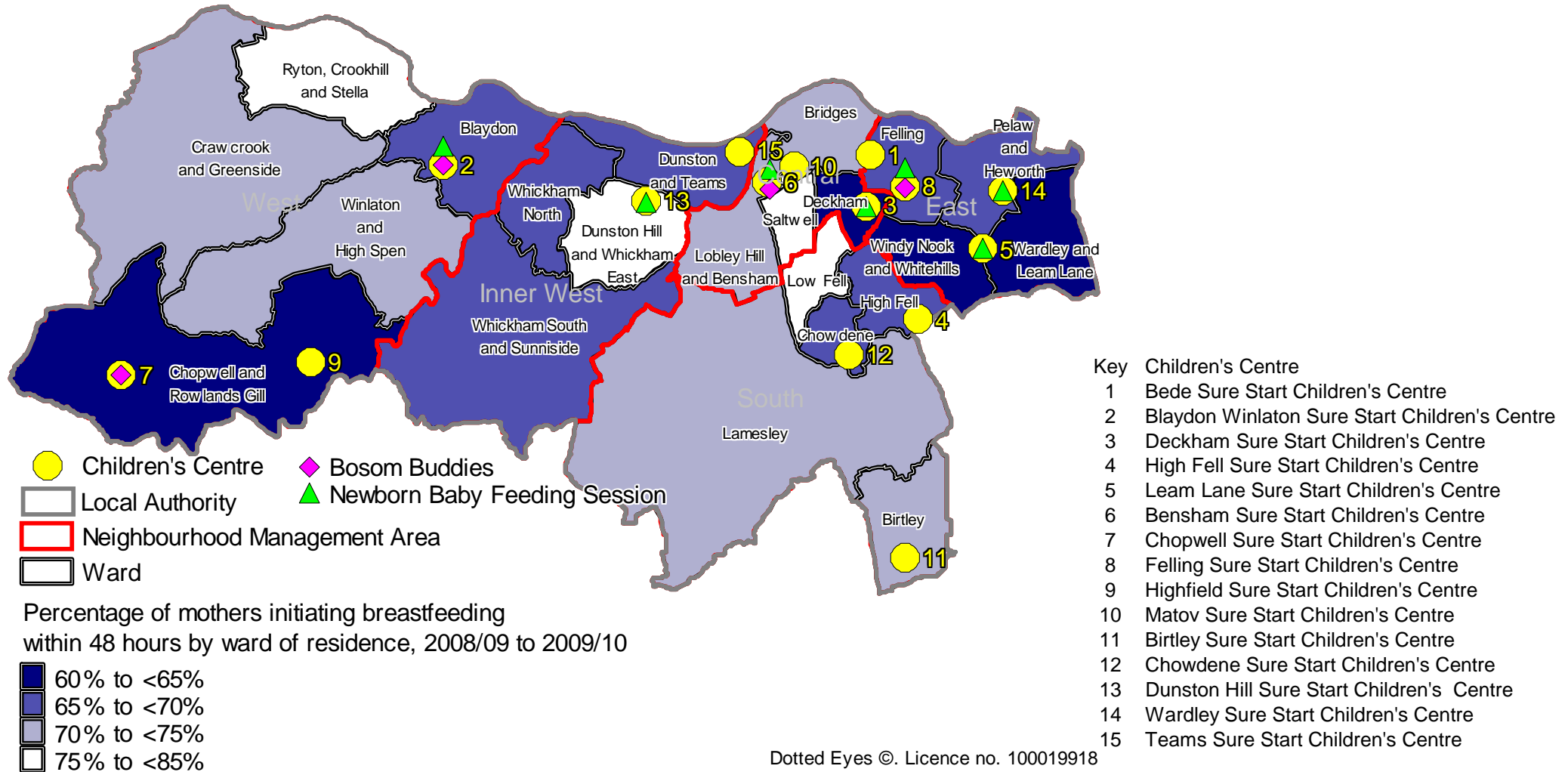
9.5.3. Proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding, industrial hinterlands

Proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours in 2009/10 by Primary Care Organisation classified as Industrial Hinterlands within the ONS Regional Classification showing 95% confidence limits



9.5.4. Breastfeeding initiation and locations of children's centres etc.

Proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours or before discharge in 2008/09 and 2009/10



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Source: NHS South of Tyne and Wear, Business Information based on data provided by Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust. 2010/11 data will be available in September 2011. NB This analysis only includes births at Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust where the mother is resident in Gateshead.

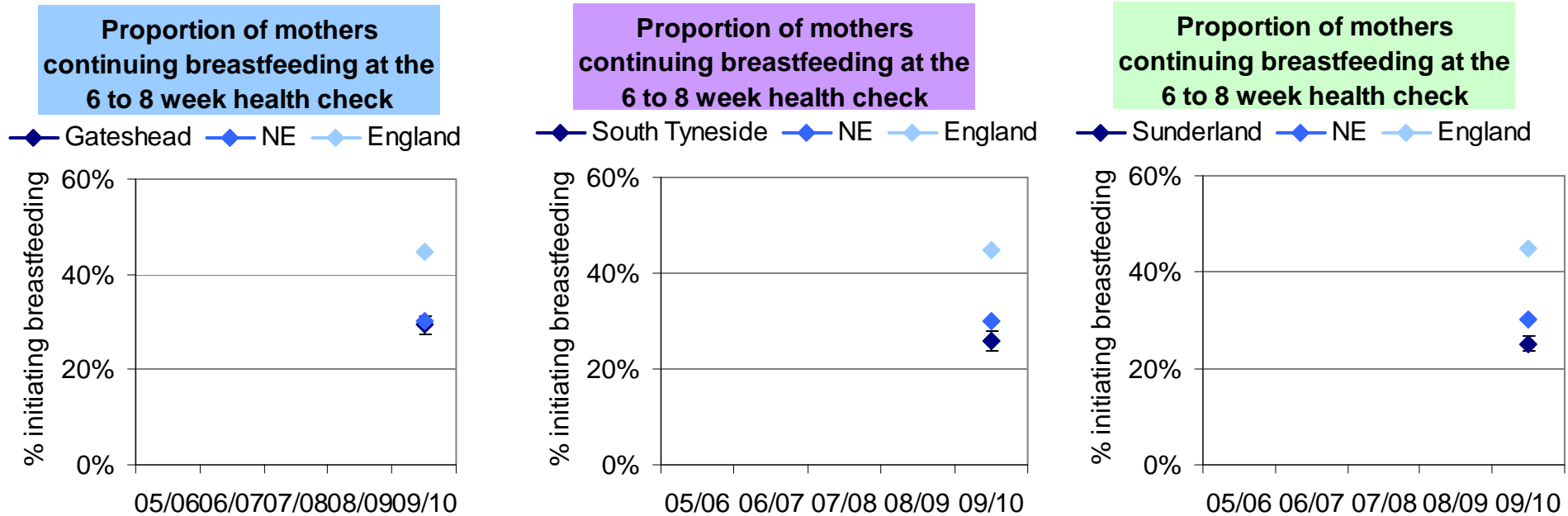
9.5.5. Proportion of mothers initiating and continuing breastfeeding by Gateshead ward

| Ward | Forum | Maternities 08/09 to 09/10 | Initiation % | Signifi- cance* (SUS) | All mater- nities (SUS) | % at Ghd Health | Infants 09/10 | feeding breast- feeding continuing % | Signifi- cance* (SUS) |
|--|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Birtley Ward | South | 132 | 74 | - | 156 | 92 | 88 | 24 | - |
| Blaydon Ward | West | 108 | 66 | - | 251 | 41 | 138 | 19 | L |
| Bridges Ward | Central | 160 | 74 | - | 238 | 66 | 113 | 42 | H |
| Chopwell and Rowlands Gill Ward | West | 95 | 64 | - | 185 | 57 | 88 | 27 | - |
| Chowdene Ward | South | 144 | 67 | - | 162 | 89 | 79 | 25 | - |
| Crawcrook and Greenside Ward | West | 54 | 74 | - | 152 | 45 | 77 | 34 | - |
| Deckham Ward | Central | 239 | 65 | - | 259 | 91 | 139 | 28 | - |
| Dunston and Teams Ward | Inner West | 198 | 66 | - | 276 | 74 | 155 | 26 | - |
| Dunston Hill and Whickham East Ward | Inner West | 95 | 82 | H | 143 | 62 | 84 | 43 | H |
| Felling Ward | East | 228 | 67 | - | 237 | 90 | 119 | 16 | L |
| High Fell Ward | South | 212 | 68 | - | 229 | 93 | 116 | 20 | L |
| Lamesley Ward | South | 147 | 73 | - | 167 | 91 | 89 | 34 | - |
| Lobley Hill and Bensham Ward | Central | 207 | 71 | - | 273 | 77 | 127 | 35 | - |
| Low Fell Ward | South | 168 | 85 | H | 201 | 84 | 90 | 53 | H |
| Pelaw and Heworth Ward | East | 162 | 67 | - | 199 | 89 | 112 | 28 | - |
| Ryton, Crookhill and Stella Ward | West | 45 | 78 | - | 161 | 33 | 75 | 37 | - |
| Saltwell Ward | Central | 199 | 78 | H | 358 | 58 | 153 | 44 | H |
| Wardley and Leam Lane Ward | East | 165 | 64 | - | 177 | 90 | 87 | 21 | - |
| Whickham North Ward | Inner West | 91 | 69 | - | 181 | 52 | 99 | 21 | - |
| Whickham South and Sunnyside Ward | Inner West | 69 | 65 | - | 120 | 52 | 56 | 39 | - |
| Windy Nook and Whitehills Ward | East | 184 | 61 | L | 193 | 94 | 92 | 16 | L |
| Winlaton and High Spen Ward | West | 57 | 72 | - | 115 | 50 | 70 | 27 | - |
| Gateshead ward total (Gateshead Health) | | 3159 | 70 | | 4433 | 72 | 2246 | 30 | |
| | West | 359 | 69 | - | | | 448 | 27 | - |
| | Inner West | 453 | 70 | - | | | 394 | 30 | - |
| | Central | 805 | 72 | - | | | 532 | 37 | H |
| | East | 739 | 65 | L | | | 410 | 20 | L |
| | South | 803 | 73 | - | | | 462 | 31 | - |
| Vital Signs Monitoring Return totals** | | 4811 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Gateshead Health Totals (VSMR)*** | | 3427 | 61 | | | | | | |

Source: NHS South of Tyne and Wear, Business Information; proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding based on data provided by Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust. This does not include data relating to mothers giving birth at hospitals outside Gateshead. 2010/11 data will be available in September 2011.

9.5.6. Breastfeeding – proportion of mothers continuing to breastfeed at the 6 to 8 week health check

From April 2008 method of feeding at the 6-8 week health check superseded method of feeding at 48 hours as the primary measure of infant feeding. Method of feeding at 6-8 weeks is a better measure of infant health as it considers breastfeeding beyond the neo-natal period.



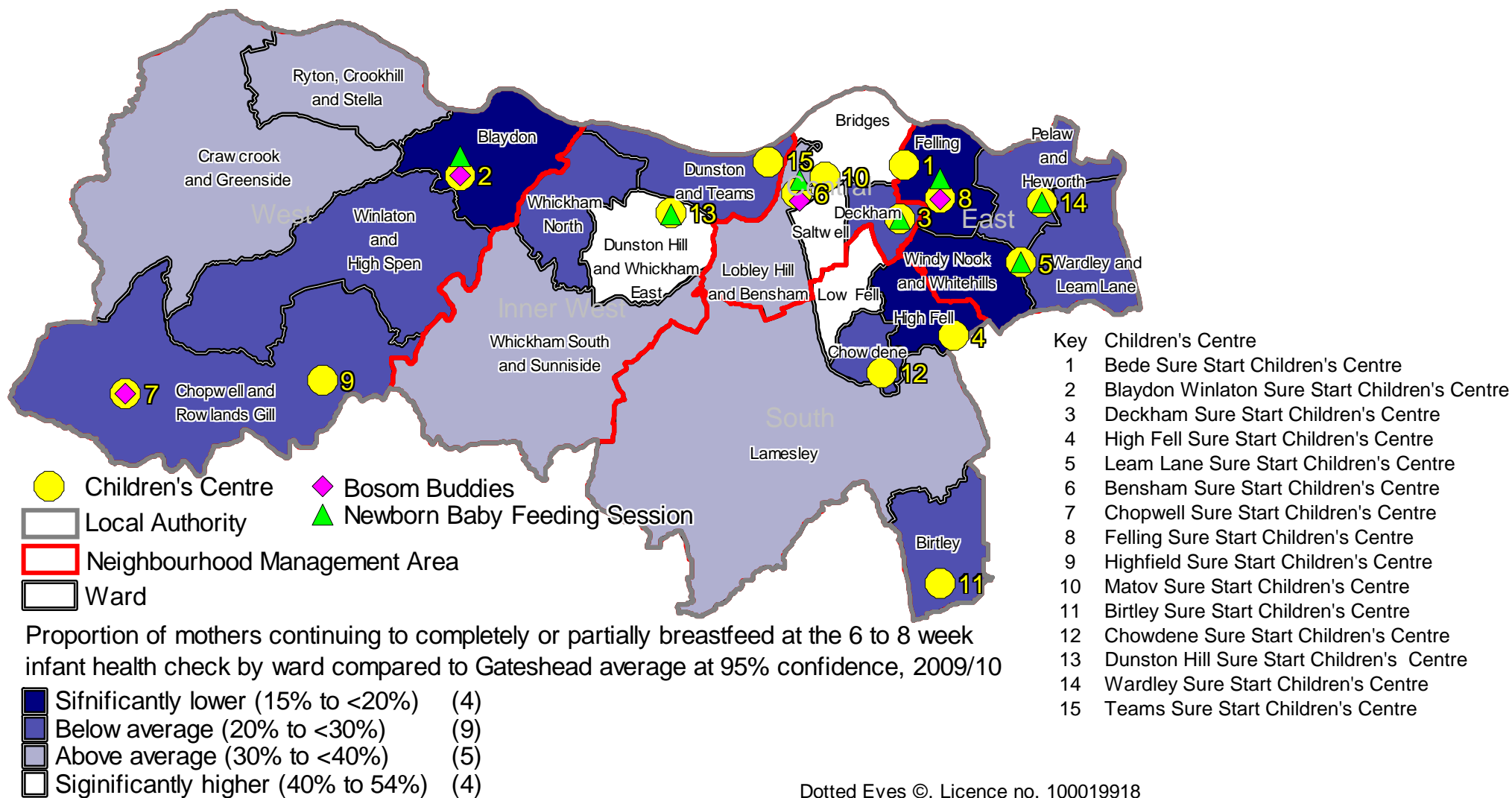
Source of data: Department of Health

| | Gateshead Proportion initiating breastfeeding | Gateshead Maternities | S Tyneside Proportion initiating breastfeeding | S Tyneside Maternities | Sunderland** Proportion initiating breastfeeding | Sunderland Maternities | NE Proportion initiating breastfeeding | England* Proportion initiating breastfeeding |
|-------|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| 05/06 | | | | | | | | |
| 06/07 | | | | | | | | |
| 07/08 | | | | | | | | |
| 08/09 | | | | | | | | |
| 09/10 | 29.3% | 2300 | 25.9% | 1775 | 25.0% | 3032 | 30.1% | 44.9% |

Source: Department of Health Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than the average proportion for England as a whole. Statistics for 2010/11 will be published in July 2011.

9.5.7. Continuing breastfeeding and location of Children's Centres etc.

Proportion of mothers completely or partially breastfeeding at the 6 to 8 week health check in 2009/10



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Source: NHS South of Tyne and Wear, Business Information based on data collected from GP Practices relating to the 6 to 8 week infant health check. 2010/11 data will be available in September 2011.

9.5.8. Proportion of mothers continuing breastfeeding to 6 to 8 weeks by Gateshead ward

| Ward | Forum | Infants 09/10 | % continuing breastfeeding 09/10 | Significance* |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Birtley Ward | South | 88 | 24 | - |
| Blaydon Ward | West | 138 | 19 | L |
| Bridges Ward | Central | 113 | 42 | H |
| Chopwell and Rowlands Gill Ward | West | 88 | 27 | - |
| Chowdene Ward | South | 79 | 25 | - |
| Crawcrook and Greenside Ward | West | 77 | 34 | - |
| Deckham Ward | Central | 139 | 28 | - |
| Dunston and Teams Ward | Inner West | 155 | 26 | - |
| Dunston Hill and Whickham East Ward | Inner West | 84 | 43 | H |
| Felling Ward | East | 119 | 16 | L |
| High Fell Ward | South | 116 | 20 | L |
| Lamesley Ward | South | 89 | 34 | - |
| Lobley Hill and Bensham Ward | Central | 127 | 35 | - |
| Low Fell Ward | South | 90 | 53 | H |
| Pelaw and Heworth Ward | East | 112 | 28 | - |
| Ryton, Crookhill and Stella Ward | West | 75 | 37 | - |
| Saltwell Ward | Central | 153 | 44 | H |
| Wardley and Leam Lane Ward | East | 87 | 21 | - |
| Whickham North Ward | Inner West | 99 | 21 | - |
| Whickham South and Sunniside Ward | Inner West | 56 | 39 | - |
| Windy Nook and Whitehills Ward | East | 92 | 16 | L |
| Winlaton and High Spennings Ward | West | 70 | 27 | - |
| Gateshead | | 2246 | 30 | |
| | West | 448 | 27 | - |
| | Inner West | 394 | 30 | - |
| | Central | 532 | 37 | H |
| | East | 410 | 20 | L |
| | South | 462 | 31 | - |

* H = significantly higher than PCT average at 95% confidence, L = significantly lower, - = not significant

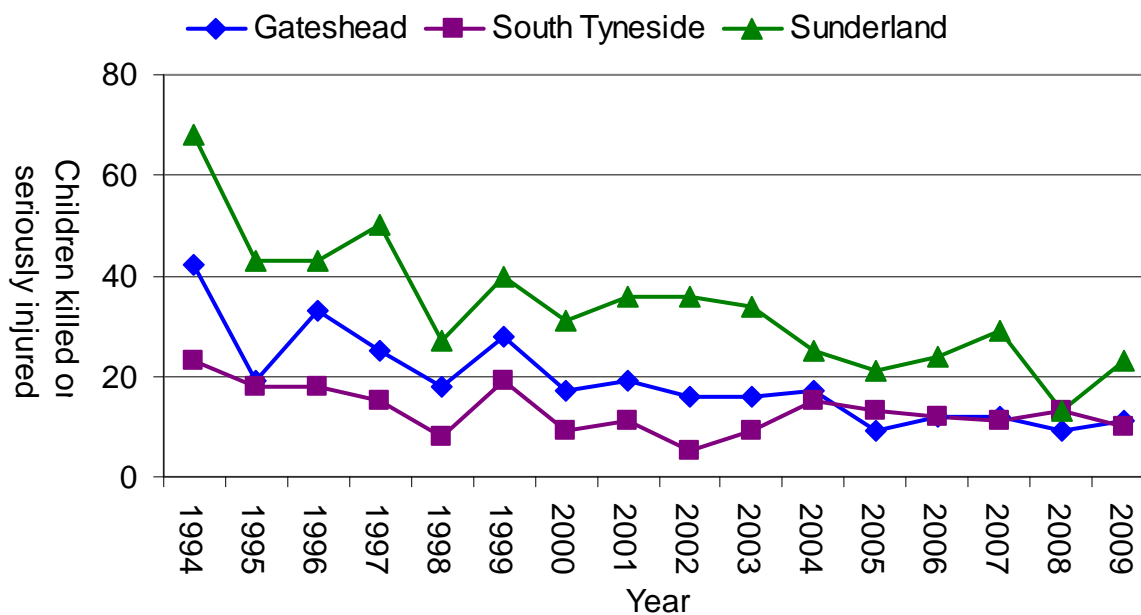
Source: NHS South of Tyne and Wear, Business Information. 2010/11 data will be available in September 2011.

9.6. Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Target: By 2010, compared with the average for 1994-1998, to achieve a 50% reduction in the number of children (ages under 16 years) killed or seriously injured in road accidents
Tomorrow's Roads: Safer For Everyone, Department for Transport, 2000

9.6.1. Child road traffic accidents - trends

Number of children (under 16 years of age) killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents based on location of accident



Source: Great Britain - Department for Transport, Tyne and Wear - North East Traffic Accident Data Unit at www.northeast-tadu.gov.uk.
2010 statistics due to be published in September 2011.

9.6.2. Child road traffic accidents - numbers

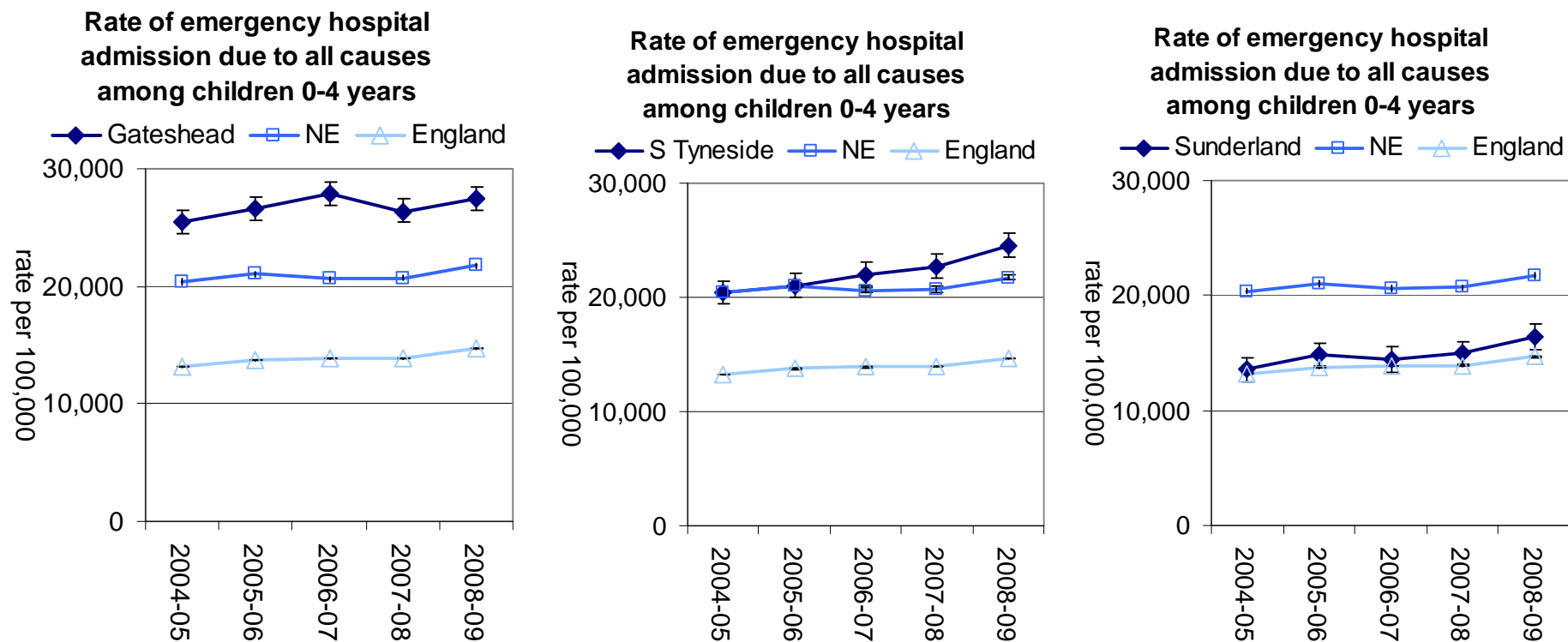
Number of children (under 16 years of age) killed or seriously injured in road accidents by location of accident

| Year | Gateshead | Newcastle | North Tyneside | South Tyneside | Sunderland | Tyne and Wear | Great Britain |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1994 - 98 average | 27 | 35 | 21 | 16 | 46 | 147 | 6860 |
| 1994 | 42 | 51 | 19 | 23 | 68 | 203 | |
| 1995 | 19 | 35 | 22 | 18 | 43 | 137 | |
| 1996 | 33 | 35 | 19 | 18 | 43 | 148 | |
| 1997 | 25 | 33 | 24 | 15 | 50 | 147 | |
| 1998 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 8 | 27 | 98 | |
| 1999 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 40 | 133 | 5,699 |
| 2000 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 31 | 96 | 5,202 |
| 2001 | 19 | 30 | 11 | 11 | 36 | 107 | 4,988 |
| 2002 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 36 | 89 | 4,596 |
| 2003 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 9 | 34 | 98 | 4,100 |
| 2004 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 86 | 3,905 |
| 2005 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 67 | 3,472 |
| 2006 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 12 | 24 | 77 | 3,294 |
| 2007 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 29 | 79 | 3,090 |
| 2008 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 57 | 2,807 |
| 2009 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 70 | 2,671 |
| % reduction 94-98 ave. to 2009 | 60% | 49% | 63% | 39% | 50% | 52% | 61% |

Source: Great Britain - Department for Transport, Tyne and Wear - North East Traffic Accident Data Unit at www.northeast-tadu.gov.uk. Statistics for 2010 are due to be published in September 2011.

9.7. Emergency admissions to hospital among children

9.7.1. Average rate of emergency hospital admission per 100,000 children under 5 years.

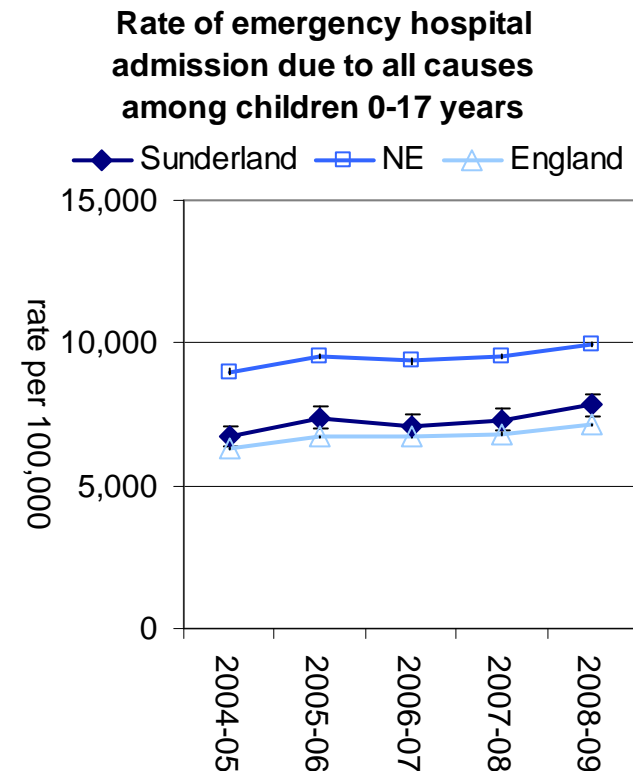
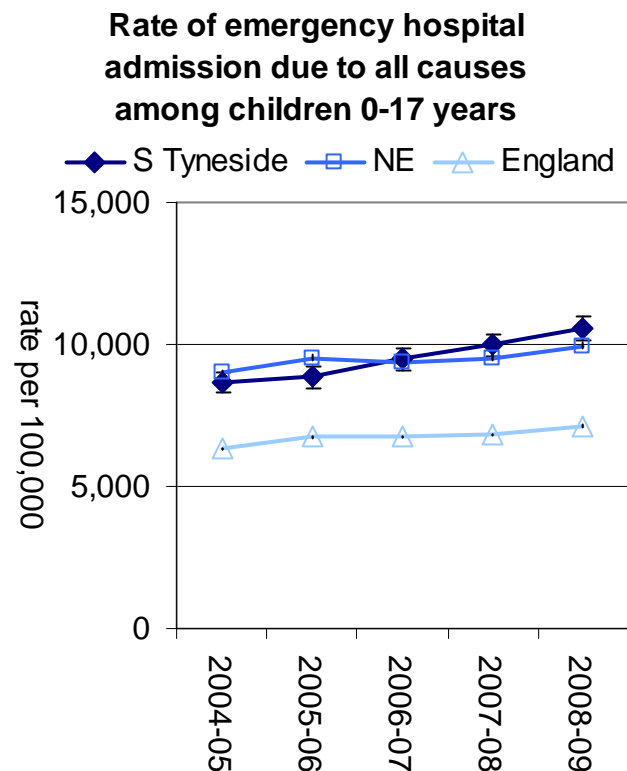
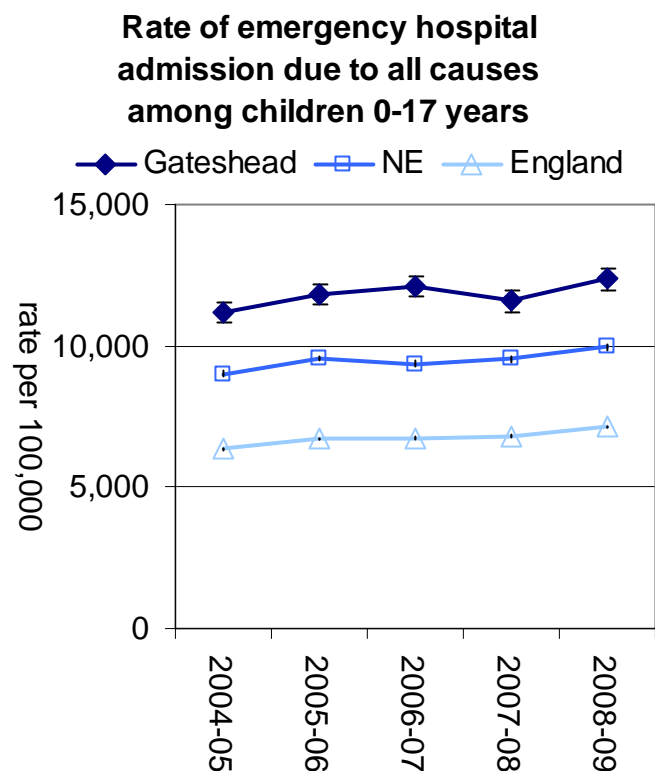


| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2004/05 | 25,483 | 2,612 | 20,358 | 1,547 | 13,534 | 1,966 | 20,387 | 13,229 |
| 2005/06 | 26,627 | 2,716 | 21,003 | 1,575 | 14,821 | 2,154 | 21,023 | 13,750 |
| 2006/07 | 27,825 | 2,822 | 22,024 | 1,667 | 14,419 | 2,132 | 20,596 | 13,887 |
| 2007/08 | 26,378 | 2,743 | 22,658 | 1,756 | 14,951 | 2,274 | 20,692 | 13,915 |
| 2008/09 | 27,433 | 2,906 | 24,525 | 1,973 | 16,369 | 2,545 | 21,749 | 14,661 |

Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract.

Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.7.2. Average rate of emergency hospital admission per 100,000 children under 18 years.

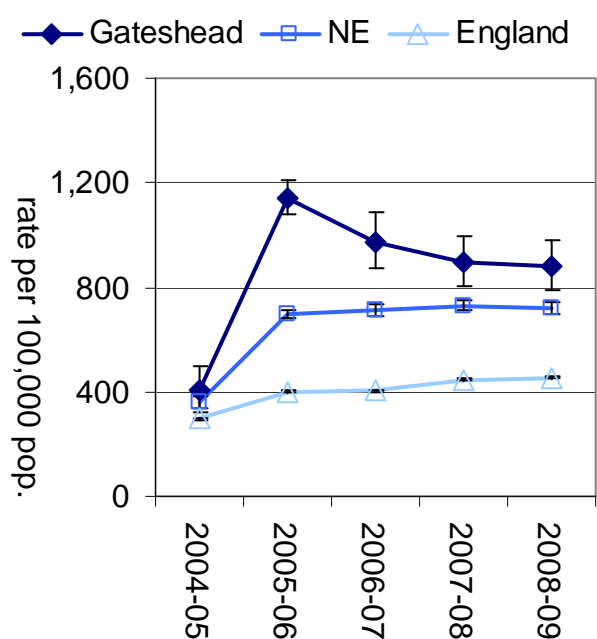


| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2004-05 | 11,166 | 4,532 | 8,680 | 2,866 | 6,713 | 4,098 | 9,006 | 6,343 |
| 2005-06 | 11,820 | 4,719 | 8,840 | 2,853 | 7,369 | 4,414 | 9,541 | 6,725 |
| 2006-07 | 12,094 | 4,785 | 9,483 | 3,002 | 7,104 | 4,182 | 9,363 | 6,745 |
| 2007-08 | 11,573 | 4,533 | 9,967 | 3,112 | 7,300 | 4,245 | 9,523 | 6,823 |
| 2008-09 | 12,367 | 4,809 | 10,558 | 3,261 | 7,828 | 4,506 | 9,950 | 7,145 |

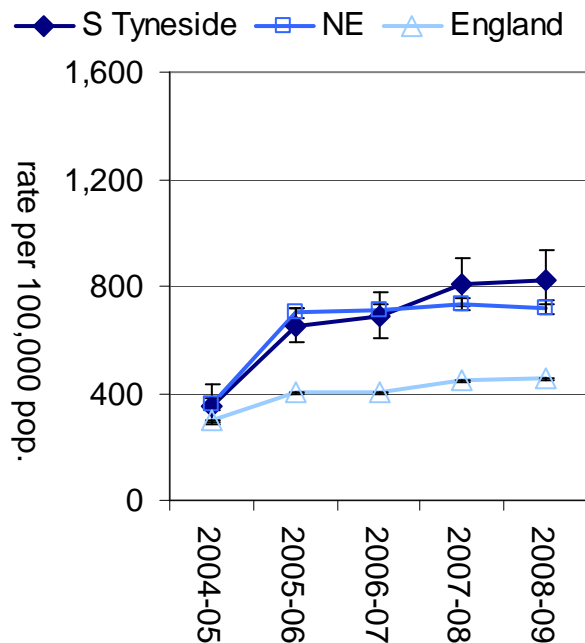
Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract.
 Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.7.3. Rate of emergency admission to hospital due to intestinal infection among children and young people under 18 years

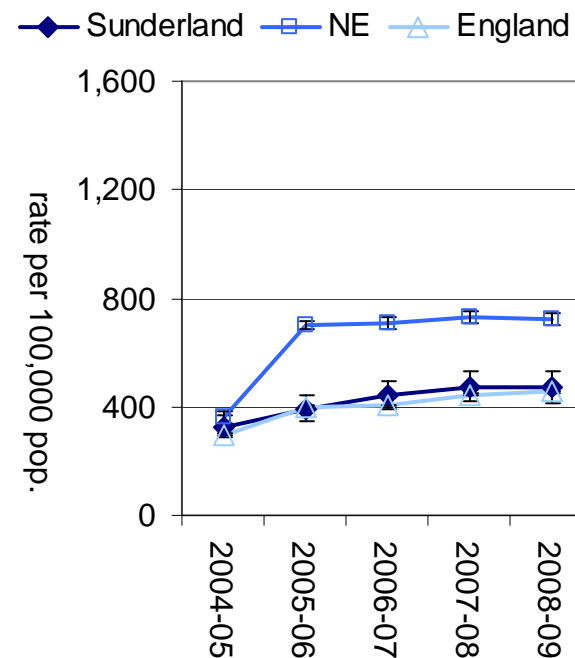
Rate of hospital admission due to intestinal infection among children 0-17 years



Rate of hospital admission due to intestinal infection among children 0-17 years



Rate of hospital admission due to intestinal infection among children 0-17 years



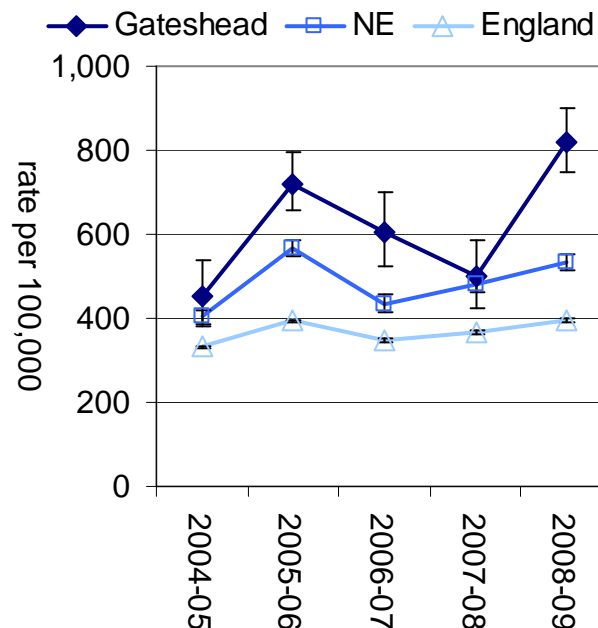
| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| 2004-05 | 404 | 164 | 351 | 116 | 326 | 199 | 360 | 297 |
| 2005-06 | 1,140 | 455 | 648 | 209 | 391 | 234 | 699 | 401 |
| 2006-07 | 976 | 386 | 685 | 217 | 440 | 259 | 711 | 403 |
| 2007-08 | 896 | 351 | 810 | 253 | 473 | 275 | 731 | 446 |
| 2008-09 | 880 | 342 | 826 | 255 | 469 | 270 | 721 | 454 |

Admissions are those with a ICD10 primary diagnosis code A001, A009, A010, A011, A012, A013, A014, A020, A021, A022, A028, A029, A030, A031, A032, A033, A038, A039, A040, A041, A043, A044, A045, A046, A047, A048, A049, A050, A051, A052, A054, A058, A059, A060, A061, A062, A063, A064, A065, A066, A068, A069, A070, A071, A072, A073, A078, A079, A080, A081, A082, A083, A084, A085, A09X, K520, K521, K522, K528, K529

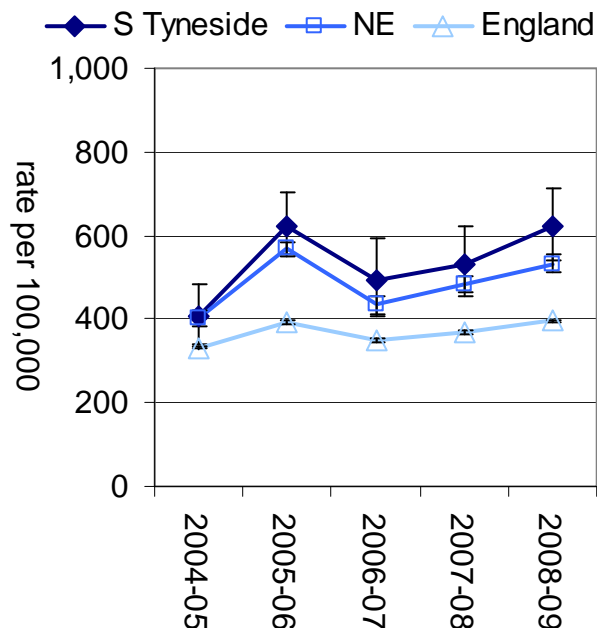
Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract. Rates are directly age-standardised admission rates per 100,000 population. Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.7.4. Rate of emergency admission to hospital due to influenza or pneumonia among children and young people under 16 years

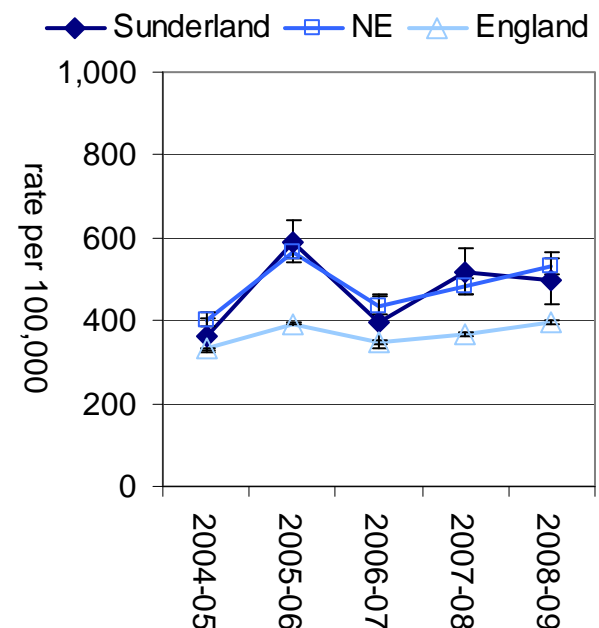
Rate of hospital admission due to influenza or pneumonia among children 0-15 years



Rate of hospital admission due to influenza or pneumonia among children 0-15 years



Rate of hospital admission due to influenza or pneumonia among children 0-15 years



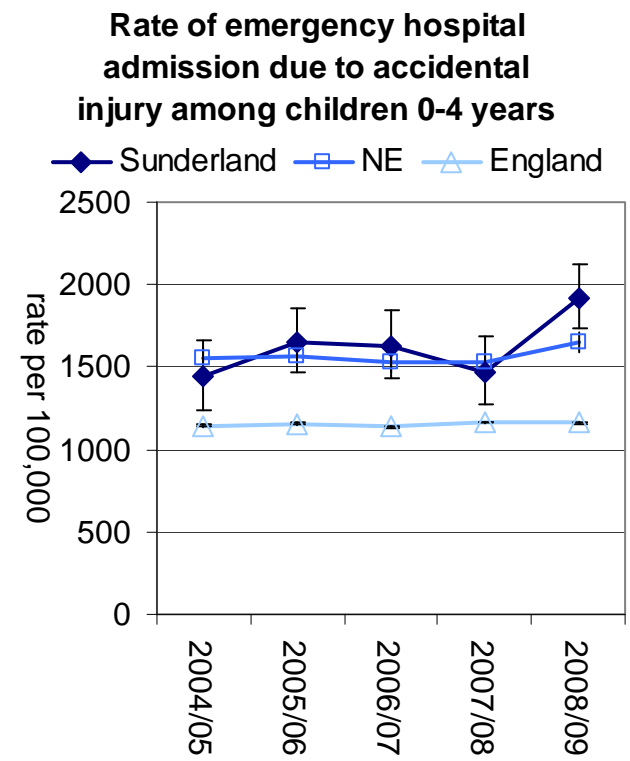
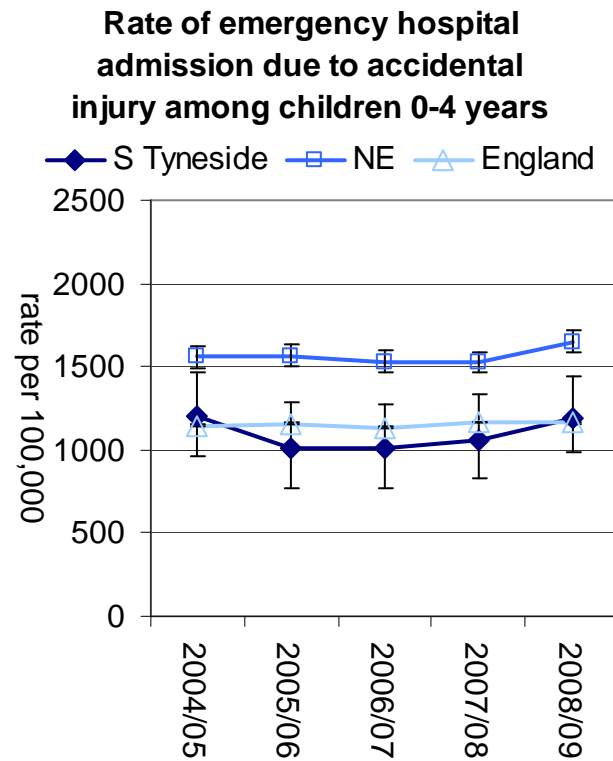
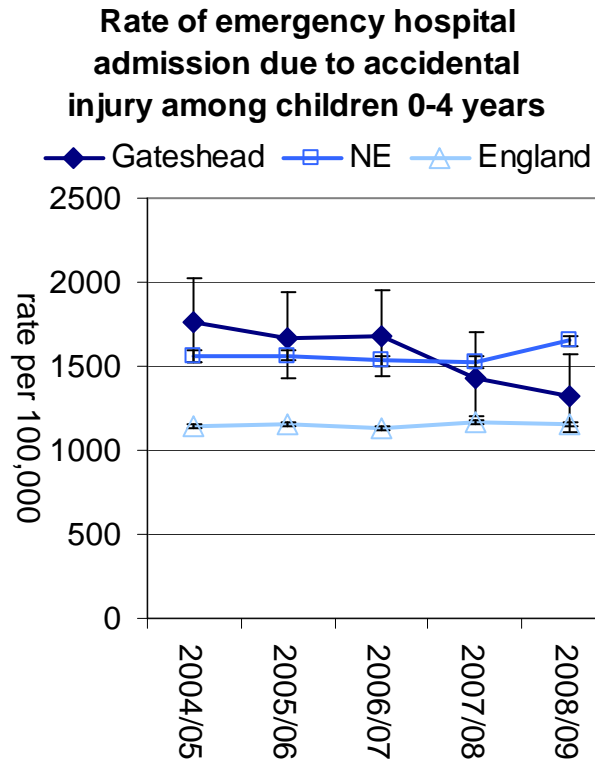
| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|
| 2004-05 | 454 | 161 | 404 | 116 | 362 | 193 | 403 | 332 |
| 2005-06 | 720 | 251 | 622 | 175 | 589 | 308 | 567 | 393 |
| 2006-07 | 606 | 209 | 494 | 136 | 395 | 203 | 435 | 349 |
| 2007-08 | 499 | 170 | 533 | 144 | 516 | 261 | 482 | 367 |
| 2008-09 | 818 | 276 | 621 | 166 | 497 | 248 | 533 | 395 |

Admissions are those with a ICD10 primary diagnosis code J10.0, J11.0, J11.1, J12.-, J13, J14, J15.-, J16.-, J18.0, J18.1, J18.9, J21.-
Statistics appearing in this section in the previous edition of this publication were incorrect

Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract. Rates are directly age-standardised admission rates per 100,000 population. Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.7.5. Rate of emergency admission to hospital due to accidental injury among children under 5 years

Average rate of emergency hospital admission among all infants and children under 5 years

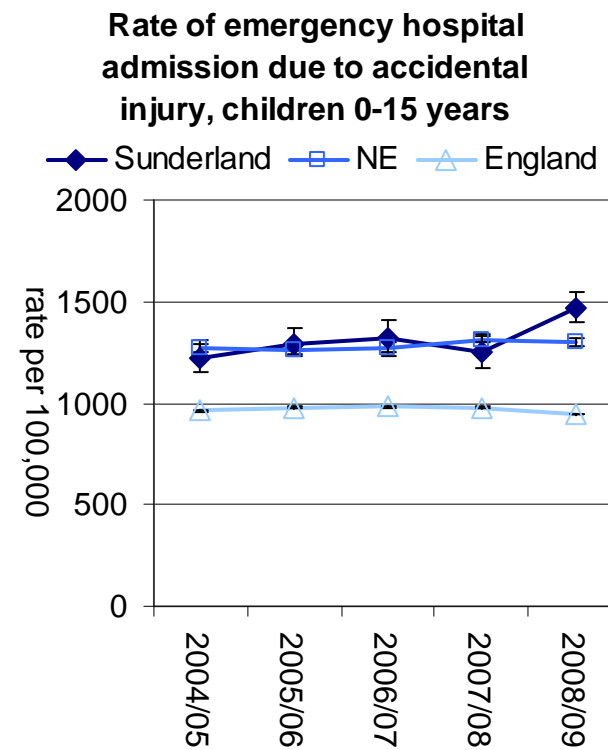
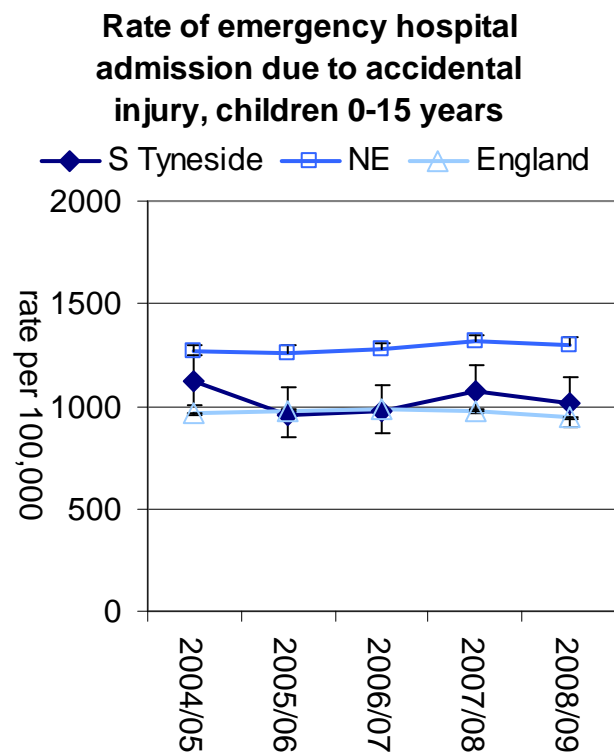
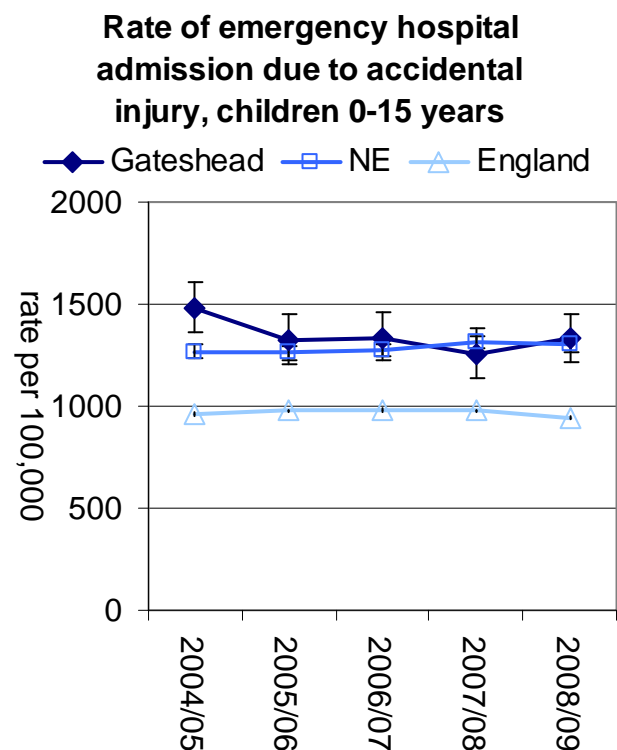


| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate | Admissions are those with a ICD10 primary diagnosis in range S00-T98 and secondary diagnosis in range V01-V99 or W00-X59 or Y40-Y84 |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 2004/05 | 1756 | 180 | 1198 | 91 | 1439 | 209 | 1558 | 1145 | |
| 2005/06 | 1667 | 170 | 1013 | 76 | 1651 | 240 | 1562 | 1159 | |
| 2006/07 | 1676 | 170 | 1004 | 76 | 1623 | 240 | 1531 | 1135 | |
| 2007/08 | 1433 | 149 | 1058 | 82 | 1473 | 224 | 1526 | 1164 | |
| 2008/09 | 1322 | 140 | 1193 | 96 | 1917 | 298 | 1650 | 1160 | |

Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract. Rates are directly age-standardised admission rates per 100,000 population. Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.7.6. Rate of emergency admission to hospital due to accidental injury among children and young people under 16 years

Average rate of emergency hospital admission among all infants, children and young people under 16 years



| Year | Gateshead Rate | Gateshead Admissions | S Tyneside Rate | S Tyneside Admissions | Sunderland Rate | Sunderland Admissions | NE Rate | England Rate | Admissions are those with a ICD10 primary diagnosis in range S00-T98 and secondary diagnosis in range V01-V99 or W00-X59 or Y40-Y84 |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 2004/05 | 1477 | 524 | 1119 | 321 | 1225 | 652 | 1268 | 962 | |
| 2005/06 | 1323 | 461 | 960 | 270 | 1295 | 677 | 1261 | 977 | |
| 2006/07 | 1337 | 461 | 980 | 270 | 1317 | 677 | 1274 | 981 | |
| 2007/08 | 1253 | 427 | 1078 | 291 | 1252 | 634 | 1315 | 979 | |
| 2008/09 | 1331 | 449 | 1013 | 271 | 1470 | 734 | 1301 | 945 | |

Source: North East Public Health Observatory based on Hospital Episode Statistics extract. Rates are directly age-standardised admission rates per 100,000 population. Figures in bold are significantly higher or lower than England rate at 95% confidence.

9.8. Oral health in children

The British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD) work with local Community Dentistry teams to carry out a survey of child dental health each year. Every other year the survey focuses on children aged 5 years. In the intervening years the survey alternates between examining dental health among 12 and 14 year olds. Fluoridated water is associated with lower rates of dental decay⁶. The lower rate of dental decay among children in Gateshead is influenced by the fact that Gateshead is the only PCT within the South of Tyne and Wear area where the majority of residents receive artificially fluoridated water.

Results from the 2007/08 survey would suggest that, both in local populations and across England, dental health has suddenly improved since the 2005/06 survey. However, the lower average number of diseased, missing or filled teeth is likely to be due to the fact that the 2007/08 survey required positive consent from parents, carers or guardians for a child to participate in the survey. Families with children experiencing poor dental health may have been less likely to give consent for participation in the survey.

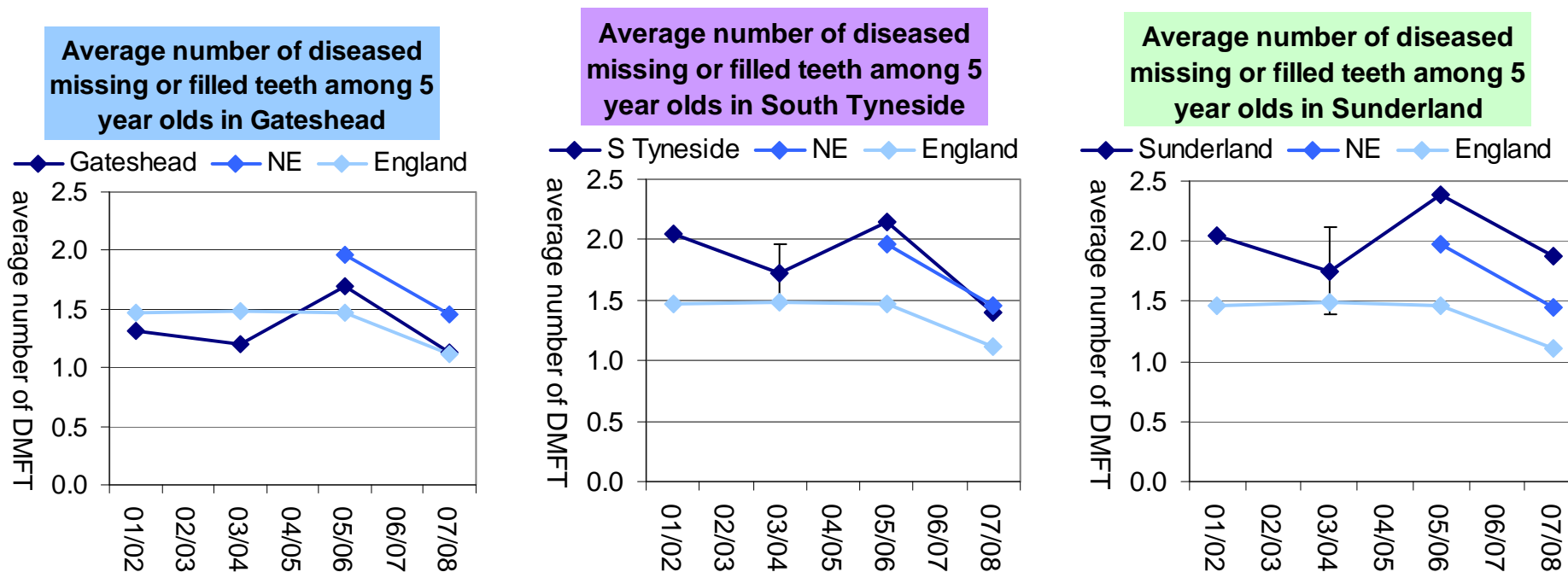
9.8.1. average number of diseased, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) among 5 year olds

| Year | Gateshead average number of DMFT | Gateshead children surveyed | South Tyneside average number of DMFT | South Tyneside children surveyed | Sunderland average number of DMFT | Sunderland children surveyed | NE average number of DMFT | England average number of DMFT |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1999/00 | | | | | | | | 1.43 |
| 2000/01 | | | | | | | | |
| 2001/02 | 1.31 | | 2.05 | | 2.05 | | | 1.47 |
| 2002/03 | | | | | | | | |
| 2003/04 | 1.20 | | 1.72 | | 1.75 | | | 1.49 |
| 2004/05 | | | | | | | | |
| 2005/06 | 1.69 | | 2.15 | | 2.39 | | 1.97 | 1.47 |
| 2006/07 | | | | | | | | |
| 2007/08 | 1.13 | | 1.40 | | 1.87 | | 1.45 | 1.11 |

Source: British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD). The survey of dental health among five year olds is only carried out every two years. In the intervening years dental health among 12 years olds and 14 year olds is studied. Results from the 2007/08 survey will be published on the website of the British Association of Community Dentistry at www.bascd.org at the end of May 2009.

⁶ O'Hora A and Wilkinson J, Child Dental Health in the NE of England 2003/04, 2006, p9, North East Public Health Observatory, Durham.

9.8.2. Average number of diseased, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) among 5 year olds - trends



Results from the 2007/08 survey were published in early 2010. Results from the next survey, carried out in 2009/10, may not be available until 2012. Results are published on the BASCD website at www.bascd.org.