

8. OLDER PEOPLE

8.3 Dementia

This chapter looks at Dementia and its burden on the population of Buckinghamshire. Information in this chapter can help identify priorities for commissioning and provision of services for people with Dementia. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the Buckinghamshire Joint Commissioning Strategy for Dementia 2015-2018ⁱ.

The term 'dementia' describes a group of symptoms that include loss of memory, mood changes, and problems with communication and reasoning. Dementia is progressive, which means the symptoms will gradually get worse over time. There are many different conditions that lead to dementia, the most common of which are Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia.

8.3.1 The impact of dementia

The 'Dementia 2010' report revealed that the cost of dementia in the UK is twice that of cancer, three times as much as heart disease and four times as much as Strokeⁱⁱ. Dementia costs the UK economy £23.4 billion a year. Family carers of people with dementia save the UK public purse over £12 billion a year. By 2040, whilst the number of people affected is expected to double, it is claimed that the costs are likely to treble due to inflation in the health care costs and the number of people whose lives are impacted when someone is diagnosed with dementiaⁱⁱⁱ.

Dementia increases risk of care home placement by at least 4 times that of those without the disease^{iv}. A local audit of 308 social worker assessments from a representative sample of older adults receiving domiciliary care or care home placement in 2013-14 in Buckinghamshire showed that Dementia and cognitive impairment were the most common conditions identified on social worker assessment for care package^v.

Dementia mainly affects older people over the age of 65, but it can affect people who are younger. In the UK there are 17,000 younger people (aged under 65) living with dementia^{vi}. However, this number is likely to be an under-estimate, and the true figure may be up to three times higher. Data on the numbers of people with young-onset dementia are based on referrals to services, but not all those with young-onset dementia seek help in the early stages of the disease^{vii}. There will be over a million people of all ages with dementia by 2021.

8.3.2 Information on dementia

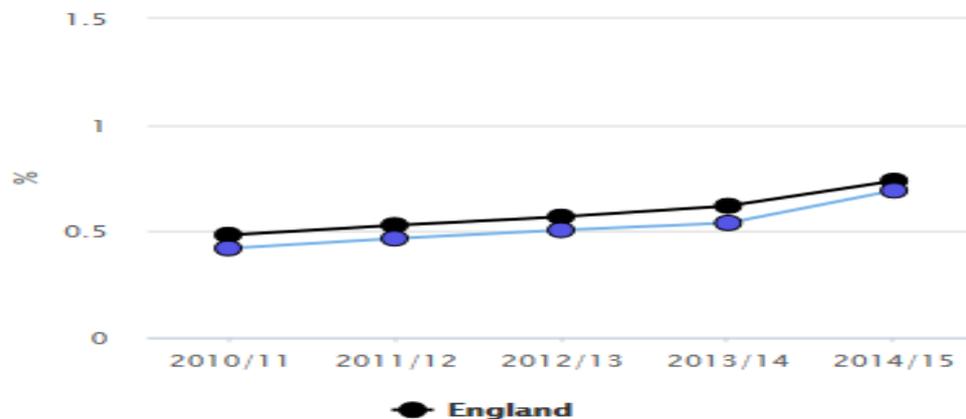
Across the UK an average of only 44% of people living with dementia have a formal diagnosis^{viii}. In the UK 61% of people with dementia are female and 39% are male^{ix}.

Age is the most significant risk factor for developing dementia. The proportion of people with dementia doubles for every 5 year age group and one third of people over 95 have dementia^x. The prevalence rates for dementia in the UK are:

- 40-64 years: 1 in 1400
 - 65-69 years: 1 in 100
 - 70-79 years: 1 in 25
 - 80+ years: 1 in 6
 - 90+ years: 1 in 3
- There are more than 17,000 younger people (aged under 65) with dementia in the UK^{xi}
 - At any one time, a quarter of people staying in hospital beds are people with dementia aged over 65^{xii}. Two thirds of people with a diagnosis of dementia live in the community while one third live in a care home^{xiii}. 80% of people living in care homes have a form of dementia or severe memory problems^{xiv}
 - There are over 11,500 people diagnosed with dementia from black minority ethnic groups in the UK^{xv}. This is 1.4% of the total number of people estimated to have dementia.

In Buckinghamshire it is estimated that nearly 7000 people aged 65+ have dementia and this number is expected to rise to more than 8000 in the next 5 years (Figure 1,2,3 and Table 1).

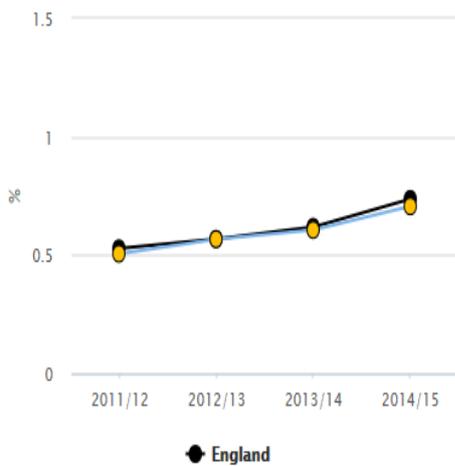
Figure 1 Dementia - Recorded prevalence (all ages) Buckinghamshire



Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	South of England	England
2010/11	●	2,211	0.42	0.40	0.44	-	0.48
2011/12	●	2,449	0.47	0.45	0.49	-	0.53
2012/13	●	2,694	0.51	0.49	0.53	-	0.57
2013/14	●	2,893	0.54	0.52	0.56	-	0.62
2014/15	●	3,747	0.69	0.67	0.71	-	0.74

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

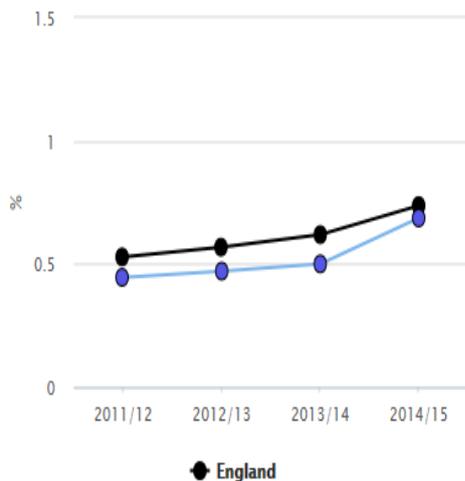
Figure 2 Dementia - Recorded prevalence (all ages) NHS Aylesbury Vale CCG



Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	South East	England
2011/12	●	1,003	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
2012/13	●	1,139	0.6	0.5	0.6	-	0.6
2013/14	●	1,230	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
2014/15	●	1,450	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

Figure 3 Dementia - Recorded prevalence (all ages) NHS Chiltern CCG



Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	South East	England
2011/12	●	1,440	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.5
2012/13	●	1,545	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.6
2013/14	●	1,652	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.6
2014/15	●	2,283	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0.7

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

Table 1 People aged 65+ living in Buckinghamshire estimated to have dementia

Year	2014	2015	2020
Number of people with dementia	6,588	6,826	8,123

Source POPPI Database

Table 2 and 3 below show recorded dementia prevalence (%) in all ages and in people aged 65+ as recorded in GP practice disease registers benchmarked against other local authorities, the South East region and the England average. The data shows that compared with England and Thames Valley, recorded prevalence is lower in Buckinghamshire.

Table 2 Recorded prevalence of dementia in Buckinghamshire compared with Thames Valley and the England average

Indicator	Period	England	Thames Valley	Bracknell Forest	Buckinghamshire	Oxfordshire	Reading	Slough	West Berkshire	Windsor and Maidenhead	Wokingham
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2014/15	0.74	0.64*	0.59	0.69	0.70	0.49	0.35	0.62	0.73	0.71
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)	Sep 2015	4.27	4.12*	4.07	3.94	4.27	4.32	3.98	3.70	4.42	4.13

Compared with benchmark: Lower Similar Higher

Table 3 Recorded prevalence of dementia by CCG compared with the South East region and the England average

Indicator	Period	England	South East region	NHS Ashford CCG	NHS Aylesbury Vale CCG	NHS Bracknell And Ascot CCG	NHS Brighton And Hove CCG	NHS Canterbury And Coastal C...	NHS Chiltern CCG
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2014/15	0.7	0.8*	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)	Sep 2015	4.27	4.20*	3.81	4.16	4.38	4.31	4.41	3.81

Compared with benchmark: Lower Similar Higher

A local audit of the social care clients' notes in 2015 showed that 48% of all clients (all settings NH: Nursing Homes, RH: Residential Homes, EMI: Elderly and Mentally

Infirm) had dementia cited in their care packages and 90% of Elderly Mentally Infirm had dementia cited in their care packages^{xvi}. Figure 4 below shows the percentage of people in receipt of care packages who have either confirmed or unconfirmed diagnosis of dementia cited in their care package.

Figure 4 Percentage of care packages citing dementia by care setting in Buckinghamshire

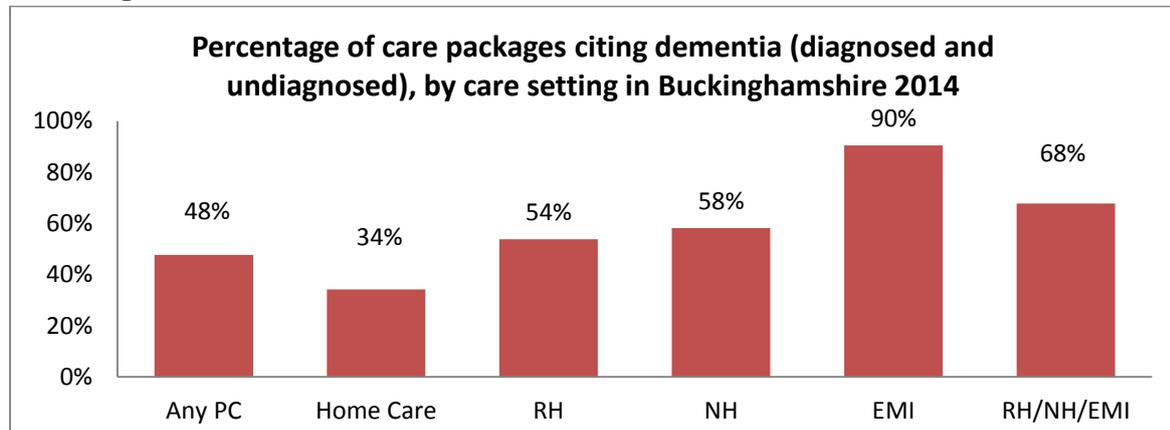


Table 4 below shows health service use by patients with dementia in Buckinghamshire compared with other local authorities in Thames Valley and with the England average. The data shows that health service utilisation rates for people with dementia in Buckinghamshire are lower compared with the benchmark.

Table 4 Health service usage by patients with dementia in Buckinghamshire compared with Thames Valley and England average

Indicator	Period	England	Thames Valley	Bracknell Forest	Buckinghamshire	Oxfordshire	Reading	Slough	West Berkshire	Windsor and Maidenhead	Wokingham
Dementia: Ratio of inpatient service use to recorded diagnoses	2013/14	65.1	-	53.6	56.4	54.6	43.2	80.1	48.1	55.6	55.5
Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 20+)	2013/14	779	-	752	502	588	655	886	481	678	572
Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+)	2013/14	3046	-	2952	1981	2318	2596	3455	1912	2668	2257
Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 20+)	2013/14	25.5	24.4*	25.8	18.6	30.2	20.1	21.9	18.6	25.8	22.7
Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+)	2013/14	25.4	24.3*	26.1	18.6	30.0	19.5	22.4	18.5	25.5	22.9
Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 20+)	2013/14	146.2	-	189.8	104.0	107.5	120.3	196.3	117.6	133.0	93.8
Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)	2013/14	574.5	-	743.0	413.3	428.7	476.4	773.2	463.3	519.6	364.0
Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 20+)	2013/14	127.5	-	80.6	73.1	79.9	165.6	103.5	92.4	110.0	134.2
Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)	2013/14	505.2	-	315.2	288.9	314.9	656.4	416.8	368.6	439.5	540.3
Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 20+)	2013/14	336.1	-	320.2	247.7	289.8	262.6	381.0	176.5	299.4	233.4
Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)	2013/14	1327.3	-	1258.1	980.8	1156.0	1037.9	1505.6	704.4	1178.0	916.3

Compared with benchmark: Lower Similar Higher

Table 5 below shows age standardised mortality rates of dementia in Buckinghamshire. According to the data mortality rates in Buckinghamshire are lower than the England average. Place of death for people with dementia in Buckinghamshire is similar to the England average.

Table 5 Mortality rates in people with dementia



Indicator	Period	Bucks		Region England		England		
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Range	Highest
Directly Age-Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia aged 20+	2013	574	153.2	177.0	187.2	104.0		258.1
Directly Age Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia aged 65+	2013	568	610	706	746	419		1,035
Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: People with dementia aged 65+	2013	392	70.0%	70.0%	66.6%	25.0%		83.4%
Place of death - care home: People with dementia aged 65+	2013	352	62.0%	62.3%	58.6%	19.5%		76.8%
Place of death - hospital: People with dementia aged 65+	2013	168	29.6%	29.0%	32.6%	17.4%		66.2%
Place of death - home: People with dementia aged 65+	2013	40	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%	1.9%		17.2%

8.3.3 Demand and gap analysis

- Although Dementia can affect people at a younger age it predominantly affects people aged over 65. Buckinghamshire has an older than average population and is also showing population growth in the older age groups. As the proportion of older people in the population grows, the number of people with dementia will increase. By 2020, the 65+ population in Bucks is projected to increase by 11,000 to 108,000 compared to 2015 estimates of 96,800.
- By 2020, the 80+ population in Bucks is projected to increase by 5,400 to 32,200 compared to 2015 estimates of 26,800.
- The annual growth rate of Bucks population in all ages is 0.7%, in 65+ population is three times higher at 2.2% and in 80+ population at 3.7%.
- By 2020, the total Bucks population is expected to rise by 4% compared to 2015, while the 65+ population is projected to grow by 11%.
- From 2015 to 2020, the 90+ age group is expecting the highest increase of 30%, followed by an increase of 23% in population aged 70-74 and 85-59.

Through data analysis, consultation with service users, carers and professionals key themes have emerged. These themes indicate a gap in service provision or the need for improvements to be made as follows:

- An improved and consistent approach to people' experience within GP services regarding diagnosis, information and sign posting
- More meaningful, cost effective and local day opportunities for people with dementia, particular for those diagnosed at a young age

- Improved and innovative ways of providing advice and information at key points in the pathway.
- Easy access to high quality, appropriate and effective training for health and social care professionals, service users, carers and business.
- De-stigmatising dementia by raising awareness in local communities.
- Improved dementia diagnostic rates
- Improved access to generic community based facilities for people living with dementia and their carers
- Improved end of life planning

8.3.4 Horizon Scanning

The Care Act 2014 represents the most significant reform of care and support in more than 60 years. The Act introduces numerous changes including a duty on councils to provide preventive services to support people's health and wellbeing. The new Act will affect everyone with care and support needs, regardless of their financial status and, indeed, the level of care and support they need. Currently it is estimated that Buckinghamshire County Council provide care and support to 44% of Buckinghamshire residents who need some level of social care. It is anticipated this figure will more than double with the introduction of the Care Act, and particularly the Care Cap as demand for assessments, information advice & guidance, and care accounts increases.

The changing demography of the older population will increase demand for health and social care services. The specific areas where the increase in demand will be seen are in people affected by dementia and this will place additional burden on the health and care economy.

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ⁱ Buckinghamshire Joint Commissioning Strategy for Dementia 2015-2018

ⁱⁱ <http://www.dementia2010.org/reports/dementia2010Full.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Comas-Herrera A, Wittenberg R, Pickard L and Knapp M (2007). 'Cognitive impairment in older people: future demand for long-term care services and the associated costs'

^{iv} A social care needs assessment. Public Health Team, Buckinghamshire County Council. 2015

^v A social care needs assessment. Public Health Team, Buckinghamshire County Council. 2015

^{vi} www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

^{vii} http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=164

^{viii} www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

^{ix} <http://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/dementiaFAQ/>

^x www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

^{xi} http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=164

xii Counting the Cost. Alzheimer's Society. 2009

xiii www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

xiv www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

xv www.alzheimers.org.uk/statistics 2013

xvi A social care needs assessment. Public Health Team, Buckinghamshire County Council. 2015