

Premature mortality from cardiovascular disease

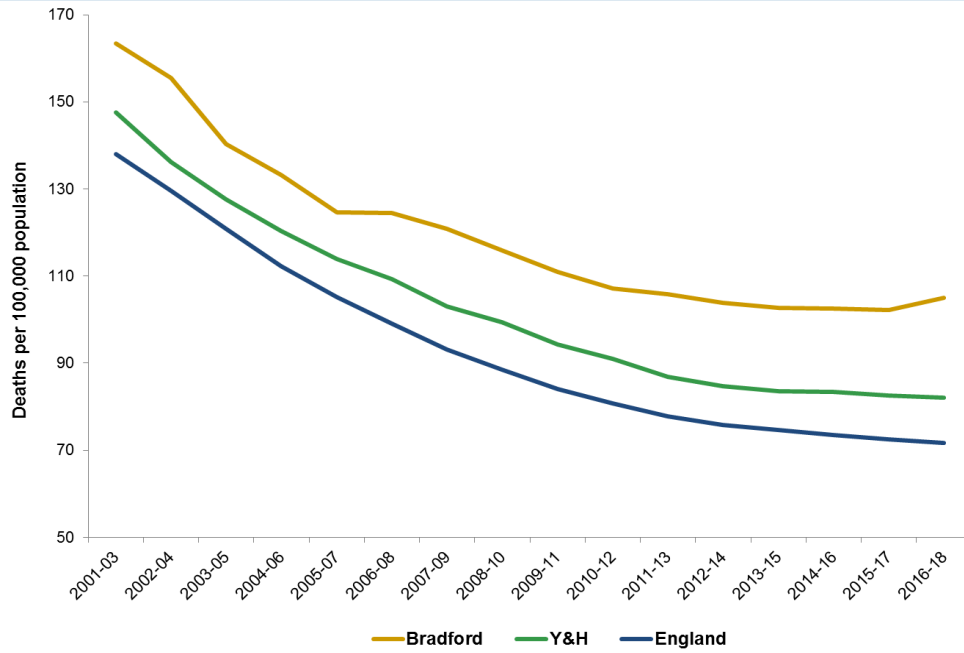
Key points

- The 2016-18 premature mortality (deaths of people under the age of 75) rate from cardiovascular disease (CVD) for Bradford District increased for the first time since 2001-03 to 105 deaths per 100,000 population - above the regional and national average
- Approximately 410 people per year under the age of 75 die from cardiovascular disease in the district
- Bradford District has the 12th highest premature mortality rate from CVD in England; the 9th highest for males and the 12th highest for females
- The premature mortality rate from CVD varies across the wards of the district from 40.6 deaths per 100,000 population in Wharfedale to 201.3 deaths per 100,000 population in Manningham
- The premature mortality rate from CVD increases as deprivation increases across the district
- In 2016-18 68.0% male deaths from cardiovascular disease were preventable compared to 56.7% for females

Current Trends

In 2016-18, the premature mortality rate from CVD in Bradford District increased to 105 deaths per 100,000 population – equivalent to 1,238 deaths (approximately 410 per year). This is the first time since records began in 2001-03 that the rate has increased in the district. This trend was not replicated in the regional and national averages where Bradford District remains consistently above both. The gap between Bradford District and England has widened to 33.3 deaths per 100,000 population – the largest gap on record.

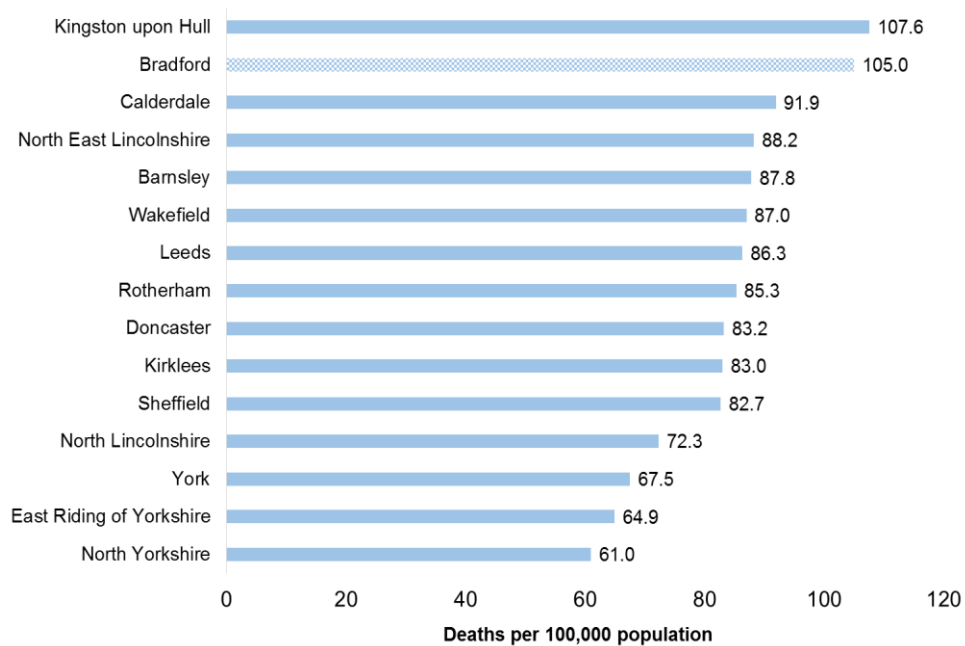
Figure 1: Preamture mortality rate from CVD, 2001-03 to 2016-18



Yorkshire & Humber

In comparison to other local authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, Bradford District has the second highest premature mortality rate from CVD. Kingston upon Hull has the highest rate – 107.6 deaths per 100,000 population and North Yorkshire has the lowest rate – 61.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

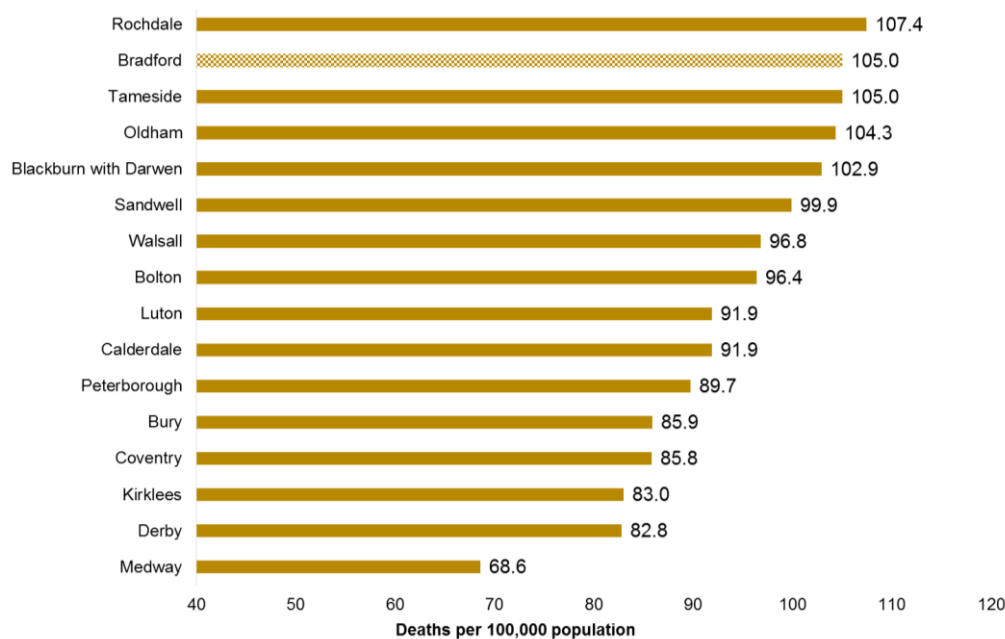
Figure 2: Premature mortality rates from CVD for Yorkshire and Humber, 2016-18



Similar Local Authorities

When comparing premature mortality rates from CVD of similar local authorities, Bradford District has the second highest rate. Rochdale has the highest rate – 107.4 deaths per 100,000 population and Medway has the lowest rate – 68.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

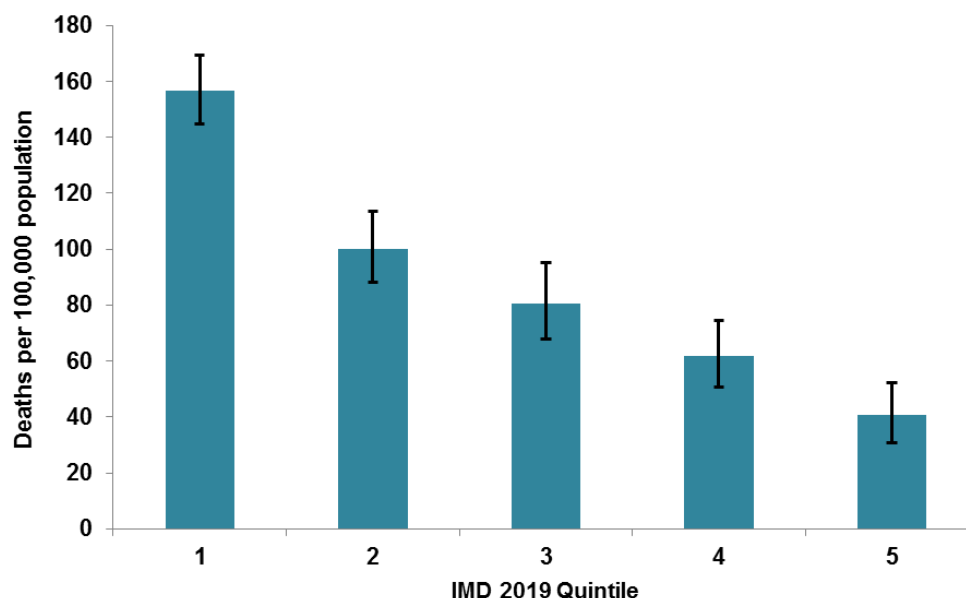
Figure 3: Premature mortality rates from CVD for similar local authorities, 2016-18



Deprivation

Of the 1,238 deaths due to CVD in the under 75 population of Bradford District, 55.3% reside in the most deprived quintile (quintile 1) of the district. The premature mortality rate from CVD in quintile 1 (most deprived) is 156.7 deaths per 100,000 population and in quintile 5 (least deprived) is 40.6 deaths per 100,000 population. This indicates that as deprivation increases premature mortality due to CVD also increases.

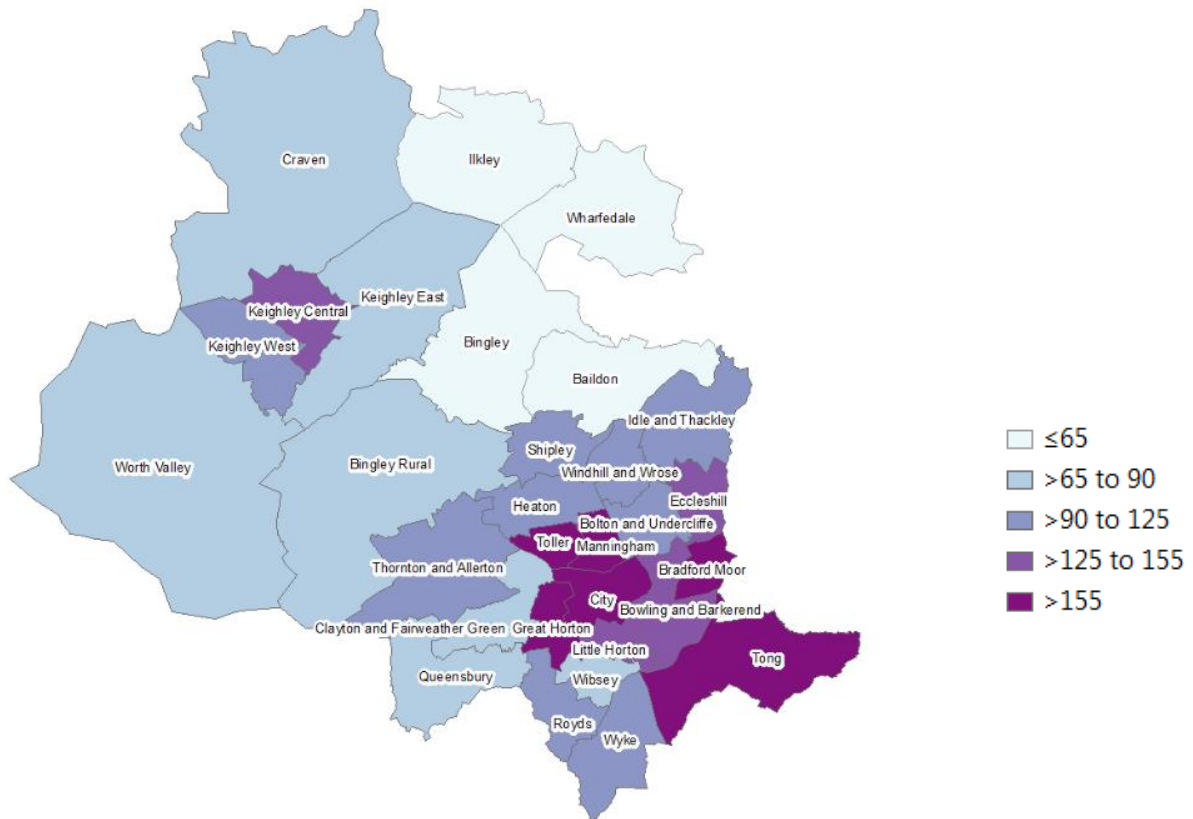
Figure 4: Premature mortality rate from CVD for Bradford District Deprivation Quintiles, 2016-18



Ward Data

The premature mortality rate from CVD ranges across the wards of Bradford District from 40.6 deaths per 100,000 population in Wharfedale to 201.3 deaths per 100,000 population in Manningham. Baildon, Ilkley and Bingley were the wards with the next lowest rates, whereas Toller, Bradford Moor and City had the next highest rates.

Figure 5: Premature mortality rate from CVD rate by ward – deaths per 100,000 population, 2016-18



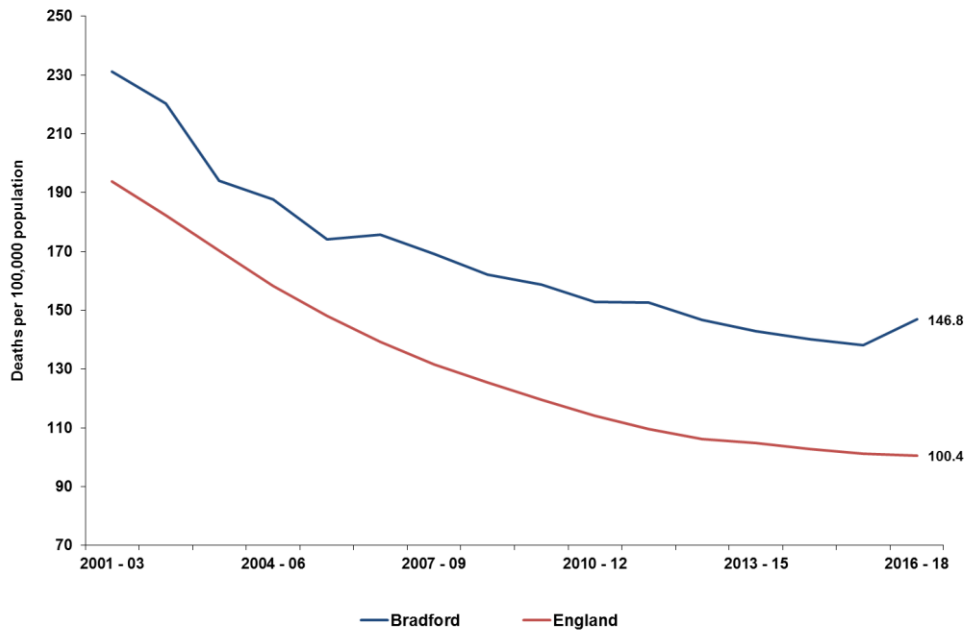
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Gender

Males

In 2016-18 the male premature rate from CVD increased to 146.8 deaths per 100,000 population. This is the first time since 2006-08 that the rate has increased. Despite this increase the male premature rate from CVD has decreased overall since 2001-03 but remains consistently higher than the national average. The gap between Bradford District and England has widened to 46.4 deaths per 100,000 population which is the widest gap on record.

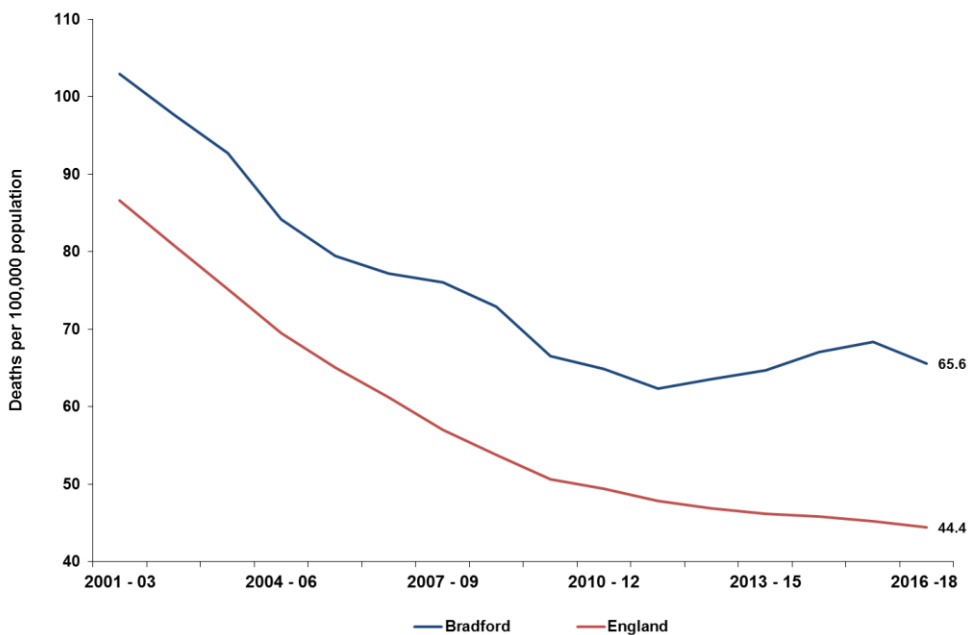
Figure 6: Male premature mortality rate from CVD for Bradford District and England, 2001-03 to 2016-18



Females

The female premature mortality rate from CVD has decreased in 2016-18 to 65.6 deaths per 100,000 population. This is the first decrease since 2010-12 and an overall decrease since 2001-03. Despite this, Bradford District remains consistently higher than the national average but the gap has narrowed slightly from 23.2 to 21.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 7: Female premature mortality rate from CVD for Bradford District and England, 2001-03 to 2016-18

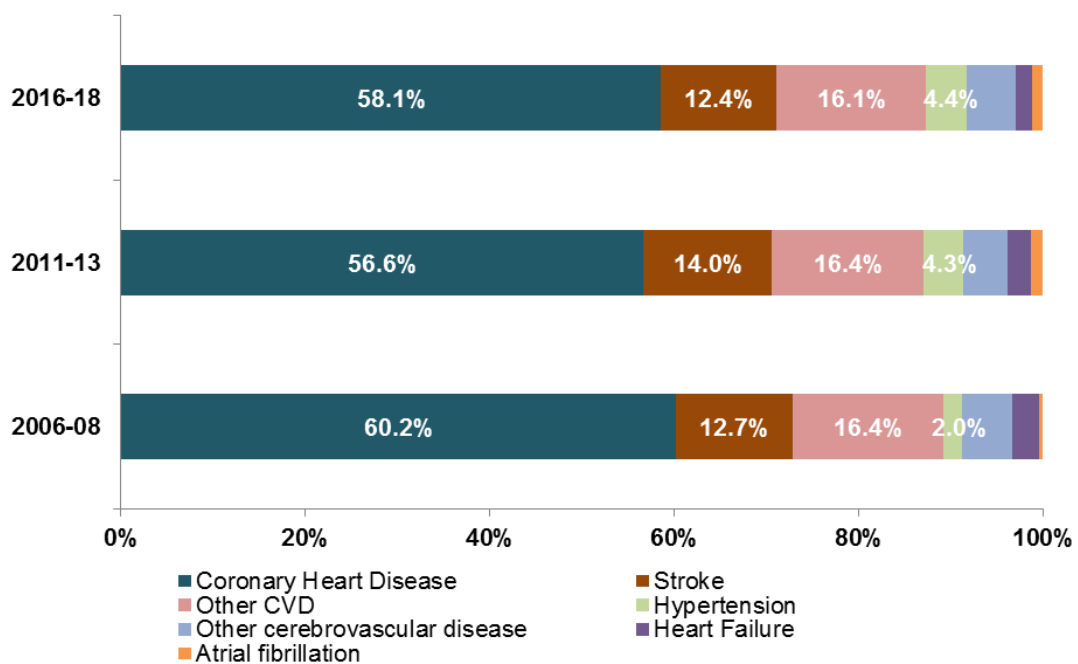


Conditions

Further investigation into premature mortality from CVD showed Coronary Heart Disease as the main cause of death, accounting around 58% of deaths year on year. Stroke is also a main cause of premature mortality from CVD which accounted for 12.4% of deaths in 2016-18. These figures have remained similar year on year.

Other leading causes of death include 'other CVD' which accounts for around 16% of CVD premature mortalities year on year; 'other cerebrovascular diseases' account for around 5% of deaths and hypertension accounts for around 4% of deaths.

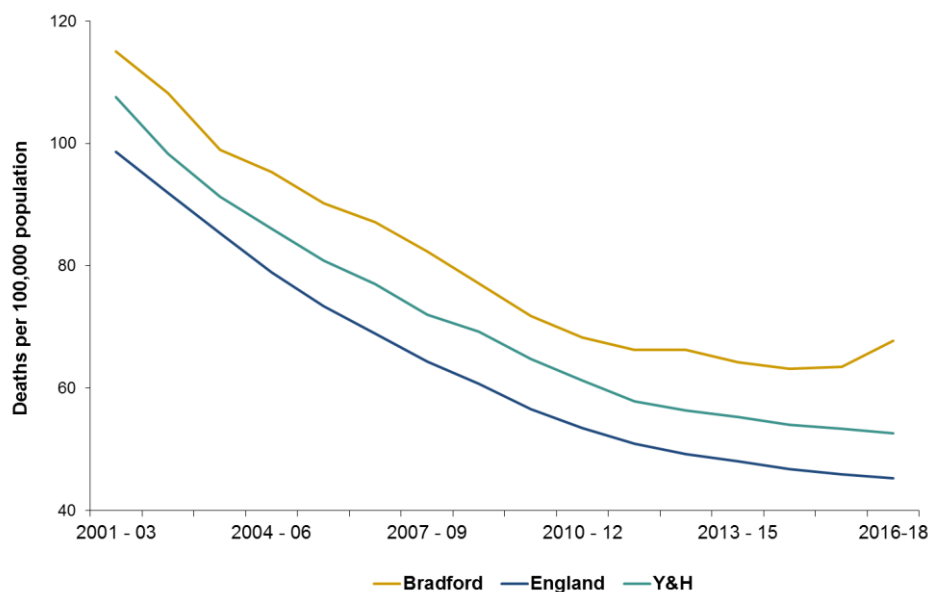
Figure 8: Premature mortality from CVD split by condition for Bradford District



Preventable Deaths

In 2016-18 the under 75 mortality rate from CVD considered preventable has increased to 67.7 deaths per 100,000 population. This is the first time the rate has increased since records began in 2001-03. Bradford District's rate is above both the regional average (52.6 deaths per 100,000 population) and national average (45.3 deaths per 100,000 population). Furthermore the gap between Bradford District and England has widened to 22.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 9: Age standardised mortality rate from CVD considered preventable, 2001-03 to 2016-18



For Bradford District, Yorkshire & Humber and England the proportion of under 75 deaths from CVD considered preventable is higher in males than females. This gap is least for Bradford District (68.0% vs. 56.7%).

Since 2001-03 the proportion of male deaths from CVD considered preventable has decreased in Bradford District from 75.1% to 68.0% in 2016-18. The proportion of female deaths considered preventable from CVD has also decreased but less so from 59.7% in 2001-03 to 56.7% in 2016-18.

England has followed a similar trend; the proportion of male deaths from CVD considered preventable has decreased from 75.8% in 2001-03 to 68.0% in 2016-18. Similarly for females, the proportion has decreased from 61.8% to 52.5%.

Figure 10: Proportion of deaths from CVD that are considered preventable by gender, 2016-18

