

# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Quarterly newsletter / sixth edition



Richmond Clinical Commissioning Group

## Do you want to know more about health protection in London Borough of Richmond upon Thames?

Welcome to the JSNA newsletter – a succinct insight into some of the key health issues and trends in the borough which draws on the vast amount of data and evidence in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a set of reports, but also a continuing process of assessing and describing health needs in the borough. It sets out the strategic direction based on these needs. This newsletter provides a brief update on themes from the JSNA and related emerging issues.

Much of this issue looks at health protection, illuminating topics such as food and eating out, enjoying the outdoors, socialising, air quality and travel. The picture is generally positive, but there are areas where improvement can be made, where residents can help themselves and we can help them to do so.

With Richmond Council taking on responsibilities for Public Health, we're provided with an amazing opportunity to take account of how a council's work can deliver against health outcomes. Air quality, road safety and food hygiene are just a few of these opportunities. We'll be exploring this further in future publications.

As always, we'd welcome your feedback. Please send your comments directly to [jsna@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:jsna@richmond.gov.uk) or to the Public Health Directorate. We hope you enjoy the update.

### Dr Dagmar Zeuner

Director of Public Health

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

## Relevant Strategies

- **Department for Environment and Rural Affairs Air Quality Strategy:**  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/> Annual Air Quality Progress Report for The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management: [www.richmond.gov.uk/air\\_quality/air\\_quality\\_progress\\_report\\_2011.pdf](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/air_quality/air_quality_progress_report_2011.pdf)
- **Food hygiene rating scheme in Richmond:**  
[http://www.richmond.gov.uk/food\\_hygiene\\_rating\\_scheme](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/food_hygiene_rating_scheme) The Framework Agreement on Official Feed and Food Controls by Local Authorities: [www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enforcework/frameagree/](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enforcework/frameagree/)

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Quarterly newsletter / sixth edition

## *Relevant Strategies continued*

- **London Safety and Standards Management Strategy Olympics / Paralympics 2012:**  
[http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/2012\\_Olympics\\_and\\_Paralympics/London\\_2012\\_Food\\_safety\\_planning\\_and\\_implementation\\_strategy\\_FINAL\\_CONSULTATION\\_2010.pdf](http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/2012_Olympics_and_Paralympics/London_2012_Food_safety_planning_and_implementation_strategy_FINAL_CONSULTATION_2010.pdf)
  - **Accident Prevention Amongst Children and Young people:**  
<https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-00213-2009.pdf>
  - **Accident Prevention in Older People, Lifelong Opportunities Strategy:**  
[http://www.richmond.gov.uk/lifelong\\_opportunities\\_strategy\\_l\\_-2.pdf](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/lifelong_opportunities_strategy_l_-2.pdf)
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## Priorities

### *Protecting resident's health*

Controlling and preventing residents from potential dangers such as food poisoning, air pollution, accidents, and environmental threats is key to protecting health. Although these may be factors that the public give little consideration to, these hidden dangers can both affect an individual's quality of life and may shorten life expectancy. This is why, in Richmond, there are a number of different initiatives delivered that aim to protect the health of residents:

- With a strong restaurant and catering economy in Richmond, action to prevent and control diseases arising from contaminated food is carried out by the Council's Environmental Health (EH) team using the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) food hygiene ratings system. In 2011/12, over 300 premises were inspected, while the majority met the standards the EH team play a vital role in protecting consumers against a small proportion of businesses that do not comply with the food hygiene standards. FSAs food hygiene ratings for local food businesses can be found at: <http://ratings.food.gov.uk/>
- As part of the Local Air Quality Management process the Council monitors levels of air pollutants, which have been shown to both reduce life expectancy and exacerbate symptoms in people with respiratory and coronary heart disease. This air quality information is used by AirTEXT, a free online system that provides users with air quality forecasts, helping vulnerable people to avoid key areas at times when pollution levels may exacerbate their underlying health condition. More information can be found at: <http://www.airtext.info/index.php>
- The Council uses data from individual road accidents to inform improvements to junctions and roads. For example, data related to skidding on different roads could lead to installation of a new road surface; where there may be frequent accidents at a particular junction this could inform the junction's redesign. In addition, the Police, Council and other partners help facilitate a range of safety training and courses, including road safety for young drivers, adult and child cycling training and pedestrian safety in nursery and pre-school. For more information go to: [www.richmond.gov.uk/road\\_safety\\_and\\_cycling.htm](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/road_safety_and_cycling.htm)

## Snapshots

### *Communicable Disease: food borne*

- In 2010, there were a higher number of cases – 615 per 100,000 population – of acute Gastrointestinal Infections (GI), in Richmond compared to the English average of 315 cases.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2011, the most common type of organism found to contaminate food was *Campylobacter*, with 141.4 cases of per 100,000 population reported in Richmond, ranking the borough fourth out of the six south west London (SWL) boroughs.<sup>1</sup>
- *Cryptosporidium*, *Salmonella* and *Giardia* are other organisms that also contaminate food and lead to GI. In 2011, there were 6.8 and 12.6 cases per 100,000 population, respectively. However, there were 32.0 cases of *Giardia* per 100,000 in the borough, the highest in SWL.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2011, no suspected or confirmed cases of GI from contaminated food were attributed to commercial food establishments,<sup>1</sup> highlighting that poor food preparation, cooking and storage practices in the home are a key source of food contamination.
- The proportion of food establishments compliant with Food Standards Agency food hygiene standards in 2011 was higher than the national average.<sup>1</sup>

### *Accidents and Injuries*

- In 2011, there were 518 casualties on Richmond's roads, an increase of 9% compared with 2010.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2011, although there were no fatalities, Richmond had the joint highest number of total pedal cycle casualties of the outer London boroughs (110 in Richmond vs 88 in Bromley and 61 in Kingston). 19 were seriously injured and 91 were slightly injured, an overall increase of 17% from 2010.<sup>3</sup>
- There were 89 pedestrian casualties in 2011, involved in traffic accidents an increase of 13% on 2010.<sup>3</sup>
- Slips, trips and falls resulted in 1,507 emergency admissions compared with 1,642 in England per 100,000 population in 2010/11. Hip fractures are a common cause of slips or falls, there are 211 emergency admissions for hip fractures per 100,000 population in Richmond, slightly lower than the 224 occurrences per 100,000 in England.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2010/11 there were 979 cases per 100,000 population of 0 – 17 year olds admitted to hospital because of an injury, which is considerably lower than the average of 1,520 per 100,000 population.<sup>5</sup>

### *Communicable Disease: person-to-person*

- Flu is a highly infectious disease that causes acute respiratory infection. In older people and individuals with underlying health conditions it can result in considerable morbidity.
- In 2011/12 77% of people over 65 years, 53% of those with a health condition and 31% of pregnant women received the vaccine. These uptake rates are higher than the average for England of 74%, 52% and 27%, respectively.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2011, the *Tuberculosis* rate was 7.9 per 100,000 in Richmond compared to 14.5 per 100,000 population in the UK.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2010, 233 Richmond residents accessed HIV-related care. This equates to a prevalence of 1.9 per 1,000 population aged 15-59, compared to London 5.4 per 1,000; England 1.9 per 1,000.<sup>1</sup> Prevalence of diagnosed HIV is 41st out of 151 PCTs in England but 50% of cases are diagnosed later.
- In 2010, 292 15 – 24 year olds were diagnosed with *Chlamydia*, a rate of 1,602 per 100,000 population, lower than the England average of 2,219 per 100,000 population.<sup>6</sup>

### *The Outdoor Environment*

- The Oak Processionary Moth is known to breed in Richmond parks. At certain stages of its life cycle (typically after May) its fine hairs can be wind-carried and lead to itching skin lesions, sore throats and eye problems.<sup>2</sup>
- *Malignant melanoma* – skin cancer – is caused by over exposure to UV light and is the third most common type of cancer in 15 – 39 year olds the UK. In Richmond, between 2007 and 2009 there were 17.4 new cases of skin cancer per 100,000 population. This is higher than the national average of 15.5 new cases per 100,000 population.<sup>1</sup>
- *Legionella* can cause fever and a potentially life-threatening atypical pneumonia. It occurs in water and is often transmitted in water droplets through the air, because of this the council monitors cooling towers as they can be a common source of *Legionella*. Between 2009 and 2011 three cases of *Legionella* were detected, ranking Richmond third of the six localities in South West London.<sup>1</sup>
- Although Richmond has some of the best air quality in London, we compare poorly with some national indicators as London overall has lower quality air than England. Further work is taking place to understand harms and threats to health.

Quarterly newsletter / sixth edition

## What next?

Throughout the year short topic based reports are published on the Local Authority's website, enabling key messages to be shared with local partners.

<http://www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna>

If you have any topics or issues you think the JSNA team could analyse to improve health & social care services and wellbeing, please let us know via [JSNA@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:JSNA@richmond.gov.uk)

Look out for our quarter newsletters and have a look at some of the resources we have highlighted below.

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## Further resources

- **JSNA Website**  
<http://www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna>
  - **Richmond profiles**  
[http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES)
  - **2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for London Borough of Richmond upon Thames**  
[http://richmond.gov.uk/usa\\_richmond\\_2012.pdf](http://richmond.gov.uk/usa_richmond_2012.pdf)
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## References

1. Health Protection Agency (2011) Local Area Health Protection Profile: Richmond.
  2. Health Protection Agency. Compendium of chemical hazards [Online].  
<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/ChemicalsAndPoisons/CompendiumOfChemicalHazards/OakProcessionaryMoths/>
  3. Transport for London (2012) TFL Surface Transport Fact Sheet [Online]  
<http://www.tfl.gov.uk/assets/downloads/casualties-in-greater-london-2011.pdf>
  4. The Network of Public Health Observatories. Public Health Outcomes Framework Compendium [Online]  
<http://www.phoutcomes.info/search>
  5. ChiMat (2012) Child Health Profile Richmond upon Thames. [Online]
  6. South West Public Health Observatory. Sexual Health Balance Scorecard. [Online]  
[http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/\\_116634/atlas.html](http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_116634/atlas.html)
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## Contact us

If you have any topics or issues you think the JSNA team could analyse, or if you'd like to get involved in any of the work currently underway, please email us at [jsna@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:jsna@richmond.gov.uk)