



Professor Edward Kunonga Consultant in Public Health









Outline

- Policy context
- Epidemiology of pain and disability in the UK
- Challenges of a fragmented system
- Opportunities for integration
- Boro Live Well Centre case study #UTB

Quintuple aim – NHS Long Term Plan

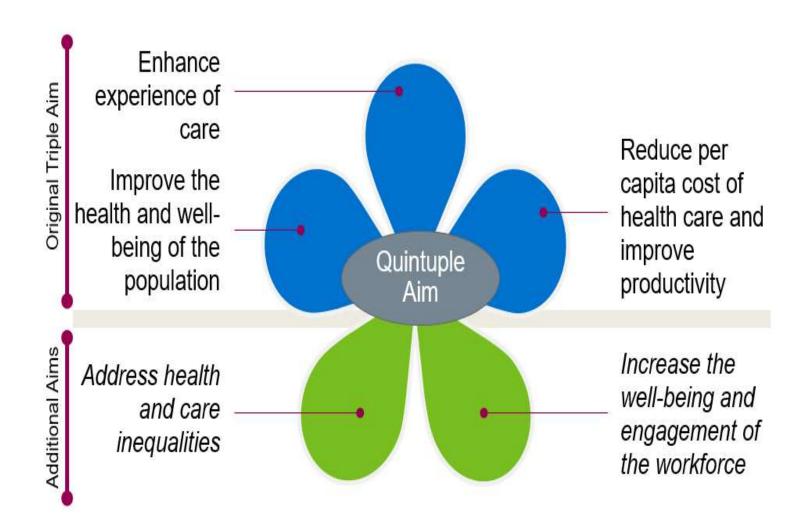


Figure 5: Causes of morbidity in England ranked by YLD per 100,000 age-standardised

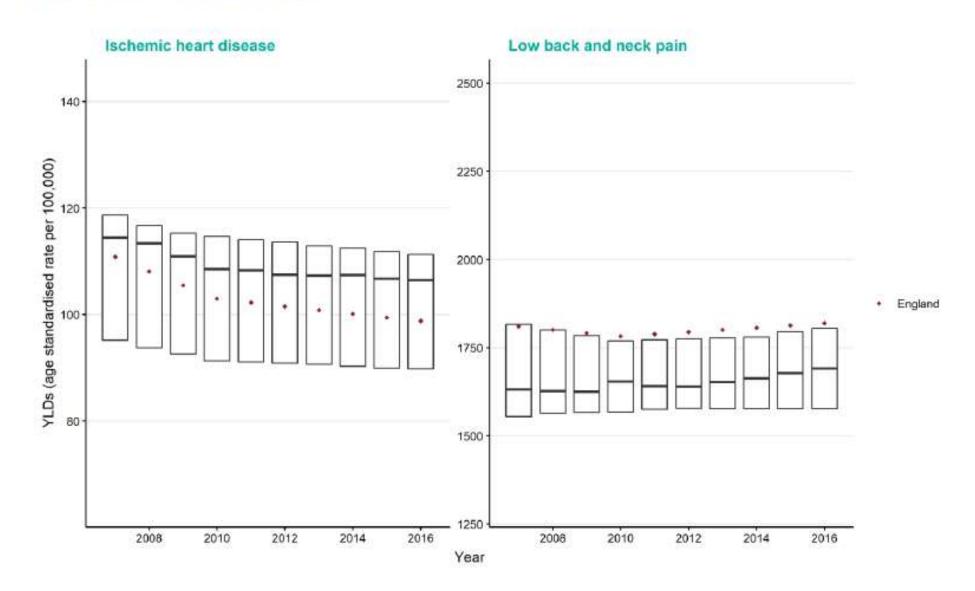
England Both sexes, Age-standardized, YLDs per 100,000 2007 rank 2016 rank		
1 Low back & neck pain	1 Low back & neck pain	Communicable, maternal.
2 Skin diseases	2 Skin diseases	neonatal, and nutritional diseases
3 Migraine	3 Migraine	Non-communicable diseases Injuries
4 Depressive disorders	4 Sense organ diseases	
5 Sense organ diseases	5 Depressive disorders	
6 Anxiety disorders	6 Anxiety disorders	
7 Asthera	7 Felts	
B Oral disorders	B Oral disorders	
9 Falls	9 Acthra	
10 Other musculoskeletal	10 Other musculoskeletat	
11 Drug use disorders	11 Orug use disorders	
12 Diabetes	12 Dabetes	
13 Bippler disorder	13 Bipolar disorder	
14 Osteoarthritis	14 Osteoarthritis	
15 Stroke	15 Schlaphrenia	
16 Schloophrenia	16 Other mental disorders	
17 Other cardiovascular	17 Stroke	
18 Other mental disorders	18 Autism spectrum	
19 Autism spectrum	19 Upper respiratory infect	
20 Upper respiratory infect	20 Other cardiovascular	
21 Food injuries	21 Alcohol use disorders	
22 Alcohol use disorders	22 Congenital defects	
23 Congenital defects	23 Road injuries	
24 Gynecological diseases	24 Tension headache	
25 hchemic heart disease	25 Gynecological diseases	
Tansian headache	27 Ischemic heart disease	

GBD Key stats

The paper also presents estimated absolute numbers of incident and prevalent cases and looks at the change between 2007 and 2016. These are summarised in Table 1 in the appendix. To summarise:

- GBD estimates about 3m people in England with ischaemic heart disease and stroke in 2016 (QOF is very similar), and 400,000 new cases a year
- GBD estimates around 14 million people suffered with musculoskeletal disease in 2016 with 8 million new cases per year
- GBD estimates around 2.6 million people with COPD this far exceeds the QOF estimate of 1.1 million, likely due to under-detection and differences in casedefinition
- the absolute number of both incident and prevalent cases of most conditions has increased since 2007

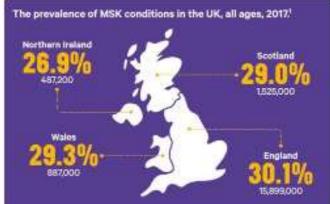
Figure 9: Trend in morbidity





What is the scale of the problem?









MSK Health and impact



VERSUS ARTHRITIS

Versus Arthritis position statement on the Clinically-led Review of NHS Access Standards

November 2019

National targets for elective care, cancer care, urgent & emergency care and mental health are currently being considered by NHS-England (NHS-E) through the Clinically-led Review of NHS Access Standards. Versus Arthritis believes that people should have access to joint replacement surgery within timeframes that are likely to be most effective.





Social care services for people with arthritis and musculoskeletal conditions

Social care services are a key form of support that can enable people with arthritis and musculoskeletal conditions to maintain their quality of life.









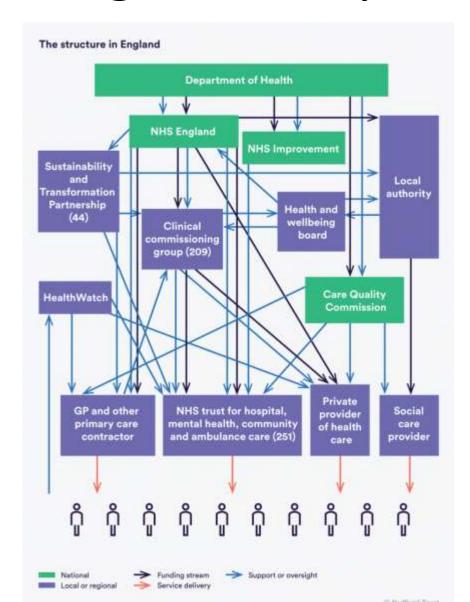
Providing physical activity interventions for people with musculoskeletal conditions

Key summary of burden of disease from MSK

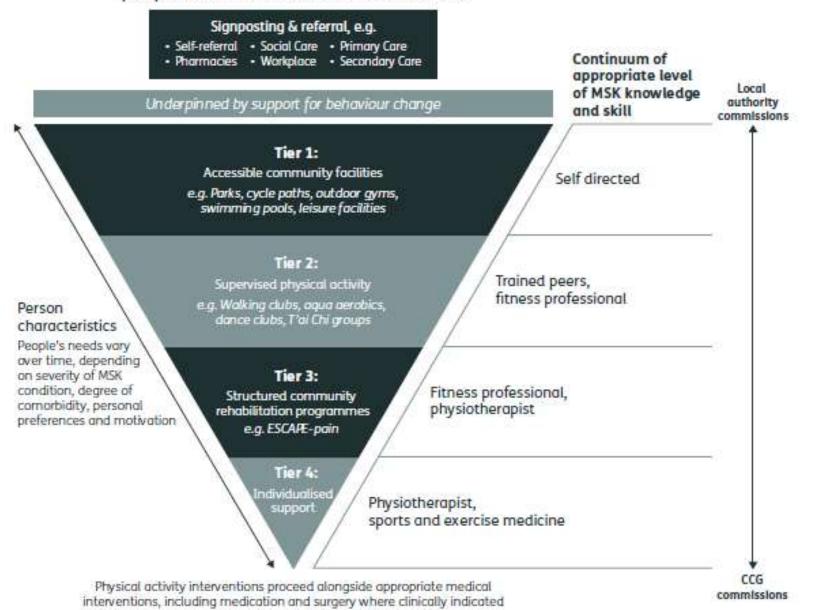
Large numbers of people live with musculoskeletal conditions:

- Over 10 million people live with the devastating pain of a musculoskeletal condition across the UK. Painful musculoskeletal conditions are now the largest single cause of years lived with disability (YLDs) and the third-largest cause of disability adjusted life years (DALYs).⁴
- A third of people over 45 years of age across the UK (8.75 million people) have sought treatment for osteoarthritis, the most common form of arthritis.⁵
- 1 in 5 adults over 45 years of age in England have knee osteoarthritis and 1 in 9 adults have osteoarthritis of the hip.⁶
- Around 9 million people in England have persistent back pain; of which 5.48 million experience severe back pain.⁷
- Over 400,000 adults in the UK have rheumatoid arthritis.⁸
- More than 98,211 hip replacement procedures and 104,695 knee replacements were undertaken within the NHS in 2015 alone.⁹
- The National Hip Fracture Database estimates 64,102 people presented with a hip fracture in 2014.¹⁰
- 14,000 people die each year following a hip fracture in the UK.¹¹

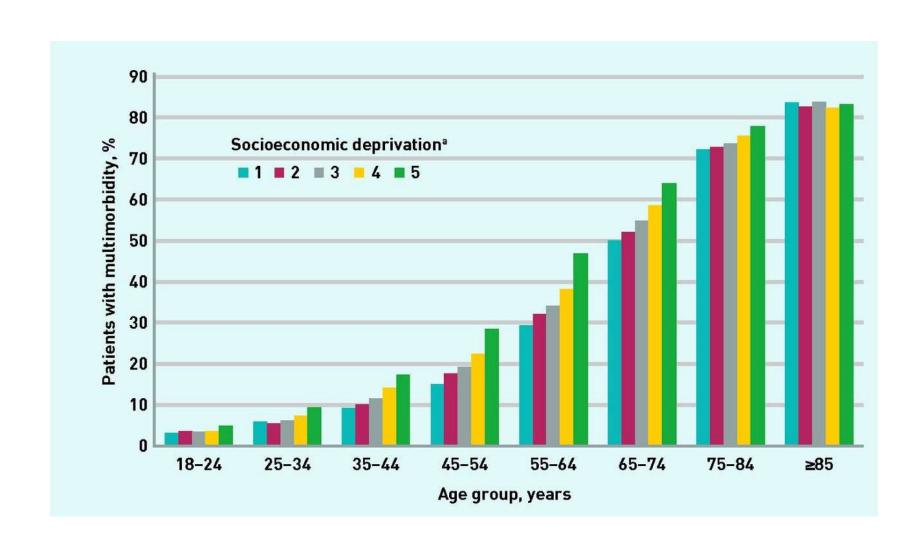
Fragmented system



Commissioning physical activity provision for people with musculoskeletal conditions



Single disease pathways vs patients with multi-morbidity



New approaches, emperor's new clothes and opportunities

- Lifestyle medicine
- Social prescribing
- Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention
- Rehabilitation prescriptions
- First contact physios

Feature

Lifestyle medicine: a new medical specialty?

BMJ 2018; 363 doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k4442 (Published 25 October 2018)

Cite this as: BMJ 2018;363:k4442

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The Live Well Centre – case study





The wellness approach and ethos

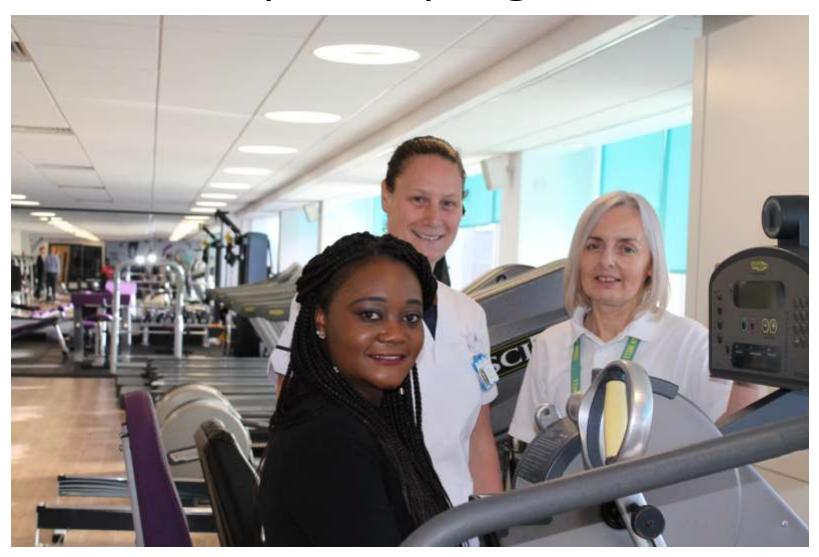




Prep-well programme



Prep-well programme





Winning local awards



And national awards

