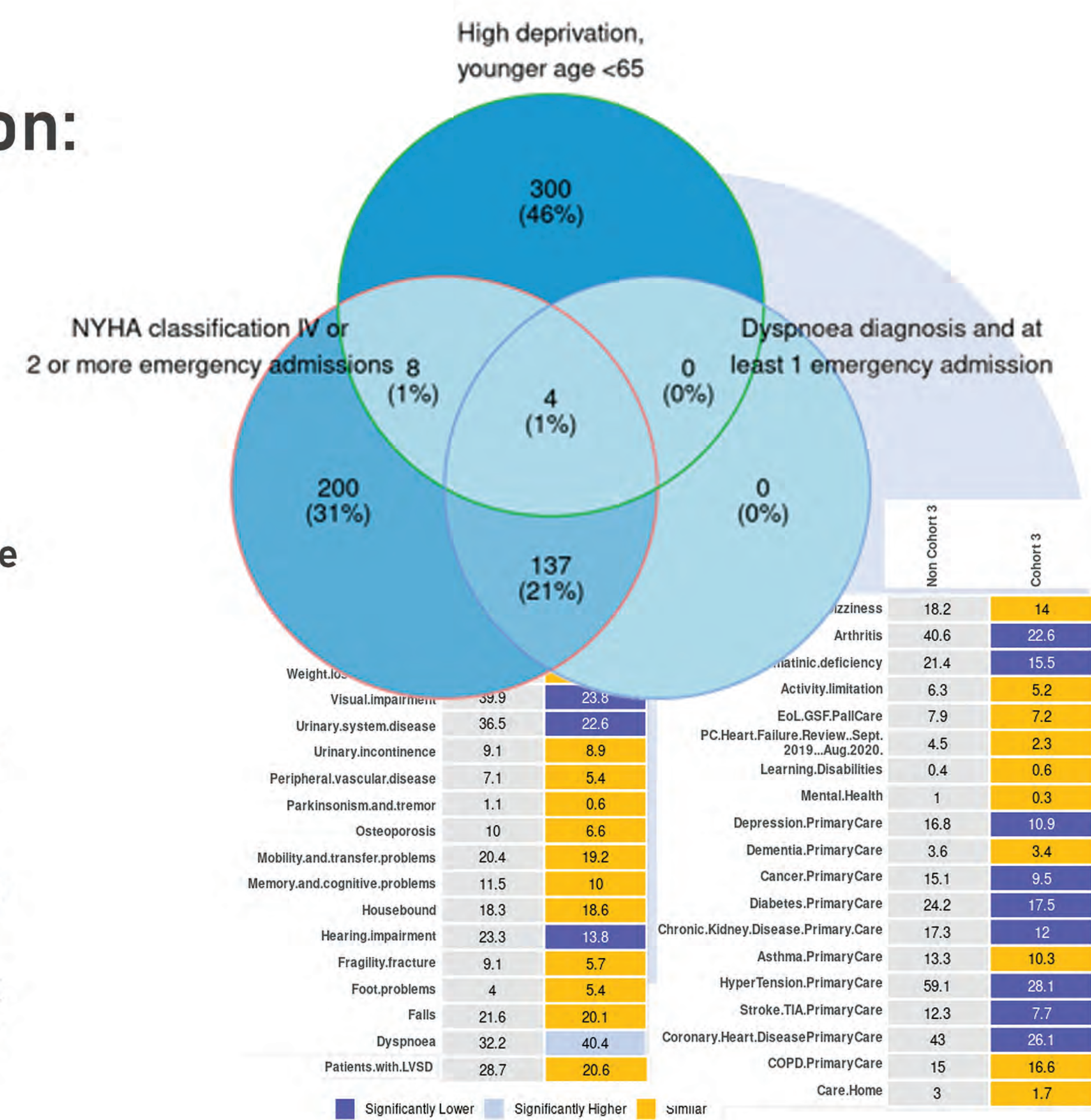


POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Identifying cohorts, risk prediction, and tackling inequality

Stratification & Segmentation: Heart Failure

Working with linked care data the HCC Epidemiology team helped ENHCCG and ENHHCP explore their Heart Failure population in order to understand how emergency admissions could be prevented. The team worked to identify the characteristics of the Heart Failure population before using analytical methods such as correlations and regressions as well as machine learning approaches such as decision trees to model risk factors and identify manageable groups of patients suitable for targeted interventions. Three cohorts were identified who accounted for a disproportionate amount of service use and shared a number of characteristics that could be targeted during intervention design. This has triggered work on other topics across the ICS – see the Supporting Decision Making poster for more.



Tackling Health Inequality

Whilst Hertfordshire has generally good outcomes for health and wellbeing compared to England as a whole, there are large inequalities within Hertfordshire both within deprived areas and specific segments of the population. The HCC Epidemiology team have undertaken a number of pieces of work to highlight where inequalities exist including supporting the ICS Inequalities Board and thematic reports on how inequalities affect health and wellbeing. Where possible health inequalities are being brought into all analysis, for instance all Primary Care Networks in the ICS were provided with packs to understand their populations and address inequality.

Predicting Childhood Obesity

Childhood obesity drives ill-health in later years and despite a number of interventions, rates of obesity continue to climb. Each year the height and weight of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 are taken as part of the National Child Measurement Programme. The HCC Epidemiology team has created a model to understand the factors that make it more likely that someone in aged 4-5 will go on to become overweight when aged 10-11 or whether they will suffer from stunted growth. This may allow targeted interventions to address obesity at a person and place level. There is potential to link to additional datasets to enhance our understanding.

