

One Lambeth Dementia

24/12/2024

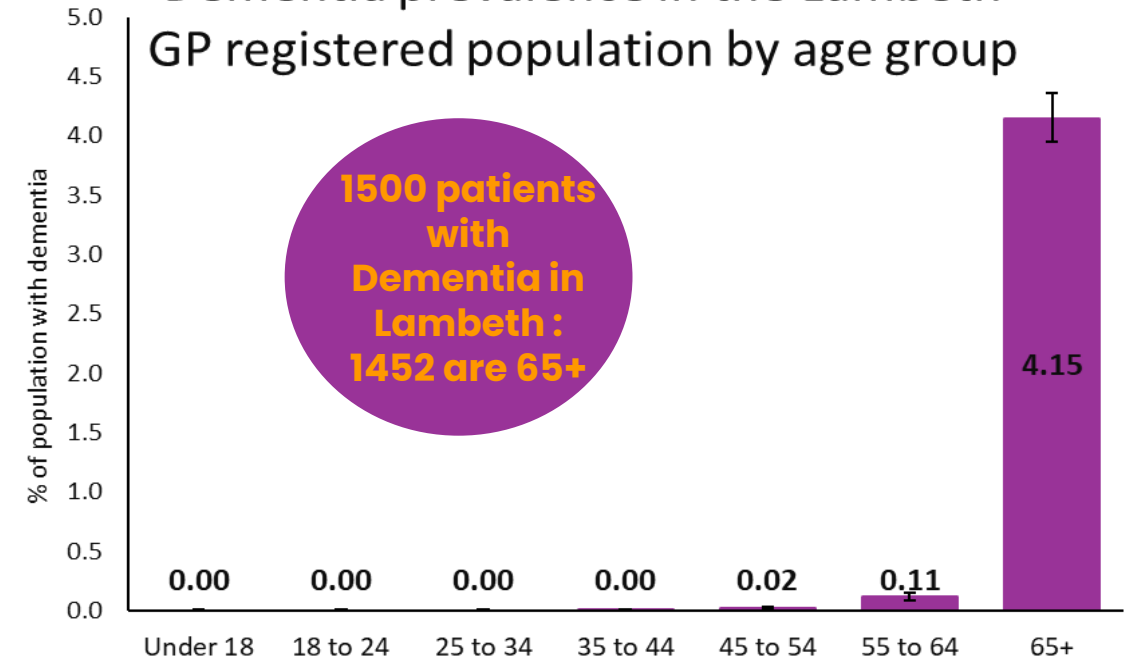
Dementia in the Lambeth registered GP population



This briefing describes dementia in Lambeth's 65+ population; the largest cohort in our dataset. This descriptive analysis aligns with nationally published indicators from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) which focus on the 65+ population

There are 420,000 people in the Lambeth registered GP population of which 1500 patients are living with Dementia in Lambeth

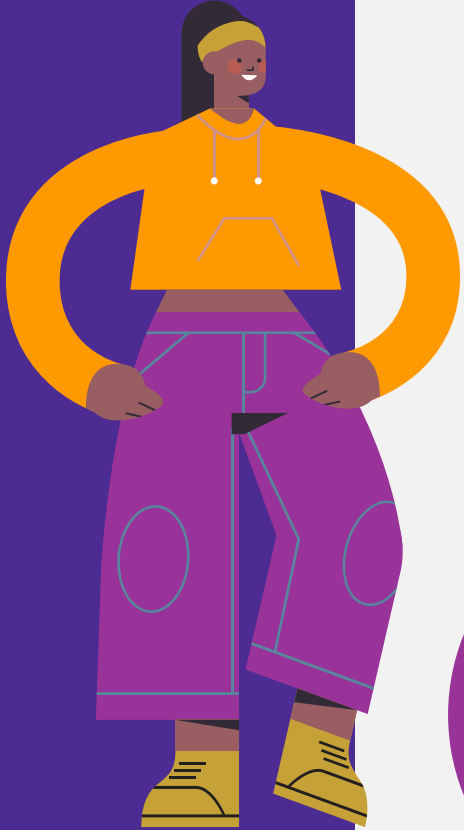
Dementia prevalence in the Lambeth GP registered population by age group



1500 patients with Dementia in Lambeth : 1452 are 65+

	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+
Number of patients diagnosed with dementia	0	0	0	<10	10	48	1,452
Registered patients	64,742	34,594	111,456	81,701	56,002	42,936	35,003
Percentage of population group with dementia (%)	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	4.15

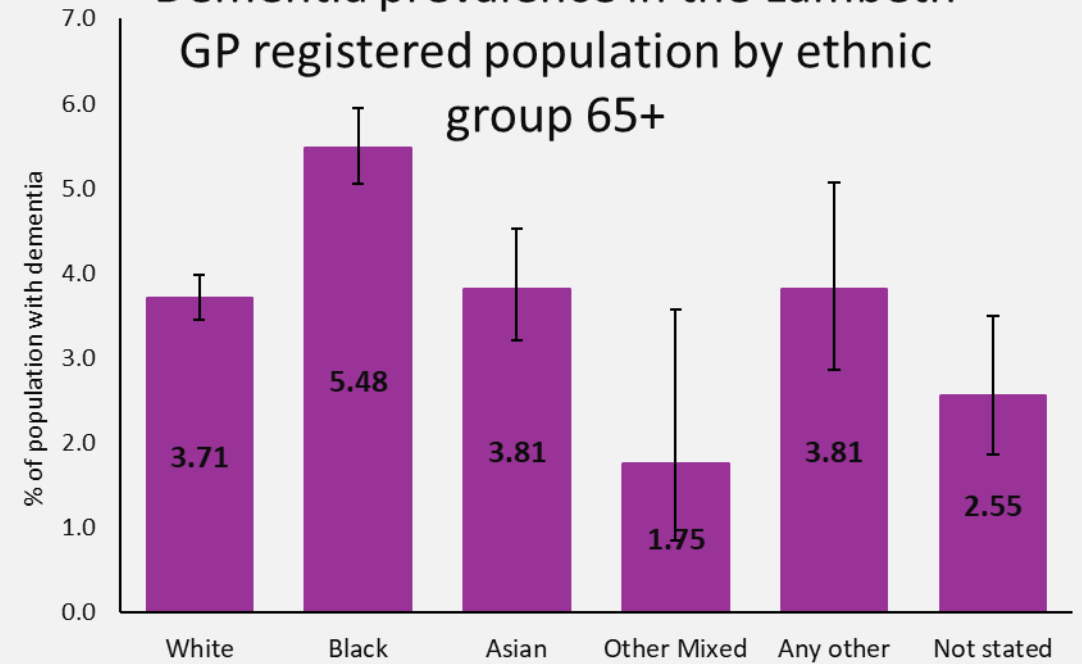
Lambeth's dementia population – ethnicity



There are 1,500 patients in the registered GP population of Lambeth living with dementia.

When comparing the prevalence of dementia by ethnic group, the Black ethnic group have the highest prevalence of people living with dementia, with around 5.5%.

Dementia prevalence in the Lambeth GP registered population by ethnic group 65+



Ethnic Group	Number of patients diagnosed with dementia	Registered patients	Percentage of population group with dementia (%)
White	700	18,893	3.71
Black	539	9,831	5.48
Asian	124	3,251	3.81
Other Mixed	<10	399	1.75
Any other	45	1,180	3.81

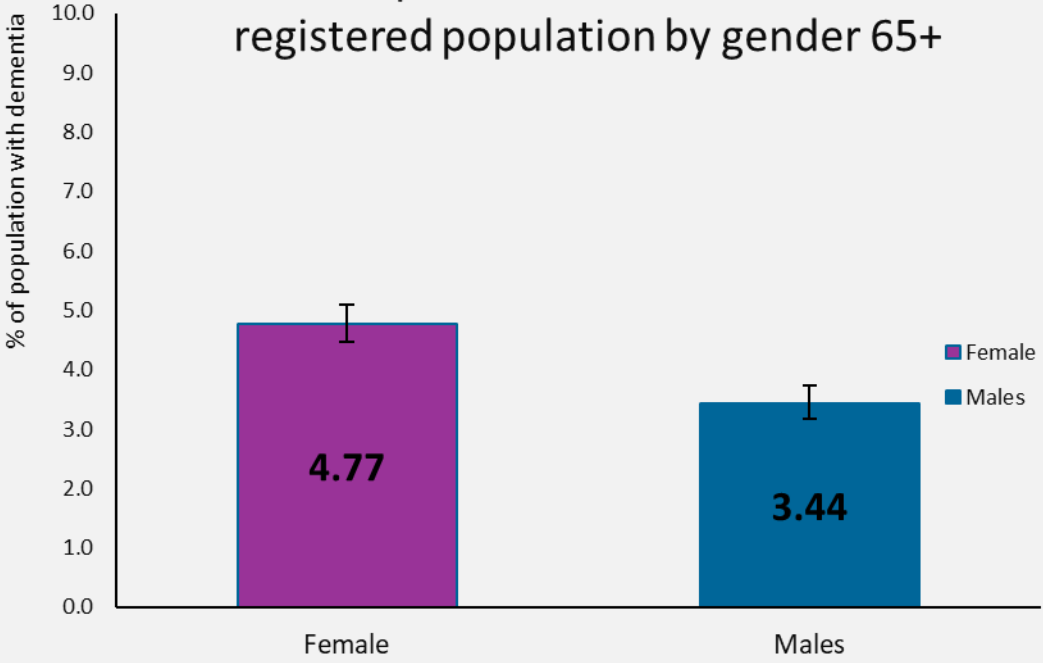
Lambeth's dementia population – gender



886 registered female patients with dementia in Lambeth

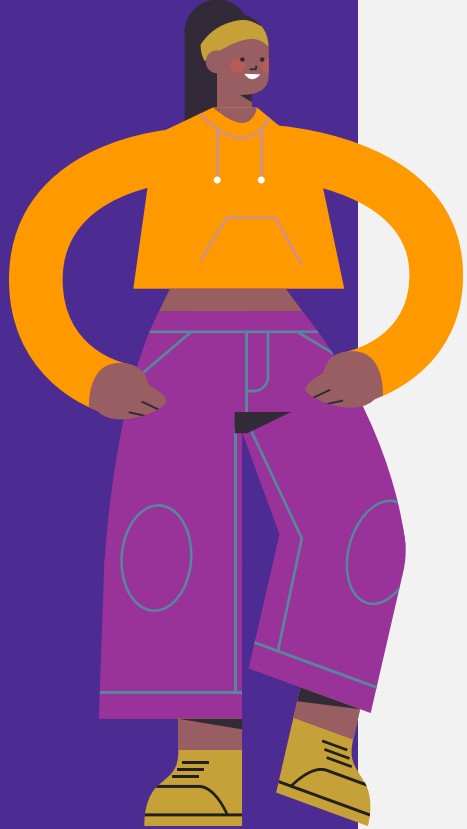
566 registered male patients with dementia in Lambeth

Dementia prevalence in the Lambeth GP registered population by gender 65+



	Female	Males
Registered patients	18,559	16,444
Diagnosed dementia	886	566
Dementia %	4.77	3.44

Lambeth's dementia population – local IMD and ethnicity



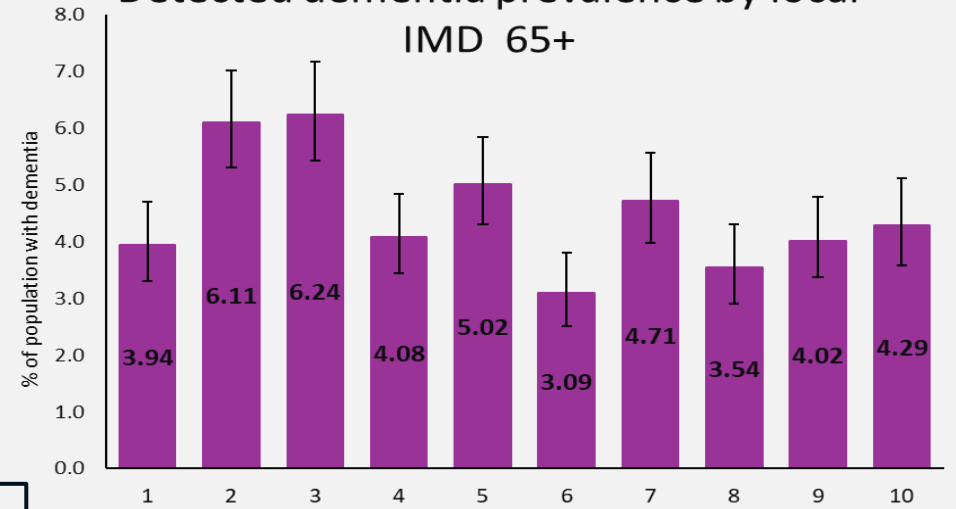
Overall, the prevalence of dementia is highest in IMD deciles 2 and 3 for the whole population

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative deprivation in England. It combines factors like income, health, education, crime, and housing into a single ranking

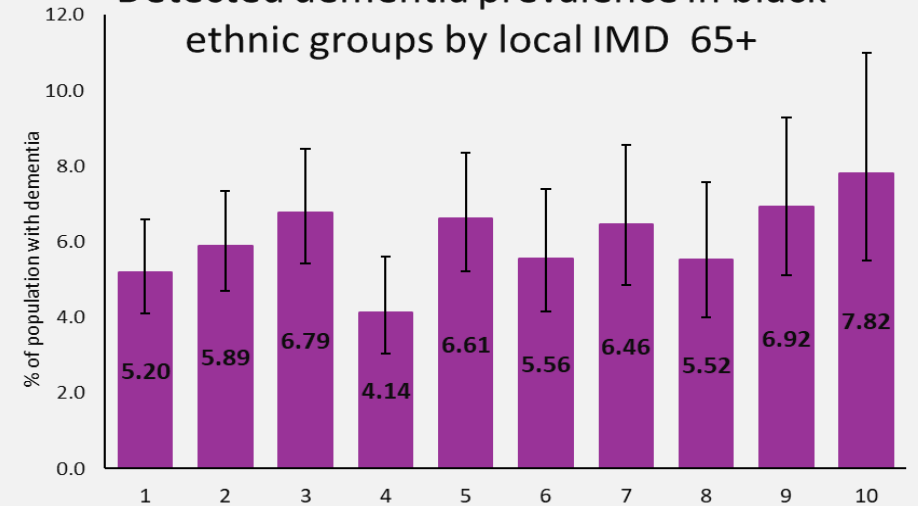
IMD 1 = most deprived
IMD 10 = least deprived

Overall, the prevalence of dementia is highest in IMD deciles 9 and 10 for the Black ethnic groups

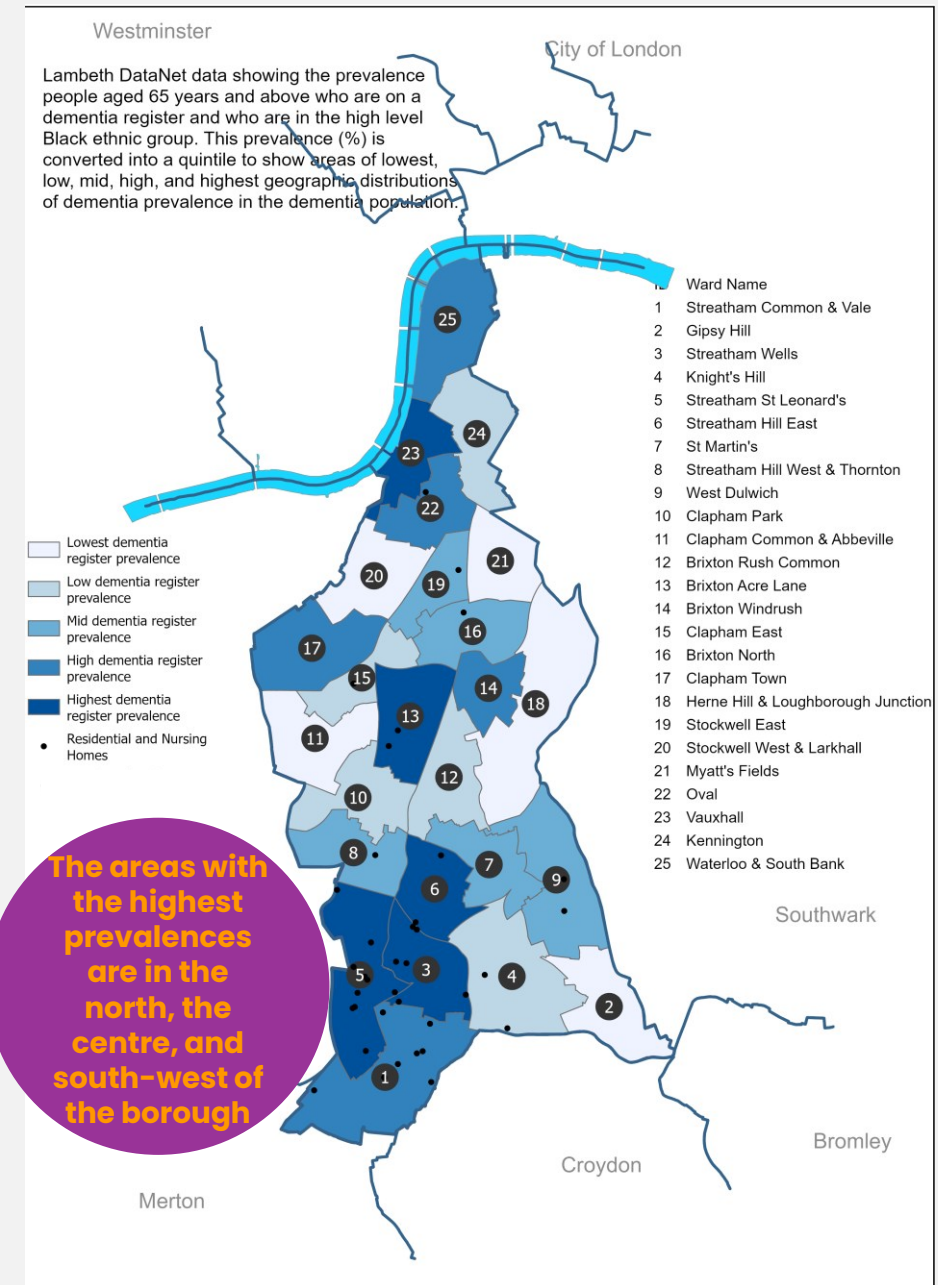
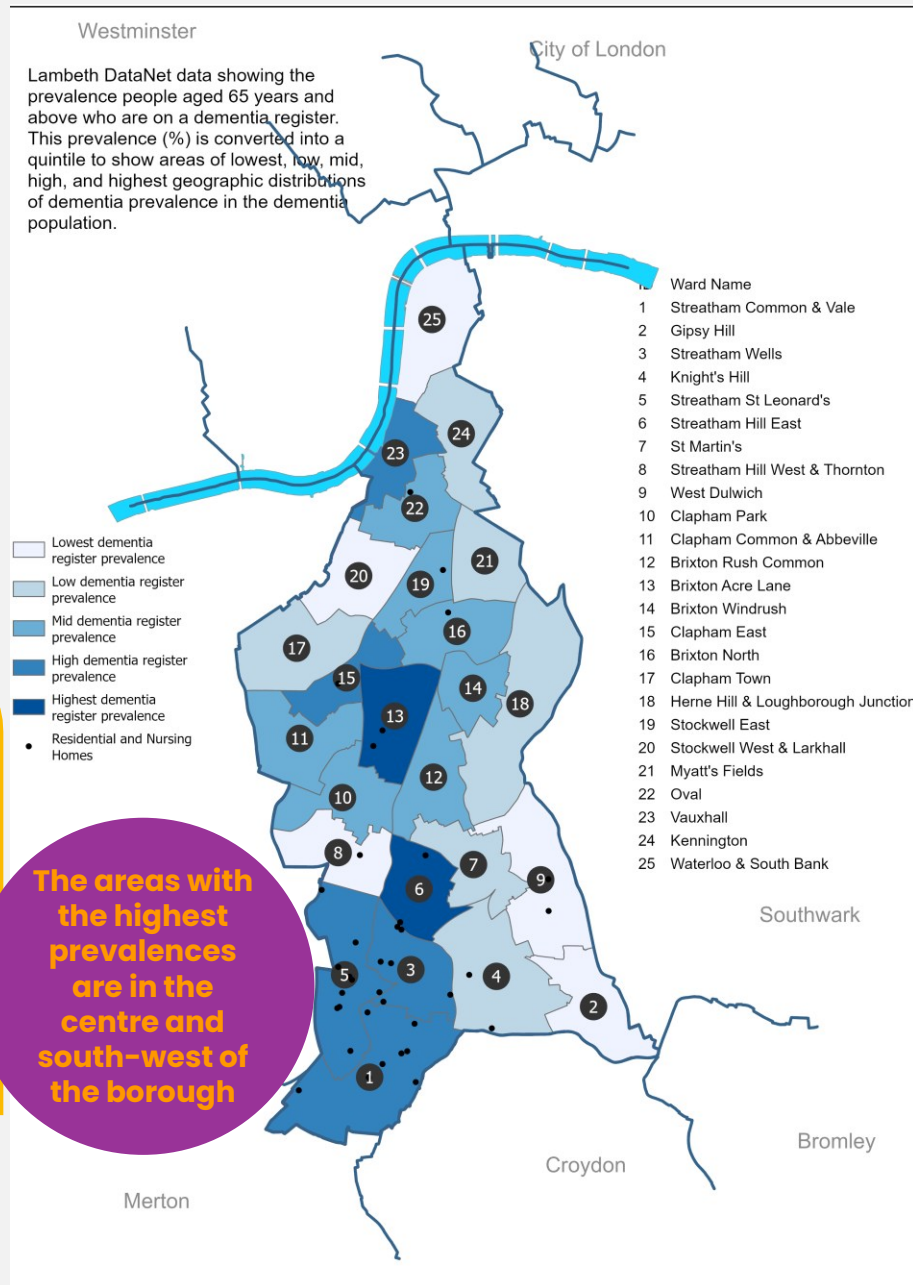
Detected dementia prevalence by local IMD 65+



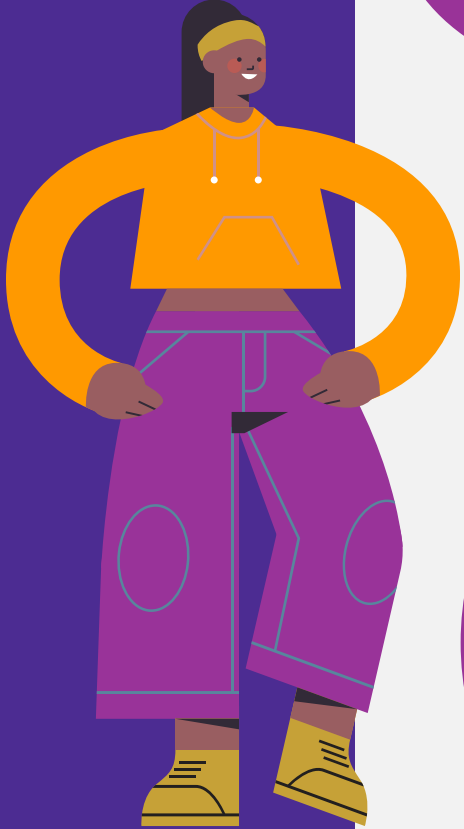
Detected dementia prevalence in black ethnic groups by local IMD 65+



Our population – geographic distribution



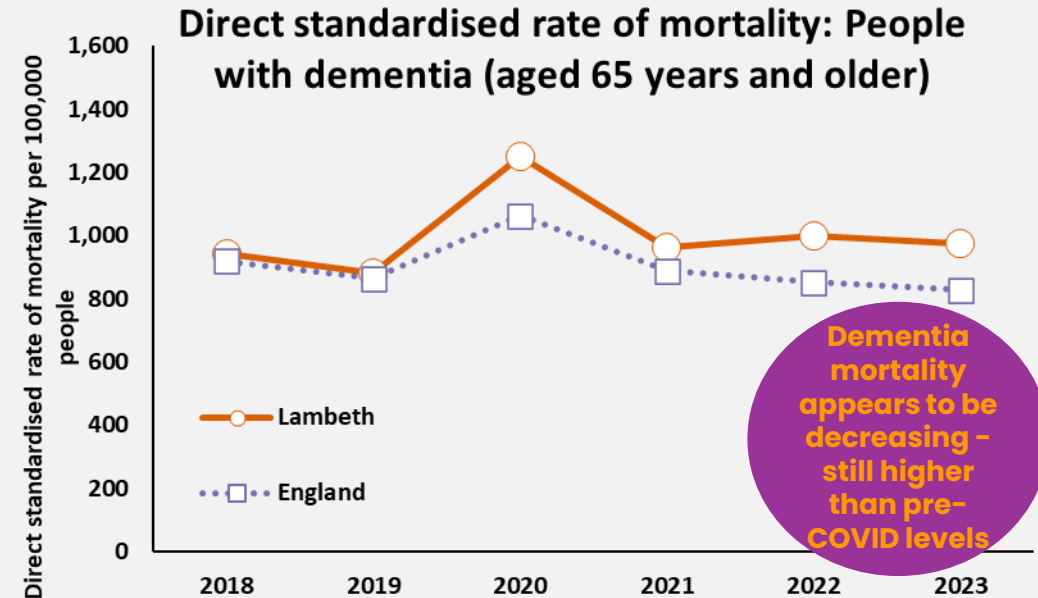
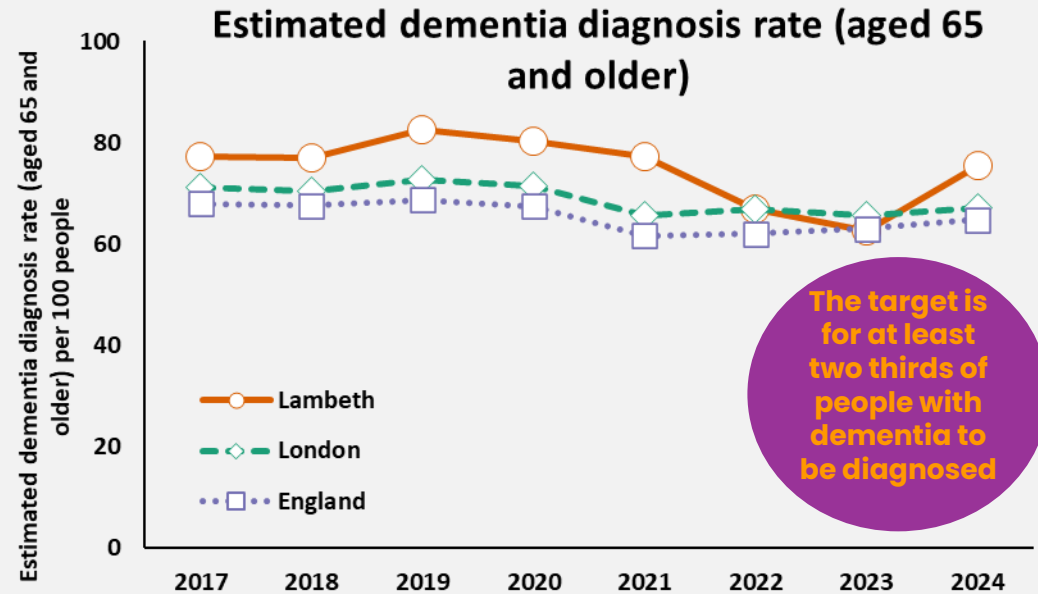
National indicators from the dementia profile



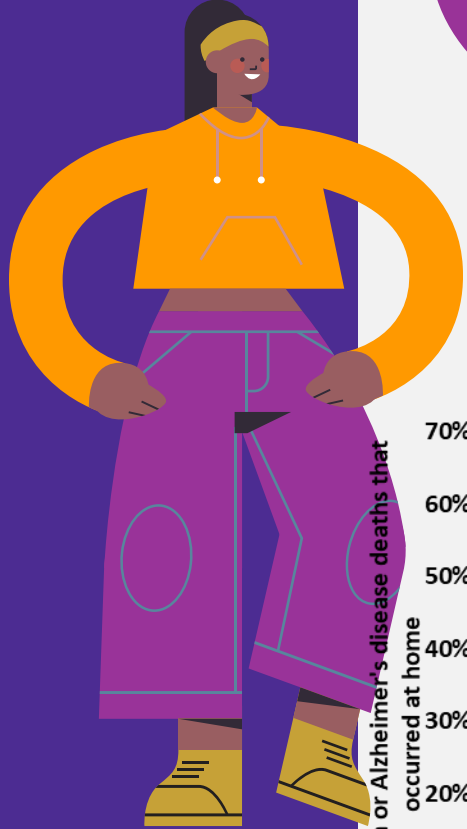
The estimated dementia diagnosis rate compares the number of people thought to have dementia with the number of people diagnosed with dementia.

In Lambeth in 2024, the estimated diagnosis rate is 75%. This means approximately 500 people do not have a diagnosis and are living with dementia

Not all indicators from the OHID dementia profile are shown in this Lambeth profile. Some of the indicators are more than 4 years old and have not yet been refreshed to the new ONS geographies



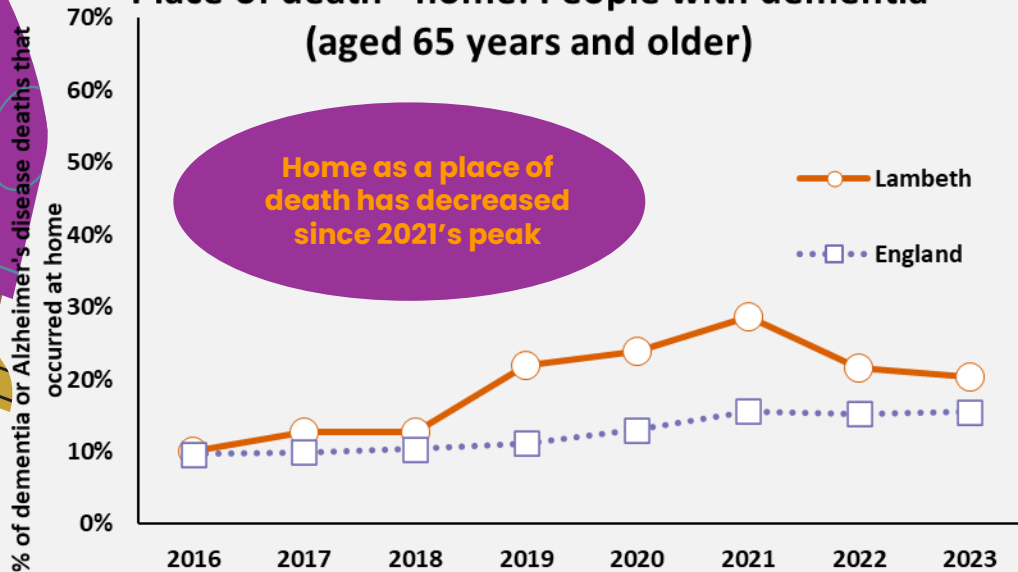
National indicators from the dementia profile.



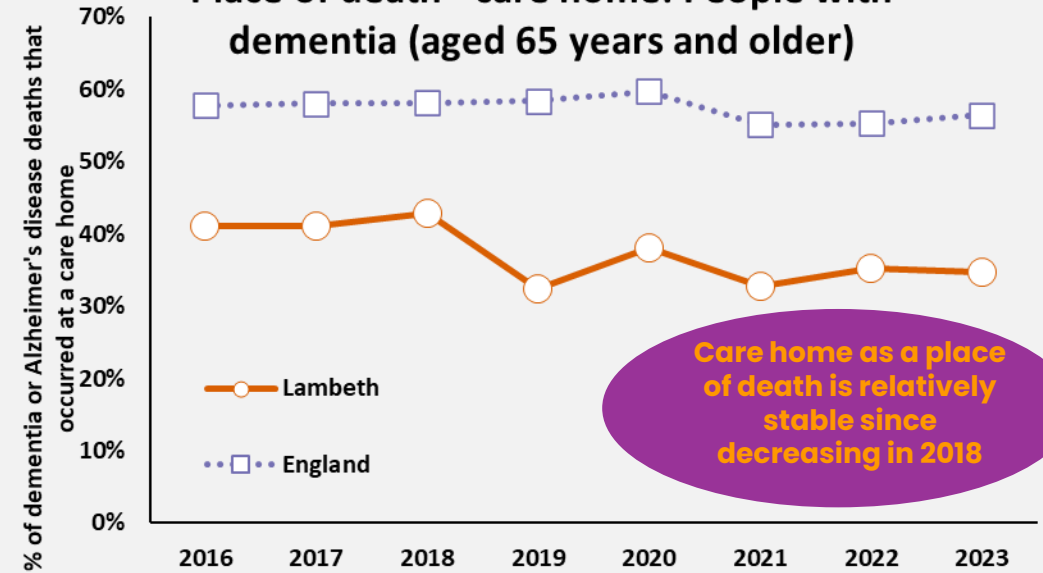
It is important to understand the trends and variations in place of death for people with dementia

Hospital as a place of death for people with dementia is increasing while home as a place of death is decreasing

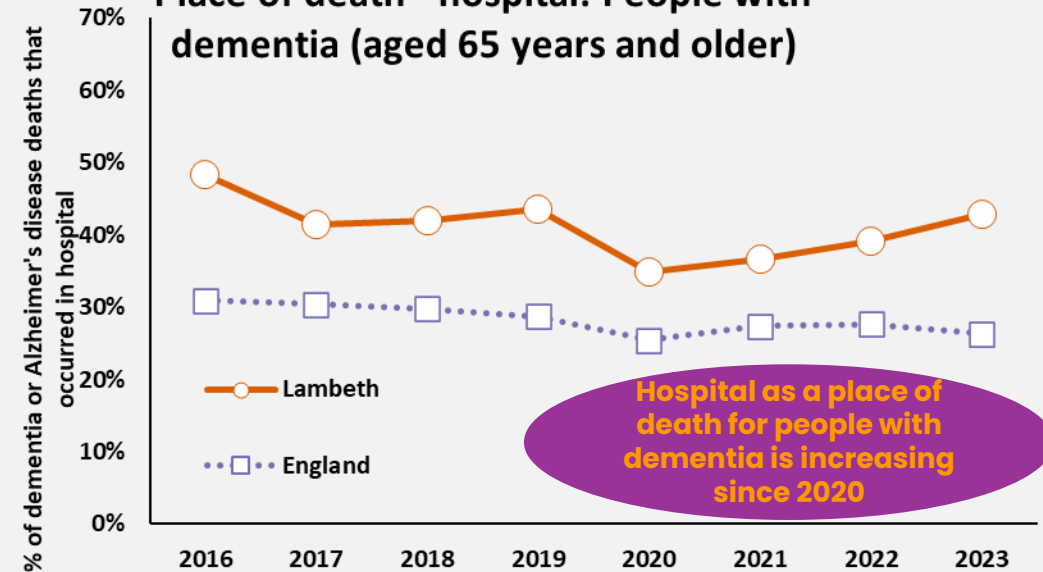
Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65 years and older)



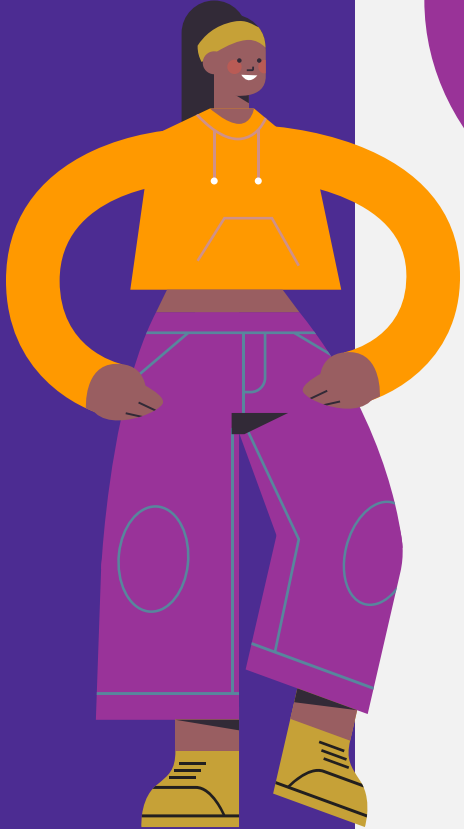
Place of death - care home: People with dementia (aged 65 years and older)



Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65 years and older)

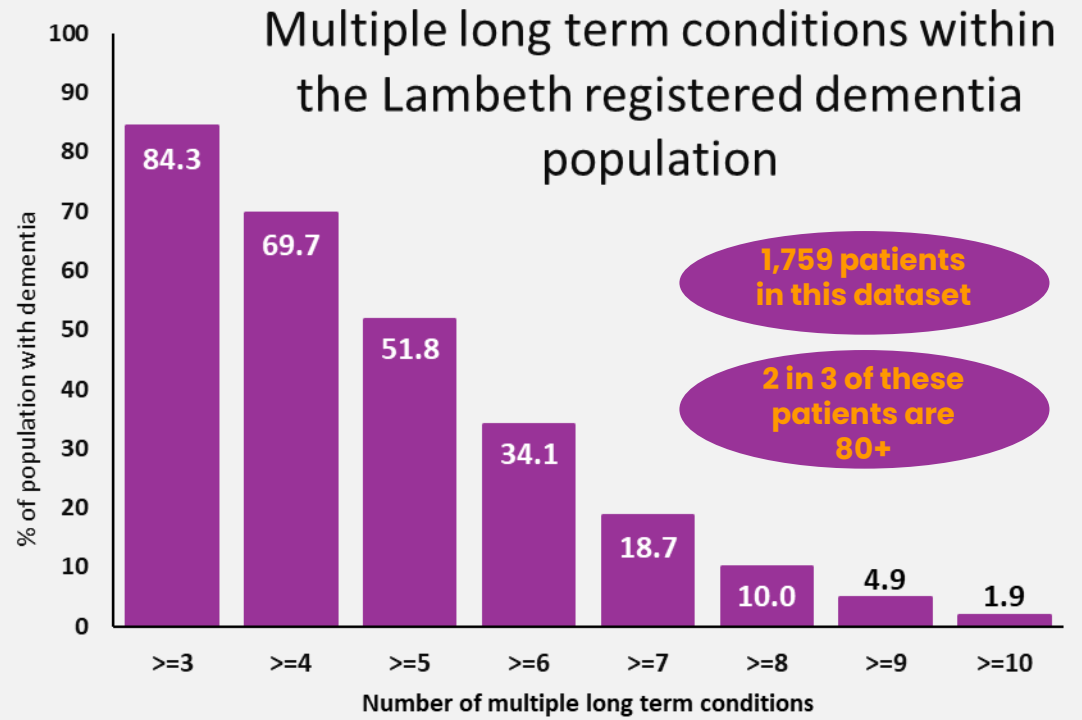


Dementia and multiple long term conditions



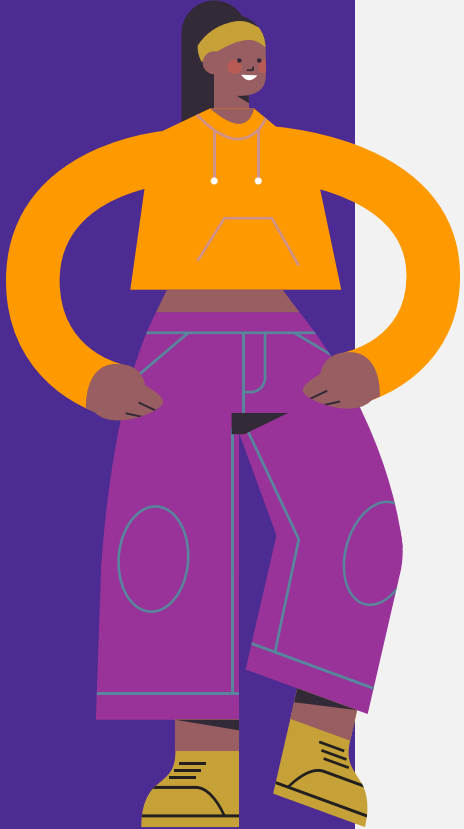
Dementia is a long term condition associated with ageing. People often have more than one long term condition as they age. These include diabetes, hypertension, chronic kidney disease

Using the SE LONDON ICS dashboards and data we looked at patients with dementia and the number of additional long term conditions they had



8 in 10 of these patients have 3 or more multiple long term conditions (MLTC)
1 in 2 of these patients have 5 or more multiple long term conditions (MLTC)

Hypertension, Diabetes, Chronic Kidney Disorder are the three most common long term conditions associated with dementia in this dataset



Around 1 in 5 people with learning disabilities aged 65 and over will develop dementia, Alzheimer's Society.

Down's syndrome

- The Dementia Statistics Hub estimates 50% of people with Down's syndrome will develop dementia, whereas Alzheimer's Society suggest around 2 in 3 people with Down's syndrome over the age of 60 will develop dementia. People with Down's syndrome have a particular risk of early onset Alzheimer's disease and by the age of 40, most people with Down's syndrome will have begun to develop signs of Alzheimer's disease in the brain.

ADHD

- There may be a relationship between ADHD and dementia, Levine et al 2023 highlighting the need for further research in this area found an association between adult ADHD diagnosis and a 2.77 times increased risk of incident dementia.

Autism

- Further research is needed to examine the association between autism and dementia. Vivanti et al 2021 used United States Medicaid insurance records and found adults aged below 65 years with autism were approximately 2.6 times more likely to be diagnosed with dementia than the general population in the study.