

Back Pain Report

Bury
June 2016



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BetterKnowledge**Better**Care**Better**Outcomes

NEQOS Back Pain Report

This back pain report contains health intelligence produced by NEQOS to support the implementation of the national pathfinder project to provide better pathways of care for people with low back and radicular pain. The NHS England Pathfinder Projects were established to address high value care pathways which cross commissioning and health care boundaries. Many conditions require a pathway of care which moves from the general practitioner through primary care and community services and into secondary care and sometimes specialised services. Difficulties in commissioning across boundaries, however, can cause artificial interruptions in what should be a seamless care pathway. The Pathfinder Projects are designed for all Stakeholders to work collaboratively to examine in depth these health care interfaces and to develop commissioning structures to commission care across the whole pathway. The Trauma Programme of Care Board selected low back pain and radicular pain as the Pathfinder Project as this is a high value care pathway in view of the very large number of patients involved.

The future of the pathway is that it is designed to be run in primary care (general practice and community physiotherapy) and referral into secondary specialist care is only at the end of the pathway. Key to the success of the pathway are the Triage and Treat practitioners; the highly trained practitioners, either extended scope physiotherapists or nurse specialists who essentially run the pathway and have access to bookable slots for the core therapies, nerve root blocks, spinal surgical clinic appointments or pain clinic appointments. This reduces very significantly the delays in the previous system and also reduces the “pinball” management that is a feature of so many health care systems. Quality care is less expensive by reducing ineffective or repetitive treatment and by reducing conversion into chronic disability

In this profile, the current utilisation of secondary care services for back and radicular pain are shown by CCG and providers, including both NHS Trusts and Independent Sector providers to demonstrate variation in activity regionally and across England. This report is based on the population of patients under the care of CCGs in the Greater Manchester Region and provides important information about patient flows from these CCGs across all providers within this region.

Information on hospital admissions is presented by admission method (elective vs. emergency) and type of procedure (surgery, injections, pain management etc.) undertaken. The aim of this report is to assist both clinicians and commissioners in comparing treatment activity rates between regional providers and against national data to reduce variation and develop evidence based care pathways to improve patient outcomes.

Ongoing monitoring of this secondary care activity will evidence where changes implemented through the national pathfinder project for acute low back and radicular pain to provide timely access to evidence based treatments can improve the quality of patient care, provide community based alternatives to secondary care admissions for back pain and reduce secondary care expenditure.

It is important to note that this report is based on the cohort of patients with back and/or radicular pain but does not include patients who have back pain due to specific diagnosis such as cancer, infection, spinal trauma, inflammatory arthritis, cauda equine syndrome as these patients have very different treatment pathways of care.

Acknowledgements

This work has been funded through the Getting It Right First Time (GIRFT) project that is part of the Department of Health funded Clinically-Led Quality and Efficiency Programme.

Acknowledgements to the Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) as the source of data used in this report and to Professor Greenough and Mr Ashley Cole for their expert clinical guidance and advice.

Introduction and background

Low back pain is extremely common and is the largest single cause of loss of disability adjusted life years, and the largest single cause of years lived with disability in England (Global Burden of Disease, 2013). In terms of disability adjusted life years lost per 100,000, low back pain is responsible for 2,313. By contrast the remainder of musculo-skeletal complaints counts for 911, depression 704 and diabetes 337. It should be borne in mind that this is principally occurring in people of working age, or with families. UK specific data shows that LBP was top cause of years lived with disability in both 1990 and 2010 – with a 12% increase over this time. Back pain accounts for 11% of the entire disability burden from all diseases in the UK; furthermore the burden is increasing both absolutely (3.7% increase) and proportionally (7% to 8.5%).

NEQOS have produced CCG and hospital Trust level activity profiles to understand the current position in terms of secondary care activity for back and radicular pain and have worked with a range of key stakeholders from both provider and commissioner organisations to develop the profiles to ensure that the indicators shown are appropriate and relevant to the project. This information needs to be viewed in conjunction with data soon to become available from Arthritis Research UK about the prevalence of back pain and associated risk factors and where possible with locally available data from general practice, including prescribing rates, and onward referrals from primary care (e.g. physiotherapy and radiology).

Technical specification

Following a data discovery exercise supported by Professor Charles Greenough (National Clinical Director for Spinal Disorders, South Tees NHS Foundation Trust), definitions for low back and radicular pain were developed based on a combination of diagnosis codes (ICD-10) and relevant secondary care procedures were identified using OPCS 4.7 codes. These codes have been supported by Mr Ashley Cole, Chair of Specialised Spinal Surgery Clinical Reference Group (Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Northern General Hospital and Sheffield Children's Hospital).

Data definitions

Data Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (Health & Social Care Information Centre via HDIS). Please note that 2014/15 data is currently classed as provisional.

CCG populations: Health & Social Care Information Centre (Ages 15 & over as at April 2015) (Data was provided in 5 year ages bands, therefore we were unable to use exact figures for Ages 16 & over)

A summary of the data definitions used is shown below:

Time period: April 2011 - March 2015
Primary diagnosis = back pain (specific ICD10 codes)
Limited to episode 1
Age 16 years and over
Private patients are included unless specified
Admission costs are based on the national tariff
Directly Age & Sex Standardised Rates use the European Standard Populations

The NHS Trusts included for the Greater Manchester Region are:

- Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh NHS Foundation Trust
- Bolton NHS Foundation Trust
- Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust
- Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust
- Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Tameside Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- University Hospital Of South Manchester NHS Foundation Trust
- Stockport NHS Foundation Trust

The Independent Sector Providers included for the Greater Manchester Region are:

- BMI - The Beaumont Hospital

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) activity summary

1. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015), summary

a. Hospital admissions at national level, indicating back pain type and admission method

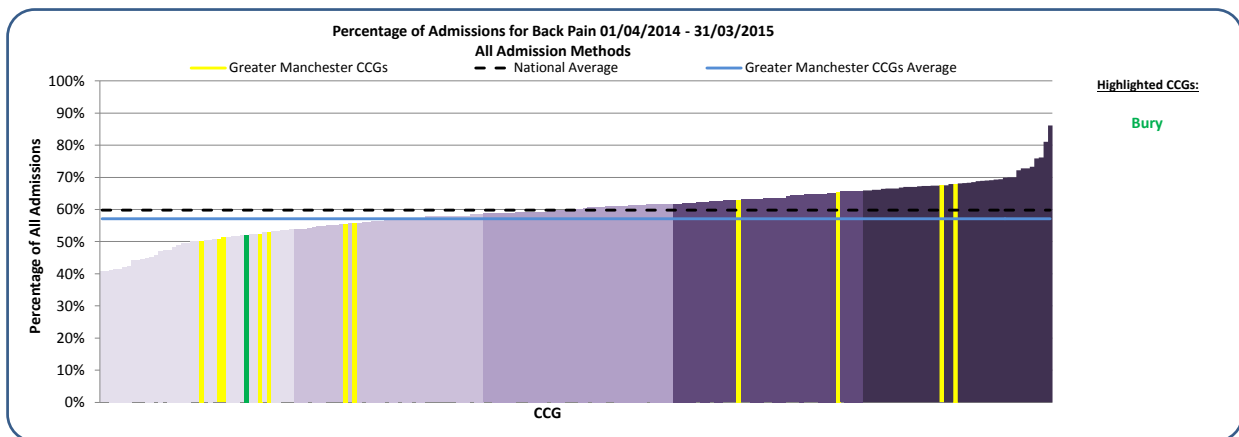
| England | Back | Radicular | Total | % Back | % Radicular |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Elective | 134,448 | 102,808 | 237,256 | 56.7% | 43.3% |
| Emergency | 39,331 | 14,309 | 53,640 | 73.3% | 26.7% |
| Other | 771 | 951 | 1,722 | 44.8% | 55.2% |
| Total | 174,550 | 118,068 | 292,618 | 59.7% | 40.3% |

| Manchester CCGs | Back | Radicular | Total | % Back | % Radicular |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Elective | 9,058 | 7,702 | 16,760 | 54.0% | 46.0% |
| Emergency | 2,556 | 1,079 | 3,635 | 70.3% | 29.7% |
| Other | 116 | 23 | 139 | 83.5% | 16.5% |
| Total | 11,730 | 8,804 | 20,534 | 57.1% | 42.9% |

b. Hospital admissions at CCG level, indicating proportion of admissions for back pain

Table indicates the proportion of admissions for back pain only (and not radicular pain)

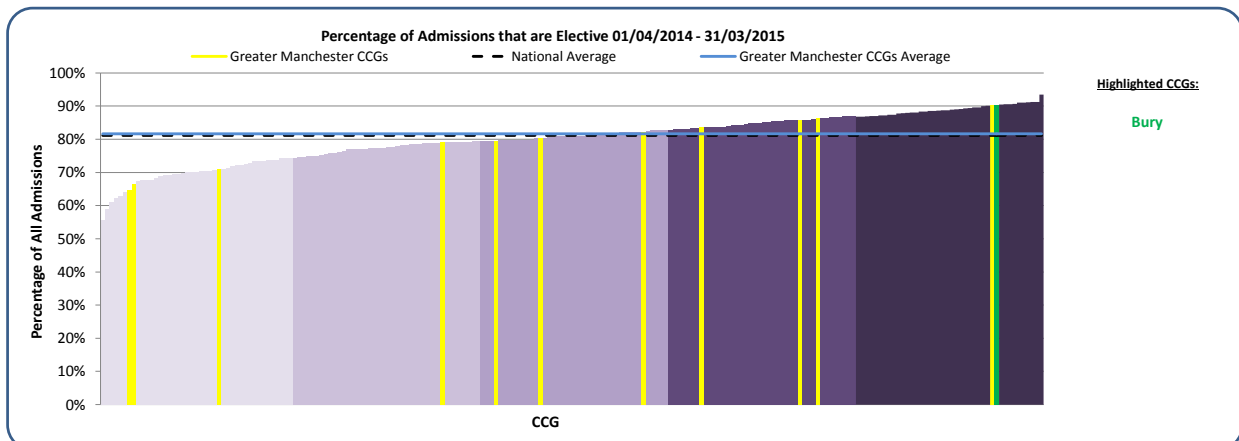
| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| Oldham | 50.2% | Central Manchester | 55.5% |
| Salford | 50.7% | South Manchester | 55.8% |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 51.3% | Tameside & Glossop | 63.0% |
| Bury | 52.0% | Trafford | 65.4% |
| North Manchester | 52.4% | Bolton | 67.4% |
| Stockport | 53.0% | Wigan Borough | 68.0% |
| Greater Manchester CCGs | 57.1% | England | 59.8% |



c. Hospital admissions at CCG level, by admission method

Table indicates the proportion of admissions for back and radicular pain that is recorded as elective

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Central Manchester | 64.6% | Wigan Borough | 82.1% |
| Salford | 66.4% | Trafford | 83.5% |
| Stockport | 70.9% | Tameside & Glossop | 85.7% |
| Oldham | 79.0% | North Manchester | 86.2% |
| Bolton | 79.5% | Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 90.4% |
| South Manchester | 80.4% | Bury | 90.4% |
| Greater Manchester CCGs | 81.6% | England | 81.1% |



What is the data telling us?

In the latest 12 month period there were almost 300,000 admissions for back and radicular pain in England, with 20,534 (7%) of these from patients registered within the Greater Manchester.

At a national level the proportional split for hospital admissions is 60% for back pain and 40% for radicular pain, and at CCG level in Greater Manchester the proportion of admissions for back pain ranges from 50% to 68%.

Approximately 81% of back and radicular pain admissions are elective, with Greater Manchester mirroring the national rate. At CCG level in Greater Manchester the proportion of elective admissions across CCGs ranges from 65% in Central Manchester to 90% in Bury.

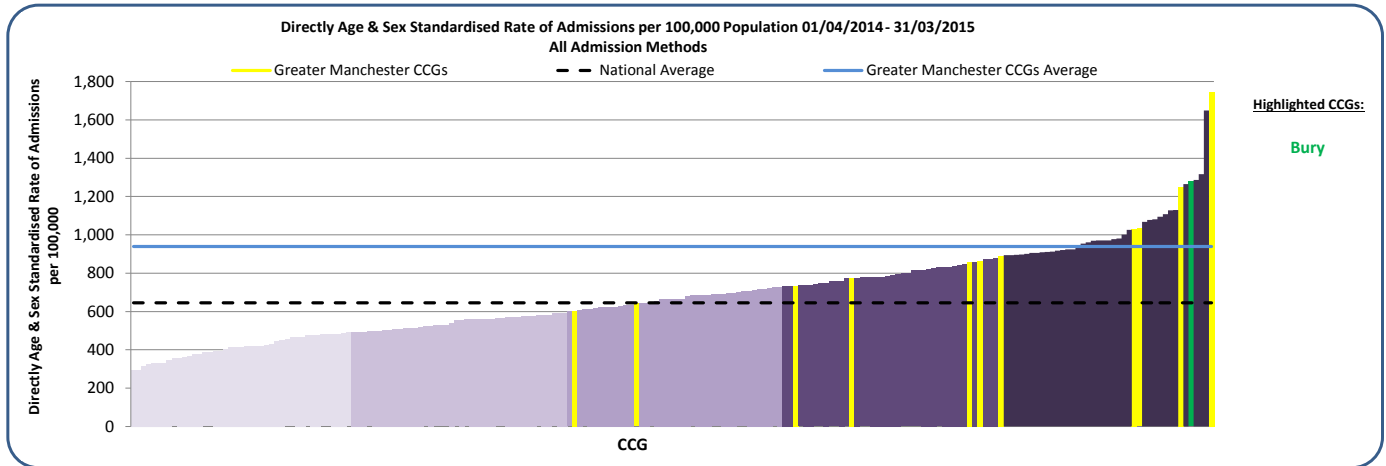
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) activity

2. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

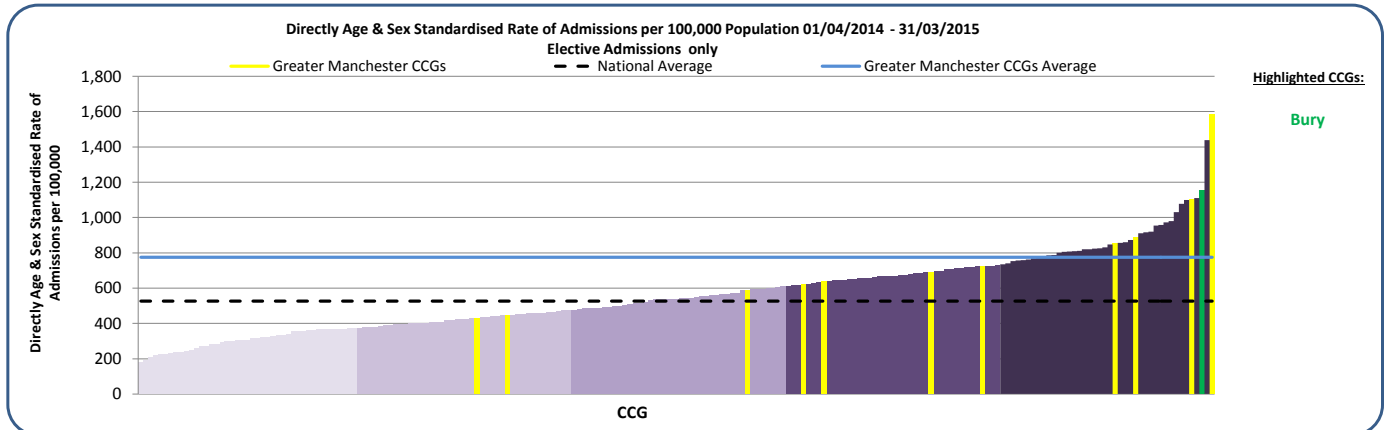
a. Hospital admissions for back pain by CCG (all admission methods), Directly Age & Sex Standardised Admission rate per 100,000 population

| CCG name | All | Elective | Emergency | CCG name | All | Elective | Emergency |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | 1745.5 | 1583.6 | 161.4 | Oldham | 862.0 | 689.3 | 169.1 |
| Bury | 1279.0 | 1156.5 | 120.2 | Trafford | 858.8 | 722.1 | 127.5 |
| North Manchester | 1251.6 | 1102.3 | 142.9 | Wigan Borough | 775.0 | 635.9 | 136.1 |
| Tameside & Glossop | 1032.0 | 885.5 | 137.3 | Bolton | 733.6 | 586.5 | 145.8 |
| South Manchester | 1029.4 | 852.3 | 175.4 | Central Manchester | 642.0 | 445.6 | 183.1 |
| Salford | 891.0 | 618.5 | 265.8 | Stockport | 602.4 | 429.2 | 169.4 |
| Greater Manchester CCGs | 938.5 | 775.4 | 157.7 | England | 645.6 | 526.5 | 115.4 |

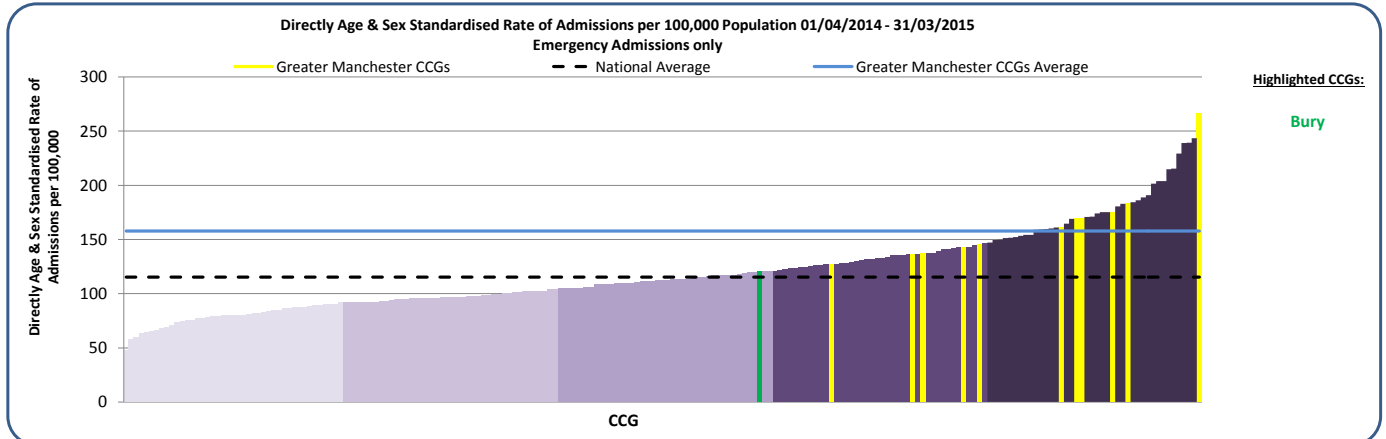
b. Hospital admissions for back and radicular pain (all admission methods), Directly Age & Sex Standardised Admission rate per 100,000 population



c. Elective hospital admissions for back and radicular pain, Directly Age & Sex Standardised Admission rate per 100,000 population



d. Emergency hospital admissions for back and radicular pain, Directly Age & Sex Standardised Admission rate per 100,000 population



What is the data telling us?

There is considerable variation in elective admission rates across the CCGs within Greater Manchester with over 3.7-fold difference between the regional lowest (Stockport CCG) and the highest CCG for the region (Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG).

In contrast, for emergency admissions all CCGs in the regions, except Oldham CCG, are in the highest two quintiles with Salford CCG having the highest rate nationally.

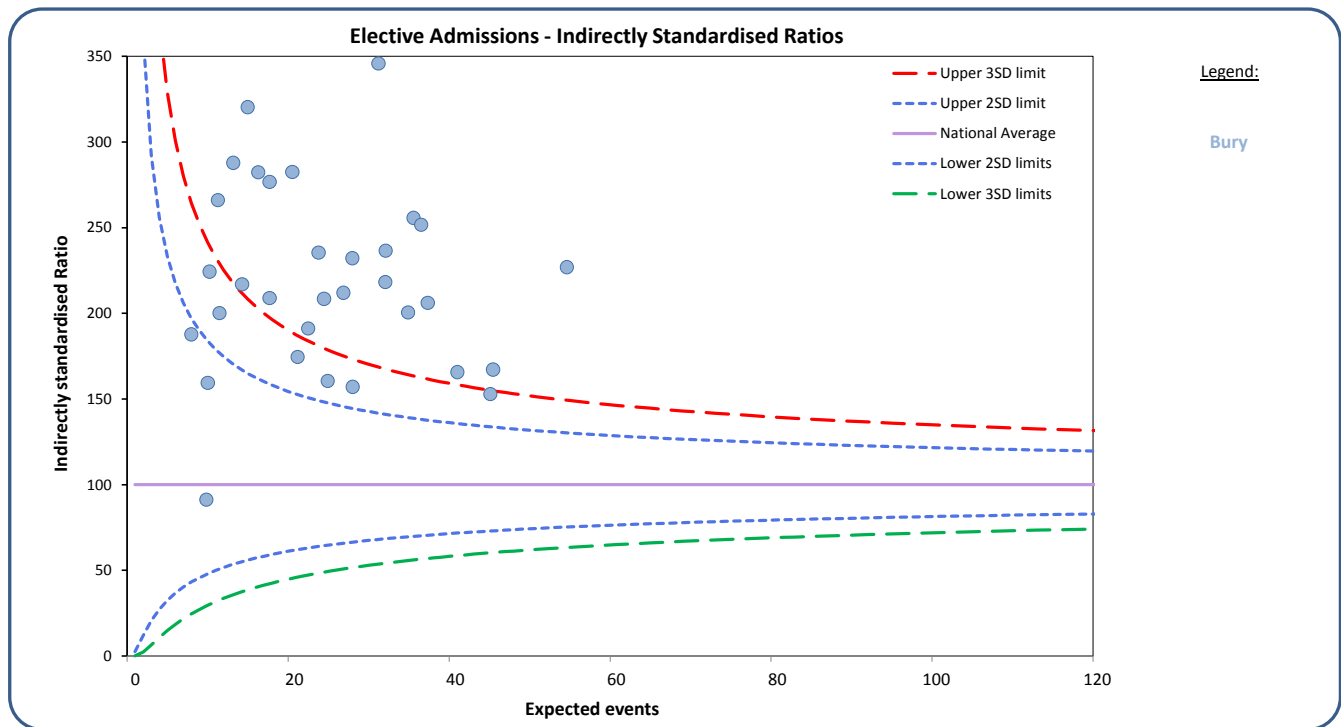
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) activity - GP practice level

3. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

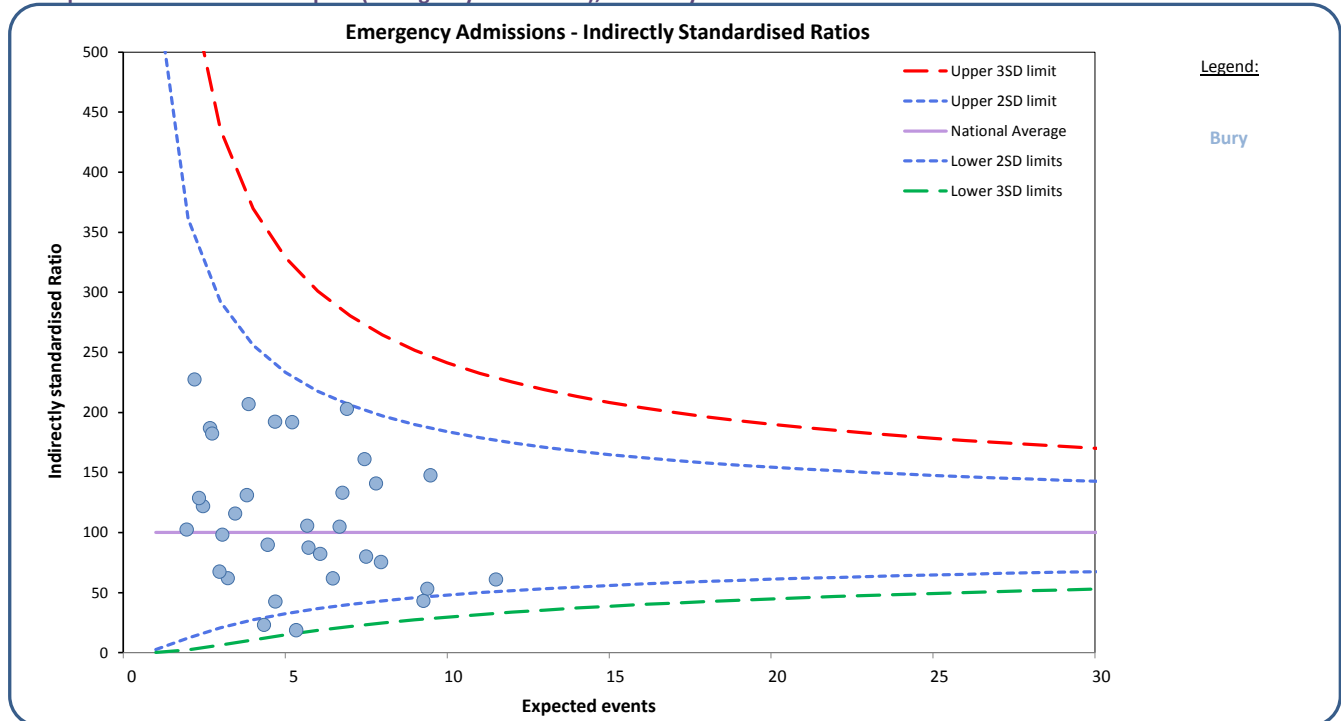
Each symbol represents one GP practice

a. Hospital admissions for back pain (Elective admissions), Indirectly Standardised Ratio

Bury



b. Hospital admissions for back pain (Emergency admissions), Indirectly Standardised Ratio



What is the data telling us?

The admission rates for elective and emergency admissions for each GP practice within the CCG are expressed as Indirectly Standardised Ratios with 100 representing the national average. This adjustment has been made due to small numbers and in order that comparisons can be made between practices.

The upper and lower confidence limits on the funnel charts above are based on national data. Each circle represents the constituent GP Practices for the selected CCG(s). All GP practices within the funnel have admission rates that are not significantly different that the national rates with those above the upper blue funnel having significantly higher rates than the national average.

4. Indirectly Standardised Ratios for Elective & Emergency Admissions for Back & Radicular Pain, by GP Practice Bury

Indirectly Standardised Ratios that are coloured Red are higher than 3 standard deviations from the mean. Those coloured Yellow are between 2 and 3 higher standard deviations from the mean.

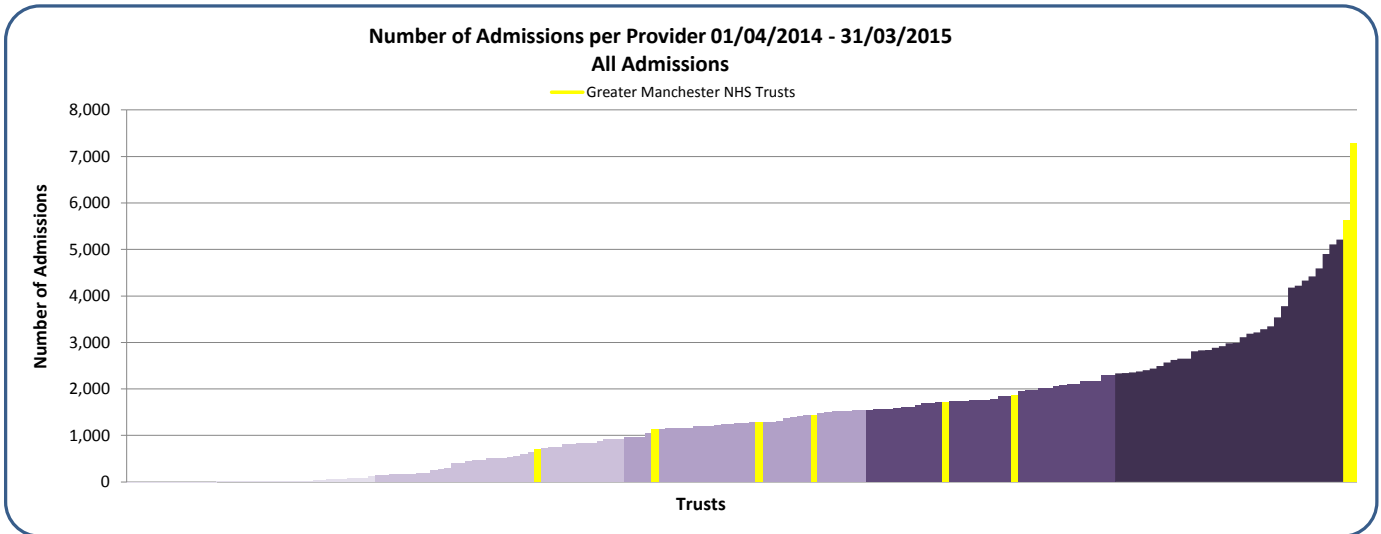
| Practice Code | Practice Name | CCG | Population 15+ | Elective | | | Emergency | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | | | | Observed | Expected | Ratio | Observed | Expected | Ratio |
| P83001 | Fairfax Group Practice | 00V | 8,452 | 68 | 41.04 | 165.70 | <6 | 9.38 | 53.30 |
| P83004 | The Uplands Medical Practice | 00V | 7,037 | 91 | 35.59 | 255.71 | 11 | 7.80 | 140.96 |
| P83005 | Ribblesdale Gp-Dr Subbiah | 00V | 4,589 | 51 | 24.46 | 208.48 | <6 | 5.33 | 18.75 |
| P83006 | Ramsbottom Medical Practice | 00V | 6,742 | 70 | 34.92 | 200.46 | 12 | 7.45 | 161.12 |
| P83007 | Radcliffe Medical Practice | 00V | 6,612 | 76 | 32.13 | 236.56 | 14 | 6.90 | 202.87 |
| P83008 | Minden Family Practices - Dr Shekar | 00V | 6,158 | 108 | 31.23 | 345.87 | 7 | 6.68 | 104.84 |
| P83009 | Blackford House Medical Centre | 00V | 6,470 | 92 | 36.55 | 251.74 | 6 | 7.50 | 80.03 |
| P83010 | Monarch Medical Centre | 00V | 3,037 | 31 | 14.29 | 216.98 | <6 | 3.05 | 98.28 |
| P83011 | Unsworth Medical Centre | 00V | 6,034 | 70 | 32.08 | 218.22 | 9 | 6.76 | 133.10 |
| P83012 | Tottington Medical Practice | 00V | 10,317 | 124 | 54.63 | 226.97 | 7 | 11.50 | 60.86 |
| P83015 | Ribblesdale Medical Practices | 00V | 6,700 | 77 | 37.35 | 206.16 | 6 | 7.95 | 75.44 |
| P83017 | Woodbank Surgery | 00V | 4,030 | 58 | 20.53 | 282.49 | <6 | 4.34 | 23.05 |
| P83019 | Minden Family Practices - Dr Deakin | 00V | 5,112 | 57 | 26.88 | 212.02 | <6 | 5.72 | 87.47 |
| P83020 | Minden Family Practices - Dr Saxena | 00V | 4,224 | 77 | 20.32 | 378.90 | <6 | 4.45 | 89.84 |
| P83021 | Peel Gps Dr Jackson | 00V | 3,023 | 48 | 14.98 | 320.36 | <6 | 3.22 | 62.09 |
| P83023 | Greenmount Medical Centre | 00V | 8,150 | 69 | 45.12 | 152.92 | <6 | 9.26 | 43.18 |
| P83024 | Knowsley Medical Centre | 00V | 3,638 | 49 | 17.71 | 276.68 | <6 | 3.81 | 131.15 |
| P83025 | St Gabriel's Medical Centre | 00V | 6,109 | 44 | 28.01 | 157.06 | <6 | 6.46 | 61.88 |
| P83026 | Peel Gps - Dr Palaniappan | 00V | 2,803 | 38 | 13.20 | 287.88 | <6 | 2.96 | 67.46 |
| P83027 | Greyland Medical Centre | 00V | 1,868 | 16 | 10.03 | 159.45 | <6 | 2.20 | 227.49 |
| P83029 | Spring Lane Surgery | 00V | 5,049 | 56 | 23.79 | 235.40 | 10 | 5.21 | 191.89 |
| P83030 | Peel Gps Dr Chacko | 00V | 2,580 | 23 | 11.49 | 200.10 | <6 | 2.67 | 186.92 |
| P83603 | Red Bank Group Practice | 00V | 8,409 | 76 | 45.47 | 167.15 | 14 | 9.48 | 147.66 |
| P83605 | Whittaker Lane Med Centre | 00V | 5,033 | 40 | 24.91 | 160.56 | 6 | 5.67 | 105.77 |
| P83608 | The Elms Medical Centre | 00V | 5,151 | 65 | 28.00 | 232.18 | <6 | 6.07 | 82.31 |
| P83609 | The Birches Medical Centre | 00V | 3,653 | 37 | 17.71 | 208.96 | 8 | 3.87 | 206.96 |
| P83611 | Walmersley Road Medical Practice | 00V | 2,047 | 15 | 7.99 | 187.75 | <6 | 1.95 | 102.44 |
| P83612 | Mile Lane Health Centre | 00V | 2,988 | 46 | 16.29 | 282.35 | <6 | 3.45 | 115.84 |
| P83620 | Garden City Medical Centre | 00V | 3,990 | 43 | 22.50 | 191.15 | <6 | 4.69 | 42.64 |
| P83621 | Huntley Mount Medical Centre | 00V | 2,369 | 30 | 11.27 | 266.11 | <6 | 2.46 | 122.02 |
| P83623 | Longfield Medical Practice | 00V | 4,184 | 37 | 21.19 | 174.61 | 9 | 4.68 | 192.24 |
| Y02660 | The Rlc Surgery | 00V | 2,309 | 9 | 9.86 | 91.28 | <6 | 2.33 | 128.72 |
| Y02755 | Rock Healthcare Limited | 00V | 2,907 | 23 | 10.25 | 224.34 | <6 | 2.74 | 182.51 |

Hospital Trust activity

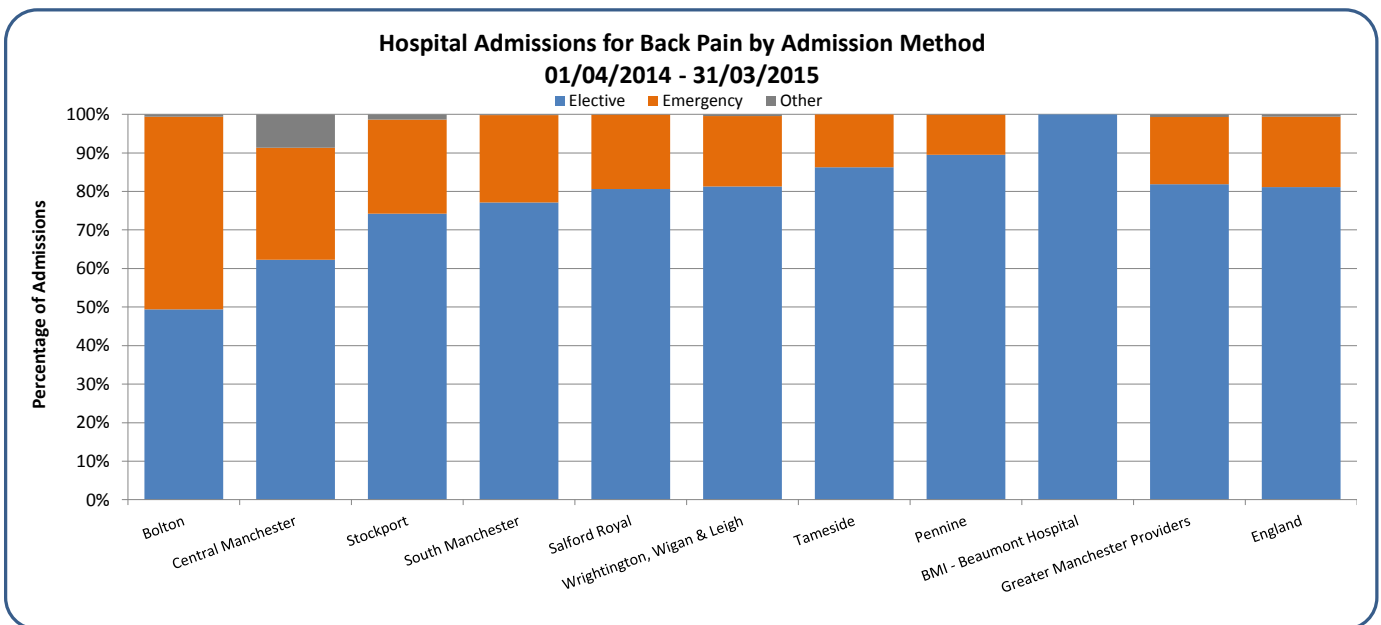
5. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Number of hospital admissions for back pain (all admission methods, NHS Trusts only)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Pennine | 7,293 | Tameside | 1,440 |
| Salford Royal | 5,615 | Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh | 1,286 |
| South Manchester | 1,863 | Central Manchester | 1,120 |
| Stockport | 1,717 | Bolton | 696 |
| Greater Manchester NHS Trusts | 21,030 | England | 251,444 |



b. Number of admissions per hospital Trust, by admission method (Greater Manchester Providers only)



What is the data telling us?

The total number of admissions for back pain is presented due to the absence of a relevant denominator at hospital Trust level. Pennine and Salford Royal Trusts are the two highest activity NHS Trusts nationally with the other 6 Greater Manchester Trusts spread across the quintile chart.

The proportion of hospital activity for back pain which is classed as elective care is similar to the England rate for the Greater Manchester providers overall, however at NHS Trust level the proportion varies between 49% at Bolton to 90% at Pennine.

All NHS activity at Independent Sector Providers is classed as elective.

Hospital Trust activity

5. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

c. Elective admissions for back and radicular pain, by treatment specialty (Greater Manchester Providers only)

| Provider Name | Pain Management & Anaesthetics | Trauma & Orthopaedics | Spinal Surgery Service | Interventional Radiology | Neurosurgery | Other Functions | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh | 1,040 | <6 | - | - | - | <6 | 1,040 |
| Bolton | 336 | <6 | - | - | - | <6 | 336 |
| Salford Royal | 1,286 | 901 | - | <6 | 2,314 | 25 | 4,526 |
| Pennine | 6,322 | 190 | - | - | - | 15 | 6,527 |
| Central Manchester | 530 | 130 | - | - | - | 37 | 697 |
| Tameside | 1,239 | - | - | - | - | <6 | 1,239 |
| South Manchester | 1,417 | <6 | - | - | - | 15 | 1,432 |
| Stockport | 866 | 372 | 18 | - | - | 19 | 1,275 |
| BMI - Beaumont Hospital | 652 | - | - | - | - | 52 | 704 |
| Total | 13,688 | 1,593 | 18 | - | 2,314 | 163 | 17,776 |

d. Elective admissions for injections for back and radicular pain, by injection type and treatment specialty (national data)

| Treatment Function Title | Other Back Pain Injection | Epidural (not specified) | Epidural Lumbar | Epidural Sacral | Injection Facet Joint | Spinal Nerve Root Injection | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Pain Management & Anaesthetics | 11,485 | 1,572 | 19,926 | 12,780 | 46,506 | 12,482 | 104,751 |
| Trauma & Orthopaedics | 1,286 | 175 | 4,190 | 15,658 | 10,080 | 11,518 | 42,907 |
| Spinal Surgery Service | 200 | 60 | 590 | 1,430 | 2,338 | 3,571 | 8,189 |
| Neurosurgery | 191 | 123 | 1,074 | 600 | 1,270 | 1,303 | 4,561 |
| Interventional Radiology | 14 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 656 | 2,961 | 3,653 |
| Rheumatology | 38 | 12 | 138 | 2,428 | 390 | 32 | 3,038 |
| Other Treatment Functions | 24 | 10 | 81 | 278 | 223 | 591 | 1,207 |
| Total | 13,238 | 1,953 | 26,017 | 33,177 | 61,463 | 32,458 | 168,306 |

What is the data telling us?

For elective activity the treatment specialty code indicated within the hospital data varies by hospital trust. Overall the most common specialties are Trauma and Orthopaedics and Pain Management/Anaesthetics. However for the Salford Royal approximately 51% of activity is recorded against Neurosurgery. It is notable that for 5 of the 8 providers almost all activity is recorded against Pain Management/Anaesthetics.

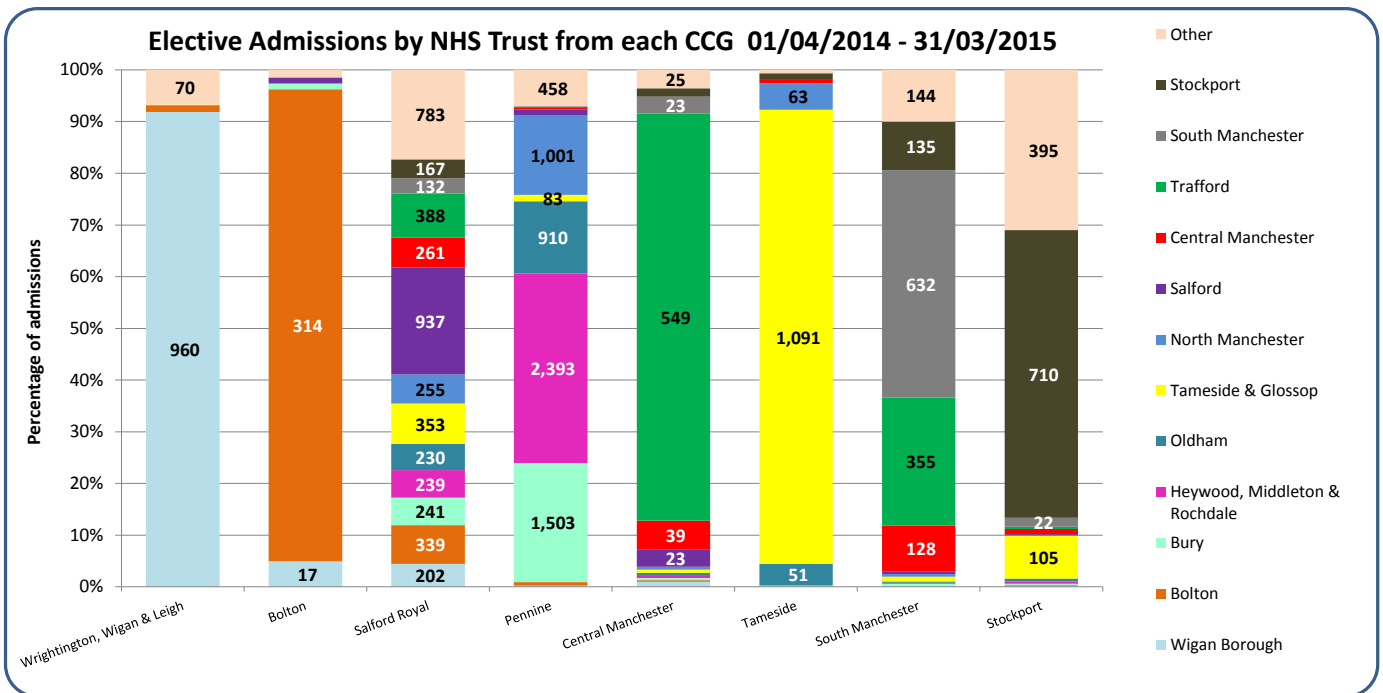
The second table shows the different types of injections being undertaken within each of the treatment function codes and demonstrates that nationally over 62% (104,751) of injections take place within Pain Management/Anaesthetics and 25% of injections are undertaken within Trauma and Orthopaedics.

The most common injection type is facet joint injections, which mainly take place within Pain Management/Anaesthetics treatment function, but are also being used in Trauma and Orthopaedics, Spinal Surgery Service and Neurosurgery.

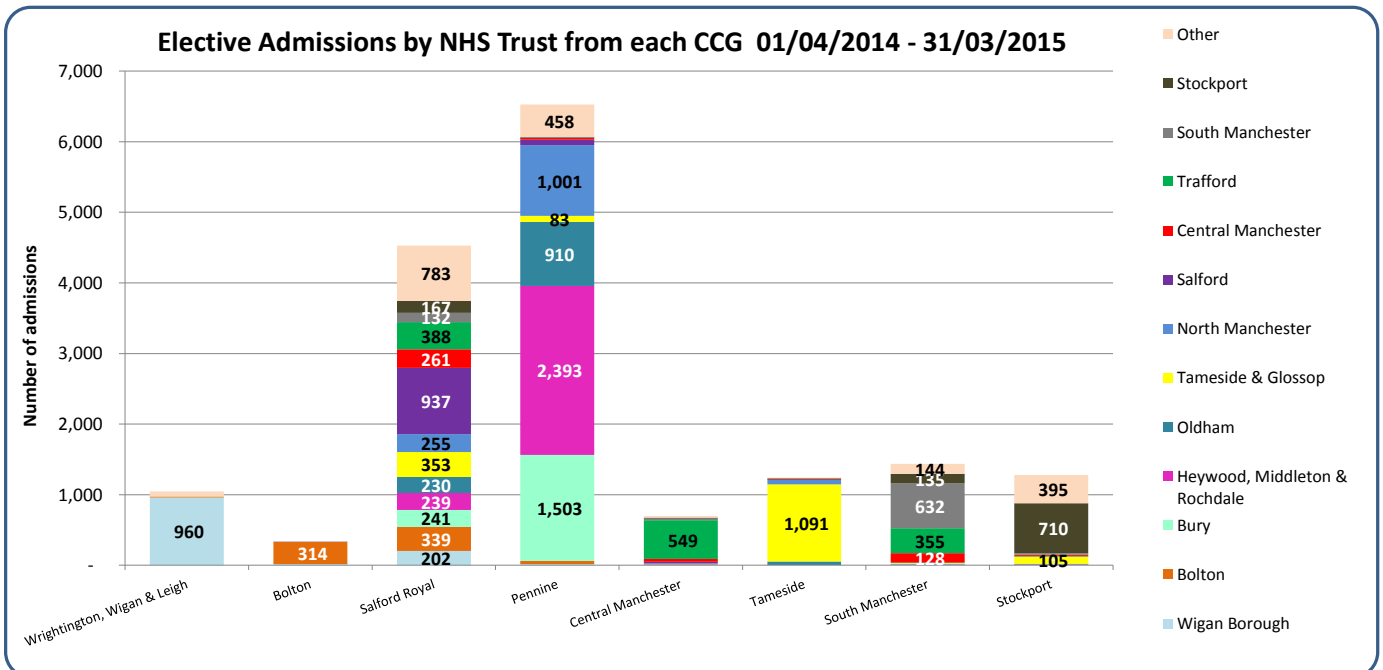
Hospital Trust activity from CCGs

6. Patient flows from CCG to Hospital Trust for back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Hospital elective admissions by CCG population (percentage of activity)



b. Hospital elective admissions by CCG population (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between hospital trusts in terms of the number of patients from each of the CCGs that are admitted for back and radicular pain.

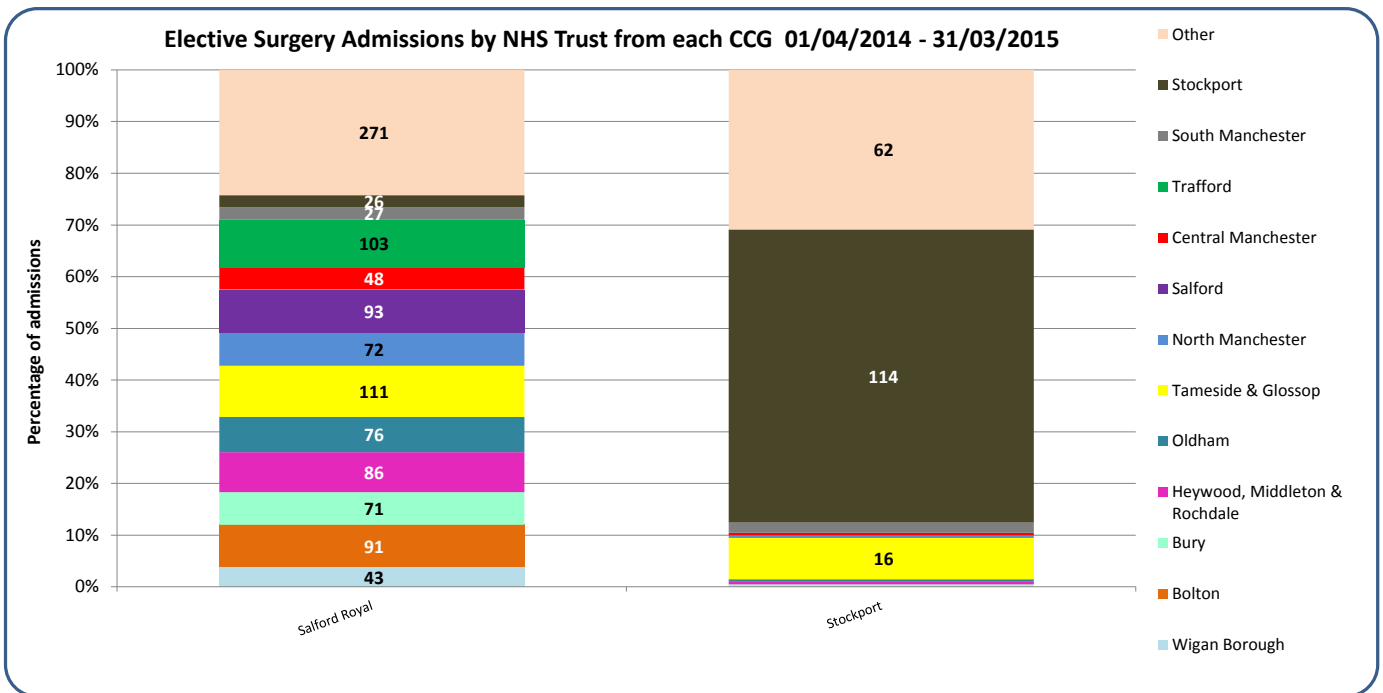
Salford Royal and Pennine Trusts have activity from at least ten of the Greater Manchester CCGs, whereas with Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh Trust, Bolton Trust and Central Manchester Trust the majority of activity comes from one main CCG.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each CCG.

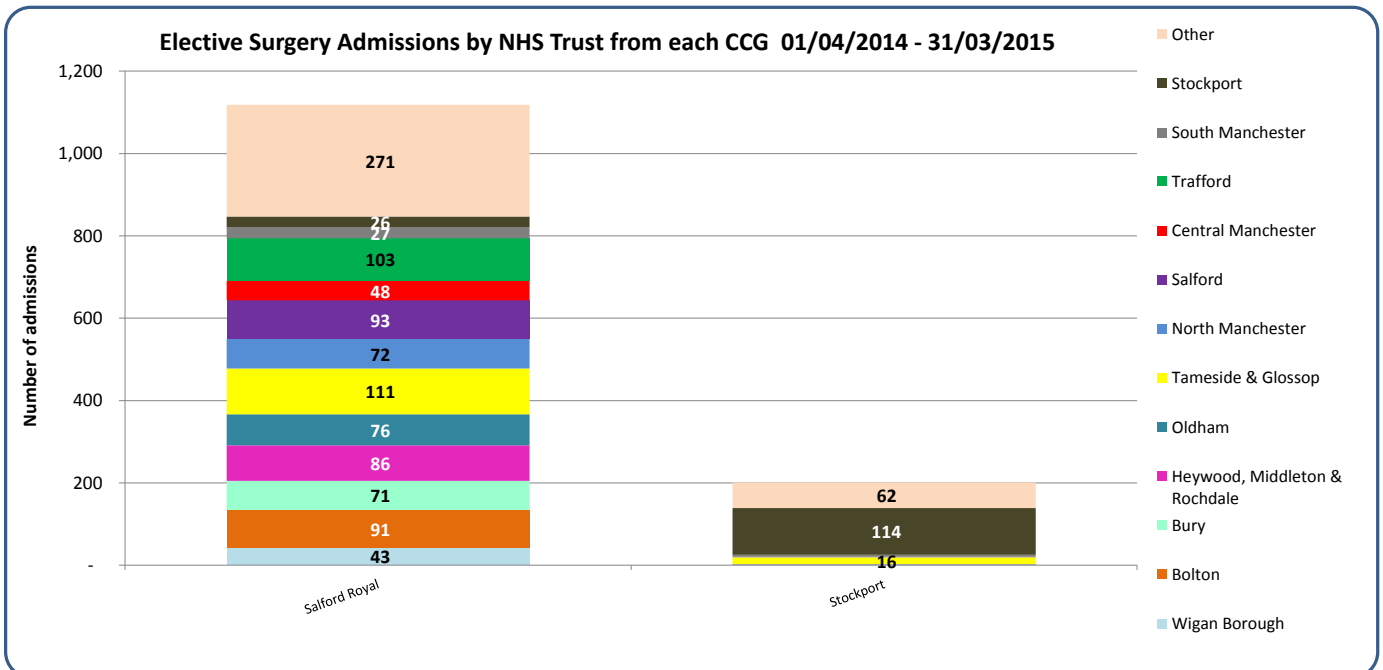
Hospital Trust activity from CCGs

6. Patient flows from CCG to Hospital Trust for back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

c. Hospital elective admissions for surgery by CCG population (percentage of activity)



d. Hospital elective admissions for surgery by CCG population (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between hospital trusts in terms of the number of patients from each of the CCGs that are admitted for surgery for back and radicular pain. In Greater Manchester, only Salford Royal and Stockport Trusts provide spinal surgery.

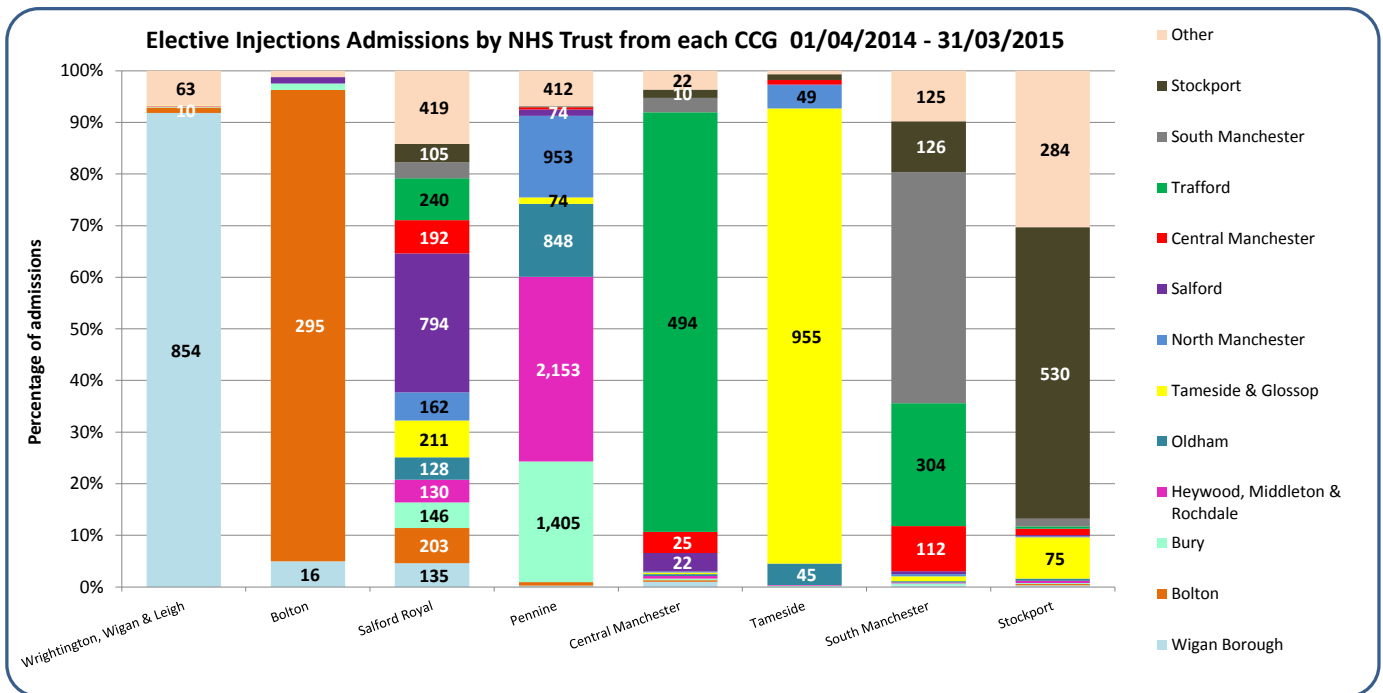
Salford Royal are more likely to take patients from all the CCGs across the region as well as CCGs outside of the region compared to the Stockport Trust which predominantly admit patients from the Stockport CCG where they are located.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and number of admissions relating to each CCG.

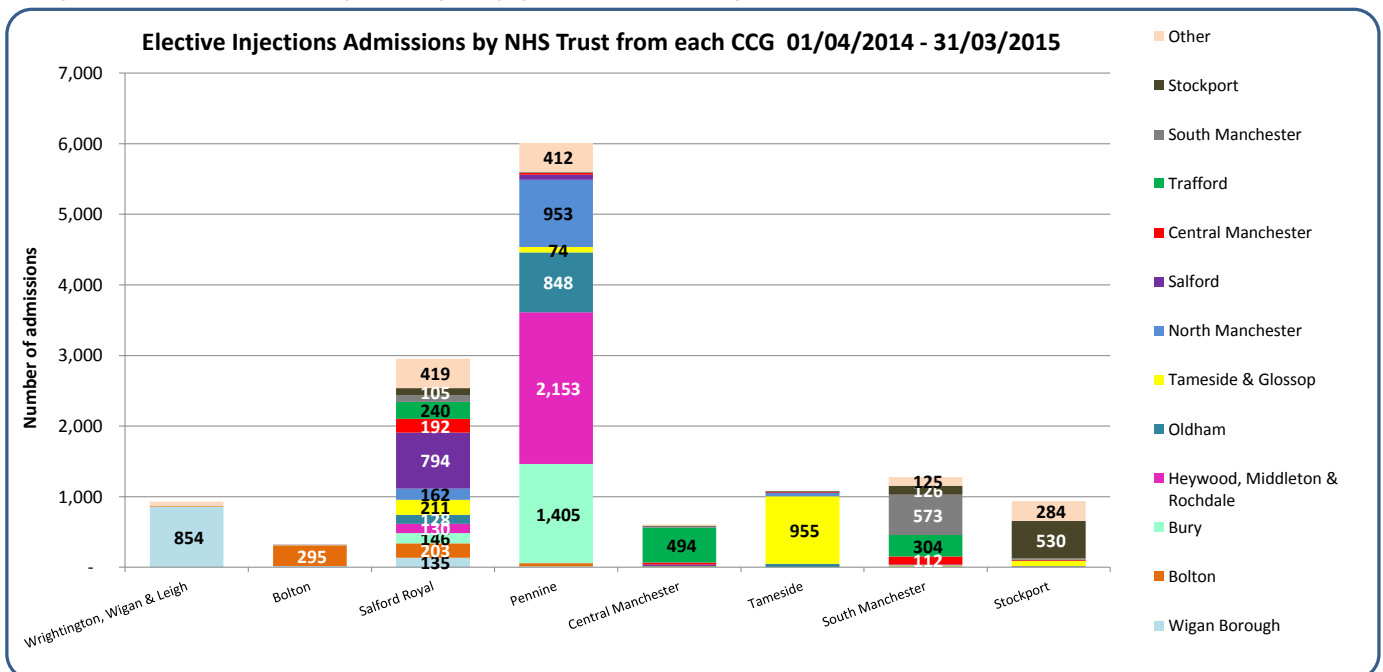
Hospital Trust activity from CCGs

6. Patient flows from CCG to Hospital Trust for back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

e. Hospital elective admissions for injections by CCG population (percentage of activity)



f. Hospital elective admissions for injections by CCG population (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between hospital trusts in terms of the number of patients from each of the CCGs that are admitted for injections for back and radicular pain. Pennine Trust has the highest volume of activity for injections.

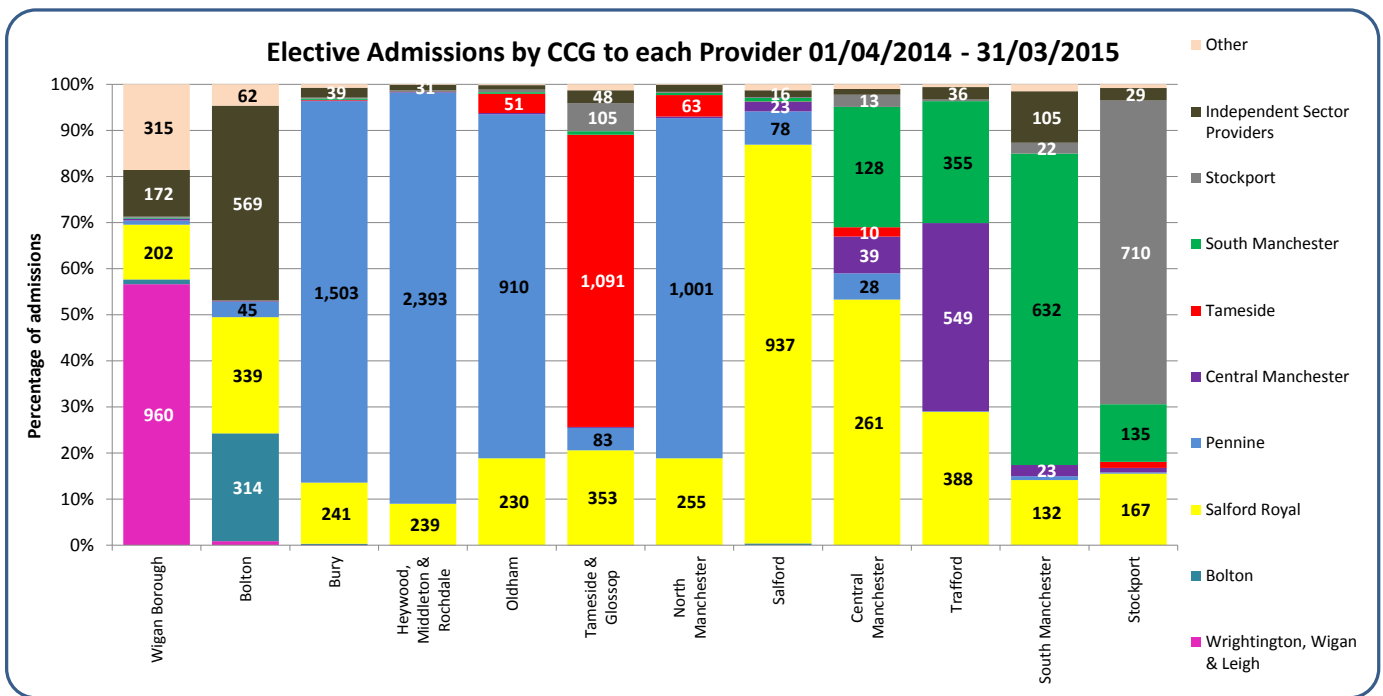
Pennine, Salford Royal and South Manchester Trusts are more likely to take patients from several different CCGs across the region compared to the other Trusts which predominantly admit patients from the CCG(s) where they are located.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and number of admissions relating to each CCG.

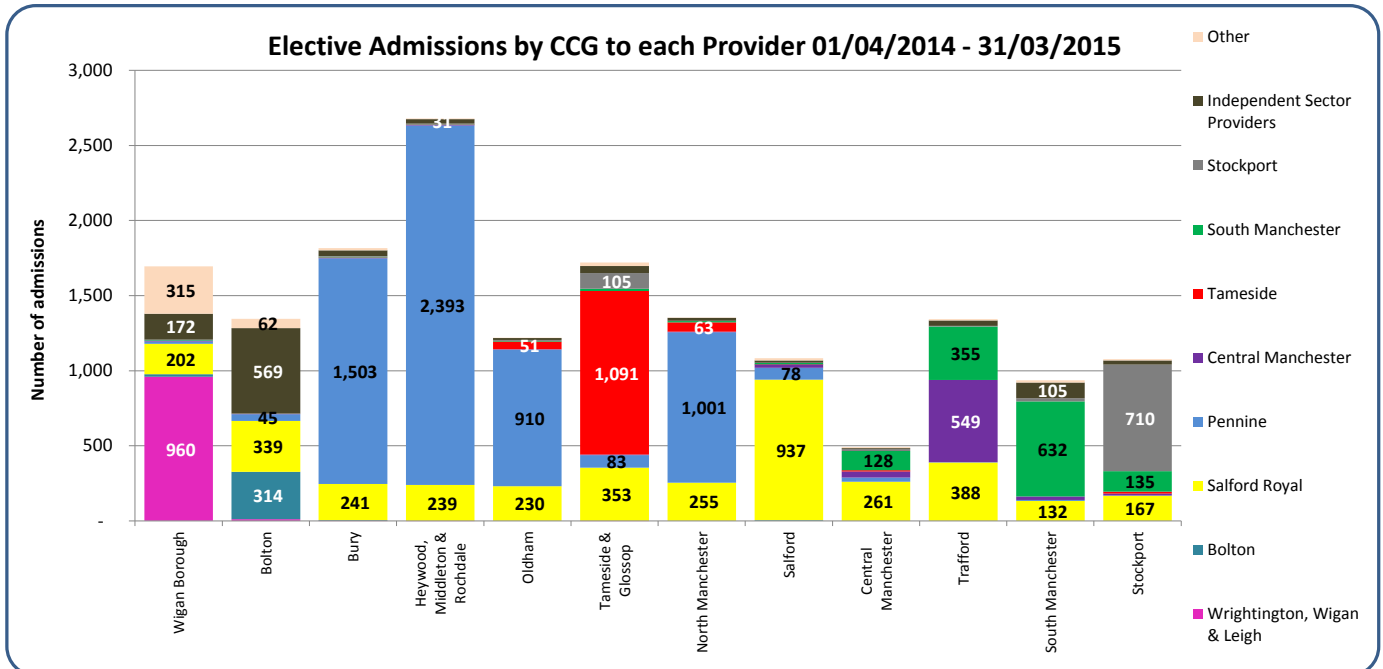
CCG activity to Hospital Trust

7. Patient flows to Hospital Trusts from CCGs for back pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Hospital elective admissions by CCG population (percentage of activity)



b. Hospital elective admissions from each CCG (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between CCGs in terms of the number of the number of hospital trusts that their patients are admitted to.

Activity is highest for Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG. Patients were admitted mainly to Pennine and Salford Trusts as well as Independent Sector Providers. All CCGs admit patients to the Salford Royal Trust.

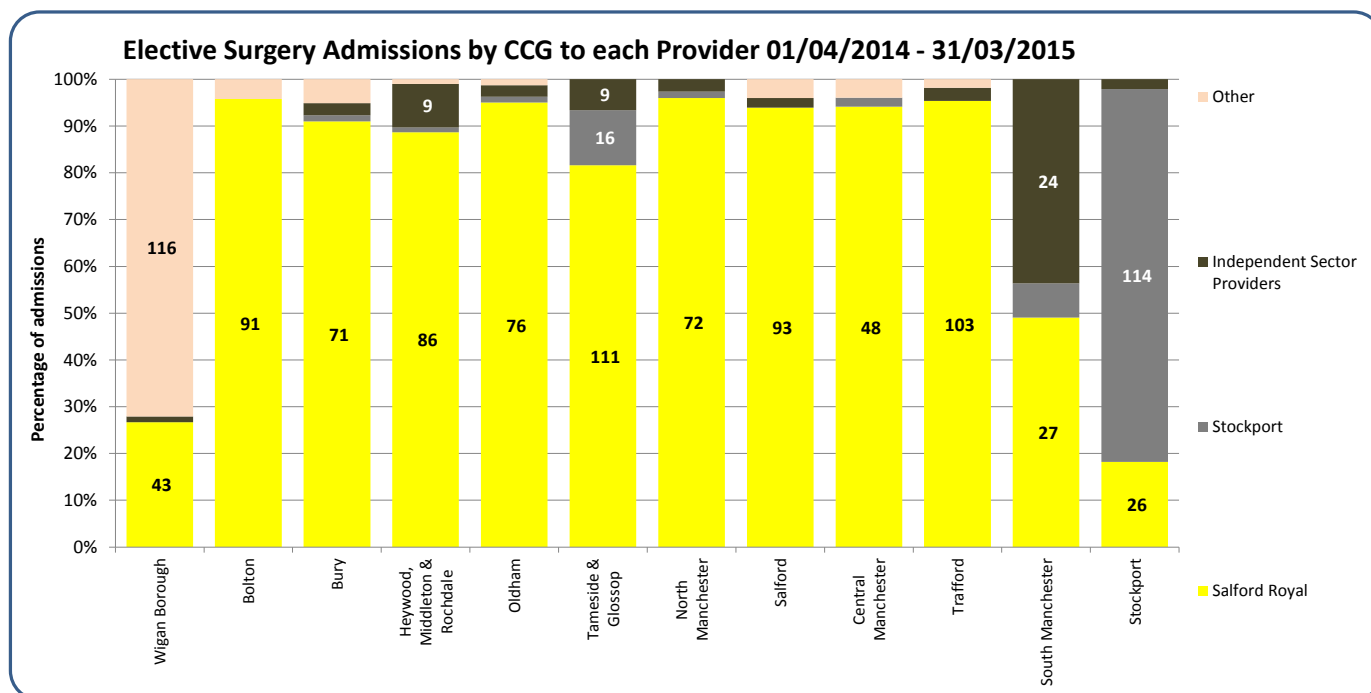
Wigan Borough and Bolton CCGs are the highest users of Independent Sector activity in Greater Manchester.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each provider.

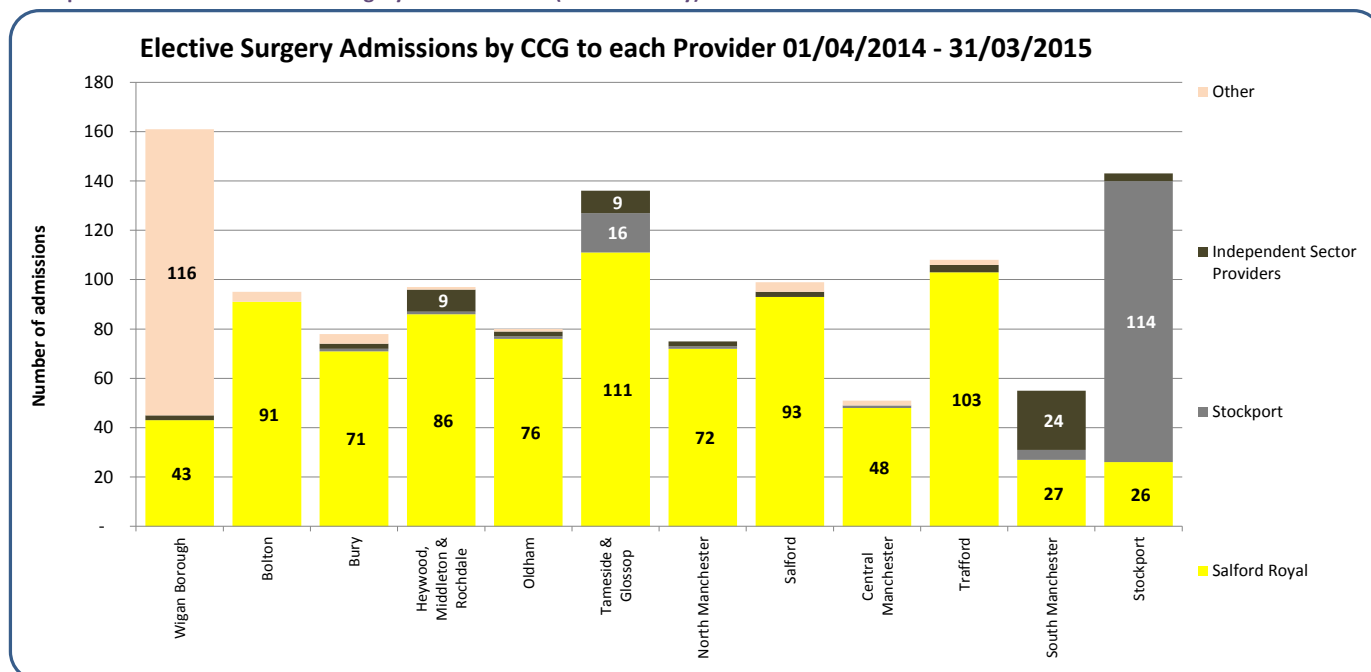
CCG activity to Hospital Trust

7. Patient flows to Hospital Trusts from CCGs for back pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

c. Hospital elective admissions for surgery by CCG population (percentage of activity)



d. Hospital elective admissions for surgery from each CCG (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between CCGs in terms of the number of hospital trusts to which their patients are admitted for surgery.

Activity is highest for Wigan Borough CCG with 116 admissions for surgery to providers located outside the Greater Manchester region. All CCGs use Salford Royal Trust for surgery but Stockport CCG has a high volume of their patients using Stockport Trust.

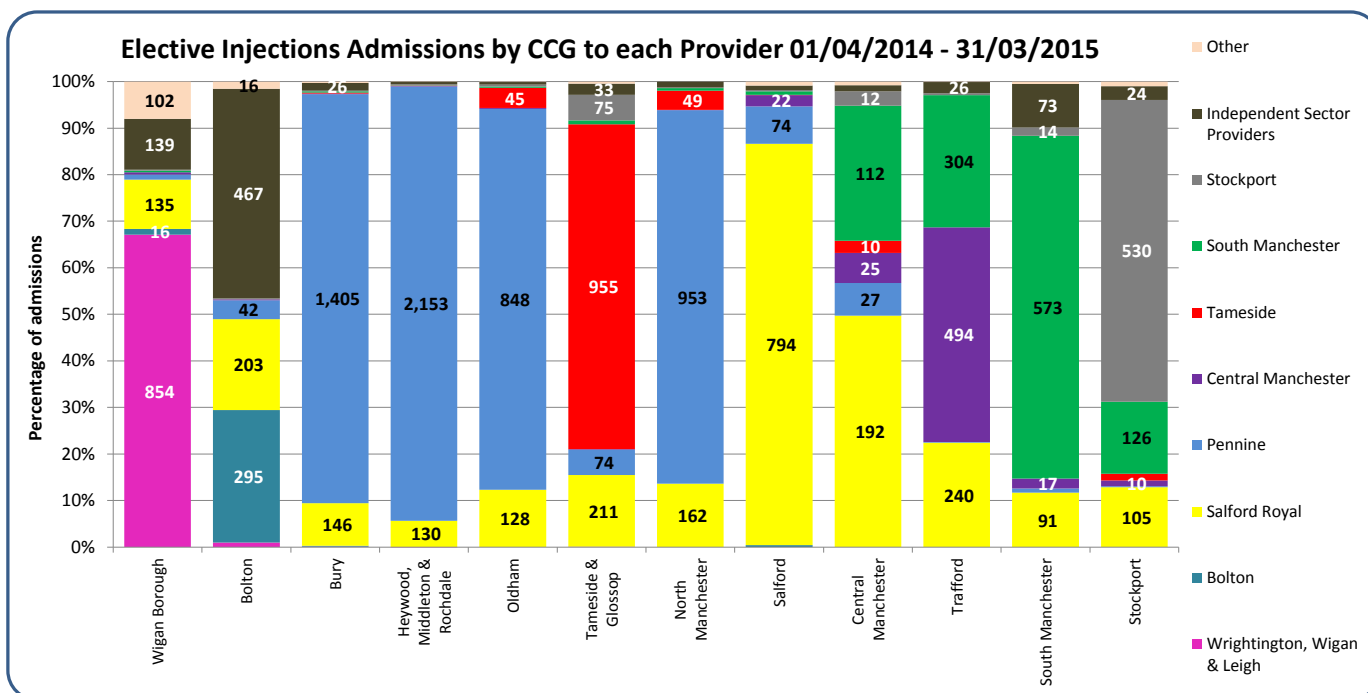
South Manchester CCG is the highest user of Independent Sector activity in Greater Manchester.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each hospital trust.

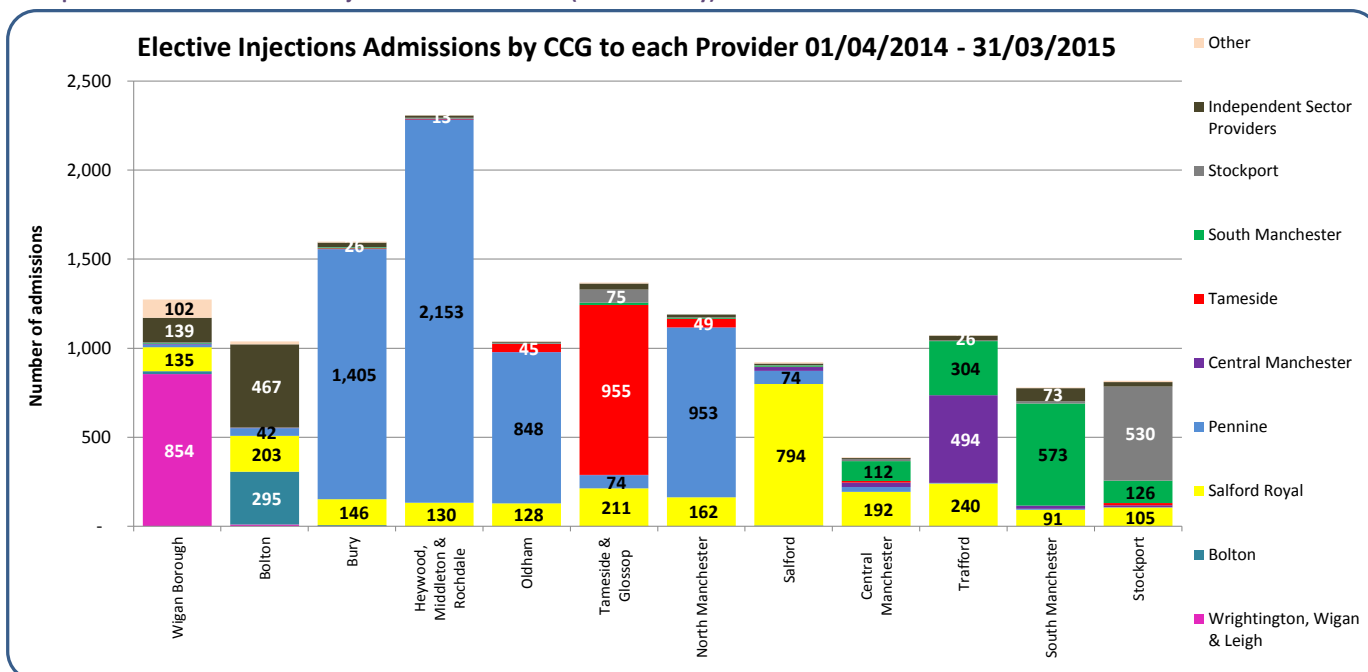
CCG activity to Hospital Trust

7. Patient flows to Hospital Trusts from CCGs for back pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

e. Hospital elective admissions for injections by CCG population (percentage of activity)



f. Hospital elective admissions for injections from each CCG (actual activity)



What is the data telling us?

There is variation between CCGs in terms of the number of hospital trusts to which their patients are admitted for injections.

Activity is highest for Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG. Patients were admitted mainly to Pennine Trust. All CCGs across Greater Manchester admit patients to the Salford Royal Trust for injections.

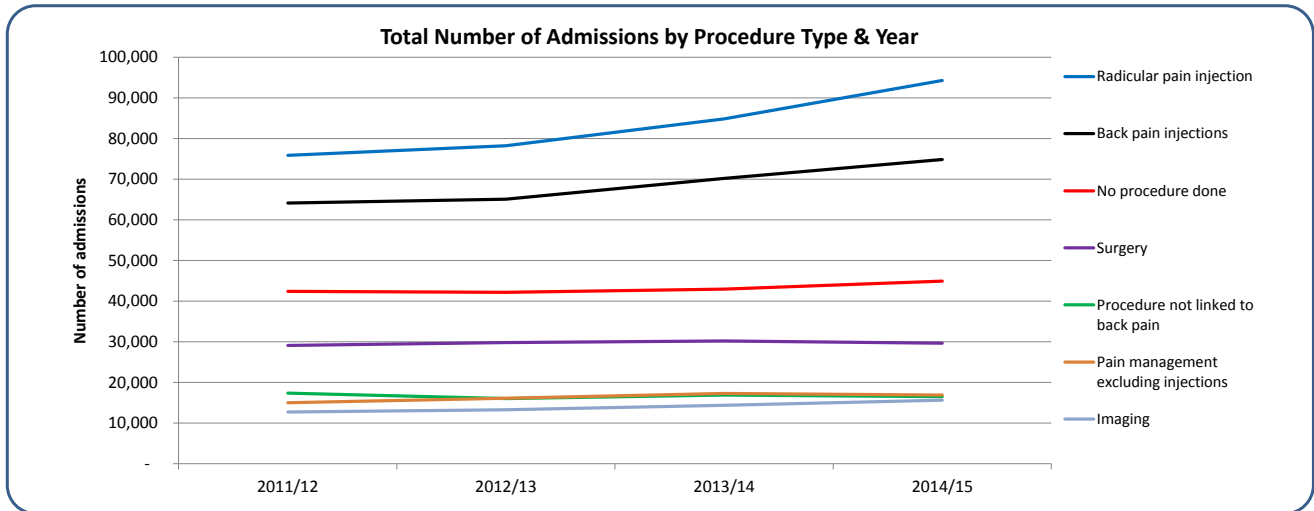
Wigan Borough and Bolton CCGs are the highest users of Independent Sector activity in Greater Manchester.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each provider.

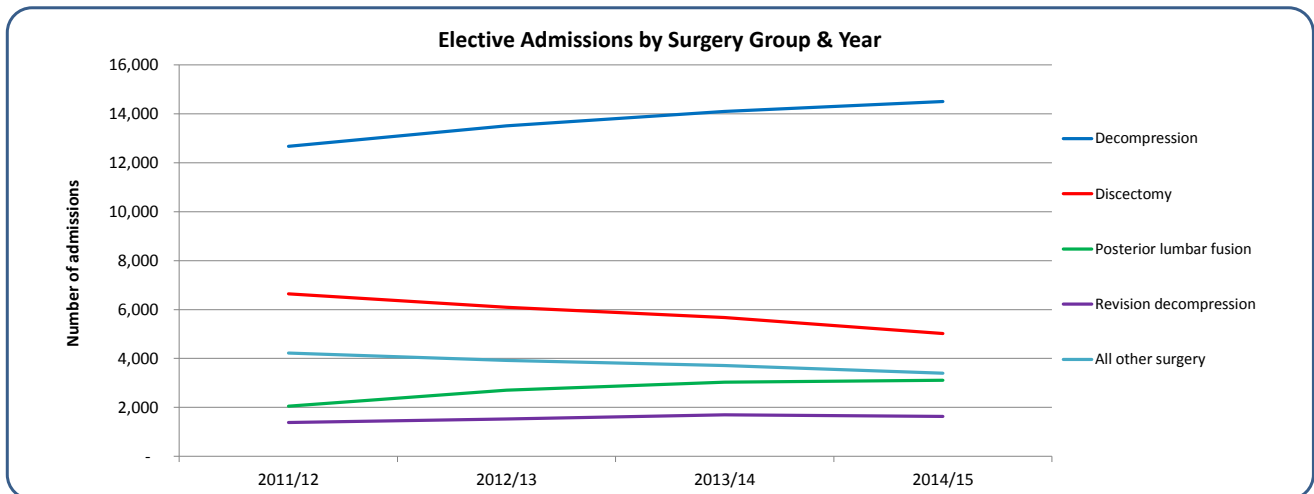
Hospital Trust activity (national level)

8. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (1st April 2011 - 31st March 2015)

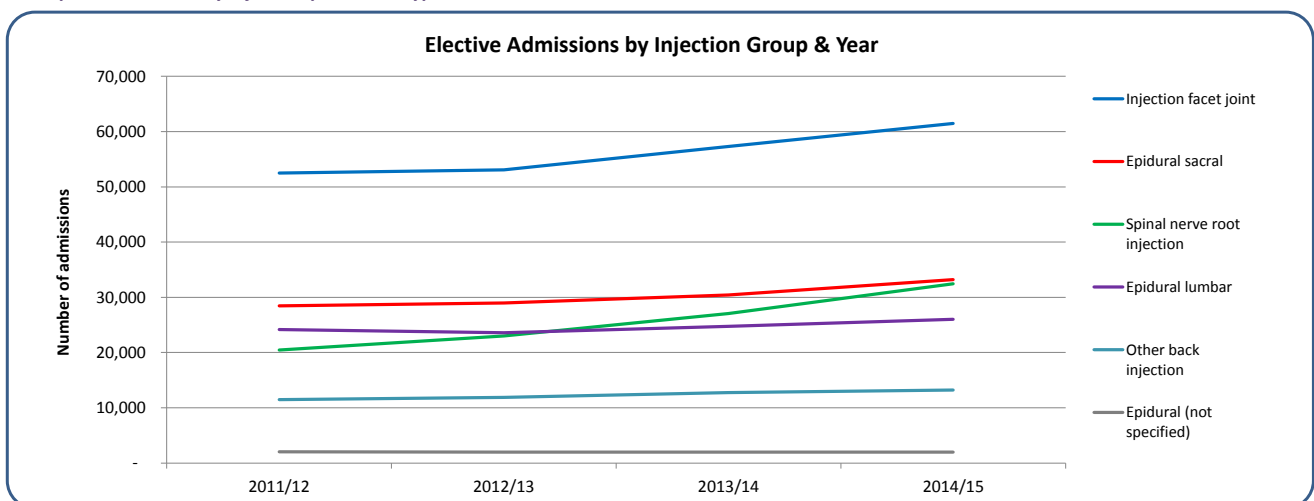
a. Hospital admissions by procedure type over time (all admission types)



b. Elective hospital admissions by surgery procedure type over time



c. Hospital admissions by injection procedure type over time



What is the data telling us?

These charts show national trends in the types of procedures undertaken during elective admissions including a group where no procedure was undertaken during their admission. There is also a category listed as 'procedure not linked to back pain' which reports admission activity where there is a primary diagnosis of back pain but with a procedure not linked to back pain.

The main procedure type relating to elective admissions are for back and radicular pain injections which has increased from a combined total of just under 140,000 to 170,000 episodes over the four year period. This is in stark contrast to number of admissions related to surgery which has remained relatively constant at 30,000 admissions per year. The proportion of admissions with no procedure reported has remained at approximately 15-16% of all activity.

The charts in sections b and c show the elective admissions over time specifically for different groups of surgery procedures and injections.

Hospital Trust activity

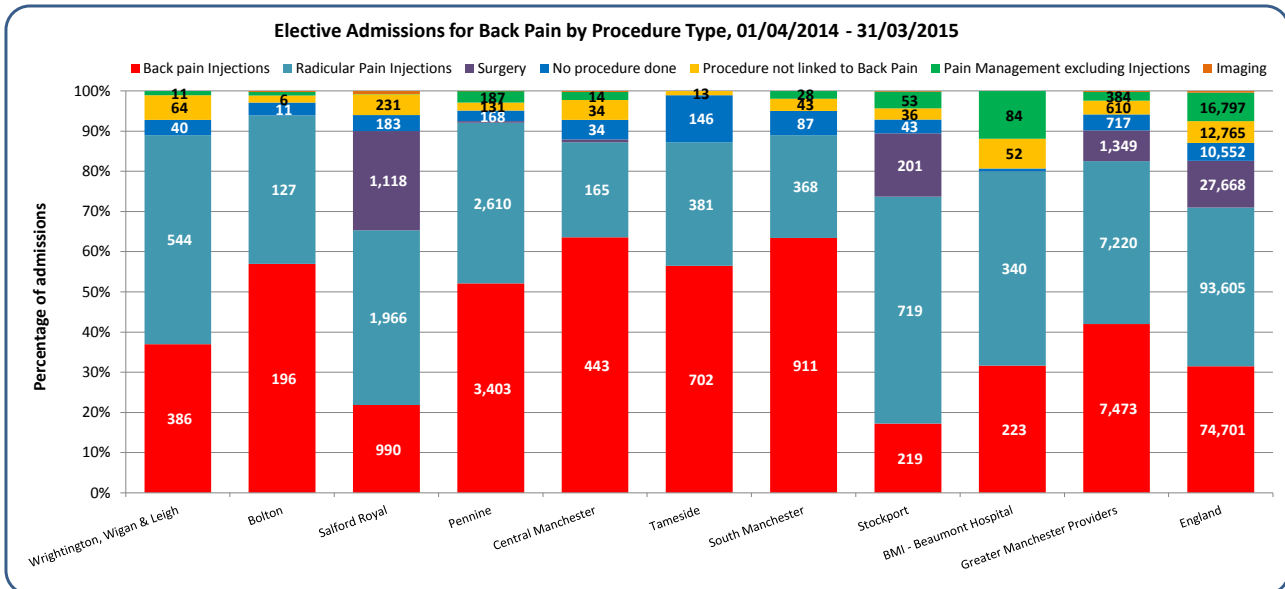
9. Elective hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Elective hospital admissions by procedure type (national level including all providers)

| Procedure type | Back | Radicular | Total | % |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Radicular Pain Injections | 40,034 | 53,571 | 93,605 | 39.5% |
| Back Pain Injections | 62,317 | 12,384 | 74,701 | 31.5% |
| Surgery | 3,925 | 23,743 | 27,668 | 11.7% |
| Pain Management excluding Injections | 13,150 | 3,647 | 16,797 | 7.1% |
| Procedure not linked to Back Pain | 8,197 | 4,568 | 12,765 | 5.4% |
| No procedure done | 6,060 | 4,492 | 10,552 | 4.4% |
| Imaging | 712 | 373 | 1,085 | 0.5% |
| Other Non-Surgical | 53 | 30 | 83 | 0.0% |
| Total | 134,448 | 102,808 | 237,256 | 100% |

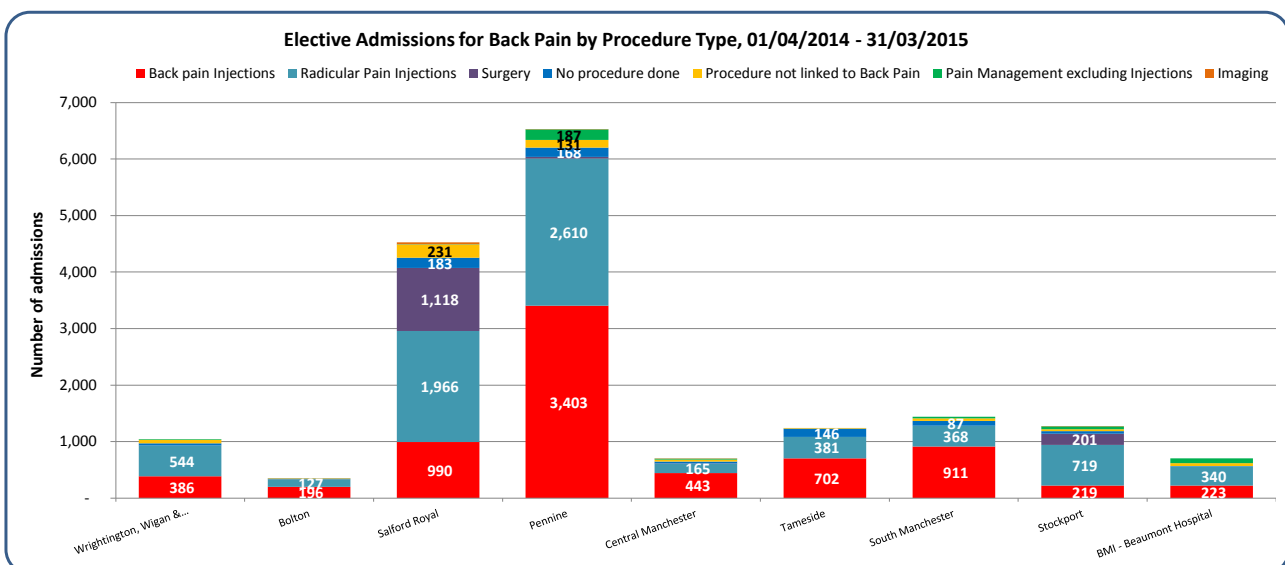
b. Number of elective admissions per hospital Trust, by procedure type (percentage of activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)



c. Number of elective admissions per hospital Trust, by procedure type (actual activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)



What is the data telling us?

The table shows the number of procedures done in the latest 12 month period, by procedure type, with injections being the most common elective procedure. Nationally only 4.4% of elective admissions have no procedure recorded (compared to 15-16% of all admission types - see previous sheet).

Greater Manchester providers overall do a higher proportion of admissions for injections compare to the England proportion and it is possible that the variation may be even greater due to differences in the point of delivery of care across hospital Trusts (for example it is possible that activity may also take place as outpatient procedures).

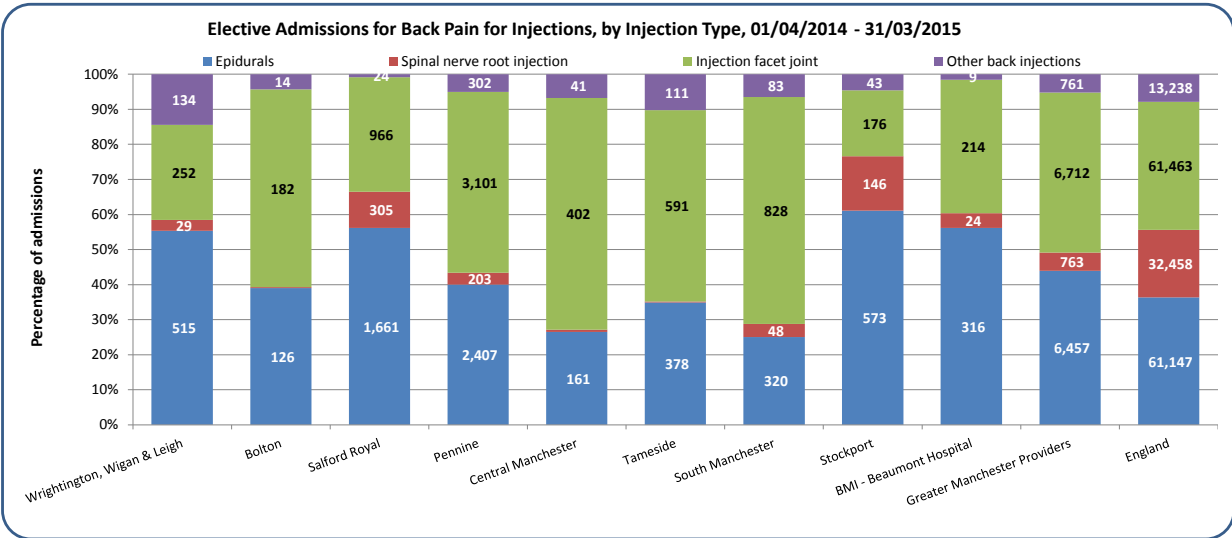
The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each procedure.

Hospital Trust activity

9. Elective hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

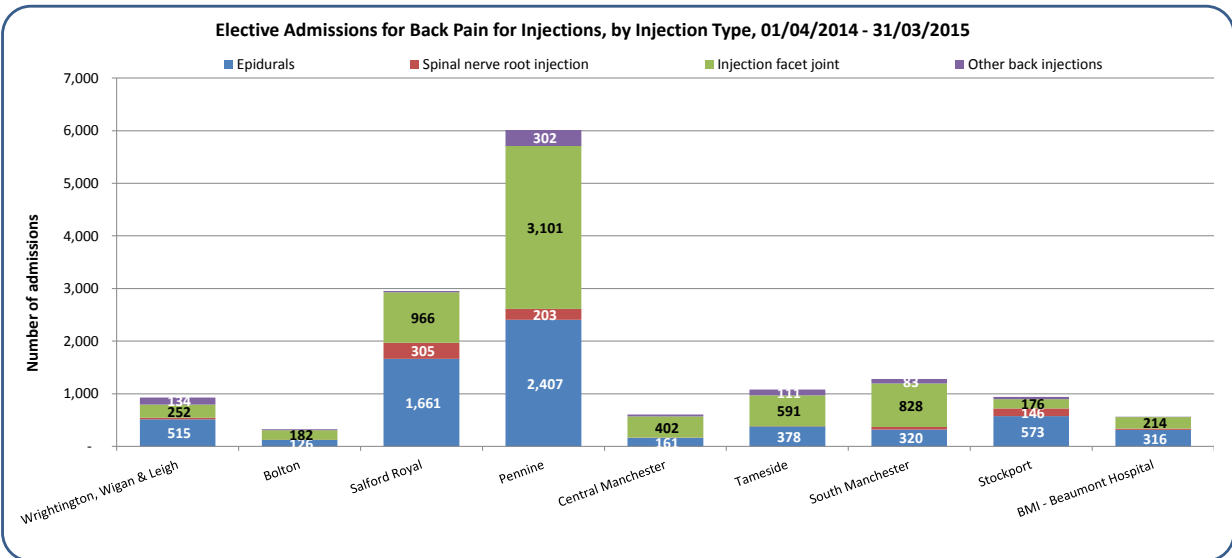
d. Number of elective admissions for injections per hospital Trust, by injection type (percentage of activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)

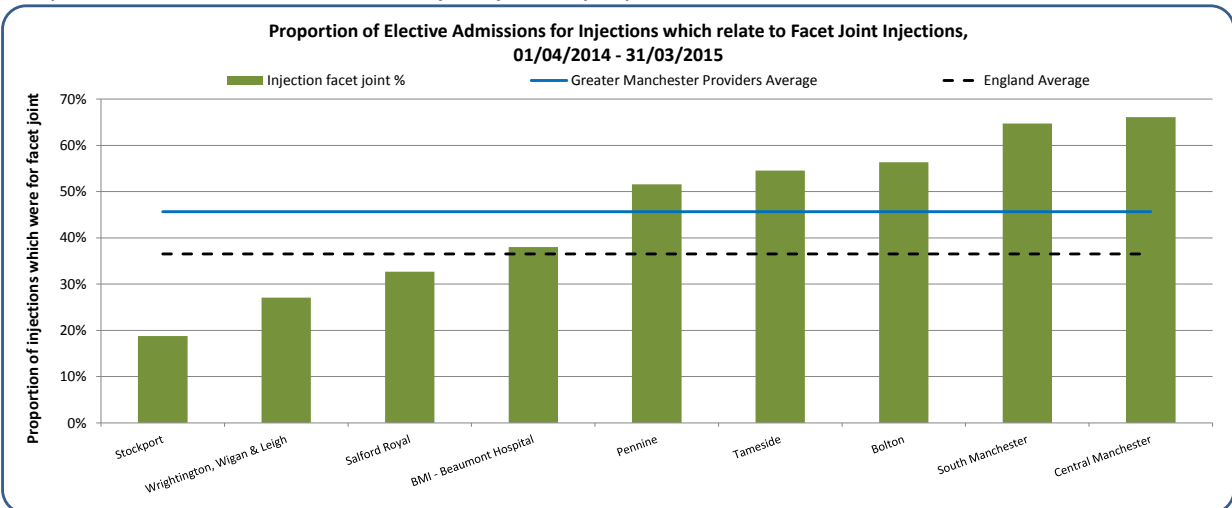


e. Number of elective admissions for injections per hospital Trust, by injection type (actual activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)



f. Proportion of elective admissions for lumbar facet joint injections, by hospital trust



What is the data telling us?

Epidurals and facet joint injections are those most frequently done within Greater Manchester, constituting 90% of injection activity compared to 73% across England as a whole. The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each CCG.

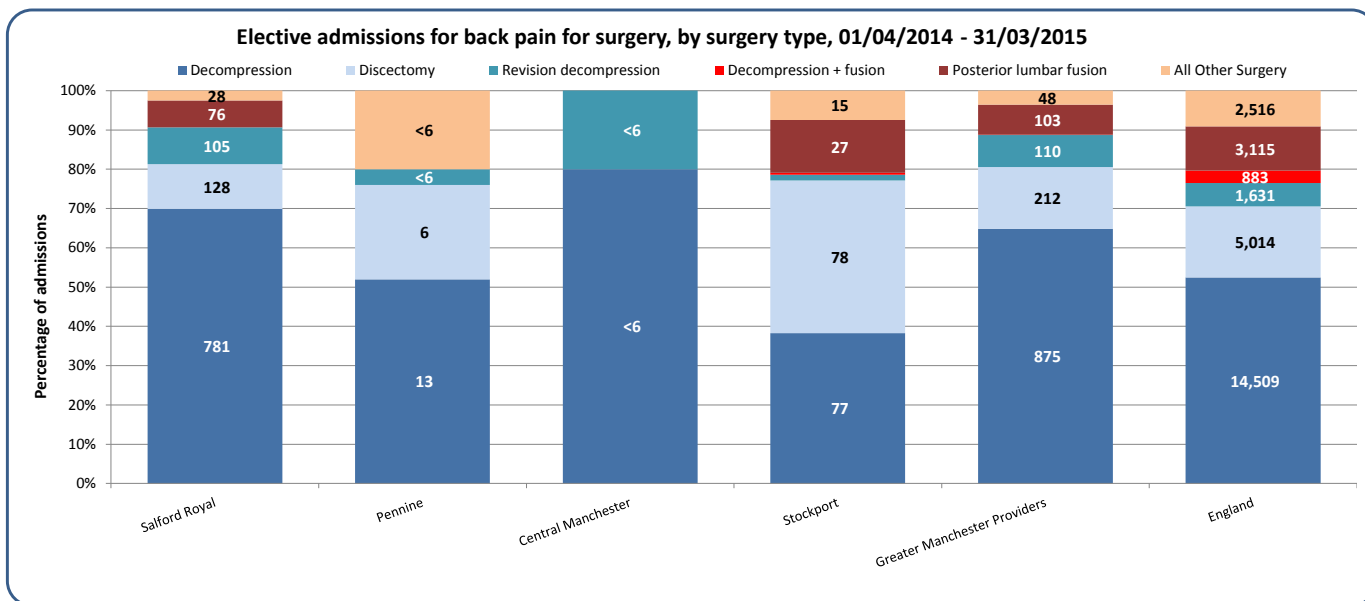
The proportion of facet joint injections done at Trust level ranges from 19% to 66% compared to the England figure of 37%.

Hospital Trust activity

9. Elective hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

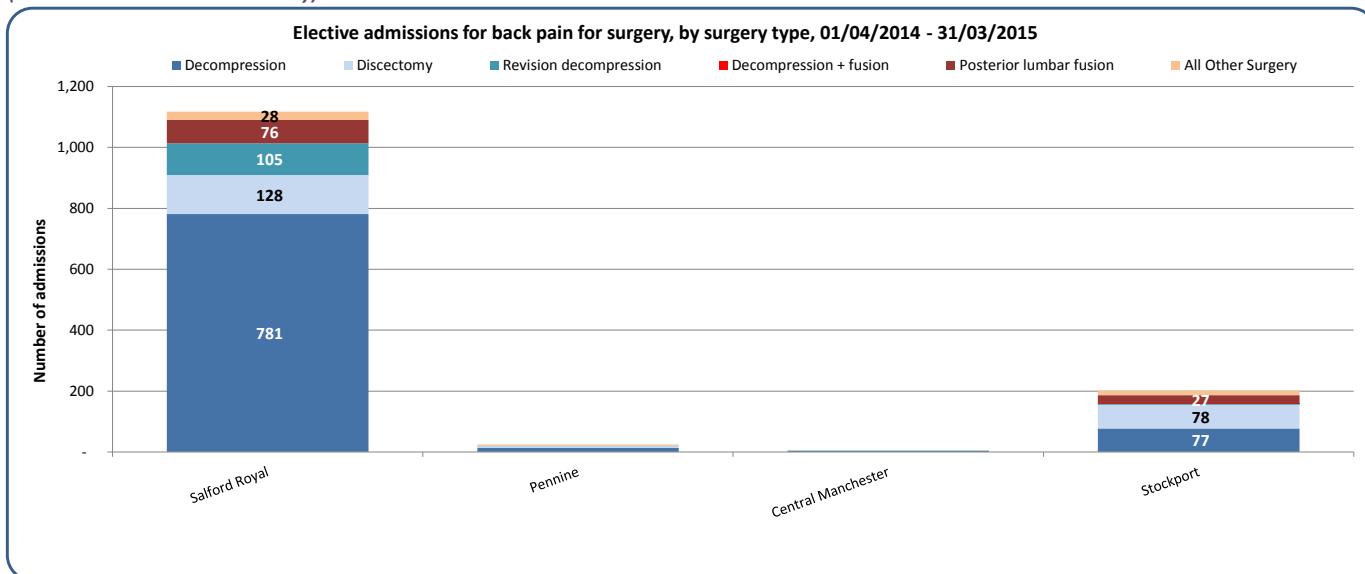
g. Number of elective admissions for surgery per hospital Trust, by surgery type (percentage of activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)



h. Number of elective admissions for surgery per hospital Trust, by surgery type (actual activity)

(Greater Manchester Providers only)



What is the data telling us?

The charts above show the range in activity relating specifically to elective admissions for surgery, by type of surgery, for Greater Manchester. The profile for the region overall demonstrates that there is a higher proportion of decompression surgery (including revision decompressions) and a lower proportion of spinal fusions compared to the England profile.

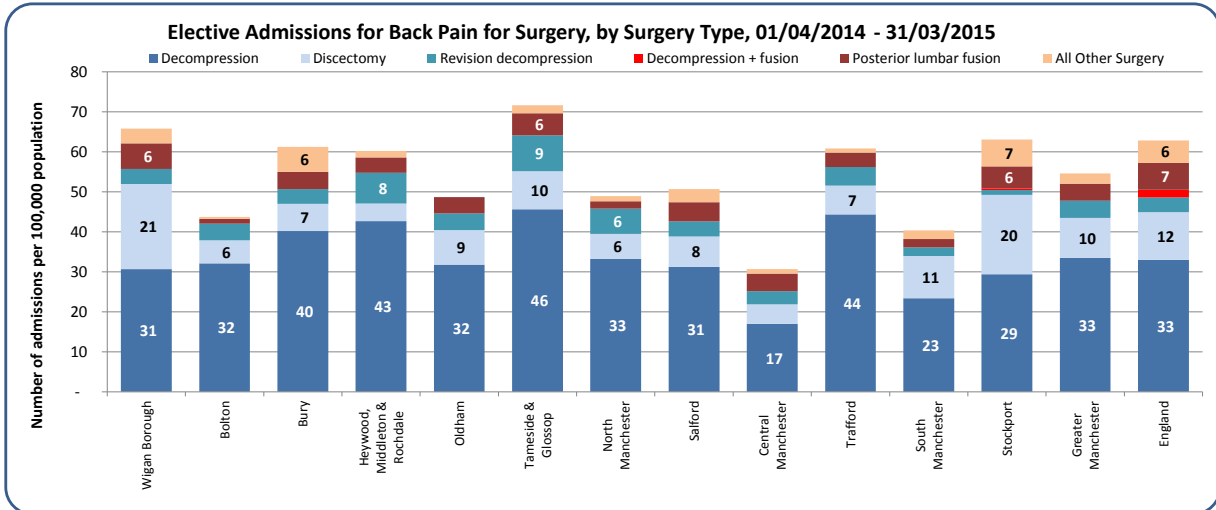
Decompression is the most common surgical procedure for back pain at Salford Royal Trust with 105 (12%) of these procedures being for revision surgery. Stockport Trust does equal proportion of decompression and discectomy surgery with fusions making up about 20% of their activity.

The data is shown in two ways, indicating both the proportion and amount of activity relating to each surgery type.

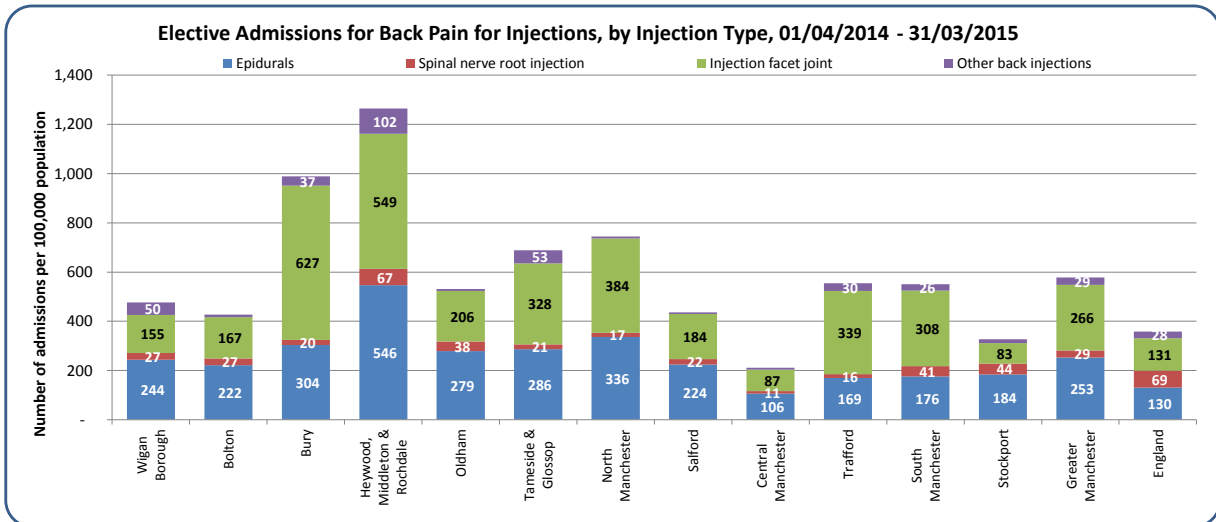
CCG activity by back pain procedure group

10. Elective hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

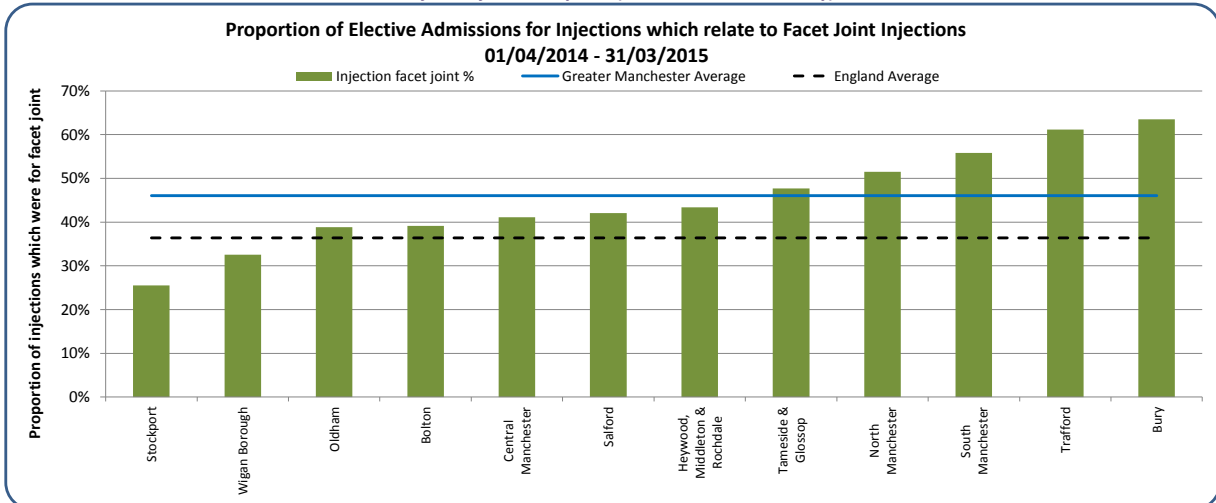
a. Number of elective admissions for surgery per CCG, by surgery type (Greater Manchester only)



b. Number of elective admissions for injections per CCG, by injection type (Greater Manchester only)



c. Number of elective admissions for lumbar facet joint injections, by CCG (Greater Manchester only)



What is the data telling us?

Chart 10a shows the range in the activity rate per 100,000 relating specifically to elective admissions for surgery, by type of surgery, for the Greater Manchester CCGs, with chart 9b showing the same for injections.

Greater Manchester overall has lower rates of spinal surgery compared to the national rate per 100,000 population. There is wide variation in rates of surgery across the region with Tameside & Glossop CCG having the highest rate and Central Manchester CCG the lowest rate.

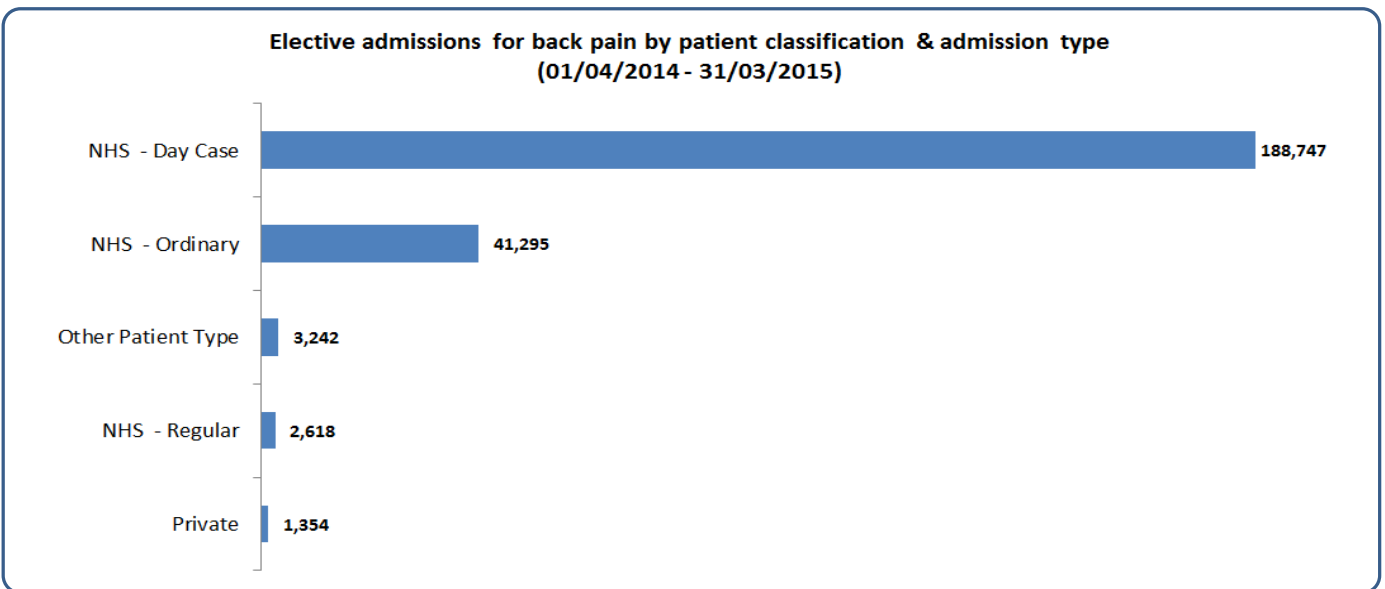
Greater Manchester overall has higher rates of injections compared to the national rate per 100,000 population. There is wide variation the region with Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG having the highest rate and Central Manchester CCG the lowest rate.

Proportion of lumbar facet joint injections vary from 25% at Stockport CCG to 63% at Bury CCG.

Hospital Trust activity

11. Hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Elective admissions for back pain by patient classification and type, all providers



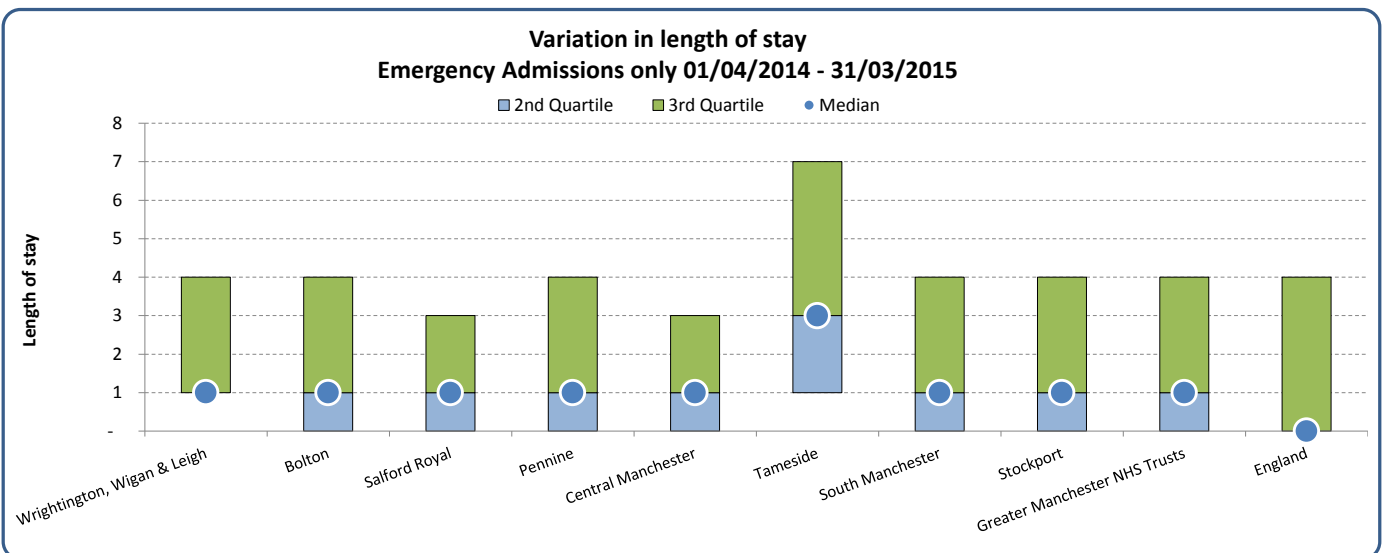
Other Patient Types are Amenity patients and Category II patients, and where the Administrative Category is unknown.

b. Elective admissions for back pain, average length of stay by provider

67% of elective admissions for back pain are day cases; therefore the range in length of stay has not been calculated.

c. Emergency admissions for back pain, average length of stay by provider

(Greater Manchester Trusts only)



What is the data telling us?

Over 98% of elective admissions for back pain in the current data extraction relate to NHS patients, with just over 0.5% relating to private patients.

The boxplot indicates the variation in length of stay for emergency admissions to the Greater Manchester Trusts and shows that all Trusts have a higher median length of stay (ranging from 1 to 3 days), compared to the England rate of zero days.

Hospital Trust Activity Total Costs

12. Total costs to the commissioner for hospital admissions for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. Total Costs by Admission Method Type (Greater Manchester FTs only)

| Provider Name | Elective | Emergency | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Salford Royal | £ 8,494,749 | £ 1,716,990 | £ 7,696 | £ 10,219,434 |
| Pennine | £ 4,449,572 | £ 826,512 | £ 39,067 | £ 5,315,151 |
| Stockport | £ 1,663,766 | £ 485,926 | £ 29,062 | £ 2,178,755 |
| South Manchester | £ 890,128 | £ 459,546 | £ 4,581 | £ 1,354,254 |
| Tameside | £ 670,149 | £ 262,084 | £ - | £ 932,232 |
| Central Manchester | £ 430,371 | £ 367,806 | £ 99,785 | £ 897,962 |
| Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh | £ 603,680 | £ 244,266 | £ 10,261 | £ 858,207 |
| Bolton | £ 208,365 | £ 395,458 | £ 9,179 | £ 613,001 |
| Total | £ 17,410,779 | £ 4,758,588 | £ 199,631 | £ 22,368,997 |

b. Total Costs by Procedure Type (Greater Manchester FTs only)

| Provider Name | Surgery | Radicular pain Injections | Back pain Injections | No procedure done | Procedure not linked to back pain | Imaging | Pain Management excluding Injections | Other Non-Surgical | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Salford Royal | £ 5,529,604 | £ 1,417,305 | £ 605,953 | £ 646,873 | £ 1,453,088 | £ 558,080 | £ 8,530 | £ - | £ 10,219,434 |
| Pennine | £ 100,267 | £ 1,847,940 | £ 2,274,821 | £ 554,581 | £ 149,100 | £ 274,302 | £ 114,140 | £ - | £ 5,315,151 |
| Stockport | £ 1,047,519 | £ 496,983 | £ 126,519 | £ 317,220 | £ 69,955 | £ 88,114 | £ 27,628 | £ 4,817 | £ 2,178,755 |
| South Manchester | £ - | £ 272,762 | £ 570,587 | £ 341,178 | £ 43,524 | £ 108,536 | £ 17,668 | £ - | £ 1,354,254 |
| Tameside | £ - | £ 248,585 | £ 420,691 | £ 122,893 | £ 24,342 | £ 115,721 | £ - | £ - | £ 932,232 |
| Central Manchester | £ 22,952 | £ 111,841 | £ 275,820 | £ 364,047 | £ 47,349 | £ 63,766 | £ 12,187 | £ - | £ 897,962 |
| Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh | £ - | £ 342,018 | £ 221,802 | £ 125,546 | £ 58,561 | £ 104,819 | £ 5,461 | £ - | £ 858,207 |
| Bolton | £ - | £ 75,992 | £ 112,113 | £ 282,563 | £ 25,986 | £ 112,330 | £ 4,018 | £ - | £ 613,001 |
| Total | £ 6,700,342 | £ 4,813,425 | £ 4,608,306 | £ 2,754,902 | £ 1,871,905 | £ 1,425,668 | £ 189,633 | £ 4,817 | £ 22,368,997 |

What is the data telling us?

Across all Greater Manchester NHS Trust providers in 2014/15 the total cost to commissioners for back and radicular pain admissions was almost £22.4 million, with 78% of the costs attributed to elective activity.

Activity at Salford Royal Trust accounts for 38% of the total spend for Greater Manchester providers.

The surgery procedures group accounts for almost 30% of the total cost of all procedures and it is notable that the cost of injections is higher at 42% of the total for Greater Manchester.

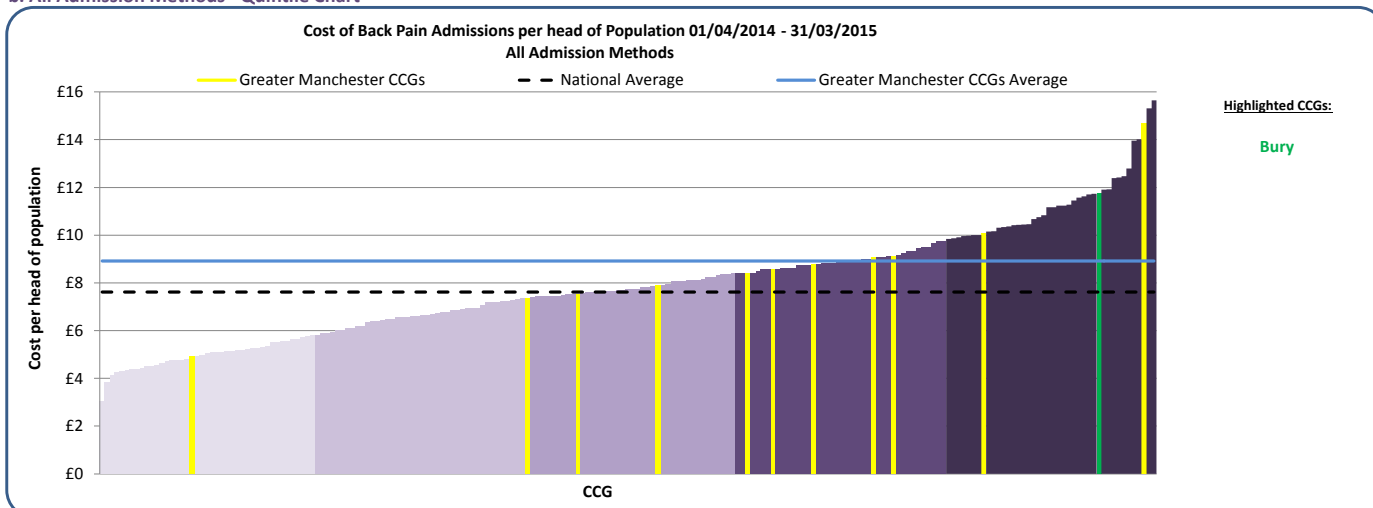
CCG Activity Total Costs

13. Hospital admissions Total Cost for low back and radicular pain in people aged 16 years and over (April 2014 - March 2015)

a. All Admission Methods - Table

| Responsible CCG Name | All Admissions | | Elective Admissions | | Emergency Admissions | | Registered Population (Ages 15+) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Cost per head of Population | Total Cost | Cost per head of Population | Total Cost | Cost per head of Population | Total Cost | |
| Central Manchester | £ 4.93 | £ 901,489 | £ 3.14 | £ 573,933 | £ 1.59 | £ 291,487 | 182,831 |
| Bolton | £ 7.34 | £ 1,781,995 | £ 5.42 | £ 1,314,960 | £ 1.89 | £ 458,677 | 242,755 |
| South Manchester | £ 7.53 | £ 1,064,952 | £ 5.97 | £ 844,317 | £ 1.54 | £ 217,006 | 141,353 |
| Stockport | £ 7.88 | £ 1,986,708 | £ 5.80 | £ 1,462,070 | £ 2.02 | £ 509,479 | 252,025 |
| Wigan Borough | £ 8.41 | £ 2,249,222 | £ 6.76 | £ 1,807,548 | £ 1.60 | £ 428,532 | 267,419 |
| Oldham | £ 8.58 | £ 1,676,139 | £ 6.15 | £ 1,201,117 | £ 2.27 | £ 443,672 | 195,296 |
| Salford | £ 8.77 | £ 1,851,255 | £ 5.83 | £ 1,232,211 | £ 2.83 | £ 597,354 | 211,204 |
| Trafford | £ 9.08 | £ 1,761,102 | £ 7.31 | £ 1,417,721 | £ 1.66 | £ 322,088 | 194,052 |
| North Manchester | £ 9.13 | £ 1,456,443 | £ 7.57 | £ 1,207,285 | £ 1.47 | £ 234,225 | 159,570 |
| Tameside & Glossop | £ 10.09 | £ 2,014,351 | £ 8.09 | £ 1,613,707 | £ 1.93 | £ 384,264 | 199,567 |
| Bury | £ 11.75 | £ 1,901,423 | £ 10.13 | £ 1,638,608 | £ 1.59 | £ 256,868 | 161,789 |
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | £ 14.70 | £ 2,685,710 | £ 12.65 | £ 2,310,965 | £ 2.05 | £ 373,916 | 182,676 |
| Greater Manchester Total | £ 8.92 | £ 21,330,789 | £ 6.95 | £ 16,624,442 | £ 1.89 | £ 4,517,570 | 2,390,537 |

b. All Admission Methods - Quintile Chart



c. Elective Admissions only, by Procedure Type

| Responsible CCG Name | Surgery | Radicular pain Injections | Back pain Injections | No procedure done | Procedure not linked to back pain | Imaging | Pain Management excluding Injections | Other Non-Surgical | Total Cost |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale | £ 466,608 | £ 791,630 | £ 847,519 | £ 2,146 | £ 154,621 | £ 6,676 | £ 41,765 | £ - | £ 2,310,965 |
| Wigan Borough | £ 762,312 | £ 463,741 | £ 320,753 | £ 26,145 | £ 185,525 | £ 16,364 | £ 30,429 | £ 2,278 | £ 1,807,548 |
| Bury | £ 458,242 | £ 377,254 | £ 684,264 | £ 1,757 | £ 90,447 | £ 2,504 | £ 24,140 | £ - | £ 1,638,608 |
| Tameside & Glossop | £ 623,445 | £ 408,589 | £ 460,485 | £ 20,751 | £ 91,849 | £ 1,727 | £ 6,861 | £ - | £ 1,613,707 |
| Stockport | £ 700,613 | £ 384,095 | £ 151,684 | £ 14,400 | £ 188,112 | £ 6,936 | £ 13,822 | £ 2,409 | £ 1,462,070 |
| Trafford | £ 508,648 | £ 251,632 | £ 434,891 | £ 3,061 | £ 176,497 | £ 10,660 | £ 32,332 | £ - | £ 1,417,721 |
| Bolton | £ 391,442 | £ 398,340 | £ 258,711 | £ 36,820 | £ 175,210 | £ - | £ 54,437 | £ - | £ 1,314,960 |
| Salford | £ 471,943 | £ 370,209 | £ 249,672 | £ 23,276 | £ 113,187 | £ 926 | £ 2,999 | £ - | £ 1,232,211 |
| North Manchester | £ 323,057 | £ 396,164 | £ 405,667 | £ 4,570 | £ 54,788 | £ 1,496 | £ 21,541 | £ - | £ 1,207,285 |
| Oldham | £ 392,473 | £ 430,998 | £ 251,223 | £ 981 | £ 100,872 | £ 2,421 | £ 22,151 | £ - | £ 1,201,117 |
| South Manchester | £ 226,019 | £ 222,455 | £ 290,126 | £ 14,390 | £ 82,964 | £ 2,469 | £ 5,893 | £ - | £ 844,317 |
| Central Manchester | £ 246,062 | £ 152,588 | £ 107,762 | £ 720 | £ 63,607 | £ 1,660 | £ 1,534 | £ - | £ 573,933 |

What is the data telling us?

There is wide variation across the CCGs in Greater Manchester in cost per head of population for admissions related to back and radicular pain.

Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG has the highest spend per head of population regionally (£14.70) driven mainly by high costs for elective admissions which is a reflection having the highest elective admission rates nationally. In contrast, Central Manchester CCG has relatively low costs per head for both emergency and elective admissions (£4.93).

The final table shows the total spend for elective admissions for each CCG for 2014/15 (based on national tariff) and includes a breakdown of this spend by procedure type. Surgery generally accounts for the majority of the spend but in Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale CCG almost 4 times the amount is spent on admissions for injections compared to what is spent on surgery.

14. Back & Radicular Pain Admissions Breakdown for the Greater Manchester Region

Highlighted Provider Data is included in this report

(Blue=NHS Trust & Green=Independent Sector Provider)

| Code | Provider Name | Elective Admissions | | | Emergency Admissions | Other Admission Types | Total |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Surgery | Injections | Other | | | |
| RW6 | PENNINE ACUTE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | 25 | 5,601 | 443 | 740 | 8 | 6,817 |
| RM3 | SALFORD ROYAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | 847 | 2,537 | 360 | 1,001 | <6 | 4,749 |
| RM2 | UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF SOUTH MANCHESTER NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | 1,154 | 139 | 395 | <6 | 1,691 |
| RMP | TAMESIDE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | 1,076 | 158 | 195 | - | 1,429 |
| RWJ | STOCKPORT NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | 139 | 654 | 87 | 342 | 15 | 1,237 |
| RRF | WRIGHTINGTON, WIGAN AND LEIGH NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | 867 | 108 | 213 | <6 | 1,193 |
| RW3 | CENTRAL MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | 586 | 81 | 312 | 94 | 1,078 |
| RMC | BOLTON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | 319 | 20 | 343 | <6 | 685 |
| NT404 | BMI - THE BEAUMONT HOSPITAL | - | 520 | 123 | - | - | 643 |
| RET | THE WALTON CENTRE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | 112 | 33 | 138 | <6 | - | 288 |
| NT401 | BMI - THE ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL | 43 | 118 | 12 | - | - | 173 |
| NT403 | BMI - THE BEARDWOOD HOSPITAL | - | 119 | 35 | - | - | 154 |
| RWW | WARRINGTON AND HALTON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | 13 | 59 | 9 | 16 | - | 97 |
| RXN | LANCASHIRE TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | 34 | 16 | <6 | <6 | 55 |
| NVC05 | EUXTON HALL HOSPITAL | - | 34 | <6 | - | - | 37 |
| NT420 | BMI - THE HIGHFIELD HOSPITAL | 11 | 7 | <6 | - | - | 20 |
| RBV | THE CHRISTIE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | <6 | 9 | <6 | 17 |
| NVC16 | RENACRES HOSPITAL | <6 | 11 | <6 | - | - | 14 |
| RVY | SOUTHPORT AND ORMSKIRK HOSPITAL NHS TRUST | - | 7 | - | <6 | <6 | 12 |
| NT337 | SPIRE LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL | - | 9 | <6 | - | - | 12 |
| RRV | UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | - | <6 | <6 | - | 8 |
| RXL | BLACKPOOL TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| RTX | UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF MORECAMBE BAY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | 6 | - | 7 |
| NVC07 | FULWOOD HALL HOSPITAL | <6 | <6 | <6 | - | - | 7 |
| NVC12 | OAKLANDS HOSPITAL | - | 7 | - | - | - | 7 |
| RJN | EAST CHESHIRE NHS TRUST | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| RQ6 | ROYAL LIVERPOOL AND BROADGREEN UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | <6 | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RR8 | LEEDS TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | <6 | - | <6 | <6 | - | <6 |
| RXR | EAST LANCASHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | - | <6 | <6 | - | <6 |
| RBN | ST HELENS AND KNOWSLEY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | <6 | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RBT | MID CHESHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RWY | CALDERDALE AND HUDDERSFIELD NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | <6 | <6 | - | <6 |
| RAN | ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL NHS TRUST | - | <6 | <6 | <6 | - | <6 |
| RBL | WIRRAL UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RJ1 | GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NT431 | BMI - THE RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL | - | - | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NVC20 | THE YORKSHIRE CLINIC | - | <6 | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| RAL | ROYAL FREE LONDON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RBA | TAUNTON AND SOMERSET NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| REM | AINTREE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RHQ | SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| RKB | UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RTE | GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RVJ | NORTH BRISTOL NHS TRUST | <6 | - | - | - | - | <6 |
| RVW | NORTH TEES AND HARTLEPOOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RX1 | NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | - | <6 | <6 | - | <6 |
| NT327 | SPIRE MANCHESTER HOSPITAL | - | <6 | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NT497 | BMI GISBURNE PARK HOSPITAL | <6 | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RC1 | BEDFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RCD | HARROGATE AND DISTRICT NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RD1 | ROYAL UNITED HOSPITALS BATH NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| RD3 | POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RDD | BASILDON AND THURROCK UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RDU | FRIMLEY HEALTH NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| REP | LIVERPOOL WOMEN'S NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | - | <6 | <6 |
| RFF | BARNSELY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RFS | CHESTERFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RGT | CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | <6 | - | - | - | - | <6 |
| RJ6 | CROYDON HEALTH SERVICES NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RK5 | SHERWOOD FOREST HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RK9 | PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RL1 | THE ROBERT JONES AND AGNES HUNT ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RM1 | NORFOLK AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RNA | THE DUDLEY GROUP NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| RTD | THE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RWA | HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RXW | SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| RYJ | IMPERIAL COLLEGE HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST | - | - | - | <6 | - | <6 |
| NEY01 | PIONEER HEALTHCARE LTD - CLAREMONT HOSPITAL | <6 | - | - | - | - | <6 |
| NT339 | SPIRE REGENCY HOSPITAL | - | - | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NT348 | SPIRE ELLAND HOSPITAL | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| NT422 | BMI - THE LONDON INDEPENDENT HOSPITAL | - | - | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NVG01 | FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL | - | - | <6 | - | - | <6 |
| NYW04 | ASPEN - CLAREMONT HOSPITAL | - | <6 | - | - | - | <6 |
| Total | | 1,208 | 13,785 | 1,767 | 3,635 | 139 | 20,534 |

| DOCUMENT GOVERNANCE | |
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| Approved by Project Director | Helen Ridley |
| Peer Reviewed by (if appropriate) | |
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| Version | Document Type | Date | Amendments | By |
| 0.1 | First Draft | 10/03/2016 | --- | Adam Fearing, Liz Lingard |
| 0.2 | Draft V2 | 15/03/2016 | Amendments & Final QA | Adam Fearing, Kayoung Goffe |
| 0.3 | Draft V3 | 15/04/2016 | Further minor amendments | Adam Fearing, Kayoung Goffe |
| 0.4 | Draft V4 | 03/05/2016 | Further minor amendments | Adam Fearing |
| 0.5 | Draft V5 | 11/05/2016 | Further minor amendments | Adam Fearing |
| 0.6 | Draft V6 | 23/06/2016 | Narrative & formatting | Liz Lingard |

| CONFIDENTIALITY CHECKLIST – FOR COMPLETION PRIOR TO ANY DRAFTS SENT TO CLIENTS | |
|---|---|
| Does the report include any small numbers? | Yes |
| If yes, can we produce a meaningful suppressed version? | Yes, the small numbers in this report have been suppressed. Observed events less than 6 have been replaced by "<6". Rates where the numerator or denominator are less than 6 have been shown, although to calculate that small number would not be possible from the data shown here. |
| If not, the Epidemiologist AND Director must justify why not here, highlight, and agree the need for an NDA | |
| Have Lightfoot/HSCIC approved use of NDA in order to disclose small numbers? | |
| Has the recipient of the report signed the NDA? | |