Public Health Scotland

# Edinburgh South West - Locality Profile

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# Localities Profiles

Public Health Scotland

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# Summary Table

| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics** | **Total population** | count | 2024 | 114,299 | 125,022 | 148,963 | 142,396 | 530,680 | 5,546,900 |
| | **Ratio male to female** | ratio | 2024 | 1:1.02 | 1:1.06 | 1:1.08 | 1:1.15 | 1:1.08 | 1:1.06 |
| | **Population over 65** | % | 2024 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 20.5 |
| | **Population in the least deprived SIMD quintile** | % | 2020 | 40.1 | 20 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 40 | 20 |
| | **Population in the most deprived SIMD quintile** | % | 2020 | 12.5 | 19.1 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 20 |
| **Housing** | **Total number of households** | count | 2024 | 55,532 | 69,645 | 71,403 | 69,608 | 266,188 | 2,740,513 |
| | **Households with single occupant tax discount** | % | 2024 | 38 | 41.8 | 36.3 | 32.6 | 37.1 | 38.4 |

| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Households in Council Tax Band A-C** | % | 2024 | 55.2 | 56.2 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 45.5 | 58.5 |
| | **Households in Council Tax Band F-H** | % | 2024 | 19.4 | 10 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 21 | 13.9 |
| **Population Health** | **Male average life expectancy in years** | mean | 2020-2024* | 78.6 | 75.7 | 79.4 | 78.5 | 78.3 | 77.2 |
| | **Female average life expectancy in years** | mean | 2020-2024* | 82.8 | 80.1 | 83.3 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 81.1 |
| | **Deaths aged 15-44 per 100,000** | rate | 2022 - 2024 | 91.7 | 73.2 | 65.9 | 77.3 | 75.1 | 104.8 |
| | **Population estimated to have at least one LTC** | % | 2024/25 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 14 | 16.2 | 22.5 |
| | **Cancer registrations per 100,000** | rate | 2020 - 2022 | 629.7 | 704.9 | 638 | 591.6 | 638.1 | 629.7 |

| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Anxiety, depression & psychosis prescriptions** | % | 2024/25 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 20.8 |

**at HSCP and Scotland level, the time period is a 3-year aggregate (2022-2024)*

| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lifestyle and Risk Factors** | **Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000** | rate | 2023/24 | 472.6 | 583.1 | 359.1 | 460.7 | 451.1 | 548.5 |
| | **Alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000** | rate | 2019 - 2023 | 21.1 | 27.7 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 21.8 |
| | **Drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000** | rate | 2021/22 - 2023/24 | 169.6 | 203.2 | 94.3 | 150.9 | 151.9 | 181.2 |

| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Bowel screening uptake** | % | 2021 - 2023 | 67.3 | 61.8 | 69.4 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 66.4 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | **Emergency admissions per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 7,118 | 7,594 | 7,570 | 5,957 | 7,045 | 10,626 |
| | **Unscheduled bed days per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 53,847 | 58,679 | 61,417 | 46,771 | 55,212 | 75,436 |
| | **A&E attendances per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 25,485 | 28,403 | 27,585 | 23,843 | 26,321 | 26,915 |
| | **Delayed discharges (65+) per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 57,871 | 79,068 | 52,093 | 56,978 | 61,102 | 51,401 |
| | **Potentially Preventable Admissions per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 1,259 | 1,317 | 1,249 | 964 | 1,190 | 1,694 |
| **Hospital (Mental Health) Care** | **Psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000** | rate | 2021/22 - 2023/24 | 247.6 | 288.5 | 171.9 | 294.3 | 243.6 | 216.1 |

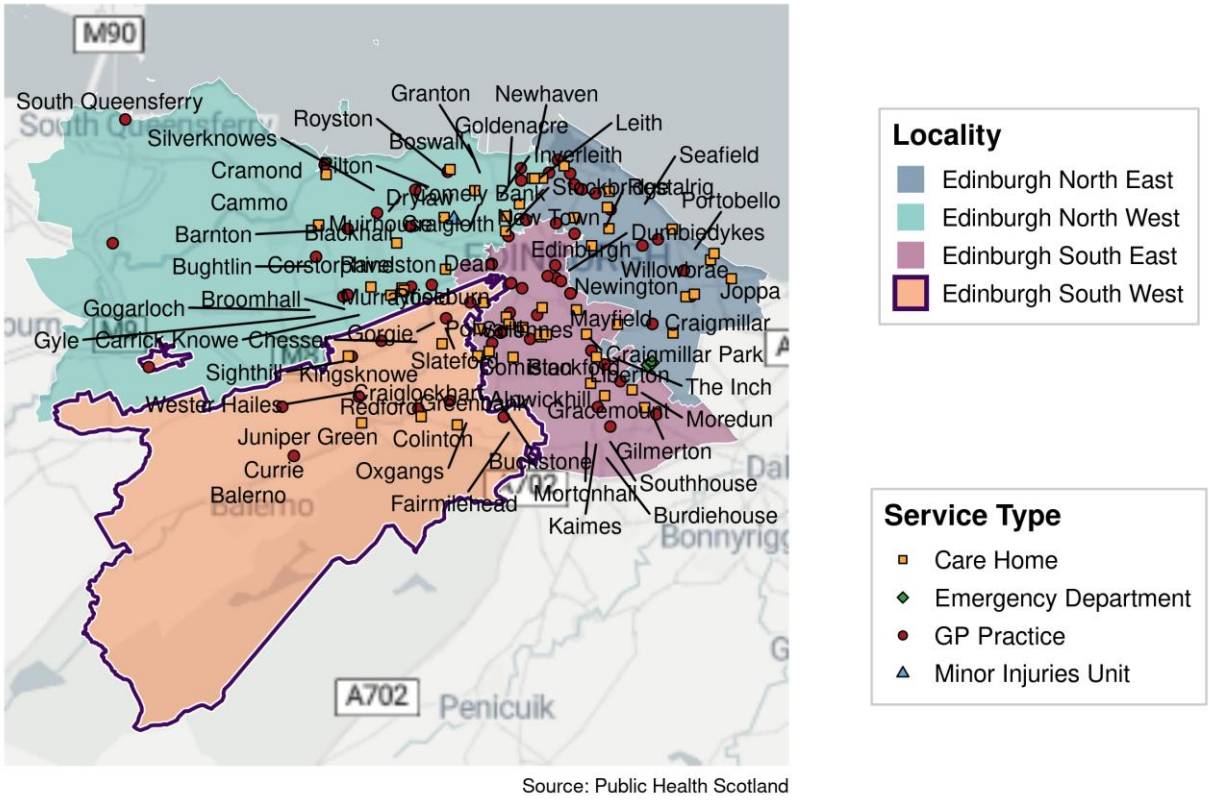
| Section | Indicator | Data Type | Time Period | Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh North East Locality | Edinburgh North West Locality | Edinburgh South East Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Unscheduled bed days per 100,000** | rate | 2024/25 | 19,137 | 17,878 | 15,008 | 37,788 | 22,686 | 18,134 |

# Notes for this profile

- All years shown are calendar years unless otherwise specified.
- Upper and lower 95% confidence intervals are shown throughout this document where available. In charts, these are displayed as shaded areas on either side of trend lines or as black error bars in bar charts. Confidence intervals show the range of possible values and a certainty that the true value falls within them.
- Definitions for the indicators shown are available in Appendix 1.
- Any zero figures for some indicators will indicate either suppression of small data or a complete lack of data available for this locality.

# Services

## Figure 1: Map of services by locality in Edinburgh HSCP[2]




Source: Public Health Scotland

## Table 1: Number of each type of service in Edinburgh South West Locality[2]

| Service Type | Service | Number |
|---|---|---|
| **Primary Care** | GP Practice | 13 |
| **A&E** | Emergency Department | 0 |
| | Minor Injuries Unit | 0 |
| **Care Home** | Elderly Care | 7 |
| | Other | 10 |

# Demographics

## Summary

For the most recent time period available, Edinburgh South West Locality had:

- A total population of **114,299** people, where **49.6%** were male, and **16.8%** were aged over 65.
- **40.1%** of people lived in the least deprived SIMD quintile, and **12.5%** lived in the most deprived quintile.

## Population

In 2024, the total population of Edinburgh South West locality was 114,299. The graph below shows the population distribution of the locality. Overall, **49.6%** of the population are male, and **50.4%** are female.

**Figure 2: Population by age and sex.**

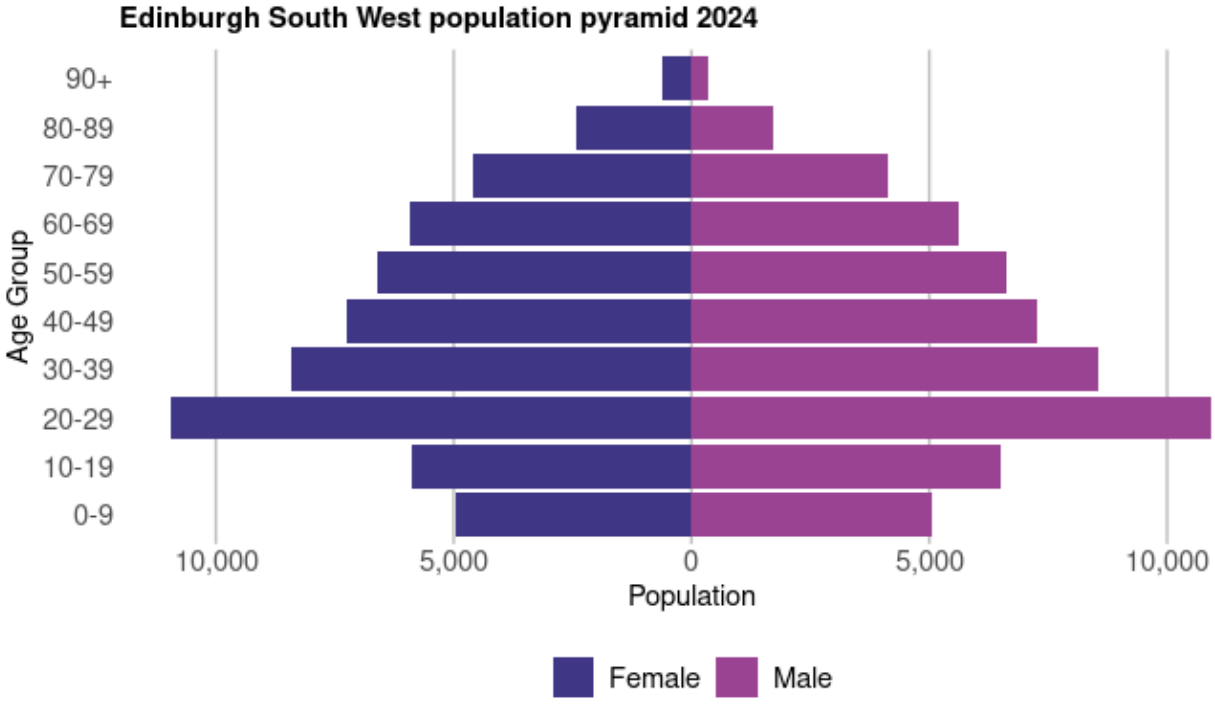
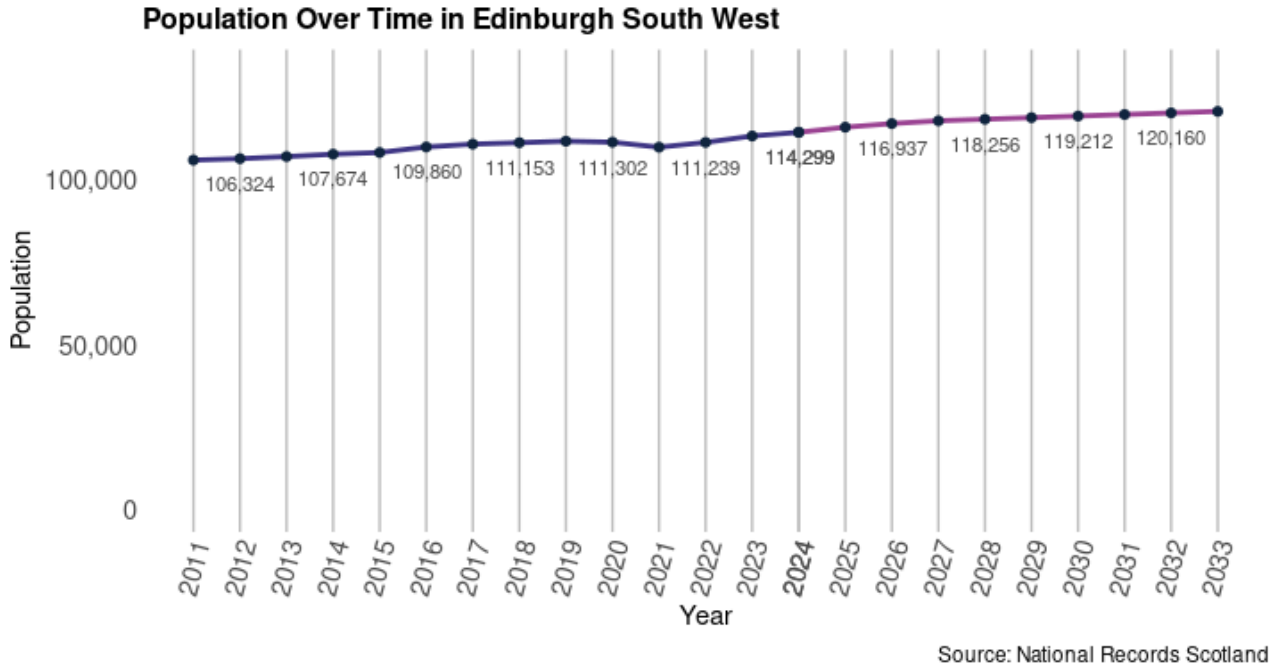


Figure 3 shows the historical population of Edinburgh South West, along with the NRS population projections. The population has been rising. The population in Edinburgh South West is estimated to increase by 5.5% from 2024 to 2033. *Please see the footnotes for more information on how the population projections were calculated[1].*

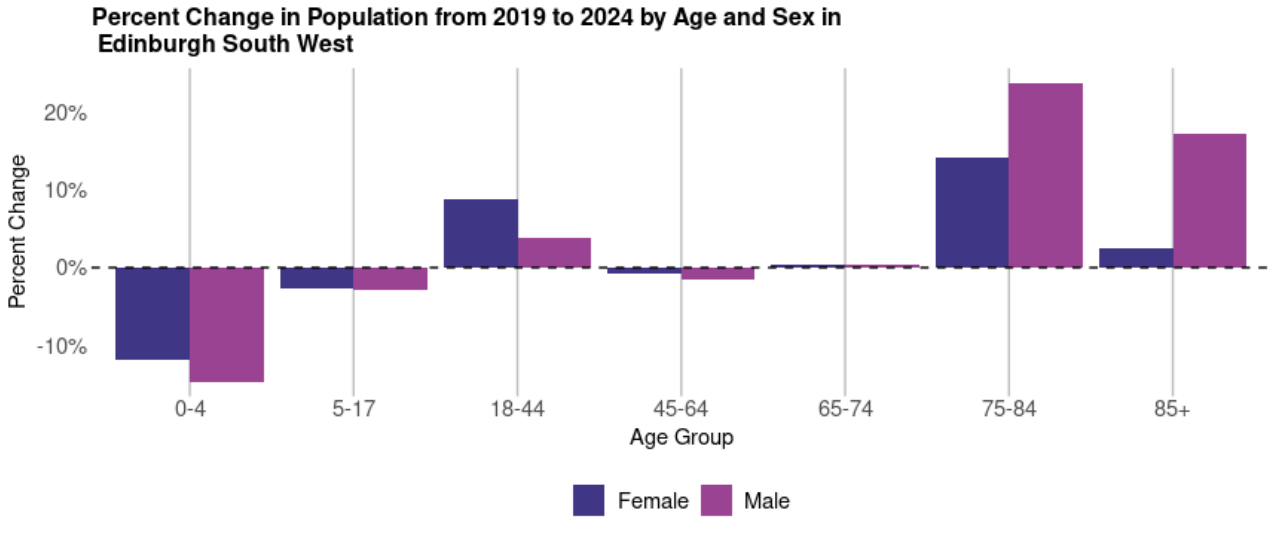
**Figure 3: Population time trend and projection.**




Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 4 shows how the population structure has changed between 2019 and 2024.

**Figure 4: Change in population structure over the last five years.**



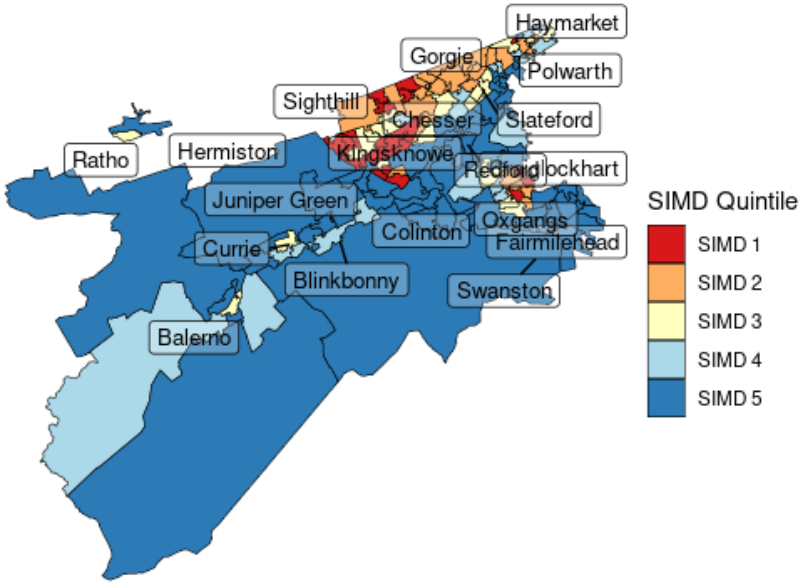

Source: National Records Scotland

## Deprivation

The following section explores the deprivation structure of Edinburgh South West through the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The SIMD ranks all datazones in Scotland by a number of factors; Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income. Based on these ranks, each datazone is then given an overall deprivation rank, which is used to split datazones into Deprivation Quintiles (Quintile 1 being the most deprived, and Quintile 5 the least). The most recent SIMD ranking was carried out in 2020. This section mainly focuses on the SIMD 2020 classifications, however, the 2016 classifications are used to assess how deprivation has changed in Edinburgh South West when compared to the rest of Scotland.

Of the 2024 population in Edinburgh South West, **12.5%** live in the most deprived Quintile (SIMD 1), and **40.1%** live in the least deprived Quintile (SIMD 5).

**Figure 5: Map of Data Zones within Edinburgh South West coloured by SIMD quintiles.**




Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

Table 2 details the percentage of the locality's 2016 population living in the 2016 SIMD Quintiles, the percentage of the 2024 population living in the 2020 SIMD Quintiles, and their difference for comparison. Figure 6 then breaks down SIMD by domain in Edinburgh South West.

**Table 2: Percentage of the Edinburgh South West population living in the 2016 and 2020 SIMD Datazone Quintiles in 2016 and 2024 respectively.**

| Quintile | Percent of 2016 Population (SIMD 2016 Ranking) | Percent of 2024 Population (SIMD 2020 Ranking) | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| SIMD 1 | 16.5% | 12.5% | -4.0% |
| SIMD 2 | 15.0% | 16.7% | 1.7% |
| SIMD 3 | 16.9% | 16.2% | -0.7% |
| SIMD 4 | 10.6% | 14.4% | 3.8% |
| SIMD 5 | 40.9% | 40.1% | -0.8% |

Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, National Records Scotland.

**Figure 6: Proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile by domain in 2024.**

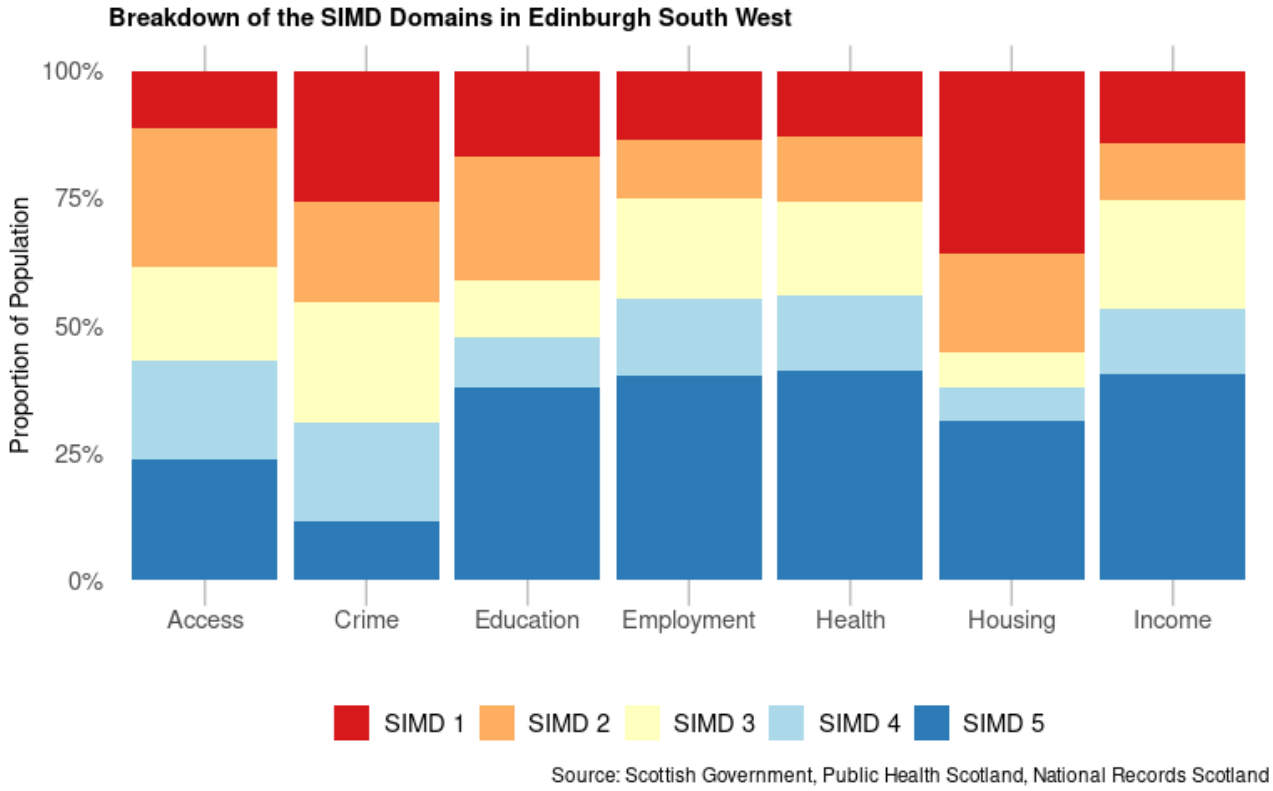
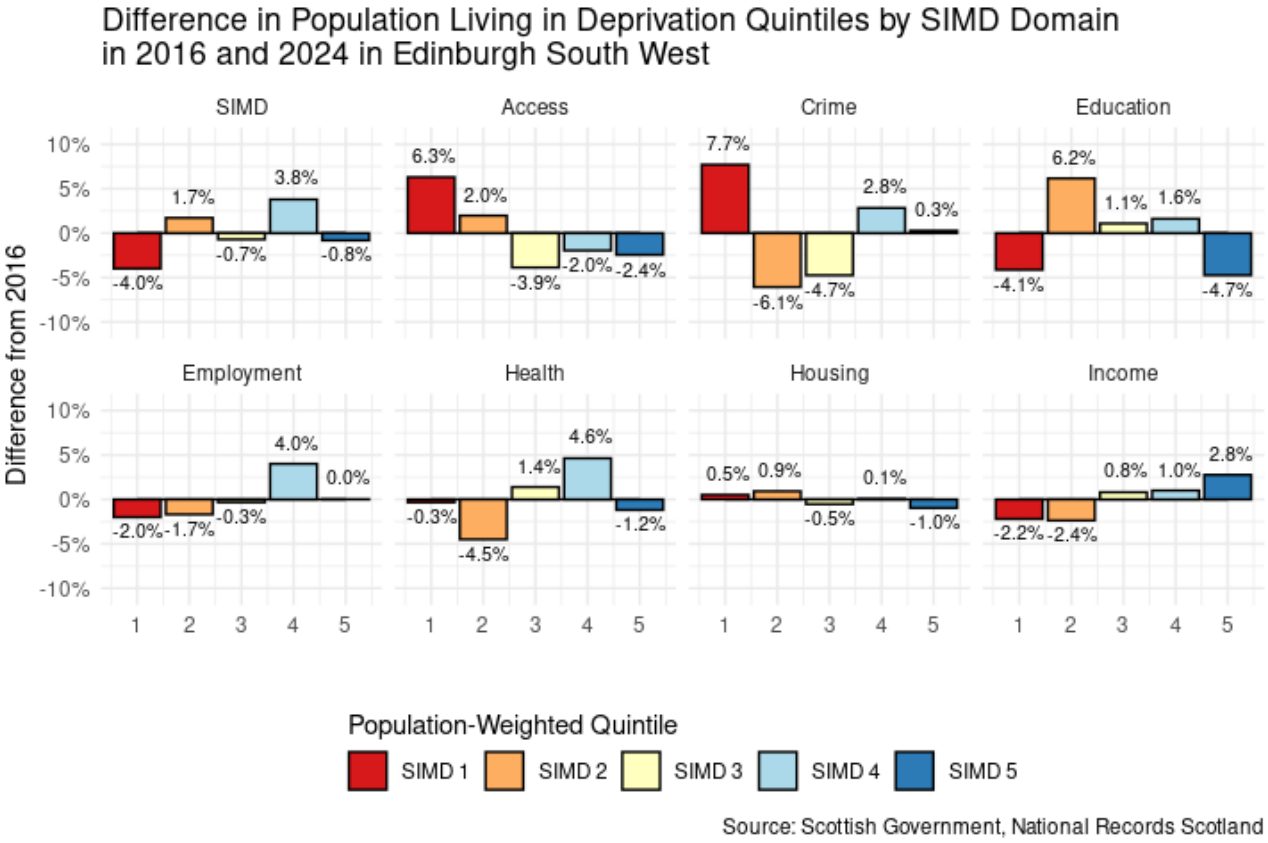


Figure 7 presents a comparison between the 2016 SIMD ranking applied to 2016 population estimates, and the more recent 2020 SIMD ranking applied to 2024 population estimates. The percentages of the population living within each SIMD quintile by domain were calculated using the 2016 and 2020 SIMD datazone classifications respectively. The differences in these percentages are plotted in Figure 7. Negative values on the y-axis indicate a decrease in the percent of the population living within a quintile, while positive values indicate an increase in the percent of the population living within a quintile. **Please note that quintiles have been weighted by the Scottish population so, any local changes in SIMD quintile do not necessarily indicate a difference in deprivation, but rather a difference in deprivation in comparison to the rest of Scotland.**

**Figure 7: Percentage of population in 2016 and 2024 living in the 2016 and the 2020 SIMD quintiles by domain.**



# Housing

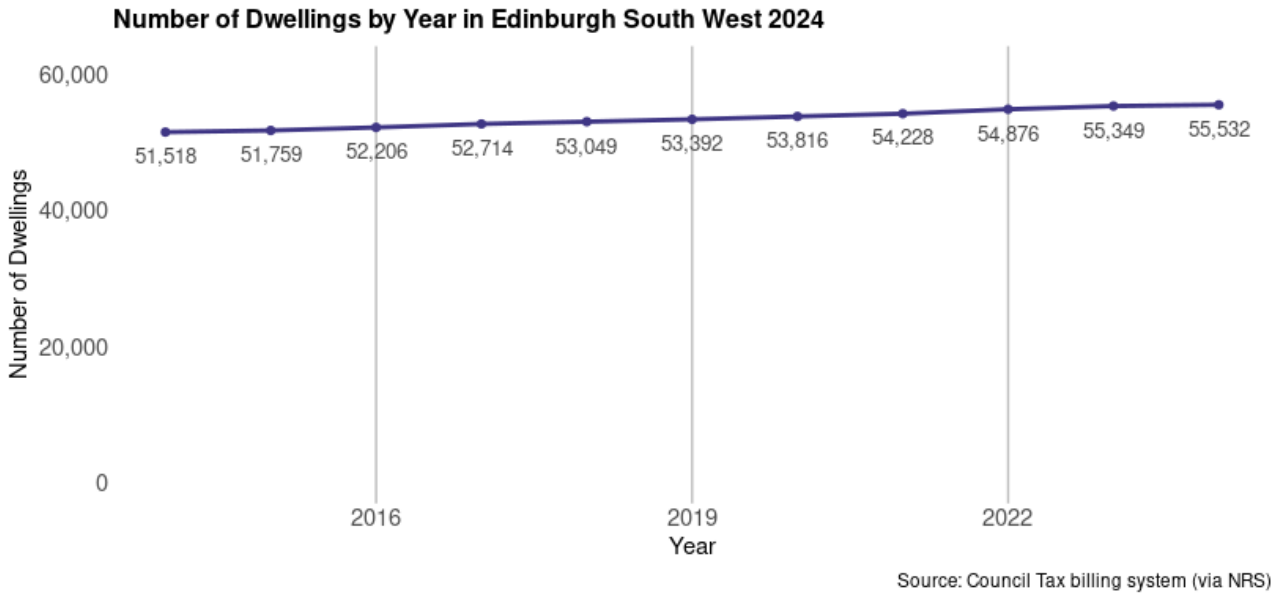
## Summary

For the most recent time period available, Edinburgh South West Locality had:

- **55,532** dwellings, of which: **96.4%** were occupied and **0.2%** were second homes.
- **38%** of dwellings received a single-occupant council tax discount, and **7.2%** were exempt from council tax entirely.
- **55.2%** of houses were within council tax bands A to C, and **19.4%** were in bands F to H.

The graph below shows the number of dwellings in Edinburgh South West from 2014 to 2024.

**Figure 8: Number of dwellings time trend.**




Of the total number of dwellings in 2024, 38% (21,087 households) were occupied by an individual receiving a single-occupant council tax discount. Furthermore, 7.2% (3,975 households) were occupied and exempt from council tax.

There were 111 dwellings classed as a second home in 2024, these dwellings made up 0.2% of the households in Edinburgh South West.

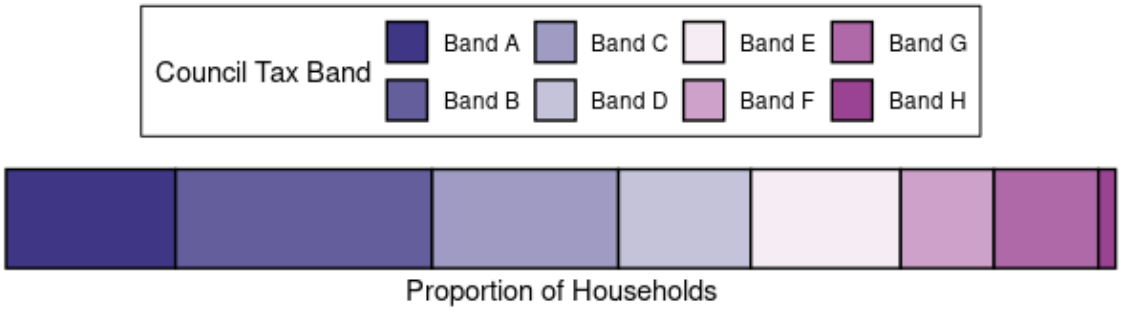
**Table 3: Breakdown of dwelling types by year for Edinburgh South West locality.**

| Year | Total Dwellings | Occupied Dwellings | Vacant Dwellings | Single Occupant Tax Discount | Council Tax Exempt Dwellings | Second Homes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 51,518 | 50,336 | 990 | 20,068 | 3,900 | 188 |
| 2015 | 51,759 | 50,376 | 1,202 | 20,335 | 3,916 | 178 |
| 2016 | 52,206 | 50,737 | 1,266 | 20,322 | 3,885 | 184 |
| 2017 | 52,714 | 51,133 | 1,369 | 20,367 | 3,878 | 184 |
| 2018 | 53,049 | 51,383 | 1,516 | 20,320 | 3,792 | 151 |
| 2019 | 53,392 | 51,711 | 1,560 | 20,311 | 3,713 | 134 |
| 2020 | 53,816 | 51,749 | 1,954 | 20,478 | 3,488 | 129 |
| 2021 | 54,228 | 52,233 | 1,867 | 21,205 | 3,620 | 137 |
| 2022 | 54,876 | 52,872 | 1,876 | 21,128 | 3,712 | 146 |
| 2023 | 55,349 | 53,219 | 1,995 | 21,260 | 3,941 | 147 |
| 2024 | 55,532 | 53,542 | 1,879 | 21,087 | 3,975 | 111 |

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

The proportion of households within each council tax band are displayed in the chart below, figures are shown in Table 4.

**Figure 9: Breakdown of households by council tax band for Edinburgh South West in 2024.**




Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

**Table 4: Percentage of households by council tax band for Edinburgh South West in 2024.**

| Tax Band | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of households | 15.3% | 23.1% | 16.8% | 11.9% | 13.5% | 8.4% | 9.4% | 1.5% |

Source: Scottish Assessors' Association (via NRS)

# Population Health

## Summary

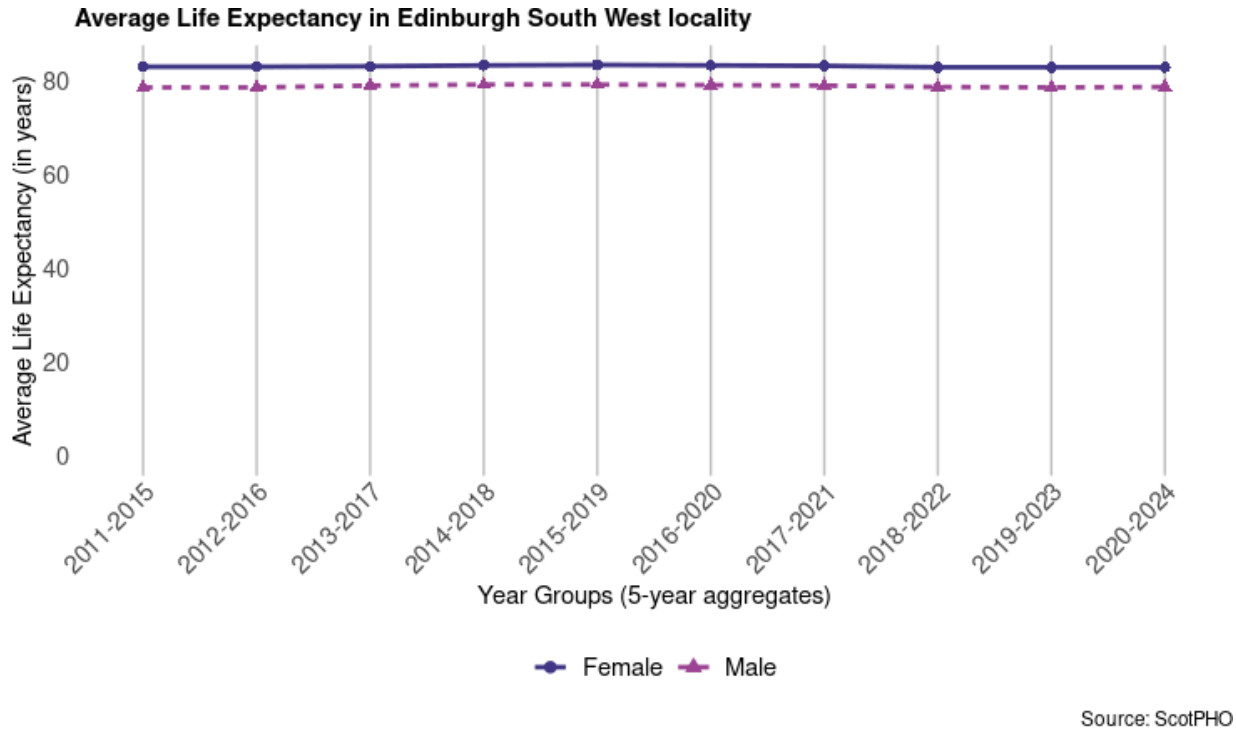
For the most recent time period available[3], Edinburgh South West Locality had:

- An average life expectancy of **78.6** years for males and **82.8** years for females, compared to the national average of 77.2 and 81.1 years of age respectively.
- A death rate for ages 15 to 44 of **91.7** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (105 deaths per 100,000)[4].
- **16.6%** of the locality's population with at least one long term physical health condition. This is lower than Scotland (22.5%).
- A cancer registration rate of **630** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 630 in Scotland), and an early death rate (<75 years) from cancer of **130** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population (compared to 142 in Scotland)[4].
- **16.5%** of the population being prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis. This is a smaller proportion than Scotland (20.8%).

## Life Expectancy

In the latest time period available from 2020-2024 (5-year aggregate), the average life expectancy in Edinburgh South West locality was 78.6 years for men, and 82.8 years for women. A 10-year time trend can be seen in figure 10.

**Figure 10: Average life expectancy in men and women over time**




Source: ScotPHO

Table 5 provides the average life expectancy for men and women in different areas for the latest time period available.

**Table 5: Average life expectancy in years for the latest time periods (2020-2024 aggregated years for the locality; 2022-2024 aggregated years for other areas).**

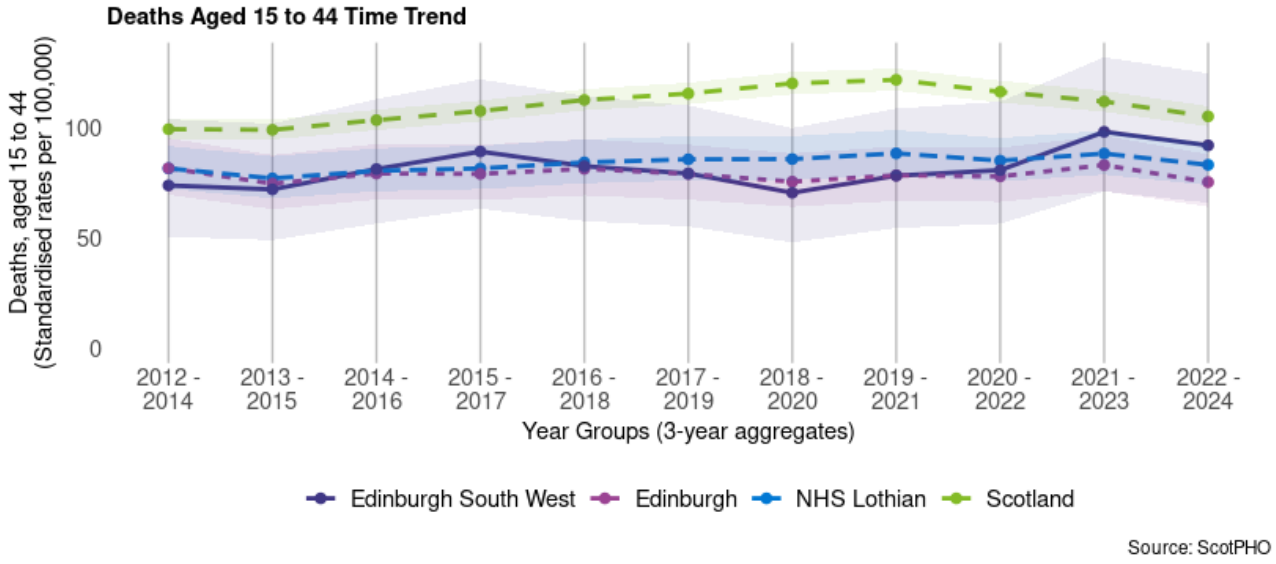
| Sex | Edinburgh South West | Edinburgh | NHS Lothian | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 77.2 |
| Female | 82.8 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 81.1 |

Source: ScotPHO

## Deaths, aged 15 to 44

The following chart shows a trend of death rates among people aged 15 to 44 per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4] by area. In the most recent aggregate time period available (2022 - 2024), the mortality rate in Edinburgh South West locality was **91.7** deaths per 100,000 population.

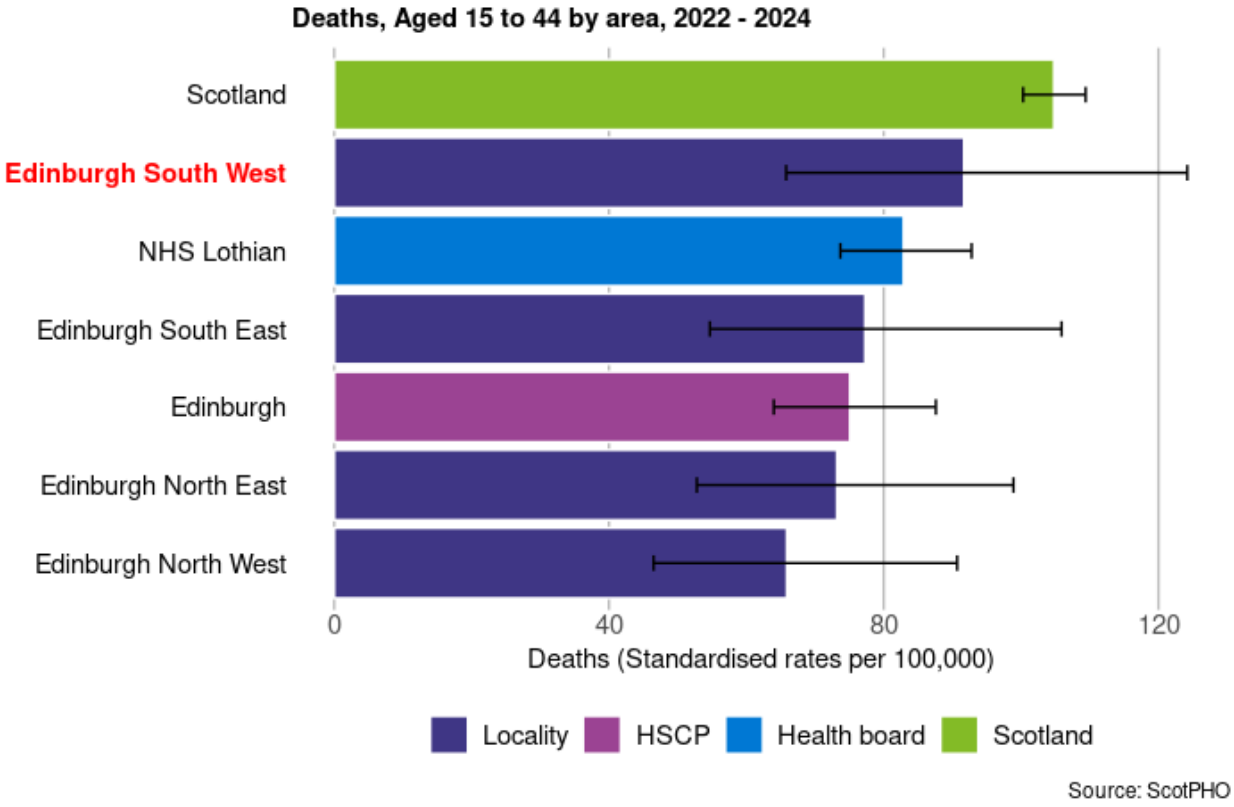
**Figure 11: Deaths aged 15 to 44 years by geographical area and over time.**




Source: ScotPHO

Figure 12 provides comparisons of deaths at ages 15 to 44 across all areas including other localities in Edinburgh HSCP. In 2022 - 2024, Edinburgh South West had a lower rate than the rest of Scotland (91.7 compared to 105 deaths per 100,000).

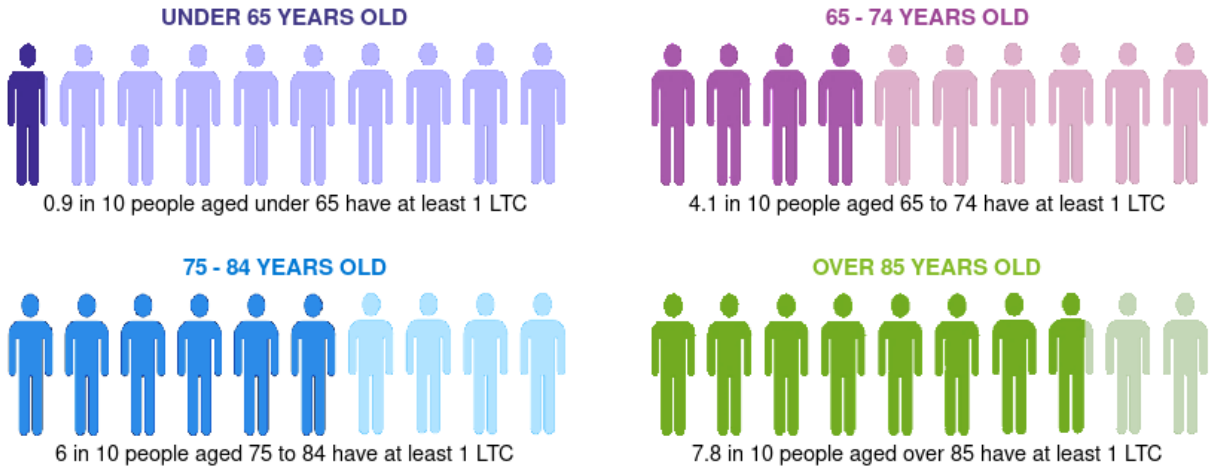
**Figure 12: Deaths at ages 15 to 44 by area for the latest time period available.**



## Long Term Physical Health Conditions and Multi-morbidity

The estimates in the following sections are based on an individual being hospitalised with a relevant condition *at any point* in the past. This methodology can lead to both undercounts and overcounts depending on the condition; see the footnotes for more details.[5]

In the financial year 2024/25, in Edinburgh South West Locality, it is estimated that **16.6%** of the population had at least one physical Long Term Condition (LTC). These include cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, and respiratory conditions, as well as other organ conditions (namely liver disease and renal failure), arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and epilepsy. *Please note that estimates for this section are based on people who had contact with NHS services - see footnotes for further information and caveats on identifying LTCs.*[5]



The co-occurrence of two or more conditions, known as multi-morbidity, is broken down in Table 6, distinguishing between age groups. Overall, **1.8**% of those under 65 have more than one LTC, compared to **25.8**% of those over 65.

### Table 6: Multi-morbidity of physical LTCs by age group in 2024/25

| | Percentage over 65 | Percentage under 65 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 LTC | 27.0 | 7.2 |
| 2 LTCs | 13.5 | 1.3 |
| 3 LTCs | 6.7 | 0.4 |
| 4 or more LTCs | 5.6 | 0.1 |

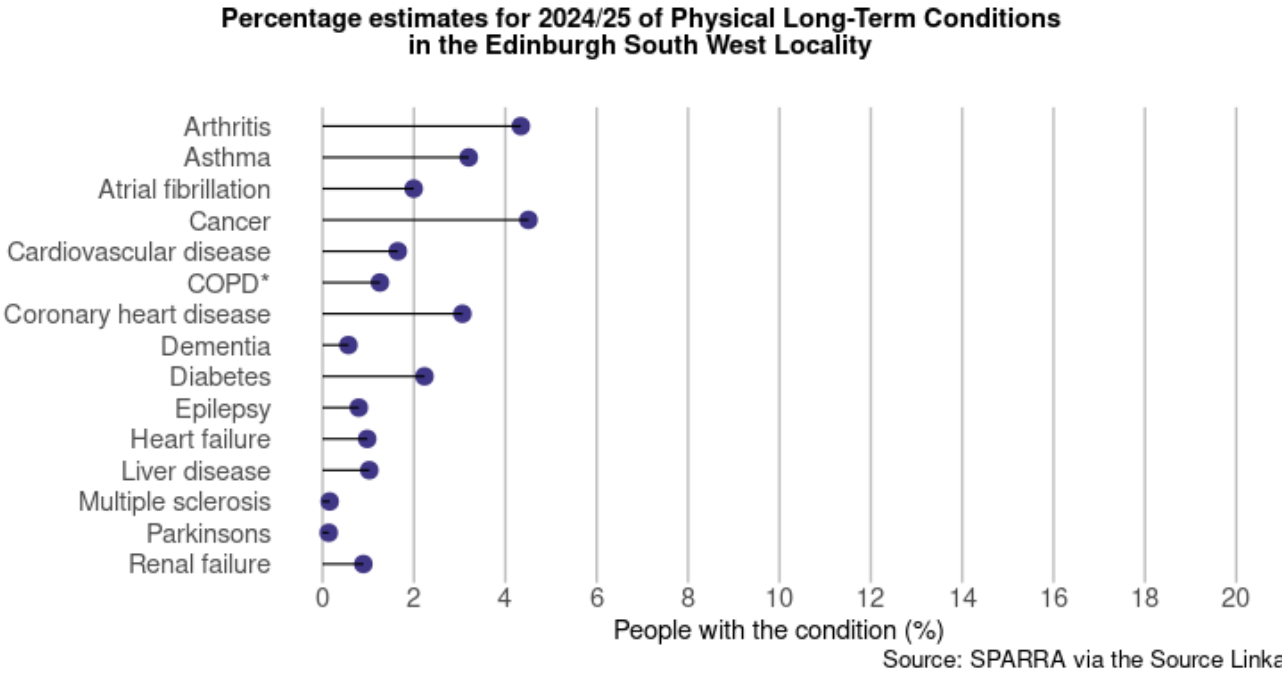
**Most common physical Long Term Conditions (LTCs)**

- Figure 13 shows the LTC estimates for Edinburgh South West Locality in the financial year 2024/25 across all ages. This is based on whether someone has ever had a hospital admission for this condition.
- Table 7 orders the LTC estimates to show the five most common physical LTCs across all ages at the Locality, Partnership, and Scotland levels.

Below is a breakdown of estimated physical LTCs, for the financial year 2024/25.

Figure 13 shows the estimated percentage of different LTCs in Edinburgh South West locality, and Table 7 illustrates the five most common physical LTCs across all ages at the locality, partnership, and Scotland levels.

## Figure 13: The percentage of people with each physical LTC.




**COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

## Table 7: Top five physical LTCs in, Edinburgh South West Locality as a percentage of the population for 2024/25, compared to Edinburgh HSCP and Scotland.

| Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|
| Cancer 4.51 % | Cancer 4.46 % | Arthritis 5.84 % |
| Arthritis 4.34 % | Arthritis 4.12 % | Cancer 5.65 % |
| Asthma 3.2 % | Asthma 3.14 % | Asthma 5.05 % |
| Coronary heart disease 3.06 % | Coronary heart disease 2.95 % | Coronary heart disease 4.7 % |

| Edinburgh South West Locality | Edinburgh HSCP | Scotland |
|---|---|---|
| Diabetes<br>2.23 % | Diabetes<br>2.21 % | Diabetes<br>3.57 % |

Source: Source Linkage Files

## Cancer

For the period 2020 - 2022, there were **606** new cancer registrations per year on average (a rate of **630** registrations per 100,000 age-sex standardised population) in Edinburgh South West locality. For the period 2021 - 2023, there were also **130** early deaths per 100,000 from cancer in the locality, this is a **25%** decrease compared to the rate 10 years prior.

**Figure 14: Cancer registration rate over time and by area.**

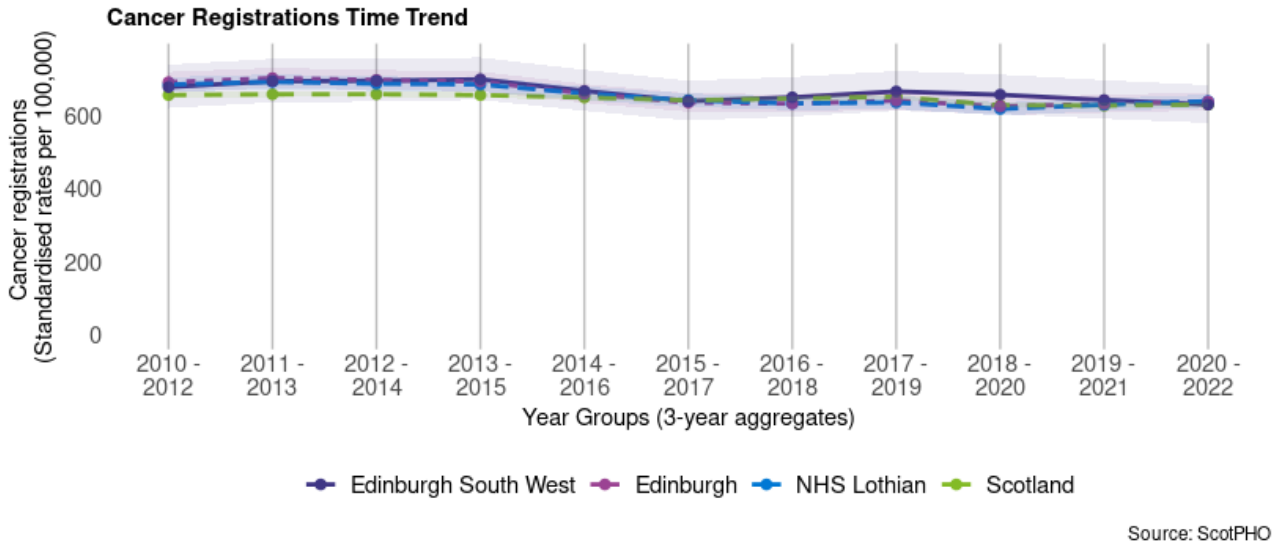
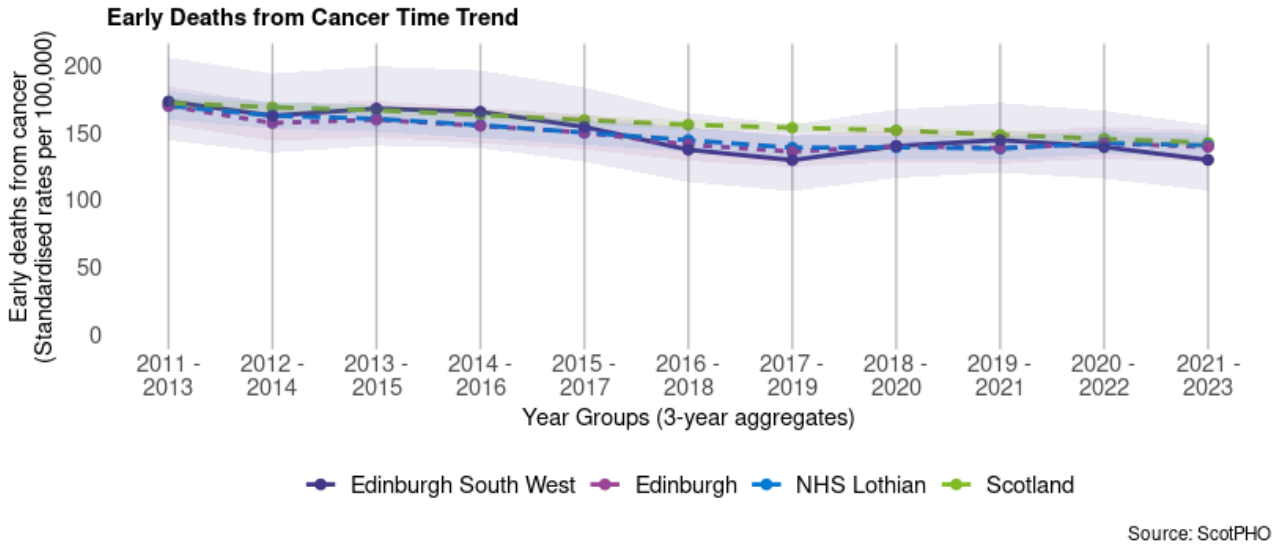


**Figure 15: Early deaths from cancer (<75 years) over time and by area.**




Source: ScotPHO

## Hospitalisations by condition

Patient hospitalisations can indicate how certain diseases have varying impacts on people's lives. In the latest time period available in Edinburgh South West, the condition with the highest rate of hospitalisations was Coronary Heart Disease.

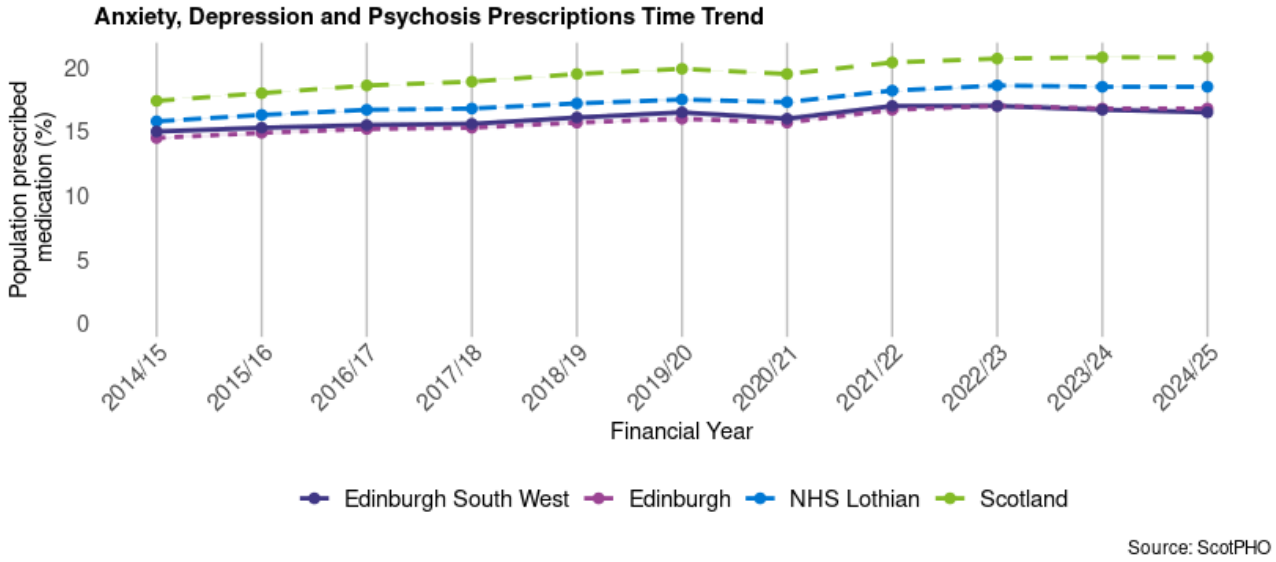
**Table 8: Patient hospitalisations by condition and geographical area, age-sex standardised rates per 100,000.**

| Disease | Latest time period | Edinburgh South West | Edinburgh | NHS Lothian | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asthma | 2022/23 - 2024/25 | 84.6 | 79.8 | 81.2 | 81.2 |
| Coronary Heart Disease | 2022/23 - 2024/25 | 219.4 | 222.4 | 238.9 | 318.2 |
| COPD | 2022/23 - 2024/25 | 148.1 | 143.9 | 161.8 | 215.3 |

## Anxiety, Depression and Psychosis (ADP) prescriptions

In 2024/25, **16.5%** of people were prescribed medication for anxiety, depression or psychosis in Edinburgh South West Locality. This is a **1.5 percentage point increase** from the rate 10 years prior in 2014/15 which was 15%.

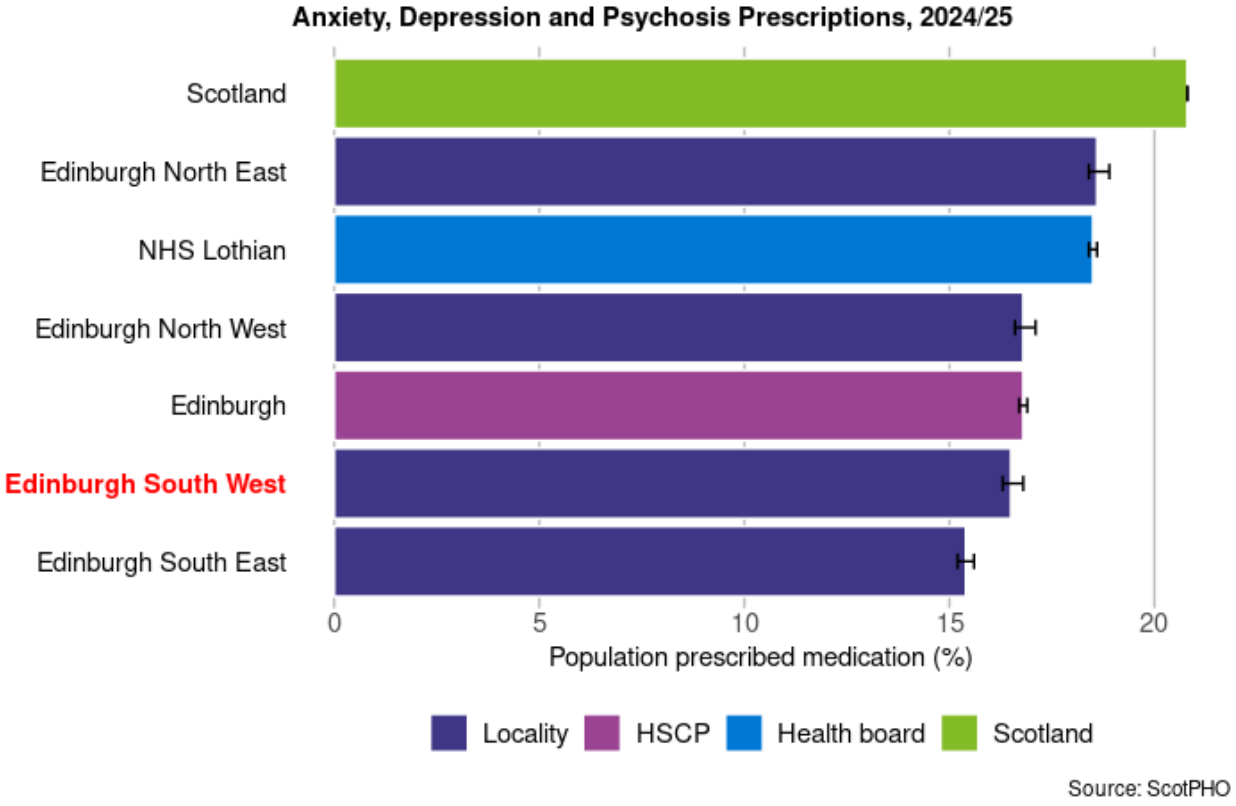
**Figure 16: Anxiety, depression and psychosis prescriptions over time and by geographical area.**




Source: ScotPHO

In 2024/25, Edinburgh South West had a smaller proportion of the population being prescribed ADP medication compared to the rest of Scotland (16.5% compared to 20.8%).

**Figure 17: Percentage population prescribed medication for anxiety, depression and psychosis by area for the latest period available.**



# Lifestyle and Risk Factors

## Summary

Mental and physical well-being has close ties with people's lifestyles and behaviours. Financial security, employment and location are influences that often have a bearing on these choices. Issues can develop when alcohol, smoking or drug use shape lives. This section provides data on drug-related hospital admissions, alcohol-related hospital admissions, alcohol-specific deaths and bowel screening uptake, to give an overview of some of the lifestyles and behaviours for the Edinburgh South West locality. These can give an idea of quality of life and prosperity.

For the most recent time period available[3], Edinburgh South West had:

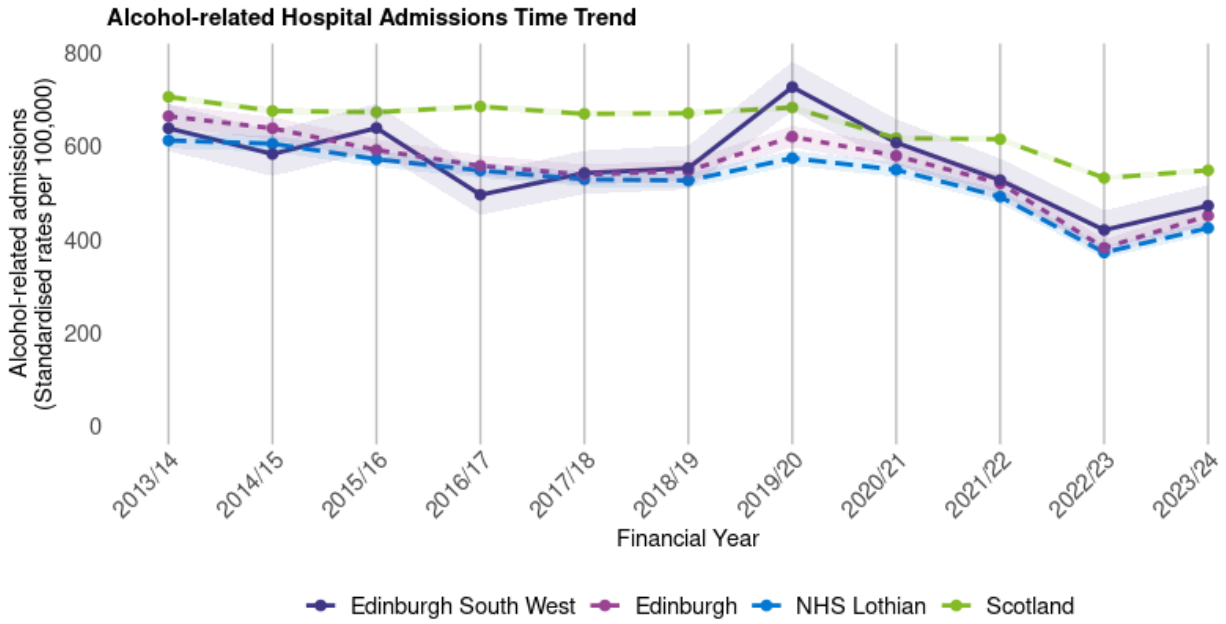
- **473** alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (549 admissions per 100,000)[4].
- **21.1** alcohol-specific deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (21.8 deaths per 100,000)[4].
- **170** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is lower than Scotland (181 admissions per 100,000)[4].
- **67.3%** uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population, compared to 66.4% in Scotland.

## Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions

In 2023/24, the rate of alcohol-related admissions was **473** per 100,000 age-sex standardised population in Edinburgh South West. This is a 26% decrease overall since 2013/14. Figure 18 shows a trend of alcohol-related hospital admissions for Edinburgh South West locality compared with Scotland, Edinburgh HSCP and NHS Lothian from financial year 2013/14 to 2023/24.

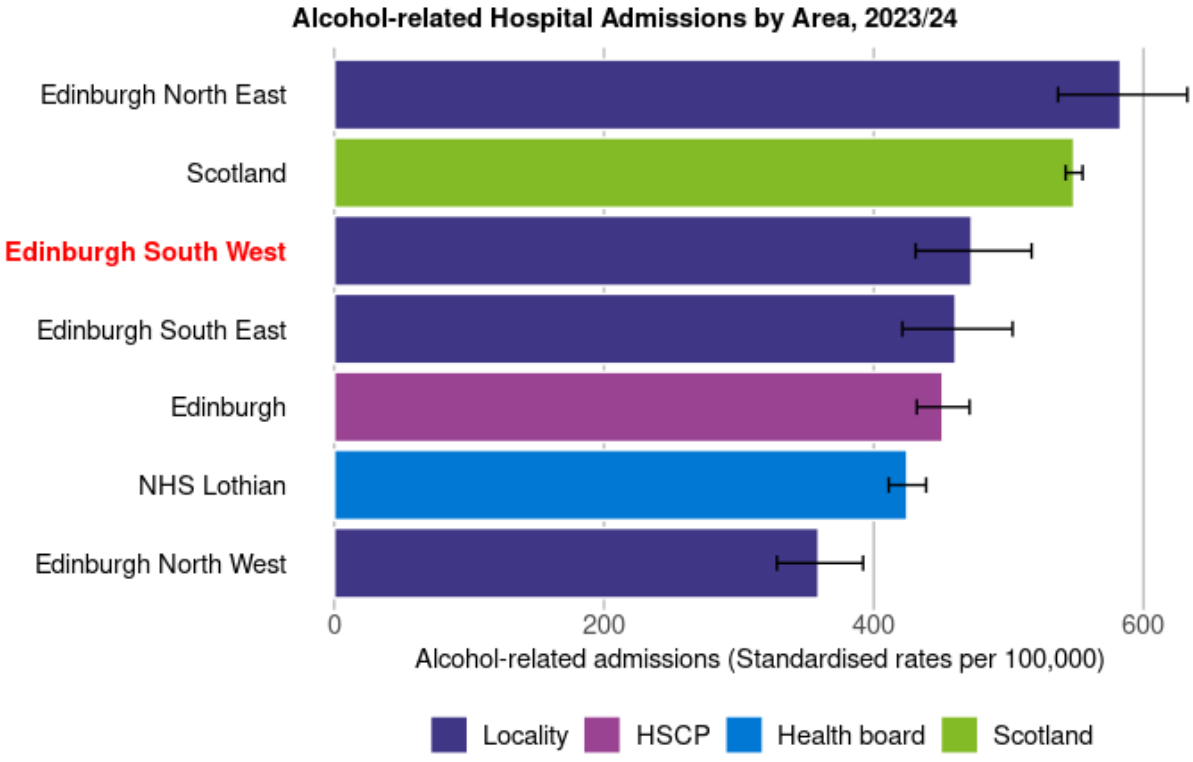
Figure 19 then compares different areas, including the other localities in Edinburgh, for the latest financial year. This bar chart shows that in 2023/24, Edinburgh South West locality had a lower alcohol-related hospital admissions rate compared to Scotland (473 and 549 admissions respectively).

## Figure 18: Alcohol-related hospital admission rates by area and over time.




Source: ScotPHO

## Figure 19: Alcohol-related hospital admissions by area for the latest time period.

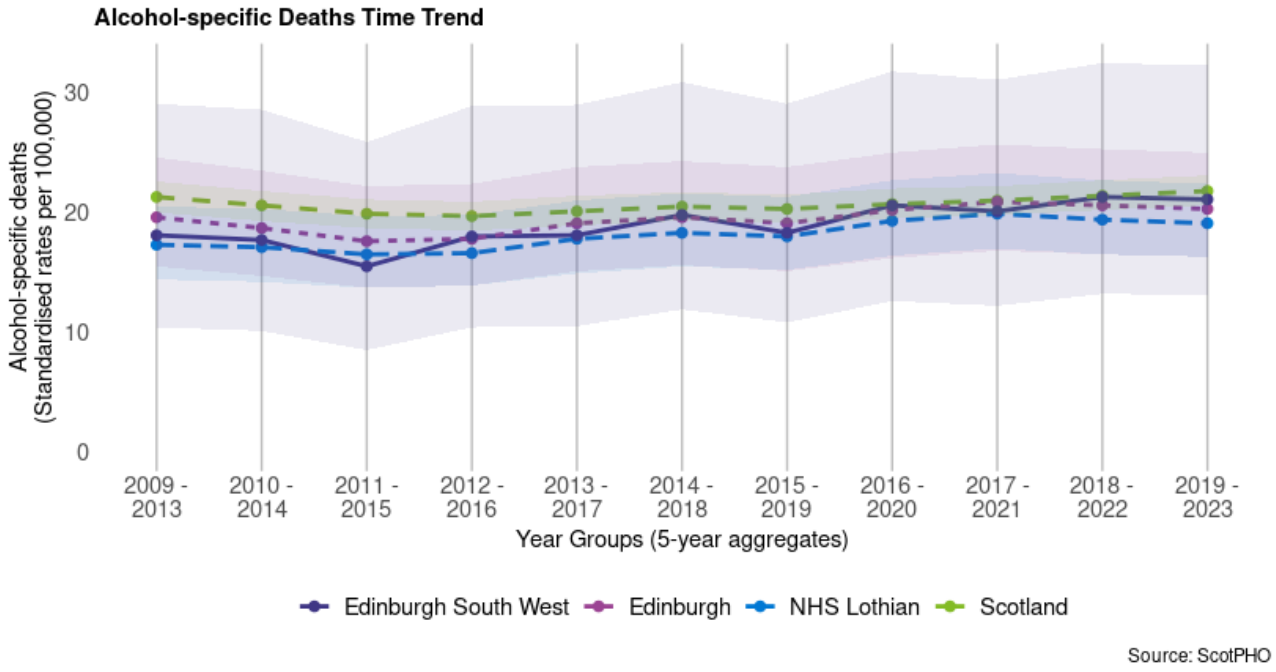



Source: ScotPHO

## Alcohol-Specific Deaths

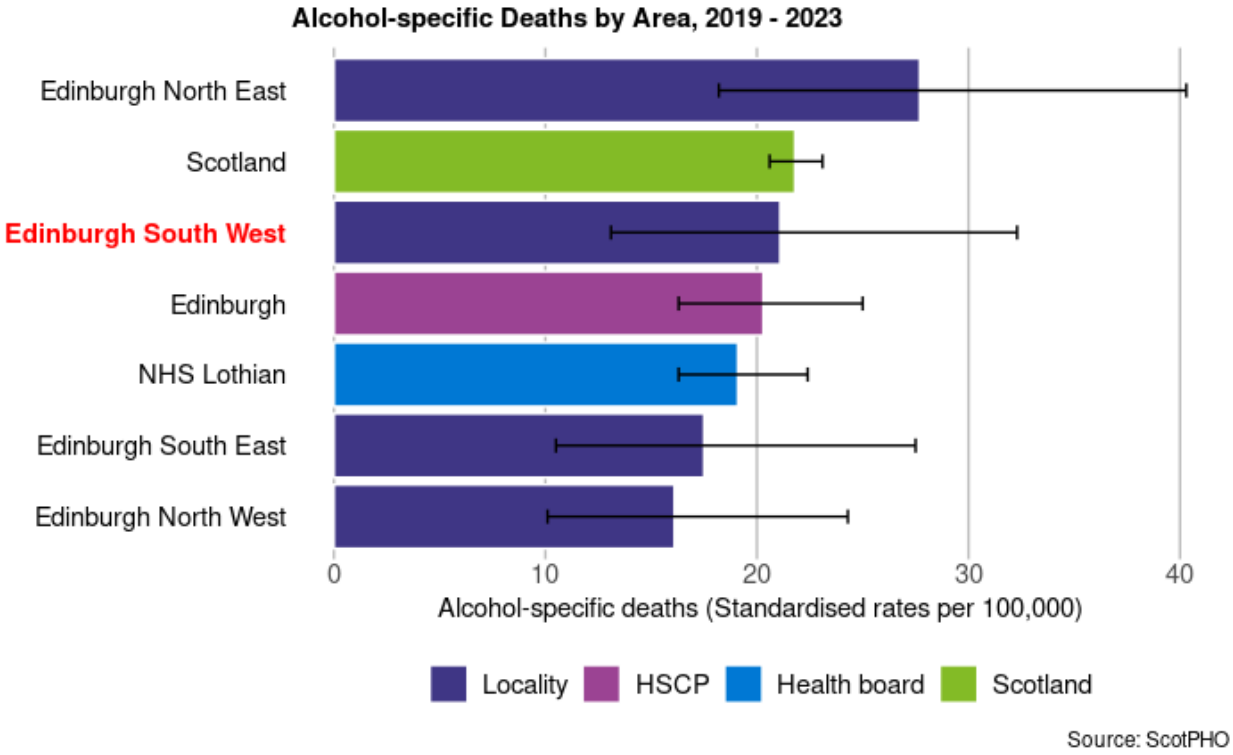
Data on alcohol-specific deaths is available as 5-year aggregates. In Edinburgh South West, the latest rate of alcohol-specific deaths was **21.1** deaths per 100,000 age-sex standardised population. This is 16.6% higher than the rate in 2009 - 2013. Figure 21 also shows that the locality has a lower alcohol-specific death rate compared to Scotland overall (21.8 deaths per 100,000).

**Figure 20: Alcohol-specific deaths by area and over time.**




Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 21: Alcohol-specific deaths by area for the latest time period available.**

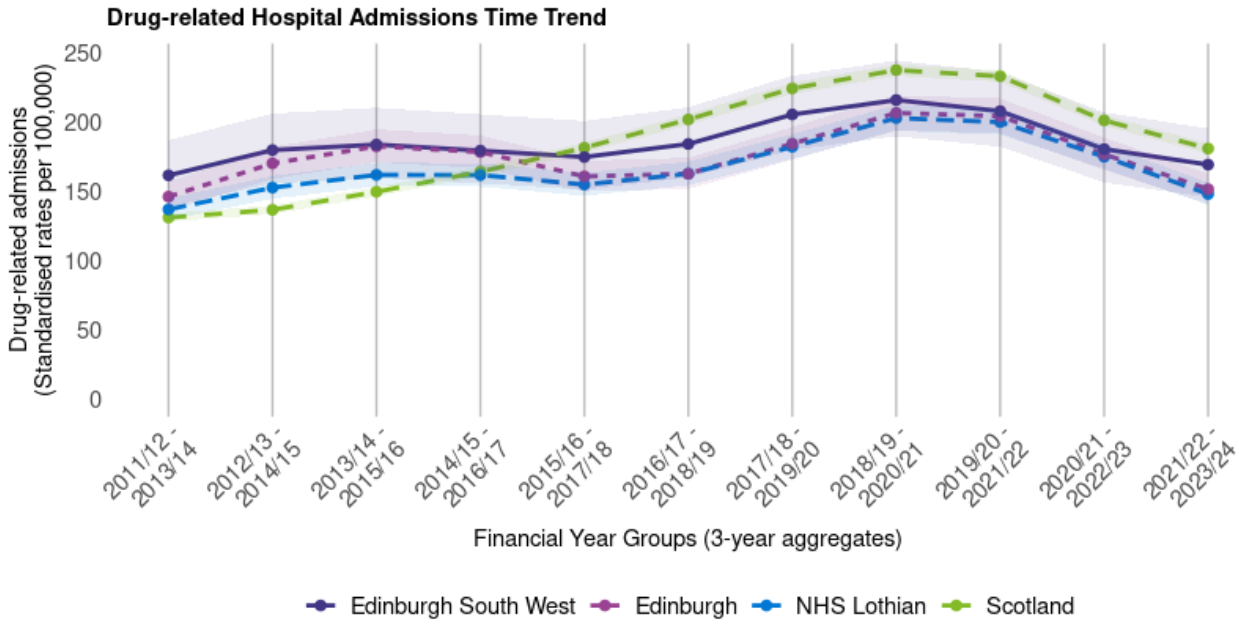



## Drug-related Hospital Admissions

There were **170** drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 age-sex standardised population[4] in the Edinburgh South West locality in the time period 2021/22 - 2023/24 (3-year financial year aggregate). This is a 4.8% increase since 2011/12 - 2013/14. A trend of the change in drug-related hospital admissions for the locality and comparable areas is shown in Figure 22 from 2011/12 - 2013/14 onward.

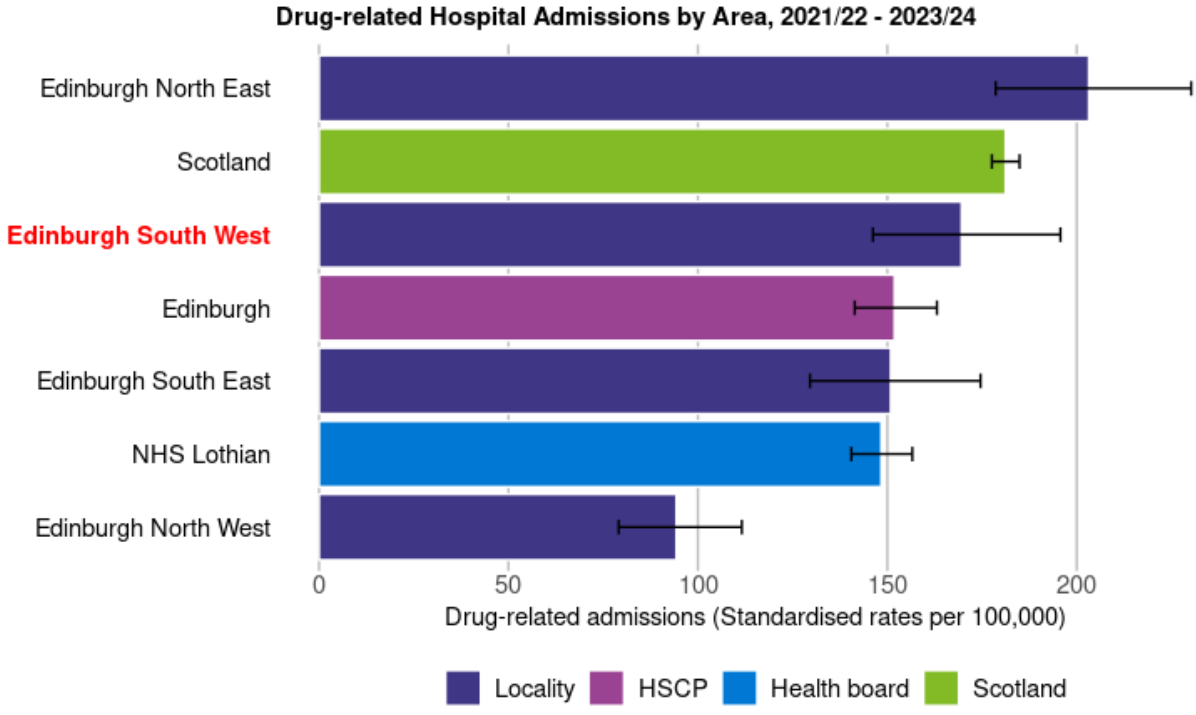
A comparison of areas at the most recent time period (2021/22 - 2023/24 aggregated financial years) is available in Figure 23. This shows the Edinburgh South West locality has a lower rate of drug-related hospital admissions than Scotland (181 admissions per 100,000).

## Figure 22: Drug-related hospital admission rates by area and over time.




Source: ScotPHO

## Figure 23: Drug-related hospital admission rates by area for the latest time period available.



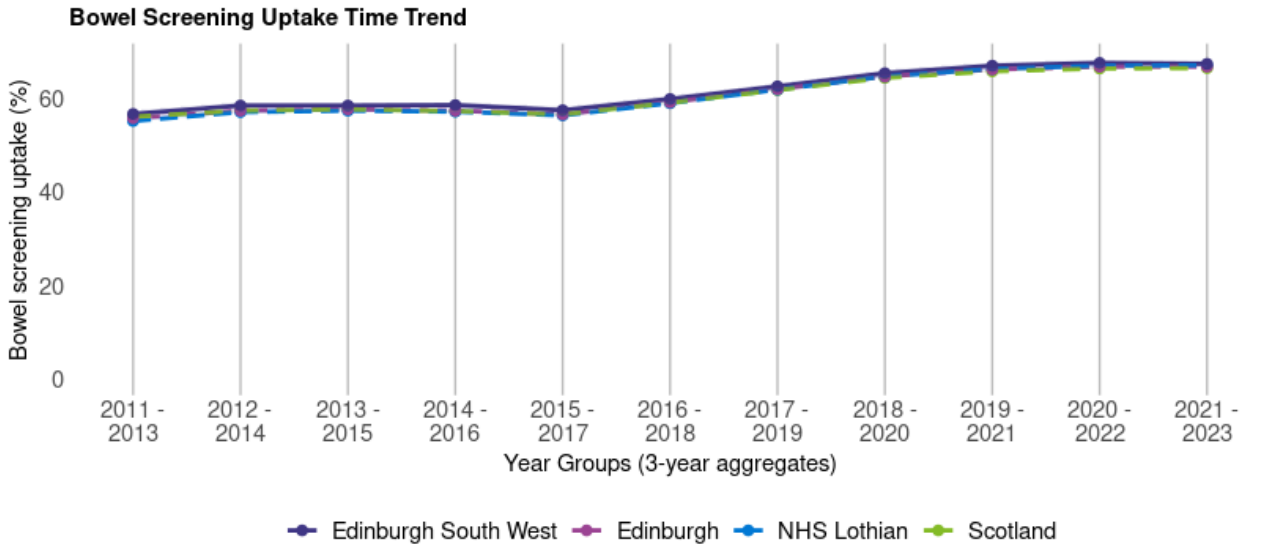

Source: ScotPHO

## Bowel Screening Uptake

Bowel screening is offered every two years to eligible men and women aged between 50-74 years old. Eligible people are posted a test kit which is completed at home. Since 1st April 2013, those aged 75 and over can also self-refer and opt into screening.

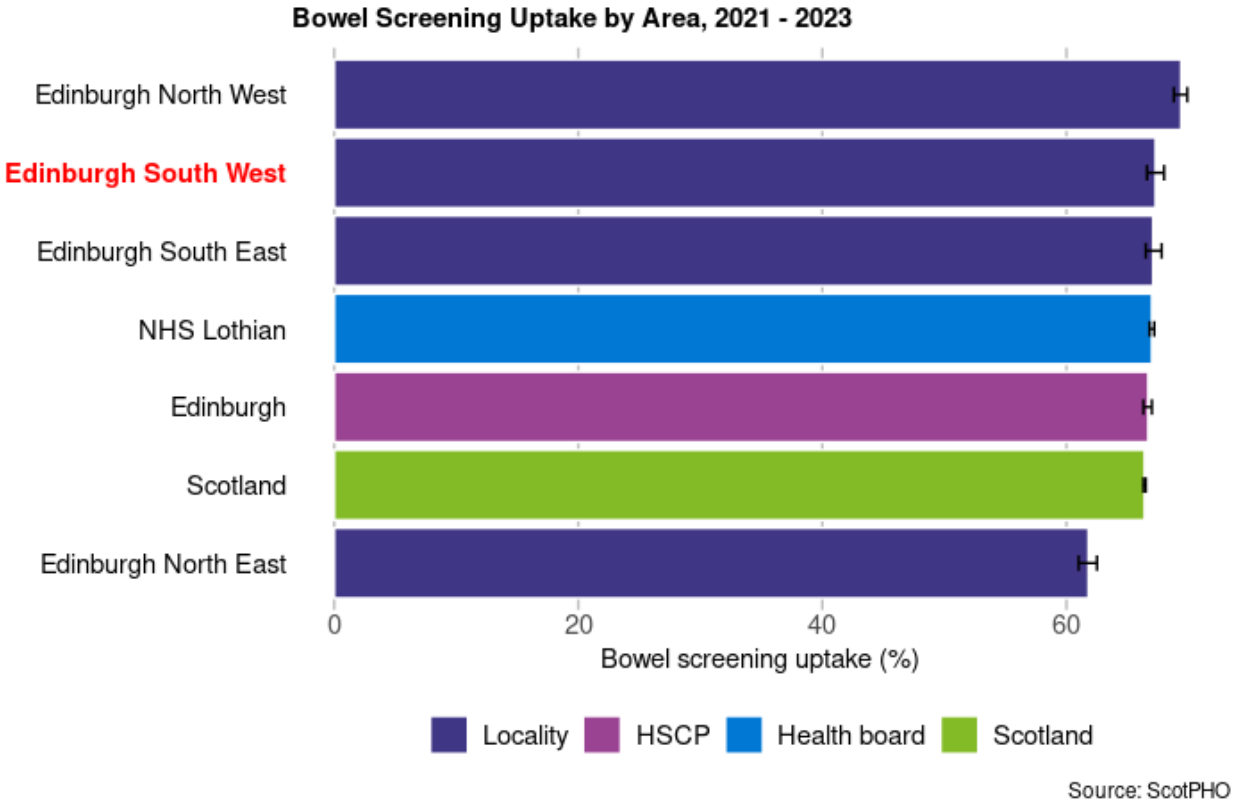
A trend of the percentage uptake of bowel screening among the eligible population is shown for Edinburgh South West and comparable areas in Figure 24. Data is presented as 3-year aggregates. The 2021 - 2023 uptake rate for Edinburgh South West is **67.3%**. This is a 10.7 percentage point increase since 2011 - 2013. As can be seen in Figure 25, in the latest estimate, the uptake in Edinburgh South West was higher than the uptake in Scotland overall (66.4%).

**Figure 24: Bowel screening uptake for eligible men and women, by area and over time.**




Source: ScotPHO

**Figure 25: Bowel screening uptake by area for the latest time period available.**



# Hospital and Community Care

## Summary

**For the most recent time periods available, Edinburgh South West had:**

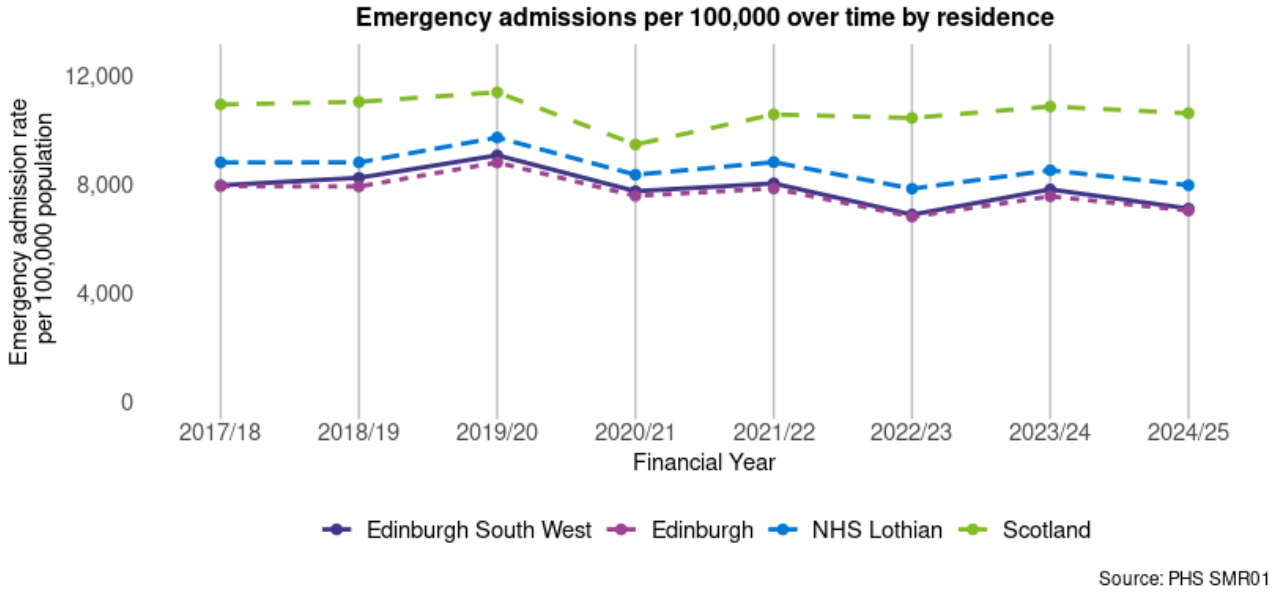
- **7,118** emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 10,626 in Scotland.
- **53,847** unscheduled acute specialty bed days per 100,000 population, compared to 75,436 in Scotland.
- **25,485** A&E attendances per 100,000 population, compared to 26,915 in Scotland.
- **57,871** delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 51,401 in Scotland.
- **2,105** emergency hospital admissions from falls per 100,000 population aged over 65, compared to 2,233 in Scotland.
- **95.1** emergency readmissions (28 day) per 1,000 discharges, compared to 103.1 in Scotland.
- **1,259** potentially preventable hospital admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 1,694 in Scotland.

## Emergency Admissions

Figure 26 presents the emergency admissions rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 26, the emergency admissions rate in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 7,118, a 10.7% decrease since 2017/18. The Edinburgh HSCP rate is 7,045, a 11.3% decrease since 2017/18. The NHS Lothian health board rate is 7,978 in 2024/25, a 9.5% decrease since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 10,626, a 2.9% decrease since 2017/18.

### Figure 26: Emergency admissions by geographical area

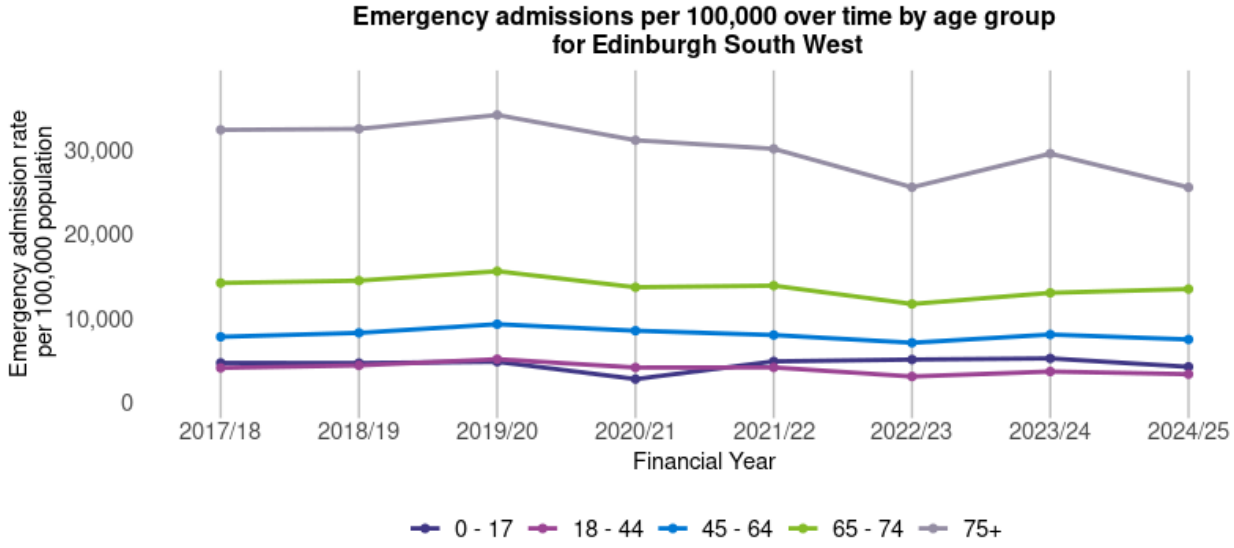



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 27 presents the emergency admissions rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25 by age group.

As presented in Figure 27, the highest emergency admissions rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 25,551 per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 21.1% since 2017/18. The lowest emergency admissions rate for Edinburgh South West in 2024/25 is 3,341 per 100,000 population for the 18 - 44 age group with a percentage decrease of 18.3% since 2017/18.

## Figure 27: Emergency admissions by age group



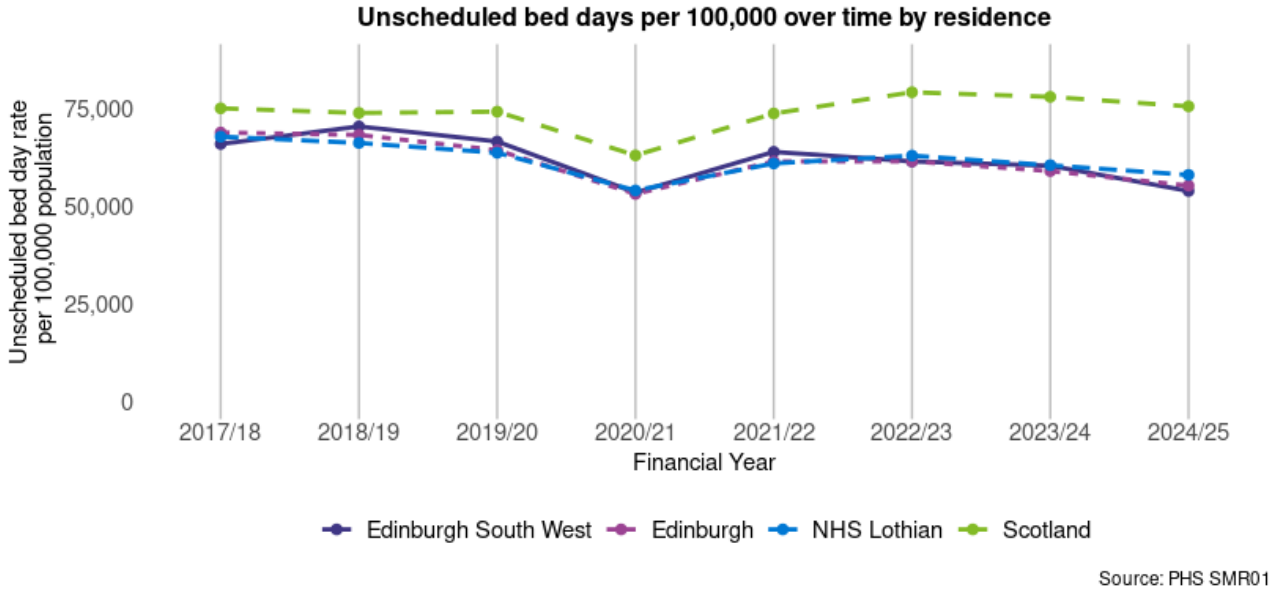

Source: PHS SMR01

## Unscheduled Acute Bed Days

Figure 28 presents the unscheduled bed days rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 28, the unscheduled bed days rate in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 53,847, an 18.2% decrease since 2017/18 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 55,212, a 19.7% decrease since 2017/18. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 57,952, a 14.4% decrease since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 75,436, a 0.7% increase since 2017/18.

### Figure 28: Unscheduled acute bed days by geographical area

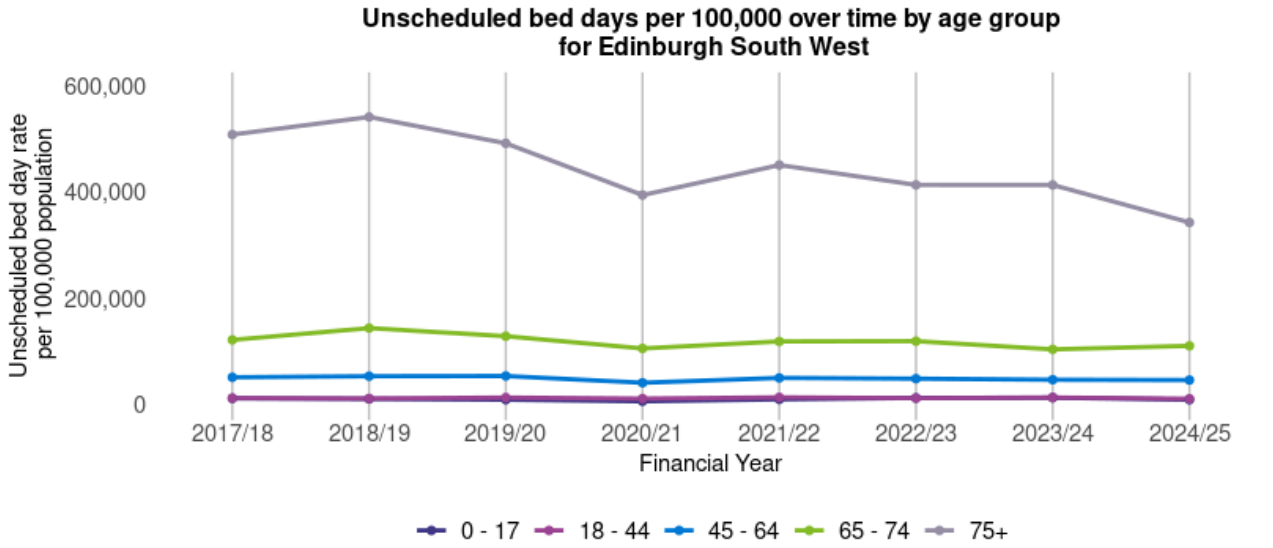



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 29 presents the unscheduled bed days rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25 by age group.

As presented in Figure 29, the highest unscheduled bed days rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 342,899 bed days per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 32.6% since 2017/18. The lowest unscheduled bed days rate for Edinburgh South West in 2024/25 is 8,610 bed days per 100,000 population for the 0 - 17 age group with a percentage decrease of 23.3% since 2017/18.

### Figure 29: Unscheduled acute bed days by age group



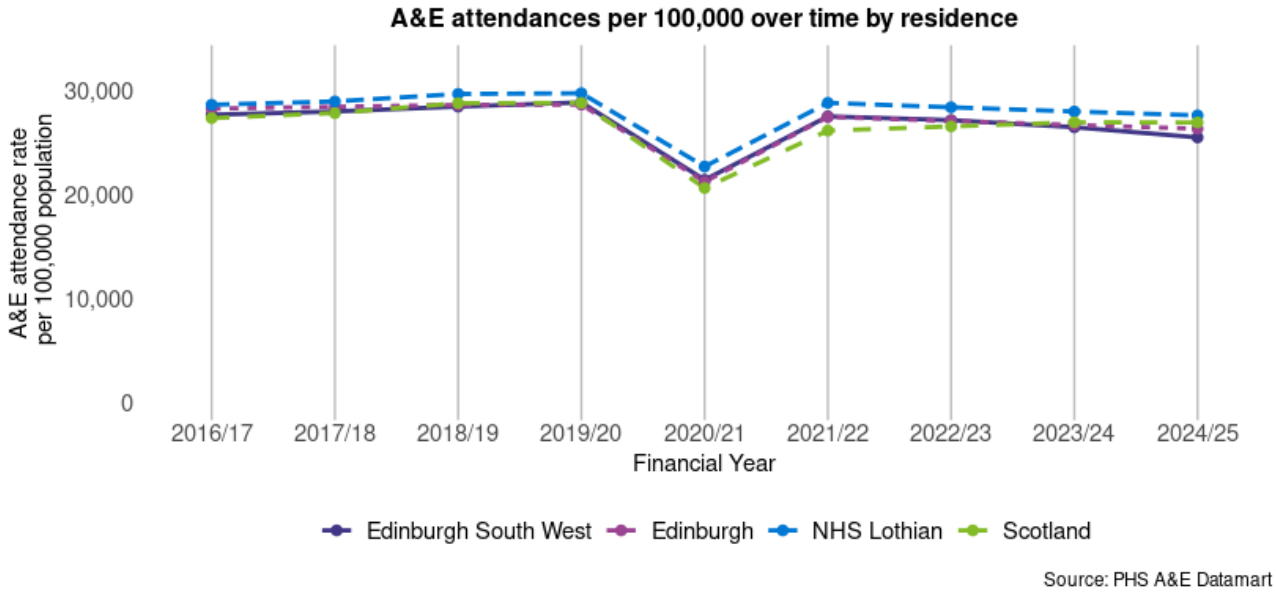

Source: PHS SMR01

## A&E Attendances

Figure 30 presents the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 30, the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 25,485, a 7.9% decrease since 2016/17 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 26,321, a 6.8% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 27,599, a 3.6% decrease since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 26,915, a 1.5% decrease since 2016/17.

## Figure 30: A&E attendances by geographical area

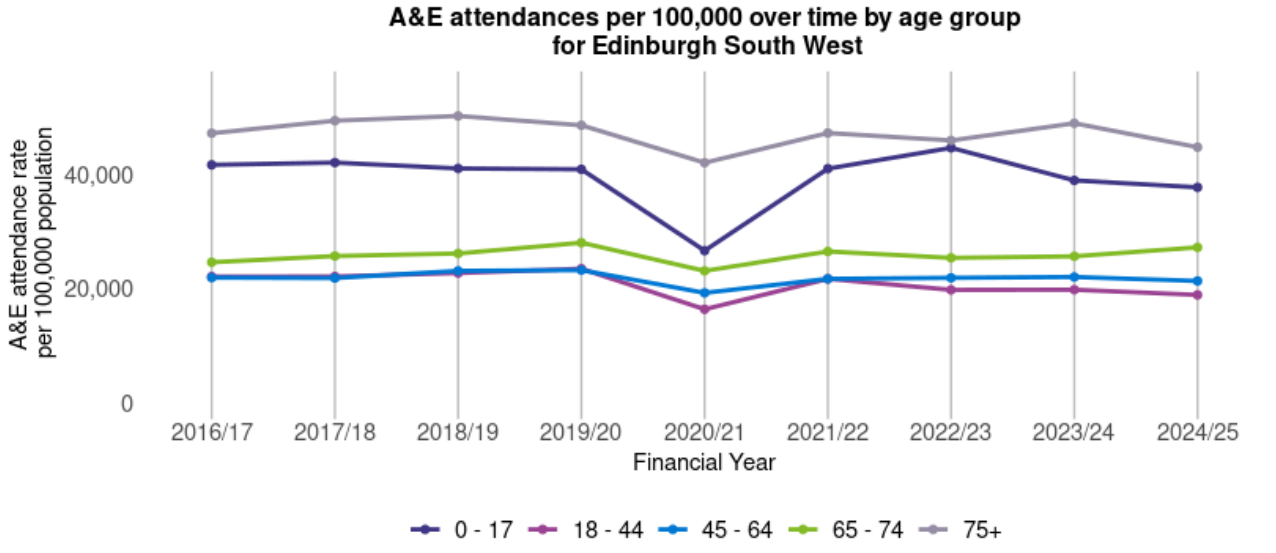



Source: PHS A&E Datamart

Figure 31 presents the A&E attendance rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25 by age group.

As presented in Figure 31, the highest A&E attendance rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 44,725 per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 5.2% since 2016/17. The lowest A&E attendance rate for Edinburgh South West in 2024/25 is 18,928 per 100,000 population for the 18 - 44 age group with a percentage decrease of 14.5% since 2016/17.

## Figure 31: A&E attendances by age group



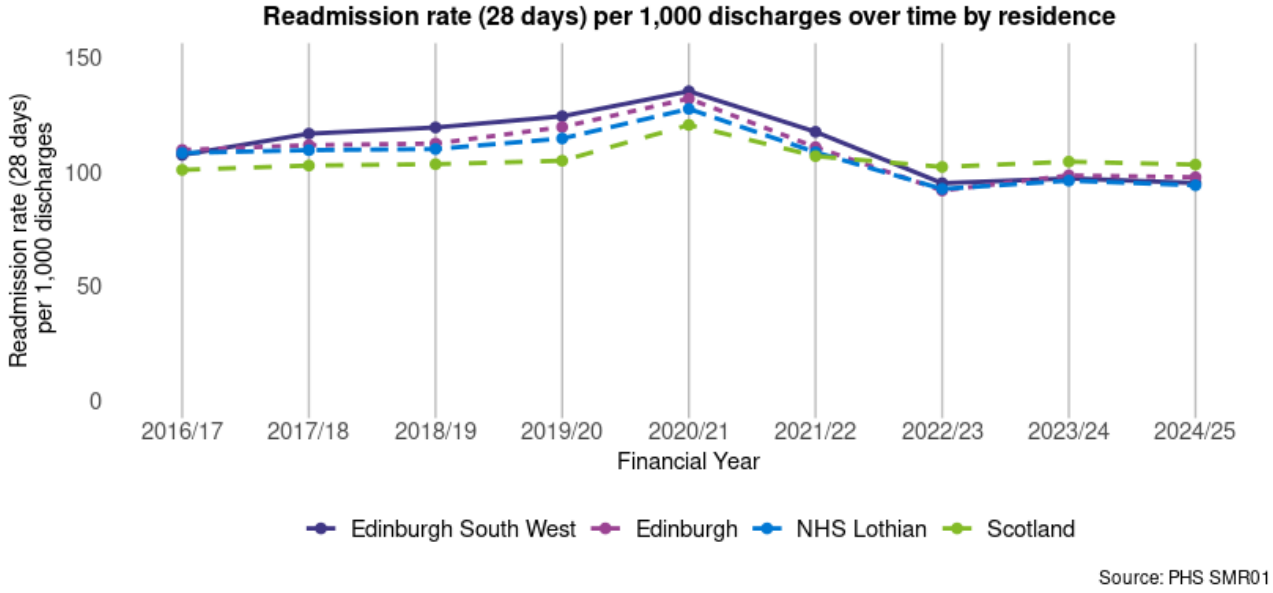

Source: PHS A&E Datamart

## Emergency Readmissions (28 days)

Figure 32 presents the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 32, the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 95.1, a 11.4% decrease since 2016/17 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 97.6, a 10.9% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 94.1, a 13% decrease since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 103.1, a 2.3% increase since 2016/17.

### Figure 32: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by geographical area

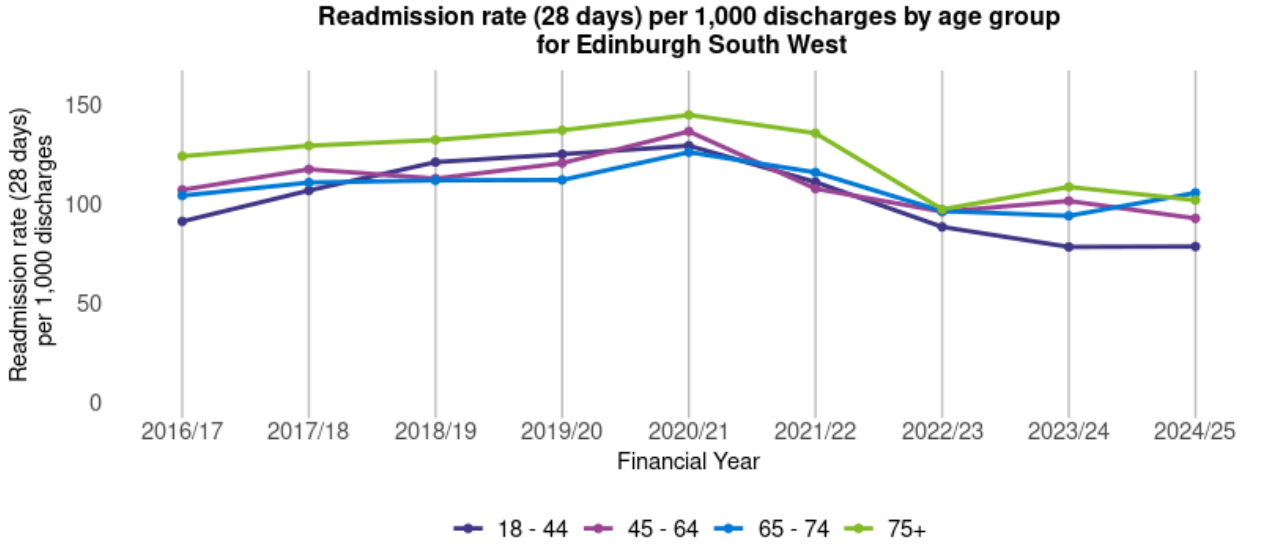



Source: PHS SMR01

Figure 33 presents the emergency readmission (28 days) rate per 1,000 discharges in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25 by age group.

As presented in Figure 33, the highest emergency readmission (28 days) rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 105.7 per 1,000 discharges for the 65 - 74 age group with a percentage increase of 1.3% since 2016/17. The lowest emergency readmission (28 days) rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 78.6 per 1,000 discharges for the 18 - 44 age group with a percentage decrease of 13.9% since 2016/17.

## Figure 33: Emergency readmissions (28 days) by age group



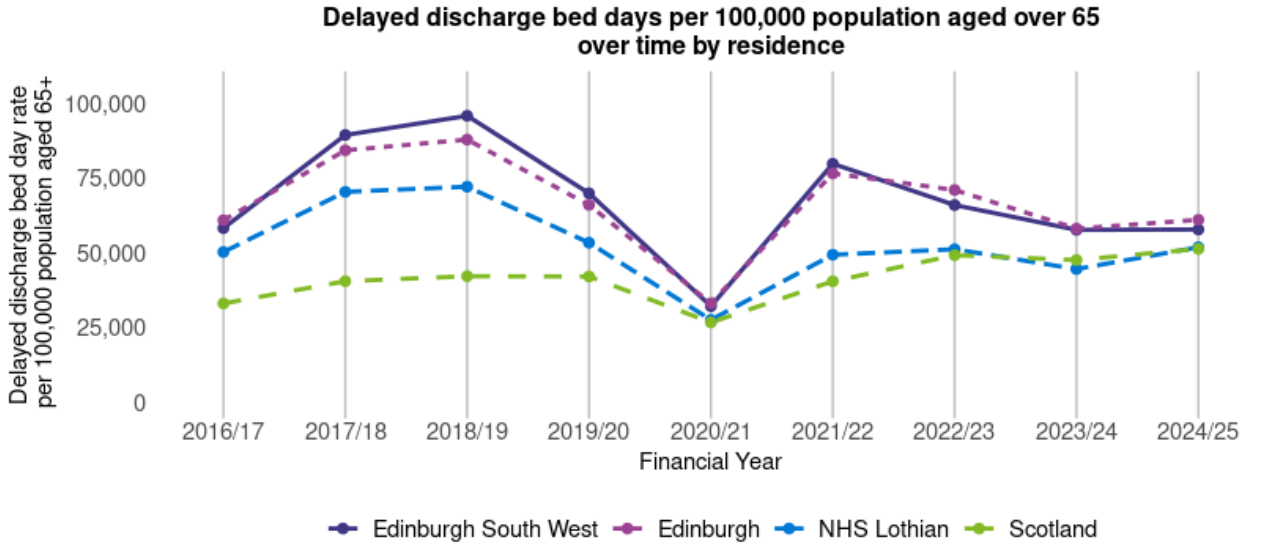

Source: PHS SMR01

## Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Figure 34 presents the number of delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 34, the number of delayed discharge bed days per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 57,871, a 0.8% decrease since 2016/17 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 61,102, a 0.2% increase since 2016/17. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 51,932, a 3.2% increase since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 51,401, a 55.1% increase since 2016/17.

### Figure 34: Delayed discharge bed days in the population aged 65+ by geographical area



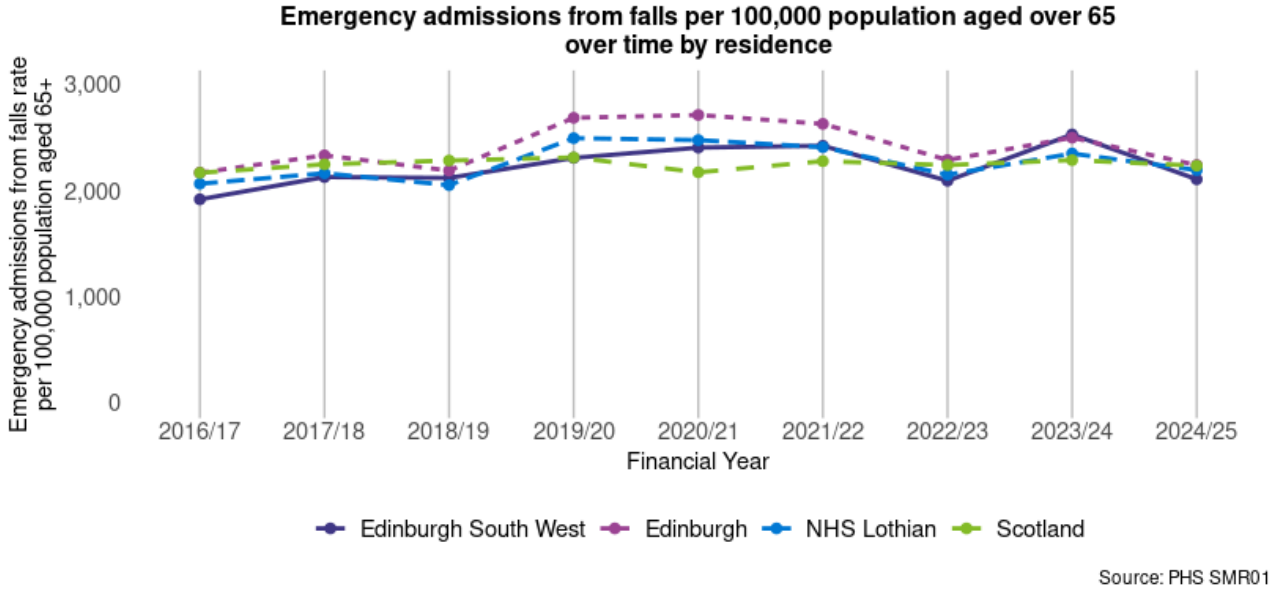

Source: PHS Delayed Discharges

## Emergency admissions from a fall

Figure 35 presents the emergency admissions from falls rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 35, the emergency admissions from falls rate per 100,000 population aged over 65+ in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 2,105, a 9.9% increase since 2016/17 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 2,239, a 3.3% increase since 2016/17. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 2,192, a 6.3% increase since 2016/17 and the Scotland rate is 2,233, a 3.1% increase since 2016/17.

### Figure 35: Falls in the population aged 65+ by geographical area



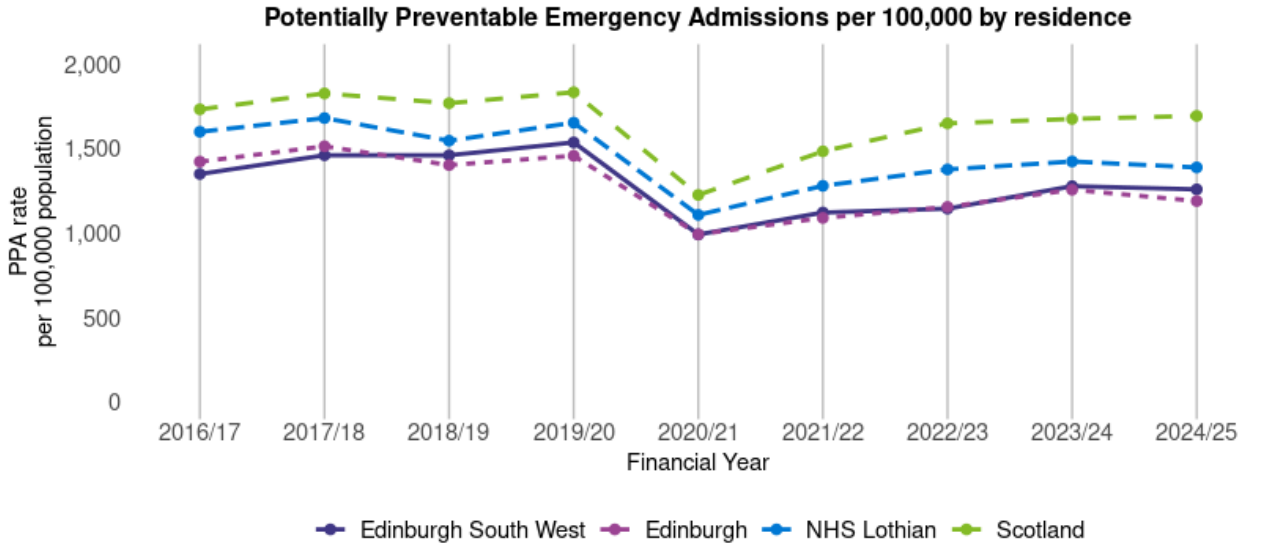

Source: PHS SMR01

## Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

Information on the conditions included in Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)s is available in Appendix 3. In 2024/25, **47.5%** of PPAs in Edinburgh South West were amongst those aged 65 and over, and **52.5%** were amongst those aged under 65.

Figure 36 presents the PPA rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2016/17 to 2024/25. The rate per 100,000 population for PPAs in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 1,259, a 6.7% decrease since 2016/17 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 1190, a 16.4% decrease since 2016/17. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 1,389, a 13.2% decrease since 2016/17, 2024/25 and the Scotland rate is 1,694, a 2.3% decrease since 2016/17.

### Figure 36: Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs) by geographical area




Source: PHS SMR01

# Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)

## Summary

This section looks at mental health-related unscheduled care indicators. For the most recent time period available, Edinburgh South West had:

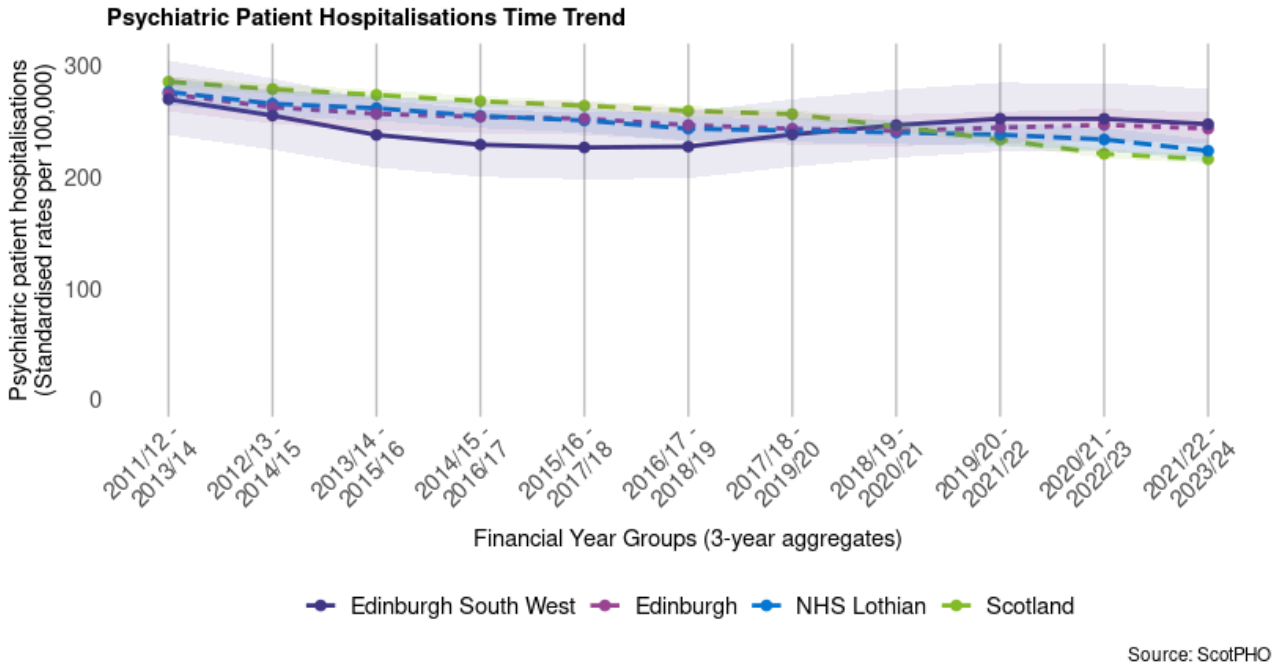
- **247.6** psychiatric patient hospitalisations per 100,000, compared to 216.1 in Scotland[4].
- **19,137** unscheduled mental health specialty bed days per 100,000, compared to 18,134 in Scotland.

## Psychiatric patient hospitalisations

Figure 37 presents the psychiatric patient hospitalisation 3-year aggregate rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2011/12 - 2013/14 to 2021/22 - 2023/24.

As presented in Figure 37, the 3-year aggregate psychiatric patient hospitalisation rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2021/22 - 2023/24 is 247.6, an 8.3% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 243.6, a 11.3% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14. The NHS Lothian health board the 3-year aggregate rate for 2021/22 - 2023/24 is 223.6, a 19.2% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14 and the Scotland the 3-year aggregate rate is 216.1, a 24.4% decrease since 2011/12 - 2013/14.

## Figure 37: Psychiatric patient hospitalisations by geographical area



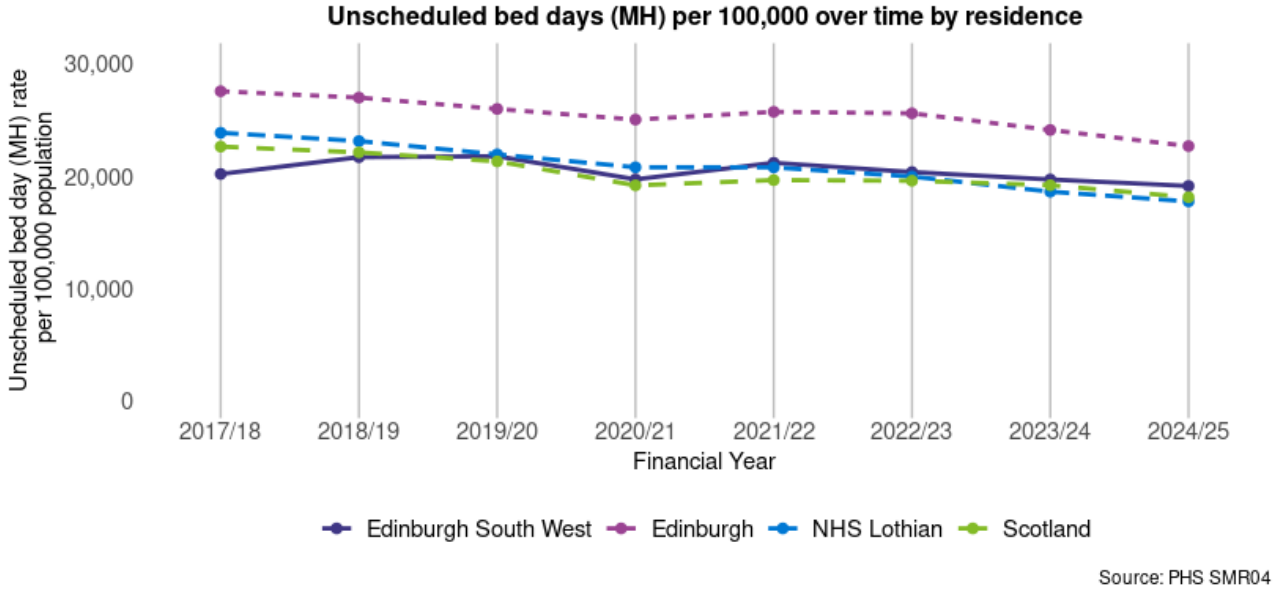

Source: ScotPHO

## Unscheduled Mental Health Specialty Bed Days

Figure 38 presents the unscheduled mental health bed days rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25.

As presented in Figure 38, the unscheduled mental health bed days rate per 100,000 population in the Edinburgh South West locality for 2024/25 is 19,137, a 5.3% decrease since 2017/18 and the Edinburgh HSCP rate is 22,686, a 17.7% decrease since 2017/18. The NHS Lothian health board rate for 2024/25 is 17,763, a 25.6% decrease since 2017/18 and the Scotland rate is 18,134, a 19.9% decrease since 2017/18.

### Figure 38: Unscheduled mental health specialty bed days by geographical area

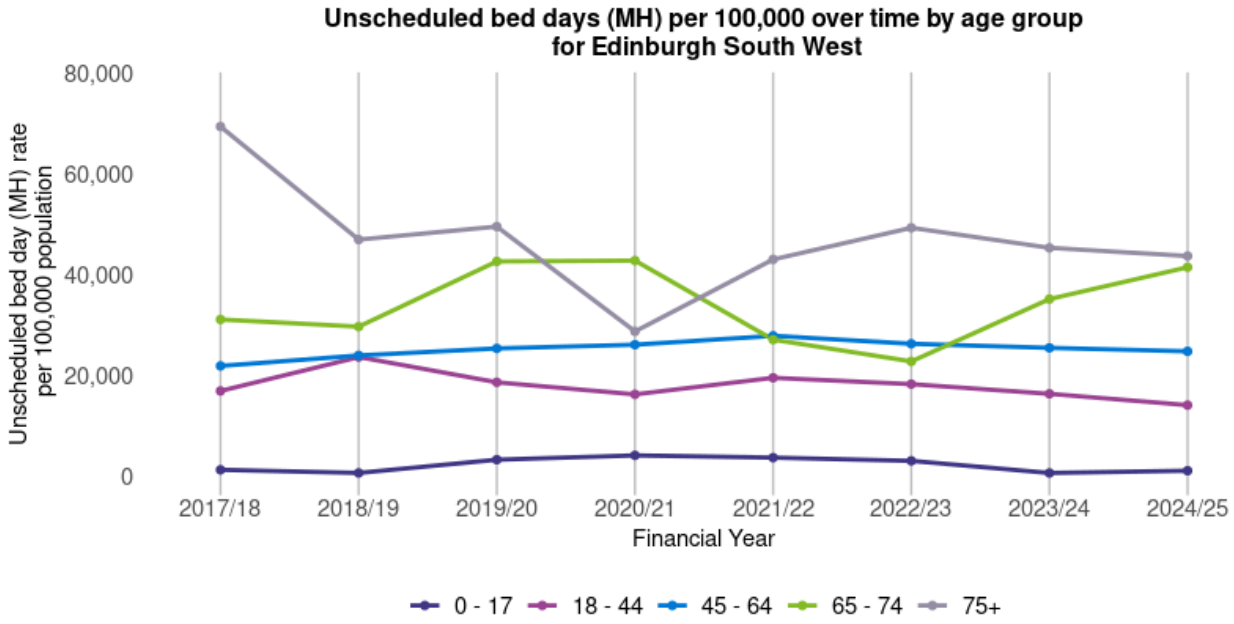



Source: PHS SMR04

Figure 39 presents the unscheduled mental health bed days rate per 100,000 in the Edinburgh South West locality from 2017/18 to 2024/25 by age group.

As presented in Figure 39, the highest unscheduled mental health bed days rate for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 43,753 per 100,000 population for the 75+ age group with a percentage decrease of 37% since 2017/18. The lowest unscheduled mental health bed days rate, among groups with recorded values, for the Edinburgh South West locality in 2024/25 is 1,058 per 100,000 population for the 0 - 17 age group with a percentage decrease of 14.6% since 2017.

## Figure 39: Unscheduled mental health specialty bed days by age group




Source: PHS SMR04

## Footnotes

1. The National Records Scotland (NRS) does not currently provide population projections at the locality level. To explore how the population in Edinburgh South West is expected to change in the future, the percent changes in population projection to 2025 for Edinburgh by age group and gender were calculated using the NRS Local Authority Population Projections. These percent changes were then applied to the Edinburgh South West 2022 mid-year population estimates (also split by age group and gender) to obtain population projection estimates for Edinburgh South West, based on the projections for the HSCP and the current population structure of the locality.
2. Care Home data included in the Services Map and Table was sourced from the **Care Inspectorate**. **GP Practice**, **Hospital** and **A&E** data were sourced from Public Health Scotland Open Data platform. Only services within the physical boundary of the HSCP or Locality are included in the map and table, so there may be services outside Edinburgh that residents use but are not shown. Information on access deprivation was taken from the **ScotPHO profiles** (The Scottish Public Health Observatory).
3. Sourced from **ScotPHO**. More recent data may be available for the indicators elsewhere.
4. ScotPHO data is often reported using the European Age-Sex Standardised Rate per 100,000. This allows for comparisons across different areas to be made. For more information on how these rates are calculated, please refer to the **PHS website: Geography, population and deprivation support**.
5. Data on physical long-term conditions (LTC) is sourced from the SPARRA LTC table via the Source Linkage Files (SLFs). These conditions are identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 diagnosis codes on acute (SMR01) admissions which have occurred since 1981. This underlying methodology will result in undercounts where individuals have an LTC but don't have a hospitalisation, and undercounts when individuals have a relevant hospitalisation but subsequently have no other symptoms. These under and overcounts will vary in scale for each condition. Additionally, LTC rates are based on an adjusted population indicator in the Source Linkage Files, ensuring that the population sizes align more closely with official estimates.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Indicator Definitions

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **A&E attendances** | The rate of A&E attendances per 100,000 population, includes data from 'New' and 'Unplanned Return' attendances at A&E, i.e. excludes those who are 'Recall' or 'Planned Return'. This indicator only contains data from all sites that submit episode level data. This impacts Highland and Aberdeenshire partnerships in particular as they have a number of sites which submit aggregate data. |
| **Alcohol-related hospital admissions** | General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD-10 code: E24.4, E51.2, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, O35.4, P04.3, Q86.0, R78.0, T51.0, T51.1, T51.9, X45, X65, Y15, Y57.3, Y90, Y91, Z50.2, Z71.4, Z72.1). All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates. |
| **Alcohol-specific deaths** | Alcohol related deaths (based on new National Statistics definition): 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (ICD-10 codes from the primary cause of death: E24.4,F10,G31.2,G62.1,G72.1,I42.6,K29.2,K70,K85.2,K86.0, Q86.0,R78.0,X45,X65,Y15). |
| **Asthma patient hospitalisations** | Patients discharged from hospital (annually) diagnosed with asthma: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates are standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their first asthma related hospital admission that year. |

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Bowel screening uptake** | Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74): 3-year rolling average number percentage. Eligible men and women are posted a guaiac-based faecal occult blood test kit (FOBT) which should be completed at home. This involves collecting 2 samples from each of 3 separate bowel movements. The kit is returned in a pre-paid envelope to the central screening centre in Dundee and tested for hidden traces of blood in the stool. Individuals who have a positive FOBT result are referred to their local hospital for assessment and, where appropriate, offered a colonoscopy as the first line of investigation. |
| **Cancer registrations** | New cancer registrations: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. ICD10: C00-C96 excluding C44 (principal diagnosis only). |
| **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations** | Patients aged 16 and over discharged from hospital with COPD: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. |
| **Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations** | Patients discharged from hospital with coronary heart disease: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their first CHD related admission to hospital that year. |
| **Death, aged 15-44** | Deaths from all causes (ages 15-44 years), 3 year rolling average number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). Deaths assigned to year based on death registration date. |

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Delayed discharge bed days** | The number of bed days occupied by people over the age of 65 experiencing a delay in their discharge from hospital, per 100,000 population. Includes the following reason groups: all reasons, health and social care, patient/carer/family-related and code 9s. Length of delay is calculated from the patient's ready for discharge date to either their discharge date within the specific calendar month or the end of the calendar month for patients who are still in delay. |
| **Drug-related hospital admissions** | General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position (ICD10: F11-F16, F18, F19, T40.0-T40.9), 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013) and 2011-based population estimates. |
| **Early deaths from cancer** | Deaths from cancer (<75 years), 3 year rolling average number and directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). Death figures are based on year of registration. |
| **Emergency admissions** | Rate of emergency (non-elective) admissions of patients of all ages per 100,000 population, derived from data collected on discharges from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland. Only patients treated as inpatients or day cases are included. The specialty of geriatric long stay is excluded. Data are reported by month of discharge. |
| **Emergency admissions from a fall** | Rate of acute emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages where a fall was logged as an ICD-10 code. ICD-10 codes W00-W19 were searched for in all diagnostic positions, in conjunction with the admission type codes 33 (Patient injury, home accident), 34 (Patient injury, incident at work) and 35 (Patient injury, other). |

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Emergency readmissions (28 day)** | The rate of readmissions of all adults (18+) within 28 days of an admission per 1,000 discharges. An emergency readmission is where the subsequent admission is an emergency and occurs up to and including 28 days from the initial admission. The initial admission can be of any type but must end within the time period of interest. |
| **Life expectancy, females** | Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones). Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS. |
| **Life expectancy, males** | Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones) Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS. |
| **People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas** | Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland. Calculated using 2011-base population estimates. |
| **Physical Long-Term Conditions (LTCs)** | Health conditions that last a year or longer, impact a person's life, and may require ongoing care and support. The LTCs presented are: Arthritis, Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Cerebrovascular Disease, Dementia, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Failure, Liver Failure, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's, and Renal Failure. |
| **Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/ psychosis** | Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. |

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA)** | Emergency admissions (non-elective) of patients of all ages for conditions based on 19 "ambulatory care sensitive conditions" from "The health of the people of NEW South Wales - Report of the Chief Medical Officer". These conditions result from medical problems that may be avoidable with the application of public health measures and/or timely and effective treatment usually delivered in the community by the primary care team. Please see complete list of ICD-10 codes included in Appendix 3. |
| **Psychiatric patient hospitalisations** | Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Data taken from SMR04. All rates have been standardised against the European standard population(ESP2013) and 2011-base population estimates. Patient is selected only once per year, based on their discharge date. |
| **Unscheduled bed days** | Rate of unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population, derived from data collected on discharges from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland. Only patients treated as inpatients or day cases are included. Bed days for each month have been calculated based on the month in which the bed days were occupied. This differs from other analysis where bed days are reported by the month of discharge. |
| **Unscheduled bed days (Mental Health specialty)** | Rate of unscheduled bed days of patients of all ages per 100,000 population. Includes all occupied bed days within a continuous hospital stay following an emergency or urgent admission. Episodes beginning with a transfer have also been included as many of these episodes will have started as unplanned acute admission. Bed days for each month have been calculated based on the month in which the bed days were occupied. This differs from other analysis where bed days are reported by the month of discharge. |

## Appendix 2: Date of Indicator Data Extractions

| Section | Indicator | Date of data extraction |
|---|---|---|
| **Demographics** | Population structure | 11/05/2026 |
| **Demographics** | Population projection | 11/05/2026 |
| **Demographics** | SIMD2016 | 11/05/2026 |
| **Demographics** | SIMD2020 | 11/05/2026 |
| **Housing** | Household estimates | 23/03/2026 |
| **Housing** | Household in each council tax band | 23/03/2026 |
| **Services** | GP practice locations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Services** | Care Home locations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Services** | A&E locations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Life expectancy males | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Life expectancy females | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Deaths ages 15-44 years | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Physical Long-Term Conditions | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Cancer registrations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Early deaths from cancer | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Asthma patient hospitalisations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Coronary Heart Disease patient hospitalisations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient hospitalisations | 24/03/2026 |
| **Population Health** | Population with a prescription for anxiety, depression or psychosis | 24/03/2026 |

| Section | Indicator | Date of data extraction |
|---|---|---|
| **Lifestyle & Risk Factors** | Alcohol related hospital stays | 23/03/2026 |
| **Lifestyle & Risk Factors** | Alcohol related mortality | 23/03/2026 |
| **Lifestyle & Risk Factors** | Drug-related hospital admissions | 23/03/2026 |
| **Lifestyle & Risk Factors** | Bowel screening uptake | 23/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Emergency admissions (acute) | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Unscheduled bed days (acute) | 23/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | A&E Attendances | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Delayed discharges aged 65+ | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Fall admissions aged 65+ | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Emergency readmissions (28 day) | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital & Community Care** | Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs) | 16/03/2026 |
| **Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)** | Psychiatric patient hospitalisations | 23/03/2026 |
| **Hospital Care (Mental Health Specialty)** | Unscheduled bed days | 23/03/2026 |

## Appendix 3: Conditions included as Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPAs)

| Condition | ICD10 codes included | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **Ear Nose And Throat** | H66, J028, J029, J038, J039, J06, J321 | |
| **Dental** | K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08 | |
| **Convulsions And Epilepsy** | G40, G41, R56, O15 | |
| **Gangrene** | R02 | |
| **Nutritional Deficiencies** | E40, E41, E43, E550, E643, M833 | |
| **Dehydration And Gastroenteritis** | E86, K522, K528, K529 | |
| **Pyelonephritis** | N10, N11, N12 | |
| **Perforated Bleeding Ulcer** | K250, K251, K252, K254, K255, K256, K260, K261, K262, K264, K265, K266, K270, K271, K272, K274, K275, K276, K280, K281, K282, K284, K285, K286 | Excludes episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: S06, S57, S68, S70, W90, X11 |
| **Cellulitis** | L03, L04, L080, L088, L089, L980 | |
| **Pelvic Inflammatory Disease** | N70, N73 | |
| **Influenza And Pneumonia** | J10, J11, J13, J181 | |
| **Other Vaccine Preventable** | A35, A36, A370, A379, A80, B05, B06, B161, B169, B26 | |
| **Iron Deficiency** | D501, D508, D509 | |

| Condition | ICD10 codes included | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **Asthma** | J45, J46 | |
| **Diabetes Complications** | E100, E101, E102, E103, E104, E105, E106, E107, E108, E110, E111, E112, E113, E114, E115, E116, E117, E118, E120, E121, E122, E123, E124, E125, E126, E127, E128, E130, E131, E132, E133, E134, E135, E136, E137, E138, E140, E141, E142, E143, E144, E145, E146, E147, E148 | |
| **Hypertension** | I10, I119 | Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61 |
| **Angina** | I20 | Exclude episodes with main OPCS4 codes: K40, K45 K49, K60, K65, K66 |
| **COPD** | J20, J41, J42, J43, J44 | J20 only included if secondary diagnosis has one of J41 - J44 |
| **Congestive Heart Failure** | I110, I50, J81 | Exclude episodes with following main OPCS4 codes: K01 - K50, K56, K60 - K61 |