

Publication Summary



ScotPHO routine quarterly web updates

Publication date – 26 March 2013

About this Release

The following topics on the ScotPHO website have been updated: [Diet and nutrition](#), Physical activity, [Tobacco use](#), [High blood pressure](#), Obesity, Community wellbeing, Income and economy, Physical environment, [Deaths](#), Pregnancy and births, [Allergic conditions](#), [Asthma](#), Coronary heart disease, Stroke, [Diabetes](#) and Disability.

The updates include collations of previously available information, and present summary data and statistics derived from published sources. Previously unpublished data are included for the seven topics with links provided above, and some of the key findings for the new data are given below. Some of these relate to analyses based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, using fifths of the population (quintiles) or tenths of the population (deciles).

Key Points

[Diet and nutrition](#)

In 2010/11, 15% of adults living in the most deprived SIMD quintile reported that they met the recommended daily intake of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables, compared with 28% in the least deprived quintile. Among children aged 2-15, 7% of boys in the most deprived SIMD quintile met the recommendation, compared with 17% in the least deprived quintile. For girls, 12% met the recommendation in both the least and most deprived quintiles. The proportion of children consuming no daily fruit and vegetables was greatest in the most deprived quintile (16%) and lowest in the least deprived quintile (5%).

[Tobacco use](#)

There is a strong gradient in smoking rates across SIMD quintiles. In 2011, smoking rates increased from 12% in the least deprived quintile to 38% in the most deprived quintile.

[Deaths](#)

Within Scotland, the highest all-cause age/sex standardised mortality rates are generally found in the west of the country (e.g. Greater Glasgow & Clyde and Lanarkshire NHS).

Boards). In 2011 the lowest rate (for residents of Orkney NHS Board) was almost 25% lower than for Greater Glasgow & Clyde. There is a strong deprivation pattern, and the rate for persons living in the least deprived SIMD decile (424 deaths per 100,000 population) was less than half the rate for the most deprived decile (1,014 deaths per 100,000 population).

Over the period 2009-2011, the most common underlying cause of death for all ages was acute myocardial infarction (8.4% of all deaths), followed by malignant neoplasm of the bronchus and lung (7.7%) and chronic ischaemic heart disease (6.1%).

[Allergic conditions](#)

In 2011/12, more people consulted their GP for asthma, eczema and nasal allergies than for any other allergic conditions. Allergic reactions to stings and allergies to food were important but uncommon reasons for consulting. Asthma accounted for around 80% of hospital admissions for allergic conditions.

[Diabetes](#)

In 2011/12, over 4,000 people were admitted to hospital in Scotland because of diabetes, and diabetes contributed to over 66,000 admissions. In 2011/12, there were over 2,200 admissions with diabetic ketoacidosis, a serious complication of diabetes. Diabetes was identified as a contributing factor to over 4,400 deaths in Scotland in 2011.

Background

The ScotPHO website contains comprehensive information on a wide range of topics grouped into sections including: behaviour; health, wellbeing and disease; and clinical risk factors. Along with summary data and statistics, the website provides background information, interpretation, policy notes, commentaries on data sources, references and links to further information.

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ScotPHO website](#).

Metadata and pre-release access information for this publication is available [here](#).

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up. Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland - and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government Health Department and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

About ScotPHO

The Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) collaboration is led by ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. Our aim is to make public health information more accessible and usable to improve health and reduce inequalities in Scotland.