



**Isle of Wight
Council**

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Healthy Lives

Protective Measures

October 2024

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1 Introduction

Our behaviours, personal circumstances and illnesses hugely affect our life expectancy and health. Influences on our health are particularly important before birth and during early childhood. These influences and risk factors continue to accumulate, and their effects build as we move into adulthood. Preventing exposure to these risk factors and reducing inequalities in how these risk factors are distributed among our population, can have a positive impact on our health.

Local public health teams work to both prevent and reduce people's exposures to risk factors across all stages of life. We commission services which help people reduce their risk factors (for example, smoking). We also work alongside other organisations to provide people with the support they need to make healthy decisions and prevent exposure to negative risk factors in the first place.

This chapter focuses on:

- the risk factors, causes and protective factors which influence our health
- the health inequalities which are evident and
- the potential impact COVID-19 has had.

Data in this written summary is correct as of August 2024. The data in this report can be explored further by smaller geographies in the JSNA Healthy Lives data report¹. The data report will be updated continuously, as new data becomes available.

The health outcomes of our population, and how these impact different population groups, are discussed in more detail in the accompanying JSNA reports².

¹ [JSNA Healthy Lives data report](#)

² [JSNA reports](#)

2 Vaccinations

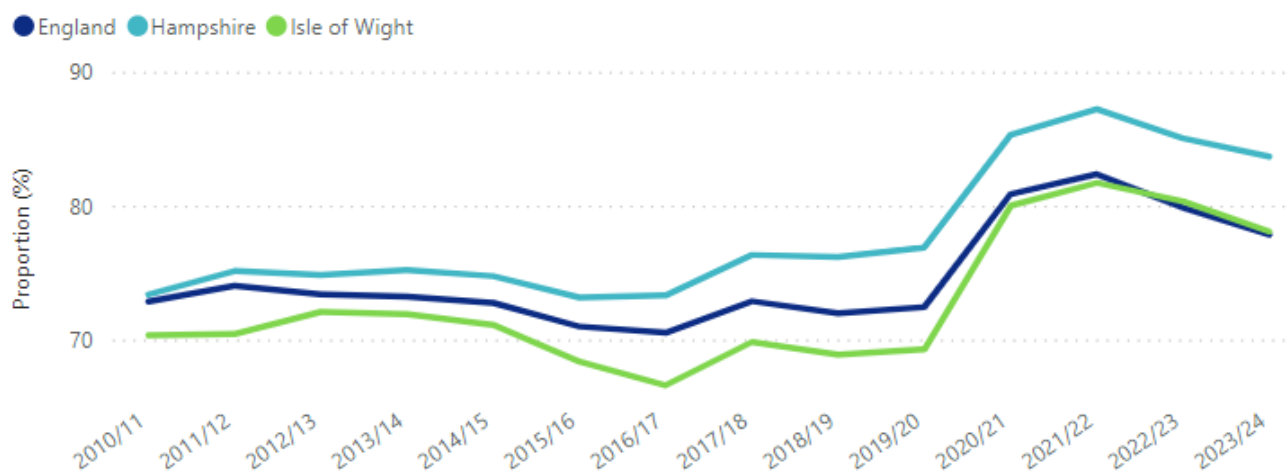
High vaccination coverage is essential to ensuring population protection against vaccine-preventable diseases. These diseases often lead to serious complications which can include lasting disability and death.

There are some targets that the Isle of Wight is not meeting in 2023/24 and is worse than the England value for, including MMR for two doses (5-year-olds), flu in at-risk individuals and primary school aged children, HPV, DTaP and IPV booster (5-year-olds), MenACWY (14- to 15-year-olds), and shingles (71-year-olds).

Generally, vaccination coverage has not been negatively affected by the pandemic and, in the case of flu vaccination, there were significant increases in coverage for those aged 65+ between 2019/20 and 2021/22, although this has since begun to decline in England as well as the Isle of Wight. Flu vaccination coverage in at-risk individuals has also seen a significant drop from an initial increase in 2020/21. This has since dropped from 55.5% in 2021/22 to 42.3% in 2023/24 on the Isle of Wight. A similar pattern has been seen in England, with a drop from 53.0% in 2020/21 to 41.4% in 2023/24.

Please see the Healthy lives data report³ for further details about flu and pneumococcal vaccine at GP and Primary Care Network level.

Figure 1: Flu vaccination coverage in people aged 65 and older, 2010/11 to 2023/24



HPV vaccination coverage in females for one dose has been slowly decreasing from 99.5% in 2014/15 until 85.2% in 2020/21, at which point it started dropping further to 65.8% in 2022/23. The national trend, however, observed a sharp drop in 2019/20 and, despite an increase in following years, has not reached pre-Covid levels.

³ [JSNA Healthy Lives data report](#)

HPV vaccination coverage (two doses) in females also saw a drop during COVID-19 nationally, and has not increased since. The decrease on the Isle of Wight has been more gradual. The proportion of females receiving two doses in 2020/21 was 81.5%, down from 99.1% in 2015/16. In 2022/23 the proportion of females given two doses was 67.8% on the Isle of Wight, compared to England at 62.9%.

It should be noted that this data is also available for males on Fingertips, in 2022/23 the coverage on the Island for one dose in males was 44.6%, compared to 53.5% for two doses. This is compared to 65.2% for one dose in England overall, and 56.1% for two doses.

Figure 2: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose in females aged 12 to 13 years, 2013/14 to 2022/23

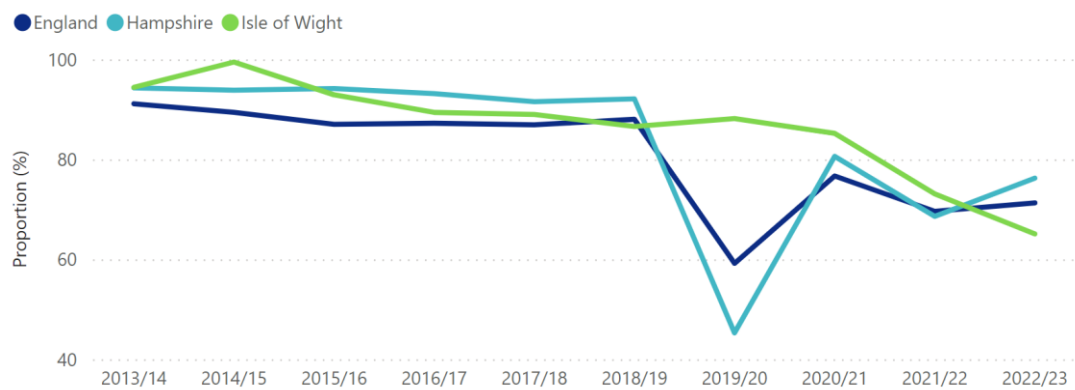
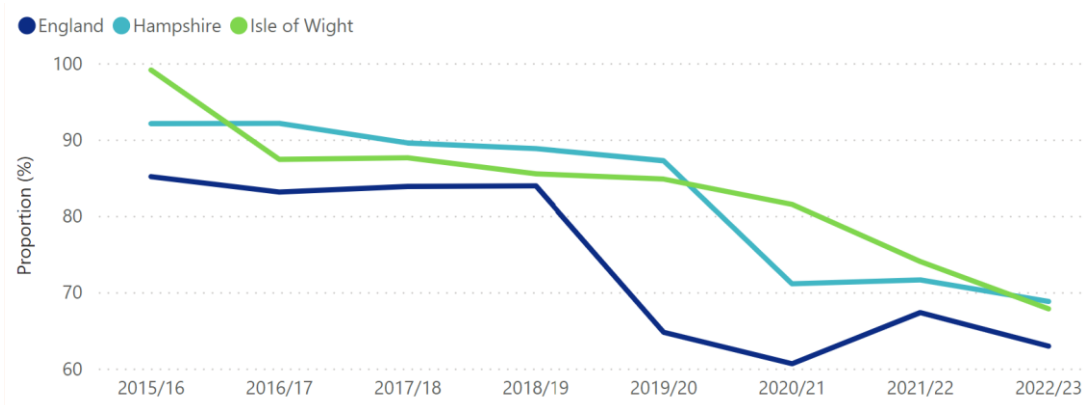


Figure 3: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses in females aged 13 to 14 years, 2013/14 to 2022/23



3 Screening

Screening can detect people who are at high risk of a health problem but are not experiencing symptoms. Early detection can reduce the intensity of treatment required and improve chances of survival. Therefore, screening is a key public health action as part of wider preventative and healthcare activities.

All adults aged 60 to 74 are invited for bowel cancer screening every two years. Bowel cancer screening coverage is consistently higher than in England, and has increased steadily since 2019, from 66.8% to 77.9% in 2023. The Isle of Wight has seen a similar increase, with uptake of 73.3% in 2023, also significantly higher than 72% in England. Nationally, uptake is significantly lower in areas of higher deprivation. As this screening can be conducted from home, no decrease in screening uptake was observed over the pandemic⁴.

Adult women including transgender men and non-binary people with female reproductive organs are also invited for cervical cancer screening from ages 25 to 64, and breast cancer screening from ages 53 to 70. We are ensuring that transgender men and non-binary people with female reproductive organs are aware of cancer symptoms which may impact them, as well as receiving screening invites and being able to access screening services for cervical screening, as well as breast cancer screening. In 2024 the NHS implemented a new Cervical Screening Management System to replace the previous call/recall system. This system supports the option for a GP or sexual health provider to manually opt-in eligible transgender men and non-binary people so that they also receive an automatic screening invitation to participate in the NHS Cervical Screening Programme⁵.

On the Island, uptake for screening was higher than nationally. However, for cervical cancer screening, the Island hasn't reached the achievable target of 80% although did achieve the acceptable target of 70% in all years except 2023. It also hasn't reached the achievable target of 80% for breast cancer since 2017. Uptake is generally lower in areas of higher deprivation. Nationally, both of these types of screening saw a decrease over the pandemic, especially noticeable for breast cancer screening which declined from 74.1% in 2020 to 64.1% in 2021. Breast cancer screening coverage was not impacted as drastically during this period on the Isle of Wight with just a gradual decline⁶.

⁴ [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

⁵ [Access to the Cervical Screening Management System \(CSMS\) - NHS England Digital](#)

⁶ [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

Figure 4: Breast cancer screening in females aged 53 to 70, 2010 to 2023

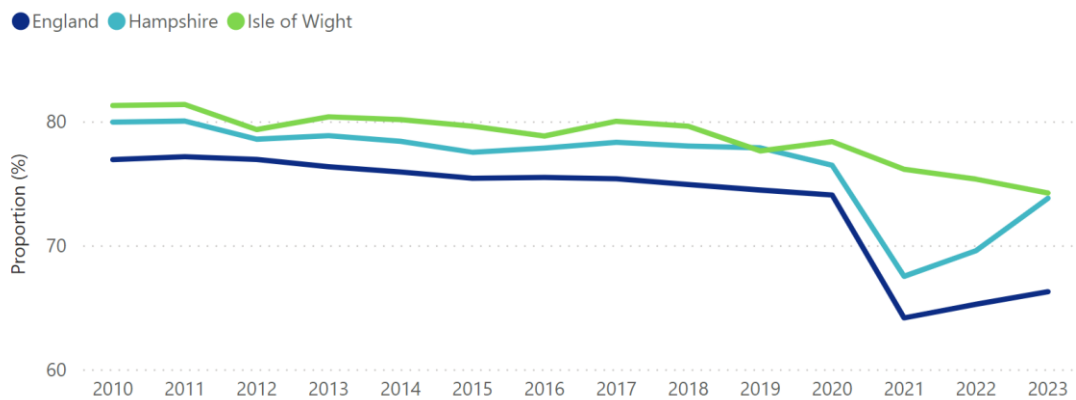
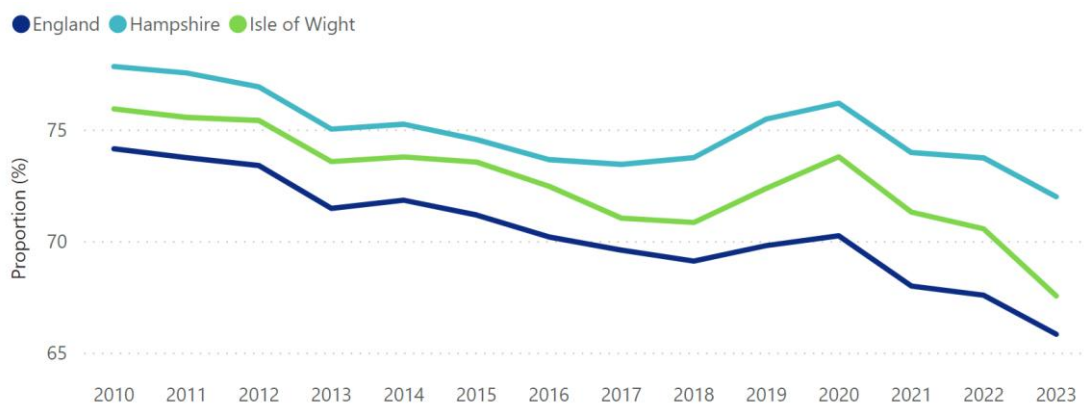
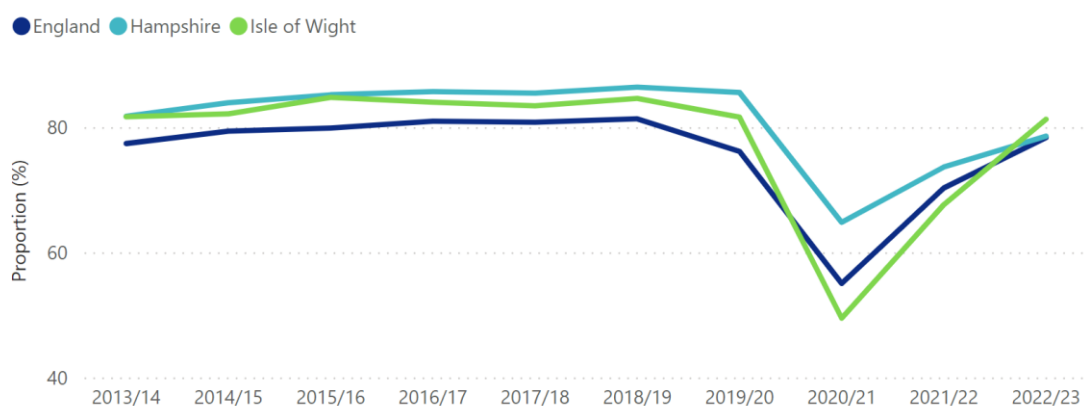


Figure 5: Cervical cancer screening in females aged 25 to 49, 2010 to 2023



Adult men are invited for abdominal aorta screening during the year they turn 65 years. This type of screening also showed a large drop in 2020/21 down to 49.5% from 81.6% in the previous year. The Island has since increased, to 81.3% in 2022/23, statistically better than England.

Figure 6: Abdominal aorta screening uptake, 2021/22 to 2022/23



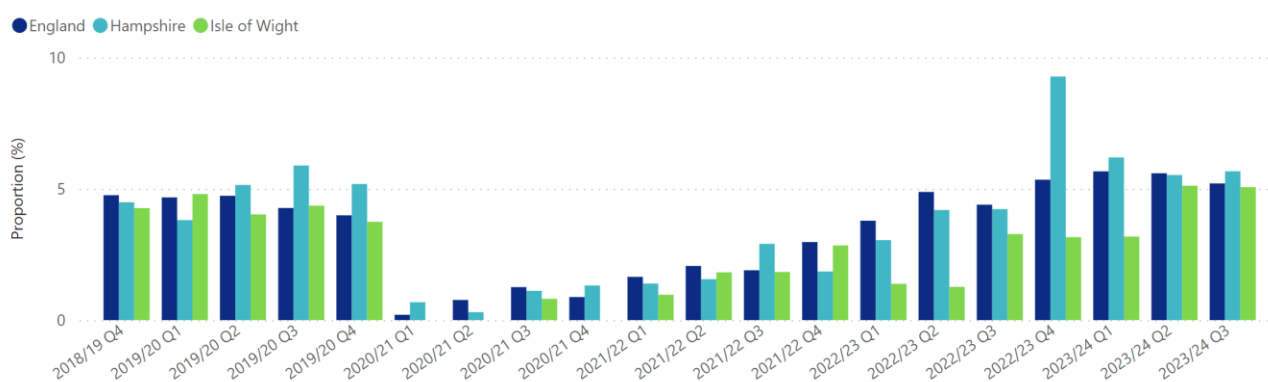
4 NHS Health Check Programme

The NHS Health Check programme invites people aged between 40 and 74 for a check every five years to assess and manage their risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney disease and diabetes. High uptake is important to ensure that individuals at a high risk can be identified and take appropriate actions to lower their risk of serious conditions which can result in disability or death.

The delivery of the NHS Health Check programme, which is commissioned by local government and provided mainly in NHS primary care settings, was largely suspended between April 2020 and February 2022 as a result of the pandemic and in line with national guidance from NHS England.

The Isle of Wight trend saw a decrease during COVID-19 to 0% in quarter one and two of 2020/21 following 3.7% in quarter four of 2019/20. This has since improved to 5.1% in quarter three of 2023/24.

Figure 7: Proportion of the eligible population invited for a health check, 2018/19 to 2023/24



On the Isle of Wight, 28.6% of those eligible for an NHS Health Check has received one between 2017/18 to 2021/22, similar to the England average of 28.4%. This has since decreased in line with the trend over the past three years, to 21.7%. This is also in line with national trends, seeing a decline to 27.4% in England.

Figure 8: Proportion of eligible population who received an NHS Health Check, 2013/14 to 2022/23



The relationship between uptake of NHS Health Check invitations and deprivation is not clear, however, the Isle of Wight Public Health Team are helping to address inequalities by prioritising health checks for people living in areas of high deprivation, people from certain ethnic groups, and people who smoke, have a BMI over 30, or have a familial history of coronary heart disease.