



# Raw Disease Prevalence in Northern Ireland

## 2023/24

Based on administrative data recorded on General Practice Disease Registers at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024



Department of  
**Health**

An Roinn Sláinte

Mánnystrie O Poustie

[www.health-ni.gov.uk](http://www.health-ni.gov.uk)



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## Introduction and Background

Prevalence is a measure of the frequency of a disease or health condition in a population at a particular point in time. This bulletin presents the latest prevalence statistics for those diseases and conditions specified in the 2023/24 Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) as recorded by General Practices in Northern Ireland at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024.

## Quality and Outcomes Framework

With the introduction of the General Medical Services contract in April 2004, a quality framework of indicators was developed for General Practice, the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF). An integral part of the QOF is the collection of prevalence data to allow practices to case find those patients that require specific management. As a means of stabilising GMS, QOF was suspended for payment purposes for the 2023/24 year, with no financial detriment to General Practices. Although QOF was suspended, disease registers are still maintained by General Practices, allowing prevalence data to continue to be collected.

## Data Source

The data source for QOF is the General Practice Intelligence Platform (GPIP), a Northern Ireland IT system that supports the QOF process. The application of standardised coding across General Practices, ensures consistency in prevalence data collection.

## Raw Prevalence Rates

There are a total of 18 individual areas across 4 domains within the QOF, of which 14 can be used to calculate the prevalence of conditions within the population. The prevalence statistics presented in this bulletin are **raw prevalence rates**. This means that **they take no account of differences between populations in terms of their age or gender profiles, or other factors that influence the prevalence of health conditions**. The calculated rate is simply the total number of patients on the disease register (at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024), expressed as a proportion of the total number of patients registered with a practice (at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024). As such, care should be taken when looking at trends in prevalence over time, by practice or across geographic areas.

Year-on-year changes in the size of disease registers are influenced by various factors including changes in prevalence of the condition within the population; demographic changes, such as an ageing population; improvements in case finding by practices; and changes to the definition of the registers (time series trends provided in this bulletin are only presented for years in which there is a consistent definition).

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## Interpretation of the prevalence figures included in this bulletin and some key limitations

Prevalence is a measure of the frequency of a disease or health condition in a population at a particular point in time (and is different to incidence, which is a measure of the number of newly diagnosed cases within a particular time period).

QOF registers are constructed to support indicators on quality of care, and they do not necessarily equate to prevalence as may be defined by epidemiologists. Prevalence figures based on QOF registers may differ from prevalence figures from other sources due to coding or definitional issues. The asthma register, for example, excludes patients who have not been prescribed asthma-related drugs in the previous twelve months. Care should be taken to understand definitional differences, for example when comparing QOF prevalence with expected prevalence rates using public health models.

QOF data are collected centrally at practice level. There are no centrally held data on patient details that can be directly linked to the prevalence registers, so the registers cannot be analysed by patient characteristics such as age or gender. The collection of the QOF data at an aggregate level for each practice also precludes robust analysis of co-morbidity. Many patients are likely to suffer from co-morbidity, i.e. they are diagnosed with more than one of the conditions included in the QOF clinical domain, but this cannot be analysed due to the lack of patient level data.

Data from registers should be treated with caution in the first few years of reporting, as they are still being established and validated. Apparent increases in prevalence may be due to improvement in recording and case finding by GPs, rather than a true increase in the prevalence in the population.

Detailed disease prevalence data for Northern Ireland, from 2010, can be found [here](#), with data available at GP practice, LCG and GP Federation levels. Northern Ireland level data is available from 2004/05. Historical data is also included on now-closed registers.

### Where can I find information on QOF and Disease Prevalence across the UK?

[England](#)

[Wales](#)

[Scotland](#)

Note, the diseases/clinical areas included in QOF may differ across the UK. In addition, there may be definitional differences between countries for diseases/clinical areas.

Official Statistics for Cancer Prevalence in Northern Ireland are also available from the [Northern Ireland Cancer Registry](#). These will differ from the QOF figures presented in this bulletin. For example, the QOF prevalence figures exclude non-melanotic skin cancers and the QOF register excludes patients diagnosed prior to 1st April 2003.

### Contact

For further information regarding this statistical bulletin, please contact:

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We welcome feedback on any aspects of these statistics. Comments and feedback can be sent to Laura Baird at the following e-mail address.

Email: [laura.baird@health-ni.gov.uk](mailto:laura.baird@health-ni.gov.uk)

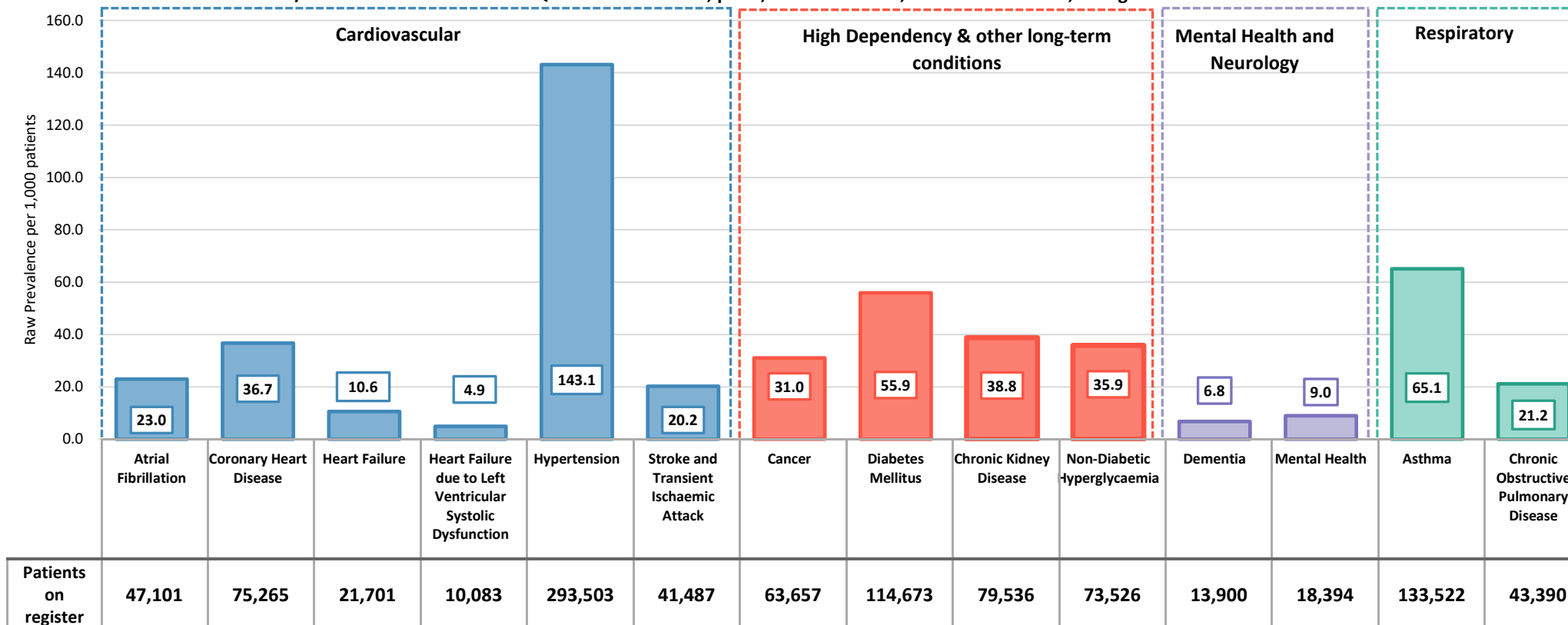
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# Raw Prevalence Rates by QOF Disease Register 2023/24

## Overall Raw Prevalence Rates for 2023/24

Raw Prevalence of 14 disease/ conditions included in the QOF Clinical Domain, per 1,000 GP Patients, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, All Ages



- The chart above shows the raw prevalence rates for the 14 registers that count patients with specific conditions or diseases as covered by the Quality and Outcomes Framework for 2023/24. The raw prevalence rate ranged from 143.1 per 1,000 patients for Hypertension to 4.9 per 1,000 patients for Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction.

- Two of the registers have a specific age requirement. While the rates presented in the chart above are expressed in terms of per 1,000 patients of **all ages**, the table across and the relevant pages in this report provide prevalence rates specifically in terms of the appropriate age-groups.

31-Mar-2024				
Disease Register	Age Requirement	Number of patients on disease register	All Patients meeting age requirement	Raw prevalence rate per 1,000 patients meeting age requirement
Diabetes Mellitus	17+	114,673	1,631,336	70.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	18+	79,536	1,606,100	49.5

# Raw Prevalence Rates by QOF Disease Register

- Time series
- by Local Commissioning Group Area (2023/24)
- by GP Federation Area (2023/24)

## Comparing prevalence rates

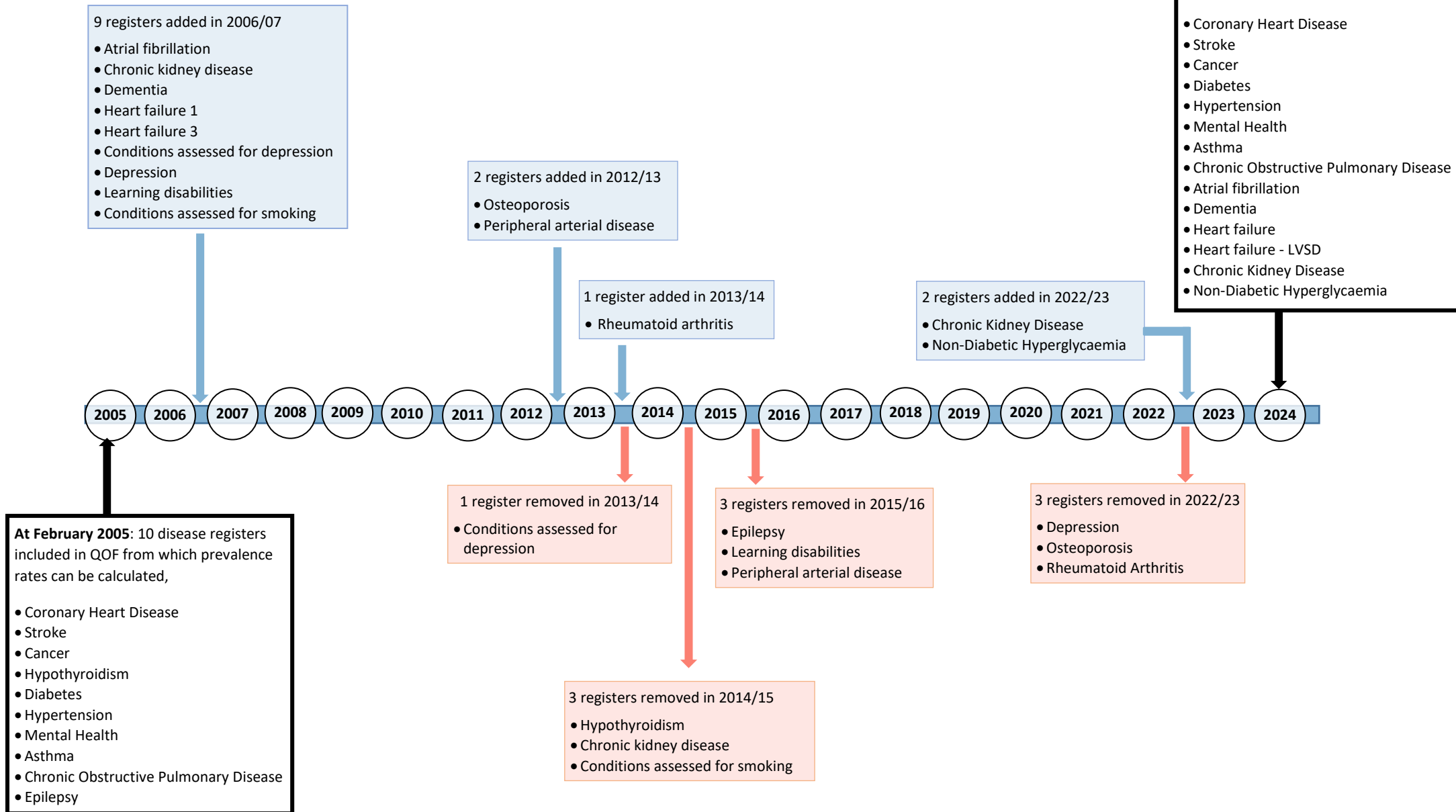
Care should be taken when looking at trends in prevalence over time or across geographic areas.

The prevalence statistics presented in this bulletin are **raw prevalence rates**. This means that **they take no account of differences between populations in terms of their age or gender profiles, or other factors that influence the prevalence of health conditions**.

In addition, apparent increases in prevalence may be due to improvement in recording and case finding by GPs, rather than a true increase in the prevalence in the population.

Note, on each of the following disease pages, in the charts showing disease prevalence distribution among General Practices, raw prevalence per 1,000 is presented in bands of prevalence, such as zero to less than 5 (<5). For example, a practice with a prevalence rate of 4.8 per 1,000 would be included in this band.

## Timeline of disease registers included in the Quality & Outcomes Framework

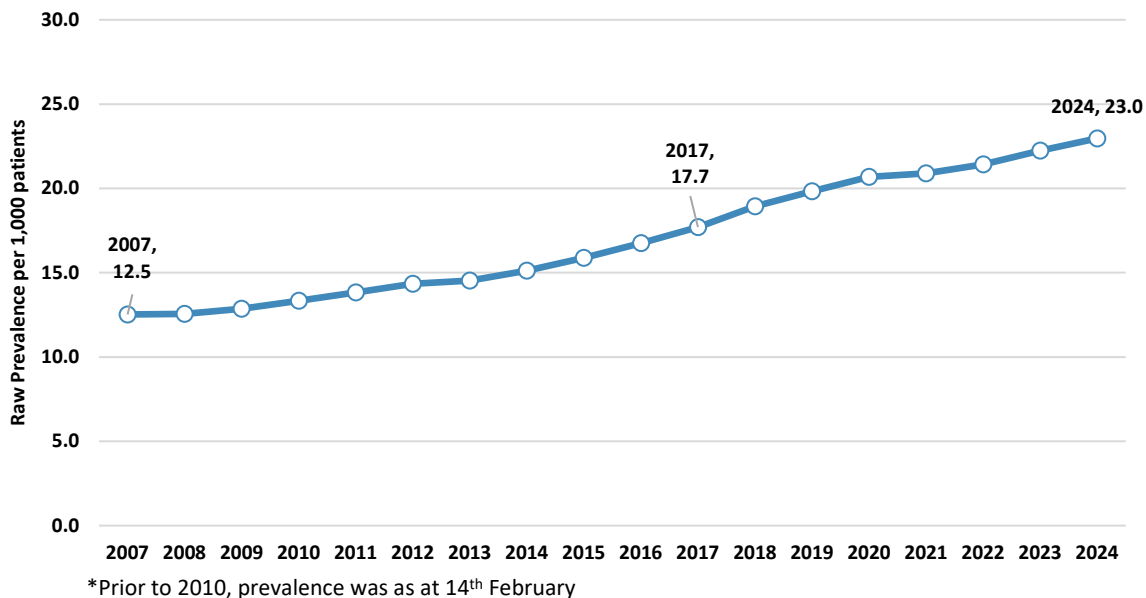


In addition to disease registers being added and removed from the Framework, there have been numerous definitional changes to the registers. The following pages specify the latest definition for the 14 registers and only provide a time series where there has been a consistent underlying definition to the register.

**Atrial Fibrillation** – Atrial fibrillation is a heart condition that causes an irregular and often abnormally fast heart rate.

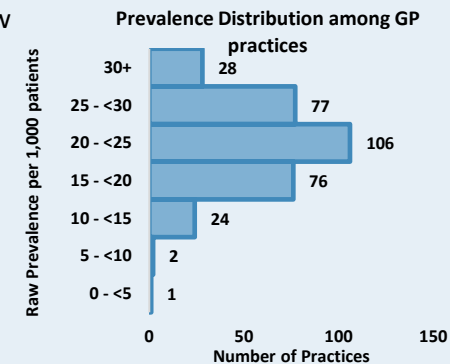
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with atrial fibrillation. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2007.

**Raw Prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2007-2024**

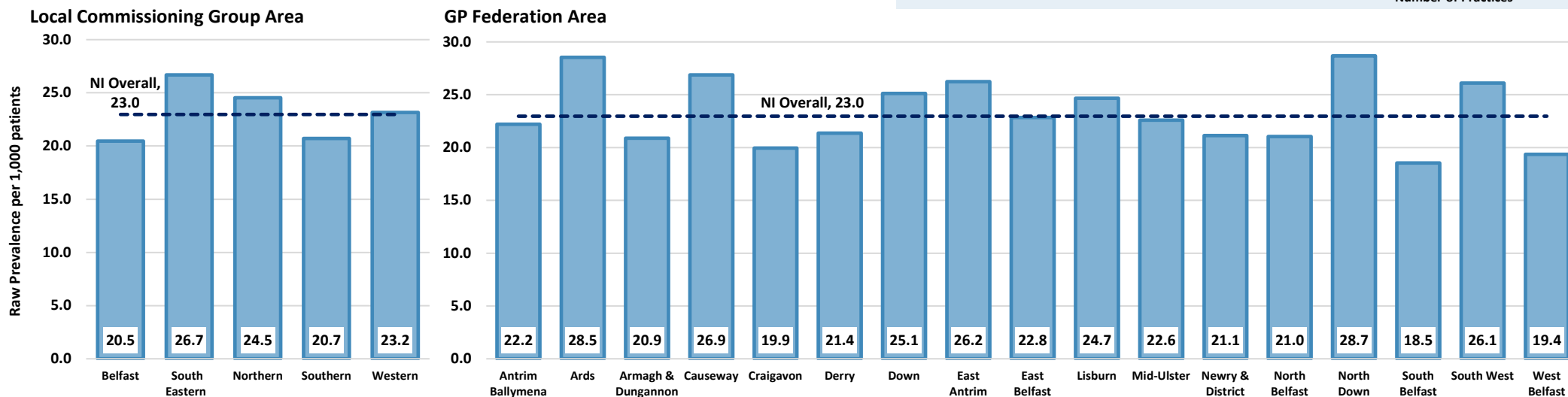


**Atrial Fibrillation**

- There were 47,101 GP patients recorded on the Atrial Fibrillation register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 23.0 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 20.5 per 1,000 among practices in Belfast LCG, to 26.7 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 18.5 per 1,000 among practices in South Belfast GP Federation area, to 28.7 per 1,000 in North Down.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 2.3 per 1,000 to a maximum of 38.9 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate in 106 practices (34%) was in the 20 to <25 per 1,000 range.



**Raw Prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**

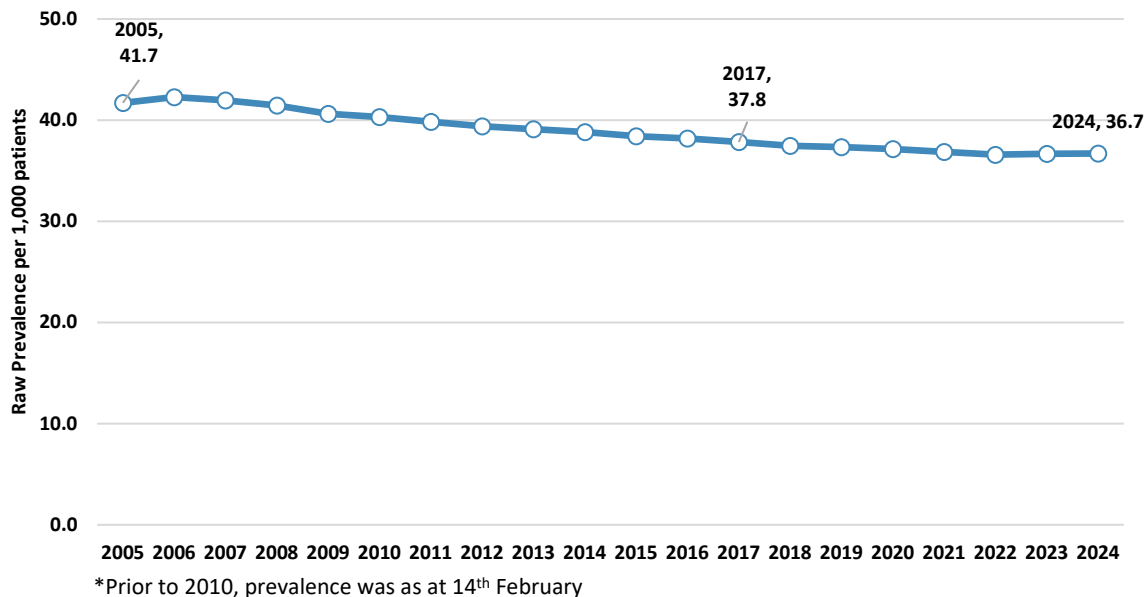




**Coronary Heart Disease** – *Coronary heart disease is sometimes called ischaemic heart disease or coronary artery disease.*

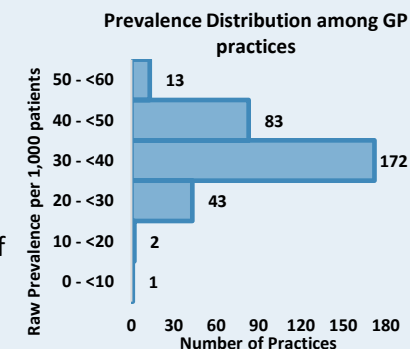
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with coronary heart disease. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005

**Raw Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024**

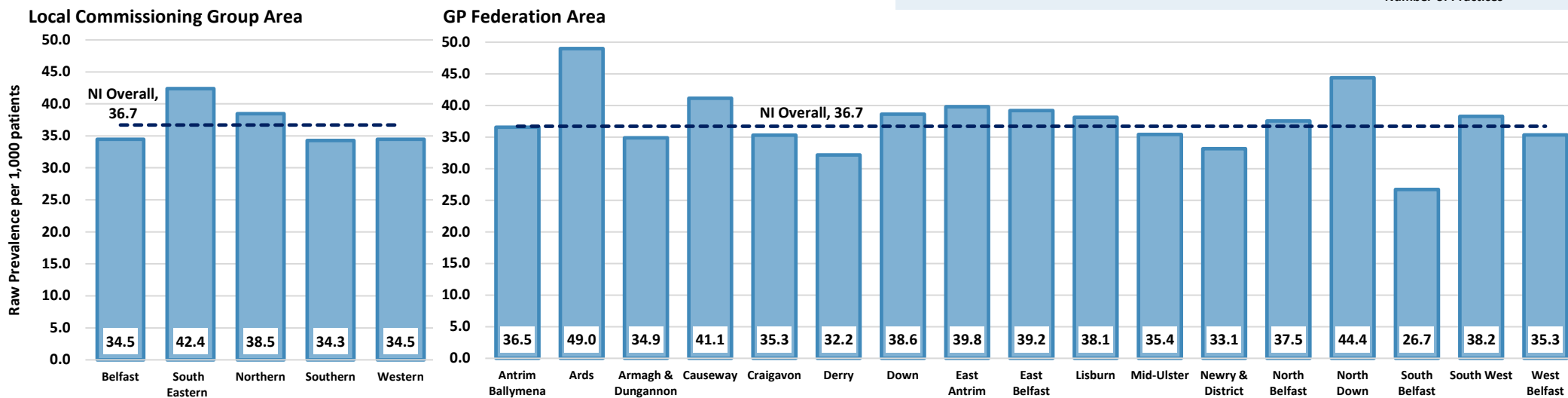


**Coronary Heart Disease**

- There were 75,265 GP patients recorded on the Coronary Heart Disease register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 36.7 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 34.3 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 42.4 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 26.7 per 1,000 among practices in South Belfast GP Federation area to 49.0 per 1,000 in Ards.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 2.2 per 1,000 to a maximum of 56.9 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 172 practices (55%) was in the range of 30 to <40 per 1,000.



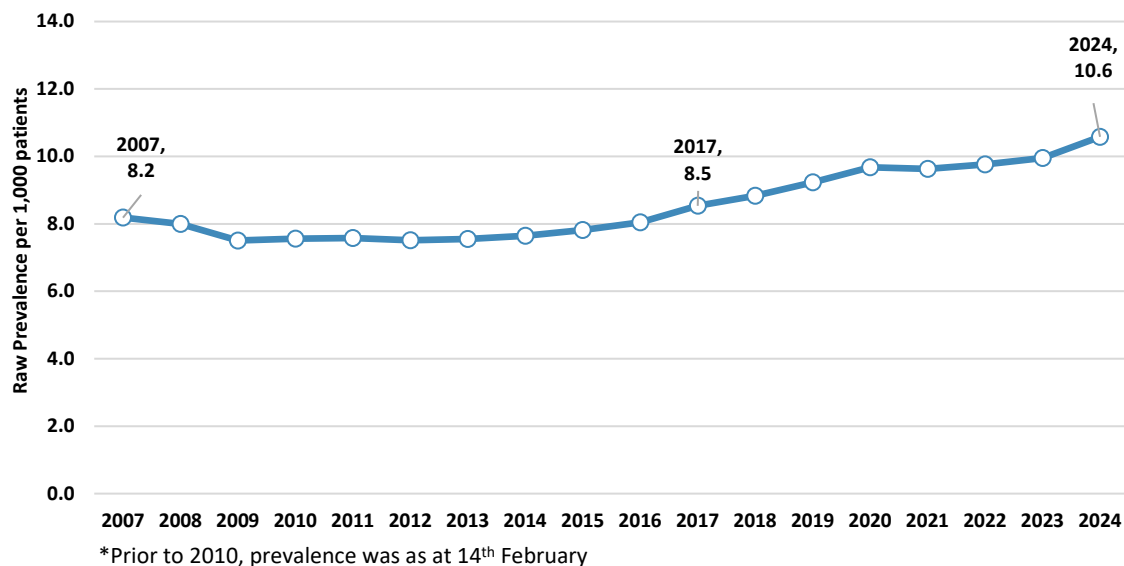
**Raw Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Heart Failure** – Heart failure means that the heart is unable to pump blood around the body properly. It usually occurs because the heart has become too weak or stiff.

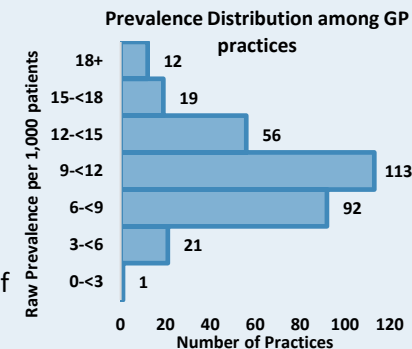
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with heart failure. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2007.

Raw Prevalence of Heart Failure per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2007-2024

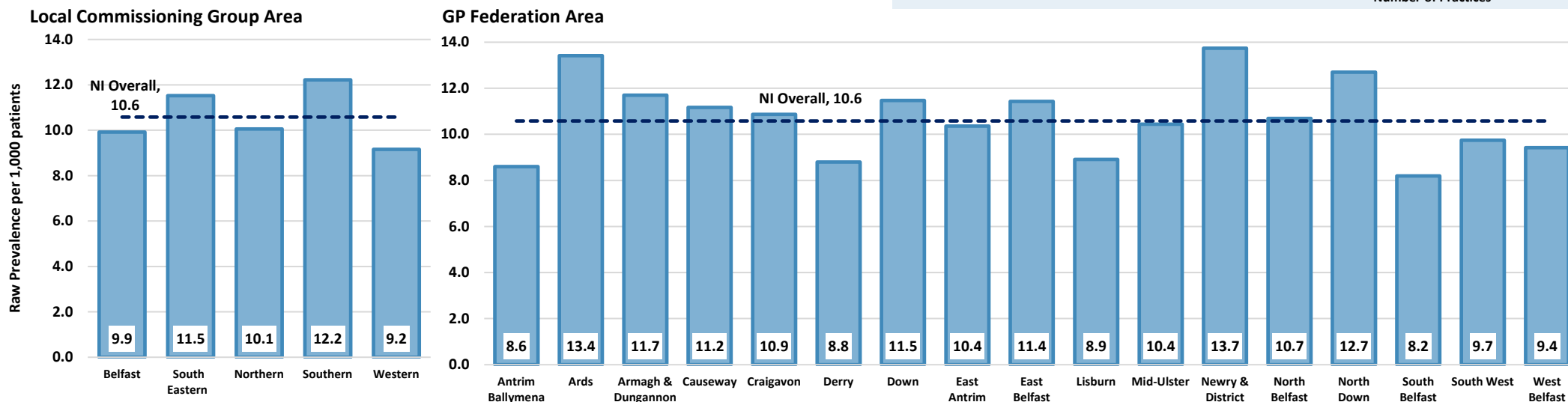


**Heart Failure**

- There were 21,701 GP patients recorded on the Heart Failure register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 10.6 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 9.2 per 1,000 among practices in Western LCG to 12.2 per 1,000 in Southern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 8.2 per 1,000 among practices in South Belfast GP Federation areas to 13.7 per 1,000 in Newry & District.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 0.4 per 1,000 to a maximum of 26.7 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 113 practices (36%) was in the range of 9 to <12 per 1,000.



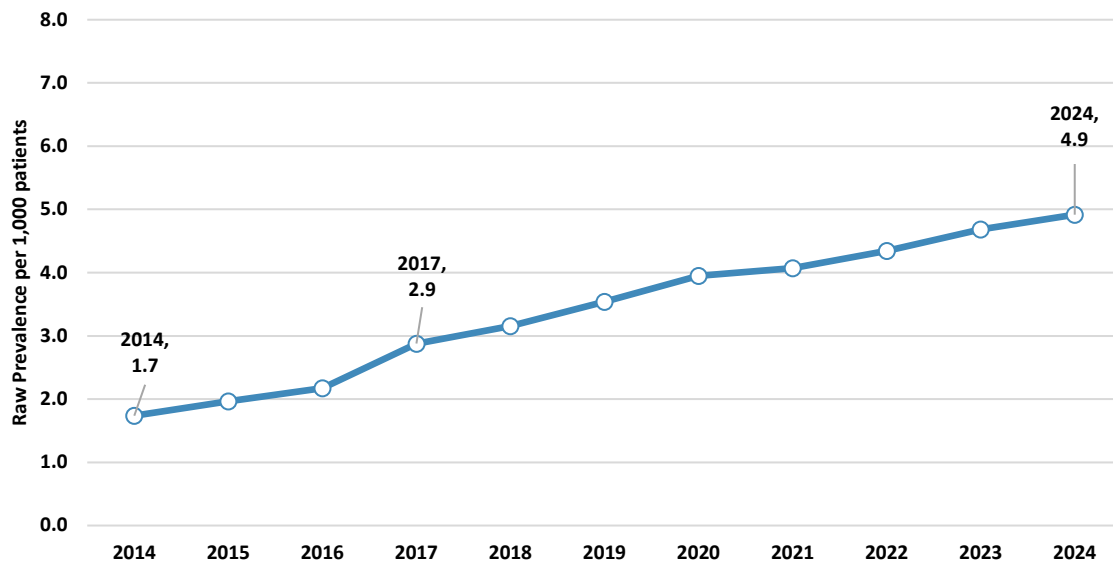
Raw Prevalence of Heart Failure per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by



## Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction – *Left ventricular systolic dysfunction - the heart does not pump efficiently, and does not contract the way it should between heartbeats*

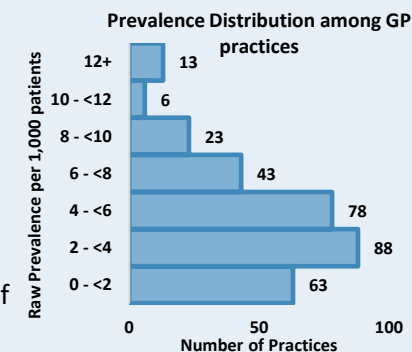
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with a current diagnosis of heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) and currently treated with an ACE-I or ARB. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2014.

**Raw Prevalence of Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction per 1,000 GP Patients, at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014-2024**

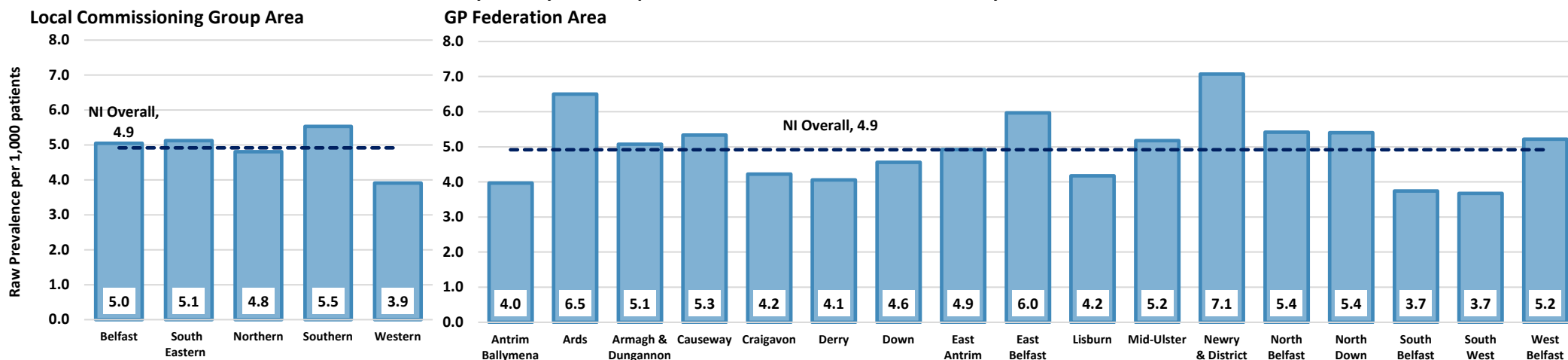


### Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction

- There were 10,083 GP patients recorded on the Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 4.9 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 3.9 per 1,000 among practices in Western LCG to 5.5 per 1,000 in Southern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 3.7 per 1,000 among practices in the South West and South Belfast GP Federation areas to 7.1 per 1,000 in Newry & District.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of zero per 1,000 to a maximum of 20.0 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 88 practices (28%) was in the range of 2 to <4 per 1,000.



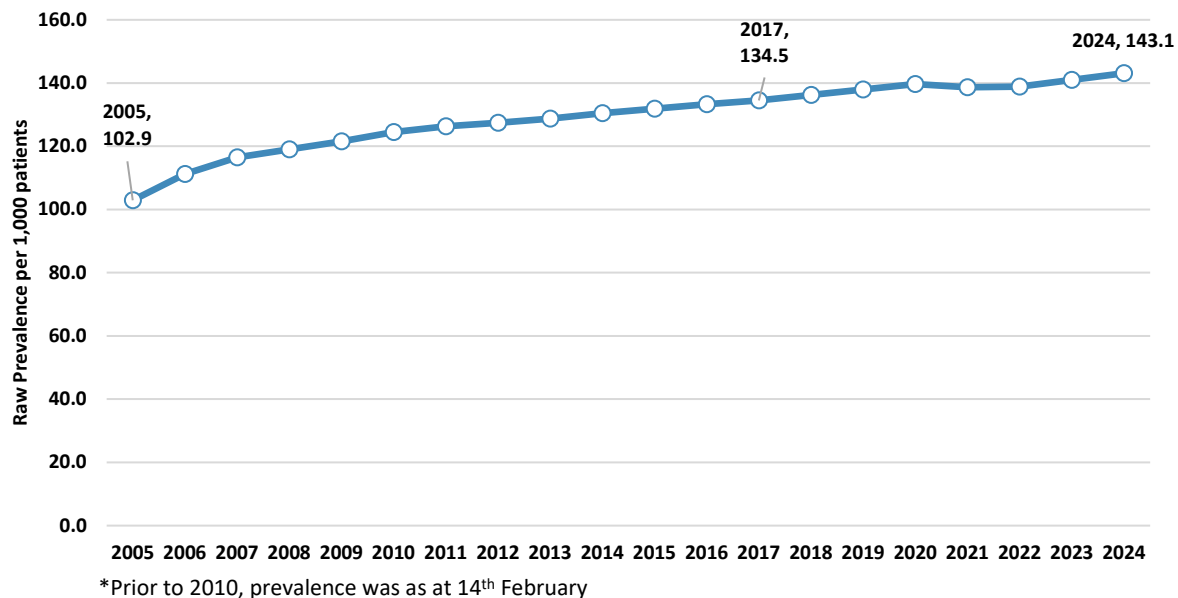
**Raw Prevalence of Heart Failure due to Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



## Hypertension – High blood pressure

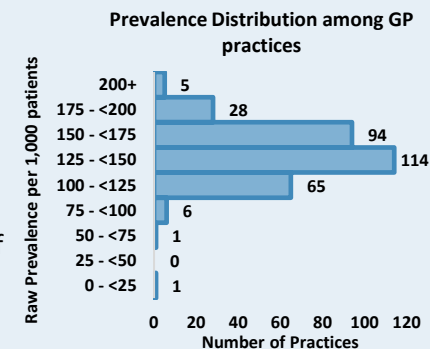
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with established hypertension. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005.

**Raw Prevalence of Hypertension per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024**

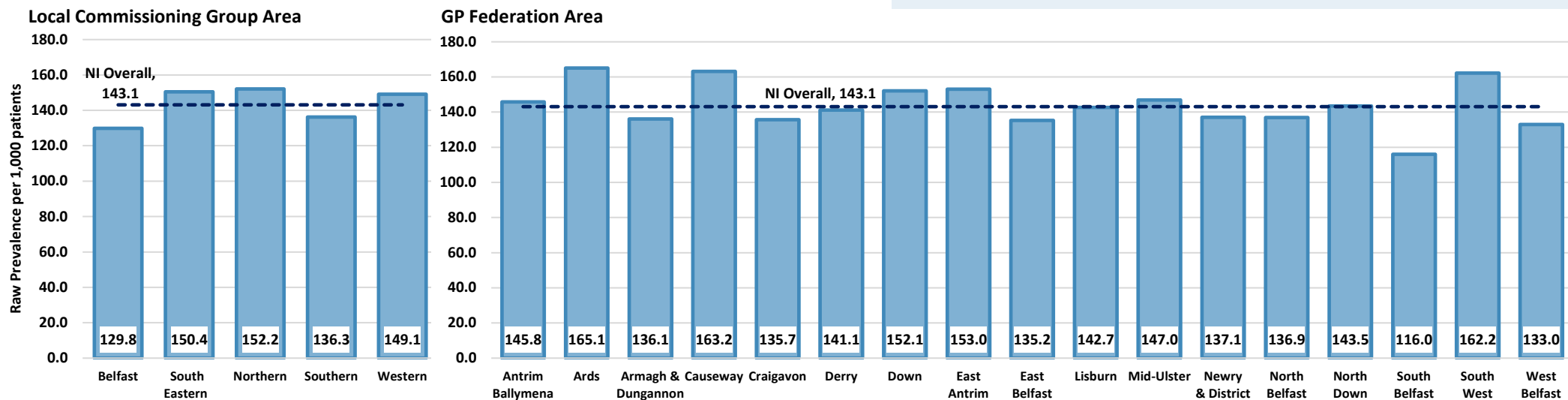


### Hypertension

- There were 293,503 GP patients recorded on the Hypertension register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 143.1 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 129.8 per 1,000 among practices in Belfast LCG to 152.2 per 1,000 in Northern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 116.0 per 1,000 among practices in South Belfast GP Federation area to 165.1 per 1,000 in Ards.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 19.0 per 1,000 to a maximum of 224.3 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 114 practices (36%) was in the range of 125 to <150 per 1,000.



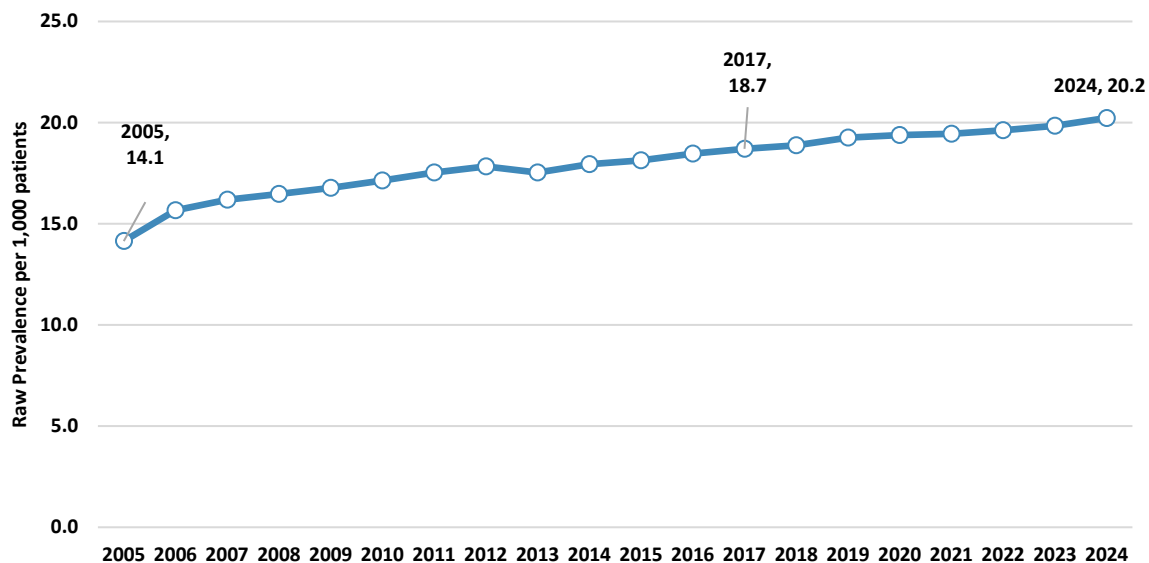
**Raw Prevalence of Hypertension per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack** – A stroke is a serious life-threatening medical condition that happens when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off. A transient ischaemic attack (TIA) or "mini stroke" is caused by a temporary disruption in the blood supply to part of the brain.

**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA). Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005.

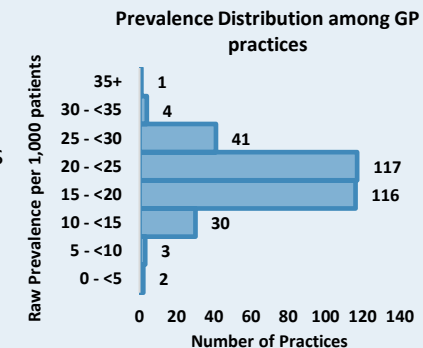
**Raw Prevalence of Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024**



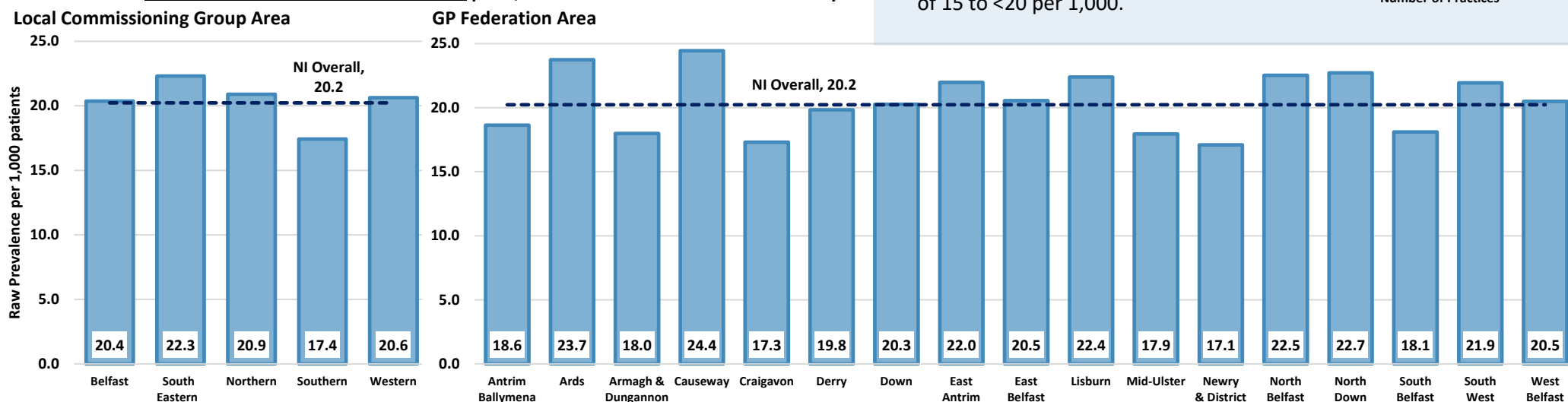
\*Prior to 2010, prevalence was as at 14<sup>th</sup> February

**Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack**

- There were 41,487 GP patients recorded on the Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 20.2 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 17.4 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 22.3 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 17.1 per 1,000 among practices in Newry & District GP Federation area to 24.4 per 1,000 in Causeway.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 1.8 per 1,000 to a maximum of 37.3 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that, for 117 practices (37%), the rate was in the range of 20 to <25 per 1,000, while a further 116 (37%) practices were in the range of 15 to <20 per 1,000.



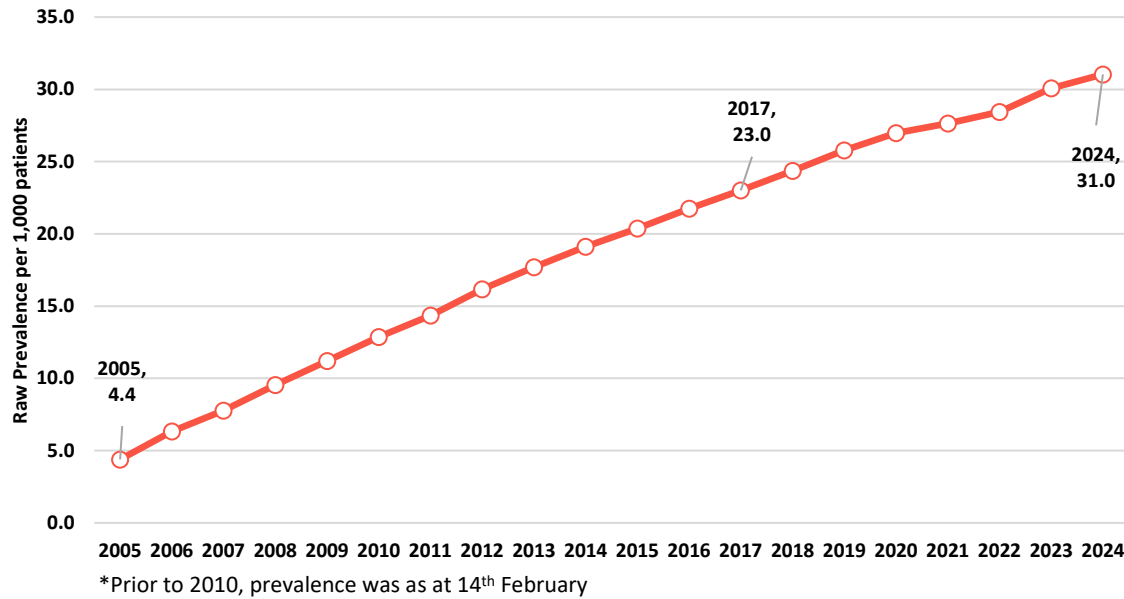
**Raw Prevalence of Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by Local Commissioning Group Area**



**Cancer** – Cancer is a condition where cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably.

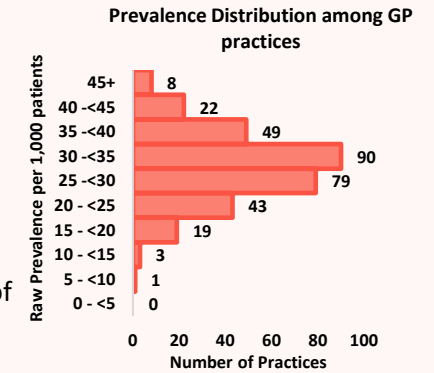
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with a diagnosis of cancer, excluding non-melanotic skin cancers, from 1st April 2003. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005. Because of the cut-off date in this definition, prevalence trends are obscured by the increase in the size of the register due to the cumulative accrual of new cancer cases onto practice registers with each passing year. Increases in the register size will be, at least in part, due to the cumulative nature of the register.

**Raw Prevalence of Cancer per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024**



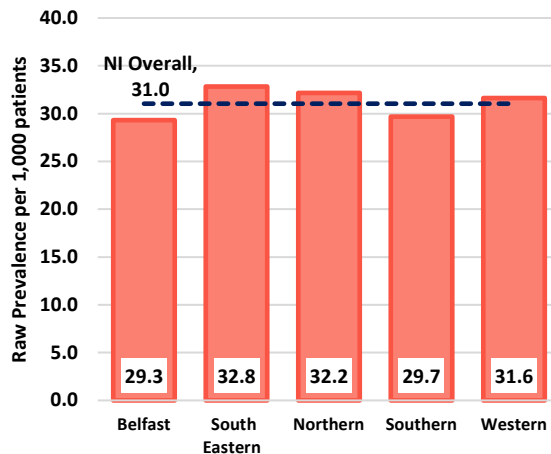
**Cancer**

- There were 63,657 GP patients recorded on the Cancer register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 31.0 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 29.3 per 1,000 among practices in Belfast LCG to 32.8 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 27.8 per 1,000 among practices in the Antrim Ballymena and South Belfast GP Federation areas to 36.4 per 1,000 in Ards.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 6.1 per 1,000 to a maximum of 57.2 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 90 practices (29%) was in the range of 30 to <35 per 1,000.

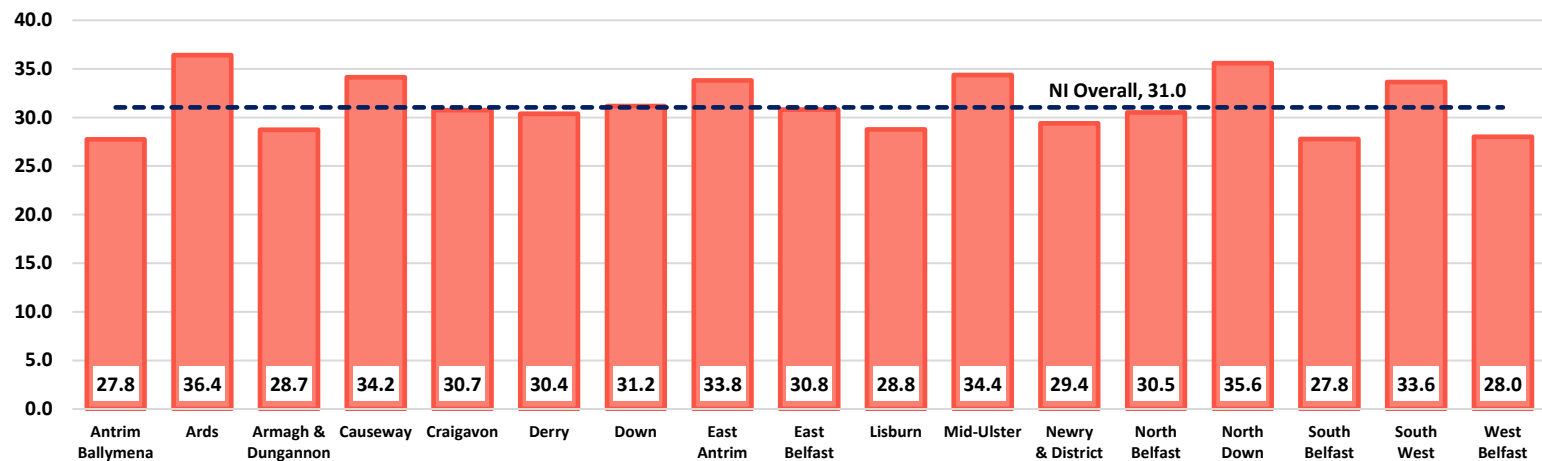


**Raw Prevalence of Cancer per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**

**Local Commissioning Group Area**



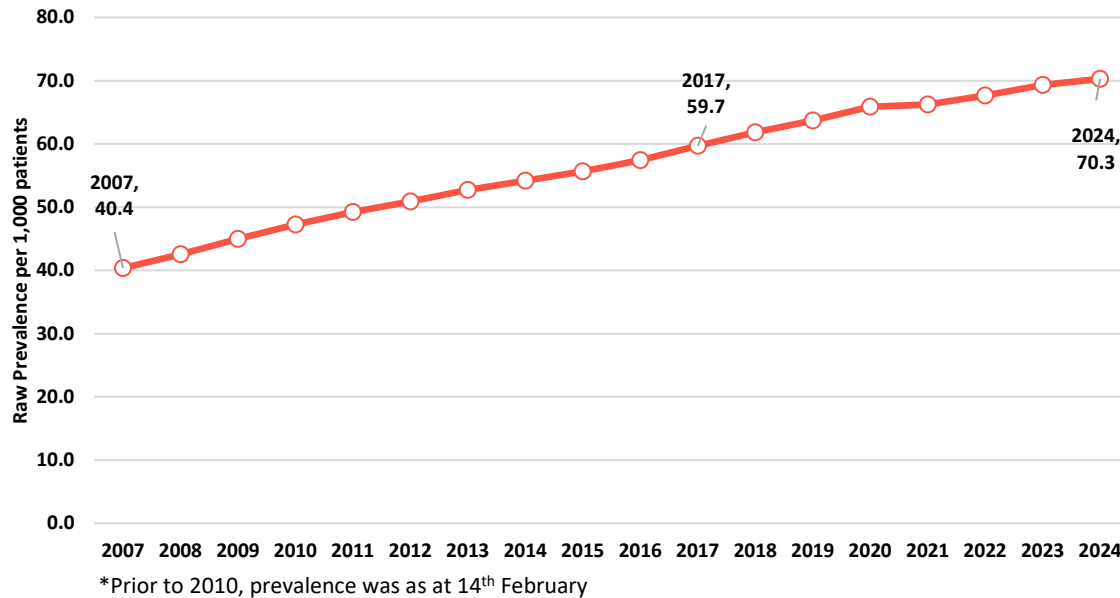
**GP Federation Area**



**Diabetes Mellitus** – *Diabetes is a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high.*

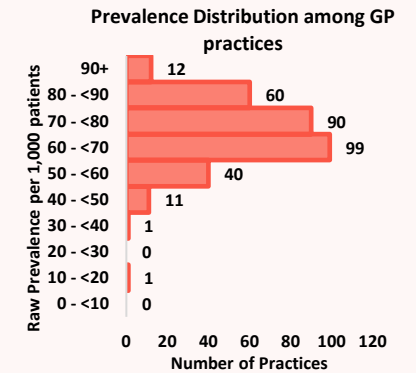
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, which specifies the type of diabetes where a diagnosis has been confirmed. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2007.

**Raw Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus per 1,000 GP Patients aged 17+, at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2007-2024**



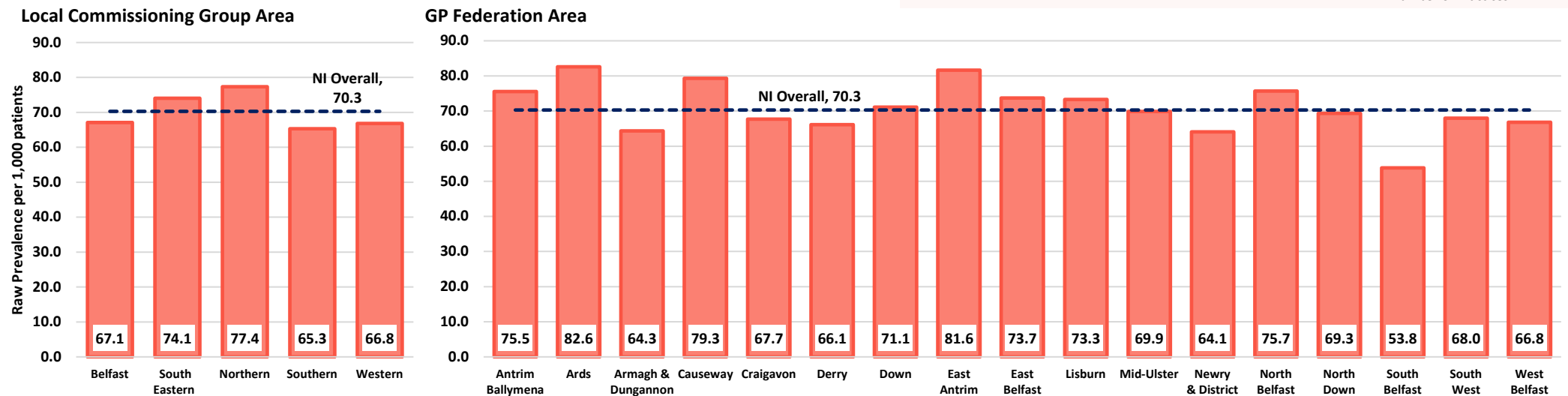
**Diabetes Mellitus**

- There were 114,673 GP patients recorded on the Diabetes Mellitus register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 70.3 per 1,000 patients (aged 17+).
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 65.3 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 77.4 per 1,000 in Northern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 53.8 per 1,000 among practices in South Belfast GP Federation area to 82.6 per 1,000 in Ards.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 10.5 per 1,000 to a maximum of 114.9 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 99 practices (32%) was in the range of 60 to <70 per 1,000.



All calculations use the 17+ registered list

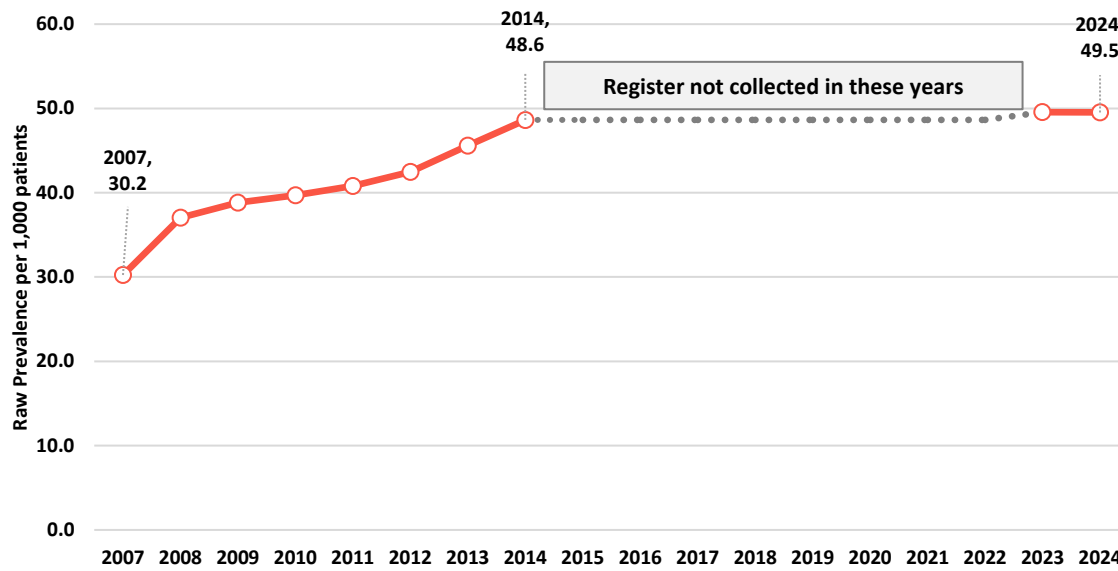
**Raw Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus per 1,000 GP Patients aged 17+, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Chronic Kidney Disease** – *Chronic Kidney Disease is a condition characterised by a gradual loss of kidney function.*

**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients aged 18 years or over with chronic kidney disease with classification of categories G3a to G5 (previously stage 3 to 5). The CKD register was removed from the QOF from 2014/15 and re-introduced from 2022/23; the definition remains consistent with the previous register.

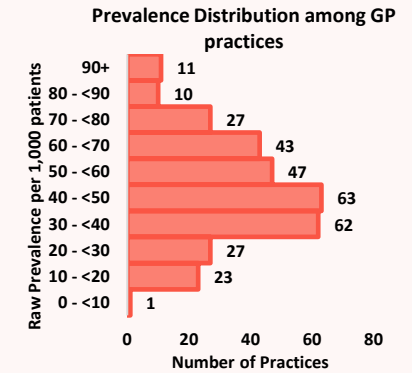
**Raw Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease per 1,000 GP Patients aged 18+, at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2007-2024\*\***



\*Prior to 2010, prevalence was as at 14<sup>th</sup> February; \*\* Register removed from 2014/15 and reintroduced from 2022/23

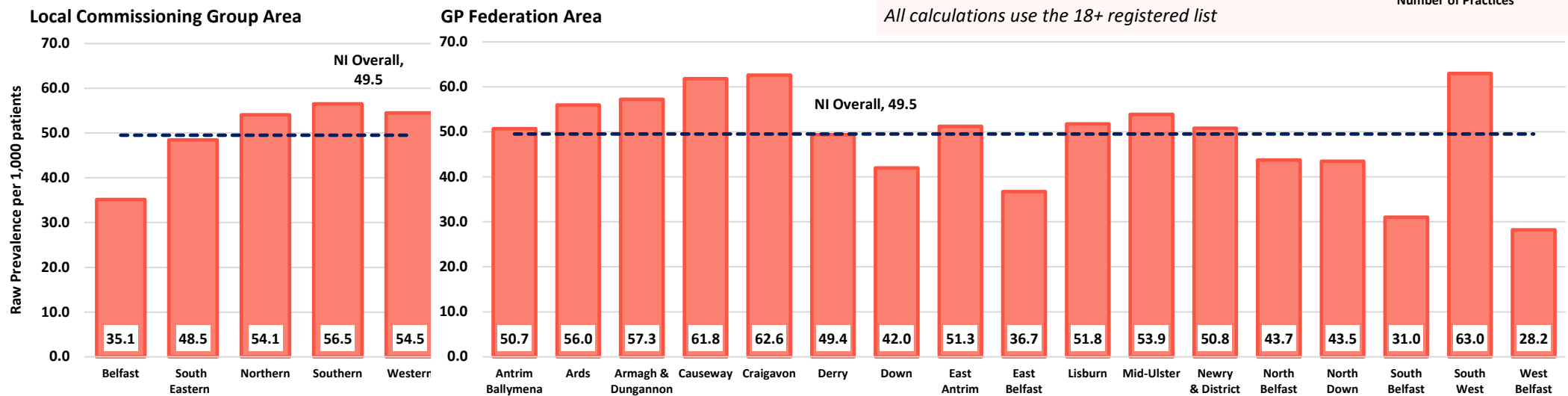
**Chronic Kidney Disease**

- There were 79,536 GP patients recorded on the Chronic Kidney Disease register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 49.5 per 1,000 patients (aged 18+).
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 35.1 per 1,000 among practices in Belfast LCG to 56.5 per 1,000 in Southern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 28.2 per 1,000 among practices in West Belfast GP Federation area to 63.0 per 1,000 in South West GP Federation area.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 0.8 per 1,000 to a maximum of 156.0 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 63 practices (20%) was in the range of 40 to <50 per 1,000.



All calculations use the 18+ registered list

**Raw Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease per 1,000 GP Patients aged 18+, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



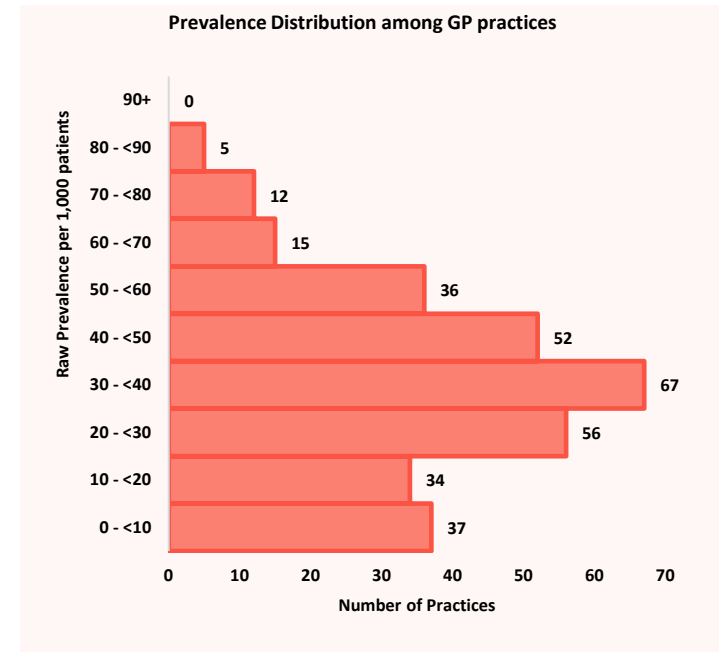


**Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia**– *Non-diabetic hyperglycemia is a condition where a person’s blood glucose (sugar) level is high even though they do not have diabetes.*

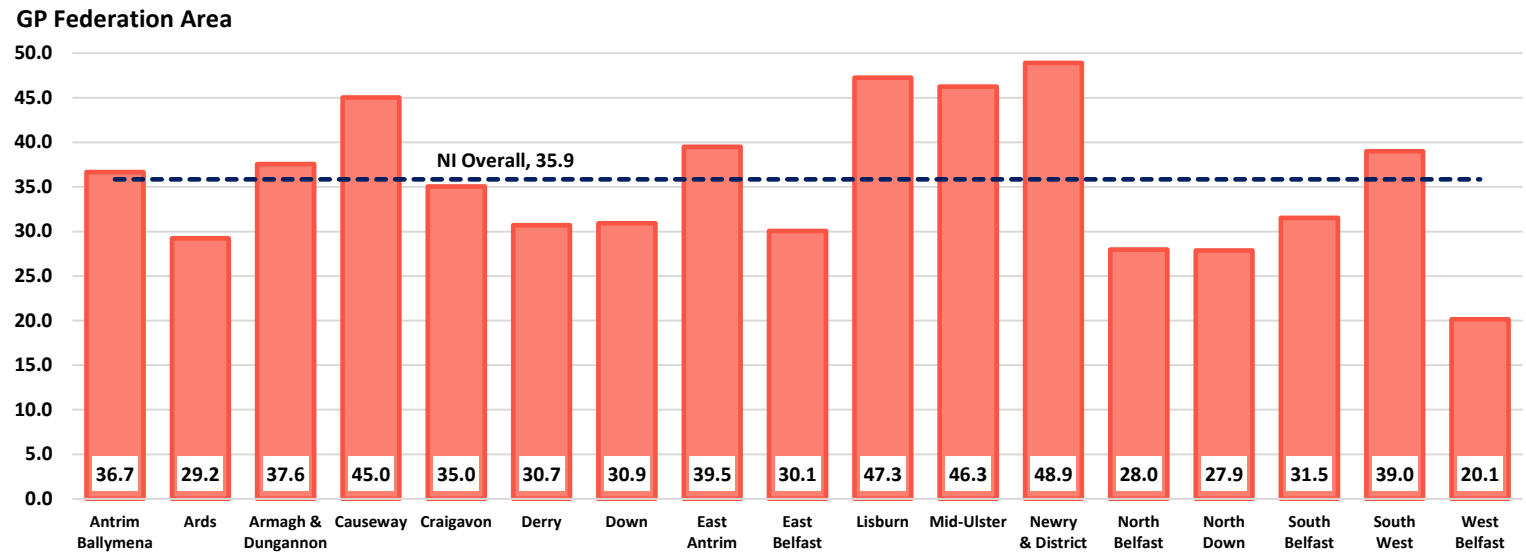
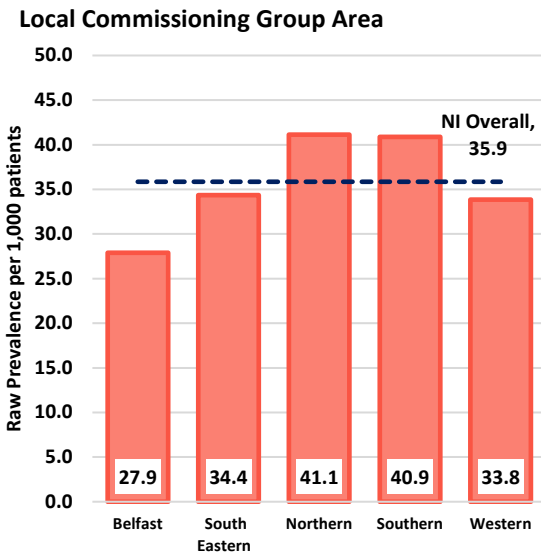
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia. This register was first introduced in the QOF from 2022/23.

**Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia**

- There were 73,526 GP patients recorded on the Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 35.9 per 1,000 patients, which compares with a rate of 32.5 per 1,000 patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 27.9 per 1,000 among practices in Belfast LCG to 41.1 per 1,000 in Northern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 20.1 per 1,000 among practices in West Belfast GP Federation area to 48.9 per 1,000 in Newry & District.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 0.3 per 1,000 to a maximum of 88.4 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 67 practices (21%) was in the range of 30 to <40 per 1,000. For 175 practices (56%), the rate was in the range of 20 to <50.



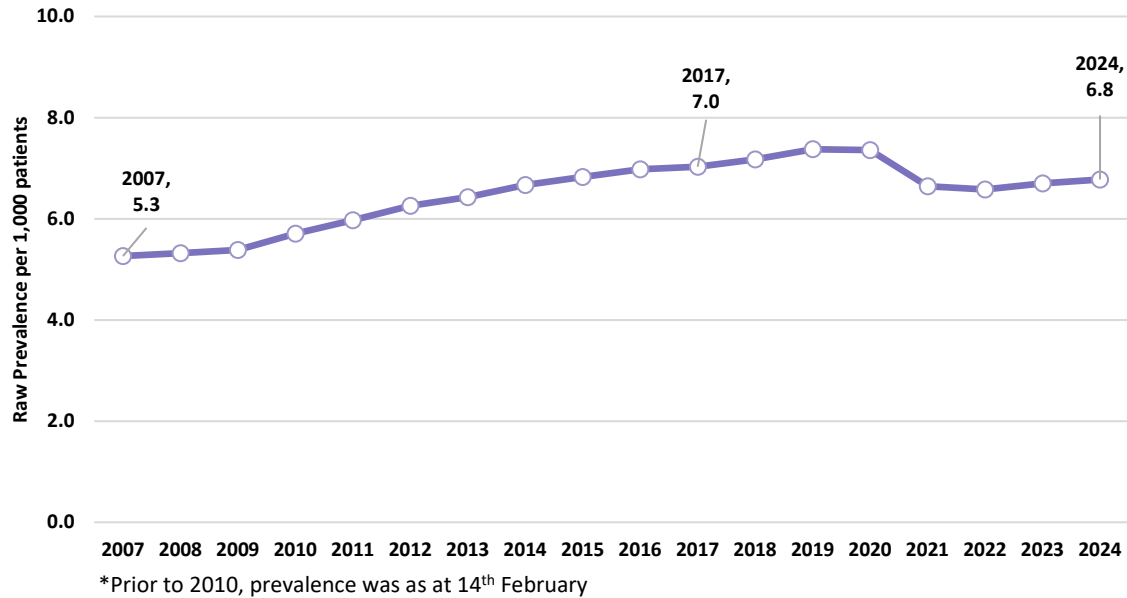
**Raw Prevalence of Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia per 1,000 GP Patients, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Dementia** – *Dementia is the name for problems with mental abilities caused by gradual changes and damage in the brain.*

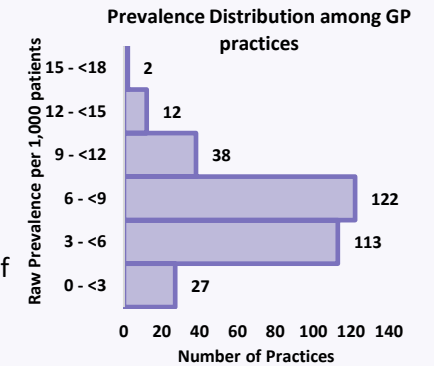
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients diagnosed with dementia. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2007.

**Raw Prevalence of Dementia per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2007-2024**

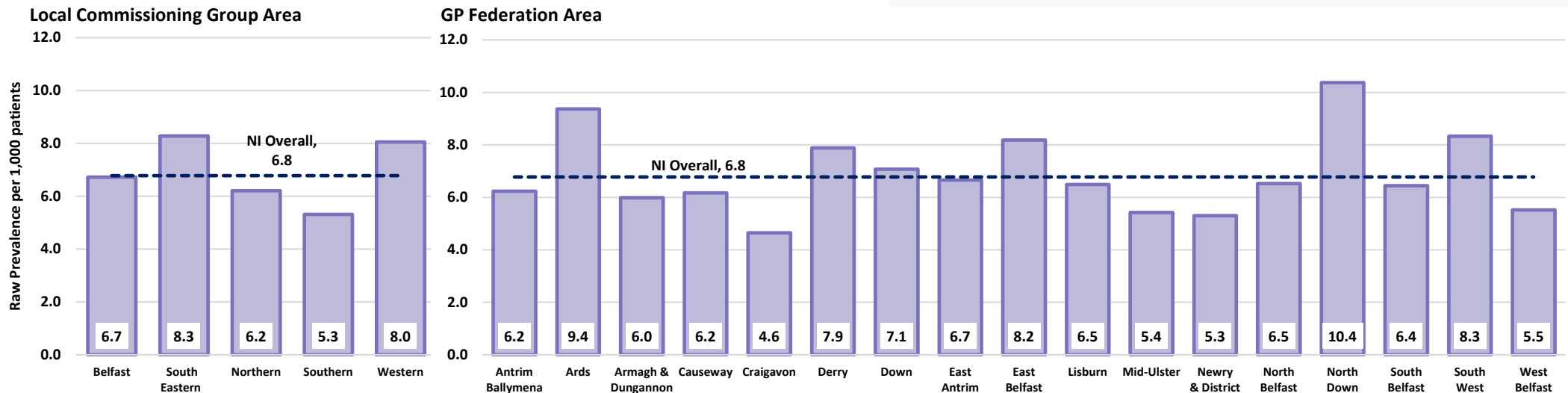


**Dementia**

- There were 13,900 GP patients recorded on the Dementia register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 6.8 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 5.3 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 8.3 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 4.6 per 1,000 among practices in Craigavon GP Federation area to 10.4 per 1,000 in North Down.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 0.6 per 1,000 to a maximum of 16.7 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 122 practices (39%) was in the range of 6 to <9 per 1,000.



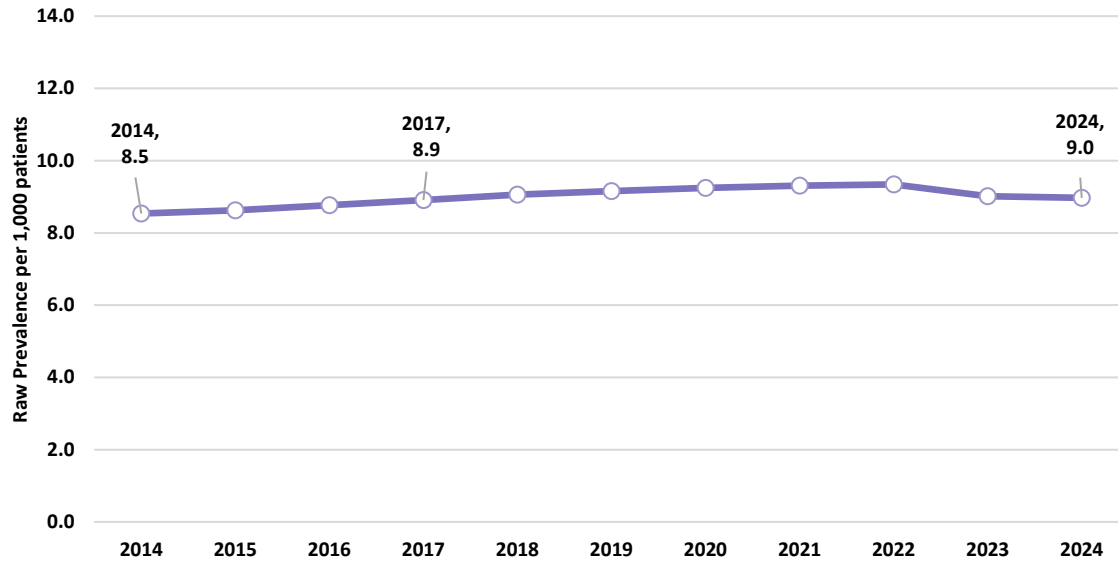
**Raw Prevalence of Dementia per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Mental Health** – For QOF purposes this relates to the prevalence of those serious mental illnesses specified in the definition below.

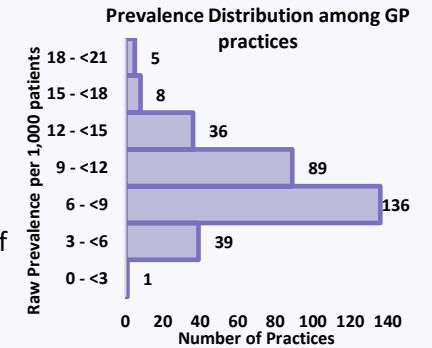
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder, and other psychoses, and other patients on lithium therapy. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2014.

**Raw Prevalence of Mental Health per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014-2024**

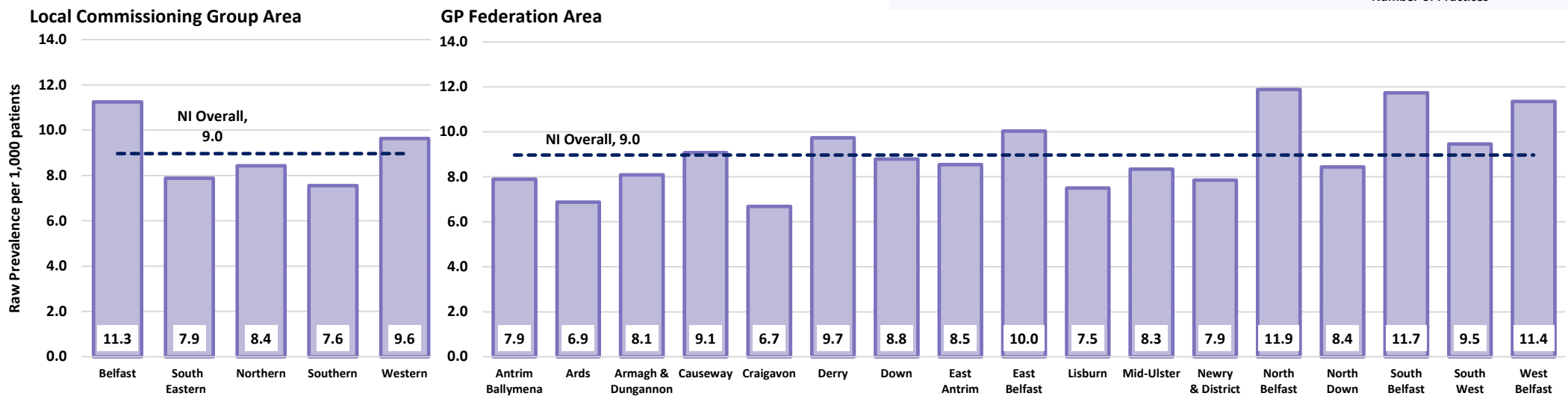


**Mental Health**

- There were 18,394 GP patients recorded on the Mental Health register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 9.0 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 7.6 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 11.3 per 1,000 in Belfast LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 6.7 per 1,000 among practices in Craigavon GP Federation area to 11.9 per 1,000 in North Belfast.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 2.0 per 1,000 to a maximum of 20.7 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 136 practices (43%) was in the range of 6 to <9 per 1,000.



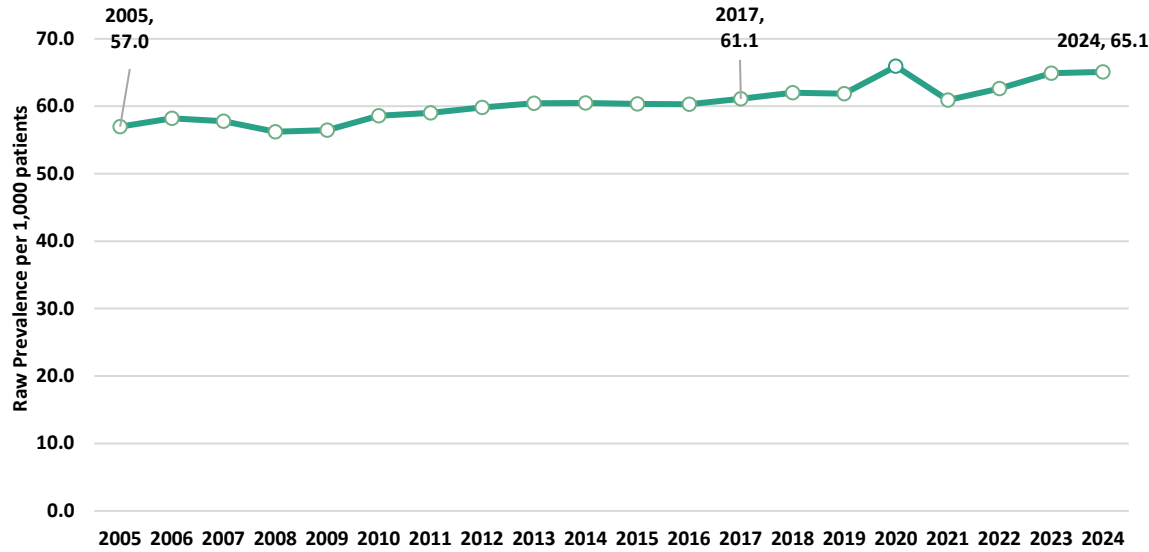
**Raw Prevalence of Mental Health per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



**Asthma** – Asthma is a common lung condition that causes occasional breathing difficulties.

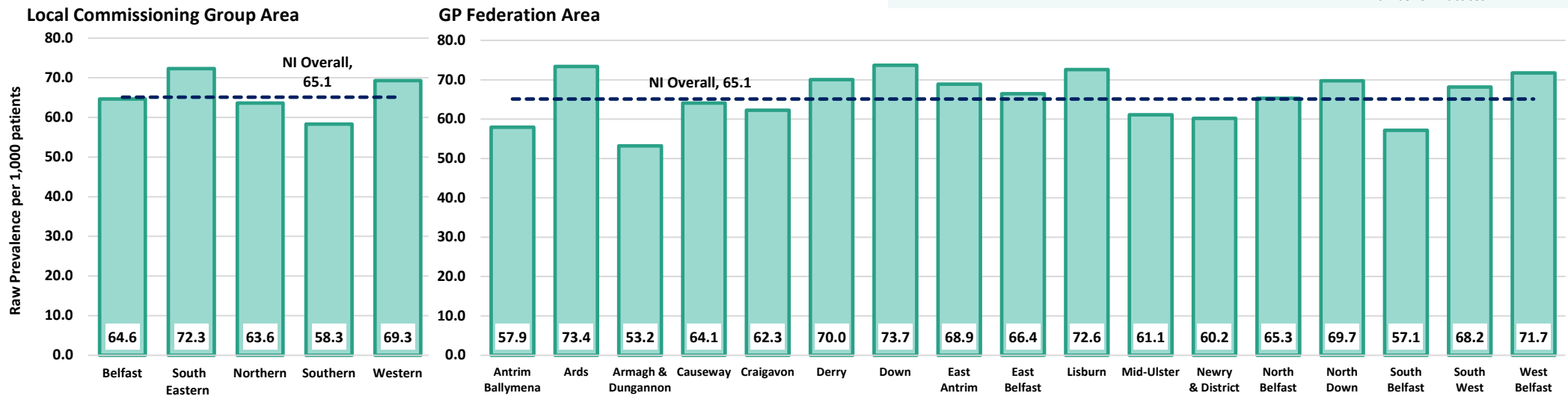
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with asthma, excluding those who have had no prescription for asthma-related drugs in the last 12 months. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005.

Raw Prevalence of Asthma per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024



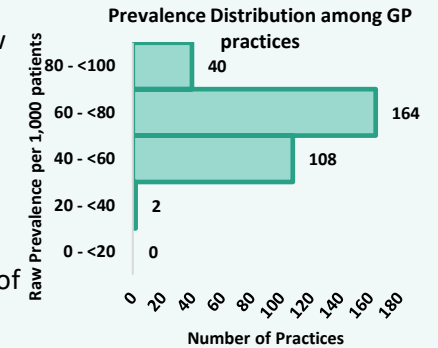
\*Prior to 2010, prevalence was as at 14<sup>th</sup> February

Raw Prevalence of Asthma per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by



**Asthma**

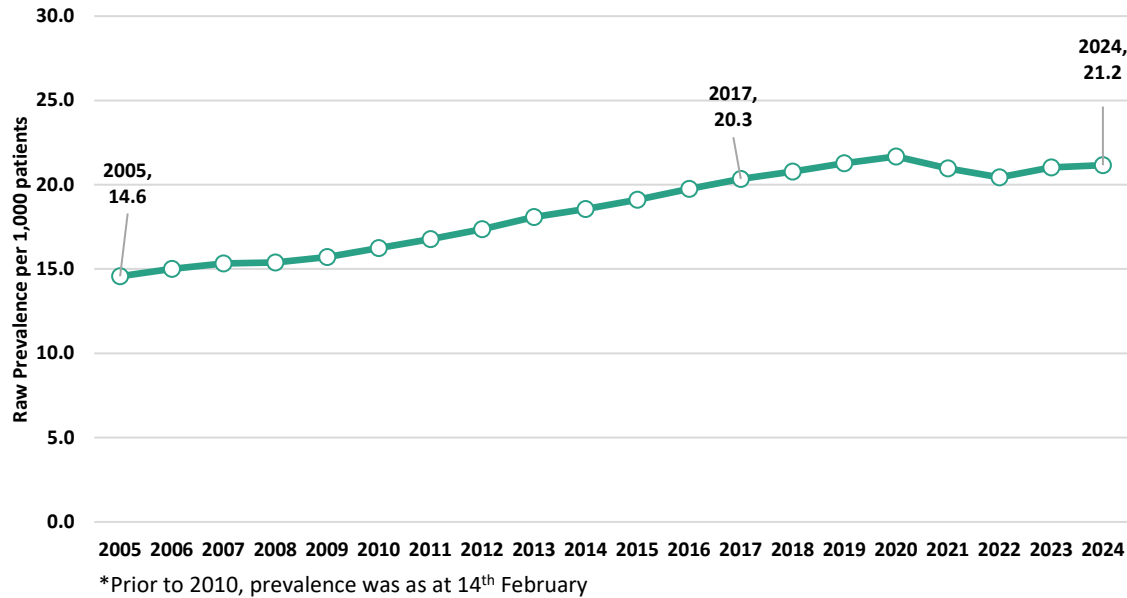
- There were 133,522 GP patients recorded on the Asthma register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 65.1 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 58.3 per 1,000 among practices in Southern LCG to 72.3 per 1,000 in South Eastern LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 53.2 per 1,000 among practices in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area to 73.7 per 1,000 in Down.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 32.4 per 1,000 to a maximum of 96.6 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 164 practices (52%) was in the range of 60 to <80.



**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** – *Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the name for a group of lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties (including emphysema and chronic bronchitis).*

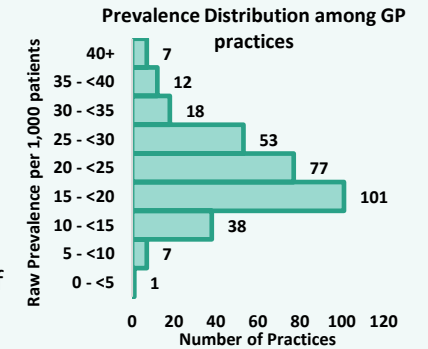
**QOF Register Definition:** Number of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Prevalence data are available, on a consistent basis, from 2005.

**Raw Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March\*, 2005-2024**

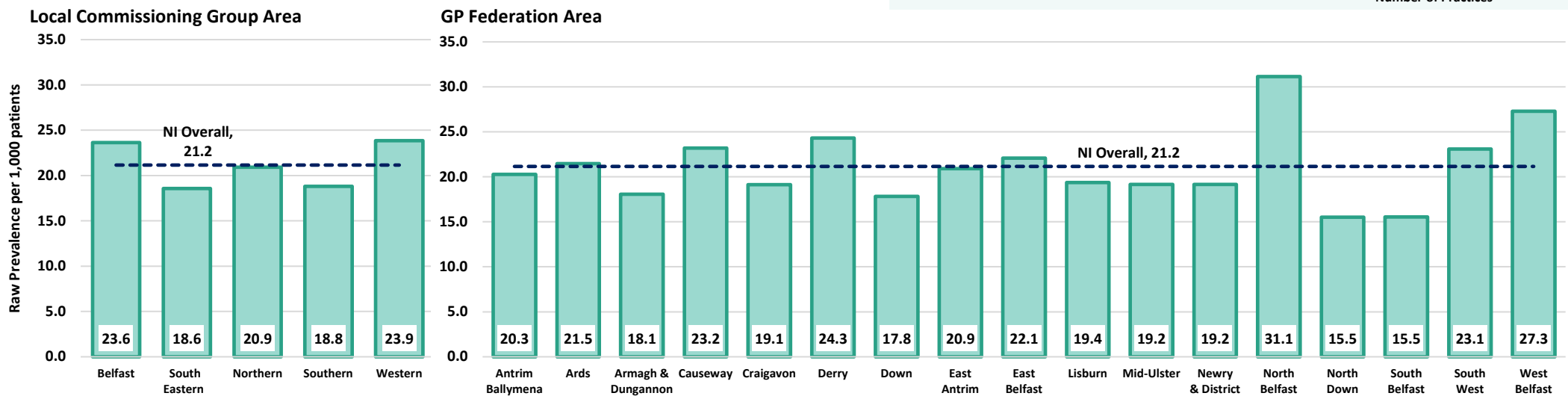


**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**

- There were 43,390 GP patients recorded on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease register at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This equates to a raw prevalence rate of 21.2 per 1,000 patients.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 18.6 per 1,000 among practices in South Eastern LCG to 23.9 per 1,000 in Western LCG.
- The raw prevalence rate ranged from 15.5 per 1,000 among practices in North Down and South Belfast GP Federation areas to 31.1 per 1,000 in North Belfast.
- Among the 314 practices, the raw prevalence rate ranged from a minimum of 1.1 per 1,000 to a maximum of 50.8 per 1,000.
- The frequency chart (across) shows that the rate for 101 practices (32%) was in the range of 15 to <20 per 1,000.



**Raw Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease per 1,000 GP Patients at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 by**



## **Contact**

For further information regarding this statistical bulletin, or to make any comments or feedback, please contact:

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