

Meeting: Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Board

Date: 5 September 2024

Wards affected: All

Report Title: Public Health update on cardiovascular disease in Torbay

When does the decision need to be implemented? n/a

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1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report seeks to summarise the work of the Public Health team and system partners in the prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in Torbay, following on from the Annual Public Health Report 2023 (Getting to the heart of the matter: cardiovascular disease in Torbay - <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/council/policies/health/public-health-annual-report-2023/>).
- 1.2 This report also outlines key areas for improvement and future plans to address these areas and seeks engagement from the Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Board around the suggested actions.
- 1.3 From a public health perspective, our main objectives are centred around prevention, detection and early intervention for CVD. Aligned with these three key areas, in the Torbay Public Health Annual Report 2023 we proposed a range of strategies to tackle CVD.
- 1.4 Structurally the Public Health team is taking forward the CVD agenda through the new **Torbay CVD Prevention Partnership**. Team members are also participants of the wider Devon ICS CVD Prevention Group, the South West CVD Prevention Workstream and the South West Health Checks Network.

2. Reason for Proposal and its benefits

- 2.1 The proposals in this report will help us to deliver our vision of a healthy, happy and prosperous Torbay by helping to prevent, identify and treat CVD and its associated complications.
- 2.2 CVD is associated with increased morbidity, disability, emergency hospital admissions and premature mortality. In Torbay, around 1 in 4 deaths of people aged 50-74 are from CVD, and GPs in Torbay report higher rates of CVD than GPs in England on average.

- 2.3 Beyond the direct health effects, increased CVD can also have a range of other adverse impacts for health and wellbeing, including increased mental health problems, social isolation and wider economic impacts such as increased healthcare costs and productivity losses.
- 2.4 CVD is also one of the conditions most strongly associated with health inequalities. People living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to have CVD and experience higher rates of emergency hospital admissions and early death due to CVD.
- 2.5 In terms of prevention, in the 2023 annual report we highlight the important roles of 'Getting more active', 'Healthy eating', 'Stopping smoking' and 'Using our planning and transport systems'. A range of actions have been implemented across these areas.
- 2.6 To have a chance of reducing the impact of CVD, we also need to identify risk factors and catch the signs and symptoms as early as possible, including major risk factors/conditions such as atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. We can then start treating people early to prevent future heart attacks or strokes.
- 2.7 In Torbay, one way that this is being achieved is via GP practice-based NHS Health Checks (commissioned by Public Health). However, primary care and Public Health teams have also been piloting new ways to offer the full health checks in addition to more targeted risk factor testing such as outreach blood pressure checks.
- 2.8 This has involved working to reach out into our communities in partnership with local community organisations. The aim is to overcome barriers to accessing healthcare and work with community organisations to reduce the burden of CVD.
- 2.9 Much of the work we are doing as part of the CVD agenda involves close partnership working across the Integrated Care System. This work therefore stands to provide wider benefits to a range of partner organisations including NHS providers.
- 2.10 There are also good opportunities to strengthen relationships with the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector through a variety of outreach initiatives including via the Paignton Library Community Hub.
- 2.11 CVD is strongly associated with aging and the incidence of heart attacks and strokes is substantially higher in older adults. Given that Torbay has an aging population, we may see increases in the prevalence of CVD over time. This has systemwide implications including for health and social care services. Efforts to reduce the burden of CVD are therefore likely to reduce the demand on services in the long-term.

3. Recommendation(s) / Proposed Decision

- 3.1 That the Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Sub Board note the report.

Background Documents

- 1.1. Torbay Annual Public Health Report 2023. Getting to the heart of the matter: cardiovascular disease in Torbay - <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/council/policies/health/public-health-annual-report-2023/>

- 1.2. Cardiovascular disease in Torbay – 2-page profile
<http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/media/cwjb1nwj/cardiovascular-diseases-2024.pdf>

Supporting Information

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is an umbrella name for conditions that affect our heart or blood vessels. It includes things like coronary heart disease (narrowed or blocked blood vessels in the heart), strokes and vascular dementia. It also covers conditions that affect our heart's muscle, valves or rhythm.
- 1.2 CVD is usually associated with a build-up of fatty material inside arteries, and an increased risk of blood clots. It can also be associated with damage to arteries in organs such as the brain, heart, kidneys and eyes.
- 1.3 CVD is not just a condition of old age. The risk factors are present throughout our lives. This is why it's important we understand what we can do to keep our hearts healthy at every stage of our lives.

Morbidity and mortality

- 1.4 As outlined in our Annual Public Health Report 2023 (Getting to the heart of the matter: cardiovascular disease in Torbay - <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/council/policies/health/public-health-annual-report-2023/>), CVD is the leading cause of death globally, taking around 17.9 million lives each year.
- 1.5 More than 4 out of 5 deaths due to CVD are caused by heart attacks and strokes. One third of these deaths occur prematurely in people under 70 years old.
- 1.6 In the UK, CVD affects around seven million people and is a significant cause of disability and premature mortality. It is responsible for one in four premature deaths in the UK and accounts for the largest gap in healthy life expectancy.

Health inequalities

- 1.7 CVD is also one of the conditions most strongly associated with health inequalities. People living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to have CVD and experience higher rates of emergency hospital admissions and premature mortality due to CVD. Furthermore, CVD is more common where a person is male, older, has a severe mental illness or is of South Asian or African Caribbean ethnicity.
- 1.8 Part of this picture is that people living in the most deprived areas are more likely to experience risk factors for CVD, like smoking, being physically inactive or being obese. They are less likely to

access preventative treatment, like cardiac rehabilitation or elective heart procedures, but have higher rates of emergency hospital admissions.

Torbay picture

- 1.9 In Torbay, around 1 in 4 deaths of people aged 50-74 are from CVD, and GPs in Torbay report higher rates of CVD than GPs in England on average.
- 1.10 Emergency hospital admissions for CVD in Torbay are highest among people 70 to 80 years old, although they occur in a range of age groups. There are twice as many admissions for men than women.
- 1.11 There are stark health inequalities in Torbay: people in the most deprived 20% of the population are three to four times as likely to die early from CVD than those in the least deprived 20% (see Cardiovascular disease in Torbay – 2-page profile <http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/media/cwjb1nwj/cardiovascular-diseases-2024.pdf>).
- 1.12 From a public health perspective, our main objectives are centred around prevention, detection and early intervention for CVD. Aligned with these three key areas, in the Torbay Public Health Annual Report 2023 we proposed a range of strategies to tackle CVD.
- 1.13 Structurally the Public Health team is taking forward the CVD agenda through the new **Torbay CVD Prevention Partnership**. Team members are also participants of the wider Devon ICS CVD Prevention Group, the South West CVD Prevention Workstream and the OHID South West Health Checks Network.

Prevention

- 1.14 In terms of prevention, we highlighted the important roles of 'Getting more active', 'Healthy eating', 'Stopping smoking' and 'Using our planning and transport systems'. A range of actions have been implemented across these areas.
- 1.15 **Getting more active** - Consistent moderate physical activity reduces risk from CVD in several ways, including lowering blood pressure and improving cholesterol. However, 30% of Torbay adults are not physically active (doing around 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week). 21% are inactive (less than 30 minutes a week).
- Our 'Torbay on the Move' strategy (see <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/leisure-sports-and-community/torbay-on-the-move/>) aims to support and encourage residents to be active in a way that works for them and at a level that provides significant benefits to physical and mental wellbeing.
 - A range of partners across Torbay contributed to the creation of the vision for Torbay on the Move: *'More people, more active, more often'*. Torbay on the Move has eight strategic areas and describes how we can be active in outdoor environments, schools and workplaces.
 - With investment and capacity, increasing activity levels across Torbay has the potential to make a positive contribution, not just to health and wellbeing agendas but also to the local economy

and the environmental agenda with an established link to cleaner air, less carbon, and cleaner and safer roads.

1.16 **Healthy eating** – Diets with high levels of salt and fatty foods can increase our risk of CVD. Conversely, nutritious diets including high amounts of fruit, vegetables, legumes, and fish are associated with lower risk of developing and dying from CVD. However, in Torbay only 37% ate “5 a day” the previous day.

- We have developed guidance and support for schools through the Torbay Healthy Learning offer. This supports schools to promote healthy eating, maintain a balanced diet and make healthy choices in school, home, and the community (see <http://www.healthylearningtorbay.co.uk/>).
- Work is also ongoing to identify ways to reduce food insecurity and better support the development of sustainable food communities, with a whole system approach led by Local Motion (see <https://www.torbaycdt.org.uk/localmotion/>).
- Torbay Council, alongside sector partners, primarily Local Motion (see <https://www.torbaycdt.org.uk/localmotion/>), is leading on the development of a local Food Partnership and Food Strategy, plus has also overseen a successful application to the national Sustainable Food Places Network.

1.17 **Stopping smoking** – Smoking can narrow blood vessels, substantially increasing the risk of CVD. In Torbay, the smoking prevalence in adults is 16.9% (2022/23), which is higher than the England average (14.7%).

- The Devon Smokefree Alliance is a systemwide partnership that oversees and coordinates activity to prevent and reduce smoking within the local population (see <https://www.smokefreedevon.org.uk/about-the-smokefree-devon-alliance/>).
- The NHS Long-Term Treating Tobacco Dependence programme offers support to pregnant women and their partners to stop smoking. In Torbay, women who wish to stop smoking are offered support from an advisor and access to nicotine replacement therapy or e-cigarettes.
- Health Visitors in Torbay are working to embed recommendations from national guidance to support smokefree homes to encourage parents or carers to stop smoking and reduce smoke exposure to infants.
- A range of information and guidance is made available on Torbay Healthy Learning to help teachers inform students about the risks of smoking and vaping to deter them from taking it up (see <http://www.healthylearningtorbay.co.uk/>).

1.18 To support individuals with behaviour change we commission ‘Your Health Torbay’ through ABL Health Ltd, a service providing support to Torbay residents to stop smoking, lose weight, to move more and to eat more healthy foods (see <https://yourhealthtorbay.co.uk/>).

1.19 **Using our planning and transport systems** - Torbay adopted its first Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan in 2021, the first of its kind to look at the whole network of Torbay and provide a blueprint for connecting the three towns by active travel (see <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/roads/travel/active-travel/local-cycling-and-walking-infrastructure-plan/>).

- Further development and delivery of this plan (alongside other plans such as the Torbay Local Plan and Healthy Torbay Supplementary Planning Document) is a key aspect of creating a Torbay which enables active travel.
- Linking these infrastructure plans into wider system change and community activation strategies such as through Torbay on the Move is a critical next step. Work is also ongoing to embed health promoting principles into the Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan which is under development.

Detection and early intervention

1.20 To have a chance of reducing the impact of CVD, we need to identify risk factors and catch the signs and symptoms as early as possible. We can then start treating people early to prevent future heart attacks or strokes.

1.21 To improve the way in which we collect data on CVD, the Torbay Public Health are supporting development of an ICS CVD dashboard led by Devon Public Health team. The first iteration is due to be released imminently and will be piloted with the Torbay CVD Prevention Group.

1.22 Across Devon we have agreed targets to increase the number of people identified early, and treated effectively, for three key CVD risk factors/conditions: A) atrial fibrillation, B) high blood pressure and C) high cholesterol.

1.23 Please see below for a summary of how common these three key risk factors/conditions are in Torbay:

- (A) Atrial fibrillation – 3.2% of patients on Torbay’s GP registers (all ages) had atrial fibrillation (QOF, 2022/23)
- (B) High blood pressure - 18.6% of patients on Torbay’s GP registers (all ages) had high blood pressure (QOF, 2022/23)
- (C) High cholesterol - 4% of patients on Torbay’s GP registers (all ages) had high cholesterol (QOF, 2022/23)

1.24 It should be noted that all three percentages above are higher than the England averages and are likely to be significant underestimates of the true underlying prevalence. This is because there is likely to be under-detection (for example, due to a lack of testing) and because they include all age groups.

NHS Health Checks

1.25 The NHS Health Check is a free check-up for adults aged 40-74. The check assesses our risk of developing heart disease, stroke, kidney disease or diabetes. Most checks are arranged via GPs.

- 1.26 By promoting healthy ageing and tackling the top 7 risk factors for early death and disability, NHS Health Checks provide a cornerstone for the prevention of CVD and other diseases that share common risk factors.
- 1.27 In Torbay, the overall percentage of people receiving an NHS Health Check (as a proportion of the eligible population) is better than both the South West and England overall (latest full year performance for 2023-24).
- 1.28 Although all GP practices are signed up to deliver NHS Health Checks across Torbay, there is a high degree of fluctuation in activity with some practices doing disproportionately fewer checks than others.
- 1.29 Moreover, although rates offer and uptake are good overall, the percentage of patients returning a QRisk score >20 (high risk) remains low. This suggests that NHS Health Checks may not be targeted towards those most likely receive benefit and remains a challenge for all local authorities across the region.

Outreach work

- 1.30 In Torbay, primary care teams and public health have been piloting new ways to offer the full health checks in addition to blood pressure checks, working to reach out into our communities in partnership with local community organisations. The aim is to overcome barriers to accessing healthcare and work with community organisations to support healthy hearts in the community.
- 1.31 Outreach NHS Health Checks were trialled last year at three organisations in Torbay including The Haven, Paignton Community Hub & The Crafty Fox Café and Hub. The primary care teams have gone on to upskill the host community organisations in doing blood pressure checks for their clients.
- 1.32 Most notably, since launching the service at Paignton Community Hub earlier this year, over 300 blood pressure readings have been taken and over 100 of these were identified as either low, raised or high, with these people recommended to regularly monitor their blood pressure for a longer period and some referred to their Surgery to seek further guidance from a trained medical professional.

Know Your Numbers! Week

- 1.33 As part of our outreach work, Torbay is promoting 'Know Your Numbers! Week' this year (2nd to 8th September) the UK's biggest blood pressure testing and awareness event. Every September, blood pressure checks are taken by thousands to prevent heart attacks and strokes.
- 1.34 This year, partners across Torbay have come together to organise a range of free events to promote 'Know Your Numbers! Week' and carry out as many blood pressure checks as possible (see below):
- **Paignton Community Hub – daily BP checks and signposting service.** Engaging Communities South West staff are offering free opportunistic BP checks, BMI checks and signposting health advice at Paignton Community Hub. Other free services are available on set days, including digital support sessions.

- **Paignton Library BP monitor scheme launch.** Local GP Dr John McGuinness from Corner Place Surgery has been working with the Torbay Public Health team and Paignton Library staff to develop a new library-based BP monitor scheme. This free scheme enables residents to loan a BP monitor for 7-day home BP measurement.
- **‘Happy Hearts’ group - coffee morning in Brixham.** Members of the Happy Hearts peer-support group in Paignton are running a free ‘heart health coffee morning’. BP checks will be on offer and heart health messages will be shared with attendees. This short interview with heart attack sufferer Rod Fry discusses his experiences of joining the Happy Hearts group and how everyone can look after their heart
- **Paignton Community Hub – mini-health checks.** Free BP checks and health screening are being carried out by local GP Dr John McGuinness and Pharmacist Josh Coulson at Paignton Community Hub. This also celebrates the launch of the Library BP monitor scheme.
- **Torbay Pride – ‘Your Health Torbay’ led BP checks and outreach.** A team from Your Health Torbay will be attending the Torbay Pride event. Your Health Torbay will have a stall in the event village and will be taking blood pressure readings, providing general lifestyle advice and linking attendees in with further support where needed. There will be specialist stop smoking advisors, nutritionists and healthy lifestyle advisors on hand to chat to attendees.
- **Torquay United Football Club – community pharmacy led BP checks and outreach.** Community pharmacists will be providing free opportunistic BP checks for attendees at a Torquay United Football Club home game against St Albans City. A team from Your Health Torbay will also be providing general lifestyle advice and linking attendees in with further support where needed

2. Options under consideration

- 2.1 There is a need to increase public health focus and support for **outreach CVD prevention work** and events in partnership with communities. A key part of this is working with partner organisations such as Healthwatch, Engaging Communities South West and local GPs to build upon the Paignton Library Community Hub model. Similarly, further work is needed to develop the community pharmacy-led outreach blood pressure testing work. Collectively, this work aims to:
- raise awareness of CVD associated with key risk factors including atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure, high cholesterol and smoking
 - promote early identification and intervention for CVD
 - target higher risk groups of the population
 - promote equity of access to services and CVD prevention initiatives
- 2.2 There is a need to maximise best practice and **NHS Health Check activity** across all GP practices in Torbay, including supporting individual practices by providing the best available evidence. This involves directing resources to support specific GP practices in improving rates of offers and uptake of NHS Health Checks and improve targeting and QRisk scores (QRisk is an algorithm which calculates an individual’s 10-year risk of having a heart attack or stroke – see <https://www.qrisk.org/>). A range of actions are underway to achieve these recommendations:

- Torbay GP survey (underway) to understand current practice around identifying and inviting eligible members of public for NHS Health Checks
- Putting together a 'NHS Health Check Resource and Guidance Pack' (for all practices).
- Arranging follow-up meetings with practice managers to provide targeted support for practices to increase rates of offers and uptake of NHS Health Checks
- Present findings at Practice Managers Forum in October
- Engage in upcoming South West OHID review of NHS Health Checks
- Ardens searching to target NHS Health Checks

2.2 There is also a need to strengthen existing **peer-support models** in Torbay. We are tackling this through ongoing close partnership working between Public Health and the Paignton 'Happy Hearts' group on the development and expansion of the peer-support offer.

3. Financial Opportunities and Implications

3.1 None identified

4. Legal Implications

4.1 None identified

5. Engagement and Consultation

5.1 Previous engagement work carried out in partnership with the public health team identified a range of CVD-related topics that were important to members of the Torbay community (See 'What does heart health mean to you?' - <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/council/policies/health/public-health-annual-report-2023/what-does-heart-health-mean-to-you/>). This helped the public health team understand some of the challenges facing the community in terms of looking after heart health and has helped to inform some of the strategies to address these challenges. For example, issues with awareness and access to services can be mitigated by effective outreach schemes.

6. Procurement Implications

6.1 None identified

7. Protecting our naturally inspiring Bay and tackling Climate Change

7.1 We have not identified any substantive potential negative impacts of the actions/recommendations in this report on the environment and climate change. The actions/recommendations are not expected to increase carbon emissions, produce large quantities of waste, encourage the use of motorised transport or reduce the quality of our natural environment and biodiversity.

7.2 Conversely, the evidence is clear that climate change has adverse consequences for human health including CVD (see 'Climate change and the prevention of cardiovascular disease' - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajpc.2022.100391> and 'Cardiovascular effects of climate change' - <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae401>).

- 7.3 If implemented effectively, the actions outlined in this report are likely to have indirect positive impacts on the environment and climate change. Reduced CVD will result in reduced requirements for healthcare services and reduced pharmacologic management, both of which will result in reduced carbon emissions and reduced generation of waste.
- 7.4 Some of the actions to improve cardiovascular health will also provide direct co-benefits for the environment and climate change. For example, recommendations to increase physical activity and active travel can reduce the need for motorised vehicles (reducing carbon emissions and air pollution) and recommendations to eat a healthy balanced diet can also have significant benefits for the environment through a reduction in greenhouse gas production (see The Planetary Health Diet - <https://eatforum.org/learn-and-discover/the-planetary-health-diet/>).

8. Associated Risks

- 8.1 The major risks associated with a failure to effectively implement this agenda are health related. Inadequate prevention and early intervention is likely to increase the burden of CVD across the population in Torbay, resulting in increased morbidity, disability and premature mortality.
- 8.2 Beyond the direct health effects, increased CVD can also have a range of other adverse impacts for health and wellbeing, including increased mental health problems, social isolation and wider economic impacts such as increased healthcare costs and productivity losses (see 'Economic burden of cardiovascular diseases in the European Union: a population-based cost study' - <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehad583>).

9. Equality Impact Assessment

| Protected characteristics under the Equality Act and groups with increased vulnerability | Data and insight | Equality considerations (including any adverse impacts) | Mitigation activities | Responsible department and timeframe for implementing mitigation activities |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| Age | <p>18 per cent of Torbay residents are under 18 years old.</p> <p>55 per cent of Torbay residents are aged between 18 to 64 years old.</p> <p>27 per cent of Torbay residents are aged 65 and older.</p> | <p>Age is a strong risk factor for CVD, with the incidence of most types of CVD increasing with age. CVD therefore disproportionately affects older adults. NHS Health Checks are only available to adults aged 40-74 years old, however outreach work has a broader age remit. Initiatives to prevent CVD from an earlier age are likely to provide long-term benefits and reduce the incidence of CVD in older adults.</p> | None required | |
| Carers | <p>At the time of the 2021 census there were 14,900 unpaid carers in Torbay. 5,185 of these provided 50 hours or more of care.</p> | <p>Outreach work may make services more accessible to carers</p> | None required | |
| Disability | <p>In the 2021 Census, 23.8% of Torbay residents answered that their day-to-day activities were limited a little or a lot by a physical or mental health condition or illness.</p> | <p>Outreach work may make services more accessible to individuals with disabilities. Initiatives that prevent and reduce the burden of CVD are likely to reduce CVD-related morbidity and disability.</p> | None required | |
| Gender reassignment | <p>In the 2021 Census, 0.4% of Torbay's community answered that their gender identity was not</p> | <p>It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic.</p> | None required | |

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| | <p>the same as their sex registered at birth. This proportion is similar to the Southwest and is lower than England.</p> | | | |
| <p>Marriage and civil partnership</p> | <p>Of those Torbay residents aged 16 and over at the time of 2021 Census, 44.2% of people were married or in a registered civil partnership.</p> | <p>It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic.</p> | <p>None required</p> | |
| <p>Pregnancy and maternity</p> | <p>Over the period 2010 to 2021, the rate of live births (as a proportion of females aged 15 to 44) has been slightly but significantly higher in Torbay (average of 63.7 per 1,000) than England (60.2) and the South West (58.4). There has been a notable fall in the numbers of live births since the middle of the last decade across all geographical areas.</p> | <p>It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic.</p> | <p>None required</p> | |
| <p>Race</p> | <p>In the 2021 Census, 96.1% of Torbay residents described their ethnicity as white. This is a higher proportion than the South West and England. Black, Asian and minority ethnic individuals are more likely to live in areas of Torbay classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England.</p> | <p>It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic.</p> | <p>None required</p> | |
| <p>Religion and belief</p> | <p>64.8% of Torbay residents who stated that they have a religion in the 2021 census.</p> | <p>It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic.</p> | <p>None required</p> | |

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| Sex | 51.3% of Torbay's population are female and 48.7% are male | Given the higher burden of CVD in males, as described in the introduction section, this work may bring about increased benefit in this population specifically. However, it is important to note that CVD also affects women. Therefore, services are not restricted to males but are available to all. | None required | |
| Sexual orientation | In the 2021 Census, 3.4% of those in Torbay aged over 16 identified their sexuality as either Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or, used another term to describe their sexual orientation. | It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic. | None required | |
| Armed Forces Community | In 2021, 3.8% of residents in England reported that they had previously served in the UK armed forces. In Torbay, 5.9 per cent of the population have previously served in the UK armed forces. | It is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact based on this characteristic. | None required | |
| Additional considerations | | | | |
| Socio-economic impacts (Including impacts on child poverty and deprivation) | | To maximise impact, services and providers should consider how to implement a proportionate universalism approach whereby CVD prevention efforts are targeted according to level of need. | None required | |
| Public Health impacts (Including impacts on the general health of the population of Torbay) | | As detailed in the main text of this report, the various services and initiatives aim to prevent, detect and facilitate early intervention against CVD. Collectively these actions can bring about significant public health benefits by reducing morbidity, disability and premature mortality. | None required | |

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| Human Rights impacts | | Services and providers will remain cognisant of human rights, including the right to life, health, privacy, education and prohibition of discrimination. | None required | |
| Child Friendly | Torbay Council is a Child Friendly Council and all staff and Councillors are Corporate Parents and have a responsibility towards cared for and care experienced children and young people. | This work is not directly aimed at children, therefore it is not anticipated that the service will have a specific positive or negative differential impact in this area. | None required | |

10. Cumulative Council Impact

- 10.1 CVD is strongly associated with aging and the incidence of heart attacks and strokes is substantially higher in older adults. Given that Torbay has an aging population, we may see increases in the prevalence of CVD over time. As mentioned previously, CVD is also associated with increased disability and a loss of independence, which has implications for the Adult Social Care sector. Efforts to reduce the burden of CVD are therefore likely to reduce the demand on Adult Social Care services in the long-term.

11. Cumulative Community Impacts

- 11.1 Much of the work we are doing as part of the CVD agenda involves close partnership working across the Integrated Care System. This work therefore stands to provide wider benefits to a range of partner organisations including NHS providers. There are also good opportunities to strengthen relationships with the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector through a variety of outreach initiatives including via the Paignton Library Community Hub.