Health outcomes of persons with learning disabilities in the UK - 2019/2020

Background

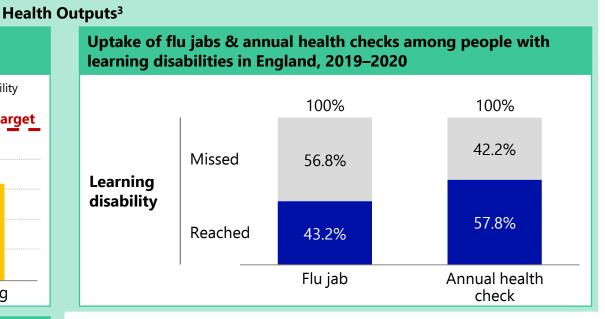
- In England, people with learning disabilities are invited to be part of registers at primary care level to monitor health outcomes, reduce health inequities and improve care. Around 300,000 patients are registered.
- Annual data are collected for specific health indicators from registers of all participating GP practices.
- The following evidence is based on the most recent dataset published (2019-2020, covering 34 million (56.6%) patients).^{1,2}

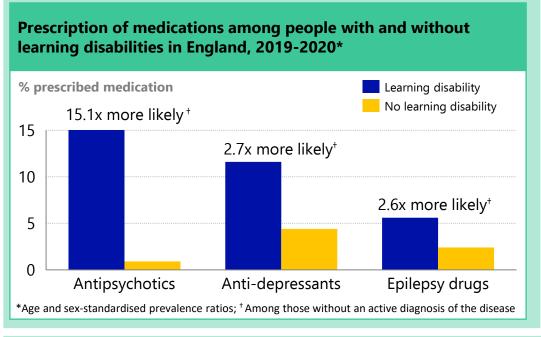
2019-2020 report - Key messages

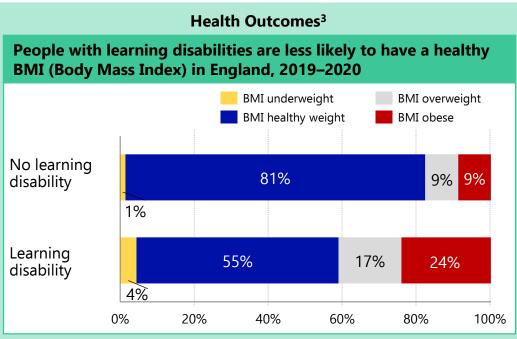
Compared to the population without learning disabilities

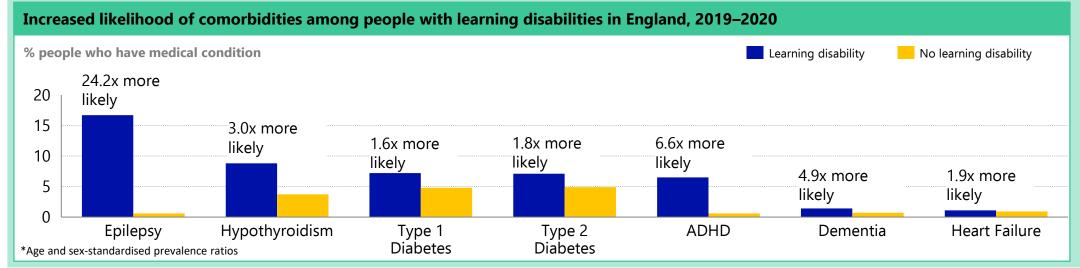
- Persons with learning disabilities have prevalence of several health conditions between 2 and 24-times higher, even after accounting for age and sex differences
- Women with learning disabilities are less likely to undergo cervical and breast cancer screenings
- People with learning disabilities have an increased likelihood of being prescribed antidepressants and epilepsy medication, without an active diagnosis of these diseases. They are also more likely to be prescribed antipsychotic medication

Lower cancer screening uptake among women with learning disabilities in England, 2019-2020 % people screened Learning disability No learning disability **Target** 100 80 68.5% 65.0% 60 50.5% 32.4% 40 20 0 Cervical cancer screening Breast cancer screening









¹Source NHS Digital: https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-and-care-of-people-with-learning-disabilities/experimental-statistics-2019-to-2020

Note: The estimates compare people on the Learning Disability Register to those not on the register



² Easy-to-read report: https://files.digital.nhs.uk/73/A55863/2019-20%20Easy%20Read.pdf

³ Refers to Missing Billion inclusive health system framework, which can be found on: www.themissingbillion.org