

# NEIAA NHS Regions Companion Report

Year 4 Annual Report (Data collection: 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022)



October 2022 © 2022 Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP)

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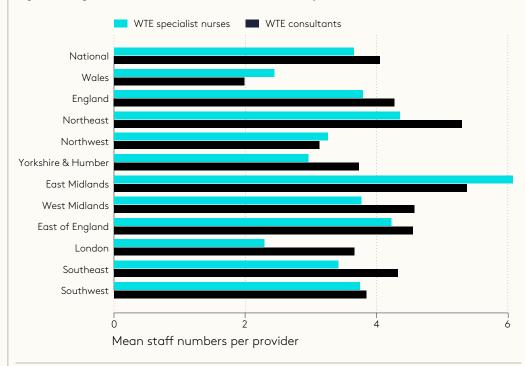
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## Introduction

This report has been produced to complement and be viewed alongside the National Early Inflammatory Arthritis Audit (NEIAA) year four annual report.

The figures displayed in this document illustrate regional variation in the findings of the NEIAA report using the NHS regions for England and Wales. Conversely, data reported at a regional level in the NEIAA report uses BSR regions, which were also used in the year one and year 2 annual reports.

Providing regional data in this new format will enable future comparison against year four data, considering that the next annual report will only use the NHS regions for England, and Wales. Expectantly, this updated format will further enable NHS regional teams to utilise the findings of the NEIAA year four annual report for quality improvement activities.



#### Figure 1. Regional staff numbers: consultants and specialist nurses

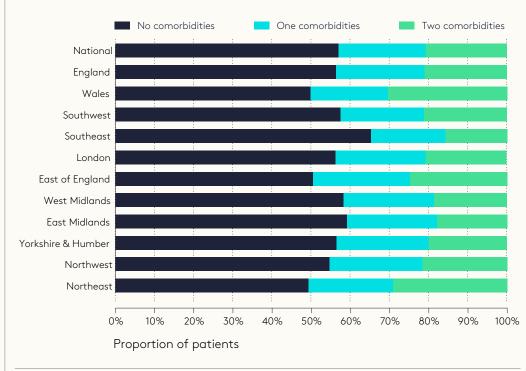


Figure 2. Regional variation in comorbidity burden amongst patients with EIA

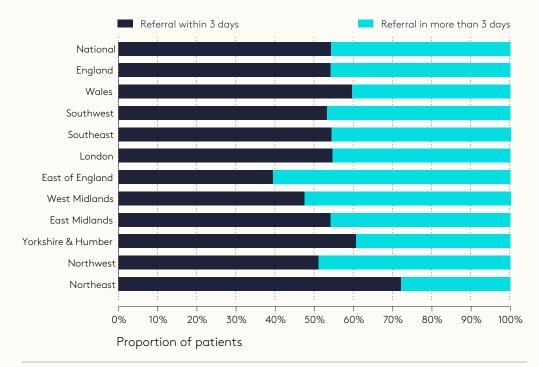


Figure 3. Primary care referral within three days by geographical region

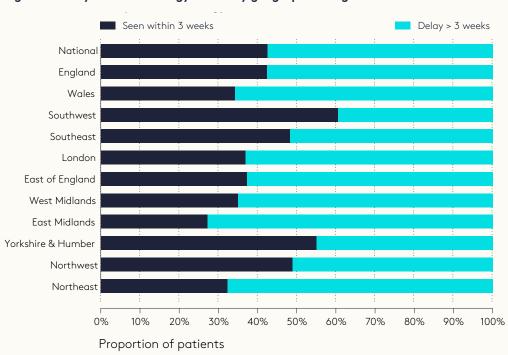


Figure 4. Delay in rheumatology review by geographical region

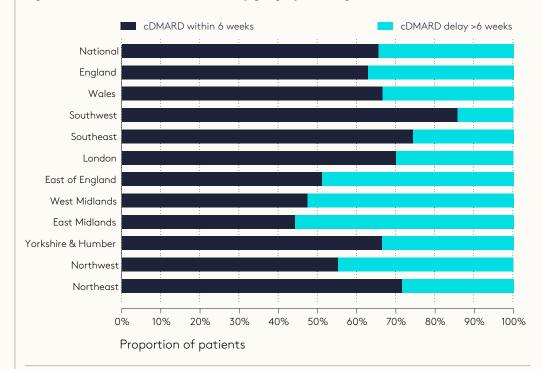


Figure 5. Time to cDMARD initiation by geographical region

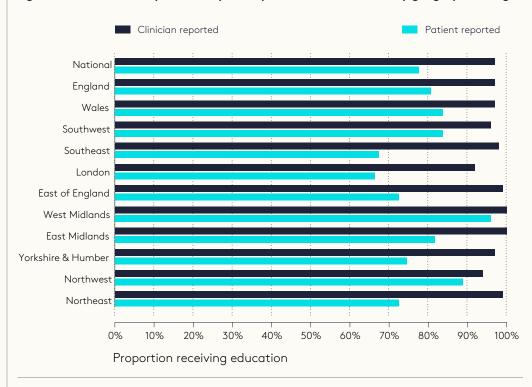


Figure 6. Clinician- and patient- reported provision of education by geographical region



#### Figure 7. Treatment target set and agreed performance by geographical region

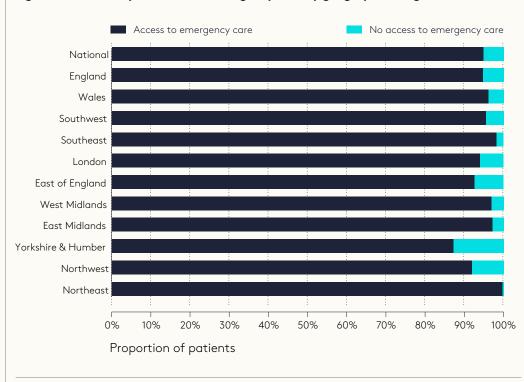


Figure 8. Availability of access to emergency care by geographical region

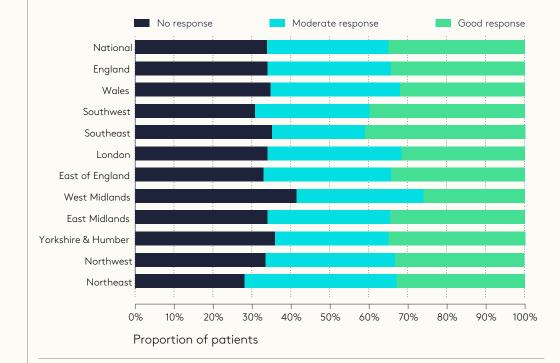


Figure 9. Disease response at three months

### Notes

#### Figure 1. Regional staff numbers: consultants and specialist nurses

Correlates to figure 1 in the annual report. X = mean staff numbers per provider. Y = region. Left = WTE specialist nurses. Right = WTE consultants.

#### Figure 2. Regional variation in comorbidity burden amongst patients with EIA

Correlates to figure 3 in the annual report. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left = No comborbidities. Middle - One comorbidity. Right = Two or more comorbidites.

#### Figure 3. Primary care referral within three days by geographical region

Correlates to figure 4 in the annual report. Quality statement 1: Referral. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = Referral within 3 days. Right colour = Referral in more than three days.

#### Figure 4. Delay in rheumatology review by geographical region

Correlates to figure 5 in the annual report. Quality statement 2: Assessment. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = Seen within 3 weeks. Right colour = Delay > 3 weeks.

#### Figure 5. Time to cDMARD initiation by geographical region

Correlates to figure 7 in the annual report. Quality Statement 3: Starting treatment. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = cDMARD within 6 weeks. Right colour = cDMARD within 6 weeks.

#### Figure 6. Clinician- and patient- reported provision of education by geographical region

Correlates to figure 9 in the annual report. Quality statement 4: Education and self-management. X = proportion receiving education. Y = region. Left colour = Clinical reported. Right colour = Patient reported.

#### Figure 7. Treatment target set and agreed performance by geographical region

Correlates to figure 10 in the annual report. Quality statement 5: Disease control. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = Treatment target agreed. Right colour = No treatment target.

#### Figure 8. Availability of access to emergency care by geographical region

Correlates to figure 11 in the annual report. Quality statement 6: Rapid access. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = Access to emergency care. Right colour = No access to emergency care.

#### Figure 9. Disease response at three months

Correlates to figure 12 in the annual report. Disease response at 3 months. X = proportion of patients. Y = region. Left colour = No response. Middle colour = Moderate response. Right colour = Good response.



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