Analysis of epilepsy prevalence data, as recorded by general practitioners via the Quality and Outcomes Framework, and deprivation, as recorded by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), at Local Authority level for the population of England. Epilepsy prevalence was evaluated for correlation against all indicators within the IMD.

Of the 37,699,503 patients in this study, 304,331 were registered as having epilepsy (prevalence 0.80% (range 0.43%–1.16%)). We present maps illustrating epilepsy prevalence and IMD score and results of statistical analysis between these two variables. Positive correlation was seen with total IMD score ($r=0.468$, $p<0.01$); education skills and training ($r=0.665$, $p<0.01$); employment deprivation ($r=0.629$, $p<0.01$); health deprivation and disability ($r=0.617$, $p<0.01$); income deprivation ($r=0.358$, $p<0.01$); crime ($r=0.232$, $p<0.01$) but not living environment ($r=0.079$, $p=0.08$). Negative correlation was seen between epilepsy prevalence and barriers to housing and services ($r=-0.415$, $p<0.01$). When the data were analysed excluding London, all correlations were strengthened.
EPILEPSY PREVALENCE AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IN ENGLAND
Samuel Steer, William O Pickrell, Mickael P Kerr and Rhys H Thomas

J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2014 85: e4
doi: 10.1136/jnnp-2014-309236.78

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/85/10/e4.192

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/