

Assessment of maternal quality indicators

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Context

The purpose of this brief is (1) to understand the quality of maternal services in Kent, more from a public health perspective than for performance management, and (2) to inform commissioners and providers of the need to embed a system of quality monitoring for service delivery.

The report contains information from seven Maternity Units where population from Kent is likely to attend for maternity services. These are:

- Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust
- South London Healthcare NHS Trust
- East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust
- Medway NHS Foundation Trust
- East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust
- Ashford and St. Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust

Data used in the analysis is obtained from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC), NHS England, the Public Health Birth File (PHBF), Office for National Statistics (ONS), Kent and Medway Commissioning Service (KMCS), Marie Stopes and the Child Health Computer. Data is analysed at either Trust, Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) or Local Authority (LA) level.

Indicators have been described for the following areas:

- Maternity Services
- Family and Friends Test
- Mortality
- Births
- Pregnancy
- Breastfeeding

Antenatal Assessments

The majority of first antenatal assessments occur between 5 and 9 weeks. Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust had the lowest recorded number of unknown gestation period at first antenatal assessment, with a number of trusts having very high unknown gestation periods at first antenatal assessment¹ (Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2).

¹ The statistics were produced from data available from:
<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=13418&q=%22nhs+maternity+statistics%22&topics=0%2fHospital+care&sort=Relevance&size=10&page=1#top>

Table 1

Provider Code	Provider	Unknown	Total
RWF	Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust	99.8%	5,327
RYQ	South London Healthcare NHS Trust	98.5%	5,329
RVV	East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust	86.9%	7,162
RPA	Medway NHS Foundation Trust	70.3%	5,206
RXC	East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	4.0%	5,328
RTK	Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	2.1%	4,012
RN7-X	Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust	1.2%	4,952
All	England	26.9%	671,255
Q37	South East Coast Strategic Health Authority	41.3%	54,755

Gestation period in weeks at first antenatal assessment date

Figure 1

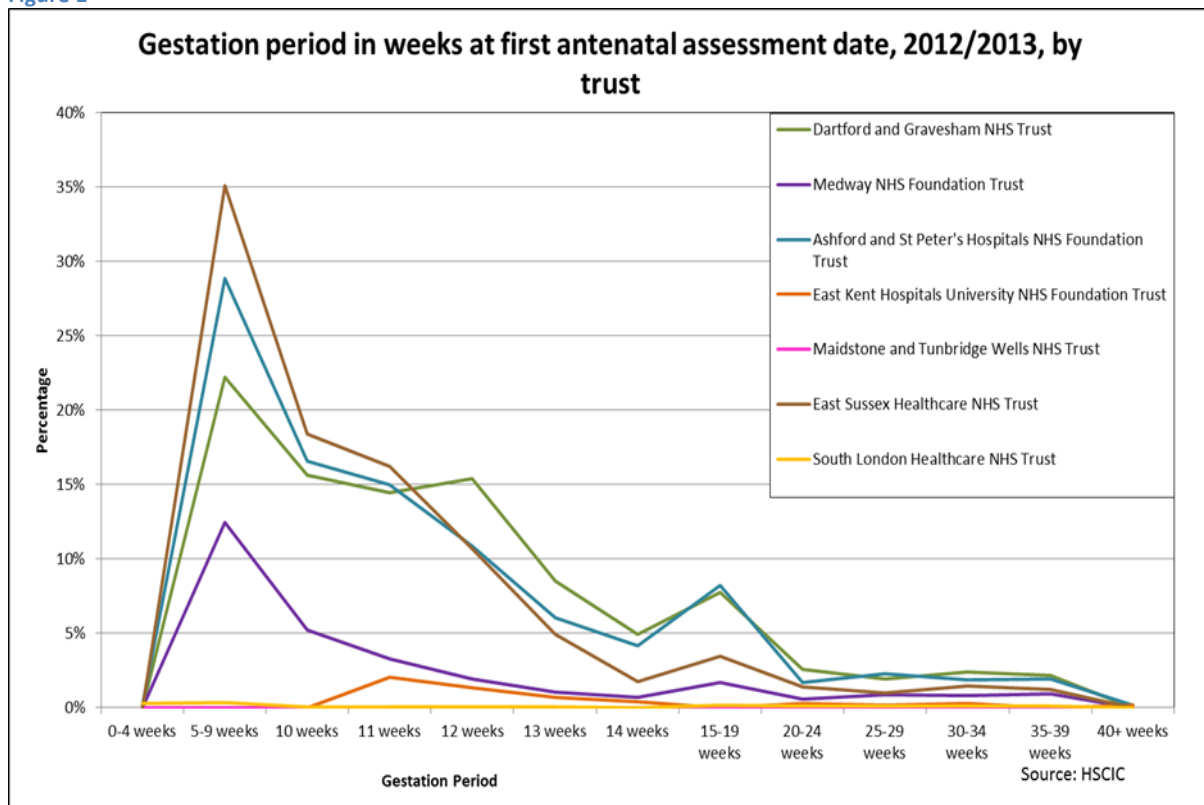
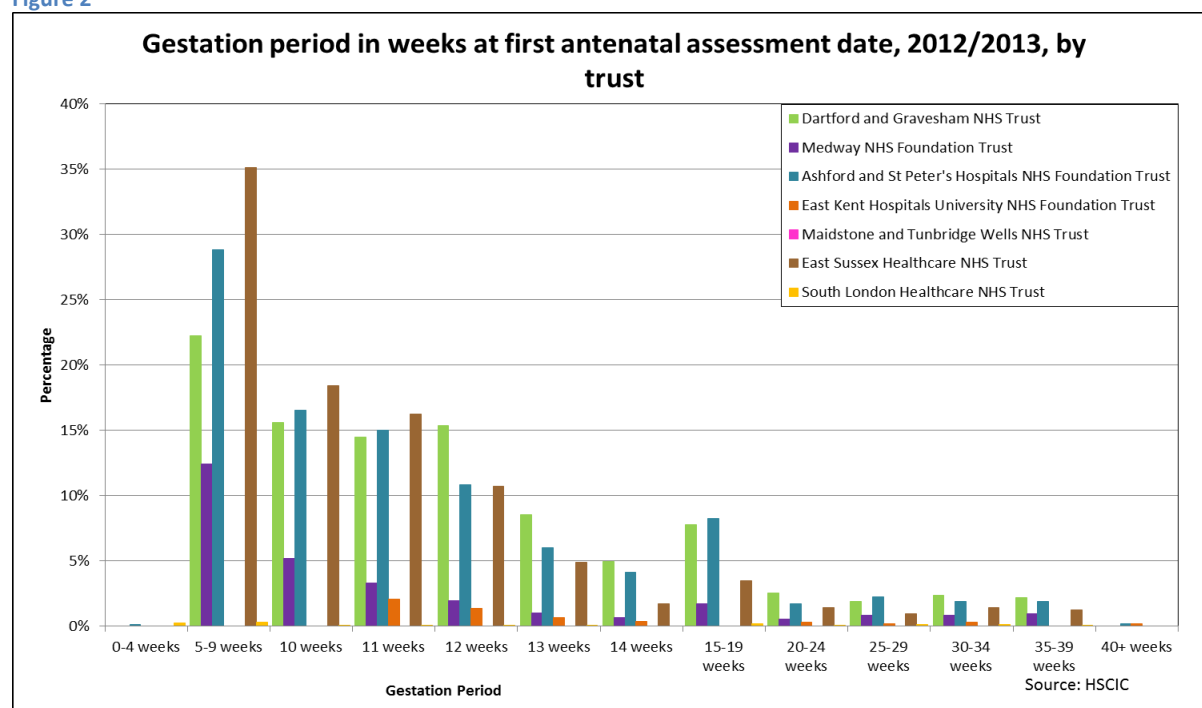


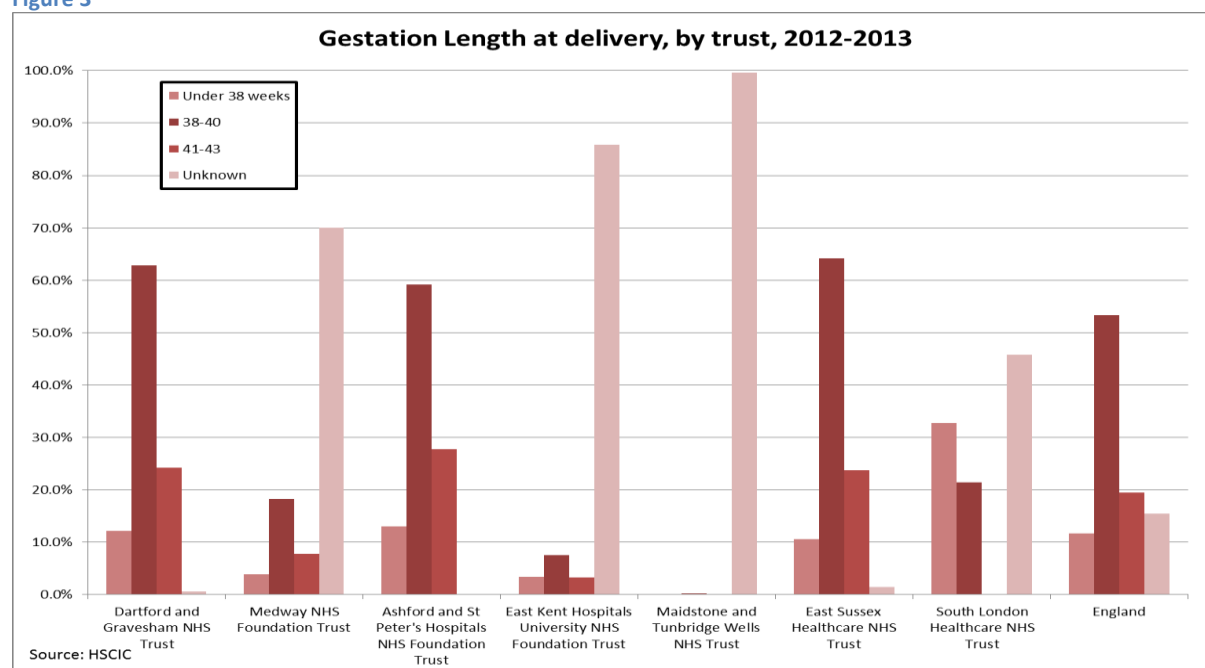
Figure 2



Gestation length at delivery

Again, a number of trusts have a high percentage of unknown gestations lengths at the time of delivery, particularly Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust (figure 3). Where gestation length was recorded, the majority of deliveries are conducted at a gestation length of 38-40 weeks. South London Healthcare NHS Trust have a high number of deliveries at low gestation lengths and therefore caution is needed when using gestation length figures for this provider or using national data for low gestation lengths.

Figure 3

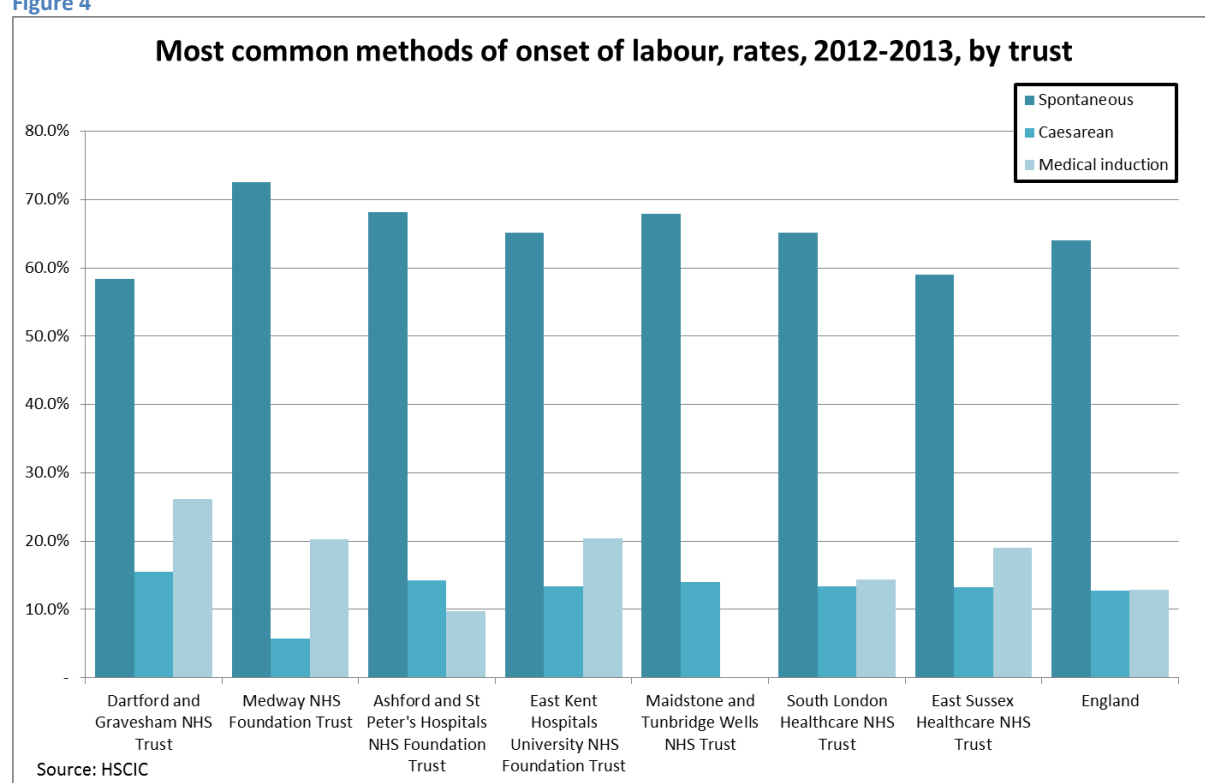


Methods of onset of labour

Data is available for both method of onset of labour and delivery method. Delivery method is discussed later in this report.

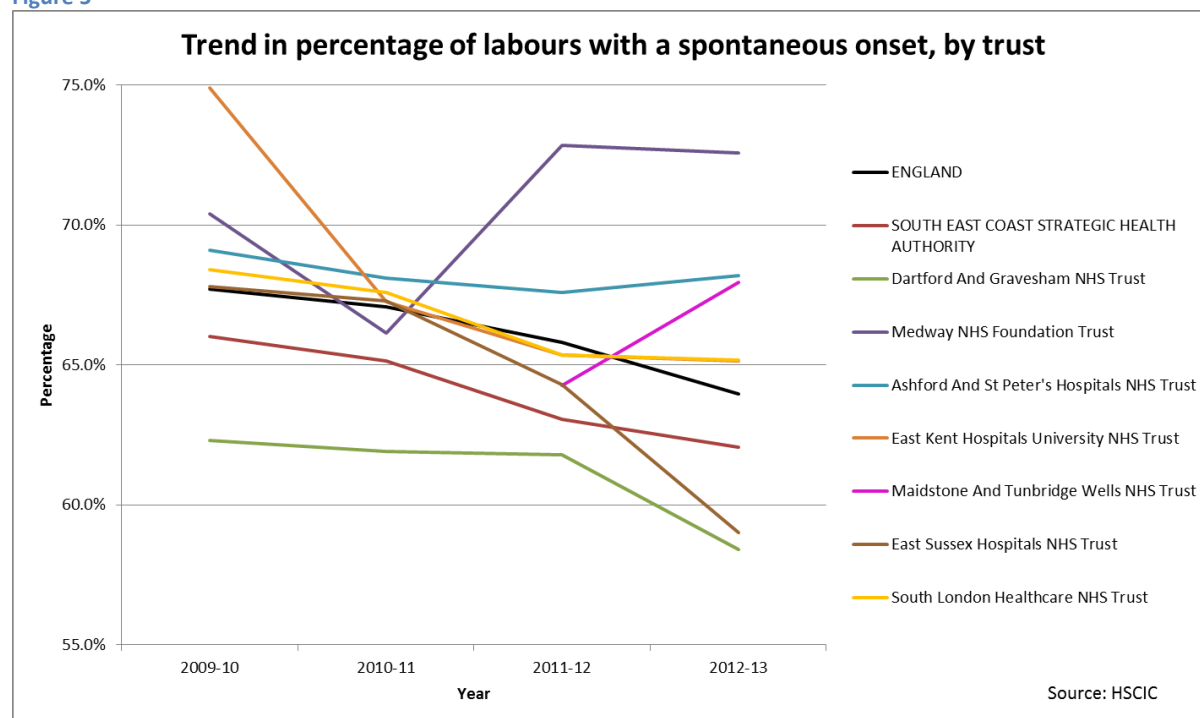
The most common method of onset of labour is spontaneous labour, across all trusts (figure 4). Medical induction is then the next most common method of onset of labour, except in Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS foundation Trust and Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust who performed no medical inductions.

Figure 4



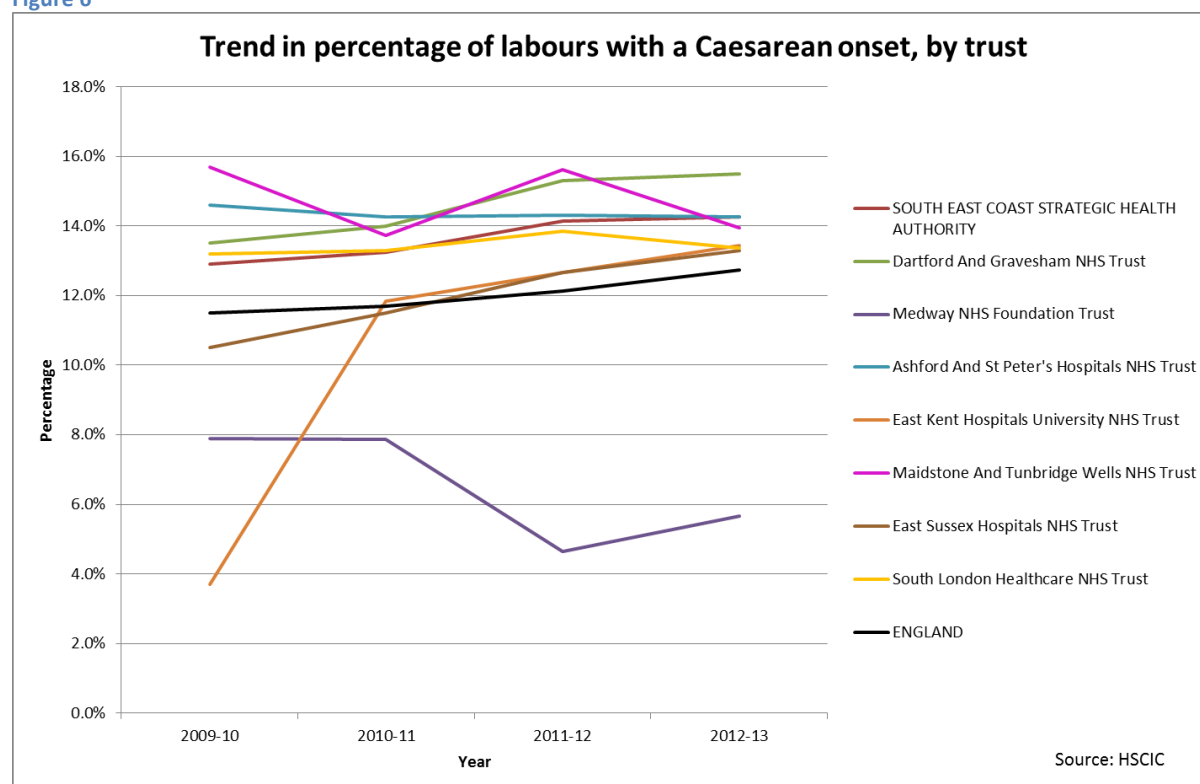
For the majority of trusts, the percentage of labours with a spontaneous onset has decreased slightly over this time period, most noticeably in East Kent (figure 5). However Medway and Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trust have shown an increase in recent years.

Figure 5



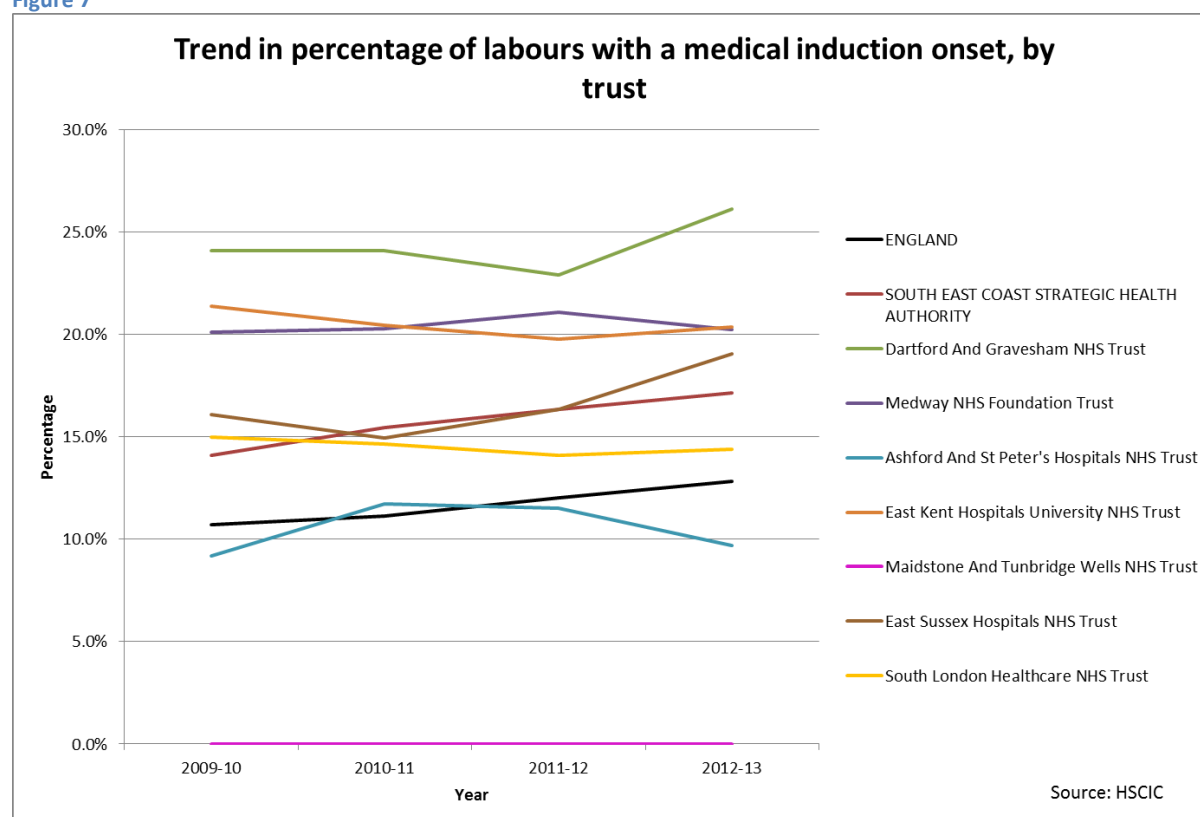
In general the percentage of labours with a caesarean onset has increased, with the exception of Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust and Medway NHS Foundation Trust (figure 6). All trusts except Medway had a higher percentage of caesarean onset labours than England in 2012-13.

Figure 6



Dartford and Gravesham trust has the highest percentage of medical onset labours. Only Ashford and St Peter's trust is comparable to England, as all other trusts have higher percentages (figure 7). Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trust had 0% of labours with a medical induction onset in 2009/10, and this number was suppressed in the remaining years for reasons of confidentiality.

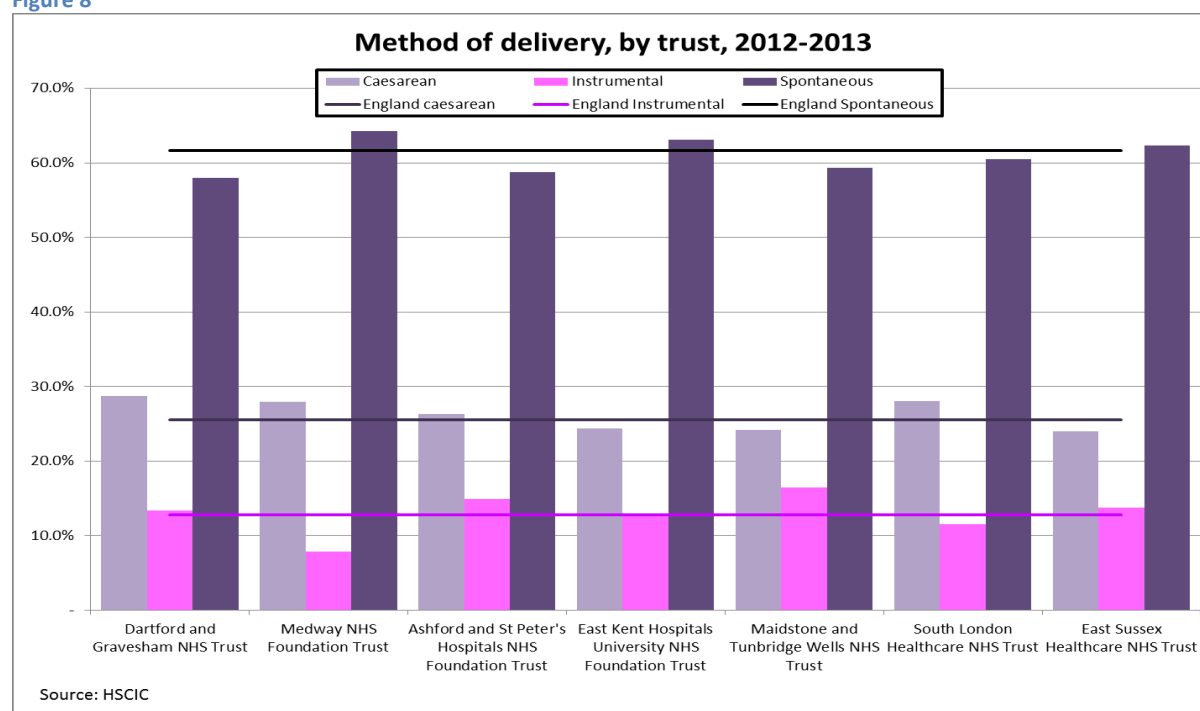
Figure 7



Method of delivery

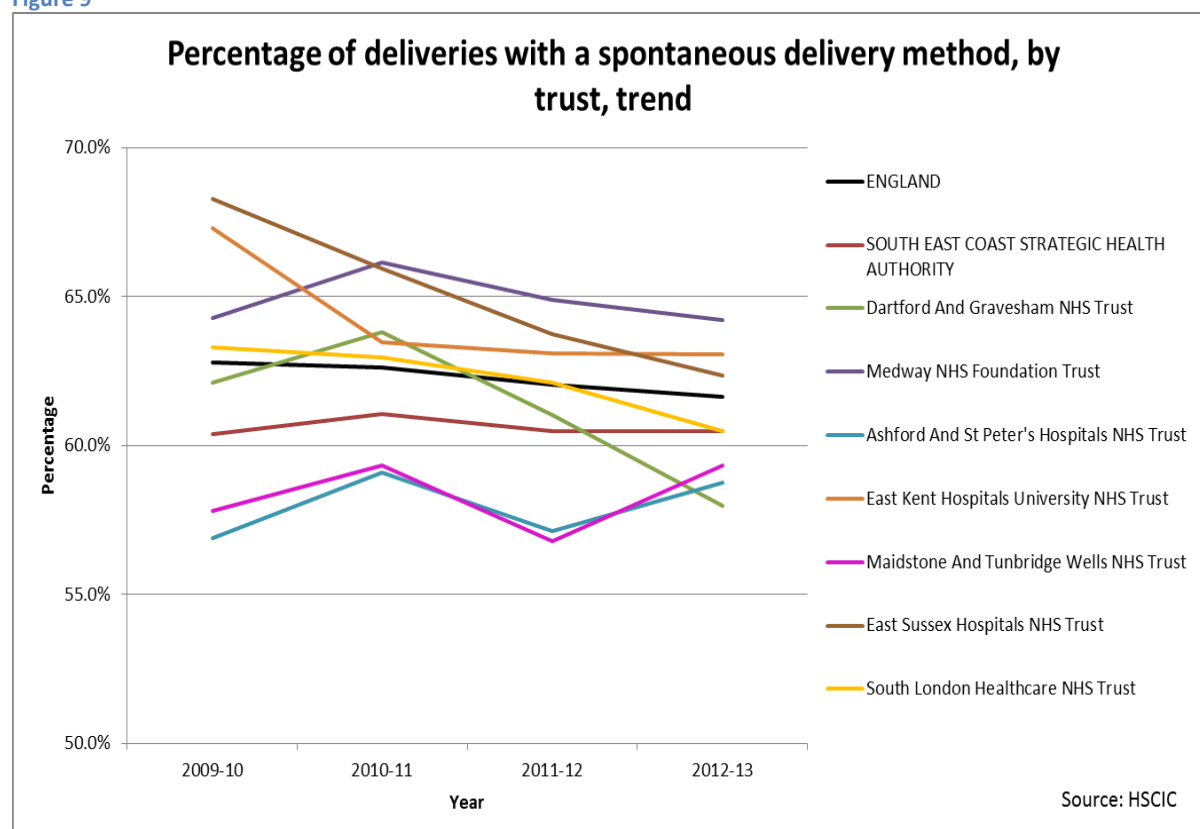
Spontaneous delivery was the most common method of delivery, followed by caesarean then instrumental (figure 8). This same pattern was observed across all trusts, and England. The trust with the highest caesarean rate was Dartford and Gravesham, whilst the lowest was East Sussex. The highest instrumental delivery rate was in Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trust whilst the lowest was in Medway and the highest spontaneous delivery rate was in Medway trust whilst the lowest was in Dartford and Gravesham trust.

Figure 8



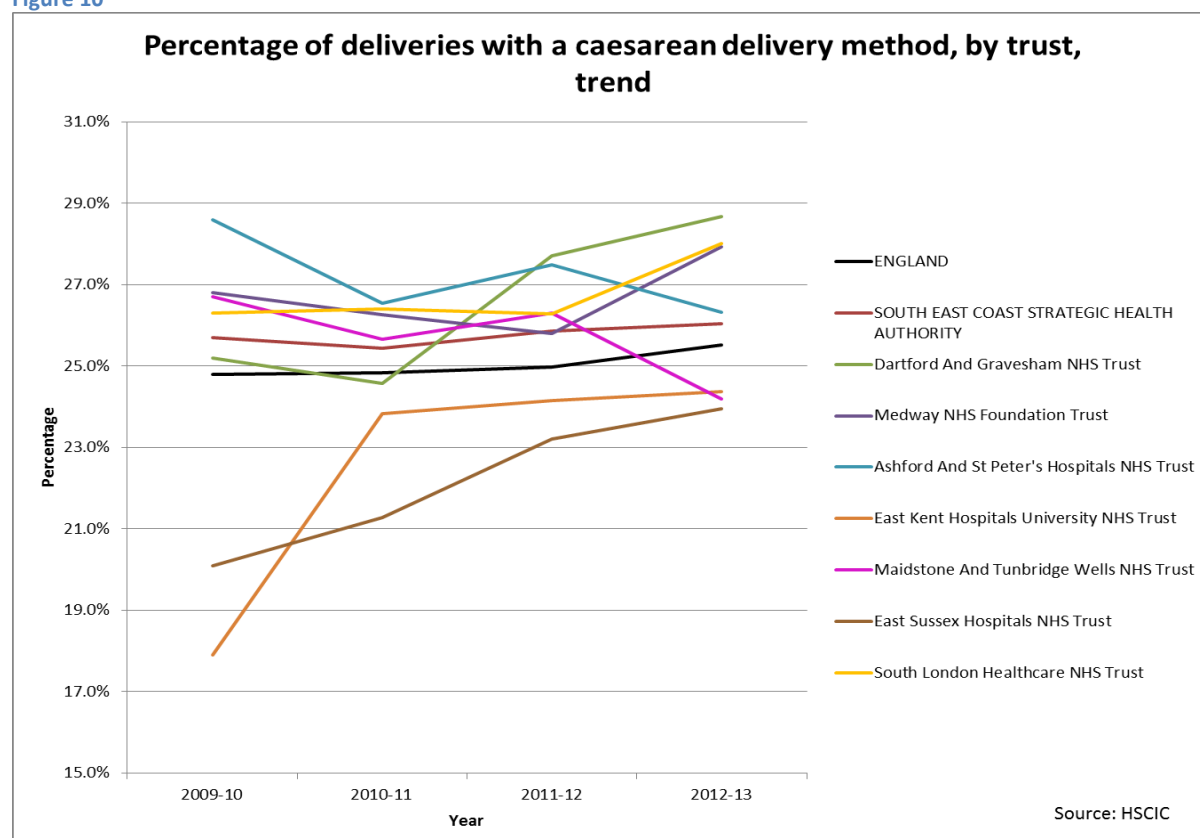
Ashford and St Peter's and Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trusts consistently have the lowest percentage of deliveries conducted spontaneously, however, this has increased in the past year (figure 9). Dartford and Gravesham Trust has decreased to a similar level in the past year. The trust percentages of deliveries with a spontaneous delivery method do not differ too greatly from the England percentage. East Kent, East Sussex and Medway trusts have consistently high percentages of delivery with a spontaneous delivery method.

Figure 9



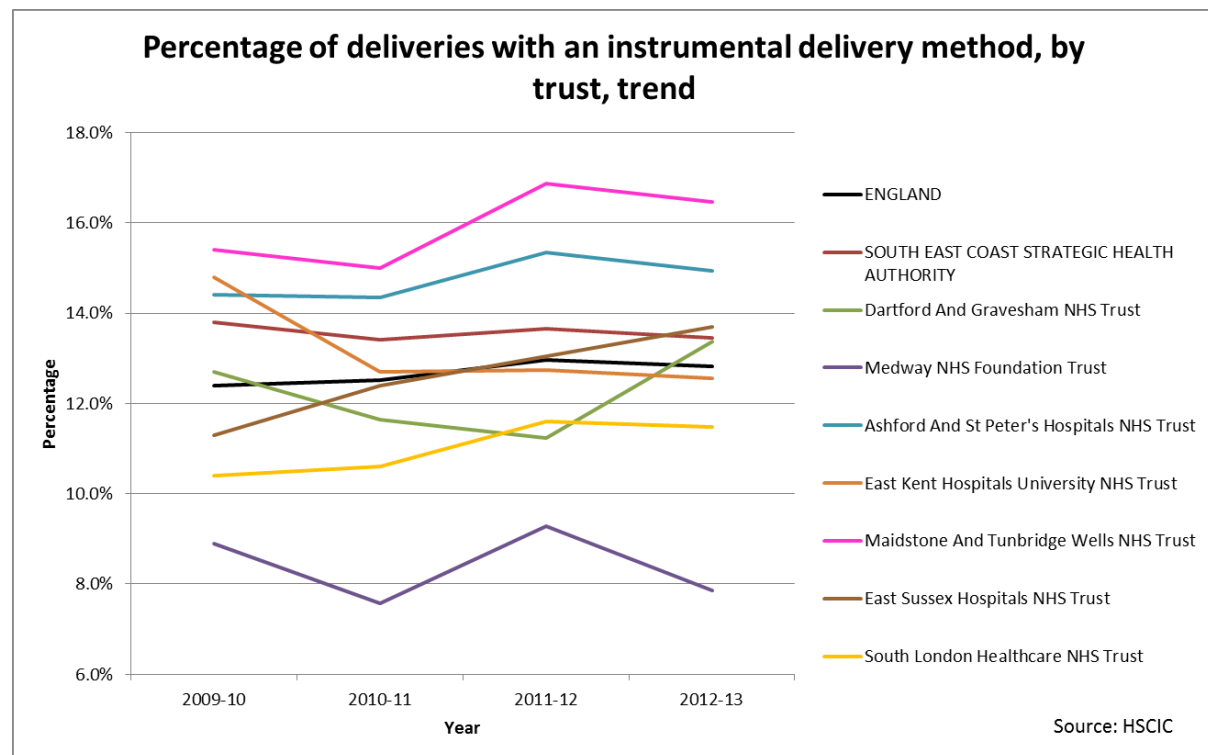
The percentage of deliveries conducting with a caesarean delivery method has increased for East Sussex, East Kent, Medway and Dartford and Gravesham trust in particular (figure 10). This indicator has only decreased in Ashford and St Peter's and Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells during this time period.

Figure 10



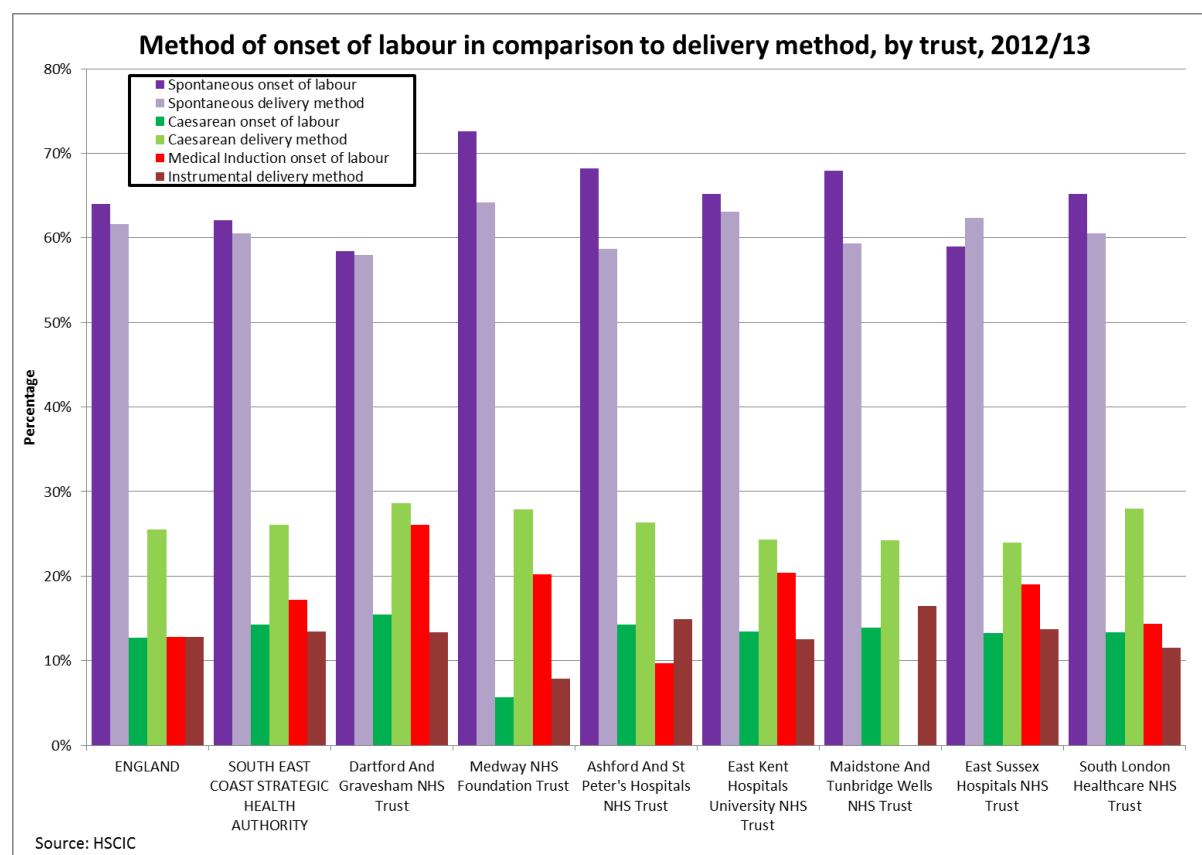
The percentage of deliveries with an instrumental delivery method is lowest in Medway and highest in Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells (figure 11). Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells Trust has a higher percentage than both England and South East Coast strategic health authority. The percentage of deliveries with an instrumental delivery method has remained constant for the last three years in East Kent trust and has increased consistently in East Sussex trust.

Figure 11



Levels of spontaneous onsets of labour and delivery methods are highest across all trusts in comparison to caesareans and medical induction onset and instrumental delivery methods (figure 12). Caesarean delivery method is higher than caesarean onset of labour across all trusts, as would be expected. The percentage of labours with a medical induction onset has been suppressed for Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells Trust.

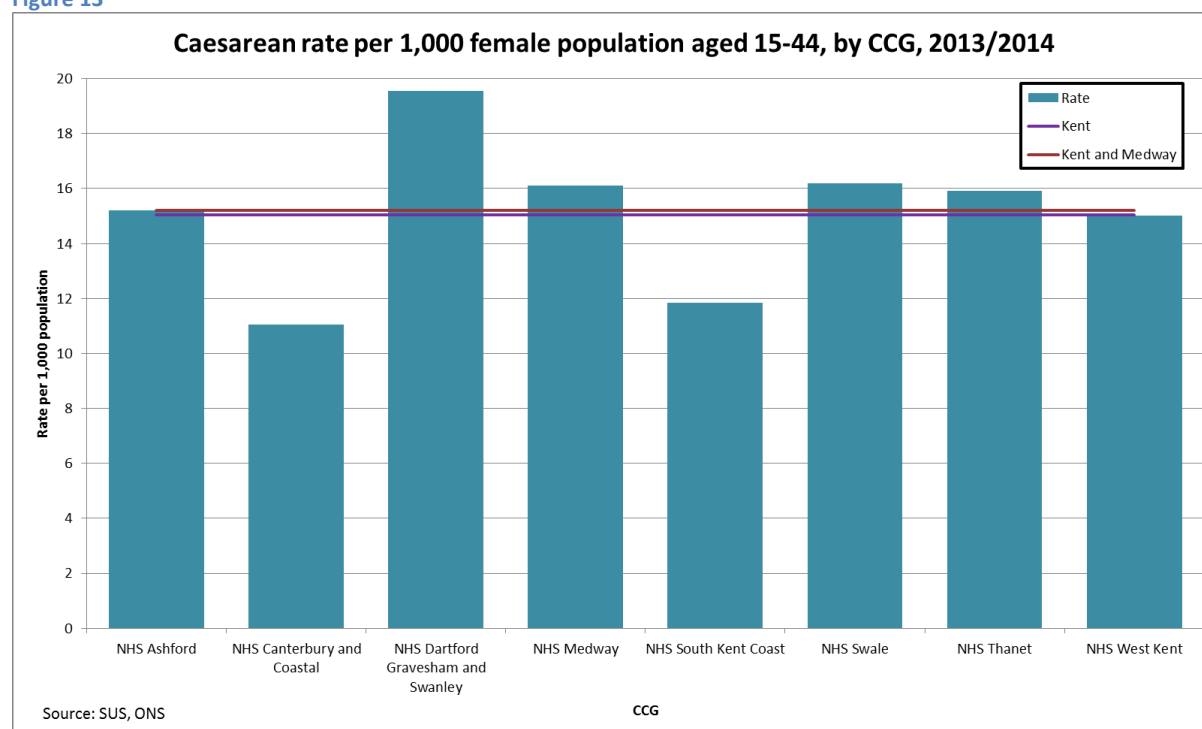
Figure 12



Caesarean rate per 1,000 population by CCG

Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley CCG had the highest rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 in 2013/2014, whilst Canterbury and Coastal had the lowest rate (figure 13).

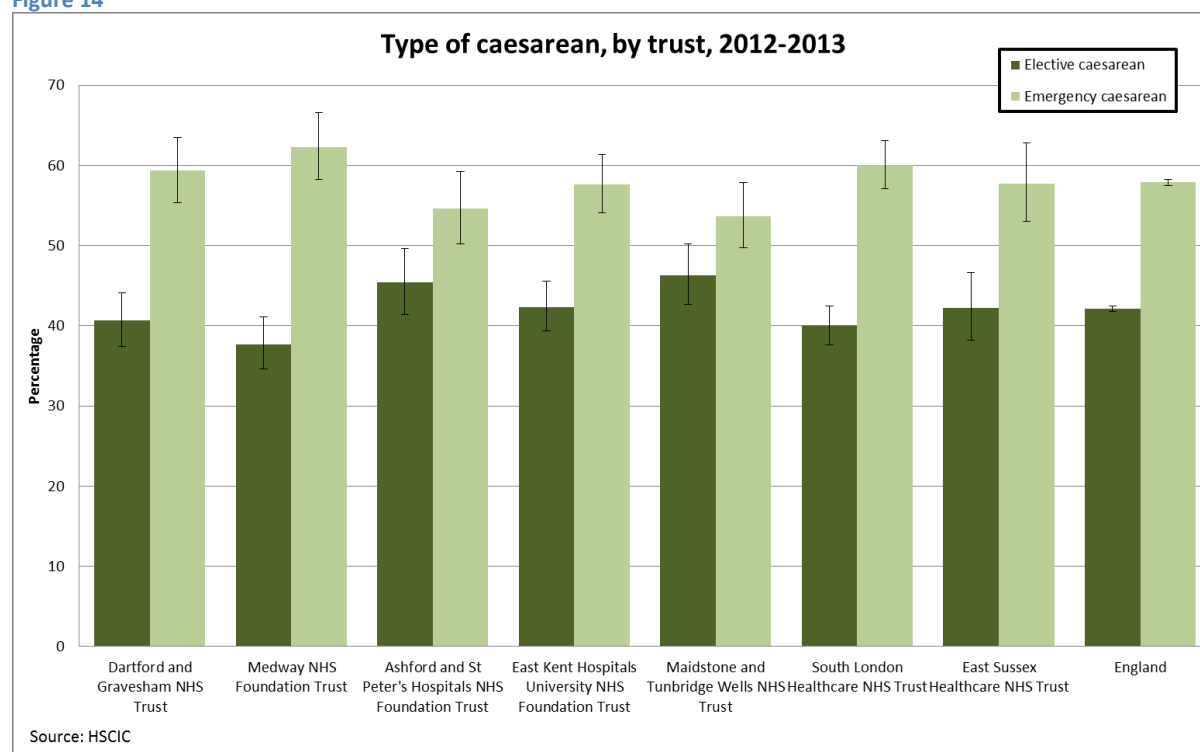
Figure 13



Type of caesarean

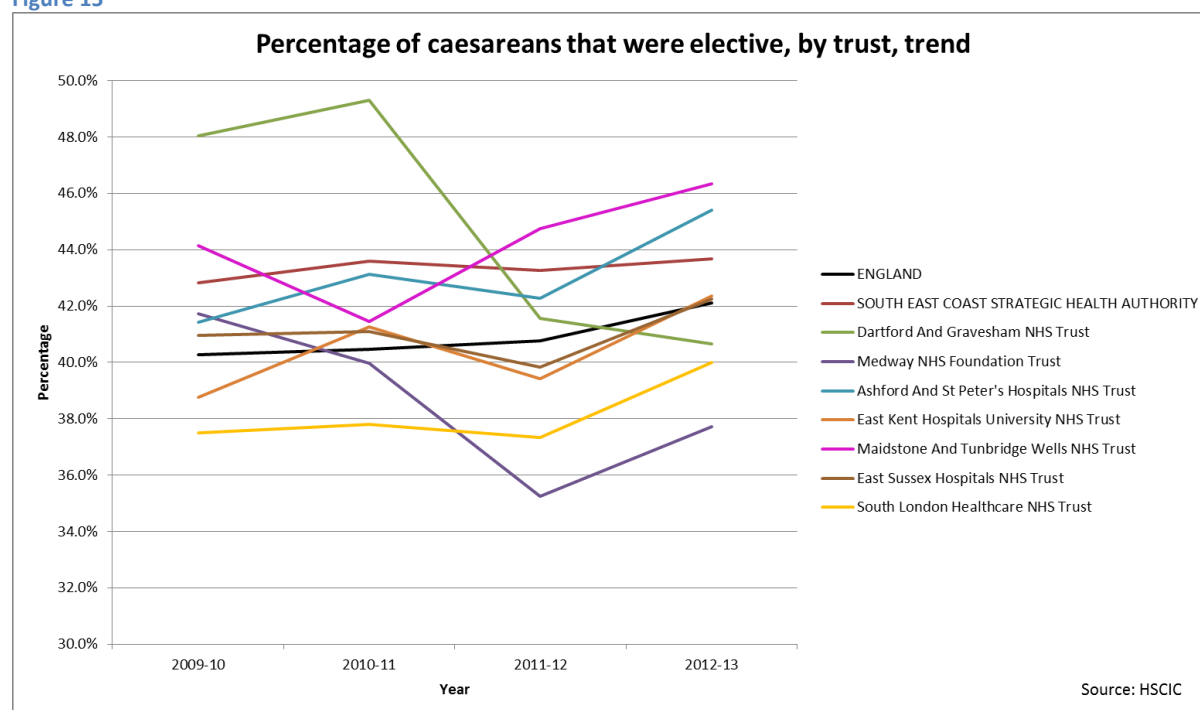
The percentage of emergency caesareans was significantly higher across all trusts and England than the percentage of elective caesareans except for in Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trust (figure 14). The percentage of elective caesareans is highest in Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells whilst the percentage of emergency caesareans is highest in Medway NHS foundation Trust.

Figure 14



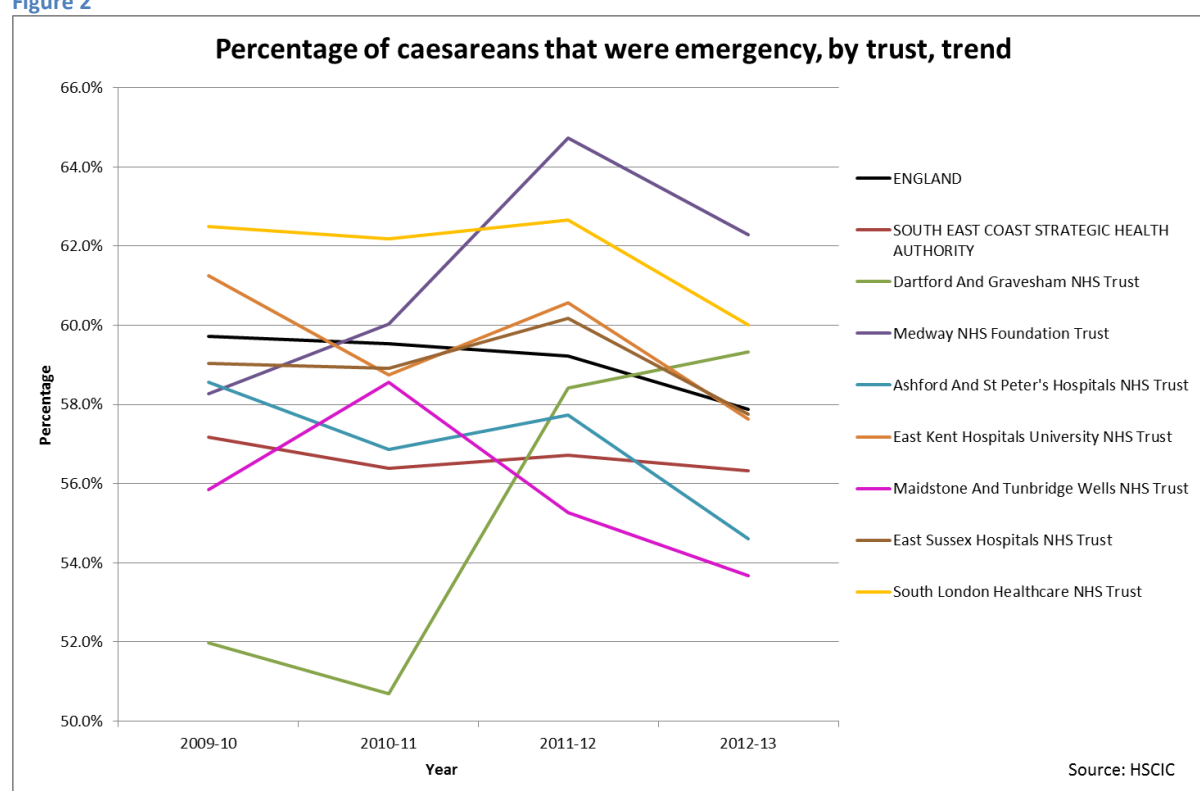
The percentage of caesareans that were elective has reduced in Medway NHS Foundation Trust and in Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust; however, has increased in all other trusts as well as England (figure 15).

Figure 15



The percentage of caesareans that were an emergency has increased in Medway and in Dartford and Gravesham trusts and reduced in other trusts, in line with the changes in elective caesareans (figure 16).

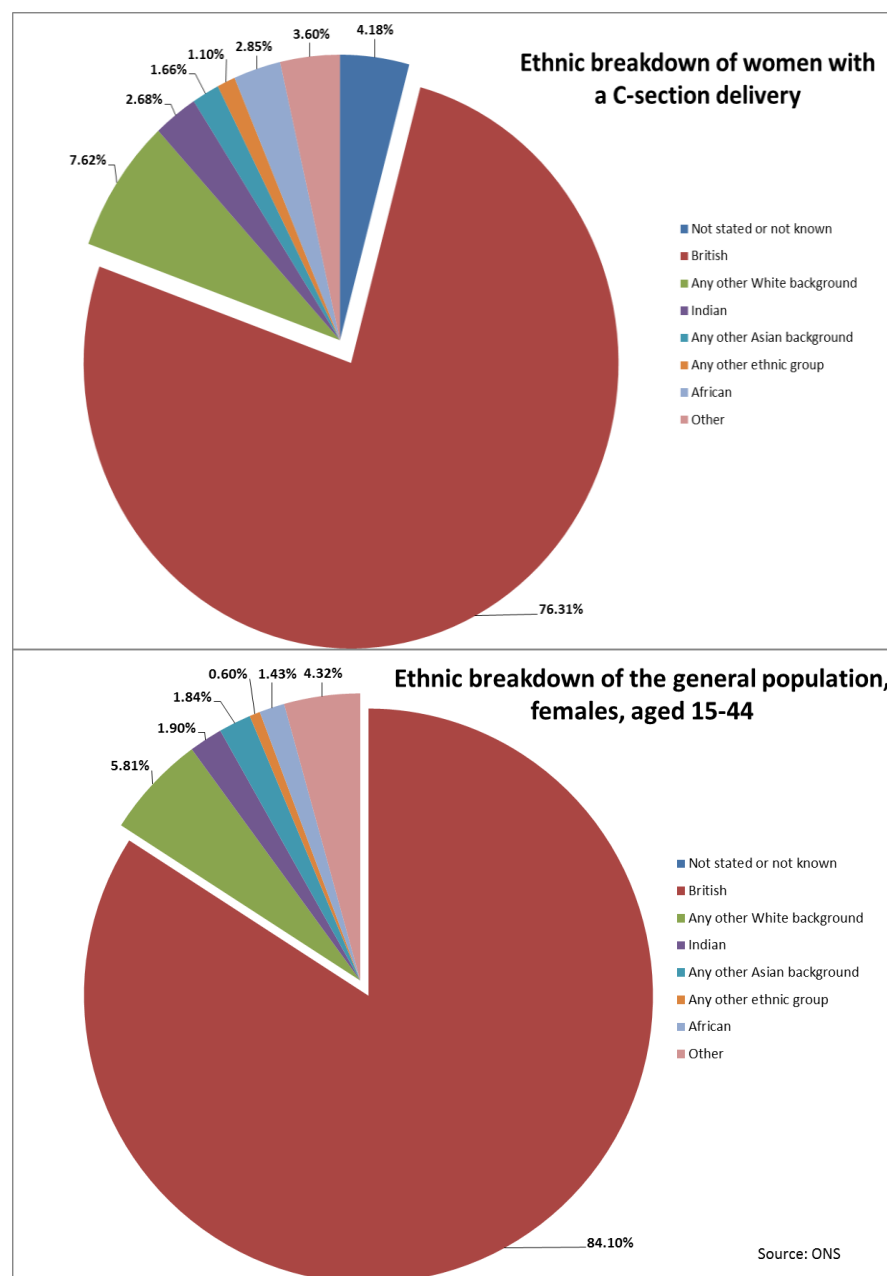
Figure 2



Caesareans by ethnicity

The following charts show ethnic breakdown of women who had C- and the general population broken down by ethnic group. The vast majority of people who had caesareans were of British ethnicity at 76.3%, followed by any other white background at 7.6% (figure 17). The ethnicity of people having a caesarean broadly reflects the ethnic breakdown of the general population.

Figure 17



Person conducting the delivery

The majority of births are conducted by a midwife (figure 18). The number of doctors conducting deliveries in the South East is below the England average, whilst the number of midwives conducting deliveries in the South East is above the England average. South London Healthcare NHS Trust has a high percentage of unknown people conducting the delivery, whilst this figure is not recorded for Medway NHS Foundation Trust (table 2). Among those recorded Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells trust has the highest percentage of unknown person conducting delivery at 7.2%.

Figure 18

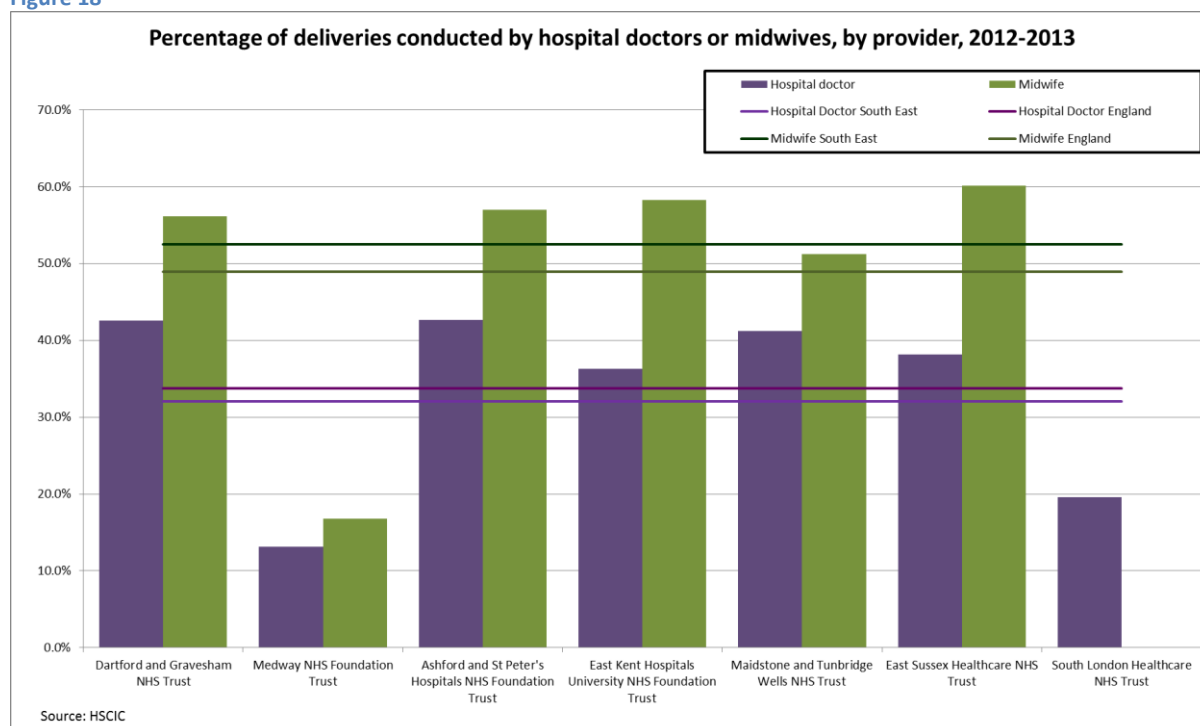


Table 2

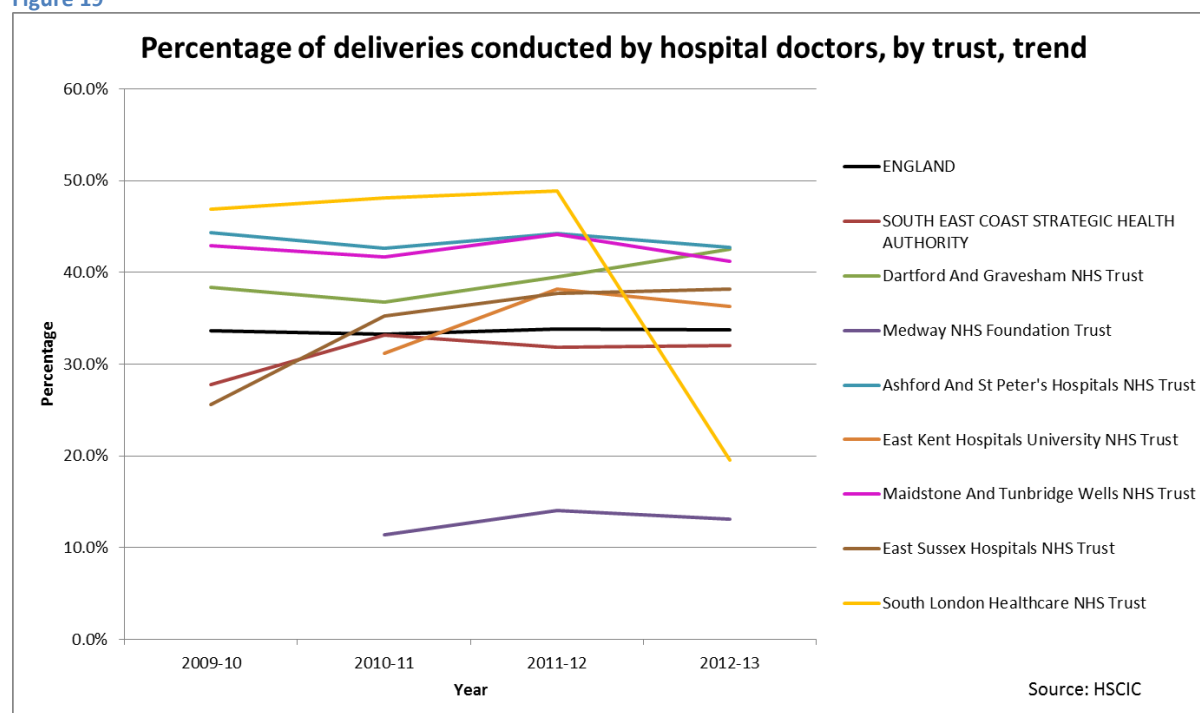
Unknown person conducting delivery; 2012-13

Provider	Not known	Total
Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust	0.7%	4,952
Medway NHS Foundation Trust	*	5,206
Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	0.0%	4,012
East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust	5.0%	7,162
Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust	7.2%	5,327
East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	1.5%	3,945
South London Healthcare NHS Trust	80.4%	13,365
England	14.0%	671,255
South East Coast Strategic Health Authority	14.6%	54,755

Source: HSCIC

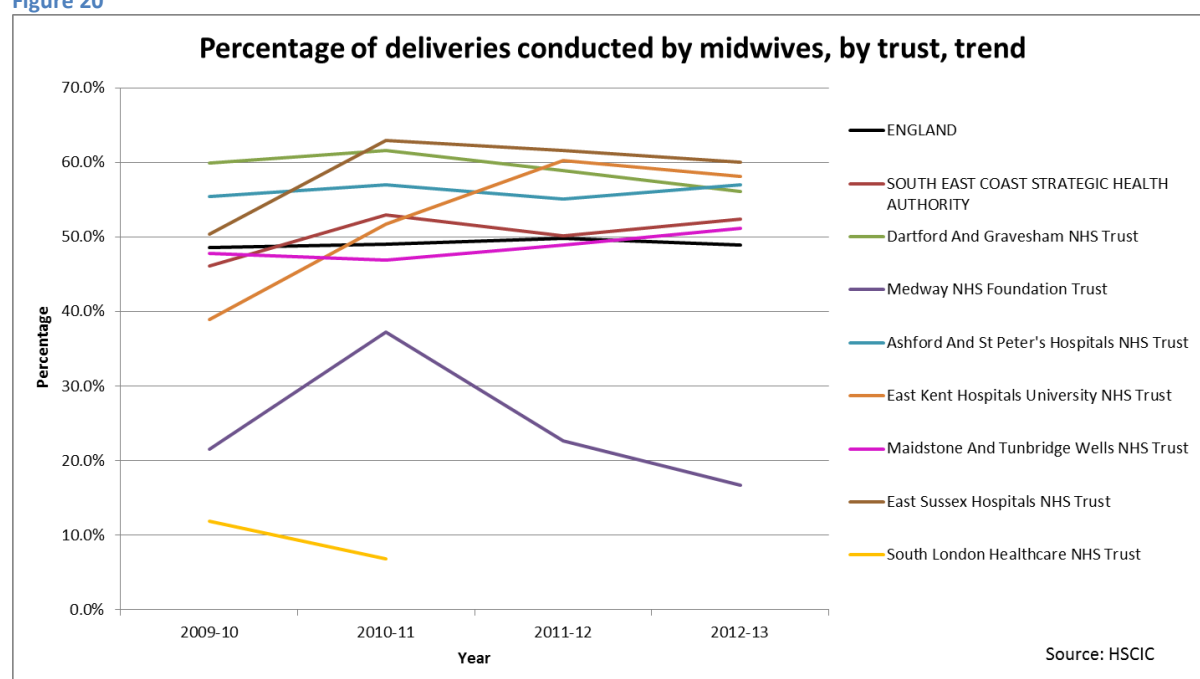
The percentage of deliveries conducted by hospital doctors was lowest in Medway (figure 19). It was highest in South London trust between 2009-10 and 2011-12, however this has fallen greatly in the past year.

Figure 19



The percentage of deliveries conducted by midwives is lowest in South London and Medway trusts, and is not recorded for South London Healthcare NHS Trust in the past year (figure 20). All the other trusts have a percentage of deliveries which are conducted by midwives which is higher than that of England in 2012-13.

Figure 20



Place of delivery

Place of delivery can be recorded as:

- consultant ward
- GP ward
- Consultant / Midwife / GP ward
- Midwife / other ward
- unknown

The vast majority of deliveries occur in a consultant / midwife / GP ward (figure 21, table 3). The number of unknown places of delivery is not recorded for Medway NHS Foundation Trust; but can be assumed to be considerable. 45.7% of the deliveries in South London Healthcare NHS Trust occur in an unknown place. Deliveries may also occur in a GP ward, consultant ward or midwife / other ward.

Figure 21

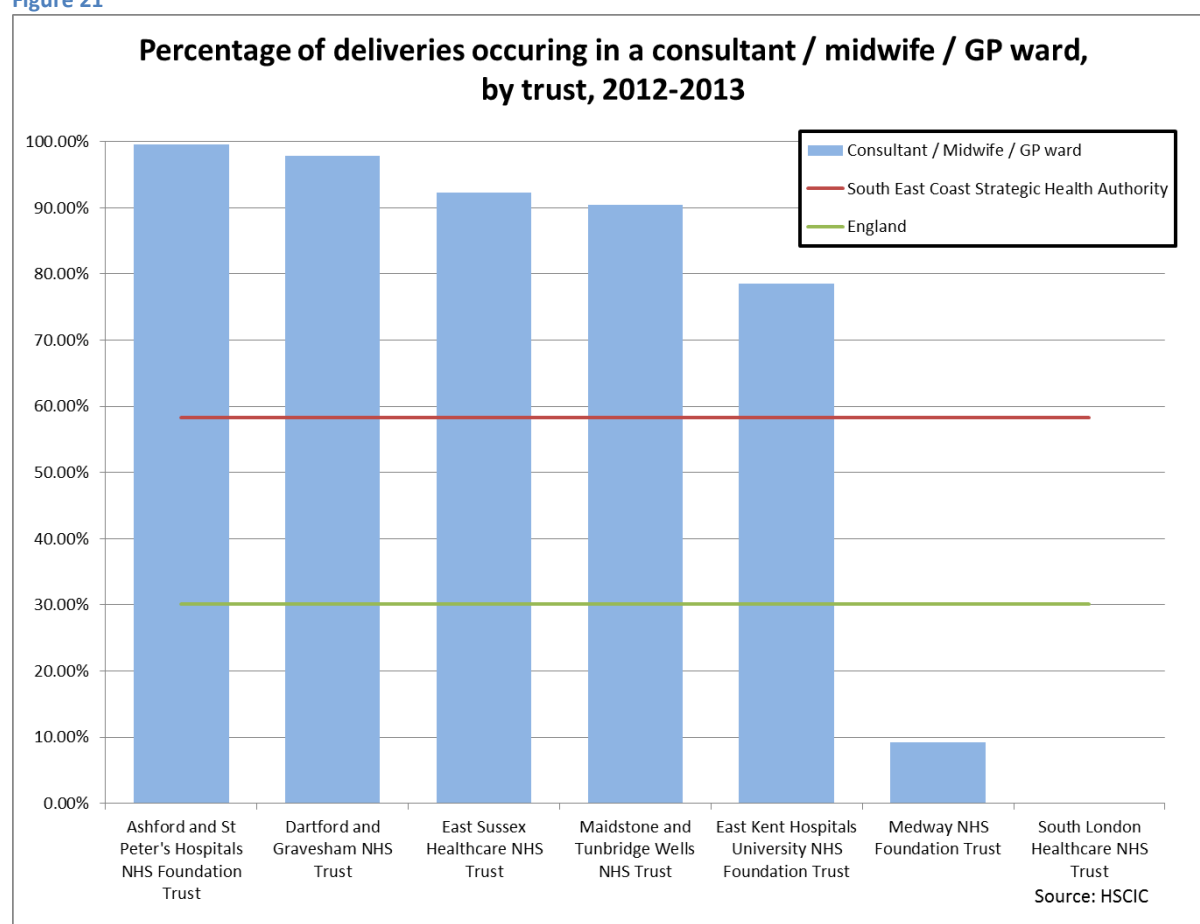


Table 3

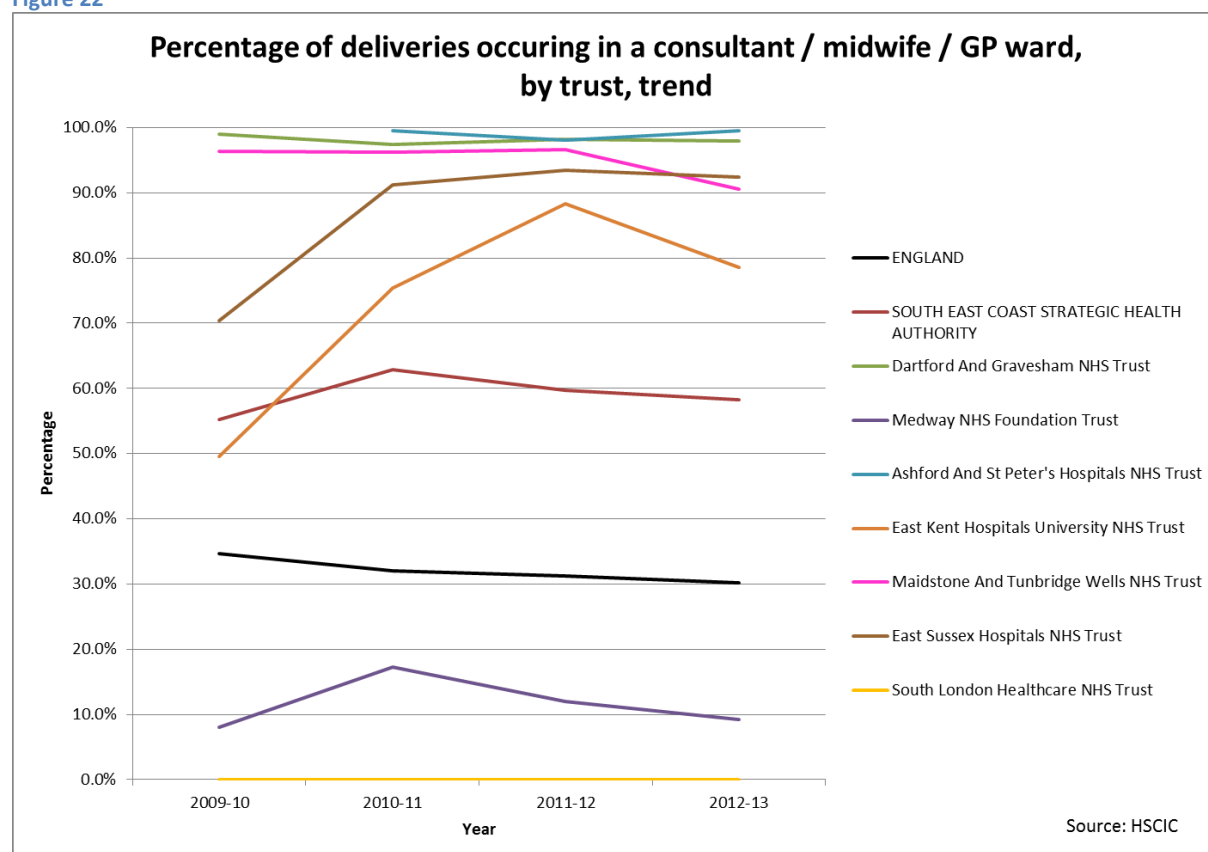
Place of delivery; 2012-13, percent

Provider Code	Provider	Consultant Ward	GP Ward	Consultant / Midwife / GP ward	Midwife / Other Ward	Unknown	Total
RN7-X	Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust	0.00%	0.00%	97.90%	1.49%	0.61%	4,952
RPA	Medway NHS Foundation Trust	20.75%	0.00%	9.18%	*	*	5,206
RTK	Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	0.30%	0.00%	99.53%	*	*	4,012
RVV	East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust	*	0.00%	78.57%	16.22%	*	7,162
RWF	Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust	0.00%	0.00%	90.50%	9.42%	0.08%	5,327
RYQ	South London Healthcare NHS Trust	54.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	45.73%	13,365
RXC	East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	0.00%	0.00%	92.37%	6.11%	1.52%	3,945
All	England	45.36%	0.33%	30.13%	12.33%	11.85%	671,255
Q37	South East Coast Strategic Health Authority	13.25%	0.00%	58.33%	5.18%	23.25%	54,755

Source: HSCIC

The percentage of deliveries occurring in a consultant / midwife / GP ward varies greatly. South London trust consistently records no deliveries occurring in this type of ward, but has fairly high numbers of deliveries occurring in consultant led wards, and a high percentage of unknown entries (table 3). Apart from Medway and South London Trusts, all other trusts record percentages of deliveries occurring in a consultant / midwife / GP led ward that are above the England percentage (figure 22).

Figure 22



Family and Friends Test

Women will be asked the question at three points during their maternity care:

1. Antenatal care – to be surveyed at the 36 week antenatal appointment
2. Birth and care on the postnatal ward – to be surveyed at discharge from the ward/birth unit/following a home birth
3. Postnatal community care – to be surveyed at discharge from the care of the community midwifery team to the care of the health visitor/GP (usually at 10 days postnatal).

Birth and care on the postnatal ward are broken down for the purposes of data analysis, creating four points of assessment.

Source: <http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/Pages/nhs-friends-and-family-test.aspx>

Family and Friends test – Antenatal care

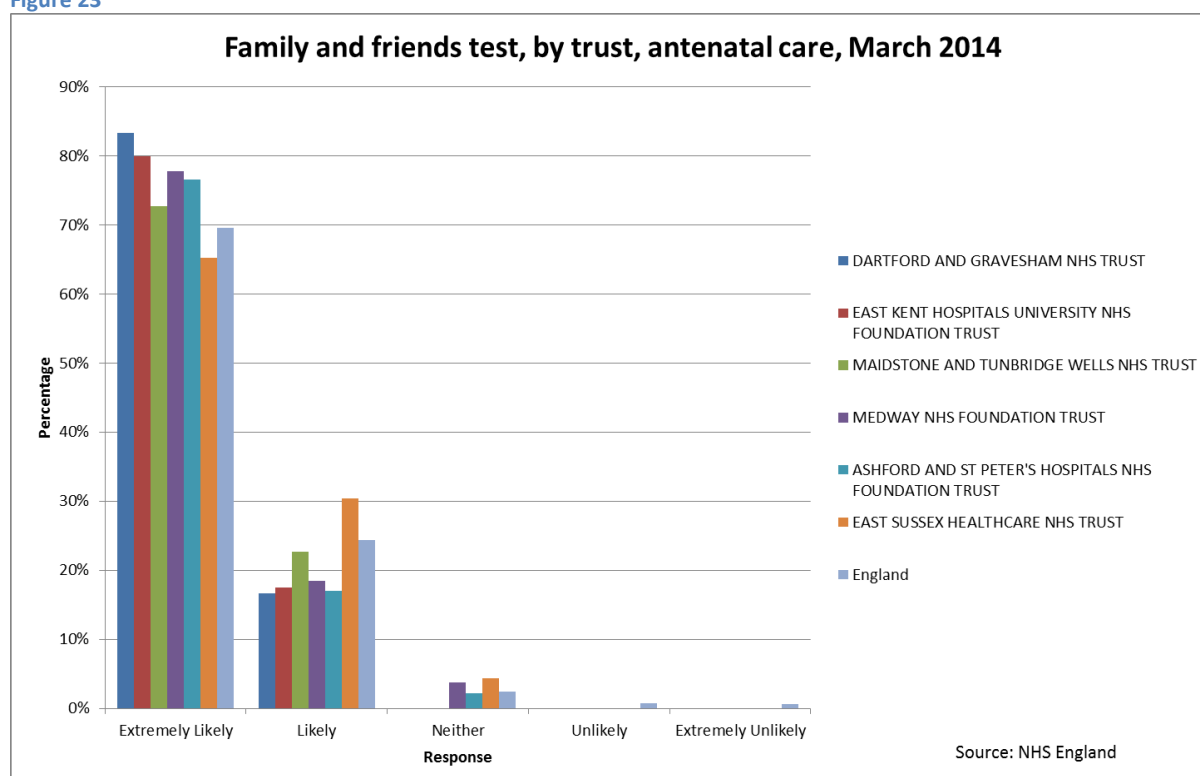
Table 4

Family and Friends Test, antenatal care, March 2014

Trust	Extremely Likely	Likely	Neither	Unlikely	Extremely Unlikely	Don't Know
DARTFORD AND GRAVESHAM NHS TRUST	83.33%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EAST KENT HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	80.00%	17.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	72.73%	22.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%
MEDWAY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	77.78%	18.52%	3.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ASHFORD AND ST PETER'S HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	76.60%	17.02%	2.13%	0.00%	0.00%	4.26%
EAST SUSSEX HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	65.22%	30.43%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
England	69.58%	24.35%	2.43%	0.76%	0.59%	2.28%

Source: NHS England

Figure 23



The vast majority of respondents would recommend their antenatal care as extremely likely or likely. On the whole, the South East trusts are recommended more highly than England (table 4, figure 23).

Family and Friends test – Birth

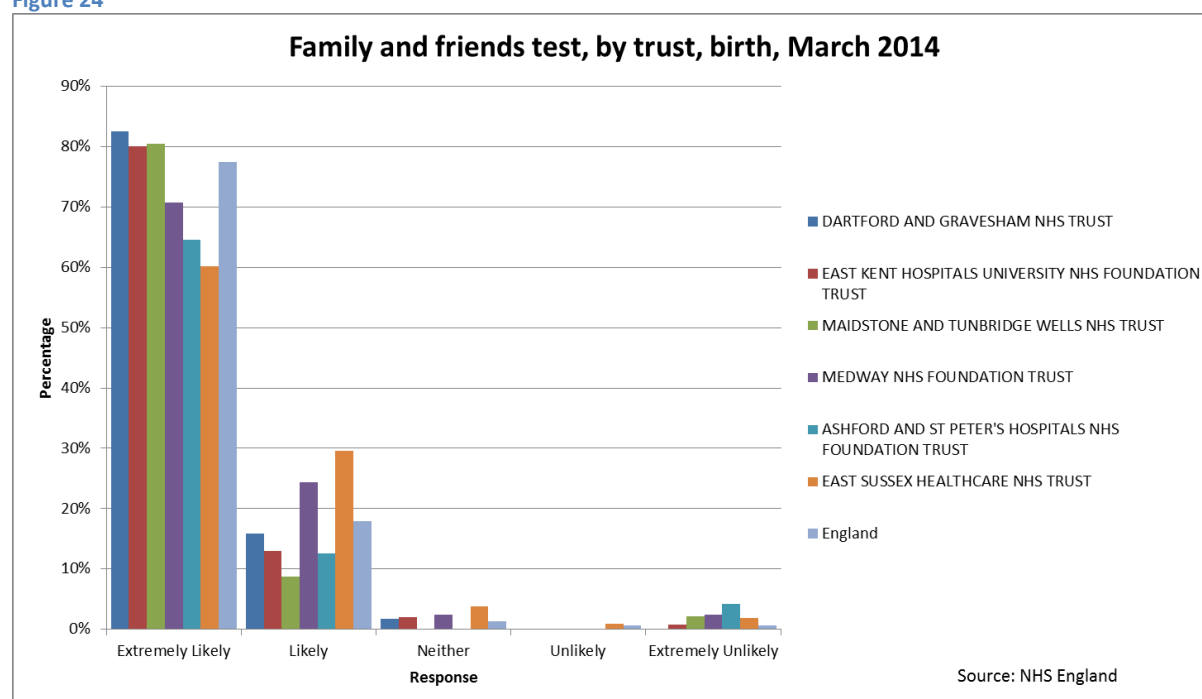
Table 5

Family and Friends Test, birth, March 2014

Trust	Extremely Likely	Likely	Neither	Unlikely	Extremely Unlikely	Don't Know
DARTFORD AND GRAVESHAM NHS TRUST	82.49%	15.82%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EAST KENT HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	80.14%	13.01%	2.05%	0.00%	0.68%	4.11%
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	80.43%	8.70%	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	8.70%
MEDWAY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	70.73%	24.39%	2.44%	0.00%	2.44%	0.00%
ASHFORD AND ST PETER'S HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	64.58%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	4.17%	18.75%
EAST SUSSEX HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	60.19%	29.63%	3.70%	0.93%	1.85%	3.70%
England	77.43%	17.84%	1.34%	0.67%	0.56%	2.16%

Source: NHS England

Figure 24



The majority of respondents would be extremely likely to recommend their trust based on their experience of birth care. Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust was the only trust with a lower average extremely unlikely score than England (table 5, figure 24).

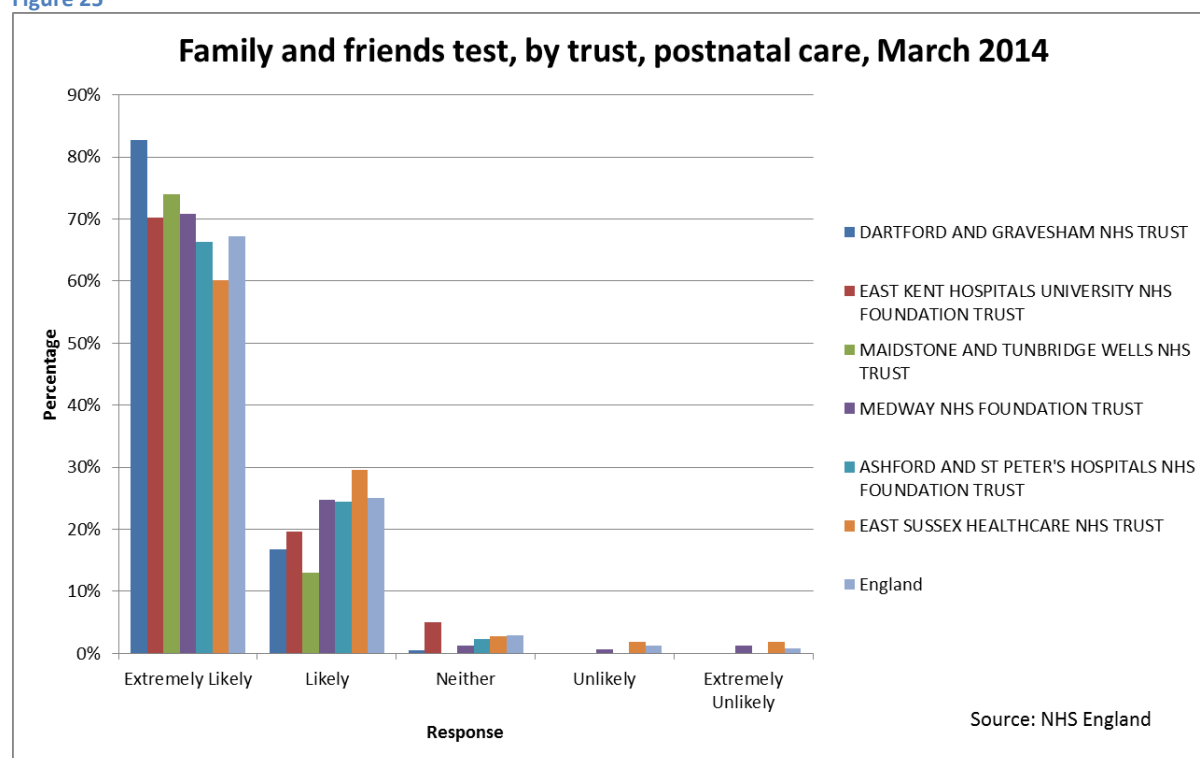
Family and Friends test – Postnatal care

Table 6

Family and Friends Test, postnatal care, March 2014

Trust	Extremely Likely	Likely	Neither	Unlikely	Extremely Unlikely	Don't Know
DARTFORD AND GRAVESHAM NHS TRUST	82.70%	16.76%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EAST KENT HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	70.29%	19.57%	5.07%	0.00%	0.00%	5.07%
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	73.91%	13.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.04%
MEDWAY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	70.78%	24.68%	1.30%	0.65%	1.30%	1.30%
ASHFORD AND ST PETER'S HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	66.28%	24.42%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	6.98%
EAST SUSSEX HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	60.19%	29.63%	2.78%	1.85%	1.85%	3.70%
England	67.15%	25.01%	2.84%	1.20%	0.85%	2.95%

Source: NHS England

Figure 25

Again, the majority of respondents would be extremely likely or likely to recommend the postnatal care they received to friends or family (table 6, figure 25).

Family and Friends test – Postnatal Community Provisions

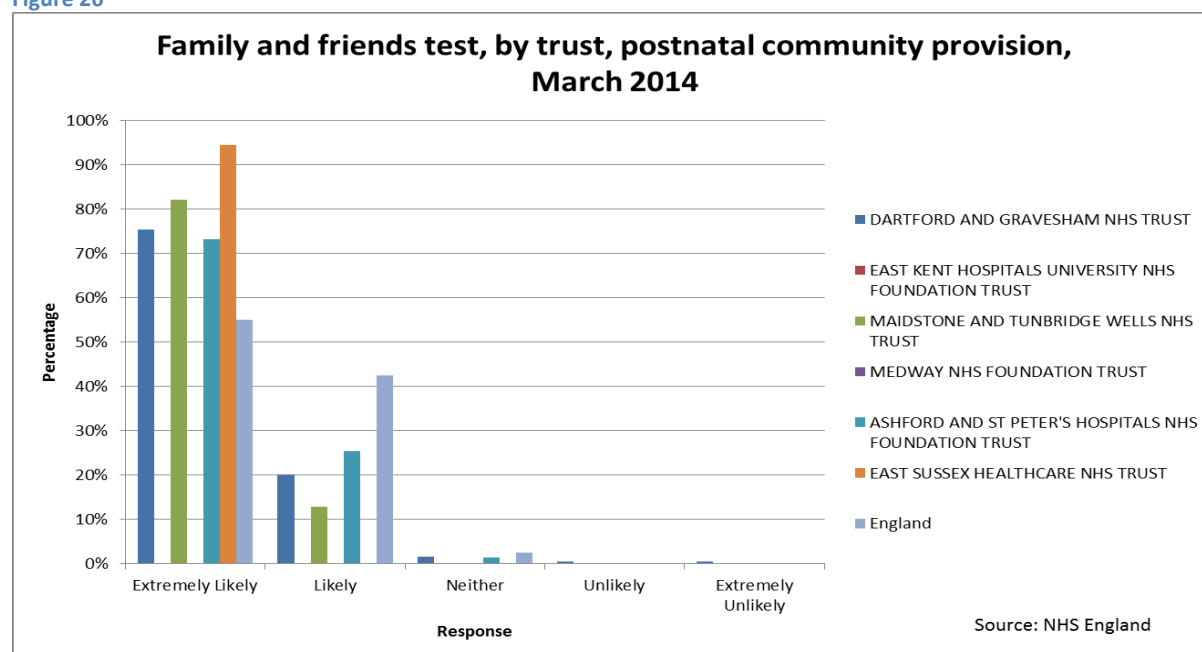
Table 7

Family and Friends Test, postnatal community provision, March 2014

Trust	Extremely Likely	Likely	Neither	Unlikely	Extremely Unlikely	Don't Know
DARTFORD AND GRAVESHAM NHS TRUST	75.33%	20.14%	1.62%	0.51%	0.41%	2.00%
EAST KENT HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	*	*	*	*	*	*
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	82.05%	12.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.13%
MEDWAY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	*	*	*	*	*	*
ASHFORD AND ST PETER'S HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	73.24%	25.35%	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EAST SUSSEX HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	94.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%
England	55.00%	42.50%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: NHS England

Figure 26



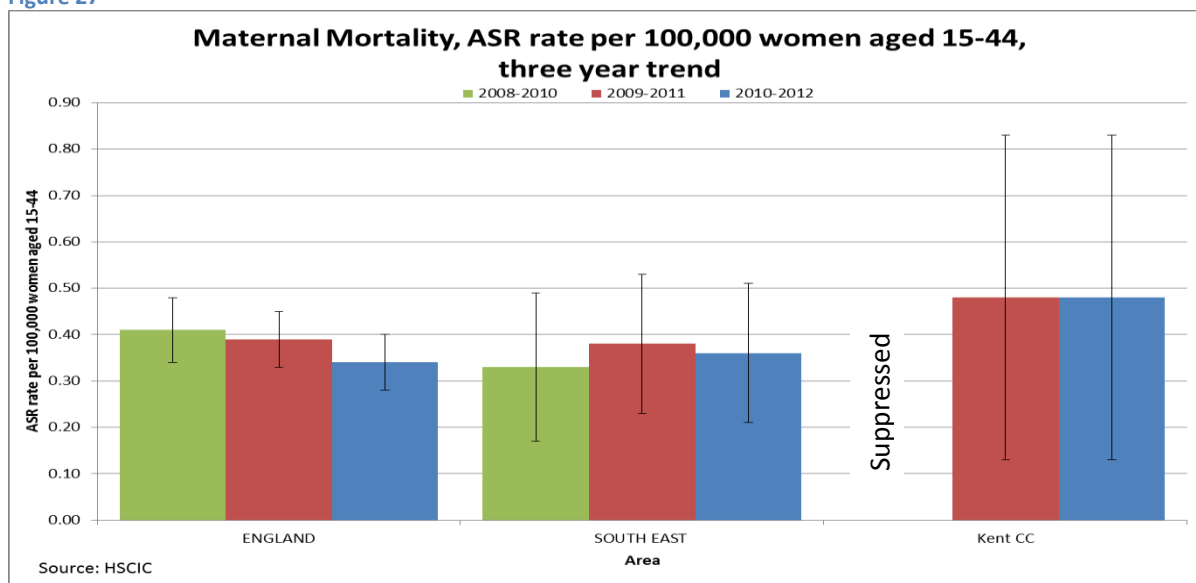
The numbers of people completing the postnatal community provision question is very low. The responses at EKHUFT and Medway NHS Foundation Trust have been suppressed due to this. From the forms which have been filled in, the South East trusts were above the England average for an extremely likely recommendation (table 7, figure 26).

Mortality

The numbers of maternal or infant deaths are very small, and so in general the data cannot be broken down further than a Kent level. Only neonatal mortality and infant mortality could be shown at a local authority level.

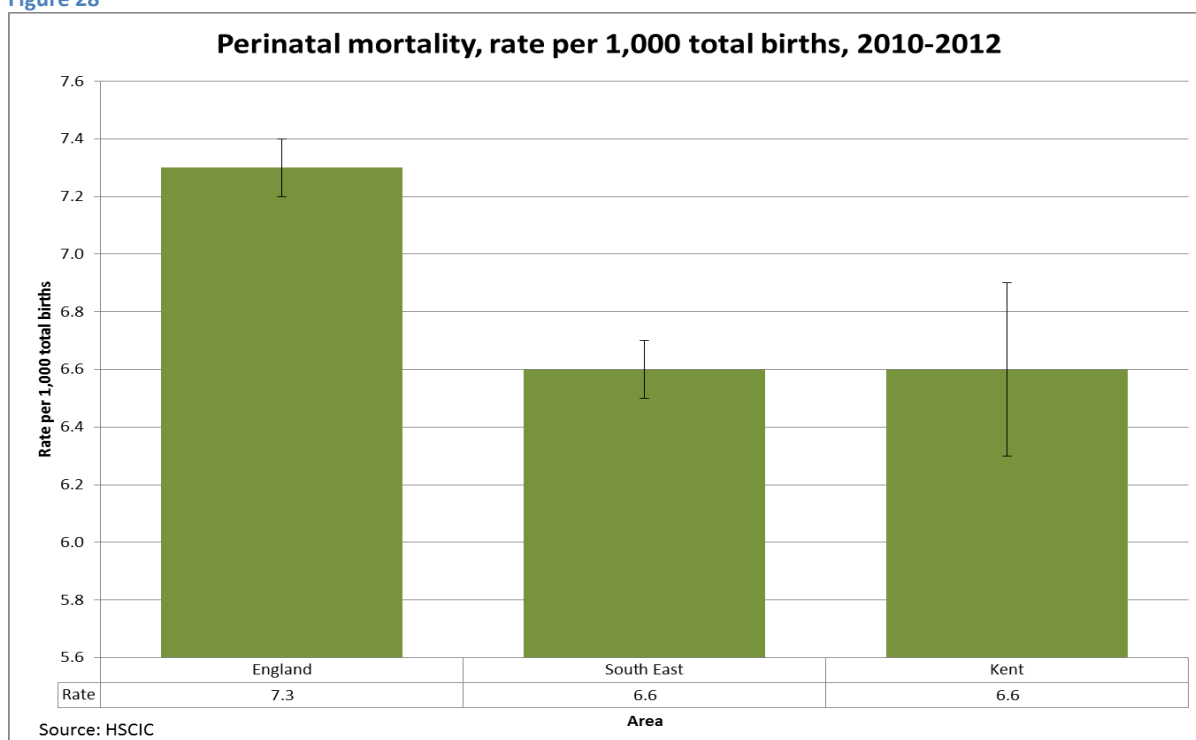
The age standardised rate for maternal mortality in Kent is above that of the South East and England in both 2009-2011 and 2010-2012; however is not significantly higher (figure 27). In England, the maternal mortality rate has decreased over the past three years; however has fluctuated slightly in the South East. Numbers are too small to be displayed at a smaller geographical area.

Figure 27



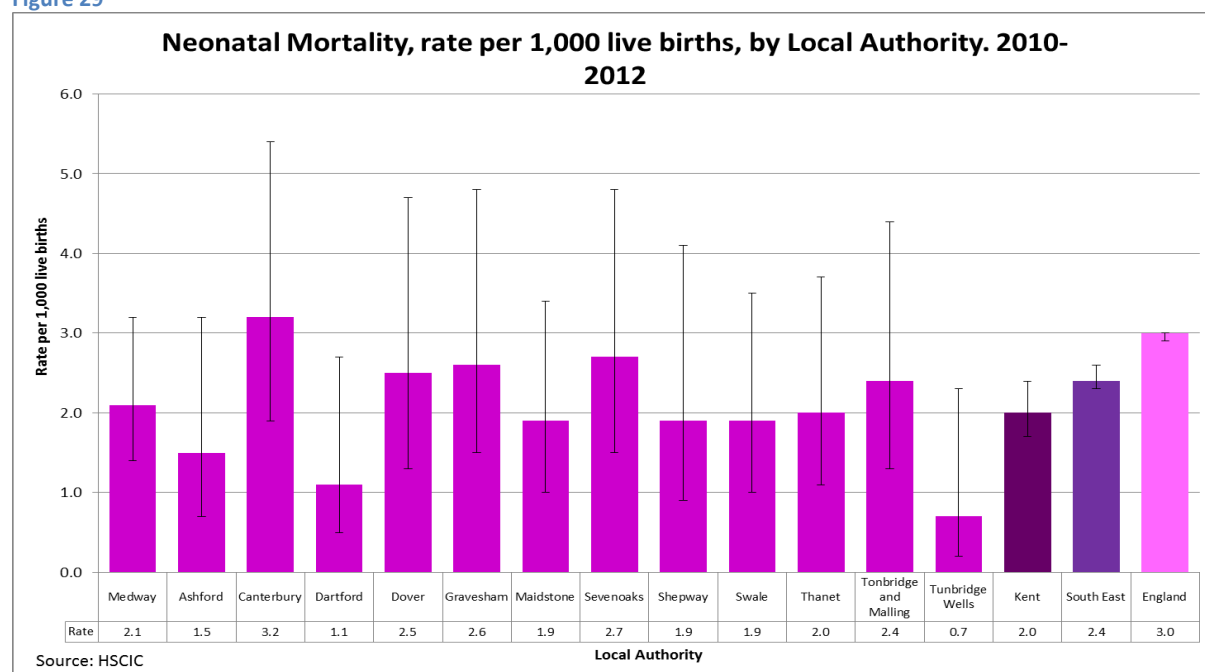
Perinatal mortality is defined as still births plus early neonatal deaths, which are deaths at under seven completed days of life (HSCIC, 2014). The rate of still births and deaths before the age of seven days per 1,000 total births is similar in Kent and the South East, and both are significantly lower than the rate for England (figure 28).

Figure 28



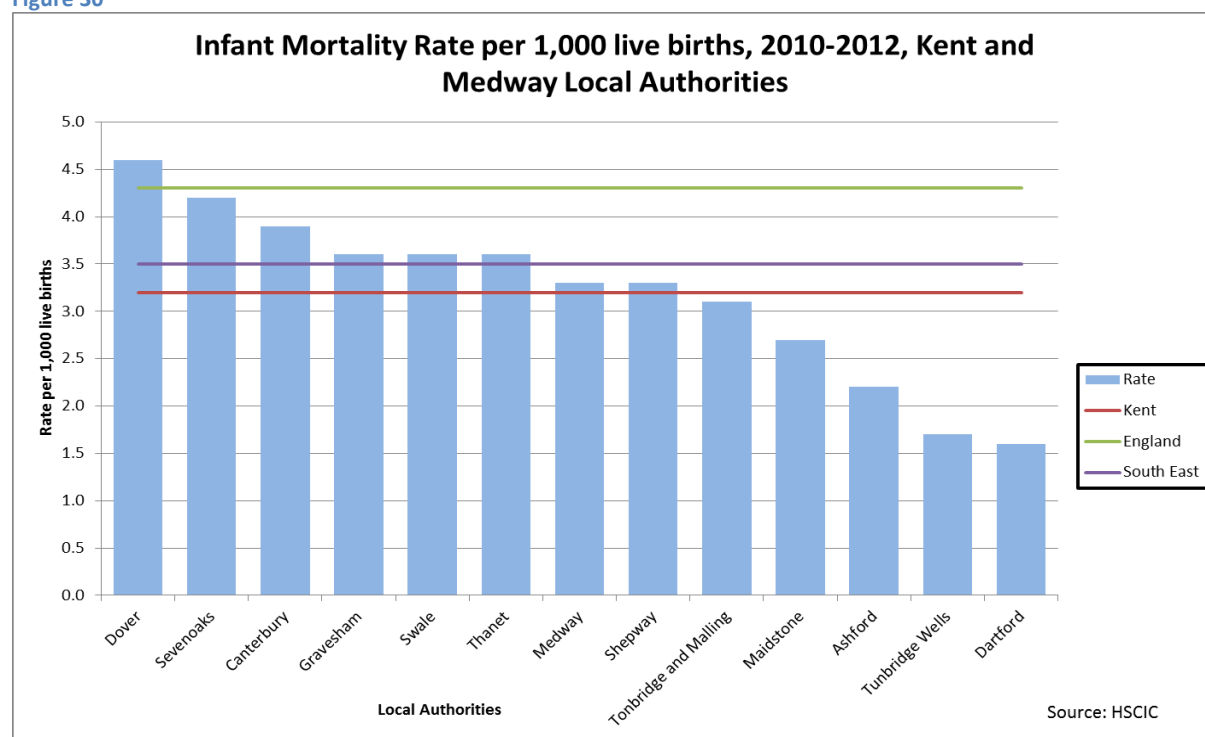
Neonatal mortality is defined as deaths of infants at ages under 28 days (HSCIC, 2014) and is significantly lower in Tunbridge Wells compared to England; however is not significantly lower in any other local authorities (figure 29).

Figure 29



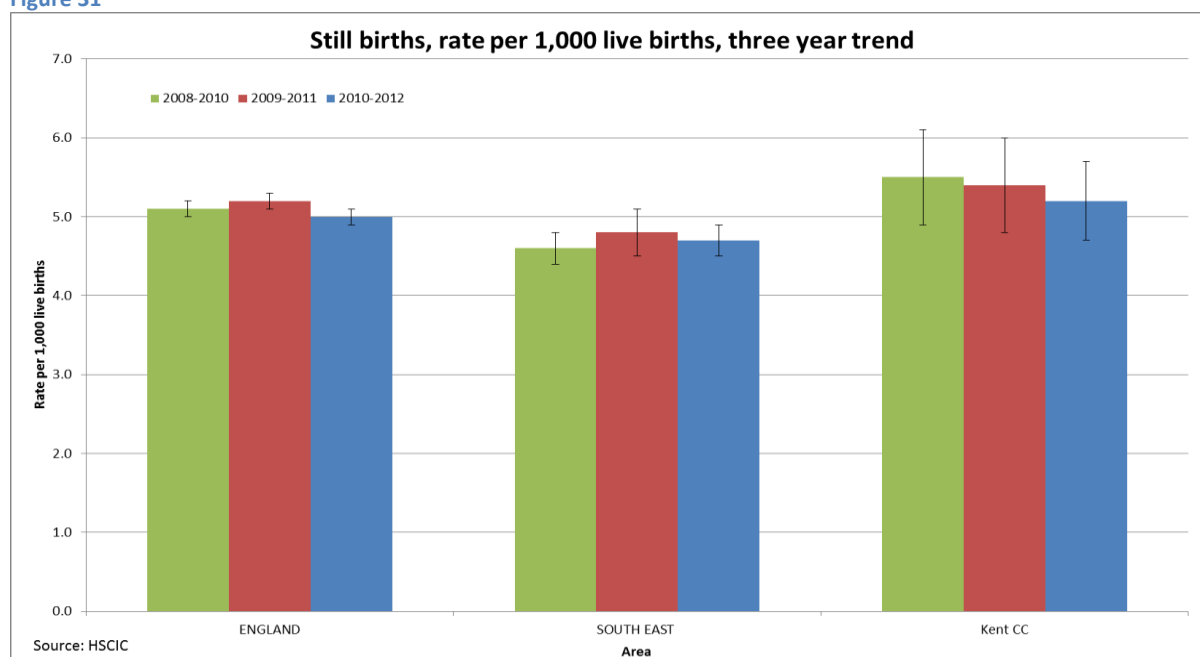
Infant mortality includes deaths aged under one year (HSCIC, 2014). Dover has the highest infant mortality rate among Kent and Medway local authorities, whereas Dartford has the lowest rate (figure 30). The Kent infant mortality rate is lower than both the South East and England rates.

Figure 30



The still birth rate for Kent was higher than the South East and England rates between 2010 and 2012; however, this was not significant (figure 31). The still birth rate in Kent has decreased over the past three years.

Figure 31



Births

There are just over 21,000 births in Kent and Medway each year (table 8).

Table 8

Number of births, by CCG, three year trend

CCG	2010	2011	2012
NHS Ashford CCG	1503	1446	1595
NHS Canterbury and Coastal CCG	2035	1988	1928
NHS Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley CCG	3225	3341	3530
NHS Medway CCG	3553	3554	3664
NHS South Kent Coast CCG	2296	2221	2327
NHS Swale CCG	1415	1295	1218
NHS Thanet CCG	1636	1682	1642
NHS West Kent CCG	5553	5529	5587
Kent and Medway	21216	21056	21491

Source: PHBF

General fertility rate is a rate of the number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 44. Canterbury and Coastal CCG has the lowest general fertility rate, whilst Thanet, Swale and Ashford usually have fairly high general fertility rates. The general fertility rates in both Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley and West Kent CCG have been climbing steadily over this time period (figures 32, 33).

Figure 32

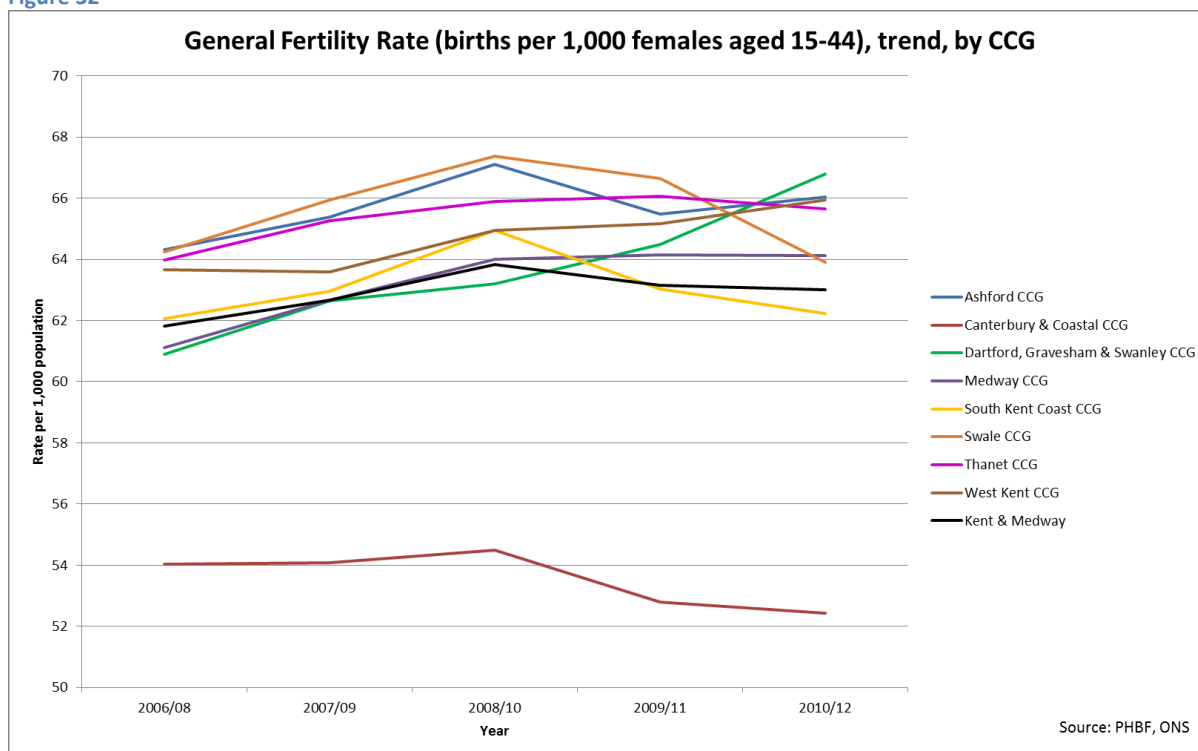
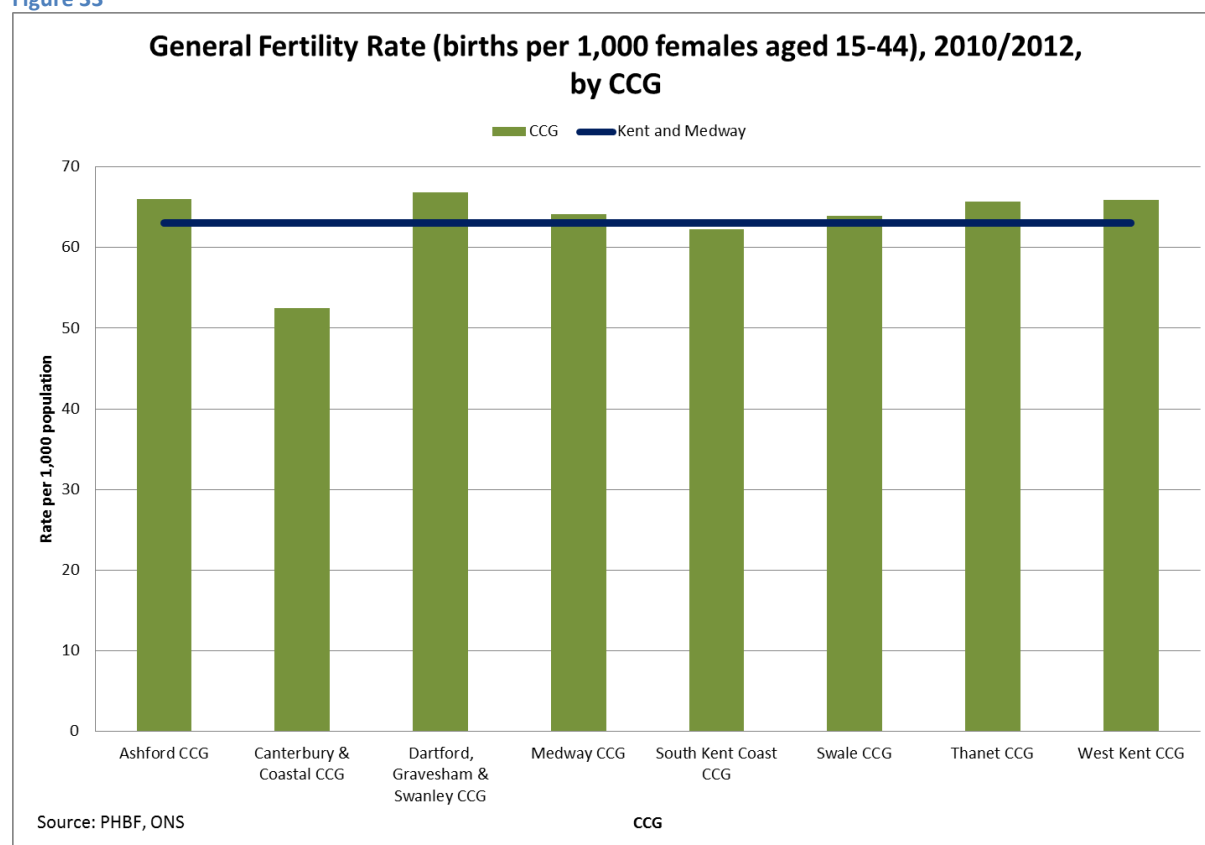


Figure 33



In the South East, 2.9% of maternities take place at home, slightly above the England figure of 2.3% (table 9). The vast majority of births in the South East take place in a NHS establishment (96.8%).

Table 9

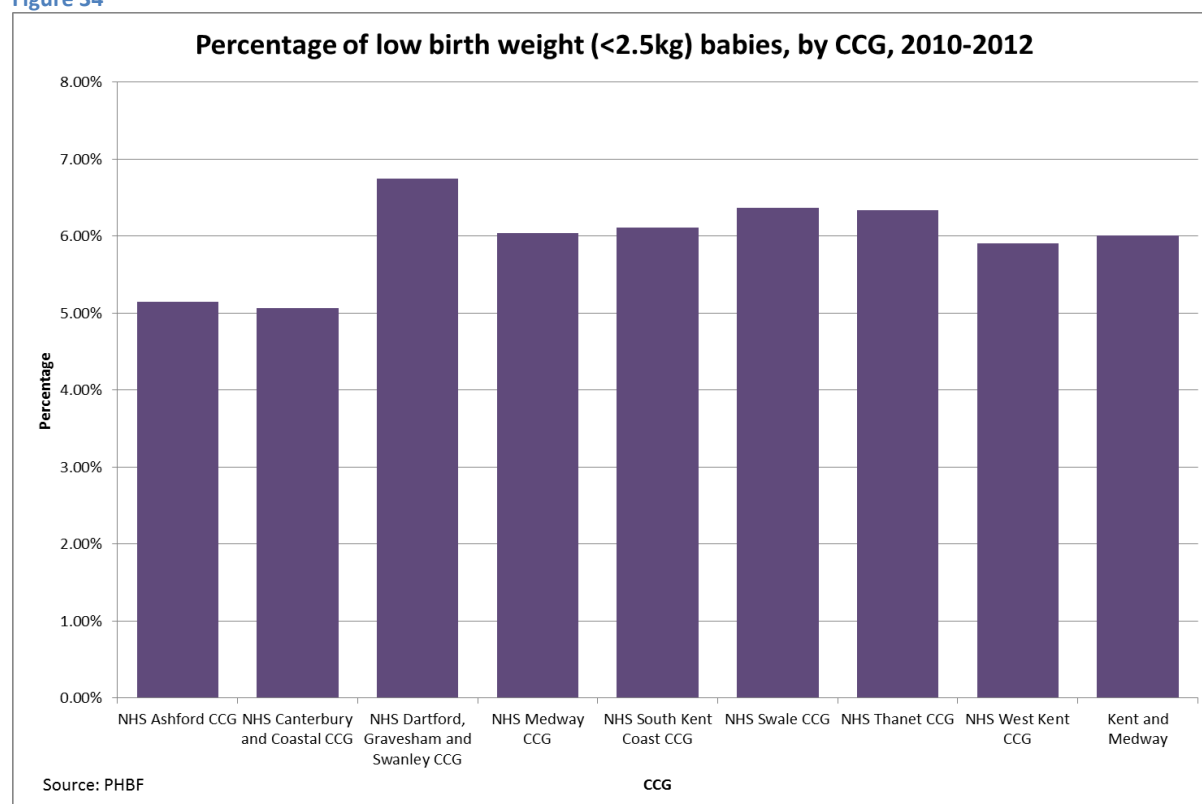
Maternities: place of birth and whether area of occurrence is the same as area of usual residence, or other than area of usual residence, 2012

Area of usual residence	Place of birth					Percentage of maternities taking place at home
	Total	NHS establishments	Non-NHS establishments	At home	Elsewhere	
ENGLAND	686508	667303	2428	15550	1227	2.3
SOUTH EAST	106449	103072	136	3037	204	2.9

Source: HSCIC

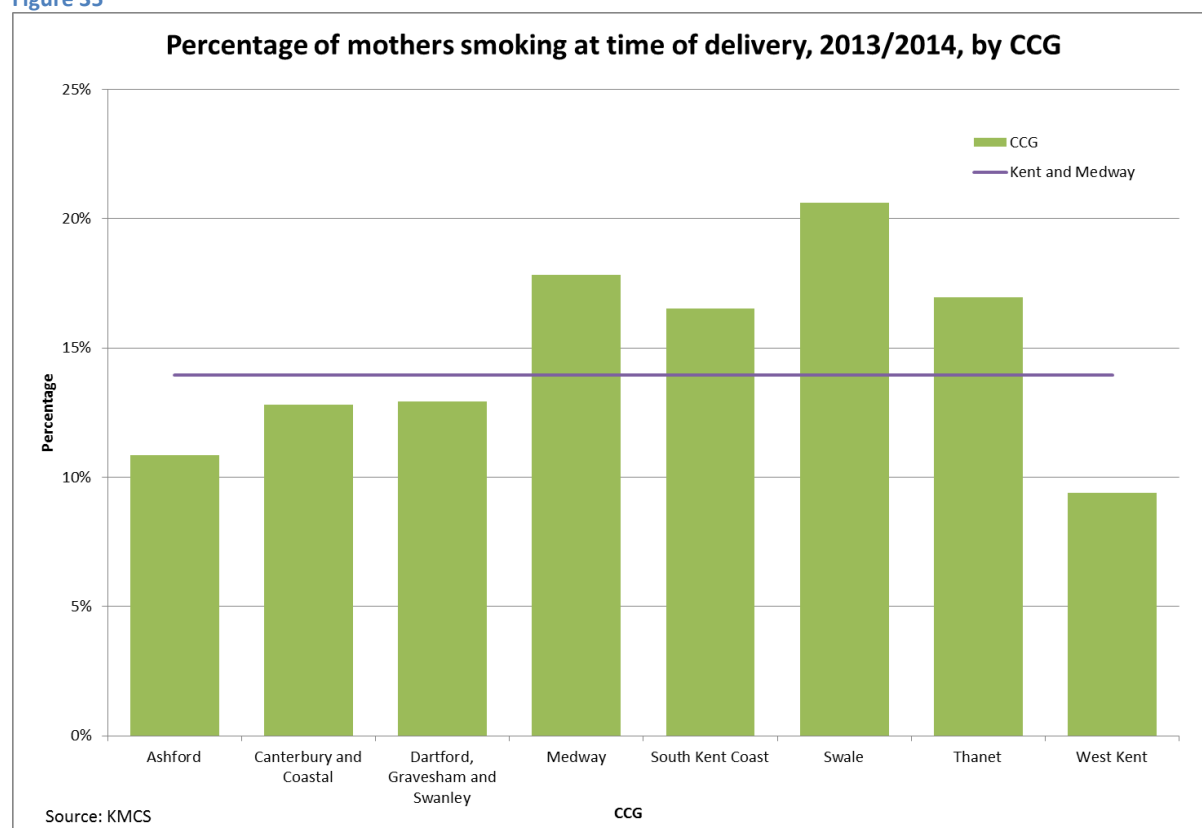
Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley CCG had the highest percentage of low birth weight babies born between 2010 and 2012. The lowest percentage was in Canterbury and Coastal CCG (figure 34).

Figure 34



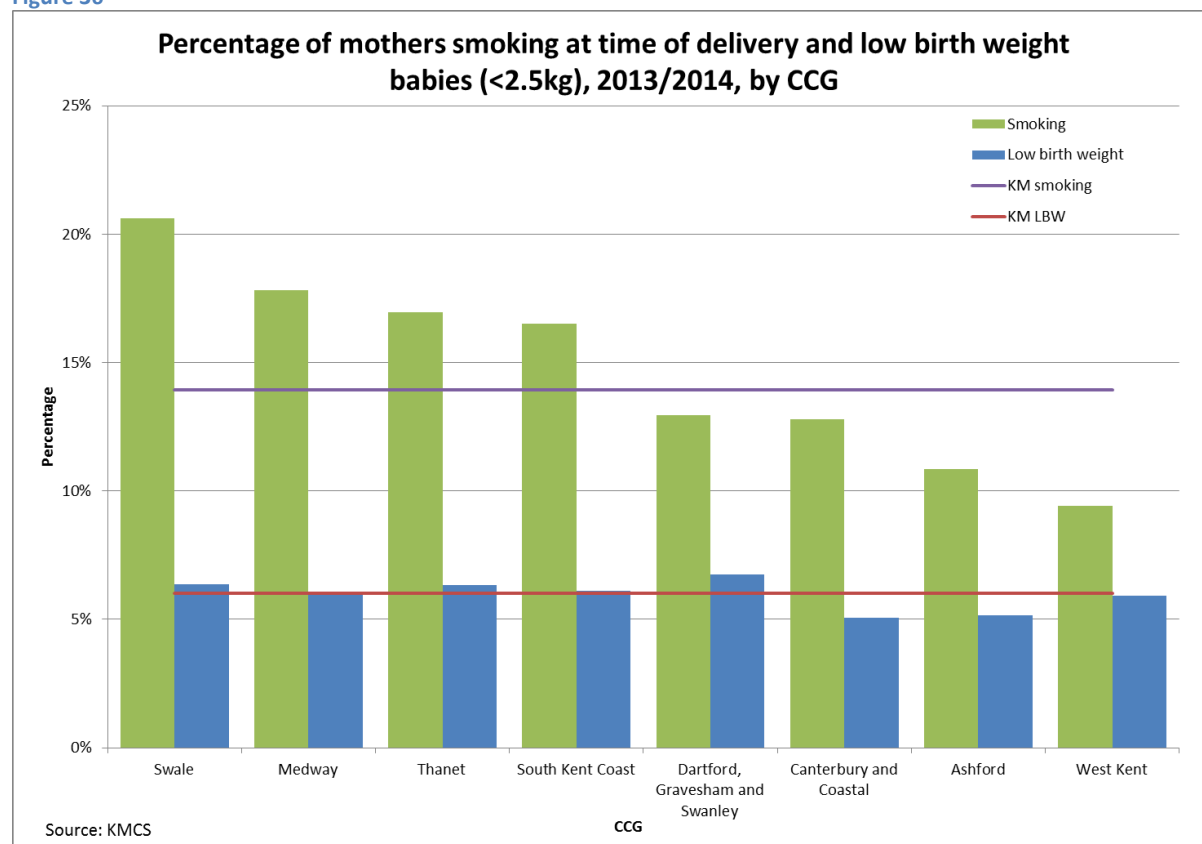
Swale CCG has the highest percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery, whilst West Kent CCG has the lowest percentage (figure 35).

Figure 35



There is a weak moderate correlation between low birth weight and smoking and time of delivery ($r = 0.47$). Swale and Thanet are the only local authorities with both smoking at time of delivery and low birth weight percentages above the Kent percentage, although Medway is very close to this (figure 36).

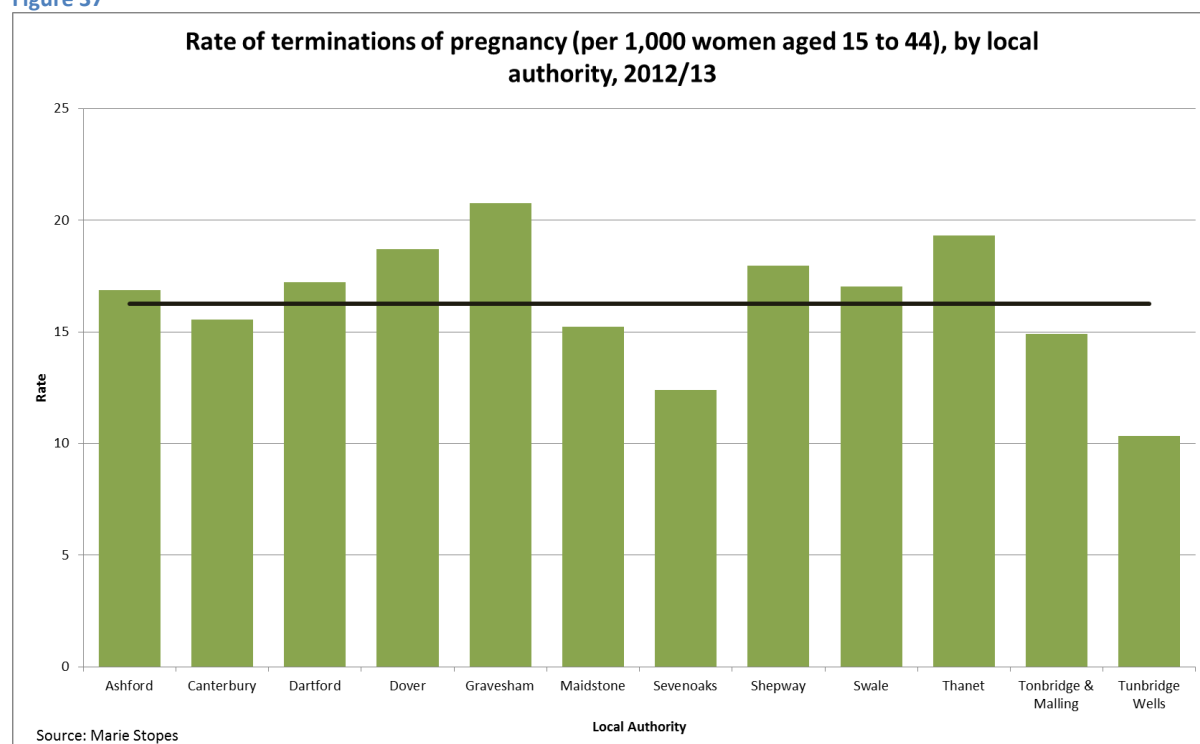
Figure 36



Terminations of pregnancy

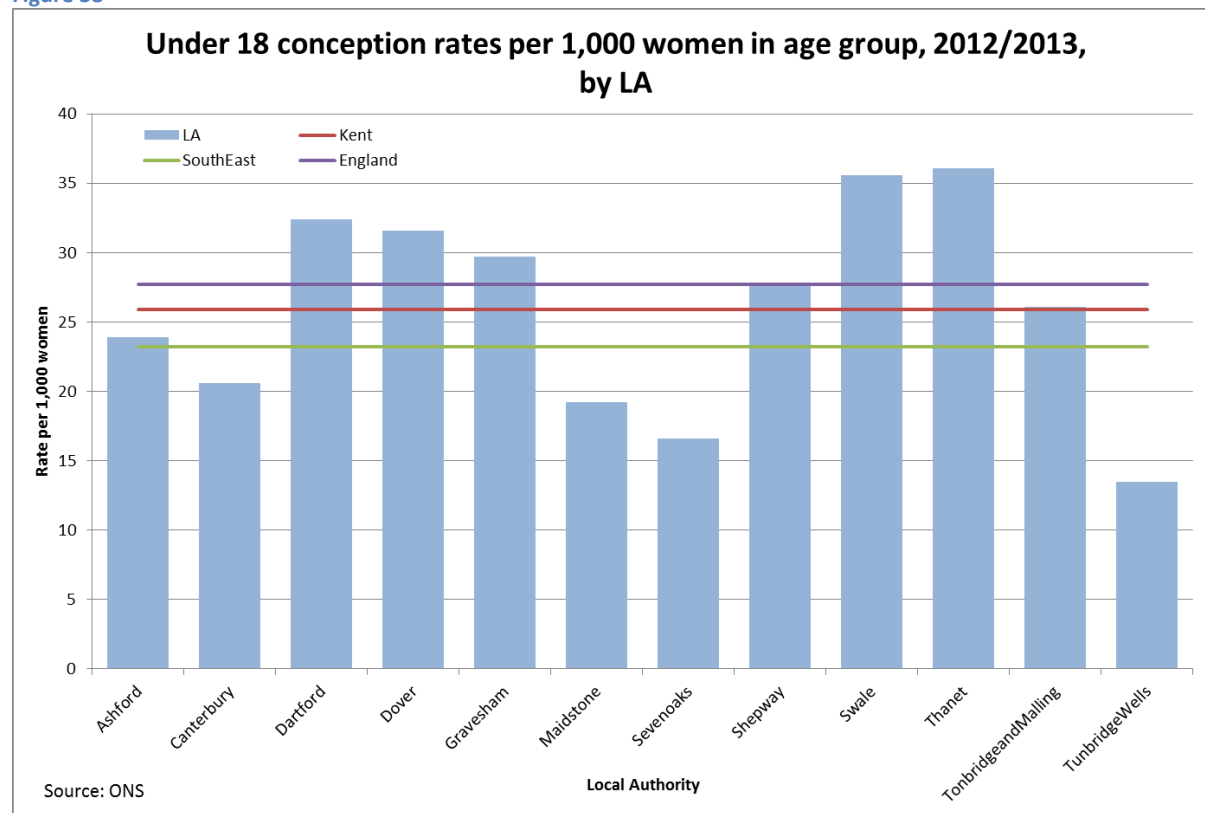
Gravesham had the highest rate of terminations of pregnancies amongst the Kent local authorities in 2012/13 whilst Tunbridge Wells has the lowest rate. All of the East Kent local authorities are above the Kent rate except Canterbury (figure 37).

Figure 37



Thanet and Swale had the highest teenage conception rates in 2012/2013 and were above the Kent and England rates. The lowest rates were in Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks (figure 38).

Figure 38



Breastfeeding data is extracted from the child health computer. The coverage target is 95% and this must be met for the prevalence figures to be considered accurate and therefore publishable.

Breastfeeding coverage was only above the target of 95% in Medway CCG in 2012/2013. Breastfeeding prevalence is highest in West Kent CCG and lowest in Swale CCG during this time period (figure 39).

Figure 39

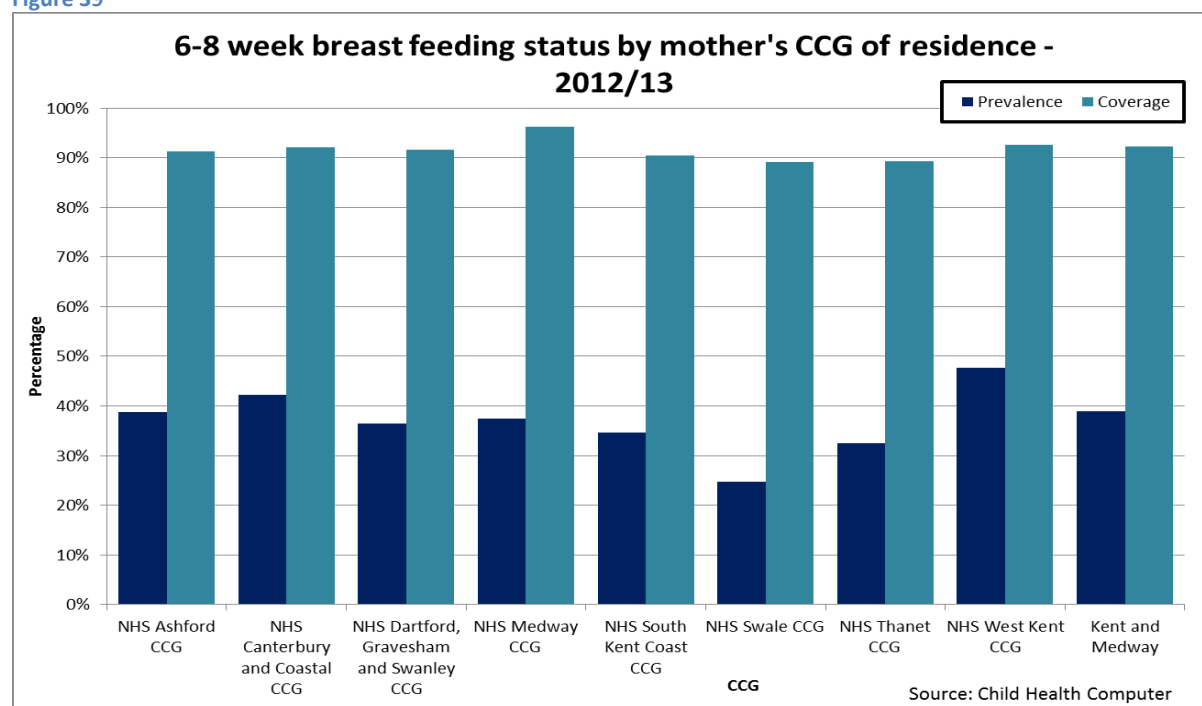
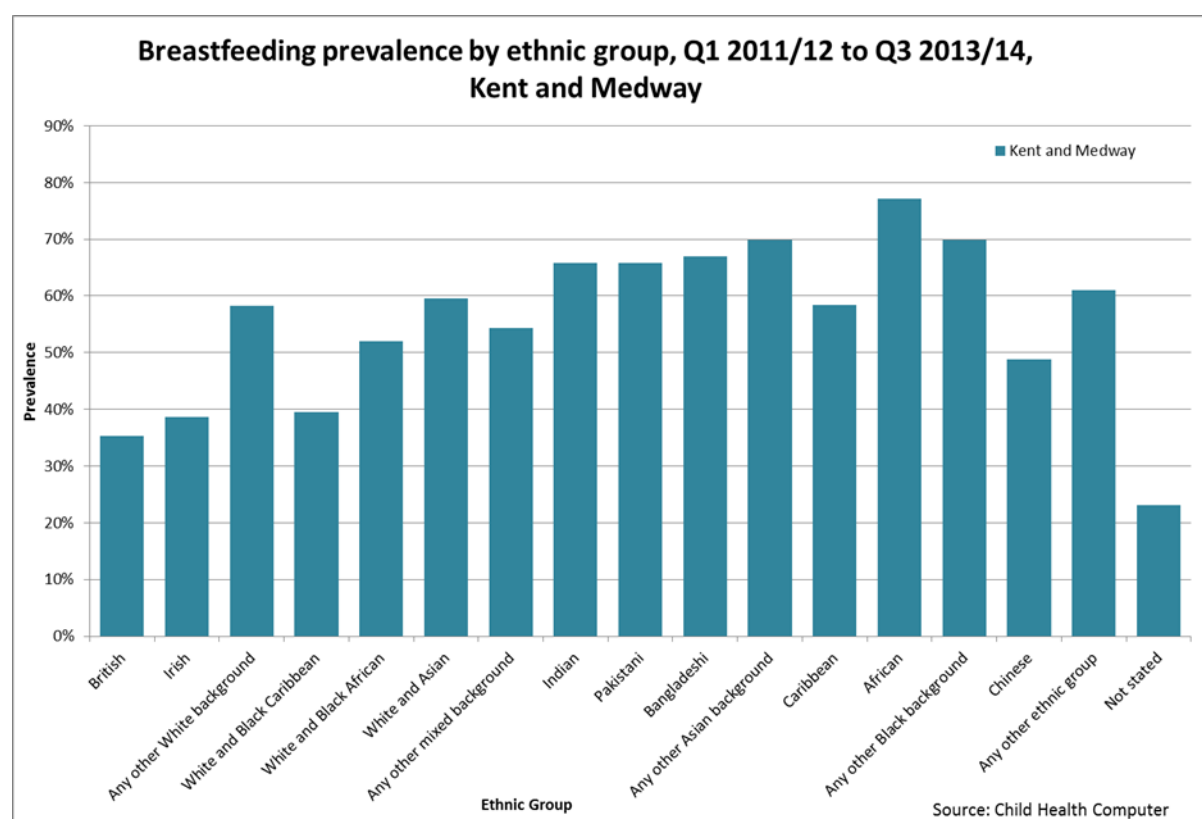


Figure 40



Breastfeeding prevalence has been highest among the African population in Kent and Medway during this time period, and is lowest among British mothers and mothers that do not state their ethnic origin (figure 40). The numbers of mothers in

some of the ethnicities are relatively low, and so caution is needed when considering these results.

Maternal Mental Health

Maternal mental health data is provided by Kent and Medway Partnership Trust (KMPT) through the Mother and Infant Mental Health Service (MIMHS).

The number of new referrals is highest in West Kent and Medway CCG, and the number of new referrals in the other CCGs do not exceed ten in any month (figures 41, 42 and table 10). Rates have not been calculated as population data is not available for 2013/14.

Figure 41

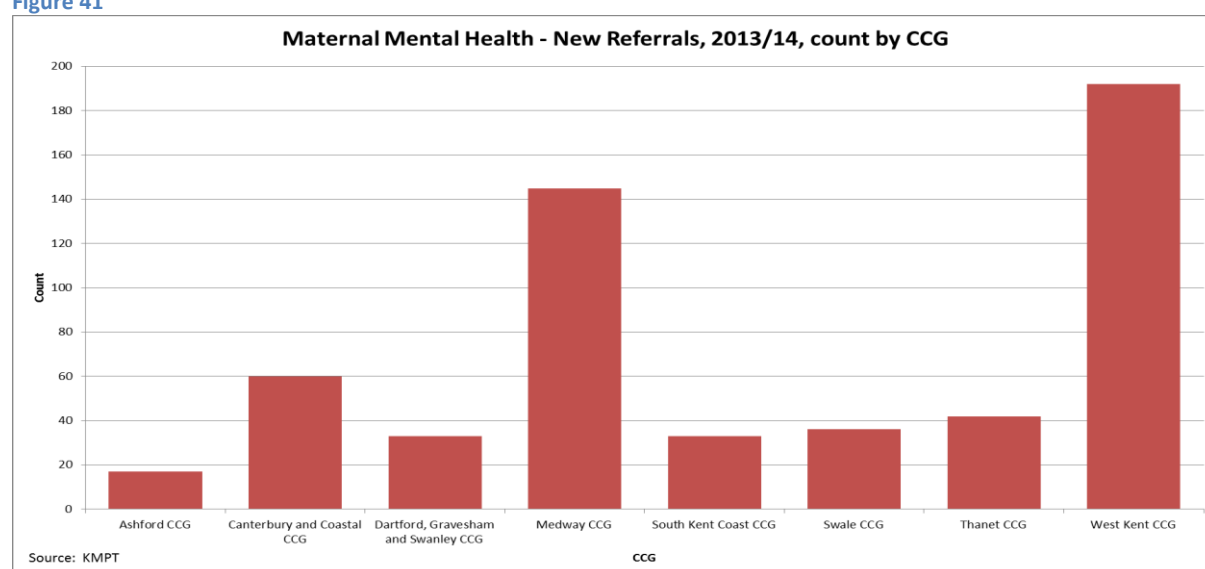
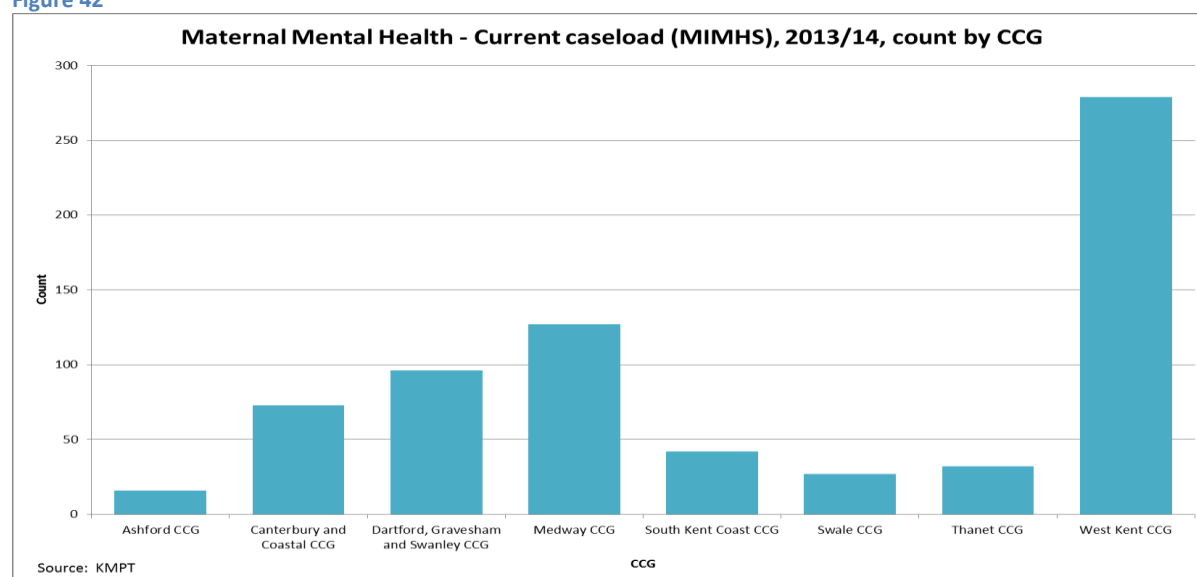


Figure 42



Caseload refers to the number of cases handled. West Kent CCG had the highest current caseload in 2013/2014 at 297, whilst Ashford CCG had the lowest at 16.

Table 10

New Referrals														
Indicator	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Q4	2013/14
Ashford CCG	0	2	3	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	4	17
Canterbury and Coastal CCG	4	4	8	3	9	5	6	0	4	4	8	5	17	60
Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley CCG	3	5	1	4	3	3	6	2	0	3	3	0	6	33
Medway CCG	16	6	16	6	11	10	14	14	11	12	10	19	41	145
South Kent Coast CCG	3	4	2	0	2	3	5	2	4	1	1	6	8	33
Swale CCG	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	5	6	3	14	36
Thanet CCG	1	4	4	3	7	1	6	2	3	7	0	4	11	42
West Kent CCG	8	31	19	16	19	11	16	9	19	14	16	14	44	192

Current Caseload - MIMHS

Indicator	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Q4	2013/14
Ashford CCG			4	4	3	2			3					16
Canterbury and Coastal CCG			12	15	15	17			14					73
Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley CCG			21	23	18	19			15					96
Medway CCG			21	20	20	32			34					127
South Kent Coast CCG			6	6	8	12			10					42
Swale CCG			4	6	6	3			8					27
Thanet CCG			8	7	6	5			6					32
West Kent CCG			57	57	65	57			43					279

Source: KMPT

HIV

Women are routinely offered HIV screening as part of their antenatal care. HIV prevalence is highest in women in Dartford and Gravesham NHS trust at 2.0 per 1,000 women booked, and lowest at Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust at 0.8 per 1,000 women booked for antenatal care (table 11).

Table 11

Prevalence (per 1,000 women booked) of HIV in women booked for antenatal care at Kent trusts: 2013

PHEC (HPT)	Trust	Prevalence
Kent	Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust	0.8
Kent	Medway NHS Trust	0.9
Kent	East Kent Hospitals NHS Trust	1.3
Kent	Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust	2.0

Source: Public Health England

HSCIC, 2014. <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>