PHE Deaths associated with neurological conditions 2001-2014

* People aged 20 and over who died with a neurological condition on their death certificate
* Time trend 2001-2014
* Also comparison of 2003-2005 versus 2011-2014
* Used the following ICD-10 codes G400, G401, G402, G403, G404, G405,G406, G407, G408, G409, G410, G411, G412, G418, G419, R568
* uses year of registration, not date of occurrence of death
* Uses Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Mortality Extract
* 2013 European standard population(ESP) was used to calculate the ages standardised mortality ratios

Comparison study for Welsh data

1. Look at the number of deaths per year 2001-2018 with any mention of epilepsy on the death certificate. See if the trend follows that seen in figure 4 and appendix 1 of the report (broad increase in number of deaths per year). Compare with all deaths
2. Also get age and gender of deaths. ?population pyramid diagram (see figure 5 and appendix 2). Compare the mean age at death in the population with the mean age at death with epilepsy for each year. Is it changing?
3. Calculate the age standardised mortality ratio (ASMR) for deaths due to epilepsy for 3 year age bands. See table 2. The figures for England were 6.1; 6.2; 6.9; 8.1 for the years 2003-2005;2006-2008;2009-2011;2012-2014. Compare with ASMR for all deaths
4. Get the ASMR for epilepsy per WIMD decile compare with figure 9 (ASMR for epilepsy deaths 2012-2014 per IMD decile).

What we can add:

1. Look at deaths with a GP diagnosis of epilepsy and a prescription of at least 2 AEDs with the above analysis.
2. Adjust for epilepsy prevalence in the analysis of deaths with deprivation. Something like epilepsy deaths divided by the number of people with epilepsy in each WIMD decile. Is it that there are more epilepsy deaths in deprived areas because there are more people with epilepsy in deprived areas or is it something to do with deprivation that causes the deaths?