

**Manchester City Council  
Report for Information**

**Report to:** Manchester Health and Wellbeing Board – 5 June 2024  
**Subject:** Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) - Tuberculosis  
**Report of:** Director of Public Health

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**Summary**

Local Health and Wellbeing Boards are responsible for ensuring that a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is published in line with the statutory requirements set out in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012).

This paper summarises the content of the recently produced JSNA, on Tuberculosis (TB) in Manchester (attached as Appendix 1). The JSNA describes what we know about TB, the impact of this disease on high-risk populations and what Manchester City Council and other organisations working in the city are doing to address these needs. The JSNA ends with several key actions to be endorsed, signed off and acted upon.

**Recommendations**

The board is recommended/asked to:

- (1) Note the content of the JSNA.
  - (2) Support the opportunities for further action described in the JSNA.
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**Wards Affected:** All

<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b> -the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city	There is none.
<b>Equality, Diversity and Inclusion</b> - the impact of the issues addressed in this report in meeting our Public Sector Equality Duty and broader equality commitments	Tuberculosis (TB) is a marker of health inequality and disproportionately affects the most marginalised populations of society. TB incidence is higher in England than many other comparable countries and is concentrated to urban areas. In 2019, national rates of TB were 5 times higher in the most deprived decile compared with the least deprived decile.

	<p>People most affected by TB include groups in insecure accommodation and those impacted by other causes of health inequalities. People born outside the UK in high incidence countries also contribute to TB incidence. There have been higher rates of latent tuberculosis (LTBI) across some minority ethnic groups exacerbated by social disadvantage.</p> <p>This report and corresponding Joint Strategic Needs Assessment explore in detail the social inequality of TB infection in the England, outlining appropriate actions needed. Indeed, tailored and intense public health intervention to groups experiencing social and racial inequality is key to reducing the risks associated with TB and future incidence.</p>
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<b>Manchester Strategy outcomes</b>	<b>Summary of how this report aligns to the Our Manchester Strategy/Contribution to the Strategy</b>
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	The work to prevent, detect and treat tuberculosis will mitigate against health-related harms across the life course.
A highly skilled city: world class and home-grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	Individuals belonging to high-risk groups or who are experiencing high risk factors are more likely, than the general population, to be at risk of becoming infection and acquiring more complicated treatment outcomes.
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	Work to address these inequalities and ensure that disadvantaged communities can reach their full potential and live independently without fear of falling ill, will contribute to strategies to tackle health inequalities in the city.
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	

Full details are in the body of the report, along with any implications for:

- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Risk Management
- Legal Considerations

### **Financial Consequences – Revenue**

This JSNA highlights areas for improvement needed in tuberculosis screening and treatment, which if actioned will have financial consequences.

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**Background documents (available for public inspection):**

## **1.0 Background**

1.1 The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012) states that every local authority must produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) describing the health needs of the population(s) within its area. Local Health and Wellbeing Boards are statutorily responsible for ensuring that a JSNA is published and that local partners have regard to the JSNA when planning health and care services for the populations they are responsible for.

1.2 This report summarises the content of the recently produced JSNA on tuberculosis (TB) in Manchester (Appendix 1). The production of this JSNA comes in the context of increasing cases across the city and considerable pressures and challenges across the system to respond.

1.3 This assessment is designed to:

- Provide an overview of national evidence and data regarding the numbers of tuberculosis cases in different population groups and areas.
- Summarise what we know about the disease and how it affects high risk populations.
- Describe what Manchester City Council and other organisations working across the city are doing to support the TB agenda and high-risk population groups.
- Outline several opportunities for action that could be done to mitigate the risks and challenges created by TB.

1.4 Following positive feedback from the Health and Wellbeing Board on the Armed Forces JSNA, new JSNAs adopt a more succinct, slide-based format that is designed to highlight the key messages and actions. This is underpinned by a more detailed and comprehensive set of evidence and data that can be made available on request.

## **2.0 Introduction**

2.1 Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial infection spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs or sneezes of an infected person. It mainly affects the lungs (Pulmonary TB) but can also develop in areas outside the lungs, including the abdomen, glands, bones and nervous system (Extrapulmonary TB).

2.2 Symptoms of TB include; a persistent cough that lasts more than 3 weeks and usually brings up phlegm which may be bloody, weight loss, night sweats, high temperature, tiredness and fatigue, loss of appetite and swellings in the neck. In some cases, symptoms might not develop until months or even years after the initial infection.

2.3 If the person has symptoms, it is called active TB. Sometimes the infection does not cause any symptoms, but the bacteria will remain in the body. This is

known as latent TB. People with latent TB are not infectious to others but latent TB can develop into an active TB disease later, particularly if the immune system becomes weakened.

### 3.0 Main Issues

3.1 Key issue areas associated with TB, highlighted in this JSNA include:

- The number of TB cases reported in England increased by 7.5% in quarter 1, 2024 compared to the same quarter in 2023.
- There was an 11.2% rise in TB notifications in the updated 2023 figures compared with 2022, rebounding to above the pre-COVID-19 pandemic numbers in 2019.
- TB is a marker of health inequality and disproportionately affects the most marginalised populations of society.
- For example, 15% of people in England diagnosed with TB have at least one social risk factor (SRF).
- Addressing the social and economic determinants of TB is essential to achieving the goal of national elimination.
- Per 100,000, Manchester has a higher rate of TB cases than the Northwest (2021). Manchester has the highest rate of TB in Greater Manchester,
- In Manchester there are currently around 18,000 people on the waiting list for new entrant latent TB screening. The workforce across Manchester's TB wards, clinics and laboratories do not have the capacity to carry out such an extensive screening exercise and process the blood samples that this will create.
- The lack of both funding and capacity puts severe pressure on existing services and the ability to meet increasing demand if TB rates continue to rise.

3.2 The JSNA summarises how organisations in the city including the NHS, Local Authority and voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations are working together to address the TB agenda.

### 4.0 Opportunities for action

4.1 The JSNA details a series of opportunities for action to further strengthen Manchester's commitment to the TB agenda and should be considered as part of the TB programme work. These opportunities for action have been aligned with both NICE guidelines and Local Government guidelines. In summary they are:

- **World TB Day:** Mark the 24th March for campaigns and awareness raising of TB.
- **Latent tuberculosis screening intervention:** Advocate to increase the funding available to screen new entrants to the UK who have arrived from high-risk countries.

- **Further strengthen collaborative working:** Make certain that we continue to build on positive relationships whilst also create new and innovative connections, to support vulnerable population groups in the city.
- **Creating a 'One Stop Shop':** Introduce a holistic approach to health and social care through a one stop shop, to provide a cascade of care through direct intervention in one place.
- **Improve the understanding of lived experience:** Conduct qualitative research to understand lived experiences of high-risk groups and those who experienced Multi Drug Resistant-TB.
- **Contribute to local health intelligence:** Build a deeper understanding of gaps in knowledge through comprehensive data collection.

## 5.0 Recommendations

The Board is asked to:

- Note the contents of the JSNA.
- Support the opportunities for further action described in the JSNA.