

1 **Appendix A**  
2 **NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND**  
3 **CLINICAL EXCELLENCE**  
4 **SCOPE**

5 **1 Guideline title**

6 Management of stable angina

7 **1.1 Short title**

8 Stable angina

9 **2 The remit**

10 The Department of Health has asked NICE: 'To prepare a clinical guideline on  
11 the management of stable angina'.

12 **3 Clinical need for the guideline**

13 **3.1 Epidemiology**

14 a) The Health Survey for England (2006) found that about 8% of men  
15 and 3% of women aged between 55 and 64 years have, or have  
16 had angina. For people aged between 65 and 74 years the figures  
17 are about 14% of men and 8% of women. It is estimated that  
18 almost 2 million people in the UK have or have had angina.  
19 Prevalence is higher in men than in women, and increases sharply  
20 with age.

21 b) Being diagnosed with angina can have a significant impact on a  
22 person's quality of life. In one survey, people with angina scored  
23 their general health as twice as poor as those who had had a  
24 stroke. In another survey, people with angina had a low level of

1 factual knowledge about their illness and poor medication  
2 adherence.

3 c) A European Society of Cardiology report (2002) estimated that 5–  
4 10% of all people with angina have refractory angina and that in  
5 Europe 30,000–50,000 people develop refractory angina each  
6 year.

### 7 **3.2 Current practice**

8 a) Stable angina is a chronic medical condition. The aim of  
9 management is to abolish or minimise symptoms, and to improve  
10 quality of life and long-term outcomes such as morbidity and  
11 mortality. Medical management includes pharmacological  
12 strategies or a combination of pharmacological and  
13 revascularisation strategies, interventions for managing pain and  
14 rehabilitation programmes. Revascularisation may be performed  
15 using percutaneous techniques or by surgery.

## 16 **4 The guideline**

17 The guideline development process is described in detail on the NICE website  
18 (see section 6, 'Further information').

19 This scope defines what the guideline will (and will not) examine, and what the  
20 guideline developers will consider. The scope is based on the referral from the  
21 Department of Health.

22 The areas that will be addressed by the guideline are described in the  
23 following sections.

### 24 **4.1 Population**

#### 25 **4.1.1 Groups that will be covered**

26 a) Adults (18 years and older) who have been diagnosed with stable  
27 angina due to atherosclerotic disease.

1 b) The following subgroups, who may need special consideration, will  
2 be included:

- 3 • people of south Asian origin
- 4 • people older than 85 years
- 5 • people with chronic refractory angina
- 6 • people with diabetes
- 7 • people with normal or minimally diseased coronary arteries
- 8 • women.

#### 9 **4.1.2 Groups that will not be covered**

- 10 a) People with recent-onset chest pain or discomfort of suspected  
11 cardiac origin.
- 12 b) People with acute coronary syndrome.
- 13 c) People with chest pain or discomfort of unknown cause.
- 14 d) People with angina-type pain that is likely to be due to non-cardiac  
15 disease, such as anaemia.
- 16 e) People with angina-type pain associated with other types of heart  
17 disease, such as valvular heart disease (for example, aortic  
18 stenosis) or cardiomyopathy (for example, hypertrophic  
19 cardiomyopathy).

#### 20 **4.2 Healthcare setting**

- 21 a) All NHS primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare settings  
22 managing patients with stable angina.

#### 23 **4.3 Clinical management**

##### 24 **4.3.1 Key clinical issues that will be covered**

- 25 a) Non-invasive and invasive assessments to assess functional  
26 status, underlying disease, prognosis and plan management.

- 1 b) Education programmes for people with angina (and carers and  
2 families as appropriate) that aim to help patients understand and  
3 manage their condition. They include self care, symptom  
4 management, medication management and lifestyle interventions.
- 5 c) Psychological interventions for symptom relief and to improve long-  
6 term outcomes.
- 7 d) Pharmacological interventions for symptom relief and to improve  
8 long-term outcomes. Note that guideline recommendations will  
9 normally fall within licensed indications; exceptionally, and only if  
10 clearly supported by evidence, use outside a licensed indication  
11 may be recommended. The guideline will assume that prescribers  
12 will use a drug's summary of product characteristics to inform  
13 decisions made with individual patients.
- 14 e) Revascularisation strategies for symptom relief and to improve  
15 long-term outcomes.
- 16 f) Specialised interventions for symptom relief, for example  
17 transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), temporary or  
18 destructive sympathectomy, and enhanced external counter  
19 pulsation (EECP).
- 20 g) Rehabilitation programmes.

#### 21 **4.4 Economic aspects**

22 Developers will take into account both clinical and cost effectiveness when  
23 making recommendations involving a choice between alternative  
24 interventions. A review of the economic evidence will be conducted and  
25 analyses will be carried out as appropriate. The preferred unit of effectiveness  
26 is the quality-adjusted life year (QALY), and the costs considered will usually  
27 only be from an NHS and personal social services (PSS) perspective. Further  
28 detail on the methods can be found in 'The guidelines manual' (see 'Further  
29 information').

## 1 **4.5 Status**

### 2 **4.5.1 Scope**

3 This is final scope.

### 4 **4.5.2 Timing**

5 The development of the guideline recommendations will begin in July 2009.

## 6 **5 Related NICE guidance**

7 This guideline is intended to complement other existing and proposed NICE  
8 related guidance. It will not update any existing technology appraisals or  
9 guidelines.

### 10 **5.1 Published guidance**

#### 11 **5.1.1 NICE guidance to be incorporated**

12 This guideline will incorporate the following NICE guidance:

- 13 • Drug-eluting stents for the treatment of coronary artery disease. NICE  
14 technology appraisal guidance 152 (2008). Available from  
15 [www.nice.org.uk/TA152](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA152)
- 16 • Pain (chronic neuropathic or ischaemic) – spinal cord stimulation. NICE  
17 technology appraisal guidance 159 (2008). Available from  
18 [www.nice.org.uk/TA159](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA159)
- 19 • Endoscopic saphenous vein harvest for coronary artery bypass grafting.  
20 NICE interventional procedure guidance 248 (2007). Available from  
21 [www.nice.org.uk/IPG248](http://www.nice.org.uk/IPG248)
- 22 • Intraoperative fluorescence angiography in coronary artery bypass grafting.  
23 NICE interventional procedure guidance 98 (2004). Available from  
24 [www.nice.org.uk/IPG098](http://www.nice.org.uk/IPG098)
- 25 • Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy for the diagnosis and management of  
26 angina and myocardial infarction. NICE technology appraisal guidance 73  
27 (2003). Available from [www.nice.org.uk/TA73](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA73)

- 1 • Guidance on the use of coronary artery stents. NICE technology appraisal  
2 guidance 71 (2003). Available from [www.nice.org.uk/TA71](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA71)

### 3 **5.1.2 Other related NICE guidance**

- 4 • Medicines adherence: involving patients in decisions about prescribed  
5 medicines and supporting adherence. NICE clinical guideline 76 (2009).  
6 Available from [www.nice.org.uk/CG76](http://www.nice.org.uk/CG76)
- 7 • Transmyocardial laser revascularisation for refractory angina pectoris.  
8 NICE interventional procedures guidance 301 (2009). Available from  
9 [www.nice.org.uk/IPG301](http://www.nice.org.uk/IPG301)
- 10 • Percutaneous laser revascularisation for refractory angina pectoris. NICE  
11 interventional procedures guidance 302 (2009). Available from  
12 [www.nice.org.uk/IPG302](http://www.nice.org.uk/IPG302)
- 13 • Lipid modification. NICE clinical guideline 67 (2008). Available from  
14 [www.nice.org.uk/CG67](http://www.nice.org.uk/CG67)
- 15 • Smoking cessation services (2008). NICE public health guidance 10.  
16 Available from [www.nice.org.uk/PH10](http://www.nice.org.uk/PH10)
- 17 • Ezetimibe for the treatment of primary (heterozygous-familial and non-  
18 familial) hypercholesterolaemia. NICE technology appraisal guidance 132  
19 (2007). Available from [www.nice.org.uk/TA132](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA132)
- 20 • Myocardial infarction: secondary prevention. NICE clinical guideline 48  
21 (2007). Available from [www.nice.org.uk/CG48](http://www.nice.org.uk/CG48)
- 22 • Varenicline for smoking cessation. NICE technology appraisal guidance  
23 123 (2007). Available from [www.nice.org.uk/TA123](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA123)
- 24 • Hypertension. NICE clinical guideline 34 (2006). Available from  
25 [www.nice.org.uk/CG34](http://www.nice.org.uk/CG34)
- 26 • Statins for the prevention of cardiovascular events in patients at increased  
27 risk of developing cardiovascular disease or those with established  
28 cardiovascular disease. NICE technology appraisal guidance 94 (2006).  
29 Available from [www.nice.org.uk/TA94](http://www.nice.org.uk/TA94)

## 1 **5.2** *Guidance under development*

2 NICE is currently developing the following related guidance (details available  
3 from the NICE website).

- 4 • Acute coronary syndromes. NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected  
5 February 2010.
- 6 • Chest pain or discomfort of recent onset. NICE clinical guideline.  
7 Publication expected February 2010.
- 8 • Chronic heart failure (partial update of CG 5). NICE clinical guideline.  
9 Publication expected August 2010.
- 10 • Depression in adults with a chronic physical health problem (partial update  
11 of CG 23). NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected September 2009.

## 12 **6** **Further information**

13 Information on the guideline development process is provided in:

- 14 • 'How NICE clinical guidelines are developed: an overview for stakeholders'  
15 the public and the NHS'
- 16 • 'The guidelines manual'.

17 These are available from the NICE website  
18 ([www.nice.org.uk/guidelinesmanual](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidelinesmanual)). Information on the progress of the  
19 guideline will also be available from the NICE website ([www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)).