NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

Date first published on NICE menu: June 2016

Last update: March 2022

# Indicator CCG14

The proportion of adults with diabetes referred to a structured education programme within 12 months of diagnosis.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

# Rationale

Multiple vascular risk factors and wide‑ranging complications make diabetes care complex and time‑consuming, and many areas of healthcare services must be involved for optimal management. Necessary lifestyle changes, the complexities and possible side effects of therapy make patient education and self‑management important aspects of diabetes care.

# Source guidance

[Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng17) (2015, updated 2022), recommendations 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.3.4.

[Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28) (2015, updated 2022), recommendations 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.

# Specification

Numerator: The number of people in the denominator referred to structured education in the 12 months following diagnosis.

Denominator: The number of new diagnoses of diabetes.

Calculation: (Numerator/denominator)\*100

Exclusions: People aged under 18 years.

Data source: [National Diabetes Audit (NDA).](https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/clinical-audits-and-registries/national-diabetes-audit)

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance of individual CCGs.

# Further information

This is NICE indicator guidance, which is part of the [NICE menu of indicators](https://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/index). This document does not represent formal NICE guidance.