NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

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# Indicator CCG56

The proportion of patients admitted to hospital for stroke with a pre-existing diagnosis of atrial fibrillation, who were not on anticoagulation.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

# Rationale

Atrial fibrillation is a major risk factor for stroke, and when strokes occur in association with atrial fibrillation levels of mortality, morbidity and disability increase. Management of atrial fibrillation can prevent or reduce the number that lead to strokes. This indicator, alongside CCG55 aims to measure the rates of stroke in people with atrial fibrillation to see the impact of the management of atrial fibrillation. It will also identify people who are not being prescribed treatment that is ineffective for stroke prevention.

# Source guidance

[Atrial fibrillation: management. NICE guideline CG180](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg180) (2014)

# Specification

Numerator: Of the denominator, the number of patients not on anticoagulation before admission.

Denominator: All patients admitted to hospital with a primary diagnosis of stroke, who had a pre-existing diagnosis of atrial fibrillation.

Calculation: (Numerator/denominator)\*100

Exclusions: None

Data source: Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP).

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.