NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

# NICE indicator guidance

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## Indicator CCG62

Admission rates due to stroke in people with diabetes.

## Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

## Rationale

Uncontrolled or poorly controlled diabetes can lead to a number of short- and long-term health complications, including cardiovascular disease with stroke being a major health outcome of this. Admission rates due to stroke in people with diabetes are therefore used as a proxy for outcomes of care.

## Source guidance

[Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng17) (2015)

[Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28) (2015)

[Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification. NICE guideline CG181](file:///%5C%5CNICE%5CData%5CUsers%5CPrivate%5CSWilkinson%5COther%20work%5CIndicators%5CValidity%20assessments%5Cnice.org.uk%5Cguidance%5Ccg181) (2014)

[Stroke and transient ischaemic attack in over 16s: diagnosis and initial management. NICE guideline NG128](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng128) (2019)

## Specification

Numerator: The number of people in the denominator that have been admitted to hospital for stroke.

Denominator: The number of people with diabetes.

Calculation: Indirectly age and sex standardised ratio.

Exclusions: None

Data source: National Diabetes Audit (NDA) and Hospital episodes statistics (HES): Admitted Patient Care (APC).

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.