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, updated 2022)

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

[Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification. NICE guideline CG181](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181) (2014, updated 2016)

[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)](https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/clinical-audits-and-registries/national-diabetes-audit) and [Hospital episodes statistics (HES)](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/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.