NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

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# Indicator CCG67

Proportion of children and young people with diabetes who have had their glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) monitored in the previous 12 months.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator.

# Rationale

The indicator aims to reduce risk of complications associated with diabetes in children and young people by monitoring glycated haemoglobin A1C (HbA1c). Good glycaemic control, measured using HbA1c, is important for the pro-active management of diabetes to prevent complications, such as diabetic ketoacidosis.

# Source guidance

[Diabetes (type 1 and type 2) in children and young people: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG18](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG18) (2015, updated 2023), recommendations 1.2.79 and 1.3.36.

# Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who had their glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) monitored in the previous 12 months.

Denominator: The number of children and young people with diabetes aged under 18.

Calculation: (Numerator/denominator)\*100

Exclusions: None

Data source: [National Paediatrics Diabetes Audit (NPDA)](http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/national-paediatric-diabetes-audit-npda)

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.