NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

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# Indicator CCG80

Mortality rates directly associated with VTE.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

# Rationale

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a major cause of death in hospital patients and treatment of non‑fatal symptomatic VTE and related long‑term morbidities are associated with considerable cost to the health service. An increase in the mortality rate will identify where prevention has failed and guide action that will help to prevent unnecessary deaths.

# Source guidance

[Venous thromboembolic diseases: diagnosis, management and thrombophilia testing. NICE guideline NG158](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng158) (2020, updated 2023)

# Specification

Numerator: Of the denominator, the number of people who die as a result of VTE (where VTE is recorded in part 1 as cause of death in the death certificate).

Denominator: The number of registered deaths.

Calculation: Numerator divided by the denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions: None.

Data source: ONS mortality linked to Hospital episodes statistics (HES).

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.