**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: June 2021

Review date: June 2024

# Indicator IAP00069

# Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the CCG outcomes indicator set domain 2 – Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions.  At a national level the value of this indicator has fallen from 308.8 admissions per 100,000 population in 2013/14 to 278.8 in 2018/19. Variation exists between CCGs (611.9 to 39.4 in 2018/19) and by gender. | Indicator is based on a recognized dataset.  Indicator showing improvement over time and meaningful comparisons can be made between time periods and CCGs. |
| Evidence base | From indicator quality statement[[1]](#footnote-1):  “This indicator forms part of Domain 2 - Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions and is intended to measure progress in preventing chronic ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions – such as diabetes, asthma or epilepsy– from becoming more serious.  ACS conditions are those where effective management and treatment, for example in primary care, at clinics or in an outpatient setting can help prevent the need for a hospital admission. Asthma, diabetes and epilepsy account for approximately 94% of emergency hospital admissions for children (under 19 years) with long-term conditions. Providing effective ambulatory care for these conditions will lead to better patient care and case-management, as well as a reduction in preventable emergency admission; which are costly and expose patients to otherwise avoidable clinical risks such as healthcare acquired infections”. | Evidence base exists. This indicator measures management of long term conditions in children and young people and reflects NICE guidance and quality standards on Asthma (QS25[[2]](#footnote-2), NG80[[3]](#footnote-3), NG166[[4]](#footnote-4)), Diabetes (QS125[[5]](#footnote-5), NG18[[6]](#footnote-6)) and Epilepsy (QS27[[7]](#footnote-7), CG137[[8]](#footnote-8)). |
| Specification | Numerator: Number of emergency admissions with a primary diagnosis of asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (aged 0 to 18). ICD-10 codes E10, G40, G41, J45, J46.  Denominator: Registered patient counts from the National Health Application and Infrastructure Services (NHAIS), NHS Digital.  Exclusions: None  Methodology: The directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.  Geography: England, CCG. Additional breakdown by sex  Data Source: Hospital episode statistics (HES).  Disclosure control: Current HES disclosure rules – numerator and denominators between 1 and 7 are suppressed and values calculated from these are also suppressed. Numerator values are rounded after calculation of rates. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility | All data from long running data sources. | Data has been flowing for some time and data sources will continue. |
| Acceptability | Indicator data is from HES and is robust. Care must be paid to interpretation; this indicator measures the number of potentially avoidable emergency admissions for long term conditions in children and young people; it is largely an indicator of pre-hospital care of conditions rather than the outcomes of the admissions. | The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience.  The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice.  Indicator must be interpreted with caution. |
| Risk | None identified | None identified. |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 2.7 Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

1. NHS Digital. CCG Outcomes indicator set, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 2. 2.7 Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s. Version 1.15, March 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Asthma, last updated 20 September 2018, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs25> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Asthma: diagnosis, monitoring and chronic asthma management, last updated 12 February 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng80> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. COVID-19 rapid guideline: severe asthma, published 3 April 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng166> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Diabetes in children and young people, published 14 July 2016, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs125> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Diabetes (type 1 and type 2) in children and young people: diagnosis and management, last updated 16 December 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng18> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Epilepsy in children and young people, published 28 February 2013, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs27> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Epilepsies: diagnosis and management, last updated 11 February 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg137> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)