**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: June 2021

Review date: June 2024

# Indicator IAP00070

# Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes**  | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the CCG outcomes indicator set domain 3 – Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury.At a national level the directly standardised rate per 100,000 people has risen from 1203.0 in 2013/14 to 1404.6 in 2019/20, however note that the standard population used to calculate rates changed in 2018 so these values cannot be directly compared. In 2019/20 CCG values ranged from 386.0 to 2402.0. Breakdowns by sex are available. | Indicator is based on a recognized dataset.Indicator trend is increasing, and variation exists between CCGs. |
| Evidence base | From indicator quality statement[[1]](#footnote-1):“This indicator intends to measure progress in preventing acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission, from becoming more serious. A hospital admission for one of these conditions may suggest that the affected individual’s condition was allowed to deteriorate more than should have been permitted by adequate provision of healthcare in a primary care setting, at a clinic or as an outpatient at hospital.Better patient care and case-management will have the additional benefit of reducing preventable emergency hospital admissions, which are costly and expose patients to otherwise avoidable clinical risks such as healthcare acquired infections.”.  | This indicator covers a wide range of conditions where an evidence base exists. |
| Specification  | Numerator: Number of finished and unfinished admission episodes, excluding transfers, for patients with an emergency method of admission and with primary diagnoses for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission:* Influenza, pneumonia
* Other vaccine preventable diseases
* Angina
* Dehydration and gastroenteritis
* Pyelonephritis and kidney/urinary tract infections
* Perforated/bleeding ulcer
* Cellulitis
* Ear, nose and throat infections
* Dental conditions
* Convulsions and epilepsy

A full list of ICD-10 codes and methodology can be found in Appendix 2 of the indicator specification[[2]](#footnote-2).Denominator: Registered patient counts from the National Health Application and Infrastructure Services (NHAIS), NHS Digital.Exclusions: NoneMethodology: The directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.Geography: England, CCG. Breakdown by sex at England and CCG level.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. CCG numerator values are rounded to the nearest 5 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.  | 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. |
| Risk | A similar indicator, constructed using a different methodology, exists in the NHS Outcomes Framework. | None identified. |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 3.1 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission

1. NHS Digital. CCG Outcomes indicator set, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 3. 3.1 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission. Version 1.13, October 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. NHS Digital. CCG Outcomes indicator set, Indicator specification, Domain 3. 3.1 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission. Version 1.14, October 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)