**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: December 2020

Review date: December 2023

# Indicator IAP00072

Under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease – (See also IAP00017 (Trust version))

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the CCG Outcomes Indicator Set domain 1 focusing on prevention of premature mortality, with the aim of lowering the rates to improve health outcomes.  Only 3 years data published so far, national values fairly consistent over the period. Substantial variation by gender, and by CCG | The indicator links to domain 1 of the CCG outcomes indicator set (Preventing people from dying prematurely)  No clear national trend so far but substantial geographical variation. |
| Evidence base | From initial application for NHSOF equivalent[[1]](#footnote-1):  “Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in under 75s in England. There have been huge gains over the past decades in terms of better treatment for CVD and improvements in lifestyle, but to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from CVD, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.” | CVD remains a national priority area for prevention and reduction in morbidity and mortality, with evidence that health care may contribute 25-55% of recent reductions in mortality at population level with population wide decreases in key risk factors contributing 45-75%[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Specification | Numerator: Death registrations where cardiovascular disease (ICD10 I00-I99) is given as the underlying cause of death, based on the original cause recorded on the death certificate. Based on GP of registration.  Denominator: Registered patient counts by single year of age and sex from the NHAIS (Exeter) Systems; extracted annually on 1 April for the forthcoming financial year.  Exclusions: None  Methodology: Directly age and sex standardised rate  Geography: England, CCG  Data Source: Primary Care Mortality Database  Disclosure control: Indicator values from numerators under 10 are suppressed. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator, including numerator, denominator and exclusions. |
| Feasibility | Both numerator and denominator come from reliable sources which will continue. | Uses readily accessible, reliable and valid routine data |
| Acceptability | In 2014 the ONS made changes to the way cause of death is categorised. In 2019 NHS Digital changed their methodology but calculated historic data back to 2016. | 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 | Local authority (upper and lower tier) level data for this indicator is produced by Public Health England for the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) as a 3 year pooled years total.  Methodology is not consistent with NHSOF version, so national values vary. | No risks specific to this indicator identified |

**Summary**: Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator Reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 1.2 Under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease

1. HSCIC. Application Form. Indicator Assurance Service. Patient safety incidents. Set or domain: NHS Outcomes Framework Domain 1. IAS Reference Code: IAP00017 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Hotchkiss JW et al. Explaining trends in Scottish coronary heart disease mortality between 2000 and 2010 using IMPACT-SEC model: retrospective analysis using routine data. BMJ 2014; 348:g1088 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)