**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

# Assurance date: March 2022

# Review date: March 2025

# Indicator IAP00125

# Number of people with diabetes with a single marker of all nine basic care processes performed

# 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, though this entry signposts to the National Diabetes Audit (NDA)  Data on “All nine care processes” has only been published since 2019/20 due to issues with collection of retinal screening data in the audit, therefore “All eight care processes” was previously reported.  For 2019/20 37.4% of those with Type 1 diabetes had received all 9 care processes in England, varying from 9.5% to 66.8% across CCGs. For those with Type 2 or other diabetes 52.2% received all 9 care processes, varying from 2.2% to 73.5% across CCGs. GP Practice data is also available with wide variation, however in some cases due to small numbers rates can be volatile and should be treated with caution[[1]](#footnote-1).  National data for 2020/21 shows a fall in these values, with 19.9% of those with Type 1 diabetes and 21.2% of those with Type 2 or other receiving all 9 care processes. | Indicator is based on a recognised dataset.  Composite indicator data for all 9 care processes is only available for the latest two years, however variation can be seen across geographies.  Individual care process measures (excepting retinal screening) are comparable over a longer period. |
| Evidence base | From Indicator Application form provided by NICE:  “The indicator is based on a NICE Quality Standard and has been identified by the NICE COF Advisory Committee for use in the Commissioning Outcomes Framework.  The National Service Framework for Diabetes defines nine key care processes for diabetes care; five are risk factors and four tests for early complications. These are to be monitored annually.” | Evidence base exists. This indicator measures the proportion of care processes taking place and reflects NICE guidance (QS6[[2]](#footnote-2), NG17[[3]](#footnote-3), NG28[[4]](#footnote-4)). |
| Specification | Numerator: Number of people with diabetes collected by the NDA who have received all of the nine care processes listed above within the audit year as follows.  Risk factors:  1. Blood pressure (Systolic and diastolic)  2. Blood test (HbA1c – blood glucose levels)  3. Cholesterol levels  4. BMI and weight  5. Smoking review  Tests for early complications  6. Foot exam  7. Eye screening (retinopathy screening)  8. Urinary albumin test (or protein test to measure the kidney function)  9. Blood creatinine (indicator for renal function)  Results for care processes are taken from both primary and secondary care records. Data is extracted from General Practice clinical systems and specialist diabetes service units in secondary care hospitals. Retinal screening data is collected from the NHS Diabetic Eye Screening Programme (NHS DESP).  Denominator: Number of people with diabetes collected by the NDA, including registration from primary and secondary care as follows:  - Registrations from primary care - diabetes patients with a GP record in the selected data.  - Registrations from secondary care - diabetes patients with a secondary care record in the selected data but not a GP record.  Exclusions: None  Methodology: Percentage  Geography: England, CCG, GP Practice.  Data Source: National Diabetes Audit (NDA).  Disclosure control: Zeroes are reported, all numbers are rounded to the nearest 5. Numbers between 1 and 7 are rounded to 5. Rates are calculated based on rounded numbers. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. Data for each individual care process is also published. |
| Feasibility | All data from long running data sources, except for retinal screening which was added in the 2019/20 publication; indicator data was previously reported as eight care processes from 2013/14 to 2018/19. | Data has been flowing for some time and data sources will continue. |
| Acceptability | Indicator source data is robust. Participation in the NDA is now at 99.2% of GP practices in England. | 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 | None identified | None identified |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

COVID-19 is likely to affect this indicator, and lower values for 2020/21 may have been a result of this.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 2.4 People with diabetes who have received nine care processes

1. NHS Digital, National Diabetes Audit: Report 1: Care Processes and Treatment Targets 2019-20, Full report, Methodology report [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Diabetes in adults, last updated 18 August 2016, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs6> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management, last updated 16 December 2020. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng17> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Type 2 diabetes in adults: management, last updated 16 December 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)