**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

# Assurance date: March 2022

# Review date: March 2023

# Indicator IAP00133

# People with serious mental illness (SMI) who have received the complete list of physical checks

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes**  | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the CCG outcomes indicator set domain 1 – Preventing people from dying prematurely.This indicator had data published in 2013/14 (England: 53.4%) and 2014/15 (England: 34.8%). In the latest year this varied from 17.5% to 53.4% across CCGs in England. | Indicator is based on a recognised dataset.In the period published this indicator value had fallen over the two years available. |
| Evidence base | From indicator quality statement[[1]](#footnote-1):“This indicator supports the delivery of healthcare to meet the NICE clinical guideline CG178 Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults: prevention and management recommendations 1.1.3 Physical health and 1.5.3 Primary care.How actionable is the indicator?It is expected that CCGs will use this to identify their level of achievement and, if necessary, will investigate which of the physical checks are not being carried out and which patients this relates to, so that the checks can be carried out and the care for the patient be made appropriate.” | Evidence base exists. This indicator aligns with NICE guidance on serious mental illness (CG178[[2]](#footnote-2), QS80[[3]](#footnote-3)). |
| Specification  | Numerator: The number of people in the denominator who have a record of a complete list of physical checks appropriate to their age and condition in the preceding 12 months:• body mass index (BMI),• blood pressure,• ratio of total cholesterol:hdl (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol or "good cholesterol.")\* †,• blood glucose or HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin)\*,• alcohol consumption and• smoking status.\* These two tests are only relevant to people aged 40 or over. Therefore, the complete list of tests refers to only the four relevant tests for people aged under 40† This test is not relevant for patients aged 40 and over with established CVD. Therefore, the complete list of tests refers to only the other five tests for people aged 40 and over with established CVDDenominator: The number of people on the GP list at 31 March with a diagnosis of SMI. Patients identified for this indicator have one or more of the diagnosis codes for schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses in their electronic health record and their latest mental health diagnosis is not in remission.Exclusions: Patients in remission from SMI are excludedMethodology: PercentageGeography: England, CCGData Source: GP data, extracted via the GP Extraction Service (GPES)Disclosure control: CCGs where the proportion of the registered population belonging to GPs included in the GPES extract is less than 50% of the CCGs total registered population are suppressed. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility  | All data from long running data sources.Read codes are provided in the indicator specification which could be matched to SNOMED.Indicator methodology is well established and data is available through GPES, however no published data in the CCGOIS since 2014/15. NHS Digital have advised that no active development is taking place for this indicator. | Data has been flowing for some time and data sources will continue.We have been advised by NHS Digital that no active development is taking place on this indicator. |
| Acceptability | Indicator data is extracted through GPES so is robust. However QOF indicators for recording cholesterol, blood glucose, and BMI were retired with the 2014/15 QOF release. Various QOF changes have been made in the interim but as of 2021/22 the indicator on cholesterol (MH004) is no longer in QOF. The indicator relating to blood glucose for those aged 40 and over (MH005) is also no longer in QOF, however an all ages version (MH012) is. This may impact on activity. | 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 | Changes to QOF over time may affect activity levels for individual checks and therefore indicator value. | Changes to QOF may affect activity levels for individual checks. |

**Summary:** Indicator to be provisionally renewed.

Note that ‘experimental data’ covering the same six checks with very similar methodology are published by NHS England at the following link <https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/serious-mental-illness-smi/>. This provides counts at CCG level of each physical check and those receiving all six, taking place in either primary or secondary care.

Potential impact of COVID-19 on this indicator, though difficult to predict.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set – 1.12 People with serious mental illness (SMI) who have received the complete list of physical checks

1. NHS Digital. CCG outcomes indicator set, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 1. People with serious mental illness who have received the complete list of physical checks. Version 1.0, March 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults: prevention and management, Last updated 1 March 2014. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg178> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults, Published 12 February 2015. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs80> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)