**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: June 2021

Review date: June 2024

# Indicator IAP00332

# Alcohol-specific hospital admissions

# 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 there is no clear trend with values ranging between 111.8 and 121.3 per 100,000 population over the period reported (13/14 to 18/19). In 2018/19 CCG values ranged from 36.6 to 364.9. | Indicator is based on a recognized dataset.  Indicator trend not clear, though 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 3 - Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury. Some, but not all alcohol-specific admissions are potentially avoidable by high quality management in primary care and the community. Excessive consumption of alcohol may be amenable to influence and could result in a reduction in avoidable hospital admissions, which are costly and expose patients to otherwise avoidable clinical risks such as health care acquired infections.”. | Evidence base exists. This indicator aligns with NICE guideline on prevention of alcohol-use disorders (PH24[[2]](#footnote-2)) and guideline and quality standard on diagnosis and management of alcohol use disorders (CG115[[3]](#footnote-3), QS11[[4]](#footnote-4)) among others. |
| Specification | Numerator: Number of emergency admissions with a primary diagnosis of or external cause of an alcohol-specific condition. ICD-10 codes:  Diagnosis codes: E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, Q86.0, R78.0, T51.0, T51.1, T51.9  External causes: X45, X65, Y15, Y90, Y91  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.  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. | 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.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

CCG Outcomes Indicator Set - 3.14 Alcohol-specific hospital admissions

1. NHS Digital. CCG Outcomes indicator set, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 3. 3.14 Alcohol-specific hospital admissions. Version 1.11, March 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Alcohol-use disorders: prevention, published 2 June 2010, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph24> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking (high-risk drinking) and alcohol dependence, published 23 February 2011, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg115> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis and management, published 24 August 2011, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs11> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)