Indicator development programme

NICE indicator guidance

**Diabetes: statins for primary prevention of CVD (T2DM and 10% risk)**

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# Indicator NM161

The percentage of patients with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes and a recorded cardiovascular disease risk assessment score of 10% or more (without moderate or severe frailty), who are currently treated with a statin (unless there is a contraindication or statin therapy is declined).

## Indicator type

General practice indicator suitable for use in the Quality and Outcomes Framework.

## Rationale

This indicator aims to reduce cardiovascular risk and prevent future cardiovascular events.

Management of diabetes regardless of co-morbidities may inadvertently lead to both under-treatment and overtreatment. People with diabetes and less complex care needs may be under-treated, whilst people with more complex care needs may be at risk of overtreatment. A focus on primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with diabetes without moderate or severe frailty aims to reduce under-treatment and support better control of biomedical targets through individualised, patient-centred care.

## Source guidance

[NICE’s guideline for cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181) (2014, updated 2023) recommendation 1.4.17

## Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who are currently treated with a statin (unless there is a contraindication or statin therapy is declined).

Denominator: The number of patients with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes and a recorded cardiovascular disease risk assessment score of 10% or more (without moderate or severe frailty) identified in the preceding 12 months.

Calculation: Numerator divided by the denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions:

* People with diagnosed cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular disease is defined as angina, previous myocardial infarction, revascularisation, stroke or TIA or symptomatic peripheral arterial disease.
* Patients aged 24 and under.
* Patients aged 85 and older.

Personalised care adjustments or exception reporting should be considered to account for situations where the patient declines, does not attend or if treatment with a statin is not appropriate.

Expected population size:

The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance at individual general practice level.

## Further information

This is NICE indicator guidance, which is part of the [NICE menu of indicators](https://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/index). This document does not represent formal NICE guidance.

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