

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Skin tumours including Melanoma: assessment and management (update)

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

1.0 Checking for updates and scope: before scope consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the draft scope for consultation)

1.1 Is the proposed primary focus of the guideline a population with a specific communication or engagement need, related to disability, age, or other equality consideration? Y/N

If so, what is it and what action might be taken by NICE or the developer to meet this need? (For example, adjustments to committee processes, additional forms of consultation.)

No

1.2 Have any potential equality issues been identified during the check for an update or during development of the draft scope, and, if so, what are they?

- Age

There is a higher incidence of skin tumours in older people, however skin tumours can affect anyone at any age.

The incidence of melanoma skin cancer is highest in people aged 85 to 89, with the highest rate of mortality from melanoma being in people aged 90 years or older. The incidence of melanoma skin cancer is significantly higher in younger

women compared to younger men.

The incidence of non-melanoma skin cancer highest rate of mortality from non-melanoma skin cancer is highest in people aged 90 years or older.

While there are differences in the incidence of skin cancers in different age groups there are no identified equality issues relating to the treatment pathway for these groups.

- Disability

People with a compromised immune system will require individual consideration in terms of appropriate treatment for skin cancer, however, there are no identified equality issues in terms of the treatment pathway.

- Gender reassignment

No issues identified.

- Pregnancy and maternity

While individuals who are pregnant will require individual consideration in terms of appropriate treatment for skin cancer, there are no identified equality issues related to pregnancy and maternity in terms of the treatment pathway.

- Race

People with darker skin are often diagnosed with skin cancer at a more advanced stage compared to people with white or lighter skin.

While people with darker skin are often diagnosed later, as this guideline considers the treatment pathway following a confirmed diagnosis, there are no identified equality issues related to race.

- Religion or belief

No issues identified.

- Sex

There is no difference in the incidence of non-melanoma and melanoma skin cancers between different genders. For both non-melanoma and melanoma skin cancer the rate of survival is higher in women compared to men.

While there are differences in the incidence of skin cancers between genders

there are no identified equality issues related to gender in terms of the treatment pathway.

- Sexual orientation
No issues identified.
- Socio-economic factors
No issues identified.

1.3 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee?

There are no equality issues identified for this guideline.

Completed by Developer: Katrina Penman

Date: 11/12/2019

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead: Simon Ellis

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