QUALITY STANDARD TOPIC OVERVIEW

Management of venous thromboembolic diseases (update)

1. Introduction

NICE quality standards describe key areas for quality improvement in health, public health and social care. Each quality standard contains a set of quality statements with related measures. Quality statements are derived from evidence-based guidance, such as NICE guidance or NICE-accredited guidance. They are developed independently by NICE, in collaboration with health, public health and social care practitioners, their partners and people using services.

* 1. Management of venous thromboembolic diseases quality standard (update)

This quality standard has been commissioned by NHS England.

It will cover reducing the risk of suspected or confirmed deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE) in people aged 16 and over. A range of settings will be included such as hospitals, community mental health hospitals, midwife units and care homes.

This quality standard will replace the existing NICE quality standards for venous thromboembolism ([QS3](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs3) and [QS29](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs29)). The topic was identified for update following the annual review of quality standards in 2017/18. The review identified that there had been changes in the areas for improvement. The quality standards will be replaced into one single quality standard using guidance on [Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism (NG89](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng89)) and new guidance on [Venous thromboembolic diseases: diagnosis, management and thrombophilia testing (NG158](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/indevelopment/gid-ng10087)).

This quality standard is expected to publish by April 2021.

* 1. Topic engagement

The topic engagement exercise will help identify what stakeholders think are the key areas for quality improvement for this topic. The areas highlighted by stakeholders will be included in the briefing paper that will be used to inform the prioritisation of key areas during the first quality standards advisory committee meeting.

Venous thromboembolic diseases may be affected by the coronavirus pandemic. Please tell us if there are any particular issues relating to COVID-19 that we should take into account when developing this quality standard.

1. Developing the quality standard
   1. Key development sources (NICE and NICE-accredited guidance)

* [Venous thromboembolic diseases: diagnosis, management and thrombophilia testing](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/indevelopment/gid-ng10087) (2020) NICE guideline NG158

* [Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng89) (2018) NICE guideline NG89
  1. Other sources that may be used
* [Stroke and transient ischaemic attack in over 16s: diagnosis and initial management](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng128) (2019) NICE guideline NG128
* [Caesarean section](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg132) (2011, last updated 2019) NICE guideline CG132
  1. Key policy documents, reports and national audits

Relevant policy documents, reports and national audits will be used to inform the development of the quality standard.

* NHS England (2020) [The 2020/21 Standard Contract Technical Guidance](https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-standard-contract-2020-21-technical-guidance/)
* Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians (2020) [GIRFT Thrombosis Survey](https://gettingitrightfirsttime.co.uk/thrombosis-survey/)
* All-Party Parliamentary Thrombosis Group (2019) [Annual Review](https://thrombosisuk.org/downloads/APPTG%20Annual%20Review%202019%20100320.pdf)
* The Royal College of Emergency Medicine (2019) [VTE risk in lower limb immobilisation](https://www.rcem.ac.uk/RCEM/News/News_2019/RCEM_QIP_improvements_lower_leg_injury_blood_clots_risk.aspx?WebsiteKey=b3d6bb2a-abba-44ed-b758-467776a958cd)
* NHS Improvement (2019) [Venous thromboembolism (VTE) risk assessment](https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/vte/)
* National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death (2019) [Pulmonary embolism: Know the score](https://www.ncepod.org.uk/2019pe.html)

1. Further information
   1. Related NICE quality standards

This quality standard will be developed in the context of all topics in the [NICE library of quality standards](http://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/Developing-NICE-quality-standards-/Quality-standards-topic-library). Venous thromboembolism is relevant to a wide range of conditions and diseases and a range of equality groups and general health and wellbeing.

### Published

* [Patient experience in adult NHS services](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs15) (2012, last updated 2019) NICE quality standard 15
* [Venous thromboembolism in adults: reducing the risk in hospital](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs3) (2010, last updated 2018) NICE quality standard 3
* [Stroke in adults](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs2) (2010, last updated 2016) NICE quality standard 2
* [Medicines optimisation](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs120) (2016) NICE quality standard 120
* [Venous thromboembolism in adults: diagnosis and management](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs29) (2013, last updated 2016) NICE quality standard 29

The full list of quality standard topics referred to NICE is available from the [quality standard topic library](http://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/Developing-NICE-quality-standards-/Quality-standards-topic-library).

See the NICE website for [more information about NICE quality standards](http://www.nice.org.uk/standards-and-indicators) and the [progress of this quality standard](http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/InDevelopment/GID-QSDXX)

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