

1.0.7 DOC EIA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Faltering growth

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

1.0 Scope: before consultation (To be completed by the developer and submitted with the draft scope for consultation)

1.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during the development of the draft scope, before consultation, and, if so, what are they?

Faltering growth is often associated with undernutrition caused by feeding difficulties. Effective interventions to address this should take into consideration parents' and carers' socioeconomic, cultural, religious and ethnic environment, and potential language barriers. Access to appropriate nutrition may also differ across socioeconomic groups. Certain groups may be at greater risk of developing faltering growth, including preterm infants and children, children and infants with intrauterine growth restriction, those with learning-disabled parents or carers, asylum seekers, and looked-after children.

1.2 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee? For example, if population groups, treatments or settings are excluded from the scope, are these exclusions justified – that is, are the reasons legitimate and the exclusion proportionate?

Subgroups based on preterm birth and intrauterine growth restriction may be considered in reviews on the identification and management of faltering growth in that different levels of observation and thresholds for intervention may be in use for

1.0.7 DOC EIA

different groups. The Committee will consider groups with the characteristics identified above for all topics and make separate recommendations for these groups if necessary.

The specialist management of identified specific disorders causing poor growth in infants and children has been excluded from the guideline as such management is condition-specific and is addressed in separate guidelines on these conditions (for example, the cystic fibrosis guideline in development).