

Putting NICE guidance into practice

Resource impact report: Tirzepatide for treating type 2 diabetes (TA924)

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Summary

NICE has recommended tirzepatide as for treating type 2 diabetes alongside diet and exercise in adults when it is insufficiently controlled only if:

- triple therapy with metformin and 2 other oral antidiabetic drugs is ineffective, not tolerated or contraindicated, and
- they have a body mass index (BMI) of 35 kg/m² or more, and specific psychological or other medical problems associated with obesity, or
- they have a BMI of less than 35 kg/m², and:
 - insulin therapy would have significant occupational implications, or
 - weight loss would benefit other significant obesity-related complications.

Use lower BMI thresholds (usually reduced by 2.5 kg/m²) for people from South Asian, Chinese, other Asian, Middle Eastern, Black African or African-Caribbean family backgrounds.

We estimate that from 2027 to 2028, after adjusting for population growth, around 180,000 people with insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes will be eligible for treatment with tirzepatide.

This technology is commissioned by integrated care boards. Providers are primary care.

1 Tirzepatide

- 1.1 NICE has recommended tirzepatide.
- 1.2 Current practice for this population is treatment with a GLP-1 receptor agonist (RA). Tirzepatide represents an additional treatment option for this population.

2 Resource impact of the guidance

- 2.1 To assess the resource impact, users will need to enter:
 - local assumptions for current practice and future practice for treatment options
 - the price for each dose of tirzepatide
 - dose weightings for tirzepatide to get an average weighted cost for people having this treatment.

3 Implications for commissioners

- 3.1 This technology is commissioned by integrated care boards. Providers are primary care.
- 3.2 Tirzepatide falls within the programme budgeting category 04A, endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders, diabetes.

4 How we estimated the resource impact

The population

- 4.1 There are around 3.3 million adults in England with diabetes. Of these around 3 million (90%) have type 2 diabetes. Around 2.2 million (71.5%) of people with type 2 diabetes are having pharmacological treatment to manage their condition and around 180,000 (8.35%) of these will be eligible for treatment with tirzepatide.

Table 1 Number of people eligible for treatment in England

Population	Proportion of previous row (%)	Number of people
Adult population as at 2028 to 2029		46,263,200
Prevalence of diabetes ¹	7.23	3,300,000
Prevalence of type 2 diabetes ²	90.0	3,000,000
Proportion of people with type 2 diabetes having medical treatment ³	71.5	2,200,000
Proportion of people eligible for treatment with GLP-1 receptor agonists	8.35	180,000

¹ Source: [NHS England Quality and Outcomes Framework 2020 to 2021](#) (7.11% in 2020 to 2021, uplifted by applying the last 5 years' average annual increase percentage)

² Source: [Diabetes UK How many people in the UK have diabetes?](#)

³Source: [Farmer R, Beard I, Raza S et al. \(2021\) Prescribing in type 2 diabetes patients with and without cardiovascular disease history: a descriptive analysis in the UK CPRD](#). Clinical therapeutics 43(2): 320–335

Assumptions

4.2 The resource impact template assumes that:

- No administration costs are included in the template because it assumes that all treatment options will be delivered by primary care and are self-administered.
- Users will need to enter the dose weightings for people having tirzepatide.

About this resource impact report

This resource impact report accompanies the [NICE guidance on tirzepatide for treating type 2 diabetes](#) and should be read with it.