



Diabetes: annual general practice checks

NICE indicator

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www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind120

Indicator

The percentage of patients with diabetes who have had the following care processes performed in the preceding 12 months: BMI measurement, BP measurement, HbA1c measurement, cholesterol measurement, record of smoking status, foot examination, albumin:creatinine ratio, eGFR creatinine measurement.

Indicator type

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

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

This indicator aims to support holistic and comprehensive care for people with diabetes.

The NICE guidelines on type 1 and type 2 diabetes recommend that people with a diagnosis of diabetes should receive all the indicated checks. The aim of measuring these once a year is to monitor and improve control of blood pressure, cholesterol and blood glucose levels and reduce the risk of any complications of diabetes, such as cardiovascular disease, kidney failure and lower limb amputation.

Source guidance

[Hypertension in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG136 \(2019\)](#), recommendations 1.2.11, and 1.4.15

[Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17 \(2016, updated 2022\)](#), recommendations 1.13.2 and 1.13.5

[Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28 \(2015, updated 2022\)](#), recommendation 1.6.1

[Diabetic foot problems: prevention and management. NICE guideline NG19 \(2015, updated 2019\)](#), recommendations 1.3.3, 1.3.7 and 1.3.11

[Chronic kidney disease in adults: assessment and management. NICE guideline NG203 \(2021\)](#), recommendations 1.1.14 and 1.1.21

Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who have had the following care processes performed in the preceding 12 months: BMI measurement; BP measurement; HbA1c measurement; Cholesterol measurement; Record of smoking status; Foot examination; Albumin: creatinine ratio; Serum creatinine measurement.

Denominator: The number of patients on the diabetes register.

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

Exclusions: None

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

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