

# Diabetes: IFCC-HbA1c 64mmol/mol or less

NICE indicator

Published: 3 August 2015

Last updated: 5 April 2022

[www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind135](https://www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind135)

## Indicator

The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c is 64 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months.

## 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 measures the percentage of people with diabetes who have an HbA1c measurement of 64 mmol/mol (8.0%) or less. The aim of treatment is to reduce the risk of complications in people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

Strong clinical evidence shows that tight blood glucose control is associated with a reduction in diabetes complications.

For the purposes of primary care indicators, 3 separate clinical practice targets were adopted: HbA1c 59, 64 and 75 mmol/mol. The 3 targets aim to provide incentives for improving blood glucose control across the distribution of HbA1c values in the population with type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

## Source guidance

- [Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17](#) (2016, updated 2022), recommendations 1.6.6 and 1.6.7
- [Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28](#) (2015, updated 2022), recommendations 1.6.7 to 1.6.10
- [Management of diabetes. SIGN guideline 116](#) (2010)

## Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 64 mmol/mol.

Denominator: The number of patients on the diabetes register.

Calculation: Numerator divided by denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions:

- Patients who have their latest serum fructosamine record in the 12 months leading up to and including the payment period end date **and**

- have either their latest IFCC-HbA1c recording at least 12 months before the payment period end date, for example, recorded in a previous QOF year; **or**
- have no evidence of an IFCC-HbA1c recording.
- Patients who have a blood test declined code recorded in the 12 months leading up to and including the payment period end date.
- Patients who are on maximum tolerated diabetes treatment in the 12 months leading up to and including the payment period end date.

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

ISBN: 978-1-4731-6105-4