

Bipolar, schizophrenia and other psychoses: care planning

NICE indicator

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Indicator

The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a comprehensive care plan documented in the record, in the preceding 12 months, agreed between individuals, their family and/or carers as applicable.

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 supports the coordinated delivery of health care services for people with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses. Between 18-30% of people with severe mental illness in the UK are described as being seen only in a primary care setting so it is important that practices take responsibility for discussing and documenting care plans for these people in their care record (Reilly et al. 2012). Care plans should include a crisis plan, medication plan and individualised recovery goals.

Source guidance

- Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults: prevention and management. NICE guideline CG178 (2014), recommendations 1.3.3.5 and 1.5.3.6
- Bipolar disorder: assessment and management. NICE guideline CG185 (2014), recommendations 1.2.4, 1.3.4 and 1.9.4

Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who have an agreed comprehensive care plan documented in their record (recorded in the preceding 12 months).

Denominator: The number of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses.

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

Exclusions:

- Care plans dated prior to a date of relapse should not be included.
- A care plan should be updated on relapse if the patient has been previously recorded as in remission.

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

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