



Diabetes: admission rates (complications)

NICE indicator

Published: 1 August 2016

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Indicator

Admission rates for people with diabetes due to complications associated with diabetes.

Indicator type

Network / system level indicator.

The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

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

People living with diabetes may have long or short-term complications associated with their condition. Some complications associated with diabetes are avoidable with high-quality diabetes management in primary care. Admission rates due to complications associated with diabetes are therefore used as a proxy for outcomes of care.

Source guidance

Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17 (2015, updated 2022)

Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28 (2015, updated 2022)

Specification

Numerator: The number of people in the denominator that have been admitted to hospital with one or more of the following complications associated with diabetes:

- Angina
- Myocardial infarction
- Heart failure
- Stroke
- Lower limb amputation
- Renal replacement therapy
- Diabetic ketoacidosis

Denominator: The number of people with diabetes.

Calculation: Indirectly age and sex standardised ratio.

Exclusions: None

Data source: National Diabetes Audit (NDA) and Hospital episodes statistics (HES):

Admitted Patient Care (APC).

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

ISBN: 978-1-4731-5547-3