



Diabetes: admission rates (angina)

NICE indicator

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www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind41

Indicator

Admission rates due to angina in people 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

High blood glucose levels damage nerves and blood vessels. Uncontrolled or poorly controlled diabetes can lead to a number of short and long-term health complications, including angina (a condition in which the heart cannot receive enough blood). Admission rates due to angina in people 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 \(2015, updated 2022\)](#)

[Stable angina: management. NICE guideline CG126 \(2011, updated 2016\)](#)

Specification

Numerator: The number of people with diabetes that have been admitted to hospital for angina.

Denominator: The number of people with diabetes.

Calculation: This indicator is calculated as a ratio indirectly standardised by age and sex.

Exclusions: None.

Data source: [National Diabetes Audit](#) and [hospital episode statistics](#): admitted patient

care.

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance of networks or systems of providers.

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