



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 <u>NICE indicator</u> 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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