

Diabetes: did not attend retinal screening

NICE indicator

Published: 2 September 2021

Last updated: 18 May 2023

www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind68

Indicator

The proportion of eligible people with diabetes who have not attended for diabetic eye screening in the previous 3 years.

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

A range of eye problems can affect people with diabetes. One of these conditions is diabetic retinopathy, caused by high blood sugar levels damaging the back of the eye (retina). Diabetic retinopathy can cause blindness if it is left undiagnosed and untreated, however if problems are caught early, treatment can help prevent or reduce vision loss. This indicator will identify the proportion of people with diabetes who do not regularly attend routine digital eye screening appointments and will enable providers to identify and implement interventions to increase participation.

Source guidance

- [Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17](#) (2015, updated 2022), recommendation 1.14.5
- [Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. NICE guideline NG28](#) (2015, updated 2022), recommendation 1.8.25
- [Diabetes \(type 1 and type 2\) in children and young people: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG18](#) (2015, updated 2023), recommendations 1.2.125 and 1.3.84

Specification

Numerator: The number of people in the denominator who have not attended diabetic eye screening within the previous 3 years.

Denominator: The number of people with diabetes on the diabetic eye screening pathway who have been on the register for at least 3 years.

Diabetes: did not attend retinal screening (IND68)

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

Exclusions: None.

Data source: NHS Diabetic Eye Screening programme.

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

ISBN: 978-1-4731-5540-4