

IND70: Suspended from diabetic eye screening

The proportion of eligible people with diabetes who are suspended from diabetic eye screening due to previous screening results.

Data currently collected by screening provider and CCG. This proposal assesses the potential as a NICE CCG level indicator.

Importance

Considerations	Assessment
<p>Priority identified by Public Health England.</p> <p>Diabetic eye screening is one of 11 NHS national population screening programmes available in England.</p> <p>To maximise the impact of the screening programme, all eligible people should be offered an appointment for routine digital screening, unless they are suspended or excluded.</p> <p>Monitoring the proportion of suspended and excluded people in the eligible population should help ensure that people are not being suspended or excluded unnecessarily.</p>	<p>The indicator reflects a specific priority area identified by Public Health England.</p>
<p>The NHS Long Term Plan identifies diabetes as a clinical priority for care quality and outcomes improvement.</p>	<p>The indicator reflects a specific priority area identified by NHS England.</p>
<p>Data is not published on eligible people categorised as suspended.</p>	<p>Data is not available to determine whether the indicator relates to an area where there is known variation in practice.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The indicator will lead to a meaningful improvement in patient outcomes.</p>

Evidence base

Considerations	Assessment
<p>Repeat annual eye screening is supported by:</p>	<p>The indicator is derived from a high-quality evidence base.</p>

<p>NICE's guideline on type 1 diabetes in adults recommendation 1.15.1</p> <p>NICE's guideline on type 2 diabetes in adults recommendation 1.7.17</p> <p>NICE's guideline on diabetes (type 1 and 2) in children and young people recommendations 1.2.117 and 1.3.52</p>	<p>The indicator aligns with the evidence base.</p>
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Specification

Considerations	Assessment
<p>Numerator: number people in the denominator who are suspended from diabetic eye screening due to previous screening results on the final day of the reporting period (PPR field 3.1.5a).</p> <p>Denominator: number of eligible people with diabetes, on the final day of the reporting period (PPR field 3.1.1).</p> <p>Performance calculated by dividing numerator by denominator and multiplying by 100 to give a percentage.</p> <p>Rolling 12-month data.</p> <p>Definition of "suspended": eligible people who are not invited for annual digital screening and continue to have their retinæ checked for diabetic retinopathy (DR). An eligible person who is suspended can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under the care of the hospital eye service (HES) for management/treatment of DR • under surveillance in a slit lamp biomicroscopy (SLB) clinic • under surveillance in digital surveillance for DR <p>All people who are suspended are not invited for routine digital screening by the DESP and should be monitored through the failsafe system.</p>	<p>The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator, including numerator, denominator and exclusions.</p>
<p>Data currently presented by PHE at national, regional and provider level on screening uptake. NICE CCG level indicators are intended for use where there is an average of 50 patients or more per CCG. Data presented by PHE as part of the Diabetic eye screening 2016 to 2017 data indicate an average number of 15,339 patients per CCG. The Diabetic eye screening 2016 to 2017 data reports the eligible population for England as 3,175,121. QOF data 2016/17 shows 207 participating CCGs: $3,175,121/207=15,339$.</p>	<p>The indicator outlines minimum numbers of patients needed to be confident in the assessment of variation.</p>

Feasibility

Considerations	Assessment
Data is collected as part of the NHS Diabetic Eye Screening programme .	The indicator is repeatable.
Details of data to be submitted are available from gov.uk.	The indicator is measuring what it is designed to measure. The indicator uses existing data fields.

Acceptability

Considerations	Assessment
The commissioning of the NDESP pathway involves commissioning at different levels which includes NHS England and CCGs. Providers are responsible for managing people with diabetes excluded or suspended from the programme in accordance with the NDESP Guidance.	The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience.
Data on diabetic eye screening is published at regional, national and screening provider level as part of NHS Screening programme KPI reports . Data is not published relating to the eligible population categorised as suspended, but this could be included to compare practice and assist in quality assurance procedures .	The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice

Risk

Considerations	Assessment
The NHS Diabetic Eye Screening programme operated under published standards and quality assurance frameworks .	The indicator has an acceptable risk of unintended consequences.