Diabetes: complications

NICE indicator

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www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind9

Indicator

The proportion of adults with a diagnosis of diabetes who have a recording of myocardial infarction (MI), stroke and/or end-stage kidney disease.

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

Myocardial infarction (MI), stroke and end-stage kidney disease are all complications associated with diabetes. The aim of diabetes care is to help prevent these complications; high rates of these may indicate poor 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)

- Chronic kidney disease: assessment and management. NICE guideline NG203 (2021)

- Stroke and transient ischaemic attack in over 16s: diagnosis and initial management. NICE guideline NG128 (2019, updated 2022)

- Cardiovascular disease: risk assessment and reduction, including lipid modification. NICE guideline NG238 (2014, updated 2023)

- Acute coronary syndromes. NICE guideline NG185 (2020)

Specification

Numerator: The number in the denominator with a Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) record of MI, stroke or end-stage kidney disease.

Denominator: The number of people with diabetes.

Calculation: Indirectly age and sex standardised ratio.

Exclusions: People under 18 years.

Data source: National Diabetes Audit (NDA).

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

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