

1.0.7 DOC EIA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Sleep disordered breathing

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

1.0 Checking for updates and scope: before scope consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the draft scope for consultation)

1.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during the check for an update or during development of the draft scope, and, if so, what are they?

Sleep disordered breathing is a generic term that includes obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome, central sleep apnoea and nocturnal hypoventilation. There is an overlap between these conditions, but the underlying aetiology and pathogenesis is diverse, and prevalence, investigation and management differ. Obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome is the most common form of sleep disordered breathing and therefore it is the focus of the guideline. There are no expected equality implications from the decision to focus on this syndrome.

It was noted that obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome has historically been observed more commonly in men than women, potentially due to selection bias with the condition being less frequently recognised in females. There is some evidence that prevalence varies across ethnic groups. Some evidence has suggested that obesity may be less relevant to obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome in individuals of South East Asian origin in whom variations in craniofacial bone structure are relatively more important.

People with learning difficulties or cognitive dysfunction may require particular consideration in terms of ability to complete self-reported questionnaires or use of interventions.

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1.2 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee? For example, if population groups, treatments or settings are excluded from the scope, are these exclusions justified – that is, are the reasons legitimate and the exclusion proportionate?

All of the above groups will be included with the populations reviewed within the guideline. It is not expected that separate recommendations are required for any specific group as management of the condition should be the same for all groups and therefore the guidance should be equally applicable for all.

Completed by Developer ___Serena Carville_____

Date ___15/05/18_____

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead _Simon Ellis_____

Date ___15/05/18_____