

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME GUIDANCE – CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Additional Consultation on the Evidence – Stakeholder Response Table

Wednesday 14th October – 16th November

Stakeholder Organisation	Evidence submitted	Document Name & Number	Section Number	Page Number	Comments Please insert each new comment in a new row.	Response Please respond to each comment
Diabetes UK					<p>Diabetes UK would like to emphasise the evidence from the Vascular Risk Assessment and Management programme handbook, developed by the University of Leicester for the National Screening Committee. The handbook acknowledges the need to reduce health inequalities, and identifies strategies to guard against widening these inequalities.¹</p> <p>An important caveat to consider with targeted approaches is that health inequalities will be affected by how any programme is implemented. Diabetes UK has called for services to be designed to reach those communities with reduced access to mainstream health services. As part of this CVD risk assessments will need to be delivered through a variety of settings, such as pharmacies and local outreach services, to increase accessibility.</p>	<p>Thank you. This issue may more appropriately be addressed in developing the final guidance.</p>

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME GUIDANCE – CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Additional Consultation on the Evidence – Stakeholder Response Table

Wednesday 14th October – 16th November

Stakeholder Organisation	Evidence submitted	Document Name & Number	Section Number	Page Number	Comments Please insert each new comment in a new row.	Response Please respond to each comment
Diabetes UK					<p>Furthermore, the Diabetes Risk Score has been developed to ensure that people from BAME communities are included, in contrast to some previous CVD risk calculators, that may have had a tendency to over estimate CVD risk in low prevalence populations and underestimated it in those at highest risk.¹</p> <p>Therefore the NICE CVD prevention guidance should reflect on the fact that both approaches (targeted and whole population) have a role to play. NICE is undertaking public health guidance aimed at preventing pre diabetes amongst high risk groups and preventing the progression from pre diabetes to Type 2 diabetes.</p> <p>1. University of Leicester(2008) The handbook for Vascular Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction and Risk Management. National Screening Committee</p>	<p>Thank you. This issue may more appropriately be addressed in developing the final guidance.</p>

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME GUIDANCE – CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Additional Consultation on the Evidence – Stakeholder Response Table

Wednesday 14th October – 16th November

Stakeholder Organisation	Evidence submitted	Document Name & Number	Section Number	Page Number	Comments Please insert each new comment in a new row.	Response Please respond to each comment
Royal College of Nursing			General		<p>With a membership of over 400,000 registered nurses, midwives, health visitors, nursing students, health care assistants and nurse cadets, the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) is the voice of nursing across the UK and the largest professional union of nursing staff in the world. RCN members work in a variety of hospital and community settings in the NHS and the independent sector. The RCN promotes patient and nursing interests on a wide range of issues by working closely with the Government, the UK parliaments and other national and European political institutions, trade unions, professional bodies and voluntary organisations.</p> <p>The RCN welcomes the opportunity to comment on the additional evidence used for the development of this guidance.</p>	Thank you.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME GUIDANCE – CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE
Additional Consultation on the Evidence – Stakeholder Response Table
Wednesday 14th October – 16th November

Stakeholder Organisation	Evidence submitted	Document Name & Number	Section Number	Page Number	Comments Please insert each new comment in a new row.	Response Please respond to each comment
Royal College of Nursing			General		<p>We think this is a timely opportunity to promote the agenda to prevent dementia, especially in those at risk of or diagnosed with type II diabetes or CVD.</p> <p>Numerous papers have reviewed the incidence of dementia in those with CHD, CVD and / or diabetes and have found a link between vascular dementia and the progression of these diseases. http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/eurheartj/press_releases/dementia.pdf</p>	Thank you. This issue may more appropriately be addressed in developing the final guidance.