NICE QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ADULTS WITH DIABETES

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What are NICE 'Quality Standards'?

- A set of specific, concise statements and associated measures
- Aspirational, but achievable, markers of high-quality, cost-effective patient care
- Cover the treatment and prevention of different diseases and conditions





How are the standards derived?



- From the best available evidence
- Developed by NICE with NHS and social care professionals, their partners and service users
- Address 3 dimensions of quality:
- clinical effectiveness
- patient safety
- patient experience



What else?

 Aim to support the delivery of the best possible outcomes for patients

(2010 NHS White Paper Equity and Excellence - Liberating the NHS.)

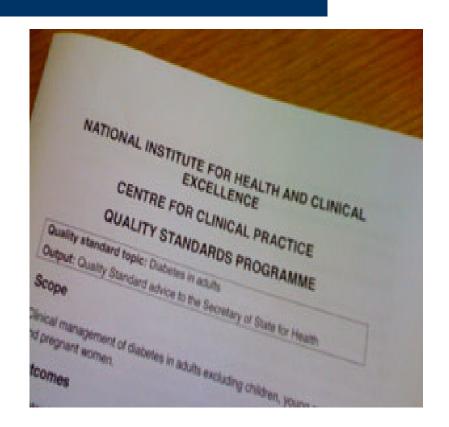
- Will be reflected in the new Commissioning Outcomes Framework (COF)
- Will inform QOF CQUIN





Quality Standard – Diabetes in adults

- 13 statements
- Aimed at whole pathway
- Supporting an integrated approach to provision of services
- Supports the National Service Framework for Diabetes and locally agreed pathways of care

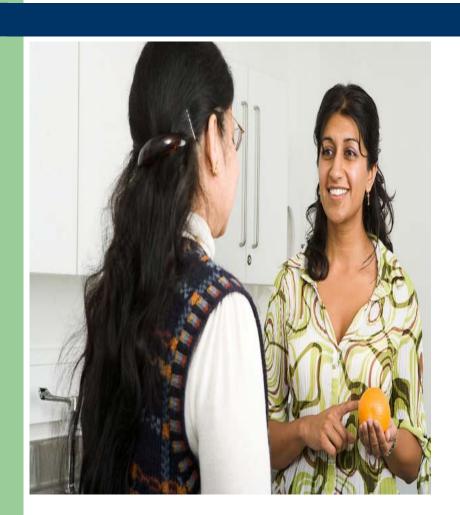




People with diabetes and/or their carers receive a structured education programme that fulfils the nationally agreed criteria from the time of diagnosis, with an annual review and access to ongoing education







People with diabetes receive personalised advice on nutrition and physical activity from an appropriately trained healthcare professional or as part of a structured educational programme





People with diabetes participate in annual care planning which leads to documented agreed goals and an action plan

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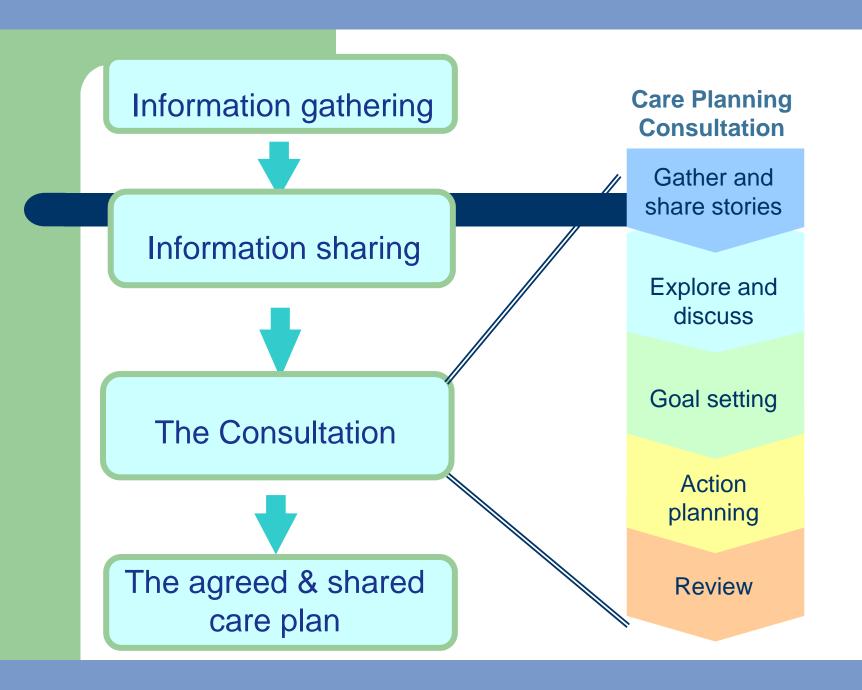
Care Planning - Year of Care approach

Making consultations with patients truly collaborative by:

- Informing them of their results in writing
- Using a patient-centred partnership approach (equal contribution HCP + patient)

 resulting in agreed goal and action plans
- Informing commissioning of service needs



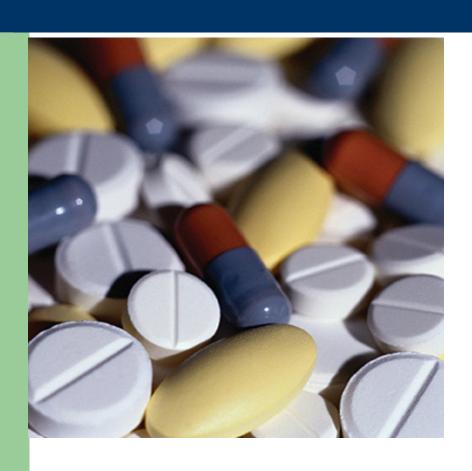




People with diabetes agree with their healthcare professional a documents personalised HbA1c target, usually between 48 and 58 mmol/mol (6.5 and 7.5%) and receive an ongoing review of treatment to minimise hypoglycaemia







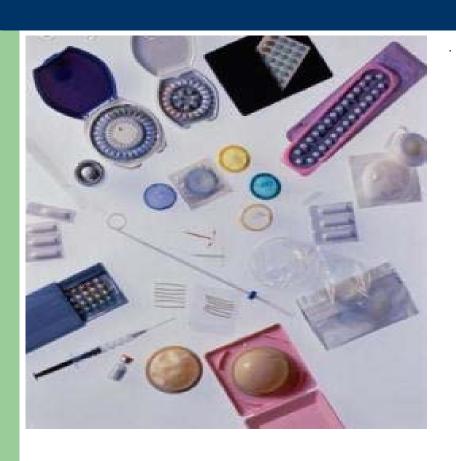
People with diabetes agree with their healthcare professional to start, review and stop medications to lower blood glucose, blood pressure and blood lipids in accordance with NICE guidelines



Trained healthcare professionals initiate and manage therapy with insulin within a structured programme that includes dose titration by the person with diabetes



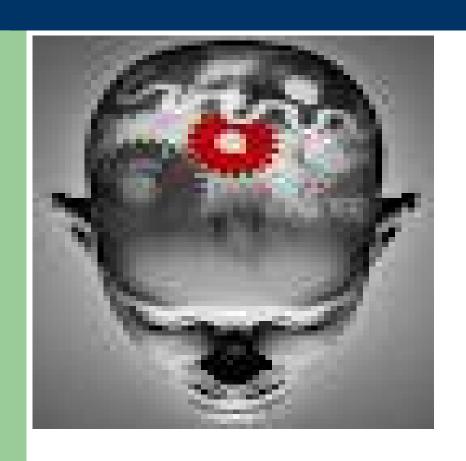




Women of childbearing age with diabetes are regularly informed of the benefits of preconception glycaemic control and of any risks, including medication that may harm an unborn child.

Women with diabetes planning a pregnancy are offered preconception care and those not planning a pregnancy are offered advice on contraception





People with diabetes are assessed for psychological problems which are then managed appropriately



People with diabetes with or at risk of foot ulceration receive regular review by a foot protection team in accordance with NICE guidance, and those with a foot problem requiring urgent medical attention are referred to and treated by a multidisciplinary foot care team within 24 hours





People with diabetes who have experienced hypoglycaemia requiring medical attention are referred to a specialist diabetes team



Bullet Points for New Clinical Solutions



- Care Planning is the golden thread
- Agree HbA1c targets
- Consider psychological problems
- Don't forget pregnancy!