

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

Using NICE resources to build a better business case

Deborah O'Callaghan, Implementation Consultant - East

19th March 2015

Overview

- Brief reminder re the role of NICE
- Highlighted resources relevant to a range of VCS organisations
- Overview of how these NICE resources can be used to:
 - *Ensure and provide assurance that services are safe, effective and value for money*
 - *Identify high impact areas for quality improvement*
 - *Inform development of evidence based outcomes or quality indicators*
 - *Develop a clear case for investment (or funding bid)*
- A quick guide to accessing NICE guidance and resources

The role of NICE

- To identify good practice using the best available evidence
- To help resolve uncertainty for the public, patients and professionals
- To reduce variation in the availability and quality of practice and care



April 2013 – social care guidance and standards

Checklist

- NICE Pathway
- NICE guidelines (and support tools)
- Commissioning and costing resources
- Return on investment tool
- NICE Quality Standards
- Local Government briefing

If none of the above are available:

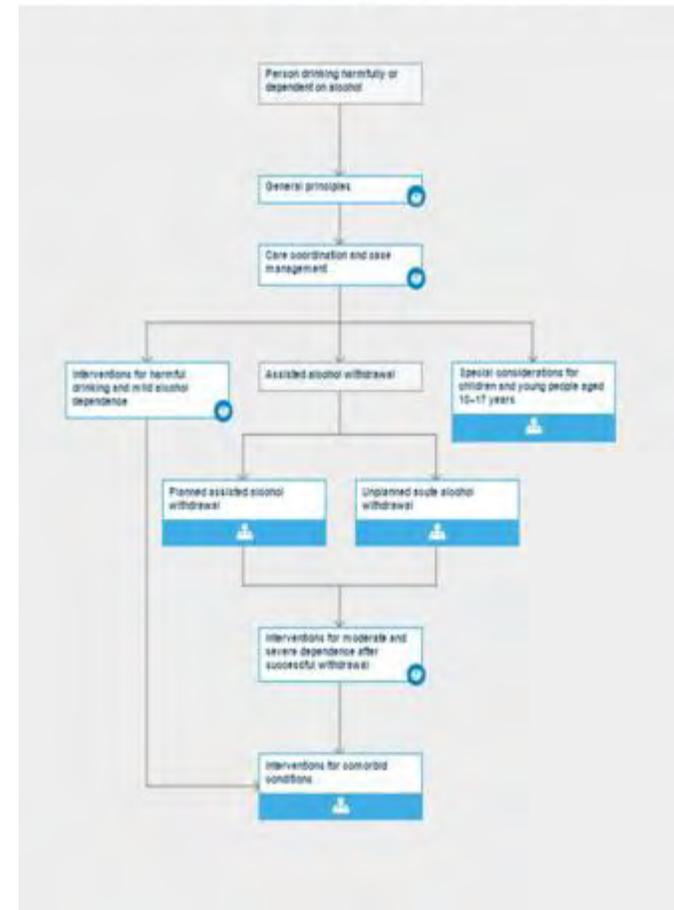
- NICE Evidence search

What are NICE Pathways?

NICE Pathways

- present all NICE guidance for a specific subject
- include NICE guidance and NICE quality standards
- Link to NICE implementation resources (e.g. costing and commissioning resources, training resources)
- offer an easy and intuitive way to access NICE guidance

Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



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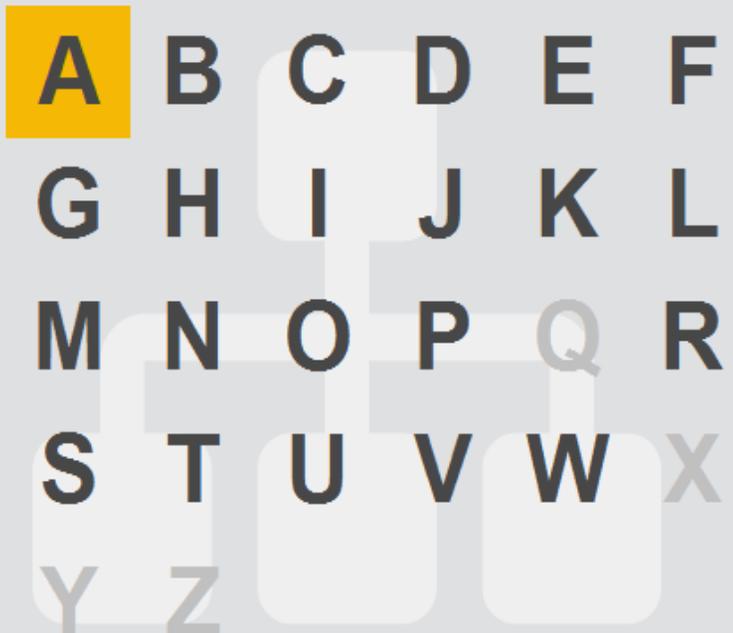
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NICE Pathways – Mapping our guidance

Our online tool provides quick and easy access, topic by topic, to the range of guidance from NICE, including quality standards, technology app clinical, public health and social care guidelines and NICE implementation tools.

A-Z Topics Latest



- Abuse and violence, domestic
- Accident prevention (see unintentional injuries among under-15s)
- Acute coronary syndromes
- Acute heart failure
- Acute hospitals (adult inpatient wards), safe staffing for nursing
- Acute kidney injury
- Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- Acutely ill patients in hospital
- Advanced breast cancer
- Adverse drug reactions (see drug allergy)
- Aggression and violence
- Agoraphobia (see panic disorder)
- Alcohol-use disorders
- Alzheimer's disease (see dementia)
- Anaemia management in people with chronic kidney disease
- Anaesthesia

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Alcohol-use disorders overview

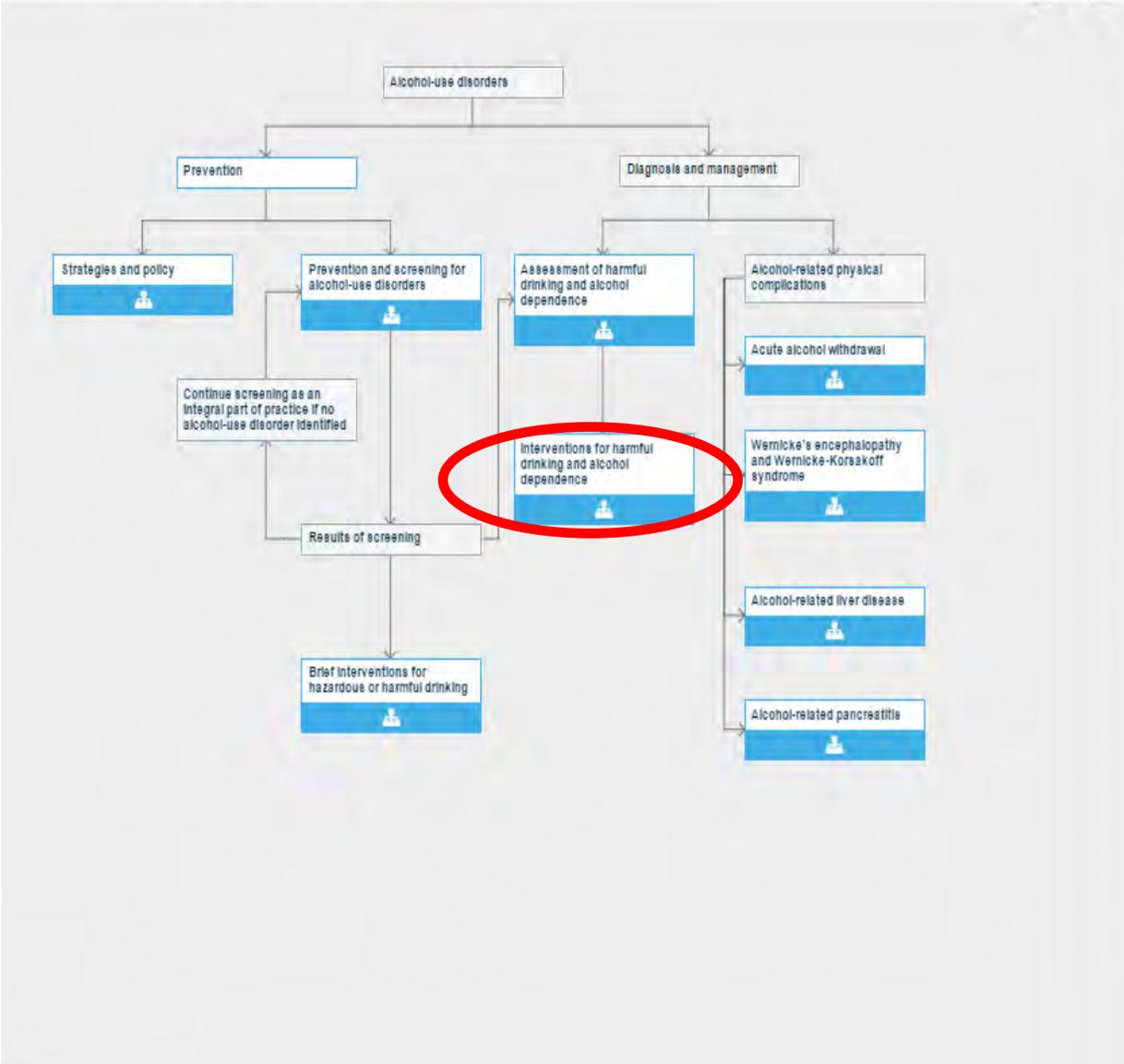


Alcohol-use disorders

- About
- Resources
- Information for the public
- Quality standards

These are the paths in the Alcohol-use disorders pathway:

- Alcohol-use disorders overview**
- Prevention strategies and policy for alcohol-use disorders
- Prevention and screening for alcohol-use disorders
- Brief interventions for alcohol-use disorders
- Assessment for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence
- Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence**
- Assisted alcohol withdrawal
- Special considerations for children and young people with alcohol-use disorders
- Interventions for conditions comorbid with alcohol-use disorders
- Acute alcohol withdrawal
- Wernicke's encephalopathy and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
- Alcohol-related liver disease
- Alcohol-related pancreatitis



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Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



Alcohol-use disorders

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- Alcohol-related pancreatitis



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Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



Alcohol-use disorders

Interventions for harmful drinking and mild alcohol dependence

Offer a psychological intervention (such as cognitive behavioural therapies, behavioural therapies or social network and environment-based therapies) focused specifically on alcohol-related cognitions, behaviour, problems and social networks.

Nalmefene is recommended within its marketing authorisation, as an option for reducing alcohol consumption, for people with alcohol dependence who have a high drinking risk level (for further information about when to offer nalmefene, see 'First-line drug treatment' below).

Offer behavioural couples therapy to service users who have a regular partner and whose partner is willing to participate in treatment.

See 'Psychological and psychosocial interventions' below for details.

If service users have not responded to psychological interventions alone, or specifically request a pharmacological intervention, consider offering acamprosate¹ or oral naltrexone² in combination with an individual psychological intervention (such as cognitive behavioural therapies, behavioural therapies or social network and environment-based therapies) or behavioural couples therapy.

See 'Second-line drug treatments' and 'Psychological and psychosocial interventions' below for details.

Psychological and psychosocial interventions

Cognitive behavioural therapies

Focus: alcohol-related problems.

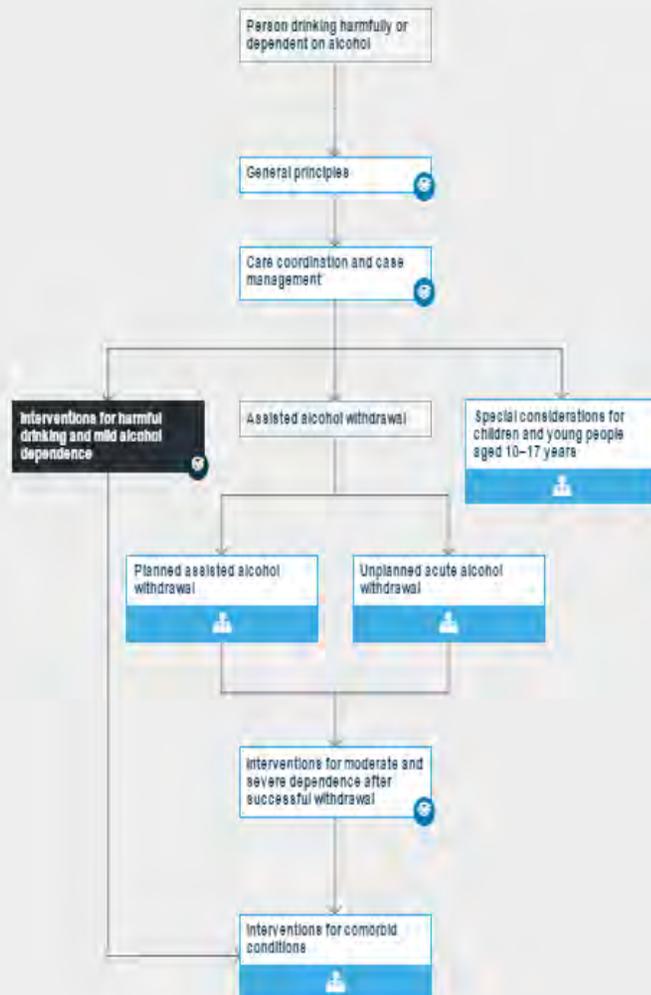
Length and frequency: usually one 60-minute session per week for 12 weeks.

Behavioural therapies

Focus: alcohol-related problems.

Length and frequency: usually one 60-minute session per week for 12 weeks.

Social network and environment-based therapies



NICE Guidelines

- NICE guidelines are comprehensive sets of recommendations based on the best available evidence
- They describe what is effective (what will result in the best outcomes)
- And what is cost effective (best value for money)
- They are developed to guide decisions made about health and care (for practitioners, providers, commissioners, service planners and users)
- Developed by independent 'guideline development groups'
- NICE consults on the scope and the draft of the guideline

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Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



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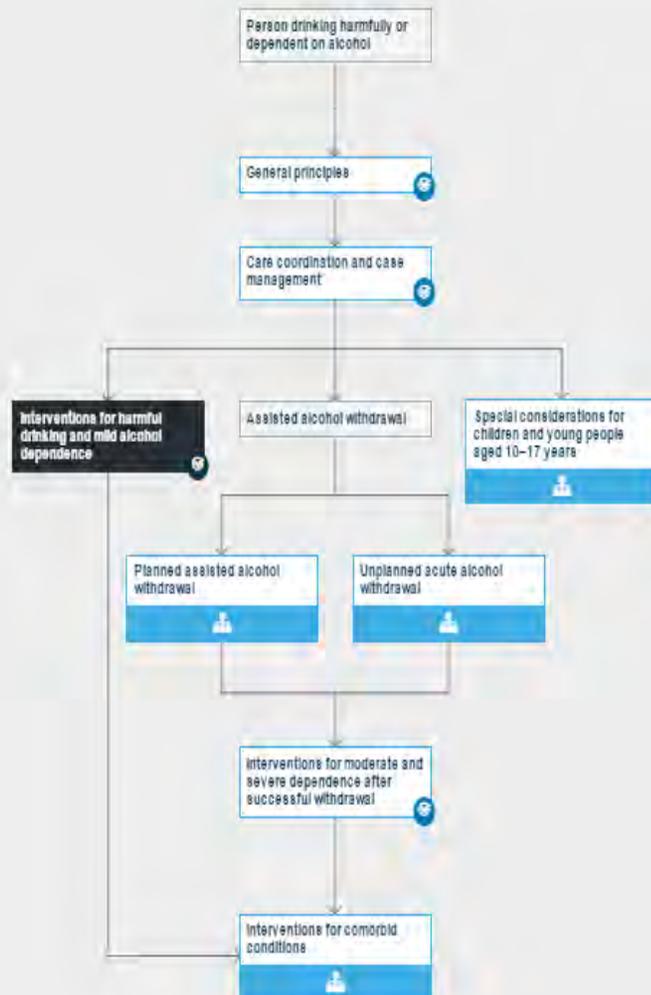
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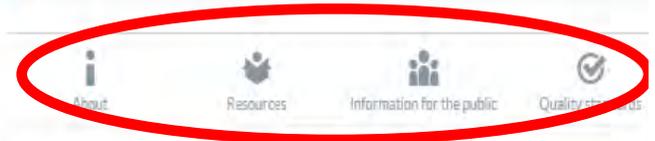


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Alcohol-use disorders overview

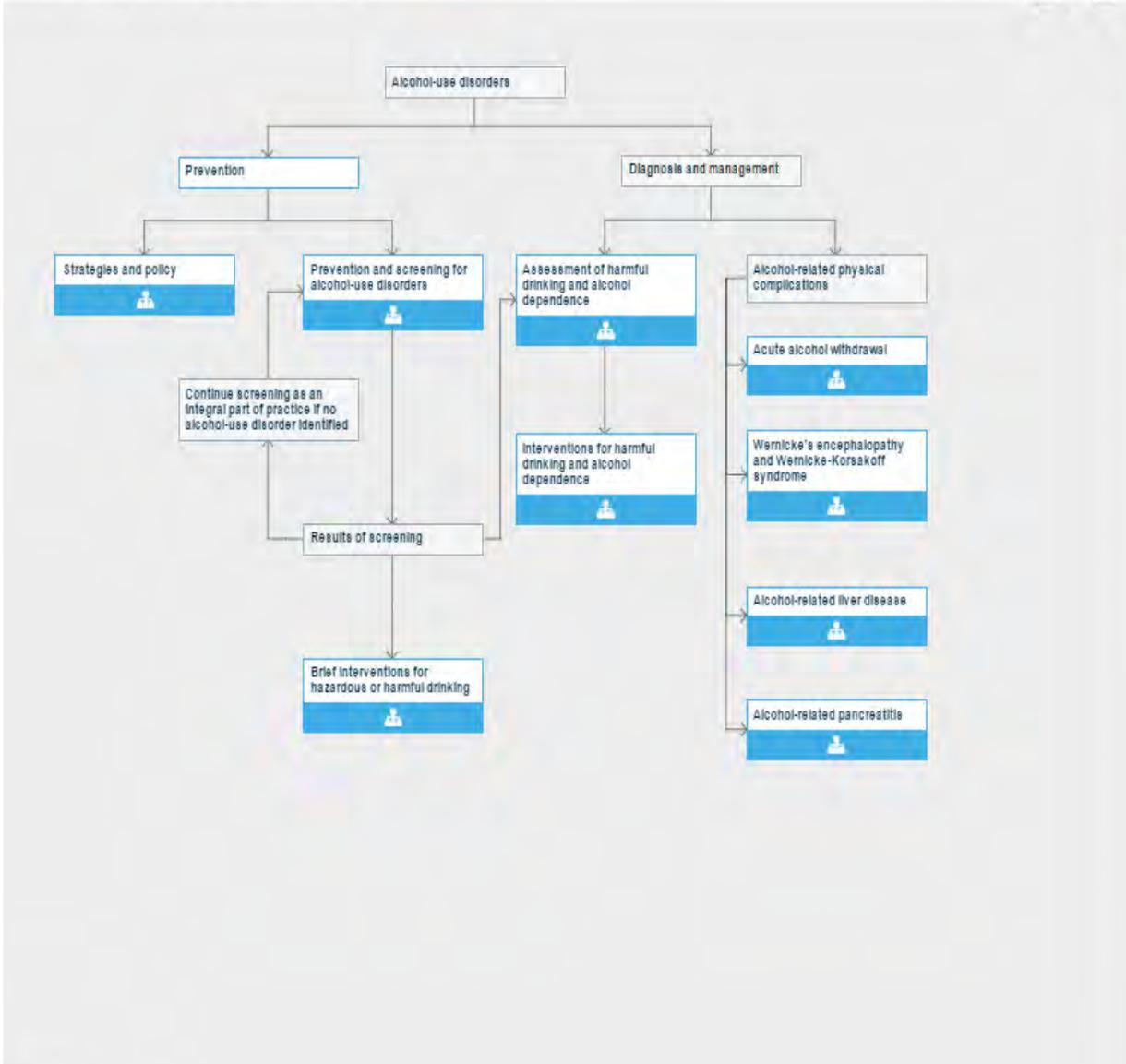


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Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



Alcohol-use disorders



About



Resources



Information for the public



Quality standards

Effective interventions library

Commissioning

Education and learning

Service improvement and audit

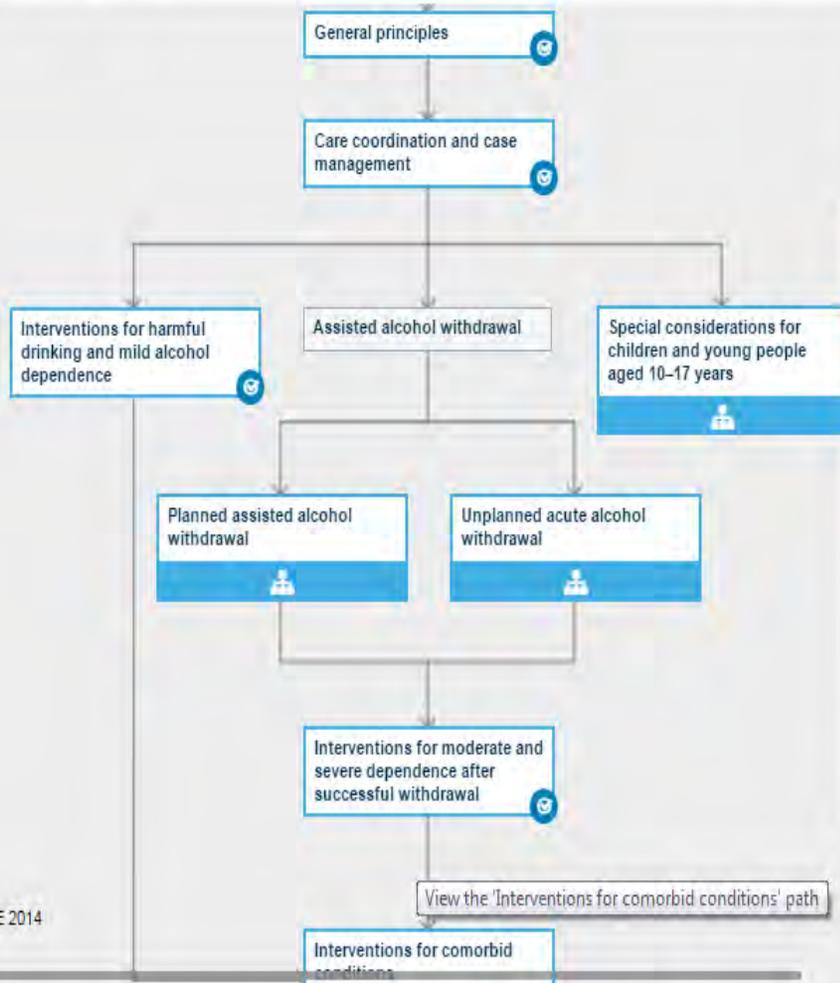
Effective interventions library

Interventions in schools

The interventions listed below are part of NICE's effective interventions library on public health. The evidence on these interventions was used to develop the recommendations in this pathway. All interventions listed have been identified and appraised using NICE public health methods and processes.

When reading the data, bear in mind that it has been interpreted in a review process, discussed by committee and considered in relation to a range of populations and different experiences in order to develop recommendations. In general, data on interventions is often limited: population studies are expensive to run; follow-up is generally short; studies may have been poorly conducted; reporting is variable and often poor. However, even when effects seem to be small, there can be enormous benefits when an intervention is applied across the whole population.

pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/alcohol-use-disorders/interventions-for-conditions-comorbid-with-alcohol-use-disorders



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Commissioning Resources

- Context and epidemiology (prevalence, emergency admission and readmission rates, case for improvement)
- Resource implications (for each stage of the pathway)
- Cost impact
- Link to commissioning and benchmarking tool to assess the level of service needed locally and the associated costs and savings
- Definitions and links to source guidance
- Links to national drivers and other useful resources including patient information leaflets, exemplar CQUIN goals

Commissioning resources – a range of examples

- [Alcohol dependence: costing report](#)
- [Alcohol dependence: costing template](#)
- [Commissioning stepped care for people with common mental health disorders](#) – commissioning guide
- [Depression in children and young people](#) – commissioning guide
- [Self-harm](#) – commissioning guide
- [Behaviour change, individual approaches](#) costing statement
- [Behaviour change, the principles for effective interventions](#) – costing statement

Costing Report – Alcohol dependence

- Focuses on the recommendations that are considered to have the greatest resource impact, or that will generate savings
- Outlines total cost impact
- Highlights (and quantifies) benefits of treatment and prevention
- Links directly to the Local Costing Template (next slide!)

Costing Template – Alcohol dependence

- Prevalence (evidenced, national, local)
- Local data
- Costs:
 - Provision of evidence based specialist treatment
 - Psychological interventions
 - Residential rehabilitation
 - Intensive community programme
- Savings
 - Numbers needed to treat to achieve 1 extra non-drinker
 - Savings resulting from changed practice (move towards community based programmes)

Return on Investment Tools

- Each tool enables the user to evaluate a portfolio of interventions in their geographical area and models the economic returns that can be expected in different payback timescales
- Only 3 published so far:
 - [Tobacco](#)
 - [Alcohol](#)
 - [Physical Activity](#)

Local Government briefings

- These briefings provide advice for local government on the public health actions that are most effective and provide best value for money, based on NICE guidelines
- Briefly summarise NICE recommendations
- Outline prevalence and high level costs and savings
- High impact ‘vignettes’

TOPIC	PUBLICATION
1. Tobacco	July 2012
2. Workplace health	July 2012
3. Physical activity	July 2012
4. Health inequalities and population health	October 2012
5. NICE guidance and Public Health Outcomes	October 2012
6. Alcohol	October 2012
7. Behaviour change	January 2013
8. Walking and cycling	January 2013
9. Obesity	May 2013
10. Tuberculosis in vulnerable groups	September 2013
11. Social and emotional wellbeing for children and young people	September 2013
12. Judging whether public health interventions offer value for money	September 2013
13. Body mass index for intervening to prevent ill health among black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups	January 2014
14. Improving access to health and social care services for people who do not routinely use them	January 2014
15. Encouraging people to have NHS Health Checks and supporting them to reduce risk factors	February 2014
16. Community engagement to improve health	March 2014
17. Contraceptive services	March 2014
18. Tackling drug use	May 2014
19. Domestic violence and abuse: how services can respond effectively	June 2014
20. HIV Testing	June 2014
21. Looked after children and young people	June 2014
22. Health visiting	September 2014
23. Using evidence in practice	September 2014

HIV Testing

- Key messages
 - Definitions and links to further information
 - Prevalence
 - Scale of the issue (including gaps)
 - Summary of intervention (screening) and its impact (reduces number of people who don't know their HIV status)
 - Outlines council responsibilities (re commissioning comprehensive sexual health services)

“People who don’t know their HIV status are three times more likely to pass on infection than those that do know”

“Increased HIV testing and earlier diagnosis will save money by both reducing hospital admissions and reducing the costs of caring for someone in the community with HIV. In the first year after diagnosis, it costs the health economy twice as much if the person is diagnosed late^[1]”

“The Department of Health's [Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 to 2016](#) has a specific standard (3.04) relating to HIV infection and the need to reduce the number of people who are diagnosed late.

Increasing the number of tests offered will help local authorities to improve this outcome and increase the likelihood that HIV infection will be diagnosed earlier”.

HIV testing

Advice

Download | Share | Print

NICE advice [LGB21] | Published date: June 2014

Previous

Next

Developing an action plan

The table below poses a range of questions that could be asked when developing a comprehensive plan to promote HIV testing in your local population. The action plan should be sensitive to local epidemiology and demographics, including any additional groups in your local area that may have a high prevalence of HIV and the different, often long-term, support networks that may be needed.

Assessing opportunities to increase HIV testing	Links to NICE recommendations and other resources
<p>1. Needs assessment</p> <p>Do we know our local HIV epidemiology?</p> <p>Are we a high prevalence area?</p> <p>What are our local high risk groups?</p> <p>Do we know which groups are not testing?</p>	<p>Public Health England HIV data</p> <p>Public health England HIV testing resources</p>
<p>2. Are we testing known high risk groups?</p> <p>Are services commissioned locally to ensure an HIV test is offered and recommended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all men who register with a GP in any local area with a large community of men who have sex with men? all men who disclose to health professionals that they have sex with men? everyone who registers with a GP in any area with a high prevalence of diagnosed HIV? everyone undergoing blood tests in any areas with a high prevalence of diagnosed HIV? everyone who requests testing for a sexually transmitted infection? everyone who is diagnosed with a clinical indicator disease? 	<p>Providing HIV testing in primary and secondary care</p> <p>HIV tests in primary and secondary care for everyone - including men who have sex with men and black Africans</p> <p>HIV tests in primary and secondary care for men who have sex with men</p> <p>HIV tests in primary and secondary care for black African communities</p>
<p>3. Are HIV testing services commissioned locally to ensure staff in the following services offer and recommend an HIV test to everyone attending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genitourinary medicine or sexual health services antenatal services termination of pregnancy services 	<p>Providing HIV testing in primary and secondary care</p> <p>HIV tests offered by specialist services to men</p> <p>HIV tests offered by specialist services to everyone</p>

Behaviour change

- Behaviour change interventions are coordinated sets of activities that seek to change specific health-related behaviours.
- [What to consider when commissioning behaviour change interventions and programmes](#)
- [What NICE says](#)
- [Developing an action plan](#)
- [Costs and savings](#)
- [Support for planning, review and scrutiny](#)
- [Other useful resources and advice](#)

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NICE communities

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[Commissioners](#)

[NICE and social care](#)

[Public involvement](#)

NICE Communities

We have developed this section of the site to give some of our specific audiences an overview of our work that is relevant to them. Use the links above to explore.

[Get involved](#)

NICE local government briefings

These briefings provide advice for local government on the public health actions that are most effective and provide best value for money, based on our guidelines.

[View the local government briefings](#)

Guidelines for public health and social care.

Our guidelines make evidence-based recommendations to local government, the NHS, social care and other organisations on how to improve the health and well being of individuals and local communities. We produce guidelines on a wide range of topics - use the browse categories in our guidance section to explore further. You can browse by

- [Lifestyle and wellbeing](#) - alcohol, smoking and tobacco, physical activity etc
- [Population groups](#) - children and young people, older people, black and minority and ethnic groups, vulnerable groups etc.
- [Settings and environment](#) - residential care homes, schools, communities, workplaces

Tools for calculating return on investment

We have developed three return on investment tools, designed to support investment decisions on tobacco, alcohol and physical activity by commissioners and policy makers in local authorities

[View the return on investment tools](#)

Get involved

There are a number of ways for those working in local government to get involved in our work. NICE has set up a [Local Government Reference Group](#) to help develop new products and build relations with local government.

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Interventions for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence



Alcohol-use disorders



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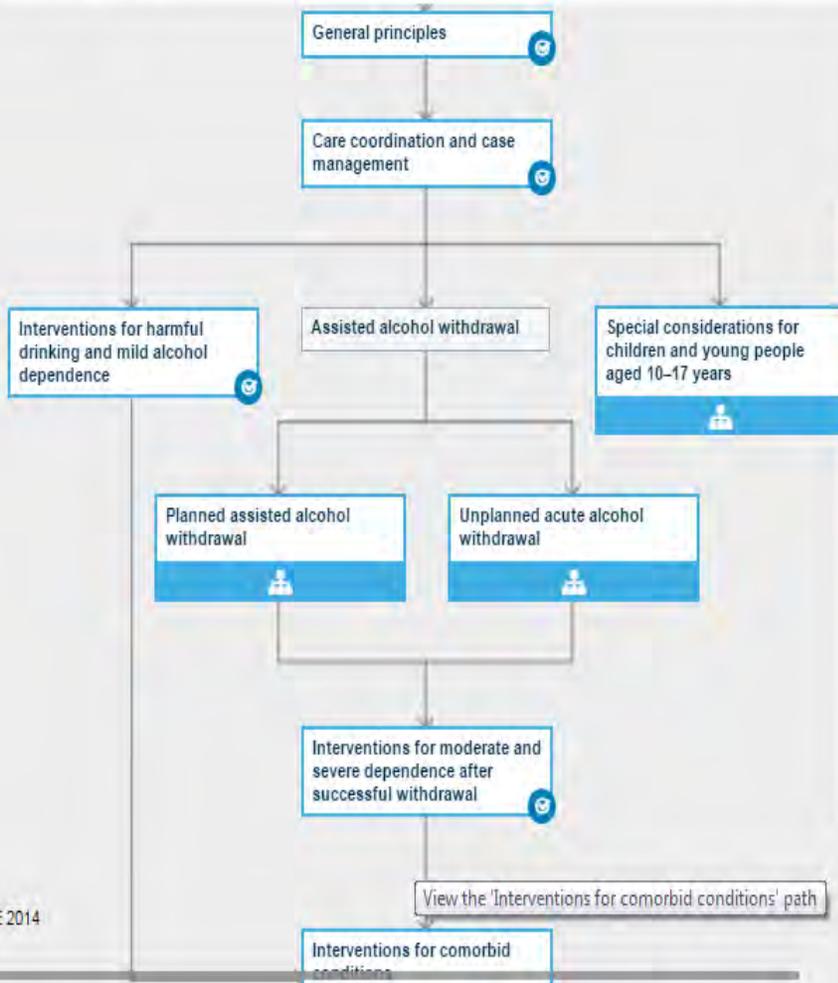
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pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/alcohol-use-disorders/interventions-for-conditions-comorbid-with-alcohol-use-disorders



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Baseline assessment tools

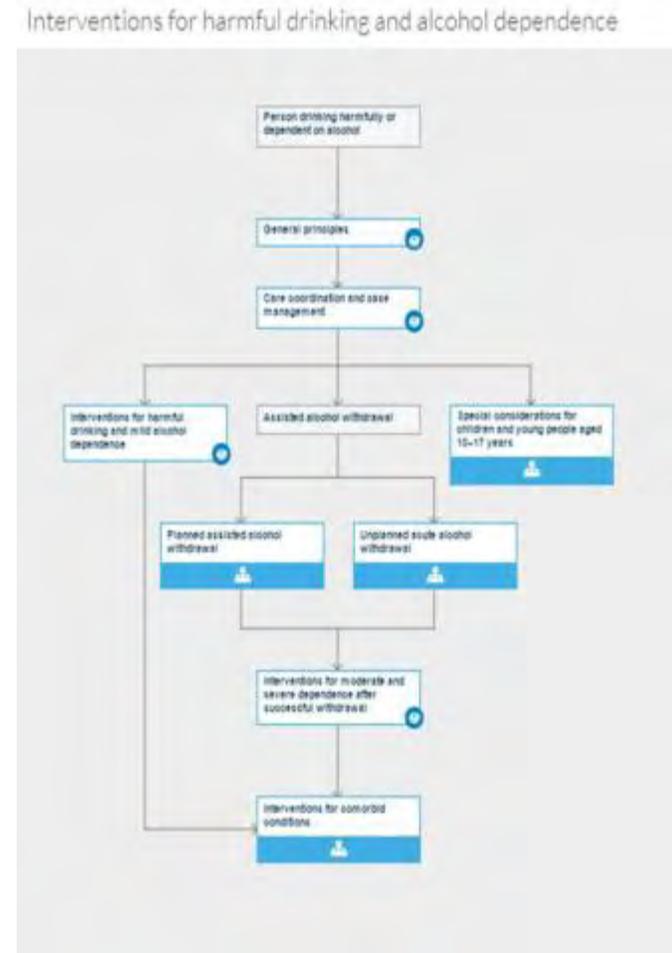
- Excel spreadsheet produced alongside NICE guidelines
- Gap analysis and action planning tool
- All recommendations are copied and pasted into the 1st column
- You are then asked to consider:
 - Is the recommendation relevant to your organisation/service?
 - How does your service compare?
 - If there are gaps, are there any risks associated with not addressing them?
 - What actions and resources would be required in order to address the gaps?
 - Who would lead on this?
 - When could this be achieved by?

Audit tools

- Comprise of data collection tools and reporting tools
- Defines measurable 'audit criteria' based on the guideline recommendations
- Can be used to support service improvement (measurement of the impact of improvement efforts)

How to access support tools related to guidelines

- You can easily access everything NICE has produced on a topic, by using Pathways (as described above)
- Or you could just search for a specific guideline - the tools and resources are published alongside





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Settings and environment >

NICE guidance

By month

In development

Consultations

Lists of NICE guidance, including published guidance, in development and consultation

> All NICE guidelines

> Clinical guidelines

> Public health guidelines

> Social care guidelines

> Safe staffing guidelines

> Medicines practice guidelines

> Quality standards

> Technology appraisals

> Interventional procedures

> Medical technologies

> Diagnostics

NICE advice

Critical assessment of evidence to help you make decisions. Advice, rather than formal

Search...



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Conditions and diseases

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lifestyle and wellbeing

Choose a category below to view the NICE guidance and resources

[Alcohol >](#)

[Behaviour change >](#)

[Diet, nutrition and obesity >](#)

[Drug misuse >](#)

[Mental health and wellbeing >](#)

[Oral health >](#)

[Physical activity >](#)

[Sexual health >](#)

[Smoking and tobacco >](#)

[Substance use >](#)

Find guidance

Lifestyle and wellbeing

Guidance

Resources

Savings and productivity

Local practice

Register as a stakeholder

Mental health and wellbeing

Everything NICE has produced about mental health, mental illness and mental wellbeing. Includes guidelines, quality standards and

6 new and 5 updated products since September 2014.

NICE Pathways - mapping our guidance

 Antenatal and postnatal mental health

 Mental wellbeing and older people

 Promoting mental wellbeing at work

 Social and emotional wellbeing for children and young people

NICE guidelines

Antenatal and postnatal mental health: clinical management and service guidance (CG192)
December 2014

Occupational therapy and physical activity interventions to promote the mental wellbeing of older people in primary care and residential care (PH16)
October 2008

Promoting mental wellbeing at work (PH22)
November 2009

Social and emotional wellbeing in primary education (PH12)
March 2008

Social and emotional wellbeing in secondary education (PH20)
September 2009

Social and emotional wellbeing: early years (PH40)

In development

Antenatal and postnatal mental health
Quality standards October 2015

Mental health of adults in contact with the criminal justice system
NICE guidelines November 2016

Older people - independence and mental wellbeing
NICE guidelines November 2015

Social and emotional wellbeing in primary and secondary education (update)
NICE guidelines TBC

Transition between inpatient mental health settings and community and care home settings
NICE guidelines August 2016

NICE quality standard

Mental wellbeing of older people in care homes (QS50)
December 2013

Quality standard for service user experience in adult mental health (QS14)
December 2011

Quality standard for the health and wellbeing of looked-after children and young people (QS31)
April 2012

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Choose a category below to view the NICE guidance and resources

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[Children and young people](#)

[Infants and neonates](#)

[Older people](#)

[People with learning disabilities](#)

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Vulnerable groups

3 new and 1 updated products since August 2014.

NICE Pathways - mapping our guidance

- Domestic violence and abuse
- Looked-after babies children and young people
- Pregnancy and complex social factors
- Reducing substance misuse among vulnerable children and young people
- Tuberculosis

NICE guidelines

- Domestic violence and abuse: how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively (PH50)
February 2014
- Identifying and managing tuberculosis among hard-to-reach groups (PH37)
March 2012
- Interventions to reduce substance misuse among vulnerable young people (PH4)

NICE advice

- Domestic violence and abuse: how services can respond effectively (LGB20)
June 2014
- Health inequalities and population health (LGB4)
October 2012
- Improving access to health and social care services for people who do not routinely use them (LGB14)
January 2014
- Looked-after children and young people (LGB19)
June 2014
- Tuberculosis in vulnerable groups (LGB11)
September 2013

In development

- Domestic violence Quality standards
September 2015
- Excess winter deaths and illnesses
March 2015
- NICE guidelines

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NICE advice

Critical assessment of evidence to help you make decisions. Advice, rather than formal

homelessness



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26 results for homelessness

sort by relevance / date

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Date

Unless there is a clear clinical or socioeconomic need, such as homelessness, people with tuberculosis (TB) at any site of disease should not be admitted to hospital for diagnostic tests or for care.

Unless there is a clear clinical or socioeconomic need, such as homelessness, people with tuberculosis (TB) at any site of disease should not be admitted to hospital for diagnostic tests or for care.

Published March 2006

Alcohol-use disorders

...people with mild to moderate dependence and complex needs (for example, psychiatric comorbidity, poor social support or homelessness), or severe dependence, offer an intensive community programme following assisted withdrawal in which the service user...

NICE Pathway

Oral health improvement for local authorities and their partners

...of factors. These include: material disadvantage, poor housing, low educational attainment, insecure employment and homelessness. People who experience 1 or more of these factors are more likely to have problems with their health. They are also likely...

NICE Pathway

Lifestyle weight management services for overweight or obese adults

...conditions, substantive or life-threatening comorbidities or dietary needs personal social circumstances, such as homelessness. This includes a range of factors including the food and drink (including alcoholic drinks) consumed, energy and nutrient...

NICE Pathway

Pregnancy and complex social factors

...continuity of care. Supporting information Glossary Examples of complex social factors in pregnancy include: poverty;

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Conditions and diseases

Cardiovascular conditions

Cardiovascular conditions: general and other

Overview

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1 Recommendations

2 Public health need and practice

3 Considerations

4 Implementation

5 Recommendations for research

6 Updating the recommendations

7 Related NICE guidance

8 References

Appendix A: Membership of the Public Health Interventions Advisory Committee (PHIAC), the NICE project team and external contractors

Appendix B: Summary of the methods used to develop this guidance

Appendix C: The evidence

Appendix D: Gaps in the evidence

Appendix E: Supporting documents

Changes after publication

About this guidance

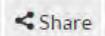
Identifying and supporting people most at risk of dying prematurely



Guidance



Tools and resources



NICE guidelines [PH15] | Published date: September 2008



Smoking

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Review decision:

Guidance will not be updated at this time.

Next review date: July 2016

This guidance aims to help NHS and other staff identify and provide services for people who are disadvantaged and most at risk of dying early from heart disease. Disadvantaged people include those who are living on a low income, those who are homeless and people with disabilities.

The risk of dying early could be reduced by providing services to help people stop smoking and treatment for high cholesterol and other conditions that increase the risk of heart disease.

NICE recommendations include the following advice:

- GPs and other NHS staff working outside hospitals, and local authorities should set up systems to identify people who are disadvantaged and at high risk of heart disease.
- NHS organisations and local authorities should work together to provide flexible services to improve the health of these people. This might include advice and help offered in drop-in clinics and other places people can get to easily, at times that suit them. Information should be provided in a language people understand.
- The NHS and local authorities should ensure services aiming to improve the health of people who are disadvantaged are coordinated and that there are enough people trained to run them.

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Identifying and supporting people most at risk of dying prematurely

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NICE guidelines [PH15] Published date: **September 2008**

Tools and resources

Tools to help you put the guidance into practice. Includes slide sets, audit tools, uptake reports and recommended research

Quick reference

[Smoking](#)

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Integrated commissioning for the prevention of cardiovascular disease commissioning guide

[Integrated commissioning for the prevention of cardiovascular disease commissioning guide information](#)

Costing report

[Identifying and supporting people most at risk of dying prematurely: costing statement](#)

24 September 2008 **PDF 44.9 KB**

Uptake databases

[Uptake databases information](#)

Research recommendations

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Slide set

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[Identifying and supporting people most at risk of dying prematurely: slide set](#)

08 October 2008 **PowerPoint 174 KB**

Guidance into practice

[About the Into practice guide](#)

[Using NICE guidance and quality standards to improve practice](#)

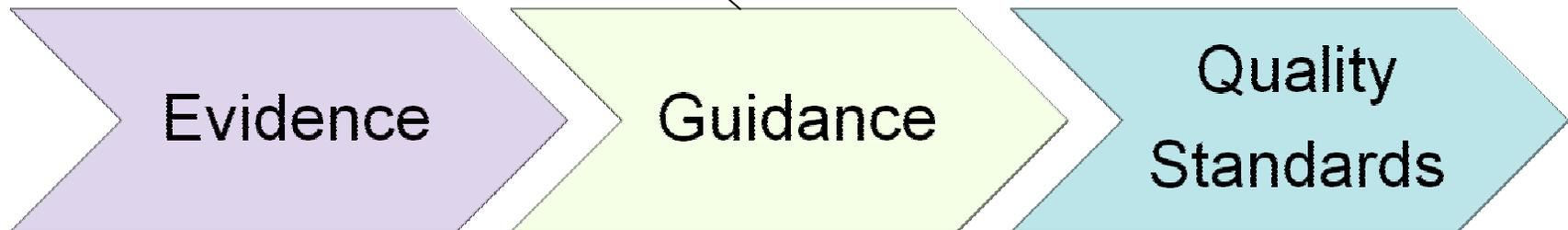
Supporting quality services – NICE quality standards

NICE Quality Standards – some examples

- [Supporting people to live well with dementia](#)
- [Antisocial behaviour and conduct disorders in children and young people](#)
- [Alcohol dependence and harmful alcohol use](#)
- [Anxiety disorders](#)
- [Depression in adults](#)
- [Mental wellbeing of older people in care homes](#)
- [Drug use disorders](#)
- [Self harm](#)
- [Smoking cessation](#)

What are NICE guidance and quality standards?

A set of systematically developed recommendations to guide decisions for a particular area of care or health issue



Research studies - experimental and observational, quantitative and qualitative, process evaluations, descriptions of experience, case studies

A NICE quality standard is a concise set of statements designed to drive and measure priority quality improvements.



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Quality statement 5: Maintaining and developing relationships

Quality statement 6: Physical and mental health and wellbeing

Quality statement 7: Design and adaptation of housing

Quality statement 8: Planning and evaluating services

Quality statement 9: Independent advocacy

Quality standard for supporting people to live well with dementia

Overview and resources

 Quality Standard



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NICE quality standards [QS30] Published date: April 2013

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List of quality statements

Statement 1. People worried about possible dementia in themselves or someone they know can discuss their concerns, and the options of seeking a diagnosis, with someone with knowledge and expertise.

Statement 2. People with dementia, with the involvement of their carers, have choice and control in decisions affecting their care and support.

Statement 3. People with dementia participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change

Statement 4. People with dementia are enabled, with the involvement of their carers, to take part in leisure activities during their day based on individual interest and choice.

Statement 5. People with dementia are enabled, with the involvement of their carers, to maintain and develop relationships.

Statement 6. People with dementia are enabled, with the involvement of their carers, to access services that help maintain their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Statement 7. People with dementia live in housing that meets their specific needs.

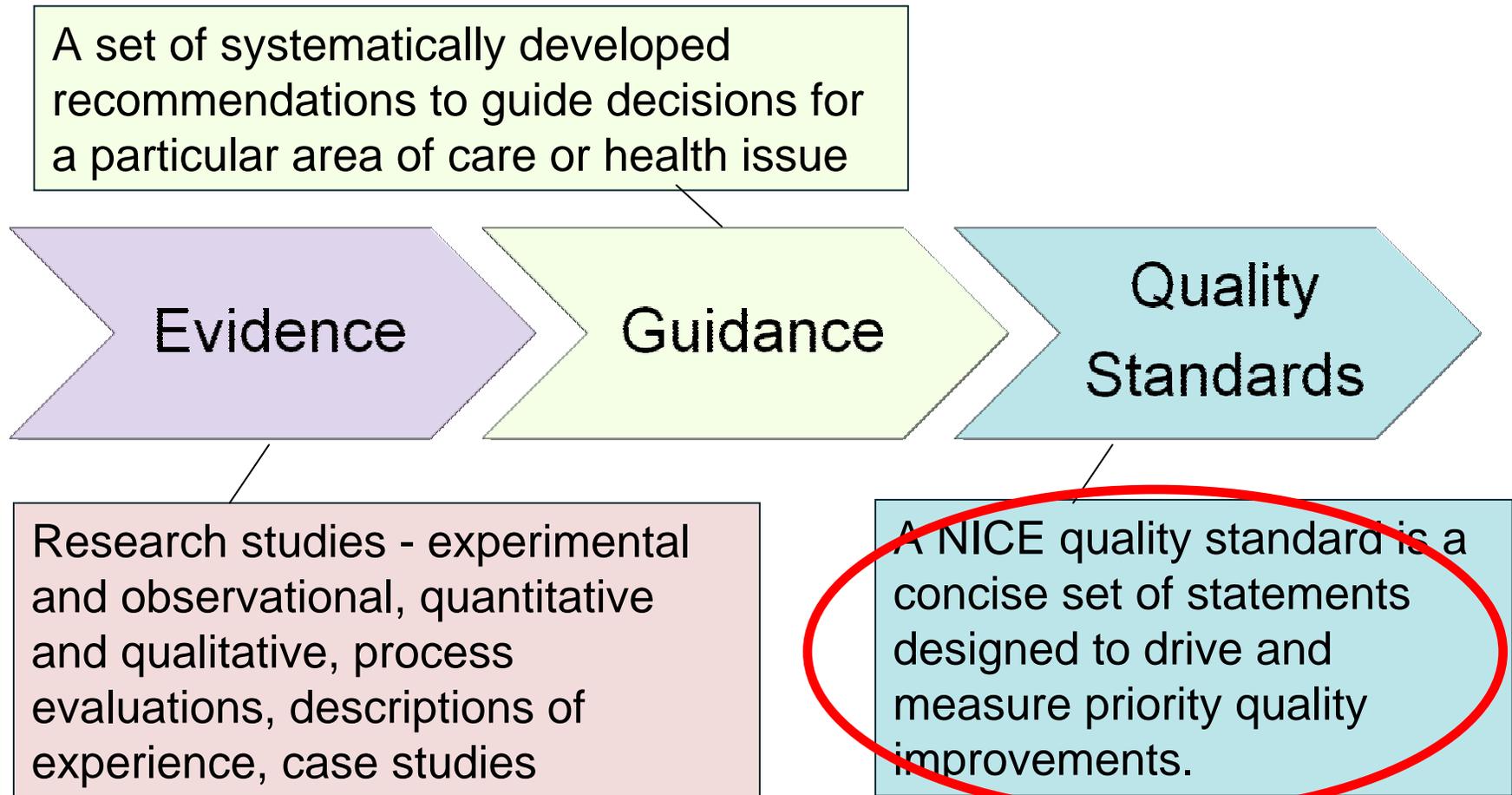
Statement 8. People with dementia have opportunities, with the involvement of their carers, to participate in and influence the design, planning, evaluation and delivery of services.

Statement 9. People with dementia are enabled, with the involvement of their carers, to access independent advocacy services.

Source guidance

- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2011\) IMCA and paid relevant person's representative roles in the Mental Capacity Act Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards. SCIE guide 41.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2010\) Personalisation: a rough guide. SCIE guide 47.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2010\) Independent mental capacity advocate involvement in accommodation decisions and care reviews. SCIE guide 39.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2010\) Dignity in care. SCIE guide 15.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2009\) Practice guidance on the involvement of Independent Mental Capacity Advocates \(IMCAs\) in safeguarding adults. SCIE guide 32.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2009\) Commissioning and monitoring of Independent Mental Capacity Advocate \(IMCA\) services. SCIE guide 31.](#)
- [Social Care Institute for Excellence \(2007\) Implementing the Carers \(Equal Opportunities\) Act 2004. SCIE guide 9.](#)
- [NICE clinical guideline: CG42 Dementia \(2006\)](#)

What are NICE guidance and quality standards?



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Quality standard for supporting people to live well with dementia

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Quality standard for supporting people to live well with dementia

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Quality statement 3: Reviewing needs and preferences

Quality statement

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Definitions

Equality and diversity considerations

Quality statement

People with dementia participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change.

Rationale

The needs of people with dementia will change as their circumstances change. It is important their care and support adapts quickly to changes in circumstances, and a review should be triggered when changes happen. This can help ensure that appropriate care is provided at the right time to enable people to continue to live well with dementia.

Quality measure

Structure:

a) Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people with dementia participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change.

health and wellbeing

Quality statement 7: Design and adaptation of housing

Quality statement 8: Planning and evaluating services

Quality statement 9: Independent advocacy

Quality statement 10: Involvement and contribution to the community

Using the quality standard

Development sources

Related NICE quality standards

Quality standard for dementia

The Topic Expert Group and NICE project team

About this quality standard

Rationale

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Quality measure

Structure:

- Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people with dementia participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change.
- Evidence that decisions made under the [Mental Capacity Act 2005](#) about needs and preferences of people with dementia are made in line with the code of practice that accompanies the Act.

Outcome:

- Feedback from people with dementia that they participate in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change.
- Feedback from the carers of people with dementia that the person they support has their needs and preferences reviewed when their circumstances change.

What the quality statement means for each audience

People with dementia take part in a review of their needs and preferences when their circumstances change.

Carers of people with dementia are involved in helping the person they support participate in a review of their needs and preferences when circumstances change.

Local authorities and others commissioning services work with providers to ensure the services they commission enable people with dementia to participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when circumstances change.

Organisations providing care and support ensure people with dementia participate in a review of their needs and preferences, with the involvement of their carers, when circumstances change.

Social care and healthcare staff ensure people with dementia participate, with the involvement of their carers, in a review of their needs and preferences when circumstances change.

Source guidance

NICE [clinical guideline 42](#) recommendation 1.1.7.2.

Data source

Structure: a) and b) Local data collection.

Outcome: a) and b) Local data collection.

health and wellbeing

Quality statement 7: Design and adaptation of housing

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Structure: a) and b) Local data collection.

Outcome: a) and b) Local data collection.

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Quality standard for supporting people to live well with dementia

Quality Standard | **Tools and resources** | Information for the public | Share | Print

NICE quality standard [QS30] | Published date: April 2013

Tools and resources

Tools to help you put the guidance into practice. Includes slide sets, audit tools, uptake reports and recommended research

Quick reference

Dementia

Related quality standards

- Dementia (QS1)
- End of life care for adults (QS13)
- Patient experience in adult NHS services (QS15)

Action planning tool

QS30 Supporting people to live well with dementia: action planning tool
03 April 2013 | Excel 170.5 KB

Data collection tool

QS30 Supporting people to live well with dementia: data collection tool
03 April 2013 | Excel 195 KB

Using quality standards to improve practice in care homes for older people

Tailored resource: supporting people to live well with dementia

Tailored resource: supporting people to live well with dementia

NICE support for commissioners of dementia care commissioning guide

NICE support for commissioners of dementia care commissioning guide information

Commissioning tool: dementia care
06 December 2013 | Excel 14.15 MB

Shared learning

Shared learning information

Guidance into practice

About the Into practice guide
Using NICE guidance and quality standards to improve practice

Quality Standards support for commissioning

- Highlights the key actions that commissioners should take
- Identifies opportunities for collaboration and integration at a local and regional level
- Identifies the benefits and potential costs and/ or savings from implementing the changes needed to achieve quality improvement
- Directs commissioners and service providers to resources that can help them implement NICE and NICE-accredited guidance

Accessing the evidence base if
there's no NICE guidance
published

NICE Evidence Services

- www.evidence.nhs.uk

The screenshot shows the NICE Evidence Search website. At the top, there is a dark blue navigation bar with links for "My Evidence", "Journals and Databases", and "Sign In". Below this, the NICE logo is displayed on the left, and a large blue eye graphic is on the right. The text "Evidence Search Health and Social Care" is overlaid on the eye graphic, with a search input field and a magnifying glass icon below it. A footer section contains several columns of links and information, including "About Evidence Services", "Clinical Knowledge Summaries", "A-Z of Topics", and subscription options. Social media icons for Facebook and Twitter are also present.

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Homelessness and health
Homelessness
heart failure

alcohol misuse
Anorexia

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Results are currently sorted by relevance (Sort results by: [date](#))

Results 1 - 10 (of 3422)



[Homelessness](#) Prevention and Hospital Discharge: Three Case Studies



...between local government, **health** and other partners is essential...indicates how national targets on **health inequalities** and **homelessness** can be met jointly. [http...1726](#) Getting involved with **health** - an introduction for **homelessness**...

Housing Learning and Improvement Network, 30 June 2009

[PDF](#)

[Health and homelessness](#) guidance



...s drive to tackle **health inequalities** and promote social justice...need to improve the **health** of homeless people which...highlighted in "Our National **Health**: A plan for action... Subject terms: **homelessness**, NHS, **health** care...

SCIE Social Care Online, 01 January 2001 - Publisher: Scotland. Scottish Executive - Publication type: research

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[Homelessness](#) in Liverpool City Region A **Health** Needs Assessment. Observatory report series No.96



...gaps The Institute of **Health** Equity The Institute of **Health** Equity are in the process of...recommendations on reducing **health inequalities** in local authorities. The review includes addressing **homelessness**. An early draft notes the...

01 May 2014 - Publisher: Liverpool Public Health Observatory - Publication type: Primary research

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[Collaboration between local **health**](#) and local government agencies for **health** improvement



...advised that tackling **health inequalities** also requires action...s oral **health inequalities** in Northern Ireland. initiative. Public **Health** Reports 2001. partnerships on **homelessness**. use and costs of mental **health**

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Commissioning and Management(77)

Drugs and Technologies(23)

Public Health(3234)

Social Care(124)

[Homelessness in Liverpool City Region A Health Needs Assessment, Observatory report series No.96](#)

...gaps The Institute of Health Equity The Institute of Health Equity are in the process of...recommendations on reducing **health inequalities** in local authorities. The review includes addressing **homelessness**. An early draft notes the...

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Homelessness and health inequalities



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Homelessness Prevention and Hospital Discharge: Three Case Studies



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Drug / Medicines Management(3)

Evidence Summaries(92)

Guidance(24)

Health Technology Assessments(9)

Medicines Current Awareness(2)

Patient Information(4)

Policy and Service Development(22)

Population Intelligence(3032)



...advised that tackling **health inequalities** also requires action...s oral **health inequalities** in Northern Ireland. initiative. Public **Health Reports** 2001. partnership on **homelessness**, use and costs of mental **health**

Checklist

- NICE Pathway
- NICE guidelines (and support tools)
- Commissioning and costing resources
- Return on investment tool
- NICE Quality Standards
- Local Government briefing

If none of the above are available:

- NICE Evidence search

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