

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

SCOPE

1 **Guideline title**

Management of stable angina

1.1 ***Short title***

Stable angina

2 **The remit**

The Department of Health has asked NICE: 'To prepare a clinical guideline on the management of stable angina'.

3 **Clinical need for the guideline**

3.1 ***Epidemiology***

- a) The Health Survey for England (2006) found that about 8% of men and 3% of women aged between 55 and 64 years have, or have had angina. For people aged between 65 and 74 years the figures are about 14% of men and 8% of women aged. It is estimated that almost 2 million people have, or have had angina in the UK. Prevalence is higher in men than in women, and increases sharply with age.
- b) Being diagnosed with angina can have a significant impact on a person's quality of life. In one survey, people with angina scored their general health as twice as poor as those who had had a stroke. In another survey, people with angina had a low level of factual knowledge about their illness and poor medication adherence.

3.2 ***Current practice***

- a) Angina is currently managed through different strategies including medical and/or lifestyle interventions. The aim of management is to abolish or minimise symptoms and to improve longer term outcomes such as morbidity and mortality. Medical management can be pharmacological alone, or a combination of pharmacological treatments and revascularisation.

4 **The guideline**

The guideline development process is described in detail on the NICE website (see section 6, 'Further information').

This scope defines what the guideline will (and will not) examine, and what the guideline developers will consider. The scope is based on the referral from the Department of Health.

The areas that will be addressed by the guideline are described in the following sections.

4.1 ***Population***

4.1.1 **Groups that will be covered**

- a) Adults (18 years and older) who have been diagnosed with stable angina.
- b) The following subgroups, who may need special consideration, will be included:
- patients with multiple morbidities
 - women
 - ethnic minorities
 - frail and/or elderly patients.

4.1.2 Groups that will not be covered

- a) People with recent onset chest pain/discomfort of suspected cardiac origin.
- b) Patients with acute coronary syndrome.
- c) People with chest pain/discomfort of unknown cause

4.2 *Healthcare setting*

- a) Primary and secondary care.

4.3 *Clinical management*

4.3.1 Key clinical issues that will be covered

- a) Non-invasive and invasive tests to assess functional status, underlying disease, prognosis and plan management.
- b) Self care, self medication and lifestyle interventions.
- c) Pharmacological interventions for symptom relief and to improve long-term outcomes. Note that guideline recommendations will normally fall within licensed indications; exceptionally, and only if clearly supported by evidence, use outside a licensed indication may be recommended. The guideline will assume that prescribers will use a drug's summary of product characteristics to inform their decisions for individual patients.'
- d) Revascularisation strategies for symptom relief and to improve long-term outcomes.
- e) Condition-specific information, support and communication needs of patients (and carers and families as appropriate).
- f) Rehabilitation.
- g) Treatment of chronic refractory angina.

4.4 *Economic aspects*

Developers will take into account both clinical and cost effectiveness when making recommendations involving a choice between alternative interventions. A review of the economic evidence will be conducted and analyses will be carried out as appropriate. The preferred unit of effectiveness is the quality-adjusted life year (QALY), and the costs considered will usually only be from an NHS and personal social services (PSS) perspective. Further detail on the methods can be found in 'The guidelines manual' (see 'Further information').

4.5 *Status*

4.5.1 *Scope*

This is the consultation draft of the scope. The consultation dates are 2 to 30 April 2009.

4.5.2 *Timing*

The development of the guideline recommendations will begin in July 2009.

5 *Related NICE guidance*

5.1 *Published guidance*

- Drug-eluting stents for the treatment of coronary artery disease. NICE technology appraisal guidance 152 (2008). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA152
- Lipid modification. NICE clinical guideline 67 (2008). Available from www.nice.org.uk/CG67
- Smoking cessation services (2008). NICE public health guidance 10. Available from www.nice.org.uk/PH10
- Endoscopic saphenous vein harvest for coronary artery bypass grafting. NICE interventional procedure guidance 248 (2007). Available from www.nice.org.uk/IPG248

- Ezetimibe for the treatment of primary (heterozygous-familial and non-familial) hypercholesterolaemia. NICE technology appraisal guidance 132 (2007). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA132
- MI: secondary prevention. NICE clinical guideline 48 (2007). Available from www.nice.org.uk/CG48
- Varenicline for smoking cessation. NICE technology appraisal guidance 123 (2007). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA123
- Hypertension. NICE clinical guideline 34 (2006). Available from www.nice.org.uk/CG34
- Statins for the prevention of cardiovascular events in patients at increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease or those with established cardiovascular disease. NICE technology appraisal guidance 94 (2006). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA94
- Intraoperative fluorescence angiography in coronary artery bypass grafting. NICE interventional procedure guidance 98 (2004). Available from www.nice.org.uk/IPG098
- Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy for the diagnosis and management of angina and myocardial infarction. NICE technology appraisal guidance 73 (2003). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA73
- Guidance on the use of coronary artery stents. NICE technology appraisal guidance 71 (2003). Available from www.nice.org.uk/TA71

5.2 *Guidance under development*

NICE is currently developing the following related guidance (details available from the NICE website).

- Chest pain/discomfort of recent onset. NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected February 2010.
- Acute coronary syndromes. NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected February 2010.
- Management of chronic heart failure in adults in primary and secondary care (update) Publication expected August 2010

6 Further information

Information on the guideline development process is provided in:

- 'How NICE clinical guidelines are developed: an overview for stakeholders' the public and the NHS'
- 'The guidelines manual'.

These are available from the NICE website

(www.nice.org.uk/guidelinesmanual). Information on the progress of the guideline will also be available from the NICE website (www.nice.org.uk).