

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Lower urinary tract symptoms in men and other people with a prostate: assessment and management (update)

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 Is the proposed primary focus of the guideline a population with a specific communication or engagement need, related to disability, age, or other equality consideration? Y/N

If so, what is it and what action might be taken by NICE or the developer to meet this need? (For example, adjustments to committee processes, additional forms of consultation.)

No

1.2 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?

- Age – Age is an important risk factor for lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and the prevalence of LUTS increases with age. Some older people may have more difficulties accessing services and may need support. Although LUTS is often associated with older people it may also occur in younger people. Decision making on surgical treatment options may be affected by age. For example,

bladder outflow obstruction in younger patients (<50) might not be prostate related and other causes could be investigated which could affect the treatment offered. The desire to preserve sexual function may mean that minimally invasive procedures might be considered as they can reduce the impact on the patient's sexual function.

- Disability – People with disabilities (physical and cognitive) may have more difficulties accessing services and may need support. Decision making on surgical treatment options may be influenced by disability, taking into account the disability as well as the acceptability of anaesthetic options, the desire to preserve sexual function, and mobility.
- Gender reassignment – Trans women with a prostate could potentially be a neglected group. The current guidance covers LUTS in men, historically this distinction was made to differentiate it from LUTS in women. Benign prostate enlargement is not a significant problem in trans women due to the hormonal suppression which leads to prostate shrinkage. However, prostate obstruction could occur.
- Pregnancy and maternity – No issues identified.
- Race – No issues identified.
- Religion or belief – No issues identified.
- Sex – No issues identified.
- Sexual orientation – No issues identified
- Socio-economic factors – No issues identified.
- Other definable characteristics – People in these groups may find it more difficult to access services for the treatment of LUTS:
 - refugees
 - asylum seekers
 - migrant workers
 - people who are homeless
 - prisoners and young offenders

1.3 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee?

The issues identified in section 1.2 will be addressed by ensuring that:

1.3 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee?

- Sub-grouping of evidence by different ages may be considered where necessary
- The recommendations apply to men and people with a prostate who may be affected by LUTS, and will use inclusive language
- Access to treatment for people from certain hard to reach groups will be taken into consideration when making recommendations.

Completed by Developer: Tim Reeves

Date: 26/10/2022

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead: Simon Ellis

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