

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

GUIDELINES EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM
RECOMMENDATIONS

As outlined in the guidelines manual NICE has a duty to take reasonable action to avoid unlawful discrimination and promote equality of opportunities. The purpose of this form is to document that equalities issues have been considered in the recommendations of a clinical guideline.

Taking into account each of the equality characteristics below the form needs:

- To confirm that equality issues identified in the scope have been addressed in the evidence reviews or other evidence underpinning the recommendations
- To ensure the recommendations do not discriminate against any of the equality groups
- To highlight areas where recommendations may promote equality.

This form is completed by the National Collaborating Centre and the Guideline Development Group for each guideline before consultation, and amended following consultation to incorporate any additional points or issues raised by stakeholders.

The final version is submitted with the final guideline, signed by the NCC Director and the Guideline Development Group (GDG) Chair, to be countersigned by the GRP chair and the guideline lead from the Centre for Clinical Practice.

EQUALITY CHARACTERISTICS
<p>Sex/gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men
<p>Ethnicity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian or Asian British • Black or black British • People of mixed race • Irish • White British • Chinese • Other minority ethnic groups not listed
<p>Disability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory • Learning disability • Mental health • Cognitive • Mobility • Other impairment
<p>Age¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people • Children and young people • Young adults <p>¹ Definitions of age groups may vary according to policy or other context.</p>
<p>Sexual orientation & gender identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesbians • Gay men • Bisexual people • Transgender people
<p>Religion and belief</p>
<p>Socio-economic status</p> <p>Depending on policy or other context, this may cover factors such as social exclusion and deprivation associated with geographical areas (e.g. the Spearhead Group of local authorities and PCTs, neighbourhood renewal fund areas etc) or inequalities or variations associated with other geographical distinctions (e.g. the North/South divide, urban versus rural).</p>
<p>Other categories²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsy travellers • Refugees and asylum seekers • Migrant workers • Looked after children • Homeless people <p>² This list is illustrative rather than comprehensive.</p>

GUIDELINES EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM: RECOMMENDATIONS

Guideline title: Prevention and management of neutropenic sepsis in cancer patients

1. Have the equality areas identified in the scope as needing attention been addressed in the guideline?

Please confirm whether

- the evidence reviews addressed the areas that had been identified in the scope as needing specific attention with regard to equalities issues.
Please note this also applies to consensus work in or outside the GDG
- the development group has considered these areas in their discussions

Note: some issues of language may correlate with ethnicity; and some communication issues may correlate with disability

During scoping phase it was identified that there may be evidence that age, ethnicity and socio-economic status affect outcomes in people with neutropenic sepsis. It was agreed that whilst these subgroups would not be specified in the scope, if evidence was found that supported different specific management this would be reported to the GDG for consideration.

No evidence supporting different management for any particular patient groups on the basis of equalities issues was identified during evidence appraisal. Consequently recommendations in the guideline apply to all patient groups.

2. Do any recommendations make it impossible or unreasonably difficult in practice for a specific group to access a test or intervention?

- Does access to the intervention depend on membership of a specific group?

Access to interventions is not dependant on membership of a specific group

- Does using a particular test discriminate unlawfully against a group?

There are no tests which discriminate against a particular group

- Do people with disabilities find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive an intervention?

We do not believe that people with disabilities will find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive any of the interventions recommended in the guideline