

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

DIAGNOSTICS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Scoping

Self-monitoring coagulometers (CoaguChek XS system, INRatio2 PT/INR monitor and ProTime Microcoagulation system), for self-testing or self-managing coagulation status in people for whom long-term vitamin K antagonist therapy is intended.

The impact on equality has been assessed during this assessment according to the principles of the NICE Equality scheme.

1. Have any potential equality issues been identified during the scoping process (scoping workshop discussion, assessment subgroup discussion), and, if so, what are they?

Access to the device may be of particular benefit to groups receiving long-term vitamin K antagonist therapy, such as children and young adults in education or older people, who may find travel to clinics for INR testing difficult or demanding.

In addition, access to the device may benefit some people with disabilities who may find travel to clinics for INR testing difficult or demanding.

Users must be physically and cognitively able to perform the self-monitoring test correctly.

Atrial fibrillation and valve disease is more common in older people.

2. What is the preliminary view as to what extent these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee?

The level of benefit gained from using self-monitoring may be different in some population groups, such as older people, children and people with

disabilities, because they may have particular difficulty in attending INR clinics. In addition, children receiving vitamin K antagonist therapy may be more likely to experience an adverse outcome because they receive therapy for a longer period of time. This should be considered in the assessment and by the Committee when making decisions

The ability of users to self-monitor correctly would be taken into account by the health professional when making clinical decisions.

The prevalence of atrial fibrillation, VTE and valve disease will be considered in the assessment.

3. Has any change to the draft scope been agreed to highlight potential equality issues?

If there is sufficient evidence, children receiving vitamin K antagonist therapy may be considered separately if there is differential clinical effectiveness

4. Have any additional stakeholders related to potential equality issues been identified during the scoping process, and, if so, have changes to the stakeholder list been made?

Additional stakeholders have not been indentified.

Approved by Associate Director (name): Nick Crabb

Date: 29/05/2013