

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

DIAGNOSTICS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

Equality impact assessment – Guidance development

Tests to help assess risk of acute kidney injury for people being considered for critical care admission

Consultation

1. Have the potential equality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the Committee, and, if so, how?

During scoping it was noted that:

- The presence of chronic kidney disease is a major risk factor for acute kidney injury. Therefore, populations with higher incidence of chronic kidney disease also have higher incidence of acute kidney injury. These include older people, people with diabetes and in certain ethnic groups, for example people of south Asian family origin. Incidence is unlikely to be affected by the use of the technology but earlier detection and slowing of progression may be enabled.
- The performance of the tests may be impacted by inflammation in people who have inflammatory conditions or an infection such as a urinary tract infection. These populations could be covered by the disability provision of the Equality Act 2010, depending on the nature and duration of the condition.
- The manufacturer of the NephroCheck test state that the test is marketed in the UK for people aged over 21 years old. There may be less evidence on use of the tests in children and young people. Clinical experts commented that children who are considered to be critically ill are likely to be admitted to critical care immediately, therefore the tests may not have the same use in this population as for adults.

The scope specified that the tests may perform differently in people with urinary tract infections and other inflammatory conditions and specified that if data permits results could be reported separately for this population. No

data specific to people with these conditions was identified by the external assessment group in their systematic review.

The scope did not restrict studies based on age. Several studies that assessed the use of NGAL tests in children were identified and were considered by the committee. The committee concluded that the tests may be used very differently for children and the cost-effectiveness estimates for this group are highly uncertain. No recommendation for use of the tests for any age group were made by the committee. The committee noted that because the potential use of the tests for children and young people can be very different to adults, specific consideration is needed for this group in further research (see section 4.11). The research recommendations (sections 5.1 and 5.2) also specify that specific considerations may need to be given to children and young people when doing further research.

2. Have any other potential equality issues been raised in the diagnostics assessment report, and, if so, how has the Committee addressed these?

No other potential equality issues were raised in the diagnostics assessment report.

3. Have any other potential equality issues been identified by the Committee, and, if so, how has the Committee addressed these?

No

4. Do the preliminary recommendations make it more difficult in practice for a specific group to access the technology compared with other groups? If so, what are the barriers to, or difficulties with, access for the specific group?

No

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| 5. | Is there potential for the preliminary recommendations to have an adverse impact on people with disabilities because of something that is a consequence of the disability? |
| No | |

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| 6. | Are there any recommendations or explanations that the Committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access identified in questions 4 or 5, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligations to promote equality? |
| No | |

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| 7. | Have the Committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the diagnostics consultation document, and, if so, where? |
| Sections 4.11, 5.1 and 5.2 note that specific consideration needs to be given to children in any further research. | |

Approved by Associate Director (name): Sarah Byron

Date: 17/12/2019

Diagnostics guidance document

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| 1. | Have any additional potential equality issues been raised during the consultation, and, if so, how has the Committee addressed these? |
| No additional potential equality issues were raised during the consultation. | |

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| 2. | If the recommendations have changed after consultation, are there any recommendations that make it more difficult in practice for a |
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specific group to access the technology compared with other groups? If so, what are the barriers to, or difficulties with, access for the specific group?

The recommendations did not change after consultation.

3. If the recommendations have changed after consultation, is there potential for the preliminary recommendations to have an adverse impact on people with disabilities because of something that is a consequence of the disability?

The recommendations did not change after consultation.

4. If the recommendations have changed after consultation, are there any recommendations or explanations that the Committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access identified in questions 2 and 3, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligations to promote equality?

The recommendations did not change after consultation.

5. Have the Committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the diagnostics guidance document, and, if so, where?

Sections 4.11, 5.1 and 5.2 note that specific consideration needs to be given to children in any further research.

Approved by Programme Director (name): Mirella Marlow

Date: 18 February 2020