

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### NICE guidelines

#### **Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management [NG17]**

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

#### **3.0 Guideline development: before consultation (to be completed by the Developer before consultation on the draft guideline)**

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

Not applicable

3.2 Have any **other** potential equality issues (in addition to those identified during the scoping process) been identified, and, if so, how has the Committee addressed them?

The committee identified the following potential equality issue:

- older adults (aged 65 and above as a proxy for frailty)
- people with frailty
- people with physical disability, mental-health related or learning disability

The committee highlighted that these groups require assistance from district nurses or a carer to administer injections. Additionally, twice daily insulin regimens may be challenging and impractical in these groups. Based on this, the committee expanded current recommendations to state that once-daily insulin such as degludec U100 can

be considered as an alternative basal insulin therapy for people who need help from a carer or a healthcare professional to administer injections.

It is known that certain ethnicities have a higher rate of type 1 diabetes and the committee considered this issue carefully. They felt ethnicity did not influence insulin therapy and therefore did not make any specific recommendations.

3.3 Have the Committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the guideline for consultation, and, if so, where?

Yes – in the "other factors the committee took into account" section of the committee's discussion of the evidence.

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

The recommendation to allow the use of degludec U100 as an alternative to basal insulin for those who may need assistance from a carer or district nurse to inject them addresses access issues for the existing guideline.

3.5 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.

3.6 Are there any recommendations or explanations that the Committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access to services identified in box 3.4, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligation to advance equality?

The committee considered advancing equality in all updated recommendations. Certain groups such as older adults (aged 65 and above), people with frailty and people with physical, mental-health related or learning disability were identified. Committee discussions around equality issues have been added to the evidence review for insulin therapy.

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Approved by NICE quality assurance lead: Christine Carson, Programme Director

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