NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

NICE quality standard

Diabetes in pregnancy

Quality standard

Published: 19 January 2016
www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs109

Contents

This standard is based on NG3 and NG17.

This standard should be read in conjunction with QS105, QS37, QS22, QS15, QS6, QS125, QS135, QS180, QS69, QS192 and QS32.

Quality statements

Statement 1 Women with diabetes planning a pregnancy are prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Statement 2 Women with pre-existing diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their pregnancy being confirmed.

Statement 3 Pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Statement 4 Pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are referred at their booking appointment for retinal assessment.

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Statement 6 Pregnant women with diabetes are supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Statement 7 Women who have had gestational diabetes have an annual HbA1c test.

Quality statement 1: High-dose folic acid

Quality statement

Women with diabetes planning a pregnancy are prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Rationale

High-dose folic acid supplements (5 mg/day) should be prescribed for women with diabetes who are planning a pregnancy from at least 3 months before conception until 12 weeks of gestation. This is because these women are at greater risk of having a baby with a neural tube defect. The benefits of high-dose folic acid supplementation should be discussed with the woman during preconception counselling as part of her preparation for pregnancy.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that women with diabetes planning a pregnancy are prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from local audit of patient pathways, service protocols and clinical protocols.

Process

a) Proportion of pregnant women with type 1 diabetes prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Numerator – the number in the denominator prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with type 1 diabetes.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

b) Proportion of pregnant women with type 2 diabetes prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Numerator – the number in the denominator prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with type 2 diabetes.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

Outcome

Neural tube defects.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in primary and secondary care) ensure that they have systems and processes in place so that women with diabetes who are planning a pregnancy are prescribed 5 mg/day folic acid from at least 3 months before conception.

Healthcare professionals (GPs, community midwives and healthcare professionals in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) ensure that they prescribe 5 mg/day folic acid for

women with diabetes who are planning a pregnancy, from at least 3 months before conception. Healthcare professionals also ensure that they advise women with diabetes who are planning a pregnancy about the benefits of taking high-dose folic acid as part of preconception counselling.

Commissioners (NHS England area teams, clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that they commission pre-pregnancy services in which 5 mg/day folic acid is prescribed for women with diabetes who are planning a pregnancy, from at least 3 months before conception.

Women withdiabetes who are planning a pregnancy are given a prescription for high-dose folic acid (one 5 mg tablet a day) for at least 3 months before they get pregnant and for the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. This helps to lower the chances of the baby having a condition called a neural tube defect (for example, spina bifida).

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendation 1.1.11

Quality statement 2: First contact with joint diabetes and antenatal care team

Quality statement

Women with pre-existing diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their pregnancy being confirmed.

Rationale

Women with diabetes who become pregnant need extra care in addition to routine antenatal care. Members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team are able to ensure that specialist care is delivered to minimise adverse pregnancy outcomes. Immediate access to the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of her pregnancy being confirmed will help to ensure that a woman's diabetes is controlled during early pregnancy, when there is an increased risk of fetal loss and anomalies. It will also help to ensure that the woman's care is planned appropriately throughout her pregnancy.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

a) Evidence of local arrangements to provide a joint diabetes and antenatal care team.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by provider organisations, for example, from service pathways or protocols.

b) Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that women with pre-existing diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their

pregnancy being confirmed.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from local audit of patient pathways, service protocols and clinical protocols.

Process

Proportion of women with pre-existing diabetes who are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their pregnancy being confirmed.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their pregnancy being confirmed.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

Outcome

a) Maternal satisfaction.

Data source: The NHS Maternity Survey collects data on maternal satisfaction with experience of birth.

b) Perinatal morbidity.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

c) Perinatal mortality.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

d) Maternal adverse outcomes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in secondary care) ensure that referral pathways are in place so that pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of the pregnancy being confirmed.

Healthcare professionals (in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) ensure that they see pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes within 1 week of the pregnancy being confirmed.

Commissioners (NHS England area teams, clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that they commission joint diabetes and antenatal care teams that see pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes within 1 week of the pregnancy being confirmed.

Pregnant women who had diabetes before they became pregnant have an appointment with a joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of telling a doctor, nurse or midwife that they are pregnant.

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendation 1.3.37

The 1-week timeframe is derived from expert consensus to support measurability for achieving 'immediate contact', which is the wording within the source recommendation in the NICE guideline on diabetes in pregnancy. It is considered a practical timeframe to enable stakeholders to measure performance.

Definitions of terms used in this quality statement

Joint diabetes and antenatal care team

A clinic with a multidisciplinary team consisting of an obstetrician, a diabetes physician, a diabetes specialist nurse, a midwife and a dietitian. [Department of Health and Social Care's national service framework for diabetes]

Pregnancy confirmed

The notification of a positive pregnancy test to a healthcare professional. This may be a GP, practice nurse, midwife or member of the secondary care diabetes team. [Expert opinion]

Quality statement 3: Measuring HbA1c levels at booking appointment

Quality statement

Pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Rationale

Measuring a woman's HbA1c levels can be used to determine the level of risk for her pregnancy. Women who had diabetes before they became pregnant should have their HbA1c levels measured during early pregnancy to identify the risk of potential adverse pregnancy outcomes and to ensure that any identified risks are managed.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from local audit of patient pathways, service protocols and clinical protocols.

Process

Proportion of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes who have their HbA1c levels

measured at their booking appointment.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

Outcome

a) Mode of birth.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

b) Adverse fetal outcomes.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

c) Maternal diabetic complications.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in secondary care) ensure that systems are in place so that pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Healthcare professionals (in antenatal care and in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) ensure that they measure the HbA1c levels of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes at the booking appointment.

Commissioners (clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that

they commission services in which pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment.

Pregnant women who had diabetes before they became pregnant have their HbA1c levels measured at their booking appointment (their first official antenatal appointment).

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendations 1.3.7, 1.3.39 and 1.3.40

Definitions of terms used in this quality statement

Booking appointment

A woman with diabetes will usually have a booking appointment with the joint diabetes and antenatal care team by 10 weeks of pregnancy. In some cases, this appointment may take place earlier in the pregnancy. [NICE's guideline on diabetes in pregnancy and expert opinion]

Equality and diversity considerations

Pregnant women with diabetes and complex social needs may be less likely to access or maintain contact with antenatal care services, and may present to a service later than 10 weeks. Services should give special consideration to these groups of women and ensure that they have their HbA1c levels measured at the earliest opportunity.

Quality statement 4: Referral for retinal assessment

Quality statement

Pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are referred at their booking appointment for retinal assessment.

Rationale

Pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes can have an increased risk of progression of diabetic retinopathy. Women should therefore be screened for diabetic retinopathy regularly during pregnancy. Early assessment ensures that treatment can start as soon as possible, and can act as a baseline to observe any further deterioration. A referral for retinal assessment should be offered at the booking appointment unless that woman has had an assessment in the last 3 months.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are referred at their booking appointment for retinal assessment.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from clinical protocols.

Process

a) Proportion of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes who are referred at their booking appointment for retinal assessment.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who are referred at their booking appointment for retinal assessment.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes attending a booking appointment who have not had retinal assessment in the last 3 months.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

b) Proportion of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes who have a retinal assessment in the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who have a retinal assessment in the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes referred at their booking appointment for a retinal assessment.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example from patient records.

Outcome

a) Rates of diabetic retinopathy during pregnancy.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

b) Diabetic retinopathy progression during pregnancy.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and

provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in primary and secondary care) ensure that pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are referred at the booking appointment for a retinal assessment if they have not had a retinal assessment in the last 3 months.

Healthcare professionals (in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) ensure that they refer pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes at their booking appointment for a retinal assessment, unless the woman has had a retinal assessment in the last 3 months.

Commissioners (clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that they commission services in which pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes are referred at their booking appointment for a retinal assessment if they have not had a retinal assessment in the last 3 months. Commissioners also ensure that services communicate the results of retinal assessments to the joint diabetes and antenatal care team.

Pregnant women who had diabetesbefore they became pregnant are referred at their booking appointment for a screening check for eye damage (retinopathy) if they have not had this type of check in the last 3 months.

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendation 1.3.25

Definitions of terms used in this quality statement

Retinal assessment

A retinal assessment should be done by digital imaging with mydriasis (dilation of the pupils) using tropicamide, in accordance with the National Screening Committee's diabetic retinopathy screening programme. [NICE's guideline on diabetes in pregnancy,

recommendation 1.3.25]

Booking appointment

A woman with diabetes will usually have a booking appointment with the joint diabetes and antenatal care team by 10 weeks of pregnancy. In some cases, this appointment may take place earlier in the pregnancy. [NICE's guideline on diabetes in pregnancy and expert opinion]

Equality and diversity considerations

Pregnant women with diabetes and complex social needs may be less likely to access or maintain contact with antenatal care services, and may present to a service later than 10 weeks. Services should give special consideration to these groups of women and ensure that they are referred for a retinal assessment at the earliest opportunity.

Quality statement 5: Review after a diagnosis of gestational diabetes

Quality statement

Women diagnosed with gestational diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Rationale

Women diagnosed with gestational diabetes should have specialist advice and treatment in a timely manner, and should be reviewed by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of being diagnosed. The joint team should provide the woman with advice, including why gestational diabetes occurs, potential risks and complications, and treatments aimed at reducing those risks.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

a) Evidence of local arrangements to provide a joint diabetes and antenatal care team.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from service specifications.

b) Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that women diagnosed with gestational diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from service protocols.

Process

Proportion of women diagnosed with gestational diabetes who are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with gestational diabetes.

Data source:NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

Outcome

a) Maternal satisfaction.

Data source: The NHS Maternity Survey collects data on maternal satisfaction with experience of birth.

b) Perinatal morbidity.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

c) Perinatal mortality.

Data source: NHS Digital National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit.

d) Maternal adverse outcomes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in secondary and community care) ensure that referral pathways are in place so that women diagnosed with gestational diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Healthcare professionals (in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) ensure that they see women diagnosed with gestational diabetes within 1 week of diagnosis.

Commissioners (NHS England area teams, clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that they commission services in which women diagnosed with gestational diabetes are seen by members of the joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of diagnosis.

Pregnant women who are diagnosed with gestational diabetes (that is, diabetes that develops during pregnancy) have an appointment with a joint diabetes and antenatal care team within 1 week of their diagnosis.

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendation 1.2.9

Definitions of terms used in this quality statement

Diagnosis of gestational diabetes

Diagnose gestational diabetes (using a 75 g 2-hour oral glucose tolerance test) if the woman has either:

- a fasting plasma glucose level of 5.6 mmol/litre or above **or**
- a 2-hour plasma glucose level of 7.8 mmol/litre or above.

[Adapted from NICE's guideline on diabetes in pregnancy, recommendations 1.2.6 and 1.2.8]

Joint diabetes and antenatal care team

A clinic with a multidisciplinary team consisting of an obstetrician, a diabetes physician, a diabetes specialist nurse, a midwife and a dietitian. [Department of Health and Social Care's national service framework for diabetes]

Quality statement 6: Self-monitoring of blood glucose levels during pregnancy

Quality statement

Pregnant women with diabetes are supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Rationale

Women with diabetes need to be able to self-monitor their blood glucose during pregnancy. Some women with type 2 diabetes and all women with gestational diabetes will not have been monitoring their blood glucose levels at all before pregnancy and will start doing so. For women with type 1 diabetes, and some women with type 2 diabetes, frequency of monitoring will increase from 4 times a day to up to 10 times per day. More frequent monitoring will help women to maintain good blood glucose control throughout pregnancy. This in turn will reduce the risk of adverse outcomes, such as a baby that is large for gestational age, trauma during birth, neonatal hypoglycaemia and perinatal death. The likelihood of induction of labour and caesarean section should also be lower. Support should be provided to ensure that women have access to appropriate blood glucose meters and are prescribed enough testing strips, and know how to use them.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

a) Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that pregnant women with diabetes are supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and

provider organisations, for example, from service protocols.

b) Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that pregnant women with diabetes have access to appropriate blood glucose meters and are prescribed enough testing strips.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

Process

a) Proportion of pregnant women with diabetes who feel supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who feel supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

b) Proportion of pregnant women with diabetes who have an appropriate blood glucose meter.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who have an appropriate blood glucose meter.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

c) Proportion of pregnant women with diabetes who are prescribed enough blood glucose testing strips.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who are prescribed enough blood glucose

testing strips.

Denominator – the number of pregnant women with diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

Outcome

a) Adverse fetal outcomes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

b) Maternal diabetic complications.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in primary and secondary care) ensure that pregnant women with diabetes have an appropriate blood glucose meter and are prescribed enough testing strips, and so are supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels during pregnancy.

Healthcare professionals (GPs, community midwives and healthcare professionals in joint diabetes and antenatal care teams) support pregnant women with diabetes to self-monitor their blood glucose levels during pregnancy, including ensuring that the woman has an appropriate blood glucose meter and is prescribed enough testing strips.

Commissioners (NHS England area teams, clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) commission services that ensure that pregnant women with diabetes have an appropriate blood glucose meter and are prescribed enough testing strips, and so are

supported to self-monitor their blood glucose levels.

Pregnant women with diabetes are supported to monitor their own blood glucose levels during pregnancy. They are given a blood glucose meter that suits them, and are prescribed enough testing strips for their needs.

Source guidance

- Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline NG17 (2015, updated 2022) recommendation 1.6.26
- Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendations 1.1.13, 1.2.11 and 1.3.1 to 1.3.3

Definitions of terms used in this quality statement

Appropriate blood glucose monitor

Ensure that blood glucose meters meet current ISO standards and take the needs of the woman with diabetes into account. [Adapted from NICE's guideline on type 1 diabetes in adults, recommendation 1.6.26]

Equality and diversity considerations

When advising women to start or increase the frequency of blood glucose monitoring, take into account that some women may be anxious and feel pressure to adjust and overly regulate their blood glucose levels.

Quality statement 7: Annual HbA1c testing after gestational diabetes

Quality statement

Women who have had gestational diabetes have an annual HbA1c test.

Rationale

Women who have had gestational diabetes are at increased risk of getting it again in future pregnancies. They are also at higher risk of type 2 diabetes: if they are not diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the immediate postnatal period, they are still at high risk of developing it in the future. Early detection of type 2 diabetes by annual HbA1c testing in primary care can delay disease progression and reduce the risk of complications. Annual testing can also reduce the risk of uncontrolled or undetected diabetes in future pregnancies.

Quality measures

The following measures can be used to assess the quality of care or service provision specified in the statement. They are examples of how the statement can be measured, and can be adapted and used flexibly.

Structure

Evidence of local arrangements and written clinical protocols to ensure that women who have had gestational diabetes have an annual HbA1c test.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from clinical protocols.

Process

Proportion of women who have had gestational diabetes who have an annual HbA1c test.

Numerator – the number in the denominator who have had an HbA1c test in the last 12 months.

Denominator – the number of women who have had gestational diabetes and whose baby was born at least 12 months ago.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example from patient records.

Outcome

Earlier detection of type 2 diabetes.

Data source: No routinely collected national data for this measure has been identified. Data can be collected from information recorded locally by healthcare professionals and provider organisations, for example, from patient records.

What the quality statement means for different audiences

Service providers (in primary care) ensure that systems are in place so that women who have had gestational diabetes have an annual HbA1c test.

Healthcare practitioners (in primary care) ensure that they test HbA1c levels annually for women who have had gestational diabetes.

Commissioners (NHS England area teams, clinical commissioning groups and integrated care systems) ensure that they commission services that provide annual HbA1c testing for women who have had gestational diabetes.

Women who have had gestational diabetes have the HbA1c levels in their blood measured once a year. This is to check whether they have type 2 diabetes, or are at risk of getting it.

Source guidance

Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. NICE

guideline NG3 (2015, updated 2020), recommendation 1.6.14

Update information

Minor changes since publication

March 2022: Changes have been made to align this quality standard with the updated NICE guideline on type 1 diabetes in adults. Source guidance references have been updated for statement 6 and data sources have been updated throughout.

July 2021: This quality standard has been updated to ensure alignment with the NICE guideline on type 1 diabetes in adults. The source guidance reference has been amended for statement 6. Data sources and references have been updated throughout. Information about the source of the timeframe in statement 2 has been added.

December 2020: This quality standard has been updated to ensure alignment with the NICE guideline on diabetes in pregnancy. Source guidance references have been amended for statements 2, 3, 4 and 6.

About this quality standard

NICE quality standards describe high-priority areas for quality improvement in a defined care or service area. Each standard consists of a prioritised set of specific, concise and measurable statements. NICE quality standards draw on existing NICE or NICE-accredited guidance that provides an underpinning, comprehensive set of recommendations, and are designed to support the measurement of improvement.

Expected levels of achievement for quality measures are not specified. Quality standards are intended to drive up the quality of care, and so achievement levels of 100% should be aspired to (or 0% if the quality statement states that something should not be done). However, this may not always be appropriate in practice. Taking account of safety, shared decision-making, choice and professional judgement, desired levels of achievement should be defined locally.

Information about how NICE quality standards are developed is available from the NICE website.

See our webpage on quality standards advisory committees for details about our standing committees. Information about the topic experts invited to join the standing members is available from the webpage for this quality standard.

NICE has produced a quality standard service improvement template to help providers make an initial assessment of their service compared with a selection of quality statements. This tool is updated monthly to include new quality standards.

NICE guidance and quality standards apply in England and Wales. Decisions on how they apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland are made by the Scottish government and Northern Ireland Executive. NICE quality standards may include references to organisations or people responsible for commissioning or providing care that may be relevant only to England.

Resource impact

NICE quality standards should be achievable by local services. The potential resource impact is considered by the quality standards advisory committee, drawing on resource

impact work for the source guidance. Organisations are encouraged to use the resource impact statement for the NICE guideline on diabetes in pregnancy and the resource impact statement for the NICE guideline on type 1 diabetes in adults to help estimate local costs.

Diversity, equality and language

Equality issues were considered during development and equality assessments for this quality standard are available. Any specific issues identified during development of the quality statements are highlighted in each statement.

Commissioners and providers should aim to achieve the quality standard in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations. Nothing in this quality standard should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

ISBN: 978-1-4731-1623-8

Endorsing organisation

This quality standard has been endorsed by NHS England, as required by the Health and Social Care Act (2012)

Supporting organisations

Many organisations share NICE's commitment to quality improvement using evidence-based guidance. The following supporting organisations have recognised the benefit of the quality standard in improving care for patients, carers, service users and members of the public. They have agreed to work with NICE to ensure that those commissioning or providing services are made aware of and encouraged to use the quality standard.

- Royal College of Nursing (RCN)
- Royal College of Pathologists
- Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP)
- Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists