

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CLINICAL EXCELLENCE**  
**CLINICAL GUIDELINE EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT -**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Clinical guideline:** Prostate cancer: diagnosis and treatment (update)

As outlined in The guidelines manual (2012), NICE has a duty to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. The purpose of this form is to document the consideration of equality issues in each stage of the guideline production process. This equality impact assessment is designed to support compliance with NICE's obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998.

Table 1 below lists the protected characteristics and other equality factors NICE needs to consider, i.e. not just population groups sharing the 'protected characteristics' defined in the Equality Act but also those affected by health inequalities associated with socioeconomic factors or other forms of disadvantage. The table does not attempt to provide further interpretation of the protected characteristics.

This form should be drafted before first submission of the guideline, revised before the second submission (after consultation) and finalised before the third submission (after the quality assurance teleconference) by the guideline developer. It will be signed off by NICE at the same time as the guideline, and published on the NICE website with the final guideline. The form is used to:

- record any equality issues raised in connection with the guideline by anybody involved **since scoping**, including NICE, the National Collaborating Centre, GDG members, any peer reviewers and stakeholders
- demonstrate that all equality issues, both old and new, have been given due consideration, by explaining what impact they have had on recommendations, or if there is no impact, why this is.
- highlight areas where the guideline should advance equality of opportunity or foster good relations
- ensure that the guideline will not discriminate against any of the equality groups

**Table 1 NICE equality groups**

Protected characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• Gender reassignment</li> <li>• Pregnancy and maternity</li> <li>• Race</li> <li>• Religion or belief</li> <li>• Sex</li> <li>• Sexual orientation</li> <li>• Marriage and civil partnership (protected only in respect of need to eliminate unlawful discrimination)</li> </ul>
Additional characteristics to be considered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic status</li> </ul> <p>Depending on policy or other context, this may cover factors such as social exclusion and deprivation associated with geographical areas, or inequalities or variations associated with other geographical distinctions (for example, the North–South divide; urban versus rural).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>Other groups in the population experience poor health because of circumstances often affected by, but going beyond, sharing a protected characteristic or socioeconomic status. Whether such groups can be identified depends on the guidance topic and the evidence. The following are examples of groups that may be covered in NICE guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refugees and asylum seekers</li> <li>• migrant workers</li> <li>• looked-after children</li> <li>• homeless people.</li> </ul>

**1. Have the equality areas identified during scoping 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 equality issues (this also applies to consensus work within or outside the GDG)
- the GDG has considered these areas in their discussions.

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

<b>What issue was identified and what was done to address it?</b>	<b>Was there an impact on the recommendations? If so, what?</b>
<p>ISSUE: Men of African-Caribbean origin have a higher incidence of and mortality from prostate cancer compared to white Caucasian men.</p> <p>SOLUTION: Ethnicity was included in the PICO for relevant clinical questions on diagnosis to see if the evidence supported making different recommendations for different ethnic groups. Ethnicity does not affect treatment for prostate cancer so was not specifically included for clinical questions on treatment.</p>	<p>The evidence did not support making different recommendations on diagnosis for those men of African-Caribbean origin, compared to men of other ethnicities.</p>

**2. Have any equality areas been identified after scoping? If so, have they have been addressed in the guideline?**

Please confirm whether:

- the evidence reviews addressed the areas that had been identified after scoping as needing specific attention with regard to equality issues (this also applies to consensus work within or outside the GDG)
- the GDG has considered these areas in their discussions.

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

<b>What issue was identified and what was done to address it?</b>	<b>Was there an impact on the recommendations? If so, what?</b>
<p>The guideline recommends that men who are starting or having androgen deprivation therapy should be offered supervised resistance and aerobic exercise at least twice a week for 12 weeks to reduce fatigue</p>	<p>The GDG acknowledged these issues in the LETR paragraph and noted that service providers and commissioners should be aware of this issue when implementing these recommendations.</p>

and improve quality of life.

The GDG acknowledged that some men (particularly those who were disabled) may have difficulty using these services due to their inability to attend exercise classes or because of poor or non-existent provision of facilities.

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

For example:

- does access to the intervention depend on membership of a specific group?
- does using a particular test discriminate unlawfully against a group?
- would people with disabilities find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive an intervention?

No

**4. Do the recommendations promote equality?**

State if the recommendations are formulated so as to advance equality, for example by making access more likely for certain groups, or by tailoring the intervention to specific groups.

Yes

**5. Do the recommendations foster good relations?**

State if the recommendations are formulated so as to foster good relations, for example by improving understanding or tackling prejudice.

Yes