



Smoking: support and treatment for people with bipolar, schizophrenia and other psychoses

NICE indicator

Published: 3 August 2015

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Indicator

The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses who are recorded as current smokers who have a record of an offer of support and treatment within the preceding 12 months.

Indicator type

General practice indicator for use outside the Quality and Outcomes Framework.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

People with schizophrenia in the UK are more likely to smoke than the rest of the population; data indicate that 73% of people with schizophrenia smoke, compared with 22% of the general population. There is evidence that premature death and smoking-related diseases, such as respiratory disorders and heart disease, are more common among people with serious mental illness who smoke than in the general population of smokers. It is therefore important that people with serious mental illness who smoke are offered smoking cessation treatment and support.

Source guidance

- [Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults. NICE guideline CG178 \(2014\)](#), recommendations 1.1.2.3 and 1.1.2.4
- [Bipolar disorder. NICE guideline CG185 \(2014, updated 2023\)](#), recommendation 1.10.31

Specification

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who have a record of an offer of support and treatment within the preceding 12 months.

Denominator: The number of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses who are recorded as current smokers.

Calculation: Numerator divided by the denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions: None

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance at

individual general practice level.

ISBN: 978-1-4731-6030-9