

Indicator	Query	Response	Date
CVD PP 1	<p>The CVD Risk assessment tools recommended for CVD-PP 1 indicator are designed for patients between 30 and 74. What can we do about patients who are newly diagnosed with hypertension outside these age groups?</p>	<p>This query has been referred to UK level and the following response has been obtained.</p> <p>There is no plan to narrow the eligible age range for this indicator. It is anticipated that there are very few patients newly diagnosed with hypertension under age 30 and these patients can be exception reported as “patient unsuitable”. For the patients over 75 when diagnosed with hypertension, the risk assessment tool can be used but the age of the patients coupled with hypertension will rate them at high risk in any case.</p> <p>The upper threshold for this indicator is 70% allowing for flexibility where the risk assessment tools are inappropriate. The purpose of the risk assessment is to target high risk patients for interventions to reduce their risk.</p> <p>Please also see supplementary guidance on acceptable risk assessment tools.</p>	03/07/09
CVD PP1 / Dep 2 / Cancer 2	<p>For CVD PP1 and Dep 3, the requirement has to be completed within a set period of the diagnosis being made. If a patient moves practice after diagnosis but this requirement has not been met by the previous practice, what can the new practice do?</p> <p>NB This also applies to Indicator Cancer 2</p>	<p>In each of these situations, there is a concession for the first 3 months after registration where the patient is not included in the denominator. However, because the indicators look back over 12/15 months, there will be a few cases where the new practice is unable to fulfil the requirement because of the timescales. This will only apply to a small number of patients and this is reflected in the thresholds and range for the indicators.</p> <p>This is balanced by the reverse situation where a practice benefits from the activities of the previous practice in fulfilling the indicator requirements.</p>	01/10/09

CVD PP1	<p>The CVD Risk assessment tools recommended for CVD-PP 1 indicator are designed for patients between 30 and 74. What can we do about patients who are newly diagnosed with hypertension outside these age groups?</p>	<p>The response to this query has been modified on 12 Jan 2010. It now reads: The age range for CVD PP1 has been narrowed to 30-74 years after agreement between NHS Employers (on behalf of the 4 Health departments) and GPC.</p> <p>The business rules <http://www.pcc.nhs.uk/145 <https://owamail/exchweb/bin/redirect.asp?URL=http://www.pcc.nhs.uk/145> > have been amended (version 16.1) to exclude patients aged 30 years and under from indicator CVD PP1. The age range for this indicator is now set as 30-74 years. Patients outside this age range should still be individually assessed and their risks reduced, although risk equations do not apply and thresholds for reductions are not currently available. PP2 applies to all age groups, as do the blood pressure control indicators in the hypertension set."</p>	12/01/10
CVD PP1	<p>For CVD PP1, could you clarify what constitutes a face to face risk assessment? If the measures and blood tests have been taken, is it sufficient to record the ASSIGN or other risk score in the records?</p>	<p>The rationale for this indicator is that a patient newly diagnosed with hypertension but with no other underlying CVD related disease has the opportunity of a formal assessment of their risk of CVD with accompanying advice on life style changes and any other preventative measures (e.g. statins) which might be needed. As such, it is linked with CVD PP2.</p> <p>Practices are expected to base the assessment on actual values, recorded no more than 6 months before the risk assessment, rather than estimated ones and prior to any treatment for hypertension. Thus the process will usually involve more than one consultation but this could be linked to consultations for hypertension.</p> <p>Merely recording the risk score in the electronic record is not sufficient</p>	19/02/10

		<p>and practices would be expected to be able to demonstrate that they have also seen the patient to discuss their score.</p> <p>Thus, practices would be expected to discuss the risk score and what it implies face to face with the patient, preferably once all the information is available for a full CVD risk assessment.</p>	
CVD PP	<p>CVD PPINDICATOR - Patients in the denominator were being included because they had been diagnosed with Hypertension since 1/4/2009. Is this correct or should it in fact be reset to 1/4/2010. I checked this against the published V18 rule set and in the software and the rule sets coincide. Is this a mistake in the rule set or is this intended?</p>	<p>As far as I can see the searches are correct and do correspond with the dates the indicators state ie. PP1 is for new hypertension in the previous 1st April to 31st March, and PP2 is for all patient diagnosed since 1.4.09 - need lifestyle advice in last 15 months. Therefore newly diagnosed hypertensives only need Risk assessment once but need lifestyle advice every 15 months.</p> <p>I would agree that the PP2 indicator is now creating two classes of hypertensive patients - those diagnosed before 1.4.09 and those after - which is a bit odd, and creates problems in practices routine monitoring of these patients. If the GP would like to question this and request change, the NICE website http://www.nice.org.uk/ is currently taking requests for change and is open to anybody to do. However this would be for the future and not affecting this year.</p>	11.05.11