

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence


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NICE....what is it ?

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) is the independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention and treatment of ill health.



NICE.....aims to:

Identify good clinical and public health practice
using the best available evidence

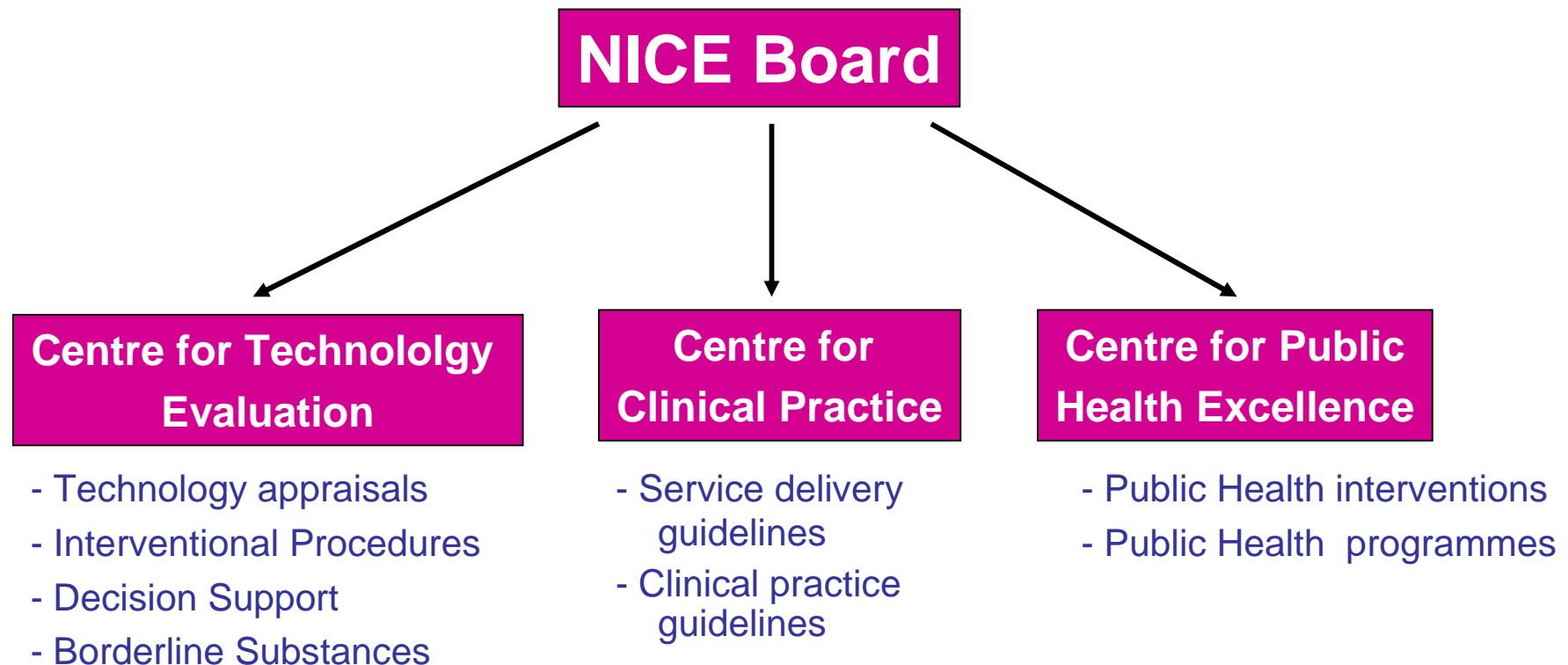
Create standards for the NHS and local health
communities

Help resolve uncertainty for the public, patients
and health professionals


Identify the evidence gaps.....help fill them




NICE...what it does



NICE approach to making decisions

- Process of reaching decision needs to be transparent, inclusive, reliable and valid
 - Interpretation of evidence requires scientific and social value judgments
 - Being explicit about values is part of the transparency of decision making
 - Values need to be tested with the wider community
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Scientific Value Judgements


- the strength, reliability and generalisability of the data from research studies;
 - the validity of the assumptions used in economic modelling
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William Blake – 19th Century English Poet and Artist

*“God forbid that
truth should be
confined to
mathematical
demonstration ”*



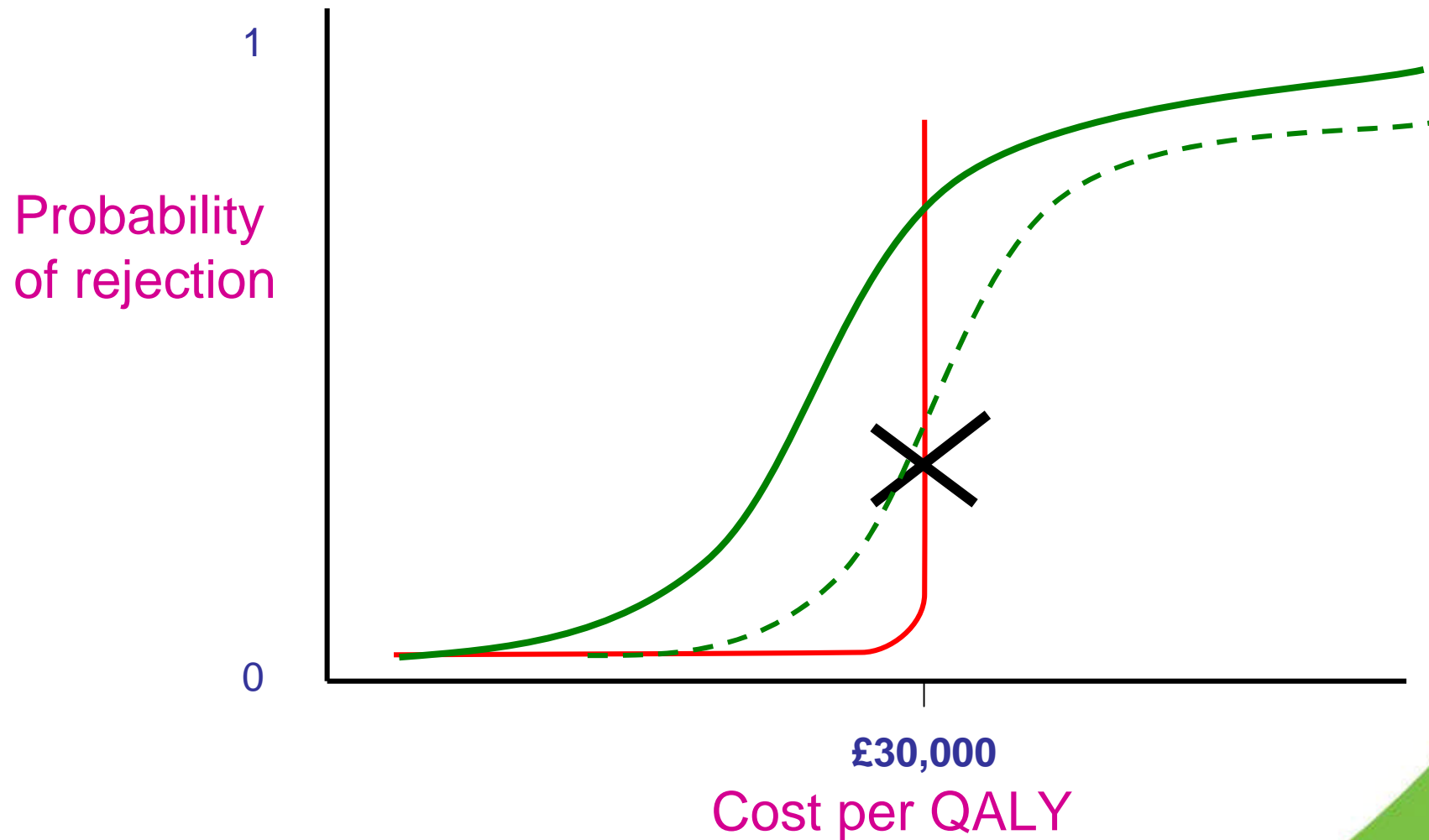
NICE approach to social values

- Take into account Secretary of State's directions
 - Use a specific Health Economic Methodology
 - Stakeholder Membership on all Advisory Committees
 - Consultation with all Stakeholders
 - Establish Citizens Council
 - R&D
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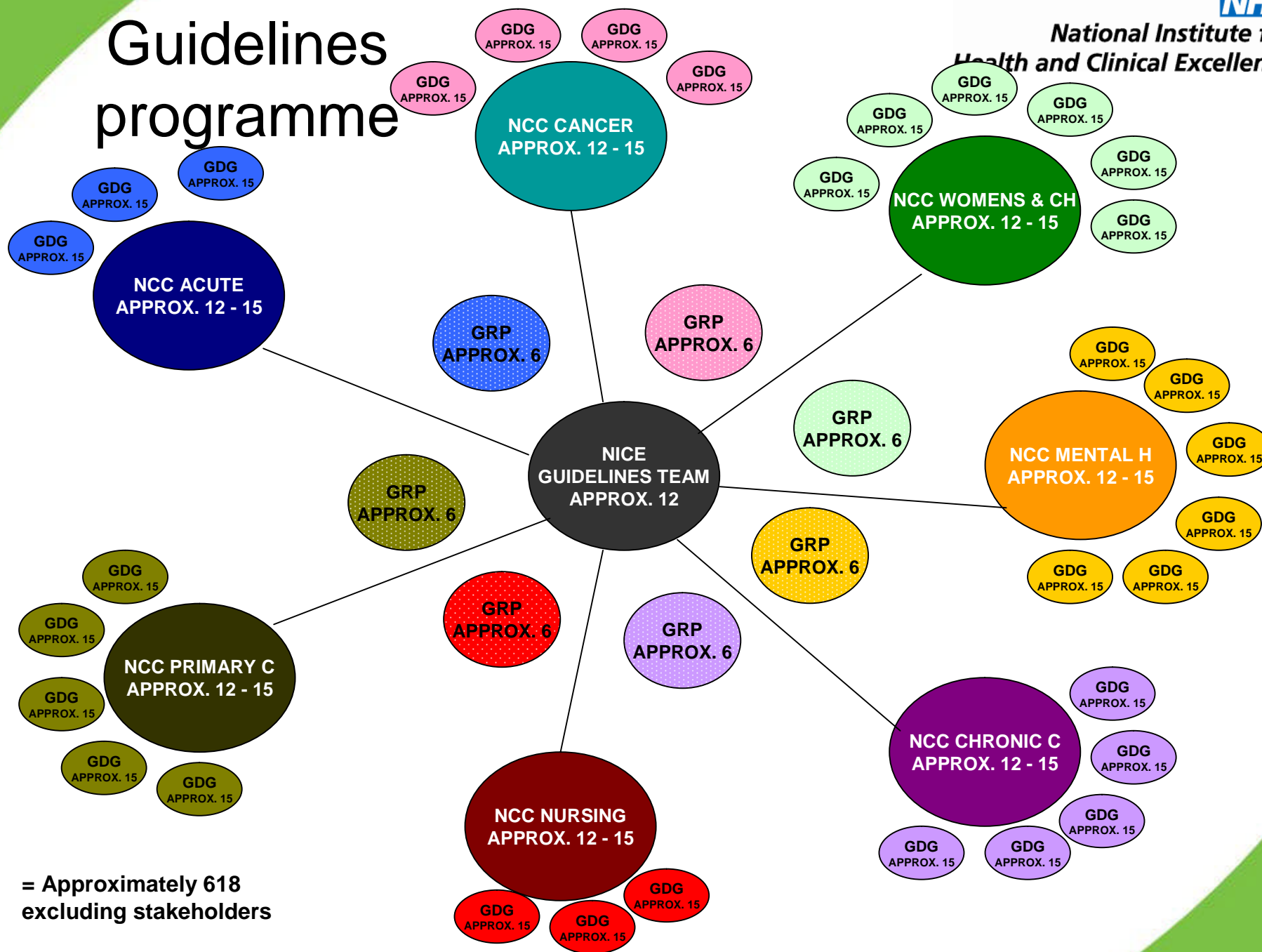
Voices from as wide a community as possible....



Cost Effectiveness



Guidelines programme



= Approximately 618
excluding stakeholders

Guidelines programme

Subject area	Completed (n=37)	Under development (n=42)
Central nervous (inc mental health)	8	11
Cancer	7	8
Metabolic	6	3
Obstetrics and gynaecology	5	6
Cardiovascular	4	4
Nursing	2	3
Gastro- intestinal	1	2
Infections	1	3
Others	3	2


Appraisals programme

Subject area	Completed (n=87)	Under development (n=54)
Cancer	23	13
Central nervous (including mental health)	12	9
Metabolic	12	4
Cardiovascular	9	11
Musculo-skeletal	7	4
Infections	5	2
Gastro-intestinal	3	0
Obstetrics and gynaecology	3	0
Others	11	10

Procedures programme


Subject Area	Published (n=112)	In progress (n=61)
Cardiovascular	22	9
Obstetrics and gynaecology	16	4
Gastro-intestinal	15	9
Central nervous	12	0
Urology and renal	12	7
Musculo-skeletal	12	12
Ophthalmology	8	3
Ear, nose and throat	5	4
Cancer	5	7
Other6	6	6

Public Health Excellence

- Public health interventions
 - Single measures/techniques
 - Effective and cost effective
 - Public health programmes
 - Suites of actions, interventions and policies
 - Effective and cost effective
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Priority public health topics

Public health interventions


- An assessment of four commonly used methods to increase physical activity: brief interventions in primary care, pedometers, exercise referral schemes and community based exercise programmes for walking and cycling.
 - An assessment of interventions (including screening) to reduce the transmission of Chlamydia and other STIs and to reduce the rate of under eighteen conceptions, especially among vulnerable and at risk groups.
 - An assessment of brief interventions and referral for smoking cessation in primary care (including pharmacy and dental services as well as GPs surgeries) and other settings with particular reference to pregnant smokers and disadvantaged groups and the tailoring and targeting of interventions.
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Priority public health topics

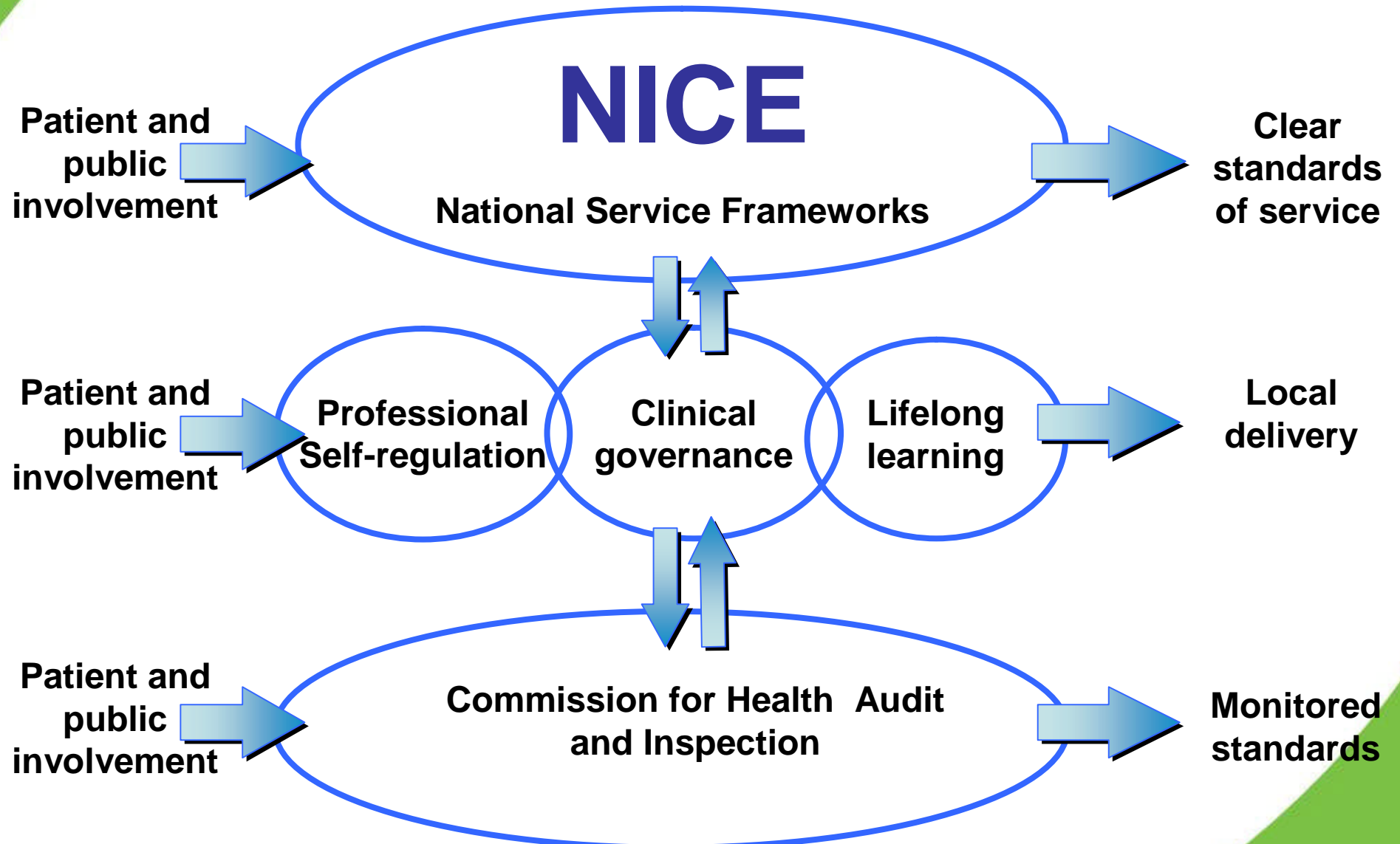
Public health programmes

- Guidance on the optimal provision of smoking cessation services including the provision of NRT, for primary care, pharmacies, local authorities and workplaces with particular reference to manual groups, pregnant smokers and hard to reach communities.
 - Guidance for midwives, health visitors, pharmacists and other primary care services to improve the nutrition of pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children in low income households.
 - The most appropriate means of generic and specific interventions to support attitude and behaviour change at population and community levels.
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Status and Impact of NICE guidance

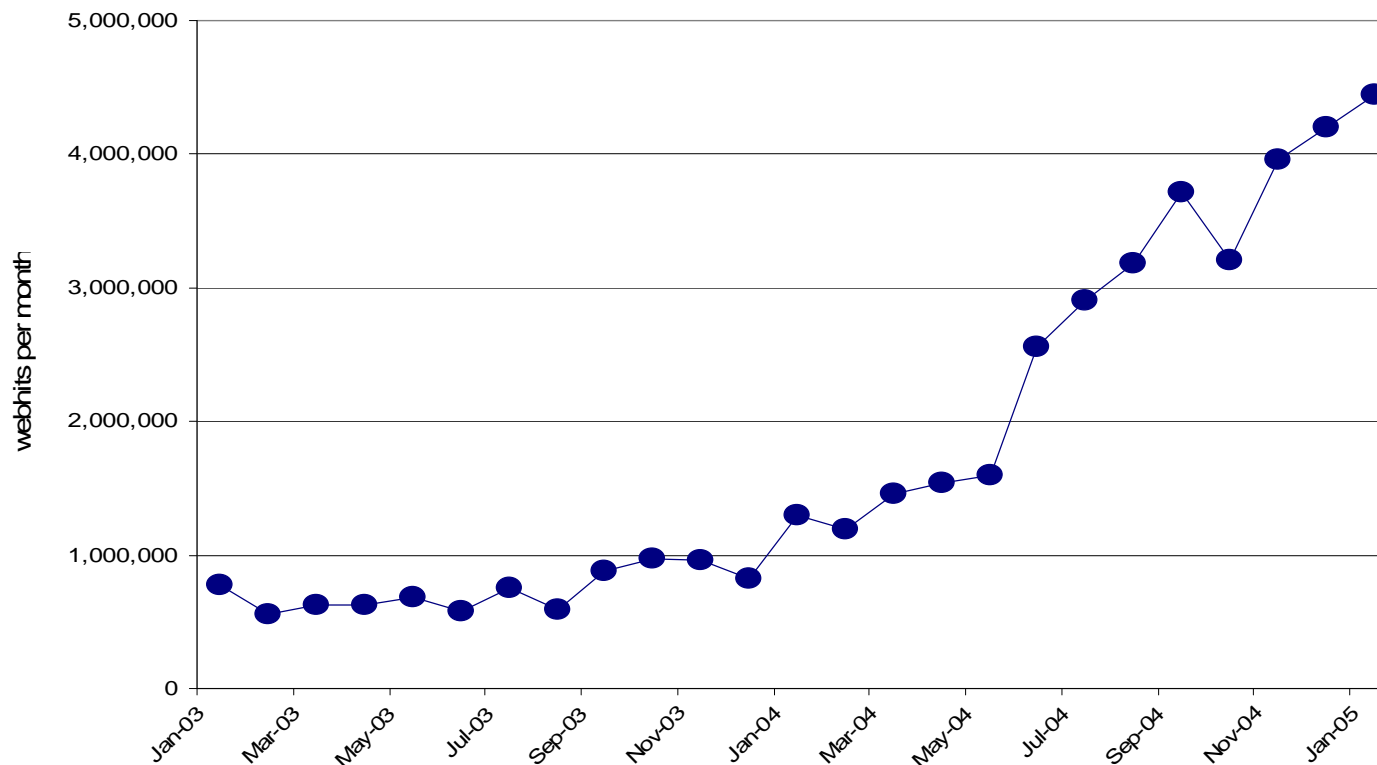
- Integrated into clinical and managerial performance frameworks
 - Impact on public, patients, professionals, commissioners, funders and government..
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Quality Framework for the NHS



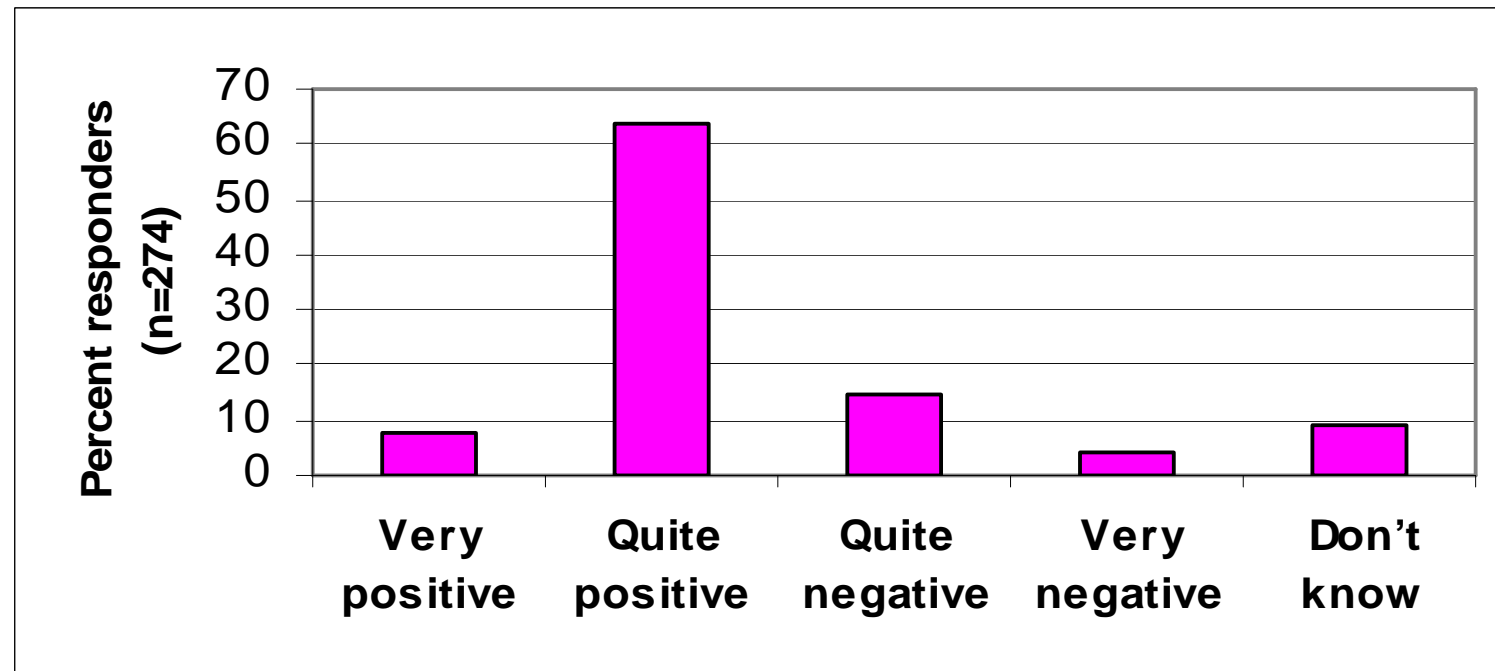
In 6 years what impact has NICE had...

Monthly website “hits”



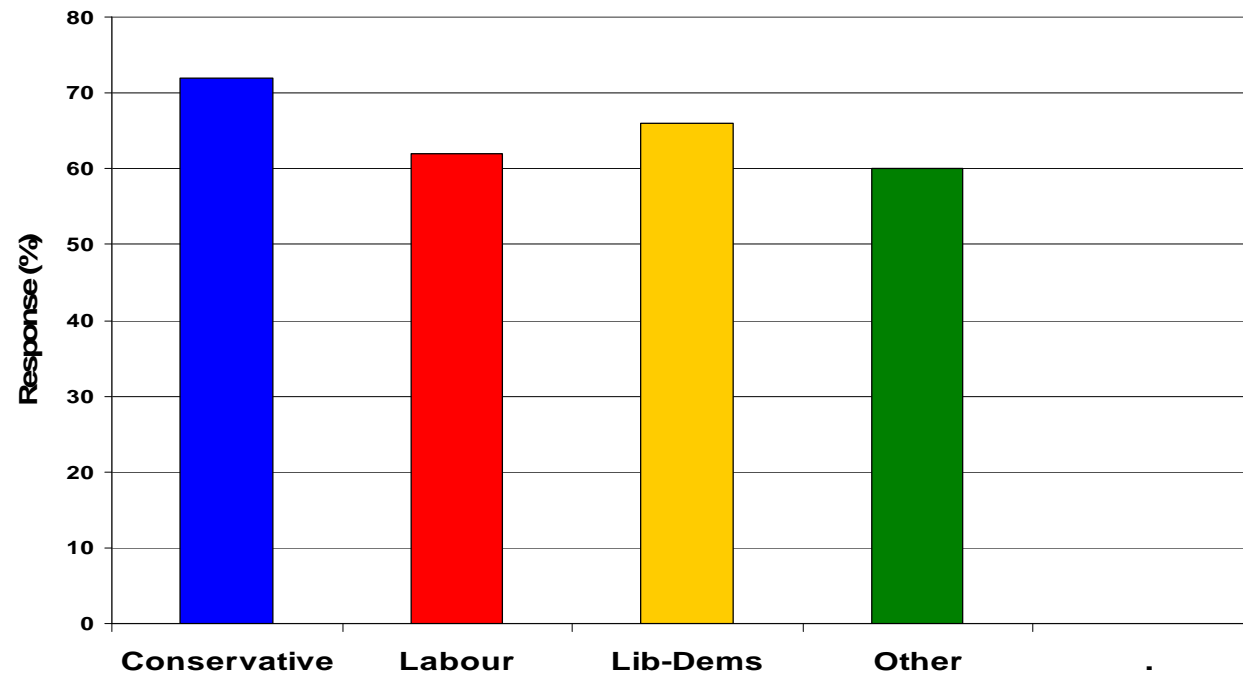
.....on the public?

“Overall how positive or negative would you say NICE’s image is?”



.....On politicians

Mean score by political party



On professionals.... as the BMA saw us in 1999



In the The British Medical Journal

“The failings of NICE”

“Wrong SIGN, NICE mess: Is national guidance distorting allocation of resources”

“A rational framework for decision making by the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (Lancet 2002)”



And now

The British Medical Journal

The editor's choice (BMJ 2004; 329: 175)

The Triumph of NICE

“NICE may prove to be one of Britain's greatest cultural exports, along with Shakespeare, Newtonian physics, the Beatles, Harry Potter and the Ten Commandments”.

“Satisfactory but could do better”





*National Institute for
Health and Clinical Excellence*

Welcome to the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence website

NICE is the independent organisation responsible for
national guidance on the promotion of good practice in
the prevention and treatment of illness and the improvement of

On 1 April 2005 NICE joined the NHS as part of
the new National Health Service

www.nice.org.uk

Clinical Excellence

Public Health Excellence