

## National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Guidance JUNE/JULY 2017 (Table 1)

No.	Type	Title	Findings/ Recommendations/Conclusions	Implications/For Discussion	Commissioners
446	TAG	Brentuximab vedotin for treating CD 30 positive Hodgkin lymphoma	Recommended as an option in patients with relapsed/refractory disease after autologous stem cell transplant. Also recommended for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund if relapsed/refractory after at least 2 previous therapies and stem cell transplant or chemotherapy is not an option.	No significant impact on resources anticipated.	NHS England
447	TAG	Pembrolizumab for untreated PD- L1 positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer	Recommended for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund as an option if tumours express PD – L1 (“programmed death”) protein with at least a 50% tumour proportion score <sup>1</sup> , no epidermal growth factor receptor or anaplastic lymphoma-kinase positive mutations. Must be stopped at two years of uninterrupted treatment and no documented disease progression.	Resource will be covered by Cancer Drugs Fund.	NHS England
448	TAG	Etelcalcetide for treating secondary hyperparathyroidism	Recommended as an option in adults with chronic kidney disease (on haemodialysis) if treatment with a calcimimetic is indicated but cinacalcet is not suitable.	Not expected to have a large cost impact (total number of eligible population is around 1800 in England). Estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population.	CCG
449	TAG	Everolimus and sunitinib for treating unresectable or metastatic neuroendocrine tumours in people with progressive disease	Both are recommended as options for treating well or moderately differentiated unresectable or metastatic neuroendocrine tumours of pancreatic origin in adults with progressive disease. Everolimus is also recommended for well differentiated, non-functional unresectable or metastatic neuroendocrine tumours of gastrointestinal or lung origin.	Local cost template is available to calculate exact cost impact but only 700 people in England are expected to present for treatment per annum.	NHS England
450	TAG	Blinatumomab for previously treated Philadelphia chromosome negative acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	Recommended as an option in relapsed or refractory disease.	Not expected to have a significant impact on resources because the number of eligible people will be around 50 per annum in England. Estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population.	NHS England
451	TAG	Ponatinib for treating chronic myeloid leukaemia and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	Recommended as an option for chronic, accelerated or blast phase chronic myeloid leukaemia in adults when the disease is resistant to dasatinib or nilotinib, or these cannot be tolerated or the T 3151 gene mutation is present. Also recommended in Philadelphia chromosome positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in adults when the disease is resistant to dasatinib or this is not tolerated or the T 3151 gene is present	Expected to be cost neutral because similarly priced to existing agents.	NHS England
452	TAG	Ibrutinib for untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia without a 17p deletion or TP53 mutation ( <b>terminated</b> )	No evidence submitted by manufacturer.	Commissioners will require assurances that ibrutinib is not being prescribed in this context	NHS England

<sup>1</sup> as defined by staining technique.

453	TAG	Bortezomib for treating multiple myeloma after second or subsequent relapse ( <b>terminated</b> )	No evidence submitted by manufacturer	Commissioners will require assurances that bortezomib is not being prescribed in this context	NHS England	
454	TAG	Daratumumab with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma ( <b>terminated</b> )	No evidence submitted by the manufacturer	Commissioners will require assurances that daratumumab with lenalidomide and dexamethasone are not being used in this context.	NHS England	
455	TAG	Adalimumab, etanercept and ustekinumab for treating plaque psoriasis in children and young people	<b>Adalimumab</b> recommended as an option ( <b>ages 4 or older</b> ) in severe disease and unresponsive to standard systemic therapy. <b>Etanercept</b> is recommended as an option ( <b>ages 6 or older</b> ) in severe disease and unresponsive to standard systemic therapy. <b>Ustekinumab</b> is recommended as an option ( <b>ages 12 or older</b> ) in severe disease and unresponsive to standard therapy. <b>Etanercept</b> must be stopped at <b>12 weeks</b> and adalimumab and <b>ustekinumab</b> at <b>16 weeks</b> if response is inadequate.	Unlikely to be a significant cost impact because the size of the likely population will be very small. Estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population	CCGs	
456	TAG	Ustekinumab for moderately to severely active Crohn's disease after previous treatment.	Recommended as an option in adults with an inadequate response (or contraindication) to a TNF alpha inhibitor. Treatment should be continued to a maximum of 12 months or treatment failure.	Likely to be low cost because similarly priced to existing agents. Estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population	CCGs	
457	TAG	Carfilzomib for previously treated multiple myeloma	Recommended as an option in adults who have had only 1 previous therapy (excluding bortezomib).	Costing template is available locally because of confidentiality of price.	NHS England	
458	TAG	Trastuzumab emtansine for treating HER 2 positive advanced breast cancer after trasuzumab and a taxane	Trastuzumab emtansine is an antibody – drug conjugate containing a cytotoxic agent. Recommended as an option when either one or both of trastuzumab and a taxane have been administered previously.	Costs need to be assessed locally but around 700 people in England will be eligible for treatment.	NHS England	
459	TAG	Collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CHC) for treating Dupuytren's contracture	Recommended as an option for Dupuytren's with palpable cord in adults with moderate disease and fasciotomy is not appropriate but limited fasciectomy is possible. The choice between CHC and fasciectomy will be decided between hand surgeon and patient.	Not likely to be a significant cost pressure (Estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population) as the numbers are small and CHC costs less than surgery.	CCGs	
460	TAG	Adalimumab and dexamethasone for treating non-infectious uveitis	<b>Adalimumab</b> recommended as an option in active disease, inadequate response to immunosuppressants, systemic disease or both eyes affected plus worsening vision. Adalimumab must be stopped if there are new retinal vascular lesions or an increase in vitreous haze or worsening of best corrected visual acuity. <b>Dexamethasone intravitreal implant</b> recommended as an option in active disease and worsening vision.	Not likely to be a significant cost pressure (estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population) as the numbers of eligible population will be very small. Commissioners will require assurances that the strict criteria are being followed.	CCGs	
461	TAG	Roflumilast for treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Long acting phosphodiesterase – 4 enzyme inhibitor. Recommended as an option as an add-on to bronchodilators in adults if disease is severe (FEV <sub>1</sub> is less than 50% of expected following bronchodilator and 2 or more exacerbations in the last 12 months despite triple therapy. Should be initiated by a specialist.	Not likely to be a significant cost pressure (estimated cost is £9100 per 100,000 population) as the numbers of eligible population will be very small and should only be started by specialists.	CCGs	
462	TAG	Nivolumab for treating relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma	Recommended as an option in adults after autologous stem cell transplant and treatment with brentuximab vedotin	Expected to be cost neutral .	NHS England	

5	HST	Eliglustat for treating type 1 Gaucher disease	Recommended as an option in adults who are cytochrome P-450 2D6 poor, intermediate or extensive metabolisers.	Costs can be up to £250,000 per person per annum. Costs to be assessed locally.	NHS England	
99	CG	Constipation in children and young people: diagnosis and management	<b>Updated:</b> first published 2010. Minor amendment with updated link to newest NICE guideline on coeliac disease.			
176	CG	Head injury: assessment and early management	<b>Updated:</b> first published in 2014. Principal amendments include adding references to related NICE guidance.			
12	NG	Suspected cancer: recognition and referral	<b>Updated:</b> first published in 2015. Minor amendment in light of faecal immunochemical tests to guide referrals for colorectal cancer.			
65	NG	Spondyloarthritis in over 16s: diagnosis and management	<b>Updated:</b> first published in February 2017. Clarifies the type of MRI scan for radiologists.			
70	NG	Air pollution: outdoor air quality and health	Covers road traffic -related pollution. Intended for mainly local authority staff and planning, air quality management, public health, environmental health and transport and highways. Main recommendations on planning, clean-air zones, reducing emissions from public sector vehicle fleets (e.g. driver training and procurement), promotion of smooth driving and speed reduction, support for active travel (e.g. walking and cycling) and awareness training. Healthcare professionals to give appropriate advice to affected vulnerable groups.	Potential resource impact may be around clean air zones, electric charge points, car sharing schemes and procurement of vehicles. Costing template is available for local use.	LAs and CCGs	
71	NG	Parkinson's disease in adults	Covers diagnosis and management. Recommendations include clinical diagnosis, scanning, detailed drug therapy (including initiation and adjuvants), physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, nutrition, deep brain stimulation and palliative care.	May be a need for GP education. Expected to be cost neutral	CCGs and NHS England	
42	PH	Obesity: working with local communities	<b>Updated:</b> first published 2012. Minor amendment which includes a refresh of the wording around whose health will benefit to include people with learning disabilities.			
3	DG	New generation cardiac CT scanners for cardiac imaging in people with suspected or known coronary artery disease in whom imaging is difficult with early generation CT scanners	Recommended as an option for first-line imaging in people with suspected stable coronary artery disease. Also for first-line evaluation of disease progression to establish the need for revascularisation.			
29	DG	Multiple frequency bioimpedance devices to guide fluid management in people with chronic kidney disease having dialysis	Not enough evidence to recommend the routine adoption.		CCGs	
30	DG	Quantitative faecal immunochemical tests to guide referral for colorectal cancer in primary care	The OC Sensor, HM-JACKarc and FOB Gold quantitative faecal immunochemical tests are recommended for adoption in primary care. Not enough evidence to recommend the routine adoption of the RIDASCREEN haemoglobin or the RIDASCREEN haemoglobin/haptoglobin assay			
581	IPG	Infracoccygeal sacropexy using mesh to repair vaginal vault prolapse	Serious but well recognised complications. Evidence on efficacy is adequate.	Special arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit or research.		

582	IPG	Infracoccygeal sacropexy using mesh to repair uterine prolapse	Serious but well recognised complications. Evidence on efficacy is an adequate	Special arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit or research		
583	IPG	Sacrocolpopexy using mesh to repair vaginal vault prolapse	Serious but well recognised safety concerns. Evidence on efficacy is adequate.	Standard arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit.		
584	IPG	Uterine suspension using mesh (including sacrohysteropexy) to repair uterine prolapse	Serious and well recognised complications. Evidence on efficacy is adequate.	Standard arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit.		
585	IPG	Laparoscopic insertion of a magnetic titanium ring for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease	Evidence for safety and short term efficacy is adequate but no long term data.	Special arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit or research		
586	IPG	Transcatheter aortic valve implantation for aortic stenosis	Evidence on safety and effectiveness is adequate.	Standard arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit.		
587	IPG	Hysteroscopic sterilisation by insertion of intrafallopian implants	Evidence on safety and effectiveness is adequate.	Standard arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit.		
53	MIB	Aquilion PRIME CT scanner for imaging coronary artery disease in adults whom imaging is difficult	Can evaluate coronary artery disease noninvasively. No published evidence on the safety or effectiveness.			
54	MIB	Somatom definition edge CT scanner for imaging coronary artery disease in adults in whom imaging is difficult	No published evidence on the safety or effectiveness for this indication.			
84	MIB	Absorb bioresorbable vascular scaffold system for coronary artery disease	A drug-eluting bioresorbable stent used for widening narrowed coronary arteries. Innovative aspect is ability to be resorbed. Key uncertainties about the long term outcomes.	Should only be used with special arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit or research		
107	MIB	Securacath for securing cerebrospinal fluid catheters	Uses a small metal anchor which sits below the skin holding the catheter in place. Only one noncomparative study published in 29 children.			
108	MIB	Neo pedicle screw system or spinal fusion surgery	Contains fewer components in fewer trays than standard instruments sets. No published evidence available.			
109	MIB	RIDASCREEN tests for monitoring infliximab in inflammatory bowel disease	Used to monitor free infliximab in the body and also measuring antibodies. Helps to provide information on individual response to infliximab. Few studies report the clinical outcomes.			
110	MIB	Freestyle Libre for glucose monitoring	Flash glucose monitoring system. Readings are accessed on demand. Intended as an alternative to routine blood glucose monitoring. Accuracy ranges from 84% to 88%. Key uncertainty is that the RCT was in diabetics who were well controlled. Need to determine whether there are fewer complications, reduced emergency admissions and less use of glucose test strips.			
111	MIB	L-Dex U400 for lymphoedema after breast cancer treatment	Used to detect early unilateral lymphoedema. Less effective than comparators in diagnosing lymphoedema but it might detect subclinical lymphoedema.			
112	MIB	Arctic Sun 5000 for therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest	Key uncertainties around the evidence are lack of studies showing the difference in clinical outcomes between the device and other cooling methods.			
113	MIB	Nasal Alar Sp O2 sensor for monitoring oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry	Used to monitor peripheral oxygen saturation. Currently the only monitor to do this using the fleshy part of the nose. Evidence base is still developing and this is limited to small, nonrandomised studies in non-UK settings.			

34	MTG	SecurAcath for securing percutaneous catheters	Case for adopting this device for securing peripherally inserted central catheters is supported by the evidence.	Should be considered for any peripherally inserted central catheter with an anticipated medium to long-term dwell time (15 days or more).		
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**IPG** = Interventional Procedure Guidance **CG** = Clinical Guideline **TAG** = Technology Appraisal Guidance **PHG** = Public Health Guidance **PSG** = Patient Safety Guidance  
**MIB**: Medtech Innovation Briefing **MTG** = Medical Technology Guidance **DG** = Diagnostics Guidance **SSG** = Safe Staffing Guideline **HST** = Highly Specialised Technology Guidance  
**NG** = NICE guideline

**Table 2: QUALITY STANDARDS**

Title	Publication date	Description
<b>QS150:Haematological cancers</b>	June 2017	Standards include integrated reporting for diagnostic services, scan types and radiotherapy for lymphoma and end of treatment summary plans.
<b>QS151:Oral health in care homes</b>	June 2017	Standards include assessment of needs on admission, routine recording of needs in personal care plan and daily support
<b>QS152: Liver disease</b>	June 2017	Standards include lifestyle advice and testing for people with non-alcoholic liver disease, non-invasive testing and surveillance and prophylactic antibiotics for gastrointestinal bleeds.
<b>QS153:Multimorbidity</b>	June 2017	Standards include identification by GPs, review of management plans, clear responsibility for coordinating care and a regular review of medicines and treatments.
<b>QS154: Violent and aggressive behaviours in people with mental health problems</b>	June 2017	Standards include identification of triggers, de-escalation techniques, maintenance of physical health during restraint and rapid tranquillisation and immediate post-incident debriefings.

**Table 3: Weblinks***[click on the link to get to the full guidance]*

Constipation in children and young people: diagnosis and management	CG99
Head injury: assessment and early management	CG176
New generation cardiac CT scanners (Aquilion ONE, Brilliance iCT, Discovery CT750 HD and Somatom Definition Flash) for cardiac imaging in people with suspected or known coronary artery disease in whom imaging is difficult with earlier generation CT scanners	DG3
Multiple frequency bioimpedance devices to guide fluid management in people with chronic kidney disease having dialysis	DG29
Quantitative faecal immunochemical tests to guide referral for colorectal cancer in primary care	DG30
Eliglustat for treating type 1 Gaucher disease	HST5
Infracoccygeal sacropexy using mesh to repair vaginal vault prolapse	IPG581
Infracoccygeal sacropexy using mesh to repair uterine prolapse	IPG582
Sacrocolpopexy using mesh to repair vaginal vault prolapse	IPG583
Uterine suspension using mesh (including sacrohysteropexy) to repair uterine prolapse	IPG584
Laparoscopic insertion of a magnetic titanium ring for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease	IPG585
Transcatheter aortic valve implantation for aortic stenosis	IPG586
Hysteroscopic sterilisation by insertion of intrafallopian implants	IPG587
Aquilion PRIME CT scanner for imaging coronary artery disease in adults in whom imaging is difficult	MIB53
Somatom Definition Edge CT scanner for imaging coronary artery disease in adults in whom imaging is difficult	MIB54
Absorb Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold system for coronary artery disease	MIB84
SecurAcath for securing cerebrospinal fluid catheters	MIB107
Neo Pedicle Screw System for spinal fusion surgery	MIB108
RIDASCREEN tests for monitoring infliximab in inflammatory bowel disease	MIB109
FreeStyle Libre for glucose monitoring	MIB110
L-Dex U400 for lymphoedema after breast cancer treatment	MIB111
Arctic Sun 5000 for therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest	MIB112
Nasal Alar SpO2 sensor for monitoring oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry	MIB113
SecurAcath for securing percutaneous catheters	MTG34
Suspected cancer: recognition and referral	NG12
Spondyloarthritis in over 16s: diagnosis and management	NG65
Air pollution: outdoor air quality and health	NG70
Parkinson's disease in adults	NG71
Obesity: working with local communities	PH42
Haematological cancers	QS150

Oral health in care homes	QS151
Liver disease	QS152
Multimorbidity	QS153
Violent and aggressive behaviours in people with mental health problems	QS154
Brentuximab vedotin for treating CD30-positive Hodgkin lymphoma	TA446
Pembrolizumab for untreated PD-L1-positive metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer	TA447
Etelcalcetide for treating secondary hyperparathyroidism	TA448
Everolimus and sunitinib for treating unresectable or metastatic neuroendocrine tumours in people with progressive disease	TA449
Blinatumomab for previously treated Philadelphia-chromosome-negative acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	TA450
Ponatinib for treating chronic myeloid leukaemia and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	TA451
Ibrutinib for untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia without a 17p deletion or TP53 mutation (terminated appraisal)	TA452
Bortezomib for treating multiple myeloma after second or subsequent relapse (terminated appraisal)	TA453
Daratumumab with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (terminated appraisal)	TA454
Adalimumab, etanercept and ustekinumab for treating plaque psoriasis in children and young people	TA455
Ustekinumab for moderately to severely active Crohn's disease after previous treatment	TA456
Carfilzomib for previously treated multiple myeloma	TA457
Trastuzumab emtansine for treating HER2-positive advanced breast cancer after trastuzumab and a taxane	TA458
Collagenase clostridium histolyticum for treating Dupuytren's contracture	TA459
Adalimumab and dexamethasone for treating non-infectious uveitis	TA460
Roflumilast for treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	TA461
Nivolumab for treating relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma	TA462

**Table 4: Evidence summaries (ES) and Key therapeutic topics (KTTP)**

*[This does not constitute formal NICE guidance]*

Preventing recurrence of Clostridium difficile infection: bezlotoxumab	ES13
Obese, overweight with risk factors: liraglutide (Saxenda)	ES14
Early breast cancer (preventing recurrence and improving survival): adjuvant bisphosphonates	ES15