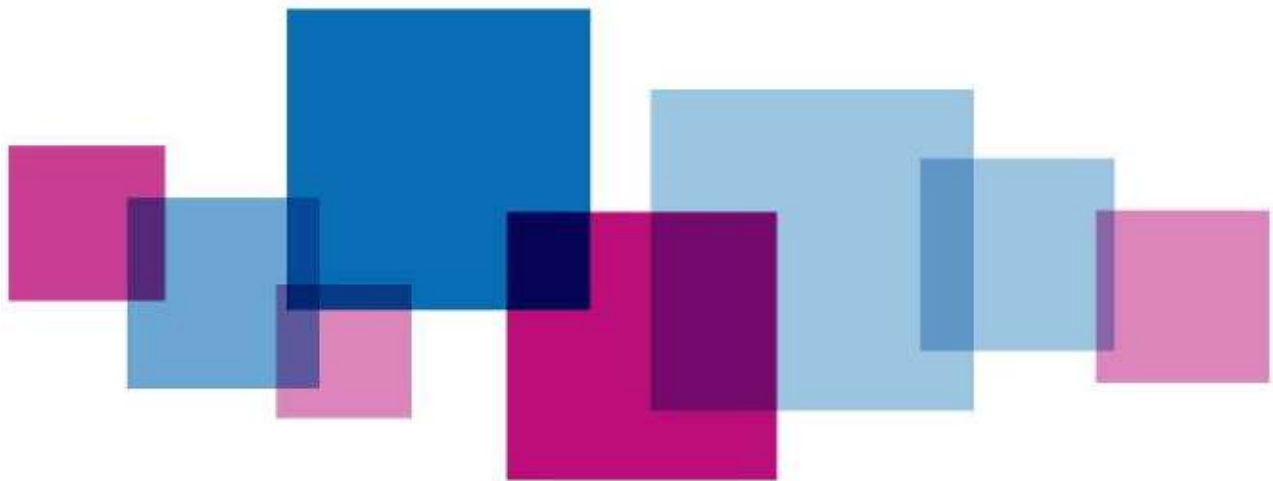


Commissioning Policy

Population Screening Outside of National Guidelines



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1516.2.01	27.03.2018	IFR Coordinator	Rebranded to BNSSG ICB
1819.3.00	23.10.2018	Policy Development Manager	Updated to BNSSG and 3 year reviewed

**THIS TREATMENT IS NOT ROUTINELY COMMISSIONED FOR ANY PATIENTS AND
EXCEPTIONAL FUNDING PANEL APPROVAL MUST BE SOUGHT PRIOR TO
REFERRAL**

THIS POLICY RELATES TO ALL PATIENTS

Population Screening Outside of National Guidelines

General Principles

Treatment (screening) should only be given in line with these general principles. Where patients are unable to meet these principles in addition to the specific treatment criteria set out in this policy, funding approval may be sought from the ICB Exceptional Funding Panel.

1. Funding approval must be secured by primary care prior to referring patients for assessment. Referring patients to secondary care without funding approval having been secured not only incurs significant costs in out-patient appointments for patients that may not qualify for surgery, but inappropriately raises the patient's expectation of treatment.
2. On limited occasions, the ICB may approve funding for an assessment only in order to confirm or obtain evidence demonstrating whether a patient meets the criteria for funding. In such cases, patients should be made aware that the assessment does not mean that they will be provided with surgery and surgery will only be provided where it can be demonstrated that the patients meets the criteria to access treatment in this policy.
3. Where funding approval is given by the Exceptional Funding Panel, it will be available for a specified period of time, normally one year.
4. Funding approval will only be given where there is evidence that the treatment requested is effective and the patient has the potential to benefit from the proposed treatment. Where it is demonstrated that patients have previously been provided with the treatment with limited or diminishing benefit, funding approval is unlikely to be agreed.
5. Patients with an elevated BMI of 30 or more may experience more post-surgical complications including post-surgical wound infection so should be encouraged to lose weight further prior to seeking surgery.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1198743X15007193> (Thelwall, 2015)
6. Patients who are smokers should be referred to smoking cessation services in order to reduce the risk of surgery and improve healing. (ASH, 2016)

7. In applying this policy, all clinicians and those involved in making decisions affecting patient care will pay due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation, etc., advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations

between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. In particular, due regard will be paid in relation to the following characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010: age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation.

Background

This policy is to confirm the UK National Screening programme for conditions where screening is recommended and that the ICB continue to support patients in line with the National Screening policy. The ICB will not commission any screening which is not recommended by the National Screening Committee.

Screening is the process of identifying healthy people who may have an increased chance of a disease or condition. The screening provider then offers information, further tests and treatment. This is to reduce associated problems or complications.

Identification through this process can show that the patient may have the condition screened for. The patient may need further confirmatory diagnostic tests.

At each stage of the screening process, patients can make their own choices about further:

- Tests
- Treatment
- Advice
- Support

Ethics of populations screening

Because the NHS invites apparently healthy people for screening, healthcare professionals have to ensure individuals receive:

- Guidance to help make informed choices
- Support throughout the screening process

Screening expectations

Patients need to have realistic expectations of what a screening programme does.

Screening can:

- save lives or improve quality of life through early identification of a condition
- reduce the chance of developing a serious condition or its complications

Screening does not guarantee protection. Receiving a low chance result does not prevent the patient from developing the condition at a later date.

In any screening programme there are false positive and false negative results:

- false positive: wrongly reported as having the condition
- false negative: wrongly reported as not having the condition

Policy - Criteria to Access Treatment – EXCEPTIONAL FUNDING REQUEST

Screening will only be provided by the NHS for patients meeting criteria set out below:

1. The UK National Screening Committee advises on policy for screening for a wide range of population health problems **and** the ICB commissions screening programmes in line with these recommendations.
2. The Commissioner does not commission population screening for conditions where the UK NSC has said that it is not recommended.

Further information:

A full list of the UK NSC policies and recommendations is available at <http://www.screening.nhs.uk/policydb.php> - See appendix A for list of programmes recommended or covered by NICE guidelines

Patients who are not eligible for treatment under this policy may be considered on an individual basis where their GP or consultant believes exceptional circumstances exist that warrant deviation from the rule of this policy.

Individual cases will be reviewed at the ICB's Exceptional Funding Panel upon receipt of a completed application form from the patient's GP, Consultant or Clinician. Applications cannot be considered from patients personally.

If you would like further copies of this policy or need it in another format, such as Braille or another language, please contact the Customer Services Team on: **0117 900 2655** or **0800 073 0907** or email them on BNSSG.customerservice@nhs.net

This policy has been developed with the aid of the following references:

- Committee, U. N. (2018). *legacyscreening.phe.org.uk*. Retrieved December 1st, 2018, from <https://legacyscreening.phe.org.uk: https://legacyscreening.phe.org.uk/screening-recommendations.php>
- England, P. H. (2018). *gov.uk*. Retrieved December 1st, 2018, from <https://www.gov.uk: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-population-screening-explained#illustration-of-the-screening-process>
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- Public Health England. (2018, February 5). *NHS Population Screening explained*. Retrieved October 24, 2018, from www.gov.uk: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-population-screening-explained#illustration-of-the-screening-process
- Thelwall, S. P. (2015). Impact of obesity on the risk of wound infection following surgery: results from a nationwide prospective multicentre cohort study in England. *Clinical microbiology and infection : the official publication of the European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*, vol. 21, no. 11, p. 1008.e1.

Appendix A

Condition ▲	Type	Last review completed	Next review due to start	Recommendation
<u>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm</u>	Adult	Aug 2017	2020/21	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Bowel Cancer</u>	Adult	Aug 2018	2021/22	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Breast Cancer</u>	Adult	Oct 2012	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Cervical Cancer</u>	Adult	Jan 2016	2018/19	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Congenital cataracts</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Congenital heart disease</u>	Newborn	May 2014	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Congenital hypothyroidism</u>	Newborn	Feb 2009	2012/13	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Cryptorchidism</u>	Newborn	n/a	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Cystic fibrosis (newborn)</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Developmental dislocation of the hip</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Diabetic Retinopathy</u>	Adult	Jan 2016	2018/19	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Down's syndrome</u>	Antenatal	Jan 2016	2018/19	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Fetal anomalies</u>	Antenatal	Jan 2016	2018/19	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>GA1</u>	Newborn	May 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Growth</u>	Child	Jul 2006	2012/13	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>HCU</u>	Newborn	May 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Hearing (child)</u>	Child	Jul 2006	2015/16	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Hearing (newborn)</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Hepatitis B</u>	Antenatal	Apr 2018	2021/22	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Human immunodeficiency virus</u>	Antenatal	Apr 2018	2021/22	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>IVA</u>	Newborn	May 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>MCADD</u>	Newborn	Feb 2007	2015/16	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>MSUD</u>	Newborn	May 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Neural tube defect</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>PKU</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended

<u>Sickle cell and Thalassaemia</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	n/a	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Sickle Cell Disease (newborn)</u>	Newborn	Jul 2006	2014/15	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Syphilis</u>	Antenatal	Apr 2018	2021/22	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>T18 and T13</u>	Antenatal	Jan 2016	2018/19	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Vision Defects</u>	Child	Dec 2013	2016/17	Systematic population screening programme recommended
<u>Anaemia</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	2012/13	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Asymptomatic bacteriuria</u>	Antenatal	Mar 2017	2019/20	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Atrial Fibrillation</u>	Adult	Jul 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Blood group & RhD status and red cell alloantibodies</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	2012/13	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Gestational diabetes</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	2013/14	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Parvovirus</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2014	2017/18	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Placenta praevia</u>	Antenatal	Dec 2013	2016/17	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Postnatal depression</u>	Antenatal	Dec 2011	2014/15	Systematic population screening programme not

				recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Pre-eclampsia</u>	Antenatal	Dec 2011	2014/15	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE
<u>Psychiatric illness</u>	Antenatal	Jul 2006	2013/14	Systematic population screening programme not recommended, clinical practice guidelines covered by NICE