

Kent & Medway CCG Medicines Optimisation Team

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FOR INFORMATION

NICE Publications

NICE clinical guidelines

[Pelvic floor dysfunction: prevention and non-surgical management \[NG210\] published December 2021](#)

This guideline covers the prevention, assessment, and non-surgical management of pelvic floor dysfunction in women aged 12 and over. It aims to raise awareness and help women to reduce their risk of pelvic floor dysfunction. For women who have pelvic floor dysfunction, the guideline recommends interventions based on their specific symptoms.

[Rehabilitation after traumatic injury NICE guideline \[NG211\] published January 2022](#)

This guideline covers complex rehabilitation needs after traumatic injury, including assessment and goal setting, rehabilitation plans and programmes, physical, psychological, and cognitive rehabilitation, rehabilitation for specific injuries, coordination of rehabilitation in hospital, at discharge and in the community, and commissioning and organising rehabilitation services.

Updated NICE Clinical Guidelines

[Headaches in over 12s: diagnosis and management \[CG150\] updated December 2021](#)

This guideline covers advice on the diagnosis and management of tension-type headache, migraine (including migraine with aura and menstrual-related migraine), cluster headache and medication overuse headache in young people (aged 12 years and older) and adults. It aims to improve the recognition and management of headaches, with more targeted treatment to improve the quality of life for people with headaches, and to reduce unnecessary investigations. In **December 2021**, NICE changed the strength of their recommendation on metoclopramide or prochlorperazine for acute migraine from 'offer' to 'consider', to better reflect the balance of benefits and risks of these treatments.

[Suspected cancer: recognition and referral; \[NG12\] updated December 2021](#)

This guideline covers identifying children, young people and adults with symptoms that could be caused by cancer. It outlines appropriate investigations in primary care, and selection of people to refer for a specialist opinion. It aims to help people understand what to expect if they have symptoms that may suggest cancer. NICE have used the terms 'men' and 'women' in some recommendations on gender-related cancers, but they also apply to people who have changed or are in the process of changing gender, and who retain the relevant organs. In **December 2021**, NICE reviewed the evidence on fixed and age-adjusted thresholds for prostate-specific antigen testing and updated the recommendations on referral for suspected prostate cancer.

[Prostate cancer: diagnosis and management \[NG131\] updated December 2021](#)

This guideline covers the diagnosis and management of prostate cancer in secondary care, including information on the best way to diagnose and identify different stages of the disease, and how to manage adverse effects of treatment. It also includes recommendations on follow-up in primary care for people diagnosed with prostate

cancer. In **December 2021**, NICE reviewed the evidence and updated the recommendations on risk stratification to refer to a 5-tier model. Other recommendations were amended to reflect this change.

[Colorectal cancer \[NG151\] updated December 2021](#)

This guideline covers managing colorectal (bowel) cancer in people aged 18 and over. It aims to improve quality of life and survival for adults with colorectal cancer through management of local disease and secondary tumours (metastatic disease). In **December 2021**, NICE updated guidance on transanal total mesorectal excision to recommend that it is used only in research, in line with NICE's interventional procedures guidance on transanal total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer.

[Glaucoma: diagnosis and management \[NG81\] updated January 2022](#)

This guideline covers diagnosing and managing glaucoma in people aged 18 and over. It includes recommendations on testing and referral (case-finding) for chronic open-angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension and on effective diagnosis, treatment, and reassessment to stop these conditions progressing. In **January 2022**, NICE reviewed the evidence and updated the recommendations on treatment for ocular hypertension and chronic open-angle glaucoma and organisation of care.