

NHS Rotherham Clinical Commissioning Group
Framework of NICE Guidance
February 2015



Reference	Guideline	Programme	Topic
NG4	Safe midwifery staffing for maternity settings	Guideline	Postnatal care
QS81	Inflammatory bowel disease	Quality standards	Inflammatory bowel disease
CG61	Irritable bowel syndrome in adults: diagnosis and management of irritable bowel syndrome in primary care	Clinical guidelines	Irritable bowel syndrome
ATA330	Sofosbuvir for treating chronic hepatitis C	Technology appraisal guidance	Hepatitis
TA329	Infliximab, adalimumab and golimumab for treating moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis after the failure of conventional therapy (including a review of TA140 and TA262)	Technology appraisal guidance	Inflammatory bowel disease
MTG23	The TURis system for transurethral resection of the prostate	Medical technology guidance	Lower urinary tract symptoms
TA334	Regorafenib for metastatic colorectal cancer after treatment for metastatic disease (terminated appraisal)	Technology appraisal guidance	Metastases
TA333	Axitinib for treating advanced renal cell carcinoma after failure of prior systemic treatment	Technology appraisal guidance	Renal cancer

TA331	Simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin for treating genotypes 1 and 4 chronic hepatitis C	Technology appraisal guidance	Hepatitis
TA332	Sipuleucel-T for treating asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic metastatic hormone-relapsed prostate cancer	Technology appraisal guidance	Prostate cancer
IPG513	Flexible endoscopic treatment of a pharyngeal pouch	Interventional procedure guidance	Ear nose and throat conditions: general and other
NG2	Bladder cancer: diagnosis and management	Guideline	Bladder cancer
NG3	Diabetes in pregnancy: management of diabetes and its complications from preconception to the postnatal period	Guideline	Pregnancy

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
TA330	Sofosbuvir for treating chronic hepatitis C	Sofosbuvir (also known as Sovaldi) is recommended as a possible treatment for adults with some types (called genotypes) of chronic hepatitis C. It is taken with other drugs (peginterferon alfa and ribavirin, or ribavirin alone). See table	Specialist commissioning no implications for the CCG	

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
TA329	Infliximab, adalimumab and golimumab for treating moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis after the failure of conventional therapy (including a review of TA140 and TA262)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulcerative colitis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next <p>Infliximab (also known as Remicade, Inflectra or Remsima), adalimumab (Humira) and golimumab (Simponi) are recommended. They are possible treatments for adults with moderate to severe ulcerative colitis if conventional therapy hasn't worked or isn't suitable.</p> <p>Infliximab is also recommended as a possible treatment for children or young people aged 6–17 years with severe ulcerative colitis, if conventional therapy hasn't worked or isn't suitable.</p> <p>People should be able to have the treatment for at least 12 months, unless it stops working well enough. Their condition should be assessed at least every 12 months. Their doctor should discuss with them the benefits</p>	To be initiated by Secondary care & cross-charged to the CCG via Blue-teq	

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
		<p>and risks of continuing or stopping treatment. If treatment is stopped and the ulcerative colitis gets worse, people should be able to start treatment again.</p> <p>What does this mean for me?</p> <p>If you are an adult with moderate to severe ulcerative colitis and your doctor thinks that infliximab, adalimumab or golimumab is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS.</p> <p>If you are a child or young person with severe ulcerative colitis and your doctor thinks that infliximab is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS.</p> <p>These treatments should be available on the NHS within 3 months of the guidance being issued.</p> <p>This guidance updates and replaces</p>		

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
		<p>NICE technology appraisal guidance on infliximab for subacute manifestations of ulcerative colitis (published April 2008) and NICE technology appraisal guidance on adalimumab for the treatment of severe ulcerative colitis (terminated appraisal; published July 2012).</p>		

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
A334	Regorafenib for metastatic colorectal cancer after treatment for metastatic disease (terminated appraisal)	<p>NICE is unable to make a recommendation about the use in the NHS of regorafenib for metastatic colorectal cancer after treatment for metastatic disease because no evidence submission was received from Bayer for the technology.</p>	<p>Specialist commissioning no implications for the CCG</p>	

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
TA333	Axitinib for treating advanced renal cell carcinoma after failure of prior systemic treatment	<p>NICE recommends axitinib as a possible treatment for adults with advanced renal cell carcinoma when drugs called tyrosine kinase inhibitors or cytokines have not worked.</p> <p>What does this mean for me?</p> <p>If you have advanced renal cell carcinoma and your doctor thinks that axitinib is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS if treatment with a type of tyrosine kinase inhibitor called sunitinib or a cytokine has not worked. Axitinib should be available on the NHS within 3 months of the guidance being issued.</p> <p>You may be able to have axitinib treatment on the NHS if you have had a different type of tyrosine kinase inhibitor first (that is, not sunitinib) as long as your doctor gets your written consent to have it and the NHS within</p>	Specialist commissioning no implications for the CCG	

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
		your area agrees to provide		
TA331	Simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin for treating genotypes 1 and 4 chronic hepatitis C	<p>Simeprevir (also known as Olysio) with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin is recommended as a possible treatment for adults with genotype 1 or 4 chronic hepatitis C.</p> <p>What does this mean for me?</p> <p>If you have genotype 1 or 4 chronic hepatitis C and your doctor thinks that simeprevir with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin is the right treatment, you should be able to have the treatment on the NHS.</p> <p>Simeprevir with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin should be available on the NHS within 3 months of the guidance being issued</p>	Specialist commissioning no implications for the CCG	

Guideline No	Title	Summary	Implications & Action	Completed Actions
TA332	Sipuleucel-T for treating asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic metastatic hormone-relapsed	This appraisal has been withdrawn. This is because the marketing authorisation for sipuleucel-T was withdrawn on 19 May 2015.	No actions	