



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

ICU Data Capture System User Guide

CCG Attribution

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-leading science, research, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy. We provide government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with evidence-based professional, scientific and delivery expertise and support.

Public Health England
Wellington House
133-155 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8UG
Tel: 020 7654 8000
www.gov.uk/phe
Twitter: @PHE_uk
Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland

For queries relating to this document, please contact: ICCQIP.surveillance@phe.gov.uk



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Contents

About Public Health England	2
Document History	3
CCG Attribution	5
Introduction	5
Overview of CCG Attribution	5

CCG Attribution

Introduction

All positive blood culture cases reported to the ICU Data Capture System (DCS) are attributed to a CCG, regardless of their ICU categorisation (ICU-associated or Pre-ICU, please see [‘*Overview of categorisation algorithm to determine ICU-associated infections User Guide*’](#) for more information).

PHE’s ICU DCS does not currently request Intensive Care Units to record patient CCG details for any ICU positive blood culture episodes entered onto the DCS.

To obtain this data an extract, comprising patient NHS number, forename, surname, gender and date of birth are submitted to the Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC), via Demographics Batch Services (DBS), on a daily basis to identify patient GP registration details and patient residential postcode.

Overview of CCG Attribution

The CCG for each case is attributed, using the following rules in order:

- If the patient’s GP practice code is available (and is based in England), the case will be attributed to the CCG at which the patient’s GP is listed.
- If the patient’s GP practice code is unavailable but the patient is known to reside in England, the case is attributed to the CCG catchment area in which the patient resides.
- For cases entered by the ICU: If both the patient’s GP practice code and patient post code are unavailable or if a patient has been identified as residing outside England, then the case is attributed to the lead CCG for the reporting Trust.
- For cases entered by the Independent sector: If both the patient’s GP practice code and patient post code are unavailable or if a patient has been identified as residing outside England, then the special code ‘9IS’ is used in place of the CCG code.

Note that the retrospective attribution of cases to a CCG may be less accurate in older cases, as the original ICU DCS (used May 2016-October 2018) did not perform this automatic CCG attribution and these were done for older cases when they were migrated to the current DCS. Therefore, CCG mapping in cases prior to October 2018 should be treated with caution and only used as an indication of the trend over time for a given CCG.

Automated tracing of records

Records entered onto the DCS are sent for tracing using the NHS DBS. The purpose of the tracing is to obtain the GP practice post code and the patient residence post code. Using this information we are able to attribute each case to a CCG.

A summary of the process can be found on the [HSCIC website](#). In brief, DBS tracing returns GP practice code and patient residence post code, if the NHS number is present. Once traced, a 'C Code' is returned. Details of the most common C Codes, and their meanings, are given in [Table 1](#), below.

Table 1: C-Codes and Descriptions

CCG attribution	C Code	Description
GP CCG	30	Cases with a valid NHS Number and date of birth are successfully traced via DBS to an English GP.
Residential CCG	122	Cases which are traced via patient postcode (only when GP code is not available and postcode is in England).
Trust CCG*	0	Cases with an invalid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender).
Trust CCG*	1	Cases with a valid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender), but are not listed in Spine.
Trust CCG*	124	Cases with valid NHS number and date of birth are traced to a GP or postcode outside of England.
Trust CCG*	126	Cases which have been successfully traced against Spine, but patient details (i.e. residential postcode or registered GP code) are not available.
Trust CCG*	127	Cases which have been successfully traced against Spine, but patient details (i.e. residential postcode or registered GP code) are not available and the patient is indicated as being deceased.
Trust CCG*	333	Cases with valid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are traced to a GP which has since closed.
GP CCG	20	Cases with valid patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are successfully traced via Step 2 of DBS tracing to an English GP.
Residential CCG	123	Cases which are traced through Step 2 of DBS tracing (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender), via patient postcode (only when GP code is not available and postcode is in England).

CCG attribution	C Code	Description
Trust CCG*	125	Cases with invalid NHS number however traced through Step 2 of DBS tracing (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are traced to a GP or postcode outside of England.

*Trust CCG; is the CCG associated with the NHS Trust headquarters, within which the reporting ICU sits.