Heavy menstrual bleeding clinical care standard indicators: 4a-Local arrangements for conducting investigative pelvic ultrasound in days 5–10 of the menstrual cycle for patients with heavy menstrual bleeding

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# Heavy menstrual bleeding clinical care standard indicators: 4a-Local arrangements for conducting investigative pelvic ultrasound in days 5–10 of the menstrual cycle for patients with heavy menstrual bleeding

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| Identifying and definitional attributes | |
| Metadata item type: | Indicator |
| Indicator type: | Indicator |
| Short name: | Indicator 4a-Local arrangements for conducting investigative pelvic ultrasound in days 5–10 of the menstrual cycle for patients with heavy menstrual bleeding |
| METEOR identifier: | 667306 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 17/10/2018 |
| Description: | Evidence of local arrangements for conducting investigative pelvic ultrasound in days 5–10 of the menstrual cycle for patients with [**heavy menstrual bleeding.**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/667292) |
| Indicator set: | [Clinical care standard indicators: heavy menstrual bleeding](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/666572)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 17/10/2018 |

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| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Computation description: | Local arrangements should specify that when scheduling an appointment for transvaginal and/or transabdominal ultrasound to investigate causes of heavy menstrual bleeding, the patient is advised that the ultrasound needs to be conducted during days 5-10 of their menstrual cycle. A suitable protocol should be in place to check the appropriate timing for that patient, according to their cycle, and to book the appointment accordingly.  The local arrangements should also specify that the patient is asked again about their menstrual cycle when presenting for the ultrasound, and that if it is not within days 5–10, the patient is provided with the option to reschedule. |
| Computation: | A healthcare setting where care is provided to patients with heavy menstrual bleeding which has documented evidence of local arrangements should record ‘Yes’. Otherwise, the healthcare setting should record ‘No'. |
| Representational attributes | |
| Representation class: | Count |
| Data type: | Real |
| Unit of measure: | Service event |
| Format: | Yes/No |
| Accountability attributes | |
| Other issues caveats: | Applicable setting: radiology clinics. |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |
| Relational attributes | |
| Related metadata references: | See also [Heavy menstrual bleeding clinical care standard indicators: 4b-Proportion of patients with heavy menstrual bleeding who have appropriate reporting following an investigative pelvic ultrasound](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/667308)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 17/10/2018 |