

# **Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators: 5c- Proportion of patients with a hip fracture experiencing a new Stage II or higher pressure injury during their hospital stay**

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# Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators:

## 5c-Proportion of patients with a hip fracture experiencing a new Stage II or higher pressure injury during their hospital stay

### Identifying and definitional attributes

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Metadata item type:</b>  | Indicator   |
| <b>Indicator type:</b>      | Indicator   |
| <b>Short name:</b>          | Indicator 5c-Proportion of patients with a hip fracture experiencing a new Stage II or higher pressure injury during their hospital stay  |
| <b>METEOR identifier:</b>   | 696442  |
| <b>Registration status:</b> | <a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/09/2016  |
| <b>Description:</b>         | Proportion of patients with a <a href="#">hip fracture</a> experiencing a new Stage II or higher pressure injury during their hospital stay.  |
| <b>Rationale:</b>           | Pressure injuries are common but potentially preventable complications following hip fracture (Baumgarten et al. 2003; Reddy et al. 2006). They can have substantial negative effects in terms of pain, quality of life, length of hospital stay, cost of care, medical complications, and mortality (Baumgarten et al. 2003; Reddy et al. 2006). |
| <b>Indicator set:</b>       | <a href="#">Clinical care standard indicators: hip fracture 2018</a><br><a href="#">Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care</a> , Standard 15/05/2018  |
| <b>Outcome area:</b>        | <a href="#">Mobilisation and weight-bearing</a><br><a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/09/2016   |

### Collection and usage attributes

**Computation description:** The numerator includes patients with a hip fracture with a new pressure injury(s) acquired during their stay in hospital for the treatment of their hip fracture.

Pressure injuries are as per ICD-10-AM classification, where [Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code \(ICD-10-AM 9th edn\) ANN{.N\[N\]}](#) is one of the codes in the table below, and [Episode of admitted patient care—condition onset flag, code N](#) = 1 Condition with onset during the episode of admitted patient care.

#### Pressure injuries included in the numerator

| ICD-10-AM code [1] | Title  | Description  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| L89.1x             | Pressure injury, stage II                              | Partial thickness loss of dermis presenting as a shallow, open wound with a red-pink wound bed, without slough.  |
| L89.2x             | Pressure injury, stage III                             | Full thickness tissue loss. Subcutaneous fat may be visible but bone, tendon or muscle are not exposed. Slough may be present but does not obscure the depth of tissue loss. May include undermining and tunnelling. |
| L89.3x             | Pressure injury, stage IV                              | Full thickness tissue loss with exposed bone, tendon or muscle. Slough or eschar may be present on some parts of the wound bed.  |
| L89.4x             | Pressure injury, unstageable, so stated                | Purple or maroon localised area or discoloured, intact skin or blood-filled blister due to damage of underlying soft tissue from pressure and/or shear.  |
| L89.5x             | Suspected deep tissue injury, depth unknown, so stated | Full thickness tissue loss in which the base of the pressure injury is covered by slough (yellow, tan, grey, green or brown) and/or eschar (tan, brown or black) in the pressure injury bed.                         |

Note that Stage I pressure injury: non-blanchable erythema (where [Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code \(ICD-10-AM 9th edn\) ANN{.N\[N\]}](#) is L89.0x) is excluded from the numerator. This is where the skin is intact, with non-blanchable redness of a localised area, usually over a bony prominence.

Where there is more than one pressure injury, count the one at the highest stage.

Presented as a percentage.

[1] Where 'x' indicates that all fifth character codes following the three-digit rubric and fourth character are included in the definition. The fifth character in this code set indicates the site of the pressure ulcer.

**Computation:** (Numerator ÷ denominator) x 100

**Numerator:** Number of patients admitted to hospital with a hip fracture acquiring a Stage II or higher pressure injury during their stay in hospital for the treatment of their hip fracture.

**Denominator:** Number of patients admitted to hospital with a hip fracture.

**Comments:** For hospitals collecting the Australian and New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry (ANZHFR) data set (ANZHFR Steering Group 2013), the variable *New pressure ulcers* can be used for the numerator of this indicator.

## Representational attributes

**Representation class:** Percentage  
**Data type:** Real  
**Unit of measure:** Service event  
**Format:** N[NN]

## Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

**Reference documents:** ANZHFR (Australian and New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry) Steering Group 2013. Data dictionary. Sydney: ANZHFR. Viewed 5 May 2016, <http://www.anzhfr.org/images/resources/Data%20/> Dictionary%20v8%20Dec%202013.pdf>.

Baumgarten M et al. 2003. Risk factors for pressure ulcers among elderly hip fracture patients. Wound repair and regeneration: official publication of the Wound Healing Society [and] the Europe Tissue Repair Society 11(2):96-103.

Reddy M, Gill SS & Rochon PA 2006. Preventing pressure ulcers: a systematic review. JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association 296(8):974-84.

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:** Has been superseded by [Hip Fracture Clinical Care Standard: 5b-Proportion of admitted patients with a hip fracture who experienced a new Stage II \(or higher\) pressure injury](#)  
[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 10/09/2023](#)