

Timely reperfusion

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Outcome Area
METEOR identifier:	624371
Registration status:	Health , Standard 12/09/2016
Description:	A patient with an acute ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), for whom emergency reperfusion is clinically appropriate, is offered timely percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or fibrinolysis in accordance with the time frames recommended by the National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (2011). In general, primary PCI is recommended if the time from first medical contact to balloon inflation is anticipated to be less than 90 minutes, otherwise the patient is offered fibrinolysis.

Relational attributes

Indicator sets linked to this outcome area:	Clinical care standard indicators: acute coronary syndromes Health , Standard 12/09/2016
Indicators linked to this outcome area:	Acute coronary syndromes: 3a-STEMI patients receiving fibrinolysis or PCI Health , Standard 12/09/2016
	Acute coronary syndromes: 3b-STEMI patients receiving fibrinolysis within 30 minutes of hospital arrival Health , Standard 12/09/2016
	Acute coronary syndromes: 3c-PCI patients with STEMI with door-to-device within 90 minutes Health , Standard 12/09/2016

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care
Reference documents:	ACSQHC (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care) 2014. Acute coronary syndromes clinical care standard. Sydney: ACSQHC. National Heart Foundation of Australia and The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand 2011. Acute coronary syndromes treatment algorithm. National Heart Foundation of Australia and The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand. Viewed May 2014, http://heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/ACS_therapy_algorithm-printable.pdf.