Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators: 2b-Proportion of hip fracture patients who have documented pain assessment within 30 minutes of emergency department presentation and either receive analgesia within this time or do not require it

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 2b-Proportion of hip fracture patients who have documented pain assessment within 30 minutes of emergency department presentation and either receive analgesia within this time or do not require it
METEOR identifier:	628070
Registration status:	Health, Standard 12/09/2016
Description:	Proportion of patients with a **hip fracture** who have a documented assessment of pain within 30 minutes of presentation to the emergency department and either receive analgesia within this time or do not require it according to the assessment.
Rationale:	Acute pain and injury of various types are inevitably interrelated and if severe and prolonged, the injury response invoked in the patient becomes counterproductive and can have adverse effects on outcome (Macintyre et al. 2010).

Specific early analgesic interventions may reduce the incidence of chronic pain after surgery (Macintyre et al. 2010). |
| **Indicator set:** | Clinical care standard indicators: hip fracture
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Superseded 18/06/2018
Health, Standard 12/09/2016 |
| **Outcome area:** | Pain management
Health, Standard 12/09/2016 |

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	Both the numerator and the denominator include patients admitted to hospital for a hip fracture, initially presenting to the emergency department with the fracture.

Presented as a percentage. |
Computation:	(Numerator ÷ denominator) x 100
Numerator:	Number of patients admitted to hospital with a hip fracture, initially presenting to the emergency department, who have a documented assessment of pain within 30 minutes of presentation to the emergency department and either receive analgesia within this time frame or have documented in their medical record that they do not require analgesia at this point according to the assessment.
Denominator:	Number of patients admitted to hospital with a hip fracture, initially presenting to the emergency department.

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: Macintyre PE, Scott DA, Schug SA, Visser EJ, Walker SM; Working Group of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Pain Medicine 2010. Acute Pain Management: Scientific Evidence 3rd edn, Melbourne: ANZCA & FPM.