

# **Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 6b- Proportion of patients with delirium prescribed antipsychotic medicines in hospital**

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# Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 6b- Proportion of patients with delirium prescribed antipsychotic medicines in hospital

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Indicator
<b>Indicator type:</b>	Indicator
<b>Short name:</b>	Indicator 6b-Proportion of patients with delirium prescribed antipsychotic medicines in hospital
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	628110
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/09/2016
<b>Description:</b>	Proportion of patients with <a href="#">delirium</a> prescribed antipsychotic medicines in hospital
<b>Rationale:</b>	Antipsychotic medicines have a number of serious adverse effects for older people and can worsen delirium (Psychotropic Expert Group 2013; National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence 2010). Reserving antipsychotic medicines for patients who are severely distressed and in whom non-drug strategies are ineffective may help reduce the incidence of adverse drug events (National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence 2010; Clinical Epidemiology and Health Service Evaluation Unit 2006). Other psychotropic medicines (e.g. benzodiazepines) are not an appropriate alternative to an antipsychotic medicine (Clinical Epidemiology and Health Service Evaluation Unit 2006; AMH Aged Care Companion 2014).
<b>Indicator set:</b>	<a href="#">Clinical care standard indicators: delirium</a> <a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/09/2016
<b>Outcome area:</b>	<a href="#">Minimising use of antipsychotic medicines</a> <a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/09/2016

## Collection and usage attributes

<b>Computation description:</b>	<p>The numerator includes patients with delirium for whom a comprehensive assessment to investigate the cause(s) of their delirium is undertaken during the hospital stay and is documented in their medical record.</p> <p>Unless explicitly stated in the indicator, all patients with delirium are included in both the numerator and the denominator, not only those where <a href="#">Hospital service—care type, code N[N]</a> = 1 Acute care.</p> <p>Presented as a percentage.</p>
<b>Computation:</b>	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{denominator}) \times 100$
<b>Numerator:</b>	Number of patients with delirium for whom an antipsychotic medicine was prescribed during the hospital admission.
<b>Denominator:</b>	Number of patients with delirium.
<b>Comments:</b>	<p>Antipsychotics medicines include (Psychotropic Expert Group 2013; ACI 2014): haloperidol, olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone, amisulpride, aripiprazole, asenapine, chlorpromazine, clozapine, droperidol, flupenthixol, fluphenazine, paliperidone, pericyazine, quetiapine, triifluoperazine, ziprasidone, zuclopenthixole.</p> <p>This indicator is best derived by obtaining information about prescriptions dispensed from the hospital's pharmacy system. The most practical way to derive this information is to generate a list of all patients with delirium for the period, and obtain a report from the pharmacy dispensing system of the prescriptions of antipsychotic medicines for these patients.</p> <p>This indicator has been sourced from the <i>Key principles for care of confused hospitalised older persons</i> (ACI 2014).</p>

## Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Percentage
<b>Data type:</b>	Real
<b>Unit of measure:</b>	Person
<b>Format:</b>	N[NN]

## Source and reference attributes

<b>Submitting organisation:</b>	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care
<b>Reference documents:</b>	<p>ACI (Agency for Clinical Innovation) 2014. Key Principles for care of confused hospitalised older persons. Sydney: ACI.</p> <p>AMH Aged Care Companion 2014. Adelaide: Australian Medicines Handbook Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Clinical Epidemiology and Health Service Evaluation Unit 2006. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of delirium in older people. Melbourne: Victorian Government Department of Human Services on behalf of AHMAC. Viewed 5 May 2016, <a href="http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/A9F4D074829CD75ACA25785200120044/\$FILE/delirium-cpg.pdf">http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/A9F4D074829CD75ACA25785200120044/\$FILE/delirium-cpg.pdf</a>.</p> <p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence 2010. Delirium: diagnosis, prevention and management; Clinical guideline 103. London: NICE.</p> <p>Psychotropic Expert Group 2013. Therapeutic guidelines: psychotropic version 7. Melbourne: Therapeutic Guidelines Limited. Viewed 5 May 2016, <a href="http://www.tg.org.au/index.php?sectionid=48">http://www.tg.org.au/index.php?sectionid=48</a>.</p>