

Osteoarthritis of the knee clinical care standard indicators: 1a-Local arrangements to ensure that patients newly diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment

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Osteoarthritis of the knee clinical care standard indicators: 1a-Local arrangements to ensure that patients newly diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 1a-Local arrangements to ensure that patients newly diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment
METEOR identifier:	644252
Registration status:	Health , Standard 02/08/2017
Description:	Documented evidence of local arrangements to ensure that patients who are newly diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment undertaken.
Rationale:	Assessment of a comprehensive range of factors is essential to clinical decision-making (Pencharz & MacLean 2004).
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: osteoarthritis of the knee Health , Standard 02/08/2017

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	<p>The local arrangements should specify that all newly diagnosed patients with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment undertaken.</p> <p>A 'comprehensive assessment' involves a clinician taking a detailed history of the patient that includes the presenting symptoms and other health conditions, a physical examination (including measurement of height and weight to calculate body mass index), and a psychosocial evaluation, to identify factors (especially level of pain) that may impact on the patient's ability to do their usual daily activities and participate in work, leisure and social activities. A comprehensive assessment should use a clinically validated assessment tool. A range of clinically validated assessment tools is available (see list in the <i>Comments</i> section).</p> <p>'Newly diagnosed' means that the patient was diagnosed or referred with knee osteoarthritis in the last three months.</p>
Computation:	<p>Healthcare settings where care is provided to patients with knee osteoarthritis that have documented evidence of local arrangements, should record 'Yes'.</p> <p>Otherwise, the healthcare setting should record 'No'.</p>

- Comments:** A comprehensive assessment should use clinically validated assessment tools, such as:
- **Disease-specific** - Knee injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) (Roos et al. 1998), see survey instrument <http://www.koos.nu>; Osteoarthritis Questionnaire (OA-Quest) (Busija, Buchbinder & Osborne 2016), see survey instrument <http://iha.acu.edu.au/osteo-arthritis/>
 - **Pain and function** - Timed Up and Go Test and 30-second Chair Stand Test (OARSI 2013), see survey instrument <https://www.oarsi.org/research/physical-performance-measures>
 - **Pain** - Verbal Numerical Rating Scale (VNRS) and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) (NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation Pain Management Network 2017a, 2017b), see survey instrument <http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/chronic-pain/health-professionals/assessment>
 - **Depression** - Kessler (K10) Psychological Distress Scale (Kessler et al. 2016), see survey instrument <http://www.gpcare.org/outcome%20measures/outcomemeasures.html> and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21 (DASS 21) (Henry & Crawford 2005) see survey instrument <http://www.depression-test.net/support-files/dass21-dmz.pdf>
 - **Activities and quality of life** - Workplace Activity Limitations Scale (WALS) (Gignac 2005; Gignac, Sutton & Badley 2007), see survey instrument <http://www.acreu.ca/pdf/WALS.pdf>; Assessment of Quality of Life (Richardson, Iezzi, Khan et al. 2014), see survey instrument <http://www.aqol.com.au/>.

This indicator has been adapted from the *Osteoarthritis quality standard* (NICE 2015).

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Count
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Service event
Format:	Yes/No

Accountability attributes

Other issues caveats:	Applicable setting: all healthcare settings where care is provided to patients with knee osteoarthritis, including primary care, specialist care, hospitals and community settings.
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Source and reference attributes

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

- Busija L, Buchbinder R & Osborne RH 2016. Development and preliminary evaluation of the OsteoArthritis Questionnaire (OA-Quest): a psychometric study. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage* 24(8):1357-66.
- Gignac MA 2005. Arthritis and employment: an examination of behavioral coping efforts to manage workplace activity limitations. *Arthritis & Rheumatism* 53(3):328-36.
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- Henry JD & Crawford JR 2005. The 21-item version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21): Normative data and psychometric evaluation in a large non-clinical sample. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology* 44:227-239.
- Kessler RC, Andrews G, Colpe LJ, Hiripi E, Mroczek DK, Normand S-LT et al. 2016. Anxiety and depression checklist (K10). Melbourne: beyondblue. Viewed 9 April 2017, <https://www.beyondblue.org.au/the-facts/anxiety-and-depression-checklist-k10>.
- NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) 2015. Osteoarthritis Quality standard 87. London: NICE.
- NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation Pain Management Network 2017a. Verbal numerical rating scale (VNRS). Sydney: NSW ACI. Viewed 9 April 2017, http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/212912/Verbal_Numerical_Rating_Scale.pdf.
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- Pencharz JN & MacLean CH 2004. Measuring quality in arthritis care: the Arthritis Foundation's Quality Indicator set for osteoarthritis. *Arthritis & Rheumatism* 51(4): 538-548.
- Richardson J, Iezzi A, Khan MA & Maxwell A 2014. Validity and reliability of the Assessment of Quality of Life (AQoL-8D) multi attribute utility instrument. *Patient* 7(1):85-96.
- Roos EM, Roos HP, Lohmander LS, Ekdahl C & Beynnon BD 1998. Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) - development of a self-administered outcome measure. *Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy* 28:88-96.