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

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| 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 02/08/2017 |
| Description: | Documented evidence of local arrangements to ensure that patients who are newly diagnosed with knee [**osteoarthritis**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644538)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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644256)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 02/08/2017 |

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| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Computation description: | The local arrangements should specify that all newly diagnosed patients with knee osteoarthritis have a comprehensive assessment undertaken.  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 *Comments* section).  ‘Newly diagnosed’ means that the patient was diagnosed or referred with knee osteoarthritis in the last three months. |
| Computation: | Healthcare settings where care is provided to patients with knee osteoarthritis that have documented evidence of local arrangements, should record ‘Yes’.  Otherwise, the healthcare setting should record ‘No’. |
| 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](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](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](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. |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |
| 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.  Gignac MA, Sutton D, & Badley EM 2007. Arthritis symptoms, the work environment, and the future: Measuring perceived job strain among employed persons with arthritis. Arthritis & Rheumatism 57(5):738-47.  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](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](http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/212912/Verbal_Numerical_Rating_Scale.pdf).  NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation Pain Management Network 2017b. Visual analogue scale (VAS). Sydney: NSW ACI. Viewed 9 April 2017, [http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/ pdf\_file/0018/212913/Visual\_Analogue\_Scale.pdf](http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/212913/Visual_Analogue_Scale.pdf).  OARSI (Osteoarthritis Research Society International) 2013. Physical performance measures. Viewed 9 April 2017, [https://www.oarsi.org/research/ physical-performance-measures](https://www.oarsi.org/research/physical-performance-measures).  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. |