

Osteoarthritis of the knee clinical care standard indicators: 6c-Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who have documented pain level reduction of at least 20%, 12 months after initiation or change of treatment

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Osteoarthritis of the knee clinical care standard indicators: 6c-Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who have documented pain level reduction of at least 20%, 12 months after initiation or change of treatment

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 6c-Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who have documented pain level reduction of at least 20%, 12 months after initiation or change of treatment
METEOR identifier:	644316
Registration status:	Health , Standard 02/08/2017
Description:	Proportion of patients with knee osteoarthritis who have documented pain level reduction by at least 20%, 12 months after initiation or change of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological treatment.
Rationale:	Osteoarthritic pain contributes to functional limitations which in turn inhibit participation in work, leisure and social activities (Neogi 2013). Effective pain management is a key goal of osteoarthritis care.
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: osteoarthritis of the knee Health , Standard 02/08/2017

Collection and usage attributes

Population group age from:	45 years
Computation description:	<p>Pain level reduction should be measured using a clinically validated tool (Neogi 2013). Providers of care to patients with knee osteoarthritis can use a local tool, but need to ensure that the same tool is used with the same patients at different time points to measure change in pain. The results of the assessment should be documented in the patient's clinical notes maintained by the practice (paper or electronic).</p> <p>The 12-month time period is an approximation, and can mean between 11 and 13 months inclusive.</p> <p>'Documented' in the phrase 'documented initiation or change of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological treatment' means that the patient's treatment plan is entered into the patient's clinical notes maintained by the practice (paper or electronic). 'Change' within the same phrase means that a previous plan has been updated with a new plan, and this will provide a new measure of the patient's level of pain which will be compared with that taken 12 months later.</p> <p>Presented as a percentage.</p>
Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{denominator}) \times 100$
Numerator:	Number of patients with knee osteoarthritis who have a documented reduction in their level of pain by at least 20% at 12 months after documented initiation or change of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological treatment.
Denominator:	Number of patients with knee osteoarthritis with documented initiation or change of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological treatment.

Comments: Note that health services may not necessarily achieve 100% for this indicator, even when providing appropriate treatment, as there may be patients whose pain levels do not improve despite appropriate clinical intervention. For the patients that do not achieve at least 20% reduction in their pain level 12 months after initiation or change of pharmacological and/or non-pharmacological treatment (i.e. those excluded from the numerator), this indicator should be used to review whether the interventions for these patients were appropriate, and to monitor the health service's effectiveness in reducing patients' pain associated with osteoarthritis of the knee over time.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage
Data type: Real
Unit of measure: Service event
Format: N[NN]

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: Neogi T 2013. The Epidemiology and Impact of Pain in Osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis and cartilage / OARS, Osteoarthritis Research Society 21(9): 1145-1153.