

Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators: 7b-Proportion of patients with a hip fracture returning to private residence

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 7b-Proportion of patients with a hip fracture returning to private residence
METEOR identifier:	696393
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 15/05/2018
Description:	Proportion of patients with a hip fracture living in a private residence prior to their hip fracture returning to private residence within 120 days of admission to hospital.
Rationale:	<p>A range of interventions has been shown to improve outcomes for hip fracture patients. These include medication review, secondary fracture prevention, treatment/management of co-morbidities, addressing mental health/cognitive needs (prevention/management of delirium in particular), environmental modifications, and linkage into cultural services, primary care, community support services and carer support services (ACSQHC 2009).</p> <p>Effective discharge planning and an individualised care plan can maximise a patient's prospects of returning to their private residence.</p>
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: hip fracture 2018 Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care , Standard 15/05/2018
Outcome area:	Transition from hospital care Health , Standard 12/09/2016

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: The numerator includes patients with a hip fracture living in a private residence prior to the hip fracture who also resided in a private residence 120 days after admission to hospital. Private residence includes a private home, community group home, boarding house and a unit in a retirement village. It excludes residential aged care facilities/rest homes, rehabilitation units (short term or other) and any other institutions.

The 120 days from admission to hospital should be calculated from [Episode of admitted patient care—admission date, DDMMYYYY](#) from the hip fracture episode of care.

Both the numerator and the denominator only include patients with hip fracture who were followed up at 120 days. Exclude patients who:

- Were reported at admission as not residing within a private residence or their place of residence was not recorded or recorded as 'Not known'.
- Died during the hip fracture episode (i.e. where [Episode of admitted patient care—separation mode, code N = 8](#) Died) or were deceased at the 120-day follow-up.

Computation: (Numerator ÷ denominator) x 100

Numerator: Number of patients with a hip fracture living in a private residence prior to their hip fracture who return to private residence within 120 days of admission to hospital for the hip fracture episode of care

Denominator: Number of patients with a hip fracture living in a private residence prior to their hip fracture

Comments: For hospitals collecting the Australian and New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry (ANZHFR) data set (ANZHFR Steering Group 2013), the variables *Usual place of residence* and *Place of residence at 120-day follow-up* can be used for this indicator.

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: ACSQHC (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care) 2009. Preventing falls and harm from falls in older people: best practice guidelines for Australian hospitals. Sydney: ACSQHC. Viewed 5 May 2016, www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Guidelines-HOSP1.pdf.

ANZHFR (Australian and New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry) Steering Group 2013. Data dictionary. Sydney: ANZHFR. Viewed 5 May 2016, <http://www.anzhr.org/images/resources/Data%20Dictionary/%20v8%20Dec%202013.pdf>.