

Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators: 8a-Re-operation of hip fracture patients within 30-day follow-up

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Hip fracture care clinical care standard indicators:

8a-Re-operation of hip fracture patients within 30-day follow-up

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 8a-Re-operation of hip fracture patients within 30 day follow-up
METEOR identifier:	696453
Registration status:	Health , Standard 12/09/2016
Description:	Re-operation of hip fracture patients within 30-day follow-up.
Rationale:	Hip fracture re-operations substantially increase the burden of hip fractures on society and the individual, and are potentially preventable (Luthje 2014).
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: hip fracture 2018 Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care , Standard 15/05/2018
Outcome area:	Indicators of effectiveness Health , Standard 12/09/2016

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	<p>The numerator includes patients with a hip fracture requiring re-operation within 30 days following admission for the acute hip fracture episode of care. Include patients with any of the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reduction of dislocated prosthesis• washout or debridement• implant removal• revision of internal fixation• conversion to hemiarthroplasty• conversion to total hip replacement• girdlestone/excision arthroplasty• periprosthetic fracture. <p>Include only patients who were followed up at 30 days. The 30 days should be calculated from the Episode of admitted patient care—admission date, DDMMYYYY, from the initial episode for the definitive treatment of the hip fracture.</p> <p>Note that re-operation may be to the hospital at which the patient had surgery for their hip fracture, or to another hospital. This relies on linked data and/or the use of a unique identifier preferably across a geographic region at which patients are likely to re-present (for example, a Local Hospital Network).</p> <p>Both the numerator and the denominator exclude patients who died during the hip fracture episode, that is, where Episode of admitted patient care—separation mode, code N = 8 Died) or were deceased at the 30-day follow-up.</p>
Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{denominator}) \times 100$
Numerator:	Number of patients with a hip fracture requiring re-operation within 30 days from admission for the acute hip fracture episode of care.
Denominator:	Number of patients admitted to hospital with a hip fracture in a period that is at least 30 days prior to the period for which re-operations are being counted.
Comments:	For hospitals collecting the Australian and New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry (ANZHFRR) data set (ANZHFRR Steering Group 2013), the variable <i>Re-operation within 30-day follow-up</i> can be used for the numerator of 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: Luthje P, Helkamaa T, Nurmi-Luthje I, Kaukonen JP & Kataja M 2014. An 8-year follow-up study of 221 consecutive hip fracture patients in Finland: analysis of reoperations and their direct medical costs. Scandinavian journal of surgery: SJS: Official Organ for the Finnish Surgical Society and the Scandinavian Surgical Society 103(1):46-53.

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