# Venous thromboembolism prevention clinical care standard indicators: Proportion of patients admitted to hospital assessed for venous thromboembolism risk within 24 hours of admission



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# Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:IndicatorIndicator type:IndicatorMETEOR identifier:697312

Registration status: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 11/10/2018

**Description:** Proportion of patients admitted to hospital who were assessed for <u>venous</u>

thromboembolism (VTE) risk within 24 hours of admission.

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators: venous thromboembolism (VTE) prevention

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard

11/10/2018

## Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: For the numerator, the assessment must be done using a locally endorsed risk

assessment tool. The outcome of the risk assessment must be documented in the

patient's medical record.

Presented as a percentage.

**Computation:** (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100

**Numerator:** The number of patients admitted to hospital who were assessed for VTE risk within

24 hours of admission.

**Denominator:** The number of patients admitted to hospital.

**Comments:** See the Venous thromboembolism prevention clinical care standard (ACSQHC

2018) for a list of VTE risk assessment tools.

### Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Service event

Format: N[NN]

## Accountability attributes

**Other issues caveats:** Applicable settings: public and private hospitals and day procedure centre.

### 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) 2018.

Venous thromboembolism prevention clinical care standard. Sydney: ACSQHC.