

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:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
METEOR 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 venous 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:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator}) \times 100$
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.
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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.