# Colonoscopy clinical care standard indicators: 2-Proportion of patients undergoing a colonoscopy



**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.

## Colonoscopy clinical care standard indicators: 2-Proportion of patients undergoing a colonoscopy who have their entire colon examined

#### Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator Indicator type: Indicator

**Short name:** 2-Proportion of patients undergoing a colonoscopy who have their entire colon

examined

METEOR identifier: 721278

**Registration status:** Health, Qualified 19/09/2019

**Description:** Proportion of patients undergoing a **colonoscopy** who have their entire colon

examined.

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators: colonoscopy

Health, Qualified 19/09/2019

#### Collection and usage attributes

Population group age

from:

50 years or older

Computation description:

For the numerator, the 'entire colon examined' means that the entire length of the colon has been visualised, including the caecum and/or terminal ileum. For the patient to be counted as having their entire colon examined, photographic documentation of caecal intubation should be obtained. Satisfactory evidence the entire colon has been examined is considered to be:

- a photo of the terminal ileum where villi or lymphoid hyperplasia can be clearly seen, or
- 2. a photo of the terminal ileum where the ileo-cecal valve, either open or en face, can be clearly seen, or
- 3. a photo of the appendiceal orifice where either the caecal strap fold or the ileo-cecal valve can also be clearly seen in the same image, or
- 4. a pathology report of mucosa of the terminal ileum.

The Gastroenterological Society of Australia's website (GESA 2018) provides examples of what is considered sufficient or insufficient as photographic evidence.

This indicator excludes patients with severe colitis, impassable stricture(s), and incomplete colons due to previous resection(s).

Presented as a percentage.

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

**Numerator:** The number of patients undergoing colonoscopy who had their entire colon

examined.

**Denominator:** The number of patients undergoing colonoscopy.

#### 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:** Gastroenterological Society of Australia 2018. Colonoscopy Recertification

Program Image Guidelines. Gastroenterological Society of Australia, Melbourne.

Viewed 31 May 2018, http://recert.gesa.org.au/imageGuidelines.php.

### Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes <u>Colonoscopy clinical care standard indicators: 2-Proportion of patients undergoing a colonoscopy who have their entire colon examined</u>

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard

11/09/2018

Health, Standard 26/03/2019