Opioid analgesic stewardship: 4a - Evidence of a locally approved policy that defines the process for managing admitted patients identified as being at increased risk of opioid-related harm who are prescribed an opioid analgesic

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 AlHW 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.

Opioid analgesic stewardship: 4a - Evidence of a locally approved policy that defines the process for managing admitted patients identified as being at increased risk of opioid-related harm who are prescribed an opioid analgesic

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: 4a - Evidence of a locally approved policy that defines the process for managing

admitted patients identified as being at increased risk of opioid-related harm who

are prescribed an opioid analgesic

METEOR identifier: 755556

Registration status: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 27/04/2022

Description: Evidence of a locally approved policy that defines the process for managing

admitted patients identified as being at increased risk of opioid-related harm who

are prescribed an opioid analgesic.

Rationale: Patients presenting with acute pain who are prescribed an opioid analgesic should

have access to a pathway of care to mitigate the risk of opioid-related harm, if required. This includes referral to appropriate support services and escalation of

care to specialist services.

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators: Opioid Analgesic Stewardship in Acute Pain -

Acute care edition

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard

27/04/2022

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: The policy should specify:

- Process for identifying patients who may be at risk of opioid-related harm
- Local pathways for managing patients identified at increased risk of opioidrelated harm
- Systems to inform patients why they are being referred to a pathway and the plan for their ongoing clinical management
- Process for clinicians to refer patients to appropriate support services and escalate care to specialist services
- · Process to ensure clinicians are competent in the use of the policy, and
- Process to assess adherence to the policy.

Computation: Yes/No

A healthcare setting that has documented evidence of a locally approved policy that is implemented should record 'Yes.' Otherwise, the healthcare setting should

record 'No.'

Representational attributes

Representation class: Count

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Service event

Format: Yes/No

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. Opioid Analgesic Stewardship in Acute Pain Clinical Care Standard – Acute care edition. Reference documents:

Sydney: ACSQHC; 2022.