

Opioid analgesic stewardship: 9e - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics whose medication management plan was sent to the general practitioner on separation

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Opioid analgesic stewardship: 9e - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics whose medication management plan was sent to the general practitioner on separation

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	9e - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics whose medication management plan was sent to the general practitioner on separation
METEOR identifier:	755580
Registration status:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 27/04/2022
Description:	The proportion of admitted and emergency department patients who physically departed from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics whose medication management plan was sent to their general practitioner (GP) on departure.
Rationale:	The medication management plan describes why opioid analgesics are prescribed and how to reduce and stop taking them. The plan should be provided to patients and/or their carers and to the patient's GP.
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 numerator and denominator include patients admitted to hospital and non-admitted patients treated in the emergency department.

For admitted patients 'physically departed' means on separation from hospital to their usual place of residence, which may include a residential care facility. For non-admitted emergency department patients, it means at the end of the emergency department stay when the patient departs the hospital without being admitted to the same hospital or transferred to another hospital.

The [Separation mode](#) data element for admitted patients and the [Episode end status](#) data element for non-admitted emergency department patients can be used to help identify denominator cases. Inclusion values for these data elements are:

- **Separation mode**

21 - Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service, which is not the usual place of residence

22 - Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service, which is the usual place of residence

90 - Other: includes discharge to usual residence (not including residential aged care), own accommodation/welfare institution (includes prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services)

- **Episode end status**

2 - Emergency department stay completed - departed without being transferred to a short stay unit, hospital-in-the-home or other admitted patient care unit in this hospital or referred to another hospital.

Presented as a percentage.

Computation: $(\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator}) \times 100$

Numerator: Number of patients in the denominator whose medication management plan was given to their GP upon physical departure from the hospital.

Denominator: Number of patients who physically departed from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics.

Comments: This indicator is based on existing indicators in use in Australia. For example, the following indicator by the Government of Western Australia (2020) 'Percentage of postoperative patients that are given a written pain management plan at discharge and a copy is communicated to the primary care clinician.'

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: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. Opioid Analgesic Stewardship in Acute Pain Clinical Care Standard – Acute care edition. Sydney: ACSQHC; 2022.

Government of Western Australia Department of Health. Clinical Audit Tool and Key Performance Indicators for High Risk Medication Policy. 2020. Available from: <https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/About-us/Policy-frameworks/Clinical-Governance-Safety-and-Quality/Mandatory-requirements/High-Risk-Medication-Policy>