

Sepsis clinical care standard indicators: 3b- Proportion of patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of recognition

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Sepsis clinical care standard indicators: 3b- Proportion of patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of recognition

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	3b-Proportion of patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of recognition
METEOR identifier:	755646
Registration status:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 30/06/2022
Description:	The proportion of patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of recognition of the signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction.
Rationale:	Sepsis is a medical emergency with high mortality and adverse outcomes. Appropriate and timely antibiotic treatment is central to preventing death and life-threatening complications from sepsis.
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: Sepsis Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 30/06/2022

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	<p>The numerator and denominator include patients admitted to hospital and non-admitted patients treated in the emergency department.</p> <p>Measurement of the numerator and denominator requires the hospital to routinely identify and record patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction as specified in their locally approved sepsis clinical pathway (See Indicator 2a).</p> <p>Measurement of the numerator requires documentation of timestamps in the patient medical record of when the signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction were recognised by a clinician and when antimicrobials were administered.</p> <p>The time point for the first dose of one antimicrobial is when administration commences not when it is completed.</p> <p>Presented as a percentage.</p>
Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator}) \times 100$
Numerator:	Number of patients in the denominator who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of recognition of the signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction.
Denominator:	Number of patients with signs and symptoms of infection-related organ dysfunction.

Comments:	Health services that do not have the capacity to reliably calculate this indicator may use alternative indicators such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of patients with sepsis who presented to the emergency department who started their first dose of an empirical antimicrobial within 60 minutes of triage • Proportion of admitted patients with sepsis who started their first dose of empiric antimicrobials within 60 minutes of escalation of care.
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Representational attributes

Representation class:	Percentage
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Service event
Format:	N[NN]

Accountability attributes

Reporting requirements:	Not applicable.
Organisation responsible for providing data:	Not applicable.
Accountability:	These indicators are for local quality improvement. Monitoring the implementation of the Sepsis Clinical Care Standard (ACSQHC, 2022) will assist in meeting some of the requirements of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards (ACSQHC, 2021).
Other issues caveats:	Applicable settings: Public and private hospitals.

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. Antimicrobial Stewardship Clinical Care Standard. Sydney: ACSQHC; 2020.