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

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.

# 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/755589)  [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), Standard 30/06/2022 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Computation description: | The numerator and denominator include patients admitted to hospital and non-admitted patients treated in the emergency department.  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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/755595)).  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.  The time point for the first dose of one antimicrobial is when administration commences not when it is completed.  Presented as a percentage. |
| Computation: | (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 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:   * 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. |
| 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. |