Sepsis clinical care standard indicators: 6a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who had a diagnosis of sepsis recorded in their discharge summary

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: 6a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who had a diagnosis of sepsis recorded in their discharge summary

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	6a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who had a diagnosis of sepsis recorded in their discharge summary
METEOR identifier:	755656
Registration status:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 30/06/2022
Description:	The proportion of patients with sepsis who had a diagnosis of sepsis recorded in their discharge summary.
Rationale:	It is important that clinicians involved in the care of patients with sepsis share information with each other about the condition and its treatment. This is particularly important during transitions of care in the hospital setting and between hospital and community care settings.
	Communication of a patient's diagnosis of sepsis is important and should be recorded in the discharge summary along with other important information about ongoing treatment and access to services.
Indicator set:	<u>Clinical care standard indicators: Sepsis</u> <u>Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care</u> , 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.	
	For the numerator and the denominator, patients with sepsis can be identified using the <u>ICD codes provided on the ACSQHCs website</u> or through other prospective or retrospective methods.	
	Measurement of the numerator requires review of patient discharge summaries to identify if a diagnosis of sepsis is recorded.	
	To be included in the numerator, a diagnosis of sepsis must be documented as the principal or a secondary diagnosis in the patient's discharge summary.	
	Presented as a percentage.	
Computation:	(Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100	
Numerator:	Number of patients with sepsis where the diagnosis of sepsis was recorded in the discharge summary.	
Denominator:	Number of patients with sepsis.	
Representational attributes		

Representation class:	Percentage
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Service event

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	

Source and reference attributes

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