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

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

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| 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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: | [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 |

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| 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 [ICD codes provided on the ACSQHCs website](https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/sepsis-codes) 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 |
| 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 |