Sepsis clinical care standard indicators: 8a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who died during their admitted patient episode of care

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# Sepsis clinical care standard indicators: 8a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who died during their admitted patient episode of care

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| Identifying and definitional attributes | |
| Metadata item type: | Indicator |
| Indicator type: | Indicator |
| Short name: | 8a-Proportion of patients with sepsis who died during their admitted patient episode of care |
| METEOR identifier: | 755660 |
| 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 died during their admitted patient episode of care. |
| Rationale: | Sepsis is a life-threatening condition that requires rapid treatment to prevent multiple organ failure, lifelong disability or death.  The goal of the Sepsis Clinical Care Standard is to ensure that a patient presenting with signs and symptoms of sepsis is recognised early and receives coordinated, best-practice care so that the risk of death or ongoing morbidity is reduced. This indicator is intended to support overall monitoring of the implementation of the care described in this standard rather than a specific quality statement. |
| 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.  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 identification of patients with sepsis that died during their admitted patient episode of care.  The [Separation mode](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/722644) data element for admitted patients can be used to help identify numerator cases. The inclusion value for this data element is 80 – Died.  Presented as a percentage. |
| Computation: | (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100​ |
| Numerator: | Number of patients with sepsis who died of any cause during their admitted patient episodes of care. |
| Denominator: | Number of patients with sepsis. |
| Comments: | This indicator is based on existing indicators in use in Australia and the United Kingdom. For example, the indicator by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Sepsis Quality Standard ‘Rates of in-hospital mortality for people with sepsis’ (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2017). |
| 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.  National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Sepsis Quality Standard. 2017. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs161/resources/sepsis-pdf-75545595402181> (accessed Jun 2021). |