Acute coronary syndromes: 6c-Patients discharged on lipid-lowering therapy

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Acute coronary syndromes: 6c-Patients discharged on lipid-lowering therapy

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: Indicator 6c-Patients discharged on lipid-lowering therapy

METEOR identifier: 612087

Registration status: <u>Health!</u>, Standard 12/09/2016

Description: Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of <u>acute coronary</u>

syndrome (ACS) who are prescribed lipid-lowering therapy at separation from

hospital.

Rationale: Lowering lipid levels (using statins) is an effective primary and secondary

prevention treatment for vascular events, including stroke (Amarenco et al. 2006).

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators; acute coronary syndromes

Health!, Standard 12/09/2016

Outcome area: Individualised care plan

Health!, Standard 12/09/2016

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: Both the numerator and the denominator include patients with acute chest pain, or

other symptoms suggestive of ACS.

The denominator excludes statin-intolerant ACS patients, and other ACS patients for whom statins or other lipid-lowering therapies are contraindicated and for whom the contraindication is documented. Contraindications for statins may include advance care directives, being on a palliative care pathway, and clinical judgement,

subject to discussion with patients, family and carers.

Presented as a percentage.

Computation: (Numerator ÷ denominator) x 100

Numerator: Number of patients with a final diagnosis of ACS who are prescribed a statin or

other lipid-lowering therapy at separation from hospital.

Denominator: Number of patients with a final diagnosis of ACS who are separated from hospital.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Episode Format: N[NN]

Source and reference attributes

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

Reference documents: Amarenco P et al. 2006. High-dose atorvastatin after stroke or transient ischemic

attack. New England Journal of Medicine 355(6):549-559.