

Heavy menstrual bleeding clinical care standard indicators: 9-Local arrangements to measure and act upon patient-reported outcomes related to heavy menstrual bleeding

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Heavy menstrual bleeding clinical care standard indicators: 9-Local arrangements to measure and act upon patient-reported outcomes related to heavy menstrual bleeding

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 9-Local arrangements to measure and act upon patient-reported outcomes related to heavy menstrual bleeding
METEOR identifier:	667349
Registration status:	Health! , Standard 17/10/2018
Description:	Evidence of local arrangements to measure and act upon patient-reported outcomes related to heavy menstrual bleeding .
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: heavy menstrual bleeding Health! , Standard 17/10/2018

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	Local arrangements should specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a requirement to regularly measure patient-reported symptom severity and quality of life related to the patient's heavy menstrual bleeding;• a protocol outlining how a patient's results will be used to inform their treatment and care. <p>Clinically-validated tools should be used for measurement (see Comments), administered at minimum at baseline (in primary care, this may be defined as first or second visit with a new presentation of heavy menstrual bleeding), and at clinically appropriate time intervals thereafter.</p>
Computation:	A healthcare setting where care is provided to patients with heavy menstrual bleeding which has documented evidence of local arrangements should record 'Yes'. Otherwise, the healthcare setting should record 'No'.
Comments:	Examples of tools assessing both symptoms of heavy menstrual bleeding and condition-specific quality of life are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aberdeen Menorrhagia Severity Scale (AMSS)• Menorrhagia Multiattribute Scale (MMAS)• Menstrual Impact Questionnaire (MIQ)• Menstrual Bleeding Questionnaire (MBQ)

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Count
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Service event
Format:	Yes/No

Accountability attributes

Other issues caveats:	Applicable settings: primary care settings (including general practice, family planning and sexual health services), public and private specialist gynaecology clinics and practices, and public and private hospitals.
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Source and reference attributes

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

Reference documents: Bushnell, DM, Martin, ML, Moore, KA, Richter, HE, Rubin, A, & Patrick, DL 2010. Menorrhagia Impact Questionnaire: assessing the influence of heavy menstrual bleeding on quality of life. *Current Medical Research and Opinion*, 26(12), 2745-2755.

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