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

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.

# 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!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 17/10/2018 |
| Description: | Evidence of local arrangements to measure and act upon patient-reported outcomes related to [**heavy menstrual bleeding.**](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/667292) |
| Indicator set: | [Clinical care standard indicators: heavy menstrual bleeding](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/666572)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 17/10/2018 |

|  |
| --- |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Computation description: | Local arrangements should specify:* 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.

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. |
| 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:* 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. |
| 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.Gupta, J, Kai, J, Middleton, L, Pattison, H, Gray, R, Daniels, J, et al. 2013. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system versus medical therapy for menorrhagia. New England Journal of Medicine, 368(2), 128-137.Lukes, AS, Muse, K, Richter, HE, Moore, KA, & Patrick, DL 2010. Estimating a meaningful reduction in menstrual blood loss for women with heavy menstrual bleeding. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 26(11), 2673-2678.Matteson, KA, Scott, DM, Raker, CA, & Clark, MA 2015. The menstrual bleeding questionnaire: development and validation of a comprehensive patient-reported outcome instrument for heavy menstrual bleeding. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 122(5), 681-689.Pattison, H, Daniels, JP, Kai, J, & Gupta, JK 2011. The measurement properties of the menorrhagia multi-attribute quality-of-life scale: a psychometric analysis. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 118(12), 1528-1531.Ruta, DA, Garratt, AM, Chadha, YC, Flett, GM, Hall, MH, & Russell, IT 1995. Assessment of patients with menorrhagia: how valid is a structured clinical history as a measure of health status? Quality of Life Research, 4(1), 33-40.Shaw, RW, Brickley, MR, Evans, L, & Edwards, MJ 1998. Perceptions of women on the impact of menorrhagia on their health using multi-attribute utility assessment. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 105(11), 1155-1159.  |