Opioid analgesic stewardship: 3a - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics where a Real Time Prescription Monitoring program or prescription shopping program was checked prior to separation

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Opioid analgesic stewardship: 3a - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of opioid analgesics where a Real Time Prescription Monitoring program or prescription shopping program was checked prior to separation

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: 3a - Proportion of patients separated from hospital with a supply or prescription of

opioid analgesics where a Real Time Prescription Monitoring program or

prescription shopping program was checked prior to separation

METEOR identifier: 755550

Registration status: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 27/04/2022

Description: The proportion of patients who physically departed from the hospital with a supply

or prescription of opioid analgesics where a Real Time Prescription Monitoring program or prescription shopping program was checked prior to their departure.

Rationale: The system of Real Time Prescription Monitoring and prescription shopping

programs are designed to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of controlled

medicines with the aim of reducing their misuse in Australia.

The intention of this indicator is to support the identification of at risk patients and enable referral for follow up in the community if discharged with a prescription for

opioids.

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators: Opioid Analgesic Stewardship in Acute Pain -

Acute care edition

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard

27/04/2022

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 admitted patients 'physically departed' means on separation from hospital to their usual place of residence, which may include a residential care facility. For non-admitted emergency department patients, it means at the end of the emergency department stay when the patient departs the hospital without being admitted to the same hospital or transferred to another hospital.

The <u>Separation mode</u> data element for admitted patients and the <u>Episode end</u> <u>status</u> data element for non-admitted emergency department patients can be used to help identify denominator cases. Inclusion values for these data elements are:

Separation mode

- 21 Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service, which is not the usual place of residence
- 22 Discharge/transfer to a residential aged care service, which is the usual place of residence
- 90 Other: includes discharge to usual residence (not including residential aged care), own accommodation/welfare institution (includes prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services)

• Episode end status

2 - Emergency department stay completed - departed without being transferred to a short stay unit, hospital-in-the-home or other admitted patient care unit in this hospital or referred to another hospital.

The numerator includes patients where a Real Time Prescription Monitoring program or prescription shopping program was checked AND the check to be undertaken prior to physical departure.

Presented as a percentage.

Computation: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100

Numerator: Number of patients in the denominator where a real time prescription monitoring

program or a prescription shopping program was checked before the patient

physically departed from the hospital.

Denominator: Number of patients who physically departed from the hospital with a supply or

prescription of opioid analgesics.

Comments: Health Ministers from the Commonwealth, states and territories have agreed to

national real time prescription monitoring and are developing and adapting their

systems to achieve a national solution.

This indicator is based on existing indicators in use in the United States. For example, the following indicator in the Houston Methodist Hospital Study (Rizk et al, 2019) 'Proportion of patients who are admitted or discharged on opioid medication

for whom a prescription drug monitoring program report was run'.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Service event

Format: N[NN]

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. Opioid Analgesic Stewardship in Acute Pain Clinical Care Standard – Acute care edition. Sydney: ACSQHC; 2022.

Rizk E, Swan JT, Cheon O, Colavecchia AC, Bui LN, Kash BA, Chokshi SP, Chen H, Johnson ML, Liebl MG, Fink E. Quality indicators to measure the effect of opioid stewardship interventions in hospital and emergency department settings. American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy. 2019 Feb 15;76(4):225-35. https://doi.org/10.1093/ajhp/zxy042