|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1a | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely overall rate  | 53,55 | All cases included in the denominator of SIP-1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, and 1i. | All cases included in the numerator of SIP-1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, and 1i. |
| SIP-1b | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely- CABG | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.01 (CABG) except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 4 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ Includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1c | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely - other cardiac surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.01 (CABG) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 4 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ Includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1d | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely – hip arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1e | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely – knee arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | Description | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| Sip-1f | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely – colon surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.03 (colon surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Cases with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1g | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely – hysterectomy | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-1i | Prophylactic antibiotic started timely – vascular surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission.
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients with another procedure requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest during this admission
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was administered IV

One of the following:* Patients who received prophylactic antibiotics within one hour prior to surgical incision
	+ includes any antibiotic from Table 2.1

OR* Patients who received vancomycin (Table 3.8) or a fluoroquinolone (Table 3.10) within the second hour ( >60 minutes and <=120) minutes prior to surgical incision
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10a | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients – overall rate | 53,55 | All cases included in the denominator of SIP-10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g, and 10i. | All cases included in the numerator of SIP-10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g, and 10i. |
| SIP-10b | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– CABG | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.01 (CABG) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired perioperatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 4 days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.1

OR* the patient has a beta lactam allergy and the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.8 or 3.9

OR* An antibiotic was given from Table 3.8 AND there is clinician documented justification for the use of vancomycin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10c | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– other cardiac surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.02 (Cardiac surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 4 days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.1

OR* the patient has a beta lactam allergy and the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.8 or 3.9

OR* An antibiotic was given from Table 3.8 AND there is clinician documented justification for the use of vancomycin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mnemonic | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10d | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– hip arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.2

OR* the patient has a beta lactam allergy and the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.8 or 3.9

OR* An antibiotic was given from Table 3.8 AND there is a clinician documented justification for the use of vancomycin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10e | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– knee arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.05 (knee arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.2

OR* the patient has a beta lactam allergy and the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.8 or 3.9

OR* An antibiotic was given from Table 3.8 AND there is a clinician documented justification for the use of vancomycin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10f | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– colon surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.03 (colon surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3 days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics within 24 hours prior to arrival or patients who were taking antibiotics more than 24 hours prior to surgery unless the antibiotics received prior to arrival or within 24 hours of incision time were the oral prophylactic antibiotics (neomycin + erythromycin OR neomycin + metronidazole (Flagyl))
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

 And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.5

OR* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.6b

OR* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.6a and an antibiotic from Table 3.2 or Table 3.6

OR* If the patient has a beta lactam allergy the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.9 antibiotic from Table 2.11, 3.12, or 2.7 was also given
* OR
* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.6a and an antibiotic from on Table 2.11, or 3.12 was also given
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10g | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– hysterectomy | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.06 or 5.07 (hysterectomy) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

 and* the antibiotic from Table 3.7 was given

OR* For those who had an “other procedure code” on Table 5.03 (colon surgery)
	+ An antibiotic from Table 3.7 was given

OR * + An antibiotic from Table 3.6b was given

OR* For those who have a beta lactam allergy
	+ An antibiotic from Table 3.8 was given and one of the following:
		- An antibiotic from Table 2.11 was given or
		- An antibiotic from Table 3.12 was given or
		- An antibiotic from Table 2.7 was given

 OR* + An antibiotic from Table 3.9 was given and one of the following
		- An antibiotic from Table 2.11 was given or
		- An antibiotic from Table 3.12 was given or
		- An antibiotic from Table 2.7 was given

OR* + Antibiotic from Table 3.6A was given and one of the following
		- An antibiotic from Table 2.11 was given or
		- An antibiotic from Table 3.12 was given
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-10i | Appropriate prophylactic antibiotic selected for surgical patients– vascular surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.08 (vascular surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures requiring general or spinal anesthesia that occurred within 3days prior to or after the procedure of interest (during separate surgical episodes) during this hospital stay
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 24 hours before surgical incision date and time (i.e patient did not receive prophylactic antibiotics) through discharge
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who received ONLY oral or intramuscular antibiotics or the route was unable to be determined
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
 | Included population:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Incision date and time of the principal procedure is valid
* The anesthesia end date and time are valid
* Date and time of antibiotic administration are valid
* At least one antibiotic was given prior to anesthesia end date and time
* At least one antibiotic dose was given IV

And* the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.1

OR* the patient has a beta lactam allergy and the antibiotic can be found on Table 3.8 or 3.9

OR* An antibiotic was given from Table 3.8 AND there is clinician documented justification for the use of vancomycin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3an | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued timely –overall rate | 53,55 | All cases included in the denominator of SIP-3bn, 3cn, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3i. | All cases included in the numerator of SIP-3bn, 3cn, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3i. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3bn | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 48 hours after anesthesia end time – CABG | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.01 (CABG) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 4 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Pts who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 3 days (4320 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 2 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 48 hours (2880 minutes) after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3cn | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 48 hours after anesthesia end time – other cardiac surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.02 (Cardiac surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 4 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Patients who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 3 days (4320 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 2 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 48 hours (2880 minutes) after anesthesia end time

  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3d | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after anesthesia end time – hip arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.04 (hip arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 3 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Pts who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 2 days (2880 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 1 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours (1440 minutes) after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3e | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after anesthesia end time – knee arthroplasty | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.05 (knee arthroplasty) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 3 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Pts who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 2 days (2880 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 1 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours (1440 minutes) after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3f | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after anesthesia end time – colon surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.03 (colon surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Patients enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the date of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes during this hospital stay
* Patients who received urinary antiseptics only (from Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 2 days (2880 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 1 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours (1440 minutes) after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3g | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after anesthesia end time – hysterectomy  | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.06 or 5.07 (hysterectomy) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 3 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics more than 24 hours prior to surgery
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics within 24 hours prior to arrival
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics during this stay
* Pts who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 2 days (2880 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 1 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours (1440 minutes) after anesthesia end time
* end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-3i | Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after anesthesia end time – vascular surgery | 53,55 | Included population: all patients with a principal procedure code from Table 5.08 (vascular surgery) **except:*** Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Pts with a principal diagnosis code suggestive of preoperative infectious disease (Table 5.09)
* Pts who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Cases with the procedure of interest occurring prior to the day of admission
* Patients with physician/APN/PA documented infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients who had other procedures of interest during separate surgical episodes within 3 days of the procedure of interest during this hospital stay
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics more than 24 hours prior to surgery
* Patients who were receiving antibiotics within 24 hours prior to arrival
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics during this stay
* Pts who received urinary antiseptics only (Appendix C, Table 3.11)
* Patients with reasons to extend antibiotics as in yextabx1, yextabx2 or yextabx3.
* Patients who received antibiotics prior to arrival and did not receive any antibiotics during this hospitalization
* Patients who did not receive any antibiotics within the timeframe 1440 minutes before surgical incision date and time through discharge
* Patients who received ALL antibiotics greater than 1440 minutes prior to surgical incision date and time
* Patients who received ONLY antibiotics with the route unable to be determined bioroute=99
* Patients who received all antibiotics more than 2 days (2880 minutes) after Anesthesia end date (time).
 | Included population:One of the following: * For those with a valid anesthesia begin date, date of antibiotic administration and anesthesia end date
* Those with all antibiotic dates < 1 days after the anesthesia end date OR
* For those with a valid incision date and time, antibiotic administration time and anesthesia end time in addition to the valid dates above
* Those with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours (1440 minutes) after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| SIP-11j | Hair removal by acceptable method | 53, 55 | Includes all cases except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Patient is <age 18
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure occurred prior to the date of admission.
* Patients who performed their own hair removal.
 | Of cases included in the denominator:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* Cases with any of the following methods of hair removal:
	+ No documented hair removal or no hair removal performed
	+ Clippers
	+ Depilatory
	+ Hair removed with a razor from the scrotal area OR from the scalp after a current traumatic head injury
* Hair was not removed by razor (except as above), or other method of hair removal and was not unable to be determined
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Mnemonic*** | ***Description*** | **Catnum(s)** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| Scip2 | Received appropriate venous thromboembolism prophylaxis within 24 hours prior to or after surgery | 53 55 | Includes all patients except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Principal procedure code is not on Table 5.17, 5.19, 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23, 5.24
* Principal diagnosis code is from Table 5.14 (burns)
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to

 surgery* Patients who were on oral anticoagulant therapy prior to admission
* Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure

 occurred prior to the date of admission* Patients whose total surgery time is <= 60 minutes
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients whose length of stay was < 2 nights
* Patients with reasons for not administering both mechanical and pharmacological prophylaxis
 | Included population:* Anesthesia begin date is valid
* Anesthesia begin time is valid
* Anesthesia end date is valid
* Anesthesia end time is valid

One of the following:* The principal procedure was a general surgery (Table 5.19) AND

One of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time* + Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ low molecular weight heparin or
	+ Parenteral factor Xa inhibitor
* Intermittent pneumatic compression devices

OR* The principal procedure was intracranial neurosurgery (Table 5.17) AND one of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time:
	+ Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ low molecular weight heparin or
	+ intermittent pneumatic compression devices

OR* The principal procedure was GYN surgery (Table 5.20) AND one of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time:
	+ Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ low molecular weight heparin or
	+ intermittent pneumatic compression devices or
	+ Parenteral factor Xa inhibitor

OR* The principal procedure was Urologic Surgery (Table 5 .21) AND one of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time
	+ Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ low molecular weight heparin or
	+ intermittent pneumatic compression devices or
	+ Parenteral factor Xa inhibitor

OR* the principal procedure was an elective total hip replacement (Table 5.22) or an elective total knee replacement Table 5.23 AND one of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time:
	+ Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ Low molecular weight heparin or
	+ intermittent pneumatic compression devices or
	+ Parenteral factor Xa inhibitor or
	+ Warfarin or
	+ Venous foot pump or
	+ Oral Factor Xa inhibitor or
	+ Aspirin

OR* the principal procedure was on Table 5.24 hip fracture surgery AND one of the following was ordered and given within 24 hours prior to anesthesia start time or 24 hours after anesthesia end time:
	+ Low dose unfractionated heparin or
	+ Low molecular weight heparin or
	+ intermittent pneumatic compression devices or
	+ Warfarin
	+ Parenteral factor Xa inhibitor or
	+ Aspirin
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | Catnum | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| Scip4 | Cardiac Surgery Patients with Controlled Postoperative Blood Glucose  | 53, 55 | Includes all cases except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Principal procedure code is not on Table 5.11
* Patients less than 18 years of age
* Length of stay is > 120 days

Patients who had a principal diagnosis suggestive of  preoperative infectious diseases (Table 5.09)* Principal diagnosis code is on Table 5.14 or 5.15

 (burn and transplant patients)* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to

 surgery* Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure

 occurred prior to the date of admission * Patients with physician/advanced practice

 nurse/physician assistant (physician/APN/PA)  documented infection prior to surgical procedure of  interest * Patients who undergo CPR or surgery, was discharged, expired or left AMA prior to 24 hours after anesthesia end time
 | Of cases included in the denominator:* Anesthesia begin date must be valid
* Within the timeframe of 18 to 24 hours after anesthesia end time
	+ All blood glucose levels collected were <=180 mg/dL or
	+ A single blood glucose level collected was >180 mg/dL but ALL other values after the higher value with <= 180 mg/dL prior to the endpoint of 24 hours after anesthesia end time

OR* Within the timeframe of 12 to 18 hours after anesthesia end time
	+ All blood glucose levels collected were <=180 mg/dL or
	+ A single blood glucose level collected was >180 mg/dL but ALL other values after the higher value with <= 180 mg/dL prior to the endpoint of 24 hours after anesthesia end time
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | Catnum | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| Sip-12 | On beta blocker therapy prior to admission and received beta blocker during perioperative period  | 53, 55 | Includes all cases except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Patients less than 18 years of age
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to

 surgery* Patients whose ICD-9-CM principal procedure

occurred prior to the date of admission* Patients who expired during the peri-operative period
* Patients not on beta blockers prior to arrival
* Pregnant patients taking beta blockers prior to admission
* Patients with Ventricular Assist Devices or Heart Transplantation (as defined in Appendix A, Table 5.26 )
* LOS from anesthesia end date to discharge date is less than 2 days and there is a documented reason for not administering a beta-blocker on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery or both
* LOS from anesthesia end date to discharge date is 2 days or more and there is a documented reason for not administering a beta-blocker on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery or both and there is a documented reason for not administering a beta-blocker on POD1 or POD2 or both
 | Of cases included in the denominator:* The anesthesia begin date is valid
* The anesthesia end date is valid
* The time from anesthesia end to discharge is < 2 days  and the patient received a beta blocker
	+ - the day prior to surgery or
		- the day of surgery or
		- both the day prior to and day of surgery

OR* + - The time from anesthesia end to discharge is >=2 days and the patient received a beta blocker
			* the day prior to surgery or
		- the day of surgery or
		- both the day prior to and day of surgery or
		- there was a documented reason for not administering a beta blocker on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery or both

 AND* + - the patient received a beta blocker on
			* POD1 or
			* POD2 or
			* both POD1 and POD2 or
			* there is a documented reason for not administering a beta-blocker on POD1 or POD2 or both
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum(s)** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| Sip 26 | Surgery Patients with Urinary catheter removed on Postoperative Day 1 or Postoperative Day 2 | 53,55 | Includes all patients except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is > 120 days
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to surgery
* Patients who had a urological, gynecological or perineal procedure performed (codes on Table 5.16)
* Patients whose principal procedure occurred prior to the day of admission
* Patients who expired peri-operatively
* Patients whose length of stay was less than two days postoperatively
* Patients who did not have a catheter in place postoperatively
* Patients who had physician/APN/PA documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter postoperatively
* Patients who had a urinary diversion or a urethral catheter or were being intermittently catheterized prior to hospital arrival
 | Included population:* The anesthesia start date is valid
* The anesthesia end date is valid
* There is documentation the urinary catheter was removed on Postoperative Day 1 or Postoperative Day 2
 |

**Informed Consent**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mnemonic** | **Description** | **Catnum** | **Denominator** | **Numerator** |
| sc1all | Informed consent within 60 days (all forms) | 53,55 | Includes all cases except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is >120 days
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to

 surgery | Of cases included in the denominator:* The medical record contains a consent dated 0-60 days prior to the procedure
 |
| sc2all | Informed consent within 60 days ( iMed) | 53,55 | Includes all cases except:* Date of discharge is <01/01/2015
* Length of stay is >120 days
* Those without a consent form dated 0-60 day prior to the procedure
* Patients who are enrolled in a clinical trial relevant to

 surgery | Of cases included in the denominator:* iMedConsent was used to create the consent form
 |