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|  |  | **Organizational Identifiers** |  |  |
|  | VAMCCONTROLQICBEGDTEREVDTE | Facility IDControl NumberAbstractor IDAbstraction Begin DateAbstraction End Date | Auto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fill |  |
|  |  | Patient Identifiers |  |  |
|  | SSNPTNAMEFPTNAMELBIRTHDTSEXMARISTATRACE | Patient SSNFirst NameLast NameBirth DateSexMarital StatusRace | Auto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: **can change**Auto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no change |  |
|  |  | **Administrative Data** |  |  |
| 1 | arivldt | **Earliest** documented date the patient arrived at this VAMC. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor may enter 99/99/9999 if arrival date is unable to be determined

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| < = 72 hours prior to or = siadmdt and < = dtofdc |

 | **Surgery may be scheduled/performed prior to actual formal admission.** Arrival date may differ from admission date. The intent of the arrival data elements is to capture the earliest date and time the patient was in this VAMC. * **Review the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES to determine the earliest date the patient arrived at the ED, nursing floor, or observation, or as a direct admit to the cath lab. Use the earliest date documented unless other documentation suggests the patient was not in the hospital on that date. The intent is to utilize any documentation which reflects processes that occurred in the ED or hospital.**
* If the patient was transferred from your hospital’s satellite/free-standing ED or from another hospital within your hospital’s system (as an inpatient or ED patient), and there is one medical record for the care provided at both facilities, use the arrival date at the first facility.
* In determining if there is documentation which suggests the patient was not in the hospital on a given date, sources outside of the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES list can be referenced. However, do not use dates described as hospital arrival on these sources for *Arrival Date*.
* The source “Emergency department record” includes any documentation from the time period that the patient was an ED patient – e.g., ED face sheet, ED consent/Authorization for treatment forms, ED/Outpatient Registration/sign-in forms, ED vital sign record, triage record, ED physician orders, ECG reports, telemetry/rhythm strips, laboratory reports, x-ray reports.
* For Observation Status:
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from the ED of the hospital, use the date the patient arrived at the ED.
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from an outpatient setting of the hospital, use the date the patient arrived at the ED or on the floor for observation care.

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|  |  |  |  | Arrival Date cont’d* If the patient is in an outpatient setting of the hospital (e.g., undergoing dialysis, chemotherapy) or a SNF unit of the hospital, and is subsequently admitted to acute inpatient, use the date the patient presents to the ED or arrives on the floor for acute inpatient care as the arrival date.
* For Direct Admits:
	+ If the patient is a “Direct Admit” to the cath lab, use the earliest date the patient arrived at the cath lab (or cath lab staging/holding area) as the arrival date.
	+ For “Direct Admits” to acute inpatient or observation, use the earliest date the patient arrived at the nursing floor or in observation (as documented in the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES) as the arrival date.

**ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES:** Emergency Department record (includes ED vital sign record, ED Outpatient Registration form, triage record, ECG, lab or x-ray reports, etc., if these services were rendered while the patient was an ED patient), nursing admission assessment /admitting note, observation record, procedure notes (such as cardiac cath, bronchoscopy, endoscopy), vital signs graphic recordOnly enter 99/99/9999 if the arrival date is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation. If the arrival date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 02/42/20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 2 | arivltm | **Earliest** documented time the patient arrived at this VAMC. | \_\_\_\_\_\_UMT**If unable to find the time of arrival, the abstractor can enter 99:99**

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| < = 72 hours prior to or = siadmdt/sipadmtm and < = dtofdc/sipdctm |

 | **Arrival time is the earliest recorded time the patient arrived in this hospital’s acute care setting.** * **Review the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES to determine the earliest time the patient arrived at the ED, nursing floor, or observation, or as a direct admit to the cath lab. Use the earliest time documented unless other documentation suggests the patient was not in the hospital on that date. The intent is to utilize any documentation which reflects processes that occurred in the ED or hospital.**
* If the patient was transferred from your hospital’s satellite/free-standing ED or from another hospital within your hospital’s system (as an inpatient or ED patient), and there is one medical record for the care provided at both facilities, use the arrival time at the first facility.
* In determining if there is documentation which suggests the patient was not in the hospital at a given time, sources outside of the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES list can be referenced. However, do not use times described as hospital arrival on these sources for *Arrival Time*.
* The source “Emergency department record” includes any documentation from the time period that the patient was an ED patient – e.g., ED face sheet, ED consent/Authorization for treatment forms, ED/Outpatient Registration/sign-in forms, ED vital sign record, triage record, ED physician orders, ECG reports, telemetry/rhythm strips, laboratory reports, x-ray reports.
* For Observation Status:
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from the ED of the hospital, use the time the patient arrived at the ED.
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from an outpatient setting of the hospital, use the time the patient arrived at the ED or on the floor for observation care.

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|  |  |  |  | Arrival Time cont’d* If the patient is in an outpatient setting of the hospital (e.g., undergoing dialysis, chemotherapy) or a SNF unit of the hospital, and is subsequently admitted to acute inpatient, use the time the patient presents to the ED or arrives on the floor for acute inpatient care as the arrival time.
	+ If the time the patient arrived on the floor is not documented by the nurse, enter the admission time recorded in EADT.
* For Direct Admits:
	+ If the patient is a “Direct Admit” to the cath lab, use the earliest time the patient arrived at the cath lab (or cath lab staging/holding area) as the arrival time.
	+ For “Direct Admits” to acute inpatient or observation, use the earliest time the patient arrived at the nursing floor or in observation (as documented in the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES) as the arrival time.

Timing of antibiotic administration begins with arrival date and time at acute care, not at Urgent Care unless Urgent Care is the ED or an integral part of the acute care VAMC.**ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES:** Emergency Department record (includes ED vital sign record, ED Outpatient Registration form, triage record, ECG, lab or x-ray reports, etc., if these services were rendered while the patient was an ED patient), nursing admission assessment /admitting note, observation record, procedure notes (such as cardiac cath, bronchoscopy, endoscopy), vital signs graphic record**If unable to determine the time of arrival, enter default time 99:99.** If the arrival time documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 33:00) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99. |
| 3 | siadmdt | Date of admission to inpatient care:  | mm/dd/yyyy**Auto-filled: can be modified**

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| > = arivldt and < = dtofdcWarning if siadmdt > = 6mos prior to dtofdc |

 | **Auto-filled; can be modified if abstractor determines that the date is incorrect.****Exclusion:** admit to observation, arrival dateAdmission date is the date the patient was actually admitted to acute inpatient care. For patients who are admitted to Observation status and subsequently admitted to acute inpatient care, abstract the date that the determination was made to admit to acute inpatient care and the order was written. Do not abstract the date that the patient was admitted to Observation. If there are multiple inpatient orders, use the order that most accurately reflects the date that the patient was admitted. The admission date should not be abstracted from the earliest admission order without regards to substantiating documentation. If documentation suggests that the earliest admission order does not reflect the date the patient was admitted to inpatient care, this date should not be used. **ONLY ALLOWABLE SOURCES:** Physician orders, face sheet |
| 4 | sipadmtm | Time of admission to inpatient care:  | \_\_\_\_\_UMT**Auto-filled: can be modified**

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| > = arivldt/arivltm and < dtofdc/sipdctm |

 | This is the time of formal admission to the inpatient acute care setting.**Will be auto-filled and can be modified if inaccurate.** |
| 5 | dtofdc | Discharge date:  | mm/dd/yyyy**Auto-filled. Cannot be modified**> = siadmdt | The computer will auto-fill the discharge date from the OQP pull list. This date cannot be modified in order to ensure the selected episode of care is reviewed.  |
| 6 | sipdctm | Time of discharge:  | \_\_\_\_UMTAbstractor may enter 99:99

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| > = anebegdt/anebegtm and > siadmdt/sipadmtm  |

 | **Does not auto-fill. Discharge time must be entered.** **Includes the time the patient was discharged from acute care, left against medical advice (AMA), or expired during this stay.**If the patient expired, use the time of death as the discharge time.**Suggested sources for patient who expire:**Death record, resuscitation record, physician progress notes, physician orders, nurses notes**For other patients:**If the time of discharge is NOT documented in the nurses notes, discharge/transfer form, or progress notes, enter the discharge time documented in EADT under the “Reports Tab.” If the time the patient was discharged is unable to be determined from medical record documentation, enter 99:99. If the discharge time is obviously in error and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99.Enter time in Universal Military Time: a 24-hour period from midnight to midnight using a 4-digit number of which the first two digits indicate the hour and the last two digits indicate the minute.Converting time to military time:If time is in the a.m., no conversion is required.If time is the p.m., add 12 to the clock hour time. |
| 7 | prinpx(code)prinpxdt(date) | Enter the ICD-9-CM principal procedure code and date the procedure was performed. Code Date

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 | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_**Abstractor can enter xx.xx in code field and 99/99/9999 in date field if there is no principal procedure**

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| **Cannot enter 00.00** |
| **Hard Edit: Principal procedure code entered is not on Table 5.10. Check code in record and re-enter.** |

mm/dd/yyyy**Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999****If no procedure was performed, the record is excluded.** **Exclusion statement #1 will issue on the DNR report.****If the ICD-9-CM principal procedure code is not in Table 5.10, the case is excluded.** **Exclusion statement #2 will issue on the DNR Report.**

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| > = arivldt and < = dtofdc |

 | **Principal procedure= that procedure performed for definitive treatment, rather than for diagnostic or exploratory reasons, or was necessary to treat a complication. The principal procedure is related to the principal diagnosis and needs to be accurately identified.*** VA records do not identify the principal procedure; use the above definition of principal procedure to determine the correct code to enter if there are multiple procedures during the episode of care. Ask for assistance from your RM or WVMI if you are uncertain.
* If the principal procedure is not on Table 5.10, the case will be excluded.  Do not search for another code and enter that one just because it is on Table 5.10 if it is NOT the principal procedure.

**If no procedure was performed during the episode of care, fill ICD-9-CM code field with default code xx.xx. Do not enter 99.99 or 00.00 to indicate no procedure was performed.** **Date of the principal procedure is to be filled with 99/99/9999 if no procedure was performed.**If the principal procedure date is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation, or the date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 11/42/20xx) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999.**Exclusion Statement #1:****The record indicates no procedure was performed in this case selected for Surgical Care Improvement Project.** **Exclusion Statement #2:****The record indicates the procedure performed during this episode of care was not applicable to the SCIP measure population.** |
| 8 | othrpx1othrpx2othrpx3othrpx4othrpx5(code)othrpxdt1othrpxdt2othrpxdt3othrpxdt4othrpxdt5(date) | Enter the ICD-9-CM other procedure codes and dates. Code Date

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| \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_ |

 | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_**Can enter 5 codes and dates****Abstractor can enter xx.xx in code field** **and 99/99/9999 in date field if no other procedure was performed**mm/dd/yyyy**Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999**

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| **Cannot enter 00.00** |
| > = arivldt and < = dtofdc |

 | **Can enter 5 procedure codes, other than the principal procedure code.** Enter the ICD-9-CM codes and dates corresponding to each of the procedures performed, beginning with the procedure performed most immediately following the admission. **If no other procedure was performed, the other procedure code fields may be filled with xx.xx and the date field with 99/99/9999**.**If no other procedures were performed, it is only necessary to complete the xx.xx and 99/99/9999 default entries for the first code and date. It is not necessary to complete the default entry five times.** If the date of a procedure is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation, or the date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 11/42/20xx) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 9 | princode | Enter the ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code:   |  \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_(3 digits/decimal point/two digits)

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| **Cannot enter 000.00, 123.45, or 999.99** |

 | Principal diagnosis code = the ICD-9-CM code associated with the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient for this hospitalization.Enter the code designated by the VAMC as principal diagnosis.  |
| 10 | othrdx1othrdx2othrdx3othrdx4othrdx5othrdx6othrdx7othrdx8othrdx9othrdx10othrdx11othrdx12 | Enter the other ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes: |  \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_(3 digits/decimal point/two digits)May enter 12 codes**Abstractor can enter xxx.xx in code field if no other dx found** | Enter all of the ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes for this medical record. Use the codes listed in the Reports Tab, EADT or ADT. |
| 11 | dcdispo | What was the patient’s discharge disposition on the day of discharge?1. Home* Assisted Living Facilities
* Court/Law Enforcement – includes detention facilities, jails, and prison
* Board and care, domiciliary, foster or residential care, group or personal care homes, and homeless shelters
* Home with Home Health Services
* Outpatient Services including outpatient procedures at another hospital, outpatient Chemical Dependency Programs and Partial Hospitalization

2. Hospice – Home3. Hospice – Health Care Facility* General Inpatient and Respite, Residential and Skilled Facilities, and Other Health Care Facilities

4. Acute Care Facility* Acute Short Term General and Critical Access Hospitals
* Cancer and Children’s Hospitals
* Department of Defense and Veteran’s Administration Hospitals

5. Other Health Care Facility* Extended or Immediate Care Facility (ECF/ICF)
* Long Term Acute Care Hospital (LTACH)
* Nursing Home or Facility including Veteran’s Administration Nursing Facility
* Psychiatric Hospital or Psychiatric Unit of a Hospital
* Rehabilitation Facility including Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility/Hospital or Rehabilitation Unit of a Hospital
* Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Sub-Acute Care or Swing Bed
* Transitional Care Unit (TCU)

6. Expired7. Left Against Medical Advice/AMA99. Not documented or unable to determine | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,99 | **Discharge disposition: The final place or setting to which the patient was discharged on the day of discharge.****Notes for Abstraction:** * **Only use documentation from the day of or the day before discharge when abstracting this data element.** For example: Discharge planning notes on 04-01-20xx document the patient will be discharged back home. On 04-06-20xx, the nursing discharge notes on the day of discharge indicate the patient was being transferred back to skilled care. Enter “5”.
* **Consider discharge disposition documentation in the discharge summary or a post-discharge addendum as day of discharge documentation, regardless of when it was dictated/written.**
* **If documentation is contradictory, use the latest documentation. If there is documentation that further clarifies the level of care that documentation should be used to determine the correct value to abstract.** For example: Nursing discharge note documents that the patient is being discharged to “XYZ” Hospital. The Social Service notes from the day before discharge further clarify that the patient will be transferred to the rehab unit of “XYZ” Hospital, select option “5”.
* **If the medical record states only that the patient is being discharged to another hospital and does not reflect the level of care that the patient will be receiving, select “4”.**
* **To select option “7” there must be explicit documentation that the patient left against medical advice.** Examples:

Progress notes state that patient requests to be discharged but that discharge was medically contraindicated at this time. Nursing notes reflect that patient left against medical advice and AMA papers were signed, select value “7”. Physician order written to discharge to home. Nursing notes reflect that patient left before discharge instructions could be given, select value “1”. **Excluded Data Sources:** Any documentation prior to the day of or day before discharge **Suggested Data Sources:** Discharge instruction sheet, discharge planning notes, discharge summary, nursing discharge notes, physician orders, progress notes, social service notes, transfer record  |
|  |  | **OR Information** |  |  |
| 12 | anebegdt | Enter the date the anesthesia was started for the principal procedure. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999

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| > = arivldt and < = dtofdc |

 | **The Anesthesia Start Dateis the date associated with the start of anesthesia for the principal procedure.** If a patient enters the operating room, but the surgery is canceled before incision and the principal procedure is performed on a later date, the Anesthesia Start Dateis the date the principal procedure was actually performed.**NOTE: The anesthesia record is the priority data source for this element.** * **If a valid Anesthesia Start Date is found on the anesthesia record, enter that date.**
* **If a valid Anesthesia Start Date is not documented on the anesthesia record, use other suggested data sources (e.g., intraoperative record, circulator record, post-anesthesia evaluation record, operating room notes) to determine the Anesthesia Start Date.**
* If an Anesthesia Start Date is not documented, use surrounding documentation to determine the date anesthesia started. Example: The Anesthesia End Date is 10/02/20XX, Anesthesia Start Time is 23:30 and Anesthesia End Time is 00:45. Abstract Anesthesia Start Date as 10/01/20XX because the date would change if the anesthesia ended after midnight and the start time was prior to midnight.

When the date documented is obviously invalid (not a valid format/range such as 11-39-20XX or after the Discharge Date or Anesthesia End Date) **and** no other documentation can be found that provides the correct information, enter 99/99/9999. If the Anesthesia Start Datecannot be determined from the medical record documentation, enter 99/99/9999. If the Anesthesia Start Dateis incorrect but it is a valid date and the correct date can be supported with other documentation in the medical record, the correct date may be entered*.* If supporting documentation of the correct date cannot be found, the medical record must be abstracted as documented or at “face value.”  |
| 13 | anebegtm | Enter the time the anesthesia was started for the principal procedure. | \_\_\_\_\_UMTAbstractor can enter 99:99

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| > = arivltm and < = 6 hours prior to or = incizetm |
| Warning if > 3 hours prior to incizetm |

 | **The Anesthesia Start Time is the time associated with the start of anesthesia for the principal procedure.** If a patient enters the operating room, but the surgery is canceled before incision and the principal procedure is performed on a later date, the Anesthesia Start Time is the time the principal procedure was actually performed.**NOTE: The anesthesia record is the priority data source for this element.** * **Locate an inclusion term (**anesthesia start, anesthesia begin, anesthesia initiated) **on the anesthesia record. If an inclusion term associated with a time is found, enter that time. Use the earliest time associated with an inclusion term that represents Anesthesia Start Time.**
* **If a valid Anesthesia Start Time is not documented on the anesthesia record, use other suggested data sources (e.g., intraoperative record, circulator record, post-anesthesia evaluation record, operating room notes) to determine the Anesthesia Start Time.**
* If no inclusion terms are found, look for alternative terms associated with the Anesthesia Start Time.

If the *Anesthesia Start Time* cannot be determined from medical record documentation or is obviously invalid (not a valid format/range [26:33] or after the *Anesthesia End Time)* **and** no other documentation is found that provides the correct information, the abstractor should enter 99:99. If the *Anesthesia Start Time* is obviously incorrect (in error) but it is a valid time and the correct time can be supported with other documentation in the medical record, the correct time may be entered. If supporting documentation of the correct time cannot be found, the medical record must be abstracted at “face value.”  |
| 14 | incizedt | Enter the date the incision was made for the principal procedure. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999

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| > = anebegdt and < = dtofdc |

 | If the date that the incision was made is not specified, use surrounding documentation to determine the date the incision was made. Examples: * The Anesthesia Start Date is 03-16-20XX, the Anesthesia Start Time is 0800, the Surgical Incision Time is 0810. Use 03-16-20XX as the Surgical Incision Date because it is clear by using data from the surrounding documentation that the date of incision was the same date as the anesthesia started.
* The Anesthesia Start Date is 05-08-20XX, the Anesthesia Start Time is 2355, the Surgical Incision Time is 0010. Use 05-09-20XX as the Surgical Incision Date because it is obvious that the date would change if the incision was made after midnight.
* The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the date documented is obviously in error (not valid, e.g. 05-33-20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, the abstractor should enter “99/99/9999.”

**EXCEPTIONS:** **A. Cystoscopy:** If a patient has a cystoscopy after 00:00 (midnight) with stent placement, prior to the Principal Procedure during the same surgical episode, AND antibiotics were given prior to this procedure, use the start date for the cystoscopy. If no stents were placed OR if no antibiotics were given prior to the start of the Principal Procedure, use the date that the Principal Procedure began as the *Surgical Incision Date.* Example: Anesthesia start date and time is 01-01-20XX at 2300. Antibiotics are given at 2345. Cysto with stent placement is started at 0015. Abstract the *Surgical Incision Date* as 01-02-20XX as it is clear that the date would change if the cysto was started after 00:00. **B. Laparoscopy to Open:** If the procedure starts as a laparoscopic procedure **AND** antibiotics were given prior to this procedure and it is converted to an open procedure, abstract the *Surgical Incision Date* that is documented for the laparoscopic procedure. If the procedure starts as a laparoscopic procedure **AND** antibiotics were NOT given prior to this procedure and it is converted to an open procedure, abstract the *Surgical Incision Date* that is documented for the open procedure. Cont’d next page |
|  |  |  |  | **Surgical Incision Date cont’d****C***.* **Multiple Procedures:** If multiple procedures occur during the **same surgical episode,** and the Principal Procedure is not the first of those, the S*urgical Incision Date* captured will be the date that the first incision occurs.Suggested data sources: anesthesia record, circulation record/OR nurses record, operative report, operating room notes |
| 15 | incizetm | Enter the time the initial incision was made for the principal procedure.**Follow priority order.** If multiple times are found, select the **earliest time** among the **highest priority.****Note: Priority order applies to items in inclusion table, not to source document.**  | \_\_\_\_\_UMT

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| > =anebegdt/anebegtm and < =dtofdc/sipdctm |

Abstractor may enter 99:99 if the initial incision time cannot be found in any source.  | **Surgical Incision Time is the time the initial incision was made for the principal procedure.** **Times designated as *Surgical Incision Time* or including the term incision time are to be taken as first priority terms.****EXCEPTIONS**: **A. Cystoscopy:** If a patient has a cystoscopy with stent placement prior to the Principal Procedure, during the same surgical episode, and antibiotics were given prior to this procedure, use the Surgery Start/Begin Time (or other synonym) for the cystoscopy. If no stents were placed OR if no antibiotics were given prior to the start of the cystoscopy, use the time that the Principal Procedure began as the Surgical Incision Time.**B. Laparoscopy to Open:** If the procedure starts as a laparoscopic procedure **AND** antibiotics were given prior to this procedure and it is converted to an open procedure, abstract the *Surgical Incision Time* that is documented for the laparoscopic procedure. If the procedure starts as a laparoscopic procedure **AND** antibiotics were NOT given prior to this procedure and it is converted to an open procedure, abstract the *Surgical Incision Time* that is documented for the open procedure. **C. Multiple Procedures:** If **multiple** procedures occur during the **same surgical episode**, and the principal procedure is not the first of those procedures, the Surgical Incision Time captured will be the incision that occurs **first.****Starting with the first priority, look in the record (not limited to suggested data sources) for all items listed. If multiple times are found, select the earliest time among the highest priority.** **Times designated as Surgical Incision Time or including the term incision time are to be taken as first priority.****If none of the first priority items are found, look for all items in the second priority before going to the third priority.** **Inclusion List:** **First Priority:** * Surgical Incision Time
* Incision (with a time)
* Incision Began
* Incision Made
* Incision Start
* Incision Time

**Cont’d next page** |
|  |  |  |  | **Surgical Incision Time cont’d****Second priority:*** Surgery begin time
* Operation start time
* Procedure start time
* Start of surgery (SOS)
* Surgery start time
* Symbol or letters used on grid and indicated in legend to be incision time

**Third priority:** * Chest time
* Leg time
* Skin time
* Sternotomy time

**Fourth priority:** * Anesthesia begin time
* Anesthesia start time
* Operating room start time

If the time of the initial incision cannot be found in ANY source, abstractor can enter 99:99. If the initial incision time documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 33:00) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99.**Suggested Sources:** Anesthesia Record, Circulation Record,OR nurses record, Operative report |

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| 16 | anesendt | Enter the date the anesthesia ended for the principal procedure | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999 **If 99/99/9999, auto-fill glucolvl = zzzz, glucodt as 99/99/9999, glucotm as 99:99,****gluc2lvl = zzzz, gluco2dt as 99/99/9999, and gluco2tm as 99:99**

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| >= anebegdt and < = dtofdc |

 | **The Anesthesia End Date occurs when the operative anesthesia provider signs-off the care of the patient to the person assuming the postoperative anesthesia care in the post-anesthesia care area, intensive care unit, or other non-PACU recovery area.****NOTE: The anesthesia record is the priority data source for this element.** * **If a valid Anesthesia End Date is found on the anesthesia record, enter that date.**
* **If a valid Anesthesia End Date is not documented on the anesthesia record, use other suggested data sources (e.g., intraoperative record, circulator record, post-anesthesia evaluation record, operating room notes) to determine the Anesthesia End Date.**
* If an anesthesia end date is not documented, use surrounding documentation to determine the date anesthesia ended. Example: The anesthesia start date is 10/01/20XX, anesthesia start time is 23:20 and anesthesia end time is 00:45. Abstract anesthesia end date as 10/02/20XX because the date would change if the anesthesia ended after midnight.

If the Anesthesia End Date cannot be determined in ANY source, abstractor can enter 99/99/9999.If the Anesthesia End Date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 02/42/20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 17 | anendtm | Enter the time the anesthesia ended for the principal procedure. | **\_\_\_\_**UMTAbstractor can enter 99:99

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| >= anebegdt/anebegtm and < dtofdc/sipdctm  |
| **Hard edit: anesendt/anendtm cannot be < incizedt/incizetm**  |
| **Warning: anesendt/anendtm cannot be > 24 hours after anebegdt/anebegtm** |

 | **The anesthesia end time is the time associated with the end of anesthesia for the principal procedure. If multiple procedures occur during the same surgical episode as the principal procedure, the *Anesthesia End Time* will be the time associated with the end of anesthesia for the end of the surgical episode that included the principal procedure.** **The Anesthesia End Time occurs when the operative anesthesia provider signs-off the care of the patient to the person assuming the postoperative anesthesia care in the post-anesthesia care area, intensive care unit, or other non-PACU recovery area.****NOTE: The anesthesia record is the priority data source for this element.** * **Locate an inclusion term (anesthesia end, anesthesia finish, anesthesia stop) on the anesthesia record. If an inclusion term associated with a time is found, enter that time. Use the latest time associated with an inclusion term that represents Anesthesia End Time.**
* **If a valid Anesthesia End Time is not documented on the anesthesia record, use other suggested data sources (e.g., intraoperative record, circulator record, post-anesthesia evaluation record, operating room notes) to determine the Anesthesia End Time.**
* If no inclusion terms are found, look for alternative terms associated with the Anesthesia End Time.
* If multiple procedures occur during the **same surgical episode as the principal procedure,** the Anesthesia End Time will be the time associated with the end of anesthesia for the surgical episode that included the principal procedure
* If a patient leaves the operating room with an open incision (for closure at a later date/time), use the Anesthesia End Time of the principal procedure. Do **NOT** use the time the patient returns to the OR for closure.

If the Anesthesia End Time cannot be found in ANY source, abstractor can enter 99:99. Suggested data sources: Anesthesia record, circulation record, intraoperative record, operating room notes |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18 | anestype | Was there documentation that the principal procedure was performed using general or neuraxial anesthesia?1. Procedure performed using general anesthesia2. Procedure performed using neuraxial anesthesia3. Procedure performed using both general and neuraxial anesthesia99. No documentation that the procedure was performed using either general or neuraxial anesthesia or unable to determine  | 1,2,3,\*99\*If 99, auto-fill hypotemp as 95, actvwarm as 95, ortemp as 95, temprec as zzz.z, ortemunt as 95, and go to clntrial | If there is documentation that the surgical case was converted from a different type of anesthesia, such as a MAC (monitored anesthesia care), to a general or neuraxial anesthesia, select “1” or “2” as applicable.If an attempt to use neuraxial anesthesia was unsuccessful and general anesthesia was used, select “3” because both methods were documented.If general anesthesia is used AND an epidural catheter is placed preoperatively or up to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time for anesthesia or other reasons such as postoperative pain control, select “3.”If an epidural catheter is placed preoperatively or up to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time for anesthesia or other reasons such as for postoperative pain control, select “2.”**Include:****General anesthesia** – inhaled anesthetic gases, endotracheal, laryngeal mask airway or anesthesia (LMA)**Neuraxial anesthesia** – spinal block, epidural block, spinal anesthesia, subarachnoid blocks**Exclude**: Conscious sedation, monitored anesthesia care (MAC), local with sedation, local with stand-by, peripheral nerve blocks, saddle block, deep sedation, paravertebral blocks**Suggested Sources:** Anesthesia Record, operative note, intraoperative record, PACU/recovery room record, procedure note  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Perioperative Temperature** |  |  |
| 19 | hypotemp | Was there documentation that intentional hypothermia was utilized during the perioperative period?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if anestype = 99If 1, auto-fill actvwarm as 95, ortemp as 95, temprec as zzz.z, ortemunt as 95, and go to clntrial | **Note:** **The perioperative period for this data element is defined as 24 hours prior to surgical incision through discharge from the post anesthesia care/recovery area.** For patient discharged from surgery and admitted to locations other than PACU (e.g., ICU): The perioperative period ends a maximum of six hours after arrival to the recovery area.Documentation must be found that intentional hypothermia was used during the perioperative period.If there is documentation that the patient’s body temperature was lowered to or stating to keep the temperature below 96.8 degrees F/36 degrees C (or lower) during the perioperative period, enter “1.”If there is documentation that hypothermia was or must be maintained for the principal procedure, enter “1.”If there is documentation of the patient undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass for the procedure, enter “1.” |
| 20 | actvwarm | Was there documentation of active warming during the intraoperative period?**Intraoperative period: From Anesthesia Start Time through Anesthesia End Time** | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if anestype = 99 | **Note: For active warming, the timeframe for the intraoperative period is from Anesthesia Start Time through Anesthesia End Time.****Active warming is limited to forced-air warming (e.g., Bair Hugger), conductive warming, warm water garments, and resistive warming.** Active warming can be performed at any time from Anesthesia Start Time through Anesthesia End Time. If there is documentation the patient had a warming device on anytime during the intraoperative period, enter “1.” The warming device can be placed on the patient prior to the Anesthesia Start Time, but should be documented as used during the intraoperative period.**Include:** Forced air warming, warm water garments, conductive warming, resistive warming**Exclude:** Airway heaters or humidifiers, blood and fluid warmers, body cavity lavage, passive heating systems (space blankets or caps), radiant heat sources, blankets heated in blanket warmer |
| 21 | ortemp | Was there documentation of at least one body temperature equal to or greater than **96.8° F/36° C** within the 30 minutes immediately prior to or within 15 minutes immediately after Anesthesia End Time?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if anestype = 99If 2, auto-fill temprec as zzz.z, ortemunt as 95, and go to clntrial | **In order to answer “1” there must be documentation of at least one body temperature greater than or equal to 96.8° F/36° C within the 30 minutes immediately prior to or the 15 minutes immediately after Anesthesia End Time.**Temperature obtained by any of the following methods is acceptable: axillary, bladder probe, core temp, esophageal temperature, oral/po/by mouth, rectal temp, rectally (R), skin surface, T/R, temporal artery, tympanic**Temperature values that may need converting, such as axillary temperature values, should be converted prior to recording in the medical record for the purposes of abstraction.** |
| 22 | temprec | Enter the patient’s first temperature that was equal to or greater than 96.8° F/36° Cwithin the 30 minutes immediately prior to or within 15 minutes immediately after Anesthesia End Time.  | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_Will be z-filled if anestype = 99 or ortemp = 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Must be > = 36 and < 106** |

 | **Temperature values that may need converting, such as axillary temperature values, should be converted prior to recording in the medical record for the purposes of abstraction.** |
| 23 | ortemunt | Enter the unit of measurement:1. Fahrenheit
2. Celsius
3. Not applicable
 | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if anestype = 99 or ortemp = 2

|  |
| --- |
| F: 96.8 – 105.8C: 36 - 41 |

 | Fahrenheit = FCelsius = C (or centigrade) |
| 24 | clntrial | During this hospital stay, was the patient enrolled in a clinical trial in which patients undergoing surgery were being studied?  | \*1,2**\*If 1, the record is excluded from the SCIP National Hospital Quality Measures (Partial Abstraction Only)**If 2, go to hairgone | **The clinical trial should be relevant to one or more of the SCIP measures. Examples include, but are not limited to:****The clinical trial involved the use of antibiotics.****The clinical trial involved testing a new beta-blocker.****The clinical trial involved the use of VTE prophylaxis.****In order to answer “Yes”, BOTH of the following must be documented:**1. There must be a signed consent form for the clinical trial. For the purposes of abstraction, a clinical trial is defined as an experimental study in which research subjects are recruited and assigned a treatment/intervention and their outcomes are measured based on the intervention received; AND2. There must be documentation on the signed consent form that during this hospital stay the patient was enrolled in a clinical trial in which patients undergoing surgery were being studied. Patients may be newly enrolled in a clinical trial during the hospital stay or enrolled in a clinical trial prior to arrival and continued active participation in that clinical trial during this hospital stay.**In the following situations, select "No":**1. There is a signed patient consent form for an observational study only. Observational studies are non-experimental and involve no intervention (e.g., registries). 2. It is not clear whether the study described in the signed patient consent form is experimental or observational.3. It is not clear which study population the clinical trial is enrolling. Assumptions should not be made if the study population is not specified.**ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE:** Signed consent form for clinical trial**Exclusion Statement: Enrollment of the patient in a clinical trial during this hospital stay relevant to patients undergoing surgery partially excludes the case from the SCIP National Hospital Quality Measures.** |
| 25 | hairgone1hairgone2hairgone3hairgone4hairgone5hairgone6hairgone8hairgone99 | What method of surgical site hair removal was performed prior to the principal procedure? **Select all that apply:**1. No documented hair removal or no hair removal performed
2. Razor
3. Clippers/Scissors
4. Depilatory
5. Other method of hair removal
6. Patient performed their own hair removal

8. Hair removal performed with a razor from the scrotal area OR from the scalp after a current traumatic head injury99. Unable to determine method | 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,99Cannot enter 1 or 99 with any other number | **Surgical site hair removal should only be abstracted from data sources that document actual hair removal.** If hair removal was not required for the procedure and there is no documentation of hair removal, select “1.”If more than one method of hair removal is documented, select all methods documented. Option 1 or 99 cannot be selected with any other option. In cases of conflicting information where “not applicable” (NA) is documented in one source and a method of hair removal is documented in another source, select the method of hair removal documented. For example, preop record notes hair removal by “clippers” and intraop record has “NA.” Select “3.” If the surgeon documents in the operative note, “patient was shaved and prepped in the usual fashion,” do not accept as documentation of actual hair removal. 3 = documentation that hair was removed using clippers (or scissors). For example, if there is documentation that a “shave prep was done with clippers” or “clippers were used to perform the shave prep,” select “3.” 4 = Depilatory includes Surgi-Lotion Hair Removal, One Touch Hair Removal, Neet, Nair, other commercial brands5= some other method of hair removal was used 6 = Patient performed own hair removal: either prior to hospital arrival or in the hospital prior to surgery, the patient performed his/her own hair removal, using own tools or tools requested from the hospital. Select “99” if unable to determine the method of hair removal.**Exclude:** Hair removal not at surgical site, hair removal involved in daily hygieneSuggested data sources: nursing notes, OR record, OR nurses record, pre-operative checklist/note, surgical checklist |
| 26 | othrsurg1othrsurg2othrsurg3othrsurg4othrsurg5othrsurg6othrsurg7othrsurg8othrsurg99 | Were there any other procedures requiring general or spinal/epidural anesthesia that occurred within 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) prior to or after the principal procedure during this hospital stay?**Indicate all that apply:**1. CABG
2. Other Cardiac surgery (not CABG)
3. Hip arthroplasty
4. Knee arthroplasty
5. Colon surgery
6. Hysterectomy
7. Vascular surgery
8. Other
9. No other procedure performed within this timeframe
 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,99\*\*99 cannot be entered with any other number

|  |
| --- |
| Warning if othrsurg1= -1 and prinpx = code in Table 5.01, or othrsurg2=-1 and prinpx=code in Table 5.02, or othrsurg3=-1 and prinpx=code in Table 5.04, or othrsurg4=-1 and prinpx=code in Table 5.05, or othrsurg5=-1 and prinpx= code in Table 5.03,or othrsurg6=-1 and prinpx=code in Table 5.06 or 5.07, or othrsurg7=-1 and prinpx=code in Table 5.08 |

**If princode is an ICD-9-CM code in Joint Commission Table 5.09 (Appendix A), SCIP Infection data collection ends; go to periexpr (Partial Abstraction only)** | **This data element is used to identify cases that have another major surgical procedure (requiring an incision and general or spinal/epidural anesthesia) performed within 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) prior to or after the principal procedure during this hospital stay.**For the purposes of this question, if pocketed cardiac devices (pacemakers, defibrillator, pulse generators, medication pumps, etc.) are implanted during this hospital stay and within 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) prior to or after the principal procedure, select “8.” **The following two scenarios must be clarified:****1. If multiple procedures are performed during the same surgical episode, select “99.”****2. If other procedures are performed during separate surgical episodes requiring general or spinal/epidural anesthesia and occur within 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) of the principal procedure during this hospital stay, the answer to the question will be 1 through 8, as applicable.*** For other surgical procedures requiring general or spinal/epidural anesthesia performed prior to the principal procedure during this hospital stay, the 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) window begins at the Anesthesia End Date of the earlier procedure and ends at the Anesthesia Start Date of the principal procedure.
* For other surgical procedures requiring general or spinal/epidural anesthesia that occur after the principal procedure during this hospital stay, the 3 days (4 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) window begins at the Anesthesia End Date of the principal procedure and ends at the Anesthesia Start Date of the subsequent procedure.
 |
| 27 | infecdoc | Did the patient have an infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure? **(Requires Physician, APN, or PA documentation)** | 1\*,2\*If 1, the record is excluded from SCIP Infection Measures; go to periexpr**Partial Abstraction only****If 2 AND prinpx <> ICD-9-CM code from JC Table 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, or 5.08, go to periexpr (Partial Abstraction only); else if 2, go to recvanti** | **Only answer 1, if there is preoperative documentation by a physician, APN, or PA that the patient had an infection or a possible/suspected infection during this hospitalization prior to the principal procedure.** **1) The physician/APN/PA documentation of preoperative infection must be in place prior to surgery. Do not accept documentation of a preoperative infection documented anytime after Anesthesia Start Time.** **2) Exclude any documentation of an infection found in the Operative Report except documentation that a joint revision or hardware removal was performed as noted in the Exception below.** **3) Documentation in an H&P dated prior to arrival must indicate that the infection or possible/suspected infection is current.**If an infection is documented as “chronic,” there must be additional documentation that the infection is current or still present preoperatively, during the hospital stay. If an infection is only documented as “chronic” without other documentation that the infection is still present preoperatively, select “2.”**EXCEPTION:** **Select “Yes” if the current principal procedure was a joint revision.** * To be considered a joint revision, the same joint as the principal procedure must have been operated on in a previous surgery that was a total or partial arthroplasty, **OR** there must be documentation that hardware was removed during the current principal procedure.

Documentation of symptoms (such as fever, elevated white blood cells) should not be considered infections unless documented as an infection or possible/suspected infection.  |
|  |  |  |  | * + 1. **Include**: abscess, acute abdomen, aspiration pneumonia, blood stream infection, bone infection, cellulitis, Crohn’s Disease, endometritis, fecal contamination, free air in abdomen, gangrene, H.pylori, necrotic/ischemic/infarcted bowel, necrosis, osteomyelitis, other documented infection, perforation of bowel, penetrating abdominal trauma, pneumonia or other lung infection, purulence/pus, sepsis, surgical site or wound infection, Ulcerative Colitis, urinary tract infection (UTI)
		2. **Exclude**: Avascular necrosis, bacteria in urine (bacteriuria), ‘carditis’ (e.g. pericarditis) without mention of an infection, colonized or positive screens for MRSA, VRE, or for other bacteria, fungal infections, history of infection, recent infection or recurrent infection not documented as a current or active infection, viral infections
		3. Do **NOT** use Joint Commission Table 5.09 (Appendix A) as a
		4. reference for this data element.

**Exclusion Statement:****Preoperative infectious disease and/or treatment for infection precluded assignment to the SCIP Infection measure population.** |
|  |  | **Medications** |  |  |
| 28 | recvanti | Did the patient receive an antibiotic via an appropriate route? (PO, NG, PEG, IV, or perfusion)1. **Antibiotic received only within 24 hours prior to arrival or the day prior to arrival and not during hospital stay**
2. **Antibiotic received within 24 hours prior to arrival or the day prior to arrival and during hospital stay.**
3. **Antibiotic received only during hospital stay (not prior to arrival)**
4. **Antibiotic not received or unable to determine from medical record documentation**
 | 1,2,3,4\*If 1,2, or 3 AND prinpx is ICD-9 code on JC Table 5.03, go to oralabxIf 1 AND prinpx <> ICD-9 code on JC Table 5.03, go to periexprIf 2 or 3 AND prinpx <> ICD-9 code on JC Table 5.03, auto-fill oralabx as 95, and go to allerbio; else if 2 or 3, go to oralabx\*If 4, go to periexpr | **Only consider antibiotics listed in Joint Commission Table 2.1, Appendix C.****Include only antibiotic routes listed in the SCIP inclusions for administration routes (PO or by NG or PEG tube, or intravenous or perfusion).** * Antibiotics listed as “current” or “home meds” should be inferred as taken within 24 hours prior to arrival or the day prior to arrival, unless there is documentation they were **not** taken within 24 hours prior to arrival. Documentation that a prescription for antibiotics was given to the patient is not sufficient.
* If the medical record contains documentation of medication administration and the antibiotic is not listed as a current medication and there is NO specific documentation to suggest the medication was taken within 24 hours of arrival or the day prior to arrival, do not consider it given within this time frame. **Example:** “Patient started on antibiotics two days ago.”
* The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the documented date is an invalid date or time (not a valid format/range or outside of the parameter of care) **and** no other documentation is found on that same source that provides this information, the abstractor should consider that date or time at face value.
* If the date and/or time for an antibiotic dose is an obvious error and the correct date or time can be found on the same source, the correct date or time may be considered. If the correct date or time cannot be found on that same source, the date must be abstracted at face value. **Example:** An arrival time is documented as 1400 and the antibiotic is documented as given at 1352 on the same date. The dose cannot be abstracted as given during the hospital stay and should be used to abstract *Antibiotic Received* as Value 1 or 2 as applicable.

**Exclude:** abdominal irrigation, chest irrigation, eardrops, enema/rectally, eyedrops, inhalation, intracoronary, joint irrigation, mixed in cement, mouthwash, nasal sprays, peritoneal dialysate (antibiotic added to), peritoneal irrigation, swish and spit, swish and swallow, topical antibiotics, troches, vaginal administration, wound irrigation Cont’d next page |
|  |  |  |  | **Antibiotic Received cont’d****Suggested Sources: any source documenting antibiotic administration,** anesthesia record, ED record, ICU flowsheet, IV flowsheet, Medication Administration Record, nursing notes, operating room record, PACU/recovery room record, perfusion record |
| 29 | oralabx | Is there documentation that a combination of (oral Neomycin Sulfate + Erythromycin Base) OR (oral Neomycin Sulfate + Metronidazole) was administered the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours prior to surgery? 1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if recvanti = 2 or 3 AND prinpx <> ICD-9 code on JC Table 5.03 If 1 or 2 AND recvanti = 1, go to periexpr; else if 1 or 2 AND recvanti = 2 or 3, go to allerbio | **This element is used to prevent colon surgeries from being excluded from the appropriate measures if the patient receives either of these oral antibiotic combinations the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours of surgery.** * **If there is documentation that oral Neomycin Sulfate + Erythromycin Base OR oral Neomycin Sulfate + Metronidazole was received by the patient on the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours prior to surgery, select “1” regardless of whether the patient received other antibiotics.**
* If there is documentation that the patient was receiving any antibiotic other than these oral combinations of antibiotics the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours prior to surgery (e.g., patient received amoxicillin the day prior to surgery, but did not receive one of the oral antibiotic combinations), select “2”.
* The combination of oral antibiotics can be received before hospitalization and/or during this hospital stay.
* If there is documentation that the patient received a combination of these oral antibiotics on the day prior to the day of surgery, assume it was given within 24 hours and select “1”. A time and date is not needed.
* If there is documentation of a Nichol’s Bowel Prep used the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours prior to surgery, select “1.” Nichol’s Bowel Prep contains the recommended oral antibiotics for Colon Surgery.
* If there is documentation of instructions or that prescriptions were given to the patient in regard to the oral antibiotic combinations listed above or for a Nichol’s Bowel Prep, to be taken on the day prior to the day of surgery or within 24 hours prior to surgery, select “1.”

Please refer to Joint Commission Table 3.3 and Table 3.4(Appendix C) for a comprehensive list of names for neomycin sulfate, erythromycin base, and metronidazole. |
| 30 | allerbio | Does the record document a history or current finding of antibiotic allergy, sensitivity, or intolerance to beta-lactam, penicillin, or cephalosporins? | 1,2If 1, auto-fill vancopro1 = -1 | Allergy can be defined as acquired abnormal immune response to a substance (allergen) that does not normally cause a reaction.**If the patient was noted to be allergic to “cillins,” “penicillin,” or “all cillins,” enter “1.”** **If a physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist documents a specific reason not to give penicillin, beta lactams or cephalosporins, enter “1.”****Include:** adverse drug event, adverse effect, adverse reaction, anaphylactic reaction, anaphylaxis, hives, rash |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31 | bionamebiodatebiotimebioroute | **Document the name of each antibiotic dose (s) administered from arrival through the first 48 hours after Anesthesia End Time (72 hours postop for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery)**. **May have 75 entries.**Enter the date each antibiotic was administered from arrival through the first 48 hours after Anesthesia End Time (72 hours postop for **CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery**). Enter the time each antibiotic dose was administered from arrival through the first 48 hours after Anesthesia End Time (72 hours postop for **CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery**). Enter the route of administration of each antibiotic dose that was administered from arrival through the first 48 hours after Anesthesia End Time (72 hours postop for **CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery**). 1. PO, NG, PEG tube (Oral)
2. IV (Intravenous, perfusion)

99. UTD (Unable to determine route) | \_\_\_\_\_\_**antibiotic name****If an antibiotic from Table 3.8 is not entered in bioname, auto-fill vancopro = 95****Date of Administration**mm/dd/yyyy**Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999 if date cannot be determined**

|  |
| --- |
| If prinpx=code in Table 5.03, 5.04,5.05,5.06,5.07 or 5.08> = arivldt and < = 2 days after anesendt and <=dtofdc |
| If prinpx=code in Table 5.01 or 5.02> = arivldt and < = 3 days after anesendt and <=dtofdc |

**Time of** **Administration**\_\_\_\_\_UMT**Abstractor can enter 99:99 if time cannot be determined**

|  |
| --- |
| If prinpx=code in Table 5.03, 5.04,5.05,5.06,5.07,or 5.08> = arivldt/arivltm and < = 48 hrs after anesendt/anendtm and <=dtofdc/sipdctm |
| If prinpx=code in Table 5.01 or 5.02,> = arivldt/arivltm and < = 72 hrs after anesendt/anendtm and <=dtofdc/sipdctm |

**Route**1,2,99 | **Only collect antibiotics (Joint Commission Table 2.1, Appendix C) administered by an appropriate route (PO, NG, PEG, IV, and perfusion). Exclude all other routes.****Each antibiotic name must be accompanied by the Date of antibiotic, Time of antibiotic, and Route of antibiotic.****If an antibiotic name is misspelled or abbreviated in the medical record and the abstractor can determine from supporting documentation which antibiotic was administered, that antibiotic may be entered for name.**Only select “Antibiotic NOS” for the following situations:* New antibiotics that are not yet listed in JC Table 2.1 (Appendix C).
* When the Antibiotic Name is missing or if there is documentation that a medication was administered and it cannot be determined what the name of the medication is. It must be apparent that the medication is an antibiotic.

**NOTE:** Abbreviations or minor misspellings in an antibiotic name can be overlooked as long as the abbreviated name/spelling error is readily recognizable or if it can be determined using supporting documentation from the same source as that antibiotic dose. Example: Ansef would be abstracted as Ancef.**Antibiotic Abstraction Guidelines:*** **Do not abstract antibiotic administration information for a specific antibiotic dose from more than one source.** If all information (name, date, time, and route) is not contained in a single data source for the specific antibiotic, enter the default for the missing information.
* **Antibiotic administration information should only be abstracted from documentation that demonstrates actual administration of the specific antibiotic.** **Either a signature or initials signifying administration of the antibiotic is required to abstract a specific antibiotic.** For example, do NOT abstract doses from a physician order unless they are clearly designated as given on the physician order form.

**Cont’d next page** |
|  |  |  |  | **Antibiotic Guidelines cont’d*** **The time for an antibiotic administered via IV infusion refers to the time the antibiotic infusion was started.** The use of “hang time” or “infusion time” is acceptable as antibiotic administration time when other documentation cannot be found.
* Do not abstract antibiotics from sources that do not represent actual administration. Examples:
	+ Pre-Op Checklist states:

X IV Started at 1730 X Preop Antibiotic Given at 1800 * Operative report states: IV antibiotics were given prior to procedure.
* Pre-op note states: Ancef given in ED.
* Do not abstract antibiotics from narrative charting unless there is no other documentation that reflects that the same antibiotic was given during the specified timeframe. For example, narrative states: “Ancef 1 gram given IV prior to incision.” No other doses of Ancef are documented. The dose in the narrative should be abstracted using UTD for missing data.
* A dose can be abstracted that is given by one person and documented as being given by another person if that dose is not documented by the person that actually administered it. Example: ED nurse, S.Smith RN, documents, “Cefazolin 1 gm IV given at 05:00 per J. Doe RN.”
* Authentication (i.e., date or signature/initials) on one side/page of a multi-side or multi-page form applies to all pages of the form. The sides/pages of the form must be identifiable as being from the same form.
* The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the date/time documented is an invalid date/time (not a valid format/range or outside of the parameter of care) and no other documentation is found on that same source that provides this information, the abstractor should enter the applicable default (i.e., 99/99/9999, 99:99).
* If the route of administration of an antibiotic cannot be determined (e.g. azithromycin 500 mg 1 tablet), enter “99” for route.
 |
| 32 | vancoprovancopro1vancopro2vancopro3vancopro4vancopro5vancopro6vancopro7vancopro8vancopro10vancopro11vancopro95vancopro99 | What reason for using vancomycin was documented?**Select all that apply:**Documentation of beta lactam (penicillin or cephalosporin) allergyPhysician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation of MRSA colonization or infectionDocumentation of patient being high-risk due to acute inpatient hospitalization within the last yearDocumentation of patient being high-risk due to nursing home or extended care facility setting within the last year, prior to admissionPhysician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation of increased MRSA rate, either facility-wide or procedure-specificPhysician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation of chronic wound care or dialysisDocumentation of continuous inpatient stay more than 24 hours prior to the principal procedureOther physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documented reason10. Physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation of patient undergoing valve surgery11. Documentation of patient being transferred from another inpatient hospitalization after a 3-day stay95. Not applicable99. No documented reason  | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,95,99If allerbio = 1, computer will auto-fill vancopro1 = -1

|  |
| --- |
| Cannot enter 99 with any other number |

 Will be auto-filled as 95, if bioname <>antibiotic on Table 3.8 | **Physician/APN/PA, pharmacist or infection control practitioner documentation of the reason for the use of Vancomycin as prophylaxis must have been entered into the medical record preoperatively to select options 2, 5, 6, 8, and 10.**Infection Control Practitioner = may be a medical technician, nurse, physician/APN/PA, or pharmacistFor this question, infection control practitioner documentation is acceptable if it is specifically designated as “infection control” documentation in the medical record. For example, in a progress noted with the heading, “infection control,” the physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documents, “vancomycin is used because of the hospital’s high MRSA rate.”1 = Abstractor may select “1” based on allergies listed in medical record4 = For nursing home/extended care facility**:** * **Include:** hospice facility - skilled respite, intermediate care facility, respite care, skilled nursing facility, sub-acute care, swing bed/unit, transitional care unit.
* **Exclude:** assisted living, board and care, group home/personal care home, residential care, residential or outpatient chemical dependency treatment, psychiatric unit or facility, hospice at home

10 = If the medical record contains preprinted orders (signed by a physician) prescribing vancomycin for all valve surgeries, select “10.”11= For hospitalization: acute inpatient, long-term care hospital, inpatient rehabilitation unit or facility, inpatient drug rehabilitation“99” cannot be entered with any other number. |
| 33 | periexpr | Is there documentation that the patient expired during the timeframe from surgical incision through discharge from the post anesthesia care/ recovery area?  | 1\*,2**\*If 1, go to priorwar, else if 2, go to yextabx1** | For this data element, the timeframe for Perioperative Deathis from surgical incision through discharge from the post anesthesia care/recovery area. Examples:* The patient expired while undergoing surgery; select “1.”
* The patient died while in the post anesthesia care/recovery area; select “1.”
* A discharge order from the post anesthesia care/recovery area was written for a surgery patient at 11:05 a.m. and at 11:17 a.m. the patient developed a complication and ultimately expired. The order for discharge was written, but the patient did not leave the recovery area, select “2.”
* The patient was not discharged from the post anesthesia care/recovery area, developed a complication and then expired; select “1.”
* The patient was discharged from the post anesthesia care/recovery area and on the way to the floor, developed complications and expired; select “2.”

**To determine the end of Perioperative Period:****For patients discharged from surgery and admitted to the PACU:** The end of the perioperative period occurs when the patient is discharged from the PACU. **For patients discharged from surgery and admitted to locations other than the PACU (e.g., ICU):** The perioperative period would end a maximum of six hours after arrival to the recovery area.  |
|  |  | **Reasons to Extend Antibiotics** |  |  |
| 34 | yextabx1 | Within 2 days (3 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) after Anesthesia End Time, did the physician/APN/PA document that the patient had an infection?1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | **Only documentation written or dictated after incision and within 2 days (3 days for CABG or Other Cardiac Surgery) after Anesthesia End Time may be used to abstract this data element.** 1) There must be documentation of a current infection or current possible/suspected infection. 2) Documentation of symptoms (example: fever, elevated white blood cells, wound condition, etc.) should not be considered infections unless documented as a current infection or current possible/suspected infection. 3) This data element has an inclusion table to use as a guideline that provides the types of infection that are acceptable. Please reference this inclusion table when answering this data element. **Note:** Do NOT use Table 5.09 as a reference for identifying infections. Use the Inclusion list below.**Inclusion Table for Infection:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abscess | Necrosis |
| Acute abdomen | Necrotic/ischemic/infarcted bowel |
| Aspiration pneumonia | Osteomyelitis |
| Bloodstream infection | Other documented infection |
| Bone infection | Penetrating abdominal trauma |
| Cellulitis | Perforation of bowel  |
| Crohn’s Disease | Pneumonia or other lung infection |
| Endometritis | Purulence/pus |
| Fecal Contamination | Sepsis |
| Free air in abdomen | Surgical site or wound infection |
| Gangrene | Ulcerative Colitis |
| H. pylori | Urinary tract infection (UTI) |

**Exclusion Table for Infection:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Avascular Necrosis | Fungal infections |
| Bacteria in urine (Bacteriuria) | History of infection, recent infection or recurrent |
| “carditis” (such as pericarditis) without mention of an infection  | Viral infections |
| Colonization or positive screens for MRSA, VRE, or for other bacteria  |  |

**Excluded Data Sources:** * Any preoperative documentation.
* Any postoperative documentation of infection from pathology reports.
 |
| 35 | yextabx2 | Did the record document the principal procedure was a lower extremity original or revision arthroplasty AND did the physician/APN/PA document a current benign or malignant bone tumor of the operative extremity? 1. Yes2. No | 1,2Will be auto-filled as 2 if prinpx <> ICD-9 code on JC table 5.04 or 5.05 | * **Documentation of a current bone tumor can be found preoperatively or postoperatively.**
* The lower extremity includes the hip, knee and foot joints.
* Documentation of a current bone tumor of the lower extremity includes but is not limited to:
	+ Bony tumor of lower operative extremity
	+ Sarcoma of lower operative extremity
	+ Primary malignancy of lower operative extremity
	+ Metastatic malignancy of lower operative extremity

Suggested data sources: Anesthesia record, consultation notes, discharge summary, operative report, physician order forms, progress notes  |
| 36 | yextabx3 | Did the physician/APN/PA document any of the following reasons to extend antibiotics?* Erythromycin was administered postoperatively for the purpose of increasing gastric motility; OR
* An antibiotic was administered postoperatively for the treatment of hepatic encephalopathy; OR
* An antibiotic was administered postoperatively as prophylaxis of Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) ; or Demeclocycline was administered postoperatively for the treatment of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone hypersecretion (SIADH) or hyponatremia

1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | * **Physician/APN/PA documentation of the reasons specified can be found preoperatively or postoperatively.**
* Documentation of other terms for “increasing gastric motility” may include but is not limited to: treatment of gastroparesis, treatment of delayed gastric emptying, postoperative ileus, decreased gastric motility or a prokinetic effect.
* Please reference Table 2.1 Antimicrobial Medications for the names of medications that are erythromycin.

Documentation of Pneumocystis ***pneumonia*** can include but is not limited to: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia or PCP or pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia Suggested data sources: Anesthesia record, consultation notes, discharge summary, operative report, physician order forms, progress notes  |
| **If princode = ICD-9 code on JC Table 5.09, 5.14 or 5.15, go to urincath3 as applicable** |
|  |  | **Postoperative Glucose** |  |  |
| 37 | glucolvl | Enter the blood glucose level drawn closest to 6:00 AM on post-op day one. | ­­­­­­\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_**Will be auto-filled as nnnn if an ICD-9-CM code from Table 5.11 is NOT entered in prinpx**Will be auto-filled as zzzz if ANESENDT = 99/99/9999**If glucolvl = zzzz, auto-fill glucodt as 99/99/9999, glucotm as 99:99, and go to gluc2lvl****Abstractor can enter zzzz if no glucose level was drawn on POD1****Allowable values** **0 – 3000 or zzzz**

|  |
| --- |
| Warning if > 500 |
| Cannot enter leading zero |

 | **Hierarchy for determining draw time**(1) If there is notation in the medical record when the blood was actually drawn, use this time. (2) If there is notation on the lab slip of the time the blood was drawn, use this time. (3) If no other time is available, use accession time. * Enter the value closest to 06:00 (whether prior to after 06:00).
* Laboratory obtained values take precedence over bedside values when those results qualify as the closest to 06:00.
* If two values qualify as the closest time to 06:00, select the earliest time. For example, glucose value of “99” at 05:00 and “120” at 07:00, enter glucose value of “99.”
* When two values are recorded with the same time, enter the lowest value.

**Includes: blood glucose, serum glucose, blood sugar, finger stick glucose** Post-op day one is the date immediately following the date entered in anesendt.**If no glucose level was drawn on post-op day 1 or unable to determine from the medical record, enter zzzz as the glucose level. The computer will auto-fill default date and time.** |
| 38 | glucodt | Date this level was drawn. | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| > anesendt and 1 day after anesendt |

 | Post-op day one is the date immediately following the date entered in anesendt. |
| 39 | glucotm | Enter the time the level was drawn on POD 1. | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_UMTIf glucolvl is z-filled, will be auto-filled as 99:99 | **Hierarchy for determining draw time**(1) If there is notation in the medical record when the blood was actually drawn, use this time. (2) If there is notation on the lab slip of the time the blood was drawn, use this time. (3) If no other time is available, use accession time.  |
| 40 | gluc2lvl | Enter the blood glucose level drawn closest to 6:00 AM on post-op day two. | ­­­­­­\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_Will be auto-filled as zzzz if ANESENDT = 99/99/9999**If gluc2lvl = zzzz, auto-fill gluco2dt as 99/99/9999, gluco2tm as 99:99, and go to urincath3 as applicable****Abstractor can enter zzzz if no glucose level was drawn on POD2****Allowable values** **0 – 3000 or zzzz**

|  |
| --- |
| Warning if > 500 |
| Cannot enter leading zero |

 | **Hierarchy for determining draw time**(1) If there is notation in the medical record when the blood was actually drawn, use this time. (2) If there is notation on the lab slip of the time the blood was drawn, use this time. (3) If no other time is available, use accession time. * Enter the value closest to 06:00 (whether prior to after 06:00).
* Laboratory obtained values take precedence over bedside values when those results qualify as the closest to 06:00.
* If two values qualify as the closest time to 06:00, select the earliest time. For example, glucose value of “99” at 05:00 and “120” at 07:00, enter glucose value of “99.”
* When two values are recorded with the same time, enter the lowest value.

**Includes: blood glucose, serum glucose, blood sugar, finger stick glucose** Post-op day two is two days immediately following the date entered in ANESENDT.**If no glucose level was drawn on post-op day 2 or unable to determine from the medical record, enter zzzz as the glucose level. The computer will auto-fill default date and time.** |
| 41 | gluco2dt | Date the level was drawn | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| > anesendt and 2 days after anesendt |

 | Post-op day two is two days immediately following the date entered in ANESENDT. |
| 42 | gluco2tm | Enter the time the level was drawn on POD 2. | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_UMTIf gluc2lvl is z-filled, will be auto-filled as 99:99 | Hierarchy for determining draw time(1) If there is notation in the medical record when the blood was actually drawn, use this time. (2) If there is notation on the lab slip of the time the blood was drawn, use this time. (3) If no other time is available, use accession time.  |
| **If (prinpx or othrpx) = ICD-9-CM code on JC Table 5.16 (Appendix A) OR if DTOFDC – ANESENDT < 2 days, go to priorwar; else go to urincath3** |
|  |  | **Urinary Catheter** |  |  |
| 43 | urincath3 | Is there documentation that a urinary catheter was placed during the specified timeframe AND that one was still in place at the time of discharge from the recovery/post-anesthesia care area? **The specified timeframe is defined as from hospital arrival through discharge from the recovery/post-anesthesia care area.** 1. Yes2. No or unable to determine | 1,2If 2, auto-fill cathout as 95, reascath as 95, and go to priorwar, else go to cathout | **For patients discharged from surgery and admitted to locations other than the PACU (e.g., ICU):** The specified timeframe ends at a maximum of six hours after arrival to the recovery area. * To select “1”, there must be documentation of the insertion of an indwelling urethral catheter to determine that one was placed during the specified timeframe. If there is not documentation of the insertion of the catheter, do not select “1”.
* For “1”, to determine whether an indwelling catheter was still in place at discharge from the recovery area, there must be documentation within 24 hours after *Anesthesia End Time* that a catheter was still in place. **Example:** A catheter was placed in the operating room and notes in the PACU do not indicate whether or not the catheter was in place at discharge but later the nurses’ notes show that a catheter was present, that is sufficient documentation to show the catheter was still in place at discharge from the recovery area.
* If multiple indwelling urethral catheters are placed and removed prior to surgery and there is documentation that later an indwelling urethral catheter was placed during the specified timeframe AND that one was still in place at the time of discharge from the recovery/post-anesthesia care area, select “1”.
* If the patient had a urinary diversion (Example: urostomy, ileal conduit or suprapubic catheter) ***OR*** had an indwelling urethral urinary catheter ***OR*** was being intermittently catheterized prior to the specified timeframe select “2”.

**Include: indwelling urethral catheter** **Exclude:** External catheter, Texas catheterSuggested data sources: Intraoperative record, operative report, PACU record, nurses notes |
| 44 | cathout | Is there documentation the urinary catheter was removed on Postoperative Day 0 (POD 0) through Postoperative Day Two (POD 2) with Anesthesia End Date being POD 0? 1. Urinary catheter was removed on POD 0 through POD 22. Urinary catheter was not removed on POD 0 through POD 295. Not applicable99. Unable to determine from medical record documentation whether the urinary catheter was removed on POD 0 through POD 2 | 1,2,95,99Will be auto-filled as 95 if urincath3 = 2If 1, auto-fill reascath as 95, and go to priorwar, else go to reascath | **The Anesthesia End Date is postoperative day zero (POD 0).****Postoperative day 2 (POD 2) ends at midnight of the second postoperative day.** **Documentation of catheter removal does NOT need to be found only within the perioperative period, but must reflect that the catheter was removed on POD 0 through POD 2.*** If there is documentation the catheter was removed beyond POD 2, select “2”.
* If the catheter was removed unintentionally or accidentally, such as by the patient, on either POD 0 through POD 2 and was left out, select “1.”
* If the catheter was removed unintentionally or accidentally, such as by the patient, on either POD 0 through POD 2 and was reinserted and remained in beyond POD 2, select “2.”
* If there is documentation that the patient voided/urinated on POD 0 through POD 2, enter “1.”
 |
| 45 | reascath1reascath2reascath95reascath99 | Was there documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter postoperatively on POD 1 or POD 2?**Indicate all that apply:**1. Documentation that the patient was in the intensive care unit (ICU) and receiving diuretics2. **Physician/APN/PA** documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter postoperatively95. Not applicable99. No documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter postoperatively or unable to determine from medical record documentation | 1,2,95,99Will be auto-filled as 95 if urincath3 = 2, or cathout = 199 cannot be entered with any other number | **Documentation of a reason for not removing the urinary catheter must be found on POD 1 or POD 2. The Anesthesia End Date is postoperative day zero. The intent is that the physician/APN/PA will evaluate the patient on POD 1 and POD 2 and document regarding the necessity for continuing the catheter such as, physician order to keep the catheter for a specific reason or time frame.** **If the patient is in the intensive care unit (ICU) on POD 1 or POD 2 AND it is documented that the patient received even one dose of diuretics, select “1.”** Physician/APN/PA documentation is NOT required for option “1.” BCMA documentation can be used to determine whether the patient in the ICU is receiving a diuretic.* **To select option “2” there must be physician/APN/PA documentation of a reason or plan to continue the urinary catheter.** For example, physician notes, “Patient on total bed rest. Continue catheter.” is acceptable.
* A physician order to leave the catheter in place without documentation of a reason is not sufficient. Example: Continue catheter. To select value “2”, based on a medical staff-approved facility protocol, there must be physician/APN/PA documentation on POD 0, POD 1, or POD 2 ordering or instructing the nursing staff to follow the formal urinary catheter protocol ***AND*** there must be documentation on POD 1 or POD 2 of a reason to continue urinary catheterization contained in the protocol **found in the medical record.** The reason may be documented by a nurse in this situation.
* Patient refusal to have a catheter removed does not have to be documented by a physician/APN/PA, but must be documented on POD 1 or POD 2. If there is documentation on POD 1 or 2, that the patient refuses to have the catheter removed, or if there is a patient request to leave the catheter, select value “2”.

**Exclude: risk/high risk of falls****Examples of diuretics such as:** aldactone, furosemide, hydrochloroth**iazide, torsemide****Refer to Joint Commission Table 3.13, Appendix C for a list of diuretics** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | VTE Prophylaxis |  |  |
| 46 | priorwar | **W**as there documentation that the patient was on continuous oral anticoagulation therapy prior to admission? 1. Yes2. No | 1,2**If an ICD-9-CM code in Table 5.17, 5.19,5.20,5.21,****5.22, 5.23, or 5.24 is NOT entered in prinpx, the case is excluded from the SCIP VTE measures. If prinpx <> an ICD-9-CM code in Table 5.17, 5.19,5.20,5.21,****5.22, 5.23, or 5.24 AND periexpr = 2, go to preadmbb****If periexpr = 1, go to end**If 1, auto-fill norxpro as 95, nomecpro as 95, vtelaxis as 95, and go to preadmbbIf 2 and periexpr = 2, go to norxpro as applicable | **Refer to the first column of Joint Commission Table 2.1 in Appendix H, VTE Prophylaxis Inclusions, for a list of alternate names for warfarin** **(Coumadin).**If there is documentation that an oral anticoagulant was a “home” or “current” medication, select “1.”If an oral anticoagulant was listed as a “home” or “current” medication, but placed on hold the day prior to surgery, select “1.”**If the oral anticoagulant was placed on hold greater than 7 days prior to surgery, select “2.”**If the documentation indicates that the physician ordered one dose of an oral anticoagulant to be taken at home in the 24 hours prior to incision, answer “2”. **Oral anticoagulants inclusion list (all inclusive):**Coumadin, dabigatran etexilate (Pradaxa), Jantoven, warfarin, warfarin sodium **Exclusion Statement: The record indicates the principal procedure performed was not applicable to the Surgical Care Improvement Project VTE measure population.** |
| **If princode is an ICD-9-CM code on Joint Commission Table 5.14 (Appendix A), OR if anesendt + anendtm – anebegdt + anebegtm <= 60 minutes OR if dtofdc– siadmdt < 2 days, go to preadmbb; otherwise go to norxpro** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47 | norxpro | Is there documentation by the physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist in the medical record of a reason for not administering pharmacological venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis?1. Yes
2. No

95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if priorwar=1 | **Physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological venous thromboembolism prophylaxis must be found within the timeframe of arrival to 24 hours after surgery end time.*** If the physician orders a transfusion and the blood products are administered in the timeframe of arrival to 24 hours after surgery end time, select “1.”
* Blood or blood products administered during surgery and documented on the anesthesia record or in the operative report should be considered an order for transfusion, select “1.”
* If there is documentation that the patient is on continuous IV heparin therapy within 24 hours before or after surgery, select “1.”
* Patient refusal of pharmacological VTE prophylaxis does NOT have to be documented by a physician/APN/PA, or pharmacist, but must be documented within the timeframe of 24 hours prior to surgery to 24 hours after Surgery End Time

**Examples of reasons for not administering VTE pharmacological prophylaxis include, but are not limited to:** active bleeding (gastrointestinal or GI bleeding, cerebral hemorrhage, retroperitoneal bleeding), bleeding risk, hemorrhage, patient refusal, risk of bleeding, thrombocytopenia**Unacceptable documentation of a reason for not administering VTE prophylaxis:*** An order to hold VTE prophylaxis without a documented reason by the physician/APN/PA or pharmacist
* Documentation of “history of bleeding” without mention of active bleeding or bleeding risk
* Re-infusion of blood products (blood salvage) collected with blood recovery systems
* Documentation of an allergy or adverse reaction to ONE type of pharmacological prophylaxis. For example, “patient allergic to Coumadin” would not be acceptable.
* Physician documentation of bleeding risk associated with surgery is not considered a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis. For example, physician documents, “Discussed risks and benefits of surgery. Included risk of infection and bleeding.”

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|  |  |  |  | **Reason for No Pharmacologic Prophylaxis cont’d*** Physician documentation of bleeding risk or active bleeding in reference to the normal risk of bleeding or to the normal bleeding associated with surgery, is not considered a contraindication to pharmacological VTE prophylaxis.

**Exclude:** minimal or scant bleeding or oozing, serosanguinous drainage from drain or surgical dressing, chronic anemia**Pharmacological prophylaxis** = medications usedto prevent VTE such as subQ low dose heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), or enoxaparin (Lovenox) |
| 48 | nomecpro | Is there documentation by the physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist in the medical record of a reason for not administering mechanical venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis?1. Yes
2. No
3. Not applicable
 | 1,2,95Will be autofilled as 95 if priorwar=1If 1 AND norxpro=1, auto-fill vtelaxis as 95, and go to preadmbb | **Physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical venous thromboembolism prophylaxis must be found within the timeframe of arrival to 24 hours after surgery end time.****Mechanical prophylaxis** = compression devices or stockings such as anti-embolism hose used to prevent VTEIf there is documentation that the patient is on continuous IV heparin therapy within 24 hours before or after surgery, select “1.”**Patient refusal of mechanical VTE prophylaxis does not have to be documented by a physician/APN/PA, or pharmacist, but refusal must be documented in the timeframe of 24 hours prior to surgery to 24 hours after surgery.**An order to hold mechanical VTE prophylaxis without a documented reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis by the physician/APN/PA or pharmacist is not acceptable. **Examples of reasons for not administering VTE mechanical prophylaxis include, but are not limited to:** bilateral amputee, patient refusal, bilateral lower extremity trauma, massive leg edema, pulmonary edema, severe peripheral artery disease, severe peripheral neuropathy, major leg deformity, or dermatitis |
| 49 | vtelaxis1yeslaxis1vtelaxis2yeslaxis2vtelaxis3yeslaxis3vtelaxis4yeslaxis4vtelaxis5yeslaxis5vtelaxis6yeslaxis6vtelaxis7yeslaxis7 vtelaxis8yeslaxis8vtelaxisAvtelaxis95 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis was ordered anytime from hospital arrival to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time?** **Check the box for each VTE prophylaxis ordered below (Indicate all that apply):** | **Was there documentation that the ordered VTE prophylaxis was received within 24 hours prior to Anesthesia Start Time to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time?****Check the yes or no box to indicate whether the selected ordered VTE prophylaxis was given within the appropriate timeframe.** |
|  1. Low dose **unfractionated** **HEPARIN** (**Subcutaneous route only**)  |  Yes No |
|  2. Low molecular weight heparin (**such as enoxaparin)**  |  Yes No |
|  3. Intermittent pneumatic compression devices **(such as SCDs)** |  Yes No |
|  4. Graduated compression stockings **(such as TED hose)**  |  Yes No |
|  5. Parenteral Factor Xa Inhibitor (such as fondaparinux) |  Yes No |
|  6. Warfarin |  Yes No |
|  7. Venous foot pumps (VFP) |  Yes No |
|  8. ORAL factor Xa Inhibitor (such as rivaroxaban) |  Yes No |
|  A. None of the above |  |
| 95. Not applicable |  |

 | Will be autofilled as 95 if priorwar=1, or if norxpro=1 AND nomecpro=1

|  |
| --- |
| **vtelaxisA cannot be checked with any other box** |

**For any vtelaxis=-1, abstractor must check yes or no before going to the next vtelaxis checkbox****For any** **vtelaxis <>-1,** **clear corresponding yes and no checkbox** | **VTE Prophylaxis Inclusion:** **Refer to Joint Commission Appendix H, Table 2.1 VTE Prophylaxis Inclusion Table for a complete list.** The intent of this question is to determine what VTE prophylaxis (mechanical and pharmacologic) was ordered and whether the ordered VTE prophylaxis was received within **24 hours prior to Anesthesia Start Time to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time.** **1.** **Venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis can be ordered anytime from hospital arrival to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time.** * For the purposes of abstraction, mechanical VTE prophylaxis does not require a physician order to be abstracted; there is no order or copy of hospital protocol required. Abstract any form of mechanical VTE prophylaxis that is documented as ordered or as placed on the patient at anytime from hospital arrival to 24 hours after *Anesthesia End Time.*
* **For VTE pharmacologic prophylaxis the ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE is physician orders.**

Abstract any pharmacological VTE prophylaxis that was ordered anytime from hospital arrival to 24 hours after *Anesthesia End Time*. If one pharmacological medication is ordered and another medication is substituted (such as per pharmacy formulary substitution or protocol), abstract both medications for *VTE Prophylaxis* and for *VTE Timely*. Note: No copy of the formulary or protocol is required in the medical record. Examples: * Lovenox is ordered and not received and is substituted with Arixtra, which is received by the patient. Abstract Lovenox as Value "2" for *VTE Prophylaxis* and "No" for *VTE Timely*. Abstract Arixtra as Value "5" for *VTE Prophylaxis* and abstract *VTE Timely* accordingly.
* Lovenox is ordered and not received; Heparin SC is ordered and is received. SCD's are placed. Abstract Lovenox as Value "2" for *VTE Prophylaxis* and "No" for *VTE Timely*. Abstract Heparin SC as Value "1" and SCD's as Value "3" for *VTE Prophylaxis* and abstract *VTE Timely* accordingly.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | **VTE Prophylaxis cont’d****2.** **For each VTE Prophylaxis ordered, review the record to determine whether the ordered VTE prophylaxis was administered within 24 hours prior to Anesthesia Start Time to 24 hours after Anesthesia End Time.** * If the ordered VTE prophylaxis was received within the appropriate timeframe, check “yes.”
* If the VTE prophylaxis was ordered and not administered, check “no.”
* If the VTE prophylaxis was ordered and not administered within the appropriate timeframe, check “no.”

**Examples of each VTE prophylaxis category (refer to JC Appendix H, Table 2.1 for complete list) such as:****Low dose unfractionated heparin** (LDUH) - **only include heparin administered by subcutaneous route** (SC, SQ, SubQ): heparin, calcilean, calciparine**Low molecular weight heparin** (LMWH): ardeparin dalteparin (Fragmin), danaparoid, enoxaparin (Lovenox), tinzaparin (Innohep) **Intermittent pneumatic compression devices** (IPC): AE pumps (anti-embolic pumps) calf/thigh, DVT boots-calf/thigh, sequential compression device (SCD)**Graduated compression stockings** (GCS) **knee or thigh high:** Anti-embolism stockings, TED hose (TEDS), Jobst stockings**Factor Xa Inhibitor**: fondaparinux (Arixtra)**Warfarin** such as: Coumadin, Jantoven, Panwarfin, Warfilone**Venous foot pumps:** AE pumps – foot only, Kendall boots, Pneumoboots – foot only Oral Factor Xa – rivaroxaban (Xarelto)**Suggested data sources:** graphic/flow sheets, medication administration record, nursing notes, progress notes |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Perioperative Beta-Blocker Therapy** |  |  |
| 50 | preadmbb | Is there documentation that the patient was on daily beta-blocker therapy prior to arrival?1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,\*2\*If 2, go to end | **The intent of the question is to determine if the patient was on daily beta-blocker therapy prior to arrival.****Exclude:** eye drops containing beta-blocker, “PRN” beta-blocker, beta-blockers taken daily for non-cardiac reasons* If there is documentation that the beta-blocker was taken daily at “home” or is a “current” medication, select “1.”
* If a beta-blocker is listed as a home medication without designation of how often or when it is taken, select “1.”
* If the beta-blocker is listed as a daily “home” or “current” medication and is continued after arrival, but discontinued prior to surgery, select “1.”
* If there is documentation that the patient is taking a daily beta-blocker and it is specified as taken for non-cardiac reasons (migraine, benign essential tremor, pheochromocytoma), select “2”.
* If a beta-blocker is listed as a daily “home” or “current” medication, but the physician writes an order to hold or discontinue the beta-blocker before surgery because of a contraindication (reasons for not administering), select “2.”
* If there is documentation that the beta-blocker is a home/current medication and additional documentation indicates the beta-blocker was not taken daily, select “2.” For example, metoprolol is listed as a home medication, but the nurse notes, “patient states he is not taking metoprolol every day.”
* If there is documentation that the beta-blocker is on a schedule other than daily or given on PRN basis for cardiac or non-cardiac reasons, select “2”.
* If there is documentation the patient stopped taking the beta-blocker prior to arrival, but was started on a beta-blocker prior to surgery, select “2.”

Some examples of beta-blockers include atenolol, carvedilol (Coreg), metoprolol (Lopressor), and propranolol.**Refer to Joint Commission Appendix C, Table 1.3 for a comprehensive list of Beta- Blocker Medications.** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51 | pregnant | Was the patient taking the beta-blocker prior to arrival pregnant?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable99. Unable to determine | \*1,2,95\*99\*If 1 or 99, go to end**Computer will auto-fill as 95 if sex = 1**

|  |
| --- |
| **Hard edit:** **Cannot enter 1 if** **age > = 50; otherwise, warning if = 1** |

 | Review the medical record documentation to determine whether the patient was pregnant upon arrival. If there is documentation that the patient was pregnant upon arrival, enter “1.”Do not rely on ICD-9-CM codes to determine that the patient was pregnant upon arrival. Suggested data sources: Anesthesia evaluation, consult notes, history and physical, operating room record, physician orders, progress notes, operative report |
| 52 | bbpreor | Did the patient receive a beta-blocker on the day prior to surgery or the day of surgery? 3. Beta-blocker received the day prior to surgery4. Beta-blocker received the day of surgery5. Beta-blocker received the day prior to surgery AND day of surgery99. Beta-blocker not received the day prior to surgery or day of surgery  | 3,4,5,99If 3,4, or 5, auto-fill nobbpre as 95 and go to bbpostop as applicable  | **If it is documented that the patient took a beta-blocker prior to arrival, there must sufficient documentation to know the beta-blocker was taken on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery. Examples:*** Patient arrived at the hospital on the day of surgery and there is documentation that the beta-blocker was taken at home on the day prior to surgery. Select “3.”
* Patient arrived at the hospital on the day of surgery and metoprolol is documented as a home (or current) medication. In the pre-op assessment the nurse documents, “patient took all medications,” select “4.”

**Suggested data sources:** Anesthesia records, history and physical, medication administration record, medication reconciliation record, nursing admission assessment, operative/preoperative report, progress notes |
| 53 | nobbpre3nobbpre4nobbpre95nobbpre99 | Was there documentation of a reason(s) for not administering a beta-blocker on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery**?** * Bradycardia (heart rate less than 50 bpm)
* Hypotension (systolic ≤ 100 mm/Hg)
* Concurrent use of intravenous inotropic medications during the perioperative period
* Other reasons documented **by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist**

**Indicate all that apply:**3. Documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on the day prior to surgery4. Documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on the day of surgery95. Not applicable99. There is NO documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on day prior to surgery or day of surgery | 3,4,95, 99Will be auto-filled as 95 if bbpreor = 3,4,or 5 | **Documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker must be found on the day prior to surgery or day of surgery.** **Example:** The physician documents on the day prior to surgery: Will hold beta-blockers today since the patient is hemodynamically unstable, select “3”. **Documentation to hold the beta-blocker must include the reason it is being held.** **Example:** On day of surgery physician noted, “Hold beta-blocker until cardiac consult.” Select “4”. **In order to consider documentation of bradycardia, hypotension or concurrent use of intravenous inotropic medications during perioperative period as a reason for not administering a beta-blocker, the following is required:*** For the purposes of this measure, bradycardia must be substantiated by documentation of a heart rate of less than 50 bpm
* Hypotension must be substantiated by documentation of a systolic pressure ≤ 100 mm/Hg
* If the physician writes an order to hold the beta-blocker when the patient’s vital signs are outside certain parameters and there is documentation that the beta blocker was held because the vital signs were outside the parameters on the day prior to surgery, select “3”. The vital signs to support this documentation are required.

**Example:** The physician writes the order, “Hold atenolol for SBP less than 100” and the nurse documents that the atenolol was held for a blood pressure of 90/50 on the day of surgery, select “4”. A notation on the MAR or in the nursing narrative that the beta-blocker was held is acceptable.* If intravenous use of inotropic medication (e.g., amrinone, dopamine - see JC Appendix C, Table 3.14 for complete list) is initiated or being administered on the day of surgery, select “4.”

**Unacceptable documentation:*** Preoperative documentation that the patient is NPO or due to NPO status alone.
* Documentation to hold all meds or to hold all PO meds, alone, is not acceptable.

Refer to Appendix C, Table 1.3 for a comprehensive list of Beta-Blockers.  |
| **If dtofdc– anesendt > = 2 days, go to bbpostop; else go to end**  |
| 54 | bbpostop | Did the patient receive a beta-blocker on postoperative day 1 (POD 1) or postoperative day 2 (POD 2)?3. Beta-blocker received on POD 1only4. Beta-blocker received on POD 2 only5. Beta-blocker received on POD 1 AND POD 299. Beta-blocker not received on POD 1or POD 2  | 3,4,5,99If 99, go to nobbpod3; else go to end | **Day of surgery is day zero.**There must be documentation that indicates the beta-blocker was received on the days specified in each allowable value to select that specific value. **Refer to Joint Commission Appendix C, Table 1.3 for a comprehensive list of Beta- Blocker Medications.****Exclusion:** Eye drops containing beta-blocker (e.g., Cosopt) |
| 55 | nobbpod3nobbpod4nobbpod99 | Was there documentation of any of the following reason(s) for not administering a beta-blocker on POD 1 or POD 2?* Bradycardia (heart rate less than 50 bpm)
* Hypotension (systolic ≤ 100 mm/Hg)
* Concurrent use of intravenous inotropic medications during the perioperative period
* Other reasons **documented by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist**

**Indicate all that apply:**3. Documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on POD 14. Documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on POD 299. There is NO documentation of a reason for not administering a beta-blocker on POD 1 or POD 2 | 3,4,99 | **Day of surgery is day zero. Documentation of reasons for not administering a beta-blocker must be made on the day corresponding to the value.** There must be a reason documented for **each day** the beta-blocker is held or not administered. Example: The physician documents on POD 1: Will hold beta-blockers today since the patient is hemodynamically unstable, select “3”. **Documentation to hold the beta-blocker must include the reason it is being held.** **Example:** On POD 1, physician noted, “Hold beta-blocker until cardiac consult.” Select “3”.**In order to consider documentation of bradycardia, hypotension or concurrent use of intravenous inotropic medications during perioperative period as a reason for not administering a beta-blocker, the following is required:*** Bradycardia must be substantiated by documentation of a heart rate of less than 50 bpm. Vital signs obtained while patient is on cardiopulmonary bypass machine cannot be used to determine bradycardia.
* Hypotension must be substantiated by documentation of a systolic pressure ≤ 100 mm/Hg
* If the physician writes an order to hold the beta-blocker when the patient’s vital signs are outside certain parameters and there is documentation that the beta blocker was held because the vital signs were outside the parameters on POD 2, select “4”. The vital signs to support this documentation are required.

**Example:** The physician writes the order, “Hold atenolol for SBP less than 100” and the nurse documents that the atenolol was held for a blood pressure of 90/50 on POD 1, select “3”. A notation on the MAR or in the nursing narrative that the beta-blocker was held is acceptable.* If intravenous use of an inotropic medication (e.g., amrinone, dopamine - see JC Appendix C, Table 3.14 for complete list) is initiated on POD 1 or POD 2, select “3 or “4” as applicable.

**Unacceptable documentation:*** Documentation to hold all meds or to hold all PO meds, alone, is not acceptable.

Refer to Appendix C, Table 1.3 for a comprehensive list of Beta-Blockers.  |
| **Enable Medication Reconciliation; if age** >= **65, enable Delirium Risk; if age >=75 years and (dtofdc/sipdctm – siadmdt/sipadmtm >= 48 hours), enable Frail Elderly; go to Informed Consent.** |