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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 Status | 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 | vteadmdtALL | Date of admission to acute inpatient care:  | mm/dd/yyyy**Auto-filled: can be modified**

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| < = vtedcdt |

 | **Auto-filled; can be modified if abstractor determines that the date is incorrect.*** Admission 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.

**Exclusion:** Admit to observation, Arrival date**ONLY ALLOWABLE SOURCES:** Physician orders (priority data source), Face Sheet |
| 2 | vtedcdtALL | Discharge date:  | mm/dd/yyyy**Auto-filled. Cannot be modified**> = vteadmdt | **Auto-filled; cannot be modified.**The computer auto-fills the discharge date from the RAPID pull list. This date cannot be modified in order to ensure the selected episode of care is reviewed.  |
| 3 | vteprin\*ALL | Enter the ICD-10-CM principal diagnosis code:   | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_(3 alpha-numeric characters/decimal point/four alpha-numeric characters)

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| **Cannot enter 000.0000, 123.4567, or 999.9999** |

 | **Will auto-fill from PTF with ability to change. Do NOT change the principal diagnosis code unless the principal diagnosis code documented in the medical record is not the code displayed in the software.**   |
| 4 | vteothdx1vteothdx2vteothdx3vteothdx4vteothdx5vteothdx6vteothdx7vteothdx8vteothdx9vteothdx10vteothdx11vteothdx12vteothdx13vteothdx14vteothdx15vteothdx16vteothdx17vteothdx18vteothdx19vteothdx20vteothdx21vteothdx22vteothdx23vteothdx24\*ALL | Enter the ICD-10-CM other diagnosis codes:  | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_(3 alpha-numeric characters /decimal point/four alpha-numeric characters)Auto-filled: cannot be modified**If enabled, can enter up to 24 codes****If enabled, abstractor can enter xxx.xxxx in code field if no other diagnosis codes found** | **Will be auto-filled from PTF with up to 24 ICD-10-CM other diagnosis codes. Cannot be modified.** **If no other diagnosis codes are received from PTF, abstractor is to verify codes documented in the record and enter. If no other diagnosis codes are found in the record, enter xxx.xxxx.** |
| 5 | vtepxcd(code)ALLVTE1,2vtepxdt(date)ALL | Enter the ICD-10-PCS principal procedure code and date. Code Date

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

 | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_**(Must be 7 alpha-numeric characters)****If there is no principal procedure, the abstractor can enter xxxxxxx in code field and** **99/99/9999 in date field**

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| **Cannot enter 0000000** |

mm/dd/yyyy**Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999****If there is no principal procedure, auto-fill othrpx and otherpxdt with xxxxxxx and 99/99/9999**

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| > = vteadmdt and < = vtedcdt |

 | **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 Quality Insights if you are uncertain.

**If no procedure was performed during the episode of care, fill ICD-10-PCS code field with default code xxxxxxx. Do not enter 9999999 or 0000000 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. |
| 6 | othrpx1othrpx2othrpx3othrpx4othrpx5(codes)ALLothpxdts1othpxdts2othpxdts3othpxdts4othpxdts5(dates)ALL | Enter the ICD-10-PCS other procedure codes and dates. Code Date

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

 | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_**(Must be 7 alpha-numeric characters)****If no other procedure was performed, the abstractor can enter xxxxxxx in code field and 99/99/9999 in date field**mm/dd/yyyy**Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999**

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| **Cannot enter 0000000** |
| > = vteadmdt and < = vtedcdt |

**Can enter 5 codes and dates** | **Can enter 5 procedure codes, other than the principal procedure code.** Enter the ICD-10-PCS codes and dates corresponding to each of the procedures performed, beginning with the procedure performed most immediately following the admission.* If no other procedures were performed, enter default code xxxxxxx in the code field and default date 99/99/9999 in the date field.
* If no other procedures were performed, it is only necessary to complete the xxxxxxx 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 if the procedure 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.
 |
| 7 | dcdispo | What was the patient’s discharge disposition on the day of discharge?1. Home* Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs) – includes assisted living care at nursing home/facility
* Court/Law Enforcement – includes detention facilities, jails, and prison
* Home - includes board and care, domiciliary, foster or residential care, group or personal care homes, retirement communities 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 – Home (or other home setting as listed in #1 above)3. 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, but not limited to: Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility/Hospital, Rehabilitation Unit of a Hospital, Chemical Dependency/Alcohol Rehabilitation Facility
* Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Sub-Acute Care or Swing Bed
* Transitional Care Unit (TCU)
* Veteran’s Home

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.*** **Only use documentation written on the day prior to discharge or the day of 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”.
* **Discharge disposition documentation in the discharge summary, a post-discharge addendum, or a late entry, may be considered if written within 30 days after discharge date and prior to pull list date.**
* **If there is documentation that further clarifies the level of care, that documentation should be used to determine the correct value to abstract.** If documentation is contradictory, use the latest documentation.For example: Discharge planner note from day before discharge states “XYZ Nursing Home”. Nursing discharge note on day of discharge states “Discharged: Home”. Select “1”.
* If the medical record states the patient is being discharged to assisted living care or an assisted living facility (ALF) and the documentation also includes nursing home, intermediate care or skilled nursing facility, select Value “1” (“Home”).
* If the medical record states only that the patient is being discharged and does not address the place or setting to which the patient was discharged, select “1”.
* If documentation is contradictory, and you are unable to determine the latest documentation, select the disposition ranked highest (top to bottom) in the following list.

o Acute Care Facility o Hospice – Health Care Facility o Hospice – Home o Other Health Care Facility o Home * Values “2” and “3” hospice includes discharges with hospice referrals and evaluations.

Cont’d next page |
|  |  |  |  | **Discharge dispo cont’d*** 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”.
* If the medical record states the patient is being discharged to a nursing home, intermediate care or skilled nursing facility without mention of assisted living care or assisted living facility (ALF), select Value “5” (“Other Health Care Facility”).
* If the medical record identifies the facility the patient is being discharged to by name only (e.g., Park Meadows) and does not reflect the type of facility or level of care, select “5”.
* **Selection of option “7” (**left AMA)
* Explicit “left against medical advice” documentation is not required (e.g., “Patient is refusing to stay for continued care”) - select “7”. **For the purposes of this data element, a signed AMA form is not required.** If any source states the patient left against medical advice, select value “7”, regardless of whether the AMA documentation was written last.
* Documentation suggesting that the patient left before discharge instructions could be given, without “left AMA” documentation does not count.

**Excluded Data Sources:** Any documentation prior to the last two days of hospitalization, coding documents**Suggested Data Sources:** Discharge instruction sheet, discharge planning notes, discharge summary, nursing discharge notes, physician orders, progress notes, social service notes, transfer record |

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|  |  | **ADMITTING SERVICE** |  |  |
| 8 |  | **Admitting Service** | Text(Limit to 30 characters)

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| **Warning if left blank** |

 | **Free text entry. In determining the Service (e.g. Surgery, Cardiology, Medicine, etc.) or facility unit (ICU, CCU, etc.) to which the patient was admitted, the abstractor should be guided by Admission Orders, Progress Notes, Discharge Summary, etc.**If unable to make a definitive decision, consult with the facility Liaison for help in determining the Admitting Service. |
| 9 | arrvtedxVTE6 | Is there documentation by the physician/APN/PA that venous thromboembolism (VTE) was diagnosed or suspected from hospital arrival to the day after admission? 1. Yes2. No | \*1,2**\*If 1, the record is excluded**

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| **Warning if 1** |

 | * + Please read all relevant data sources in order to answer this question accurately.
	+ **The time frame for this data element includes any documentation of VTE confirmed or suspected from hospital arrival to the day after admission. It is not necessary to review documentation outside of this timeframe.**
	+ Documentation of suspicion or a diagnosis of pulmonary embolism (PE) or venous thromboembolism (VTE) in a confirmed location is acceptable. **Only accept terms identified in the list of inclusions.**

**Note:** it is not necessary for a VTE Diagnostic Test to be linked with the physician/APN/PA documented diagnosis of PE or VTE.**VTE Confirmed in Defined Locations:** * Pulmonary Emboli (PE), pulmonary artery embolism, pulmonary trunk embolism, saddle embolism

OR* Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) located in Common femoral vein; Common iliac; External iliac vein; Femoral/superficial femoral vein; Inferior vena cava IVC); Intrahepatic IVC; Internal iliac; Popliteal vein;

Profunda/deep femoral vein; Saphenofemoral junction WITH extension into the common femoral vein; Tumor thrombus in the IVC or another defined location**Acceptable Examples:** * A patient arrived on 10/1/20xx with shortness of breath. On 10/2/20xx, there is physician documentation that a PE was suspected, select “Yes.”
* Results of a venous Doppler performed the day after admission are positive for VTE in the common femoral vein, select “Yes”.
* Results of a Doppler are positive for an acute nonocclusive LLE thrombus on the day after admission, select “Yes.”
* Day of admission physician includes PE on the problem list, select “Yes”.
* Patient admitted with a diagnosis of left popliteal deep vein thrombus, select “Yes”.

 |
|  |  |  |  | **Acceptable Examples (cont’d):** * Patient arrived on 1/5/20XX with documentation from an outside transferring hospital indicating vascular ultrasound was performed on 1/2/20XX and positive for VTE, select “Yes”.
* Physician documents in H&P on day of admission, “DVT right lower extremity,” select “Yes”

**Unacceptable Examples:*** H&P on day of admission notes that the patient has an occlusion of the subclavian vein. Subclavian vein is not a defined location, select “No.”
* A patient arrives to the hospital emergency department with C/O severe headache. Differential diagnosis on the day of arrival includes cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) versus SAH, select “No.”
* Physician admitting note documents DVT prophylaxis under the treatment plan, select “No.”
* Patient admitted with a diagnosis of left upper extremity deep vein thrombus, select “No.”
* Patient has a chest CT with IV contrast on the day of arrival to R/O PE and test results are negative and received by 23:59 the day after admission, select “No.”
* An order for a VTE diagnostic test is acceptable ONLY if it is explicitly documented that VTE/PE is the reason for the test. **Only accept terms identified in the list of inclusions.** If an acceptable test is ordered for a PE or VTE indication and results are documented as negative by 23:59 the day after admission, then suspicion of PE or VTE has been ruled out. Select “No.”

**VTE Diagnostic testing includes the following (ALL Inclusive):** Compression Ultrasound/Vascular Ultrasound/Duplex ultrasound (DUS)/Venous Doppler/Vascular vein mapping of lower extremities ; Computed tomography angiography (CTA) / Angiogram/Pulmonary Angiogram of Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis ;Computed tomography (CT) of thorax (chest), abdomen/abdominal aorta/pelvis, or lower extremity leg veins with IV contrast; Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI or MRV) of the thorax(chest. cardiac), abdomen/pelvis, or lower extremity leg veins; |
|  |  |  |  | **VTE Diagnostic testing includes the following (ALL Inclusive) (cont’d):**Nuclear Medicine Pulmonary Scan/ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) lung scan; Pulmonary arteriography/angiography/angiogram; Cavagram/cavogram; Inferior venocavagram; Venography/Venogram of pelvic, femoral or other lower extremity veins using IV contrast material **Acceptable Examples**: * A patient presents to the hospital emergency department with a chief complaint of pain and swelling in the right calf. A vascular ultrasound of the lower extremities is ordered to R/O DVT; select “Yes” UNLESS results are negative and received by 2359 the day after admission.
* Bilateral venous Doppler of the lower extremities is ordered on the day after admission for redness and swelling left calf, select “Yes.”
* A patient arrives on 06/01/20XX . Admitting diagnosis is fever. On 06/02/20XX patient admitted and physician documents “if cough continues may require evaluation for PE.” On 06/03/20XX, CTA chest is ordered and PE.” On 06/03/20XX, CTA chest is ordered and positive for PE. Select “Yes.”

**Unacceptable Examples:*** Physician orders a bilateral lower extremity arterial duplex on the day after admission. Arterial duplex is not an acceptable test. Select "No" for VTE Present on Admission.
* Patient presents to the emergency room with complaints of pain all over after sustaining a fall. ED MD orders multiple tests including a CT of the chest with IV contrast. ED MD documents fall as the reason for the test. No mention of PE/VTE, select “No.”
* A patient is admitted after a motor vehicle accident. On arrival, a CT of the abd/pelvis with IV contrast was done to R/O internal injuries. No mention of PE/VTE, select “No.”
* Bilateral venous Doppler of the lower extremities is ordered on the day of arrival for redness and swelling left calf. Results returned the same day document no acute VTE in left common femoral vein or popliteal vein, select “No.”
 |
|  |  |  |  | * Patients who are under treatment and receiving anticoagulation therapy for PE/VTE at the time of hospital arrival, select “Yes.” **Examples:**
* Patient admitted 04/30/20XX. Physician documents on 04/30/20XX that Coumadin was started on 04/20/20XX for a recently diagnosed PE, select “Yes.”
* Patient presents with a documented diagnosis of PE on the day of arrival. Coumadin placed on hold to evaluate for GI bleed, select “Yes.”
* Patients on anticoagulation therapy for another condition (e.g., atrial fibrillation, mitral valve replacement) at the time of hospital arrival, select “Yes.”

**Examples:** * Patient with a history of stroke and taking dabigatran as a home medication prior to arrival, select “YES.”
* H&P documents chronic VTE. Taking Coumadin, select “Yes.”

EXCEPTION: Patient on apixaban prior to arrival for a history of atrial fibrillation. Apixaban discontinued on arrival for surgery the day after admission, select “No”.* For patients with only a past history of VTE documented, select “No.”

**Example:** Problem list includes PE 199X, select “No.”* If the patient was admitted and had surgery on day of or day after hospital admission or ICU admission, and there was no documentation of diagnosed/suspected VTE prior to surgery, VTE is not considered present on admission and “No” would be selected.
* Disregard diagnostic procedures performed, e.g., cardiac catheterization, endoscopy, ERCP

**Suggested Data Sources:** Consultation notes, Emergency Department record, History and physical, Radiology report, Observation notes, Outpatient surgery notes, Physician notes **Exclusion Statement: Documentation that VTE was diagnosed or suspected from arrival to the day after admission excludes the case from The Joint Commission VTE Hospital Quality Measure.**  |
| 10 | comfortVTE 6 | When is the earliest physician, APN, or PA documentation of comfort measures only?1. Day of arrival (day 0) or day after arrival (day 1)2. Two or more days after arrival (day 2 or greater) 3. Comfort measures only documented during hospital stay, but timing unclear99. Comfort measures only was not documented by the physician/APN/PA or unable to determine | \*1,2,3,99**\*If 1, 2, or 3 the record is excluded; else if 99, go to clntrial**

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| Warning if comfort = 2 |

 | **Comfort Measures Only (CMO):** refers to medical treatment of a dying person where the natural dying process is permitted to occur while assuring maximum comfort; includes attention to psychological and spiritual needs of patient and support for patient and family; commonly referred to as “comfort care” by general public. It is not equivalent to physician order to withhold emergency resuscitative measures such as Do Not Resuscitate (DNR). **Only accept terms identified in the list of inclusions. No other terminology will be accepted.**

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| **Inclusion (Only acceptable terms)** |
| Brain death /dead | End of life care |
| Comfort care | Hospice |
| Comfort measures | Hospice Care |
| Comfort measures only (CMO) | Organ harvest |
| Comfort only | Terminal care |
| DNR-CC | Terminal extubation |

* **Determine the earliest day the physician/APN/PA documented CMO. If any of the inclusion terms are documented by the physician/APN/PA, select option “1,” “2,” or “3,” accordingly. Example:** “Discussed comfort care with family on arrival” noted in day 2 progress note – Select “2.”
* **Physician/APN/PA documentation of CMO mentioned in the following context is acceptable:**
* Comfort measures only recommendation
* Order for consultation/evaluation by hospice care
* Patient/family request for comfort measures only
* Plan for comfort measures only
* Referral to hospice care service
* Discussion of comfort measures
 |
|  |  |  |  | * **State-authorized portable orders (SAPOs):**
* SAPOs - specialized forms/identifiers authorized by state law; translate patient’s preferences about specific end-of-life treatment decisions into portable medical orders.

**Examples:** DNR-Comfort Care form; MOLST (Medical Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment); POLST (Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment); Out-of-Hospital DNR (OOH DNR)* SAPO in the record, dated and signed prior to arrival with any inclusion term checked, select value “1.”
* SAPO listing any CMO option, select value “1,” “2,” or “3” as applicable
* Use only the most recently dated/signed SAPO if more than one in record. Disregard undated SAPOs.
* If a SAPO is dated prior to arrival and there is documentation on day of arrival or day after arrival that patient does not want CMO, and no other documentation regarding CMO is found in the record, disregard the SAPO.
* **Disregard documentation of an Inclusion term in the following situations:**
* Documentation (other than SAPOs) that is dated prior to arrival or documentation which refers to the pre-arrival time period (e.g., comfort measures only order in previous hospitalization record, “Pt. on hospice at home” in physician ED note).
* Inclusion term clearly described as negative or conditional (**Examples**: “No comfort care,” “Not appropriate for hospice care,” “Family requests CMO should the patient arrest”).
* If documentation makes clear it is not being used as an acronym for Comfort Measures Only (e.g., “hx dilated CMO” - Cardiomyopathy context).

**(Cont’d next page)** |
|  |  |  |  | **(Comfort cont’d)*** **If there is physician/APN/PA documentation of an inclusion term in one source that indicates the patient is CMO, AND there is physician/APN/PA documentation of an inclusion term in another source that indicates the patient is NOT CMO, the source that indicates the patient is CMO would be used to select value “1,” “2,” or “3” for this data element.**

Examples:* Physician documents in progress note on day 1 “The patient has refused Comfort Measures” AND then on day 2 the physician writes an order for a Hospice referral. Select value “2.”
* ED physician documents in a note on day of arrival “Patient states they want to be enrolled in Hospice” AND then on day 2 there is a physician progress note with documentation of “Patient is not a Hospice candidate.” Select value “1.”

**Suggested Data Sources:** Consultation notes,Discharge summary, DNR/MOLST/POLST forms, Emergency Department record, History and physical, Physician orders, Progress notes**Excluded Data Source:** Restraint order sheet**Exclusion Statement: Clinician documentation of “comfort measures only (CMO)” excludes the case from The Joint Commission designated VTE Hospital Quality measures. Abstraction of required data elements for VHA measures remains applicable.** |
| 11 | clntrialALL | During this hospital stay, was the patient enrolled in a clinical trial in which patients with venous thromboembolism (VTE) were being studied?1. Yes2. No | \*1,2**\*If 1, the record is excluded from TJC VTE Hospital Quality Measures review; go to end.**  | **Only capture patients enrolled in clinical trials studying patients with VTE (prevention or treatment interventions).****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; **AND** 2. **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 with VTE 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: Documentation during this hospital stay of enrollment of the patient in a clinical trial relevant to VTE excludes the case from the Joint Commission VTE Hospital Quality Measures.**  |

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|  |  | **VTE Diagnosis** |  |  |
| 12 | vtetestVTE6 | Is there documentation that a diagnostic test for VTE was performed on the day of arrival or anytime during the hospitalization?**VTE Diagnostic testing includes the following (ALL Inclusive):** * Compression Ultrasound/Venous Ultrasound/Duplex ultrasound (DUS)/Venous Doppler/Vascular vein mapping of lower extremities
* Computed tomography angiography (CTA) / Angiogram/Pulmonary Angiogram of Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis
* Computed tomography (CT) of thorax (chest), abdomen/abdominal aorta/pelvis, or lower extremity leg veins with IV contrast
* CT pulmonary angiogram (CTPA)/CTPA Scan/CT pulmonary embolism (CTPE)
* Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI or MRV) of the thorax(chest. cardiac), abdomen/pelvis, or lower extremity leg veins
* Nuclear Medicine Pulmonary Scan/ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) lung scan
* Pulmonary arteriography/angiography/angiogram
* Cavagram/cavogram
* Inferior venocavagram
* Venography/Venogram of pelvic, femoral or other lower extremity veins using IV contrast material

1. Yes2. No | 1,\*2**\*If 2, go to end**  | * + This data element includes patients who had one of the acceptable diagnostic tests performed **on the day of arrival** or anytime during hospitalization.

**Acceptable Examples**:* Patient arrives on 1/01/20xx and documentation indicates a CT of chest with contrast was performed on arrival, earlier that same day.
* Patient arrived on 1/01/20xx and documentation indicates the patient was admitted on 1/2/20xx. A VQ scan was performed on 1/04/20xx.
	+ **Unacceptable Example:**
* Patient transferred on 1/05/20xx with documentation from a transferring hospital indicating vascular ultrasound was performed on 1/02/20xx.
	+ Physician/APN/PA documentation must reflect the time frame from arrival to hospital discharge
	+ Documentation other than radiology reports must confirm one of the acceptable tests was performed.

Examples:* Physician Notes: “Venous Doppler positive for DVT left popliteal,” select “Yes.”.
* Emergency Notes: Patient to CT without contrast, select “No.”

**Exclude:*** VTE confirmation by only D-dimer tests
* VTE diagnosed by tests not listed

**Suggested Data Sources:** Admission notes, Consult notes, ED record, H&P, Physician notes, Radiology report |
| 13 | vtesordt | Enter the date the first diagnostic test for VTE was ordered during this hospitalization. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999

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| >= vteadmdt and <=vtedcdt |

 | Enter the exact date. The use of 01 to indicate missing month or day is not acceptable. If the date the first diagnostic test for VTE was ordered is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 14 | posvteVTE6 | Is there physician/APN/PA documentation that a new/acute VTE was confirmed in one of the defined locations on the day of arrival, or anytime during hospitalization?**VTE Confirmed in Defined Locations:** * **Pulmonary Emboli (PE),** **pulmonary artery embolism, pulmonary trunk embolism, saddle embolism**

**OR*** **Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) located in:**
	+ **Common femoral vein;**
	+ **Common iliac;**
	+ **External iliac vein;**
	+ **Femoral/superficial femoral vein;**
	+ **Inferior vena cava (IVC);**
	+ **Infrarenal IVC**
	+ **Intrahepatic IVC;**
	+ **Internal iliac,**
	+ **Popliteal vein;**
	+ **Profunda/deep femoral vein.**
	+ **Saphenofemoral junction WITH extension into the common femoral vein**
	+ **Tumor thrombus in the IVC or another defined location**

1.Yes2. No or unable to determine from medical record documentation | 1,\*2**\*If 2, go to end**  | * If the patient had a new or acute VTE in one of the defined locations which was confirmed by a physician/APN/PA following an acceptable VTE Diagnostic Test, select “Yes”. Refer to question VTETEST for a list of acceptable tests. **Examples:**
* Physician/APN/PA documentation states that PE was confirmed with a VQ scan day 4 of the hospital stay, select “Yes.”
* Physician/APN/PA documentation states that the patient arrived without prior DVT confirmation, but two days after admission, there is documentation based on a venous Doppler that the patient has an acute right popliteal DVT, select “Yes”.
* Physician/APN/PA documentation states that a CT abdomen with IV contrast was done during the hospital stay and noted an extensive IVC thrombus, select “Yes.”
* Physician/APN/PA documentation states that the patient had a MRI of the lower leg veins which confirmed the development of the VTE during the hospital stay, without mention of the VTE location, select “No”.
* If the patient was transferred from another acute care hospital, and there is no documentation indicating the VTE location, select “No.”
* Physician/APN/PA documentation of VTE described as either occlusive or non-occlusive is acceptable
* In cases where VTE is documented in a defined location, consider it a new or acute VTE unless described as otherwise, e.g., chronic. The terms “new” or “acute” do not need to be explicitly documented to select “Yes.”
* Recurrent, chronic, sub-acute, indeterminate age, or history of VTE, select “No”.**.**

**Example:** Venous Doppler is performed on the day of admission. The results document DVT in the right popliteal vein which appears to be chronic. MD note states “no calf tenderness or swelling.” No other documentation of a new or acute VTE in the medical record, select “No.” **Cont’d next page** |
|  |  |  |  | **VTE confirmed cont’d*** If more than one acceptable VTE diagnostic test was performed, review the record for the earliest test that confirmed the VTE in one of the defined locations.
* If conflicting documentation between providers is present, select “Yes.”
* For patients with radiology reports that state “low probability” or “inconclusive test results” on any of the acceptable VTE Diagnostic Tests, select “No”.
* For patients with a nuclear medicine VQ scan to rule-out PE, if the result was documented as “high probability”, select “Yes”. For all other impressions (e.g., “low probability”, “intermediate”, “intermediate to high probability” or “inconclusive test results”), select “No”
* If there is questionable physician/APN/PA documentation regarding whether the patient had VTE, select “Yes”. For example, if the radiologist interpretation of the exam did not confirm VTE, but there is documentation of a DVT in the physician’s progress notes, select “Yes”.
* If the record indicates ONLY a radiology report, and that report is questionable regarding whether the patient had a VTE, select “No”.

Examples:* If the radiology report of a CTA indicates, “possible” or “suggestive of” common femoral clot, select “No”.
* If the radiology report of an angiogram indicates, distal vein clot that may extend into the greater saphenous vein, select “No”.

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|  |  |  |  | **Documentation in sources other than radiology reports:*** The physician/APN/PA documentation must indicate the clinician’s confirmation of an acute VTE in a defined location.

**Examples**:* Physician notes “Venous Doppler on day of admission positive for DVT left popliteal vein clot”, select “Yes.”
* Emergency Notes: Venogram positive for VTE, select “No”.

**Exclude VTE located in the following areas:** * Confirmed sites of VTE without a proximal leg DVT or PE also involved
* History of VTE, without documentation of a new/acute event
* Hepatic/portal/splenic/mesenteric thrombosis
* Not in the defined locations
* Amniotic fluid embolism/emboli
* Anterior tibial vein
* Cement embolism/emboli
* Cerebral venous thrombosis
* Gastrocnemius vein
* Ovarian vein thrombosis
* Peroneal vein
* Posterior tibial vein
* Renal vein thrombosis
* Saphenofemoral junction
* Saphenofemoral junction WITHOUT extension into the common femoral vein
* Septic emboli
* Soleal vein
* Stroke/ischemic stroke
* Thrombus in the heart
* Upper extremity thrombosis
 |
| 15 | posvtedt | Enter the earliest date the diagnosis of VTE in one of the defined locations was confirmed. | mm/dd/yyyy

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| >= vteadmdt and < = vtedcdt |

 | **If the patient had a confirmed VTE within four days prior to arrival, but VTE was the reason for admission, enter the date of admission.** If more than one diagnostic test was performed that confirmed VTE in one of the defined locations, enter the date of the earliest test. Enter the exact date. The use of 01 to indicate missing month or day is not acceptable.**VTE Location includes:** * **Pulmonary Emboli (PE)**
* **Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) located in Common femoral vein; Common iliac; External iliac vein; Femoral/superficial femoral vein; Inferior vena cava (IVC); Internal iliac, Popliteal vein; Profunda/deep femoral vein.**
 |
|  |  | **Prophylaxis Prior to Secondary VTE** |  |  |
| 16 | vteproadmVTE6 | Was mechanical and/or pharmacological VTE prophylaxis administered between the arrival date and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date?1. Yes2. No | 1,2 If 1, auto-fill nomecpro, rsnomec, norxpro, and rsnorx as 95, and go to end | * To determine the value for this data element, the abstractor must determine the arrival date and then review the chart to determine if VTE prophylaxis was administered between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.
* If any VTE prophylaxis was given within the specified timeframe, select “Yes”.
* The VTE diagnostic test order date is the date the order was written to determine whether the patient developed VTE during hospitalization, not the date the test was completed. For example: On 4/11/20xx a CT of the thorax is ordered, but not completed until 4/12/20xx. Use 4/11/20xx as the diagnostic test order date to determine if any prophylaxis was administered before that date.
* If more than one acceptable VTE diagnostic test was ordered to rule out VTE, and both confirmed VTE, select the earliest diagnostic test that confirmed VTE to determine if the patient received VTE prophylaxis.

**Example:** Patient arrived 11/1/20xx. A Doppler was ordered 11/4/20xx and confirmed a DVT of the right lower extremity. In addition, a CT scan with contrast was ordered on 11/5/20xx and confirmed a PE. Determine if any prophylaxis was administered anytime between the hospital arrival date of 11/1/20xx and 11/3/20xx. If VTE prophylaxis was not given during that timeframe, select “No.” * If the VTE diagnostic test was ordered the day of or the day after the arrival date, select “Yes.”
* If the record contains questionable information regarding the administration of VTE prophylaxis the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date, select “No."
* Application of mechanical prophylaxis may be documented by any personnel.
* Only select prophylaxis if there is documentation it was administered.

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|  |  |  |  | VTE Prophylaxis cont’d* If one pharmacological medication is ordered and another medication is substituted (such as per pharmacy formulary substitution or protocol), select “Yes” if the substitution medication was administered.
* **Aspirin is only acceptable as VTE prophylaxis in total hip replacement and total knee replacement surgery.**

**Examples of each VTE prophylaxis category (refer to TJC Appendix H, Table 2.1 VTE Prophylaxis Inclusion Table for complete list):****Low dose unfractionated heparin** (LDUH) - **only include heparin administered by subcutaneous route** (SC, SQ, SubQ): heparin, heparin sodium**Low molecular weight heparin** (LMWH): dalteparin (Fragmin), 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**Parenteral Factor Xa Inhibitor such as**: fondaparinux (Arixtra)**Warfarin** such as: Coumadin, Jantoven**Venous foot pumps:** AE pumps – foot only, Kendall boots, Pneumoboots – foot only**Oral Factor Xa Inhibitor** such as: apixaban (Eliquis), rivaroxaban (Xarelto), edoxaban (Savaysa)**Suggested data sources:** Circulator notes, Emergency Department record, Graphic/flow sheets, Medication administration record, Nursing notes, Preoperative/operative notes, Progress notes, Radiology reports |
| 17 | nomecproVTE6 | Is there physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation why mechanical VTE prophylaxis was not administered on the day(s) between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be autofilled as 95 if vteproadm = 1If 2, go to norxpro | * **There must be explicit physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis. Documentation must be dated between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.**

Example of documentation:* Active GI bleeding, no mechanical VTE prophylaxis needed. Select “Yes.”
* Reasons for not prescribing VTE prophylaxis must be documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.

**EXCEPTIONS:*** Patient/family refusal of mechanical VTE prophylaxis may be documented by a nurse, but refusal must be documented in the timeframe between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.
* A validated risk assessment may be documented by a nurse, but should be documented within the same timeframe as the reason for no administration of VTE prophylaxis.
* For patients receiving anticoagulant therapy, including continuous IV heparin infusion, between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date, select “Yes.” Disregard IV heparin administered to flush/maintain patency of a line or dialysis equipment and IV heparin administered during an interventional procedure, e. g., cardiac cath.

**Refer to Appendix H Table 2.7 Anticoagulation Therapy for examples of anticoagulants.*** If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).
* Documentation that a formal risk assessment was administered AND the results indicated that there was no risk or low risk for VTE is acceptable as a reason for not administering VTE prophylaxis.
* If a copy of the validated risk assessment is included in the medical record along with the results, select “Yes.”

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|  |  |  |  | * Documentation of a low risk score without a copy of the validated risk assessment is acceptable, if the validated risk assessment tool used is mentioned in the note. See Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction.
* Documentation of low risk or no risk without mention of a score and the validated risk assessment tool, select “No.”
* If two physicians/APN/PA or pharmacists document conflicting or questionable needs for mechanical prophylaxis, select “No.”

**Suggested Data Sources** (for physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation)**:** Anesthesia record, Consultation notes, ED record, H&P, Physician orders/Progress notes, Risk assessment form, Transfer form**Suggested Data Sources** (for patient refusal)**:** Medication administration record, Nurses notes**Mechanical prophylaxis** = compression devices or stockings such as anti-embolism hose used to prevent VTE. (See TJC, Appendix H, Table 2.1 for examples)**Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction** Explicit documentation that the patient does not need VTE prophylaxis **ALL INCLUSIVE VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:** * Caprini DVT Risk Assessment
* Padua Prediction Score
* International Medical Prevention Registry on Venous Thromboembolism (IMPROVE)

**LOW RISK SCORES:** * **Caprini score of 0 (zero) – no need for prophylaxis.**
* **Padua score of less than 4 (0-3)**
* **IMPROVE score of 0 (zero) or 1 (one); or a probability of less than 1.5%**

**Exclude:*** **Risk Assessment tools other than Caprini, Padua and IMPROVE**
 |
| 18 | rsnomec1rsnomec2rsnomec3rsnomec95rsnomec98 | On the day(s) between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date, what reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis is documented?**Select all that apply:**1. Low risk score on a validated risk assessment tool (Caprini, Padua, IMPROVE)2. Explicit reason documented by physician, APN, PA or pharmacist3. Patient on anticoagulant therapy95. Not applicable98. Patient/family refusal of mechanical VTE prophylaxis | 1,2,3,95,98Will be autofilled as 95 if vteproadm = 1If 2, go to rsndocmec, else go to lrsnomec | * **Documentation must be dated between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.**
* If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).
* Documentation that a formal risk assessment was administered AND the results indicated that there was no risk or low risk for VTE is acceptable as a reason for not administering VTE prophylaxis.

 **ALL INCLUSIVE VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:** * **Caprini DVT Risk Assessment**
* **Padua Prediction Score**
* **International Medical Prevention Registry on Venous Thromboembolism (IMPROVE)**

**LOW RISK SCORES:** * **Caprini score of 0 (zero) – no need for prophylaxis.**
* **Padua score of less than 4 (0-3)**
* **IMPROVE score of 0 (zero) or 1 (one); or a probability of less than 1.5%**

**Exclude: Documentation of Risk Assessment tools other than Caprini, Padua and IMPROVE****Refer to Appendix H Table 2.7 Anticoagulation Therapy for examples of anticoagulants.****Mechanical prophylaxis:** compression devices or stockings such as anti-embolism hose used to prevent VTE. (See TJC, Appendix H, Table 2.1 for examples).**Suggested Data Sources:** Consult notes, Discharge summary, ED record, H&P, Medication administration record, Nurses notes, Physician orders/Progress notes, Transfer form, Validated Risk assessment form, |
| 19 | rsndocmec | Enter the reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis that was documented in the medical record by a physician, APN, PA or pharmacist.

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  | Free text | **The intent of this question is to determine the explicit reason for not prescribing mechanical VTE prophylaxis that is documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.*** Enter the exact text documented in the medical record by a physician, APN, PA or pharmacist.
* If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that mechanical VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).

 **Acceptable Examples:** * Physician orders: “Pt is bilateral amputee, no SCDs needed for VTE prophylaxis.”
* Physician progress note: “Pt is ambulatory, no anti-embolism pumps for VTE prophylaxis.”

**Suggested Data Sources:** Consult notes, Discharge summary, ED record, H&P, Physician orders/Progress notes,  |
| 20 | lrsnomec1lrsnomec2lrsnomec3 lrsnomec4lrsnomec5 lrsnomec6 lrsnomec7 lrsnomec8 lrsnomec9 lrsnomec10 lrsnomec11 lrsnomec12 | Select the location(s) where documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.**Select all that apply:**1. Consultation Note
2. Discharge Summary
3. Emergency Department Record
4. History and Physical
5. Medication Administration Record
6. Nurses Notes
7. Physician Orders
8. Physician Progress Note
9. Transfer form
10. Validated Risk Assessment form
11. Clinical Reminder
12. Other
 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12If <>12, go to norxpro | **Select the location(s) where documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.****If documentation is found in a source other than those listed, select “Other”.** |
| 21 | locothrsn | Enter the name of the other location where documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.

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 | Free text | * Enter the name of the other location where documentation of a reason for not administering mechanical VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.
* If the location of the documentation is a note, enter the name of the local note title.
 |

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| 22 | norxproVTE6 | Is there physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation why pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was not administered on the day(s) between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95If 2, go to endWill be autofilled as 95 if vteproadm = 1 | * **There must be explicit physician, APN, PA, or pharmacist documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis. Documentation must be dated between hospital arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.**

Example of documentation:* Active GI bleeding, no pharmacological VTE prophylaxis needed. Select “Yes.”
* Reasons for not prescribing VTE prophylaxis must be documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.

**EXCEPTIONS:*** Patient/family refusal of pharmacological VTE prophylaxis may be documented by a nurse, but refusal must be documented within the timeframe from arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.
* **A validated risk assessment may be documented by a nurse, but should be documented within the same timeframe as the reason for no administration of VTE prophylaxis.**
* For patients receiving anticoagulant therapy, including continuous IV heparin infusion, between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date, select “Yes.” Disregard IV heparin administered to flush/maintain patency of a line or dialysis equipment and IV heparin administered during an interventional procedure, e. g., cardiac cath.
* If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).

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|  |  |  |  | **Reason for no VTE prophylaxis cont’d*** Documentation that a formal risk assessment was administered AND the results indicated that there was no risk or low risk for VTE is acceptable as a reason for not administering VTE prophylaxis.
* If a copy of the validated risk assessment is included in the medical record along with the results, select “Yes.”
* Documentation of a low risk score without a copy of the validated risk assessment is acceptable, if the validated risk assessment tool used is mentioned in the note. See ALL INCLUSIVE VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:.
* Documentation of low risk or no risk without mention of a score and the validated risk assessment tool, select “No.”
* If two physicians/APN/PA or pharmacists document conflicting or questionable needs for pharmacological prophylaxis, select “No.”

**Suggested Data Sources** (for physician/APN/PA or pharmacist documentation)**:** Anesthesia record, Consultation notes, ED record, H&P, Physician orders/Progress notes, Risk assessment form, Transfer form**Suggested Data Sources** (for patient refusal)**:** Medication administration record, Nurses notes**Pharmacological prophylaxis** = medications used to prevent VTE such as subQ low dose heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), or enoxaparin (Lovenox)Refer to Appendix H Table 2.7 Anticoagulation Therapy **Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction** Explicit documentation that the patient does not need VTE prophylaxis **ALL INCLUSIVE VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:** * Caprini DVT Risk Assessment
* Padua Prediction Score
* International Medical Prevention Registry on Venous Thromboembolism (IMPROVE)
 |
|  |  |  |  | **LOW RISK SCORES:** * **Caprini score of 0 (zero) – no need for prophylaxis.**
* **IMPROVE score of 0 (zero) or 1 (one); or a probability of less than 1.5%**
* **Padua score of less than 4 (0-3)**

**EXCLUDE:*** **Risk Assessment tools other than Caprini, Padua, and IMPROVE**
 |
| 23 | rsnorxpro1 rsnorxpro2 rsnorxpro3 rsnorxpro4 rsnorxpro95 rsnorxpro98 | On the day(s) between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date, what reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis is documented?**Select all that apply:**1. Allergy to all pharmacological VTE prophylaxis medications2. Low risk score on a validated risk assessment tool (Caprini, Padua, IMPROVE)3. Explicit reason documented by physician, APN, PA or pharmacist4. Patient on anticoagulant therapy95. Not applicable98. Patient/family refusal of pharmacological VTE prophylaxis | 1,2,3,4,95,98Will be autofilled as 95 if vteproadm = 1If 3, go to rsndocrx, else go to lrsnorxpro | * **Documentation must be dated between arrival and the day before the VTE diagnostic test order date.**
* If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).
* Documentation that a formal risk assessment was administered AND the results indicated that there was no risk or low risk for VTE is acceptable as a reason for not administering VTE prophylaxis.

 **ALL INCLUSIVE VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:** * **Caprini DVT Risk Assessment**
* **Padua Prediction Score**
* **International Medical Prevention Registry on Venous Thromboembolism (IMPROVE)**

**LOW RISK SCORES:** * **Caprini score of 0 (zero) – no need for prophylaxis.**
* **Padua score of less than 4 (0-3)**
* **IMPROVE score of 0 (zero) or 1 (one); or a probability of less than 1.5%**

**Exclude: Documentation of Risk Assessment tools other than Caprini, Padua and IMPROVE****Pharmacological prophylaxis:** medications used to prevent VTE such as subQ low dose heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), or enoxaparin (Lovenox)Refer to Appendix H Table 2.7 Anticoagulation Therapy **Suggested Data Sources:** Consult notes, Discharge summary, ED record, H&P, Medication administration record, Nurses notes, Physician orders/Progress notes, Transfer form, Validated Risk assessment form, |
| 24 | rsndocrx | Enter the reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis that was documented in the medical record by a physician, APN, PA or pharmacist.

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  | Free text | **The intent of this question is to determine the explicit reason for not prescribing pharmacological VTE prophylaxis that is documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.*** Enter the exact text documented in the medical record by a physician, APN, PA or pharmacist.
* If reasons are not mentioned in the context of VTE prophylaxis, do not make inferences (e.g., do not assume that pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was not administered because of a bleeding disorder unless documentation explicitly states so).

**Acceptable Examples:*** Physician orders: “Pt has active GI bleed, no heparin to be given for VTE prophylaxis.”
* Physician progress note: “Pt has history of malignant hypertension, no heparin for VTE prophylaxis.”

**Suggested Data Sources:** Consult notes, Discharge summary, ED record, H&P, Physician orders/Progress notes,  |
| 25 | lrsnorxpro1 lrsnorxpro2 lrsnorxpro3 lrsnorxpro4 lrsnorxpro5 lrsnorxpro6 lrsnorxpro7 lrsnorxpro8 lrsnorxpro9 lrsnorxpro10 lrsnorxpro11 lrsnorxpro12 | Select the location(s) where documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.**Select all that apply:**1. Consultation Note
2. Discharge Summary
3. Emergency Department Record
4. History and Physical
5. Medication Administration Record
6. Nurses Notes
7. Physician Orders
8. Physician Progress Note
9. Transfer form
10. Validated Risk Assessment form
11. Clinical Reminder
12. Other
 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12If <>12, go to end | **Select the location(s) where documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.****If documentation is found in a source other than those listed, select “Other”.** |
| 26 | othrsnloc | Enter the name of the other location where documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.

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 | Free text | * Enter the name of the other location where documentation of a reason for not administering pharmacological VTE prophylaxis was found in the medical record.
* If the location of the documentation is a note, enter the name of the local note title.
 |