

Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements

Outcome: Access Device Events

Data Element	Definition	Additional Information/ Examples
<p>Access Device Events</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration/ Malposition • Dislodgement • Access Device Occlusion • Phlebitis • Skin Integrity Impairment • Suspected Access Device Related Bloodstream Infection • Damage/ Breakage • Suspected Thrombosis / DVT • Other: _____ 	<p>An <i>Access Device Related Blood-Stream Infection</i> should be suspected when a patient has an access device in place for at least 2 days and is exhibiting clinical signs of infection.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖ ❖</p> <p><i>“Skin Integrity Impairment”</i> includes exit site infection, or adhesive-related injury</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖ ❖</p> <p>For <i>Access Device Related Bloodstream Infection</i> and <i>Thrombosis/DVT</i> events, the category is listed as “suspected” at the initial documentation step. A secondary data element exists to capture blood-stream infections that are confirmed. Providers may elect to internally capture “suspected” and/or “confirmed” events.</p>

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<p>Access Device Categories</p>	<p>Select the category below that best describes the type of access device* involved in the event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Venous Catheter (CVC), tunneled, cuffed • Central Venous Catheter (CVC), non-tunneled • Implanted port • Intrathecal • Epidural • Peripheral (PIV) • Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) • Midline • Hemodialysis • Apheresis • Subcutaneous • Other: _____ 	<p><i>*Refer to the Infusion Nurses Society (INS) standards for standardized access device definitions.</i></p> <p>Examples of CVC, tunneled, cuffed access devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hickman® • Broviac® • Groshong® <p>Examples of CVC, non-tunneled access devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any short-term device inserted into the subclavian or internal jugular vein
<p>Access Device Interventions</p>	<p>Select all the interventions performed in response to the access device event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided additional teaching/education • Access device repaired/ repositioned • Access device removed • Systemic anti-infectives administered • De-clotting procedure performed • Other adjunctive treatment • Discontinued home infusion therapy • Unscheduled nursing visit performed • Unplanned hospitalization • Emergency department use • Cultures drawn • Additional tests (x-ray, labs) • Access device replaced • Other: _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other adjunctive treatments exclude interventions separately listed, such as de-clotting procedure performed. • Other adjunctive treatments may include interventions to maintain and restore access device patency, such as instilling antibiotic or alcohol lock solutions.



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<p>Access Device Outcomes</p>	<p>Select the outcome that best describes the impact of the access device event on the home infusion episode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of home infusion services with no interruption • Interruption of services, followed by resumption of care with therapy changes • Interruption of services, followed by resumption of care without therapy changes • Home Infusion services discontinued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An <i>interruption in therapy</i> occurs when the scheduled dose of an infusion medication is significantly delayed or missed.
<p>Access Device Event Secondary Data Elements</p>	<p>The following additional data is recommended for access device events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Was this an access device with an integral valve? 2) Was heparin used in the flushing protocol? If yes, then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) What volume of heparin flush was used? b) What concentration of heparin was used? 3) What is the name of the device manufacturer? 	



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Suspected Access Device Blood-stream Infection – Secondary Data Elements	<p>The following additional data is recommended for <i>Suspected Access Device Blood-stream Infections</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Identify all provider types that accessed the catheter during the 2 days prior to the date of initial sign of infection including:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Patient/ caregiverb) Home infusion companyc) Home care agencyd) Physiciane) Out-patient clinicf) Hospitalg) Otherh) None2) Was the suspected access-device related infection laboratory confirmed?	



National Home Infusion Foundation

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BACKGROUND

The Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements are presented by the National Home Infusion Foundation (NHIF) to home and specialty infusion providers for use when collecting data related to patient events as part of ongoing quality improvement activities. These definitions were developed by a volunteer-based Outcomes Task Force comprised of individual provider and business-firm members committed to the utilization of quality data to advance the infusion industry. Standardized definitions will allow providers to engage in industry-wide benchmarking and research activities, generating the necessary data for demonstrating the quality and value associated with administering infused medications in the home and alternate site setting. Providers are encouraged to adopt the NHIF Patient Outcome Definitions to become eligible for participation in future industry-wide quality data initiatives.

IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Providers may use additional, more detailed device events, categories or interventions than those proposed in the above “Access Device Events” definition. The NHIF data elements are designed to consolidate data into broader categories to facilitate comparisons across different providers. Providers may wish to collect more specific data at an organizational level; however, the more detailed data would be mapped to the broader category for national reporting purposes.

NHIF recognizes that individual providers use a variety of software systems and processes to collect data and understands that differences exist with regard to the clinical terminology used today. NHIF knows that some adaptation may need to occur to achieve standardization with these outcome data elements; however, the Outcomes Task Force made every effort to develop data definitions that are broad enough to accommodate variations in software and data collection processes between providers.

REPORTING DATA

The National Home Infusion Foundation (NHIF) is administering industry-wide benchmarking programs that utilize the Patient Outcome Data Elements proposed by NHIF. Providers that have adopted the standard NHIF definitions will be able to participate in benchmarking initiatives. Participation in benchmarking is highly encouraged as a means of evaluating one’s performance compared to industry norms and standards. Benchmarking is a well-established method of improving quality, demonstrating value, and identifying best practices.

QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS

Questions or comments regarding the Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements should be directed to NHIFdata@nhia.org.

For additional information about the NHIF Benchmarking Initiatives, please visit the NHIF website at <http://bit.ly/nhif-benchmarking-initiatives>.