National Home Infusion Association
Providing solutions for the home and specialty infusion therapy community

Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements

Outcome: **Access Device Events**

Data Element	Definition	Additional Information/ Examples
Access Device Events	• Migration/ Malposition • Dislodgement • Access Device Occlusion • Phlebitis • Skin Integrity Impairment • Suspected Access Device Related Bloodstream Infection • Damage/ Breakage • Suspected Thrombosis / DVT • Other: _____	An ***Access Device Related Blood-Stream Infection*** should be suspected when a patient has an access device in place for at least 2 days, and is exhibiting clinical signs of infection. ❖ ❖ ***"Skin Integrity Impairment"*** includes exit site infection, or adhesive-related injury ❖ ❖ For *Access Device Related Bloodstream Infection* and *Thrombosis/DVT* 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.

Data Element	Definition	Additional Information/ Examples
Access Device Categories	Select the category below that best describes the type of access device* involved in the event: • 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: _____	**Refer to the Infusion Nurses Society (INS) standards for standardized access device definitions.* Examples of CVC, tunneled, cuffed access devices: • Hickman® • Broviac® • Groshong® Examples of CVC, non-tunneled access devices: • Any short-term device inserted into the subclavian or internal jugular vein
Access Device Interventions	Select all the interventions performed in response to the access device event: • 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: _____	• 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.

Data Element	Definition	Additional Information/ Examples
Access Device Outcomes	Select the outcome that best describes the impact of the access device event on the home infusion episode. • 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	• An ***interruption in therapy*** occurs when the scheduled dose of an infusion medication is significantly delayed or missed.
Access Device Event Secondary Data Elements	The following additional data is recommended for access device events: 1) Was this an access device with an integral valve? 2) Was heparin used in the flushing protocol? If yes, then: a) What volume of heparin flush was used? b) What concentration of heparin was used? 3) What is the name of the device manufacturer?	

Data Element	Definition	Additional Information/ Examples
Suspected Access Device Blood-stream Infection – Secondary Data Elements	The following additional data is recommended for *Suspected Access Device Blood-stream Infections*: 1) Identify all provider types that accessed the catheter during the 2 days prior to the date of initial sign of infection including: a) Patient/ caregiver b) Home infusion company c) Home care agency d) Physician e) Out-patient clinic f) Hospital g) Other h) None 2) Was the suspected access-device related infection laboratory confirmed?	

BACKGROUND

The Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements are presented by the National Home Infusion Association (NHIA) 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 setting. Providers are encouraged to adopt the NHIA 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 NHIA 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.

NHIA 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. NHIA 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

Currently, no standardized reporting methods for the above Patient Outcome Data Elements are being proposed by NHIA. Individual providers should continue to evaluate and determine the best way to internally collect, analyze, summarize and utilize patient outcome data to improve quality and patient care practices. Efforts to create industry-wide quality measures to standardize the reporting of patient outcomes across multiple providers and provider types are underway.

QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS

Questions or comments regarding the Standard Definitions for Patient Outcome Data Elements should be directed to Connie Sullivan, Sr. Director of Education and Data (NHIA) and Vice President of Research (NHIF) at connie.sullivan@nhia.org.

For additional information about the NHIA Data Initiative, please visit the NHIA website at http://www.nhia.org/data/index.cfm.