

Congenital Heart (Adults) Quality Dashboard 2018/19



Indicator Reference Number	Domain	Theme	Measure	Rationale	Indicator Name /Description	Numerator	Denominator	Period Type	Frequency	Data Source Numerator	Data Source Denominator	Target	Notes	Reporting Periods					
														Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
CH01-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care	Outcome Measure	Patient experience and quality of care	Patient reported experience measures (PREMS) are used to assess how satisfied patients and parents are with a service. They indirectly indicate how patient centred a service is. This metric uses a specific question in the PREMS survey given to patients with ACHD that asks them whether they are happy or not with their overall inpatient care. The PREMS survey will be available for patients/parents/carers to complete throughout the year.	Inpatient care received. (PREMS survey positive responses)	Positive responses	Total responses	Quarterly	Quarterly	MSB	MSB				Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	
CH02-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care.	Outcome Measure	Patient experience and quality of care	Patient reported experience measures (PREMS) are used to assess how satisfied patients and parents are with a service. They indirectly indicate how patient centred a service is. This metric uses a specific question in the PREMS survey given to patients with ACHD that asks them whether they are happy or not with their overall outpatient care. The PREMS survey will be available for patients/parents/carers to complete throughout the year.	Outpatient care received. (PREMS survey positive responses)	Positive responses	Total responses	Quarterly	Quarterly	MSB	MSB				Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	
CH03-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care.	Outcome Measure	Patient experience and quality of care	Patient reported experience measures (PREMS) are used to assess how satisfied patients and parents are with a service. They indirectly indicate how patient centred a service is. This metric uses a specific question in the PREMS survey given to patients with ACHD that asks them whether or not they received adequate information and advice at point of discharge from an inpatient stay. The PREMS survey will be available for patients/parents/carers to complete throughout the year.	Adequate information provided at discharge. PREMS survey - positive responses	Positive responses	Total responses	Quarterly	Quarterly	MSB	MSB				Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	
CH04-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care.	Process	Patient experience and quality of care	Measures CDH01, 02 and 03 rely on receiving enough responses to make the sample representative of the overall patient population experience. As units interested in patient feedback would be expected to encourage completion of patient experience surveys, the proportion of inpatient episodes generating a survey response will be used as a metric to assess this.	Number of in-patient surveys returned	Number of surveys returned	Patients Discharged within time period	Quarterly	Quarterly	MSB	MSB				Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	
CH05-A	Domain 5: Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm	Process	Data accuracy and completeness	Data quality is acknowledged as an indicator of the importance a unit places on its outcomes and performance. The data quality index (DQI) is a measure of the accuracy and completeness of the data submitted to NICOR and is calculated by the external assessors performing the annual NICOR validation visit	Data Quality Index (DQI)	Unit NICOR DQI	N/A	Annual	Annual	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data	Trusts will use the report generated by the NICOR validation visit and submit once a year in Q4. Where units have a combined DQI for data from paediatrics and ACHD they should submit the same value for both dashboards and advise in the indicator comments that combined data from paediatrics and ACHD has been submitted.				Apr 18 - Mar 19			
CH06i-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care	Clinical process	Elective surgery Cancellations	Last minute cancellations for non-clinical reasons are a measure of the quality and efficiency of a service and influence patient experience.	Proportion of elective congenital cardiac surgery procedures cancelled at the last minute for a non-clinical reason	For those procedures in the denominator, the number of last-minute cancellations for a non-clinical reason	The total number of elective congenital cardiac surgical procedures scheduled in the reporting period	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data	Count all scheduled procedures that qualify as a surgical intervention for NCHDA/PRAiS submission. NHS England definition of last minute cancellation includes: cancelled on the planned day of arrival in the hospital, cancelled on the day of surgery, cancelled after admission for the procedure. Cancellation for non-clinical reasons includes unavailability of general ward or intensive care bed, unavailability of staff, because an emergency case took priority, because a surgical list ran over, due to equipment malfunction and due to an administrative error.			Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19	

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														Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
CH07bi-A	Domain 3: Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury	Clinical process	Reintervention rate after congenital cardiac surgery	The unplanned re-intervention rate is one measure of the quality of the surgical service.	30-day re-intervention rate following primary surgical procedure	Of those procedures in the denominator, the number resulting in unplanned re-interventions (surgery or catheter) within 30 days	The total number of primary congenital cardiac surgical procedures submitted to NCHDA in the reporting period	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		Unplanned re-interventions include procedures that were not intended during the planning phase, follow an initial primary cardiac surgery and result in "substantive alteration to the heart" incorporating cardiac bypass, cardiac non bypass, pacemaker placement, interventional catheterisation and include diaphragm plication (which are not related to the heart itself). The definition does not include mechanical support or other non-cardiac surgery procedures and specifically excludes those procedures listed in the metrics definitions in appendix 1. Denominator note: Please exclude those procedures submitted to NCHDA that are classified as 'Minor and Excluded Procedures'.	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18
CH08bi-A	Domain 3: Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury	Clinical outcome	Congenital cardiac surgery related complications	The frequency of significant procedure related complications following congenital cardiac surgery is one measure of quality for congenital cardiac surgical services.	30-day complication rate following primary surgical procedure	Of those procedures in the denominator, the number resulting in procedure-related complications within 30 days	The total number of primary congenital cardiac surgical procedures submitted to NCHDA in the reporting period	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		Numerator note: Please see appendix 2 for the list of significant procedure related complications. Please also count any complications that occurred during the same admission. Denominator note: Please exclude those procedures submitted to NCHDA that are classified as 'Minor and Excluded Procedures'.	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18
CH09i-A	Domain 3: Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury	Clinical outcome	Unplanned reintervention rate - congenital cardiac catheter intervention	The unplanned reintervention rate is one measure of the quality of the congenital catheter intervention service. The number of patients having one or more unplanned reintervention within 30 days of a planned congenital cardiac catheter procedure will be used to measure this.	30-day re-intervention rate following primary catheter intervention procedures	Of those procedures in the denominator, the number resulting in catheter interventions within 30 days	The total number of primary catheter intervention procedures submitted to NCHDA in the reporting period	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		Unplanned re-interventions include procedures that were not intended during the planning phase, follow an initial primary cardiac intervention and result in "substantive alteration to the heart" incorporating cardiac bypass, cardiac non bypass, pacemaker placement and interventional catheterisation. The definition does not include mechanical support or other non-cardiac surgery procedures and specifically excludes those procedures listed in the metric definitions in appendix 1.	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18
CH10bi-A	Domain 3: Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury	Clinical outcome	Congenital cardiac catheter intervention procedures - significant procedure related complications	The frequency of significant procedure related complications after congenital cardiac intervention procedures is one measure of the quality of the congenital cardiac catheter intervention service.	30-day complication rate following primary catheter intervention procedures	Of those procedures in the denominator, the number resulting in complications within 30 days	The total number of primary catheter intervention procedures submitted to NCHDA in the reporting period	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		Numerator note: Please see appendix 3 in the metric definitions sheets for the list of the significant procedure related complications. Please also count any complications that occurred during the same admission.	Jan 18 - Mar 18	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18
CH11-A	Domain 5: Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm	Outcome Measure	Infection control	Hospital acquired infection rate is a measure of patient safety and the quality of inpatient care. This will be assessed by the proportion of patients acquiring Clostridium difficile during an inpatient stay under the care of the congenital cardiac service. Units must submit their own data.	Hospital acquired Clostridium difficile. Proportion of inpatients under care of the adult congenital cardiac service acquiring new positive Clostridium difficile cultures	The number of inpatients under care of the adult congenital cardiac service acquiring new positive Clostridium difficile cultures	The total number of inpatient stays under congenital cardiac unit	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		An inpatient stay is defined as a hospital episode consisting of formal admission, allocation of a bed and discharge.	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19
CH12-A	Domain 5: Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm	Outcome Measure	Infection control	Hospital acquired infection rate is a measure of patient safety and the quality of inpatient care delivered. This will be assessed by the proportion of patients acquiring MRSA during an inpatient stay under the care of the congenital cardiac service. Units must submit their own data.	Hospital acquired MRSA - Proportion of inpatients under care of the adult congenital cardiac service acquiring new positive MRSA cultures	The number of inpatients under care of the adult congenital cardiac service acquiring new positive MRSA cultures	The total number of inpatient stays under adult congenital cardiac service	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		An inpatient stay is defined as a hospital episode consisting of formal admission, allocation of a bed and discharge.	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19
CH13-A	Domain 4: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care	Outcome Measure	Complaints	Formal written complaints are a measure of patient dissatisfaction and indirect measure of patient experience. The proportion of inpatient care episodes resulting in a written complaint will be used to assess this. Units must submit their own data.	Formal complaints involving inpatients	The number of formal written complaints involving patients admitted under the care of the adult congenital cardiac service	The total number of inpatient stays under adult congenital cardiac service	Quarterly	Quarterly	Provider submitted data	Provider submitted data		An inpatient stay is defined as a hospital episode consisting of formal admission, allocation of a bed and discharge.	Apr 18 - Jun 18	Jul 18 - Sep 18	Oct 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Mar 19

Data collection has been approved by the Review of Central Returns - ROCR
ROCR/OR/2230/001MAND

Appendix 1

Metric CH07bi-A & CH09i-A

Those procedure codes specifically excluded are listed below:

- 120625. Transluminal RV biopsy
- 123200. Post-operative procedure
- 123352. Non-cardiothoracic / vascular procedure (DESCRIBE)
- 123353. Non-cardiothoracic-vascular procedure on cardiac patient
- 123713. Single lung transplant
- 123720. Double lung transplant
- 123760. Lung(s) transplant
- 124000. Thoracotomy
- 124006. Thoracoscopic approach (VATS)
- 124013. Minimally invasive procedure
- 124099. Cardiac incision
- 124300. Reoperation
- 124325. Palliative procedure
- 124500. Transluminal catheter procedure
- 124507. Transluminal diagnostic test occlusion
- 124559. Transluminal procedure using adjunctive therapy
- 126400. Bronchoscopy
- 126408. Bronchoscopic removal of foreign body
- 126420. Tracheal procedure (DESCRIBE)
- 126421. Tracheostomy creation
- 126440. Tracheobronchial reconstruction procedure
- 126505. Mediastinal exploration
- 126506. Mediastinal procedure
- 126513. Pectus carinatum repair
- 126514. Pectus excavatum repair
- 126523. Anterior chest wall (pectus) repair
- 126548. Sternal wire removal from previous sternotomy
- 126560. Delayed closure of sternum
- 126572. Open excision of pleural lesion
- 126600. Lung procedure
- 126601. Lung decortication
- 126602. Lung mass excision
- 126605. Lung lobectomy
- 126606. Pneumonectomy
- 126607. Lung sequestration repair
- 128000. Thoracic / mediastinal procedure (DESCRIBE)
- 130103. Transthoracic echocardiography
- 130501. Diagnostic catheterisation procedure
- 130505. Diagnostic cardiovascular catheterisation procedure

Appendix 2

Metric CH08bii-A

The frequency of significant procedure related complications after congenital cardiac surgery are one measure of the quality of the congenital cardiac surgical service. The number of congenital cardiac surgical procedures that are followed by one or more of the complications listed below:

- 158257. New permanent neurological impairment (global or focal)
- 158213. Acute kidney injury requiring haemofiltration or haemodialysis
- 150009. Requirement for mechanical circulatory support (including ECMO and VAD)
- 158375. Postprocedural necrotising enterocolitis - established requiring treatment
- 156741. Surgical site infection requiring surgical intervention
- 158064. Prolonged pleural drainage >7days
- 158190. Phrenic nerve injury requiring plication of hemidiaphragm
- 158086. Postprocedural requirement for tracheostomy
- 110633. Postprocedural complete atrioventricular block requiring permanent pacemaker

Appendix 3

Metric CH10bii-A

The number of congenital cardiac catheter intervention procedures that are followed by one or more of the complications listed below:

- 155151. Local complication at access site of cardiac catheterisation requiring transfusion
- 155152. Local complication at access site of cardiac catheterisation requiring thrombolysis
- 155153. Local complication at access site of cardiac catheterisation requiring surgical intervention
- 155061. Coronary arterial compression following transluminal device implantation
- 155037. Embolisation of catheter introduced device
- 155052. Erosion of or into cardiac structure by implanted transcatheter device
- 155071. Embolisation of stent
- 155065. Embolisation (dislodgment) of catheter introduced coil
- 155091. Stent left expanded in unplanned site after migration, embolisation or failure to deliver to intended site.
- 155078. Rupture of conduit or vessel following stent implantation
- 155154. Mechanical haemolysis due to transcatheter implanted device or coil, requiring transfusion
- 155040. Failed to implant coil/device during transcatheter intervention(device removed from packaging)
- 158375. Postprocedural necrotising enterocolitis - established requiring treatment
- 158257. Postprocedural new permanent neurological impairment (global or focal)
- 159094. Requirement for bailout transcatheter procedure following procedural complication
- 159095. Requirement for bailout surgical procedure following procedural complication