

IPRO STATEWIDE COLLABORATIVE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Acute Myocardial Infarction Quality Measures

- Proportion of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients without aspirin contraindications who received aspirin within 24 hours before or after hospital arrival.
- Proportion of AMI patients without aspirin contraindications who are prescribed aspirin at hospital discharge.
- Proportion of AMI patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) and without angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) contraindications who are prescribed an ACEI at hospital discharge.
- Proportion of AMI patients with a history of smoking cigarettes who are given smoking cessation advice or counseling during stay.
- Proportion of AMI patients without beta blocker contraindications who are prescribed a beta blocker at hospital discharge.
- Proportion of AMI patients without beta blocker contraindications who received a beta blocker within 24 hours after hospital arrival.
- Proportion of AMI patients receiving primary thrombolytic therapy during the hospital stay with a time from hospital arrival to thrombolysis of 30 minutes or less.
- Proportion of AMI patients receiving primary percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) during the hospital stay with a time from hospital arrival to PTCA of 90 minutes or less.

Test Measures

- LDL Cholesterol Testing within 24 hours after hospital arrival.
- Lipid Lowering Therapy at Discharge.

Congestive Heart Failure Quality Measures

- Proportion of heart failure patients with documentation in the hospital record that left ventricular function (LVF) was assessed before arrival, during hospitalization, or is planned for after discharge.
- Proportion of heart failure patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) and without angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) contraindications who are prescribed an ACEI at hospital discharge.
- Proportion of heart failure patients with a history of smoking cigarettes who are given smoking cessation advice or counseling during hospital stay.
- Proportion of heart failure patients discharged home with written instructions or educational material given to patient or caregiver at discharge or during the hospital stay addressing all of the following:
 - Activity level
 - Diet
 - Discharge medications
 - Follow-up appointment
 - Weight monitoring
 - What to do if symptoms worsen

Community Acquired Pneumonia
Quality Measures

- Proportion of pneumonia patients who received their first dose of antibiotics within 4 hours after arrival at the hospital
- Proportion of pneumonia patients who received an initial antibiotic regimen consistent with current guidelines during the first 24 hours of their hospitalization
- Proportion of pneumonia patients who had blood cultures performed within 24 hours prior to or after arrival at the hospital
- Proportion of pneumonia patients whose initial blood culture was performed prior to the administration of the first hospital dose of antibiotics
- Proportion of pneumonia patients, age 50 years and older, discharged during October-February who were screened for influenza vaccine status and were vaccinated prior to discharge, if indicated
- Proportion of pneumonia patients, age 65 and older, who were screened for pneumococcal vaccine status and vaccinated prior to discharge, if indicated
- Proportion of pneumonia patients (cigarette smokers) who received smoking cessation advice or counseling during the hospital stay
- Proportion of pneumonia patients whose arterial oxygenation was assessed by arterial blood gas or pulse oximetry within 24 hours prior to or after hospital arrival

Surgical Infection Prevention:
Quality Measures

- Proportion of patients who receive antibiotics within 1 hour before surgical incision.
- Proportion of patients who receive prophylactic antibiotics consistent with current recommendations.
- Proportion of patients whose prophylactic antibiotics were discontinued within 24 hours of surgery end time.