

AQI NACOR MINIMUM DATA SET CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS

October 31, 2016 - FOR USE DURING 2017

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	1st Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	Definition	Notes	AQI XML Schema Element	Source
2	Anesthesia Start Time			Time when the anesthesia team assumes continuous care of the patient and begins preparing the patient for an anesthetic for anesthesia services in the operating room or an equivalent area	Clarifying Statement for Reporting: Time should be reported in the local time zone	<AnesthesiaStartTime> Anesthesia Start Time as listed in the AQI XML schema is a combination of the Date of Service plus Anesthesia Start Time – The ISO 8601 standard for any date / time value is used (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss[.mmm] -> 2016-05-01T07:30:00.000)	AACD Procedural Times Glossary (1991)
3	Anesthesia End (Finish) Time			Time at which anesthesiologist turns over care of the patient to a post anesthesia care team (either PACU or ICU). This time ends when the anesthesia team is no longer furnishing anesthesia services to the patient, that is when the patient may be placed safely under postoperative care and when the anesthesia team has completed transfer of patient care	Clarifying Statement for Reporting: Time should be reported in the local time zone	<AnesthesiaEndTime> Anesthesia End (Finish) Time as listed in the AQI XML schema is a combination of the Date of Service plus Anesthesia End Time – The ISO 8601 standard for any date / time value is used (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss[.mmm] -> 2016-05-01T07:30:00.000)	AACD Procedural Times Glossary (1991)
4	Anesthesia Type				Clarifying Statement: Anesthesia is defined as the loss of sensation resulting from pharmacologic depression of nerve function. There are several types of anesthesia including neuraxial, general, or peripheral nerve block. Monitored Anesthesia Care is a specific type of anesthesia service that may be provided when neuraxial anesthesia, general anesthesia, or peripheral nerve block is not utilized.		Stedman's Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing 2012 (modified)
5		Neuraxial		Pertaining to local anesthetics placed around the nerves of the central nervous system		<AnesthesiaCategory>	
6			Combined Spinal and Epidural	A regional anesthetic technique, which combines both spinal and epidural anesthesia and/or analgesia	Synonym: CSE	<AnesthesiaSubCategory>	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007 (modified)
7			Epidural	Injection of a local anesthetic and/or other medication into the peridural space of the spinal cord, beneath the ligamentum flavum, that depresses neuronal function and produces loss of ability to perceive pain and/or other sensations	Synonym: Peridural Anesthesia	<AnesthesiaSubCategory>	Stedman's Medical Dictionary. 28th ed. (modified)
8			Spinal	Injection of a local anesthetic and/or other medication into the cerebrospinal fluid surrounding the spinal cord that depresses neuronal function and produces loss of ability to perceive pain and/or other sensations		<AnesthesiaSubCategory>	Stedman's Medical Dictionary. 28th ed. (modified)
9		General Anesthesia		A drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. General anesthesia often impairs the patient's cardiovascular function and/or the ability to independently maintain spontaneous ventilation. Under general anesthesia, patient may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug induced depression of neuromuscular function		<AnesthesiaCategory>	American Society of Anesthesiologists, Committee on Quality Management and Departmental Administration. Continuum of Depth of Sedation: Definition of General Anesthesia and Levels of Sedation/Analgesia. Oct 15, 2014
10			Inhalation General Anesthesia	A drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. Anesthesia includes the administration of an inhalation agent (nitrous oxide, sevoflurane, desflurane, enflurane, halothane, or isoflurane). General anesthesia often impairs the patient's cardiovascular function and/or the ability to independently maintain spontaneous ventilation. Under general anesthesia, patient may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug induced depression of neuromuscular function		<AnesthesiaSubCategory>	American Society of Anesthesiologists, Committee on Quality Management and Departmental Administration. Continuum of Depth of Sedation: Definition of General Anesthesia and Levels of Sedation/Analgesia. Oct 15, 2014

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			Total Intravenous Anesthesia	A drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable, even by painful stimulation. Anesthesia is maintained exclusively by the administration of intravenous medications and inhalation anesthetic agents are not used. General anesthesia often impairs the patient's cardiovascular function and/or the ability to independently maintain spontaneous ventilation. Under general anesthesia, patient may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug induced depression of neuromuscular function	Synonym: TIVA	<AnesthesiaSubCategory>	American Society of Anesthesiologists, Committee on Quality Management and Departmental Administration. Continuum of Depth of Sedation: Definition of General Anesthesia and Levels of Sedation/Analgesia. Oct 15, 2014
11		Monitored Anesthesia Care		A specific type of anesthesia service in which a qualified anesthesia provider has been requested to participate in the care of a patient undergoing a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure	Synonym: MAC Note: Indications for Monitored Anesthesia Care depend on the nature of the procedure, the patient's clinical condition, and/or the potential need to convert to a general or regional anesthetic. Clarifying Statements: This is a specific type of anesthesia service that excludes general anesthesia, peripheral nerve block, and neuraxial anesthesia (spinal and epidural anesthesia). Deep sedation/analgesia is also included in MAC.	<AnesthesiaCategory>	American Society of Anesthesiologists, Committee on Quality Management and Departmental Administration. Continuum of Depth of Sedation: Definition of General Anesthesia and Levels of Sedation/Analgesia. Oct 15, 2014; Medical Dictionary 2009; CMS definition
12		Peripheral Nerve Block		An injection of a local anesthetic and/or other medication into the area surrounding one or more peripheral nerves that depresses neuronal function and produces loss of the ability to perceive pain and/or other sensations in the specific part of the body innervated by the affected nerve(s). This does not include administration of medications into the epidural or intrathecal spaces	Synonyms: Regional anesthesia, plexus block, nerve block	<AnesthesiaCategory>	Stedman's Medical Dictionary. 28th ed. (modified); Johns Hopkins Health Library, www.hopkinsmedicine.org (modified)
13	ASA Physical Status	I		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to be a normal healthy patient	Example: Healthy, non-smoking, no or minimal alcohol use	<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
14		IE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to be a normal healthy patient who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
15		II		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have mild systemic disease (mild diseases are those only without substantive functional limitations)	Example: Current smoker, social alcohol drinker, pregnancy, obesity (30 < BME < 40), well-controlled DM/HTN, mild lung disease	<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
16		IIE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have mild systemic disease (mild diseases are those only without substantive functional limitations) who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
17		III		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have severe systemic disease, including substantive functional limitations with one or more moderate to severe diseases	Example: Poorly controlled DM or HTN, COPD, morbid obesity (BMI ≥40), active hepatitis, alcohol dependence or abuse, implanted pacemaker, moderate reduction of ejection fraction, ESRD undergoing regularly scheduled dialysis, premature infant PCA < 60 weeks, history (>3 months) of MI, CVA, TIA, or CAD/stents.	<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
18		IIIE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have severe systemic disease, including substantive functional limitations with one or more moderate to severe diseases who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
19		IV		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life	Example: Recent (< 3 months) MI, CVA, TIA, or CAD/stents, ongoing cardiac ischemia or severe valve dysfunction, severe reduction of ejection fraction, sepsis, DIC, ARD or ESRD not undergoing regularly scheduled dialysis	<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
20							

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21		IVE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to have severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
22		V		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to be moribund and is not expected to survive without the operation	Example: Ruptured abdominal/thoracic aneurysm, massive trauma, intracranial bleed with mass effect, ischemic bowel in the face of significant cardiac pathology or multiple organ/system dysfunction	<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
23		VE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is considered to be moribund and is not expected to survive without the operation who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
24		VI		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is declared brain-dead and whose organs are being removed for donor purposes		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
25		VIE		American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Physical Status indicating the patient is declared brain-dead and whose organs are being removed for donor purposes who undergoes an emergency surgery (emergency is defined as existing when delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant increase in the threat to life or body part)		<ASAClass>	American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Status Classification System Oct 15, 2014. www.asahq.org/resources/clinical-information/asa-physical-status-classification-system
26	CPT Code - Anesthesia			The Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code set describes medical, surgical, and diagnostic services and is designed to communicate uniform information about medical services and procedures among physicians, coders, patients, accreditation organizations, and payers for administrative, financial, and analytical purposes	Note: CPT codes for anesthesia include: 00100–01999; 99100–99150	<CPTAnesValue>	
27	CPT Code - Surgical			The Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code set describes medical, surgical, and diagnostic services and is designed to communicate uniform information about medical services and procedures among physicians, coders, patients, accreditation organizations, and payers for administrative, financial, and analytical purposes	Note: CPT codes for surgery include: 10000-79999; 0000T-9999T	<CPTValue>	
28	Date of Service			The month, day, and year for the Anesthesia Start Time	Clarifying Statement for Reporting: Date should be reported as YYYY-MM-DD in the local time zone AQI XML Schema Element: <AnesthesiaStartTime> Anesthesia Start Time as listed in the AQI XML schema is a combination of the Date of Service plus Anesthesia Start Time – The ISO 8601 standard for any date / time value is used (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss[.mmm] -> 2016-05-01T07:30:00.000)	<AnesthesiaStartTime>	
29	Facility ID			The practice specific identification number generated or used by the anesthesia practice's billing software to indicate in what facility the procedure/case was performed	Note: This ID number is not the facility name, facility TIN, or any other easily identifiable number. It must, however, be the same as provided in the practice survey provided to AQI/NACOR	<FacilityID>	
30	ICD Code			ICD (International Classification of Diseases) is a set of codes used to indicate patient diagnosis, comorbidities and procedure during any medical encounter	Note: In the US, the ICD version used is ICD-CM (International Classification of Diseases - Clinical Modification) All ICD codes from either ICD-9 or ICD-10 associated with the patient's existing medical conditions should be reported, including comorbidities. Clarifying Statement for Reporting: Indication of whether the ICD code is from ICD-9 or ICD-10 is required.	<ICDValue> = Actual ICD Code <ICD Version> = {9, 10}	World Health Organization (WHO) CMS

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31	Patient Age			The length of time that the patient has lived	<p>Clarifying Statement: Age in years at the Anesthesia Start Time.</p> <p>Note: Age will be calculated from the Date of Birth if available.</p> <p>Clarifying Statement for Reporting: For pediatrics, age in years should be reported fractionally using the following categories: Less than 6 days; 1 to 8 weeks; 2 to 11 months and 30/31 days</p>	<Age>	US Census Bureau (modified)
32	Patient Date of Birth			The month, day, and year on which the patient was born; reported as YYYY-MM-DD		<DOB>	US Census Bureau
33	Patient Sex				<p>Note: This refers to the patient's sex recorded in the medical record. The World Health Organization (WHO) summarizes the issue as follows "Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women." Oct 21, 2011</p> <p>The data from most medical records may not permit distinguishing between a patient's sex and their current gender identity.</p>		
34		Male		Sex as defined by reporting entity from the medical record		<PatientSex>	
35		Female		Sex as defined by reporting entity from the medical record		<PatientSex>	
36		Unknown		Sex as defined by reporting entity from the medical record	Clarifying Statement for Reporting: Do not use this data element if no information is available. In that case, the data is considered missing.	<PatientSex>	
37		Missing			Clarifying Statement for Reporting: This data element is only used when nothing is reported to NACOR	<PatientSex>	
38	Payment Method			The way in which a health care provider is compensated for services provided	Clarifying Statement: Payment methods include: Commercial (includes HMO, PPO, etc.), Government (Medicare Fee for Service – Part A; Medicare – Part B; Medicare Managed Care/Advantage – Part C; Medicaid; Military/VA; other government), Worker's Compensation, Self-pay, Charity, Other, Unknown	<PaymentCode>	The Business Dictionary (www.businessdictionary.com/definition/payment-method.html) (modified)
39	Provider Credentials	Advanced Practice Nurse		A registered nurse with advanced training (Masters, Post-masters, or Doctoral degree) and licensed to practice in the state	<p>Credentials: APM</p> <p>Clarifying Statement: This includes Nurse-Midwives</p>	<StaffCred>	
40		Anesthesiologist		A Doctor of Medicine or Osteopathic Medicine with postgraduate specialty training in anesthesiology and licensed by the state to practice medicine	Credentials: MD or DO	<StaffCred>	Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 9th edition. 2009 (modified)
41		Certified Anesthesiologist Assistant		A person who (1) works under the direction of an anesthesiologist; (2) is in compliance with all applicable requirements of State law, including any licensure requirements the State imposes on nonphysician anesthetists; and (3) is a graduate of a medical school-based anesthesiologist's assistant education program that (a) is accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation and (b) includes approximately two years of specialized basic science and clinical education in anesthesia at a level that builds on a premedical undergraduate science background	Credentials: CAA (previously called AA)	<StaffCred>	CMS Manual 2010

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42		Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist		A registered nurse who (1) is licensed as a registered professional nurse by the State in which the nurse practices; (2) meets any licensure requirements the State imposes with respect to non-physician anesthetists; (3) has graduated from a nurse anesthesia educational program that meets the standards of the Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Programs, or such other accreditation organization as may be designated by the Secretary; and (4) meets the following criteria: (i) has passed a certification examination of the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists, the Council on Recertification of Nurse Anesthetists or any other certification organization that may be designated by the Secretary; or (ii) is a graduate of a program described in (3) within 24 months after that graduation	Synonym: Nurse Anesthetist Credentials: CRNA	<StaffCred>	CMS Manual 2010
43		Dentist or Oral Surgeon		An individual who is qualified by training and licensed by a state or region to diagnose and treat abnormalities of the teeth, gums, and underlying bone, including conditions caused by disease, trauma, and heredity	Credentials: DDS or DMD	<StaffCred>	Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 2nd edition. 2008 (modified)
44		Fellow (Anesthesiology)		A Doctor of Medicine or Osteopathic Medicine who has completed postgraduate residency training in anesthesiology and is participating in a subspecialty training program	Credentials: MD or DO	<StaffCred>	Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary 2012 (modified)
45		Physician Assistant		A graduate of an accredited Physician Assistant education program that is in compliance with all applicable requirements of State law and that can practice medicine under the supervision of a licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy	Credentials: PA	<StaffCred>	
46		Podiatrist		A health professional who diagnoses and treats disorders of the feet	Credentials: DPM Clarifying statement: Anesthesia may be administered by podiatrist who is qualified to administer anesthesia under State law.	<StaffCred>	Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 9th edition. 2009 (modified)
47		Registered Nurse		A graduate trained nurse who has passed a state registration examination and has been licensed to practice nursing	Credentials: RN	<StaffCred>	The American Heritage Medical Dictionary, 2007
48		Resident (Anesthesia)		A Doctor of Medicine or Osteopathic Medicine who is participating in an accredited postgraduate residency training program	Credentials: MD or DO	<StaffCred>	
49		Student Registered Nurse in Anesthesia		A registered nurse in a nurse anesthesia educational program accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Programs who provides anesthesia services under the supervision of qualified clinical instructors, including CRNAs and/or anesthesiologists	Credentials: SRNA	<StaffCred>	
50		Surgeon		A Doctor of Medicine or Osteopathic Medicine with postgraduate specialty training in surgery or a surgical subspecialty and licensed by the state to practice medicine	Clarifying Statement for Reporting: The primary surgeon for the operative procedure should be reported. For some procedures such as CT scan or MRI, this data field may be left blank. Credentials: MD or DO	<StaffCred>	Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 9th edition. 2009 (modified)
51	Provider ID			The practice specific provider/staff identification number generated or used by the anesthesia practice's billing software to indicate the provider/staff that participated in the procedure/case	Note: This ID number is not the identifiable Staff ID, staff name, staff NPI, staff social security number, or any other easily identifiable number. It must, however, be the same as provided in the practice survey provided to AQI/NACOR	<StaffID>	
52	Provider NPI Number			The standard unique health identifier for health care providers as mandated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA) Act of 1996	Clarifying Statement: NPI = National Provider Identification	<NPI>	Health and Human Services (HHS) as mandated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA) Act of 1996
53	Unique Anesthesia Episode of Care ID			The primary key number internally generated by the anesthesia practice from the billing or electronic medical/health record related to the episode of anesthetic care. This is not the identifiable medical record number	Clarifying Statement: This refers to the anesthesia case ID for the episode of care	<AnesthesiaRecordID>	