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DISCLAIMER

Participation in the ASA® Quality Service does not guarantee satisfactory participation in CMS Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS). Successful submission to CMS is contingent upon each individual eligible clinician (EC) and/or group meeting the MIPS program requirements and the timeliness, quality, and accuracy of the data they provide for reporting.

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The following applies to each Measure that contains the (†) symbol within its title:
† The efforts and contributions of Anesthesia Business Group, ePREOP and TeamHealth to harmonize this Measure with other similar anesthesia quality measures and to update this Measure on an ongoing basis is acknowledged.

The following applies to each Measure that contains the (††) symbol within its title:
†† The efforts and contributions of the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine to develop and maintain this measure with the American Society of Anesthesiologists on an ongoing basis is acknowledged.
Measures Removed from 2021 AQI NACOR QCDR Measure Set

Please note the following measures have been removed or retired from the AQI NACOR registry for QCDR reporting.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Measure ID</th>
<th>Measure Title</th>
<th>Reason for Removal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQI58</td>
<td>Infection Control Practices for Open Interventional Pain Procedures</td>
<td>CMS did not approve this measure for the 2021 Performance Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQI61</td>
<td>Ambulatory Post-Discharge Patient Follow-Up</td>
<td>CMS did not approve this measure for the 2021 Performance Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 408</td>
<td>Opioid Therapy Follow-Up Evaluation</td>
<td>CMS removed this measure for the 2021 Performance Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 412</td>
<td>Documentation of Signed Opioid Treatment Agreement</td>
<td>CMS removed this measure for the 2021 Performance Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 414</td>
<td>Evaluation or Interview for Risk Opioid Misuse</td>
<td>CMS removed this measure for the 2021 Performance Year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Modifications to 2020 QCDR Measures for 2021 AQI NACOR Measure Set

This table identifies changes that were made to AQI NACOR’s QCDR measure specifications in preparation for the 2021 performance year. This table only serves as a general reference in support of but not superseding the final measure specifications for each measure within the book. **Users must refer to the full measure specifications for complete code sets, measure criteria and instructions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure ID</th>
<th>Measure Title</th>
<th>Modifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQI49</td>
<td>Adherence to Blood Conservation Guidelines for Cardiac Operations using Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB) - Composite</td>
<td>• Added denominator exception for lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2021 MIPS Measures Available for Reporting through AQI NACOR

Clinicians and groups reporting via Qualified Registry or Qualified Clinical Data Registry (QCDR) can report Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) measures to fulfill requirements for the MIPS Quality component. Download full MIPS measure specifications from CMS. The naming convention for MIPS measures is “Quality ID XXX” or “QID XXX”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure ID</th>
<th>Measure Title</th>
<th>Measure Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QID 044*</td>
<td>Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG): Preoperative Beta-Blocker in Patients with Isolated CABG Surgery</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 047</td>
<td>Advance Care Plan</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 128</td>
<td>Preventive Care and Screening: Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up Plan</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 130</td>
<td>Documentation of Current Medications in the Medical Record</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 154</td>
<td>Falls: Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 155</td>
<td>Falls: Plan of Care</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 182</td>
<td>Functional Outcome Assessment</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 226</td>
<td>Preventive Care and Screening: Tobacco Use: Screening and Cessation Intervention</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 317</td>
<td>Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for High Blood Pressure and Follow-Up Documented</td>
<td>Process</td>
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<td>QID 404*</td>
<td>Anesthesiology Smoking Abstinence</td>
<td>Intermediate Outcome – High Priority</td>
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<tr>
<td>QID 424*</td>
<td>Perioperative Temperature Management</td>
<td>Outcome – High Priority</td>
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<tr>
<td>QID 430*</td>
<td>Prevention of Post-Operative Nausea and Vomiting (PONV) – Combination Therapy</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 463*</td>
<td>Prevention of Post-Operative Vomiting (POV) – Combination Therapy (Pediatrics)</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 468</td>
<td>Continuity of Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)</td>
<td>Process – High Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QID 477*</td>
<td>Multimodal Pain Management</td>
<td>Outcome – High Priority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Measures with an asterisk (*) are included in the CMS-recommended Anesthesiology Measure Set. Eligible clinicians and groups are not required to report these measures towards the six measures required for the MIPS Quality Component but may find them applicable to their practice.
Measure Title
AQI18: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG): Prolonged Intubation – Inverse Measure

Measure Description
Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG surgery who require postoperative intubation > 24 hours.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Outcome

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
Yes

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time an isolated CABG procedure is performed during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide services for isolated CABG will submit this measure. This measure is intended to reflect the quality of services provided for isolated CABG or isolated reoperation CABG patients.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure’s denominator. The measure must capture both the surgical and related anesthesia code. G-codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients, aged 18 years and older, undergoing isolated CABG surgery

Definition: Isolated CABG refers to CABG using arterial and/or venous grafts only.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient aged 18 years and older on date of encounter

AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 33510, 33511, 33512, 33513, 33514, 33516, 33517, 33518, 33519, 33521, 33522, 33523, 33526, 33533, 33534, 33535, 33536, 00566, 00567

OR
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 33530

AND
00562
Denominator Exclusions
- Organ donors as designated by ASA Physical Status 6

Numerator
Patients who require intubation > 24 hours following exit from the operating room

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Met:</th>
<th>G8569</th>
<th>Prolonged postoperative intubation (&gt; 24 hrs) required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Not Met:</td>
<td>G8570</td>
<td>Prolonged postoperative intubation (&gt;24 hrs) not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NQF Number: Not applicable

eCQM: Not applicable

Rationale
Prolonged intubation and/or prolonged ventilation following coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is associated with increased mortality and morbidity.\(^1\) A review of the literature suggests several predictors associated with prolonged ventilation following CABG including increased incidence of pneumonia and pulmonary atelectasis, history of hypertension, COPD, kidney disease and endocarditis among others.\(^2\) Most complications were associated with prolonged length of stay in the ICU and hospital and increased resource use.

Physician anesthesiologists and other qualified anesthesia providers must maintain respiratory function of patients throughout the perioperative period and play a critical role in patients’ respiratory care. As physician anesthesiologists and other qualified anesthesia providers control the patient breathing function, their decision-making and care related to airway management can greatly impact outcomes related to prolonged intubation and ventilation. One retrospective study found that physicians in the perioperative period are altering their management of types to reduce adverse respiratory outcomes. For example, research shows aortic aneurysm, combined and valve procedures, and preoperative renal dysfunction and stroke were strong predictors for prolonged ventilation. Changes to care and procedures to reduce adverse respiratory outcomes require the engagement of physician anesthesiologist and other qualified anesthesia provider expertise and skill to ensure appropriate patient care.

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 1

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No


Risk Adjustment: No
Care Setting: Hospital Inpatient
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #18:
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG): Prolonged Intubation

**START**

**Denominator**

- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
  - **No**
  - **Yes**

  Patient Aged ≥18 Years
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

  Patient Encounter as Listed in the Denominator
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

  Patient an Organ Donor/ASA Physical Status 6
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

  Denominator Exclusion
    - **Yes**
    - **No**

**Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)**

**Numerator**

- Prolonged Postoperative Intubation (>24 hrs) Required
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

  Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
  - G8569 (40 procedures)

- Prolonged Postoperative Intubation (>24 hrs) Not Required
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

  Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met
  - G8570 (20 procedures)

**Sample Calculations:**

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=40 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=20 procedures) = 60 procedures = 75.00%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=40 procedures) = 40 procedures = 66.67%

Data Completeness Numerator (b=60 procedures) = 60 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQL48: Patient-Reported Experience with Anesthesia†

Measure Description: Percentage of patients aged 18 and older, who were surveyed on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care and who reported a positive experience.

This measure will consist of two performance rates:

AQL48a: Percentage of patients, aged 18 and older, who were surveyed on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care

AQL48b: Percentage of patients, aged 18 and older, who completed a survey on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care and who report a positive experience with anesthesia care

NOTE: The measure requires that a valid survey, as defined in the numerator of 48a, be sent to patients between discharge from the facility and within 30 days of facility discharge. To report AQL 48b, a minimum number of 20 surveys, as described in the numerator of 48a, with the mandatory question completed must be reported. In order to be scored on this measure, clinicians must report BOTH AQL48a AND AQL48b.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Person and Caregiver-Centered Experience and Outcomes / Patient's Experience of Care

Measure Type
Patient-Reported Outcome

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure:
No

Instructions:
This measure consists of two performance rates: AQL48a and AQL48b. AQL48a should be reported each time a patient undergoes a procedure under anesthesia. AQL48b should be reported every time a completed survey is returned by the patient. To be scored on AQL48b, the provider must collect the individual scores received on the survey as described in AQL48a. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the measure numerator.

Rationale
Despite the implementation of CAHPS and H-CAHPS, there is a persistent gap in the ability to adequately measure patient experience on the selection of performance measures for performance-based payment programs. To provide high quality, patient-centered care in the future, anesthesiologists and other qualified anesthesia providers should measure and respond to the patients’ perception of the degree to which they felt they were treated as individuals and empowered by their anesthesiology practitioners to engage in
decision-making for their care. The assessment of patient satisfaction with anesthesia care provides important feedback which enables providers to improve care delivery and quality. At present there is a vast array of tools available for practices and individuals to implement based upon local patient populations and for local quality improvement initiatives.

**Data Source:** Database, Registry

**Measure Steward:** American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

**Number of Performance Rates:** 2

**Overall Performance Rate for Scoring:** AQI48b

**Proportion Measure Scoring:** Yes

**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No

**Risk Adjusted:** No

**Care Setting:** Ambulatory Care: Clinician Office; Ambulatory Care: Hospital; Hospital; Hospital Inpatient; Outpatient Services
Description-AQI48a
Percentage of patients, aged 18 and older, who were surveyed on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care.

Denominator-AQI48a
Patients aged 18 and older, who undergo a procedure* under anesthesia

Definition: *Any procedure including surgical, therapeutic or diagnostic

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient aged 18 years or older on date of encounter

AND

AQI 48a: Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214, 00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00406, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00528, 00529, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00539, 00540, 00541, 00542, 00546, 00548, 00550, 00560, 00562, 00563, 00566, 00567, 00580, 00600, 00604, 00620, 00625, 00626, 00630, 00632, 00635, 00640, 00670, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00754, 00756, 00770, 00790, 00792, 00794, 00796, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00818, 00830, 00832, 00840, 00842, 00844, 00846, 00848, 00851, 00860, 00862, 00864, 00865, 00866, 00868, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00880, 00882, 00902, 00904, 00906, 00908, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00916, 00918, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00932, 00934, 00936, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01112, 01120, 01130, 01140, 01150, 01160, 01170, 01200, 01202, 01210, 01212, 01214, 01215, 01220, 01230, 01232, 01234, 01250, 01260, 01270, 01272, 01274, 01320, 01340, 01360, 01380, 01382, 01389, 01392, 01400, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01420, 01430, 01432, 01440, 01442, 01444, 01462, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01482, 01484, 01486, 01490, 01500, 01502, 01520, 01522, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01636, 01638, 01650, 01652, 01654, 01656, 01670, 01680, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01730, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01756, 01758, 01760, 01770, 01772, 01780, 01782, 01810, 01820, 01829, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01850, 01852, 01860, 01916, 01920, 01922, 01924, 01925, 01926, 01930, 01931, 01932, 01933, 01935, 01936, 01951, 01952, 01958, 01960, 01961, 01962, 01963, 01965, 01966, 01967, 01991, 01992, 02052, 02056, 02059, 02055, 02055, 02060, 02064, 02065, 02066, 02068, 02069, 02061, 27096, 36555, 36556, 36570, 36571, 36578, 36580, 36581, 36582, 36583, 36584, 36585, 62263, 62264, 62270, 62272, 62273, 62280, 62281, 62282, 62320, 62321, 62322, 62323, 62324, 62325, 62326, 62327, 62328, 62329, 62350, 62355, 62360, 62362, 62365, 62370, 63650, 63661, 63662, 63663, 63664, 63685, 63688, 64400, 64405, 64408, 64415, 64416, 64417, 64418, 64420, 64425, 64430, 64435, 64445, 64446, 64447, 64448, 64449, 64450, 64451, 64454, 64461, 64463, 64479, 64483, 64486, 64487, 64488, 64489, 64490, 64493, 64505, 64510, 64517, 64520, 64530, 64600, 64605, 64610, 64620, 64624, 64625, 64630, 64633, 64635, 64640, 64680, 64681, 72275, 93503, 95990, 95991

Denominator Exclusions-AQI48a
- Organ Donors as designated with ASA Physical Status 6
- Patient died within 30 days of the procedure: 10A11
**Numerator-AQL48a:**
Patients who received a survey within 30 days of the procedure to assess their experience and satisfaction with anesthesia.

*Numerator Note:* The survey should be administered to the patient shortly following discharge from the facility.

**Definition:** Practices and eligible clinicians may customize their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia surveys to meet local needs but, at a minimum, a valid survey must include a core set of questions that address three of the four following criteria related to patient experience and satisfaction and one mandatory question described below.

1. Pre-operative Education and Preparation
2. Patient and/or Family Communication
3. Care Team Response to Comfort and Well-Being
4. Post-operative pain control and/or management

**Mandatory question** that must be included in each valid survey (practices must also include an option for patient to indicate “Not Applicable”):

1. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 indicates the worst anesthesia experience and where 5 indicates the best anesthesia experience, how would you rate your anesthesia experience?

*Numerator Note:* Practices and eligible clinicians may wish to supplement these questions by taking into consideration the recommendations of the ASA Committee on Performance and Outcomes Measurement work product entitled “Patient Satisfaction with Anesthesia White Paper.”

*Numerator Note:* Depending on local practice, practices and eligible clinicians may wish to supplement survey questions by taking into consideration the recommendations developed as part of the Perioperative Surgical Home (PSH) that are structured in five distinct components.

1. Pre-Operative Education and Preparation (Four Indicators)
   a. Patient comfort with instructions provided about eating better
   b. Patient comfort with instructions provided about exercise or physical therapy
   c. Patient comfort with instructions provided about stopping smoking (if applicable)
   d. Patient comfort with instructions provided about what to do after surgery
2. Check-In and Pre-Procedure Experience
3. Caregiver and Family Communication during Surgery
4. Care Team Response to Comfort and Well-Being
5. Post-Operative Pain Management

For more information on these resources, visit [https://www.asahq.org/psh](https://www.asahq.org/psh).

**Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily: AQL48a**

**Performance Met:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10A12</td>
<td>Patient provided with a survey within 30 days of the procedure to assess their experience and satisfaction with anesthesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OR**

**Denominator Exception**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10A13</td>
<td>Documentation of patient reason(s), process reason(s) or medical reason(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for not receiving survey (i.e. patients who are non-verbal, who are unable to be surveyed due to a medical or psychiatric reason, who are unable to be surveyed due to a language barrier, have not provided contact information, who are discharged to assisted living, skilled nursing facility or other similar location where direct access to the patient is not available, or who decline to be surveyed.

OR

Performance Not Met:
10A14 Patient was not provided with a survey within 30 days of the procedure to assess their experience and satisfaction with anesthesia

AQA48b

Description-AQA48b
Percentage of patients who complete the survey from AQI48a on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care and report a positive experience.

Denominator-AQA48b
All patients from the numerator of AQI48a who complete a survey on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care

Denominator Note: In order to report AQI48b, the denominator must include a minimum of 20 returned surveys.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient completed a survey on their patient experience and satisfaction with anesthesia care: 10A72

Denominator Exclusions-AQA48b
• Patient did not complete the mandatory anesthesia satisfaction question: 10A69

Numerator- AQA 48b:
Patients who reported a positive experience with anesthesia care.

Definition: A positive experience is defined as a response of 4 or 5 on the following mandatory patient experience and satisfaction survey question:

On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 indicates the worst anesthesia experience and where 5 indicates the best anesthesia experience, how would you rate your anesthesia experience? (Practices must include an option for patient to indicate “Not Applicable”)

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily: AQA48b
Reporting note: To report this measure, the provider must report the individual patient scores. A percentage reporting a positive experience will be calculated on the provider’s behalf.

Performance Met:
10A70 Patient reported a positive anesthesia experience (i.e., a 4 or 5 on the mandatory survey question)

OR
**Performance Not Met:**

**10A71**  
Patient did NOT report a positive anesthesia experience (i.e., a 1, 2, or 3 on the mandatory survey question)
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #48a:
Patient-Reported Experience with Anesthesia

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:**

**Data Completeness =**

\[
\text{Performance Met (a=40 procedures) + Denominator Exception (b=10 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=20 procedures)} = 70 \text{ procedures} = 87.50\%
\]

\[
\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures)} = 80 \text{ procedures}
\]

**Performance Rate =**

\[
\frac{\text{Performance Met (a=40 procedures)}}{80 \text{ procedures}} = 66.67\%
\]

**Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exception (b=10 procedures) = 60 procedures**

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #48b: Patient-Reported Experience with Anesthesia

### SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:

**Data Completeness** =
\[
\text{Performance Met (a=15 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=5 procedures)} = 20 \text{ procedures} \quad \frac{66.67\%}{30 \text{ procedures}}
\]

**Performance Rate** =
\[
\frac{\text{Performance Met (a=15 procedures)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures)}} = 0.1875 \quad \frac{75.00\%}{30 \text{ procedures}}
\]

**Data Completeness Numerator (20 procedures)** = 20 procedures

**Numerator B**

**Patient reported positive experience (4 or 5 on mandatory question)**

Yes

- Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
  
  10A70
  
  (15 procedures)

No

- Data Completeness Not Met
  
  Quality Data code or equivalent not submitted
  
  (10 procedures)

**Denominator B**

- Patient completed survey on experience with anesthesia 10A72
  
  Yes
  
  Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
  
  10A70
  
  (15 procedures)

- Patient did not complete mandatory anesthesia satisfaction survey 10A69
  
  No
  
  Data Completeness Not Met
  
  Quality Data code or equivalent not submitted
  
  (10 procedures)

- Denominator Exclusion
  
  Not Included in Eligible Patient Population (Denominator B)

- Include in Eligible Population/Denominator b
  
  (30 procedures)

\[\text{Version 2.0} \quad \text{November 2020}\]
Measure Title
AQI49: Adherence to Blood Conservation Guidelines for Cardiac Operations using Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB) – Composite

Measure Description
Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older, who undergo a cardiac operation using cardiopulmonary bypass for whom selected blood conservation strategies were used.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Composite – Process

High Priority Status
No

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes a cardiac operation using cardiopulmonary bypass during the reporting period. This measure has four sub-metrics which are used to calculate the total composite score. All sub-metrics are required to report to indicate performance met or performance not met. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics, CPT codes and Registry codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. CPT Category codes and Registry codes are used to report the numerator.

Denominator
Patients aged 18 years and older, who undergo a cardiac operation using cardiopulmonary bypass.

Denominator Note: Patients undergoing a re-operation are included in the denominator to the measure

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient aged 18 years or older on date of encounter
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00562, 00563, 00567, 00580

Denominator Exclusions
• Emergent cases
• Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass: 11A80

Numerator
Patients for whom selected blood conservation strategies were used³

**Numerator Scoring**: Each blood conservation strategy of this measure accounts for 25% of the total composite score. Each of the four blood conservation strategies must be reported to be included in the performance measurement. The total composite score will be calculated by the data source and not the individual practitioner.

1. **Use of Lysine analogues**

   **Numerator Note**: As indicated by Intraoperative Antifibrinolytic med: Aminocaproic Acid or Tranexamic Acid.

   **Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**
   
   **Performance Met:**
   
   10A01 Patients for whom lysine analogues were used.
   
   **OR**
   
   **Performance Not Met:**
   
   10A02 Patients for whom lysine analogues were NOT used.

2. **Use of mini-circuits or Retrograde Autologous Priming (RAP) or Ultrafiltration (Minimize hemodilution caused by cardiopulmonary bypass pump priming solution)**

   **Numerator Note**: Record the usage of retrograde autologous priming or a miniaturized circuit volume by the cardiopulmonary perfusion team prior to the onset of cardiopulmonary bypass.

   **Numerator Note**: Capture the total volume of ultrafiltrate removed by the cardiopulmonary perfusion team during cardiopulmonary bypass and during modified ultra-hemofiltration post-CPB. Record the data in milliliters.

   **Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**
   
   **Performance Met:**
   
   10A03 Patients for whom mini-circuits or Retrograde Autologous Priming (RAP) or Ultrafiltration were used.
   
   **OR**
   
   **Performance Not Met:**
   
   10A04 Patients for whom mini-circuits or Retrograde Autologous Priming (RAP) or Ultrafiltration were NOT used.

3. **Use of red cell salvage using centrifugation**

   **Numerator Note**: Capture the volume of cell saver collected and given. Do not include autologous, allogeneic, pump-residual, or chest-tube recirculated blood.

   **Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**
   
   **Performance Met:**
   
   10A05 Patients for whom red cell salvage using centrifugation was used.
   
   **OR**

---


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**Performance Not Met:** 10A06
Patients for whom red cell salvage using centrifugation were NOT used.

4. **Use of transfusion algorithm supplemented with point-of-care testing**

   *Numerator Note:* Transfusion algorithm includes SCA/STS guideline recommendations or an evidence-based algorithm formulated at the local level.

   **Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**

   **Performance Met:**
   10A07 Patients for whom transfusion algorithm supplemented with point-of-care testing was used.

   OR

   **Performance Not Met:**
   10A08 Patients for whom transfusion algorithm supplemented with point-of-care testing was NOT used.

**Composite Performance Score**

*Performance Score Note:* This performance score is calculated by the data source and not the individual practitioner. Eligible clinicians reporting this measure must submit numerator quality codes for each of the four blood conservation strategies identified in this measure. The performance score is the cumulative sum of performance met for each blood conservation strategy listed in the numerator of this measure.

For example, for a single patient encounter, if the eligible clinician reports performance met coding for “Use of mini-circuits or RAP or Ultrafiltration”, “Use of red cell salvage using centrifugation”, and “Use of transfusion algorithm supplemented with point-of-care testing” and performance not met for “Use of lysine analogues”, the cumulative score would be calculated as 3 performance met divided by 4 possibilities of performance met that would equal 75%. This eligible clinician for this particular patient would be assessed as “Performance Not Met” because the eligible clinician had a cumulative score less than 100%.

   **Performance Met:**
   10A09 Patients for whom a cumulative score of 100% of blood conservation strategies was met

   OR

   **Performance Not Met:**
   10A10 Patients for whom a cumulative score of less than 100% of blood conservation strategies was met.

**NQF Number:** Not applicable

**eCQM:** Not applicable

**Rationale**

Efforts to reduce blood product use have the potential to avoid transfusion-related complications and reduce health care costs. Implementation of a blood use initiative significantly improves postoperative morbidity,
mortality, and resource utilization. Limiting intraoperative and postoperative blood product transfusion decreases adverse postoperative events and reduces health care costs. Low-risk patients have between an 8- and 10-fold excess risk of adverse outcomes when they receive a blood transfusion. We speculate that careful preoperative assessment of transfusion risk and intervention based on this assessment could minimize operative morbidity and mortality, especially because the patients at least risk are more likely to undergo elective operations and provide time for therapeutic interventions to improve transfusion risk profiles.

Clinical Recommendation Statements

**Perioperative Blood Transfusion and Blood Conservation in Cardiac Surgery: The Society of Thoracic Surgeons and The Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists Clinical Practice Guideline**

"Lysine analogues—epsilon-aminocaproic acid (Amicar) and tranexamic acid (Cyklokapron)—reduce total blood loss and decrease the number of patients who require blood transfusion during cardiac procedures and are indicated for blood conservation. (Level of evidence A)"

"Retrograde autologous priming of the CPB circuit may be considered for blood conservation. (Level of evidence B)"

"Routine use of red cell salvage using centrifugation is helpful for blood conservation in cardiac operations using CPB. (Level of evidence A)"

"A multidisciplinary approach involving multiple stakeholders, institutional support, enforceable transfusion algorithms supplemented with point-of-care testing, and all of the already mentioned efficacious blood conservation interventions limits blood transfusion and provides optimal blood conservation for cardiac operations. (Level of evidence A)"

**Data Source:** Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

**Measure Steward:** American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

**Number of Performance Rates:** 1

**Proportion Measure Scoring:** Yes

**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No

**Risk Adjustment:** No

**Care Setting:** Hospital Inpatient

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2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #49:
Adherence to Blood Conservation Guidelines for Cardiac Operations Using Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CBP): Use of Lysine Analogues

**Denominator**

- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
- Patient Aged ≥18 Years
- Patient Encounter Listed in the Denominator
- Denominator Exclusion
  - Yes
  - No
- Emergent Case
- Yes
- No
- Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass
  - Yes
  - No
- Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)

**Numerator 1**

- Lysine Analogues Used
  - Yes
  - No
- Lysine Analogues Not Used
  - Yes
  - No

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=20 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) = 50 procedures = 71.43%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

**Version 2.0**

**November 2020**
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #49: Adherence to Blood Conservation Guidelines for Cardiac Operations Using Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CBP): Use of mini-circuits or Retrograde Autologous Priming (RAP) or Ultrafiltration

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:**

Data Completeness = \( \frac{\text{Performance Met (a=50 procedures)} + \text{Performance Not Met (b=20 procedures)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}} \) = \( \frac{70 \text{ procedures}}{80 \text{ procedures}} \) = 87.50%

Performance Rate = \( \frac{\text{Performance Met (a=50 procedures) }}{\text{Denominator (c=80 procedures)}} \) = \( \frac{50 \text{ procedures}}{80 \text{ procedures}} \) = 71.43%

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

Start

Denominator Exclusion

Not Included in Eligible Patient Population

Patient Aged ≥18 Years

Patient Encounter Listed in the Denominator

Emergent Case

Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass

Include in Eligible Population / Denominator (80 procedures)

Numerator 2

Mini-Circuits, RAP, or Ultrafiltration Used

Yes

Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 10A03 (50 procedures)  
\[ a \]

No

Data Completeness Not Met Quality-Data code or equivalent not submitted (10 procedures)

Mini-Circuits, RAP, or Ultrafiltration Not Used

Yes

Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met 10A04 (20 procedures)  
\[ b \]

No

Data Completeness Not Met

Yes

Emergent Case

No

Denominator

Yes

Patient Aged ≥18 Years

No

Patient Encounter Listed in the Denominator

Yes

Denominator Exclusion

Yes

Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass

No

Include in Eligible Population / Denominator (80 procedures)  
\[ c \]

Version 2.0  
November 2020

Denominator

Start

Not Included in Eligible Patient Population

Patient Aged ≥18 Years

Patient Encounter Listed in the Denominator

Denominator Exclusion

Emergent Case

Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass

Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)

Numerator 3

Red Cell Salvage Using Centrifugation

Red Cell Salvage Not Used

Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 10A05 (50 procedures)

Data Completeness Not Met + Performance Not Met 10A06 (20 procedures)

Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)

DENOMINATOR EXCLUSION

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=20 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) = 50 procedures = 71.43%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020

**Denominator**

- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
- Patient Aged ≥18 Years
- Patient Encounter Listed in the Denominator
- Emergent Case
- Denominator Exclusion
- Lung transplants not using cardiopulmonary bypass

**Composite Numerator**

- 100% of blood conservation strategies met
- 100% of blood conservation strategies not met

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:**

**Data Completeness**

\[
\text{Performance Met (} a = 50 \text{ procedures}) + \text{Performance Not Met (} b = 20 \text{ procedures}) = 70 \text{ procedures} = 87.50\%
\]

\[
\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (} c = 80 \text{ procedures}) = 80 \text{ procedures}
\]

**Performance Rate**

\[
\text{Performance Met (} a = 50 \text{ procedures}) = 50 \text{ procedures} = 71.43\%
\]

\[
\text{Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures}
\]

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI55: Team-Based Implementation of a Care-and-Communication Bundle for ICU Patients

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who are admitted to an intensive care unit (ICU) for ≥48 hours and who received critical care services who have documentation by managing physician of 1) attempted or actual identification of a surrogate decision maker, 2) an advance directive, and 3) the patient’s preference for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, within 48 hours of ICU admission.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Communication and Care Coordination / Care is Personalized and Aligned with Patient’s Goals

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient receives critical care services and is admitted to an intensive care unit for ≥48 hours during the reporting period. It is expected that the managing physician during the first 48 hours of the patient’s intensive care unit stay will report this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics, CPT codes, and registry codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients, regardless of age, who are admitted to an intensive care unit for ≥48 hours and who received critical care services

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
- All patients, regardless of age
- Admitted to an intensive care unit for ≥48 hours: 10A58
- Received critical care services (CPT): 99291, 99468, 99469, 99471, 99472, 99475, 99476

Denominator Exclusions
- None

Numerator
Patients who have documentation by managing physician of 1) attempted or actual identification of a surrogate decision maker, 2) an advance directive, and 3) the patient’s preference for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, within the first 48 hours of ICU admission.
**Numerator Note:** To meet this measure, the managing physician must either document the required information or confirm that they have reviewed existing documentation of the information.

**Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**

**Performance Met:**

10A59 Patient has documentation by managing physician of 1) attempted or actual identification of a surrogate decision maker, 2) an advance directive, and 3) the patient’s preference for cardiopulmonary resuscitation within the first 48 hours of ICU admission

OR

**Denominator Exception:**

10A60 Documentation of patient reason(s) for not documenting all three required numerator elements within the first 48 hours of ICU admission (e.g., patient declines, patient unable to participate in discussion, other patient reason(s))

OR

**Performance Not Met:**

10A61 Patient does not have documentation by managing physician of 1) attempted or actual identification of a surrogate decision maker, 2) an advance directive, and 3) the patient’s preference for cardiopulmonary resuscitation within the first 48 hours of ICU admission

**NQF Number:** Not Applicable

**eCQM:** Not Applicable

**Rationale**

Patient and family engagement remains an important aspect of healthcare, especially in an ICU where advanced illness and pressing time demands place an especially high emotional burden on patients, families and their caregivers. Effective communication between physicians, patients and families and other intensive care unit clinicians has the potential to prevent errors and complications as well as carry out the wishes of the patients.

Research shows that over time, physician anesthesiologists’ attitudes regarding automatically suspending Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) orders during the perioperative period have shifted and imply that not only patients, but also more anesthesiologists, value and expect a discussion of advance directives prior to surgery.⁶ As important members of the intensive care team, physician anesthesiologists are oftentimes responsible for or provide consultation on critically ill patients’ airway management, including intubation and ventilation. Communication and documentation of patient preferences, including surrogate decision maker, advance directives and cardiopulmonary resuscitation is essential for all members of the intensive care team to appropriately deliver care and engage patients and families throughout the perioperative period.

Patient engagement strategies have been shown to be most effective when implemented together in the form of a bundle. This measure is designed to address key components of critical care that are important to

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patients, families and professionals. This measure is designed to align with the Care and Communication Bundle that was developed by the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) in collaboration with VHA, Inc., a national network of community-based hospitals.  

**Clinical Recommendation Statement**

**2014 ASA Guidelines for the Practice of Critical Care by Anesthesiologists**

“Due to the complex nature of critical illness, coordination of care is required. Therefore, one individual, either the critical care anesthesiologist or another physician, must assume global responsibilities for the patient to include all aspects of patient care, including communication with the patient, family and other providers.”

“The anesthesiologist-intensivist needs to be intimately involved in the ethical dilemmas that commonly develop in the intensive care unit, in appropriately communicating with patients and their families in making decisions regarding the appropriateness of treatment, and in understanding the need to maintain patient autonomy and dignity.”

**Data Source:** Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry  
**Measure Steward:** American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)  
**Number of Performance Rates:** 1  
**Proportion Measure Scoring:** Yes  
**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No  
**Risk Adjustment:** No  
**Care Setting:** Hospital Inpatient

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2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #55:
Team-Based Implementation of a Care-and-Communication Bundle for ICU Communication

Denominator

Start

Not Included in Eligible Patient Population

All patients, regardless of age

Admitted to an intensive care unit for ≥48 hours

Referred in Intensive Care Services Listed in Denominator

Include in Eligible Population/ Denominator (80 procedures)

Numerator

All 3 numerator elements documented within the first 48 hours in ICU

All 3 numerator elements not documented within the first 48 hours in ICU

Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
10A59
(45 procedures)

Data Completeness Met + Denominator Exception
10A60
(15 procedures)

Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met
10A61
(10 procedures)

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS:

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Denominator Exception (b=15 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures)

Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures)

= 70 procedures
87.50%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exception (b=15 procedures) = 55 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures)

= 45 procedures
81.82%

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
Aqi56: Use of Neuraxial Techniques and/or Peripheral Nerve Blocks for Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) ††

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, that undergo primary total knee arthroplasty for whom neuraxial anesthesia and/or a peripheral nerve block is performed.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Appropriate use of Healthcare

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
No

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes primary total knee arthroplasty. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients, regardless of age, who undergo primary total knee arthroplasty

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, regardless of age
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
01402

Denominator Exclusions
• Revision of TKA: CPT 27486, 27487 or 11A09
• Prosthesis Removal: CPT 27488 or 11A10

Numerator
Patients for whom neuraxial anesthesia and/or a peripheral nerve block is performed.

Numerator Note: For the purposes of this measure, a peripheral nerve block performed either as primary procedural anesthesia or performed for postoperative analgesia would meet the numerator.
Numerator Quality Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily Performance Met:  
10A78  
Neuraxial anesthesia and/or a peripheral nerve block was used

OR

Denominator Exception:  
11A01  
Documentation of patient reason(s) for not using either neuraxial anesthesia or a peripheral nerve block (e.g., patient refusal)

OR

Performance Not Met:  
10A79  
Neuraxial anesthesia and/or a peripheral nerve block was NOT used

NQF Number:  
Not Applicable

eCQM:  
Not Applicable

Rationale  
Regional anesthesia is associated with improved patient outcomes and lower postoperative morbidity and mortality compared to general anesthesia in patients undergoing TKA.10 Patients receiving neuraxial anesthesia typically lose less blood during surgery, leading to reduced need for many blood transfusions.11 Additionally, some studies support the notion that spinal anesthesia is associated with lower incidence of surgical site infection when compared to general anesthesia.12 Peripheral nerve blocks (PNBs) can be used as part of a pain management protocol after knee replacement surgery when compared with systemic analgesia, patients receiving PNBs have better pain scores and use less opioids after surgery.13 By requiring fewer opioids after surgery, patients also avoid opioid-related side effect such as sedation, respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, and constipation. They also have better functional outcomes and have overall, a better perioperative experience.14

Strength of the evidence supporting neuraxial anesthesia and PNB is sometimes questioned as some of the supporting studies are retrospective in nature and mainly derived from analysis of administrative databases. However, evidence from randomized clinical trials either support better outcomes with regional anesthesia or show that there is no difference with the anesthesia technique.15

Clinical Recommendation Statements


"Strong evidence supports that peripheral nerve blockade for total knee arthroplasty (TKA) decreases postoperative pain and opioid requirements. Strength of Recommendation: Strong Evidence: 4 stars"

"Moderate evidence supports that neuraxial anesthesia could be used in total knee arthroplasty (TKA) to improve select perioperative outcomes and complication rates compared to general anesthesia. Strength of Recommendation: Moderate, Evidence: 3 stars"

**Data Source:** Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

**Measure Steward:** American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

**Number of Performance Rates:** 1

**Proportion Measure Scoring:** Yes

**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No

**Risk Adjustment:** No

**Care Setting:** Ambulatory Care: Hospital; Hospital Inpatient; Hospital Outpatient Services

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2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #56: Use of Neuraxial Techniques and/or Peripheral Nerve Blocks for Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)

**Denominator**

- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
- Denominator Exclusion

**Numerator**

- All patients, regardless of age
- Patient Encounter Listed in Denominator

**Flowchart Diagram**

- Start
- Neuraxial Anesthesia and/or Peripheral Nerve Block used
- Documentation for not using Peripheral Nerve Block block
- Neuraxial Anesthesia and/or Peripheral Nerve Block NOT used

- Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 10A78 (50 procedures)
- Data Completeness Met + Denominator Exception 11A01 (10 procedures)
- Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met 10A79 (10 procedures)
- Data Completeness Not Met Quality - Data code or equivalent not submitted (10 procedures)

**Sample Calculations:**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Denominator Exception (b=10 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) = 50 procedures = 83.33%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exception (b=10 procedures) = 60 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI57: Safe Opioid Prescribing Practices ††

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, prescribed opioid medications for longer than six weeks’ duration for whom ALL of the following opioid prescribing best practices are followed:

1. Chemical dependency screening (includes laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter
2. Co-prescription of naloxone or documented discussion regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription, if prescription is ≥50 MME/day
3. Non co-prescription of benzodiazepine medications by prescribing pain physician and documentation of a discussion with patient regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Prevention and Treatment of Opioid and Substance Use Disorders

Measure Type
Composite – Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient is prescribed opioid medications for longer than six weeks’ duration during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics, G-codes and CPT codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients aged 18 years and older prescribed opioid medications for longer than six weeks’ duration

**Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):**
Patients aged 18 years and older

**AND**
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99211, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99217, 99218, 99219, 99220, 99224, 99225, 99226, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99281, 99282, 99283, 99284, 99285

**AND**
Patients prescribed opioids for longer than six weeks’ duration: G9561

Denominator Exclusions
- None
Numerator
Patients for whom ALL of the following opioid prescribing best practices are followed:

1. Chemical dependency screening (includes laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter
2. Co-prescription of Naloxone, or documented discussion regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription, if opioid prescription is ≥50 MME/day
3. Non co-prescription of benzodiazepine medications by prescribing pain physician and documentation of a discussion with patient regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications.

Numerator Note: Chemical Dependency Screening: Questionnaires for chemical dependency screening can include the Opioid Risk Tool (ORT), Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain (SOAPP), Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain-Revised (SOAPP-R), or the Diagnosis, Intractability, Risk, Efficacy (DIRE) tool.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

Measure Scoring Note: In order to receive credit for this measure, ALL three numerator criteria must be reported. See the “Composite Performance Score” section for more details on how this measure is scored.

Criterion 1:
**Performance Met:**
10A92 Chemical dependency screening (including laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) was performed within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**
10A93 Chemical dependency screening (including laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) was NOT performed within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter

Criterion 2:
**Performance Met:**
10A94 Naloxone co-prescribed or documented discussion regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription for opioid prescription ≥50 MME/day

**OR**

10A95 Not applicable, opioid prescription <50 MME/day

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**
10A96 Naloxone NOT co-prescribed AND discussion NOT documented regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription for opioid prescription ≥50 MME/day

Criterion 3:
**Performance Met:**
10A97 Benzodiazepine medications NOT co-prescribed by prescribing pain physician AND documented discussion regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications

OR

Performance Not Met:
10A98 Benzodiazepine medications co-prescribed by prescribing pain physician AND/OR no documented discussion regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications

Composite Performance Score

Performance Score Note: This performance score is calculated by the data source and not the individual practitioner. Eligible clinicians reporting this measure must submit numerator quality codes for each of the three numerator criteria identified in this measure. This measure utilizes an all-or-none scoring methodology where failure to meet performance for ANY of the three numerator criteria will result in performance not met for the measure. The performance score is the percentage of denominator-eligible cases for which ALL three numerator criteria are met.

Performance Met:
10A92 Chemical dependency screening (including laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) was performed within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter

AND

10A94 Naloxone co-prescribed or documented discussion regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription for opioid prescription ≥50 MME/day

OR

10A95 Not applicable, opioid prescription <50 MME/day

AND

10A97 Benzodiazepine medications NOT co-prescribed by prescribing pain physician AND documented discussion regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications

OR

Performance Not Met:
10A93 Chemical dependency screening (including laboratory testing and/or questionnaire) was NOT performed within the immediate 6 months prior to the encounter

AND/OR

10A96 Naloxone NOT co-prescribed AND discussion NOT documented regarding offer of Naloxone co-prescription for opioid prescription ≥50 MME/day

AND/OR
Benzodiazepine medications co-prescribed by prescribing pain physician AND/OR no documented discussion regarding risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepine and opioid medications

NQF Number: Not Applicable

eCQM: Not Applicable

Rationale
In 2016, more than 61 million patients had at least one opioid prescription filled or refilled, accounting for more than 214 million individual opioid prescriptions. Use of opioid pain medication is associated with serious risks, including overdose and opioid use disorder. Given these risks, it is essential for providers who prescribe opioid medications to carefully assess the risks and benefits of opioid therapy and to follow safe prescribing practices. Through the completion of dependency screening, the provision of Naloxone, and the avoidance of co-prescription of benzodiazepine medications, providers can help mitigate some of the most serious risks associated with opioid therapy.

Clinical Recommendation Statements

2016 CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain—United States

“When prescribing opioids for chronic pain, clinicians should use urine drug testing before starting opioid therapy and consider urine drug testing at least annually to assess for prescribed medications as well as other controlled prescription drugs and illicit drugs. (Recommendation category: B; evidence type: 4)”

“Before starting and periodically during continuation of opioid therapy, clinicians should evaluate risk factors for opioid-related harms. Clinicians should incorporate into the management plan strategies to mitigate risk, including considering offering naloxone when factors that increase risk for opioid overdose, such as history of overdose, history of substance use disorder, higher opioid dosages (≥50 MME/d), or concurrent benzodiazepine use, are present. (Recommendation category: A; evidence type: 4)”

“Clinicians should avoid prescribing opioid pain medication and benzodiazepines concurrently whenever possible. (Recommendation category: A; evidence type: 3)”

2017 VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline for Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain

“We recommend implementing risk mitigation strategies upon initiation of long-term opioid therapy, starting with an informed consent conversation covering the risks and benefits of opioid therapy as well as alternative therapies. The strategies and their frequency should be commensurate with risk factors and include:

- Ongoing, random urine drug testing (including appropriate confirmatory testing)
- Checking state prescription drug monitoring programs
- Monitoring for overdose potential and suicidality
- Providing overdose education


• Prescribing of naloxone rescue and accompanying education
  (Strong for | Reviewed, New-replaced)"

“We recommend against the concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids. (Strong against | Reviewed, New-added).”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 1

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No

Risk Adjustment: No

Care Setting: Ambulatory Care: Clinician Office/Clinic
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #57:
Safe Opioid Prescribing Practices
Submission Criterion One

Denominator

Start

Patient aged ≥ 18 Years

Yes

No

Patient Encount er listed in Denominator

Yes

No

Patient Prescribed Opioids for Longer than 6 Weeks’ Duration G9561

Yes

No

Include in Eligible Population/ Denominator (80 procedures)

Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 10A92 (74 procedures)

Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met 10A93 (4 procedures)

Data Completeness Not Met Quality-Data Code or equivalent was not submitted (2 procedures)

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Submission Criterion 1
Composite data required for scoring

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=74 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b = 4 procedures) = 78 procedures = 97.50%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=74 procedures) = 74 procedures = 94.87%

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #57: Safe Opioid Prescribing Practices Submission Criteria Two

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Submission Criterion 2
Composite data required for scoring

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a + b = 75 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=1 procedure) = 76 procedures = 95.00%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a + b = 75 procedures) / Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures) = 75 procedures / 80 procedures = 96.68%

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #57:
Safe Opioid Prescribing Practices
Submission Criteria Three

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

Denominator

Start

Patient aged ≥ 18 Years

Patient Encountered listed in Denominator

Patient Prescribed Opioids for Longer than 6 Weeks’ Duration G9561

Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)

Not Included in Eligible Patient Population

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

Yes

Sample Calculations: Submission Criterion 3
Composite data required for scoring

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=71 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=50 procedures) = 76 procedures = 95.00%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=71 procedures) = 71 procedures = 93.42%
Data Completeness Numerator (76 procedures) = 76 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #57: Safe Opioid Prescribing Practices
Composite Submission Criteria

**Denominator**
- Start
- Patient aged ≥ 18 Years
- Patient Encounter listed in Denominator
- Patient Prescribed Opioids for Longer than 6 Weeks’ Duration

**Chemical Dependence Screening**
- Yes: Chemical dependence screening performed
- No: Chemical dependence screening not performed

**Naloxone**
- Yes: Naloxone co-prescribed or documented discussion for ≥ 50 MME/day
- No: Naloxone not co-prescribed and documented discussion for ≥ 50 MME/day

**Benzodiazepines**
- Yes: Benzodiazepines co-prescribed and/or documented discussion on risks of concomitant use
- No: Benzodiazepines not co-prescribed

**Data Completeness Met**
- Performance Met (≥ 60 procedures)
- Performance Not Met (≤ 10 procedures)

**Data Completeness Not Met**
- Quality data code or equivalent was not submitted (≤ 10 procedures)

**Sample Calculations**

**Composite Submission Criteria**
- Composite data required for scoring
  - Denominator: 70 procedures
  - Numerator: 60 procedures
  - Performance Met: 87.50%
  - Performance Not Met: 85.71%

**Version 2.0**

November 2020
Measure Title
AQI62: Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Patient Education

Measure Description: Percentage of patients aged 18 years or older, who undergo an elective procedure requiring anesthesia services who are screened for obstructive sleep apnea AND, if positive, have documentation that they received education regarding their risk for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) prior to PACU discharge.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Management of Chronic Conditions

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
No

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes an elective procedure under anesthesia during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics and CPT codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. G-codes and Registry Codes are used to capture the numerator.

Denominator
All patients aged 18 years or older, who undergo an elective procedure requiring anesthesia services

Denominator Note: For the purposes of this measure, anesthesia services only include cases using general anesthesia, neuraxial anesthesia and monitored anesthesia care (MAC)

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patients aged 18 years and older

AND
Elective procedure: G9643

AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148,
00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214,
00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00354, 00356, 00400,
00402, 00404, 00406, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00520, 00522, 00524,
00526, 00528, 00529, 00530, 00532, 00533, 00537, 00539, 00540, 00541, 00542, 00546, 00548,
00550, 00560, 00562, 00563, 00566, 00567, 00580, 00600, 00604, 00620, 00625, 00626, 00630,
00632, 00635, 00640,
Denominator Exclusions
- Patient has an existing diagnosis of OSA: G47.33 or 11A29
- Documentation of patient reason for not providing education regarding risk for OSA (e.g., severe dementia, patient is intubated, patient is not alert or responsive enough to participate in education, other patient reason(s)): 11A30

Numerator
Patients who are screened for obstructive sleep apnea AND, if positive, have documented education regarding their risk for obstructive sleep apnea prior to PACU discharge

Numerator Definition: Patient education regarding OSA must include documentation that a conversation addressing potential implications of OSA on the patient’s perioperative course and any applicable recommendations for follow-up care and disease management occurred. Self-help materials (e.g., brochures, audio/video materials, pamphlets) alone are not sufficient to meet the numerator.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

Performance Met: 11A31
Positive patient OSA screen AND documented education regarding risk for obstructive sleep apnea prior to PACU discharge

OR

Performance Met: 11A32
Negative patient screen for OSA

OR

Performance Not Met: 11A33
No patient screen for OSA OR positive OSA screen result and no documented education regarding risk for obstructive sleep apnea prior to PACU discharge

NQF Number: Not applicable
Rationale
Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is a common problem in the surgical population, though many patients with OSA are undiagnosed. With improved preoperative assessment for OSA, surgery presents an important opportunity for providers to counsel patients about their risk for OSA and to educate them on the associated perioperative risks associated with the condition. This education is an opportunity to manage patient and family expectations regarding their postoperative course and is a chance to discuss anticipated complications, changes in management, and recommended follow-up care that might be appropriate.

Clinical Recommendation Statements:

2014 ASA Guidelines on Perioperative Management of Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea
“If any characteristics noted during the preoperative evaluation suggest that the patient has OSA, the anesthesiologist and surgeon should jointly decide whether to (1) manage the patient perioperatively based on clinical criteria alone or (2) obtain sleep studies, conduct a more extensive airway examination, and initiate indicated OSA treatment in advance of surgery."

“The patient and his or her family as well as the surgeon should be informed of the potential implications of OSA on the patient’s perioperative course.”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)/Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Multiple Performance Rates: Not applicable

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No

Risk Adjustment: No

Care Setting: Ambulatory Care: Clinician Office; Ambulatory Care: Hospital; Hospital: Hospital Inpatient; Outpatient Services
Denominator

- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
  - Patient aged 18 years and older
    - Elective procedure G9643
      - Patient Received Services Listed in Denominator
        - Yes: Positive Screen AND Documented Patient Education
          - No: Negative Patient Screen for OSA
            - Yes: No Screen for OSA or Positive Screen/Diagnosis and No Patient Education
              - No: Data Completeness Not Met
                - Quality-Diagnosis or equivalent was not submitted
                  - Include in Eligible Population/Denominator
                    - (80 procedures)
                  - Sample Calculations
                    - Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures) / Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)
                      = 70 procedures / 80 procedures = 87.50%
                    - Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=60 procedures) / Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures)
                      = 60 procedures / 70 procedures = 85.71%

Numerator

- Positive Screen AND Documented Patient Education
  - Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
    - 11A31 OR 11A32 (60 procedures)
  - Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met
    - 11A33 (10 procedures)
  - Data Completeness Not Met
    - Quality-Diagnosis or equivalent was not submitted
      - Include in Eligible Population/Denominator
        - (10 procedures)

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI65: Avoidance of Cerebral Hyperthermia for Procedures Involving Cardiopulmonary Bypass

Measure Description: Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, undergoing a procedure using cardiopulmonary bypass who did not have a documented intraoperative pulmonary artery, oropharyngeal, or nasopharyngeal temperature ≥37.0 degrees Celsius during the period of cardiopulmonary bypass.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Outcome

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes a cardiac operation using cardiopulmonary bypass during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure’s denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator.

Denominator
All patients aged 18 years or older, who undergo a procedure using cardiopulmonary bypass

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient aged 18 years and older
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00562, 00563, 00567, 00580

Denominator Exclusions: None

Numerator: Patients who did not have an intraoperative pulmonary artery, oropharyngeal, or nasopharyngeal temperature ≥37.0 degrees Celsius during cardiopulmonary bypass

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily
Performance Met:

11A11

All intraoperative pulmonary artery, oropharyngeal, or nasopharyngeal temperatures <37.0 degrees Celsius during cardiopulmonary bypass

OR
Performance Not Met:

11A12 At least one intraoperative pulmonary artery, oropharyngeal, or nasopharyngeal temperature ≥37.0 degrees Celsius

OR

11A13 No documented pulmonary artery, oropharyngeal, or nasopharyngeal temperatures during cardiopulmonary bypass

NQF Number: Not applicable

eCQM: Not applicable

Rationale
Appropriate temperature management in the setting of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) is important to avoid cerebral hyperthermia and associated cerebral injury. Studies have associated cerebral hyperthermia with complications such as cognitive dysfunction, mediastinitis, and acute kidney injury. Through careful monitoring, good communication with perfusionists, and the assurance of appropriate rewarming strategies, anesthesiologists can prevent cerebral hyperthermia.

Clinical Recommendation Statements:

2015 STS/SCA/AECT Guidelines on Temperature Management During Cardiopulmonary Bypass

“Surgical teams should limit arterial outlet blood temperature to <37°C to avoid cerebral hyperthermia. (Class I, Level C)”

“Pulmonary artery or NP temperature recording is reasonable for core temperature measurement. (Class IIa, Level C)”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 1

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No

Risk Adjustment: No

Care Setting: Hospital Inpatient


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2021 Quality Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #65:
Avoidance of Cerebral Hyperthermia for Procedures Involving Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB)

**START**

- **Not Included in Eligible Patient Population**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **Patient aged ≥ 18 Years**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **Patients Received Services Listed in Denominator**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)**
  - **c**

- **All temperatures <37.0 degrees Celsius during CPB**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **At least one temperature ≥ 37.0 degrees Celsius during CPB**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **No documented temperatures during CPB**
  - **Yes**
  - **No**

- **Data Completeness Not Met**
  - Quality-Data Code or equivalent was not submitted (10 procedures)

- **Data Completeness Met + Performance Met**
  - 11A11 (60 procedures)

- **Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met**
  - 11A12 OR 11A13 (10 procedures)

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures) / Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 70 procedures / 80 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=60 procedures) / Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 60 procedures / 80 procedures = 85.71%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI67: Consultation for Frail Patients

Measure Description: Percentage of patients aged 70 years or older, who undergo an inpatient procedure requiring anesthesia services and have a positive frailty screening result who receive a multidisciplinary consult or care during the hospital encounter.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Communication and Care Coordination / Management of Chronic Conditions

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a frail patient undergoes an inpatient procedure during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics, Place of Service codes, CPT codes and Registry codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator.

Denominator: All patients aged 70 years or older, who undergo an inpatient procedure requiring anesthesia services and have a positive frailty screening result

Denominator Definition: Frailty can be screened using an established tool including but not limited to following tools:

- Fried Frailty Phenotype Criteria
- Modified Frailty Index
- The Vulnerable Elders Survey
- Initial Clinical Impression (“First Minute Impression”)

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients aged 70 years and older

AND
Place of Service Code: 21

AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214, 00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00406, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00528, 00529,
Numerator Quality

Denominator Exclusions

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OR

Performance Met: 11A15

Patient received multidisciplinary consult and/or multidisciplinary care

OR

Performance Not Met: 11A16

Patient did not receive multidisciplinary consult or multidisciplinary care
NQF Number: Not applicable
eCQM: Not applicable

Rationale

Frailty is a health state that makes a patient particularly vulnerable to stressors, such as surgery. Among elderly surgical patients, frailty has been well-associated with post-operative complications and mortality. While evidence is still evolving regarding appropriate interventions to best manage frailty in the perioperative setting and to optimize patient outcomes, there is agreement that preoperative assessment and identification of frailty is an important first step to ensure coordinated and patient-centric care for the frail patient throughout their perioperative course. Preoperative identification of frailty and appropriate multidisciplinary consultation allows for the care team to provide appropriate counseling regarding the anticipated outcomes of surgery, better anticipate post-operative complications, and better prepare patients and families for their postoperative course. Multi-disciplinary consultation for frail patients can also allow for the implementation of appropriate team-based care pathways to manage complications such as post-operative delirium, as well as help patients and families define their care goals and expectations.

Clinical Recommendation Statements:

“In the immediate preoperative period the patient’s goals and treatment preferences should be confirmed and documented. Also, during this time, fasting recommendations should be followed, appropriate prophylactic medications should be given, and medications lists should be reviewed for nonessential and inappropriate medications.

The healthcare team can also take this opportunity to begin proactive, postoperative planning, especially with regard to analgesia strategies and minimization of opioids, prevention of functional decline and delirium, early multispecialty consultation where indicated, early involvement of allied health staff such as physical or occupational therapy and anticipating home health needs at discharge.”

2018 Preoperative Frailty Management Recommendations from the Society for Perioperative Assessment and Quality Improvement (SPAQI)22
“A positive frailty screen is best followed up with a diagnostic assessment of frailty and when feasible a comprehensive geriatric assessment with a tailored intervention, ideally by a geriatric specialist.”

“The degree of frailty will help select the target population for highly-specialized geriatric co-management programs (involving anesthesiology, surgery, and geriatric medicine) that have already been demonstrated to improve the outcomes of elderly patients in non-elective surgeries.”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry
Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)/Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

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<th>Feature</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>Risk Adjustment:</td>
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<td>Care Setting:</td>
<td>Hospital Inpatient</td>
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2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #67:
Consultation for Frail Patients

**Denominator**
- Start
- Not included in eligible patient population
- Patient aged 70 years and older
  - Yes
  - Place of Service: 21
    - Yes
      - Patient received multidisciplinary consult or care
        - Yes
          - Data completeness met + performance met (11A15: 60 procedures)
        - No
          - Patient did not receive multidisciplinary consult or care
            - Yes
              - Data completeness met + performance not met (11A16: 10 procedures)
            - No
              - Data completeness not met: Quality data code or equivalent was not submitted (10 procedures)
- Emergent case
- Denominator exclusion

**Numerator**
- Patient received multidisciplinary consult or care
  - Yes
  - Positive frailty screening result 11A14
    - Yes
      - Include in eligible population/denominator (80 procedures)
  - No

**Sample Calculations**

Data Completeness = (Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures)) / (Eligible Population/Denominator (c=80 procedures)) = 70 procedures / 80 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=60 procedures) / Eligible Population/Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 60 procedures / 80 procedures = 85.71%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI68: Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Mitigation Strategies

Measure Description: Percentage of patients aged 18 years or older, who undergo an elective procedure requiring anesthesia services who are screened for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) AND, if positive, for whom two or more selected mitigation strategies were used prior to PACU discharge.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes an elective procedure under anesthesia during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
Patient demographics, G-codes and CPT codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry Codes are used to capture the numerator.

Denominator: All patients aged 18 years or older, who undergo an elective procedure requiring anesthesia services

Denominator Note: For the purposes of this measure, anesthesia services only include cases using general anesthesia, neuraxial anesthesia and monitored anesthesia care (MAC)

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patients aged 18 years and older

AND
Elective procedure: G9643

AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00102, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214, 00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00406, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00526, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00539, 00540, 00541, 00542, 00546, 00548, 00550, 00560, 00562, 00563, 00566, 00567, 00580, 00600, 00604, 00620, 00625, 00626, 00630, 00632, 00635, 00640, 00670, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00754, 00756, 00770, 00790, 00792, 00794, 00796, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00840, 00842.
Denominator Exclusions
- None

Numerator
Patients who are screened for obstructive sleep apnea AND, if positive, have documentation that two or more of the following mitigation strategies were used prior to PACU discharge:
- Preoperative initiation of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV)
- Preoperative use of mandibular advancement devices or oral appliances
- Intraoperative administration of CPAP, nasopharyngeal airway, or oral appliance during sedation
- Use of major conduction anesthesia (spinal/epidural) or peripheral nerve block
- Multimodal analgesia
- Extubation while patient is awake
- Verification of full reversal of neuromuscular block
- Extubation and recovery carried out in lateral, semiupright, or other nonsupine position
- Postoperative administration of CPAP, nasopharyngeal airway, or oral appliance in the postanesthesia care unit (PACU)

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily
Performance Met:  
11A26  Positive patient screen for OSA OR existing OSA diagnosis AND documentation of two or more mitigation strategies used prior to PACU discharge
OR

Performance Met:  
11A27  Negative patient screen for OSA
OR

Denominator Exception  
11A38  Documentation of medical reason(s) for not screening for obstructive sleep apnea and/or documenting the use of two or more mitigation
strategies (e.g., patient remains intubated postoperatively, listed mitigation strategies contraindicated, other medical reason(s))

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**

**11A28** No patient screen for OSA OR positive OSA screen result and documentation of less than 2 mitigation strategies used prior to PACU discharge

**NQF Number:** Not applicable

**eCQM:** Not applicable

**Rationale**

Undiagnosed OSA may pose a variety of problems for anesthesiologists and qualified anesthesia providers. A number of case reports have documented an increase in the incidence of postoperative complications and deaths among patients suspected of having OSA. Untreated OSA patients are known to have a higher incidence of difficult intubation, postoperative complications, increased intensive care unit admissions, and greater duration of hospital stay. Identifying patients with OSA is the first step in preventing postoperative complications due to OSA. Moderate-to-severe sleep apnea is independently associated with a large increased risk of all-cause mortality, incident stroke, and cancer incidence and mortality in this community-based sample. With improved preoperative assessment of OSA risk, anesthesiologists are better able to tailor their care to the individual patient’s needs through a variety of techniques and mitigation strategies.

**Clinical Recommendation Statements:**

**2014 ASA Guidelines on Perioperative Management of Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea**

“Preoperative initiation of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) should be considered, particularly if OSA is severe.

- For patients who do not respond adequately to CPAP, NIPPV should be considered.

The preoperative use of mandibular advancement devices or oral appliances and preoperative weight loss should be considered when feasible.”

“For superficial procedures, consider the use of local anesthesia or peripheral nerve blocks, with or without moderate sedation.

If moderate sedation is used, ventilation should be continuously monitored by capnography or another automated method if feasible because of the increased risk of undetected airway obstruction in these patients.

Consider administering CPCP or using an oral appliance during sedation to patients previously treated with these modalities.”

---

“Major conduction anesthesia (spinal/epidural) should be considered for peripheral procedures. Unless there is a medical or surgical contraindication, patients at increased perioperative risk from OSA should be extubated while awake.

Full reversal of neuromuscular block should be verified before extubation. When possible, extubation and recovery should be carried out in the lateral, semiupright, or other nonsupine position.”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry
Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)/Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)
Number of Performance Rates: 1
Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes
Continuous Measure Scoring: No
Risk Adjustment: No
Care Setting: Ambulatory Care: Clinician Office; Ambulatory Care: Hospital; Hospital; Hospital Inpatient; Outpatient Services
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #68: Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Mitigation Strategies

**Denominator**

- **Start**
  - **Not Included in Eligible Patient Population**
    - **Patient aged ≥ 18 Years**
      - Yes
        - Elective procedure G9643
          - Yes
            - **Data Completeness Not Met**
          - No
            - **Data Completeness Met + Denominator Exception**
              - 11A38 (10 procedures)
    - No
      - **Include in Eligible Population/Denominator**
        - (80 procedures)

**Numerator**

- **Positive Screen/Existing Diagnosis AND two or more mitigation strategies documented**
  - Yes
    - Data Completeness Met + Performance Met
      - 11A26 OR 11A27 (50 procedures)
  - No
    - Data Completeness Met + Denominator Exception
      - 11A28 (10 procedures)

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Denominator Exceptions (b=10 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=50 procedures) = 50 procedures = 83.33%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exceptions (b=10 procedures) = 60 procedures

Version 2.0 November 2020
Measure Title
AQL69: Intraoperative Antibiotic Redosing

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, who received preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis within 60 minutes prior to incision (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) and undergo a procedure greater than two hours duration who received intraoperative antibiotic redosing at a maximum interval of two half-lives of the selected prophylactic antibiotic.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Healthcare Associated Infections

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes a surgical procedure lasting greater than two hours duration during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure's denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients, aged 18 years and older, who received preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis within 60 minutes (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to incision and undergo a procedure greater than two hours duration.

Denominator Definition:
For the purpose of this measure, preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis includes, but is not limited to, prophylaxis with the following antimicrobial agents:
- Ampicillin-sulbactam
- Ampicillin
- Aztreonam
- Cefazolin
- Cefuroxime
- Cefotaxime
- Cefoxitin
- Cefotetan
- Clindamycin
- Piperacillin-tazobactam

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, aged 18 years and older

AND

Patient received antibiotic prophylaxis within 60 minutes (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to incision: 10A87

AND

Procedure >2 hours duration: 11A60

AND

Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00102, 00103, 00120, 00124, 00140, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214, 00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00406, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00528, 00529, 00534, 00537, 00539, 00540, 00541, 00542, 00546, 00548, 00550, 00560, 00562, 00563, 00566, 00567, 00580, 00600, 00604, 00620, 00625, 00626, 00630, 00632, 00635, 00640, 00642, 00644, 00646, 00648, 00650, 00652, 00654, 00656, 00670, 00700, 00730, 00750, 00752, 00754, 00756, 00770, 00790, 00792, 00794, 00796, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00840, 00842, 00844, 00846, 00848, 00851, 00860, 00862, 00864, 00865, 00866, 00868, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00880, 00882, 00902, 00904, 00906, 00908, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00916, 00918, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00932, 00934, 00936, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01120, 01140, 01150, 01160, 01170, 01173, 01200, 01202, 01210, 01212, 01214, 01215, 01220, 01230, 01232, 01234, 01250, 01260, 01270, 01272, 01274, 01320, 01340, 01360, 01382, 01390, 01392, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01430, 01432, 01440, 01442, 01444, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01482, 01484, 01486, 01500, 01502, 01520, 01522, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01636, 01638, 01650, 01652, 01654, 01656, 01670, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01756, 01758, 01760, 01770, 01772, 01780, 01782, 01810, 01820, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01850, 01852, 01920, 01924, 01925, 01926, 01930, 01931, 01932, 01933, 01935, 01936, 01951, 01952, 01961, 01962, 01963, 01965, 01966.

Denominator Exclusions

- Acute Renal failure: 11A61
- Chronic kidney disease: 11A62
- Procedure duration <2 half-lives of selected prophylactic antibiotic: 11A63

Numerator

Patients who received intraoperative redosing of prophylactic antibiotics at a maximum interval of two half-lives of the selected prophylactic antibiotic

Numerator Note: If multiple redosing windows pass during a procedure, the recommended redosing window is the maximum amount of time that can pass between any two doses in order to meet this measure. Information on dosing and redosing should reflect clinical practice guidelines, local hospital policy, manufacturer guidance, and other materials imperative to safe practice. Antibiotic redosing should occur prior to closing the surgical incision.

Maximum redosing intervals for included antibiotics are listed below:26

24 Kidney or renal failure is defined as either: (1) a level of GFR to <15 mL/min/1.73 m2, which is accompanied in most cases by signs and symptoms of uremia, or (2) a need for initiation of kidney replacement therapy (dialysis or transplantation) for treatment for complications of decreased GFR, which would otherwise increase the risk of mortality and morbidity.


• Ampicillin-sulbactam: 2 hours
• Ampicillin: 2 hours
• Aztreonam: 4 hours
• Cefazolin: 4 hours
• Cefuroxime: 4 hours
• Cefotaxime: 3 hours
• Cefoxitin: 2 hours
• Cefotetan: 6 hours
• Clindamycin: 6 hours
• Piperacillin-tazobactam: 2 hours

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

**Performance Met:**

11A64  Patient received intraoperative redosing of prophylactic antibiotics at a maximum interval of two half-lives of the selected antibiotic

**OR**

**Performance Met**

11A65  Patient received intraoperative redosing of prophylactic antibiotics according to facility antibiotic stewardship program.

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**

11A66  Patient did not receive intraoperative redosing of prophylactic antibiotics at a maximum interval of two half-lives of the selected antibiotic or according to facility antibiotic stewardship program.

**NQF Number:** Not Applicable

**eCQM:** Not Applicable

**Rationale**

While much attention has been focused on antimicrobial stewardship and reducing hospital-acquired infections in recent years, appropriate intraoperative redosing of antibiotics remains an acknowledged area for improvement\(^{27}\). Maintaining adequate inhibitory antimicrobial concentrations is an important aspect of infection prevention, with procedure length found to be an independent risk factor for developing surgical site infections\(^{28}\). Evidence in the literature has shown wide variation in compliance published recommendations for intraoperative antibiotics, which can be improved through the implementation of multifaceted quality improvement interventions\(^{29,30}\).


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Clinical Recommendation Statements

2013 ASHP /IDSA/SIS/SHEA Clinical Practice Guidelines for Antimicrobial Prophylaxis in Surgery

“Intraoperative redosing is needed to ensure adequate serum and tissue concentrations of the antimicrobial if the duration of the procedure exceeds two half-lives of the antimicrobial or there is excessive blood loss (i.e., >1500 mL). The redosing interval should be measured from the time of administration of the preoperative dose, not from the beginning of the procedure.”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 1

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No

Risk Adjustment: No

Care Setting: Hospital

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2021 Quality Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #69:
Intraoperative Antibiotic Redosing

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.5%

Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) = 60 procedures = 85.71%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI70: Prevention of Arterial Line-Related Bloodstream Infections

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who undergo placement of a peripheral intra-arterial catheter for whom the arterial line was inserted with all indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed

The measure will consist of two performance rates:

AQI70a: Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who undergo placement of a peripheral intra-arterial line in the brachial, radial, posterior tibial, or dorsalis pedis artery for whom the arterial line was inserted with all indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed

AQI70b: Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who undergo placement of a peripheral intra-arterial line in the femoral or axillary artery for whom the arterial line was inserted with all indicated elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound technique is followed

NOTE: The overall measure score will be calculated as an average of the performance rates of part A and part B. In order to be scored on this measure, clinicians must have at least one eligible case reported for both AQI70a and AQI70b.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Healthcare Associated Infections

Measure Type
Composite

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure consists of two performance rates: AQI70a and AQI70b. Each measure should be reported, as appropriate, for each time a patient undergoes a procedure under placement of a peripheral intra-arterial catheter for whom the arterial line was inserted. This measure has two sub-metrics which are used to calculate the total composite score. All sub-metrics are required to be reported during the performance period. In order to be scored on this measure, clinicians must have at least one case reported for both AQI70a and AQI70b. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure's denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

NQF Number: Not Applicable
Rationale
Arterial lines have been shown to be a significantly under-recognized source of catheter-related bloodstream infections. Though arterial catheter infection rates are similar to those associated with central venous catheters, the use of sterile barrier techniques for arterial line insertion is limited. Appropriate use of sterile techniques is essential to prevent costly and dangerous infections. Furthermore, the insertion of an arterial line in the femoral or axillary artery increases the likelihood of a blood stream infection in adults.32

CLINICAL RECOMMENDATION STATEMENTS:
2011 CDC/HICPAC Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Related Infections33

A minimum of a cap, mask, sterile gloves and a small sterile fenestrated drape should be used during peripheral arterial catheter insertion (Category IB)

Use maximal sterile barrier precautions, including the use of a cap, mask, sterile gown, sterile gloves, and a sterile full body drape, for the insertion of CVCs, PICCs, or guidewire exchange. (Category IB)

During axillary or femoral artery catheter insertion, maximal sterile barriers precautions should be used. (Category II)

Prepare clean skin with a >0.5% chlorhexidine preparation with alcohol before central venous catheter and peripheral arterial catheter insertion and during dressing changes. If there is a contraindication to chlorhexidine, tincture of iodine, an iodophor, or 70% alcohol can be used as alternatives (Category IA)

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 3
Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes
Continuous Measure Scoring: No
Risk Adjustment: No
Care Setting: Hospital


AQI70a: Brachial, Radial, Posterior Tibial, or Dorsalis Pedis Arterial Lines

Description
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who undergo an arterial line insertion in the brachial, radial, posterior tibial, or dorsalis pedis artery for whom the arterial line was inserted with all indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed.

Denominator:
All patients, regardless of age, who undergo placement of an intra-arterial catheter in the brachial, radial, posterior tibial or dorsalis pedis artery.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
- All patients, regardless of age
- Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 36620
- Intra-arterial catheter placed in brachial, radial, posterior tibial, or dorsalis pedis artery: 11A71

Denominator Exclusions:
None

Numerator:
Patients for whom intra-arterial catheter was inserted with all indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation (including >0.5% chlorhexidine with alcohol, unless there is a contraindication to chlorhexidine), and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed.

Numerator Definitions:
- Sterile Barrier Technique: Includes all of the following elements: Cap AND mask AND sterile gloves AND sterile draping.
- Sterile Ultrasound Techniques: Require sterile gel and sterile probe covers

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily:
- Performance Met: 11A74
  - All indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed.

- Denominator Exception: 11A75
  - Documentation of medical reason(s) for not following all indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques during intra-arterial catheter insertion (e.g. An emergency surgical, therapeutic, or diagnostic procedure or an unanticipated worsening of the patient's clinical condition so that adherence would cause delay in arterial line insertion resulting in increased risk of harm to patient).
Performance Not Met:
11A76  All indicated elements of sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques not followed, reason not otherwise specified
AQI70b: Femoral and Axillary Arterial Lines

Description:
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, who undergo an arterial line insertion in the femoral or axillary artery for whom the arterial line was inserted with all indicated elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed.

Denominator:
All patients, regardless of age, who undergo placement of an intra-arterial catheter in the femoral or axillary artery

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, regardless of age
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 36620
AND
Intra-arterial catheter placed in femoral or axillary artery: 11A72

Denominator Exclusions:
None

Numerator:
Patients for whom intra-arterial catheter was inserted with all elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation (including >0.5% chlorhexidine with alcohol, unless there is a contraindication to chlorhexidine), and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed

Numerator Definitions:
Maximal Sterile Barrier Technique – includes all of the following elements: Cap AND mask AND sterile gloves AND sterile gown AND sterile full body draping
Sterile Ultrasound Techniques- Require sterile gel and sterile probe covers

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

Performance Met:
11A77 All elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques followed.

OR

Denominator Exception:
11A78 Documentation of medical reason(s) for not following all elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and, if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques during intra-arterial catheter insertion (e.g. An emergency surgical, therapeutic, or diagnostic procedure or an unanticipated worsening of the patient’s clinical condition so that adherence would cause delay in arterial line insertion resulting in increased risk of harm to patient).

OR
Performance Not Met:

11A79  All elements of maximal sterile barrier technique, hand hygiene, skin preparation, and if ultrasound is used, sterile ultrasound techniques not followed, reason not otherwise specified.
2021 Quality Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #70a: Prevention of Arterial Line Related Bloodstream Infections: Brachial, Radial, Posterior Tibial, or Dorsalis Pedis Arterial Lines

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

**Denominator a**
- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
- All patients, regardless of age
- Patients Received Services Listed in Denominator
- Intra-Arterial Catheter Placed in Designated Location

**Numerator a**
- Sterile Barrier Technique Followed
- No
- No
- Include in Eligible Population/Denominator (80 procedures)

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Denominator Exceptions (b=10 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) = 50 procedures = 83.33%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exceptions (b=10 procedures) = 60 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Quality Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #70b: Prevention of Arterial Line Related Bloodstream Infections: Femoral and Axillary Arterial Lines

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

**Denominator b**

- Start
  - All patients, regardless of age
    - Denominator Exceptions (b=5 procedures)
    - Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures)

**Numerator b**

- Data Completeness Met + Performance Met (11A77 (55 procedures))
  - Data Completeness Met + Denominator Exception (11A78 (5 procedures))
  - Data Completeness Not Met + Quality - Data Code or equivalent was not submitted (10 procedures)

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=55 procedures) + Denominator Exceptions (b=5 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=55 procedures) = 55 procedures = 84.62%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) – Denominator Exceptions (b=5 procedures) = 65 procedures

Overall Performance Rate = Brachial, Radial, Posterior Tibial, Dorsalis Pedis Arterial Line Performance Rate (83.33%) + Femoral and Axillary Arterial Lines (84.62%) = 167.95 = 83.98%

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI71: Ambulatory Glucose Management

Measure Description
Percentage of diabetic patients, aged 18 years and older, who receive an office-based or ambulatory surgery whose blood glucose level is appropriately managed throughout the perioperative period.

This measure will consist of four performance rates:

AQI71a: Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery whose blood glucose level is tested prior to the start of anesthesia.

AQI71b: Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) who received insulin prior to anesthesia end time.

AQI71c: Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who received insulin perioperatively and who received a follow-up blood glucose level check following the administration of insulin and prior to discharge.

AQI71d: Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) who received education on managing their glucose in the postoperative period prior to discharge.

NOTE: The overall measure score will be calculated as an average of the performance rates of parts A, B, C and D. In order to be scored on this measure, clinicians must have at least one eligible case reported for each sub-metric: AQI71a, AQI71b, AQI71c, and AQI71d.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Effective Clinical Care / Healthcare Associated Infections

Measure Type
Composite

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure will consist of four performance rates: AQI71a, AQI71b, AQI71c, and AQI71d. Each measure should be reported, as appropriate, for each time a patient undergoes a procedure in an office-based or ambulatory setting during the reporting period. This measure has four sub-metrics which are used to calculate the total composite score. All sub-metrics are required to be reported during the performance period. In order to be scored on this measure, clinicians must have at least one eligible case reported for
AQI71a, AQI71b, AQI71c, and AQI71d. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure’s denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

NQF Number: Not Applicable

ECQM: Not Applicable

Rationale
Diabetes mellitus has been shown to be an important risk factor for surgical site infection and other surgical complications. With increasingly complex procedures being performed in an ambulatory setting, perioperative glucose management is an important aspect of ambulatory anesthesia care. For diabetic patients, preoperative testing of blood glucose levels can provide an important indicator for their intraoperative insulin and care management needs. Despite the importance of glucose testing, evidence shows that it is not consistently performed in the ambulatory setting. Improved preoperative glucose testing can help anesthesia providers better anticipate and manage the needs of their diabetic patients throughout the perioperative period.

Clinical Recommendation Statements:
2010 SAMBA Consensus Statement on Perioperative Blood Glucose Management in Diabetic Patients Undergoing Ambulatory Surgery

“Ambulatory surgical facilities taking care of diabetic patients must have glucose monitoring capabilities such as point-of-care monitors. Adequate monitoring of blood glucose levels is critical in maintaining patient safety and should facilitate insulin titration to achieve optimal blood glucose levels as well as allow for early detection of hypoglycemia. It has been suggested that blood glucose levels should be checked on the patient's arrival to the facility before surgery and before discharge home (LoE category 2A).”

Perioperative administration of Insulin to patients with hyperglycemia, has been shown to improve clinical outcomes by decreasing the incidence of surgical site infections and hyperglycemia in the post-anesthesia care unit. Blood glucose values of 180mg/dL (10 mmol/L) or higher are treated with insulin. Target range for the perioperative period is 140-180 mg/dL (7.7-10 mmol/L).

The Society for Ambulatory Anesthesia (SAMBA) recommends intraoperative blood glucose levels <180 mg/dL (10 mmol/l). The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) Task Force and the American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommend target glucose levels between 140 and 180 mg/dL (7.7-10 mmol/l) in critically ill patients. The Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) advises treatment be triggered at blood glucose levels ≥ 150 mg/dl (8.3 mmol/l0 with a goal to maintain blood glucose below that level, and absolutely <180 mg/dl (10 mmol/l). The Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) Practice Guidelines


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recommend maintaining serum glucose levels ≤ 180mg/dL (10 mmol/l) for at least 24 hours after cardiac surgery. The Endocrine Society and SAMBA recommend that intraoperative blood glucose levels be maintained <180 mg/dL.\textsuperscript{38}

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry

Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)

Number of Performance Rates: 5

Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes

Continuous Measure Scoring: No

Risk Adjustment: No

Care Setting: Ambulatory Care: Hospital

AQI71a: Ambulatory Point-of-Care Glucose Testing

Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery whose blood glucose level is tested prior to the start of anesthesia.

Denominator:
All patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery

Denominator definition: Office-based and ambulatory surgery is defined as a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure performed in a healthcare facility that does not require an overnight stay (less than 24 hours of care)

Denominator Criteria (eligible cases):

AND
Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital, On Campus – Outpatient Hospital, Ambulatory Surgical Center, and Office-Based Setting: Place of Service Codes 11, 19, 22 or 24
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00790, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00835, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00902, 00906, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00918, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01112, 01120, 01202, 01250, 01260, 01320, 01380, 01382, 01390, 01392, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01520, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01638, 01670, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01730, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01758, 01760, 01810, 01820, 01829, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01850, 01852, 01860, 01916, 01920, 01930, 01935, 01936, 01965, 01966, 01991, 01992

Denominator Exclusions:
- Procedure <30 minutes duration: 11A45

Numerator:
Patients who received a blood glucose test prior to the start of anesthesia

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily
Performance Met:

11A51 Patient received a blood glucose test prior to start of anesthesia

OR

Performance Not Met:

11A52 Patient did NOT receive a glucose test prior to start of anesthesia
AQI71b: Ambulatory Hyperglycemia Control

Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) who received insulin prior to anesthesia end time.

Denominator:
All patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L)

Denominator definition: Office-based and ambulatory surgery is defined as a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure performed in a healthcare facility that does not require an overnight stay (less than 24 hours of care)

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, aged 18 years and older
AND
Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus: 11A41
OR
AND
Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital, On Campus – Outpatient Hospital, Ambulatory Surgical Center, and Office-Based Setting: Place of Service Codes 11, 19, 22 or 24

AND

Experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) prior to anesthesia end time: 11A44

AND

Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00526, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00754, 00756, 00790, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00851, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00902, 00906, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00916, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01112, 01120, 01202, 01250, 01260, 01320, 01380, 01382, 01390, 01392, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01520, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01638, 01670, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01730, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01758, 01760, 01810, 01820, 01829, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01850, 01852, 01860, 01916, 01920, 01930, 01935, 01936, 01965, 01966, 01991, 01992

Denominator Exclusions:
- Procedure <30 minutes duration: 11A45

Numerator:
Patients who received insulin prior to anesthesia end time.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily
Performance Met:

11A53 Patient received insulin prior to anesthesia end time.

OR

Performance Not Met:

11A54 Patient did NOT receive insulin prior to anesthesia end time.
Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who received insulin perioperatively and who received a follow-up blood glucose level check following the administration of insulin and prior to discharge.

Denominator:
All patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who received insulin perioperatively

Denominator definition: Office-based and ambulatory surgery is defined as a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure performed in a healthcare facility that does not require an overnight stay (less than 24 hours of care)

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):

AND
Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital, On Campus – Outpatient Hospital, Ambulatory Surgical Center, and Office-Based Setting: Place of Service Codes 11, 19, 22 or 24

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**AND**
Patient received insulin perioperatively: **11A55**

**AND**
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00790, 00797, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00851, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00902, 00906, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00918, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01112, 01120, 01202, 01250, 01260, 01320, 01380, 01382, 01390, 01392, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01520, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01638, 01670, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01730, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01758, 01760, 01810, 01820, 01829, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01848, 01850, 01852, 01860, 01916, 01920, 01930, 01935, 01936, 01965, 01966, 01991, 01992

**Denominator Exclusions:**
- Procedure <30 minutes duration: **11A45**

**Numerator:**
Patients who received a follow-up blood glucose level check following the administration of insulin and prior to discharge.

**Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**

**Performance Met:**

**11A56**
Patient received a follow-up blood glucose level check following the administration of insulin and prior to discharge.

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**

**11A57**
Patient did NOT receive a follow-up blood glucose level check following the administration of insulin and prior to discharge.
AQI71d: Hyperglycemia Management Patient Education

Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) who received education on managing their glucose in the postoperative period prior to discharge.

Denominator:
All patients, aged 18 years and older, with a current diagnosis of diabetes mellitus receiving anesthesia services for office-based or ambulatory surgery who experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L).

Denominator definition: Office-based or ambulatory surgery is defined as a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure performed in a healthcare facility that does not require an overnight stay (less than 24 hours of care).

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, aged 18 years and older
AND
Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus: 11A41
OR
AND
Off Campus-Outpatient Hospital, On Campus – Outpatient Hospital, Ambulatory Surgical Center, and Office-Based Setting: Place of Service Codes 11, 19, 22 or 24

AND

Experienced a blood glucose level >180 mg/dL (10.0 mmol/L) prior to anesthesia end time: 11A44

AND

Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 00100, 00102, 00103, 00104, 00120, 00124, 00126, 00140, 00142, 00144, 00145, 00147, 00148, 00160, 00164, 00170, 00172, 00174, 00176, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00410, 00450, 00454, 00520, 00522, 00524, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00537, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00731, 00732, 00750, 00752, 00754, 00756, 00779, 00800, 00802, 00811, 00812, 00813, 00820, 00830, 00832, 00851, 00870, 00872, 00873, 00902, 00906, 00910, 00912, 00914, 00918, 00920, 00921, 00922, 00924, 00926, 00928, 00930, 00938, 00940, 00942, 00944, 00948, 00950, 00952, 01112, 01120, 01202, 01204, 01250, 01260, 01320, 01380, 01382, 01390, 01392, 01400, 01402, 01404, 01464, 01470, 01472, 01474, 01480, 01520, 01610, 01620, 01622, 01630, 01634, 01638, 01670, 01710, 01712, 01714, 01716, 01730, 01732, 01740, 01742, 01744, 01758, 01760, 01810, 01820, 01829, 01830, 01832, 01840, 01842, 01844, 01850, 01852, 01860, 01916, 01920, 01930, 01935, 01936, 01965, 01966, 01991, 01992

Denominator Exclusions:
- Procedure <30 minutes duration: 11A45

Numerator:

Patients who received education on managing their glucose in the postoperative period prior to discharge

Numerator Note: To meet this measure, the anesthesiologist or other member of the care team must provide both oral and written education. Provision of written materials alone is not sufficient.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

Performance Met:

11A58 Patient received education on managing their glucose in the postoperative period prior to discharge.

OR

Performance Not Met:

11A59 Patient did NOT receive education on managing their glucose in the postoperative period prior to discharge.
SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures)

Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) / 60 procedures = 85.71%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #71b:
Ambulatory Glucose Management:
Ambulatory Hyperglycemia Control

Multiple Submission Criteria

Sample Calculations:

Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures)
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)
= 70 procedures / 80 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) / Eligible Population (c=80 procedures)
= 45 procedures / 80 procedures = 64.29%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) =
70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #71c:
Ambulatory Glucose Management:
Follow-Up Glucose Check for Patients Receiving Insulin

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

- Place of Service Code 11, 19, 22, or 24
- Procedure < 30 minutes duration

**Denominator**
- Not Included in Eligible Patient Population
- Patient aged ≥ 18 Years
- Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus 11A41 or appropriate ICD10 code
- Place of Service Code 11, 19, 22, or 24
- Patient Encounter Listed in Denominator
- Procedure < 30 minutes duration
- Procedure 11A45

**Numerator**
- Patient received a follow-up blood glucose level check
- Patient did NOT receive a follow-up blood glucose level check
- Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 11A56 (45 procedures)
- Data Completeness Not Met Quality Data Code or equivalent was not submitted (10 procedures)
- Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met 11A57 (25 procedures)

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness =
\[
\text{Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures)}
\]
\[
\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}
\]
\[
= \frac{70 \text{ procedures}}{80 \text{ procedures}} = 87.50\%
\]

Performance Rate =
\[
\text{Performance Met (a=45 procedures)}
\]
\[
\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}
\]
\[
= \frac{45 \text{ procedures}}{80 \text{ procedures}} = 64.29\%
\]

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #71d:
Ambulatory Glucose Management:
Hyperglycemia Management Patient Education

**Multiple Submission Criteria**

**Denominator**

Not Included in Eligible Patient Population

- Patient aged ≥ 18 Years
  - Yes
  - Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus 11A41 or appropriate ICD10 code
    - Yes
    - Place of Service Code 11, 19, 22, or 24
      - Yes
      - Patient Encounter Listed in Denominator
        - Yes
        - Experienced a blood glucose level > 180 mg/dL 11A44
          - Yes
        - Denominator Exclusion
          - No
          - Procedure < 30 minutes duration 11A45
            - Yes

**Numerator**

- Patient received education on managing their glucose
  - Yes
  - Performance Rate = \( \frac{\text{Performance Met (a=45 procedures)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}} \) = 45 procedures = 64.29%

- Patient did not receive education managing their glucose
  - No
  - Data Completeness Met + Performance Met 11A58 (45 procedures) a

- Data Completeness Met + Performance Not Met 11A59 (25 procedures) b

- Data Completeness Not Met Quality-Data Code or equivalent was not submitted (10 procedures) c

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness = \( \frac{\text{Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}} \) = 70 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate = \( \frac{\text{Performance Met (a=45 procedures)}}{\text{Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures)}} \) = 45 procedures = 64.29%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #71:
Ambulatory Glucose Management:
Sample Overall Calculation

Multiple Submission Criteria

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Ambulatory Point-of-Care Glucose Testing
Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=10 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=60 procedures) = 60 procedures = 85.71%
Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Ambulatory Hyperglycemia Control
Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) = 45 procedures = 64.29%
Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Follow-Up Glucose Check for Patients Receiving Insulin
Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) = 45 procedures = 64.29%
Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Hyperglycemia Management Patient Education
Data Completeness =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) + Performance Not Met (b=25 procedures) = 70 procedures = 87.50%
Eligible Population / Denominator (c=80 procedures) = 80 procedures

Performance Rate =
Performance Met (a=45 procedures) = 45 procedures = 64.29%
Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) = 70 procedures

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS: Sample Overall Calculation
Performance Rate =
Ambulatory Point-of-Care Glucose Testing Performance Rate (85.71%) + Ambulatory Hyperglycemia Control Performance Rate (75.00%) + Follow-Up Glucose Check for Patients Receiving Insulin Performance Rate (75.00%) + Hyperglycemia Management Patient Education Performance Rate (75.00%)

Performance Rate =
85.71% + 64.29% + 64.29% + 64.29% = 278.58 = 69.65%

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
AQI72: Perioperative Anemia Management

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, aged 18 years and older, undergoing elective total joint arthroplasty who were screened for anemia preoperatively AND, if positive, have documentation that one or more of the following management strategies were used prior to PACU discharge.

Management strategies include one or more of the following:
- Cell salvage techniques employed intraoperatively
- Intraoperative antifibrinolytic therapy or tourniquet, if not contraindicated
- Preoperative iron supplementation, epoetin alpha
- Use of evidence-based preoperative anemia management algorithm supplemented with laboratory testing and/or multidisciplinary consult

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a patient undergoes an elective total joint arthroplasty procedure during the reporting period. It is anticipated that qualified anesthesia providers and eligible clinicians who provide denominator-eligible services will submit this measure.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes are used to identify patients who are included in the measure denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
Patients, aged 18 years and older, undergoing elective total joint arthroplasty.

Denominator Note: For the purpose of this measure, total joint arthroplasty includes arthroplasty of the knee, hip, and shoulder.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, aged 18 years and older
AND
Elective Surgery: G9643
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT): 01214, 01215, 01402, 01638

Denominator Exclusions
Surgeon or other non-anesthesia professional clinician completed one or more of the management strategies without direction or assistance from the anesthesia professional.

**Numerator**
Patients who were screened for anemia preoperatively AND, if positive, have documentation that one or more of the following management strategies were used prior to PACU discharge.

*Management strategies include one or more of the following:*  
- Cell salvage techniques employed intraoperatively  
- Intraoperative antifibrinolytic therapy or tourniquet, if not contraindicated  
- Preoperative iron supplementation, *epoetin alpha*  
- Use of evidence-based preoperative anemia management algorithm supplemented with laboratory testing and/or multidisciplinary consult

**Numerator definition:** For the purpose of this measure, a positive preoperative anemia screening result is defined as a Hgb value <13 gm/dL for men or Hgb value <12 gm/dL for women

**Numerator note:** Preoperative screening for anemia could include any of the following tests: complete blood count (CBC), arterial blood gas (ABG), venous blood gas (VBG), or other point of care hemoglobin/hematocrit test within 90 days and until one day prior to the surgical procedure.

**Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily**

**Performance Met:**

11A67 Patient was screened for anemia preoperatively AND documentation of one or more selected management strategies used prior to PACU discharge.

**OR**

**Denominator Exception:**

11A68 Negative preoperative anemia screening result.

**OR**

**Denominator Exception:**

11A69 Documentation of medical or patient reason(s) for not screening for anemia and/or using selected management strategies (e.g., Jehovah’s witness, patient refusal, contraindication, etc).

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**

11A70 No preoperative patient screen for anemia OR positive preoperative anemia screening result and no documentation of one or more selected management strategies used prior to PACU discharge.

**NQF Number:** Not Applicable

**eCQM:** Not Applicable
Rationale
Anemia is a common complication of many chronic illnesses that interferes with iron absorption. It has been estimated that at least one-third of patients undergoing non-emergent surgical procedures have potentially treatable anemia. Preoperative anemia is associated with increased need for perioperative blood transfusion as well as significant perioperative morbidity and mortality. Appropriate preoperative anemia management can reduce the risk of perioperative blood transfusion, help identify co-morbidities, and improve perioperative outcomes by improving patients’ readiness for surgery. The 2015 American Society of Anesthesiologists Guideline on Perioperative Blood Management indicate “TEG and ROTEM-guided algorithms are shown to be effective in reducing blood transfusion requirements.” Additionally, studies have found that preoperative anemia has been associated with postoperative joint infections. The preoperative screening for anemia would reduce the number of post-operative joint infections.” More resources can be found at the American Association of Blood Banks.

The purpose of this measure is to drive quality changes within perioperative anemia management. Testing algorithms may not be available in all practices. Those that do not have testing algorithms should use a different strategy to fulfill requirements of this measure.

Clinical Recommendation Statements
2015 ASA Practice Guidelines for Perioperative Blood Management
“Review available laboratory test results including hemoglobin, hematocrit, and coagulation profiles. Order additional laboratory tests depending on a patient’s medical condition (e.g., coagulopathy, anemia.”

“Erythropoietin with or without iron may be administered when possible to reduce the need for allogenic blood in selected patient populations (e.g., renal insufficiency, anemia of chronic disease, refusal of transfusion). Administer iron to patients with iron deficiency anemia if time permits.”

“If anemia is suspected, monitor hemoglobin/hematocrit values based on estimated blood loss and clinical signs.”

Data Source: Claims/Paper Medical Record, Registry
Measure Steward: American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) / Anesthesia Quality Institute (AQI)
Number of Performance Rates: 1
Proportion Measure Scoring: Yes
Continuous Measure Scoring: No


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Risk Adjustment: No
Care Setting: Hospital
2021 Qualified Clinical Data Registry Measure Flow for AQI ID #72: Perioperative Anemia Management

**SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**

Data Completeness = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) + Denominator Exception (b=10 procedures) + Performance Not Met (c=10 procedures) / Eligible Population / Denominator (d=80 procedures) = 70 procedures / 80 procedures = 87.50%

Performance Rate = Performance Met (a=50 procedures) / Eligible Population (70 procedures) = 50 procedures / 70 procedures = 83.33%

Data Completeness Numerator (70 procedures) - Denominator Exceptions (b=10 procedures) = 60 procedures

Version 2.0
November 2020
Measure Title
Quantum31: Central Line Ultrasound Guidance

*ASA LICENSED THIS MEASURE FROM MEDNAX*

Measure Description
Percentage of patients, regardless of age, in whom ultrasound guidance is used by the clinician when placing a central line for those central lines that are placed in the internal jugular location.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Process

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
No

Instructions
This measure is to be reported each time a clinician places a central line in the internal jugular location (de novo placement). Performance of this metric requires clinician documentation that ultrasound guidance was performed at the time of central line placement.

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes and patient demographics are used to identify patients who are included in the measure’s denominator. Registry codes are used to report the numerator of the measure.

Denominator
All patients, regardless of age, who undergo internal jugular central line placement by the clinician.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
All patients, regardless of age

AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
36555, 36556, 36557, 36558, 36560, 36561, 36563, 36565, 36566, 93503

AND
Internal jugular site insertion 10A66

Denominator Exclusions / Exceptions
- Tunneled placement through same, existing site as previously placed and currently indwelling non-tunneled placement. 11A39

Numerator
Use of ultrasound guidance during the central line insertion when central line is placed at the internal jugular site.
Numerator Quality - Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

**Performance Met:**

10A67 Clinician used ultrasound guidance during central line placement when internal jugular site used.

**OR**

**Performance Not Met:**

10A68 Clinician did not use ultrasound guidance during central line placement when internal jugular site used.

**NQF Number:** Not Applicable

**eCQM:** Not Applicable

**Rationale**

The use of ultrasound to guide central venous cannulation has been shown to decrease adverse events including but not limited to decreased risks of cannulation failure, arterial puncture, hematoma, and hemothorax. Benefits that relate to ultrasound guidance are most appreciable for internal jugular site insertion in contrast to either subclavian or femoral insertion. 43,44,45,46

**Data Source:** Claims, Medical Record, Registry

**Measure Steward:** MEDNAX Services, Inc.

**Number of Multiple Performance Rates:** Not applicable

**Proportion Measure Scoring:** Yes

**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No

**Risk Adjustment:** No

**Care Setting:** Hospital

Measure Title
ePreop31: Intraoperative Hypotension among Non-Emergent Noncardiac Surgical Cases

*ASA LICENSED THIS MEASURE FROM ePreop*

Measure Description
Percentage of general anesthesia cases in which mean arterial pressure (MAP) fell below 65 mmHg for cumulative total of 15 minutes or more.

NQS Domain / Meaningful Measures Area
Patient Safety / Preventable Healthcare Harm

Measure Type
Intermediate Outcome

High Priority Status
Yes

Inverse Measure
Yes

- A lower score indicates better quality. Note that providers are not expected to receive a score of zero on the measure, because some patients could have a MAP that falls below 65 for reasons outside a provider’s control.

Instructions
This measure evaluates the proportion of cases in which the patient’s MAP is below 65 mmHg for 15 minutes or more, cumulatively over the course of the surgery. The numerator condition is met when MAP is below 65 mmHg for one continuous period lasting 15 minutes or more, or if the patient has several discrete periods with a MAP below 65 mmHg that collectively sum to 15 minutes or more. Note that this measure is not intended to substitute for the clinician’s judgement about managing IOH for any given patient, and for some patients the clinician may manage blood pressure using a higher or lower target MAP (e.g., a higher MAP target for patients with chronic hypertension).

To report the measure, the reporting clinician must submit data on the patient’s MAP over the course of the surgery as monitored by an anesthesia information management system (AIMS). The reporting clinician must submit intraoperative patient vitals extracted directly from an interface with the monitor. Reporting clinicians who track blood pressure manually are not eligible to report the measure. If the record for a given case includes both vitals pulled from the monitor and manually recorded vitals, only those from the monitor will be used to score the measure.

The first blood pressure reading is defined as the anesthesia start time. The measure end time is defined as the anesthesia end time. A given blood pressure reading will be attributed to the period that runs from the time the reading was recorded to the time of either the next reading or the measure end time. If the period between a given reading and either the next reading or the measure end time lasts for longer than five minutes, the reading will only be attributed for five minutes. If the reporting clinician monitors a patient using more than one method and there are two MAPs available at the same point in time, the measure uses the invasive value for scoring the measure. The measure attributes the full case to all reporting clinicians who provide care during any portion of the case from the beginning to the end of the measurement period.
The measure excludes patients with a baseline MAP below 65 mmHg. To determine the patient’s baseline MAP, the measure relies on the most recent reading taken from the preoperative holding area. If no such reading is available, the measure uses the most recent MAP taken in the operating room before induction of anesthesia.

If a clinician does not have MAP values available to report either for the baseline MAP or for measurements across the measurement period, the clinician may submit pairs of systolic and diastolic blood pressures (SBPs and DBPs) as a replacement for the MAP. The registry collecting the data will use these systolic and diastolic pressure values to calculate MAP values. Specifically, the registry will calculate MAP using the following formula: MAP = 1/3 (SBP) + 2/3 (DBP) (Sesso et al. 2000).

Non-emergency surgeries include both elective and urgent surgeries.

Because longitudinal blood pressure data can contain artifactual values (for example, inaccurate readings caused by the surgeon’s leaning on the blood pressure cuff), the measure will drop MAP, SBP, and DBP readings that are likely to be artifacts. Specifically, the measure will drop individual MAP readings that meet any of the following criteria:

Documented as an artifact by the clinician:
- SBP ≥ 300 mmHg or ≤20 mmHg
- DBP ≤5 mmHg or DBP ≥ 225 mmHg
- SBP and DBP within 5 mmHg
- MAP ≤30 mmHg or ≥ 250 mmHg

Measure Reporting via the Qualified Clinical Data Registry
CPT codes, patient demographics and billing data are used to identify patients who are included in the measure’s denominator. Denominator eligible cases are required to be sent from an electronic reporting facility to qualify. Registry codes are used to report the numerator. Reporting clinicians who track information manually are not eligible to report the measure.

Denominator
- Unadjusted measure score: All cases in which adults (ages 18 and older) with noncardiac, non-emergency surgery requires general, neuraxial, or regional anesthesia care.
- Risk adjusted measure score: The expected number of cases in which patients have a MAP below 65 mmHg that exceeds the cumulative length of 15 minutes with noncardiac, non-emergency surgery requiring general, neuraxial, or regional anesthesia care, based on the risk adjustment model.

Denominator Criteria (Eligible Cases):
Patient aged 18 years and older
AND
Anesthesia Types: General Anesthesia, Neuraxial Anesthesia, Regional Anesthesia
AND
Patient encounter during the reporting period (CPT):
00100, 00103, 00160, 00162, 00164, 00170, 00174, 00176, 00190, 00192, 00210, 00211, 00212, 00214, 00215, 00216, 00218, 00220, 00222, 00300, 00320, 00322, 00350, 00352, 00400, 00402, 00404, 00406, 00450, 00454, 00470, 00472, 00474, 00500, 00520, 00524, 00528, 00529, 00530, 00532, 00534, 00539, 00540, 00541, 00542, 00546, 00548, 00550, 00550, 00560, 00604, 00620, 00622, 00625, 00626, 00630, 00632, 00635, 00640, 00670, 00700, 00702, 00730, 00750, 00752, 00756, 00770,
Denominator Exclusions

- The measure excludes patients with a baseline MAP below 65 mmHg: 99A16
- To determine the patient's baseline MAP, the measure relies on the most recent reading taken from the preoperative holding area. If no such reading is available, the measure uses the most recent MAP taken in the operating room before induction of anesthesia.
- If a clinician does not have MAP values available to report either for the baseline MAP or for measurements across the measurement period, the clinician may submit pairs of systolic and diastolic blood pressures (SBPs and DBPs) as a replacement for the MAP. The registry collecting the data will use these systolic and diastolic pressure values to calculate MAP values. Specifically, the registry will calculate MAP using the following formula: MAP = 1/3 (SBP) + 2/3 (DBP)\(^47\)
- The measure excludes surgeries where add on code 99135 (Anesthesia complicated by utilization of controlled hypotension) is listed separately in addition to the code for the primary anesthesia procedure): 99135
- ASA Physical Status Classification of 1, 5 and 6
- Emergent case

Numerator

Patients who have a MAP below 65 mmHg that exceeds the cumulative length of 15 minutes with noncardiac, non-emergency surgery requiring general, neuraxial, or regional anesthesia care.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily

Performance Met:

99A17 MAP below 65 mmHg that exceeds the cumulative length of 15 minutes.

OR

Performance Not Met:

99A18 MAP does not fall below 65 mmHg for a cumulative length of 15 minutes

NQF Number: Not Applicable

eCQM: Not Applicable

**Rationale**
MAP below 60–70 mmHg among adults having non-cardiac surgery is associated with increased risk of acute kidney injury (AKI), myocardial injury, and mortality, and the risk is a function of both hypotension severity and duration.\(^{48}\) Noncardiac surgery patients are at increased risk of AKI when their cumulative time below a MAP of 65 mmHg reaches or exceeds 13 minutes. When patients fall even further below this threshold (for example, MAP below 55 mmHg), even shorter durations are associated with increased risk of AKI.\(^{49}\) Among adult noncardiac surgery patients, 31.3 percent have experienced MAP below 65 mmHg for 10 minutes or longer.\(^{50}\) Different approaches for managing patients’ blood pressure during surgery are significantly associated with higher or lower risks of postoperative organ dysfunction, including renal dysfunction.\(^{51}\)

**Data Source:** Claims, Electronic Health Record (Anesthesia Information Management System, Patient Record)

**Measure Steward:** ePreop Anesthesia Quality Registry/Cleveland Clinic

**Number of Performance Rates:** Not applicable

**Proportion Measure Scoring:** No

**Continuous Measure Scoring:** No

**Risk Adjustment:** Yes

**Care Setting:** Hospital

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