



Quality Indicator Quick Reference Guide

High-level description of each of the nine CCRS indicators included in CIHI's public reporting initiative

March 2015

Restraint Use in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents who were physically restrained <u>daily</u> as indicated on their target assessments (assessments used in the calculation)
Numerator	Residents who were physically restrained <u>daily</u> over the 7 days prior to their target assessment. For this indicator, restraints include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trunk Restraint – Limb Restraint – Chair Prevents Rising
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents who are comatose or quadriplegic
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the device is attached/adjacent to the resident’s body and he/she cannot remove it easily and it restricts freedom of movement or normal access to the body, it is considered a restraint ▪ It is the effect of the device has on the resident, not the intent or the name of the device ▪ Some personal assistive safety devices (PASD) <i>may</i> meet the interRAI definition of a restraint ▪ Use of bedrails is not included in the calculation of this indicator
Detailed indicator information	CIHI’s Indicator Library: Restraint Use

Potentially Inappropriate Use of Antipsychotics in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents on antipsychotics without a diagnosis of psychosis
Numerator	Residents who received antipsychotic medication on one or more days in the seven days prior to their target assessment (the assessments used in the calculation)
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents who have end-stage disease - 6 months or less to live, or are receiving hospice care Residents who have a diagnosis of schizophrenia or Huntington's chorea Residents who have experienced hallucinations or delusions in the 7 days prior to their target assessment
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	Antipsychotic drug use is captured based on the pharmacological classification, not the reason it is being used
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Inappropriate Use of Antipsychotics

Falls in the Last 30 Days in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents who fell in the 30 days prior to their target assessment (the assessment used in the calculation)
Numerator	Residents who had at least one fall in the 30 days prior to their target assessment
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	None
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	A fall is defined as any unintentional change in position where the resident ends up on the ground or other lower level
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Falls in Long-Term Care

Worsened Pressure Ulcer in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents whose stage 2 to 4 pressure ulcer worsened since the prior assessment
Numerator	Residents who had a stage 2 – 4 pressure ulcer in the 7 days prior to their target assessment (the assessment used in the calculation); AND The stage of pressure ulcer is worse on their target assessment compared with their prior assessment.
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents who had a stage 4 pressure ulcer on their prior assessment
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	Pressure ulcers should be staged according to the extent of tissue damage present during the observation period.
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Worsened Pressure Ulcer

Worsened Depressive Mood in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents whose mood from symptoms of depression have worsened since the prior assessment
Numerator	Residents with a higher Depression Rating Scale (DRS) score on their target assessment compared with their prior assessment.
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents who are comatose Residents with a DRS score of 14 (maximum score) on their prior assessment
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	The DRS is calculated using seven different indicators of depression, anxiety and sad mood that may have been present in the last 30 days
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Worsened Depressive Mood

Improved Physical Functioning in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	The percentage of residents who improved or remained independent in transferring and locomotion (mid-loss ADLs) since the previous assessment
Numerator	Residents with improved mid-loss activities of daily living (ADL) self performance on their target assessment compared with their previous assessment OR Residents who were independent in mid-loss ADLs on both target and previous assessment
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents who are comatose or who have end-stage disease - 6 months or less to live
Performance	Higher is better
Clinical notes	Decline in physical functioning is not an inevitable part of aging and research shows that many long-term care residents have the potential to improve or remain functionally stable.
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Improved Physical Functioning

Worsened Physical Functioning in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	The percentage of residents who worsened or remained completely dependent in transferring and locomotion (mid-loss ADLs) since the prior assessment
Numerator	Residents with worsened mid-loss activities of daily living (ADL) self performance on their target assessment compared with their previous assessment OR Residents who were completely dependent in mid-loss ADLs on both target and prior assessment
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents who are comatose or have end-stage disease - 6 months or less to live
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	This indicator captures unexpected decline that <u>may</u> be inconsistent with a resident's normal condition or health trajectory.
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Worsened Physical Functioning

Experienced Pain in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents who had pain as documented on the target assessment
Numerator	Residents with moderate pain at least daily or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency as documented on the target assessment
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	None
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presence of pain is captured if the resident experienced pain during the observation period, even if that pain was later relieved by an analgesic ▪ If a resident did not experience <i>any</i> pain during the observation period because he/she was on a <u>medication regimen</u> that renders him/her pain free, no pain is captured
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Experienced Pain

Experienced Worsened Pain in Long-Term Care

What does it measure?	Percentage of residents whose pain worsened since the prior assessment
Numerator	Residents with greater pain on their target assessment compared with their prior assessment
Denominator	All residents with valid assessments
Exclusions	Residents with daily horrible/excruciating pain on prior assessment
Performance	Lower is better
Clinical notes	
Detailed indicator information	CIHI's Indicator Library: Worsened Pain

Need more detail?

- MDS 2.0 assessment form and clinical coding standard
- Detailed calculations/logic for each indicator
- Full risk-adjustment methodology
- Client support
-all available through ccrs@cihi.ca