This form contains the measure information submitted by stewards. Blank fields indicate no information was provided. Attachments also may have been submitted and are provided to reviewers. The subcriteria and most of the footnotes from the evaluation criteria are provided in Word comments within the form and will appear if your cursor is over the highlighted area. Hyperlinks to the evaluation criteria and ratings are provided in each section.

**TAP/Workgroup** (if utilized): Complete all yellow highlighted areas of the form. Evaluate the extent to which each subcriterion is met. Based on your evaluation, summarize the strengths and weaknesses in each section.

**Note:** If there is no TAP or workgroup, the SC also evaluates the subcriteria (yellow highlighted areas).

**Steering Committee:** Complete all pink highlighted areas of the form. Review the workgroup/TAP assessment of the subcriteria, noting any areas of disagreement; then evaluate the extent to which each major criterion is met; and finally, indicate your recommendation for the endorsement. Provide the rationale for your ratings.

Evaluation ratings of the extent to which the criteria are met
C = Completely (unquestionably demonstrated to meet the criterion)
P = Partially (demonstrated to partially meet the criterion)
M = Minimally (addressed BUT demonstrated to only minimally meet the criterion)
N = Not at all (NOT addressed; OR incorrectly addressed; OR demonstrated to NOT meet the criterion)
NA = Not applicable (only an option for a few subcriteria as indicated)

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**MEASURE DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION**

**De.1 Measure Title:** Platelet Transfusion Indication

**De.2 Brief description of measure:** Percentage of transfused platelet doses (bags) with pre-transfusion platelet count result and clinical indication documented - applicable to inpatients of all ages.

**De.3 If included in a composite or paired with another measure, please identify composite or paired measure**
PBM-04 is a part of the Patient Blood Management (PBM) measure set: PBM-01 (Transfusion Consent), PBM-02 (RBC Transfusion Indication), PBM-03 (Plasma Transfusion Indication, PBM-05 (Blood Administration Documentation), PBM-06 (Preoperative Anemia Screening), PBM-07 (Preoperative Blood Type Testing and Antibody Screening)

**De.4 National Priority Partners Priority Area:** Care coordination, Safety, Overuse

**De.5 IOM Quality Domain:** Effectiveness, Patient-centered, Safety

**De.6 Consumer Care Need:** Getting better, Living with illness

---

**CONDITIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY NQF**

Four conditions must be met before proposed measures may be considered and evaluated for suitability as voluntary consensus standards:

**A. The measure is in the public domain or an intellectual property (measure steward agreement) is signed.**

Public domain only applies to governmental organizations. All non-government organizations must sign a measure steward agreement even if measures are made publicly and freely available.

**A.1 Do you attest that the measure steward holds intellectual property rights to the measure and the right to use aspects of the measure owned by another entity (e.g., risk model, code set)?** Yes

**A.2 Indicate if Proprietary Measure (as defined in measure steward agreement):**

**A.3 Measure Steward Agreement: Agreement will be signed and submitted prior to or at the time of measure submission**

**A.4 Measure Steward Agreement attached:**
B. The measure owner/steward verifies there is an identified responsible entity and process to maintain and update the measure on a schedule that is commensurate with the rate of clinical innovation, but at least every 3 years. Yes, information provided in contact section

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<td>C. The intended use of the measure includes both public reporting and quality improvement.</td>
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<td>►Purpose: Public reporting, Internal quality improvement Accreditation</td>
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<td>D. The requested measure submission information is complete. Generally, measures should be fully developed and tested so that all the evaluation criteria have been addressed and information needed to evaluate the measure is provided. Measures that have not been tested are only potentially eligible for a time-limited endorsement and in that case, measure owners must verify that testing will be completed within 12 months of endorsement.</td>
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<td>D.1 Testing: Yes, fully developed and tested</td>
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<td>D.2 Have NQF-endorsed measures been reviewed to identify if there are similar or related measures?</td>
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<td>(for NQF staff use) Have all conditions for consideration been met?</td>
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<td>Staff Notes to Steward (if submission returned):</td>
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<td>Staff Notes to Reviewers (issues or questions regarding any criteria):</td>
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### TAP/Workgroup Reviewer Name:

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### Steering Committee Reviewer Name:

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#### 1. IMPORTANCE TO MEASURE AND REPORT

**Degree to which the specific measure focus is important to making significant gains in health care quality (safety, timeliness, effectiveness, efficiency, equity, patient-centeredness) and improving health outcomes for a specific high impact aspect of healthcare where there is variation in or overall poor performance.**

**Measures must be judged to be important to measure and report in order to be evaluated against the remaining criteria.** (evaluation criteria)

1a. **High Impact**

**Specific NPP goal:**

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1a.1 **Demonstrated High Impact Aspect of Healthcare:** Frequently performed procedure, Leading cause of morbidity/mortality, Patient/societal consequences of poor quality

1a.2

1a.3 **Summary of Evidence of High Impact:** Each year 2 million doses of platelets are transfused in the US for various abnormalities of hemostasis. The number of units transfused as a result of an abnormal laboratory value in the absence of impaired hemostasis is unknown, but could be substantial. Platelets are transfused to treat or prevent bleeding associated with thrombocytopenia and/or platelet dysfunction. Platelets given therapeutically should help stop the bleeding, and if given prophylactically, post transfusion platelet counts should be obtained to monitor the response to determine the effectiveness of the transfusion.


British committee for standards in haematology (1999) guidelines for the administration of blood and blood components and the management of transfused patients. Transfusion Medicine, 9, 227-238.


**Rating:** C=Completely; P=Partially; M=Minimally; N=Not at all; NA=Not applicable
Guidelines for the use of platelet transfusions. BR J Haematol 2003;122;10-23.

1b. Opportunity for Improvement

1b.1 Benefits (improvements in quality) envisioned by use of this measure: Despite nearly two decades of awareness of inconsistent transfusion practices and publication of clinical practice guideline, there has not been improvement in the wide variability of transfusion rates for platelets. Measuring and monitoring patients that receive platelets will provide data that can be used to determine if patients are receiving the best care based on the guidelines.

1b.2 Summary of data demonstrating performance gap (variation or overall poor performance) across providers:
Although most platelet transfusions are given prophylactically to patients undergoing chemotherapy, a large number of transfusions are given to “prepare” patients for procedures. This is a common occurrence that is not an evidence-based practice. One hospital changed their policy of transfusing prophylactic platelets at 20,000/µL to a combined approach of considering the platelet count and patient status resulted in the consumption of half of their platelet usage with no apparent increase in hemorrhagic complications. In the recent TRAC study, platelet use for patients undergoing isolated primary coronary artery bypass graft surgery ranged from 0.4% to 90.4% at 408 hospitals.

1b.3 Citations for data on performance gap:

1b.4 Summary of Data on disparities by population group:
NA

1b.5 Citations for data on Disparities:
NA

1c. Outcome or Evidence to Support Measure Focus

1c.1 Relationship to Outcomes (For non-outcome measures, briefly describe the relationship to desired outcome. For outcomes, describe why it is relevant to the target population): Transfusion of platelets has been associated with adverse events. Repeated platelet transfusions can cause alloimmunization and platelet refractoriness to future transfusions. Multiple infectious risks are associated with platelet transfusions, so patients should only be exposed to the least amount needed. Collecting data on the transfusion processes of care can reduce variability within hospitals and has been shown to improve patient outcomes.

1c.2-3. Type of Evidence: Observational study, Evidence-based guideline, Expert opinion, Systematic synthesis of research, Meta-analysis

1c.4 Summary of Evidence (as described in the criteria; for outcomes, summarize any evidence that healthcare services/care processes influence the outcome):
A retrospective review of 608 patients did not find any increased bleeding in patients with bleeding twice the midpoint of normal or platelet counts of 50 - 99 x 109 /L.
A retrospective analysis of 490 intensive care unit (ICU) patients in whom 938 arterial and venous catheters
were placed found that preprocedural transfusion did not appear to impact the complication rate. However, 18 of 57 patients that received transfusions were inappropriately prescribed. A higher rate of bleeding was found in medical patients as opposed to trauma or surgery patients with rates of 9%, 1.4% and 0.6% respectively that was attributed to inexperience of medical residents. However, this inexperience did not improve the bleeding rate in a report of 1000 attempts at internal jugular vein cannulations in patients with coagulopathy of liver disease by the medical service group. Hemorrhagic complications occurred in 10 patients with only one requiring surgical repair. Most series examining transfusion before line placement in patients with thrombocytopenia (with or without other coagulopathy, report a low incidence of bleeding complications (= 1% - 6%). It appears that preprocedure or prophylactic platelet transfusion has little impact on subsequent bleeding complications, but operator inexperience was noted as the greatest predictor of bleeding in several series.

1c.5 Rating of strength/quality of evidence (also provide narrative description of the rating and by whom):
NA

1c.6 Method for rating evidence: NA

1c.7 Summary of Controversy/Contradictory Evidence: Unknown

Shander AS, Goodnough LT. Blood transfusion as a quality indicator in cardiac surgery. JAMA 2010;(14)1610-1611.

1c.9 Quote the Specific guideline recommendation (including guideline number and/or page number): It is reasonable to transfuse non-red cell hemostatic blood products based on clinical evidence of bleeding and preferably guided by point-of-care tests that assess hemostatic function in a timely and accurate manner. (#4-2 p. S36).


1c.11 National Guideline Clearinghouse or other URL: http://www.sts.org/sections/aboutthesociety/practiceguidelines

1c.12 Rating of strength of recommendation (also provide narrative description of the rating and by whom):
Level of evidence is C, Class Ila

1c.13 Method for rating strength of recommendation (If different from USPSTF system, also describe rating and how it relates to USPSTF):
The classification system is the same as that used by the Joint Task Force for Guidelines of the American College of Cardiology (ACC) and the American Heart Association (AHA).
Classification of Recommendations
Class I: Conditions for which there is evidence and/or general agreement that a given procedure or
treatment is useful and effective.
Class II: Conditions for which there is conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of a procedure or treatment.
IIa. Weight of evidence/opinion is in favor of usefulness/efficacy
IIb. Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.
Class III: Conditions for which there is evidence and/or general agreement that the procedure/treatment is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.
Level of Evidence
Level of Evidence A: Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials
Level of Evidence B: Data derived from a single randomized trial, or non-randomized studies
Level of Evidence C: Consensus opinion of experts

1c.14 Rationale for using this guideline over others:
This measure set includes elective cardiac surgery patients. This guideline is cited because it supports platelet usage based on clinical evidence and prefers that point-of-care testing is used to assess hemostatic function prior to transfusion.

TAP/Workgroup: What are the strengths and weaknesses in relation to the subcriteria for Importance to Measure and Report?

Steering Committee: Was the threshold criterion, Importance to Measure and Report, met?
Rationale:

2. SCIENTIFIC ACCEPTABILITY OF MEASURE PROPERTIES

Extent to which the measure, as specified, produces consistent (reliable) and credible (valid) results about the quality of care when implemented. (evaluation criteria)

2a. MEASURE SPECIFICATIONS

S.1 Do you have a web page where current detailed measure specifications can be obtained?
S.2 If yes, provide web page URL:

2a. Precisely Specified

2a.1 Numerator Statement (Brief, text description of the numerator - what is being measured about the target population, e.g. target condition, event, or outcome):
Number of platelet doses(bags) with pre-transfusion platelet count result and clinical indication documented

2a.2 Numerator Time Window (The time period in which cases are eligible for inclusion in the numerator):
Episode of care

2a.3 Numerator Details (All information required to collect/calculate the numerator, including all codes, logic, and definitions):
The doses(bags) in the numerator are a subset of the denominator doses. The following data elements are collected for the numerator; Clinical Indication for Platelets, Pre-transfusion Platelet Count and Platelet ID. Detailed descriptions are provided in attachment for Section 2a.30.

2a.4 Denominator Statement (Brief, text description of the denominator - target population being measured):
Number of transfused platelet doses (bags) evaluated

2a.5 Target population gender: Female, Male
2a.6 Target population age range: Patients of all ages admitted to hospital

2a.7 Denominator Time Window (The time period in which cases are eligible for inclusion in the denominator):
Episode of Care

Rating: C=Completely; P=Partially; M=Minimally; N=Not at all; NA=Not applicable
2a.8 Denominator Details (All information required to collect/calculate the denominator - the target population being measured - including all codes, logic, and definitions):
- Admission Date
- Blood Administration Location
- Blood Bank Records
- ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes
- Platelet ID
- Pre-transfusion Platelet Count
Detailed descriptions are provided in attachment for Section 2a.30.

2a.9 Denominator Exclusions (Brief text description of exclusions from the target population):

2a.10 Denominator Exclusion Details (All information required to collect exclusions to the denominator, including all codes, logic, and definitions):

2a.11 Stratification Details/Variables (All information required to stratify the measure including the stratification variables, all codes, logic, and definitions):
This measure could be stratified using the data element Blood Administration Location. The definition is the location where the blood transfusion started. Allowable values are: Intraoperative or Non-intraoperative Setting.

2a.12-13 Risk Adjustment Type: No risk adjustment necessary

2a.14 Risk Adjustment Methodology/Variables (List risk adjustment variables and describe conceptual models, statistical models, or other aspects of model or method):

2a.15-17 Detailed risk model available Web page URL or attachment:

2a.18-19 Type of Score: Rate/proportion
2a.20 Interpretation of Score: Better quality = Higher score
2a.21 Calculation Algorithm (Describe the calculation of the measure as a flowchart or series of steps):
Algorithms are provided in attachment for Section 2a.30.

2a.22 Describe the method for discriminating performance (e.g., significance testing):
During the six-month pilot, the distribution of the hospital rates was reviewed over time.

2a.23 Sampling (Survey) Methodology If measure is based on a sample (or survey), provide instructions for obtaining the sample, conducting the survey and guidance on minimum sample size (response rate):
For pilot testing, hospitals were requested to submit 10 cases of patients with platelet transfusions that were discharged from the designated six months. Post pilot, the sample size will be based on the number of platelet units transfused per discharge month or quarter. Hospitals that choose to sample have the option of sampling quarterly or monthly. A hospital may choose to use a larger sample size than required. Hospitals with an initial population size less than the minimum number of doses/bags transfused per quarter/month for the measure, cannot apply sampling to the measure.

2a.24 Data Source (Check the source(s) for which the measure is specified and tested)
Documentation of original self-assessment, Paper medical record/flow-sheet, Lab data

2a.25 Data source/data collection instrument (Identify the specific data source/data collection instrument, e.g. name of database, clinical registry, collection instrument, etc.):
The Joint Commission developed a web-based data collection tool that was used by hospitals and for reliability testing during the pilot test. When the measures are made part of The Joint Commission’s ORYX data collection and reporting program, the data would be collected using contracted Performance Measurement Systems (vendors) that develop data collection tools based on the measure specifications. The tools are verified and tested by Joint Commission staff to confirm the accuracy of the data collection tool with the specifications.

2a.26-28 Data source/data collection instrument reference web page URL or attachment: Attachment
The Patient Blood Management Tool [1]-634279278614826626.pdf

2a.29-31 Data dictionary/code table web page URL or attachment: Attachment PBMSpecifications-634279425608300826.pdf

2a.32-35 Level of Measurement/Analysis (Check the level(s) for which the measure is specified and tested)
Facility/Agency, Can be measured at all levels

2a.36-37 Care Settings (Check the setting(s) for which the measure is specified and tested)
Hospital

2a.38-41 Clinical Services (Healthcare services being measured, check all that apply)
Clinicians: PA/NP/Advanced Practice Nurse, Clinicians: Physicians (MD/DO)

TESTING/ANALYSIS

2b. Reliability testing

2b.1 Data/sample (description of data/sample and size): A sample of 194 medical records were reabstracted at 12 randomly selected acute care hospitals of different sizes and locations throughout the country from July through September 2010.

2b.2 Analytic Method (type of reliability & rationale, method for testing):
Hospitals for reliability testing were randomly selected based on multiple characteristics, including region (west, south, north central, northeast), hospital type (teaching/non-teaching, rural/urban), and bed size (0-99, 100-199, 200-299, 300+). The objectives of the reliability site visits included: evaluation of the reliability of the individual measures and associated data elements, assessment of data collection effort including abstraction time and estimated cost, assessment of measure specifications including definitions, abstraction guidelines, etc. and assessment of sampling strategies. To prepare for the reliability site visits, the data collection tool that was used by the pilot hospitals was enhanced and tested. During the reliability site visit, Joint Commission staff reabstracted a sub-set of records that had been previously submitted by the hospital into the enhanced data collection tool without knowing the measure specific data values that the hospital had submitted. When reabstraction was completed for each record, the results from the hospital and Joint Commission staff were compared and differences adjudicated in the program. Focus group interviews were conducted at each hospital and findings were discussed with each hospital to understand what aspects could be improved. A comparison of calculated indicator rates using data originally abstracted by hospitals and the data that were reabstracted by The Joint Commission staff was adjudicated on each measure and the individual data elements. Statistical analysis utilized Kappa scores and p values.

2b.3 Testing Results (reliability statistics, assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for the test conducted):
The number of originally abstracted denominator events was 33 with a computed original measure rate of 73%. The number of re-abstracted denominator events was 34 with a re-abstracted measure rate of 68%. The absolute difference was 5% with a Kappa score of 0.571. The percent of hospital identified population verified as 99%. The match rate for 51 events for the individual data elements was: Clinical Indication for Platelets 65%, Platelet Event ID 94%, Platelet Event Total Doses 94%, and Pre-transfusion Platelet Count 78%. Measure specifications have been revised to strengthen and provide additional clarity to the data element definitions and abstraction guidelines.

2c. Validity testing

2c.1 Data/sample (description of data/sample and size): Face validity was tested by a total of 63 hospitals of various sizes and geographic locations across the country that represented over 300 individuals during August and May 2009. Measure specifications were sent to the test hospitals for review. In addition, on-site focus interviews were conducted at five hospitals. Criterion validity was evaluated during the reliability site visits mentioned above as well as through an online survey that the participating hospitals completed.
2c.2 **Analytic Method** *(type of validity & rationale, method for testing)*:
The measure information form and the data dictionary were evaluated for face validity. The following parts of the measure information form were evaluated: numerator statement, numerator inclusions, numerator exclusions, denominator statement, denominator inclusions, denominator exclusions and an overall understanding of the measure information form. Each area was scored utilizing a five-point Likert scale. For each data element, the hospitals were asked to comment on the clarity and understanding of the abstraction guidelines and data definitions. In addition, the data dictionary was reviewed for overall understanding, usefulness and clarity utilizing a five-point Likert scale. Qualitative analysis was performed on measure feedback received during the focus group interviews and from the online surveys.

2c.3 **Testing Results** *(statistical results, assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for the test conducted)*:
A total of 58 hospitals completed the face validity evaluation and rated the overall understanding of the numerator and denominator statements an average 4.3% that ranked the measure 4th out of the 10 measures. Modifications to improve the understanding and clarity of the measure specifications were made prior to pilot testing based on feedback received from the hospitals during the face validity evaluation. Analysis of the online survey revealed 98% (57/58) of the pilot hospitals recommended moving the measure forward to the pilot test with suggested modifications. Note: For alpha testing, samples of all three blood products were proposed for one measure population.

2d. **Exclusions Justified**

2d.1 **Summary of Evidence supporting exclusion(s)**:

2d.2 **Citations for Evidence**:

2d.3 **Data/sample** *(description of data/sample and size)*:

2d.4 **Analytic Method** *(type analysis & rationale)*:

2d.5 **Testing Results** *(e.g., frequency, variability, sensitivity analyses)*:

2e. **Risk Adjustment for Outcomes/ Resource Use Measures**

2e.1 **Data/sample** *(description of data/sample and size)*:

2e.2 **Analytic Method** *(type of risk adjustment, analysis, & rationale)*:

2e.3 **Testing Results** *(risk model performance metrics)*:

2f. **Identification of Meaningful Differences in Performance**

2f.1 **Data/sample from Testing or Current Use** *(description of data/sample and size)*: A sample of patients was selected from the eligible measure population. For each patient, a maximum of the first three ‘events’ (based on transfusion order) that could include up to three units or doses of blood from each of the three types of blood products were used for measurement purposes.

2f.2 **Methods to identify statistically significant and practically/meaningfully differences in performance** *(type of analysis & rationale)*: Z-scores were used to determine hospital measure rates that were significantly different from the overall average.
2f.3 Provide Measure Scores from Testing or Current Use (description of scores, e.g., distribution by quartile, mean, median, SD, etc.; identification of statistically significant and meaningfully differences in performance):

- Mean Rate for All Hospitals = 74.9%
- Overall Rate for All Hospitals = 72.2%
- Standard Deviation = 24.8%
- Median Rate for All Hospitals = 83.3%
- Min. = 13.8%
- Max. = 100%
- Lower Quartile = 55.5%
- Upper Quartile = 100%
- \(Z_{-2} = 2\)
- \(Z_{2} = 0\)

2g. Comparability of Multiple Data Sources/Methods

2g.1 Data/sample (description of data/sample and size):

2g.2 Analytic Method (type of analysis & rationale):

2g.3 Testing Results (e.g., correlation statistics, comparison of rankings):

2h. Disparities in Care

2h.1 If measure is stratified, provide stratified results (scores by stratified categories/cohorts):

2h.2 If disparities have been reported/identified, but measure is not specified to detect disparities, provide follow-up plans:

TAP/Workgroup: What are the strengths and weaknesses in relation to the subcriteria for Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties?

Steering Committee: Overall, to what extent was the criterion, Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties, met? Rationale:

3. USABILITY

Extent to which intended audiences (e.g., consumers, purchasers, providers, policy makers) can understand the results of the measure and are likely to find them useful for decision making. (evaluation criteria)

3a. Meaningful, Understandable, and Useful Information

3a.1 Current Use: Not in use but testing completed

3a.2 Use in a public reporting initiative (disclosure of performance results to the public at large) (if used in a public reporting initiative, provide name of initiative(s), locations, Web page URL(s). If not publicly reported, state the plans to achieve public reporting within 3 years):

We intend to incorporate these Patient Blood Management measures into our ORYX initiative with associated public reporting on Quality Check when there is a national call for these measures.

3a.3 If used in other programs/initiatives (if used in quality improvement or other programs/initiatives, name of initiative(s), locations, Web page URL(s). If not used for QI, state the plans to achieve use for QI within 3 years):

The specifications will be posted on the Joint Commission website for public use in 2011.

Testing of Interpretability (Testing that demonstrates the results are understood by the potential users for public reporting and quality improvement)
3a.4 **Data/sample (description of data/sample and size):**

3a.5 **Methods (e.g., focus group, survey, QI project):**

3a.6 **Results (qualitative and/or quantitative results and conclusions):**

3b/3c. **Relation to other NQF-endorsed measures**

3b.1 **NQF # and Title of similar or related measures:**

(for NQF staff use) **Notes on similar/related endorsed or submitted measures:**

3b. **Harmonization**

If this measure is related to measure(s) already endorsed by NQF (e.g., same topic, but different target population/setting/data source or different topic but same target population):

3b.2 **Are the measure specifications harmonized? If not, why?**

3c. **Distinctive or Additive Value**

3c.1 Describe the distinctive, improved, or additive value this measure provides to existing NQF-endorsed measures:

5.1 If this measure is similar to measure(s) already endorsed by NQF (i.e., on the same topic and the same target population), Describe why it is a more valid or efficient way to measure quality:

**TAP/Workgroup: What are the strengths and weaknesses in relation to the subcriteria for Usability?**

3

**Steering Committee: Overall, to what extent was the criterion, Usability, met?**

**Rationale:**

**4. FEASIBILITY**

Extent to which the required data are readily available, retrievable without undue burden, and can be implemented for performance measurement. (evaluation criteria)

**4a. Data Generated as a Byproduct of Care Processes**

4a.1-2 **How are the data elements that are needed to compute measure scores generated?**

Data generated as byproduct of care processes during care delivery (Data are generated and used by healthcare personnel during the provision of care, e.g., blood pressure, lab value, medical condition), Coding/abstraction performed by someone other than person obtaining original information (E.g., DRG, ICD-9 codes on claims, chart abstraction for quality measure or registry)

**4b. Electronic Sources**

4b.1 **Are all the data elements available electronically?** (elements that are needed to compute measure scores are in defined, computer-readable fields, e.g., electronic health record, electronic claims)

No

4b.2 **If not, specify the near-term path to achieve electronic capture by most providers.**

The project will begin Phase III in January 2011 to retool the specifications for retrieval from an electronic health record.

**4c. Exclusions**
4c.1 Do the specified exclusions require additional data sources beyond what is required for the numerator and denominator specifications?  
No

4c.2 If yes, provide justification.

4d. Susceptibility to Inaccuracies, Errors, or Unintended Consequences

4d.1 Identify susceptibility to inaccuracies, errors, or unintended consequences of the measure and describe how these potential problems could be audited. If audited, provide results.

4e. Data Collection Strategy/Implementation

4e.1 Describe what you have learned/modified as a result of testing and/or operational use of the measure regarding data collection, availability of data/missing data, timing/frequency of data collection, patient confidentiality, time/cost of data collection, other feasibility/implementation issues:

Abstraction time for PBM-04 varied based on whether the patient received platelets and the number of doses (bags) transfused to each patient. Fewer platelets were transfused during testing than RBCs, so the extra layer of abstraction by ‘event’ was not as critical to reliability. However, for consistency, all blood products will be abstracted by unit/dose (bag) and the initial four platelet doses (bags) will be evaluated. There were similar issues related to the difficulty abstractors had in determining how to match the hospital indication with the pilot indication as mentioned for PBM-02 for the data element Clinical Indication for Platelets, but post pilot, hospitals will not have to categorize the indication to a pre-defined list of reasons. Intraoperatively, documentation of a blood transfusion pre-transfusion lab results and clinical indication was lacking in most paper-based records. So, in order to assist hospitals to focus their efforts on areas with low rates of compliance, this measure will be stratified so that hospitals can track results based on administration location. The “closest” platelet count value will be abstracted without a “within 24 hour timeframe” requirement for consistency with the other transfusion measures. Pilot hospitals were requested to estimate the time to abstract one unit of plasma for the six-month pilot. Twenty hospitals estimated an average time of 30 minutes to abstract a unit of blood with an average cost of $21-25 per hour. However, these costs do not include the time or cost involved in identifying the patient population, staff training or data collection tool instruction. It should also be noted that the learning curve varied widely due to the staff experience and expertise that were utilized for a ‘time-limited’ project. Due to the amount of time needed to manually abstract the volume of blood transfusions, we believe that these measures are most suitable for abstraction from an electronic medical record (EHR). Retrieval from an EHR could capture 100% of all units that were transfused and would decrease or eliminate the associated abstraction burden. This method would also improve the identification of patients who received blood since procedure codes to document blood use are not standardized across the country. In the meantime, patients can be identified using blood bank records or procedure codes.

During the 12 reliability site visits, two Joint Commission staff also found that the abstraction time varied widely based on the method of record retrieval (e.g., paper record, scanned record or electronic information) at each hospital and the amount of blood transfused per case. Based on hospital feedback, measure specifications have been revised to strengthen and provide additional clarity to data element definitions and abstraction guidelines. The timing and frequency of data collection will remain monthly or quarterly as it does for the other Joint Commission measure sets. Maintaining patient confidentiality was not an issue during the pilot test, since blinded hospital and patient identifiers are used on all data received by the Joint Commission staff for data quality reviews.

4e.2 Costs to implement the measure (costs of data collection, fees associated with proprietary measures):

The majority of hospitals already have processes in place to abstract measures if the patients are identified using procedure codes. However, some hospitals document total hospital blood use using blood bank records that would have to be cross-referenced by the patient medical record number to determine how much and the type of blood product each patient received which adds to the abstraction burden. After identifying the patients, the time to collect the data elements for this measure from the operative section...
of the record would be increased, if available, using manual abstraction.

This measure would evaluate the first three doses of platelets regardless of the number transfused. Hospitals with Blood Management or conservation programs may have fewer doses to review and those with efficient or electronic processes to document blood may have lower abstraction costs.

4e.3 Evidence for costs:

4e.4 Business case documentation: There continues to be considerable unexplained variation in transfusion practices across organizations, products and patient populations. Recent evidence is mounting that demonstrates significant harm from unnecessary blood transfusions. Monitoring transfusions will provide information so hospitals can begin to identify patients who are transfused outside of recommendations. It has been found that hospitals that track blood use at the patient specific level have a higher percentage of appropriate transfusions than those that do not track blood use at that level. Measuring blood use should decrease the amount of blood transfused and improve patient safety.

TAP/Workgroup: What are the strengths and weaknesses in relation to the subcriteria for Feasibility?

Steering Committee: Overall, to what extent was the criterion, Feasibility, met?

Rationale:

RECOMMENDATION

(for NQF staff use) Check if measure is untested and only eligible for time-limited endorsement.

Steering Committee: Do you recommend for endorsement?

Comments:

CONTACT INFORMATION

Co.1 Measure Steward (Intellectual Property Owner)
Co.1 Organization
The Joint Commission, One Renaissance Boulevard., Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois, 60181

Co.2 Point of Contact
Jerod M., Loeb, PhD, jloeb@jointcommission.org, 630-792-5920-

Measure Developer If different from Measure Steward
Co.3 Organization
The Joint Commission, One Renaissance Boulevard., Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois, 60181

Co.4 Point of Contact
Harriet, Gammon, MSN, RN, CPHQ, hgammon@jointcommission, 630-792-5926-

Co.5 Submitter If different from Measure Steward POC
Harriet, Gammon, MSN, RN, CPHQ, hgammon@jointcommission, 630-792-5926-, The Joint Commission

Co.6 Additional organizations that sponsored/participated in measure development

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Workgroup/Expert Panel involved in measure development
Ad.1 Provide a list of sponsoring organizations and workgroup/panel members’ names and organizations. Describe the members’ role in measure development.
The technical advisory panel determined priority areas in blood management for measure development. They
reviewed public comments and were actively involved in all phases of the project to identify and develop the numerator and denominator statements. Measure recommendations for National Quality Forum endorsement were made after careful review of the pilot results and site feedback.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ad.2</th>
<th>If adapted, provide name of original measure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ad.3-5</td>
<td>If adapted, provide original specifications URL or attachment</td>
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</tbody>
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**Measure Developer/Steward Updates and Ongoing Maintenance**

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<tr>
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<th>Year the measure was first released:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ad.7</td>
<td>Month and Year of most recent revision: 12, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ad.8</td>
<td>What is your frequency for review/update of this measure? Biannually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad.9</td>
<td>When is the next scheduled review/update for this measure? 06, 2011</td>
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<table>
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<th>Ad.11</th>
<th>Additional Information web page URL or attachment: Attachment TAPLISTWEBc-634276990361839498.doc</th>
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**Date of Submission (MM/DD/YY):** 12/29/2010
### Patient Blood Management (PBM)

#### Set Measures

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Set Measure ID</th>
<th>Measure Short Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBM-01</td>
<td>Transfusion Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-02</td>
<td>RBC Transfusion Indication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-03</td>
<td>Plasma Transfusion Indication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-04</td>
<td>Platelet Transfusion Indication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-05</td>
<td>Blood Administration Documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-06</td>
<td>Preoperative Anemia Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-07</td>
<td>Preoperative Blood Type Testing and Antibody Screening</td>
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#### Measure Set Specific Data Elements

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<td>Anesthesia Start Date</td>
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<td>Blood Administration Location</td>
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<td>Blood Bank Records</td>
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<td>Blood ID Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Type Testing Ordered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Indication for Plasma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Indication for Platelets</td>
<td>PBM-04,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Indication for RBCs</td>
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<td>Transfusion</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Preoperative Blood Type Testing</td>
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## Related Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>z. Appendix E - Miscellaneous Tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-01

Performance Measure Name: Transfusion Consent

Description: Patients with a signed consent who received information about the risks, benefits and alternatives of transfusion prior to the initial blood transfusion or the initial transfusion was deemed a medical emergency.

Rationale: Planning a discussion with a licensed practitioner regarding the risks, benefits and alternatives of transfusion is an opportunity for the patient to participate in decisions about his or her care. It is a process that takes into consideration, each patient’s preferences, clinical needs and provides information in compliance with the regulations and policies of the state and facility. Even though policies related to informed consent may vary among hospitals, all hospitals require some type of consent prior to treatment unless emergency care is needed. The elements of performance for the Joint Commission Standard RI.01.03.01 related to the informed consent process include a discussion about the risks, benefits and alternatives, and a discussion about the risk, if care is not received. This measure is also supported by the Joint Commission’s National Patient Safety Goal (NPSG) 13 that encourages patients’ active involvement in their own care as a patient safety strategy.

For many years, the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) organization has supported the consent process for transfusion and has developed several standards such as AABB Standard 5.19.1. AABB requires that at a minimum, a recipient consent for transfusion and that should include; a description of the risks, benefits and treatment alternatives, the opportunity to ask questions and the right to accept or refuse transfusion.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Patients with a signed consent who received information about the risks, benefits and alternatives prior to the initial blood transfusion or the initial transfusion was deemed a medical emergency

Included Populations: Not applicable

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:
- Education Addressed Risks, Benefits and Alternatives to Transfusion
- Transfusion Consent

Denominator Statement: Patients who received red blood cell, plasma or platelet transfusions
**Included Populations:** Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes for transfusion as defined in Appendix A, Table 9.3-9.6 or a transfusion documented from Blood Bank Records.

**Excluded Populations:** None

**Data Elements:**

- Admission Date
- Blood Bank Records
- Discharge Date
- ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes
- ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code

**Risk Adjustment:** No.

**Data Collection Approach:** Retrospective data collection sources for required data elements include administrative data and medical records. Hospitals that do not use ICD-9-CM procedure codes to document transfusions may use blood bank records to identify the population.

**Data Accuracy:** Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes and blood bank records; therefore, coding practices and transfusion documentation may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

**Measure Analysis Suggestions:** Hospitals may want to evaluate the cases according to medical or surgical designation that were not included in the numerator in order to determine if the consent was signed and/or if all or only part of the educational components were given or if documentation was insufficient. Based on this information, hospitals may assess the barriers impacting this measure that could be improved.

**Sampling:** Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications Section.

**Data Reported As:** Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.

**Selected References:**

- Speiss BD, Counts RB, Gould SA. Perioperative Transfusion Medicine, Williams and Wilkins; 1998; 201-204.

**Measure Algorithm:**
PBM–01: Transfusion Consent

Numerator: Patients with a signed consent who received information about the risks, benefits and alternatives prior to the initial blood transfusion or the initial transfusion was deemed a medical emergency.

Denominator: Patients who received red blood cells, platelets or plasma.

Related Topics
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-02

Performance Measure Name: RBC Transfusion Indication

Description: The number of transfused red blood cell (RBC) units with a pre-transfusion hemoglobin (hgb) or hematocrit (hct) result and clinical indication documented from patients of all ages who received RBCs.

Rationale: Improvement of the safety and quality of care that a hospital provides includes the review of the use of blood and blood products. Despite current evidence and best practice guidelines, clinical practice regarding when to transfuse varies among physicians and institutions even though most would agree that blood products should only be given when the benefits outweigh the harm. Many advocate that transfusion decisions should be based on a clinical assessment and not on laboratory values alone to avoid inappropriate over-or-under transfusion. Measuring whether an “indication for transfusion” and a pre-transfusion laboratory value was documented may improve the utilization of blood components. In addition, implementing such a process may simplify the hospital’s review for appropriateness of the transfusion when auditing records for accreditation and regulatory agencies. In a study by Friedman and Ebrahim, there was a significant correlation between red blood cell transfusions that lacked documentation of the clinical necessity for transfusion and justification of the transfusion.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Number of RBC units with pre-transfusion hemoglobin or hematocrit result and clinical indication documented

Included Populations: Not applicable

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

- Clinical Indication for RBCs
- Pre-transfusion Hematocrit
- Pre-transfusion Hemoglobin
- RBC ID

Denominator Statement: Number of transfused red blood cell units evaluated

Included Populations:

- Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes for transfusion as defined in Appendix A, Tables 9.3 or 9.4 or a RBC transfusion documented from Blood Bank Records.
- The first six RBCs units transfused after hospital arrival
Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

- Admission Date
- Birthdate
- Blood Administration Location
- Blood Bank Records
- Discharge Date
- ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes
- ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code
- RBC Unit Exclusions

Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative/billing data and medical records. Hospitals that do not use ICD-9-CM procedure codes to document transfusions may use blood bank records to identify the population of patients who received RBCs.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes and blood bank records; therefore, coding practices and transfusion documentation may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: Hospitals may want to use the data to further evaluate the process for determining the need for blood products based on the clinical indications and correlating it with the pre-transfusion value that was documented. This information may assist hospitals to determine if the patients were transfused appropriately or if efforts should be directed toward additional documentation efforts for monitoring blood product usage. Data may be grouped by service designation or by blood products to identify specific areas for staff review.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications Section.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.

Selected References:


Measure Algorithm:
PBM-02: RBC Transfusion Indication

**Numerator:** Number of RBC units (bags) with pre-transfusion hemoglobin or hematocrit result and clinical indication documented

**Denominator:** Number of transfused red blood cell units evaluated

---

**Flowchart Description:**

1. **START**
   - Run cases that are included in the BM Initial Patient Population and pass the edits defined in the Transmission Data Processing Flow: Clinical through this measure.

2. **ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code or ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes**
   - Not on Tables 9.3-9.4 Appendix A
   - On Tables 9.3-9.4 Appendix A

3. **Blood Bank Records**
   - = 1
   - = 2, 3, 4 or Missing

4. **RBC Unit Exclusions**
   - = 1

5. **Begin Unit Level Processing**

6. **RBC ID**
   - Not 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or Missing
   - = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

---

**Stratification Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set/</th>
<th>Stratified By</th>
<th>*Operative Or Not (Allowable Value)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBM-02a</td>
<td>Overall Rate</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Continue to “Y” for Stratification.
Note: Initialize the Measure Category Assignment for each strata measure \((b,c) = 'B'\).

Do not change the Measure Category Assignment that was already calculated for the overall rate (PBM-02a).

The rest of the algorithm will reset the appropriate Measure Category Assignment to be equal to the overall rate's (PBM-02a) Measure Category Assignment.
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-03

Performance Measure Name: Plasma Transfusion Indication

Description: The number of transfused plasma units with a pre-transfusion PT/INR result and clinical indication documented from patients of all ages who received plasma.

Rationale: The use of plasma has increased and is disproportionally high compared to other countries with similar levels of health care. Indications for transfusing plasma are very limited, and as a result, published studies often show unjustifiable use of plasma. According to the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, plasma should be administered only to increase the level of clotting factors in patients with a demonstrated deficiency. If the prothrombin time (PT) and partial thromboplastin time (PTT) are < 1.5 times normal, a plasma transfusion is rarely needed. However, plasma is frequently transfused to patients with mild-to moderate elevations in PT despite numerous studies that have not shown a correlation between the risk of bleeding and mild-to moderate test results. In a study by Wahab et al, transfusion of plasma for mild abnormalities of coagulation values resulted in a partial normalization in a minority of patients, and failed to correct the PT in 99% of the patients. In a 2004 study by Hui, the need to correct prolonged international normalized ratios (INRs) for patients on warfarin emerged as the primary indication for plasma followed by massive transfusions.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Number of plasma units with pre-transfusion PT/INR result and clinical indication documented

  Included Populations: Not applicable

  Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

  • \textit{Clinical Indication for Plasma}
  • \textit{Plasma ID}
  • \textit{Pre-transfusion PT/INR Result}

Denominator Statement: Number of transfused plasma units evaluated

  Included Populations:

  • Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes for transfusion as defined in Appendix A, Table 9.6 or a plasma transfusion documented from Blood Bank Records
  • The first three plasma units transfused from hospital arrival
Excluded Populations:

- Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis Code of trauma as defined in Appendix A, Table 9.7.

Data Elements:

- Admission Date
- Birthdate
- Blood Administration Location
- Blood Bank Records
- Discharge Date
- ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes
- ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis Code
- ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code

Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative/billing data and medical records. Hospitals that do not use ICD-9-CM procedure codes to document transfusions may use blood bank records to identify the population of patients who received plasma.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes and blood bank records; therefore, coding practices and transfusion documentation may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: Data from this measure may be used to review the type of invasive procedures or surgeries that use plasma in order to further evaluate appropriateness of use.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications Section.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.

Selected References:


Measure Algorithm:
PBM-03: Plasma Transfusion Indication

Numerator: Number of plasma units with pre-transfusion PT/INR result and clinical indication documented

Denominator: Number of transfused plasma units evaluated

Stratification Table:

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<td>Overall Rate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBM-03b</td>
<td>Blood Administration Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBM-03c</td>
<td>Blood Administration Location</td>
<td>2,3 - Non-operative</td>
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</table>
Pre-transfusion PT/INR Result

Missing

= Non-UTD

Clinical Indication for Plasma

Missing

= UTD

For Overall Rate (PBM-03a)

Case will be rejected

In Numerator Population

For Overall Rate (PBM-03a)

In Measure Population

PBM-03 Z

PBM-03 Y

Continue to “Y” for Stratification.
Note: Initialize the Measure Category Assignment for each strata measure (b-c) = "B".

Do not change the Measure Category Assignment that was already calculated for the overall rate (PBM-03a).

The rest of the algorithm will reset the appropriate Measure Category Assignment to be equal to the overall rate's (PBM-03a) Measure Category Assignment.

Related Topics
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-04

Performance Measure Name: Platelet Transfusion Indication

Description: The number of transfused platelet units with pre-transfusion platelet count and clinical indication documented from patients of all ages who received platelets.

Rationale: Platelets are transfused to treat or prevent bleeding associated with thrombocytopenia and/or platelet dysfunction. Platelets given therapeutically should help stop the bleeding, and if given prophylactically, post transfusion platelet counts should be obtained to monitor the response to determine the effectiveness of the transfusion. Repeated platelet transfusions can cause alloimmunization and cause platelet refractoriness to future transfusions. Multiple infectious risks are associated with platelet transfusions so patients should only be exposed to the least amount needed.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Number of platelet units with pre-transfusion platelet count result and clinical indication documented

Included Populations: Not applicable

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

- Clinical Indication for Platelets
- Platelet ID
- Pre-transfusion Platelet Count

Denominator Statement: Number of transfused platelet units evaluated

Included Populations:

- Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes for transfusion as defined in Appendix A, Table 9.5 or a platelet transfusion documented from Blood Bank Records
- The first three platelet units transfused after hospital arrival

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

- Admission Date
- Blood Administration Location
- Blood Bank Records
Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative/billing data and medical records. Hospitals that do not use ICD-9-CM procedure codes to document transfusions may use blood bank records to identify the population of patients who received platelets.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes and blood bank records; therefore, coding practices and transfusion documentation may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: Data from this measure may be used to evaluate the utilization and appropriateness of platelets used by an organization.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.

Selected References:


Measure Algorithm:
PBM-04: Platelet Transfusion Indication

**Numerator:** Number of platelet doses with pre-transfusion platelet count result and clinical indication documented

**Denominator:** Number of transfused platelet units evaluated

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**Stratification Table:**

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<td>PBM-04b</td>
<td>Blood Administration Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBM-04c</td>
<td>Blood Administration Location</td>
<td>2,3 - Non-operative</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

Start

Run cases that are included in the BM Initial Patient Population and pass the edits defined in the Transmission Data Processing Flow: Clinical through this measure.

ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code or ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes

Not on Table 9.5 Appendix A

= 3

Blood Bank Records

= 1, 2, 4 or Missing

Begin Unit Level Processing

Platelet ID

= 1, 2, 3 or Missing

Not 1, 2, 3 or Missing

Not In Measure Population

PBM-04a J

For Overall Rate (PBM-04a)

PBM-04 Z
Continue to “Y” for Stratification.
Note: Initialize the Measure Category Assignment for each strata measure (b-c) = 'B'.

Do not change the Measure Category Assignment that was already calculated for the overall rate (PBM-04a).

The rest of the algorithm will reset the appropriate Measure Category Assignment to be equal to the overall rate's (PBM-04a) Measure Category Assignment.

Related Topics
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-05

Performance Measure Name: Blood Administration Documentation

Description: The number of transfused red blood cells, plasma or platelet transfusion units/doses (bags) that had documentation of the following: patient identification and an order to transfuse (Blood ID Number) confirmed prior to the initiation of transfusion, transfusion start date and time, and blood pressure, pulse and temperature recorded at specific intervals.

Rationale: Since the majority of blood units are transfused in hospitals, specific policies and procedures have been developed by each hospital to address documentation of blood administration standards in accordance with their state and federal regulations. Though documentation components vary among organizations, identification of the patient and confirmation of the order to transfuse are common indicators used for all blood products since incomplete patient identification could result in an adverse outcome. Prior to administering blood or blood products, patient identification by two identifiers is required by numerous organizations including the AABB Standard 5.19.3, and the Joint Commission National Patient Safety Goal (NPSG) 1. In addition, numerous organizations require or advise that the licensed staff confirm that there is a transfusion order as directed by the AABB Standard 5.19.6 and the elements of performance for the Joint Commission NPSG.01.01.01.

Patient monitoring during the transfusion is an important component related to patient safety. The first 10 to 15 minutes of the transfusion are considered the most critical to assess for a potential transfusion reaction and close observation during this time is recommended in the AABB Primer. Monitoring of vital signs at baseline, during and at the completion of the transfusion in addition to observation are used to assess the patient’s condition for any changes.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Number of units/doses (bags) with documentation for all of the following:

- patient identification and transfusion order (Blood ID Number) confirmed prior to the initiation of transfusion
- transfusion start date and time
- blood pressure, pulse and temperature recorded pre, during and post transfusion

Included Populations: Not applicable

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:

- Blood ID Number
- Patient ID Verification
- Plasma ID
Denominator Statement: Number of transfused red blood cells, plasma or platelet units/doses (bags) evaluated

Included Populations:
- Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal or Other Procedure Codes for transfusion as defined in Appendix A, Table 9.3-9.6 or a transfusion documented from Blood Bank Records

Excluded Populations:
- Units used in massive transfusion protocols
- Uncrossmatched units
- Units used to prime equipment

Data Elements:
- Admission Date
- Birthdate
- Blood Administration Location
- Blood Bank Records
- Discharge Date
- ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes
- ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code
- RBC Unit Exclusions

Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative/billing data and medical records. Hospitals that do not use ICD-9-CM procedure codes to document transfusions may use blood bank records to identify the population.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes and blood bank records; therefore, coding practices and transfusion documentation may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: The data from this measure may be used to evaluate the adherence to organizational policies and procedures for blood administration for each of the blood products. Data could be evaluated by unit or service in order to identify areas for staff education. The data could also be used during accreditation surveys to document the hospital’s efforts to improve the accuracy of patient identification when administering blood related to the Joint Commission National Patient Safety Goal #1.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.

Selected References: Patient Blood Management
NQF - Do NOT Distribute
• Whitsett CF, Robichaux MG. Assessment of blood administration procedures: problems identified by direct observation and administrative incident reporting. Transfusion. 2001;41:581-86.
• Saxena S, Ramer L, Shulman IA. A comprehensive assessment program to improve blood-administering practices using the FOCUS-PDCA model. Transfusion. 2004; 44:1350-56.

Measure Algorithm:
PBM-05: Blood Administration Documentation

**Numerator:** Number of blood transfusion units (bags) or doses with documentation for all of the following:
- patient identification (ID) and transfusion order (blood ID number) confirmed prior to the initiation of blood
- date and time of transfusion
- blood pressure, pulse and temperature recorded pre, during and post transfusion

**Denominator:** Number of transfused red blood cells, plasma and platelet units (bags) or doses evaluated

---

START

Run cases that are included in the BM Initial Patient Population and pass the edits defined in the Transmission Data Processing Flow: Clinical through this measure.

**Not on Tables 9.3-9.6 Appendix A**

**Blood Bank Records**

**Begin Unit Level Processing**

**RBC Unit Exclusions**

**Not 1, 2, 3**

**1, 2, 3**

---

**RBC ID**

**Plasma ID**

**Platelet ID**

For Overall Rate (PBM-05a)

Not In Measure Population

---

PBM-05

---

PBM-05
Patient Blood Management

NQF - Do NOT Distribute

Continue to "Y" for Stratification.
For all Stratified Measures \((b-c)\)

Not in Measure Population

Overall Rate Category Assignment

= B or X

= D or E

Blood Administration Location

= 1

= 2.3

For Stratified Measure PBM-05c

Set the Measure Category Assignment for measure PBM-05c = the Measure Category Assignment for measure PBM-05a

Set the Measure Category Assignment for the strata measures (PBM-05b through PBM-05c) = 'B'

For Stratified Measure PBM-05b

Set the Measure Category Assignment for measure PBM-05b = the Measure Category Assignment for measure PBM-05a

Note: Initialize the Measure Category Assignment for each strata measure \((b-c)\) = 'B'.

Do not change the Measure Category Assignment that was already calculated for the overall rate (PBM-05a).

The rest of the algorithm will reset the appropriate Measure Category Assignment to be equal to the overall rate's (PBM-05a) Measure Category Assignment.
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-06

Performance Measure Name: Preoperative Anemia Screening

Description: Selected elective orthopedic, cardiac and hysterectomy surgical patients with documentation of preoperative anemia screening date 14 – 45 days before surgery start date for procedures scheduled 14 or more days before surgery.

Rationale: Development of formal protocols for preoperative testing of hemoglobin (hgb) for potential high-blood loss elective surgeries could be used to identify and intervene for optimal management of blood resources. Preoperative anemia often goes unrecognized and untreated unless tests are ordered in advance of a planned surgery. Early recognition of anemia offers patients an opportunity to receive the most appropriate transfusion-sparing strategy, and avoid the risk of a potential transfusion. Researchers have shown that preoperative hgb and hematocrit can be used as predictors of outcome for specific types of patients such as cardiac artery bypass graft or orthopedic surgery. In a study by Salido, orthopedic patients with a preoperative hemoglobin <13 g/dL had four times the risk of transfusion than those with a hemoglobin level between 13 g/dL and 15 g/dL.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Patients with preoperative anemia screening 14 - 45 days before Anesthesia Start Date

   Included Populations: Not applicable

   Excluded Populations: None

   Data Elements:
   • Preoperative Anemia Screening Date

Denominator Statement: Selected elective surgical patients

   Included Populations:
   • Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Codes of selected surgeries as defined in Appendix A, Tables 2.2, 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2.

   Excluded Populations:
   • Patients less than 18 years of age
   • Patients with surgery scheduled less than 14 days before Anesthesia Start Date
   • Patients not admitted from home

   Data Elements:
Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative data and medical records.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes; therefore, coding practices may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: These data may be used to evaluate specific patient groups at high risk for a blood transfusion that did not have their pre-operative hemoglobin and/or transfusion testing completed and/or documented prior to surgery. The data could be further analyzed based on physician or type of procedure. Patients who are not included in the numerator could be tracked to see if there were any adverse outcomes due to the lack of preoperative anemia screening.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications Section.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.


Measure Algorithm:
PBM-06: Preoperative Anemia Screening

Numerator: Patients with documentation of preoperative anemia screening 14 - 45 days before Anesthesia Start Date

Denominator: Selected elective surgical patients

START

Run cases that are included in the BM Initial Patient Population and pass the edits defined in the Transmission Data Processing Flow: Clinical through this measure.

ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code

On Tables 2.2: 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2 in Appendix A

PBM-06 X Missing

Admission From Home

= 2

PBM-06 X Missing

Surgery Scheduled Timeframe

= 1

Not on Tables 2.2: 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2 in Appendix A

Not in Measure Population

PBM-06 Z

Variable Key:
Preoperative Anemia Screening Days
Preoperative Anemia Screening Days (in days) = Anesthesia Start Date minus Preoperative Anemia Screening Date

Preoperative Anemia Screening Days

< 14 or > 45

>= 14 and <= 45

Case will be rejected

In Numerator Population

In Measure Population

STOP
Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Set Measure ID: PBM-07

Performance Measure Name: Preoperative Blood Type Testing and Antibody Screening

Description: Selected elective orthopedic, cardiac and hysterectomy surgical patients who had preoperative blood type testing and antibody screening (type and screen or type and crossmatch) completed prior to surgery start time if ordered preoperatively.

Rationale: Hospitals need to ensure that sufficient compatible blood is available for each scheduled procedure. Since about 3% of specimens have a serologic finding that requires further investigation that may cause a delay in the availability of the blood, patient screening of ABO group and Rh type should be collected in sufficient time to complete all pretransfusion testing before surgery begins. According to the Joint Commission’s Pre-publication National Patient Safety Goal UP.01.01.01 for 2010, a preprocedure verification process should be conducted to identify items that must be available for the procedure and use a standardized list to verify their availability. Documentation of any required blood products for the procedure is required. Development of formal protocols to ensure that patients have blood testing completed prior to surgery start time for potential high-blood loss elective surgeries may optimize management of blood resources and maximize patient safety.

Type of Measure: Process

Improvement Noted As: Increase in the rate

Numerator Statement: Patients with preoperative type and crossmatch or type and screen completed prior to surgery start time

- Included Populations: Not applicable
- Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:
- **Preoperative Blood Type Testing**

Denominator Statement: Selected elective surgical patients

- Included Populations:
  - Discharges with an ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code of selected surgeries as defined in Appendix A, Tables 2.2, 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2.

- Excluded Populations:
  - Patients less than 18 years of age
  - Patients with type and screen or type and crossmatch ordered preoperatively

Data Elements:
Risk Adjustment: No.

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data collection sources for required data elements include administrative data and medical records.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes; therefore, coding practices may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: These data may be used to evaluate specific patient groups at high risk for a blood transfusion that did not have pre-operative transfusion testing completed and/or documented prior to surgery start time. The data could be further analyzed based on physician or type of procedure. Patients who are not included in the numerator could be tracked to see if there were any adverse outcomes due to the lack of preoperative testing.

Sampling: Yes. For additional information see the Population and Sampling Specifications.

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion.


Measure Algorithm:
PBM-07: Preoperative Blood Type Testing and Antibody Screening

Numerator: Patients with documentation of preoperative type and crossmatch or type and screen completed prior to Anesthesia Start Time

Denominator: Selected elective surgical patients

START

Run cases that are included in the BM Initial Patient Population and pass the edits defined in the Transmission Data Processing Flow: Clinical through this measure.

ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code

Not on Tables 2.2, 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2 in Appendix A

On Tables 2.2, 5.01, 5.02, 5.08, 5.11, 5.22, 5.23, 9.1 or 9.2 in Appendix A

Missing

Admission From Home

= 1

Blood Type Testing Ordered

= 2

Missing

Preoperative Blood Type Testing

= 1

Missing

STOP

Related Topics

Case will be selected

In Numerator Population

Not in Measure Population

In Measure Population

Related Topics
Data Element Name: Admission From Home

Collected For: PBM-06,

Definition: Patient was admitted for the pre-scheduled elective surgery procedure from home.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was the patient admitted from home?

Format: Length: 1
Type: Alphanumeric
Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:

1  Patient was admitted from home.
2  Patient was not admitted from home or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:

• Patients who have to stay overnight at a location other than their primary residence due to long distance travel for procedure are considered admitted from home.

Suggested Data Sources:

• Face sheet
• Nursing admission assessment
• Physician’s notes
• Preop checklist

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
**Data Element Name:** Anesthesia Start Date

**Collected For:** PBM-06.

**Definition:** The date the anesthesia for the procedure started.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** On what date did the anesthesia for the procedure start?

**Format:**
- **Length:** 10 – MM-DD-YYYY (includes dashes)
- **Type:** Date
- **Occurs:** 1

**Allowable Values:**

MM-DD-YYYY

- MM = Month (01-12)
- DD = Day (01-31)
- YYYY = Year (2001-Current Year)

Leave Blank if Unable to Determine

**Notes for Abstraction:**

If the Anesthesia Start Date cannot be determined from medical record documentation, enter UTD. When the date documented is obviously invalid (not a valid format/range [12-39-20xx] or after the Discharge Date or Anesthesia End Date) and no other documentation can be found that provides the correct information, the abstractor should select “UTD.”

Example: Patient expires on 02-12-20xx and documentation indicates the Anesthesia Start Date was 03-12-20xx. Other documentation in the medical record supports the date of death as being accurate, but no other documentation of the Anesthesia Start Date can be found. Since the Anesthesia Start Date is outside of the parameter for care (after the Discharge Date [death]) and no other documentation is found, the abstractor should leave blank.

If the Anesthesia Start Date is incorrect (in error) but it is a valid date and the correct date can be supported with other documentation in the medical record, the correct date may be entered. If supporting documentation of the correct date cannot be found, the medical record must be abstracted as documented or at “face value.”

Examples: The anesthesia form is dated 12-10-2007, but other documentation in the medical record supports that the correct date was 12-10-2009. Enter the correct date of 12-10-2009 as the Anesthesia Start Date.

An Anesthesia End Date of 11-20-20xx is documented but the Anesthesia Start Date is documented as 11-10-20xx. If no other documentation can be found to support another Anesthesia Start Date, then it must be abstracted as 11-10-20xx because the date is not considered invalid or outside the parameter of care.
Suggested Data Sources: Other Suggested Sources:

- Intraoperative record
- Circulator record
- Post-anesthesia evaluation record
- Operating room notes

Additional Notes: Suggested Data Sources:

Note: The anesthesia record is the priority data source for this data element, if a valid Anesthesia Start Date is found on the anesthesia record, use that date. If a valid date is not on the anesthesia record, other suggested data sources may be used in no particular order to determine the Anesthesia Start Date.

Priority Source:

- Anesthesia record

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
**Data Element Name:** Blood Administration Location  

**Collected For:** PBM-02, PBM-03, PBM-04, PBM-05.  

**Definition:** The hospital setting (intraoperative or non-intraoperative) where the blood product began infusing.  

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** In what setting did the blood product begin infusing?  

**Format:**  
- **Length:** 1  
- **Type:** Alphanumeric  
- **Occurs:** 1-12

**Allowable Values:**  
1. Intraoperative setting  
2. Non-intraoperative setting  
3. Unable to determine

**Notes for Abstraction:**  
- Select setting for each unit transfused based on the physical location of the patient.  
- Intraoperative setting is anytime during the operation.  
- Non-intraoperative setting is any area outside of the operating room. For example, setting such as the intensive care unit, surgical floor or emergency room.

**Suggested Data Sources:**  
- Anesthesia record  
- Emergency department record  
- Nursing notes  
- Nursing flow sheet  
- Nursing admission assessment  
- Progress notes  
- Physician’s notes  
- Operative notes  
- Operating room notes  
- Operative report  
- Procedure notes  
- ICU notes  
- PACU/recovery room record

**Blood Administration Documentation Sheet**

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**
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**Data Element Name:** Blood Bank Records

**Collected For:** PBM-01, PBM-02, PBM-03, PBM-04, PBM-05.

**Definition:** Documentation that the patient received red blood cells (RBCs), plasma or platelets after hospital arrival.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** Was there documentation that the patient received RBCs, plasma or platelets after hospital arrival?

**Format:**
- **Length:** 1
- **Type:** Alphanumeric
- **Occurs:** 1-12

**Allowable Values:**
- Select all that apply:
  1. RBCs
  2. Plasma
  3. Platelets
  4. None of the above or unable to determine from medical record documentation

**Notes for Abstraction:**
- Include transfusions given in the emergency room or observation area.

**Suggested Data Sources:** Blood Bank Records

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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</table>
**Data Element Name:** Blood ID Number

**Collected For:** PBM-05

**Definition:** Documentation of the actual blood bank identification number in the intraoperative record for the unit that was transfused.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** Was there documentation of a blood bank identification number for the unit or dose of blood transfused during surgery?

**Format:**
- **Length:** 1
- **Type:** Alphanumeric
- **Occurs:** 1

**Allowable Values:**
1. There is documentation of a blood bank identification number for the unit that was transfused.
2. There is no documentation of a blood bank identification number for the unit that was transfused or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

**Notes for Abstraction:**

**Suggested Data Sources:**
- Anesthesia record
- Operative report
- Blood administration record

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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Data Element Name: Blood Type Testing Ordered

Collected For: PBM-07

Definition: A type and screen and/or type and crossmatch was ordered preoperatively for the elective surgery.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was a type and screen and/or type and crossmatch ordered preoperatively?

Format: Length: 1
Type: Alphanumeric
Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:
1 A type and screen and/or type and crossmatch was ordered preoperatively.
2 A type and screen and/or type and crossmatch was not ordered preoperatively or unable to determine

Notes for Abstraction:

Suggested Data Sources:
• Physician orders
• Preop checklist

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
Data Element Name: **Clinical Indication for Plasma**

Collected For: PBM-03,

Definition: Documentation by the physician/advance practice nurse/physician assistant or (physician/APN/PA) of the clinical indication for the plasma transfusion unit.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused plasma unit?

Format:
- Length: 1
- Type: Numeric
- Occurs: 1 - 3

Allowable Values:
1. There was a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused plasma unit.
2. There was no documentation of a clinical indication for the transfusion or unable to determine from the medical record.

Notes for Abstraction:
- The clinical indication for the transfusion must be documented within 24 hours after the start of the transfusion.
- Select the first four plasma transfusion units closest to hospital arrival for abstraction.

Suggested Data Sources: ONLY PHYSICIAN/APN/PA DOCUMENTATION OF THE CLINICAL INDICATION FOR ADMINISTERING BLOOD:
- Anesthesia record
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- Physician orders
- Progress notes

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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Data Element Name:  
Clinical Indication for Platelets

Collected For:  
PBM-04.

Definition:  
Documentation by the physician/advance practice nurse/physician assistant (physician/APN/PA) of the clinical indication for the transfused platelet unit.

Suggested Data Collection Question:  
Was there a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused platelet unit?

Format:  
Length: 1
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1 - 3

Allowable Values:
1. There was a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused platelet unit.
2. There was no documentation of clinical indication for the platelet transfusion or unable to determine from the medical record

Notes for Abstraction:
• The clinical indication for the transfusion must be documented within 24 hours after the start of the transfusion.
• Select the first three units transfused after hospital arrival for abstraction.

Suggested Data Sources:
ONLY PHYSICIAN/APN/PA DOCUMENTATION OF THE CLINICAL INDICATION FOR ADMINISTERING PLASMA:
• Anesthesia record
• Consultation notes
• Emergency department record
• Physician orders
• Progress notes

Additional Notes:

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Data Element Name: Clinical Indication for RBCs

Collected For: PBM-02

Definition: Documentation by the physician/advance practice nurse/physician assistant (physician/APN/PA) of the clinical indication for the transfused red blood cell (RBCs) unit.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused RBC unit?

Format:

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Allowable Values:

1. There was a clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused RBC unit.
2. There was no clinical indication documented by the physician/APN/PA for the transfused RBC unit or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:

- The clinical indication for the transfusion must be documented within 24 hours after the start of the transfusion.
- Select the first six RBC transfusion units after hospital arrival for abstraction.

Suggested Data Sources: ONLY PHYSICIAN/APN/PA DOCUMENTATION OF THE CLINICAL INDICATION FOR ADMINISTERING RBCs:

- Anesthesia record
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- Operative notes
- Physician orders
- Progress notes

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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Data Element Name: Education Addressed Risks, Benefits and Alternatives to Transfusion

Collected For: PBM-01

Definition: Documentation that information addressing risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion was given to the patient/caregiver prior to the initial transfusion or the initial transfusion was deemed a medical emergency after hospital arrival.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation that information regarding risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion was given to the patient/caregiver prior to the initial transfusion event or was the initial transfusion deemed a medical emergency after hospital arrival?

Format: Length: 1
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:
1 Information addressing the risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion was given to the patient/caregiver prior to the initial transfusion after hospital arrival.

2 Information addressing the risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion was not given to the patient/caregiver prior to the initial transfusion after hospital arrival or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:
- Use only documentation provided in the medical record.
- If the patient refused information about risks, benefits and alternatives to transfusion, select “1.”
- The caregiver is defined as the patient’s family or any other person (e.g., guardian) who will be responsible for care of the patient.

Suggested Data Sources:
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- History and physical
- Nursing notes
- Progress notes
- Operative notes
- Admission forms
- Consent form
- Emergency department record
- Progress notes
- Nursing notes

Additional Notes:
### Guidelines for Abstraction:

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Data Element Name: *Patient ID Verification*

Collected For: PBM-05,

Definition: Documentation that two unique patient identifiers were checked during a two-person verification process (or the use of automated identification technology may be used in place of one of the individuals) prior to the administration of the transfusion unit/dose (bag).

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation that two unique patient identifiers were checked or automated identification was used in place of one person during the verification process prior to the administration of the blood transfusion unit/dose (bag)?

Format: Length: 1
       Type: Numeric
       Occurs: 1 - 12

Allowable Values:

1. There was documentation that two unique patient identifiers were checked during the two person verification process or an automated identification system was used in place of one of the individuals prior to the administration of the transfusion unit/dose (bag).

2. There was no documentation that two unique patient identifiers or automated identification were used during the two-person identification check prior to the administration of the transfusion unit/dose (bag) or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:

- *Patient ID Verification* must be associated with the blood product and RBC ID that was selected for abstraction.
- *Patient ID Verification* can be documented by the signature of two persons that attest that two unique patient identifiers were checked to verify the identification of the patient prior to the transfusion or the signature of one person and an automated identification device.
- Patient identifiers that could be used include; name, date of birth, patient identification number or unique identifier given at the time the crossmatch was drawn.
- The patient room number should not be used to identify the patient.

Suggested Data Sources:

- Anesthesia record
- Emergency department record
- Nursing notes
- Progress notes
- Physician’s notes
- Operative notes
- Operative report
- Procedure notes
- PACU/recovery room record
**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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Data Element Name: Plasma ID

Collected For: PBM-03, PBM-05.

Definition: The number assigned to designate whether the plasma unit was the first, second or third unit transfused after hospital arrival.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What number was assigned to the plasma unit selected for abstraction?

Format:
- Length: 1
- Type: Numeric
- Occurs: 1 - 3

Allowable Values:
1  First Plasma Unit
2  Second Plasma Unit
3  Third Plasma Unit

Notes for Abstraction:
- The abstractor assigns a plasma identification (ID) number for each unit evaluated.
- Each allowable value is only used one time and is determined by the order in which it was administered.
- Abstract up to three plasma transfusion units per patient.
- Include plasma transfusions administered after hospital arrival.

Suggested Data Sources:
- Anesthesia record
- Emergency department record
- Progress notes
- Operative notes
- Blood administration form
- Blood bank records

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
Data Element Name: Platelet ID

Collected For: PBM-04, PBM-05.

Definition: The number assigned to designate whether the platelet unit was the first, second or third unit that was transfused after hospital arrival.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What number was assigned to the platelet unit selected for abstraction?

Format: Length: 2
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1 - 3

Allowable Values:
1 First Platelet Unit
2 Second Platelet Unit
3 Third Platelet Unit

Notes for Abstraction:
• The abstractor assigns a platelet identification (ID) number for each unit evaluated.
• Each allowable value is only used one time and is determined by the order in which it was administered.
• Abstract up to three platelet units per patient
• Include platelet transfusions administered after hospital arrival.

Suggested Data Sources:
• Anesthesia record
• Emergency department record
• Progress notes
• Operative notes
• Blood administration form
• Blood bank records

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
**Data Element Name:** Pre-transfusion Hematocrit  

**Collected For:** PBM-02  

**Definition:** Documentation of the closest hematocrit (hct) completed prior to the RBC transfusion.  

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** What was documented as the closest pre-transfusion hct prior to the RBC transfusion?  

**Format:**  
- **Length:** 4  
- **Type:** Alphanumeric  
- **Occurs:** 1 - 6  

**Allowable Values:** Enter the patient’s closest hematocrit result (number only, reported in percent) performed prior to each RBC transfusion.  

**UTD = Unable to Determine**  
- For abstraction, select either the pre-transfusion hematocrit or the hemoglobin result; both are not required.  
- Select the result associated with the RBC ID selected for abstraction.  
- When recording the allowable value for hematocrit, input 23.00 if the patient’s hematocrit is 23%.  

**Notes for Abstraction:**  

**Suggested Data Sources:**  
- Consultation notes  
- Emergency department record  
- History and physical  
- Laboratory report  
- Progress notes  
- Operative report  
- Blood administration form  

**Additional Notes:**  

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**  

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</table>
Data Element Name: *Pre-transfusion Hemoglobin*

Collected For: PBM-02

Definition: Documentation of the closest hemoglobin (hgb) completed prior to the RBC transfusion.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What was documented as the closest pre-transfusion hgb prior to the RBC transfusion?

Format:
- **Length:** 4
- **Type:** Alphanumeric
- **Occurs:** 1 - 6

Allowable Values:
Enter the patient’s closest hemoglobin result reported in g/dL performed prior to transfusion.

**UTD = Unable to Determine**
- For abstraction, select either the pre-transfusion hematocrit or the hemoglobin result; both are not required.
- Select the hemoglobin result that is associated with the RBC ID selected for abstraction.
- If the hemoglobin result is 9.9 g/dL, enter 9.9.

Notes for Abstraction:

Suggested Data Sources:
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- History and physical
- Laboratory report
- Progress notes
- Operative report
- Blood administration form

Additional Notes:

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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**Data Element Name:** Pre-transfusion PT/INR Result

**Collected For:** PBM-03

**Definition:** Documentation of PT/INR result completed prior to the plasma transfusion.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** What was the PT/INR result completed prior to the plasma transfusion.

**Format:**
- **Length:** 1 - 5
- **Type:** Alphanumeric
- **Occurs:** 1 - 3

**Allowable Values:** Enter the closest PT/INR result to the plasma transfusion.

UTD = Unable to determine

**Notes for Abstraction:**
- Enter the PT/INR result that is associated with the plasma ID selected for abstraction.
- An allowable value should be entered with one decimal. For example, a PT/INR of 1.5 should be entered as written. INR values over 10 should be entered as 10.00.

**Suggested Data Sources:**

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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**Data Element Name:** Pre-transfusion Platelet Count

**Collected For:** PBM-04,

**Definition:** Documentation of the closest platelet count completed prior to the platelet transfusion.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** What was the closest platelet count documented prior to the platelet transfusion?

**Format:**
- **Length:** 1 - 5
- **Type:** Alphanumeric
- **Occurs:** 1 - 3

**Allowable Values:**
Enter the patient’s closest platelet count result, in \(10^9/\mu L\) performed prior to the platelet transfusion selected for abstraction.

**UTD** = Unable to Determine

**Note:**
- Select the platelet count result that is associated with the Platelet ID selected for abstraction.
- An allowable value for a platelet count result should be entered as ‘11.00’ for a platelet count of 11,000.

**Notes for Abstraction:**

**Suggested Data Sources:**
- Anesthesia record
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- History and physical
- Laboratory report
- Progress notes
- Operative report
- Blood administration form

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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Data Element Name: Preoperative Anemia Screening Date

Collected For: PBM-06,

Definition: The date that preoperative anemia screening or a hemoglobin (hgb) or hematocrit (hct) result was completed.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What date was preoperative anemia screening or a hgb or hct result completed?

Format: Length: 10 - MM-DD-YYYY (includes dashes)
Type: Date
Occurs: 1

Allowable Values: MM-DD-YYYY

- MM = Month (01-12)
- DD = Day (01-31)
- YYYY = Year (2001-Current Year)
- UTD

Notes for Abstraction:
- Select the Preoperative Anemia Screening Date associated with the elective surgical procedure selected for abstraction. Preoperative Transfusion Testing.
- The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the date documented is obviously in error (not a valid date/format) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, the abstractor should select UTD.
- Example: Documentation indicates the Preoperative Anemia Screening Date was 03-42-2008. No other documentation in the medical record provides a valid date. Since the Preoperative Anemia Screening Date is outside of the range listed in the Allowable Values for “Day,” it is not a valid date, and the abstractor should select UTD.

Suggested Data Sources: 
- Nursing notes
- Progress notes
- Preop checklist
- Pre-arrival laboratory reports

Additional Notes: 

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
Data Element Name: Preoperative Blood Type Testing

Collected For: PBM-07.

Definition: Documentation that a type and screen or type and crossmatch was completed prior to anesthesia start time.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation of a type and screen or type and crossmatch completed prior to anesthesia start time?

Format:
Length: 1
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:
1 There is documentation that a type and screen or type and crossmatch was completed prior to anesthesia start time.

2 There is no documentation that a type and screen or type and crossmatch was completed prior to anesthesia start time or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:
• If type and screen and type and crossmatch were completed prior to the surgical procedure, select “1”.

• Anesthesia Start Time is the same as surgery start time.

Suggested Data Sources:
• Consultation notes
• History and physical
• Progress notes
• Preop checklist
• Pre-arrival laboratory reports

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
**Data Element Name:** RBC ID

**Collected For:** PBM-02, PBM-05.

**Definition:** The number assigned to designate whether the RBC transfusion was the first through the sixth RBC transfusion unit that was transfused after hospital arrival.

**Suggested Data Collection Question:** What RBC unit was selected for abstraction?

**Format:**
- **Length:** 1
- **Type:** Numeric
- **Occurs:** 1 - 6

**Allowable Values:**
- 1 First RBC Unit
- 2 Second RBC Unit
- 3 Third RBC Unit
- 4 Fourth RBC Unit
- 5 Fifth RBC Unit
- 6 Sixth RBC Unit

**Notes for Abstraction:**
- The abstractor assigns a RBC identification (ID) number for each unit evaluated.
- Each allowable value is used only one time and is determined by the order in which it was administered.
- Abstract up to six RBC transfusion units per patient.
- Include RBC transfusions administered after hospital arrival.

**Suggested Data Sources:**
- Anesthesia record
- Emergency department record
- Progress notes
- Operative notes
- Operative report
- Medication administration record (MAR)
- Blood administration form
- Blood bank records

**Additional Notes:**

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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</table>
Data Element Name: RBC Unit Exclusions

Collected For: PBM-02, PBM-05.

Definition: Red blood cell (RBC) units that are excluded from abstraction. The following RBC units excluded from abstraction are; units used for a massive transfusion protocol or documentation of hemorrhagic shock, uncrossmatched units given during an emergency situation and units used to prime equipment for treatment.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was this unit transfused for a massive transfusion protocol, hemorrhagic shock, uncrossmatched or used to prime equipment?

Format: Length: 1
Type: Alphanumeric
Occurs: 1-6

Allowable Values:
1. There was documentation that this unit was transfused for a massive transfusion protocol, hemorrhagic shock, uncrossmatched or used to prime equipment

1. There was no documentation that this unit was transfused for a massive transfusion protocol, hemorrhagic shock, uncrossmatched or used to prime equipment or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction: • If the initial six units transfused are excluded due to the exclusion criteria, abstract the next six units that were transfused. If the patient only received RBC units that are excluded, then no RBC units should be abstracted.

Suggested Data Sources:
• Anesthesia record
• Circulation record
• Emergency department record
• Laboratory report
• Nursing notes
• Nursing flow sheet
• Progress notes
• Physician orders
• Physician’s notes
• Operative notes
• Operating room notes
• Operative report
• Procedure notes
• ICU notes
Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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Data Element Name: *Surgery Scheduled Timeframe*

Collected For: PBM-06.

Definition: The elective surgery was scheduled in less than 14 days from the planned surgery start date.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was the elective surgery scheduled in less than 14 days from the planned surgery?

Format:

- Length: 1
- Type: Alphanumeric
- Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:

1. There was documentation that the elective surgery was scheduled in less than 14 days from the planned surgery.

2. There was no documentation that the elective surgery was scheduled in less than 14 days from the planned surgery or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:

Suggested Data Sources:

- Preop checklist

Preoperative paperwork

Additional Notes:

**Guidelines for Abstraction:**

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</table>
Data Element Name: Transfusion Consent

Collected For: PBM-01

Definition: Documentation of a signed consent prior to the first transfusion of RBCs, platelets or plasma.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation of a signed consent prior to the first blood transfusion?

Format:
- Length: 1
- Type: Numeric
- Occurs: 1

Allowable Values:
1. There was documentation of a signed consent prior to the first blood transfusion.
2. The first blood transfusion was deemed a medical emergency.
3. There was no documentation of a blood transfusion consent prior to the first blood transfusion or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:
- The consent may be signed by the patient or caregiver.
- If organizations require a consent prior to every transfusion, then review the record for the first transfusion to answer this data element.
- For hospitals that use a general consent for treatment that includes transfusions, select “Yes”.
- If a patient receives chronic transfusions and a previous consent is acceptable for a defined timeframe within the institution, select “1” if the consent is valid.

Suggested Data Sources:
- Emergency department record
- History and physical
- Nursing notes
- Progress notes
- Operative notes
- Consent form

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
Data Element Name: Transfusion Order

Collected For: PBM-05

Definition: An order to transfuse was written by the physician/advance practice nurse/physician assistant (physician/APN/PA) prior to the initiation of the transfusion.

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation of an order to transfuse prior to the transfusion?

Format:
Length: 1
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1 - 12

Allowable Values:
1 There was documentation of an order to transfuse prior to transfusion.
2 There was no documentation of an order to transfuse prior to transfusion or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:
• A verbal or telephone order that was written prior to the transfusion is acceptable.
• The Transfusion Order must be associated with the blood product unit ID that was selected for abstraction.
• Note: Transfusion Order may apply to more than one unit/dose (bag). For example: An order written to "Transfuse two doses of platelets" would apply to both bags that were administered.

Suggested Data Sources: ONLY PHYSICIAN/APN/PA DOCUMENTATION OF THE ORDER TO TRANSFUSE:
• Anesthesia record
• Consultation notes
• Emergency department record
• Operative notes
• Physician orders
• Progress notes

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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</table>
Data Element Name: Transfusion Start Date

Collected For: PBM-05.

Definition: The date that the blood transfusion unit/dose (bag) was administered.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What is the date that the blood transfusion unit/dose (bag) was administered?

Format:

Length: 10 – MM-DD-YYYY (includes dashes)
Type: Date
Occurs: 1 - 12

Allowable Values: MM-DD-YYYY

MM = Month (01-12)
DD = Day (01-31)
YYYY = Year (2001-Current Year)
UTD

Notes for Abstraction:

• Abstract the Transfusion Date associated with the Transfusion Start Time of the unit/dose (bag) from the blood product ID selected for abstraction.
• Some of the dates of the transfusion units may be the same date. Record a transfusion date for each unit abstracted up to three units for plasma or platelets or up to six units for RBCs.
• The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the date documented is obviously in error (not a valid date/format) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, the abstractor should select UTD. Example: Documentation indicates the Transfusion Start Date was 03-42-2008. No other documentation in the medical record provides a valid date. Since the Transfusion Start Date is outside of the range listed in the Allowable Values for “Day,” it is not a valid date and the abstractor should select UTD.

Suggested Data Sources:

• Anesthesia record
• Emergency department record
• Nursing notes
• Progress notes
• Operative notes
• Blood administration record

Additional Notes:

Guidelines for Abstraction:
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Data Element Name: *Transfusion Start Time*

Collected For: PBM-05

Definition: The start time (military time) of the unit/dose (bag) of RBCs, plasma or platelets that was administered.

Suggested Data Collection Question: What was the start time of the blood unit/dose (bag) administration?

Format:
- Length: 5 - HH:MM (with or without colon) or UTD
- Type: Time
- Occurs: 1 - 12

Allowable Values:
Select the Transfusion Start Time associated with the Transfusion Start Date of the unit/dose (bag) from the associated blood product ID being abstracted.

- HH = Hour (00-23)
- MM = Minutes (00-59)
- UTD = Unable to Determine

Notes for Abstraction:
Time must be recorded in military time format. With the exception of Midnight and Noon:

- If the time is in the a.m., conversion is not required
- If the time is in the p.m., add 12 to the clock time hour

Examples:
- Midnight - 00:00
- Noon - 12:00
- 5:31 am - 05:31
- 5:31pm - 17:31
- 11:59 am - 11:59
- 11:59pm - 23:59

- For times that include “seconds,” remove the seconds and record the time as is. Example: 15:00:35 would be recorded as 15:00
- If more than one Transfusion Start Time is documented, use the earliest time documented.
- The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the time documented is obviously in error (not a valid format/range) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, the abstractor should select “UTD.”
- Example: Documentation indicates the Transfusion Start Time was 3300. Since the Transfusion Start Time is outside of the range in the Allowable Values for “Hour,” it is not a valid time and the abstractor should select “UTD.”

Suggested Data Sources:
- Anesthesia record
Additional Notes:
Select the Transfusion Start Time associated with the Transfusion Start Date of the unit/dose (bag) from the blood product ID identified for abstraction.

Time must be recorded in military time format.  
With the exception of Midnight and Noon:

- If the time is in the a.m., conversion is not required
- If the time is in the p.m., add 12 to the clock time hour.

The medical record must be abstracted as documented (taken at “face value”). When the time documented is obviously in error (not a valid format/range) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, the abstractor should select “UTD.”

Example:
Documentation indicates the Transfusion Start Time was 3300. Since the Transfusion Start Time is outside of the range in the Allowable Values for “Hour,” it is not a valid time and the abstractor should select “UTD.”

Guidelines for Abstraction:

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Data Element Name: Vital Sign Monitoring

Collected For: PBM-05

Definition: Documentation of blood pressure (BP), pulse and temperature monitored at specific intervals for the transfusion. The intervals are:

- Pre-transfusion, within 15 minutes of the initiation of the transfusion and within one hour of transfusion completion

Suggested Data Collection Question: Was there documentation of BP and temperature monitored for all of the specified intervals for the transfusion?

Format: Length: 2
Type: Numeric
Occurs: 1 - 12

Allowable Values:

1 There was documentation for all of the BP, pulse and temperature monitoring intervals for the transfusion.

2 There was no documentation for all of the blood pressure, pulse and temperature monitoring intervals for the transfusion or unable to determine from medical record documentation.

Notes for Abstraction:

- All vital signs must be recorded at the following times: pre-transfusion, within 15 minutes of the initiation of the transfusion and within one hour of transfusion completion. To select "1", all recordings must be documented.
- The pre-transfusion BP, pulse and temperature must be within one hour of the Transfusion Start Time. Vitals documented at the start of the transfusion are considered “within one hour of transfusion initiation”.
- For blood that may be transfused within 15 minutes, select "1" if the pre-transfusion and the within one hour of transfusion completion vitals are documented.
- Vitals documented at the completion of the transfusion are considered “within one hour of transfusion completion”.
- The "unit" or "dose" information for the Vital Sign Monitoring data element must be associated with the blood product ID that was selected for abstraction.

Suggested Data Sources:
- Anesthesia record
- Consultation notes
- Emergency department record
- Nursing notes
- Progress notes
- Operative notes
### Guidelines for Abstraction:

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<th>Page</th>
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<td>Elective Cardiac Surgery</td>
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<td>Table 9.7</td>
<td>Trauma</td>
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### Table 2.2  Left Ventricular Assistive Device (LVAD) and Heart Transplant

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<tr>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>Combined heart-lung transplantation</td>
<td>COMB HEART/LUNG TRANSPLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.51</td>
<td>Heart transplantation</td>
<td>HEART TRANSPLANTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.52</td>
<td>Implantation of total replacement heart system</td>
<td>IMPLANT TOT REP HRT SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.53</td>
<td>Replacement or repair of thoracic unit of total replacement heart system</td>
<td>REPL/REP THORAC UNIT HRT SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>Replacement or repair of other implantable component of total replacement heart system</td>
<td>REPL/REP OTH TOT HRT SYS</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.62</td>
<td>Insertion of non-implantable heart assist system</td>
<td>INS NON-IMPL HRT ASSIST</td>
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<td>37.63</td>
<td>Repair of heart assist system</td>
<td>REPAIR HEART ASSIST SYS</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.64</td>
<td>Removal of heart assist system</td>
<td>REMOVE HEART ASSIST SYS</td>
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<td>Implant of external heart assist system</td>
<td>IMP EXT HRT ASSIST SYST</td>
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<td>Insertion of implantable heart assist system</td>
<td>IMPLANTABLE HRT ASSIST</td>
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<td>Insertion of percutaneous external heart assist device</td>
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### Table 5.01  Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

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<th>Shortened Description</th>
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<td>Aortocoronary bypass for heart revascularization, not otherwise specified</td>
<td>AORTOCORONARY BYPASS NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.11</td>
<td>(Aorto)coronary bypass of one coronary artery</td>
<td>(AORTO)COR BYPAS-1 COR ART</td>
</tr>
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<td>(AORTO)COR BYPAS-2 COR ART</td>
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<td>Double internal mammary-coronary artery bypass</td>
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### Table 5.02  Other Cardiac Surgery

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<td>Open heart valvuloplasty of mitral valve without replacement</td>
<td>OPN MITRAL VALVULOPLASTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Open heart valvuloplasty of pulmonary valve without replacement</td>
<td>OPN PULMON VALVULOPLASTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.14</td>
<td>Open heart valvuloplasty of tricuspid valve without replacement</td>
<td>OPN TRICUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>Replacement of unspecified heart valve</td>
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<td>Replacement of aortic valve with tissue graft</td>
<td>REPLACE AORT VALV-TISSUE</td>
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<td>Replacement of mitral valve with tissue graft</td>
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<td>Operations on papillary muscle</td>
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<td>Operations on chordae tendineae</td>
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<td>Infundibulectomy</td>
<td>INFUNDIBULECTOMY</td>
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<td>Operations on trabeculae carnea cordis</td>
<td>TRABECUL CARNEAE CORD OP</td>
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<td>35.39</td>
<td>Operations on other structures adjacent to valves of heart</td>
<td>TISS ADJ TO VALV OPS NEC</td>
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<td>Creation of septal defect in heart</td>
<td>CREATE SEPTAL DEFECT</td>
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<td>Repair of atrial septal defect with prosthesis, open technique</td>
<td>PROS REP ATRIAL DEF-OPN</td>
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<td>Repair of ventricular septal defect with prosthesis, open technique</td>
<td>PROS REP VENTRIC DEF-OPN</td>
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<td>Repair of endocardial defect with prosthesis</td>
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<td>Repair of atrial septal defect with tissue graft</td>
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<td>Repair of ventricular septal defect with tissue graft</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Repair of endocardial cushion defect with tissue graft</td>
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<td>35.70</td>
<td>Other and unspecified repair of unspecified septal defect of heart</td>
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<td>Other and unspecified repair of ventricular septal defect</td>
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<td>35.73</td>
<td>Other and unspecified repair of endocardial cushion defect</td>
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<td>Total repair of tetralogy of Fallot</td>
<td>TOT REPAIR TETRAL FALLOT</td>
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<td>35.82</td>
<td>Total repair of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection</td>
<td>TOTAL REPAIR OF TAPVC</td>
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<td>35.83</td>
<td>Total repair of truncus arterios</td>
<td>TOT REP TRUNCUS ARTERIOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Total correction of transposition of great vessels, not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>TOT COR TRANSPOS GRT VES</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Interatrial transposition of venous return</td>
<td>INTERAT VEN RETRN TRANSP</td>
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## Appendix A
### ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables

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<td>Creation of conduit between left ventricle and aorta</td>
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<td>Other operations on septa of heart</td>
<td>OTHER HEART SEPTA OPS</td>
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<td>Other operations on valves of heart</td>
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<td>Endarterectomy, abdominal arteries</td>
<td>ABDOMINAL ENDARTERECTOMY</td>
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<td>Endarterectomy, lower limb arteries</td>
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<td>AORTA RESECTION &amp; ANAST</td>
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<td>Resection of vessel with anastomosis, abdominal arteries</td>
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<td>Resection of vessel with anastomosis, abdominal veins</td>
<td>ABD VEIN RESECT &amp; ANAST</td>
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<td>OPN AORTIC VALVULOPLASTY</td>
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<td>OPN PULMON VALVULOPLASTY</td>
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<td>Open heart valvuloplasty of tricuspid valve without replacement</td>
<td>OPN TRICUS VALVULOPLASTY</td>
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<td>Replacement of aortic valve with tissue graft</td>
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<td>Other replacement of aortic valve</td>
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Patient Blood Management Measure Specifications – 2010  
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<td>Operations on other structures adjacent to valves of heart</td>
<td>TISS ADJ TO VALV OPS NEC</td>
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<td>CREATE SEPTAL DEFECT</td>
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<td>Total repair of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection</td>
<td>TOTAL REPAIR OF TAPVC</td>
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<td>35.83</td>
<td>Total repair of truncus arteriosus</td>
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Table 5.11 Cardiac Surgery (cont.)

Patient Blood Management Measure Specifications – 2010
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## Appendix A
### ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables

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<td>Interatrial transposition of venous return</td>
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<tr>
<td>35.92</td>
<td>Creation of conduit between right ventricle and pulmonary artery</td>
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<tr>
<td>35.93</td>
<td>Creation of conduit between left ventricle and aorta</td>
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<tr>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>Creation of conduit between atrium and pulmonary artery</td>
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<td>Other operations on septa of heart</td>
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<td>35.99</td>
<td>Other operations on valves of heart</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.13</td>
<td>Aortocoronary bypass of three coronary arteries</td>
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<td>Aortocoronary bypass of four or more coronary arteries</td>
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<td>Double internal mammary-coronary artery bypass</td>
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Patient Blood Management Measure Specifications – 2010
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### Appendix A  
**ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables**

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<td>REPL/REP THORAC UNIT HRT</td>
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<td>Implantation of cardiomyostimulation system</td>
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#### Table 5.22  
**Elective Hip Replacement**

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<td>Revision of hip replacement, acetabular component</td>
<td>REV HIP REPL-ACETAB COMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.72</td>
<td>Revision of hip replacement, femoral component</td>
<td>REV HIP REPL-FEM COMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.73</td>
<td>Revision of hip replacement, acetabular liner and/or femoral head only</td>
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<td>Hip bearing surface, ceramic-on-polyethylene</td>
<td>HIP SURFACE, CERMC/POLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.85</td>
<td>Resurfacing hip, total, acetabulum and femoral head</td>
<td>RESRF HIP,TOTAL-ACET/FEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.86</td>
<td>Resurfacing hip, partial, femoral head</td>
<td>RESRF HIP,PART-FEM HEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.87</td>
<td>Resurfacing hip, partial, acetabulum</td>
<td>RESRF HIP,PART-ACETABLUM</td>
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<tr>
<td>81.51</td>
<td>Total hip replacement</td>
<td>TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.52</td>
<td>Partial hip replacement</td>
<td>PARTIAL HIP REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.53</td>
<td>Revision of hip replacement</td>
<td>REVISE HIP REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
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#### Table 5.23  
**Elective Total Knee Replacement**

<table>
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<th>Shortened Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00.80</td>
<td>Revision of knee replacement, total (all components)</td>
<td>REV KNEE REPLACEMT-TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.81</td>
<td>Revision of knee replacement, tibial component</td>
<td>REV KNEE REPL-TIBIA COMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.82</td>
<td>Revision of knee replacement, femoral component</td>
<td>REV KNEE REPL-FEMUR COMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.83</td>
<td>Revision of knee replacement, patellar component</td>
<td>REV KNEE REPLACE-PATELLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00.84</td>
<td>Revision of total knee replacement, tibial insert (liner)</td>
<td>REV KNEE REPL-TIBIA LIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.54</td>
<td>Total knee replacement</td>
<td>TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.55</td>
<td>Revision of knee replacement</td>
<td>REVISE KNEE REPLACEMENT</td>
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### Table 9.1 Elective Cardiac Surgery (Selected Codes from Table 5.25)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35.71</td>
<td>Other and unspecified repair of atrial septal defect</td>
<td>ATRIA SEPTA DEF REP NEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.03</td>
<td>Open chest coronary artery angioplasty</td>
<td>OPEN CORONRY ANGIOPLASTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.31</td>
<td>Open chest transmyocardial revascularization</td>
<td>OPEN CHEST TRANS REVASC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.32</td>
<td>Other transmyocardial revascularization</td>
<td>OTH TRANSMYO REVASCULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.39</td>
<td>Other heart revascularization</td>
<td>OTH HEART REVASCULAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.91</td>
<td>Repair of aneurysm of coronary vessel</td>
<td>CORON VESS ANEURYSM REP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.99</td>
<td>Other operations on vessels of heart</td>
<td>HEART VESSEL OP NEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>Incision of heart, not otherwise specified</td>
<td>INCISION OF HEART NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.11</td>
<td>Cardiotomy</td>
<td>CARDIOTOMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.32</td>
<td>Excision of aneurysm of heart</td>
<td>HEART ANEURYSM EXCISION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.33</td>
<td>Excision or destruction of other lesion or tissue of heart, open approach</td>
<td>EXC/DEST HRT LESION OPEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.35</td>
<td>Partial ventriculectomy</td>
<td>PARTIAL VENTRICULECTOMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.36</td>
<td>Excision or destruction of left atrial appendage (LAA)</td>
<td>EXC LEFT ATRIAL APPENDAG</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.41</td>
<td>Implantation of prosthetic cardiac support device around the heart</td>
<td>IMPL CARDIAC SUPPORT DEV</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.49</td>
<td>Other repair of heart and pericardium</td>
<td>HEART/PERICARD REPR NEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.51</td>
<td>Heart transplantation</td>
<td>HEART TRANSPLANTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.52</td>
<td>Implantation of total internal biventricular heart replacement system</td>
<td>IMP TOT INT BI HT RP SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.53</td>
<td>Replacement or repair of thoracic unit of (total) replacement heart system</td>
<td>REPL/REP THR UNT TOT HRT</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>Replacement or repair of other implantable component of (total) replacement heart system</td>
<td>REPL/REP OTH TOT HRT SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.55</td>
<td>Removal of internal biventricular heart replacement system</td>
<td>REM INT BIVENT HRT SYS</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.60</td>
<td>Implantation or insertion of biventricular external heart assist system</td>
<td>IMP BIVN EXT HRT AST SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.62</td>
<td>Insertion of temporary non-implantable extracorporeal circulatory assist device</td>
<td>INSRT NON-IMPL CIRC DEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.63</td>
<td>Repair of heart assist system</td>
<td>REPAIR HEART ASSIST SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.64</td>
<td>Removal of external heart assist system(s) or device(s)</td>
<td>REMVE EXT HRT ASSIST SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.66</td>
<td>Insertion of implantable heart assist system</td>
<td>IMPLANTABLE HRT ASSIST</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.67</td>
<td>Implantation of cardiomyostimulation system</td>
<td>IMP CARDIOMYOSTIMUL SYS</td>
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### Table 9.2 Elective Gynecological

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>68.31</td>
<td>Other incision and excision of uterus, subtotal abdominal hysterectomy, other incision and excision of uterus, laparoscopic supracervical hysterectomy [LSH]</td>
<td>Lap scervic hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.39</td>
<td>Other incision and excision of uterus, subtotal abdominal hysterectomy, other incision and excision of uterus, other and unspecified subtotal</td>
<td>Subtotl abd hyst NEC/NOS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A
## ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>ICD-9-CM Description</th>
<th>Shortened Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68.41</td>
<td>Other incision and excision of uterus, total abdominal hysterectomy, laparoscopic total abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Lap total abdominal hyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.49</td>
<td>Other incision and excision of uterus, total abdominal hysterectomy, other and unspecified total abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Total abd hyst NEC/NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>Vaginal hysterectomy, laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy [LAVH]</td>
<td>Lap ast vag hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.59</td>
<td>Vaginal hysterectomy, other and unspecified vaginal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Vag hysterectomy NEC/NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.61</td>
<td>Radical abdominal hysterectomy, laparoscopic radical abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Lap radical abdomnl hyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.69</td>
<td>Radical abdominal hysterectomy, other and unspecified radical abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Radical abd hyst NEC/NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.71</td>
<td>Radical vaginal hysterectomy, laparoscopic radical vaginal hysterectomy [LRVH]</td>
<td>Lap radical vaginal hyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.79</td>
<td>Radical vaginal hysterectomy, other and unspecified radical vaginal hysterectomy</td>
<td>Radical vag hyst NEC/NOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>Other and unspecified hysterectomy</td>
<td>Hysterectomy NEC/NOS</td>
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### Table 9.3  Previously Donated Autologous Transfusion

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.02</td>
<td>Other nonoperative procedures, transfusion of blood and blood components, transfusion of previously collected autologous blood</td>
<td>TRANSFUS PREV AUTO BLOOD</td>
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</table>

### Table 9.4  Packed Red Blood Cell Transfusion

<table>
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<tr>
<td>99.04</td>
<td>Other nonoperative procedures, transfusion of blood and blood components, transfusion of packed cells</td>
<td>PACKED CELL TRANSFUSION</td>
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### Table 9.5  Platelet Transfusion

<table>
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<tr>
<td>99.05</td>
<td>Other nonoperative procedures, transfusion of blood and blood components, transfusion of platelets</td>
<td>PLATELET TRANSFUSION</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 9.6  Plasma Transfusion

<table>
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<tr>
<td>99.07</td>
<td>Other nonoperative procedures, transfusion of blood and blood components, transfusion of other serum</td>
<td>SERUM TRANSFUSION NEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>ICD-9-CM Description</td>
<td>Shortened Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Fracture of vault of skull</td>
<td>CLOSED SKULL VAULT FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Fracture of base of skull</td>
<td>NASAL SKULL BASE FRACTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Fracture of face bones</td>
<td>CL SKULL FRACTURE NEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>Other and unqualified skull fractures</td>
<td>CL SKULL FX W OTH BONE FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Multiple fractures involving skull or face with other bones</td>
<td>CL SKULL FX W OTH BONE FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Fracture of vertebral column without mention of spinal cord injury</td>
<td>FX CERVICAL VERT NOS-CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Fracture of vertebral column with spinal cord injury</td>
<td>C1-C4 FX-CL/CORD INJ NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Fracture of rib(s), sternum, larynx, and trachea</td>
<td>FRACTURE RIB NOS-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>Fracture of pelvis</td>
<td>FRACTURE ACETABULUM-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Ill-defined fractures of bones of trunk</td>
<td>FRACTURE TRUNK BONE-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810</td>
<td>Fracture of clavicle</td>
<td>FX CLAVICLE NOS-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811</td>
<td>Fracture of scapula</td>
<td>FX SCAPULA NOS-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Fracture of humerus</td>
<td>FX UP END HUMERUS NOS-CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>Fracture of radius and ulna</td>
<td>FX UPPER FOREARM NOS-CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Fracture of carpal bones(s)</td>
<td>FX CARPAL BONE NOS-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Fracture of metacarpal bones(s)</td>
<td>FX METACARPAL NOS-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Fracture of one or more phalanges of hands</td>
<td>FX PHALANX, HAND NOS-CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>817</td>
<td>Multiple fractures of hand bones</td>
<td>MULTIPLE FX HAND-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Ill-defined fractures of upper limb</td>
<td>FX ARM MULT/NOS-CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Multiple fractures involving both upper limbs, and upper limb with rib(s) and sternum</td>
<td>FX ARMS W RIB/STERNUM-CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Fracture of neck of femur</td>
<td>FX FEMUR INTRCAPS NOS-CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Fracture of other and unspecified parts of femur</td>
<td>FX FEMUR NOS-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Fracture of patella</td>
<td>FRACTURE PATELLA-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Fracture of tibia and fibula</td>
<td>FX UPPER END TIBIA-CLOSED</td>
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<td>824</td>
<td>Fracture of ankle</td>
<td>FX MEDIAL MALLEOLUS-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Fracture of one or more tarsal and metatarsal bones</td>
<td>FRACTURE CALCANEUS-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>Fracture of one or more phalanges of foot</td>
<td>FX PHALANX, FOOT-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Other, multiple, and ill-defined fractures of lower limb</td>
<td>FX LOWER LIMB NEC-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Multiple fractures involving both lower limbs, lower with upper limb, and lower limb(s) with rib(s) and sternum</td>
<td>FX LEGS W ARM/ RIB-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Fracture of unspecified bones</td>
<td>FRACTURE NOS-CLOSED</td>
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<td>830</td>
<td>Dislocation of jaw</td>
<td>DISLOCATION JAW-CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Dislocation of shoulder</td>
<td>DISLOC SHOULDER NOS-CLOSED</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A

## ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Dislocation of elbow</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>Dislocation of wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>834</td>
<td>Dislocation of finger</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>Dislocation of hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>Dislocation of knee</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>Dislocation of ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Dislocation of foot</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>Other, multiple, and ill-defined dislocations</td>
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<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of shoulder and upper arm</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of elbow and forearm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of wrist and hand</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of hip and thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of knee and leg</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of ankle and foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of sacroiliac region</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>Sprains and strains of other and unspecified parts of back</td>
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<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Other and ill-defined sprains and strains</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>Concussion</td>
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<td>851</td>
<td>Cerebral laceration and contusion</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>Subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage, following injury</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature</td>
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<td>Traumatic pneumothorax and hemothorax</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>Injury to heart and lung</td>
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<td>Injury to other and unspecified intrathoracic organs</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>Injury to gastrointestinal tract</td>
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<td>Injury to liver</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>Injury to spleen</td>
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<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Injury to kidney</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>Injury to pelvic organs</td>
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<tr>
<td>868</td>
<td>Injury to other intra-abdominal organs</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>Internal injury to unspecified or ill-defined organs</td>
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<td>Open wound of eyeball</td>
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<td>Open wound of ear</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Other open wound of head</td>
<td>NOS</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF SCALP</td>
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<td>Open wound of neck</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF LARYNX W TRACHEA</td>
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<td>Open wound of chest (wall)</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF CHEST</td>
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<td>876</td>
<td>Open wound of back</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF BACK</td>
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<tr>
<td>877</td>
<td>Open wound of buttock</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF BUTTOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Open wound of genital organs (external), including traumatic amputation</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF PENIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>879</td>
<td>Open wound of other and unspecified sites, except limbs</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF BREAST</td>
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<td>Open wound of shoulder and upper arm</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF SHOULDER</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Open would of elbow, forearm, and wrist</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF FOREARM</td>
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<tr>
<td>882</td>
<td>Open wound of hand except finger(s) alone</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF HAND</td>
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<td>Open wound of finger(s)</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF FINGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>884</td>
<td>Multiple and unspecified open wound of upper limb</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND ARM MULT/NOS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Traumatic amputation of thumb (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUTATION THUMB</td>
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<td>Traumatic amputation of other finger(s) (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUTATION FINGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>887</td>
<td>Traumatic amputation of arm and hand (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUT BELOW ELB, UNILAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Open wound of hip and thigh</td>
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<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>Open wound of knee, leg [except thigh], and ankle</td>
<td>OPEN WND KNEE/LEG/ANKLE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Open wound of foot except toe(s) alone</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF FOOT</td>
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<tr>
<td>893</td>
<td>Open wound of toe(s)</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF TOE</td>
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<tr>
<td>894</td>
<td>Multiple and unspecified open wound of lower limb</td>
<td>OPEN WOUND OF LEG NEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>895</td>
<td>Traumatic amputation of toe(s) (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUTATION TOE</td>
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<tr>
<td>896</td>
<td>Traumatic amputation of foot (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUTATION FOOT, UNILAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>897</td>
<td>Traumatic amputation of leg(s) (complete) (partial)</td>
<td>AMPUT BELOW KNEE, UNILAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Injury to blood vessels of head and neck</td>
<td>INJUR CAROTID ARTERY NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901</td>
<td>Injury to blood vessels of thorax</td>
<td>INJURY THORACIC AORTA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902</td>
<td>Injury to blood vessels of abdomen and pelvis</td>
<td>INJURY ABDOMINAL AORTA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>903</td>
<td>Injury to blood vessels of upper extremity</td>
<td>INJ AXILLARY VESSEL NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>Injury to blood vessels of lower extremity and unspecified sites</td>
<td>INJ COMMON FEMORAL ARTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>905</td>
<td>Late effects of musculoskeletal and connective tissue injuries</td>
<td>LATE EFFEC SKULL/FACE FX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>Late effects of injuries to skin and subcutaneous tissues</td>
<td>LT EFF OPN WND HEAD/TRNK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>907</td>
<td>Late effects of injuries to the nervous system</td>
<td>LT EFF INTRACRANIAL INJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>908</td>
<td>Late effects of other and unspecified injuries</td>
<td>LATE EFF INT INJUR CHEST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>909</td>
<td>Late effects of other and unspecified external causes</td>
<td>LATE EFF DRUG POISONING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>910</td>
<td>Superficial injury of face, neck, and scalp except eye</td>
<td>ABRASION HEAD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td>Superficial injury of trunk</td>
<td>ABRASION TRUNK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>912</td>
<td>Superficial injury of shoulder and upper arm</td>
<td>ABRASION SHOULDER/ARM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Diagnosis Description</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Diagnosis Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>913</td>
<td>Superficial injury of elbow, forearm, and wrist</td>
<td>ABRASION FOREARM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>914</td>
<td>Superficial injury of hand(s) except finger(s) alone</td>
<td>ABRASION HAND</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>915</td>
<td>Superficial injury of finger(s)</td>
<td>ABRASION FINGER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>916</td>
<td>Superficial injury of hip, thigh, leg, and ankle</td>
<td>ABRASION HIP &amp; LEG</td>
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<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>Superficial injury of foot and toe(s)</td>
<td>ABRASION FOOT &amp; TOE</td>
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<tr>
<td>918</td>
<td>Superficial injury of eye and adnexa</td>
<td>SUPERFIC INJ PERIOCULAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>919</td>
<td>Superficial injury of other, multiple, and unspecified sites</td>
<td>ABRASION NEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>920</td>
<td>Contusion of face, scalp, and neck except eye(s)</td>
<td>CONTUSION FACE/SCALP/NCK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>Contusion of eye and adnexa</td>
<td>BLACK EYE NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>922</td>
<td>Contusion of trunk</td>
<td>CONTUSION OF BREAST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>Contusion of upper limb</td>
<td>CONTUSION SHOULDER REG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>924</td>
<td>Contusion of lower limb and of other and unspecified sites</td>
<td>CONTUSION OF THIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>Crushing injury of face, scalp, and neck</td>
<td>CRUSH INJ EXT GENITALIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>926</td>
<td>Crushing injury of trunk</td>
<td>CRUSH INJ SHOULDER REG</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>927</td>
<td>Crushing injury of upper limb</td>
<td>CRUSHING INJURY THIGH</td>
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<td>928</td>
<td>Crushing injury of lower limb</td>
<td>CRUSH INJ MULT SITE NEC</td>
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<td>930</td>
<td>Foreign body on external eye</td>
<td>CORNEAL FOREIGN BODY</td>
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<td>931</td>
<td>Foreign body in ear</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY IN EAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>932</td>
<td>Foreign body in nose</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY IN NOSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>933</td>
<td>Foreign body in pharynx and larynx</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY IN PHARYNX</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>934</td>
<td>Foreign body in trachea, bronchus, and lung</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY IN TRACHEA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>Foreign body in mouth, esophagus, and stomach</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY IN MOUTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>936</td>
<td>Foreign body in intestine and colon</td>
<td>FB IN INTESTINE &amp; COLON</td>
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<tr>
<td>937</td>
<td>Foreign body in anus and rectum</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY ANUS/RECTUM</td>
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<td>938</td>
<td>Foreign body in digestive system, unspecified</td>
<td>FOREIGN BODY GI NOS</td>
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<td>939</td>
<td>Foreign body in genitourinary tract</td>
<td>FB BLADDER &amp; URETHRA</td>
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<td>940</td>
<td>Burn confined to eye and adnexa</td>
<td>CHEMICAL BURN PERIOCULAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>Burn of face, head, and neck</td>
<td>BURN NOS HEAD-UNSPEC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>Burn of trunk</td>
<td>BURN NOS TRUNK-UNSPEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>943</td>
<td>Burn of upper limb, except wrist and hand</td>
<td>BURN NOS ARM-UNSPEC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>944</td>
<td>Burn of wrist(s) and hand(s)</td>
<td>BURN NOS HAND-UNSPEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>945</td>
<td>Burn of lower limb(s)</td>
<td>BURN NOS LEG-UNSPEC</td>
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<td>946</td>
<td>Burns of multiple specified sites</td>
<td>BURN NOS MULTIPLE SITE</td>
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<td>947</td>
<td>Burn of internal organs</td>
<td>BURN OF MOUTH &amp; PHARYNX</td>
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<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td>Burns classified according to extent of body surface involved</td>
<td>BDY BRN &lt; 10%/3D DEG NOS</td>
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<td>949</td>
<td>Burn, unspecified</td>
<td>BURN NOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>Injury to optic nerve and pathways</td>
<td>OPTIC NERVE INJURY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>951</td>
<td>Injury to other cranial nerve(s)</td>
<td>INJURY OCULOMOTOR NERVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>952</td>
<td>Spinal cord injury without evidence of spinal bone injury</td>
<td>C1-C4 SPIN CORD INJ NOS</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A
## ICD-9-CM Diagnosis and Procedure Code Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>953</td>
<td>Injury to nerve roots and spinal plexus</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>Injury to other nerve(s) of trunk, excluding shoulder and pelvic girdles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td>Injury to peripheral nerve(s) of shoulder girdle and upper limb</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>Injury to peripheral nerve(s), of pelvic girdle and lower limb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>957</td>
<td>Injury to other and unspecified nerves</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>Certain early complications of trauma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>959</td>
<td>Injury, other and unspecified</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>Poisoning by antibiotics</td>
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<tr>
<td>961</td>
<td>Poisoning by other anti-infectives</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>Poisoning by hormones and synthetic substitutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963</td>
<td>Poisoning by primarily systemic agents</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily affecting blood constituents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>965</td>
<td>Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>Poisoning by anticonvulsants and anti-Parkinsonism drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td>967</td>
<td>Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>Poisoning by other central nervous system depressants and anesthetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>969</td>
<td>Poisoning by psychotropic agents</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>Poisoning by central nervous system stimulants</td>
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<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>Poisoning by drugs primarily affecting the autonomic nervous system</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the cardiovascular system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily affecting the gastrointestinal system</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>Poisoning by water, mineral, and uric acid metabolism drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily acting on the smooth and skeletal muscles and respiratory system</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily affecting skin and mucous membrane, ophthalmological, otorhinolaryngological, and dental drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td>Poisoning by other and unspecified drugs and medicinal substances</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>Poisoning by bacterial vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>979</td>
<td>Poisoning by other vaccines and biological substances</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>Toxic effect of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>Toxic effect of petroleum products</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>Toxic effect of solvents other than petroleum-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>Toxic effect of corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD-9-CM Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984</td>
<td>Toxic effect of lead and its compounds (including fumes)</td>
<td>TX EFF INORG LEAD COMPNDD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>985</td>
<td>Toxic effect of other metals</td>
<td>TOXIC EFFECT MERCURY</td>
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<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Toxic effect of carbon monoxide</td>
<td>TOX EFF CARBON MONOXIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>Toxic effect of other gases, fumes, or vapors</td>
<td>TOXIC EFF LIQ PETROL GAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988</td>
<td>Toxic effect of noxious substances eaten as food</td>
<td>TOXIC EFF FISH/SHELLFISH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>989</td>
<td>Toxic effect of other substances, chiefly nonmedicinal as to source</td>
<td>TOXIC EFFECT CYANIDES</td>
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<tr>
<td>990</td>
<td>Effects of radiation, unspecified</td>
<td>EFFECTS RADIATION NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991</td>
<td>Effects of reduced temperature</td>
<td>FROSTBITE OF FACE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>992</td>
<td>Effects of heat and light</td>
<td>HEAT STROKE &amp; SUNSTROKE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>993</td>
<td>Effects of air pressure</td>
<td>BAROTRAUMA, OTITIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>994</td>
<td>Effects of other external causes</td>
<td>EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995</td>
<td>Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>996</td>
<td>Complications peculiar to certain specified procedures</td>
<td>MALFUNC CARD DEV/GRF NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>997</td>
<td>Complications affecting specified body systems, not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>NERVOUS SYST COMPLC NOS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>Other complications of procedures, not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>POSTOPERATIVE SHOCK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>Complications of medical care, not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>GENERALIZED VACCINIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

How to Log In and Get Started

1) Once you have registered and received your confirmation to submit data for the Blood Management Project, you may access the project website at: http://manual.jointcommission.org
2) Click on “Login” in the upper right hand corner.

3) Enter your Login and Password and click “ok”.

Welcome to the Performance Measurement Network
Please enter your username and password.

Login: testuser50 **
Password: ******** **

OK Cancel

See also: Create Login/Register, Forgot password?

Contact SWilliams@jointcommission.org if you have any questions.
Navigating the Blood Management Project  
Data Collection Tool

4) Welcome to the Performance Measurement Network. Select the “Blood Mgmt Project” link from the left hand navigation bar.

5) You are now on the Blood Management Project Page. You will see your hospitals(s) listed here. In the Project Help section, you will find a link to the measure specifications, an example of the import file template, and other material intended to assist you with your participation in this project. Please click on the hospital name to enter blood management data.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

6) You are now on your hospital page. From this page, you can:

- update your hospital demographic information
- enter new records
- import new records
- view and update existing records
- add RBC, Plasma and Platelet events
- mark records as “complete”
- review records that have been completed
- view import attachments

Each function will be discussed in detail below.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

Updating your Hospital Demographic Information

a) To update your hospital’s demographic information, click the “Edit” link, fill out the form that appears, and click the “Save” button at the bottom of the form.

You will be directed to the Edit form, and you can change your hospital’s contact details here. Click “Save” to save your changes, or “Cancel” to exit without saving.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

Importing Records

a) To import data, click on the “Import” link on your hospital home page. The template for this import file can be found on the project home page.

**Import Data**

Steps for importing base data set using a properly formatted Excel spreadsheet:

1. Save the file that is to be imported with the EXACT Name: “import.xls”.
2. Click the link ![Import](Image) and follow the instructions to select and upload your “import.xls” file.
3. Once you have uploaded the file, ![Click here](Image) to finish the upload process.
   a. Once the import has been completed, you will need to click your web browser’s “Back” button and then “Refresh” the web page before you will see your new data records.

b) Click on “browse” to find and select your import file (which must be named “import.xls”), and click on “Upload File”. You do not need to check the checkboxes, but you may want to add a comment to keep track of your imports (e.g., April 2010 discharges; 51 records)

**Attach file to Sample Staff Hospital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File:</th>
<th>011 Web Activities/Blood Management Import</th>
<th><img src="Image" alt="Browse" /></th>
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<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Create a link to the attached file at the end of the topic. Hide file: Hide attachment in normal topic view.</td>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Upload file" /> <img src="Image" alt="Show all attachments" /> <img src="Image" alt="Cancel" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Once you have uploaded your file, you will need to click on the “Click here” link to finish the upload process. You’ll then need to click your browser’s “Back” button and “Refresh” your hospital page.

**Import Data**

Steps for importing base data set using a properly formatted Excel spreadsheet:

1. Save the file that is to be imported with the EXACT Name: “import.xls”.
2. Click the link ![Import](Image) and follow the instructions to select and upload your “import.xls” file.
3. Once you have uploaded the file, ![Click here](Image) to finish the upload process.
   a. Once the import has been completed, you will need to click your web browser’s “Back” button and then “Refresh” the web page before you will see your new data records.

d) You may notice a form at the bottom of your hospital page. It displays the most recently imported file. This area will only be used to verify that your import was successful (note the date, time and comments to ensure that it represents the file you imported.
Navigating the Blood Management Project Data Collection Tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attachment</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>import.xls</td>
<td>props, move</td>
<td>55.0 K</td>
<td>22 Feb 2010 - 08:20</td>
<td>Scott Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 2/22 last of import</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Your uploaded records are shown here (in a rather unappealing format!) and you will need to click on your browser’s “Back” button to return to your hospital home page.

f) You are now back on your hospital’s home page. Please click on your browser’s “Refresh” button to view the records you just imported. Your records have been imported, but you will not be able to see them until the page is refreshed (or you navigate away from it and then back to it).

g) Your uploaded files should now viewable in the “Submitted Data” section of your hospital home page.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

<table>
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<th>Birthdate</th>
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<td>02-02-2010</td>
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<td>01/10/10</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33333</td>
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<td>02-02-2010</td>
<td>02-05-2010</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>12-03-1970</td>
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<td>06-12-2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

Enter New Records (without using the file import)

a) To enter a new record, click on the “Enter New Client Record” link (right below the data record table).

b) You are now viewing the data collection tool for Blood Management. Enter data for the client record. Note: hovering over the green "i" next to a data element will show you the question and allowable values associated with that data element as well as a link to the data element page.

c) Once you have completed data entry for this record, click on “Save Data Record”.

8
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

To View and Update Existing Records

a) There are two ways to view the list of submitted records. The default view is of all incomplete records. If you would like to view all records, including completed (locked) records, click the link “Show all Records (including complete)”.

View of the default setting showing a list of only incomplete records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UBCI</th>
<th>Birthdate</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>02-02-2010</td>
<td>02-05-2010</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>333331</td>
<td>05-01-2001</td>
<td>01-01-2010</td>
<td>01-10-2010</td>
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</tr>
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<td>333332</td>
<td>03-03-1983</td>
<td>02-02-2010</td>
<td>02-05-2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>333335</td>
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<td>01-10-2010</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1234567</td>
<td>12-30-2008</td>
<td>01-26-2010</td>
<td>02-02-2010</td>
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<td>01/01/10</td>
<td>01/10/10</td>
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<td>333336</td>
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<td>02-02-2010</td>
<td>02-05-2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555556</td>
<td>12-09-1970</td>
<td>08-08-2009</td>
<td>08-12-2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View of alternate setting showing list of all records (both incomplete and complete). To return the default setting, click the link “Show Incomplete Records Only”
To view or update data in an existing record, click on the UBCI number. This will create a drop down that includes all of the information for that client record. You can contract the drop down by clicking on the “-“ or expand by clicking on the “+” before the different sections.
c) To edit the “General and other patient-level data elements”, click on the pencil icon.

d) Make changes to the “General and other patient-level data elements” and click “Save” when you are done.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool
Add RBC Events and BM Unit Level Data Elements

a) To add a RBC event (NOTE: you can add up to three RBC events), click on the “Add RBC Event Record” Link.

b) Enter data for RBC Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”

- RBC Event
  - RBC Event ID
  - RBC Event Total Doses
  - Clinical Indication For RBCs
  - Pre-transfusion Hemoglobin
  - Pre-transfusion Hematocrit
  - Surgical Procedure

- Save Data Record

c) Data for “RBC Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the RBC Event data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon next to the event. To add unit level data for RBC Event 1, click on the “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. (NOTE: you can add up to three BM Unit Level Records)
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

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d) Enter data for the BM Unit Level Record for RBC Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”


BM Unit Level Data Elements

Transfusion Start Date

Transfusion Start Time

Transfusion Order

Patient ID Verification

Vital Sign Monitoring

Save Data Record

e) Data for “BM Unit 1” for “RBC Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the BM unit data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon. To add another BM Unit for RBC Event 1, click on “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. To add another RBC Event, click on “Add RBC Event Record”.
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BM Unit Level Data Elements 1</th>
<th>03/03/2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Start Date</td>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Start Time</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Order</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Sign Monitoring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add BM Unit Level Data Elements record (2 left)
Add RBC Event record (2 left)

Add Plasma Event record (3 left)
Add Platelet Event record (3 left)
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool
Add Plasma Events and BM Unit Level Data Elements

a) To add a Plasma event, click on the “Add Plasma Event Record” Link

| General and other patient-level data elements |
| Measure Set Specific Data Elements |
| RBC Event(s) |
| Plasma Event(s) |
| Platelet Event(s) |

b) Enter data for Plasma Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”

Plasma Event

| Plasma Event ID | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Plasma Event Total Doses | |
| Clinical Indication For Plasma | Select... |
| Pre-transfusion Laboratory Testing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Save Data Record
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

c) Data for “Plasma Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the Plasma Event data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon next to the event. To add unit level data for Plasma Event 1, click on the “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. (NOTE: you can add up to three BM Unit Level Records)

d) Enter data for the BM Unit Level Record for Plasma Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

e) Data for “BM Unit Level 1” for “Plasma Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the BM unit data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon. To add another BM Unit for Plasma Event 1, click on “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. To add another Plasma Event, click on “Add Plasma Event Record”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General and other patient-level data elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure Set Specific Data Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC Event(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma Event(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma Event 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Plasma Event ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Plasma Event Total Doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clinical Indication for Plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pre-transfusion Laboratory Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM Unit Level Data Elements(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM Unit Level Data Elements 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfusion Start Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfusion Start Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfusion Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Patient ID Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vital Sign Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add BM Unit Level Data Elements record (2 left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Plasma Event record (2 left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet Event(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Platelet Event record (3 left)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool
Add Platelet Events and BM Unit Level Data Elements

a) To add a Platelet event, click on the “Add Platelet Event Record” Link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>333331</th>
<th>05-01-2001</th>
<th>01-01-2010</th>
<th>01-10-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- General and other patient-level data elements
- Measure Set Specific Data Elements
  - RBC Event(s)
    - Add RBC Event record (3 left)
  - Plasma Event(s)
    - Add Plasma Event record (3 left)
  - Platelet Event(s)
    - Add Platelet Event record (3 left)

b) Enter data for Platelet Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”

- Platelet Event ID
- Platelet Event Total Doses
- Clinical Indication For Platelets
- Pre-transfusion Platelet Count
- Pre-transfusion Platelet Testing

Save Data Record
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

c) Data for “Platelet Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the Platelet Event data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon next to the event. To add unit level data for Platelet Event 1, click on the “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. (NOTE: you can add up to three BM Unit Level Records)

d) Enter data for the BM Unit Level Record for Platelet Event 1 and click “Save Data Record”
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

e) Data for “BM Unit Level 1” for “Platelet Event 1” is now included with this client record. To edit the BM unit data that you just entered, click on the pencil icon. To add another BM Unit for Platelet Event 1, click on “Add BM Unit Level Data Elements Record” link. To add another Platelet Event, click on “Add Platelet Event Record”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BM Unit Level Data Elements(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BM Unit Level Data Elements 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Start Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Start Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient ID Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Sign Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add BM Unit Level Data Elements record (2 left)
Add Platelet Event record (2 left)
Marking Records As “Complete”

a) Once you are done entering and editing data for a record, you will need to mark the record as complete. **Please note:** Once you check the box for a record under “Complete” you are BOTH marking the record as complete AND locking that record for any further editing. When you click on the checkbox, the record will “disappear” from view. Do not be alarmed. The default view of the table is to only show incomplete records. To view the record you just completed, click on the link to “Show all Records (including complete)”
Navigating the Blood Management Project
Data Collection Tool

Reviewing Records That Have Been Completed
a) To review a record that has been marked complete, switch the view on your hospital home page by clicking on the “Show all Records (including complete)” link.

b) In this view you can see all records both complete and incomplete. Completed records are now LOCKED and cannot be edited.

b) If, for any reason, you need to unlock a record, you will need to send an e-mail to the project leader, Harriet Gammon. To send your e-mail request, click on the “lock” icon, and an e-mail form should appear. It will be addressed to Harriet, and the subject line will contain a reference to the specific record.

c) In your e-mail, please briefly explain why the record needs to be unlocked (e.g., Accidentally clicked the “Complete” checkbox).
PATIENT BLOOD MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES
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Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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Division of Blood Diseases and Resources
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National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD

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University of Pittsburgh Medical Center  
Pittsburgh, PA

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Department of Veterans Affairs, Louis Stokes Medical Center  
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine  
Cleveland, OH