



Complete Summary

TITLE

Birth trauma: rate per 1,000 liveborn births.

SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to patient safety indicators [revision 1]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2003 May 28. 143 p. (AHRQ Pub; no. 03-R203).

Brief Abstract

DESCRIPTION

This measure assesses the number of cases of birth trauma per 1,000 liveborn births.

RATIONALE

Patient safety is an issue of major national interest. Policymakers, providers, and consumers have made the safety of care in United States hospitals a top priority. The need to assess, monitor, track, and improve the safety of inpatient care became apparent with publication of the Institute of Medicine's series of reports describing the problem of medical errors. As our health care system becomes more complex, the possibility of significant unintended adverse effects increases.

Patient Safety Indicators (PSIs), which are based on computerized hospital discharge abstracts from the AHRQ's Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), can be used to better prioritize and evaluate local and national initiatives. Analyses of these and similar inexpensive, readily available administrative data sets may provide a screen for potential medical errors and a method for monitoring trends over time.

This indicator is intended to flag cases of birth trauma for infants born alive in a hospital. The indicator excludes patients born pre-term, as birth trauma in these patients may be less preventable than for full-term infants.

PRIMARY CLINICAL COMPONENT

Birth trauma

DENOMINATOR DESCRIPTION

All liveborn births.

Exclude infants with a subdural or cerebral hemorrhage (subgroup of birth trauma coding) and any diagnosis code of pre-term infant (denoting birth weight of less than 2,500 grams and less than 37 weeks gestation or 34 weeks gestation or less).

Exclude infants with injury to skeleton (7673, 7674) and any diagnosis code of osteogenesis imperfecta (75651).

NUMERATOR DESCRIPTION

Discharges with International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) code for birth trauma in any diagnosis field per 1,000 liveborn births.

Evidence Supporting the Measure

PRIMARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Outcome

SECONDARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Not applicable

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE MEASURE

A formal consensus procedure involving experts in relevant clinical, methodological, and organizational sciences
One or more research studies published in a National Library of Medicine (NLM) indexed, peer-reviewed journal

Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure

NEED FOR THE MEASURE

Unspecified

State of Use of the Measure

STATE OF USE

Current routine use

CURRENT USE

Internal quality improvement
National health care quality reporting
Quality of care research

Application of Measure in its Current Use

CARE SETTING

Hospitals

PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE

Advanced Practice Nurses
Physicians

LOWEST LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY ADDRESSED

Single Health Care Delivery Organizations

TARGET POPULATION AGE

Newborn infants

TARGET POPULATION GENDER

Either male or female

STRATIFICATION BY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component

INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

Based on the 1997 Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) State Inpatient Database for 19 States, the Birth Trauma--Injury to Neonate rate was 6.34 per 1,000 population at risk.

EVIDENCE FOR INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to patient safety indicators [revision 1]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2003 May 28. 143 p. (AHRQ Pub; no. 03-R203).

ASSOCIATION WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

BURDEN OF ILLNESS

Unspecified

UTILIZATION

Unspecified

COSTS

Based on the matching analysis of the 2000 Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) data reported by Zhan and Miller, birth trauma, injury to neonate was associated with excess charges of \$298.

EVIDENCE FOR COSTS

Zhan C, Miller MR. Excess length of stay, charges, and mortality attributable to medical injuries during hospitalization. JAMA 2003 Oct 8;290(14):1868-74.

[PubMed](#)

Institute of Medicine National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

IOM CARE NEED

Getting Better

IOM DOMAIN

Safety

Data Collection for the Measure

CASE FINDING

Users of care only

DESCRIPTION OF CASE FINDING

All liveborn births.

DENOMINATOR (INDEX) EVENT

Clinical Condition
Institutionalization

DENOMINATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions

All liveborn births. Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for Diagnosis-Related Groups (DRGs) and International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes.

Exclusions

Exclude infants with a subdural or cerebral hemorrhage (subgroup of birth trauma coding) and any diagnosis code of pre-term infant (denoting birth weight of less than 2,500 grams and less than 37 weeks gestation or 34 weeks gestation or less).

Exclude infants with injury to skeleton (7673, 7674) and any diagnosis code of osteogenesis imperfecta (75651).

Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for DRGs and ICD-9-CM codes.

NUMERATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions

Discharges with International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) code for birth trauma in any diagnosis field per 1,000 liveborn births. Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for ICD-9-CM codes.

Exclusions

Unspecified

DENOMINATOR TIME WINDOW

Time window is a single point in time

NUMERATOR TIME WINDOW

Institutionalization

DATA SOURCE

Administrative data

LEVEL OF DETERMINATION OF QUALITY

Individual Case

OUTCOME TYPE

Adverse Outcome

PRE-EXISTING INSTRUMENT USED

Unspecified

Computation of the Measure

SCORING

Rate

INTERPRETATION OF SCORE

Better quality is associated with a lower score

ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS

Analysis by subgroup (stratification on patient factors)
Risk adjustment method widely or commercially available

DESCRIPTION OF ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS

Risk adjustment of the data is recommended using sex.

Application of multivariate signal extraction (MSX) to smooth risk adjusted rates is also recommended.

STANDARD OF COMPARISON

External comparison at a point in time
External comparison of time trends
Internal time comparison

Evaluation of Measure Properties

EXTENT OF MEASURE TESTING

The Patient Safety Indicators (PSIs) were evaluated by the project team using empirical analyses to explore the frequency and variation of the indicators, the potential bias, based on limited risk adjustment, and the relationship between indicators. The data sources used in the empirical analyses were the 1997 Florida State Inpatient Database (SID) for initial testing and development and the 1997 Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) State Inpatient Database for 19 States for the final empirical analyses.

All potential indicators were examined empirically by developing and conducting statistical tests for precision, bias, and relatedness of indicators. Three different estimates of hospital performance were calculated for each indicator:

1. The raw indicator rate was calculated using the number of adverse events in the numerator divided by the number of discharges in the population at risk by hospital.
2. The raw indicator was adjusted to account for differences among hospitals in age, gender, modified Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG), and comorbidities.

3. Multivariate signal extraction methods were applied to adjust for reliability by estimating the amount of "noise" (i.e., variation due to random error) relative to the amount of signal (i.e., systematic variation in hospital performance or reliability) for each indicator.

Refer to the original measure documentation for additional details.

EVIDENCE FOR RELIABILITY/VALIDITY TESTING

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to patient safety indicators [revision 1]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2003 May 28. 143 p. (AHRQ Pub; no. 03-R203).

Identifying Information

ORIGINAL TITLE

Birth trauma - injury to neonate.

MEASURE COLLECTION

[Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\) Quality Indicators](#)

MEASURE SET NAME

[Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\) Patient Safety Indicators](#)

DEVELOPER

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

INCLUDED IN

National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR)
National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR)

ADAPTATION

This indicator has been widely used in the obstetric community, although it is most commonly based on chart review rather than administrative data. It was proposed by Miller and colleagues (2001) in the original "Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Patient Safety Indicator (PSI) Algorithms and Groupings." Based on expert consensus panels, McKesson Health Solutions included a broader version of this indicator in its CareEnhance Resource Management Systems, Quality Profiler Complications Measures Module.

RELEASE DATE

2003 Mar

REVISION DATE

2003 May

MEASURE STATUS

This is the current release of this measure.

SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to patient safety indicators [revision 1]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2003 May 28. 143 p. (AHRQ Pub; no. 03-R203).

MEASURE AVAILABILITY

The individual measure, "Birth Trauma-Injury to Neonate," is published in "AHRQ Quality Indicators. Guide to Patient Safety Indicators." This document is available in [Portable Document Format \(PDF\)](#) and a [zipped WordPerfect\(R\) file](#) from the [Quality Indicators](#) page at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Web site.

For more information, please contact the QI Support Team at support@qualityindicators.ahrq.gov.

COMPANION DOCUMENTS

The following are available:

- "AHRQ Patient Safety Quality Indicators Software (Version 2.1)" (Rockville, [MD]: AHRQ, 2003 Mar 13) and its accompanying documentation can be downloaded from the [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\) Web site](#). (The software is available in both SAS- and SPSS-compatible formats.)
- Guidance for using the AHRQ quality indicators for hospital-level public reporting or payment. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2004 Aug. 24 p. This document is available from the [AHRQ Web site](#).
- "HCUPnet, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project" [internet]. (Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 [Various pagings]). HCUPnet is available from the [AHRQ Web site](#).
- "Refinement of the HCUP Quality Indicators" (Rockville [MD]: AHRQ, 2001 May. Various pagings. [Technical review; no. 4]; AHRQ Publication No. 01-0035). This document was prepared by the UCSF-Stanford Evidence-based Practice Center for AHRQ and can be downloaded from the [AHRQ Web site](#).

NQMC STATUS

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI on October 1, 2003. The information was verified by the measure developer on October 29, 2003.

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Date Modified: 10/25/2004

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