

Appendix H Miscellaneous Tables

Release Notes:
Bleeding Inclusion Table
Version 1.0

Table 1.1 Bleeding Inclusion Table

Gastrointestinal (GI)	Genitourinary (GU)	Intracranial	Other Types of Bleeding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anemia due to gastrointestinal bleeding • bleeding diverticulum • bleeding from a peptic, gastric, esophageal, or duodenal ulcer • bleeding from colon • bleeding from gastritis • bleeding hemorrhoid ONLY if medical intervention required • blood in vomitus, emesis, or stool • coffee ground emesis • esophageal bleeding varices • hematemesis • hematochezia • heme/guaiac positive vomitus, emesis, or stool • hemocult/occult positive vomitus, emesis, or stool • lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGI bleed, LGIB) • Mallory-Weiss Tear • melena • rectal bleeding (bright red blood [BRB] per rectum [BRBPR]) • upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGI bleed, UGIB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blood in urine, unless noted only as laboratory or dipstick finding • hematuria described as gross <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <div style="text-align: center;">Pulmonary</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bloody tinged sputum • bloody sputum • coughing up blood • hemoptysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cerebral hemorrhage or bleeding • hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident (CVA) • hemorrhagic infarct of the brain • intracerebral bleeding/hemorrhage • intracranial bleeding/hemorrhage • ruptured intracranial aneurysm • subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) • subdural hematoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bleeding which occurred as a result of trauma or injury ONLY if medical intervention required • epistaxis ONLY if medical intervention required • hematoma requiring transfusion, stoppage of heparin or other anticoagulant (e.g., Integrilin, Eptifibatide, Coumadin, Levonox), or surgical intervention (e.g., incision and drainage) • post-procedure bleeding noted as abnormal or which required medical intervention • retinal hemorrhage/bleeding • retroperitoneal (bleeding into the abdomen) • vaginal bleeding, abnormal and nonmenstrual

Table 1.2 LVF Assessment Inclusion Table

Echocardiogram (echo)	Nuclear Medicine Tests	Cardiac Catheterization (cath) with Left Ventriculogram (LV gram)	Left Ventricular Function (LVF)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-D • cardiac ultrasound • Doppler color flow mapping • M-mode echo • transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenosine myocardial perfusion stress test with mention of LVF • cardiac blood pool imaging • Cardiolite scan with mention of LVF • gated blood pool imaging study • gated heart study • gated ventriculogram • multiple gated acquisition scan (MUGA) • radionuclide ventriculography • Sestamibi scan with mention of LVF • technetium scan with mention of LVF • thallium stress test with mention of LVF • wall motion study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cardiac cath with mention of LVF • cardiac/coronary angiogram with LV gram • cardiac/coronary angiogram with mention of LVF • cardiac/coronary arteriogram with LV gram • cardiac/coronary arteriogram with mention of LVF • left ventriculogram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • akinesis • biventricular heart failure • contractility • diastolic dysfunction • diastolic function • diastolic impairment • dyskinesis • ejection fraction (EF) • endstage cardiomyopathy • hypocontractility • hypokinesis • left ventricular diastolic dysfunction • left ventricular diastolic function • left ventricular dysfunction (LVD) • left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) • left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) • left ventricular systolic function (LVSF) • systolic dysfunction • systolic function

Table 1.3 Moderate/Severe Systolic Dysfunction Inclusion Table

Note: Moderate/severe biventricular heart failure and endstage cardiomyopathy are also inclusions.

Contractility described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • hypocontractility • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low 	Ejection fraction (EF) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low 	Hypokinesis described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diffuse • generalized • global • involving the entire left ventricle 	
Left ventricular dysfunction (LVD) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marked • moderate • moderate-severe • severe • significant • substantial • the severity is not specified • very severe 	Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low 	Left ventricular function (LVF) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low 	
Left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marked • moderate • moderate-severe • severe • significant • substantial • the severity is not specified • very severe 	Left ventricular systolic function (LVSF) described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low 	Systolic dysfunction described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marked • moderate • moderate-severe • severe • significant • substantial • the severity is not specified • very severe 	Systolic function described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal • compromised • decreased • depressed • impaired • low • poor • reduced • very low

Table 1.4 - retired

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Table 1.5 LVSD Notes Table

	NUMERIC EFs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the severity of systolic dysfunction is not specified in the test report or other documentation (e.g., “LVD”), the inference is being made that the degree of systolic dysfunction is clinically significant – that is, the systolic dysfunction is moderate or severe in degree. • The Moderate/Severe Systolic Dysfunction Inclusion Table is limited to moderate/severe systolic dysfunction terms most commonly found in medical record documentation. Abstractors may need to exercise judgment in determining how to abstract terms that are not covered in the inclusion and exclusion lists (e.g., “mildly reduced EF” = ‘No’). It is recommended that organizations establish a systemic way of tracking such decisions so that future cases with similar terms can be abstracted in a consistent manner. • The LVF inclusion terms from the <i>LVF Assessment</i> variable should not automatically be considered synonyms of the LVF inclusion terms in the Moderate/Severe Systolic Dysfunction Inclusion Table (e.g., Diastolic dysfunction is an inclusion for LVF in the <i>LVF Assessment</i> variable. “Impaired LVF” is an inclusion for <i>LVSD</i>. “Impaired diastolic dysfunction” should not be considered <i>LVSD</i>). • When there are two or more documented LVFs, use the LVF closest to discharge (or closest to hospital arrival, if ONLY pre-arrival LVFs are documented). • The intent of this variable is to capture the most recent known LVF. In cases where there are no LVF results documented from a recent LVF assessment test, but there is an LVF documented from an earlier time period, use that earlier LVF, as it is the most recent known LVF. E.g., MUGA was done in the hospital and there are no LVF results documented (no numeric EF, no qualitative description), but an echo from 3 months prior to arrival showed an EF of 35% - Select “Yes” for <i>LVSD</i>). • If unable to determine which LVF is closest to discharge (or closest to arrival, in the case where only pre-arrival LVFs are documented), or if there is conflicting documentation, select “Yes” if any of the documented LVFs is an EF less than 40% or a narrative description consistent with moderate or severe systolic dysfunction. In the following examples, “Yes” should be selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EF 50% per MUGA report from previous hospital stay included in chart, “Recent echo showed moderate LVD” per consultation report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The numeric EF may be documented as a percentage (%), whole number, or decimal. Convert all decimals to percentages (e.g., 0.40 = 40). The value should be between 5 and 80. • If the EF is documented as less than (<) or greater than (>) a given number, use the value one whole number below or above the given number. E.g., “EF< 40%” – Use 39%; “EF>40%” – Use 41%. • If the EF is not documented as a whole number, round fractions to the nearest whole number (e.g., 39.5% = 40%, 39.4% = 39%). • If both calculated and estimated values are documented on an LVF assessment test report, use the calculated value. • If the EF is documented as a range, use the midpoint and consider this an estimated value. E.g., LVEF of “35-45%.” Use 40% as an estimated EF value. • If the EF is documented as “about 40%” or “approximately 40%”, use 40% and consider this an estimated value.

	NUMERIC EFs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “EF 35%” per echo report, “Echo indicates normal systolic function” per progress note. ○ “Moderate LV dysfunction with EF 45%” noted on MUGA report. ○ Findings of “reduced EF” and “mild left ventricular dysfunction” are noted on MUGA report. ○ Echo findings noted as “global hypokinesis” and “EF 44%” in discharge summary. ○ “Echo last March showed preserved systolic function” per consultation report, “LVSD” noted in history section of H&P. ○ “Patient admitted with known LVSD” per H&P, “Hx mild biventricular heart failure” per consultation report. 	

Tables 1.6-1.8 - Retired

Release Notes:
Surgery Performed During Stay (SIP)
Version 1.0

Table 1.9 Surgery Performed During Stay (SIP)

Inclusion/Exclusion Table for Surgical Procedures		
Procedure	Inclusions	Exclusion
CABG Surgery	Coronary Artery Bypass Graft	Any surgery other than CABG performed on the vessels of the heart
Cardiac Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations on structures adjacent to the heart valves, such as papillary muscles or chordae tendineae • Repair of septal defects • Replacement or repair of aortic mitral (bicuspid), tricuspid or pulmonary valve • Valvotomy • Valvuloplasty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angioplasty/PTCA • Heart transplantation • Pacemaker insertion • Percutaneous procedures, such as percutaneous valvuloplasty • Surgery on the vessels of the heart
Colon Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cecectomy • Closure of fistula of large intestine • Colostomy (temporary, permanent, delayed opening) • Complete or partial proctectomy • Excision of lesion or tissue of large intestine • Exteriorization of intestine • Hemicolectomy • Isolation of a segment of large intestine • Large-to-small and small-to-large intestinal anastomosis • Loop colostomy • Polypectomy (by open approach only) • Resection of rectum • Revision of large-to-small or small-to-large intestinal anastomosis • Sigmoidectomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic endoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy or laparoscopy not involving incision, excision, resection or anastomosis of the large intestine • Endoscopic or open biopsy of the large intestine • Endoscopic polypectomy • Incision, excision, resection of the small intestine or duodenum • Small-to-small anastomosis
Hip Arthroplasty	Partial or total hip replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other procedure involving the hip, such as repairs or reduction and fixation of fractures or dislocations • Partial or total revision of hip replacement
Hysterectomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal hysterectomy (including subtotal, total, supracervical or radical) • Vaginal hysterectomy (including radical or laparoscopically assisted [LAVH]) 	None
Knee Arthroplasty	Partial or total knee replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other procedure involving the knee, such as repairs or reduction and fixation of fractures or dislocations. • Revision of knee replacement

Surgery Performed During Stay (SIP) cont.

Inclusion/Exclusion Table for Surgical Procedures		
Procedure	Inclusions	Exclusion
<p>Vascular Surgery:</p> <p>Blood Vessel Resection Definition: This category includes procedures which involve excision of part of a vessel lesion and may include reconnection (anastomosis) or surgical repair and replacement of the excised section. These procedures are often performed to repair aneurysms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resection of vessel with anastomosis (aorta, abdominal arteries and veins only): <u>Abdominal arteries:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Celiac ○ Gastric ○ Hepatic ○ Iliac ○ Mesenteric ○ Renal ○ Splenic ○ Umbilical <u>Abdominal veins:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Iliac ○ Portal ○ Renal ○ Splenic ○ Inferior Vena Cava • Resection of vessel with replacement (abdominal aorta, lower limb arteries and veins only): <u>Lower limb arteries:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Femoral (common) ○ Popliteal ○ Saphenous ○ Tibial • Repairs of unruptured aneurysms with replacement of the excised section (abdominal, aorta, lower limb arteries and veins only). • Repairs of unruptured aneurysms with reconnection (anastomosis), aorta, abdominal arteries and veins only). • Angiectomy with replacement of the excised section (abdominal aorta, lower limb arteries and veins only). • Angiectomy with reconnection (anastomosis) (aorta abdominal arteries and veins only). • Excision of aneurysm (arteriovenous) with replacement (abdominal aorta, lower limb arteries, and veins only). • Excision of aneurysm (arteriovenous) with anastomosis (aorta, abdominal arteries and veins only). • Excision of blood vessel lesion with replacement of the excised section (abdominal, aorta, lower limb arteries and veins only). • Excision of blood vessel lesion, NOS (aorta only). <p><u>Note:</u> Includes both ruptured and unruptured aneurysms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any repair of aneurysm which does not involve excision of a part of the vessel with reconnection (e.g., by coagulation, suturing, wiring, or wrapping) or replacement. • Any resection or repair which does not involve the vessels listed above • Clipping of aneurysm

Surgery Performed During Stay (SIP) cont.

Inclusion/Exclusion Table for Surgical Procedures		
Procedure	Inclusions	Exclusion
<p>Vascular Surgery (cont.):</p> <p>Thromboendarterectomy: This category includes endarterectomies of the aorta, femoral or popliteal arteries, or any combination thereof, with or without embolectomy, patch graft or thrombectomy.</p>		<p>Endarterectomy or thromboendarterectomy performed on any blood vessel other than those listed above.</p>
<p>Vascular Shunt or Bypass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aorta-iliac-femoral bypass (any combination of these vessels (e.g., aorto-femoral or ilio-femoral bypass) • Intra-abdominal vascular shunt or bypass (involving the aorta, iliac, superior mesenteric, celiac, common hepatic or renal arteries) • Peripheral vascular shunt or bypass (involving the axillary, brachial, femoral, peroneal, tibial, or popliteal arteries) • Vascular bypass, not otherwise specified (NOS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peritoneovenous shunt • Revascularization/bypass/shunting of any vessel other than those listed above.

Table 2.0 DVT Prophylaxis Inclusion Table

Ambulation Post-op	Coumadin/warfarin	Elastic stockings	Factor Xa Inhibitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include any orders for ambulation for the post-op period, even if written prior to surgery. • Any order for ambulation to be initiated after surgery should be included. The order does not have to specify that the ambulation is being ordered for DVT prophylaxis. 			
Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity as tolerated • Ambulatory • Ambulatory with assist/assistive device • Bathroom privileges (BRP) with assist • Bathroom privileges (without documentation that assistance is needed) • Contact guard assistance (CGA) • Independent activity • OOB to BR (out of bed to bathroom) • Standby assistance (SBA) • Up ad lib • Up as tolerated • Up in room/hall • Up in room/hall with assist • Up to bathroom with assistance • Up to bathroom independently • Up with assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anisindione • Barr Warfarin Sodium • Coumadin • Dicumarol • Jantoven • Liquamar • Marevam • Miradon • Panwarfin • Warfarin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ace wraps • Anti-Embolism stockings • Anti-thrombosis stockings • Elastic support hose • Graduated compression elastic stockings • Jobst stockings • Stockinettes • Surgical hose • TED hose • Thromboguard • White hose • Thrombosis stockings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arixtra • fondaparinux sodium

DVT Prophylaxis Inclusion Table (cont.)

Low Dose Unfractionated Heparin (LDUH)	Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH)	Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) Filter	Intermittent Pneumatic Compression Device (IPC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include only Heparin given by the subcutaneous (SQ, Subcut, SC, SubQ route). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMWH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IVC filter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPC
Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions	Synonyms/Inclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calciparine • HEP • Heparin • Heparin Calcium • Heparin Na • Heparin Sod • Heparin Sodium • Heparin Sodium Inj. • Heparin Sodium Inj. Pork • Heparin Subcu/SQ/SC/SubQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ardeparin • Dalteparin • Danaparoid • Enoxaparin • Fragmin • Innohep • Lovenox • Normiflo • Orgaran • Tinzaparin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird's Nest filter • Filter insertion • Greenfield filter • Inferior vena cava filter • IVC clip • IVC filter • IVC interruption • Umbrella • Vena caval cross-clamp • Vena caval filter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AE pumps (anti-embolic pumps) • A-V impulse system • Athrombic pumps • Compression booties • DVT boots • EPC boots/cuffs/stockings • Flotron boots • Flotron • Flowtron boots • Foot pump • Impulse pump • Intermittent pneumatic compression stockings • IPC • KCI stockings • Kendall AV impulse • Kendall boots • Leg pumpers • PAS (Pulsatile anti-embolic stockings) • Plantar venous plexus pump • Plexiboots • Plexipulse • Pneumatic intermittent impulse compression device • Pneumoboots • SC boots • SCD boots • Sequential compression device • Sequential pneumatic hose • Sequential TEDS • Thrombus pumps • Venodyne boots • Venous foot pump