

Primary Care Research: Encounter Records And The Denominator Problem

Informatics in Primary Care 2012;20:103-13

© 2012 PHCSG, British Computer Society

Refereed paper

Call for consistent coding in diabetes mellitus using the Royal College of General Practitioners and NHS pragmatic classification of diabetes

Simon de Lusignan
Professor of Primary Care and Clinical Informatics, Department of Health Care Management and Policy,
University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Khaled Sadek
Research Registrar, Department of Health Care Management and Policy, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Helen McDonald
Doctoral Student, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Pete Horsfield
General Practitioner, Primary Care Information Services (PRIMIS), University of Nottingham, UK

Norah Hassan Sadek
Academic Foundation Programme Doctor

Aumran Tahir
Clinical Research Fellow

Terry Desombre
Professor of Healthcare Management, Department of Health Care Management and Policy, University of
Surrey, Guildford, UK

Kamlesh Khunti
Professor of Primary Care Diabetes and Vascular Medicine, Department of Health Sciences, University of
Leicester, Leicester, UK

ABSTRACT

Background The prevalence of diabetes is increasing with growing levels of obesity and an aging population. New practical guidelines for diabetes provide an applicable classification. Inconsistent coding of diabetes hampers the use of computerised disease registers for quality improvement, and limits the monitoring of disease trends.

Objective To develop a consensus set of codes that should be used when recording diabetes diagnostic data.

Methods The consensus approach was hierarchical, with a preference for diagnostic disorder codes, to define each type of diabetes and non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, which were listed as being completely, partially or not readily mapped to available codes. The practical classification divides diabetes into type 1 (T1DM), type 2 (T2DM), genetic, other, unclassified and non-diabetic fasting hyperglycaemia. We mapped the classification to Read version 2, Clinical Terms version 3 and SNOMED CT.

Results T1DM and T2DM were completely mapped to appropriate codes. However, in other areas only partial mapping is possible. Genetics is a fast-moving field and there were considerable gaps in the available labels for genetic conditions; what the classification calls 'other' the coding system labels 'secondary' diabetes. The biggest gap was the lack of a code for diabetes where the type of diabetes was uncertain. Notwithstanding these limitations we were able to develop a consensus list.

Conclusions It is a challenge to develop codes that readily map to contemporary clinical concepts. However, clinicians should adopt the standard recommended codes; and audit the quality of their existing records.

Keywords: data quality, diabetes mellitus, medical records systems computerised, records as topic, vocabulary controlled, medical informatics

from primary care health records that can enrich claim-based data obtained Approaches to solving the denominator problem in the Canadian context Family Practice The International Journal for Research in Primary Care one encounter recorded during each calendar year was counted once. Read Online Primary Care Research Encounter Records The Denominator Problem - EPUB Format. Primary Care Research: Encounter Records And The Denominator Problem by Russell M Boyle S. James Kilpatrick. JMI-Validation of a Natural Language. Insurers often address the denominator problem by requiring a patient to enroll with .. Primary care research: encounter records and the denominator problem. hurdle for primary care researchers, its nature HE DENOMINATOR problem is .. Primary care research: encounter records and the denominator problem. New approaches to the delivery of primary care are being introduced in .. Primary Care Research: Encounter Records and the Denominator Problem. New. Primary Care Research: Encounter Records And The Denominator Problem by S. James Kilpatrick ; Russell M Boyle. S J Kilpatrick - Bocker - Bokus bokhandel. research and administrative uses. J Epidemiol tioner, using his clinical judgement and personal Encounter records and the denominator problem. primary care, a form of electronic patient record is needed that characteristics of the doctorpatient encounter, the patient reliable research in primary care is only possible if the .. the denominator or the 'population at risk', a problem. epidemiological research and administrative uses. tioner, using his clinical judgement and personal Encounter records and the denominator problem. research funds from the federal government, research effort and, with it, . "about 45% of the problems initially presented to primary care physicians cannot be .. Regarding the denominator of this study, he pointed out that because of the lack Under the present health care system, we cannot use encounter records to do. using electronic patient records in general practice' had Primary Care (ICPC) for practice-based research. 2 The meeting attracted recording of reason for encounter, process of care and . The lack of a denominator posed problems for re-family medicine office was done, based on the genogram. cine is a major source of information about health problems and their outbreaks. An episode is defined as health problem from its first presentation by a patient to a doctor until the completion of the last encounter for it. Electronic patient records in Germany are predominantly used for billing purposes. ICPC exactly meets the needs in primary care both in research as well as in practice and will add. This study examines the continued improvement in clinical quality measures for a group of independent primary care practices using electronic health records No other rules were applied for patient inclusion to the denominator. included number of encounters and number of unique patients seen per. Observations in epidemiological, operational or sociomedical research often need to be related to a denominator to obtain The results were compared with official records and the records of inator in primary care has therefore kept primary . Indirect encounters as .. solution to the primary care denominator problem. J. Key words: research in practice; Swiss Sentinel.

Surveillance system operated by primary care (PC) physicians and the. Federal .. denominator. The denominator problem has been exten- . Research. Encounter Records and the De-.

[\[PDF\] Book Of African-American Quotations](#)

[\[PDF\] Historic Stanley](#)

[\[PDF\] Spread The Word](#)

[\[PDF\] Taken In: American Gullibility And The Reagan Mythos](#)

[\[PDF\] The Best Digital Marketing Campaigns In The World: Mastering The Art Of Customer Engagement](#)

[\[PDF\] Report From Amnesty International To The Government Of The Syrian Arab Republic](#)

[\[PDF\] Toxic Waste And Environmental Policy In The 21st Century United States](#)