

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

DESCRIPTION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

System Quality Indicators

- CVD1:** Primary care organisations have systems in place to identify and manage both people at increased cardiovascular risk and those with known cardiovascular disease, including systems to improve quality, monitor care and arrange for follow-up and recall.
- CVD2:** Hospitals and primary care organisations have systems in place to accurately record the self-identified ethnicity of all people seen or enrolled.
- CVD3:** Hospitals have clinical pathways in place to cover the management from admission to discharge of the acute and chronic cardiovascular conditions: acute coronary syndromes (unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction), heart failure, CABG, PTCA, transient ischaemic attack and stroke.
- CVD4:** These pathways and systems are monitored to ensure that people receive appropriate lifestyle advice, medication, referral to phase 2 cardiac rehabilitation and that information is sent to other providers for ongoing care co-ordination.

Clinical Performance Indicators

- CVD5:** The proportion of Māori men aged 35 and above and Māori women aged 45 and above who have had their 5-year absolute CV risk recorded in the last 5 years.
- CVD6:** The proportion of Pacific men or men from the Indian subcontinent aged 35 and above and Pacific women or women from the Indian subcontinent aged 45 and above who have had their 5-year absolute CV risk recorded in the last five years.
- CVD7:** The proportion of men identifying as European or 'other' aged 45 and above and women identifying as European or 'other' aged 55 and above who have had their 5-year absolute CV risk recorded in the last five years.
- CVD8:** The proportion of men or women with diabetes who have had their 5-year absolute CV risk recorded in the last five years (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD9:** The proportion of people who have a 5-year absolute CV risk of 15% and above who
- have received intensive lifestyle advice
 - are prescribed aspirin
 - are prescribed a statin
 - are prescribed blood pressure lowering medication (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD10:** The proportion of people with cardiovascular disease who
- have received intensive lifestyle advice
 - are prescribed aspirin
 - are prescribed a beta-blocker

- are prescribed a statin
 - are prescribed an ACE-inhibitor
- (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD11:** The proportion of people with IGT who have received lifestyle advice from a dietitian and have been referred to an intensive physical activity programme (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD12:** The proportion of people who smoke who have completed a smoking cessation programme (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD13:** The proportion of people with genetic lipid disorders who have received family tracing follow-up (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD14:** The proportion of people discharged following an acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction) heart failure, CABG, PTCA who:
- have received intensive lifestyle advice
 - are prescribed aspirin
 - are prescribed a beta-blocker
 - are prescribed a statin
 - are prescribed an ACE-inhibitor
 - are referred to phase 2 cardiac rehabilitation
 - have had relevant clinical information sent to their nominated GP
- (reported by age, sex and ethnicity)
- CVD15:** The proportion of people discharged following a transient ischaemic attack or stroke who:
- have received intensive lifestyle advice
 - are prescribed aspirin
 - are prescribed a statin
 - have had relevant clinical information sent to their nominated GP
- (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD16:** The proportion of smokers who have been discharged following unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, CABG, PTCA, transient ischaemic attack and stroke who have been referred to a smoking cessation programme (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD17:** The proportion of people who have been discharged from hospital services following unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, CABG and PTCA who have completed a phase 2 cardiac rehabilitation programme (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).
- CVD18:** The proportion of people who have been discharged from a phase 2 cardiac rehabilitation programme following unstable angina, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, CABG and PTCA who have been referred to a phase 3 cardiac rehabilitation programme (reported by age, sex and ethnicity).