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Reutilização de dados secundários em saúde - análise de episódios hospitalares

Dados administrativos; qualidade dos dados

Alberto Freitas, Fernando Lopes, João Vasco Santos, João Viana, et al.

MEDCIDS/CINTESIS

alberto@med.up.pt



Burden of burns in Portugal, 2000–2013: A clinical and economic analysis of 26,447 hospitalisations



João V. Santos ^{a,b,*}, Andreia Oliveira ^a, Altamiro Costa-Pereira ^{a,b},
José Amarante ^c, Alberto Freitas ^{a,b}

^a CIDES – Department of Health Information and Decision Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Portugal

^b CINTESIS – Center for Health Technology and Services Research, Portugal

^c Department of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery, Hospital São João, Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Portugal

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is a lack of recent and nation-wide epidemiological studies of burns in Europe, mainly in southern Europe. There are no recent studies describing the clinical and economic burden of burns in this European area. Hence, this research aimed to describe the clinical and economic burden of burn hospitalisations in Portugal.

Methods: A retrospective observational study was performed and the Portuguese hospitalisation database of public hospitals was used; all inpatients, discharged between 2000 and 2013, with a main or secondary diagnosis of burns (ICD-9-CM: 940.xx–949.xx) were taken into account. Furthermore, admissions to hospitals with and without burn centres were compared.

Results: A total of 26,447 burn hospitalisations were registered (mean of 1889 burn admissions/year). The total hospitalisation rate was of 18.9 hospitalisations/100,000 inhabitants/year, and there was a higher incidence of male patients. Burn hospitalisations and hospitalisation rates are significantly decreasing – mostly in 0–14-year-old patients – and children below the age of 5 years represented a fifth of all admissions. Besides the important morbidity, the in-hospital mortality rate was of 4.4%. With a total annual charge of almost 13 million Euros, the average cost per burn admission is increasing, and reached 8032 Euros in 2013. Additionally, more than half of the patients admitted to hospitals without burn centres were not transferred to hospitals with burn centres, not following the European Burns Association transferral criteria.

Conclusions: As the largest southern European nation-wide epidemiological study of burn patients, this research highlights that burn admissions, as well as hospitalisation rates, are decreasing significantly. This was particularly obvious among the youngest patients despite the fact that the numbers still remain very high. Moreover, the in-hospital mortality rate is still excessively high and the burn transferral criteria are not being followed. Thus, it is important to improve preventive measures, reach out to and educate providers about the burn transferral criteria, and develop specific health care strategies for children with these injuries.

2. Patients and methods

A retrospective observational study using a national hospitalisation database from mainland Portuguese public hospitals, provided by the Authority for Health Services of the Portuguese Ministry of Health, was performed. The study took into account all inpatient episodes from 2000 to 2013 with a main or secondary diagnosis of burns, which were coded as 940.xx-949.xx using the International Classification of Diseases – 9th

Revision – Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). Each hospitalisation was considered as an independent episode and patients of all ages were included.

The variables reflected upon were age, gender, length of stay (LoS), discharge status, mean charges, type of admission (unplanned admissions – admissions through the emergency department), discharge date, and discharge destination. Other clinical characteristics such as burn aetiology, area of burn by %TBSA, burn anatomical site, self-inflicted injury, inhalation injury and burn depth were also analysed by using the ICD-9-CM codes, as described in Table 1.

For the purpose of burn aetiology analysis, scald was merged with hot liquid/object and taken as burn aetiology – Table 1. In this study there was 18.4% and 22.8% of missing data concerning burn aetiology and area of the burn, respectively. Admissions between hospitals with and without burn centres were compared. Notwithstanding, during the period of time foreseen in this study some hospitals merged and became bigger hospital centres. Therefore, for the purpose of this research, these "new" hospital centres were considered as having a burn centre if any one of the original hospitals had this type of centre.

Charges were calculated from expenditure tables for the Portuguese National Health Service hospital reimbursements, as defined by governmental decree in 2014 (in *Diário da República*), and were performed using the diagnosis-related groups (DRG)-based budget allocation model [30,31]. An

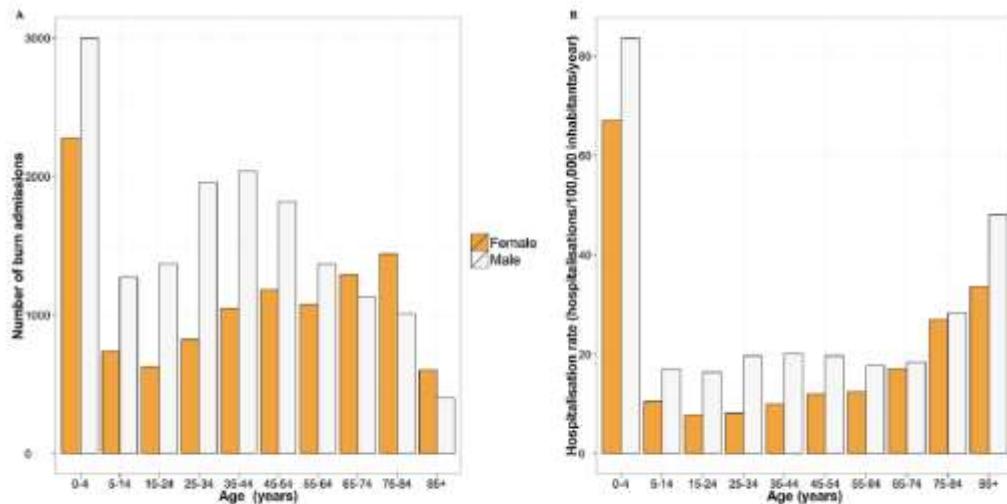


Fig. 1 – Number of burn hospitalisations (A) and hospitalisation rate (B) per age group and gender in Portugal between 2000 and 2013.

- Dados secundários
- Dados clínico-administrativos
- Codificação e classificação; normas em Informática médica
- Exemplos da utilização/análise dos dados administrativos
- Considerações finais

Dados secundários

- ?

- Dados colhidos por outros, com outra finalidade
- Ex:
 - MH (ex-GDH)
 - SICO
 - Prescrição (PEM), farmácia, ...
 - Inquéritos
 - ...

Fontes de dados: [DGS](#), [ACSS](#), [INFARMED](#), [INSA](#), [INE](#), [Eurostat](#), [OMS](#), [GBD](#), etc.

Reutilização: [SNS Transparência](#), [Benchmarking Hospitais](#), [BI-CSP](#), [PORDATA](#), [eVM](#), investigação, etc.

- National Health Care Survey (NHCS) - eight surveys conducted under the auspices of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS):
 - the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)
 - the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)
 - the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)
 - the National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)
 - the National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI)
 - the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS)
 - the National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS), and
 - the National Employer Health Insurance Survey (NEHIS)

- The Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project ([HCUP](#)) - a family of databases created from discharge records from community hospitals and ambulatory surgery sites
- The Medical Expenditures Panel Survey (MEPS) - collects data on health care utilization and costs and insurance coverage
- The National Immunization Survey (NIS) - collects data on immunization rates for children ages 19 to 35 months
- The Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results ([SEER](#)) program - collects information on cancer incidence, treatment, and survival
- The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) - collects data annually from community-dwelling adults (age 18 and older) on a broad range of health behaviors and risks.
- The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) - collects data on a smaller number of risk factors in odd-numbered years from ninth- through twelfth- grade students
- Monitoring the Future (MTF) - collects data annually and focuses on the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs among stu- dents attending the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades

Surveys that gather information on multiple health-related topics:

- The National Health Examination Surveys (NHES) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) - collect data on a wide variety of health topics through personal interview and direct physical examination (ongoing effort to collect data on illness and disability in the United States)
- The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) - gathers information through personal interviews with members of a representative sample of American households
- The Joint Canada/United States Survey of Health (JCUSH) - first survey to collect comprehensive information about health and health care access in both countries
- The Longitudinal Studies of Aging (LSOAs) - four surveys designed to study longitudinal changes in the health, functional status, living arrangements, and health services of older Americans as they age
- The State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS) - data collection mechanism that has been used to conduct a number of different health-related surveys at the national, state, and local levels

Sources of fertility and mortality data for the United States:

- The National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) - contains information about vital events (births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths)
- The Compressed Mortality File (CMF) - contains information about U.S. deaths in the years 1968 to 2002, aggregated to the county level and weighted to represent the national population for a given year
- The National Death Index (NDI) - centralized index of death record information within which the NCHS will perform searches to inform researchers of the vital status and cause of death of their subjects
- The National Mortality Followback Survey (NMFS) - collects information through interviews and administrative sources on a sample of individuals who died in the United States in a given year.
- The National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS) was the first national survey to collect data on births, fetal deaths, and infant deaths simultaneously
- The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) - collects data that supplements that available on birth certificates, including maternal experiences and attitudes during pregnancy, while giving birth, and shortly after giving birth
- The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) - collects national data on marriage, divorce, contraception, infertility, and maternal and infant health

E ainda

Medicare and Medicaid surveys

Medicare and Medicaid are U.S. governmental health insurance programs administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

- Medicare is a federal health insurance program for people age 65 and older, people with certain disabilities, and people with end- stage renal disease (ESRD)
- Medicaid is a state-administered health insurance program, primarily for people who are low income and for those with disabilities
- The Medicare Current Beneficiary Study (MCBS)
- The Medicare Health Outcomes Study (HOS)

Entre outras fontes de dados (US census, etc.).

Necessidade de registos



“Numerosos estudos apontam para o aumento do risco clínico e erro em Medicina com a **falta de circulação de informação clara e atempada** entre todos os intervenientes no processo de prestação de cuidados de saúde.”

(Despacho n.º 2784/2013)

“(...) a CIC identificou várias lacunas na forma de documentação clínica no âmbito das instituições do SNS, nomeadamente a **ausência de normalização**, a nível nacional, no que respeita ao formato mínimo dos registos clínicos, que impossibilita, igualmente, a sua rápida e melhor transferibilidade.

Igualmente se constata que o recurso a **códigos internacionais de doenças** é ainda **prática pouco comum excepto** no âmbito de codificação para **fins de financiamento** mas não se deve limitar a este fim podendo e devendo ser feito para **mitigar questões de interoperabilidade de dados** à saída do internamento hospitalar e **facilitando as análises epidemiológicas futuras.**”

CIC – Comissão para a Informatização Clínica

Despacho n.º 2783/2013



“Nos serviços e estabelecimentos integrados no SNS, os registos eletrónicos relativos às **notas de alta médica e de enfermagem**, bem como às notas de transferência das UCI **contemplam no mínimo (...), os seguintes dados:**”

(...)

- g) **Destino** (óbito; outro hospital, serviço hospitalar, domicílio, estabelecimento da Rede Nacional de Cuidados Continuados Integrados (RNCCI), abandono, saída contra parecer médico ou outro);
- h) **Diagnósticos** do catálogo ICD-10 em uso no sistema SICO nos casos em que se verifique o **óbito**, podendo seguir-se de um breve descritivo em texto livre para melhor esclarecimento;
- i) **Causa de internamento** (no momento da admissão hospitalar);
- j) Breve **descrição do episódio** de internamento, bem como quaisquer outros dados de seguimento necessários;
- k) Indicação da **terapêutica** realizada em internamento

SICO - Sistema de Informação dos Certificados de Óbito



q) Lista de **diagnósticos médicos com descritivo clínico comum compreensível ao utente**, compreensivo e inequívoco, mas sempre seguidos da indicação entre parêntesis do código de diagnóstico mais adequado a partir da codificação ICD-9-CM na sua última versão disponibilizada pela ACSS ou segundo a codificação da DSM-IV da Organização Mundial de Saúde;



- r) Lista de **procedimentos médicos ou cirúrgicos** com descritivo clínico comum compreensível ao utente, compreensivo e inequívoco, mas sempre seguidos da indicação entre parêntesis do código de procedimento mais adequado a partir da codificação ICD9-CM na sua última versão disponibilizada pela ACSS;
- s) Menção da existência de um ou mais **dispositivo implantável** no utente com referência ao código do INFARMED, quando ele exista, independentemente do mesmo ter sido colocado nesse episódio de internamento ou em episódio prévio;

Despacho n.º 2783/2013



2. A partir de 1 de julho de 2013, as notas de alta médica e de enfermagem, bem como as notas de transferência das unidades de cuidados intensivos, em formato digital, contemplam obrigatoriamente os dados referidos no número anterior, devendo as mesmas estar em condições de ser acedidas, *em formato digital*, pelos profissionais de saúde habilitados, para o efeito, através da Plataforma de Dados de Saúde (PDS).

Registo de Saúde Eletrónico (RSE)

A utilização da informação

- A informação registada fica disponível:
 - para que outro interveniente na **prestaçāo de cuidados** possa adequar a sua intervenção à situação do doente
 - para consultar em **contactos futuros** do doente com a instituição
 - para codificação e alimentação de **múltiplas aplicações** hospitalares incluindo as relativas à facturação e ao financiamento, às de gestão interna e de medida da produção
 - para se produzir **conhecimento e avanço** da medicina
 - para atestar que se viu o doente, em caso de acusação por negligência



CAPÍTULO XIV

Processos clínicos

Artigo 100.º

(Processo clínico, ficha clínica e exames complementares)

1 — O médico, seja qual for o enquadramento da sua acção profissional

Artigo 100.º

(Processo clínico, ficha clínica e exames complementares)

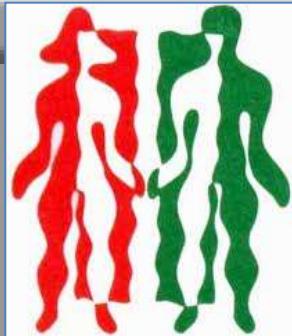
1 — O médico, seja qual for o enquadramento da sua acção profissional, deve registar cuidadosamente os resultados que considere relevantes das observações clínicas dos doentes a seu cargo, conservando-os ao abrigo de qualquer indiscrição, de acordo com as normas do segredo médico.

instituição a qual eventualmente preste os serviços clínicos a que correspondem tais registos.

4 — O doente tem direito a conhecer a informação registada no seu processo clínico, a qual lhe será transmitida, se requerida, pelo próprio médico assistente ou, no caso de instituição de saúde, por médico designado pelo doente para este efeito.

5 — Os exames complementares de diagnóstico e terapêutica deverão ser-lhe facultados quando este os solicite, aceitando-se no entanto que o material a fornecer seja constituído por cópias correspondentes aos elementos constantes do processo clínico.

Registar é
um direito
e um dever
do médico



MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE

Portaria n.º 132/2009

de 30 de Janeiro

Registar é
imprescindível
para a facturação
e financiamento
do hospital

O artigo 25.º do Estatuto do Serviço Nacional de Saúde, aprovado pelo Decreto-Lei n.º 11/93, de 15 de Janeiro,

2 — A facturação da prestação de serviços fica dependente da existência do correspondente registo na instituição ou serviço credor.

Considerando que o despacho n.º 7376/2000, da Ministra da Saúde, de 27 de Dezembro de 1999, publicado no *Diário da República*, 2.ª série, de 5 de Abril de 2000, que aprovou o financiamento específico para a construção e reparação de fistulas artério-venosas para hemodiálise, foi proferido tendo em vista constituir um incentivo à realização daqueles actos e que, nos termos da presente portaria, tais actos traduzem-se em actividade com preço ora ajustado o que por si constitui a visada promoção da



Lei n.º 12/2005

de 26 de Janeiro

Informação genética pessoal e informação de saúde

~~A Assembleia da República decreta, nos termos da~~

al

Artigo 3.º

Propriedade da informação de saúde

1 — A informação de saúde, incluindo os dados clínicos registados, resultados de análises e outros exames subsidiários, intervenções e diagnósticos, é propriedade da pessoa, sendo as unidades do sistema de saúde os depositários da informação, a qual não pode ser utilizada para outros fins que não os da prestação de cuidados e a investigação em saúde e outros estabelecidos pela lei.

Para os efeitos desta lei, a informação de saúde abrange todo o tipo de informação directa ou indirec-

A informação é propriedade da pessoa

Lei n.º 46/2007 (acesso e reutilização de documentos administrativos)

Lei n.º 46/2007

de 24 de Agosto

Regula o acesso aos documentos administrativos e a sua reutilização, revoga a Lei n.º 65/93, de 26 de Agosto, com a redacção introduzida pelas Lei n.ºs 8/95, de 29 de Março, e 94/99, de 16 de Julho, e transpõe para a ordem jurídica nacional a

DI

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**Acc
de méd**

Artigo 7.º

Comunicação de dados de saúde

Artigo 8.º

Uso ilegítimo de informações

2 — Os documentos nominativos comunicados a terceiros não podem ser utilizados para fins diversos dos que determinaram o acesso, sob pena de responsabilidade por perdas e danos, nos termos legais.

Lei n.º 26/2016 (acesso à informação administrativa e ambiental e de reutilização dos documentos administrativos)

Lei n.º 26/2016

de 22 de agosto

Aprova o regime de acesso à informação administrativa e ambiental e de reutilização dos documentos administrativos, transpondo a Diretiva 2003/4/CE, do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho, de 28 de janeiro, e a Diretiva 2003/98/CE, do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho, de 17 de novembro.

Da reutilização de documentos

Artigo 19.º

Princípios gerais

1 — Os documentos administrativos cujo acesso seja autorizado, nos termos da presente lei, podem ser reutilizados

Direito de acesso

Artigo 12.º

Pedido de acesso

1 — O acesso aos documentos administrativos deve ser solicitado por escrito, através de requerimento que contenha os elementos essenciais à identificação do requerente.

I

(Atos legislativos)

REGULAMENTOS

REGULAMENTO (UE) 2016/679 DO PARLAMENTO EUROPEU E DO CONSELHO

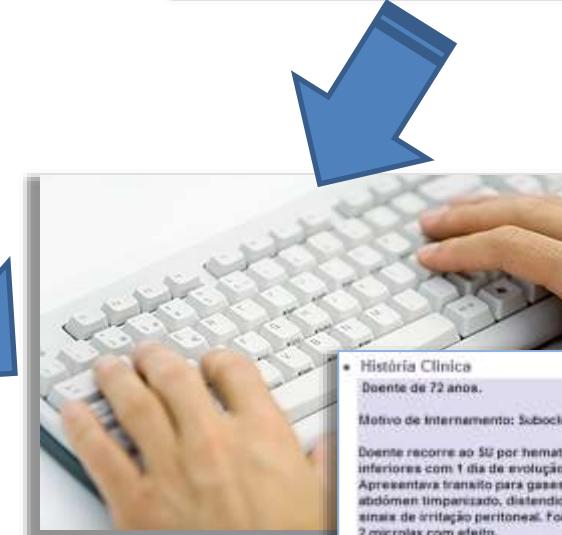
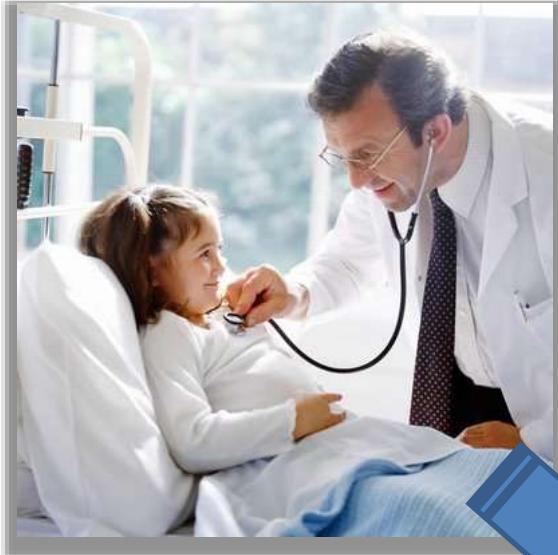
de 27 de abril de 2016

relativo à proteção das pessoas singulares no que diz respeito ao tratamento de dados pessoais e à livre circulação desses dados e que revoga a Diretiva 95/46/CE (Regulamento Geral sobre a Proteção de Dados)

(Texto relevante para efeitos do EEE)

ERS - RGPD

Registos clínicos



Para efeitos clínicos, de prestação de cuidados, são utilizados os registos descritivos, não codificados.

• História Clínica
Doente de 72 anos.

Motivo de internamento: Subocclusão intestinal

Doente recorre ao SU por hematemese. Terá tido quadro de dor abdominal nos quadrantes inferiores com 1 dia de evolução, associada a náuseas e vômitos escuros, tipo bocha de café. Apresentava transtorno para gases e fezes, sem alterações. Agressivava ao exame objectivo abdómen tímpanico, distendido, com ruídos excessivos, doloroso à palpação generalizada, sem sinais de irritação peritoneal. Foi colocada SNG com saída e 100cc de conteúdo fecalide e colocado 2 microrolas com efeitos.

Análiticamente apresentava leucocitose, PCR 21.5, Hipertiorrubinemias e elevação das enzimas hepáticas.

Reançou EDA (21/11): "Sem lesões ou hernias esofágicas. Estomago sem lesões. Duodeno-jejunal ampla, em lesões. Conteúdo biliar no lumen..."

TC abdómino-pélvico (21/11): "Antecedentes de DPC. Dilatação das vias biliares com a anastomose bilo-digestiva. Discreta dilatação de anse jejunal, com lumen, e aparente ponto de transição em topografia peri-umbilical (borda sugerindo quadro oclusivo-sub-occlusivo. Associadamente observa-se de engorgimento vascular do mesentério envolvente. Identifica-se mesentério livre, sem ar livre ou coleções associadas. Importante impactação fecal é identificada aspectos sugestivos de diverticulite. Restantes alterações só observado em exames previos..."

Antecedentes Pessoais: Duodeno-pancreatextomia céfala radical em AN conhecidas.

Medicação Habitual: Ácido ursodesoxicólico 250mg; AAS 10mg; pantopraza, 1+1+1.

Registos clínicos



Registros estruturados



27-Nov-2012 / 09:57 - CEDER-CONTEÚDO

D32 internamento

Arterite de células gigantes?

- S. Febril + Anemia + Aumento dos parâmetros inflamatórios.
- Assimetria dos pulsos a. temporal.
- Ecografia das artérias temporais normal.
- Biópsia artéria temporal: sinais de arterite temporal, sem evidência de células gigantes.
- Aguarda PET

Vigilâncias: hemodinamicamente estável. Apirexia sustentada desde 15/11. Sem intercorrências.

Subjective (subjetivos)

(S)

8 queixas de novo. Sem tosse, sem qualquer outra queixa associada.

Objective (objetivos)

(O)

Consciente, colaborante, orientado.

Ligeiramente descorado. Hidratado.

Eupneica, em repouso e ar ambiente.

AC: sons cardíacos ritmicos, com sopro sistólico mais intenso no foco aórtico, com irradiação para a carótida.

Abdómen sem alterações

Membros sem edemas; lesão maculopapular, eritematoso, pruriginoso e descamativo na face anterolateral das pernas bilateralmente.

Assessment (avaliação)

(A)

Aguarda

- PET de corpo inteiro.

- DEXA

Resultado do mielograma

Plan (plano)

Prog. análises para amanhã. Protela-se início de corticoide até fazer PET.

Mantém atitudes.

SOAP notes

Diagnóstico: Fractura Colo Femur -Seccao Trocanterica Soe -F.

Intervenção Principal *Reducao Aberta De Fractura Do Femur, Com Fixacao Interna*

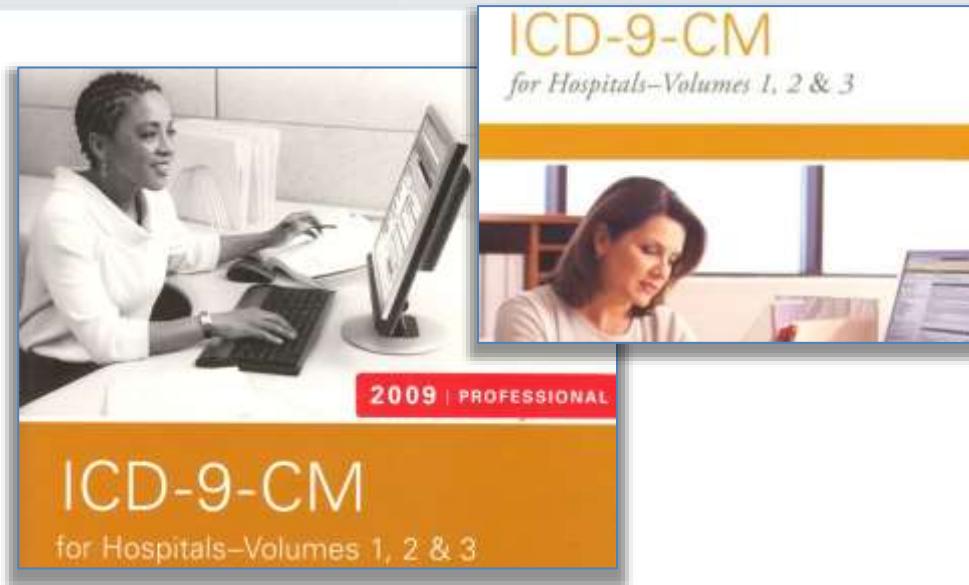
Relato Cirúrgico

ORTOPEDIA

Fractura trocanterica

1. Doente em mesa ortopédica sob A sequencial.
2. Redução fechada de fractura.
3. Preparação de campo operatorio
4. Abordagem lateral da extremidade proximal do femur.
5. Progressão até plano ósseo
6. Introdução do fio guia sob controle de amplificador de imagem.
7. Introdução de cravo (90x) e placa de 6(3x40, 38 3 20mm) parafusos.
8. Lavagem, hemostasia e colocação de dreno aspirativo.
9. Encerramento por planos
10. Penso adequado.
11. Controle de amplificador de imagem.

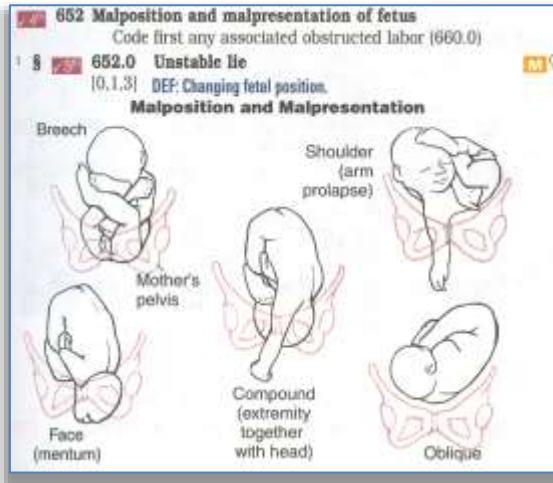
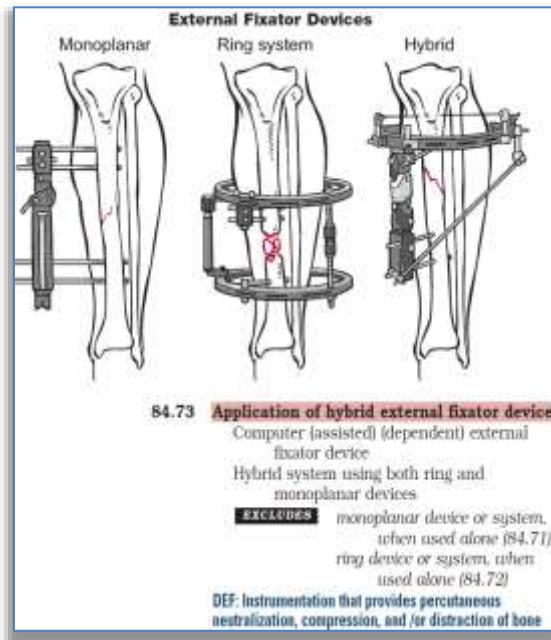
Codificar



- Codificar é representar um conceito por um código dum sistema de classificação
- Na codificação clínica em Portugal utilizou-se a Classificação Internacional de Doenças, 9^ª Revisão, Modificação Clínica (CID-9-MC) até 2016 e a ICD-10-CM/PCS a partir de 2017

Codificação clínica

- A codificação da informação clínica é uma função básica na maioria dos sistemas clínicos
- A utilização de normas na codificação serve dois propósitos
 - No desenvolvimento do sistema **não é preciso reinventar a roda**
 - Ex., utilização de uma norma existente para compilar uma lista de problemas dos doentes, sem necessidade de criação de uma terminologia para tal
 - A utilização de normas comumente aceites, pode **facilitar a troca de dados entre sistemas**
 - Ex., se uma base de dados central recebe dados de muitas fontes, a sua tarefa será bastante simplificada se todas as fontes usarem o mesmo esquema de codificação
- No entanto, em muitos casos as normas disponíveis **não são adequadas** às necessidade dos utilizadores / criadores dos sistema
- Não existindo terminologia com alargada aceitação, a **troca de informação** entre sistemas fica mais **dificultada**



Cholelithiasis (impacted) (multiple)

574.2

Note — Use the following fifth-digit subclassification with category 574:

- 0 *without mention of obstruction*
 1 *with obstruction*

with

cholecystitis 574.1
 acute 574.0
 chronic 574.1

choledocholithiasis 574.9

with
 cholecystitis 574.7
 acute 574.6
 and chronic 574.8
 chronic cholecystitis
 574.7

✓4th 434 Occlusion of cerebral arteries

The following fifth-digit subclassification is for use with category 434:

- 0 *without mention of cerebral infarction*
 1 *with cerebral infarction*

AHA: 2Q, '95, 14

✓5th 434.0 Cerebral thrombosis

MCC 1

Thrombosis of cerebral arteries

CC Excl: For code 434.01: 250.70-250.93, 434.00-434.91, 436, 459.89-459.9

AHA: For code 434.01: 4Q, '04, 77

✓5th 434.1 Cerebral embolism

MCC 1

CC Excl: For code 434.11: 250.70-250.93, 434.00-434.91, 436, 459.89-

International Classification of Diseases

- Classificação internacional de doenças (CID)
- Umas das mais famosas terminologias
- Publicada pela 1^a vez em 1893
- Revista (à volta) de 10 em 10 anos
- Versão 9 publicada em 1977 (OMS)
- Versão 10 publicada em 1992 (OMS)
- Mínimo de 3 dígitos para cada código (para envio de estatísticas à OMS)
- Dígitos adicionais (1^a casa decimal) fornecem mais detalhe
 - .0 a .7 termo mais específico
 - .8 para “outros”
 - .9 para “não específico”

ICD - objectivo

- Publicada pelo [WHO](#) (OMS)
- Versão actual: ICD-10 (versão 11 prevista para 2018)
- Objectivo: permitir a recolha e análise sistemática de dados sobre morbilidade e mortalidade de vários países a nível mundial
- CM – Clinical Modification: modificação clínica para maior detalhe; introduzido pelo US National Center for Health Statistics
 - ICD-9-CM / ICD-10-CM (US, 2015; PT, 2017)
 - Compatível com ICD-9 / ICD-10



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Diseases and Injuries Tabular Index

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- SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORS INFLUENCING HEALTH STATUS AND CONTACT WITH HEALTH SERVICES (V01-V89)**
- SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND POISONING (E800-E999)**

Tabular Index to Diseases

1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (001-139)

Note: Categories for "late effects" of infectious and parasitic diseases are to be found at 137-139.

Includes:

diseases generally recognized as communicable or transmissible as well as a few diseases of unknown but possibly infectious origin

Excludes:

acute respiratory infections (460-466)

carrier or suspected carrier of infectious organism (V02.0-V02.9)

certain localized infections

influenza (487.0-487.8, 488)

● **INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES (001-009)**

Excludes:

helminthiases (120.0-129)

● **TUBERCULOSIS (010-018)**

Includes:

infection by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (human) (bovine)

Excludes:

congenital tuberculosis (771.2)

late effects of tuberculosis (137.0-137.4)

The following fifth-digit subclassification is for use with categories 010-018:

0 unspecified

1 bacteriological or histological examination not done

2 bacteriological or histological examination unknown (at present)

3 tubercle bacilli found (in sputum) by microscopy

4 tubercle bacilli not found (in sputum) by microscopy, but found by bacterial culture

5 tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed histologically

6 tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological or histological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals]

● **ZOONOTIC BACTERIAL DISEASES (020-027)**

● **OTHER BACTERIAL DISEASES (030-041)**

Excludes:

bacterial venereal diseases (098.0-099.9)

bartonellosis (088.0)

● **HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) INFECTION (042)**

● **POLIOMYELITIS AND OTHER NON-ARTHROPOD-BORNE VIRAL DISEASES AND PRION DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (049)**

● **VIRAL DISEASES ACCOMPANIED BY EXANTHEM (050-059)**

Excludes:

arthropod-borne viral diseases (060.0-066.9)

Boston exanthem (048)

● **ARTHROPOD-BORNE VIRAL DISEASES (060-066)**

Pulmonary tuberculosis 011- >

► 011 Pulmonary tuberculosis

► 011.0 Tuberculosis of lung infiltrative

► 011.00 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, unspecified [convert 011.00 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.01 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, bacteriological or histological examination not done [convert 011.01 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.02 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, bacteriological or histological examination unknown (at present) [convert 011.02 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.03 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, tubercle bacilli found (in sputum) by microscopy [convert 011.03 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.04 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, tubercle bacilli not found (in sputum) by microscopy, but found by bacterial culture [convert 011.04 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.05 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals] [convert 011.05 to ICD-10-CM](#)

ICD-10-CM

► 011.06 Tuberculosis of lung, infiltrative, tubercle bacilli not found bacteriological or histological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals] [convert 011.06 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.1 Tuberculosis of lung nodular

► 011.10 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, unspecified [convert 011.10 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.11 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, bacteriological or histological examination not done [convert 011.11 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.12 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, bacteriological or histological examination unknown (at present) [convert 011.12 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.13 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, tubercle bacilli found (in sputum) by microscopy [convert 011.13 to ICD-10-CM](#)

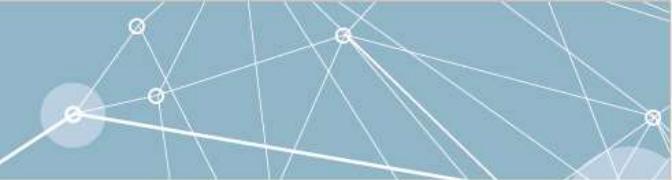
► 011.14 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, tubercle bacilli not found (in sputum) by microscopy, but found by bacterial culture [convert 011.14 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.15 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals] [convert 011.15 to ICD-10-CM](#)

10-CM

► 011.16 Tuberculosis of lung, nodular, tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological or histological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals] [convert 011.16 to ICD-10-CM](#)

► 011.2 Tuberculosis of lung with cavitation



2017/18 ICD-10-CM Codes

- [A00-B99](#) Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
- [C00-D49](#) Neoplasms
- [D50-D89](#) Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
- [E00-E89](#) Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
- [F01-F99](#) Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental disorders
- [G00-G99](#) Diseases of the nervous system
- [H00-H59](#) Diseases of the eye and adnexa
- [H60-H95](#) Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
- [I00-I99](#) Diseases of the circulatory system
- [J00-J99](#) Diseases of the respiratory system
- [K00-K95](#) Diseases of the digestive system
- [L00-L99](#) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- [M00-M99](#) Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- [N00-N99](#) Diseases of the genitourinary system
- [O00-O9A](#) Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
- [P00-P96](#) Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- [Q00-Q99](#) Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities
- [R00-R99](#) Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified
- [S00-T88](#) Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
- [V00-Y99](#) External causes of morbidity
- [Z00-Z99](#) Factors influencing health status and contact with health services

G20 Parkinson's disease

T42.8X6 Underdosing of antiparkinsonism drugs and other central muscle-tone depressants

Z91.120 Patient's intentional underdosing of medication regimen due to financial hardship

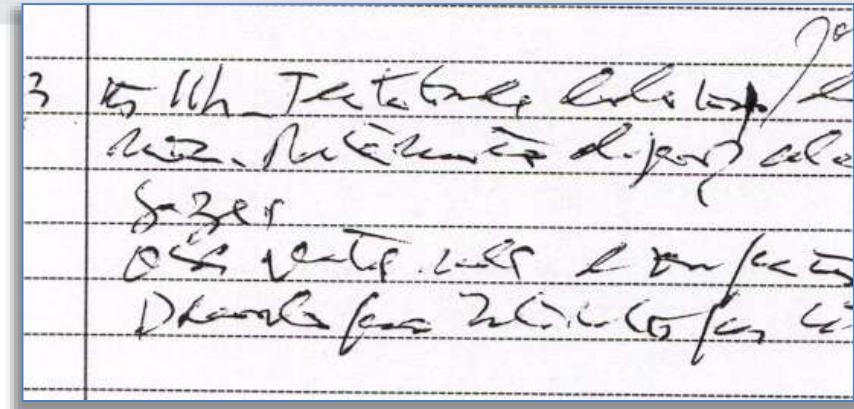
- Maior detalhe:
 - Lateralidade das lesões (direito, esquerdo, bilateral), localização dos AVC, outros órgãos alvo da diabetes, mais códigos de combinação (etiologia + manifestação), os trimestres da gravidez, MSSA e MSRA, distinção entre episódio inicial, episódio subsequente e sequela, etc
- Acrescentada a classificação da subdosagem nos efeitos adversos e nas intoxicações
- Contempladas patologias mais recentes, como o vírus Zika
- Prevista a classificação de Gustillo na classificação das fraturas abertas e a escala de comas de Glasgow e a NIHSS, entre outras

Folha de Codificação

CAUSA EXTERNA (Lesão/Intoxicação/Efeito Adverso)		DIAGNÓSTICOS
E	•	P 599.0
E	•	578.0
E	•	537.82
E	•	553.3
E	•	530.11
E	•	250.40
E	•	403.90
E	•	585.9
E	•	272.4
E	•	426.4
E	•	427.89
E	•	466.0
E	•	492.8
E	•	707.03
E	•	707.21
E	•	V10.52
E	•	438.19
E	•	438.0
E	•	753.10
E	•	276.2
E	•	V45.73
E	•	V45.79
E	•	276.1
E	•	285.9
E	•	573.8
E	•	787.91
PRINCIPAL => ITU		
2º	Hemorrágia	
3º	Agudo de fisi- devido	
4º	Itélio de hér	
5º	Esfigm de refluxo	
6º	PIR + IR	
7º	Hna + FRC	
8º	IRC "	
9º	RL- f-derm	
10º	BCRD	
11º	T- g-adi- n-rl	
12º	F- f- f- t	
13º	Enfase pulm	
14º	Ulcus de buco	
15º	Onf	
16º	Hna mu	
17º	EFs de AHC - m- t- -	
18º	def ag- t- n	
19º	ast mu	
20º	mu de m- h- h-	
21º	EFs de infec- t-	
22º	as infec- t-	
23º	H- f- t- n-	
24º	mu-	
25º	ast h- f- t-	
26º	h- a-	

E	•	28º	lh ff feru	V15.51
E	•	29º	cr	V45.89
E	•	30º		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bilateralidade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Simultaneidade	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROCEDIMENTOS		Data da 1.ª Intervenção Cirúrgica		
1º	EDA	45.13	16º	ma/jui
2º	VC	71.32	17º	Fys
3º	sd. uniu.	71.39	18º	
4º	CCG	89.52	19º	
5º	ns de ugr	90.59	20º	
6º	HC	90.52	21º	
7º	co ucl	88.76	22º	
8º	co ucl	88.75	23º	
9º	Gant	89.65	24º	
10º	swg	96.07	25º	
11º	dy	99.18	26º	
12º	ns w	99.29	27º	
13º	aly/hi	57.94	28º	
14º	afs w	99.21	29º	
15º	mp aue	88.26	30º	

Dificuldades



- Falha ou atraso na devolução dos processos
- Ausência de informação
- Registros insuficientes ou ilegíveis
- Informação sem conceitos identificáveis
- Imprecisão, falta de especificidade
- Informação contraditória

es de HTA, DPOC e DM Tipo 2.
r dispneia intensa, tosse com expectora
7,49; PO2=60mmHg; PCO2=34mmHg.
lmonar com imagem hipotranslúcida
e posterior do hemitorax direito sem fe

- Informação pré-codificada:
 - abreviaturas, acrónimos, epónimos, etc.
- Informação não estruturada
- Contextos desconhecidos do codificador
 - especialidades cirúrgicas, por exemplo
- Dificuldades subjetivas na abstração
- Insuficiência do próprio sistema de classificação

Clikode (projecto SAMA)

- Clikode - Automatic Processing of Clinical Coding, (3I) Innovation, Research of AI models for hospital coding of Procedures and Diagnoses
- CHUSJ, FMUP
- POCI-05-5762-FSE-000230, financed by Portugal 2020, through the European Social Fund, within the scope of COMPETE 2020 (Operational Programme Competitiveness and Internationalization of Portugal 2020)

Terminologias na área da saúde

- ICD: International Classification of Diseases
 - ICD-CM: International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification
- DRG: Diagnosis-Related Groups
- ICPC: International Classification of Primary Care
- CPT: Current Procedural Terminology
- DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
- SNOMED-CT: Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine - Clinical Terms
- LOINC: Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes
- MeSH: Medical Subject Headings
- UMLS: Unified Medical Language System
- ...
- Terminologias para Medicamentos (ATC, ...)
- Terminologias na Enfermagem (ICNP/CIPE, ...)
- Terminologias na Bioinformática
- Normas para a troca de dados: [DICOM](#) (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine), [HL7](#) (Health Level 7)
 - ...

- Dados colhidos por outros, com outra finalidade
- Papel importante na investigação em serviços de saúde, na epidemiologia, na saúde pública
- Dificuldade em obter tão vasto conjunto de dados, de nível nacional, por outros meios específicos para uma determinada investigação
- Felizmente que existem várias possibilidades de obtenção e análise de dados na área da saúde
- Obter dados apropriados não é no entanto uma tarefa fácil (existência, formato, localização distribuída, extração dos dados, qualidade dos dados, meta-dados, etc.)

Vantagens

- Económicas
 - dados já recolhidos, sem necessidade de alocação de recursos
 - Mesmo que haja necessidade de algum tipo de pagamento
- Tempo
- Dados possivelmente já pré-processados (limpeza, integração, etc.)
- Possibilidade desde logo se testar várias hipóteses (ao invés de se ter de antemão de passar por todo o processo de solicitação de financiamento para uma determinada análise, recolher os dados, etc.)
- Extensão dos dados (ex., todo o país), com possibilidade de repetição regular de uma mesma análise (sem necessidade de amostragem e eventuais problemas de generalização)
- Importância para a saúde das populações
- Análises aos longo do tempo
- Recolha de dados por profissionais com formação específica e geralmente muitos anos de experiência

- Natureza dos dados
 - Dados não recolhidos especificamente para responder a uma determinada questão
 - Determinadas informações poderão não ter sido recolhidas ou poderão não ter o detalhe necessário (ex: alguma doença específica, localidade, etc.)
 - Abstração dos dados
 - Eventual categorização de alguma variável (ex: grupos etários)
 - Anonimização
 - Dados que poderão ter sido recolhidos mas não estarem disponíveis para o investigador (por ex. contacto do doente de algum estudo primário que não seja disponibilizado por questões de confidencialidade)
 - Ligação entre diferentes eventos de um mesmo doente

Assim, é importante

- Perceber claramente os dados e o seu contexto
 - Qual a finalidade inicial da sua recolha
 - Como foram recolhidos, quando, e por quem
 - Meta-informação
 - Eventuais protocolos existentes
 - Possíveis problemas de qualidade de dados (ex: completude)
 - Que procedimentos de limpeza e/ou transformação dos dados foram aplicados (ex: imputação de valores nos casos omissos, outliers, combinação de variáveis/valores; valores originais?)
 - Em dados de questionários, eventuais baixas taxas de resposta e questões que possivelmente tenham sido mal interpretadas
 - ... e outros potenciais vieses

Assim, é importante

- Averiguar se os dados necessários estarão todos disponíveis
- Se o acesso aos mesmos será possível
- Ter uma equipa multidisciplinar (clínica, ciência de dados)
- Ter ainda em atenção que
“association does not prove causation”

Challenges and Opportunities in Secondary Analyses of Electronic Health Record Data

- **Electronic health records (EHR)** are increasingly useful for conducting secondary observational studies **with power that rivals randomized controlled trials**.
- **Secondary analysis of EHR data** can inform **large-scale health systems choices** (e.g., pharmacovigilance) or point-of-care clinical decisions (e.g., medication selection).
- Clinicians, researchers and data scientists will need to navigate numerous **challenges** facing big data analytics—including systems **interoperability, data sharing, and data security**—in order to utilize the full potential of EHR and big data-based studies.

MIT Critical Data, Secondary Analysis of Electronic Health Records,
DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-43742-2_3

Using EHR to Conduct Outcome and Health Services Research

- Electronic Health Records have become an **essential tool in clinical research**, both as a supplement to existing methods, but also in the growing domains of outcomes research and analytics.
- While **EHR data is extensive** and **analytics are powerful**, it is essential to **fully understand the biases and limitations** introduced when used in health services research.

MIT Critical Data, Secondary Analysis of Electronic Health Records,
DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-43742-2_3

Neste contexto,

Definir uma questão de investigação?

Ou averiguar em primeiro lugar quais os *datasets* disponíveis e depois formular uma questão de investigação?

BD de MH (GDH), variáveis

- Sexo, idade, data de nascimento, residência
- Diagnósticos (principal e secundários)
- Causas externas
- Procedimentos
- Tipo de admissão
- Data de admissão, data de intervenção cirúrgica, data de alta
- Nº de dias em pré-operatório
- Tempo de internamento
- Serviços
- Destino após alta
- GDH e GCD
- ...

Grupos de diagnóstico homogéneos

- Grupos de diagnóstico homogéneos (GDH) / Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG)
- Sistema de classificação de internamentos de doentes agudos que permite definir, operacionalmente, **os produtos de um hospital**
- São definidos através de variáveis que possam explicar os custos hospitalares:
 - Diagnóstico principal
 - Procedimentos (cirúrgicos e outros)
 - Diagnósticos secundários
 - Idade
 - Sexo
 - Destino após alta
 - Peso (recém-nascidos)
- Objectivo na sua concepção: criação de grupos que coerentes em termos clínicos e em termos de consumo de recursos

- Desenhados e desenvolvidos nos anos 70 na Universidade de Yale
- Para constituir um sistema de pagamento prospectivo
- Derivam de uma extensão da ICD
- Para facilitar o reembolso e a análise de casos do tipo case-mix
 - O case-mix de um hospital é, basicamente, a variedade de situações clínicas dos doentes que trata
- São úteis para actividades de gestão e planeamento
- Não têm a especificidade clínica para terem valor nos cuidados médicos de um doente ou na investigação clínica
- Em Portugal são usados desde 1989

DRG characteristics

- Sistema dos GDH foi construído de modo a ter as seguintes características
 - Ser **interpretável do ponto de vista médico**, com subclasses de doentes em categorias de diagnóstico homogéneas
 - Classes individuais definidas de acordo com as **variáveis habitualmente disponíveis nos hospitais**, relevantes para futuras utilizações e pertinentes para a condição do doente como e o processo de tratamento
 - **Número maneável de classes**, com preferência para as centenas em vez dos milhares, mutuamente exclusivas e exaustivas, ou seja, cobrindo todas as possíveis condições de doença, sem sobreposições, no contexto dos hospitais de agudos
 - Classes com doentes semelhantes em termos de **consumo de recursos**
 - Grupos poderiam ser usados para **várias finalidades** como o planeamento e a gestão dos hospitais

Casemix

- O termo **casemix** refere-se ao **tipo** ou **variedade** (mix) de doentes tratados por um hospital ou unidade de saúde
- Os modelos de **financiamento** baseados no **casemix** são actualmente utilizados em muitos países para o reembolso dos custos associados aos tratamento dos doentes
- **Casemix** é um sistema que mede o **desempenho hospitalar**, pretendendo recompensar iniciativas que aumentem a **eficiência** dos hospitais
- **Casemix** serve também como uma **ferramenta de informação** que permite aos decisores em saúde (policy makers) perceber a **natureza** e a **complexidade** dos cuidados de saúde prestados
- Os **Grupos de Diagnóstico Homogéneos** (GDH) são o mais conhecido sistema utilizado no financiamento deste tipo de modelos

Características de um GDH

Número:

GDH 163

Tipo:

GDH cirúrgico

Designação:

Procedimentos Procedimentos nas válvulas cardíacas, sem cateterismo cardíaco

GCD:

5 - Doenças e Perturbações do Aparelho Circulatório

Diagnósticos:

(vários)

Procedimentos:

(vários)

GDH 163

Procedimentos nas válvulas cardíacas, sem cateterismo cardíaco

1

2

3

4

Níveis de severidade

Perfil de consumo:

Hotelaria, material consumo clínico, farmácia, **bloco operatório**, imagiologia, laboratórios análises, outros MCDT, honorários médicos e de enfermagem ...

[Pesos relativos:](#)

3,0648 - 3,4004 - 5,5907 - 13,9986

Preços:

7.003,07 – 7.769,91 – 12.774,75 – 31.986,80 €

Preço em ambulatório:

7.003,07 – 7.769,91 – – – – –

Demora média nacional:

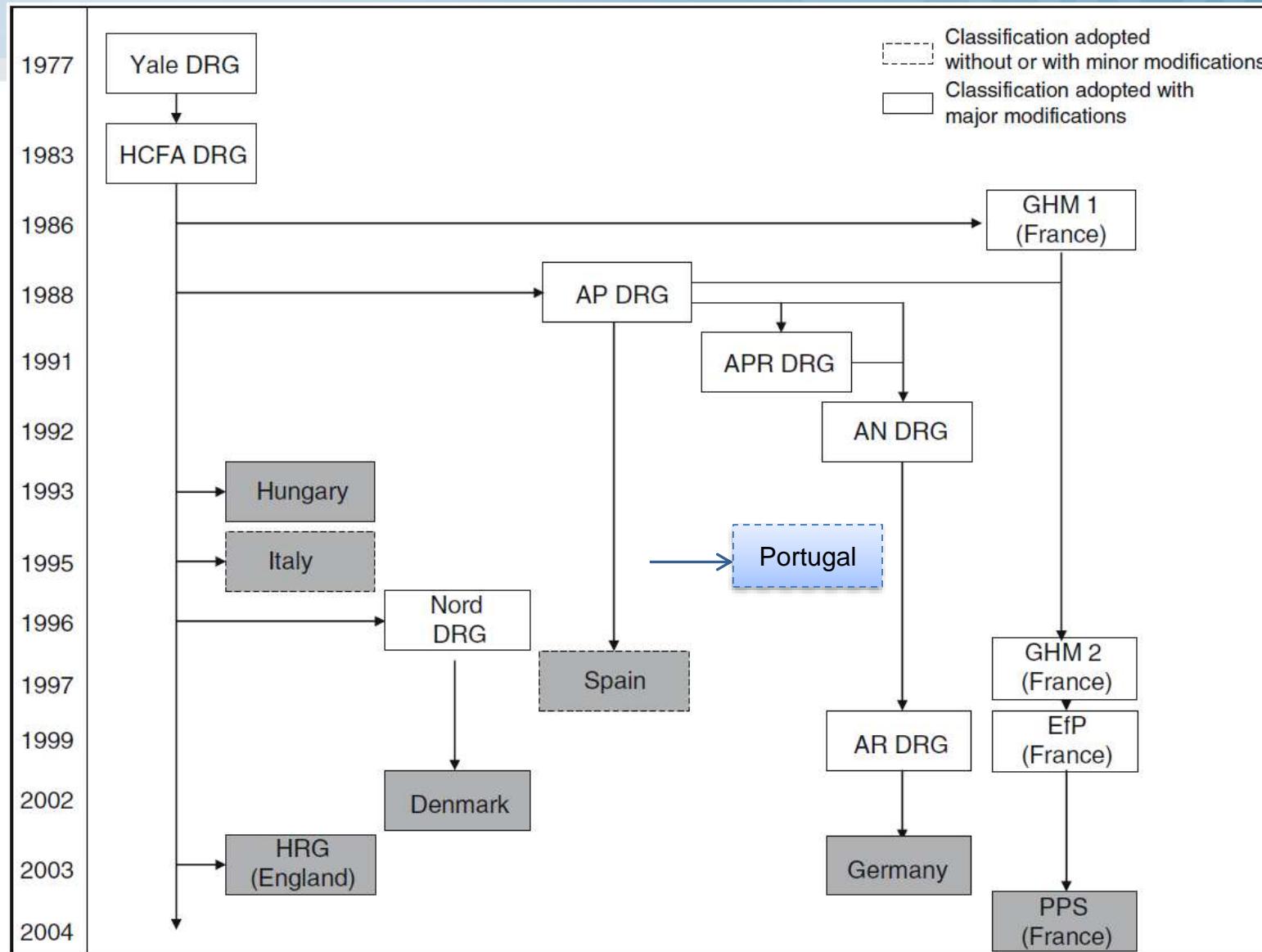
9,54 - 10,80 - 20,38 - 38,61 dias

Limiares de exceção:

Inferior: 1 dia; Sup.: 16 / 22 / 50 / 68 dias

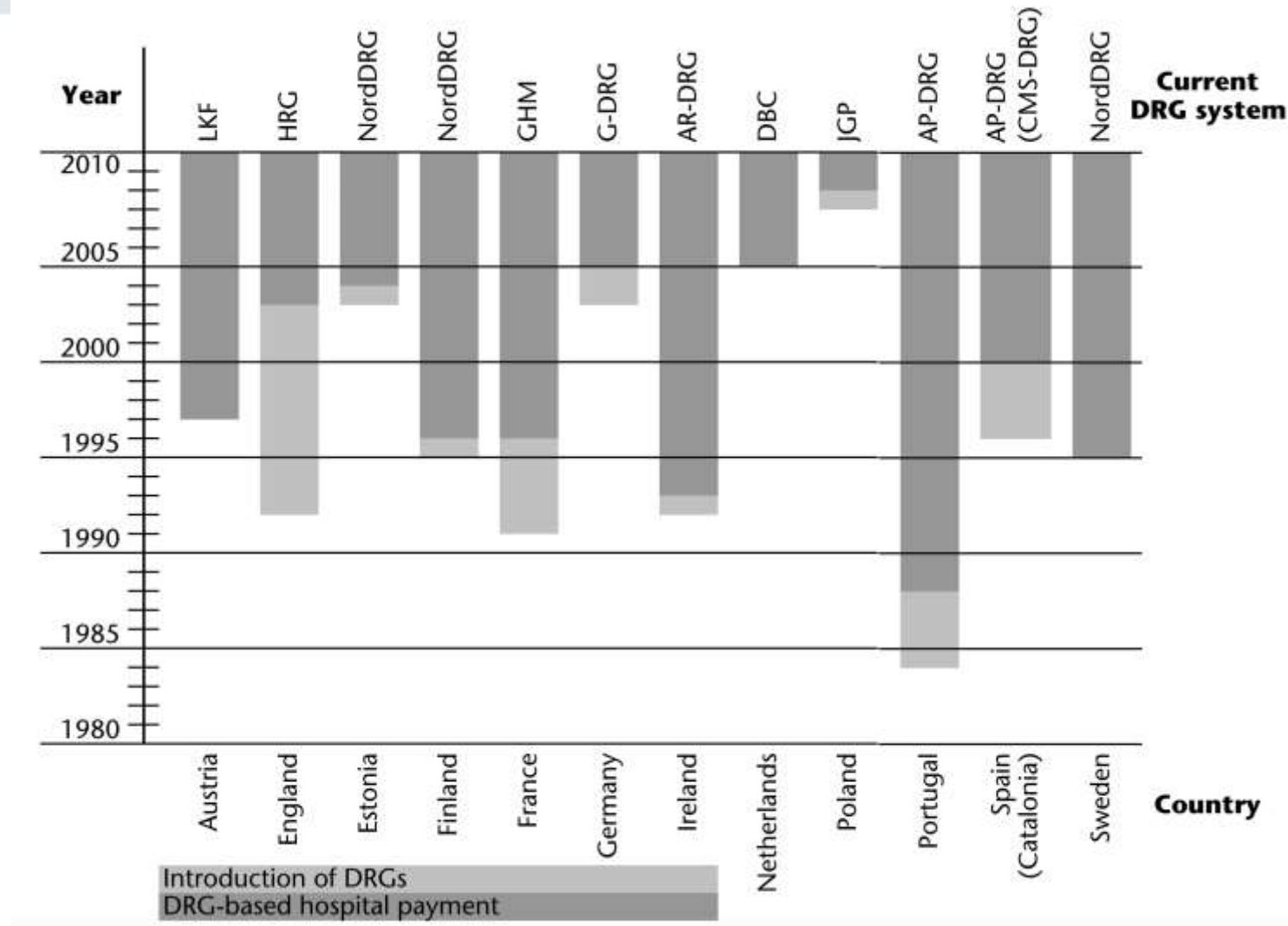
Ano	Portaria nº	Efectividade	Versão da ICD-9-CM	Versão do agrupador de GDH	Aplicação
2000			Versão 15 (válida de 1-10-1997 a 30-09-1998)	HCFA-DRG 15.0 496 GDH (do 1 ao 503)	
2001	189/2001 de 9 de Março	1-4-2001 a 28-2-2003	Versão 16 (válida de 1-10-1998 a 30-09-1999)	HCFA-DRG 16.0 505 GDH (do 1 ao 511)	
2003	132/2003 de 5 de Fevereiro	1-3-2003 a 31-7-2006			
2006	567/2006 de 12 de Junho	1-8-2006 a 23-1-2007	Versão 21 (válida de 1-10-2003 a 30-09-2004)	All Patient Diagnosis Related Groups AP-DRG v21.0 669 GDH (do 1 ao 876)	Integrador
2007	110-A/2007 de 23 de Janeiro	1-8-2006 a 31-1-2009			
2009	132/2009 de 30 de Janeiro	1-2-2009 a 31-7-2009			
	839-A/2009 de 31 de Julho	1-8-2009 a 31-12-2012			
2013	163/2013 de 24 de abril	a partir de 1-1-2013	Versão 27 (válida de 1-10-2009 a 30-09-2010)	All Patient Diagnosis Related Groups AP-DRG v27.0 684 GDH (do 1 ao 901)	WebGDH
2014	20/2014 de 29 de janeiro	a partir de 1-1-2014	Versão 27 (válida de 1-10-2009 a 30-09-2010)	All Patient Diagnosis Related Groups AP-DRG v27.0 684 GDH (do 1 ao 901)	

História e desenvolvimento dos sistemas baseados em GDH



Adapted from: J. Schreyogg et al. Methods to determine reimbursement rates for diagnosis related groups (DRG): A comparison of nine European countries. *Health Care Manage Sci* (2006) 9: 215–223

From DRG introduction to DRG-based budget allocation and payment



Diagnosis-Related Groups in Europe
Geissler et al., chapter 2 "Introduction to DRGs in Europe", 2011

Financiamento hospitalar, baseado em GDH



Dados administrativos

data.sav [DataSet3] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

Visible: 1

	ANO	SEXO	B_DATE	FIN_RESP	RESIDE	DDX1	DDX2	DDX3	CAUSAD	SRG1	SRG2	SRG3	DSP	ADM_TIP	TOTDIAS	IDADE	GDH_AP21	SAIDLAST
254010	2000	male	27.03.1915	971001	110202	3550	1010	40022						12	23	30	300	10.07.2006
254011	2006	female	18.04.1930	971001	180501	5990	42731	2760		8749	8952	9133		12	15	76	569	19.09.2006
254012	2006	male	07.02.1925	971001	111006	42781	42731			3772	3783	9918		12	4	81	116	11.02.2006
254013	2006	male	04.01.1920	971001	040515	42731	27800			9059	8744	8952		12	6	86	139	02.10.2006
254014	2006	male	04.01.1920	971001	040515	4280	485	42731		8952	9059	9921		12	11	86	544	09.11.2006
254015	2006	male	23.08.1922	971001	130121	2859	V5861	42731	E888	8952	8744	9904		12	1	83	395	27.07.2006
254016	2006	male	23.10.1939	971001	131012	41401	4019	42731	E8782	3611	3615	9969		11	7	66	546	26.03.2006
254017	2006	male	22.11.1946	971001	111607	42731	4019			9059	8952	8744		12	1	59	139	23.06.2006
254018	2007	male	10.09.1938	935601	010000	20280	25000	4019		8891	9923	9917		202	36	69	404	27.10.2007
254019	2006	male	24.04.1920	971001	131701	99601	4280	42731	E8781	8952	9918	3776		11	1	85	116	01.02.2006
254020	2006	female	01.02.1931	971001	141602	99601	24290	V4501	E8781	8952	8954	3786		12	2	75	116	28.07.2006
254021	2006	female	05.05.1925	971001	111401	4280	42731			9059	8744	5794		12	3	80	127	23.01.2006
254022	2006	female	28.07.1938	981001	110501	82020	42731	5990	E8889	7935	9338	9059		12	20	68	210	19.12.2006
254023	2006	male	05.05.1941	938111	060318	44021	2724	4019		8842	8848			11	2	65	131	28.06.2006
254024	2007	male	16.06.1931	971001	131203	486	7919	42731		8744	9059	9396		12	6	76	89	21.12.2007
254025	2006	male	02.02.1933	938110	060604	4280	25000	27800	E9299	8744	8952	9059		12	3	73	127	18.06.2006
254026	2006	female	06.09.1914	971001	011504	4281	4660	2724		9059	9139	8749		12	5	92	127	21.09.2006
254027	2007	female	22.12.1920	971001	131210	82009	4019	45829	E8889	8152	9346	8703		12	17	86	731	15.11.2007
254028	2006	male	03.10.1910	971001	180202	43491	4280	42731		9059	9607	8703		202	1	95	14	02.01.2006
254029	2006	male	17.04.1943	971001	110305	4280	42989	42731		9059	8952	8744		12	4	63	127	06.10.2006
254030	2006	male	28.07.1935	971001	110301	V5849	42731	4240		8952				11	2	71	466	09.12.2006
254031	2006	male	05.04.1930	971001	110601	486	4148	42731		9059	8965	8952		12	57	76	475	30.05.2006
254032	2006	male	07.09.1928	971001	110648	59381	79093	5119		9059	8741	8801		12	10	77	331	05.05.2006

Data View Variable View

Running SAVE... Cases: 27.700

Dados administrativos (billing data)

- Têm sido utilizados para perceber a **qualidade** e **variações** na prestação dos cuidados de saúde há mais de 20 anos
- São dados recolhidos sistematicamente, de **fácil acesso** (mas não abertos!), de **baixo custo**, de âmbito **nacional** e incluem dados de vários anos
- Permitem averiguar **tendências**, **variações regionais**, e diferenças nos resultados entre hospitais
- Na falta de registos clínicos nacionais, continuarão a ser uma importante fonte de informação relativamente à prestação de cuidados de saúde
- No entanto é preciso ter em atenção possíveis **limitações** nos dados em determinadas análises; por exemplo, mudanças na prática associada à codificação (ICD-9-CM)

Exemplos da utilização/análise dos dados administrativos

Estudo das hospitalizações

Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) for Principal diagnosis

Rank	CCS code	Principal diagnosis clustered using CCS	2000	2010	% Change
1	218	Liveborn	105 551	82 267	-28,3%
2	122	Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease)	29 510	42 058	29,8%
3	109	Acute cerebrovascular disease	24 585	26 187	6,1%
4	196	Normal pregnancy and/or delivery	36 948	15 805	-133,8%
5	149	Biliary tract disease	20 433	23 719	13,9%
6	143	Abdominal hernia	22 229	17 077	-30,2%
7	101	Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	19 368	12 241	-58,2%
8	159	Urinary tract infections	8 875	18 242	51,3%
9	108	Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive	11 606	15 605	25,6%
10	45	Maintenance chemotherapy; radiotherapy	14 866	9 246	-60,8%
11	190	Fetal distress and abnormal forces of labor	13 887	10 926	-27,1%
12	100	Acute myocardial infarction	9 261	12 055	23,2%
13	195	Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother	11 815	11 213	-5,4%
14	86	Cataract	14 238	3 216	-342,7%
15	50	Diabetes mellitus with complications	10 562	9 916	-6,5%
16	142	Appendicitis and other appendiceal conditions	12 658	9 477	-33,6%
17	203	Osteoarthritis	7 700	12 054	36,1%
18	191	Polyhydramnios and other problems of amniotic cavity	12 212	11 010	-10,9%
19	125	Acute bronchitis	8 014	12 026	33,4%
20	257	Other aftercare	8 746	9 709	9,9%
21	226	Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	8 825	11 079	20,3%

Principal diagnosis clustered using CCS	2000	2010	Total	% Change from 2000	LOS, Median	Mean age	Mean (€)	In-hospital mortality, %	Premature deaths (<=75, %)
Tuberculosis	2 595	1 405	22 477	-84,7%	16	45,8	5357	7,08	73,6
Septicemia (except in labor)	1 758	3 751	33 681	53,1%	9	56,6	4074	37,58	41,1
Bacterial infection; unspecified site	707	413	5 815	-71,2%	8	32,5	2466	4,14	49,4
Mycoses	290	316	3 481	8,2%	9	51,9	2730	7,61	70,6
HIV infection	3 654	2 758	39 355	-32,5%	12	39,1	4921	15,85	98,3
Hepatitis	2 250	1 120	18 415	-100,9%	2	44,1	3502	2,17	72,8
Viral infection	2 467	2 029	27 158	-21,6%	3	14,5	919	0,25	64,7
Other infections; including parasitic	1 658	1 093	15 308	-51,7%	7	46,5	2449	2,61	72,7
Sexually transmitted infections (not HIV or hepatitis)	223	102	1 632	-118,6%	10	41,9	2129	1,10	83,3
Immunizations and screening for infectious disease	54	45	1 037	-20,0%	1	19,5	1243	0,68	85,7
Cancer of head and neck	2 865	3 705	36 524	22,7%	7	60,0	3708	12,65	84,2
Cancer of esophagus	1 132	967	11 912	-17,1%	9	63,2	5049	21,79	79,5
Cancer of stomach	4 435	4 003	47 331	-10,8%	11	67,8	6422	21,72	61,6
Cancer of colon	4 334	5 694	57 024	23,9%	10	69,2	6129	15,69	55,8
Cancer of rectum and anus	3 784	3 576	41 735	-5,8%	10	68,5	5890	12,21	59,6
Cancer of liver and intrahepatic bile duct	918	1 748	12 988	47,5%	7	64,9	7168	25,42	73,4
Cancer of pancreas	1 366	1 816	17 109	24,8%	11	68,8	5161	28,82	61,9
Cancer of other GI organs; peritoneum	1 216	1 482	15 257	17,9%	11	68,0	5350	21,02	58,1
Cancer of bronchus; lung	4 465	5 018	51 463	11,0%	9	65,3	3099	30,81	76,6
Cancer; other respiratory and intrathoracic	113	100	1 365	-13,0%	9	65,4	3449	22,71	74,8
Cancer of bone and connective tissue	887	966	9 345	8,2%	7	45,8	4268	9,04	81,5
Melanomas of skin	411	593	5 431	30,7%	5	60,8	2870	10,15	73,1
Other non-epithelial cancer of skin	1 004	1 180	12 246	14,9%	4	71,6	2236	3,33	51,2
Cancer of breast	5 565	7 300	72 399	23,8%	5	59,4	2621	6,77	78,4
...									
Total	949427	909380	10586118	-4,4%	4	46,1	2494	4,51	46,2

Comorbilidades

Coding algorithms for defining comorbidities in ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 administrative data.

Quan H et al. *Med Care*. 2005 Nov;43(11):1130-9.

TABLE 1. ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 Coding Algorithms for Charlson Comorbidities

Comorbidities	Deyo's ICD-9-CM	ICD-10	Enhanced ICD-9-CM
Myocardial infarction	410.x, 412.x	I21.x, I22.x, I25.2	410.x, 412.x
Congestive heart failure	428.x	I09.9, I11.0, I13.0, I13.2, I25.5, I42.0, I42.5-I42.9, I43.x, I50.x, P29.0	398.91, 402.01, 402.11, 402.91, 404.01, 404.03, 404.11, 404.13, 404.91, 404.93, 425.4-425.9, 428.x
Peripheral vascular disease	443.9, 441.x, 785.4, V43.4 Procedure 38.48	I70.x, I71.x, I73.1, I73.8, I73.9, I77.1, I79.0, I79.2, K55.1, K55.8, K55.9, Z95.8, Z95.9	093.0, 437.3, 440.x, 441.x, 443.1-443.9, 47.1, 557.1, 557.9, V43.4
Cerebrovascular disease	430.x-438.x	G45.x, G46.x, H34.0, I60.x-I69.x	362.34, 430.x-438.x
Dementia	290.x	F00.x-F03.x, F05.1, G30.x, G31.1	290.x, 294.1, 331.2
Chronic pulmonary disease	490.x-505.x, 506.4	I27.8, I27.9, J40.x-J47.x, J60.x-J67.x, J68.4, J70.1, J70.3	416.8, 416.9, 490.x-505.x, 506.4, 508.1, 508.8
Rheumatic disease	710.0, 710.1, 710.4, 714.0-714.2, 714.81, 725.x	M05.x, M06.x, M31.5, M32.x-M34.x, M35.1, M35.3, M36.0	446.5, 710.0-710.4, 714.0-714.2, 714.8, 725.x
Peptic ulcer disease	531.x-534.x	K25.x-K28.x	531.x-534.x
Mild liver disease	571.2, 571.4-571.6	B18.x, K70.0-K70.3, K70.9, K71.3-K71.5, K71.7, K73.x, K74.x, K76.0, K76.2-K76.4, K76.8, K76.9, Z94.4	070.22, 070.23, 070.32, 070.33, 070.44, 070.54, 070.6, 070.9, 570.x, 571.x, 573.3, 573.4, 573.8, 573.9, V42.7
Diabetes without chronic complication	250.0-250.3, 250.7	E10.0, E10.1, E10.6, E10.8, E10.9, E11.0, E11.1, E11.6, E11.8, E11.9, E12.0, E12.1, E12.6, E12.8, E12.9, E13.0, E13.1, E13.6, E13.8, E13.9, E14.0, E14.1, E14.6, E14.8, E14.9	250.0-250.3, 250.8, 250.9
Diabetes with chronic complication	250.4-250.6	E10.2-E10.5, E10.7, E11.2-E11.5, E11.7, E12.2-E12.5, E12.7, E13.2-E13.5, E13.7, E14.2-E14.5, E14.7	250.4-250.7
Hemiplegia or paraplegia	344.1, 342.x	G04.1, G11.4, G80.1, G80.2, G81.x	334.1, 342.x, 343.x, 344.0-

Comorbilidades (Charlson/Deyo)

por 1000 internamentos (2000-10)

Comorbilidade (Charlson/Deyo)	2000	2005	2010	Diferença 2000/2010 (%)
Myocardial infarction	6,63	9,61	15,26	130
Congestive heart failure	29,04	38,42	55,54	91
Peripheral vascular disease	6,34	9,16	12,91	104
Cerebrovascular disease	25,89	33,79	43,11	67
Dementia	6,37	9,60	16,81	164
Chronic pulmonary disease	26,68	35,07	50,23	88
Rheumatic disease	2,40	3,71	5,17	116
Peptic ulcer disease	4,52	3,95	3,92	-13
Mild liver disease	11,56	15,73	20,49	77
Diabetes without chronic complication	50,09	74,79	101,22	102
Diabetes with chronic complication	6,33	7,57	13,40	112
Hemiplegia or paraplegia	6,65	8,37	8,61	30
Renal disease	17,71	23,61	43,97	148
Any malignancy, including lymphoma and leukemia, except malignant neoplasm of skin	27,20	29,06	35,66	31
Moderate or severe liver disease	6,16	6,64	7,63	24
Metastatic solid tumor	20,01	24,90	29,35	47
AIDS/HIV	2,04	1,76	1,67	-18

Burden of digestive diseases

[Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol](#), 2015 Mar;27(3):279-89. doi: 10.1097/MEG.0000000000000266.

Burden of digestive diseases in Portugal: trends in hospitalizations between 2000 and 2010.

[Pinho I¹](#), [Santos JV](#), [Dinis-Ribeiro M](#), [Freitas A](#).

Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Data on the burden of gastrointestinal diseases are incomplete, particularly in Southern European countries. [The aim of this study was to estimate the burden of digestive diseases in Portugal.](#)

PATIENTS AND METHODS: This was a retrospective observational study based on the national hospitalizations database that identified all consecutive episodes with a first diagnosis of a digestive disease between 2000 and 2010 using ICD-9-CM codes. Comparative analyses were carried out to assess hospitalization trends of major indicators over time and across regions.

RESULTS: More than 75,000 deaths attributable to digestive diseases were observed, representing 16% of the overall in-hospital mortality. Over half of these (59%) were premature deaths (in patients <75 years of age). Biliary tract disease was the most common digestive disorder leading to hospitalization (249,817 episodes, 5210 episodes of acute stone-related cholecystitis in 2010, with an 11% increase compared with 2000). Gastric cancer was responsible for the highest number of in-hospital deaths (10,278) and alcohol-related liver disorders accounted for the highest in-hospital premature deaths (7572). Both costs and the in-hospital mortality rate for major digestive diseases showed a significant positive relation with progression of time ($\beta=0.195$, $P<0.001$); however, when adjusted for age, this was not significant. Significant positive associations were found between age and in-hospital mortality (odds ratio=1.032, $P<0.001$) and between costs and in-hospital mortality (odds ratio=1.054, $P<0.001$).

CONCLUSION: In Portugal, digestive diseases represent a major burden, with evidence of an increasing trend. An ageing population contributes strongly towards this increase, placing further demands on healthcare organizations. Diseases such as gastric cancer, biliary tract disease and alcohol-related liver disorders may require particular attention.

PMID: 25629572 [PubMed - in process]

Using administrative databases in Healthcare research: advantages and disadvantages

- easily available, national coverage, relatively inexpensive
 - contribute for:
 - the study of healthcare outcomes
 - identification of longterm trends in hospital care
 - monitoring population health status
 - analysing quality and performance indicators
 - studying the relation between hospitalizations and environmental determinants

- data originally collected for payment proposes, not research
 - coding inaccuracies are not infrequent, despite improvements
 - limited clinical information



Discussion: highlights and limitations of the study

1. Introduction

2. Material and Methods

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion

Highlights:

Gastric cancer
High and rising
associated mortality

Liver diseases
Principal cause of
premature
mortality

GI infections
Rising associated
mortality despite
less hospitalizations

**Biliary tract
disease**
Great volume of
hospitalizations

Limitations of the study

- Underestimation of the real burden? Missing data: primary care, out-patient, private hospitals
- Using ICD9 codes to identify episodes: inaccuracies and undereporting

Geographical variations 2000 - 2010

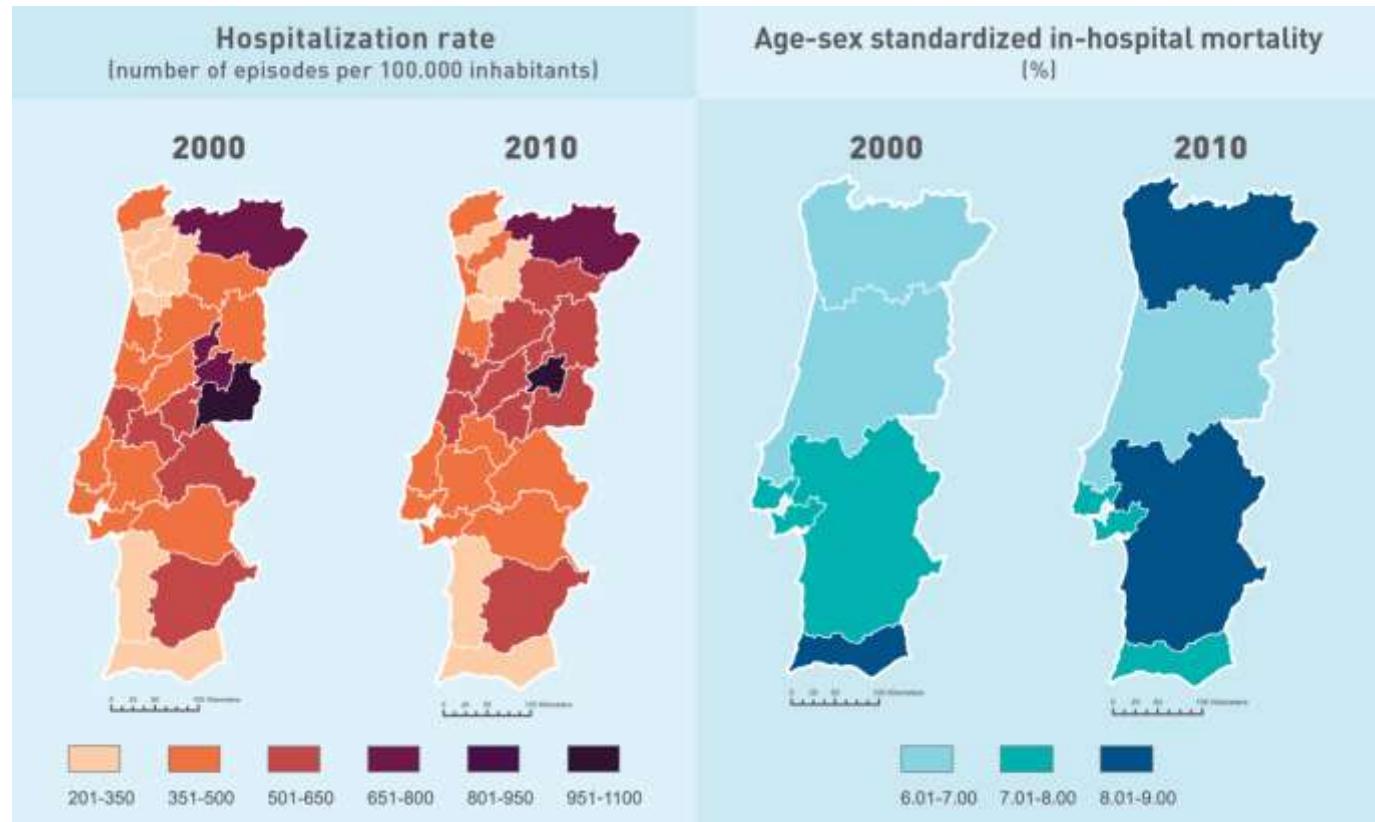
1. Introduction

2. Material and Methods

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion



Geographical distribution of
hospitalization rate (nr of episodes per 100,000 inhabitants) and
in-hospital mortality (%): NUTS II e NUTS III

AMI management, PT vs. US

Mariana Lobo et al. [A comparison of in-hospital acute myocardial infarction management between Portugal and the United States: 2000-2010.](#) International Journal for Quality in Health Care. 2017 Oct 1;29(5):669-678.
doi: 10.1093/intqhc/mzx092.

AIM & METHODS

AIM: To characterize acute myocardial infarction (AMI) incidence, hospital management, and outcomes in the two sides of the Atlantic, exploring for potential differences in inter-hospital disparities within countries

DATA SOURCES: We used comparable inpatient hospitalizations data covering the period between 2000 and 2010 of adult patients (≥ 20 years) admitted with a primary AMI (ICD-9-CM = 410.xx no 410.x2 [subsequent episode of care])

IN-HOSPITAL PROCEDURES:

- Cardiac catheterization
- Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
- Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)
- Valve procedures
- Pacemaker/heart assist/defibrillation-related procedures

IN-HOSPITAL OUTCOMES: In-hospital mortality, Length of Stay

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Between-country comparison – age-sex-adjusted rates, rate ratios and mean difference

Within-country comparison – risk-adjusted odds and hazard ratios were estimated using hierarchical logistic regression and frailty models for each country, random intercepts accounted for data clustering at the hospital level

Data sources

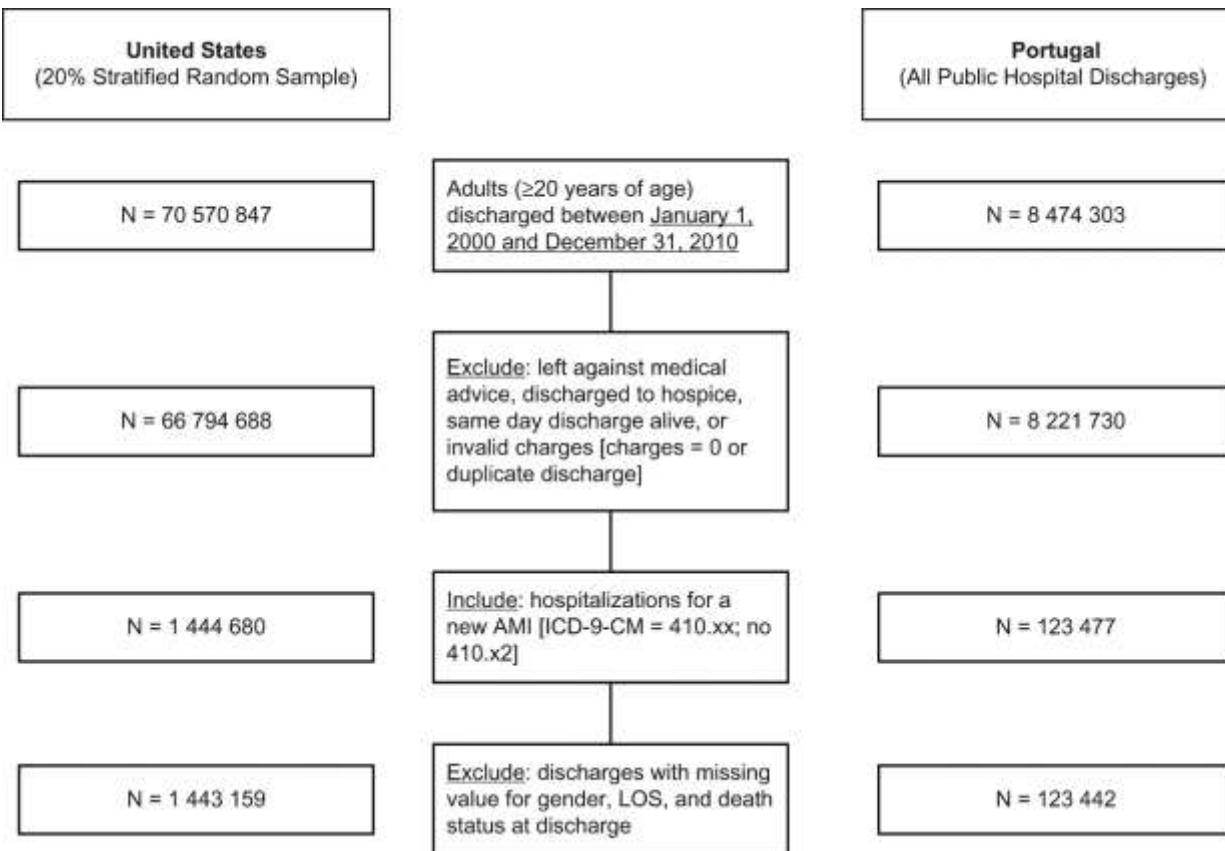
- **Portugal data**
- We used billing information for all public sector hospitalizations in Portugal occurring between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2010. These data were obtained from the *Administração Central do Sistema de Saúde, IP* (ACSS) in Portugal and **represent ~85%** of all Portuguese hospital inpatient discharges
- **US data**
- The Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) with hospitalizations occurring over the same period in the USA was obtained from the Health Care Utilization Project (HCUP), made available by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (detailed information is available at <https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/nisoverview.jsp>). This is the largest publicly available all-payer inpatient healthcare database in the USA, containing a **nationwide representative 20% stratified random sample** of discharges from short-term non-federal American hospitals.

Data sources

- **Comparability of data sets**
- Billing data from the two countries consist of **similar diagnosis and procedure codes** (based on International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)), including primary and secondary diagnoses, type of admission and discharge status, patient demographic characteristics, length of stay (LOS), severity metrics and comorbidity measures.
- The majority of the variables included in the data have **equivalent definitions** and coding levels between the two countries **with some minor differences**. The number of potential diagnosis or procedure codes is 15 in the USA and 20 in Portugal, no race/ethnicity information is available for Portugal, 'urgent' and 'emergency' are different types of admission in the USA but used interchangeably in Portugal, and inpatient hospitalization is defined as an over-night or longer stay in the USA while in Portugal is defined as a 24-h or longer stay.

ICD-9-CM diagnosis and procedure codes

Diagnosis/Procedure	ICD-9-CM code
Acute Myocardial Infarction	410.xx and no 410.x2
Elevated ST segment AMI (STEMI)	410.0-410.6, 410.8 and no 410.x2
Non-elevated ST-segment AMI (Non-STEMI)	410.7, 410.9 and no 410.x2
Cardiac catheterization	37.21 - 37.23
Percutaneous Coronary Intervention	36.01-36.07, 00.66, 92.27
Bare metal stent	36.06
Drug-eluting stent	36.07
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)	36.10-36.17, 37.19
On-pump CABG	36.10-36.17, 37.19 <u>and</u> 39.61
Off-pump CABG	36.10-36.17, 37.19 and <u>no</u> 39.61
Valve procedures	35.00 – 35.99
Pacemaker/heart assist/defibrillated related procedures	00.50, 37.62, 37.65, 37.66, 37.94 – 37.99, 00.51 – 00.54
Coronary brachytherapy	92.27



From: A comparison of in-hospital acute myocardial infarction management between Portugal and the United States: 2000–2010

Int J Qual Health Care. 2017;29(5):669-678. doi:10.1093/intqhc/mzx092

Int J Qual Health Care | © The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press in association with the International Society for Quality in Health Care. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com

Statistical analyses

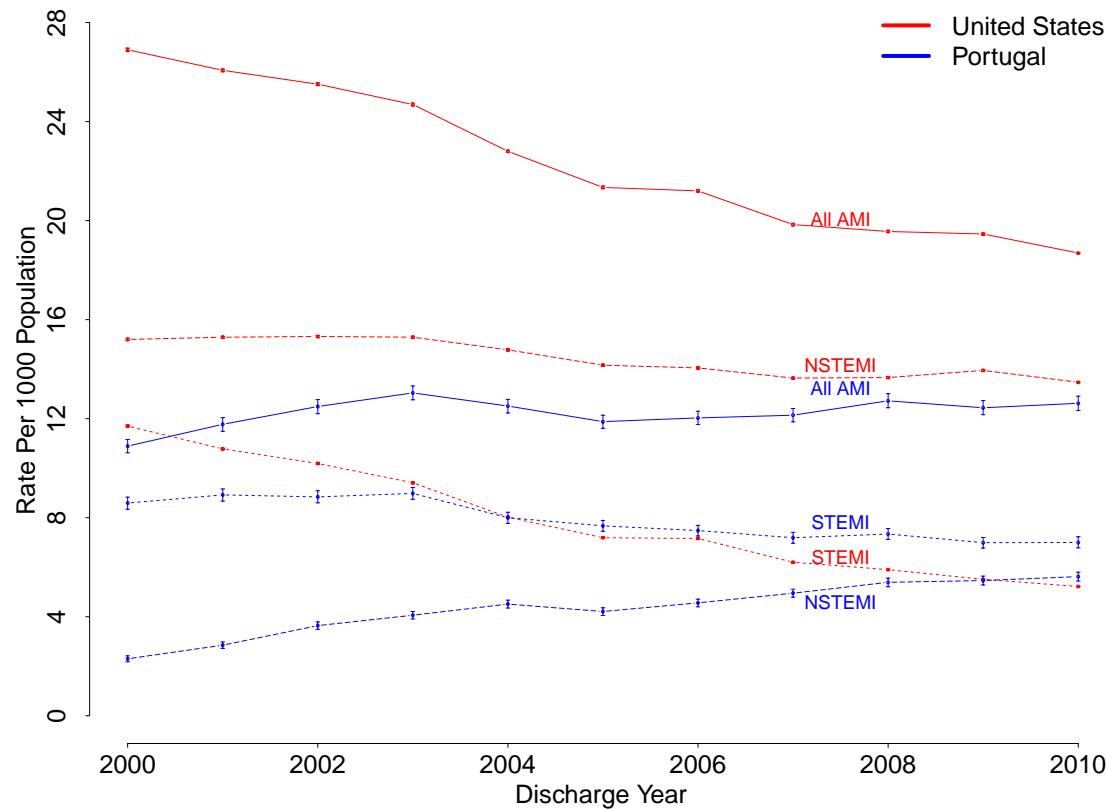
- The data use policy prohibited sharing of discharge-level data between Portugal and the USA. We thus adopted a distributed computing and modeling approach. Statistical summaries (frequencies, percentages, means, standard errors (SE) and sample sizes) were distributed between the two research teams.
- We were unable to analyze the data at the patient level because we were working with a 20% random sample of inpatient discharges for the US and patient identification in Portugal is only available within the same hospital and year of discharge. Therefore, the unit of analysis considered throughout the analysis is hospital discharge.
- Unadjusted procedure, diagnoses and mortality rates, and mean LOS (MLOS) were calculated for each country. For between-country comparison, age-sex-adjusted rates, rate ratios and mean difference (Portugal relative to the US) were estimated using the 2010 US population as the reference considering 10-year age intervals or wider-range age intervals in the case of low-frequency events. All estimates for the US data were computed using discharge weights to account for the complex design sampling of the NIS.

RESULTS - BETWEEN-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Discharges characteristics

Characteristic	Portugal	US
# Hospitals	83	3853
# Discharges		1,443,159
# Weighted discharges	123,442	7,084,136
Age, mean ± SE	68 ± 0.04	68 ± 0.09
Female, %	34.8	40.6
STEMI, %	60.9	35.0
History of PTCA	2.9	8.0
History of CABG	2.1	7.1
History of CHF	18.3	35.0
History of AMI	6.0	9.1
Unstable Angina	1.6	1.9
Atherosclerosis	38.8	73.1
Hypertension	46.2	53.6

AMI hospital discharge rates trends (age-sex standardized to the United States population)



RESULTS – BETWEEN-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Procedure use, mortality and LOS

Country	Portugal		United States		Rate ratio/Mean difference (2010)* Portugal/US
	2000	2010	2000	2010	
In-hospital procedures, %					
Cardiac catheterization	18.2	51.7	49.7	64.8	0.88 [0.75,1.03]
CABG Surgery	0.9	1.8	10.9	8.8	0.19 [0.14,0.27]
PCI	15.6	44.1	28.5	46.5	1.09 [0.99,1.19]
In-hospital outcomes					
Mortality, %	14.4	9.8	8.7	5.6	2.15 [1.59,2.91]
LOS, Mean±SE	10.8 ± 0.09	9.0 ± 0.08	5.6 ± 0.06	4.8 ± 0.05	2.77 [2.73,2.82]

*Age-sex-standardized to the 2010 US population

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- Large differences in revascularizations use between the two countries
- Differences observed in patterns of utilization of revascularization procedures and STEMI burden likely contribute to the unfavorable mortality rates in Portugal
- In-hospital mortality systematically declined in both countries with Portugal facing alarming between-hospital asymmetries - a better understanding of processes of care for these patients is urgently required

HIV disease burden

CIDES

[BMC Health Serv Res.](#) 2015 Apr 8;15(1):144. [Epub ahead of print]

HIV disease burden, cost, and length of stay in Portuguese hospitals from 2000 to 2010: a cross-sectional study.

Catumbela E^{1,2,3,4}, Freitas A^{5,6}, Lopes F^{7,8}, Mendoza MD⁹, Costa C¹⁰, Sarmento A¹¹, da Costa-Pereira A^{12,13}.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The number of HIV-related hospitalizations has decreased worldwide in recent years owing to the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy. However, the change in HIV-related hospitalizations in Portugal has not been studied. Using comprehensive hospital discharge data from mainland Portuguese hospitals, we examined trends in HIV-related inpatient admissions, length of stay (LOS), Elixhauser comorbidity measures, in-hospital mortality, and mean cost from 2000 to 2010.

METHODS: The hospital administrative data from inpatient admissions and discharges at 75 public acute care hospitals in the Portuguese National Health Service from 2000 to 2010 were included. HIV-related admissions were identified using the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification diagnosis codes 042.x-044.x. The effect of Elixhauser comorbidity measures on extending the LOS was assessed by comparing admissions in HIV patients with and without comorbidities using the Mann-Whitney U test. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to estimate the odds of having a decreased discharge.

RESULTS: A total of 57,027 hospital admissions were analyzed; 73% of patients were male, and the mean age was 39 years. The median LOS was 11 days, and the in-hospital mortality was 14%. The mean cost per hospitalization was 5,148.7€. A total of 83% of admissions were through the emergency room. During the period, inpatient HIV admissions decreased by 22%, LOS decreased by 9%, and in-hospital mortality dropped by 12%. Elixhauser comorbidities increased the median LOS in nearly all admissions.

CONCLUSIONS: Despite small regional variations, a strong, consistent decrease was observed in the hospital admission rate, mean cost, length of stay, and mortality rate for HIV-related admissions in Portugal during 2000-2010.

PMID: 25889920 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] PMCID: PMC4403787 [Free PMC Article](#)

Table 2 Population, hospitalization, and mortality trends in HIV-related inpatient admissions in Portugal

Variables	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Lineal slope
Mid-year populations of persons living with HIV*		4,466	4,993	5,524	6,010	6,437	6,854	7,213	7,521	7,819	8,052	8,289	382.1
HIV/AIDS hospitalization frequency	57,027	5,459	5,550	5,654	5,628	5,468	5,491	5,214	5,089	4,894	4,326	4,254	-132.1
Hospitalization rate ^b		1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.06
Gender (% male)	73	76	76	76	74	74	73	74	72	70	70	70	-0.69
Age (mean)	39	35	37	38	38	39	41	41	42	42	43	44	0.827
Median LOS (days)	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	-0.20
In-hospital mortality (%)	14.4	14.9	15.5	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.8	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.1	-0.26
Average cost (€)	5,148.7	997.7	4,818.1	6,062.0	6,625.6	6,689.7	6,640.8	5,676.4	4,480.0	4,670.4	4,594.1	4,664.0	72.32
Total cost in M (€)	293,614	5,446	26,740	34,274	37,288	36,579	36,464	29,596	22,798	22,856	19,874	19,840	-233.0

*Data published in "Infecção VIH/SIDA: A Situação em Portugal a 31 de Dezembro de 2010," by the Departamento de Doenças Infecciosas.

^bCalculated by dividing the mid-year population of persons living with HIV by the number of hospitalization episodes due to HIV per year.

95% CI = 95% confidence interval.

Table 3 Median HIV inpatient admissions in Portugal by NUTS II region and year

NUTS II / Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	% Change (2000–2010)
Norte, N	1,191	1,274	1,356	1,298	1,327	1,473	1,384	1,374	1,294	1,208	1,139	14,318	-4.4
Median LOS	12	11	11	12	13	12	10	11	10	9	9	10.9	-25
% Death	19.1	17.7	17.6	16.4	15.4	15.3	11.7	13.8	12.8	13.5	11.4	15.0	-40.1
Centro, N	415	449	563	552	528	565	539	535	604	536	546	5,832	31.6
Median LOS	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	10	9	10.4	-18.2
% Death	10.1	9.4	12.4	8.9	10.8	11.3	14.8	11.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	10.1	-24.0
Lisbon, N	3,511	3,412	3,319	3,366	3,237	3,020	2,908	2,712	2,609	2,226	2,272	32,592	-35.3
Median LOS	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11.6	-8.3
% Death	14.5	16.1	15.0	15.7	15.3	15.2	14.5	13.8	14.2	14.4	15.0	14.9	3.4
Alentejo, N	76	100	103	132	111	143	137	129	114	98	91	1,234	19.7
Median LOS	11	10	13	11	12	10	9	9	11	10	9	10.4	-18.2
% Death	17.1	12.0	24.3	15.2	22.5	16.8	17.5	17.1	19.3	19.4	23.1	18.4	34.9
Algarve, N	266	315	313	280	265	290	246	339	273	258	206	3,051	-22.6
Median LOS	12	12	11	10	11	12	12	11	11	14	13	11.7	8.3
% Death	8.3	10.2	12.1	14.6	12.8	14.1	12.2	11.2	14.3	14.3	12.6	12.4	52.6
Total, N	5,459	5,550	5,654	5,628	5,468	5,491	5,214	5,089	4,894	4,326	4,254	57,027	-22.1
Median LOS	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.8	11.2	8.0	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.2	11.0	-8.9
% Death	14.9	15.5	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.8	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.1	14.4	-11.7

NUTS II = Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics II; LOS = length of stay.

Pelvic organ prolapse surgical management

[Int Urogynecol J.](#) 2015 Jan;26(1):113-22. doi: 10.1007/s00192-014-2480-0. Epub 2014 Aug 16.

Pelvic organ prolapse surgical management in Portugal and FDA safety communication have an impact on vaginal mesh.

[Mascarenhas T¹](#), [Mascarenhas-Saraiva M Jr](#), [Ricon-Ferraz A](#), [Noqueira P](#), [Lopes F](#), [Freitas A](#).

Author information

Abstract

INTRODUCTION AND HYPOTHESIS: Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) surgery has lately gained importance in gynecological practice. This study aims to characterize the evolution of POP surgical procedures conducted in Portugal in the last decade and the impact of an FDA 2011 safety communication on mesh POP surgeries.

METHODS: Trends in the surgical management of POP were assessed using the Portuguese National Medical Registry. We considered all records of women with diagnosis of genital prolapse from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2012. Additionally, we also conducted a survey among members of the Portuguese Society of Urogynecology to evaluate current practices in the surgical management of POP.

RESULTS: From 2000 to 2012, 46,819 diagnoses of genital prolapse were registered, with a 105 % increase during the study period (2,368 in 2000 to 4,941 in 2012). POP mesh surgery represented only 6 % of total prolapse diagnoses, but mesh use greatly increased up to 2011, when only a slight increase was registered. Among gynecologists who responded to the questionnaire, there was considerable variability on the procedures of choice to treat POP. Fifty-seven per cent of respondents performed vaginal mesh POP surgery, but only 27 % of those actually reported having changed their practice after the FDA 2011 safety communication.

CONCLUSIONS: Surgical procedures for POP conducted in Portugal greatly increased over the last decade. The use of surgical meshes is still limited, but despite FDA safety communication it has increased over the years, with a slight increase in 2012, which illustrates the need for further analyses in the coming years.

PMID: 25124092 [PubMed - in process]

Trends in surgical procedures for genital prolapse

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

- 70.50, 70.51, 70.52 Repair of cystocele and/or rectocele (30,169)
- 68.59 Vaginal hysterectomy (18,490)
- 59.79 Repair of stress urinary incontinence (5,055)
- 70.79 Other repair of vagina (4,486)
- 70.77 Vaginal suspension and fixation (2,732)
- 70.92 Operations on cul-de-sac (1,982)

Increasing use of non-invasive ventilation in asthma

[J Asthma](#). 2014 Dec;51(10):1068-75. doi: 10.3109/02770903.2014.939280. Epub 2014 Aug 6.

Increasing use of non-invasive ventilation in asthma: a long-term analysis of the Portuguese national hospitalization database.

[Alves D¹](#), [Freitas AS](#), [Jacinto T](#), [Vaz MS](#), [Lopes FO](#), [Fonseca JA](#).

[+ Author information](#)

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: To describe the use and outcomes of non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV) and invasive ventilation (IV) in adults hospitalized for acute asthma exacerbations in Portugal.

METHODS: We analyzed the hospitalizations of adults with a principal diagnosis of asthma in mainland Portugal between 2000 and 2010. The data source was the national hospitalizations database, which includes administrative and clinical data produced by physicians trained in coding.

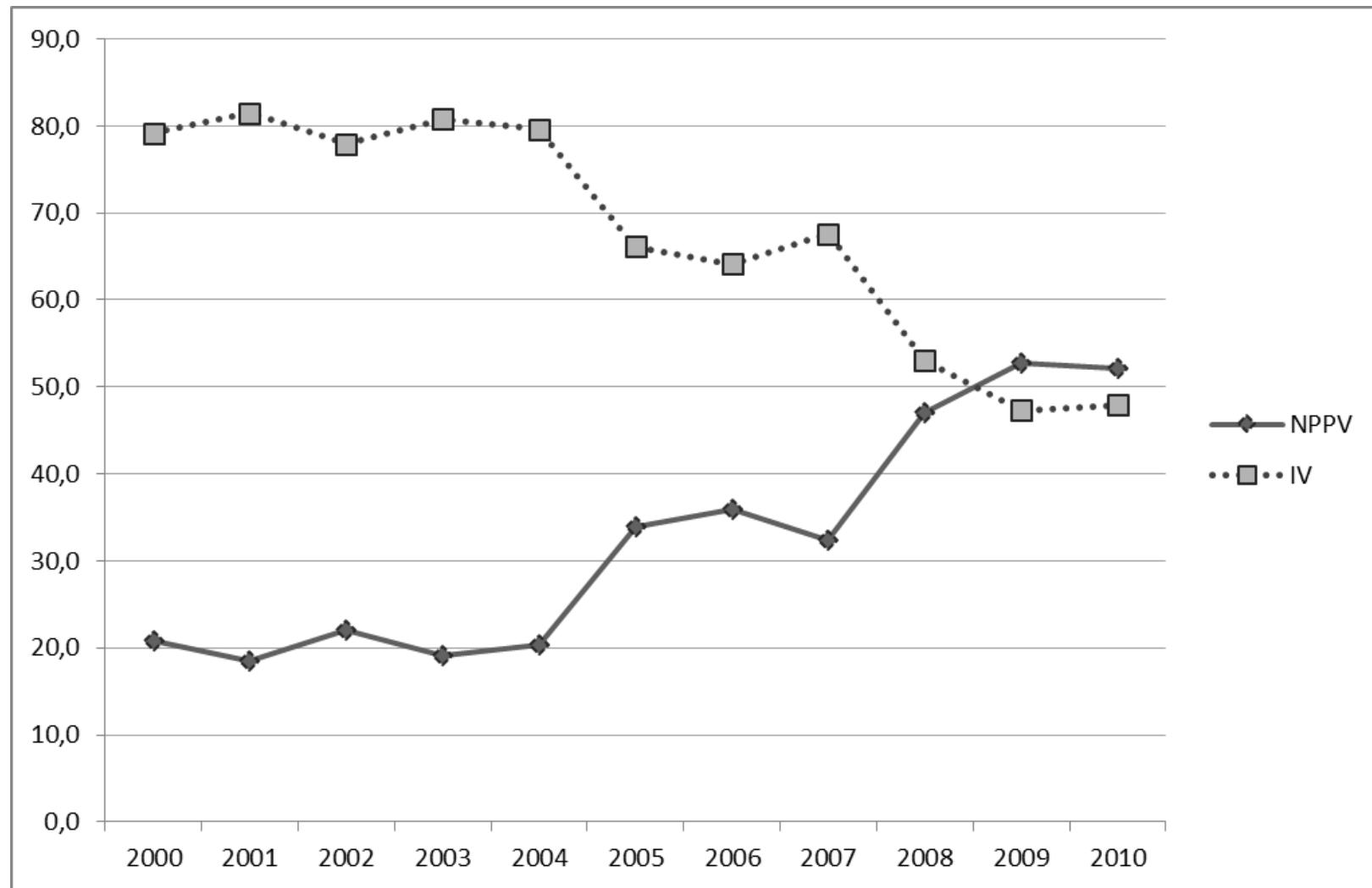
RESULTS: Ventilation support was used in 5.1% (n = 747) of the 14,515 hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of asthma: NPPV in 1.7% (n = 241) and IV in 3.5% (n = 506); NPPV use increased from 1% in 2000 to 3.3% in 2010. In patients with asthma, the ratio of NPPV use to IV use increased from 0.27 to 1.06. This increase was observed even after exclusion of secondary diagnoses in which NPPV is frequently used. The mortality rate was 1.5% for all asthma hospitalizations: 2.5% when NPPV was used and 15.8% for those requiring IV.

CONCLUSIONS: The use of ventilation support in asthma remained stable over time; however, the use of non-invasive ventilation has increased. Still, we do not have good data regarding the effectiveness of non-invasive ventilation when treating asthma exacerbations. Therefore, additional studies are much needed and should assess physiologic and clinical variables that might affect the effectiveness of non-invasive ventilation in patients with asthma exacerbations.

KEYWORDS: Administrative data; asthma exacerbations; hospital admissions; invasive ventilation; non-invasive ventilation

PMID: 24986251 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Ventilação invasiva (IV) vs. não invasiva (NPPV) em doentes hospitalizados com diagnóstico principal de asma



An investigation of the environmental determinants of asthma hospitalizations: An applied spatial approach

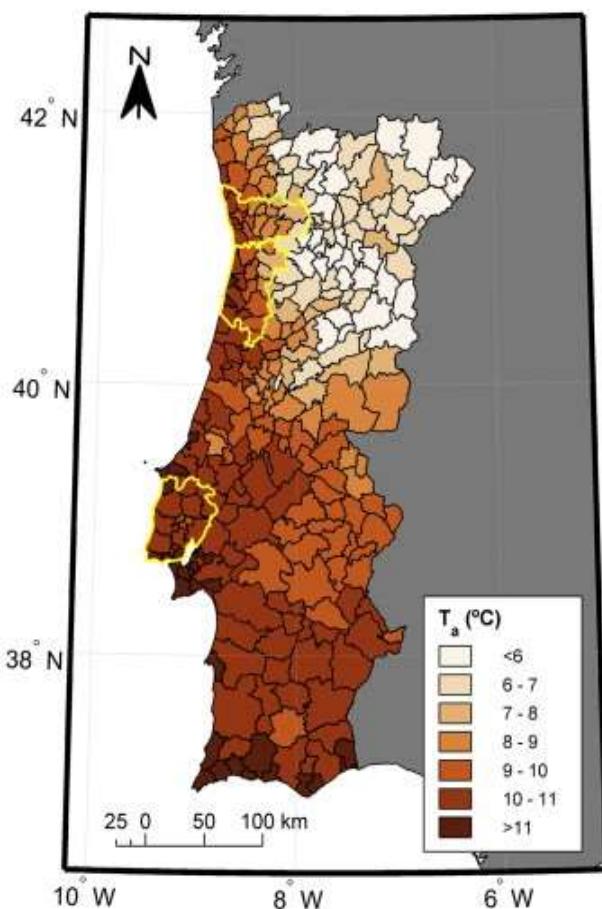


Diogo Ayres-Sampaio ^{a,*}, Ana C. Teodoro ^a, Neftalí Sillero ^a, Cristina Santos ^b, João Fonseca ^b, Alberto Freitas ^b

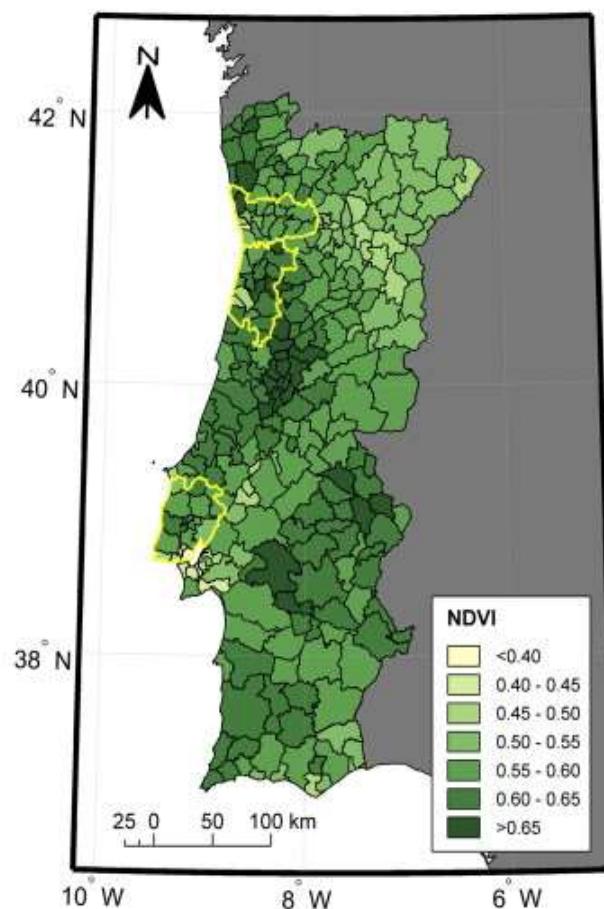
ABSTRACT

Several previous studies have connected asthma exacerbations with environmental factors such as pollutants. However, the majority do not analyze the information spatially. The objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between asthma hospital admissions and several environmental variables in mainland Portugal using spatial data from remote sensing and spatial modeling. A set of five environmental variables were considered: near-surface air temperature (T_a) from the temperature profile of the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS); relative humidity (RH) from meteorological station data interpolated by kriging; vegetation density from MODIS Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI); and space-time estimates of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter less than 10 μm (PM_{10}), both from Land-Use Regression (LUR) models based on data from air quality stations. Districts were aggregated into three groups based on their percent urban cover, and the municipality was chosen as the sampling unit to assess the relationship between asthma hospital admission rates and environmental variables by season for the years 2003–2008. In the most urban group, T_a , NDVI, and NO_2 had consistent relationships with asthma in all seasons (Pearson correlation coefficients ranging from 0.351 to 0.600, -0.376 to -0.498, and 0.405 to 0.513, respectively). The associations in the other groups were very weak or non-existent. The percentage of urban cover influences the relationship between the environment and asthma. The results suggest that asthmatic people living in highly urbanized and sparsely vegetated areas are at a greater risk of suffering severe asthma attacks that lead to hospital admissions.

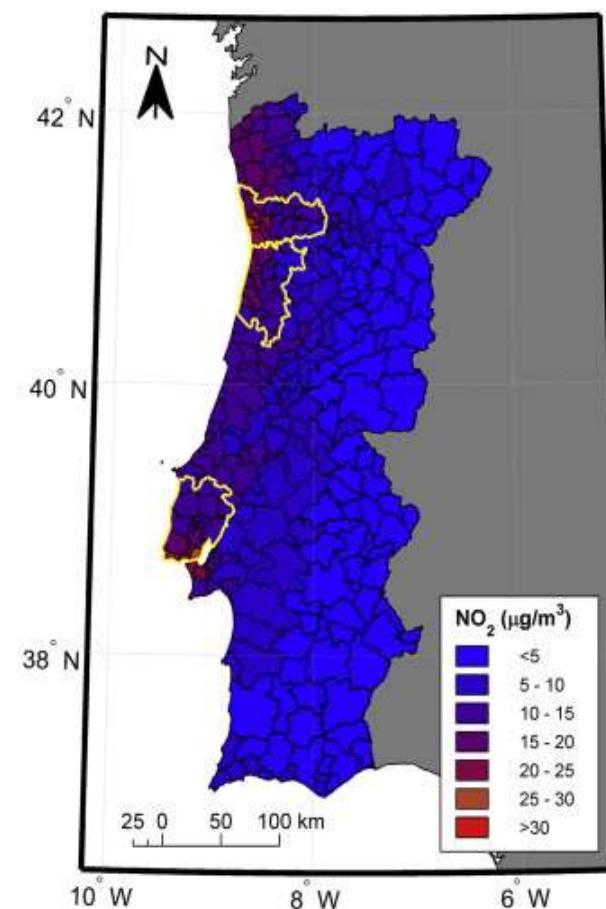
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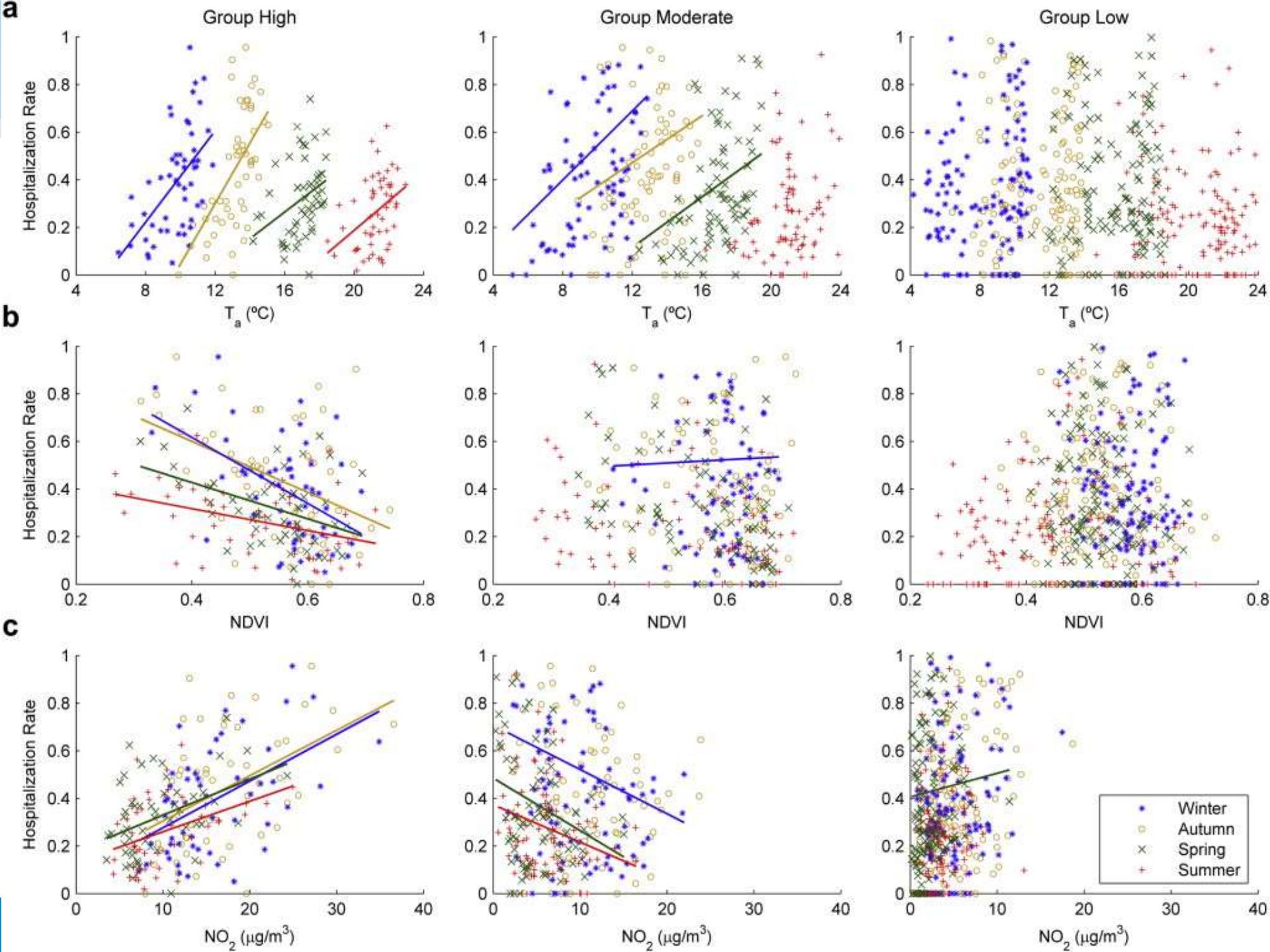
b



c



The six-year average (2003–2008) of wintertime (a) T_a , (b) NDVI, and (c) NO_2 for each municipality. The highlighted districts belong to the High urban coverage group.



Ethics, equity, and human dignity in access to health services

[Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol](#). 2015 Apr;272(4):1011-9. doi: 10.1007/s00405-014-3340-8. Epub 2014 Oct 30.

Ethics, equity, and human dignity in access to health services: the case of cochlear implants in children and adolescents.

[Duarte I¹](#), [Santos CC](#), [Freitas A](#), [Rego G](#), [Nunes R](#).

[+ Author information](#)

Abstract

Compare the number of implants performed in the last 12 years for children and adolescents up to 18 years in different regions of mainland Portugal. Study the trend of total implants over the years as well as the percentage held in early ages. Verify to what extent this practice is in line with the values of fairness and justice that underpin European health systems. A retrospective study of cochlear implantation was conducted using a hospital database containing all the episodes with cochlear implant procedures in public hospitals that occurred in Portugal between 2000 and 2012. An analysis by age, year, and region of the implants were performed. The Northern and Central regions, the nearest big center specializing in cochlear implants in Portugal, are those with the largest number of implants: 2.0 and 2.4 per 10,000 children, respectively. The regions of Alentejo and Algarve, which are more rural and remote regions of the center, record the smallest number of implants, 1.1 and 1.5 per 10,000 children, respectively. Over the years, there seems to be an increase of implants implemented in children under 18, most notably from a significant reduction in 2011 and 2012. However, an increase in children implanted before 24 months has been observed from the same zero children at this age in the early years studied to 0.46 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2012. The right to adequate health care must be in accordance with the full respect of fundamental human rights. Economic, social, and educational conditions must also be guaranteed in this process of auditory rehabilitation. Societies must develop a system of ethical health priorities, so that even in situations of financial crisis, the most disadvantaged sectors are not the most penalized ones by the inevitable economic constraints that are implemented.

PMID: 25355033 [PubMed - in process]

Factors influencing hospital high length of stay outliers.

Freitas et al. *BMC Health Services Research* 2012, 12:265

Abstract

Background: The study of length of stay (LOS) outliers is important for the management and financing of hospitals. Our aim was to study variables associated with high LOS outliers and their evolution over time.

Methods: We used hospital administrative data from inpatient episodes in public acute care hospitals in the Portuguese National Health Service (NHS), with discharges between years 2000 and 2009, together with some hospital characteristics. The dependent variable, LOS outliers, was calculated for each diagnosis related group (DRG) using a trim point defined for each year by the geometric mean plus two standard deviations. Hospitals were classified on the basis of administrative, economic and teaching characteristics. We also studied the influence of comorbidities and readmissions. Logistic regression models, including a multivariable logistic regression, were used in the analysis. All the logistic regressions were fitted using generalized estimating equations (GEE).

Results: In near nine million inpatient episodes analysed we found a proportion of 3.9% high LOS outliers, accounting for 19.2% of total inpatient days. The number of hospital patient discharges increased between years 2000 and 2005 and slightly decreased after that. The proportion of outliers ranged between the lowest value of 3.6% (in years 2001 and 2002) and the highest value of 4.3% in 2009. Teaching hospitals with over 1,000 beds have significantly more outliers than other hospitals, even after adjustment to readmissions and several patient characteristics.

Conclusions: In the last years both average LOS and high LOS outliers are increasing in Portuguese NHS hospitals. As high LOS outliers represent an important proportion in the total inpatient days, this should be seen as an important alert for the management of hospitals and for national health policies. As expected, age, type of admission, and hospital type were significantly associated with high LOS outliers. The proportion of high outliers does not seem to be related to their financial coverage; they should be studied in order to highlight areas for further investigation. The increasing complexity of both hospitals and patients may be the single most important determinant of high LOS outliers and must therefore be taken into account by health managers when considering hospital costs.

Keywords: Length of stay outliers, Administrative data, Hospital management, Case mix, Diagnosis related groups.

Table 1 Variables related with length of stay outliers* (N: 9,253,087)

Variable Values	Cases (%)	Outliers (%)	Unadjusted OR	Adjusted OR (AOR)	95% CI for AOR lower - upper
LOS outlier					
Not outlier	96.1				
Outlier	3.9				
Admission and DRG type					
Planned and non-surgical	8.9	3.1	1	1	
Planned and surgical	22.1	2.7	0.86	0.99	0.86 - 1.15
Emergency and non-surgical	55.5	3.9	1.26	1.46	1.32 - 1.62
Emergency and surgical	13.5	6.0	1.96	2.49	2.26 - 2.74
Age					
0 to 17 years	19.5	2.4	1	1	
18 to 45 years	27.7	2.7	1.13	0.99	0.88 - 1.12
46 to 65 years	20.7	4.2	1.76	1.53	1.33 - 1.76
66 to 80 years	22.4	5.5	2.32	1.78	1.52 - 2.08
More than 80 years	9.7	5.4	2.28	1.57	1.34 - 1.83
Year of discharge					
2000	10.3	3.9	1	1	
(...)					
Hospital, teaching groups					
Non-teaching	70.7	3.7	1	1	
Medium-small teaching	16.0	4.1	1.13	1.03	0.92 - 1.16
Large teaching	13.4	4.5	1.25	1.17	1.03 - 1.33
Hospital, economic group					
Group II, III and IV	91.7	3.8	1	1	
Group I	8.3	4.4	1.17	1.13	0.94 - 1.37

* Proportion of cases, proportion of outliers, unadjusted odds ratios and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals.

Methodologies for the detection of adverse drug reactions: comparison of hospital databases, chart review and spontaneous reporting.

Miquel A, Azevedo LF, Lopes F, Freitas A, Pereira AC.

Author information

Abstract

PURPOSE: To evaluate a methodology for adverse drug reactions (ADRs) detection through hospital databases.

METHODS: A retrospective analysis was conducted to identify ADRs using diagnostic codes from databases, later validated by chart review. An independent chart review was performed for comparison, as well as assessment of spontaneous reports.

RESULTS: 325 ADRs were identified (prevalence of 2.41%, positive predictive value of 87.6%). Independent chart review identified 9% of ADRs at a cost of 35 person-hours (versus two person-hours in databases). There were seven spontaneous reports of ADRs.

CONCLUSIONS: Although not frequently used, the detection of ADRs through databases is a relatively less expensive, fast and effective methodology that can improve current pharmacovigilance systems.

Table 1. ADR identification through a simple methodology of six selected codes in administrative databases

Frequency of ADRs	Number of signals	Positive predictive value
1) E codes (E930-E949)	284	95%
2) Diagnostic codes (in database records without E code, i.e. without ADR diagnosis)	Number of signals without concomitant E code	Positive predictive value
Other disorders of pancreatic internal secretion (including hipoglicemia)	6	83%
Drug-induced neutropenia or unspecified	32	60%
Hepatitis, unspecified	46	60%
Other anaphylactic shock incl. drugs	2	100%
Shock due to anesthesia	1	100%
Full algorithm (1+2)	371 signals	87.6%

Burn Patients in Portugal

Hospitalisation rate

1993-99



21.4/100,000/year

2000-13



18.9/100,000/year

1987-2004



15.6/100,000/year

2007



15.5/100,000/year

1991-2004

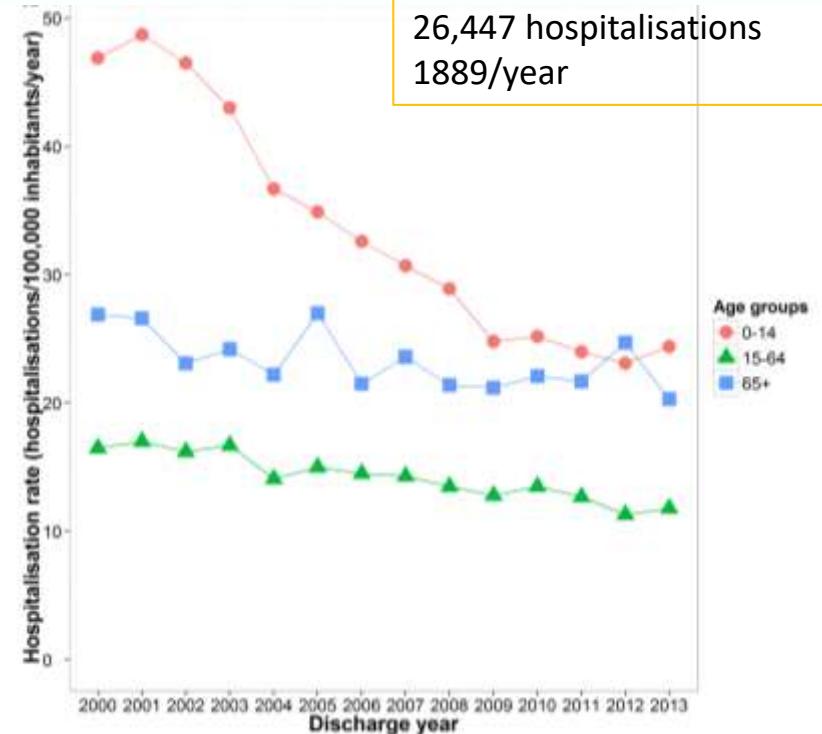


55.3/100,000/year

Review



2 to 29/100,000/year



0-14 years: reduction of 3.7% per year

1983-2008

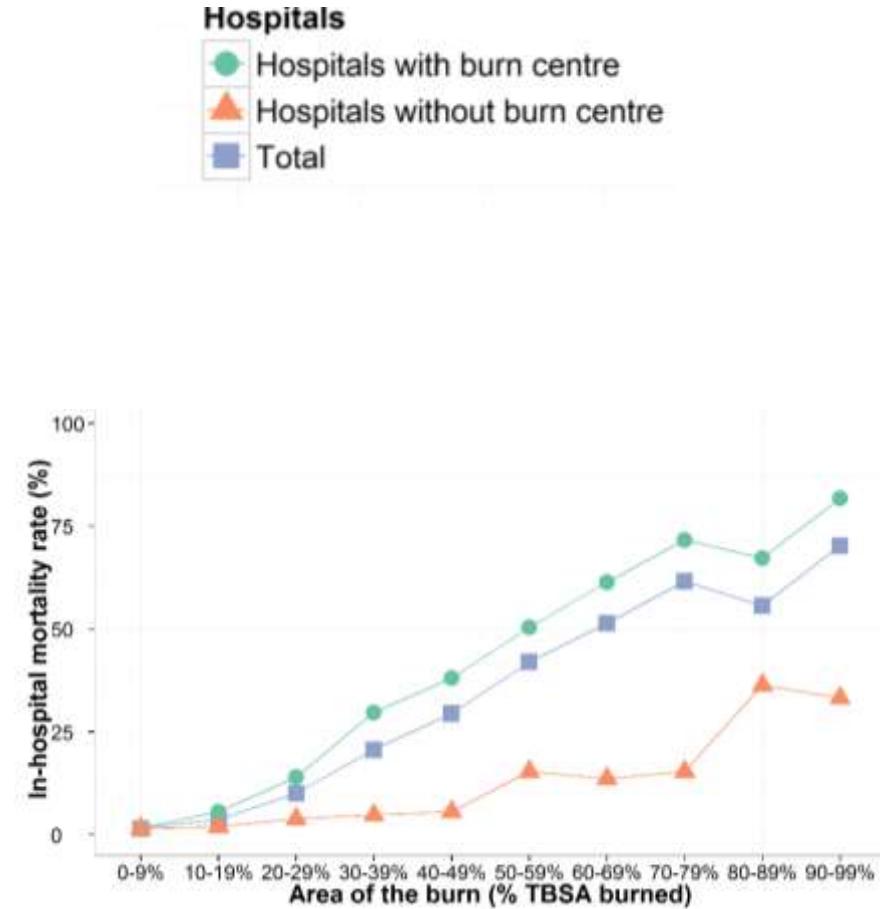
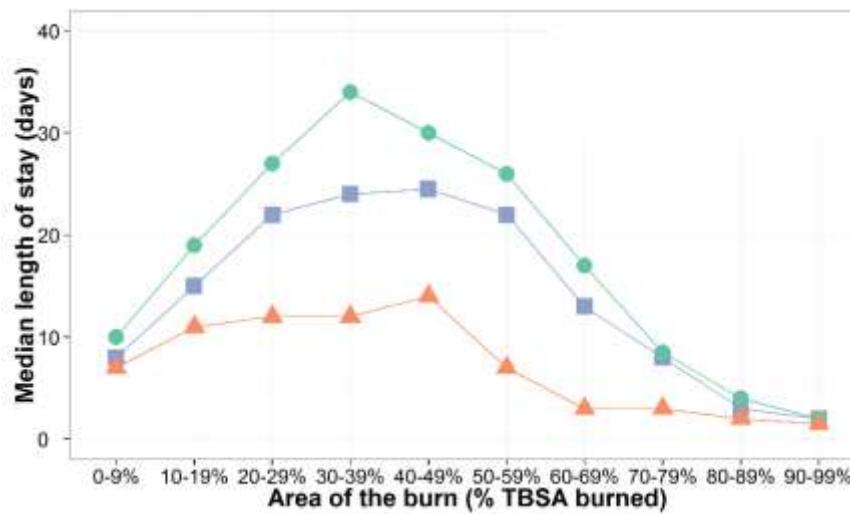
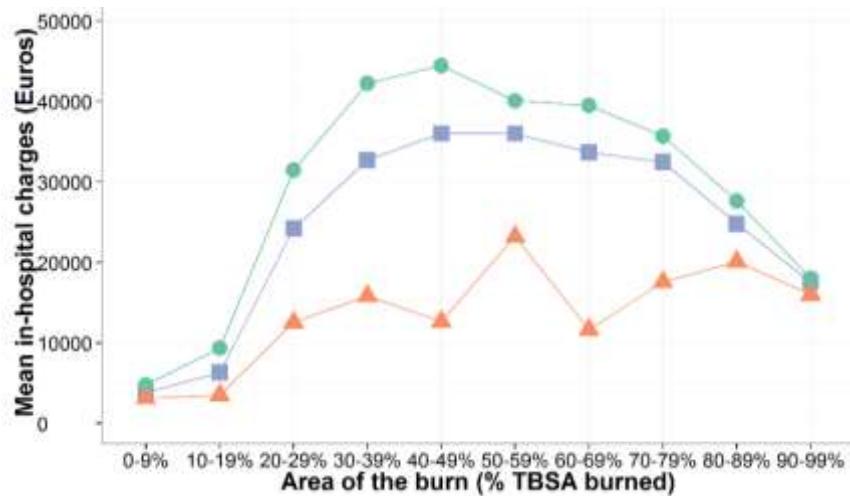


0-5 years: reduction of 2.3% per year

da-Silva 2003; Akerlund 2007; Onarheim 2009; Rimdeika 2008; Brusselaers 2010; Duke 2001

Burn Patients in Portugal

LoS, charges and mortality



Burn Patients in Portugal

LIMITATIONS



- Administrative database
- Missing data
 - 18.4% burn aetiology; 22.8% burned area
- Inpatients only (not primary or emergency care)
- Comparison hospitals with vs without burn unit
- Charges – hospital reimbursements (DRG-based budget allocation model)

PED

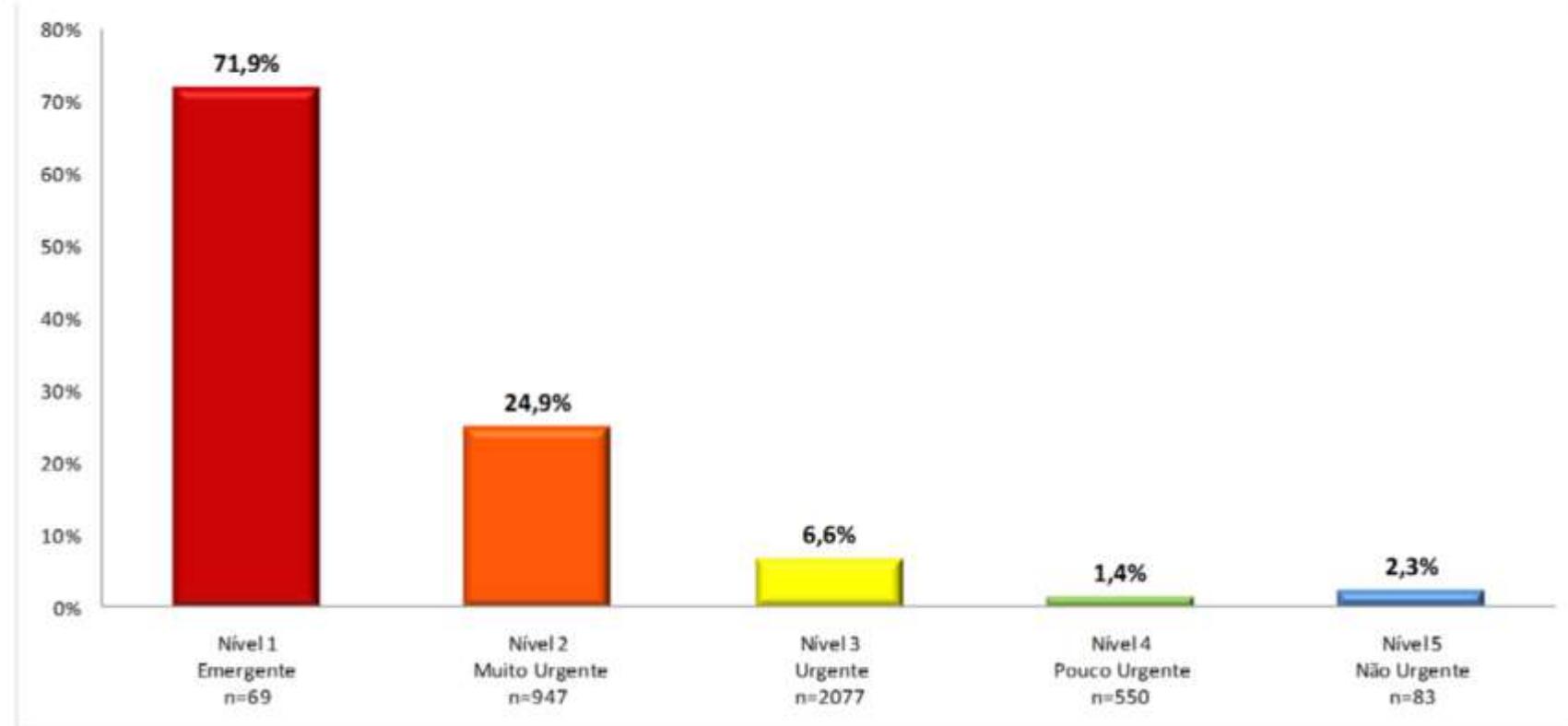
Urgent or Semi urgent vs Non-Urgent

Left Without Being Seen

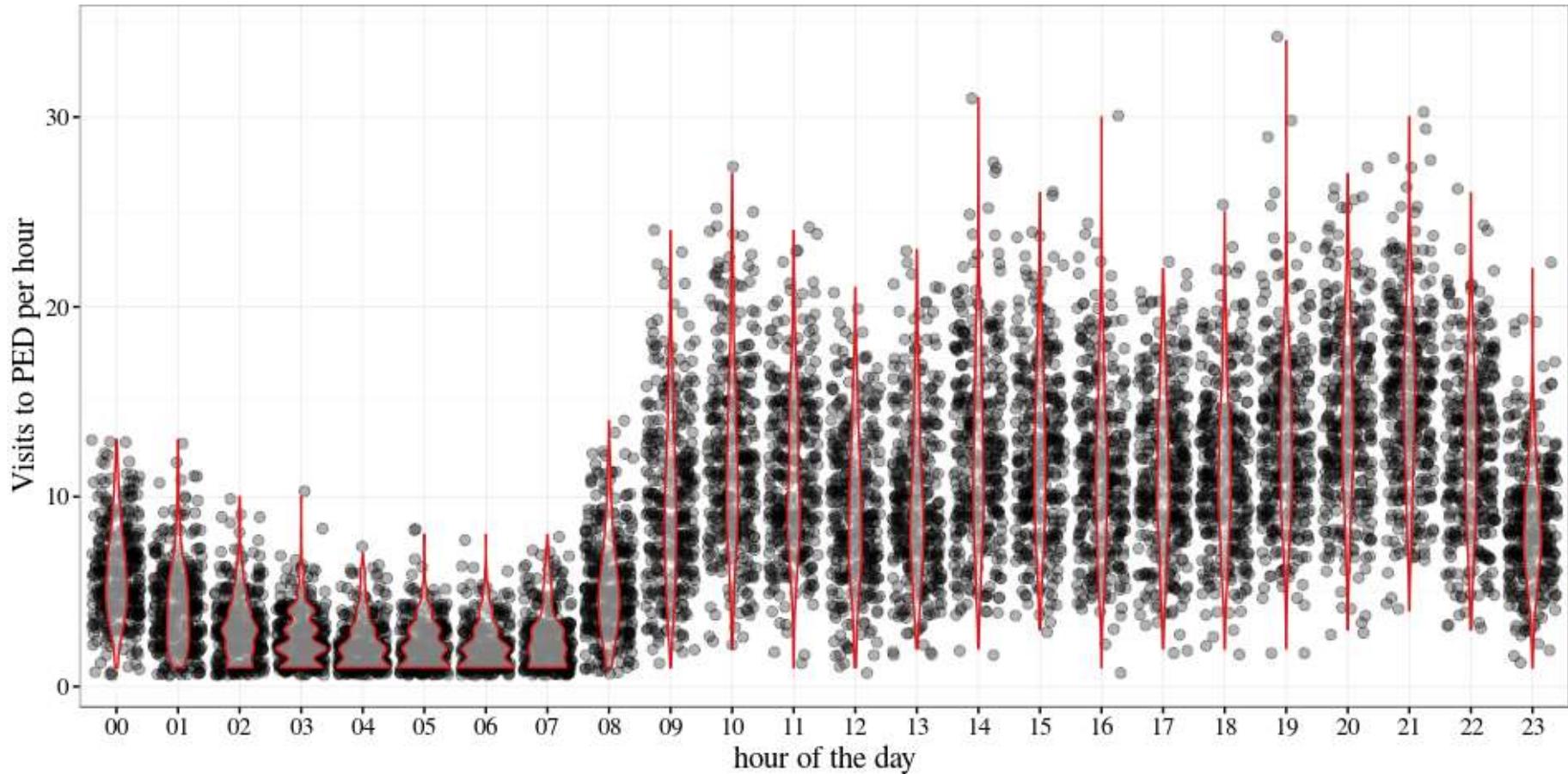
Waiting times - Variations during the day

Paediatric Emergency Department

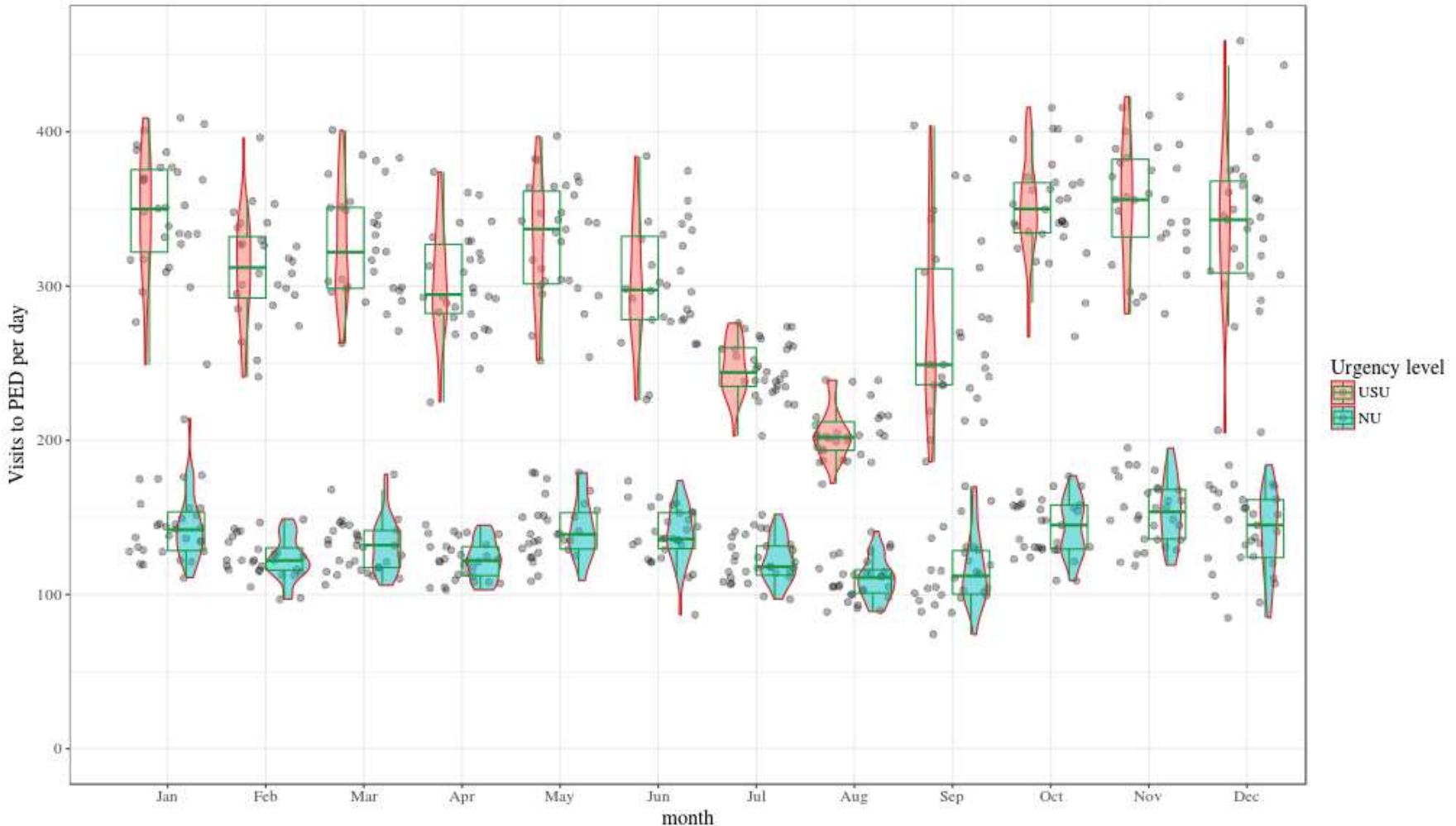
Figura 2 - Percentagem de crianças internadas segundo o nível de prioridade



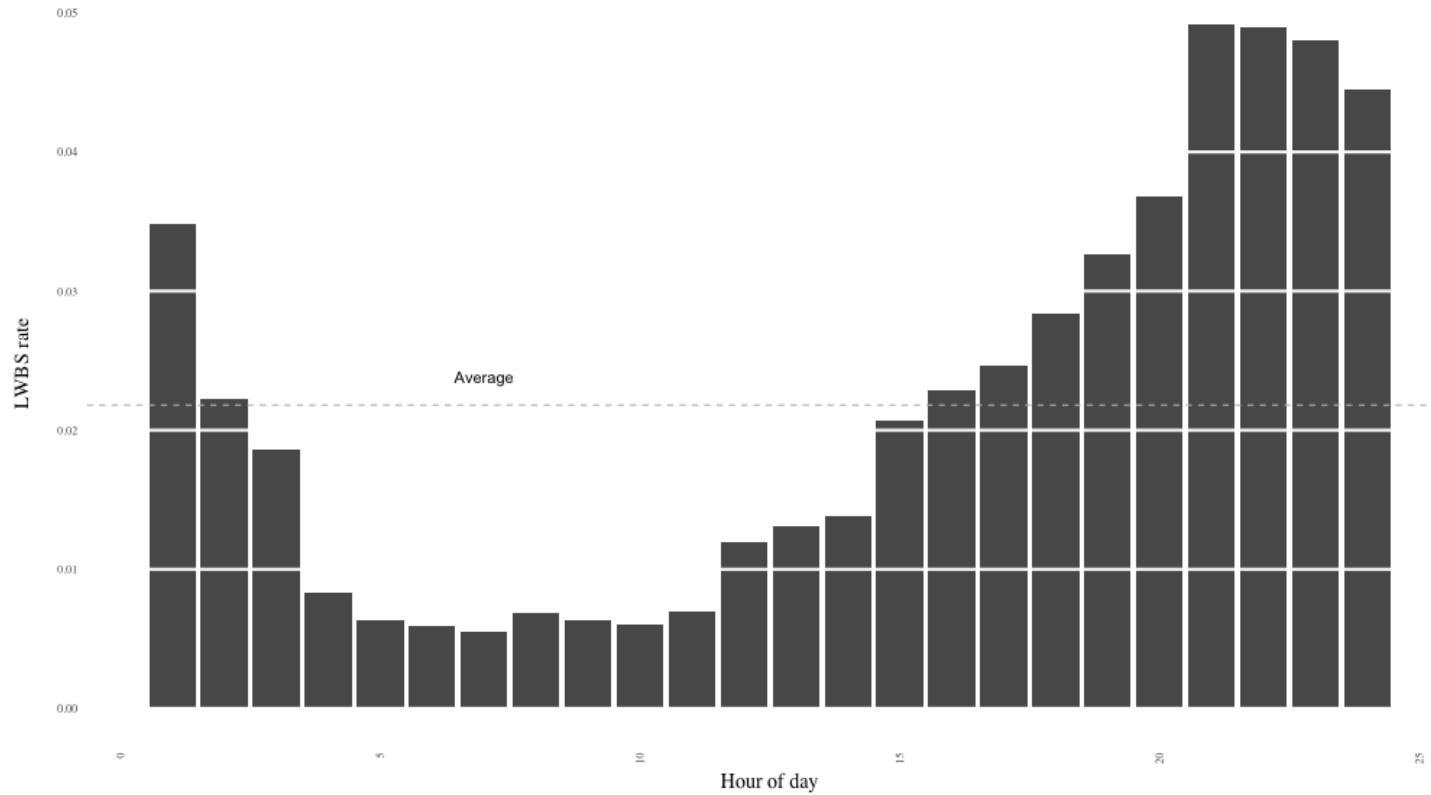
Paediatric Emergency Department



Número de episódios diários (urgentes e não urgentes) por mês



Average of Left Without Being Seen rates by hour of day



Waiting times - Variations during the day

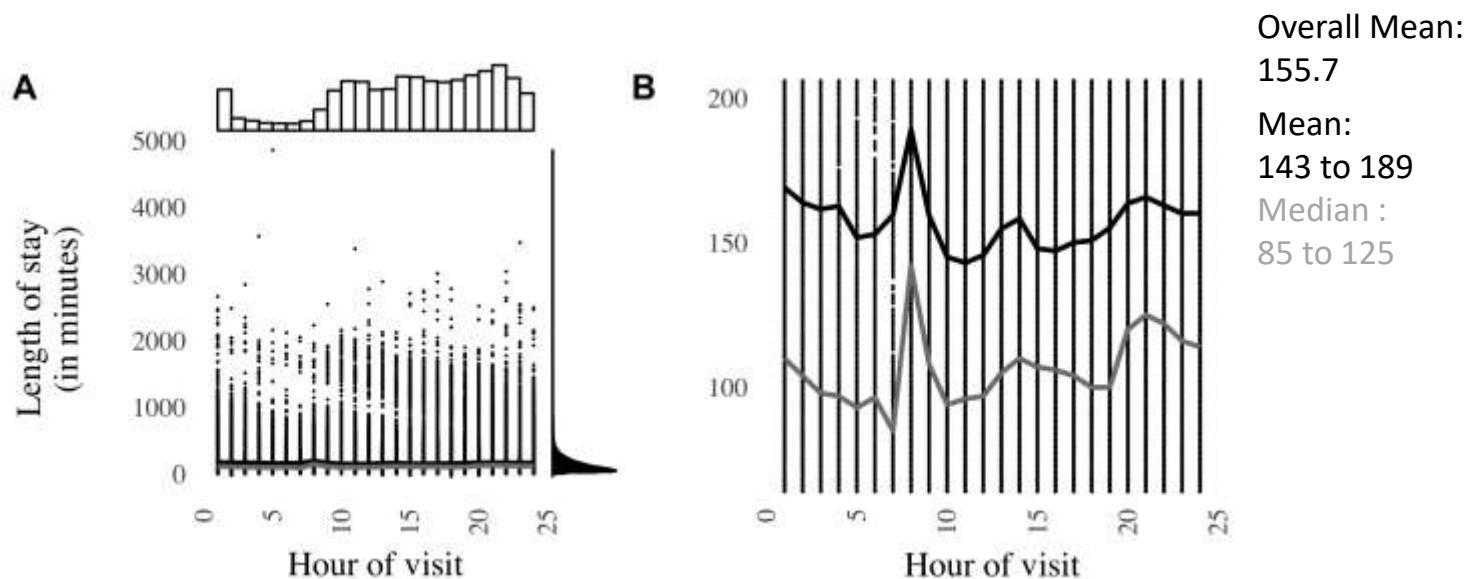


Figure 3. Plot A is a scatter plot of the patients' **length of stay** by hour of admission from raw data, the arithmetic mean is plotted in black and the median in grey, there are also marginal histograms on the top and on the left of the plot. Plot B shows a zoomed in area of the mean and median plots.

Outros estudos, mais recentemente publicados

- [Suicide Mortality Rate as a Sustainable Development Goal \(SDG\): A Bibliometric Analysis.](#) da Costa BFC, Ramalho A, Gonçalves-Pinho M, **Freitas A.** Psychiatr Q. 2020 Nov 19. doi: 10.1007/s11126-020-09858-8.
- [Nationwide Analysis of Ruptured Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm in Portugal \(2000-2015\).](#) Dias-Neto M, Castro-Ferreira R, Mani K, **Freitas A**, Leite-Moreira A, Sampaio SM. Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg. 2020 Jul;60(1):27-35. doi: 10.1016/j.ejvs.2020.02.024.
- [Management of bronchiolitis in Portugal, 2000-2015: Do guidelines have an impact?](#) Fontoura-Matias J, Moreira-Sousa D, **Freitas A**, Azevedo I. Pediatr Pulmonol. 2020 Jan;55(1):198-205. doi: 10.1002/ppul.24486.
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- [Geospatial Analysis of Environmental Atmospheric Risk Factors in Neurodegenerative Diseases: A Systematic Review.](#) Oliveira M, Padrão A, Ramalho A, Lobo M, Teodoro AC, Gonçalves H, **Freitas A.** Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Nov 13;17(22):8414. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17228414.
- [The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Psychiatric Emergency Department Visits - A Descriptive Study.](#) Gonçalves-Pinho M, Mota P, Ribeiro J, Macedo S, **Freitas A.** Psychiatr Q. 2020 Aug 25:1-11. doi: 10.1007/s11126-020-09837-z.
- [Problems and Barriers during the Process of Clinical Coding: a Focus Group Study of Coders' Perceptions.](#) Alonso V, Santos JV, Pinto M, Ferreira J, Lema I, Lopes F, **Freitas A.** J Med Syst. 2020 Feb 8;44(3):62. doi: 10.1007/s10916-020-1532-x.

Outros estudos, mais recentemente publicados

- [Landscapes on Prevention Quality Indicators: A Spatial Analysis of Diabetes Preventable Hospitalizations in Portugal \(2016-2017\)](#). Ramalho A, Lobo M, Duarte L, Souza J, Santos P, **Freitas A**. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020 Nov 12;17(22):8387. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17228387.
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- [Psychotic disorders hospitalizations associated with cannabis abuse or dependence: A nationwide big data analysis](#). Gonçalves-Pinho M, Bragança M, **Freitas A**. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res*. 2020 Mar;29(1):e1813. doi: 10.1002/mpr.1813.
- [The state of health in the European Union \(EU-28\) in 2017: an analysis of the burden of diseases and injuries](#). Santos JV, Souza J, Valente J, Alonso V, Ramalho A, Viana J, Ricciardi W, **Freitas A**. *Eur J Public Health*. 2020 Jun 1;30(3):573-578. doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckz203.
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- [Trend of depression and its association with sociodemographic and clinical factors among multiple myeloma hospitalizations: A Portuguese nationwide study from 2000 to 2015](#). Ribeiro-Carvalho F, Gonçalves-Pinho M, Bergantim R, **Freitas A**, Fernandes L. *Psychooncology*. 2020 Oct;29(10):1587-1594. doi: 10.1002/pon.5469.
- [Health expectancies in the European Union: same concept, different methods, different results](#). Santos JV, Viana J, Devleesschauwer B, Haagsma JA, Santos CC, Ricciardi W, **Freitas A**. *J Epidemiol Community Health*. 2021 Jan 15;jech-2020-213791. doi: 10.1136/jech-2020-213791.
- (...)

- Ferramentas várias, para
 - Seleção e análise de episódios, produção de relatórios
 - Produção de indicadores
 - Auditoria e gestão do processo de auditoria
 - Apoio à codificação e agrupamento em GDH
 - ...

Indicadores, exemplos: tabela sumário para os GDH, agrupados por GCD



22.1 - Inpatient DRG

MDC/DRG - Description	Total episodes		LOS sum		Length of stay (LOS)				Average age	Readm.		Rehosp.		
	N	% ⁽¹⁾	Σ	%	Min	Mean	Mdn	Max		N	%	N	%	
MDC 0 - Pre- Major Diagnostic Categories														
103	HEART TRANSPLANT	6	0.01	414	0.12	32	69.00	60.50	115	49.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
302	KIDNEY TRANSPLANT	79	0.19	1,644	0.49	6	20.81	12.00	117	50.48	0	0.00	0	0.00
468	EXTENSIVE O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS	135	0.32	2,099	0.62	0	15.55	9.00	273	48.52	8	0.64	7	0.62
470	UNGROUPABLE	13	0.03	104	0.03	1	8.00	6.00	24	40.08	4	0.32	3	0.26
477	NON-EXTENSIVE O.R. PROCEDURE UNRELATED TO PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS	69	0.16	860	0.25	1	12.46	6.00	74	45.97	2	0.16	2	0.18
482	TRACHEOSTOMY FOR FACE,MOUTH & NECK DIAGNOSES	34	0.08	630	0.19	1	18.53	11.00	79	61.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
483	ECMO OR TRACH W MECH VENT 96+ HRS OR TRACH W PDX EXCEPT FACE/MOUTH/NECK	182	0.43	13,743	4.07	5	75.51	60.50	324	56.32	5	0.40	4	0.35
804	AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT	40	0.09	993	0.29	19	24.83	24.00	39	52.38	2	0.16	2	0.18
MDC 1 - Diseases and Disorders of the Nervous System														
1	CRANIOTOMY AGE >17 W CC	106	0.25	1,629	0.48	1	15.37	12.00	74	57.67	1	0.08	1	0.09
2	CRANIOTOMY AGE >17 W/O CC	171	0.40	1,989	0.59	1	11.63	10.00	84	56.92	1	0.08	1	0.09
6	CARPAL TUNNEL RELEASE	103	0.24	208	0.06	0	2.02	2.00	17	54.00	1	0.08	1	0.09

Diagnósticos mais frequentes para um determinado indicador



2.8 - Hospital mortality by principal diagnosis: Top 10 (age >65) - 01/01/2008 to 31/12/2008 - Analysis (12 months)

Code	Description	Deaths		Average age
		N	% (1)	
486	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	121	11.7	65.6
038.9	Unspecified septicemia	90	27.9	63.9
434.91	Cerebral artery occlusion, unspecified with cerebral infarction	65	7.7	71.4
431	Intracerebral hemorrhage	37	16.2	64.7
428.0	Congestive heart failure, unspecified	34	6.2	73.8
410.71	Subendocardial infarction, initial episode of care	25	5.5	67.7
507.0	Pneumonitis due to inhalation of food or vomitus	24	23.3	75.9
519.8	Other diseases of respiratory system, not elsewhere classified	23	7.4	66.1
162.3	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, bronchus or lung	19	16.4	64.1
162.8	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of bronchus or lung	18	19.4	62.7

Comparações regionais e nacionais

3.2 - Demora média em internamentos

Análise (12 meses)	Período	Hospital		Média
		Contrat	Média	
Análise (12 meses)	01/01/2010 a 31/12/2010	0,0	7,8	
Comparação homóloga anual (1 anos antes)	01/01/2009 a 31/12/2009	0,0	8,4	

3.3 - Tempos de internamento globais

Período	Hospital					Grupo					Região					Nacional					
	N	2,5%	Méd	Mdn	97,5%	N	2,5%	Méd	Mdn	97,5%	N	2,5%	Méd	Mdn	97,5%	N	2,5%	Méd	Mdn	97,5%	
Análise (12 meses)	01/01/2010 a 31/12/2010	16.527	1,0	7,8	4,0	36,0	40.546	1,0	7,5	4,0	35,0	86.772	1,0	7,3	4,0	33,0	86.772	1,0	7,3	4,0	33,0
Comparação homóloga anual (1 anos antes)	01/01/2009 a 31/12/2009	48.404	1,0	8,4	5,0	38,0	97.583	1,0	7,8	4,0	35,0	195.844	1,0	7,4	4,0	33,0	195.844	1,0	7,4	4,0	33,0

Qualidade de dados

Some definitions about Data Quality / Information Quality

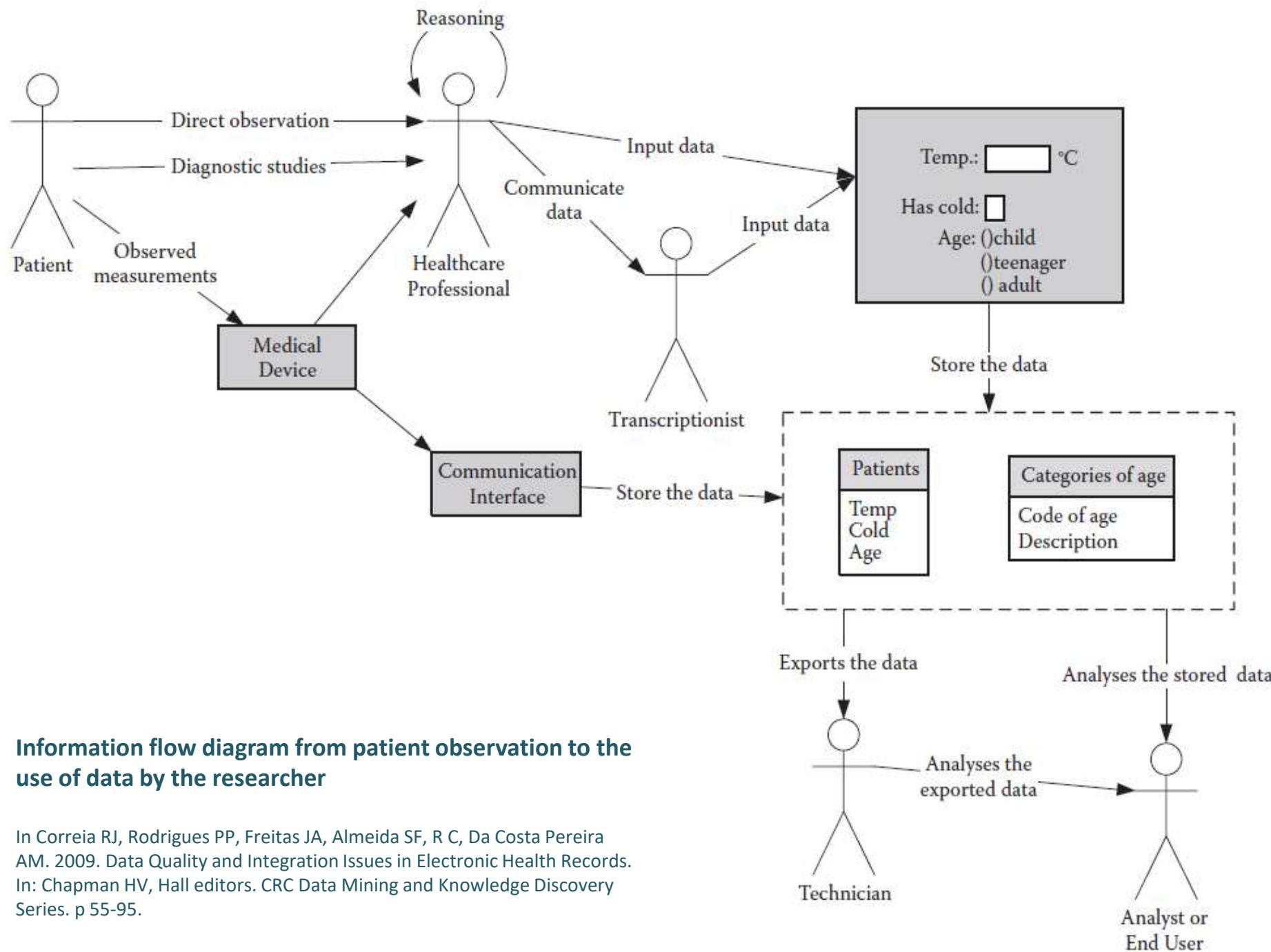
- The most accepted one is “***fitness for use***” - Berti & Scannapieco (2006); Lee et al. (2006)
- “*Degree to which information has content, format and temporary characteristic that lead to an added value for the final user*” - Brien (1991)
- “*Information Quality is the set of characteristics that information should have to satisfy the functional, technical, cognitive and aesthetics requirements of data produces, consumers, managers and experts*” - Eppler (2001)

Qualidade de Dados

- **Exactidão**
- **Credibilidade**
- **Plenitude**
- **Coerência**
- **Flexibilidade**
- **Relevância**
- **Oportunidade**
- **Compreensão**
- **Confiança**

Tabela 2.1: Dimensões da Qualidade dos Dados

	Olson [Olson, 2003]	Ballou e Pazer [Ballou and Pazer, 1985]	Ward e Wang [Ward and Wang, 1996]	Redman [Redman, 1996]	Pipino [Pipino et al., 2002]	Veregin [Veregin, 1998]	Motro e Rakov [Motro and Rakov, 1998]
Exactidão (Accuracy)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Credibilidade (Believability)			x		x		
Plenitude (Completeness)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coerência (Consistency)		x	x	x	x	x	x
Flexibilidade (Flexibility)				x	x		
Relevância (Relevance)	x			x	x	x	x
Oportunidade (Timeliness)	x	x	x		x		x
Compreensão (Understood)	x						
Confiança (Trusted)	x						



In Correia RJ, Rodrigues PP, Freitas JA, Almeida SF, R C, Da Costa Pereira AM. 2009. Data Quality and Integration Issues in Electronic Health Records. In: Chapman HV, Hall editors. CRC Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery Series. p 55-95.

“Informação”

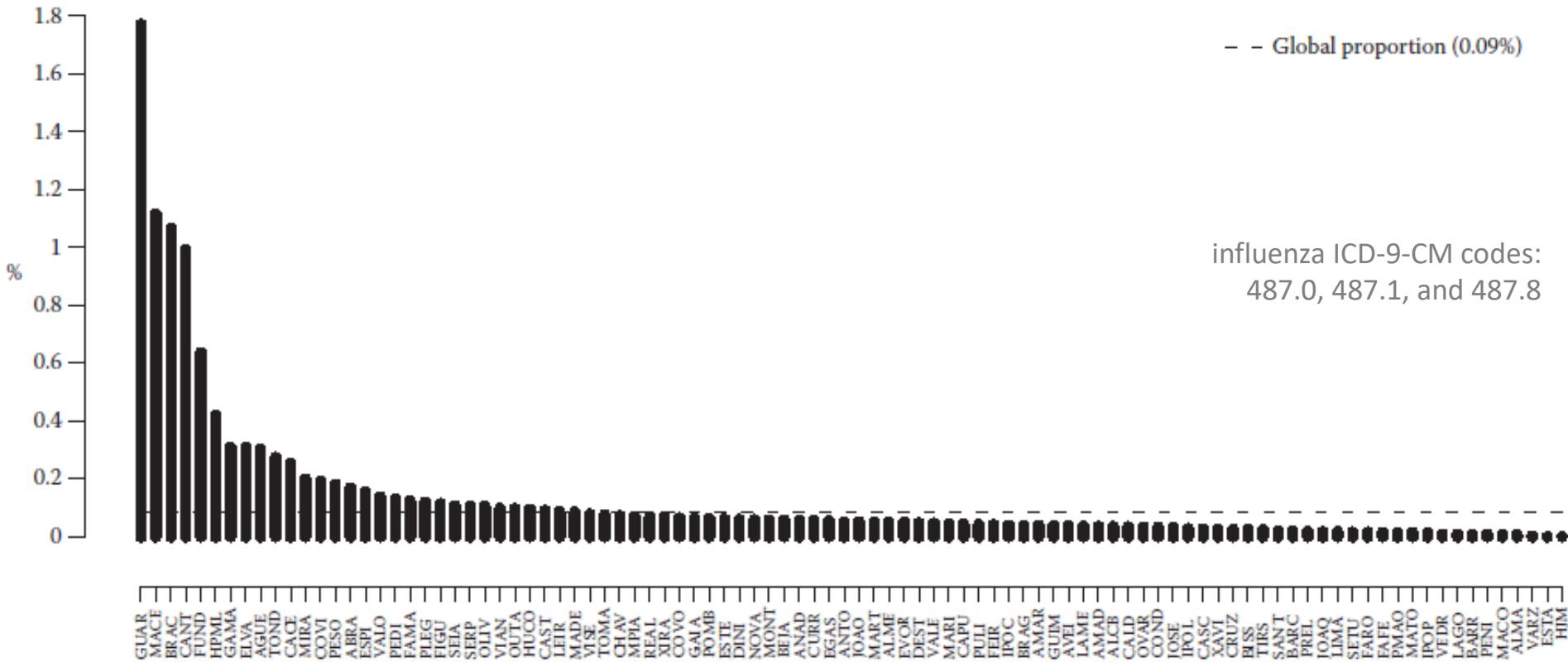


Intervenção Principal

Destruicao De Lesao Corioretiniana Por Crioterapia

Gripe, variação por hospital

Proportion of Admissions where Patient was (also) Diagnosed with Influenza

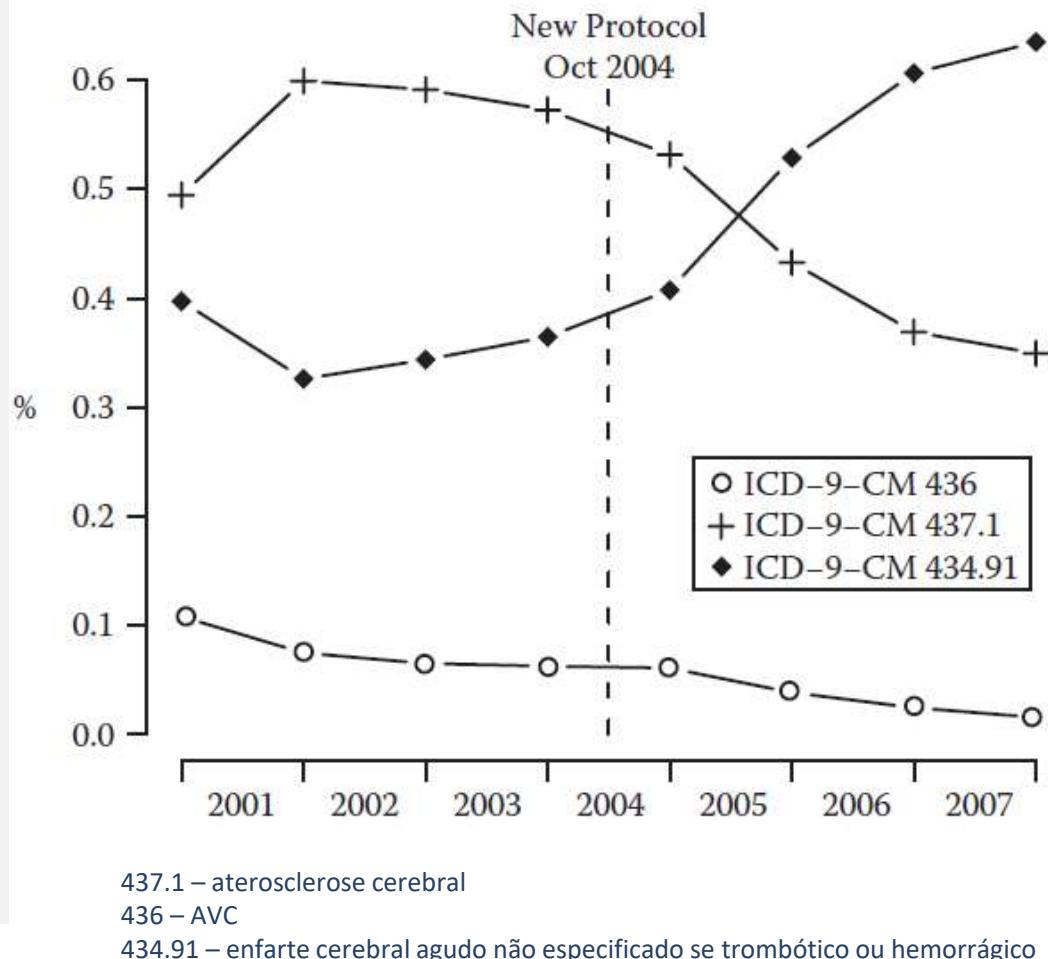


ICD-9-CM Code Used in the Diagnosis of Ischemic Stroke

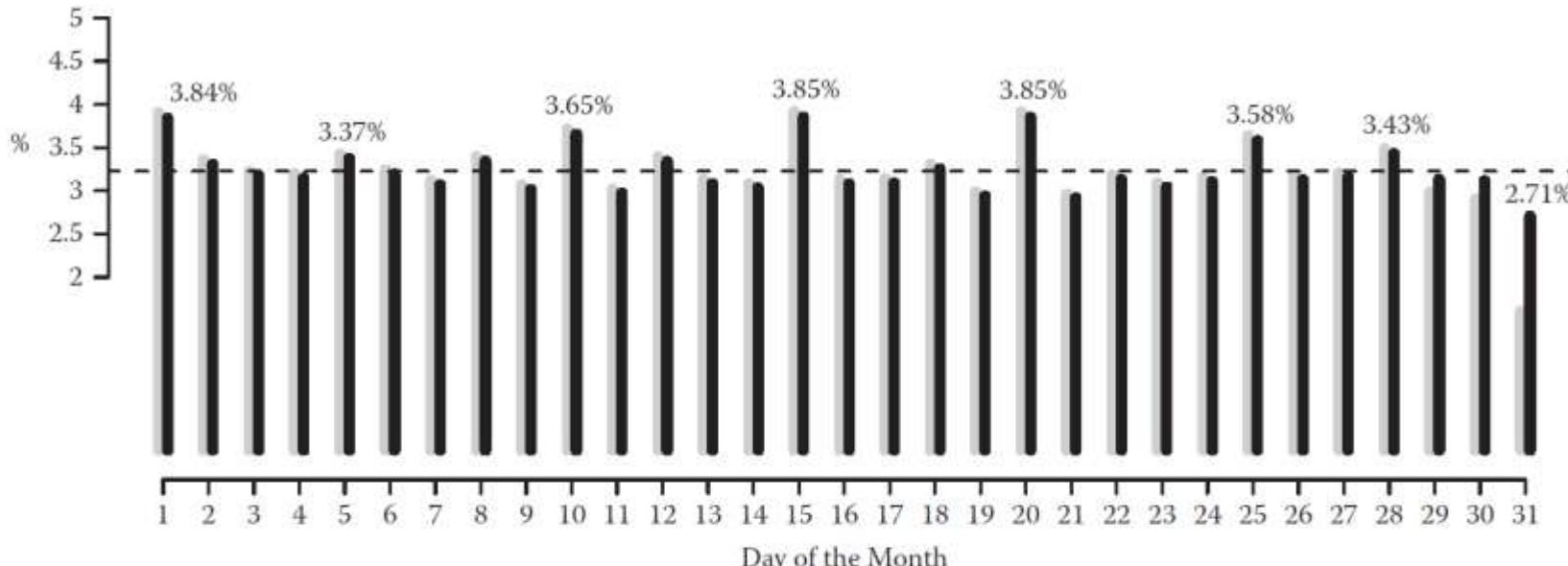
In Portugal, due to an erroneous interpretation, ischemic stroke was initially coded with **437.1**, instead of the correct **436** code.

In Oct 2004, the Advisory Board for Coding Clinic for the ICD-9-CM turned this situation clear and modified the classification system, pointing out the code **434.91** as the correct one for ischemic stroke.

After a period of 2 to 3 years (time needed for the message to reach all medical coders in Portugal, because the use of the ICD-9-CM version is not up-to-date neither uniform) ischemic stroke coding started to be generally, and correctly, classified with 434.91.



Nascimentos por dia do mês



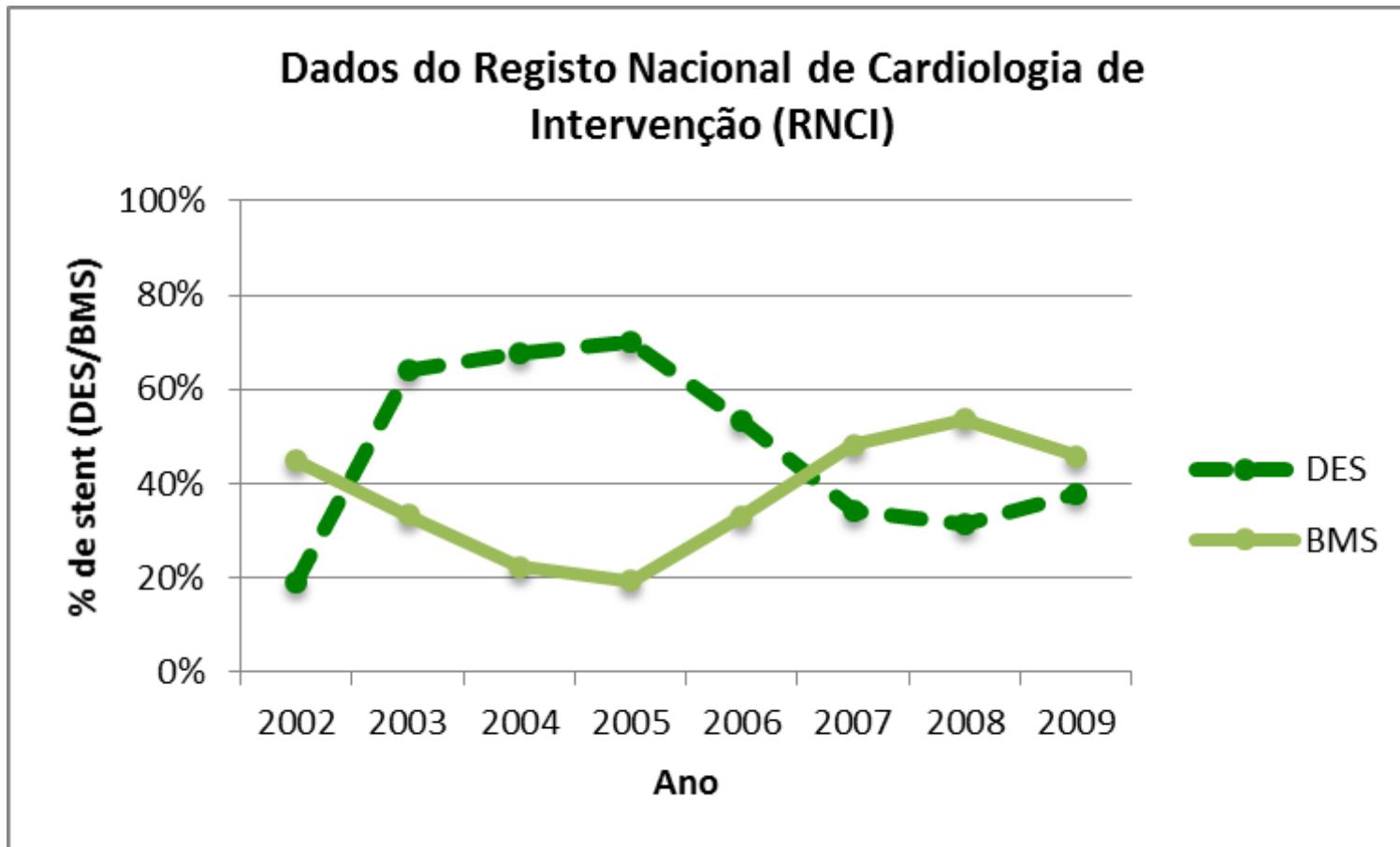
In a more detailed analysis we found higher differences among people born between 1918 and 1947 (range, 2.35 – 4.33%) and practically no differences among people born between 1978 and 2007 (range, 3.16 – 3.32%).

This is probably related to the fact that people then used to register their children a few months after the actual birth, thereby increasing the possibility of rounding the registered day of birth.

Stents colocados em pacientes com EAM

HMSP-Program - Comparative use of technologies for coronary heart disease (CUTEHeart)

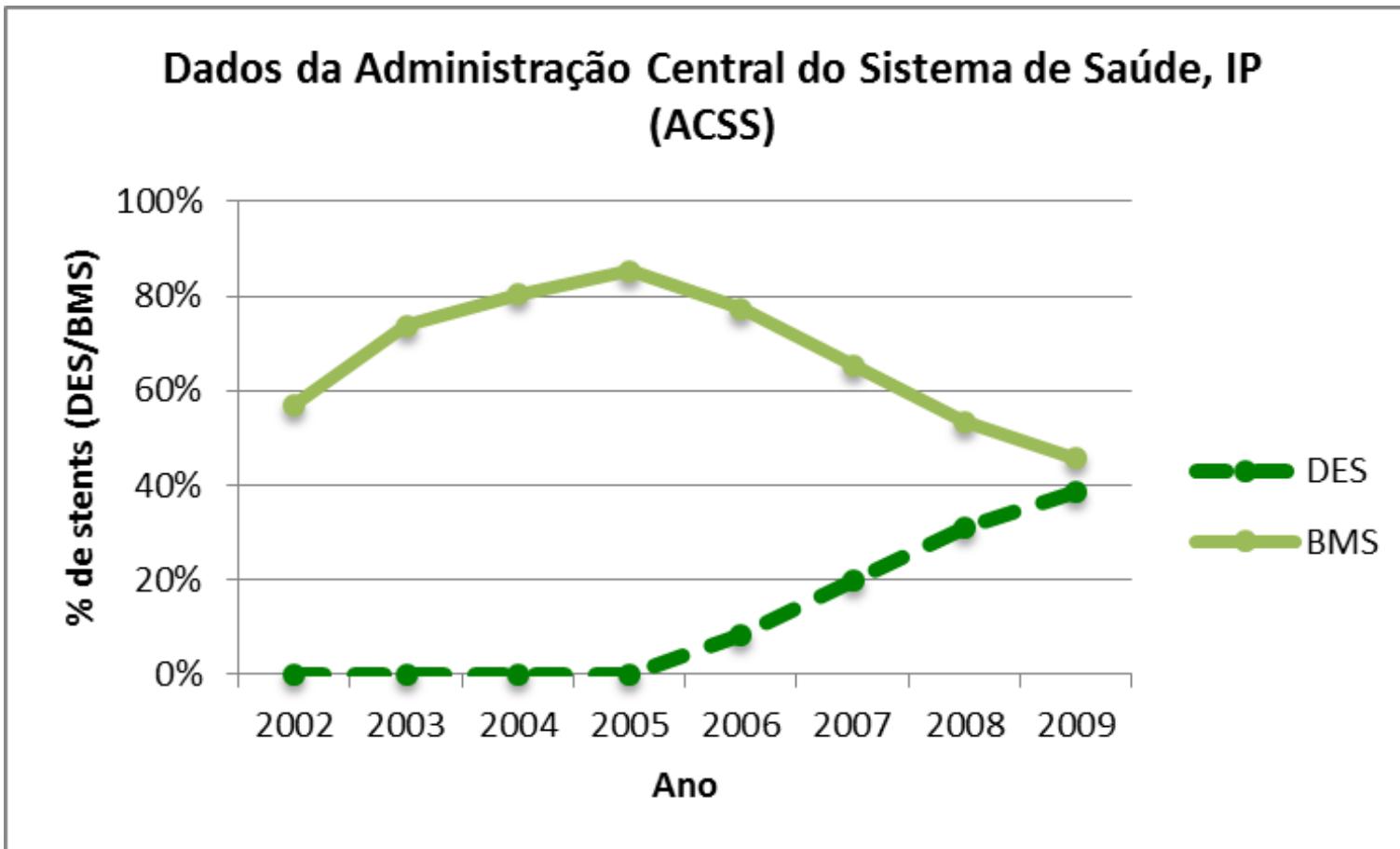
O stent coronário eluidor de fármaco (ou DES) foi aprovado em Portugal em 2002; até então eram utilizados os stents coronários não eluidores de fármaco (BMS)



Stents colocados em pacientes com EAM

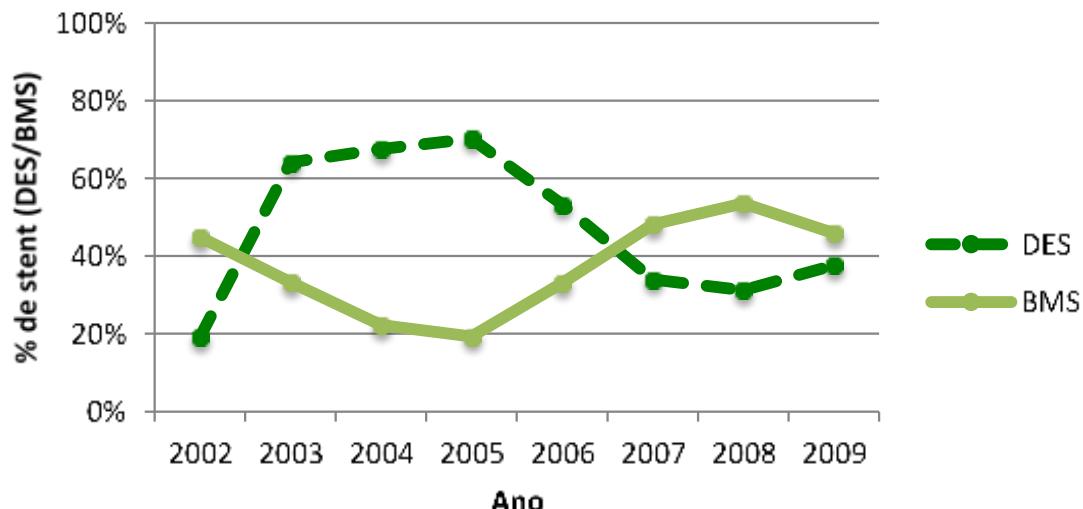
HMSP-Program - Comparative use of technologies for coronary heart disease (CUTEHeart)

De acordo com os dados do RNCI, a adopção do DES iniciou em 2002, facto que não é refletido na base de dados da ACSS.



Stents colocados em pacientes com EAM

HMSP-Program - Comparative use of technologies for coronary heart disease (CUTEHeart)



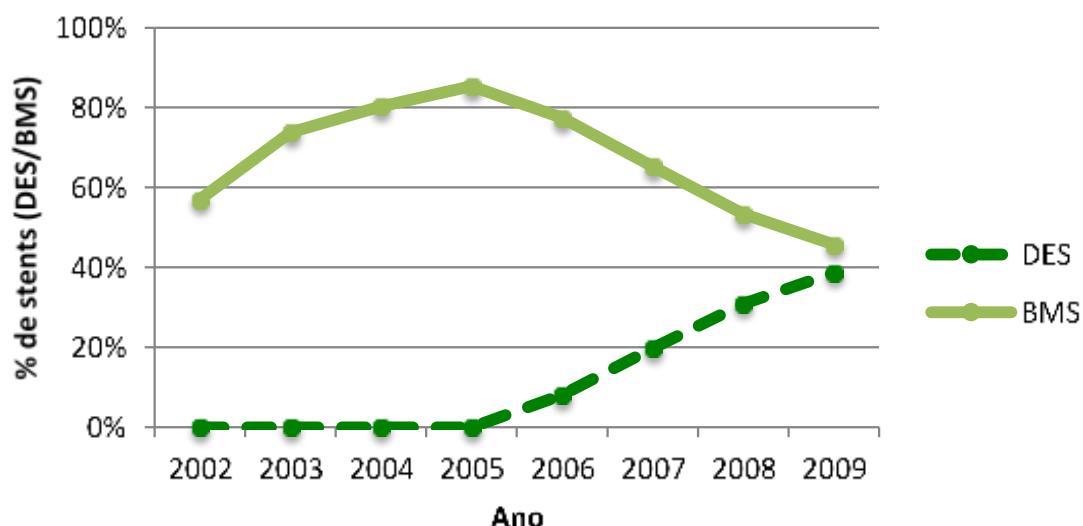
Possíveis razões para este erro de codificação:

Os códigos dos **GDH** que vieram codificar o EAM com DES e EAM com BMS surgiram em **2006** até lá os episódios seriam agrupados no mesmo GDH. Logo não havia incentivo para codificar os procedimentos com mais precisão

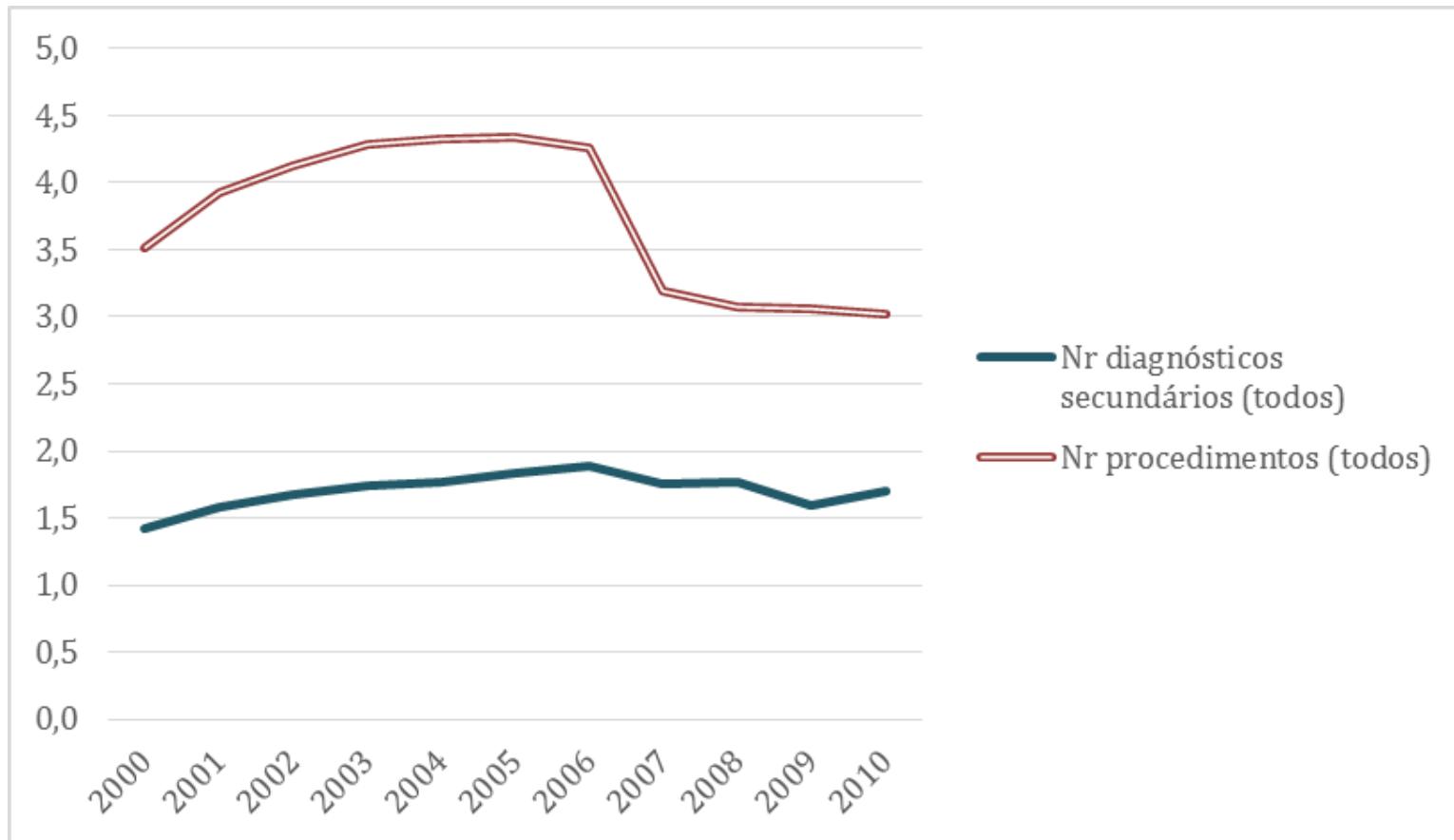
Os hospitais não actualizam regularmente os **livros da ICD9-CM**, logo os codificadores podem não ter acesso aos códigos novos (ex, um dos maiores hospitais utilizou o livro de 2000 até 2011)

Mesmo que tenham conhecimento do código novo, a **aplicação informática** pode não ter sido actualizada com os códigos novos. Logo o codificador não poderia introduzir o código mais adequado.

O **registo clínico** pode não ter detalhe suficiente para que o codificador saiba qual o código mais adequado.

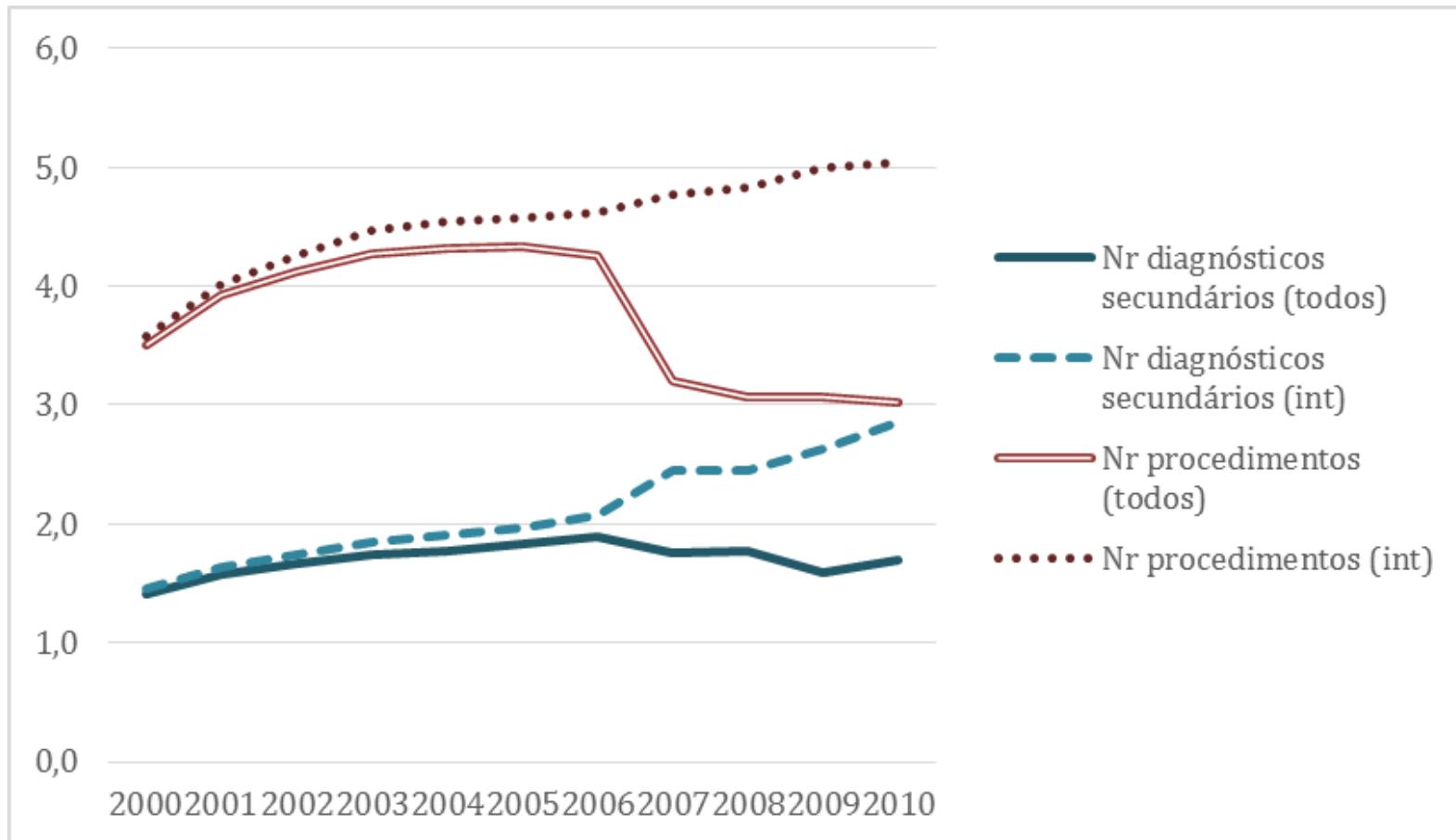


Evolução do nº médio de diagnósticos e procedimentos



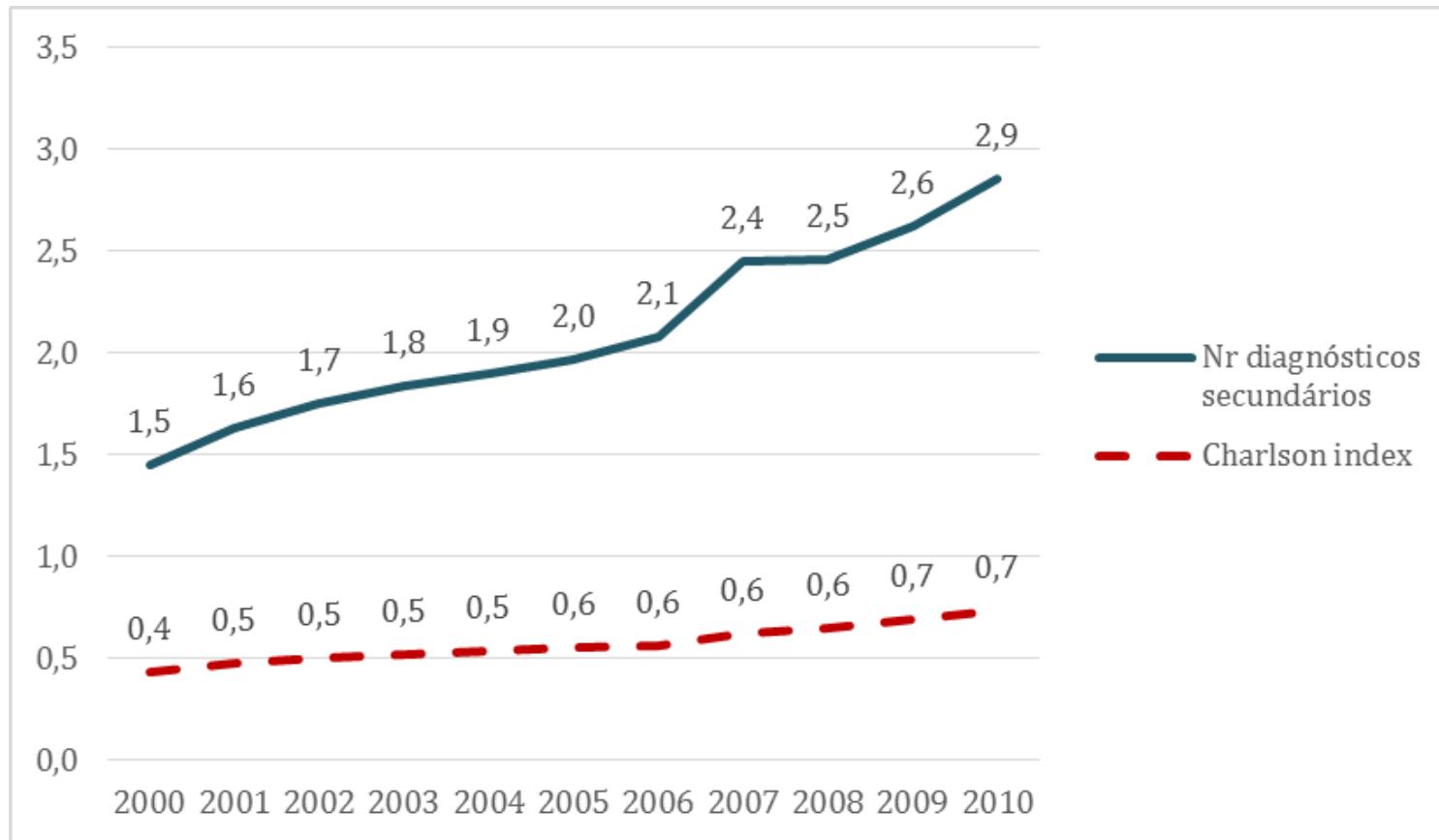
Evolução do número médio de diagnósticos secundários e de procedimentos codificados, considerando todos os episódios (internamento e ambulatório), 2000-10

Evolução do nº médio de diagnósticos e procedimentos



Evolução do número médio de diagnósticos secundários e de procedimentos codificados, considerando por um lado todos os episódios (internamento e ambulatório) e por outro somente os episódios de internamento, 2000-10

Índice de Charlson/Deyo, evolução



Evolução do número médio de diagnósticos secundários codificados e do índice de Charlson, considerando somente os episódios de internamento, 2000-10

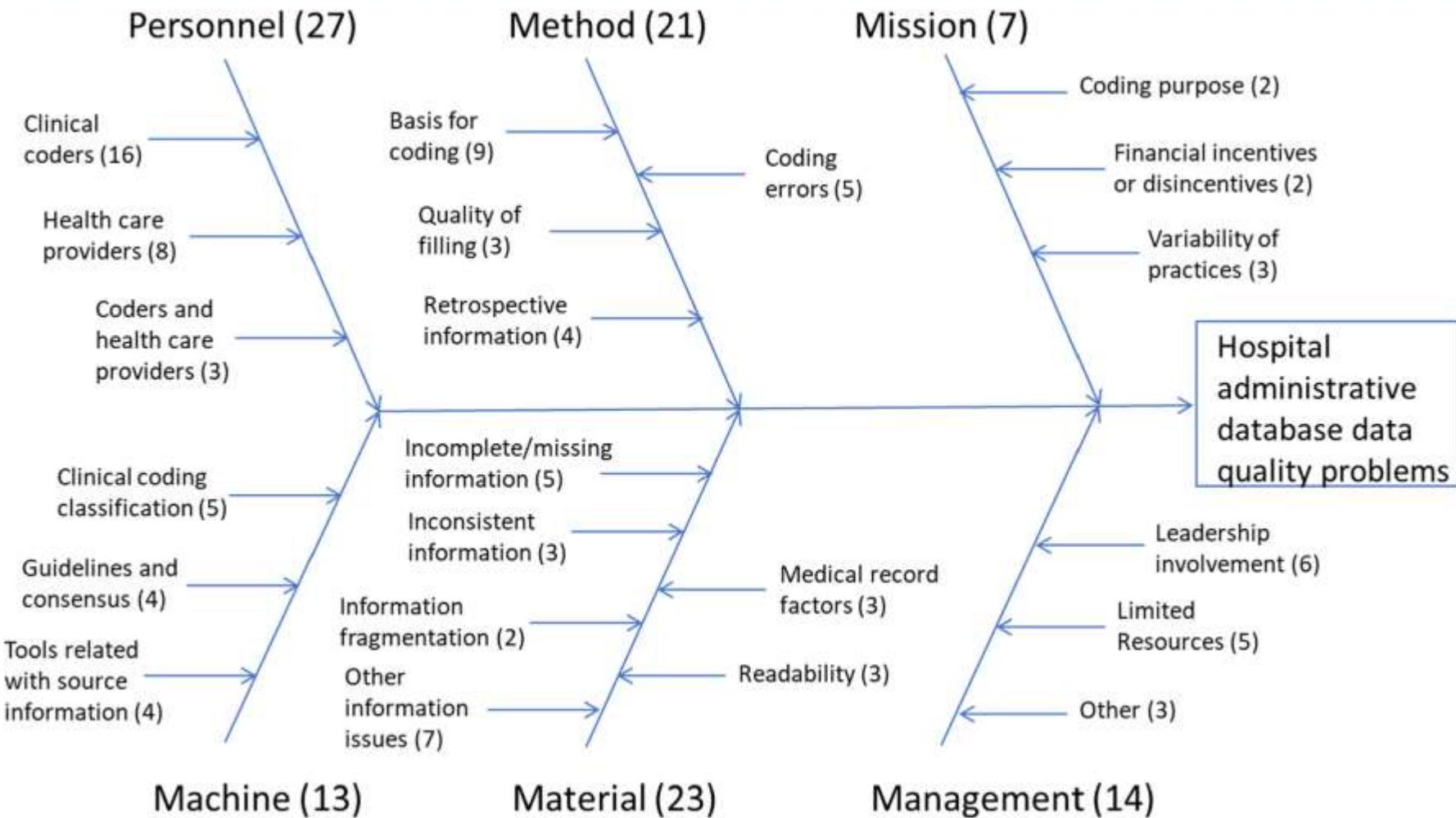
Comorbilidades (Charlson/Deyo)

por 1000 internamentos (2000-10)

Comorbilidade (Charlson/Deyo)	2000	2005	2010	Diferença 2000/2010 (%)	Diferença 2000/2010, ajustada (%)*
Myocardial infarction	6,63	9,61	15,26	130,2	17,0
Congestive heart failure	29,04	38,42	55,54	91,2	-2,8
Peripheral vascular disease	6,34	9,16	12,91	103,8	3,6
Cerebrovascular disease	25,89	33,79	43,11	66,5	-15,4
Dementia	6,37	9,60	16,81	164,0	34,2
Chronic pulmonary disease	26,68	35,07	50,23	88,2	-4,3
Rheumatic disease	2,40	3,71	5,17	115,8	9,7
Peptic ulcer disease	4,52	3,95	3,92	-13,4	-56,0
Mild liver disease	11,56	15,73	20,49	77,3	-9,9
Diabetes without chronic complication	50,09	74,79	101,22	102,1	2,7
Diabetes with chronic complication	6,33	7,57	13,40	111,7	7,6
Hemiplegia or paraplegia	6,65	8,37	8,61	29,5	-34,2
Renal disease	17,71	23,61	43,97	148,3	26,2
Any malignancy, including lymphoma and leukemia, except malignant neoplasm of skin	27,20	29,06	35,66	31,1	-33,3
Moderate or severe liver disease	6,16	6,64	7,63	23,9	-37,0
Metastatic solid tumor	20,01	24,90	29,35	46,7	-25,4
AIDS/HIV	2,04	1,76	1,67	-18,0	-58,3

* Diferença ajustado ao nº médio de diagnósticos secundários codificados (1,45 em 2000 e 2,86 em 2010)

Ishikawa diagram of root causes of data quality problems affecting hospital administrative data



Carvalho et al. [Analysis of root causes of problems affecting the quality of hospital administrative data: A systematic review and Ishikawa diagram](#). Int J Med Inform. 2021 Sep 20;156:104584. doi: 10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2021.104584.

- Problemas de **qualidade nos dados**, incluindo vieses/confundidores, podem ter influência negativa na qualidade do conhecimento descoberto
- É preciso ter cuidado na **interpretação dos resultados** obtidos, e perceber/discutir as **limitações** dos dados (e.g., BD não planeadas para investigação clínica); importante para tal a existência no grupo de investigação de **peritos em várias áreas** (nos dados a utilizar, domínio clínico, codificação, análise estatística, economia da saúde, ...)
- Ter atenção à **evolução nos sistemas** de codificação utilizados, bem como nas práticas e **protocolos** de recolha/codificação de dados
- Existe ainda muito trabalho a fazer no sentido de se melhorar a qualidade dos dados

Considerações finais

- No entanto, estas BD são de dimensão nacional, podem cobrir toda a população, num espaço temporal alargado, são heterogéneas, actualizadas continuamente, sem custos adicionais na sua obtenção
- As bases de dados administrativas têm um **enorme potencial** mas será sempre necessária a existência de **informação de contexto** que permita perceber algumas das suas potenciais limitações, que podem ser minoradas com mais e **melhores auditorias**, bem como com a existência de **ferramentas nos sistemas de informação** que ajudem os médicos, os codificadores e os gestores, entre outros profissionais de saúde, nos processos de recolha, processamento, análise e apresentação de dados.

Agradecimentos

À ACSS, I. P. (Administração Central do Sistema de Saúde, I. P.),
pela disponibilização dos dados

Aos investigadores que têm colaborado nas várias áreas
relacionadas com as bases de dados de episódios hospitalares
(em relação a: qualidade de dados, auditoria, sistemas de
classificação e codificação, extracção de conhecimento de dados,
indicadores de gestão e qualidade, etc.)

Obrigado pela vossa atenção.

Questões?

Alberto Freitas – alberto@med.up.pt