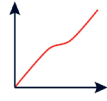


## Areas of use for the Primary Care Quality Programme

Data for quality improvement



Finding patients who need treatment interventions



Dialogues regarding quality and professional development



Mapping areas for improvement



Scientific works



Monitoring results at primary care centres



Quality data without the need for additional effort



By primary care – for primary care

## Primary Care Quality

### Analysis Reflection Learning

Primary Care Quality is a national system for quality data in primary care that is intended to support quality improvement and follow-up by analysis, reflection and learning.

Primary Care Quality is developed by primary care professionals, and reflects a wide range of activities involving acute and chronic conditions, rehabilitation, as well as core areas such as continuity, comorbidity and lifestyle habits.

Primary Care Quality includes a national standard for evidence-based quality indicators, with data obtained directly from existing data sources, without the need for additional documentation. Annual updates are made to comply with national guidelines and include new evidence.

[www.skl.se/primarvardskvalitet](http://www.skl.se/primarvardskvalitet)

### Summary

The Primary Care Quality programme is:

- An evidence-based system for learning, quality improvement and the analysis of primary care on the local, regional and national levels
- Easy to use – data obtained automatically from existing systems
- Developed by professionals working in primary care

### Information

At [www.skl.se/primarvardskvalitet](http://www.skl.se/primarvardskvalitet), some of what you'll find are:

- Indicators
- A short film that introduces you to how Primary Care Quality works
- Material that provides support for using and establishing a dialogue regarding quality data

Ulrika Elmroth [ulrika.elmroth@skl.se](mailto:ulrika.elmroth@skl.se)

Stina Gäre Arvidsson [stina.garearvidsson@skl.se](mailto:stina.garearvidsson@skl.se)



Follow PrimärvårdsKvalitet

A co-production between:



NATIONELLA KVALITETSREGISTER



Sveriges  
Kommuner  
och Landsting

# Quality indicators in Primary Care Quality

## OVERARCHING INDICATORS

Continuity	
Ko1	Continuity index for persons with chronic illness
Ko2	Continuity index for persons with mental illness in psychological treatment
Ko3	Continuity index for persons with comorbidity
Ko4	Continuity index for persons with SIP (coordinated individual care plan)
Ko5	Continuity index for all patients
Ko6	Continuity index for visits to nurse or practical nurse for persons with varicose ulcers

Lifestyle habits	
Le3	Daily smokers with chronic illness who have received tobacco counselling
Le4	Persons with chronic illness who quit smoking after having received tobacco counselling
Le7	Persons with chronic illness with insufficient physical activity who have received counselling regarding physical activity/PaP
Le8	Persons with chronic illness who after having received counselling now engage in adequate physical activity
Le9	Persons with chronic illness and risky use of alcohol that have received alcohol counselling
Le10	Persons with chronic illness who after having received alcohol counselling no longer engage in risky use
Le11	Persons with chronic illness and unhealthy eating habits who have received dietary counselling
Le12	Persons with chronic illness who after having received dietary counselling now have healthy dietary habits

Comorbidity	
Ss1	Percentage of patients with 2 - ≥ 5 chronic illnesses
Ss2	Percentage of patients with comorbidity with 0- ≥ 6 doctor's visits

Prioritization	
Pr1	Percentage of patients with chronic illness who were called for a follow-up or given a home visit
Pr2	Percentage of patients with comorbidity who were deemed to be at risk for cardiovascular disease
Pr4	Percentage of patients with chronic illness having a rehabilitation plan
Pr5	Percentage of patients with chronic illness with a monitored rehabilitation plan

Co-ordination	
Sa1	Monitoring in cases of chronic illness - entire primary care
Sa2	Monitoring in cases of chronic illness - entire treatment chain
Sa3	Monitoring after exacerbation of COPD - entire treatment chain
Sa4	Percentage of persons with coordinated individual care plan (SIP)
Sa5	Percentage of persons with coordinated individual care plan (SIP) who have been monitored
Sa6	Monitoring after TIA/stroke - entire treatment chain
Sa7	Monitoring of patients with chronic heart failure - entire treatment chain

Elderly persons	
Äd1	Percentage of persons ≥ 75 years who take medicines that should be avoided
Äd2	Percentage of persons ≥ 75 years with medicines that are affected by kidney function, whose kidney function has been measured
Äd3	Percentage of Oxazepam among all tranquilizers in persons ≥ 75 years
Äd4	Percentage of Zopiclone among all tranquilizers in persons ≥ 75 years

Medications	
Lm1	Percentage of patients with proton pump inhibitor and evidence-based indication
Lm2	Percentage of patients with NSAID who have elevated cardiovascular risk
Lm3	Percentage of patients with benzodiazepine-like sleeping drugs
Lm4	Percentage of patients with long-term use of benzodiazepine-like sleeping drugs
Lm5	Percentage of patients who have been given an initial prescription of benzodiazepine-like sleeping drug ≤ 30 pills
Lm6	Percentage of patients with benzodiazepines
Lm7	Percentage of patients with long-term use of benzodiazepines
Lm8	Percentage of patients who have been given an initial prescription of benzodiazepines ≤ 30 pills
Lm9	Percentage of patients with NOAC of all receiving anticoagulant treatment
Lm10	Percentage of patients with NOAC who have been monitored with blood samples

## CHRONIC ILLNESSES

Arthritis	
Ar1	Percentage of patients with diagnosis of arthritis
Ar2	Prevalence of diagnosed arthritis at a primary care centre
Ar3	Percentage of patients with arthritis who took part in arthritis education at a primary care centre
Ar4	Percentage of patients with arthritis who received personal training

Asthma	
As1	Percentage of patients with asthma and maintenance treatment who were given a follow-up visit
As2	Prevalence of diagnosed asthma

Varicose ulcer	
Be1	Prevalence of diagnosed varicose ulcer
Be2	Percentage of patients with etiological diagnosis regarding varicose ulcer
Be3	Percentage of patients with varicose vein ulcer who have been given compression treatment

Dementia	
Dem1	Prevalence of diagnosed dementia
Dem2	Percentage of patients with dementia who are taking antipsychotic drugs
Dem3	Percentage of patients with dementia who were given a follow-up visit
Dem4	Percentage of patients with Alzheimer dementia who received medication for dementia
Dem5	Percentage of patients with dementia and comorbidity

Depression and anxiety	
Dep1	Prevalence of diagnosed depression or anxiety
Dep2	Percentage of patients with recently diagnosed depression or anxiety who have undergone a somatic examination
Dep3	Percentage of patients with depression or anxiety who are taking antidepressants
Dep4	Percentage of patients who were called for a follow-up visit or otherwise contacted after the onset of depression or anxiety
Dep5	Percentage of patients with depression or anxiety who were called for a follow-up visit 6-12 months after the commencement of treatment with antidepressants
Dep6	Percentage of patients who were given psychological treatment (CBT, IPT or PDT) for newly diagnosed depression or anxiety
Dep/Äm1	Percentage of patients who are taking antidepressants who have been diagnosed with depression or anxiety

Diabetes	
Di1	Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes
Di2	Percentage of patients with diabetes who have achieved the target level for HbA1c
Di3	Percentage of patients with diabetes who have achieved the target level for blood pressure
Di4	Percentage of patients with diabetes who are being treated with statins
Di5	Percentage of patients with diabetes who were called for a follow-up visit
Di6	Percentage of patients with diabetes where albuminuria has been measured

Atrial fibrillation	
Fö1	Prevalence of diagnosed atrial fibrillation
Fö2	Percentage of patients with atrial fibrillation who require treatment and are undergoing anti-coagulant treatment

Heart failure	
Hj1	Prevalence of diagnosed heart failure
Hj2	Percentage of patients with heart failure and treatment with beta-blockers
Hj3	Percentage of patients with heart failure and treatment with RAAS-inhibitors
Hj4	Percentage of patients with heart failure who were called for a follow-up visit
Hj5	Percentage of patients with heart failure and treatment with beta-blockers and RAAS-inhibitors

COPD	
Ko1	Prevalence of diagnosed COPD
Ko2	Percentage of patients with COPD and maintenance treatment who were called for a follow-up visit
Ko3	Percentage of patients with COPD who during the past 18-36 months received a diagnosis of exacerbation and subsequently were at 0, 1 or ≥ 2 follow-up visits.
Ko4	Percentage of patients with COPD who have been monitored within 6 weeks after exacerbation
Ko5	Percentage of patients with COPD for whom weight and/or BMI have been measured
Ko6	Percentage of patients with COPD who have undergone the 6-minute walk test
Ko7	Percentage of patients with COPD who have had interventions that are intended to promote techniques that help them conserve their strength
Ko8	Percentage of patients with COPD who received personal physical training
Ko9	Percentage of patients with COPD who underwent patient education
Ko10	Percentage of patients with COPD who have had interventions that are intended to promote methods of preventing illnesses

Coronary heart disease	
Kr1	Prevalence of diagnosed coronary heart disease
Kr3	Percentage of patients with coronary heart disease who are receiving treatment with statins
Kr4	Percentage of patients with coronary heart disease and treatment with thrombocyte-inhibitors and/or anti-coagulants
Kr5	Percentage of patients with coronary heart disease who were called for a follow-up visit
Kr6	Percentage of patients with coronary heart disease who are receiving treatment with RAAS-inhibitors
Kr7	Blood pressure in cases of coronary heart disease

TIA and stroke	
T/S1	Prevalence of diagnosis TIA and stroke
T/S2	Percentage of patients with TIA and/or ischemic stroke and treatment with statins
T/S3	Percentage of patients with TIA, ischemic stroke and/or intracerebral bleeding who have received a follow-up visit
T/S4	Blood pressure in cases of TIA, ischemic stroke and/or intracerebral bleeding
T/S5	Prevalence of diagnosed stroke
T/S6	Percentage of patients with stroke who have practised ADL
T/S7	Percentage of patients with stroke who have received balance training
T/S8	Percentage of patients with stroke who have engaged in aerobic and strength training focused on walking ability

Blood pressure	
Bt1	Prevalence of diagnosed hypertension
Bt2	Blood pressure levels in cases of hypertension

## INFECTION

Summary of infection indicators	
Number of respiratory infections (media otitis/rhinosinusitis/pharyngotonsillitis/pneumonia and bronchitis)/1,000 listed	
Number of respiratory infections (media otitis/rhinosinusitis/pharyngotonsillitis/pneumonia and bronchitis)/1,000 individuals who contacted the treatment unit	
Percentage of respiratory infections (media otitis/rhinosinusitis/pharyngotonsillitis/pneumonia and bronchitis) treated with antibiotics	
Percentage of respiratory infections (media otitis/rhinosinusitis/pharyngotonsillitis/pneumonia and bronchitis) treated with first-line antibiotics	
Percentage represented by positive Strep A of all Strep A	
Percentage of cases of pharyngotonsillitis treated with antibiotics and tested for Strep-A (pos, neg or not tested)	
Number of acute cystitis/1,000 listed	
Number of acute cystitis/1,000 individuals who have contacted the treatment unit	
Percentage of diagnosed acute cystitis that are treated with antibiotics (women ≥ 15 years)	
Percentage of diagnosed acute cystitis that are treated with first-line antibiotics and quinolones (women ≥ 15 years and men ≥ 15 years, respectively)	
Percentage of physical visits to doctor for diagnosis (acute media otitis, pneumonia, acute cystitis in men)	