Experiencing Pain in Long-Term Care

Name	Experiencing Pain in Long-Term Care
Short/Other Names	Percentage of Residents With Pain
Description	This indicator looks at how many long-term care residents had pain. The consequences of pain include increased difficulty with activities of daily living (ADLs), depression and lower quality of life. The prevalence of persistent pain increases with age, and proper treatment of pain is necessary to improve the health status of residents.
Interpretation	Lower is better. It means that a lower percentage of residents had moderate daily pain or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outcomes: Improve health status of Canadians
Areas of Need	Living With Illness, Disability or Reduced Function
Geographic Coverage	Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon
Reporting Level /Disaggregation	Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Corporation, Sector (residential and hospital-based continuing care)
Indicator Results	Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth

Identifying Information

Name	Experiencing Pain in Long-Term Care
Short/Other Names	Percentage of Residents With Pain

Indicator Description and Calculation

Description	This indicator looks at how many long-term care residents had pain. The consequences of pain include increased difficulty with activities of daily living (ADLs), depression and lower quality of life. The prevalence of persistent pain increases with age, and proper treatment of pain is necessary to improve the health status of residents.
Calculation: Description	This indicator examines the percentage of residents who had pain. It is calculated by dividing the number of residents who had moderate daily pain or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency by the number of all residents with valid assessments within the applicable time period. Unit of Analysis: Resident
Calculation: Geographic Assignment	Place of service
Calculation: Type of Measurement	Percentage or proportion
Calculation: Adjustment Applied	The following covariates are used in risk adjustment: Individual Covariates: –Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS) –Long-term memory problem –Age younger than 65 Facility-Level Stratification: –Depression Rating Scale (DRS)
Calculation: Method of Adjustment	Stratification, direct standardization, indirect standardization **Standard Population:** 3,000 facilities in 6 U.S. states and 92 residential care facilities and continuing care hospitals in Ontario and Nova Scotia
Denominator	**Description:** Residents with valid assessments **Inclusions:** 1. Residents with valid assessments. To be considered valid, the target assessment must a. Be the latest assessment in the quarter b. Be carried out more than 92 days after the Admission Date c. Not be an Admission Full Assessment **Exclusions:** 1. Residents who have no pain symptoms frequency (J2a = 0) AND have pain symptoms intensity (J2b = 1, 2, 3) on their target assessment

	Description:
	Residents with moderate pain at least daily or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency documented on their target assessment
	Inclusions:
	Variables include
	–Pain symptoms frequency (J2a)
	–Pain symptoms intensity (J2b)
Numerator	Inclusions
	1. Residents with valid assessments. To be considered valid, the target assessment must
	a. Be the latest assessment in the quarter
	b. Be carried out more than 92 days after the Admission Date
	c. Not be an Admission Full Assessment
	Exclusions:
	1. Residents who have no pain symptoms frequency (J2a = 0) AND have pain symptoms intensity (J2b = 1, 2, 3) on their target assessment

Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks

Rationale	CCRS quality indicators were developed by interRAI (www.interrai.org), an international research network, to provide organizations with measures of quality across key domains, including physical and cognitive function, safety and quality of life. Each indicator is adjusted for resident characteristics that are related to the outcome and independent of quality of care. The indicators can be used by quality leaders to drive continuous improvement efforts. They are also used to communicate with key stakeholders through report cards and accountability agreements.
Interpretation	Lower is better. It means that a lower percentage of residents had moderate daily pain or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outcomes: Improve health status of Canadians
Areas of Need	Living With Illness, Disability or Reduced Function
Targets /Benchmarks	None
References	Canadian Institute for Health Information. *CCRS Quality Indicators Risk Adjustment Methodology*. 2013. Canadian Institute for Health Information. *When a Nursing Home Is Home: How Do Canadian Nursing Homes Measure Up on Quality?* 2013. Health Quality Ontario. *Long-Term Care Benchmarking Resource Guide*. 2013. Health Quality Ontario. *Results From Health Quality Ontario's Benchmark Setting for Long-Term Care Indicators*. 2017. Health Quality Ontario. Health Quality Ontario Indicator Library. Accessed October 4, 2017. Hirdes JP, Mitchell L, Maxwell CJ, White N. Beyond the "iron lungs of gerontology": Using evidence to shape the future of nursing homes in Canada. *Canadian Journal on Aging*. 2011. Hirdes JP, Poss JW, Caldarelli H, et al. An evaluation of data quality in Canada's Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS): Secondary analyses of Ontario data submitted between 1996 and 2011. *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making*. 2013. Jones RN, Hirdes JP, Poss JW, et al. Adjustment of nursing home quality indicators. *BMC Health Services Research*. 2010.

Availability of Data Sources and Results

Data Sources	CCRS
Available Data Years	**Type of Year:** Fiscal **First Available Year:** 2010 **Last Available Year:** 2018
Geographic Coverage	Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon
Reporting Level /Disaggregation	Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Corporation, Sector (residential and hospital-based continuing care)

Result Updates

Update Frequency	Every year
Indicator Results	**Web Tool:** Your Health System: In Depth **URL:** Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth
Updates	Not applicable

Quality Statement

Users should be cautious when interpreting results from the Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS) because the CCRS frame does not currently contain all facilities in all provinces and territories that make up the CCRS population of interest; thus the population covered by CCRS may not be representative of all continuing care facilities across Canada.

Caveats and Limitations

Coverage is incomplete in the following jurisdictions:

– Saskatchewan
– Manitoba (includes all facilities in Winnipeg Regional Health Authority only)
– New Brunswick
– Nova Scotia

Indicators are risk-adjusted to control for potential confounding factors.

Trending Issues

Since 2003, the number of facilities and jurisdictions submitting to CCRS has been increasing. With the addition of new jurisdictions, it is possible that differences in care practices may affect indicator rates; however, changes to the underlying population would be controlled for using risk adjustment. There is also evidence to suggest that trending and use of data from the entire time series is not an issue and that data quality is consistent over time (Hirdes et al., 2013).

Comments

The CCRS quality indicators use 4 rolling quarters of data for calculations in order to have a sufficient number of assessments for risk adjustment. Since residents are assessed on a quarterly basis, each resident can contribute to the indicator up to 4 times.

Data for this indicator is also available in the Quick Stats tool, which includes results for both the residential and hospital-based continuing care sectors: https://www.cihi.ca/en/quick-stats.