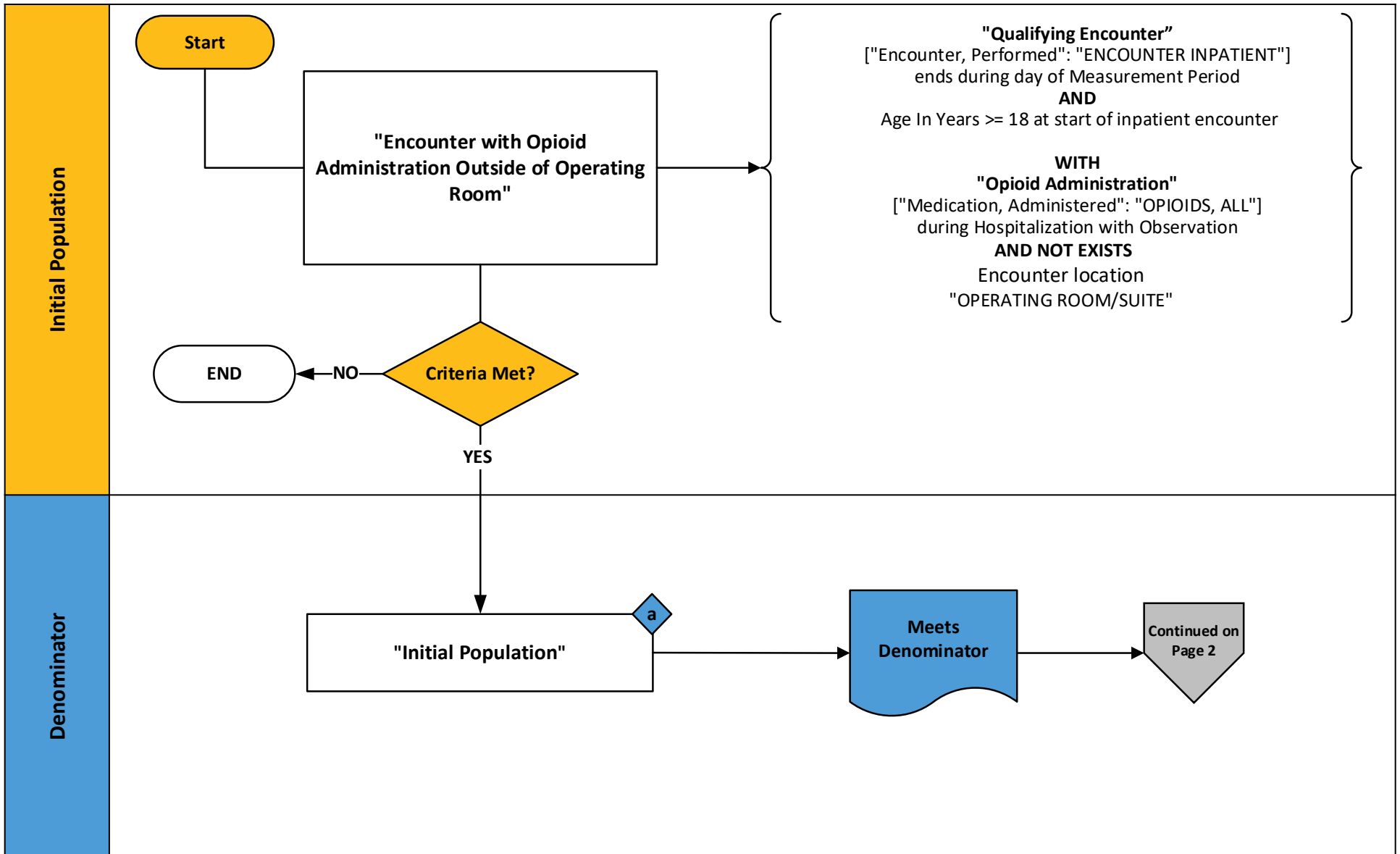


# 2024 eCQM Flow – CMS819v2: Hospital Harm - Opioid-Related Adverse Events (HH-ORAE)\* NQF# 3501e

\*This flow diagram represents an overview of population criteria requirements. Please refer to the eCQM measure specification for a complete list of definitions, direct reference codes, data or timing elements included in this measure and required for submission.

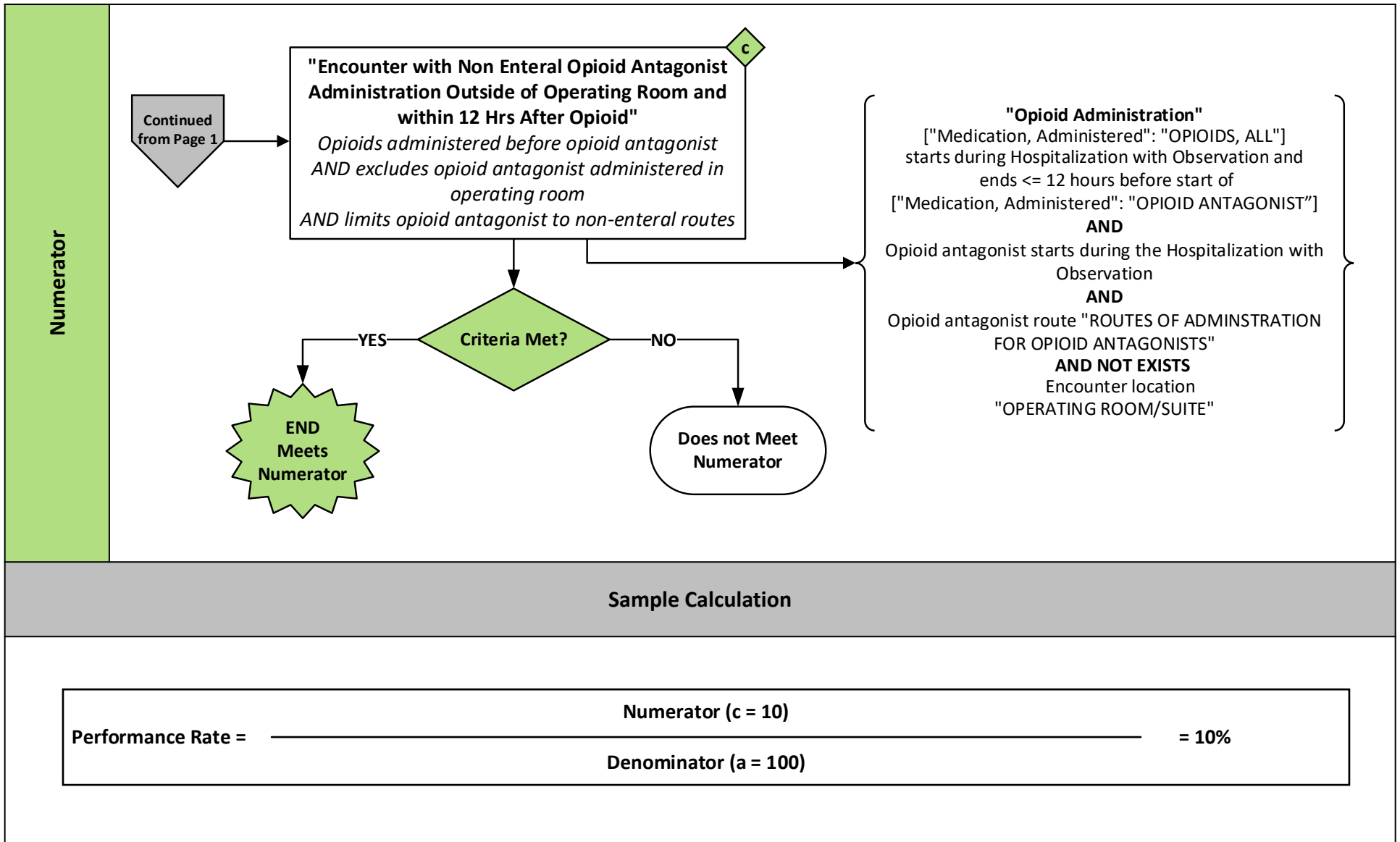
## Measure Flow Diagram



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\*This flow diagram represents an overview of population criteria requirements. Please refer to the eCQM measure specification for a complete list of definitions, direct reference codes, data or timing elements included in this measure and required for submission.

## Measure Flow Diagram (Continued)



## 2024 eCQM Flow – CMS819v2: Hospital Harm - Opioid-Related Adverse Events (HH-ORAE)\* NQF# 3501e

*\*This flow diagram represents an overview of population criteria requirements. Please refer to the eCQM measure specification for a complete list of definitions, direct reference codes, data or timing elements included in this measure and required for submission.*

### Measure Flow Narrative

The measure flow diagram on the preceding pages illustrates the steps to determine the population criteria for this measure.

<b>Measure Description</b>	This measure assesses the number of inpatient hospitalizations for patients age 18 and older who have been administered an opioid medication and are subsequently administered an opioid antagonist within 12 hours, an indication of an opioid-related adverse event
<b>Initial Population</b>	Start by identifying the initial population criteria as inpatient hospitalizations where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the patient is 18 years or older at the start of the encounter</li><li>• the patient is administered at least one opioid medication outside of the operating room</li></ul>
<b>Denominator</b>	The denominator criteria is equal to the initial population
<b>Numerator</b>	The numerator criteria identify a subset of the denominator population by including inpatient hospitalizations where the patient is administered an opioid antagonist outside of the operating room and within 12 hours following administration of an opioid medication. The route of administration of the opioid antagonist must be by intranasal spray, inhalation, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or intravenous injection.