



PCS CLINICAL AUDIT TOOL

USER GUIDE

APPENDICES B:
MEDICAL DIRECTOR DATA MAPPINGS



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2.5	20/05/2009	Christine Chidgey	The CAT User Guide Appendices B, C and D have been split out into separate documents. These Appendices cover the Clinical Desktop System data mappings. Add new mappings for new Mental Health conditions and medications Add Waist and BSLF
2.5.2	20/07/2009	Christine Chidgey	Fix typo in Measurements mappings Add CCSR to Pap Smear codes Add Assigned Provider Mapping
2.6	15/09/2009	Christine Chidgey	Hypertension – remove codes that are reason for visit rather than diagnoses Stroke – add additional diagnoses Pertussis – add 4yr old vaccine Add mappings for new condition Drug Abuse Add Alcohol
2.7	24/11/2009	Christine Chidgey	New conditions: Peripheral Vascular Disease Carotid Stenosis Renal Artery Stenosis Chronic Renal Failure Add immunisation for Swine flu
2.9	17/05/2010	Christine Chidgey	New condition: Atrial Fibrillation New measurement: INR, Urinary Creatinine Add PAP-0 (PAP SMEAR) to Pap Smear codes
2.9.1	02/06/2010	Christine Chidgey	Assigned provider has been modified to give priority to providers that are active. Clarification to various parts of the document has been made. Add additional codes to Pap Smear codes
2.9.2	01/07/2010	Christine Chidgey	Update for Ethnicity changes in MD3
2.9.3	12/08/2010	Christine Chidgey	New medications: Glitazones

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INTRODUCTION

Clinical Audit Tool (CAT)

The Clinical Audit Tool (CAT) analyses clinical information from GP Clinical Desktop Systems. It translates data into real statistical and graphical information that is easy to understand and action. This allows practitioners to assess and improve the quality and completeness of patient information. The benefit to the practice is to assist with its ongoing accreditation and provide opportunities to grow practice income. The emphasis of the tool is to help practice staff to take specific action to improve patient coverage in chronic disease management and prevention.

User Guide

The purpose of the User Guide is to provide instructions on how to install and use the functionality provided by the CAT.

The User Guide is split into 2 parts:

Part 1: Installation and Configuration including how to collect data sets

Part 2: Functionality

The Appendices for each Clinical Desktop System's Data Mappings are provided separately.

This full User Guide is available from

<http://help.pencs.com.au/cat.htm>

The Appendices contained in this document are for the Health Communications Network (HCN) clinical systems:

- Medical Director 2
- Medical Director 3

APPENDIX B – MEDICAL DIRECTOR DATA CATEGORY MAPPINGS

APPENDIX B-1 – CONDITIONS DATA CATEGORY MAPPINGS (MD)

The data collection process collects conditions that are found on the MD 'Past History' screen. Chronic conditions are flagged as true for a patient if the condition is marked as **either active or inactive**.

From the list below only Asthma, Depression and Drug Abuse are regarded as being recoverable. These conditions are flagged as true if they are marked as **active only**.

CAT Category	Medical Director Mapping
Diabetes	
Type II	
	Diabetes Mellitus - NIDDM Diabetes Mellitus - Type II NIDDM Non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
Type I	
	Diabetes Mellitus - IDDM Diabetes Mellitus - Type I IDDM (Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus) Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus Juvenile Onset Diabetes
Undefined diabetic	
	Diabetes Diabetes - controlled Diabetes - Unstable Diabetes Mellitus Unstable Diabetes

Respiratory	
Asthma	
[Active only conditions are collected]	<p>Acute severe asthma Allergy induced asthma Asthma Asthma - Allergy induced Asthma - Chronic Persistent Asthma - Exercise induced Asthma - Frequent Episodic Asthma - Infective exacerbation Asthma – Infrequent Episodic Bronchial asthma Exercise induced asthma Exertional asthma Status asthmaticus Wheezy bronchitis</p>
COPD	
	<p>Chronic Airways Limitation Chronic Bronchitis Chronic Obstructive Airways Disease Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COAD COAD – Infective Exacerbation COAD (Chronic Obstructive Airways Disease) COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) Emphysema Emphysema– Infective Exacerbation</p>
Cardiovascular	
CHD	
	<p>Acute coronary insufficiency Acute coronary syndrome Acute myocardial infarction AMI (Acute Myocardial Infarction) Angina Angina pectoris Angina pectoris - Prinzmetal Angina pectoris - unstable Angioplasty - coronary Angioplasty - coronary (with stent) Anterior myocardial infarct Anterolateral myocardial infarct Atherosclerotic heart disease Balloon coronary angioplasty Blockage Coronary Artery Bypass - coronary CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) Coronary Angiography and Stent Coronary artery balloon angioplasty Coronary artery bypass graft Coronary artery disease</p>

	<p> Coronary artery disease - Rehabilitation Coronary artery endarterectomy Coronary artery spasm Coronary artery stent Coronary artery surgery Coronary heart disease Coronary insufficiency Coronary Occlusion Heart attack IHD (Ischaemic Heart Disease) Inferior myocardial infarction Ischaemic heart disease Myocardial Damage Myocardial infarction Myocardial infarction - anterolateral Myocardial infarction - inferior Myocardial infarction - posterior Myocardial infarction - subendocardial Myocardial infarction - superior Myocardial Infarction - with ST elevation Myocardial Infarction - without ST elevation Myocardial insufficiency NSTEMI (Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction) Occlusion - Coronary Artery PCTA Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty Posterior myocardial infarct Preinfarction syndrome Prinzmetal angina STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction) Stent - coronary artery Subendocardial myocardial infarct Superior myocardial infarct Surgery - Coronary artery Surgery - Coronary artery balloon angioplasty Surgery - Coronary artery bypass graft Surgery - Coronary artery endarterectomy Surgery - Coronary artery stent Unstable Angina Unstable Angina - High risk Unstable Angina - Low risk Unstable Angina - Moderate risk Variant angina </p>
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Myocardial Infarction	
	AMI (Acute Myocardial Infarction) Anterior myocardial infarct Anterolateral myocardial infarct Inferior myocardial infarction Myocardial Damage Myocardial infarction Myocardial infarction - anterior Myocardial infarction - anterolateral Myocardial infarction - inferior Myocardial infarction - posterior Myocardial infarction - posterior Myocardial infarction - subendocardial Myocardial infarction - superior Myocardial Infarction - with ST elevation Myocardial Infarction - without ST elevation NSTEMI (Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction) Posterior myocardial infarct Posterior myocardial infarct STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction) Subendocardial myocardial infarct Superior myocardial infarct
Hypertension	
	Blood Pressure Labile BP Labile BP Unstable Essential hypertension HBP High blood pressure HT (Hypertension) Hypertension Hypertension - Controlled Hypertension - Isolated Systolic Hypertension - Labile Hypertension - Life style management Hypertension - Malignant Hypertension - Renovascular Hypertension - Unstable Labile Blood Pressure Labile BP Labile Hypertension Malignant hypertension Primary hypertension Renal Hypertension Renovascular Hypertension Severe refractory hypertension

Heart Failure	
	<p>Acute cardiac failure Acute heart failure Cardiac failure CCF Congestive Cardiac Failure Congestive Heart Failure Cor pulmonale Heart failure Heart failure - Acute Heart failure - Biventricular Heart failure - High output Heart failure - Left Heart failure - Right High output cardiac failure High output heart failure Hypertensive heart failure Left ventricular failure LHF (Left heart failure) LVF (Left ventricular failure) Pulmonary oedema RHF (Right heart failure) Right ventricular failure RVF (Right ventricular failure)</p>

Stroke	
	<p>Cerebral Haemorrhage Cerebrovascular Accident CVA (Cerebrovascular Accident) Haemorrhage - intracerebral Haemorrhagic CVA Haemorrhagic Stroke Intracerebral bleed Intracerebral haemorrhage Ischaemic Stroke Lacunar Stroke Migranous Stroke Stroke Stroke - Haemorrhagic Stroke - Ischaemic Stroke - Lacunar Stroke - Migranous Stroke - Thrombotic Thrombotic – Stroke</p> <p>Haemorrhage – subarachnoid Subarachnoid bleed Subarachnoid haemorrhage Cerebral TIA Transient ischaemic attack Cerebral transient ischaemia Cerebral transient ischaemic attacks Arterial embolism – minor TIA (Transient Ischaemic Attack)</p>
Cardiovascular - Other:	
Peripheral Vascular Disease	
	<p>PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE Arteriosclerosis obliterans PVD</p>
Carotid Stenosis	
	<p>Carotid Stenosis</p>
Renal Artery Stenosis	
	<p>STENOSIS - RENAL ARTERY Stenosis - Renal artery Renal artery stenosis</p>

Mental Health	
Depression	
[Active only conditions are collected]	Anxiety/Depression Depression - Endogenous Depression - Major Depression - Minor Depression - Post Natal Depression - Reactive Depression - recurrent Depressive anxiety disorder Endogenous depression Melancholia Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder Organic depression Post Natal Depression Reactive depression
Anxiety	
	Anxiety Anxiety - Generalised Anxiety - Social Anxiety disorder Anxiety feeling Anxiety neurosis Anxiety phobia Anxiety/Depression Depressive anxiety disorder Feeling anxious GAD (Generalised Anxiety Disorder) Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) Mixed anxiety/depressive disorder Mood - anxious Nervous Nervous Anxiety Neurotic anxiety Phobia Social Anxiety Disorder Social Phobia Tense

Schizophrenia	
	Borderline schizophrenia Brief reactive schizophrenia Catatonic schizophrenia Chronic Schizophrenia Paranoid schizophrenia Schizophrenia Schizophrenia - borderline Schizophrenia - brief Schizophrenia - catatonic Schizophrenia – chronic Schizophrenia – paranoid
Bipolar	
	Bipolar affective disorder Manic depressive illness Manic depressive psychosis

Mental Health - Developmental	
ADHD	
	ADD (Attention Deficit Disorder) ADHD (attention deficit - hyperactivity disorder) Attention Deficit Disorder Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Hyperactivity Disorder
Autism	
	Autism Asperger’s Syndrome
Mental Health - Degenerative	
Dementia	
	Alzheimer's Disease Demented state Dementia Dementia - Multi infarct Dementia - Pick Dementia - Pseudo Dementia - Vascular Senile psychosis Senility

Bone Disease	
Osteoporosis	
	<p>Osteopaenia Osteopenia Osteoporosis Osteoporosis - corticosteroid induced Osteoporosis - no fracture Osteoporosis with fracture Post menopausal osteoporosis Steroid induced osteoporosis Steroid osteopathy</p>
Osteoarthritis	
	<p>Arthritis - Osteo Hip Osteoarthritis Hip Osteoarthrosis Knee Osteoarthritis Knee Osteoarthrosis OA (Osteoarthritis) Osteoarthritis Osteoarthritis - Ankle Osteoarthritis - Fingers Osteoarthritis - Hands Osteoarthritis - Hip Osteoarthritis - Knee Osteoarthritis - Neck Osteoarthritis - Shoulder Osteoarthritis - Spine Osteoarthrosis Spondylosis Wear and tear arthritis</p>

Renal	
Renal Impairment	
	Acute renal failure Chronic Renal Failure Cirrhosis with acute renal failure Dialysis - haemodialysis Haemodialysis Hemodialysis Hepatorenal syndrome Impairment - Renal Kidney failure Kidney failure - acute Kidney failure - chronic Kidney Impairment Renal artery stenosis Renal Damage Renal dialysis Renal failure Renal failure due to cirrhosis Renal Impairment Renal insufficiency - acute Renal insufficiency - chronic Stenosis - Renal artery Uraemia Kidney Disease – Chronic – Stage 1 -5 Renal Disease – Chronic – Stage 1 -5 Chronic Kidney Disease - Stage 1 -5 CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) – Stage 1 -5
Chronic Renal Failure	
	Chronic Renal Failure Dialysis - haemodialysis Haemodialysis Hemodialysis Impairment - Renal Kidney failure Kidney failure - chronic Kidney Impairment Renal dialysis Renal failure Renal Impairment Uraemia Kidney Disease – Chronic – Stage 1 -5 Renal Disease – Chronic – Stage 1 -5 Chronic Kidney Disease - Stage 1 -5 CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) – Stage 1 -5

Other	
Hyperlipidaemia	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyslipidaemia High cholesterol Hypercholesterolaemia Hyperlipidaemia Hyperlipidaemia - controlled Hyperlipidaemia review Hyperlipidaemia type 2 Hyperlipoproteinaemia - Type2 Review – hyperlipidaemia
Drug Abuse	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse - Amphetamine Abuse - Benzodiazepine Abuse - Drug Abuse - Narcotic Abuse - Opiate Abuse - Polysubstance Abuse - Substance Abuse - Volatile solvent(s) Amphetamine abuse Amphetamine addiction Benzodiazepine addiction Benzodiazepine dependence Benzodiazepine withdrawal Drug abuse Drug abuse - Amphetamines Drug abuse - Cannabis Drug abuse - Ecstasy Drug abuse - Opiates Drug addict Drug addiction Drug dependence Drug seeking behaviour Drug social use Drug Use Injury Drug withdrawal Heroin addiction Heroin dependence Intravenous drug abuse Intravenous drug(s) use IV drug use Morphine addiction Morphine dependence Narcotic abuse Narcotic addiction Narcotic dependance Narcotic withdrawal Opiate abuse Opiate addiction Opiate dependence Petrol sniffing

	Polysubstance Abuse Prescription Drug Abuse Solvent abuse Speed addiction Speed user Substance abuse Substance use Substance use --> information given Substance use --> referral for counselling Volatile solvent dependence Withdrawal - Benzodiazepine Withdrawal - Drug Withdrawal - Narcotic
Atrial Fibrillation	
	AF (Atrial Fibrillation) Atrial Fibrillation Atrial Fibrillation - Isolated Episode Atrial Fibrillation - Paroxysmal Fibrillation - atrial Fibrillation Atrium - Paroxysmal D Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation Rapid atrial fibrillation

Appendix B-1-i - Pregnancy

Pregnancy is true if the patient has an incomplete pregnancy under the Obstetrics tab.

APPENDIX B-2 – MEDICATIONS DATA CATEGORY MAPPINGS (MD)

The data collection process collects medications that are found on the MD 'Current RX' screen. It does not make any decisions about whether a medication should actually have been removed from the 'Current RX' screen. The GP is responsible for making sure the list of medications is accurate.

Medications - Heart

CAT Category	Medical Director Mapping
ARB	Class: Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > Angiotension II Antagonists > All
ACE Inhibitors	Class: Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > ACE Inhibitors > All
Aspirin	Generic Names: Aspirin Aspirin/Dipyridamole Aspirin/Citric Acid/Sodium Bicarbonate Aspirin/Citric Acid/Sodium Bicarbonate/Sodium Aspirin/Glycine
Warfarin	Generic Names: Warfarin
Clopidogrel	Generic Names: Clopidogrel
Beta Blockers - Antihypertensive	Generic Names: Atenolol Bisoprolol Carvedilol Labetalol Metoprolol Oxprenolol Pindolol Propranolol

<p>Beta Blockers – Chronic heart failure</p>	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Bisoprolol Carvedilol</p> <p>Brand Names: [these are controlled release preparations of Metoprolol and Metoprolol Succinate]</p> <p>Toprol-XL Toprol-XL Titration Pack</p>
<p>Beta Blockers - Myocardial Infarction</p>	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Atenolol Betaxolol Hydrochloride Bisoprolol Fumarate Carvedilol Esmolol Hydrochloride Labetalol Hydrochloride Metoprolol Succinate Oxprenolol Hydrochloride Pindolol Sotalol Sotalol Hydrochloride</p>
<p>Calcium Antagonists</p>	<p>Class:</p> <p>Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > Calcium Channel Blockers > All</p>
<p>Diuretics</p>	<p>Classes:</p> <p>Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > Diuretic</p> <p>Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > Diuretic > Diuretic Herbal</p> <p>Cardiovascular System > Antihypertensives > Diuretic > Diuretic Potassium Sparing</p>
<p>Lipid M/fying - Statins</p>	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Atorvastatin Atorvastatin/Amlodipine Fluvastatin Pravastatin Simvastatin Ezetimibe/Simvastatin Rosuvastatin</p>

Lipid M/fying - Other	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Cholestyramine Clofibrate Colestipol Ezetimibe Fenofibrate Gemfibrozil Cerivastatin Probucol Nicotinic Acid Avena Sativa/Nicotinic Acid Policosanol</p>
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Medications Other

Antidiabetics	
H/glycaemics – Insulin	<p>Class:</p> <p>Hormones And Metabolic Products > Antidiabetic Agents > Hypoglycaemic Agents – Insulin > All</p>
H/glycaemics – Oral	<p>Class:</p> <p>Hormones And Metabolic Products > Antidiabetic Agents > Hypoglycaemic Agents – Oral > All</p>
Metformin	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Metformin Rosiglitazone/metformin Metformin hydrochloride/glibenclamide</p>
Glitazones	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Pioglitazone Rosiglitazone Metformin/rosiglitazone</p>

Mental Health	
Antipsychotics	Class: Nervous System > Antipsychotics
Antipsychotics - Typical	Generic Names: Haloperidol Thioridazine Trifluoperazine Chlorpromazine Flupenthixol Fluphenazine Droperidol Methotrimeprazine Pericyazine Pimozide Promazine Thiothixene Zuclopenthixol
Antipsychotics - Atypical	Generic Names: Risperidone Aripiprazole Clozapine Ziprasidone Quetiapine Olanzapine Paliperidone Amisulpride
Antidepressants	Class: Nervous System > Antidepressants and all sub classes Antidepressants > 5HT Receptor Blocker Antidepressants > MAO Inhibitors Antidepressants > Other Antidepressants Antidepressants > RIMA Antidepressants Antidepressants > Antidepressant - SNRI Antidepressants > SSRI Antidepressants Antidepressants > Tetracyclic Antidepressants Antidepressants > Tricyclic Antidepressants
Mood Stabiliser - Lithium	Generic Names: Lithium

Anti-anxiety	Class: Nervous System > Anxiolytic
Stimulants	Generic Names: Dexamphetamine Methylphenidate Atomoxetine
Corticosteroids	
Glucocorticoids	Class: Hormones and Metabolic Products > Adrenal Hormones > Corticosteroid > Corticosteroid- Glucocorticoid

Pain Relief	
NSAIDs	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Diclofenac Diclofenac/Misoprostol Ibuprofen Ibuprofen Lysine Ibuprofen/Codeine Ibuprofen/Codeine Phosphate Ibuprofen/Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride Indomethacin Ketorolac Ketoprofen Ketorolac Trometamol Mefenamic Acid Naproxen Piroxicam Sulindac Tiaprofenic Acid</p> <p>Class:</p> <p>Musculoskeletal Agents > Antiinflammatory Agents> Systemic NSAIDs > COX 2 Inhibitors</p>
COX2	<p>Class:</p> <p>Musculoskeletal Agents > Antiinflammatory Agents> Systemic NSAIDs > COX 2 Inhibitors</p>
Respiratory	
Asthma – Inhaled	<p>Class:</p> <p>Respiratory > Antiasthmatic and/or COPD preparations > Antiasthmatic Preventative > Steroid – Inhaled</p> <p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Budesonide</p>
COPD	<p>Generic Names:</p> <p>Tiotropium</p>

Appendix B-2-1 Immunisations

Immunisations are collected if they have been entered in the MD Immunisations tab.
The values collected for each type of immunisation are:

Influenza	Pneumococcal	Gardasil	Pertussis
FLUVAX FLUARIX FLUAD FLUVIRIN INFLUENZA INFLUVAC VAXIGRIP VAXIGRIP JUNIOR	PNEUMOVAX 23 PNEUMOVAX	GARDASIL	ADACEL BOOSTRIX BOOSTRIX IPV DTP PERTUSSIS INFANRIX IPV
Swine Flu			
Panvax Panvax H1N1 Pandemic (H1N1) Influenza Influenza Panvax			

APPENDIX B-3 – GENERAL DATA CATEGORY MAPPINGS (MD)

Demographic	Medical Director Mapping
Gender	Patient Details screen > Sex
Ethnicity	Patient Details screen > MD2: Tick boxes for Aboriginal / TSI MD3: Drop down list for Aboriginal and/or TSI, non ATSI, Not Recorded
DVA	Patient Details Screen > <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Pension Status set to 'Full DVA' or 'Limited DVA' or the DVA No. field has a value
Age	Patient Details screen > DOB
Last Visit	Progress screen > Checks most recent date on previous visits list
Postcode	Patient Details screen > Postcode

Allergy	Medical Director Mapping
	Patient Details > Allergies tab
Allergy Recorded	An Allergy Item is present
No Known Allergies	The 'No Known Allergies' check box is checked
Nothing Recorded	No Allergy Items are present and the 'No Known Allergies' check box is unchecked

Smoking	Medical Director Mapping
	Patient Details > Smoking tab > [Note that smoking data from the Diabetes record is not used. Adding data to the diabetes record does not update the smoking tab which is taken as the primary MD smoking data.]
Daily Smoker	Smoker = Smoker is selected and frequency is daily
Irregular Smoker	Smoker = Smoker is selected and frequency is not daily
Ex Smoker	Smoker = Ex-Smoker is selected
Never Smoked	Smoker = Never smoked is selected
Nothing Recorded	Smoker has nothing selected

Alcohol	Medical Director Mapping
	Patient Details > Alcohol tab > Frequency = days a week patient usually drinks alcohol
Drinker	Frequency = any except Never
Non Drinker	Frequency = Never
Nothing Recorded	Alcohol tab has nothing selected

Measurements	Medical Director Mapping
BMI	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Tools > Weight Calculator
Waist	Tools > Weight Calculator
FBG (BSLF)	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Cholesterol	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
HDL	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
LDL	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Triglycerides	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Creatinine	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Urinary creatinine	Urinary creatinine is extracted from the pathology HL7 message where the pathology result includes the LOINC code 14683-7.
Microalbumin	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
HbA1c	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results

BP	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Tools > BP Monitor > Sitting
Respiratory – Spirometry	Tools > Toolbox > Respiratory Calculator > FEV1 and FVC post values (entered manually or collected via a device)
INR	Tools > Toolbox > INR Record > INR

Diseases	Medical Director Mapping
Condition	<p>Past History screen > Checks the condition selected on history items, where Conditions are selected from a coded list.</p> <p>Refer to the Appendices for a list of conditions mapping to each CAT condition.</p>

Pap Smear	Medical Director Mapping
	1. Female Patient Record > Smears tab
Recorded	An entry is present on the tab
Done Date	Date of most recent entry
	2. Pathology HL7 Results
Recorded	True if a result exists
Done Date	Date of test result
Test Name	<p>CAT checks for the test names in the list below:</p> <p>PAP SMEAR PAP SMEARS NON SCREENING SMEAR CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CERVICAL SMEAR CYTOLOGY GYNAECOLOGICAL (PAP-0) CERVICAL SMR GYNAECOLOGICAL CYTOLOGY CYTOLOGY GYNAECOLOGICAL PAP TEST PAP (GEEELONG) PAP (BALLARAT) CCSR CERVICAL - CONVENTIONAL SMEAR PAP-0 (PAP SMEAR) PAP SMEAR +/- THIN PREP</p> <p>Practices should check the test names appearing in the results tab and advise PCS if there is a test name that should be added to this list.</p>

Medications	Medical Director Mapping
Medication	<p>Current Rx screen > Checks the Drugs listed, where Drugs are selected from a coded list</p> <p>Refer to the Appendices for a list of medications mapping to each CAT medication.</p>
HMR	Current Rx screen > Counts All Drugs listed as current medications

APPENDIX B-4 – DIABETES SIP DATA CATEGORY MAPPINGS (MD)

Diabetes SIP Item	Medical Director Mapping
HbA1c	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Eye Exam	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment
BMI	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Tools > Weight Calculator
BP	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Tools > BP Monitor > Sitting
Foot Exam	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment : Foot Exam or Podiatrist Attendance date entered
Cholesterol	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Triglycerides	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
HDL	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Add Values or Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Microalbumin	Clinical > Diabetes Record > Assessment OR Pathology HL7 results
Smoking	Patient Details > Smoking tab [Note that smoking data from the Diabetes record is not used. Adding data to the diabetes record does not update the smoking tab which is taken as the primary MD smoking data.]

APPENDIX B-5 – ASSIGNED PROVIDERS (MD)

Assigned Provider Mapping in Medical Director

Where there is more than one provider in the practice, patients will be assigned to a particular provider based on which provider they were most frequently seen by in recent consultations. Providers that are active will be given priority over providers that have been made inactive.

Patients will be assigned to the provider who saw them for the highest number of consultations in the previous 18 months.

Where there is no consultation recorded in the previous 18 months, the patient will be assigned to the provider who saw them most recently, up to 5 years ago.

Where there is no consultation recorded in the previous 5 years, no provider will be assigned.

Where a patient has seen more than one provider then the active provider with the most consultations will be assigned. Where no active provider has been seen then an inactive provider, if seen, will be assigned.