



Measure Abbreviation: TEMP 01

Measure Description: Percentage of cases that active warming was administered by the anesthesia provider.

NQS Domain: Effective Clinical Care

Measure Type: Process

Measure Summary:

The active warming (TEMP 01) measure will identify the percentage of cases in which an active warming device was applied between Case Start and Case End or the patient maintained a temperature above 36.0°C without active warming. In the event that the provider opts to not use an active warming device, the case will meet the measure requirements if at least one temperature is greater than or equal to 36.0°C within 30 minutes before extubation.

Active Warming includes:

- Convective warming: forced air
- Conductive warming: circulating water mattress, resistive heating electrical blankets
- Endovascular warming, using a heat exchanging catheter (very rarely used)
- Radiant heaters

Passive Warming interventions (NOT active warming):

- Increasing ambient room temperature
- Thermal insulators such as blankets
- Fluid warmer (Ranger)

Temperature Monitoring Locations: For TEMP 01, any temperature measurement coming from a physiologic monitor will suffice (peripheral or core).

Inclusions: Cases with general or neuraxial anesthetic technique.

Exclusions:

- ASA 5 and 6 cases
- MRI cases (CPT: 01922)
- Obstetric Non-Operative Procedures (CPT: 01958, 01960, 01967)
- Obstetric Non-Operative Procedure Rooms (Rooms tagged as OB-GYN – Labor and Delivery)
- Obstetric Non-Operative Procedures with procedure text: “Labor Epidural”
- Cases less than 60 minutes

Success:

- Cases with documentation of an active warming device applied **OR**
- Cases with at least one temperature greater than or equal to 36.0°C within the 30 minutes before case end.

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Threshold: 90% success.

Responsible Provider: Provider present at induction end.

Risk Adjustment (for outcome measures):

Not applicable.

References:

AHRQ National Quality Measures Clearinghouse. January 2008. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov/content.aspx?id=27987>

American Society of Anesthesiologists, Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement®. Anesthesiology and critical care physician performance measurement set. Chicago (IL): American Medical Association (AMA); 2008 Oct. 21. [5 references]

Clinical guideline for the prevention of unplanned perioperative hypothermia. J Perianesth Nurs. 2001 Oct; 16(5):305-14.

Sessler DI: Temperature monitoring and perioperative thermoregulation. Anesthesiology 2008; 109(2): 318-38.

Sun Z, Honar H, Sessler DI, Dalton JE, Yang D, Panjasawatwong, K, Deroee AF, Salmasi V, Saager L, Kurz A: Intraoperative core temperature patterns, transfusion requirement, and hospital duration in patients warmed with forced air. Anesthesiology 2015; 122:276–85