



Outcome Monitoring System Brief Report for South Australia 2022

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ROSA OMS Report for South Australia 2022

On behalf of the Registry of Older South Australians (ROSA), we are delighted to provide the inaugural ROSA Outcome Monitoring System (OMS) Report for South Australia 2022.

This brief report describes the prevalence and variation in quality and safety of care received by 4,127 residents of 243 South Australian aged care facilities who were enrolled in ROSA in 2019. Since August 2018, ROSA has enrolled people in South Australia who had an Aged Care Assessment. For 2019, the ROSA captured 20% of people living in residential care in South Australia. By 2023, all people in South Australian residential aged care facilities should be enrolled.

ROSA is an Australian Clinical Quality Registry established in 2017, designed to monitor and evaluate health, service use, medication use, mortality, and other key outcomes of people receiving aged care services. ROSA is supported by a partnership of 10 institutions committed to healthy ageing and improvement in the quality of ageing including three aged care industry partners (ECH Inc, Silverchain, Life Care), three universities (University of Adelaide, University of South Australia, and Flinders University), a consumer health advocacy group (COTA SA), South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI), SA-NT DataLink, and SA Health. Since its establishment, the ROSA team have delivered high-quality evidence to support and improve the aged care sector in areas that impact the wellbeing of older Australians. During the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety (2019-2021), ROSA made significant contributions to the investigations into quality and safety nationally, specifically within the area of measurement and monitoring of quality and safety, and the ROSA OMS indicators were used in five in-depth reports published by the Commission.

The ROSA OMS is a pragmatic and low burden monitoring and benchmarking system to support evidence-based quality and safety improvements through the delivery of important information to aged care providers. The ROSA OMS was built from collaboration with the ROSA team, aged care providers (ECH Inc, Silverchain, Life Care) and aged care peak bodies (Leading Aged Services Australia, Aged & Community Services Australia), clinicians and consumer representatives. For the delivery of the ROSA OMS we have also engaged with industry representatives (SA Innovation Hub) and consulted with members of professional associations (Australian Medical Association, Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation SA Branch).

The ROSA OMS includes 12 quality and safety indicators, five of which cover similar domains as those included in the Australian Government National Mandatory Aged Care Quality Indicator Program.¹ The ROSA OMS indicators are antipsychotic use, chronic opioid use, high sedative load, antibiotic use, fall-related hospitalisation, fractures, premature mortality, medication-related hospitalisation, weight loss or malnutrition-related hospitalisation, delirium or dementia-related hospitalisation, emergency department presentation 30 days after hospitalisation and pressure injury-related hospitalisation.

Importantly, the ROSA OMS uses several national and state-based data sources integrated in the ROSA for its report. Specifically the data sources used include: 1) National Aged Care Data Clearing House, 2) Medicare Benefits Schedule, 3) Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, 4) National Death Index, 5) State Admitted Hospitalisation Records, and 6) State Emergency Department Records.² The use of these data sources distinguishes the ROSA OMS from other quality indicator programs in Australia.

ROSA can also provide SA aged care facilities with more than 20 residents (registered in ROSA) their Individualised Report, with benchmarks for comparison. For more information see: [ROSA Facility Request Form](#) or email the ROSA team at: rosa.oms@sahmri.com.

To find out more about ROSA OMS reports:

- ROSA is hosting workshops in November 2022 to review reports. To register your interest please email rosa.oms@sahmri.com
- Please see other summary reports <https://rosaresearch.org/reports>
- Read about its development and specifications: [ROSA OMS overview](#)

¹ Inacio MC, et al. The Registry of Senior Australians outcome monitoring system: quality and safety indicators for residential aged care. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2020;32(8):502-510.

² Inacio MC, et al. Registry of Older South Australians (ROSA): framework and plan. *BMJ Open*. 2019;9(6).

ROSA OMS Report Summary for South Australia 2022

There were 4,127 individuals living in 243 facilities in South Australia in 2019. The median age of individuals in this cohort was 86 years old, 59% of them were women, 50% had a diagnosis of dementia, and their median length of stay in residential aged care was 147 days.

MEDICATION-RELATED INDICATORS



15.5% (N=631) used an **antipsychotic**



37.9% (N=1437) experienced a **high sedative load**



17.1% (N=668) had **chronic opioid** use



51.1% (N=2149) used an **antibiotic**

HOSPITALISATION OR MORTALITY-RELATED INDICATORS



11.6% (N=489) had at least one **fall** requiring hospitalisation



1.3% (N=52) had a hospitalisation involving **malnutrition or weight loss**



4.1% (N=174) had at least one **fracture** requiring hospitalisation



4.8% (N=101) of the 2097 people living with dementia were **hospitalised for delirium or dementia event**



0.6% (N=25) had **premature mortality**



22.6% (N=284) had an **emergency department presentation** 30 days after hospitalisation



0.4% (N=18) were hospitalised for a **medication-related event**



3.2% (N=133) had a hospitalisation involving a **pressure injury**