Haemochromatosis

Demo Practice

23 April 2025 09:55

Which patients are included in this report? | What data is in this report? | How do we use this report? | What are ACG patient complexity levels?

Which patients are included in this report?

• Patients who may have haemochromatosis

What data is in this report?

• Age of patients - to protect patient confidentiality, the age of all patients older than 90 years are displayed as 90
• Gender
• Coded diagnoses
• Selected pathology requests/results

How do we use this report?

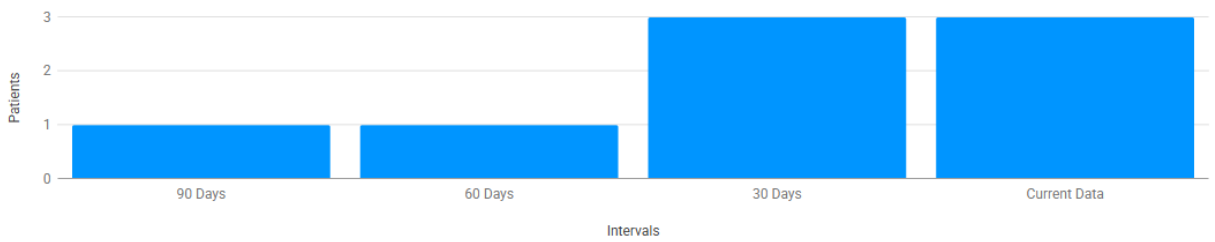
• This report lists patients who may have a diagnosis of haemochromatosis that is not coded or requires additional investigations
• The results can be filtered by clicking on each column. Clicking on columns will rearrange the results alphabetically, chronologically or from high to low or low to high
• The 'Search' function can help you find specific content
• The "Existing appt" column displays patient appointments that have been booked for dates beyond the report
• The "Last Visit" column displays the date the patient last had an appointment at the practice
• The 'Remove' column provides the option to selectively remove individual patients from this type of report for the next twelve months.
• The report can be exported as an Excel or CVS file by clicking the 'Export To Excel' or 'Export to CSV" tabs
• All reports that are generated are automatically saved to a folder on your practice computer.
• The report can be printed by clicking the right mouse button while hovering the cursor over the report and selecting the 'print' option.

What are ACG patient complexity levels?

- There are five complexity levels, ranging from 1 to 5. For data analysis purposes, there is a sixth level, level 0. Level 0 is for those patients with no recorded diagnoses or significantly incomplete or missing data
- Level 1 indicates a very low level of complexity with no known risks for poor health outcomes, while level 5 is the highest complexity. Patients with level 5 complexity typically have significant multi-morbidity and polypharmacy and are at greatest risk of poor health outcomes.
    - Level 5: High complexity, characterized by instability, multimorbidity, polypharmacy or patients requiring end-of-life care
    - Level 4: High to moderate complexity, characterized by multimorbidity
    - Level 3: Moderate complexity. Patients typically have at least 1 chronic condition and are at risk of progressive deterioration.
    - Level 2: Low to moderate complexity. Patients typically have one risk factor
    - Level 1: Low complexity. Patients are generally healthy and only present because of acute, time-limited conditions or minor issues.
    - Level 0: no or only invalid diagnosis
- Patients with higher levels of complexity are more likely to be hospitalized than those with lower levels. However, complexity is not directly related to the risk of being hospitalized. Many Primary Sense reports therefore includes both estimates.
- If the complexity of a patient is calculated from results that are more than 12 months old, the level will be displayed in brackets, e.g. (3), rather than 3.
- If there is insufficient information to calculate a complexity level, the result will be displayed as 'N/A'
- The complexity levels of patients in this report were calculated with the Johns Hopkins ACG tool. The ACG is underpinned by a robust evidence base of >30 years of practical application. The tool is used in 20 countries and has been validated in different healthcare settings, including general practice.

Report Synopsis

Patients diagnosed or tested for haemochromatosis across 30 day intervals



All Doctors

View As Columns

Note: Empty interval columns will populate over time.

Patients who may have Haemochromatosis and require further investigations or a coded diagnosis

Information about this table

- The Table lists patients with a raised transferrin saturation result (>50%) or two raised ferritin results (>300 ug/l for men and >200 ug/l for women) who do not have a coded diagnosis of haemochromatosis or a record of a HFE test.
- Patients are eligible for a MBS rebate for the HFE gene test if they: have elevated transferrin saturation levels or two or more abnormally raised serum ferritin results; a first-degree relative with haemochromatosis; or the patient is homozys for the C282Y gene variant or a compound heterozye.

Further information and resources can be found here

Show 25 patients per page

Export To Excel | Export To CSV | Export To CSV (SMS)

Search:

Remove	ACG Score	Patient Name	Patient Phone	Last Visit	Existing Appt	GP Name	Clinic	Age	ATSI	Transferrin Saturation Date	Transferrin Saturation Result	1st Ferritin Date	1st Ferritin Result	2nd Ferritin Date	2nd Ferritin Result
Remove	4	Jones, Miranda	0421429929	2024-11-06	2025-06-30	Dr Jones	Main surgery	38	Y	2025-01-16	55	2022-01-16	250	2025-01-16	326
Remove	3	Parson, Frank	042343407	2025-01-10		Dr Jones	Main surgery	44		2024-12-30	49	2024-06-29	369	2024-12-30	432
Remove	3	Drew, Felicity	042689997	2023-02-15	2025-07-03	Dr Jones	Main surgery	64		2023-10-14	69				

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

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