

Measure ID	PQRS#	NQF#	Measure Title	Measure Definition	NQS Domain	Measure Type
AUGS 01	422	2063	Performing Cystoscopy at the Time of Hysterectomy for Pelvic Organ Prolapse to Detect Lower Urinary Tract Injury	Percentage of patients who undergo cystoscopy to evaluate for lower urinary tract injury at the time of hysterectomy for pelvic organ prolapse.	Patient Safety	Process
AUGS 02	428	2677	Pelvic Organ Prolapse: Preoperative Assessment of Occult Stress Urinary Incontinence	Percentage of patients undergoing appropriate preoperative evaluation for the indication of stress urinary incontinence per ACOG/AUGS/AUA guidelines.	Effective Clinical Care	Process
AUGS 03	429		Pelvic Organ Prolapse: Preoperative Screening for Uterine Malignancy	Percentage of patients who are screened for uterine malignancy prior to surgery for pelvic organ prolapse.	Patient Safety	Process
AUGS 04	432		Proportion of patients sustaining a bladder injury at the time of any pelvic organ prolapse repair	Percentage of patients undergoing any surgery to repair pelvic organ prolapse who sustains an injury to the bladder recognized either during or within 1 month after surgery. (Inverse Measure: Lower count indicates better performance)	Patient Safety	Outcome
AUGS 05	433		Proportion of patients sustaining a major viscus injury at the time of any pelvic organ prolapse repair	Percentage of patients undergoing surgical repair of pelvic organ prolapse that is complicated by perforation of a major viscus at the time of index surgery that is recognized intraoperative or within 1 month after surgery. (Inverse Measure: Lower count indicates better performance)	Patient Safety	Outcome
AUGS 06	434		Proportion of patients sustaining a ureter injury at the time of any pelvic organ prolapse repair	Percentage of patients undergoing a pelvic organ prolapse repair who sustain an injury to the ureter recognized either during or within 1 month after surgery. (Inverse Measure: Lower count indicates better performance)	Patient Safety	Outcome
AUGS 07			Complete assessment and evaluation of patient's pelvic organ prolapse prior to surgical repair	Percentage of patients undergoing surgical repair of pelvic organ prolapse who have a documented, complete characterization of the degree of prolapse in each vaginal compartment using one of the accepted, objective measurement systems (POP-Q or Baden/Walker).		
AUGS 08			Documentation of offering a preoperative pessary for Pelvic Organ Prolapse	The percentage of patients who have been offered a pessary for the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse prior to surgical intervention		
AUGS 09			Preoperative pessary for Pelvic Organ Prolapse attempted by patient	The percentage of patients who have attempted pessary placement or the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse prior to surgical intervention.		
AUGS 10			Preoperative assessment of sexual function prior to any pelvic organ prolapse repair	Percentage of patients having a documented assessment of sexual function prior to surgery for pelvic organ prolapse.		
AUGS 11			Performing an intraoperative rectal examination at the time of prolapse repair	Percentage of patients having a documented rectal examination at the time of surgery for repair of apical and posterior prolapse.		

AUGS 12			Performing vaginal apical suspension at the time of hysterectomy to address pelvic organ prolapse	Percentage of patients undergoing hysterectomy for the indication of pelvic organ prolapse in which a concomitant vaginal apical suspension (aka a colpopexy) is performed. This would include uterosacral ligament suspension, sacrospinous ligament or iliococcygeus suspension or sacral colpopexy.		
AUGS 13			Route of Hysterectomy	Percentage of patients who underwent vaginal hysterectomy.		
AUGS 15			Documentation of offering a trial of conservative management prior to fecal incontinence surgery	The percentage of patients who have been offered non-surgical treatment of fecal incontinence prior to surgical intervention.		
AUGS 16			Documentation of offering a trial of conservative management prior to urgency incontinence surgery	The percentage of patients who have been offered non-surgical treatment of urgency urinary incontinence prior to surgical intervention.		
AUGS 17			Documentation of weight loss counseling prior to anti-incontinence surgery for obese women	Percentage of obese patients having documented weight loss counseling prior to undergoing anti-incontinence surgery.		
AUGS 18			Over-utilization of mesh in the posterior compartment	Percentage of patients undergoing vaginal surgery for pelvic organ prolapse involving the posterior compartment where a synthetic mesh augment is utilized.		
AUGS 20	358		Patient-Centered Surgical Risk Assessment and Communication	Percentage of patients who underwent a non-emergency surgery who had their personalized risks of postoperative complications assessed by their surgical team prior to surgery using a clinical data-based, patient-specific risk calculator and who received personal discussion of those risks with the surgeon.	Person and Caregiver-Centered Experience and Outcomes	Process
AUGS 23	021	0268	Perioperative Care: Selection of Prophylactic Antibiotic – First OR Second Generation Cephalosporin	Percentage of surgical patients aged 18 years and older undergoing procedures with the indications for a first OR second generation cephalosporin prophylactic antibiotic, who had an order for a first OR second generation cephalosporin for antimicrobial prophylaxis.	Patient Safety	Process
AUGS 24	022	0271	Perioperative Care: Discontinuation of Prophylactic Parenteral Antibiotics (Non-Cardiac Procedures)	Percentage of non-cardiac surgical patients aged 18 years and older undergoing procedures with the indications for prophylactic parenteral antibiotics AND who received a prophylactic parenteral antibiotic, who have an order for discontinuation of prophylactic parenteral antibiotics within 24 hours of surgical end time.	Patient Safety	Process