

Name	Education: percentage of patients with lateral epicondylalgia (LE) for whom their health provider gave them education and counseling strategies for reduction of risk factors.
Domain (component of care)	Process (Educational interventions).
Description	This measure is used to assess the percentage of patients aged greater than or equal to 18 years diagnosed with LE who received education and counseling regarding risk factors.
	Denominator
	Numerator
Evidence supporting the criterion of quality for the indicator	Inclusions: All patients aged greater than or equal to 18 years with LE.
	Exclusions: Documentation that education was not possible or pertinent.
	Inclusions: All patients who received education and counseling strategies for reduction of risk factors.
	Exclusions: None.
	Recommendation: IF a patient has symptomatic lateral epicondylalgia, THEN education in self-management of epicondylalgia risk factors (repetitive movements, force, posture) should be given or recommended at least once.
	Evidence level / strength recommendation: High / Strong.
	References: Haahr J, Andersen J. Physical and psychosocial risk factors for lateral epicondylitis: a population based case-referent study. <i>Occup Environ Med</i> . 2003; 60:322–9. Haahr J, Andersen J. Prognostic factors in lateral epicondylitis: a randomized trial with one-year follow-up in 266 new cases treated with minimal occupation intervention or the usual approach in general practice. <i>Rheumatology</i> . 2003; 42:1216–25. Upper limb disorders: occupational aspects of management. A national guideline. In: National Quality Measures Clearinghouse™ (NQMC) [Internet]. [Cited 2011 Nov 24]. Available from: http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=15040&search=Work+environment+ . Nilsson P, Baigi A, Swärd L, Möller M, Månsson J. Lateral epicondylalgia: a structured programme better than corticosteroids and NSAID. <i>Scand J Occup Ther</i> . 2012 Sep; 19(5):404-10. Van Rijn RM, Huisstede BM, Koes BW, Burdorf A. Associations between work-related factors and specific disorders at the elbow: a systematic literature review. <i>Rheumatology (Oxford)</i> . 2009 May; 48(5): 528-36.
Data source (method of data collection)	Medical record (Review).
Computation of the measure	Proportion.