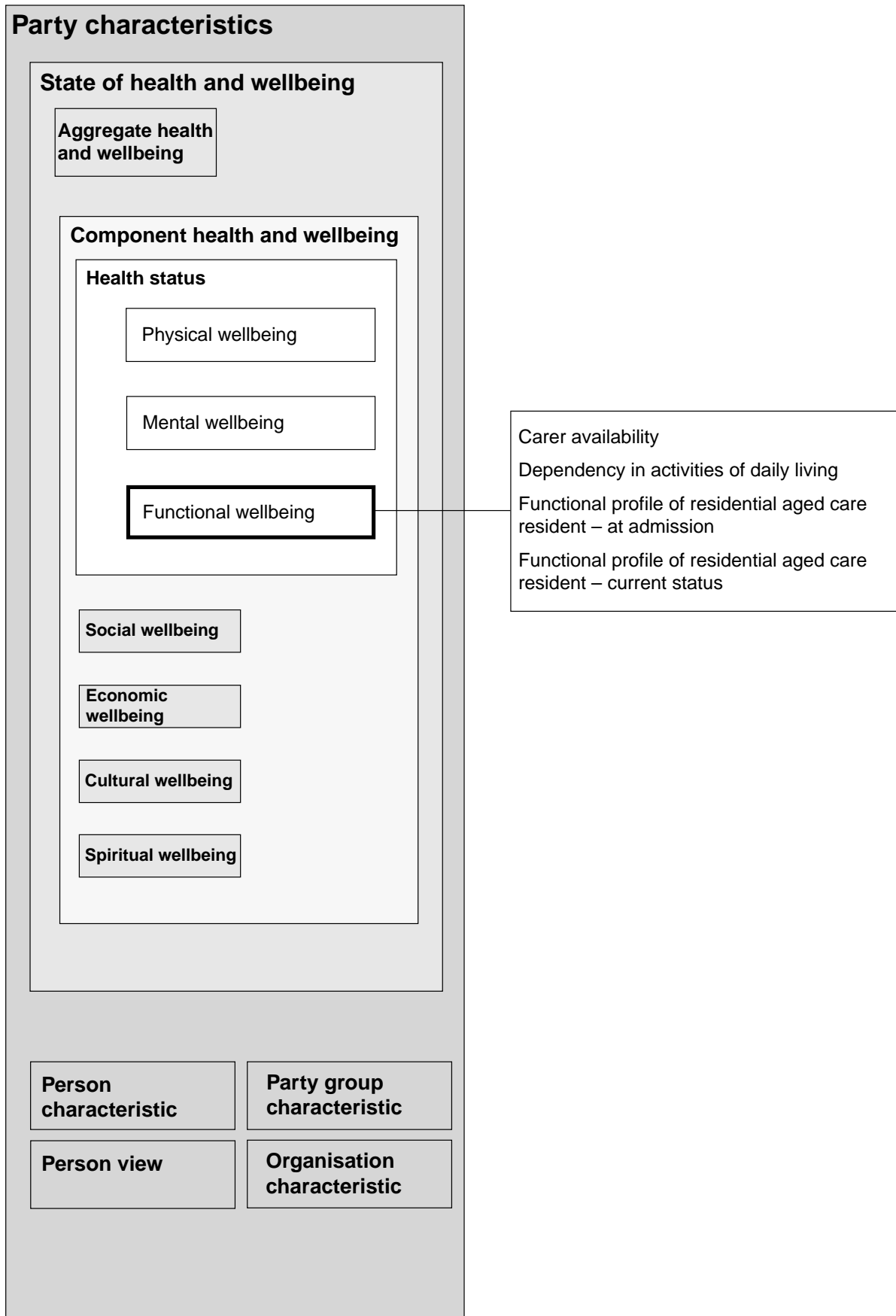


National Health Information Model entity

Data elements



Carer availability

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1998

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000022 Version number: 2

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: A record of whether a person has been identified, such as a family member, friend or neighbour as providing regular on-going care, or assistance which is not linked to a formal service.

Context: The availability of informal care at home is often a determinant of a person's ability to remain in home care, especially if they are highly dependent. It is also an indicator of risk if a vulnerable person lives alone, or has no carer. As the focus of care increasingly moves to the community, it is important to monitor the degree of need, the amount of formal care given, and the presence of a carer. This helps to establish how much of the overall burden is being absorbed by the 'informal' caring system.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain:

- 01 Person independent
- 02 No carer available
- 03 Has a co-resident carer
- 04 Has a non-resident carer
- 05 Lives in a mutually dependent situation
- 06 Not applicable person in residential care
- 07 Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: This includes people who receive payment such as a special benefit or pension. This excludes formal services such as delivered meals or home help, persons arranged by formal services such as volunteers, and funded group housing or similar situations. Availability infers carer willingness and ability to undertake the caring role and can apply when there are several carers. Where a potential carer is not prepared to undertake the role, or when their capacity to carry out necessary tasks is minimal, then the person must be coded as not having 'No carer available'.

Where there are several carers, a decision should be taken as to which of these is the main or primary carer and code accordingly. The following descriptions may assist in the selection of the most appropriate data.

1. PERSON INDEPENDENT indicates that the person has no need for assistance from informal carers.
2. NO CARER AVAILABLE means that the person needs a carer but has no one able to provide informal care.
3. HAS A CO-RESIDENT CARER (excludes Code 5) means that the person has a carer who is living in the same household.
4. HAS A NON-RESIDENT CARER means that the person has a carer who is living in a different household.

**Guide for use
(continued):**

5. LIVES IN A MUTUALLY DEPENDENT SITUATION (excludes Code 3) refers to those households where the service recipient and another person are mutually dependent. The critical aspect of such households is that if either member becomes unavailable for any reason, the other is either at high risk or unable to remain at home.
6. NOT APPLICABLE PERSON IN RESIDENTIAL CARE – services are provided by a formal agency in a supported accommodation or other care facility.
99. NOT STATED/INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED means that there is insufficient information to determine carer availability.

Collection methods:

Carer availability is to be collected at admission and again at discharge. The discharge information refers to the status immediately prior to the discharge, and not the need of the service recipient after the event.

Related data:

supersedes previous data element Carer availability, version 1

Administrative attributes**Source organisation:**

Australian Council of Community Nursing Services

Comments:

The original item 'Carer Availability' in Version 1.0 of the CNMDSA has been split into two items 'Carer Availability' and 'Living Arrangement'. Users of the CNMDSA found the original item difficult to apply as it was seeking to do two things: describe the carer availability and the person's living arrangements within one item. The new item 'Living Arrangement' is introduced to clarify meaning and describe each item more clearly.

The reason for collection at both admission and discharge is that over a care episode, a change in carer status may occur either because the caring load increases, and/or, the carer's ability or willingness to undertake the role ceases or is diminished. This may necessitate discharge of the person from care, and has implications for health service utilisation. The coding options are therefore identical to enable comparison of the admission and discharge states. The discharge information refers to the person's state when care was being delivered, not after their discharge from care.

Dependency in activities of daily living

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1998

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000309 Version number: 2

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: An indicator of a person's ability to carry out activities of daily living without assistance.

Context: Dependency reflects the person's need, rather than the actual service provision which addresses that need. This is essential information in the community environment, where the relationship between a person's functional status and care allocated is not direct. The involvement of 'informal' carers, the possibility of resource allocation being driven by availability rather than need, and the vulnerability of system to inequity, all require a 'standard' view of the person. It is against this background that resource allocation and carer burden can then be monitored.

It is important to distinguish between this view of dependency and that of the institutional system, where a dependency 'measure' may be used to predict or dictate staffing needs or to allocate funding.

The following is an example of the minimum items, which are indicative of dependency.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 3 Layout: NNN

Data domain: Select the appropriate code from the options provided for each of the above dependency items.

- a) Mobility* 1 2 3 4
- b) Toileting 1 2 3 4
- c) Transferring 1 2 3 4 5
- d) Bathing 1 2 3 4
- e) Dressing 1 2 3 4
- f) Eating 1 2 3 4 5
- g) Bed mobility 1 2 3 4 5
- h) Bladder continence 1 2 3 4 5 6
- i) Bowel continence 1 2 3 4 5
- j) Extra surveillance* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- k) Technical care** not required, or time in minutes

Guide for use: Services may elect to adopt the measures as defined in this item or adopt one of the following tools now available, such as the Bryan, Barthel, Katz, Functional Independence Measure, Resource Utilisation Groups etc. Each agency should seek to adopt a dependency classification, which can be mapped to other classifications and produce equivalent scores.

All items must be completed.

**Guide for use
(continued):**

Select the appropriate code from the options provided for activities a) to g) when:

- 1 = Independent
- 2 = Requires observation or rare physical assistance
- 3 = Cannot perform the activity without some assistance
- 4 = Full assistance required (totally dependent); for bed mobility – a hoist is used
- 5 = For transferring – person is bedfast; for eating – tube-fed only; for bed mobility – 2 persons physical assist is required

* applies to walking, walking aid or wheelchair

Select the appropriate code for h) Bladder continence when:

- 1 = Continent of urine (includes independence in use of device)
- 2 = Incontinent less than daily
- 3 = Incontinent once per 24 hour period
- 4 = Incontinent 2–6 times per 24 hour period
- 5 = Incontinent more than 6 times per 24 hour period
- 6 = Incontinent more than once at night only

Select the appropriate code for i) Bowel continence when:

- 1 = Continent of faeces (includes independence in use of device)
- 2 = Incontinent less than daily
- 3 = Incontinent once per 24 hour period
- 4 = Incontinent regularly, more than once per 24 hour period
- 5 = Incontinent more than once at night only

Select the appropriate code for j) Extra surveillance* when:

- 1 = No additional attention required
- 2 = Less than 30 minutes individual attention per day
- 3 = More than 30 and more than or equal to 90 minutes individual attention per day
- 4 = Requires at least two hours intervention per week on an episodic basis
- 5 = More than 90 minutes but less than almost constant individual attention
- 6 = Requires almost constant individual attention
- 7 = Cannot be left alone at all

* Extra surveillance refers to behaviour, which requires individual attention and/or planned intervention. Some examples of extra surveillance are:

- aggressiveness;
- wandering;
- impaired memory or attention;
- disinhibition and other cognitive impairment.

Guide for use (continued): Select the appropriate code for k) Technical care** not required, or time in minutes, when:

- 1 = No technical care requirements or
- ___ = Daytime technical (minutes per week)
- ___ = Evening technical (minutes per week)
- ___ = Night-time technical (minutes per week)
- ___ = Infrequent technical (minutes per month)

** Technical care refers to technical tasks and procedures for which nurses receive specific education and which require nursing knowledge of expected therapeutic effect, possible side-effects, complications and appropriate actions related to each. In the community nursing setting, carers may undertake some of these activities within, and under surveillance, of a nursing care-plan. Some examples of technical care activities are:

- medication administration (including injections);
- dressings and other procedures;
- venipuncture;
- monitoring of dialysis;
- implementation of pain management technology.

Collection methods: Commencement of Care episode. (There may be several visits in which assessment data are gathered.)

Related data: supersedes previous data element Client dependency, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: Australian Council of Community Nursing Services

Comments: There are a significant number of dependency instruments in use in the community and institutional care. The CNMDSA recommends the adoption of a dependency tool from a limited range of options as outlined in Guide for use. The data domain specified in this item consists of a number of standard elements, which can be used to map to and/or score from the majority of them.

Functional profile of residential aged care resident— at admission

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1989

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000057 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: A measure of the extent to which a person requires assistance in relation to a range of normal activities at the time of admission to a residential aged care service.

Context: Residential aged care service statistics: along with continence, behaviour and specialised nursing procedures, functional profile constitutes one of the key indicators of dependency and disability for residential aged care service residents and serves to supplement the Resident Classification Instrument level of dependency.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: AN

Data domain: Code comprising alphabetic (A-D) and numeric value (1-5)

- 1 Transferring to/from bed/chair/walking aid
- 2 Mobility
- 3 Bath/shower
- 4 Dressing/undressing (including fitting of artificial limbs and appliances)
- 5 Eating (fluids and solid food)
- A Requires no assistance
- B Requires observation/encouragement but no hands-on assistance
- C Requires some hands-on assistance
- D Requires full assistance

Collection methods: This item is based on the Resident Classification Instrument, which has been replaced.

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National minimum data set working parties

Functional profile of residential aged care resident— current status

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1989

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000058 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: A measure of the extent to which a residential aged care service resident requires assistance in relation to a range of normal activities.

Context: Residential aged care service statistics: along with continence, behaviour and specialised nursing procedures, functional profile constitutes one of the key indicators of dependency and disability for residential aged care service residents and serves to supplement the Resident Classification Instrument level of dependency.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. 2 Layout: AN

Data domain: Code comprising alphabetic (A–D) and numeric value (1–5)

- 1 Transferring to/from bed/chair/walking aid
- 2 Mobility
- 3 Bath/shower
- 4 Dressing/undressing (including fitting of artificial limbs and appliances)
- 5 Eating (fluids and solid food)
- A Requires no assistance
- B Requires observation/encouragement but no hands-on assistance
- C Requires some hands-on assistance
- D Requires full assistance

Collection methods: This item is based on the Resident Classification Instrument, which has been replaced.

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National minimum data set working parties