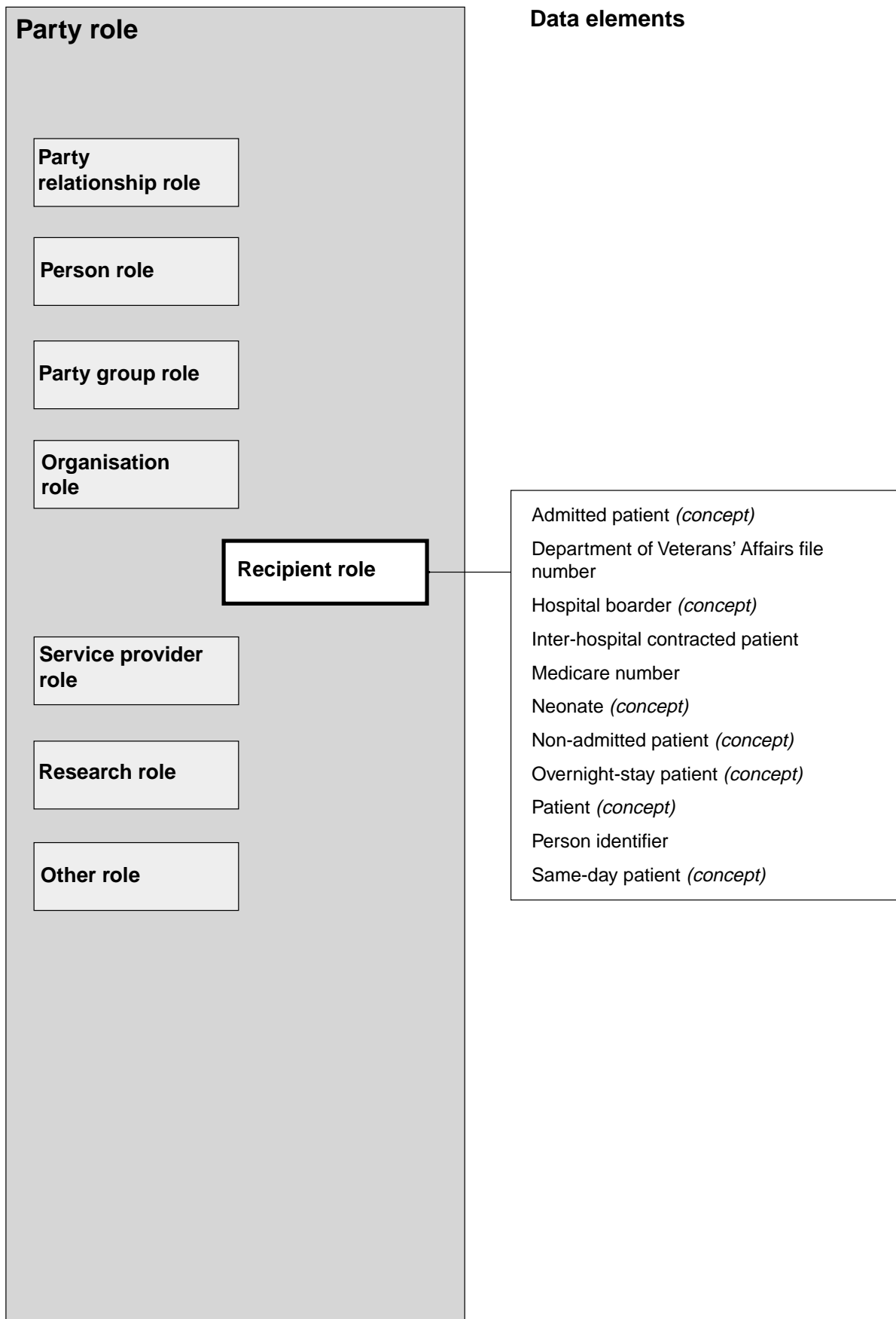


National Health Information Model entity



Admitted patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/2000

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000011 Version number: 3

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A patient who undergoes a hospital's admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). The patient may be admitted if one or more of the following apply:

- the patient's condition requires clinical management and/or facilities not available in their usual residential environment;
- the patient requires observation in order to be assessed or diagnosed;
- the patient requires at least daily assessment of their medication needs;
- the patient requires a procedure(s) that cannot be performed in a stand-alone facility, such as a doctor's room without specialised support facilities and/or expertise available (e.g. cardiac catheterisation);
- there is a legal requirement for admission (e.g. under child protection legislation);
- the patient is aged nine days or less

Context: Admitted patient care:

Relational and representational attributes

Guide for use: This data element should be used in conjunction with the definition of same-day patient in the data element Same-day patient.

Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the National Health Act (type C) professional attention may be used as a guide for the medical services not normally requiring hospital treatment and therefore not generally related to admitted patients.

All babies born in hospital are admitted patients.

Related data: supersedes previous data element concept Admitted patient, version 2

relates to Patient days, version 3

relates to Newborn qualification status, version 2

relates to Number of qualified days for newborns, version 2

relates to Care type, version 4

Administrative attributes

Comments: This definition includes all babies who are nine days old or less. However, all newborn days of stay are further divided into categories of qualified and unqualified for Australian Healthcare Agreements and health insurance benefit purposes. A newborn day is acute (qualified) when a newborn meets at least one of the following criteria:

- is the second or subsequent live born infant of a multiple birth, whose mother is currently an admitted patient;
- is admitted to an intensive care facility in a hospital, being a facility approved by the Commonwealth Health Minister for the purpose of the provision of special care;

- Comments (continued):*
- remains in hospital without its mother;
 - is admitted to the hospital without its mother.

Acute (qualified) newborn days are eligible for health insurance benefit purposes and should be counted under the Australian Health Care Agreements.

Days when the newborn does not meet these criteria are classified as unqualified (if they are nine days old or less) and should be recorded as such. Unqualified newborn days should not be counted under the Australian Health Care Agreements and are not eligible for health insurance benefit purposes.

Department of Veterans' Affairs file number

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1997

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000204 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The Department of Veterans' Affairs file number of the person.

Context: Admitted patient care: admitted patient mental health care. This number must be recorded by a service provider each time a service is provided to a person who holds the entitlement for reimbursement purposes.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: AlphaNumeric Field size: Min. 7 Max. 7 Layout: AAANNNN

Data domain: Valid identification number

Guide for use: The file reference is a seven digit identifier that can have a State code (N,V,Q,S,W,T) included, and in some circumstances a file type code is added. ACT is included in NSW (N) and NT with SA (S).

Individuals are identified by an alphanumeric code at the end of the file number. A veteran's spouse and children have the same file number but are identified within the DVA Client Database with a segment link or suffix. The segment link and suffix are different and can change. For example, the suffix usually changes when a wife becomes a widow.

Changes to the information system in the Department of Veteran's Affairs may permit the identification of all individual States and Territories in the future.

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: Department of Veteran's Affairs, National Health Data Committee

Hospital boarder

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1994

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000065 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A person who is receiving food and/or accommodation but for whom the hospital does not accept responsibility for treatment and/or care.

Context: Admitted patient care:

Relational and representational attributes

Guide for use: A boarder thus defined is not admitted to the hospital. However, a hospital may register a boarder.

Babies in hospital at age 9 days or less cannot be boarders. They are admitted patients with each day of stay deemed to be either a qualified or unqualified day.

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Inter-hospital contracted patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/2000

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000079 Version number: 2

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

Definition: An episode of care for an admitted patient whose treatment and/or care is provided under an arrangement between a hospital purchaser of hospital care (contracting hospital) and a provider of an admitted service (contracted hospital), and for which the activity is recorded by both hospitals.

Context: Admitted patient care: to identify patients receiving services that have been contracted between hospitals. This item is used to eliminate potential double counting of hospital activity in the analysis of patterns of health care delivery and funding and epidemiological studies.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 1 Layout: N

Data domain:

1	Inter-hospital contracted patient from public sector hospital
2	Inter-hospital contracted patient from private sector hospital
3	Other
9	Not reported

Guide for use: A specific arrangement should apply (either written or verbal) whereby one hospital contracts with another hospital for the provision of specific services. The arrangement may be between any combination of hospital; for example, public to public, public to private, private to private, or private to public.

Collection methods: All services provided at both the originating and destination hospitals should be recorded and reported by the originating hospital. The destination hospital should record the admission as an 'Inter-hospital contracted patient' so that these services can be identified in the various statistics produced about hospital activity. This data element will be derived as follows.

If Contract role = B (Hospital B, that is, the provider of the hospital service; contracted hospital), and Contract type = 2, 3, 4 or 5 (that is, a hospital (Hospital A) purchases the activity, rather than a health authority or other external purchaser, and admits the patient for all or part of the episode of care, and/or records the contracted activity within the patient's record for the episode of care)

Then record a value of 1, if Hospital A is a public hospital or record a value of 2, if Hospital A is a private hospital.

Otherwise if the Contract role is not B, and/or the Contract type is not 2, 3, 4 or 5 record a value of 3.

Related data: supersedes the data element Inter-hospital same-day contracted patient, version 1
used in conjunction with Contracted hospital care, version 1
is derived from Contract type, version 1
is derived from Contract role, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

National minimum data sets:

Admitted patient care

from 1/07/2000 to

Medicare number

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1989

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000091 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Personal identifier allocated by the Health Insurance Commission to eligible persons under the Medicare scheme.

Context: Medicare utilisation statistics and Admitted patient care:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 11 Max. 11 Layout: N(11)

Data domain: Full Medicare number for an individual (i.e. family number plus person number)

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Comments: Under Medicare, each eligible family in the population is assigned a unique identifying number. This number, together with age and sex, provides an essentially unique identifier.

Non-admitted patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1994

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000104 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A patient who does not undergo a hospital's formal admission process.

There are three categories of non-admitted patient:

- Emergency Department patient
- outpatient
- other non-admitted patient (treated by hospital employees off the hospital site – includes community/outreach services)

Relational and representational attributes

Related data: relates to concept Patient, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Overnight-stay patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/2001

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000116 Version number: 3

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A patient who, following a clinical decision, receives hospital treatment for a minimum of one night i.e. who is admitted to and separated from the hospital on different dates.

Context: Admitted patient care:

Relational and representational attributes

Guide for use: An overnight-stay patient in one hospital cannot be concurrently an overnight-stay patient in another hospital, unless they are receiving contracted care. If not under a hospital contract, a patient must be separated from one hospital and admitted to the other hospital on each occasion of transfer.

An overnight-stay patient of a hospital (originating hospital) who attends another hospital (the destination hospital) on a contracted basis is to be regarded by the originating hospital as an overnight-stay patient, as if the patient had not left for contracted hospital care.

Treatment provided to an intended same-day patient who is subsequently classified as an overnight-stay patient is regarded as part of the overnight episode.

A non-admitted (emergency/outpatient) service provided to a patient who is subsequently classified as an admitted patient shall be regarded as part of the admitted episode. Any occasion of service should be recorded and identified as part of the admitted patient's episode of care.

Patients who leave of their own accord, die or are transferred on their first day in hospital are not overnight-stay patients.

Related data: supersedes previous Overnight-stay patient, version 2
relates to concept Admitted patient, version 3

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1995

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000117 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A patient is a person for whom a hospital accepts responsibility for treatment and/or care. There are two categories of patient, admitted and non-admitted patients. Boarders are not patients.

Context: Admitted patient care: and public hospital establishments.

Relational and representational attributes

Related data: relates to concept Admitted patient, version 3

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Comments: While the concept of a person for whom a service provider accepts responsibility for treatment or care is also applicable to non-admitted patient and public hospital establishments care and to welfare services, different terminology is often used in these other care settings e.g. client, resident.

Person identifier

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1989

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000127 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Person identifier unique within establishment or agency.

Context: This item could be used for editing at the establishment or collection authority level and, potentially, for episode linkage. There is no intention that this item would be available beyond collection authority level.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. Max. Layout: Optional

Data domain: Valid patient identification number

Guide for use: Individual establishments or collection authorities may use their own alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric coding systems.

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National minimum data set working parties

National minimum data sets:

Admitted patient care from 1/07/2000 to

Admitted patient mental health care from 1/07/2000 to

Perinatal from 1/07/1997 to

Community mental health care from 1/07/2000 to

Admitted patient palliative care from 1/07/2000 to

Alcohol and other drug treatment services from 1/07/2000 to

Comments: For admitted patient care statistics, person identifier used in conjunction with other data elements recording individual episodes of care or events. To date, there has been limited development of patient-based data i.e. linking data within hospital morbidity collections about all episodes of care for individuals.

Same-day patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/1994

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000146 Version number: 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A same-day patient is a patient who is admitted and separates on the same date, and who meets one of the following minimum criteria:

- That the patient receive Same-day Surgical and Diagnostic Services as specified in bands 1A, 1B, 2, 3, and 4 but excluding uncertified type C Professional Attention Procedures within the Health Insurance Basic Table as defined in s.4 (1) of the National Health Act 1953 (Cwlth); or
- That the patient receive type C Professional Attention Procedures as specified in the Health Insurance Basic Table as defined in s.4 (1) of the National Health Act 1953 (Cwlth) with accompanying certification from a medical practitioner that an admission was necessary on the grounds of the medical condition of the patient or other special circumstances that relate to the patient.

Context: Admitted patient care:

Relational and representational attributes

Guide for use: Same-day patients may be either intended to be separated on the same day, or intended overnight-stay patients who left of their own accord, died or were transferred on their first day in the hospital.

Treatment provided to an intended same-day patient who is subsequently classified as an overnight-stay patient shall be regarded as part of the overnight episode.

Non-admitted (emergency or outpatient) services provided to a patient who is subsequently classified as an admitted patient shall be regarded as part of the admitted episode. Any occasion of service should be recorded and identified as part of the admitted patient's episode of care.

Data on same-day patients are derived by a review of admission and separation dates.

Related data: relates to concept Admitted patient, version 3

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee